

# Was a Haynor Family Ancestor a Bodyguard to George Washington?

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This author had heard several times throughout his life from older relatives believing that a male ancestor of the greater Haynor family had served as a bodyguard to George Washington during the Revolutionary War. Actually, there is a handwritten, undated letter this author possesses, by his grandmother, Mary Elizabeth (Libby) (Conner) Haynor (b. 1868, d. 1951), which states, *“When making his way to New York (in reference to William James Boulton, (b. 1796, d. 1885) this author’s 2<sup>nd</sup> great grandfather) he hired out as a farm hand to Barney Kelly (Kelley) (b. unknown, d. unknown). Barney was thought to have been a bodyguard of George Washington, as told to his (Boulton’s) grandson, Albert Clements Haynor (b. 1860, d. 1939). Barney Kelly (Kelley) was tall of Scottish heritage, about 6’ 2” and that Nancy Hunter (b. unknown, d. unknown), Barney’s wife’s maiden name, was English. William Boulton married their daughter Nancy Louise Kelly (b. 1800-04, d. 1856).”* A Barney Kelly/Kelley was this author’s 3<sup>rd</sup> great grandfather.

## A Brief on William J. Boulton

William J. Boulton had quite an interesting life himself. This author first thought that he was born in London, England on Piccadilly St., 24 June 1798, confirmed through William’s U.S. Naturalization Record, dated 18 September 1833, Orleans Co., NY, at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QPRR-DZMV>. But after this author was in contact with a cousin, David Boulton, who lives in Australia, he provided a baptismal record for William’s birth, listed as Willm, baptized August 1798, with his birth recorded as June 1796, a full two years before William’s U.S. Naturalization Record. The baptismal record shows William’s parents as Abraham and Charlotte Bolton. This record is from *London, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, Westminster, St. Marylebone, 1538-1812*, found at ancestry.com. William Boulton’s parents were Abraham William Bolton, b. 19 June 1773, d. 7 April 1847 and Charlotte Stocker, b. 1775, d. December 1851. Abraham and Charlotte were married 29 May 1796, St. Mary, Willesden, Brent, Middlesex, England, as recorded at, *London, England, Marriages and Banns, 1754-1921*. It’s believed that both of William’s parents died in England.

So, is this baptismal record, correct? If so, why? The probable answer is that Abraham and Charlotte had a baby, approximately one month after they were married at St. Mary’s, since Charlotte was already pregnant. The authors have learned that marriage “in England from the fourteenth to nineteenth centuries was a mess. The church asserted that mere verbal consent, freely given and duly witnessed, constituted a binding marriage,” see <https://doi.org/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780198226512.003.0005>. Knowing this, there apparently were English customs regarding marriage validity, other than a church wedding. At [https://www.phil.muni.cz/angl/thepe/thepe\\_02\\_02.pdf](https://www.phil.muni.cz/angl/thepe/thepe_02_02.pdf), it says, “Although Puritanism had a considerable influence on people’s thinking, the gap between theory and reality was quite large. This can be demonstrated by the fact that 25 per cent of seventeenth-century Englishwomen had already been pregnant at the time of the wedding. This was not judged as harshly as we might expect. Being able to have children was a matter of an absolute importance in a woman, so having sex before marriage was the only way to ‘confirm’ this ability.” Also, at this site it says, “the main purpose of marriage was having children. It was not only ensuring an heir that was significant; the husband could not act as the head of a family until his marriage had produced an offspring, so it was also a matter of social prestige. For a woman, the whole thing was even more serious. Infertility was perceived not only as a social defect, but as a downright punishment by God.” It appears Abraham and Charlotte were part of this 25% and used William’s baptismal year as William’s birth date to avoid any adverse effect to William, his siblings, and his own family, later in life. If William was born a full

two years before the recorded date on his Naturalization Record, as this baptism has recorded, William probably never knew of his actual birth date.

The cousin David Boulton from above, is the direct descendant of Thomas Boulton, William's brother, born 29 December 1811, Binfield, Berkshire, England, died 14 January 1896, North Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Because of this Thomas being born 15 years after William, they likely never knew each other, since in about 1807, William was impressed into the British Navy, before Thomas was born (see below).

The U.S. Naturalization Record says that William arrived in the town of Madrid, St. Lawrence County, NY, on either the 15th or 16th of August, 1811. Madrid, NY, is about nine miles from the St. Lawrence River, dividing NY State and Canada. The aforementioned Naturalization Record also says that since our William's arrival in the U.S., in 1811, he's lived in the U.S., ever since, with 17 of those years, living in Orleans Co., NY, specifically in the towns of Gaines and Carlton and holds a valuable farm by contract in Carlton.

Mary Elizabeth (Conner) Haynor, also stated in her letter that when quite young, William was impressed aboard a Man-of-War England gun boat (known as a 74, since it had 74 guns) at a wharf in London to be a sailor. It appears he was on this ship for four years. Barney Kelly (Kelley) was tall of Scottish heritage, about 6' 2" and that Nancy Hunter, was Barney's wife's maiden name. William J. Boulton married their daughter, Nancy Louise Kelly, b. 16 May 1800-1804, Saint Albans, Franklin Co., VT, d. 29 May 1856, Palmyra, Lenawee Co., MI.

In the *"Memoirs of Lenawee County, Michigan: from the earliest historical times down to the present, including a genealogical and biographical record of representative families in Lenawee County,"* Richard Illenden Bonner, editor. [Vol. 2], at <https://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/micounty/BAD0968.0001.001?view=toc>, under the biography of George Boulton, son of William J. Boulton, on pages 50-51, says in part, "George Boulton, one of the prosperous farmers of Palmyra township (Lenawee County, MI), was born in Orleans county, New York, March 14, 1832. He is the son of William J. and Nancy (Kelly) Boulton, the former of whom was born in London, England, June 24. 1798, and the latter at St. Albans, VT of scotch parentage in 1800 (or 1803). (William J. Boulton) came from Adelaide, Australia to America in 1812 on board a British man-of-war, known as a seventy-four, and he and five others deserted as soon as the vessel landed at Quebec. He then made his way to the lower end of Lake Ontario and at once enlisted in the States service in the War of 1812. For a time after the war he worked at Saint Catherines, Ontario, then went to New York, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and while there served as a captain in the New York militia. In 1835 he moved west to Lenawee County, Michigan, and purchased the property where the son (George) now resides, clearing and improving the same. He remained on the farm until his death, which occurred in 1886 (21 April 1885 at the home of his daughter Nancy Boulton (Haynor) Easton Township, Ionia County, MI), just thirty years after his wife's demise." It's believed that William J. Boulton and wife Nancy together had nine children.

William J. Bolton was listed in a War of 1812 record at <https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/research/library/research-guides/z-files/zb-files/zb-files-b.html>, in ZB (Personnel) Files in the Navy Department Library. This record is for the 19<sup>th</sup> Century (1800s). At <http://www.migenweb.org/lenawee/1812.html>, lists William J. Boulton as a Veteran of the War of 1812, buried in Lenawee Co, Michigan.

Mary Elizabeth (Conner) Haynor, went on to say that the Boulton Family has gone by the Bolton or Boulton surname in England. She said that William added a letter "u" to his surname once in the U.S. Why he did that is unknown. William's name was recorded as Boulton on his Naturalization Record.

She also stated that, William J. Boulton was commissioned Captain by Governor John Barry (Michigan) the 25<sup>th</sup> of April 1842. He trained soldiers and his training on the gun boat was military tactics and drilling. He

was known as Capt. Boulton for years. William J. Boulton died in 1885 at the age of 87 yrs. (actually 89), at the home of his daughter Nancy (Boulton) Haynor in Easton, Ionia Co., MI. How long he lived there before his death is unknown, although in the 1880 U.S. Census, he was not living there at that time.

It's quite possible knowing that our William, in America in 1811, and if he did serve four years in the Royal Navy, was impressed into service about 1807. If so, he would have been around 11 years old at that time. And during the War of 1812-15, William would have been between 16 and 19 years of age. Likely, he never saw his parents or any of his siblings again, unless some of his siblings found their way to America. Two land grants found in Lenawee County for a Thomas Boulton in 9/10/1834 and for George Boulton in 10/6/1835, may have been relatives of our William, therefore the reason he and family moved from NY State to Michigan.

### **On the Trail of Barney/Barnabas Kelly/Kelley**

What makes this search rather difficult, is that it's known after searching for the Kelly surname, is that Kelly/Kelley surnames are spelled a variety of ways, particularly in the British Isles as Caly, Cally, Calie, and Callie. And Barney is not necessarily a formal first name. It might be Barney or Barny or it could be Barnabas, Barthelemy/Bartholomew/Bartholomew, Barnaby, Barnett, Bart, or Bernard.

Readers might assume that George Washington's bodyguards might be a select few, 10 or 12 men, who might qualify for that honorable duty. But Washington's guards, although a select group of men, was quite large in consideration of what a reader might consider in number of bodyguards necessary to protect General Washington. Washington's guards were officially known as "His Excellency's Guard," although frequently referred to as Commander-in-Chief Guards, or Life Guards, which was a unit of the Continental Army of mixed units and responsibilities that protected George Washington during the American Revolutionary War. They included cannons, infantry, cavalry, horse handlers, drummers, fifers, and at least one drum major. When fully assembled, they numbered about 180 men although this was temporarily increased to 250 during the winter of 1779-80, when the army was encamped at Morristown, New Jersey, in close proximity to the British Army. See <https://civilianmilitaryintelligencegroup.com/23157/george-washingtons-life-guards> and <http://www.revolutionarywarjournal.com/george-washingtons-body-guard/>.

The guard was authorized March 11, 1776 by the Continental Congress and organized the next day by General Washington at Cambridge, Massachusetts prior to the Continental Army's move from Boston to New York City. General Washington, while overseeing the Siege of Boston, issued a General Order to his commanding officers directing them to select four men from each continental army regiment from each colonial state\* to form Washington's personal guard.

*\* Vermont is not one of the original 13 colonies (states). Vermont joined the Union as the fourteenth state in 1791, becoming the first state to enter the Union after the original thirteen colonies, and as a counterweight to slaveholding Kentucky, which was admitted to the Union the following year. At this point, Barney Kelly could have been a Life (body) Guard of General Washington, but he couldn't have been selected from Vermont, where Haynor researchers know he once lived, since Vermont wasn't a state until 1791, eight years after the Revolutionary War had ended.*

After a conspiracy was revealed early in the war (see below) only native-born American men, after 28 April 1777 of property with family connections in America were taken. The unit was to start to assemble at Army headquarters in Cambridge, MA. Washington's Order gave specific instructions as to what type of men he was looking for as paraphrased by Washington as "good men, such as they can recommend for their sobriety, honesty, and good behaviour; he wishes them to be from five feet, eight inches high, to five feet, ten inches; from 20 to 30 years in age, handsomely and well made, and as there is nothing in his eyes more desirable, than cleanliness in a soldier, he desires that particular attention may be made, in the choice of such men, as are neat, and spruce." The preeminent publication on the history of Washington's Life Guards, is called *The*

*Commander-in-chief's Guard, Revolutionary War*, by Carlos E. Godfrey, published in 1904 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89058650847&view=1up&seq=13>.

The purpose of the unit was to protect General Washington as well as the money and official papers of the Continental Army. The Guard was with General Washington in all of his battles. Major Caleb Gibbs of Rhode Island was the first commander of the Guard and was given the title of Captain Commandant. Gibbs was succeeded in 1779 by William Colfax. In the final days of the War, the unit consisted of only about 64 men and was disbanded 15 November 1783 at the end of the War. Many men came and went in this Life Guard since most of the original Life Guard did not re-up for this assignment after the initial required one-year term. Why many didn't re-up is unknown.

Ironically, even though a select group, several members of the Commander-in-Chief's Guard were involved in a shadowy conspiracy early in the War. In the spring of 1776, Sergeant Thomas Hickey, a member of the Guard, was arrested with another soldier in New York for passing counterfeit money. While incarcerated, Hickey revealed to another prisoner, Isaac Ketcham, that he was part of a wider conspiracy of soldiers who were prepared to defect to the British once the expected invasion came. Hickey claimed that eight members of the Guard were involved in the plot. William Greene, a drummer in the Guard, was one of the conspirators, and David Mathews, the Mayor of New York City, was accused of funding the operation to bribe soldiers to join the British. The suspected men of the Guard were taken into custody by the Provost Marshal of the Continental Army. The conspiracy became greatly exaggerated in rumor, and was alleged to include plans to kidnap Washington, assassinate him and his officers, and blow up the Continental Army's ammunition magazines. Hickey, the only conspirator put on trial, was court-martialed and found guilty of mutiny and sedition. He was executed in New York on 28 June 1776 before a crowd of 20,000 spectators.

Additional source information on George Washington's Commander-in-Chief Guards were found at:

<http://www.revolutionarywarjournal.com/george-washingtons-body-guard/>,

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commander-in-Chief%27s\\_Guard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commander-in-Chief%27s_Guard),

<http://freepages.rootsweb.com/~wcarr1/history/Lossing1/Chap29.html>,

<https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/life-guards/>,

<http://uncledeanshistory.weebly.com/lewis-boyer-and-the-commander-in-chief-guards.html>,

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89058650847&view=1up&seq=13>, and

<http://genealogytrails.com/main/military/eliteguards.html>.

The original "Life Guard" records were burned in a fire in 1815 at the Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston, MA, although nearly all of them have been sourced from other records (339 from <http://genealogytrails.com/main/military/eliteguards.html>). For the most up-to-date printed information on Washington's Life Guards, obtain the publication, *The Commander-In-Chief's Guard: Revolutionary War* Paperback – Illustrated, February 19, 2014, by Carlos E. Godfrey, a reprint of Godfrey's 1904 publication. A review of this book says, "Over 350 officers and men formed the personal guard of General Washington, and the rosters and service records contained herein make this work a virtual Revolutionary War honor roll. The first part is a history of the Commander-in-Chief's Guard from its formation on March 11, 1776 to its dissolution on December 20, 1783. The second part contains the service records of the officers and men, alphabetically arranged, and includes basic information such as date and place of enlistment, rank, company, regiment, date transferred to the Guard, battles and skirmishes engaged in, and casualties incidental thereto." It appears that some soldiers may be lost to history, since it appears that 339 men have been identified at <http://genealogytrails.com/main/military/eliteguards.html>, from a total of over 350.

In researching to find a Haynor family ancestor who may have served in Washington's Life Guard, the author used the Haynor surname and the following additional surnames for his research, who are linked ancestrally to the Haynor surname during the time of the Revolutionary War: Clement/Clements; Van Etten (Albert Clements

wife's surname); Bolton/Boulton; Kelly/Kelley (William Boulton's wife's surname); Hunter (Barney Kelly/Kelley's wife's surname); Conner/Connor and Roe (William Conner's wife's surname); Hulin/Huling (William Conner's wife's surname); Olmsted/Olmstead (Moses Hulin's wife's surname); Brunson/Brinson (Benjamin Conner's wife's surname); Hunter (John Hulin's wife's surname); Bates (John Olmstead's wife's surname); and Stocker (Abraham Boulton's wife's surname). All of these surnames appear at this author's 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> ancestral generation, because these years would determine if these surnames appear old enough to serve in the Revolutionary War.

The author does not know if the following persons are ancestors in any way related to the Haynors, but below are persons the author has found who are listed in George Washington's Commander-in-Chief's Guard from the above surnames, as found in the *The Commander-in-Chief's Guard, Revolutionary War*, by Carlos E. Godfrey, published 1904 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89058650847&view=1up&seq=13>:

Unnamed **Clements**: Sergeant, Commander-in-Chief's Guard, commanded by Captain Caleb Gibbs; court-martialed, New York, September 13, 1776, and found guilty of neglect of duty, then reduced to the ranks and ordered to rejoin his regiment by the personal order of General Washington.

Unnamed **Connor**, Private, New Hampshire Line; transferred, Newburgh, N. Y., June 16, 1783, to the Commander-in-Chief's Guard, commanded by Lieutenant-Commandant William Colfax; on return dated Rocky Hill, N. J., October 22, 1783, with remark "Present."

**William Hunter**: Sergeant, enlisted March 11, 1777, for the war, Captain William Cross's Company, Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Colonel Lambert Cadwallader;

- \* transferred, Morristown, N. J., March 20, 1780, to the Commander-in-Chief's Guard, commanded by Major Caleb Gibbs, and assigned 5th sergeant;
- \* at battle of Connecticut Farms, N. J., June 7, 1780, promoted 4<sup>th</sup> sergeant, September 15, 1780;
- \* promoted 1<sup>st</sup> sergeant, July 1, 1781, at skirmish of King's Bridge, N. Y., July 3, 1781, and battle of Yorktown, VA, October 19, 1781;
- \* furloughed, Newburgh, N. Y., June 6, 1783, until the ratification of the definite treaty of peace;
- \* discharged November 3, 1783.

Confirming William Hunter's enlistment of March 11, 1777, see *Pennsylvania Archives Fifth Series v. 5, Ser 5 v.5*, 1906, at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QG2M-BLS7>. He re-enlisted November 3, 1781.

The 4<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Regiment, listed above for William Hunter, was first known as the 3<sup>rd</sup> Pennsylvania Battalion and was organized 9 December 1775. Most of the officers were residents of Philadelphia. Although many of the enlisted men came from throughout Pennsylvania, the most came from Southeastern Pennsylvania, as well as from Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey, see <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89058652413&view=1up&seq=79>. In January and February 1777, the 4<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Regiment, was itself formed.

In the publication Continental troops jackets 171 - 183 (NARA Series M246, Roll 129), at <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QL6Y-LTTV>, lists the "Chief's Guard, as of 16 Feb. 1782, under the command of William Colfax. William Hunter is listed first, one of four sergeants, in this very hard to read publication. William Hunter appears to be the only member of this very distinct group to have signed up for the War's entirety. This document also lists at least five soldiers who deserted.

At this point, based upon the above resources, there was no persons with the surname Kelly/Kelley identified as being a Life Guard of General George Washington, regardless of what their first name was.

As a preface to soldiers found named Barney/Barnabas Kelly/Kelley, in the Revolutionary War, there are several resources readers might want to read or view as follows:

- *Overview of the American Revolutionary War, Forging a Nation*, at [https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/overview-american-revolutionary-war?ms=googlegrant&gclid=EAIaIQobChMI5KHO3NuV9AIV2mpvBB0qegEQEAAYASADEgJ48\\_D\\_BwE](https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/overview-american-revolutionary-war?ms=googlegrant&gclid=EAIaIQobChMI5KHO3NuV9AIV2mpvBB0qegEQEAAYASADEgJ48_D_BwE).
- List of American Revolutionary War battles, at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_American\\_Revolutionary\\_War\\_battles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_American_Revolutionary_War_battles)
- Major Battles of the American Revolution maps, at [https://www.google.com/search?q=major+battles+of+the+american+revolution&tbm=isch&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjGgo7135X0AhUMgE4HHU3\\_Bf0QrNwCKAB6BQgBEMAC](https://www.google.com/search?q=major+battles+of+the+american+revolution&tbm=isch&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjGgo7135X0AhUMgE4HHU3_Bf0QrNwCKAB6BQgBEMAC).
- A video called *The Revolutionary War Animated Map: April 19, 1775 – September 3, 1783*, at <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/maps/animated-battle-maps?ms=googlegrant>, where many of the battles of the Revolutionary War were fought.

Below are soldiers named **Barney/Barnabas Kelly/Kelley** and various other spellings who were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, found in the *United States Revolutionary War Compiled Service Records, 1775-1783*, and the *United States Rosters of Revolutionary War Soldiers and Sailors, 1775-1783*, both at familysearch.org, Fold3 Military Records, and other sources embedded in each listing. In determining whether Barney Kelly of various spellings, the author's 3<sup>rd</sup> great grandfather, is the correct one, particular attention was given to finding any Barney(s) who had a connection to Vermont, since it's known that he had a daughter named Nancy Louise Kelly, who was born between 1800-1804 in Vermont. Also, in determining whether "our" Barney was a bodyguard of George Washington, particular attention has been given in finding a Barney who was in a regiment attached to General Washington, therefore in the same place, at the same time.

Name	Rank	State/Regiment	Notes
<b>1. Barney Kelley.</b> <b>Also found as</b> <b>Barny Kelly and</b> <b>Barne Kelley</b>  <i>b. unknown, d. 10</i> <i>July 1777</i>	Private	<b>New York, 2nd Regiment of Foot,</b> <b>Revolutionary War at:</b> <a href="https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XPF3-JYS">https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XPF3-JYS</a> , <a href="https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QL6B-3GKD">https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QL6B-3GKD</a> , <a href="https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XG1X-N27">https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XG1X-N27</a> and <a href="https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QL6Y-NVMJ">https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QL6Y-NVMJ</a> .  The 2nd New York Regiment was authorized on 25 May 1775 and formed at Albany from June 28 to August 4 for service with the Continental Army under the command of Colonel Goose Van Schaick. See <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goose_Van_Schai ck">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goose_Van_Schai ck</a> . The enlistments of the first establishment ended on 31 December 1775.  The second establishment of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Regiment of Foot, was authorized on 19 January 1776 under Colonel Philip Van Cortlandt. See <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip_Van_Cortla ndt">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip_Van_Cortla ndt</a> and <a href="http://threerivershms.com/nylinessecond.htm">http://threerivershms.com/nylinessecond.htm</a> . The regiment would see action in the Invasion	<i>Author's Notes:</i>  <i>As mentioned in the left column, "a military service log was found for this Barney Kelley dated May 1777." With most of these findings in this report of Kelly/Kelley soldiers, there were multiple service logs, mostly based on monthly payment schedules of these soldiers. This author did not list all of these service logs throughout this report, because there was so many of them, which offered no additional information. The ones that offered additional information, the authored attempted to list or reference them.</i>  <i>There were a number of factors regarding desertion during the Revolutionary War. Most enlistments were short-term, causing some soldiers to take a casual attitude about remaining in the ranks for their full term. Others fled the service in response to harsh punishments handed out for relatively minor crimes. Hardships were also due to poor or non-existent food and clothing, infrequent paydays, homesickness, family problems, crowded unsanitary life in camp, and rampant disease. Also, back home, someone needed to plant and harvest a family's crops and this burden fell on the household head, who may at</i>

Name	Rank	State/Regiment	Notes
		<p>of Canada, Battle of Valcour Island, Battle of Saratoga, Battle of Monmouth, the Sullivan Expedition and the Battle of Yorktown. The regiment would be furloughed 2 June 1783, at Newburgh, New York and disbanded 15 November 1783. See <a href="http://valleyforgemusterroll.org/regiments/ny2.asp">http://valleyforgemusterroll.org/regiments/ny2.asp</a> and <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2nd_New_York_Regiment">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2nd New York Regiment</a>.</p> <p>It appears that this Barney Kelley originally enlisted 10 March 1777.</p> <p>A variety of service logs were found for this Barney Kelley, with a particular military service log dated May 1777 for one month's service. Barney was listed as a private under Captain Benjamin Pelton's Company under the command of Colonel Philip Van Cortlandt's Regiment. It appears as though Barney was paid 2 pounds, 13 shillings and 2 pence per month. Under Pelton, he was listed as age 30, born in Ireland, was 5 foot, 8 inches tall.</p> <p>At <a href="http://www.americanwars.org/ny-american-revolution-fernow/new-york-line-second-regiment.htm">http://www.americanwars.org/ny-american-revolution-fernow/new-york-line-second-regiment.htm</a>, shows this Barney Kelly to be a deserter, as stated, "Kelly, Barney, Mar. 10, '77; war, des'd July 10, '77. M. R." It's unknown what the "M.R." designation means, which reads, "des'd July 10, '77. M. R.," other than perhaps meaning "Memorandum for Record."</p> <p>At <a href="https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q L6P-KSLC">https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q L6P-KSLC</a>, under Pelton's 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment, this Barney was listed as a sergeant.</p> <p>Under the title of "Under the Dead of the Service Regiments," at <a href="https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3 QS7-L9WB-72SN?i=448&amp;cc=2068326">https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3 QS7-L9WB-72SN?i=448&amp;cc=2068326</a>. John and Christian Kelly were also listed along with Barney, among the dead, though not under Pelton.</p> <p>This Barney's death was confirmed at <a href="https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q L6Y-GSGT">https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q L6Y-GSGT</a>.</p> <p>This Barney was also confirmed dead, "Under the Dead of the Service Regiments," although listed as a private at <a href="https://www.fold3.com/image/286702585?terms=barny,war,us,revolutionary,barney,barnabus,kelley,kelly">https://www.fold3.com/image/286702585?terms=barny,war,us,revolutionary,barney,barnabus,kelley,kelly</a>.</p>	<p><i>the same time, been a colonial soldier. A very good read on Revolutionary War deserters can be found at: <a href="http://www.davidwebbfowler.com/2012/10/desertion-during-revolutionary-war.html">http://www.davidwebbfowler.com/2012/10/desertion-during-revolutionary-war.html</a>, where in part, many of the deserters, for fear of punishment if caught and/or shamed by their family and friends back home if they knew of the desertion, either went west over the Allegheny Mountains to start life over; others went to an area in Vermont.</i></p> <p><i>At <a href="https://myemail.constantcontact.com/-REVOLUTIONARY-WAR-DESERTIONS---by-Joseph-Lee-Boyle.html?soid=1011087220548&amp;aid=mFopOpMHPQI">https://myemail.constantcontact.com/-REVOLUTIONARY-WAR-DESERTIONS---by-Joseph-Lee-Boyle.html?soid=1011087220548&amp;aid=mFopOpMHPQI</a>, says "Bounties, a cash bonus for enlisting, were offered by both the states and Congress. At one point Virginia offered 400 dollars and 300 acres of land to men who would enlist for the duration of the war. The "bounty war" resulted in states bidding against each other for the services of a potential soldier. This motivated some men to enlist, receive a bounty, and then desert and re-enlist in another unit, in order to get another bounty. A soldier who was executed in 1778 had been convicted of deserting seven times."</i></p> <p><i>Although desertion appears to be a negative occurrence, in some cases, George Washington had a network of spies during the Revolutionary War, that was rumored that he used these soldiers as spies under cover, listing them as deserters. This author has found several references that George Washington listed spies as deserters as a means of providing cover for them. According to at least one source, at the end of the war, Washington had their names removed from deserter lists. This enabled the men to receive benefits (i.e., pensions, land bounties) for their service. See <a href="https://historyhub.history.gov/thread/1092">https://historyhub.history.gov/thread/1092</a>.</i></p>
<p><b>2. Barney Kelly</b> <i>b. unknown, d. 10 July 1777</i></p>			<p><b>New York.</b> In <i>The Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society</i>, Editors, 1898-Thomas Hamilton Murray and Thomas Bonaventure Lawler, Vol. 10, published in 1911, says a <b>Barney Kelly</b> as a soldier from NY State in the Revolutionary War. This listing was taken from a certified copy of the <i>Balloting Book</i>, printed Albany, 1825, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, certified June 19, 1833. Revolutionary soldiers that drew land are</p>

Name	Rank	State/Regiment	Notes																				
			<p>listed in <i>The Balloting Book, and Other Documents Relating to Military Bounty Lands in the State of New York</i>. The book is arranged by township, lot number, and grantee name.</p> <p>The following list at: <a href="http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nycayuga/land/mtracthl.html">http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nycayuga/land/mtracthl.html</a> displays the names of individuals who were balloted to receive Revolutionary War bounty land in the area known as "The Military Tract of Central New York." This chart displays only the names for bounty land areas that are within the current boundaries of Cayuga County, NY.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="321 342 1455 472"> <thead> <tr> <th>Surname</th> <th>First Name</th> <th>Original Township</th> <th>Lot #</th> <th>Current Town</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kelly</td> <td>David</td> <td>Cato</td> <td>42</td> <td>Victory</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kelly</td> <td>Barney</td> <td>Brutus</td> <td>81</td> <td>Montezuma</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kelly</td> <td>Christian</td> <td>Sempronius</td> <td>19</td> <td>Niles</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>At <a href="https://www.tcpl.org/sites/default/files/content/archive/Balloting_Book_p68to141.pdf">https://www.tcpl.org/sites/default/files/content/archive/Balloting_Book_p68to141.pdf</a>, also at <a href="http://820research.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Ballotting-Book-entire-1.pdf">http://820research.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Ballotting-Book-entire-1.pdf</a>, gives the dead of several regiments, which shows that this Barney Kelly died 10 July 1777. This Barney Kelly served under General Cortlandt. And if serving under "Cortlandt, this Barney Kelly likely served in the New York 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment under Philip Van Cortlandt.</p> <p>Exploring the <i>Balloting Book</i>, it lists a Barney Kelly on page 118, securing lot 81 in Brutus No. 4. Researching further, the author finds in the "Townships in the Military tract Brutus No. 4," to mean, military gratuity lands in central NY State as Brutus No. 4 in Cayuga County, NY. A summary history of the Military Tract of central NY for Cayuga County NY, is found at: <a href="http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nycayuga/land/mtracths.html">http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nycayuga/land/mtracths.html</a>.</p> <p>Confirming this <i>Balloting Book</i> finding, a Barney Kelley was also found listed in the United States, New York Land Records, 1630-1975, Grantor index 1794-1836, vol 1 AA, XX, for Cayuga Co., NY, in May 1808, see <a href="https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:CTZ5-JHZM">https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:CTZ5-JHZM</a>. It shows that Barney Kelley was the grantor and John Mapes was the grantee; Town 4 (Brutus No.4), Lot 81, 450 acres. At <a href="https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:8C3J-P73Z">https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:8C3J-P73Z</a>, shows this transaction as "heirs" of Barney Kelley. So, it would confirm that this Barney Kelley had died prior to this transaction.</p> <p><i>Author's Notes:</i></p> <p><i>The Grantor is any person conveying or encumbering, whom any Lis Pendens, Judgments, Writ of Attachment, or Claims of Separate or Community Property shall be placed on record. The Grantor is the seller (on deeds), or borrower (on mortgages). The Grantor is usually the one who signed the document. The Grantee is the buyer, recipient, new owner, or lien holder.</i></p> <p><i>Many of the soldiers who were granted land, because of the service they rendered for Colonial America, during the Revolutionary War, were granted to the descendants of soldiers, not necessarily the soldiers themselves.</i></p> <p><i>This Barney Kelly could not be the author's 3<sup>rd</sup> great grandfather, since this Barney died in 1777, 25 years before Nancy Louise (Kelly) Boulton was born, who was the wife of William J. Boulton. Although, he could be related to the Kelly (Kelley) family somehow, who are related to the Haynor family, although this Barney Kelly was reported as Irish not Scottish.</i></p>	Surname	First Name	Original Township	Lot #	Current Town	Kelly	David	Cato	42	Victory	Kelly	Barney	Brutus	81	Montezuma	Kelly	Christian	Sempronius	19	Niles
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<p><b>3. Barney Kelly. Also listed as Bernard Kelly from Keene's Company under Patton</b></p> <p><i>b. unknown, d. bef. 16 Oct. 1790</i></p>	<p>Corporal</p>	<p><b>Pennsylvania/New York. Patton's Regiment,</b> see <a href="https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XP32-Q3L">https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XP32-Q3L</a> and <a href="https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QL6Y-4QWS">https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QL6Y-4QWS</a>.</p> <p>It appeared this Barney Kelly had some sort of connection with Pennsylvania, possibly one time lived there, since this state is listed as his state of enlistment with Patton's Regiment.</p> <p>Additional information on Patton's Regiment, in part, can be found at: <a href="http://valleyforgemusterroll.org/regiments/patton.asp">http://valleyforgemusterroll.org/regiments/patton.asp</a>, where it says, "Organized Spring 1777 at Philadelphia, 7 Companies from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. Previous</p>	<p><i>Author's notes:</i></p> <p><i>Although a Philip Van Cortlandt, of Cortlandt, Westchester Co., New York, is listed in the left column, who may be the same Colonel Philip Van Cortlandt of the New York 2nd regiment from above, #1 and #2 Barney Kelly's are different from #3 Barney Kelly, since Barney of #s 1 and 2 died 10 July 1777 and this Barney Kelly was still receiving pay with Keene's Company as late as February 1778.</i></p> <p><i>Since a Barney Kelly was this author's 3rd great-grandfather and apparently had at least one child born between 1800-04, it's unlikely that the Barney Kelly in Patton's Regiment, was this author's 3rd great-grandfather, since he died in 1790, unless it</i></p>																				



Name	Rank	State/Regiment	Notes
		<p>Engagements: Northern New Jersey, Defense of Philadelphia, Philadelphia-Monmouth.</p> <p>Also found at,  <a href="https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/03-08-02-0041">https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/03-08-02-0041</a>,  <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patton's_Additional_Continental_Regiment">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patton's_Additional_Continental_Regiment</a> and  <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Patton_(Colonel)">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Patton_(Colonel)</a>.</p> <p>One military service log was found for this Barney Kelly dated June 1777 for one month's service. Barney was listed as a corporal under Captain Laurence Keene's Company under the command of Colonel John Patton's Regiment of Foot Soldiers.</p> <p>Another log lists his name as Bernard Kelly under Captain Laurence Keene's Company.</p> <p>At <a href="http://worldcat.org/identities/lccn-n86025807/">http://worldcat.org/identities/lccn-n86025807/</a>, says that "Laurence Keene for Pennsylvania regiments under commands of Col. Samuel Miles, Col. John Patton, and Gen. Anthony Wayne, from May 26, 1777 to June 4, 1778." It appears as though Barney was paid 2 pounds, 15 shillings per month.</p> <p>This Barney Kelly serving in Patton's Regiment, died before 1790, since in Beekman Patent, Vol. VII, The Settlers of, [Dutchess Co., NY], says "Barney Kelly, a Pvt. In Capt. Petton's (likely Patton's) Co., NY Line, died and on 16 Oct. 1790 a bond was posted by Philip Van Cortlandt, of Cortlandt, Westchester Co., New York a creditor of the dec'd. John Van Cortlandt and Isaac Stoutenburge Jr., NYC, also were on the bond. [Gen. Data from NY Ad. Bonds, Scott, 77]."</p> <p>Also confirming this death before 1790 is a statement found in a publication called, American Revolution Patriots (Ka-Kz), at <a href="https://www.suzzgenpage.com/american-revolution-patriots-ka-kz/">https://www.suzzgenpage.com/american-revolution-patriots-ka-kz/</a>, says "Barney Kelly came from the State of New York. He was also, mustered into the army, in the State of New York. When the rank of a soldier is not listed, the rank is usually that of Private, in the Continental Army. On the Thirteenth day of September, in 1790, his heirs received a bounty of five hundred acres of land. Barney Kelly's heirs were given the bounty of land, because of his courage, in the War for American Independence. We have no additional information, about the life, death, burial or military service, of this Barney Kelly, during or after the American Revolution."</p>	<p><i>was a Barney Kelly, a 4th great-grandfather, or uncle of a 3rd great-grandfather.</i></p> <p><i>At</i>  <a href="https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/fighting-man-continental-army">https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/fighting-man-continental-army</a>, says that "a private in the Continental Army earned \$6.23 per month and pay would increase upon promotion of rank." <i>What the conversion rate back in 1777 from pounds to U.S. dollars is unknown.</i></p> <p><i>At</i>  <a href="https://theoldstonefort.org/Exhibits/vMONEY/DOLLAR-A-DAY.html">https://theoldstonefort.org/Exhibits/vMONEY/DOLLAR-A-DAY.html</a>, says, "for two centuries, from the 1700s until World War I, the average wage for one day's unskilled labor in America was one dollar, therefore the saying, "Another day, another dollar..."</p> <p><i>At</i>  <a href="https://www.encyclopedia.com/history/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/pay-bounties-and-rations">https://www.encyclopedia.com/history/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/pay-bounties-and-rations</a>, says Congress tried to hold the line against rising expenses but grudgingly came to realize that money was the key to raising and keeping an army. On 19 January 1776 it advised the states to offer a bounty of \$6.33 (one month's pay) to all men who would enlist with a good firearm, a bayonet, and other accoutrements and to offer \$4 to those who enlisted without these items. On 26 June 1776, the delegates resolved to offer a bounty of ten dollars to all men who would enlist for three years. A few weeks later they extended this offer to all regulars who would continue their service in the Continental army for three years after expiration of their current tour. On 16 September 1776, when it voted to raise an army of eighty-eight battalions for 1777, Congress increased the bounty to twenty dollars plus one hundred acres to all enlisted men who would agree to serve "during the war." Two days later it extended this offer to all "who are enlisted or shall enlist for during the war" in the Continental army. Any of these veteran enlistees who had already received a Continental bounty of ten dollars for a former enlistment would, however, receive only ten dollars more under the new offer. On 8 October 1776, Congress agreed to give a twenty-dollar suit of clothes each year (or the same amount in cash if the man's captain would certify that he had procured such a suit himself) to all men enlisted for the duration. Officers were authorized recruiting expenses at the rate of \$1.33 per new man.</p>

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<p>The author came upon a list of known soldiers who were with George Washington at Valley Forge. At <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valley_Forge">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valley_Forge</a>, states Valley Forge was the military camp 18 miles northwest of Philadelphia where the American Continental Army spent the winter of 1777-78 during the American Revolutionary War. Starvation, disease, malnutrition and exposure killed more than 2,500 American soldiers by the end of February 1778.</p> <p>From The Muster Role Project at <a href="http://valleyforgemusterroll.org/index.asp">http://valleyforgemusterroll.org/index.asp</a>, states a project of "The Friends of Valley Forge Park," is dedicated to the memory of those who were at winter quarters from December 19, 1777 to June 19, 1778. The Continental Army used monthly muster rolls to track the army's strength. Each roll contains names, ranks, dates of enlistment, and other notes on soldiers' assignments, activities, or conditions.</p> <p>Although the author has located no separate corroborating facts establishing these persons, listed below, as ancestors linked to the Haynor family, these are those surnames who served at Valley Forge, during this time of the Revolutionary War, whose surnames are to have known to be ancestrally linked to the Haynor family, and were from New York and Pennsylvania, where many known early Haynor family ancestors lived.</p>																								
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<b>4. Barney Kelly</b> , PA10833, Corporal <a href="https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XP32-Q3L">https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XP32-Q3L</a> and <a href="https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QL6Y-4QWS">https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QL6Y-4QWS</a> . Also known as <b>Bernard Kelly</b> .	Pennsylvania, Patton's Seven Companies from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.																							
<i>Author's Notes:</i>																								
<p>#3 Barney Kelly from above, was a part of Captain Lawrence Keen's Company, in late Colonel John Patton's Regiment, so this #4 Barney Kelly, probably is the same person as #3 Barney Kelly. He received pay as late as February 1778, as shown at <a href="https://www.fold3.com/image/17132775">https://www.fold3.com/image/17132775</a>.</p> <p>Since these seven companies, although under the command of Patton, he was ultimately under the command of General George Washington at Valley Forge. Perhaps this Barney Kelly, since he was with General Washington, he may have been one of a very few Life Guards who is yet to be accounted for. And because Washington is believed to have employed body doubles in his protection from British snipers and believing that our Barney was of Scottish heritage and stood about 6'2", near the same height as Washington, as described by Mary Elizabeth (Conner) Haynor, it's possible since this Barney was at Valley Forge with Washington, he could have been used this way at Washington's convenience. Because of the secrecy employed by Washington and his staff and the original "Life Guard" records were burned in a fire in 1815, it's very doubtful any records were kept of these supposedly body doubles. So, it's very possible that this is how our Barney was employed. And if true, Barney might have been described as a Bodyguard. But, if #4 is the same person as #3, he was reported as dying before 16 Oct. 1790, which would not allow him to be the father of Nancy Louise Kelly, born between 1800-04. So, this Barney could not have been this author's 3<sup>rd</sup> great grandfather, but #4 could have been this author's 4<sup>th</sup> great grandfather.</p> <p>Another important consideration at this point, is that it's possible that this author's grandmother, Mary Elizabeth (Conner) Haynor, unintentionally used "body guard" in her letter, where it should have read "body double." This situation becomes</p>																								

Name	Rank	State/Regiment	Notes
<p>more evident as this author, researching body guard listings for General Washington, has been unable to find a surname Kelly/Kelley ever was a body guard of Washington.</p> <p>According to several sources, at <a href="https://www.ancestry.com/corporate/blog/migration-to-america-in-the-1700s">https://www.ancestry.com/corporate/blog/migration-to-america-in-the-1700s</a>, <a href="https://www.findmypast.com/">https://www.findmypast.com/</a>, and <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scotch-Irish_Americans">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scotch-Irish_Americans</a>, say in the 1600's, many Scots migrated to the Ulster area of Ireland as they tried to escape war, religious conflict, poverty, drought and conflict with the English. Between 1710 and 1775, around 200,000 of these Scots-Irish emigrated to what was to become the United States for many of the same reasons that they left Scotland. The majority of these new immigrants ended up first in Pennsylvania. The Scots-Irish weren't leaving the British Isles for religious reasons like numerous English separatist groups that preceded them. They were the first group to immigrate to America primarily for economic opportunity. Nearly two-thirds are estimated to have come to America in the decade immediately before the American Revolution.</p> <p>At <a href="https://www.libraryireland.com/ScotchIrishAmerica/VIII.php#:~:text=A%20marked%20infusion%20of%20Scottish,Hudson%20and%20the%20Northern%20Lakes">https://www.libraryireland.com/ScotchIrishAmerica/VIII.php#:~:text=A%20marked%20infusion%20of%20Scottish,Hudson%20and%20the%20Northern%20Lakes</a>, says "in about 1682 a Scotch migration to East Jersey set in, promoted by a group of eminent Scots who had acquired Proprietors' shares in that Province." This source goes on to say, "it is not until the great wave of Ulster emigration in 1718 that Scotch-Irish settlement in New York and New Jersey becomes distinctly noticeable. In 1720, Scotch-Irish settlers in the vicinity of Goshen, Orange County, New York, were numerous enough to form a congregation. In the succeeding decade some forty families from the North of Ireland settled in the country west of the Hudson in what became Orange and Ulster counties. A congregation was formed at Bethlehem, Orange County, and one also at Wallkill, Ulster County; and in 1729 a call for ministerial supply was sent to the Philadelphia Synod. These settlements, which were in the valley of the Wallkill River, were augmented in 1731 by a body of emigrants from the North of Ireland in whose number were Charles Clinton and his sister, Christiana Clinton Beattie. Clinton was the founder of the New York family of that name, that produced two Revolutionary generals and two of the early Governors of New York." "In 1742, another company of Scotch-Irish families arrived in Orange County, settling in Monroe Township. In 1740, sixteen families from Ulster made a settlement as far north as Glen Township, Montgomery County, but the danger from Indian attack was so great that the settlement was eventually abandoned. A marked infusion of Scottish blood in New York came through settlements made in response to a proclamation issued in 1735 by the Governor, inviting "loyal Protestant Highlanders" to settle the lands between the Hudson and the Northern Lakes." A separate migration brought many to Canada, where they are most numerous in rural Ontario and Nova Scotia. It's unknown if our Barney came to America himself, or through his father's or other ancestor's family, or was born in North America. But it's quite evident that he could originate just about anywhere in the early American colonies or Canada. Another good source of Scottish immigration can be found at <a href="https://www.ncpedia.org/scottish-settlers">https://www.ncpedia.org/scottish-settlers</a>. But the best overall source of Scottish immigration to America appears to be at <a href="http://www.threerivershms.com/Scots.htm">http://www.threerivershms.com/Scots.htm</a>.</p>			
<p><b>5. Barney Kelly</b></p> <p><i>b. unknown, d. 5 February 1823</i></p>	<p>Private</p>	<p><b>New York, Hall's U.S. Artillery.</b></p> <p>"NEW YORK MISC. AREAS (based on Revolutionary War Records at: <a href="http://renewr.tripod.com/Military.html">http://renewr.tripod.com/Military.html</a>)</p> <p>Name: Barney Kelly  County: New York Co. (One of 12 original counties created in the New York colony)  Annual Allowance: 96 00  Sums Received: 336 26</p> <p>Description of service: Hall's U. S. Artillery  When placed on the pension roll: 17 May 1816  Commencement of pension: 3 March 1816  Annual Allowance: 72 00  Sums Received: 246 17</p> <p>Description of service: Hall's U. S. Artillery  Commencement of pension: 4 September 1819  Law reduced pension 3 March 1819.  This Barney Kelly died on 5 February 1823.</p> <p>This author found three references to a Hall commanding a Company, Corps., or Scouts, but no Artillery. They were found in the publication titled, <i>United States, Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775-1783 Coverage Table</i> at:</p>	<p><i>Author's Note:</i></p> <p><i>This author has found that if any Barney Kelly was listed at all in Haynor or Haynor related ancestral trees on the Internet, this is the one listed, because a death date of 5 February 1823 was identified. And this Barney is only one of a few Barney Kelly's (Kelley) with a death date, after the birth of Nancy Louise (Kelly) Boulton, born between 1800-04, Vermont, daughter of Barney Kelly and wife of William J. Boulton.</i></p> <p><i>The record on the left states that this Barney Kelly received a pension starting in 1816, so he must have served in the service of his country.</i></p> <p><i>There are also two references to the state of Vermont, as shown with Hall's Corps of Rangers, 1780 and a reference to a Capt. Jacob Hall, 1781.</i></p> <p><i>But in "The state of Vermont Rolls of the soldiers in the Revolutionary war, 1775 to 1783," at <a href="http://www.ancestraltrackers.net/vt/resources/rolls-soldiers-revolutionary-war.pdf">http://www.ancestraltrackers.net/vt/resources/rolls-soldiers-revolutionary-war.pdf</a>, there is no person with a Barney-type spelling in this resource.</i></p>

Name	Rank	State/Regiment	Notes
		<p><a href="https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/United_States_Revolutionary_War_Rolls_1775-1783_Coverage_Table">https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/United States, Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775-1783 Coverage Table</a>, and are listed as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hall's Company, 1781, Pennsylvania</li> <li>Hall's Corps of Rangers, 1780, Vermont</li> <li>Scouts (Capt. Jacob Hall), 1781, Vermont.</li> </ol> <p>Perhaps though, the reference to Hall's U.S. Artillery, is actually the Delaware Line, a formation within the Continental Army, under the command of Colonel David Hall, after the death of Col. John Haslet, at the Battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777, as shown at <a href="https://revolutionarywar.us/continental-army/delaware/">https://revolutionarywar.us/continental-army/delaware/</a>. Col. Hall was severely wounded at the Battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777, and did not fight again.</p> <p>It is known at <a href="https://archives.delaware.gov/guide-revolutionary-war-records/">https://archives.delaware.gov/guide-revolutionary-war-records/</a>, in 1777, two Delaware companies joined Washington's army. With Haslet's death, Colonel David Hall was given command. In 1777 the British shifted their attention to Philadelphia. Landing at the Head of Elk in Maryland, British forces marched through Delaware. On 3 September 1777 they were met at Cooch's Bridge on the Christina Creek, just south of Newark, by about 700 American troops led by Brigadier General William Maxwell. The Americans were forced to retreat. Cooch's Bridge is said by some to mark the first display of the Stars and Stripes in battle. On 8 September, the British marched through Newark enroute to Philadelphia. The Delaware regiment took part in the battle of the Brandywine on 11 September as well as the battle of Germantown on 4 October 1777. Colonel Hall was wounded at Germantown.</p> <p>This Colonel David Hall, Delaware Line, is also published in the <i>Historical and Biographical Encyclopedia of Delaware</i> (Wilmington, Del: Aldine Publishing and Engraving Co., by George Bather &amp; Son, Engravers, 1882. At <a href="https://www.societyofthecincinnati.org/pdf/downloads/exhibition_Delaware.pdf">https://www.societyofthecincinnati.org/pdf/downloads/exhibition Delaware.pdf</a>, gives additional detail on this David Hall.</p> <p>It's also possible that Hall's U.S. Artillery could have been one of the 12 companies of the 2nd Continental Artillery Regiment also known as Lamb's Continental Artillery Regiment, authorized on 1 January 1777. As originally constituted, the regiment included 12 artillery companies from New York, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania. The bulk of the regiment served in the Hudson Highlands, though some companies fought with George Washington's</p>	<p><i>Names of Alexander, Abraham, Elias, John, Moses, Samuel and William Kelly/Kelley, but no Barney.</i></p> <p><i>But since a Hall's U.S. Artillery can't be identified for sure, and there are several references to a commanding officer named "Hall," but, which Hall is it?</i></p> <p><i>What makes this finding quite frustrating, is there are several ancestral tree websites, list his birth around 1778. If this is true, he could be a direct ancestor, such as this author's 3<sup>rd</sup> great grandfather, but would not be old enough to have served in the Revolutionary War, or Life Guard to General George Washington. For this Barney Kelly to have served at all in the Revolutionary War, he could not have been born in 1778. A Barney Kelly could have been born then, if so, he could be the son of a Barney Kelly, who actually served in the Revolutionary War.</i></p> <p><i>It is believed by this author, that a son, could not have received a pension in the Revolutionary War from a father who served during that period. A wife maybe, but not a son. Although there is a case in this report, where a family of a fallen soldier did in fact obtain land, through their father's Revolutionary War service, that is specifically, Barney #4.</i></p> <p><i>A Kelley's Regiment of Volunteers has been identified, commanded by Colonel Moses Kelly/Kelley of New Hampshire at <a href="http://genealogytrails.com/newham/hillsborough/goffstown_soldiers_revolutionary_war.html">http://genealogytrails.com/newham/hillsborough/goffstown_soldiers_revolutionary_war.html</a> and <a href="https://www.fold3.com/pdf/M881.pdf">https://www.fold3.com/pdf/M881.pdf</a>. Moses Kelly ancestry and genealogy is at <a href="http://www.nh.searchroots.com/HillsboroughCo/Goffstown/goff_kelly.htm">http://www.nh.searchroots.com/HillsboroughCo/Goffstown/goff_kelly.htm</a>.</i></p> <p><i>This Barney may have had a connection with Vermont, i.e., Hall's Corps of Rangers, 1780, Vermont and/or Scouts (Capt. Jacob Hall), 1781, Vermont, also gives more credibility to this finding, since Barney could have stayed in Vermont after the War, married Nancy Hunter and had a child named Nancy Louise Kelly, born in St. Albans, Vermont.</i></p> <p><i>Whether this Barney Kelly is our Barney Kelly, has not been proven. But since he apparently died in 1823, enabling him to possibly marry a Nancy Hunter, if so, after the Revolutionary War and possibly have a daughter named Nancy Louise Kelly born between 1800-04, this Barney Kelly, must be considered a candidate of this author's 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> great grandfather. There's no proof though, that this Barney Kelly, was a Life Guard or had any close connection to General George Washington, but he may have had a connection to Vermont.</i></p>

Name	Rank	State/Regiment	Notes
		<p>main army from 1777 to 1779. The Main Army was comprised of the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. It was usually referred to simply as the Main Army since George Washington was its commander throughout the war.</p> <p>Lastly, it's also possible that Hall's U.S. Artillery was part of the New York Provincial Company of Artillery that was created by the New York Provincial Congress in 1776 to defend New York City from British attack. The revolutionary government of the province commissioned Alexander Hamilton, then a student at King College (now, Columbia University) and an officer in a militia unit of artillery called the Hearts of Oak, to create the new Provincial Company of Artillery. The new Company saw action in the Battle of White Plains and the Battle of Trenton, among others. It was while commanding this unit with distinction that Hamilton came to the attention of many high-ranking officers in the Continental Army, a number of them offering him positions on their staffs. Hamilton refused them all to become <i>de facto</i> Chief of Staff to General George Washington, the Commander-in-Chief, for much of the remainder of the war.</p>	
<p><b>6. Barney Kelly</b></p> <p><i>b. unknown, d. unknown</i></p>	<p>Private</p>	<p><b>Pennsylvania</b>, Barney Kelly was listed as a private in <b>Captain Thomas Herbert's Company, Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, The Musketry Battalion</b>, page 246, as found in the <i>Pennsylvania War of the Revolution, Battalions and Line, 1775-1783</i>, Edited by John Blair Linn, William H. Egle, M.D., Volume I. The Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment was under the command of Colonel Samuel Miles. General Washington wrote to Miles at <a href="https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/03-05-02-0474">https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/03-05-02-0474</a>.</p> <p>Roll of Captain Thomas Herbert's Company Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, which Unit was raised in Leacock, and Salisbury townships, Lancaster County (Pennsylvania).</p> <p>The Musketry Battalion also listed Barney Kelly as a private at <a href="https://archive.org/stream/pennsylvaniainwa01inniala/pennsylvaniainwa01inniala_djvu.txt">https://archive.org/stream/pennsylvaniainwa01inniala/pennsylvaniainwa01inniala_djvu.txt</a> and at <a href="http://www.wellsclan.us/history/generatn/revwar.htm">http://www.wellsclan.us/history/generatn/revwar.htm</a>.</p> <p><b>New York. Capt. Thomas Herbert's Pennsylvania Company Musketry Battalion.</b> At Harlem, Erie, New York, U.S., Barney Kelly listed in the hospital, 1 September 1776, which shows at</p>	<p><i>Author's Notes:</i></p> <p><i>Also, in the Pennsylvania War of the Revolution, Battalions and Line, 1775-1783, at <a href="http://www.wellsclan.us/history/generatn/revwar.htm">http://www.wellsclan.us/history/generatn/revwar.htm</a>, Captain Thomas Herbert, appointed March 15, 1776; captured August 27, 1776.</i></p> <p><i>Apparently confirming this capture, is a publication titled "Project Gutenberg's American Prisoners of the Revolution, by Danske Dandridge," at <a href="https://www.varsitytutors.com/ebooks/earlyamerica/AmericanPrisonersOfRevolution/AmericanPrisonersOfRevolution.html">https://www.varsitytutors.com/ebooks/earlyamerica/AmericanPrisonersOfRevolution/AmericanPrisonersOfRevolution.html</a>, gives a "LIST OF 8000 MEN WHO WERE PRISONERS ON BOARD THE OLD JERSEY (PRINTED BY PERMISSION OF THE SOCIETY OF OLD BROOKLYNITES)." "This list contains the name of Thomas Herbert. The publication went on to say, "There is nothing to indicate what became of any of these prisoners, whether they died, escaped, or were exchanged."</i></p> <p><i>It's known that Captain Thomas Herbert served under the command of Col. Samuel John Atlee, from Lancaster, PA. On 21 March 1776, Atlee was named Colonel of the unit, the Pennsylvania Musketry Battalion, see <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_John_Atlee">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_John_Atlee</a>.</i></p> <p><i>It appears that Captain Thomas Herbert survived his imprisonment. In a letter from General George Washington to Colonel Samuel Miles, 25</i></p>

Name	Rank	State/Regiment	Notes
		<p><a href="https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q:G29-M6VG">https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q:G29-M6VG</a>.</p> <p>Since Barney Kelly was in the hospital on 1 September 1776, he could not have been injured in the Battle of Harlem Heights since the action took place on 16 September 1776, in what is now the Morningside Heights area and east into the future Harlem neighborhoods of northwestern Manhattan Island in what is now part of New York City, see <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Harlem_Heights">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Harlem_Heights</a>.</p> <p>This Barney Kelly was most likely injured between August 27-29, 1776, when British troops under the command of General William Howe flanked and defeated the American army at the Battle of Long Island, also known as the Battle of Brooklyn or the Battle of Brooklyn Heights. It's about eight miles from Long Island to Harlem.</p> <p>General Washington's lack of information about enemy troop totals and dispositions prior to and during the Battle of Long Island on August 27, which eventuated in a near-catastrophe for his army, convinced him that he needed a singular force dedicated to this purpose, which would report directly to him.</p> <p>In the wake of the Long Island debacle, Washington turned to Colonel Thomas Knowlton to provide a special scouting service in order to obtain accurate information about the enemy's strength and positions on British-occupied Long Island.</p> <p>Knowlton's Rangers was a reconnaissance and espionage detachment of the Continental Army established by General Washington. Named after its commander, Thomas Knowlton, the unit was formed in 1776. Knowlton's Rangers are considered America's first organized intelligence service organization, as well as the first American Ranger unit formed after America declared its independence from the United Kingdom. The date "1776" on the modern U.S. Army's intelligence service seal refers to the formation of Knowlton's Rangers. Thomas Knowlton died at the Battle of Harlem Heights. See <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knowlton%27s_Rangers">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knowlton%27s_Rangers</a>, <a href="https://americanshootingjournal.com/did-george-washington-have-commandos-to-use/">https://americanshootingjournal.com/did-george-washington-have-commandos-to-use/</a>, and <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Harlem_Heights">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Harlem_Heights</a>. An excellent biography of Thomas Knowlton titled, <i>Forgotten Warrior of the American Revolutionary War: Colonel Thomas</i></p>	<p>November 1776, at <a href="https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/03-07-02-0151">https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/03-07-02-0151</a>, "Miles wrote GW (George Washington) on 10 Nov., from New York asking GW to approve and help effect exchanges of himself for John Foxcroft, Lt. Col. James Piper for Francis Dashwood, Capt. Thomas Herbert for James Forrest, and lieutenants John Davis and Edward De Coursey for James Shanks and Thomas Byrne." The letter goes on to say that, "Lt. Col. James Piper, who had commanded one of the two battalions in Colonel Miles's Pennsylvania rifle regiment, died of a fever on 30 Jan. 1777 while still a prisoner in New York (see <a href="#">Sabine, Fitch's New-York Diary</a>, 108). Thomas Herbert, brother of GW's acquaintance William Herbert and a captain in Col. Samuel John Atlee's Pennsylvania musketry battalion, apparently was exchanged during this month."</p> <p>In a publication titled, "The Society of the Cincinnati in Lancaster," at <a href="https://collections.lancasterhistory.org/media/library/docs/edit_vol41no1pp93_102.pdf">https://collections.lancasterhistory.org/media/library/docs/edit_vol41no1pp93_102.pdf</a>, says that Thomas Herbert was a son of Edward Herbert. Apparently, both Stewart Herbert and Thomas Herbert were sons of Edward and were officers in the Continental Army.</p> <p>Lastly, in the "History of Berks County, Pennsylvania, in the Revolution from 1774 to 1783," by Morton L. Montgomery at <a href="https://archive.org/details/cu31924028852220">https://archive.org/details/cu31924028852220</a>, says that "Isaac Levan, Jr., was one of the persons appointed by the Committee of Berks County to purchase arms for the use of the province, and on April 9, 1776, an order for £19, 12sh., was drawn in favor of Dr. Jonathan Potts for repairing 9 muskets which belonged to the province. These muskets were ordered to be delivered to Capt. Thomas Herbert, of Berks County. He lived at Reading.</p> <p><b><i>There's no evidence that this Barney Kelly, was a Life Guard, although he was most likely with General George Washington at the Battle of Long Island, August 27 to 29, 1776. It's not believed that Captain Thomas Herbert's Company ever had any duty in Vermont, nor was this Barney Kelly ever found in Vermont. But since this Barney Kelly was with General Washington early in the Revolutionary War, at least in the Battle of Long Island, this Barney Kelly can't be discounted as a 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> great grandfather of this author.</i></b></p>

Name	Rank	State/Regiment	Notes
		<p><i>Knowlton</i>, can be found at <a href="https://www.revolutionarywarjournal.com/thomas-knowlton/">https://www.revolutionarywarjournal.com/thomas-knowlton/</a>.</p> <p>At Kings Bridge (Kingsbridge), Bronx, New York, U.S. Barney Kelly again listed in the hospital, 4 September 1776, at <a href="https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q29-3DS4">https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q29-3DS4</a>.</p> <p>It's known that General Washington had King's Bridge destroyed after he and his troops fled the area in 1776. It was rebuilt after the war. So, it appears that this Barney Kelly was with General Washington, during this episode. See <a href="https://fordhamram.com/2015/10/07/history-of-kings-bridge-in-the-bronx/">https://fordhamram.com/2015/10/07/history-of-kings-bridge-in-the-bronx/</a>.</p> <p>Barney Kelly listed with Capt. Thomas Herbert's Company in the <i>Pennsylvania State Archives, Revolutionary War Military Abstract Card File</i>, at <a href="http://www.digitalarchives.state.pa.us/archive.asp?view=ArchiveItems&amp;ArchiveID=13&amp;FID=506200&amp;LID=506299&amp;FL=K&amp;Page=2">http://www.digitalarchives.state.pa.us/archive.asp?view=ArchiveItems&amp;ArchiveID=13&amp;FID=506200&amp;LID=506299&amp;FL=K&amp;Page=2</a>.</p> <p>A Barnabas Kelly, listed as a private in the Fourth Pennsylvania, Continental Line, is also mentioned in the above <i>Pennsylvania State Archives, Revolutionary War Military Abstract Card File</i>, and at <a href="https://archive.org/stream/pennsylvaniainwa01linniala/pennsylvaniainwa01linniala_djvu.txt">https://archive.org/stream/pennsylvaniainwa01linniala/pennsylvaniainwa01linniala_djvu.txt</a>, who is described in #12 below.</p>	
<p><b>7. Barney Kelley</b></p> <p><i>b. unknown, d. unknown</i></p>	<p>Private</p>	<p><b>New York, Warner's Extra Regiment Continental Troops.</b> This Barney Kelley is listed at: <a href="https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XGL9-63Y">https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XGL9-63Y</a> and at <a href="https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XP7R-Q3Y">https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XP7R-Q3Y</a></p> <p>Barney Kelley enlisted 4 March 1777 and was listed as a deserter the next day, 5 March 1777.</p> <p>Warner's Regiment, was first raised as a New York regiment July, 1775 and comprised of many of the original "Green Mountain Boys," and a handful of veterans of Robert Rogers' Corps. of Rangers. The Green Mountain Boys were a militia organization first established in 1770 in the territory between the British provinces of New York and New Hampshire, known as the New Hampshire Grants and later in 1777 as the Vermont Republic (which later became the state of Vermont in 1791).</p> <p>Warner's Regiment served in several crucial engagements of the Northern Campaign during the American Revolution. In one of the opening moves of the war, the Green Mountain Boys</p>	<p><i>Author's Notes:</i></p> <p><i>Although it's stated that this Barney Kelley deserted 5 March 1777, after enlisting the day before on 4 March 1777, the actual enlistment card at <a href="https://www.fold3.com/image/11944896">https://www.fold3.com/image/11944896</a>, shows this unit, was mustered January 3, 1777 until June 15, 1777. This role card image was also dated June 15, 1777. Barney's term of enlistment states, "during war." This author finds this situation quite puzzling, as this Barney would have put himself into a very dangerous life-threatening position if he signed up for the duration of the war, then deserted after one day. It was somewhat common though, that persons would enlist, desert that unit, then re-enlist in another unit, as a way of increasing a person's income, but if caught the soldier could have been severely punished or even executed.</i></p> <p><i>Because this Barney signed up for the duration of the war, perhaps this Barney Kelley deserted under orders, enabling him to provide cover for himself, for some clandestine operation? At <a href="https://historyhub.history.gov/thread/1092">https://historyhub.history.gov/thread/1092</a>, suggests that "George Washington had a network of spies during the Revolutionary War. The names</i></p>

Name	Rank	State/Regiment	Notes
		<p>under Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, and Benedict Arnold, captured the fortifications at Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain and Crown Point, Champlain Valley in 1775. Later that year, the Regiment participated in the push to Montreal, Canada. Raised again as Warner's Extra-Continental Regiment by the Continental Congress 5 July, 1776, they were sent to support 1776 invasion of Canada, serving as the Continental Army's rear guard during the withdrawal from Arnold's disaster at Quebec. See <a href="http://www.warnersregiment.org/">http://www.warnersregiment.org/</a>.</p> <p>In 1777, the Regiment fought a successful rearguard action at Hubbardton, Vermont to protect the retreating Northern army. At Bennington, Vermont, the Regiment arrived in time to defeat Brunswick reinforcements who were threatening to defeat the American forces. These two engagements crippled British General Burgoyne's elite Advanced Corps., and as part of the Pawlett Expedition to threaten the British rear, the Regiment was instrumental in setting the stage for Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, NY. See <a href="https://vermonthistory.org/journal/75/10_Hoyt.pdf">https://vermonthistory.org/journal/75/10_Hoyt.pdf</a> and <a href="http://www.warnersregiment.org/">http://www.warnersregiment.org/</a>.</p> <p>Also at, <a href="http://www.warnersregiment.org/">http://www.warnersregiment.org/</a>, the Regiment remained in garrisons along the Lake Champlain, Lake George area to scout and guard against additional incursions by remnants of British forces remaining in Canada until disbanded in 1781. Capt. Weight Hopkins' (1st) Company, Warner's Regiment; Capt. Thos. Lee's Independent Ranger Company (annexed to Warner's Regiment); Whitcomb's Corps of Rangers; &amp; Capt. John Warner's (4th) Company, Herrick's Regiment were part of Warner's Extra-Continental Regiment, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capt. Weight Hopkins commanded a company in Warner's Extra-Continental Regiment from its initial founding until he was killed in action on July 15th, 1779.</li> <li>- Capt. Thomas Lee's Company spent part of 1777 &amp; all of 1779 annexed to Col. Warner's Regiment, but spent almost all of 1778 assigned to Whitcomb's Corps of Rangers.</li> <li>- Whitcomb's Corps., not having a staff of its own while based in Rutland, Vermont was administratively supported by Warner's Regiment receiving its pay and logistics through the only Continental Regiment in the Northern Department during 1778.</li> <li>- Capt. John Warner was Col. Seth Warner's younger brother, and Herrick's Regiment spent</li> </ul>	<p><i>of some of the spies were listed as deserters as a means of providing cover. According to some sources, at the end of the war, Washington had their names removed from the deserter lists. This enabled the men to receive benefits (i.e., pensions, land bounties) for their service." Although this site suggests "according to some sources," the author has not been able to find any sources to actually confirm that Washington had some spies who were initially listed as deserters. The closest finding is in a publication called "Revolutionary War Desertions," at <a href="https://myemail.constantcontact.com/-REVOLUTIONARY-WAR-DESERTIONS---by-Joseph-Lee-Boyle.html?soid=1011087220548&amp;aid=mFopOpMHPQI">https://myemail.constantcontact.com/-REVOLUTIONARY-WAR-DESERTIONS---by-Joseph-Lee-Boyle.html?soid=1011087220548&amp;aid=mFopOpMHPQI</a>, which says, "Occasional mass pardons to deserters were not uncommon in armies of the period. Washington offered general pardons four times, the first on April 6, 1777. In 1782 a pardon was even made to deserters who joined the enemy." Since General Washington was known for his secrecy, see paragraph below, perhaps he had some deserter records destroyed to protect a soldier's service record, especially those who were involved in espionage.</i></p> <p><i>In an article titled, "Spies of the Revolutionary War," at <a href="https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/spies-revolutionary-war">https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/spies-revolutionary-war</a>, regarding the importance of spying, states "General George Washington was keenly aware of the importance of espionage during the war. In 1777 he wrote to Colonel Elias Dayton, "The necessity of procuring good Intelligence is apparent &amp; need not be further urged -- All that remains for me to add is, that you keep the whole matter as secret as possible."</i></p> <p><i>Several resources indicate the importance of clandestine operations in the Revolutionary War, undertaken by Washington, at least as a way to track loyalist movements. See the "The Setauket Gang: The American Revolutionary Spy Ring you've never heard about," at <a href="https://soundideas.pugetsound.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1689&amp;context=summer_research">https://soundideas.pugetsound.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1689&amp;context=summer_research</a>; the thesis titled, "GEORGE WASHINGTON'S DEVELOPMENT AS AN ESPIONAGE CHIEF," at <a href="https://digital.library.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metadc500803/m2/1/high_res_d/1002778359-Richey.pdf">https://digital.library.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metadc500803/m2/1/high_res_d/1002778359-Richey.pdf</a>; and "America Was Founded on Secrets and Lies," at <a href="https://foreignpolicy.com/2016/02/15/george-washington-spies-lies-executive-power/">https://foreignpolicy.com/2016/02/15/george-washington-spies-lies-executive-power/</a>.</i></p> <p><i>It's known that Warner's Regiment was active in Vermont, where Barney Kelly and wife had a daughter, Nancy Louise Kelley, born between the years 1800-04. So, if this Barney Kelly stayed in</i></p>



Name	Rank	State/Regiment	Notes
		<p>much of the late summer of 1777 subordinate to Colonel Warner's Provisional Brigade.</p> <p>The "Vermont Brigade" developed an Advanced Guard style of deployment appropriate to the roles of the constituent units: the ranging units screen &amp; scout forward of the Brigade. This deployment is not designed to limit the use of the Brigade, but allow the units to operate in a mutually supporting manner on the field under a unified command. Resourced at <a href="http://www.warnersregiment.org/">http://www.warnersregiment.org/</a> and <a href="http://www.warnersregiment.org/About%20Us.html">http://www.warnersregiment.org/About%20Us.html</a>.</p>	<p><i>Vermont after the War, he could have been this author's direct ancestor.</i></p> <p><i>A brief biography of Captain John Warner, younger brother of Seth Warner is at <a href="https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/14660314/john-warner">https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/14660314/john-warner</a>. In this biography it says that John moved to St. Albans, Franklin County, Vermont in 1793. He resided there until his death on July 2, 1819. He was St. Albans first physician, specializing in medicinal botany (the use of indigenous plants in treating disease). St. Albans, Franklin County, Vermont, is where Nancy Louise Kelley was born.</i></p> <p><i>Much of Col. Seth Warner and his brother John Warner overall deployment was in the Vermont area. This would put this Barney Kelley, in Vermont during this same time period. This Regiment remained in garrisons along the Lake Champlain, Lake George, Vermont area to scout and guard against additional incursions by remnants of British forces remaining in Canada until disbanded in 1781. As this Regiment was disbanded in 1781, perhaps this Barney Kelley remained here, married and had at least one child, daughter Nancy Louise Kelley.</i></p> <p><i>An interesting article titled, "History: George Washington opposed invading Vermont," at <a href="https://www.rutlandherald.com/news/history-george-washington-opposed-invading-vermont/article_188c0446-a9dc-506f-be71-836cfa7d1dae.html">https://www.rutlandherald.com/news/history-george-washington-opposed-invading-vermont/article_188c0446-a9dc-506f-be71-836cfa7d1dae.html</a>, answers some questions as to why Washington opposed invading Vermont, during the time of the Revolutionary War.</i></p> <p><i>Colonel Seth Warner at <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seth_Warner">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seth_Warner</a> was believed born in either Connecticut or New Hampshire, but a Revolutionary War officer most known for his work in Vermont. He was best known for his leadership in the capture of Fort Crown Point, the Battle of Longueuil, the siege of Quebec, the retreat from Canada, and the battles of Hubbardton and Bennington. Warner's partnership with Brigadier General John Stark accompanied by New Hampshire and Vermont militia and Warner's Regiment, operated to the north of Saratoga (today's Schuylerville), N.Y. They crossed the Hudson River and by the morning of 13 October 1777, had occupied a narrow pass between a marsh by the river and a hill that is now called Stark's Knob. As a result, Burgoyne lost his final opportunity to retreat and surrendered on 17 October 1777.</i></p> <p><i>Before the War, during the land dispute with New York, Warner was a captain in the Green Mountain Boys, sometimes called the Bennington Mob, a militia organization that defended settlers</i></p>

Name	Rank	State/Regiment	Notes
			<p><i>in the New Hampshire Grants (includes Vermont) against New York authority. Warner was second in command to Ethan Allen, who was spokesman and colonel-commandant. Warner retired 1 January 1781 and died 26 December 1784. See also <a href="http://www.warnersregiment.org/">http://www.warnersregiment.org/</a>. A Biography of Col. Seth Warner, is at <a href="http://www.warnersregiment.org/Warner%20Bios.html">http://www.warnersregiment.org/Warner%20Bios.html</a>.</i></p> <p><b><i>Because this Barney Kelley was with Warner's Regiment and this Regiment remained in garrisons along the Lake Champlain, Lake George area of Vermont to scout and guard against additional incursions by remnants of British forces remaining in Canada until disbanded in 1781, he has to be considered a candidate of this author's 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> great grandfather, even though he appeared to desert after one day's service. He could have stayed there, married Nancy Hunter and had a child named Nancy Louise Kelley born between 1800-04. There's no proof though, that this Barney Kelley, was a Life Guard or had any close connection to General George Washington or provided any clandestine service during the war.</i></b></p>
<p><b>8. Barney Kelley</b></p> <p><i>b. unknown, d. unknown</i></p>	<p>Private</p>	<p><b>"A Muster Roll of Captain Giles Wolcott's Company in the Battalion of Forces in the Service of the United States, Commanded by Colonel Seth Warner,"</b> as seen at <a href="https://www.fold3.com/image/10124887?terms=states.kingdom,barney.united.america.kelley">https://www.fold3.com/image/10124887?terms=states.kingdom,barney.united.america.kelley</a>.</p> <p>It appears this Barney Kelly enlisted 4 March 1777, as confirmed in #7 above. This finding shows that he enlisted for the duration of the War, but deserted on 5 March, also confirmed in #7 above. There were eight other men who deserted between 4 and 7 March 1777 in this company.</p>	<p><i>Author's Notes:</i></p> <p><i>This Barney Kelley was very most likely the same Barney Kelley listed above as #7 in Warner's Regiment, since Giles Wolcott's Company was part of Warner's Additional Continental Regiment that was formed 3 January 1777. It's known that Captain Wolcott's Company participated in the retreat from Ticonderoga, the Battle of Bennington, Vermont and at Fort George, Vermont. Giles Wolcott's Company was also part of the Saratoga campaign that led to the surrender of British General Burgoyne. Wolcott retired in 1781. He died 4 June 1819.</i></p> <p><i>The Barney Kelley found in "A Muster Roll of Captain Giles Wolcott's Company in the Battalion of Forces in the Service of the United States, Commanded by Colonel Seth Warner," was listed as a deserter about 5 March 1777, which also corresponds with #7 Barney Kelley.</i></p> <p><b><i>Because this Barney Kelley was in Captain Giles Wolcott's Company and Wolcott's Company was a part of Warner's Regiment the same concluding statement, shown in bold above as listed in #7, would apply here.</i></b></p>
<p><b>9. Bartholy/ Bartholomew Kelly</b></p> <p><i>b. unknown, d. unknown</i></p>		<p><b>New Jersey, 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment</b>  <a href="https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XP6J-L2R">https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XP6J-L2R</a></p> <p>The 3rd New Jersey Regiment was raised on 1 January 1776, at Elizabethtown, New Jersey for service with the Continental Army. The regiment saw action at the Battle of Valcour</p>	<p><i>Author Note:</i></p> <p><i>The New Jersey, 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment had been assigned in and out of the Main Army, which included the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland and George Washington was its commander throughout the war. Therefore, this Bartholy/Bartholomew Kelly, would have been in</i></p>

Name	Rank	State/Regiment	Notes
		<p>Island, New York Campaign, Battle of Brandywine, Battle of Germantown, Battle of Monmouth, Sullivan Expedition and the Battle of Springfield. The regiment was disbanded 1 January 1781, Pompton, New Jersey. Men merged into the 1st and 2nd New Jersey Regiments.</p>	<p><i>close contact with General Washington, when the 3<sup>rd</sup> New Jersey Regiment was part of the Main Army, which appears to be most of the time.</i></p> <p><i>Regiment Established: June 15, 1775</i>  <i>Regiment Abolished: End of war.</i>  <i>Commander: George Washington from June 15, 1775 - December 23, 1783.</i></p> <p><i>Further history of the 3<sup>rd</sup> New Jersey Regiment of the Revolutionary War can be found at <a href="http://www.jerseygreys.org/history.html">http://www.jerseygreys.org/history.html</a> and <a href="https://revolutionarywar.us/continental-army/newjersey/">https://revolutionarywar.us/continental-army/newjersey/</a>.</i></p> <p><b><i>This Bartholy/Bartholomew Kelly can't be discounted as someone who had some sort of special duty assigned by General Washington, such as bodyguard, body double, or spy, since Washington was this regiment's Main Continental Army commander. But there is no apparent link between this Bartholy/Bartholomew Kelly and Vermont.</i></b></p>
<p><b>10. Bartholomy Kelly. Also listed as Bart Kelley.</b></p> <p><i>b. unknown, d. unknown</i></p>		<p><b>New Jersey, 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment</b>  <a href="https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XGBT-3JS">https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XGBT-3JS</a></p> <p>The 4th New Jersey Regiment was raised on 16 September 1776, Elizabethtown, New Jersey for service with the Continental Army. The regiment would see action at the Battle of Brandywine, Battle of Germantown and the Battle of Monmouth. The regiment was disbanded on 7 February 1779, Elizabethtown, New Jersey.</p> <p>Also listed as Bart Kelley, Private, 4th New Jersey, Company Capt. Jacob Martin in Brigadier General William Maxwell's Brigade. Born in Ireland, Maxwell served in both the local militia and in regular British regiments for twenty years, rising to the rank of colonel before retiring to New Jersey. In 1775, he was elected to the New Jersey Provincial Congress. In 1776 he was appointed colonel of the 2nd New Jersey Regiment. He served on the ill-fated Canadian expedition, and a short time later was promoted to brigadier general. Maxwell served at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth and on the Sullivan expedition. He resigned his commission in 1780. After the war, Maxwell was elected to the New Jersey legislature.</p>	<p><i>Author Notes:</i></p> <p><i>As with the New Jersey 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment from above, this Bartholomy (Bart) Kelly, would have been in close contact with General Washington, when the 4<sup>th</sup> New Jersey Regiment was part of the Main Army under Washington. But there is no apparent link between this Bartholy/Bartholomew Kelly and Vermont.</i></p> <p><i>Further history of the 4<sup>th</sup> New Jersey Regiment of the Revolutionary War can be found at <a href="https://revolutionarywar.us/continental-army/newjersey/">https://revolutionarywar.us/continental-army/newjersey/</a>.</i></p> <p><i>It's quite possible that #9 Bartholy/Bartholomew Kelly from above and #10 Bartholomy (Bart) Kelly, are the same person, since at <a href="http://valleyforgemusterroll.org/brigades/nj.asp">http://valleyforgemusterroll.org/brigades/nj.asp</a>, shows Brigadier General William Maxwell in charge of the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> New Jersey Regiments. Maxwell entered Valley Forge as part of Sullivan's Division. Left Valley Forge in May 1778 for New Jersey. Joined Lee's Division in New Jersey.</i></p> <p><i>More information on Valley Forge can be found at <a href="http://valleyforgemusterroll.org/encampment.asp">http://valleyforgemusterroll.org/encampment.asp</a>.</i></p>
<p><b>11. Barney Kelley. Also listed as B. Kelley.</b></p> <p><i>b. unknown, d. unknown</i></p>	Private	<p><b>New York, Bradt's Rangers at</b>  <a href="https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q L65-RXC6">https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q L65-RXC6</a>,  <a href="https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:X PMC-TNB">https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:X PMC-TNB</a> and</p>	<p><i>Author's Notes:</i></p> <p><i>This listing also links Barney Kelley, probably also known as Barnabas Kelley in #'s 12, 13 and 14, with the state of Vermont. If in fact these independent companies were disbanded in January 1781 near the New Hampshire frontier, would</i></p>

Name	Rank	State/Regiment	Notes
		<p><a href="https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=nnc2.ark:/13960/t0ks9fh9v&amp;view=1up&amp;seq=418&amp;skin=2019&amp;q1=Kelley">https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=nnc2.ark:/13960/t0ks9fh9v&amp;view=1up&amp;seq=418&amp;skin=2019&amp;q1=Kelley</a>.</p> <p>Bradt's Company Rangers was raised in defense of Albany County, NY. A military service log was found for this Barney Kelley, stating he enlisted Sept. 10, 1776. Barney was listed as a private under Captain John A. Bradt. He stood 5' 5" tall, had black hair and was thin in appearance. He was being paid for one month's service, dated 3 October 1776. It appears as though Barney was paid a half bounty of 5 pounds to join and 1 pound, 12 shillings and 10 pence per month. At the time of this service, he had accrued 6 pounds, 12 shillings and 10 pence, so he must have had prior service under Bradt or other companies/regiments. On 10 October 1776, he was issued ½ lb. powder and 1-1/2 lb. leaden bullets.</p> <p>Captain John A. (Aaron) Bradt was a captain under Major John Wheelock's Independent Company. See <a href="https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=yale.39002013127494&amp;view=1up&amp;seq=262&amp;q1=Kelly">https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=yale.39002013127494&amp;view=1up&amp;seq=262&amp;q1=Kelly</a>. This unit was listed as Bradt's Rangers.</p> <p>Also see: <a href="http://www.themasonictrowel.com/ebooks/free_masonry/eb0126.pdf">http://www.themasonictrowel.com/ebooks/free_masonry/eb0126.pdf</a>. It says here that Bradt was a Captain of a company of scouts known as "Bradt's Rangers."</p> <p>Bradt's Rangers was also known as a company of scouts at <a href="http://mtwashingtonlodge.com/assets/Freemasons_in_the_Revolutionary_War_-_Heinmiller_GL.pdf">http://mtwashingtonlodge.com/assets/Freemasons_in_the_Revolutionary_War_-_Heinmiller_GL.pdf</a>.</p> <p>This Barney Kelley was listed under Major John Wheelock's Independent Company, Bradt's Rangers at <a href="http://dunhamwilcox.net/ny/ny_rev_misc_groups.htm">http://dunhamwilcox.net/ny/ny_rev_misc_groups.htm</a>.</p> <p>In 1776, Wheelock became a leader of the United Committees, a group of disgruntled New Hampshire citizens angry at their lack of representation in the state legislature and the distance of the state capital; in retaliation for these slights, Wheelock and others led twelve New Hampshire towns to secede from the state and attempt to join Vermont. The next year, 1777, as the Revolutionary War raged, Wheelock briefly served in New York and Vermont as a lieutenant colonel in Colonel Bedel's Regiment. He carried on correspondence with, among others, George Washington. Resource at <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Wheelock">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Wheelock</a>.</p>	<p><i>place this Barney/Barnabas Kelley very near if not in Vermont, during this time period.</i></p> <p><i>This finding would also seem to confirm that Barnabas Kelley, #12, was in fact in the Revolutionary War, which in #13 and #14, doesn't confirm. Finding both a Barney Kelley and two persons named Barnabas Kelley in the same place during this same time period, leads this author to the conclusion that Barney Kelley #11 is the same Barnabas Kelley in #12, #13 and #14.</i></p> <p><i>Although this finding along with #13 confirms an extraordinary relationship in Barney/Barnabas Kelley Revolutionary War service, as a scout/spy, at least an important indirect link with General Washington, Washington doesn't seem to appear with these independent companies, so it leads this author to believe that this Barney/Barnabas Kelley, was not a bodyguard of General Washington's.</i></p> <p><i>At</i>  <a href="https://research.colonialwilliamsburg.org/Foundation/journal/Summer04/spies.cfm">https://research.colonialwilliamsburg.org/Foundation/journal/Summer04/spies.cfm</a>, states,  <i>"Washington used scouts extensively, showed a flair for disinformation and deception, and looked for turncoats in the enemy ranks." Washington says, "The necessity of procuring good Intelligence is apparent &amp; need not be further urged—All that remains for me to add is, that you keep the whole matter as secret as possible. For upon Secrecy, Success depends in Most Enterprises of the kind, and for want of it, they are generally defeated, however well planned &amp; promising a favorable issue."</i></p> <p><i>An important read is "George Washington Spymaster," at</i>  <a href="https://www.mountvernon.org/george-washington/the-revolutionary-war/spying-and-espionage/george-washington-spymaster/">https://www.mountvernon.org/george-washington/the-revolutionary-war/spying-and-espionage/george-washington-spymaster/</a>, that states that "George Washington—known as Agent 711 in the Culper Spy Ring," and that. "As one defeated British intelligence officer is often quoted as saying, Washington did not really outfight the British. He simply out-spied us."</p> <p><i>An exceptional read is at</i>  <a href="http://mymilitaryhistory.blogspot.com/2007/07/morgans-revolutionary-ranger-riflemen.html">http://mymilitaryhistory.blogspot.com/2007/07/morgans-revolutionary-ranger-riflemen.html</a>, further discusses Rangers in Colonial and Revolutionary America, including Whitcomb's Rangers.</p> <p><i>Other readings on Washington's rangers, spies and scouts can be found at</i>  <a href="https://research.colonialwilliamsburg.org/Foundation/journal/Summer04/spies.cfm">https://research.colonialwilliamsburg.org/Foundation/journal/Summer04/spies.cfm</a> and  <a href="https://nationalinterest.org/feature/george-washingtons-commandos-special-ops-during-the-american-11572">https://nationalinterest.org/feature/george-washingtons-commandos-special-ops-during-the-american-11572</a>.</p>

Name	Rank	State/Regiment	Notes
		<p>In the publication titled, "New York in the Revolution," at <a href="http://www.threerivershms.com/docnyhistproc-9.pdf">http://www.threerivershms.com/docnyhistproc-9.pdf</a>, not only is a very comprehensive read about Revolutionary War circumstances at the time, but also describes how John Wheelock became a major.</p> <p>At <a href="https://www.raabcollection.com/american-history-autographs/stark-john-ds">https://www.raabcollection.com/american-history-autographs/stark-john-ds</a>, a site about Brigadier General John Stark, praises his scout, John Wheelock, son of Dartmouth College president Eleazer Wheelock. John Wheelock was eventually commissioned November 1777 as lieutenant colonel of the regiment of volunteers raised for the proposed invasion of Canada and commanded by Col. Timothy Bedel. John Wheelock would become president of Dartmouth College in 1779.</p> <p>"In the summer of 1778, Stark gave Wheelock a mission he spelled out as such: Col John Wheelock, accompanied by Major Clyde, and a small number of men, as a reconnoitering party, at the request of General Stark has penetrated the Indian country to the enemy's lines at Tunadilla, above fifty miles south west of Cherry Valley. His business was to view the nature and situation of the country, and, if possible, the strength and designs of the enemy. ... He is now returned and brings the following intelligence, viz. That the number of the enemy Indians and Tories is about 1000 men, under the independent command of Capt. Joseph Brant: That they expect us to attack them; but if not, are determined on a vigorous and fatal attack upon some part of the frontiers of Mohawk River; That there are from two to three hundred men about the mouth of Tunadilla River; but their chief place of rendezvous is at Onoughquago; That the Indians are now disaffected to [John] Butler and that he is not at Tunadilla, but in some part of the western country; That some of Butler's party have joined Capt. Brant; That Brant's party are in high spirits, eager for action, and that he conducts his affairs with as much secrecy as possible; That scouting parties from the enemy are continually out, especially up the Susquehannah; and a rambling guard from Flax Island in the Susquehannah River, over the barren mountains to Tunadilla River, by which means the inhabitants and refugees are environed, and think themselves entirely secure."</p> <p>"On August 19, Stark wrote to General Washington, "Inclosed is the report of Lieutenant Colonel Wheelock, who has been upon a scout to Unadilla, which will inform you of the situation of the enemy. If an expedition should be made to that quarter, a number of</p>	<p><i>In the publication, titled, "Benjamin Whitcomb's Independent Corps of Rangers," at <a href="http://www.whitcombs-rangers.com/UNIT%20HISTORY.htm">http://www.whitcombs-rangers.com/UNIT%20HISTORY.htm</a>, states that "Whitcomb's Rangers functioned primarily as scouts and spies." And this Barney Kelley, was a Ranger as found in Major John Wheelock's Independent Company, Bradt's Rangers.</i></p> <p><i>It's known that Saint Albans, Franklin County, Vermont, where Nancy Louise Kelly, daughter of Barney Kelly, was born between 1800-1804, is in Champlain Valley. Although in the publication, Soldiers of the Champlain Valley, in reference to Revolutionary War soldiers at <a href="https://www.jstor.org/stable/42890087?seq=66#metadata_info_tab_contents">https://www.jstor.org/stable/42890087?seq=66#metadata_info_tab_contents</a>, a Barney Kelly of any spelling, is not listed. Therefore, it would appear to this author that although Barney Kelly, may have once lived in the Champlain valley region, he was not born in Vermont.</i></p> <p><i>No Barney Kelly of any spelling is found with Benjamin Whitcomb's Independent Corps of Rangers at <a href="http://www.whitcombs-rangers.com/ORIGINAL%20W%20A%20L%20co.s.pdf">http://www.whitcombs-rangers.com/ORIGINAL%20W%20A%20L%20co.s.pdf</a>, but this list only includes men of Captain Thomas Lee's company, none of Bradt's Rangers company.</i></p>

Name	Rank	State/Regiment	Notes
		<p>pack-saddles will be necessary. Colonel Wheelock's information may be depended on, as he is a gentleman of undoubted character."</p> <p>"With Wheelock's job behind him, it was Stark's job to discharge him. "Albany, 1st August, 1778. This certifyeth that Lt. Col Wheelock has been here near a month and behaved as becometh a good officer, signed John Stark, BG."</p> <p>At <a href="https://www.raabcollection.com/american-history-autographs/stark-john-ds">https://www.raabcollection.com/american-history-autographs/stark-john-ds</a> and at <a href="https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/03-16-02-0364">https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/03-16-02-0364</a>, titled, <i>To George Washington from Brigadier General John Stark, 19 August 1778</i>, <b>appears to link this Barney Kelley with the Barnabas Kelley listed at #12, #13, and #14</b>, since many of the descriptive locations such as Unadilla, Cherry Valley, and Mohawk River are the same. This source also goes on to say that some of Butler's party have joined Capt. Brant, which is also repeated at Barnabas Kelley, #13. This finding also states that "Three Independent Companies of Rangers under the Command of Major Benjamin Whitcomb, from about this time is in DLC:GW (Library of Congress, George Washington's Papers). It records twenty commissioned and noncommissioned officers, fifty-four rank and file, and six deserters. The companies were at Rutland, Vermont. Whitcomb (1737–1828), who had been promoted to major in November 1777, continued to command troops on the New Hampshire frontier until January 1781, when the independent companies were disbanded, and he retired on half pay."</p> <p>At <a href="http://www.whitcombs-rangers.com/UNIT%20HISTORY.htm">http://www.whitcombs-rangers.com/UNIT%20HISTORY.htm</a>, states, "Whitcomb's Rangers functioned primarily as scouts and spies." The source goes on to say, in regards to Rutland, Vermont, "they built Fort Ranger which ultimately became the military headquarters for the Republic of Vermont. That fall, Whitcomb's Rangers played a significant role in detecting and limiting the success of a "secret" British expedition to burn mills and sources of supplies in the Champlain valley."</p> <p>Major Benjamin Whitcomb from above led an interesting life as well. At <a href="https://www.revolutionarywarjournal.com/forgotten-warriors-of-the-american-revolution-major-benjamin-whitcomb-of-whitcombs-rangers/">https://www.revolutionarywarjournal.com/forgotten-warriors-of-the-american-revolution-major-benjamin-whitcomb-of-whitcombs-rangers/</a>, states he "was an incredible backwoods warrior who matched his abilities in frontier scouting and fighting with the best of them." He was also known to "spy on the British."</p>	

Name	Rank	State/Regiment	Notes
<p><b>12. Barnabas Kelly</b></p> <p><i>b. unknown, d. unknown</i></p>	<p>Private</p>	<p><b>Pennsylvania</b>, found in various regiments, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>4<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line,</b></li> <li>• <b>4<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line. Colonel William Butler's Company,</b></li> <li>• <b>Cumberland County Battalion 4<sup>th</sup>, Lt. Col. Paul Coxe, Capt. John Flinn, and</b></li> <li>• <b>Cumberland County, 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion, 6<sup>th</sup> Company.</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Barnabas Kelly</b> was found in a publication called "<i>Pennsylvania in the war of the revolution, battalions and line. 1775-1783,</i>" v.1, Linn, John Blair, published in 1880, at <a href="https://digital.library.pitt.edu/islandora/object/pitt%3A31735054858331#page/1/mode/2up/search/%22Barnabas+Kelly%22">https://digital.library.pitt.edu/islandora/object/pitt%3A31735054858331#page/1/mode/2up/search/%22Barnabas+Kelly%22</a>. He was listed as a private in the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line. One of the sergeants in this regiment was <b>William Hunter, March 11, 1777; transferred to Chief's Guards; reenlisted November 3, 1781.</b></p> <p><b>The same information for Barnabas Kelly and William Hunter</b> was also found at <a href="https://digital.library.pitt.edu/islandora/object/pitt%3A31735054858331/viewer#page/526/mode/2up">https://digital.library.pitt.edu/islandora/object/pitt%3A31735054858331/viewer#page/526/mode/2up</a>. Barnabas Kelly was listed as a private in the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line. Colonel William Butler's Company, April 1781, starting on page 526. Also, at <a href="https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:X PJC-KJ3">https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:X PJC-KJ3</a>.</p> <p>There are three persons with the name of Barnabas/Barnabos Kelly found at <a href="http://www.digitalarchives.state.pa.us/archive.asp?view=ArchiveItems&amp;ArchiveID=13&amp;FID=506200&amp;LID=506299&amp;FL=K&amp;Page=2">http://www.digitalarchives.state.pa.us/archive.asp?view=ArchiveItems&amp;ArchiveID=13&amp;FID=506200&amp;LID=506299&amp;FL=K&amp;Page=2</a>. These might all be the same person, but they are listed in part, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Regiment, final settlement 14 dollars, 60 cents, pay and subsistence to 1 January 1782. This final settlement is also at <a href="https://www.fold3.com/image/21315594">https://www.fold3.com/image/21315594</a>. The basic record proves active duty before 16 November 1783 in Cumberland Co.</li> <li>• private, County battalion (appears to be Cumberland) 4<sup>th</sup>, Lt. Col. Paul Coxe, Capt. John Flinn. The basic record does not prove active duty.</li> <li>• private, Cumberland, 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion, 6<sup>th</sup> Company, September 8, 1781. The basic record does not prove active duty.</li> </ul> <p><b>Barnabas Kelly</b> is listed as private in the 4<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania at</p>	<p><i>Author's Notes:</i></p> <p><i>It's believed that this Barnabas Kelly is listed at <a href="https://www.fold3.com/image/3093941?terms=barnabas,kelly">https://www.fold3.com/image/3093941?terms=barnabas,kelly</a> and at <a href="https://www.fold3.com/image/3095592?terms=barnabas,kelly">https://www.fold3.com/image/3095592?terms=barnabas,kelly</a>, in the <b>First State Tax of Cumberland County for the Year 1778</b>. He was listed with one cow. This is an important finding, not because of the cow, but because this Barnabas Kelly was old enough to be included in a tax document, which tends to prove, he was old enough to have served in the Revolutionary War.</i></p> <p><i>It's known that the "Hunter" surname, is linked ancestrally to the Haynor family, because it's Barney Kelly/Kelley's wife Nancy's surname and it also is John Hulin's wife Hannah's surname.</i></p> <p><i>A William Hunter, Sergeant, was also listed in this same 4<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Regiment with Barnabas Kelly. William Hunter enlisted 11 March 1777; transferred to chief's guards; reenlisted November 3, 1781.</i></p> <p><i>William Hunter, is also shown transferring to Chief's Guards at <a href="https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QG 2M-B5XT">https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QG 2M-B5XT</a>.</i></p> <p><i>Pennsylvania Revolutionary War Military Abstract Card File for William Hunter at <a href="http://www.digitalarchives.state.pa.us/archive.asp?view=ArchiveItems&amp;ArchiveID=13&amp;FID=499753&amp;LID=499852&amp;FL=H&amp;Page=2">http://www.digitalarchives.state.pa.us/archive.asp?view=ArchiveItems&amp;ArchiveID=13&amp;FID=499753&amp;LID=499852&amp;FL=H&amp;Page=2</a>, shown in Chief's Guards.</i></p> <p><i>It's possible that Kelly and Hunter families, first got to know each other in Pennsylvania, since Barnabas and William were both in this same 4th Pennsylvania Regiment together. This William Hunter went on to serve in the Chief's Guards, that is, Washington's Bodyguards. Whether this <b>Barnabas Kelly or William Hunter</b> are related ancestrally to the Haynor family is unknown.</i></p> <p><i>Please note, Fold3, the military ancestral site of <a href="https://www.fold3.com/search?full-name~=Barnabas+Kelly&amp;military.conflict=US+Revolutionary+War">ancestry.com</a>, only lists one person in the Revolutionary War by the name of Barnabas Kelly at <a href="https://www.fold3.com/search?full-name~=Barnabas+Kelly&amp;military.conflict=US+Revolutionary+War">https://www.fold3.com/search?full-name~=Barnabas+Kelly&amp;military.conflict=US+Revolutionary+War</a>, who was in the Pennsylvania 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment. So, persons named Barney Kelley, #11 and #15, this Barnabas Kelley #12 and Barnabas Kelley found in #13, and #14 are very likely the same person.</i></p> <p><i>Also note that William Hunter, a sergeant in the Pennsylvania 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment, during this time period, was transferred to the Chief's Guard in the protection of General George Washington. Our Barney Kelly married a Nancy Hunter and</i></p>

Name	Rank	State/Regiment	Notes
		<p><a href="https://www.familysearch.org/service/records/storage/das-mem/patron/v2/TH-904-56466-1680-42/dist.txt?ctx=ArtCtxPublic">https://www.familysearch.org/service/records/storage/das-mem/patron/v2/TH-904-56466-1680-42/dist.txt?ctx=ArtCtxPublic</a>.</p> <p>In the publication <a href="https://digital.library.pitt.edu/islandora/object/pitt:31735054858331">https://digital.library.pitt.edu/islandora/object/pitt:31735054858331</a>, says that <b>Barnabas Kelly</b> was a private listed under the “NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF THE FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT, CONTINENTAL LINE. Charles, Thomas and William Kelly were also listed in this same unit. Whether they were related to each other is unknown. There were many Kelly/Kelley surnames listed in this publication.</p> <p><b>Barnabas Kelly</b> listed in the Militia of the Revolution, dated 12 February 1778, page 463 of a publication titled, “<i>Pennsylvania in the War of the Revolution, Associated Battalions and Militia, 1775-1783</i>,” Volume II, edited by William H. Egle, M.D., Harrisburg; E.K. Meyers, State Printer, 1888, at: <a href="https://www.familysearch.org/service/records/storage/das-mem/patron/v2/TH-904-56466-1680-42/dist.txt?ctx=ArtCtxPublic">https://www.familysearch.org/service/records/storage/das-mem/patron/v2/TH-904-56466-1680-42/dist.txt?ctx=ArtCtxPublic</a>. In this publication Barnabas Kelly took an Oath of Allegiance “I do swear that I renounce and refuse all allegiance to George III , King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors; and that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a free and independent State; and that I will not at any time do, or cause to be done, any matter or thing that will be prejudicial or injurious to the freedom and independence thereof as declared by Congress; and also that I will discover and make known to some one Justice of the Peace of the said State, all treasons or traitorous conspiracies which I may know, or hereafter shall know to be formed against this or any of the United States of America.” He took this Oath February 12, 1778 after the Oath was created on June 13, 1777.</p> <p>This oath by Barnabas Kelly was also found in the publication titled, <i>Pennsylvania Archives Second Series, Vol 14</i>, by John B. Linn and Wm. H. Egle, published in 1879, at <a href="https://archive.org/details/pennsylvaniaarch17lin">https://archive.org/details/pennsylvaniaarch17lin</a>.</p> <p>This same oath account was also found at <a href="https://www.fold3.com/image/3071142?terms=barnabas,kelly">https://www.fold3.com/image/3071142?terms=barnabas,kelly</a>, on February 12, 1778, showing this <b>Barnabas Kelly</b> listed with the <i>Muster Rolls and Papers Relating to the Associators and Militia of the County of Cumberland</i>, associated with the Revolutionary War.</p>	<p><i>had a child known as Nancy Louise Kelly, born between 1800-04, in Vermont. Whether this William Hunter is the father of Nancy Hunter is unknown.</i></p>



Name	Rank	State/Regiment	Notes
<p><b>13. Barnabas Kelly</b></p> <p><i>b. unknown, d. unknown</i></p>			<p>At <a href="https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=chi.74660223&amp;view=1up&amp;seq=558&amp;q1=Kelley">https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=chi.74660223&amp;view=1up&amp;seq=558&amp;q1=Kelley</a>, show "Public papers of George Clinton, first Governor of New York, 1777-1795, 1801-1804," pages 504-507, about Barnabas Kelly, as follows (<i>Author's Note: typed information as it was found including typos, further explanations by author in italicized parentheses</i>):</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>EXTRACT: COLONEL PETER BELLINGER TO BRIGADIER GENERAL ABRAHAM TEN BROECK</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>STATEMENT OF BARNABAS KELLY.</b> German Flatts June 26th 1778</p> <p>Sir, Yesterday evening our Scout came in from the Lake (<i>believed Schuyler Lake, a small hamlet in the town of Exeter, Otsego County, NY</i>) where Henry Herkemer (<i>Herkimer</i>) lived, and on their return at the upper end of the Lake, they was overtaken by one Barney Kelley who lived at Brook's (<i>a settlement near present day Gilbertsville, NY</i>) at the Butter Nuts (<i>on Butternut Creek, Onondaga Co., New York, which appears to be about 80 miles from Schuyler Lake</i>), who is come here with the Scout, and is now here with us; the said Kelley being duely Sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God deposeth as follows; That soon after the Battle at Cobus Kill (see, <a href="https://www.myrevolutionarywar.com/battles/780601-cobleskill/">https://www.myrevolutionarywar.com/battles/780601-cobleskill/</a>), he the said Kelly, was at the Butter Nuts; about 40 white men &amp; two Indians who desired the said Kelly to go with them, who told them that if he was to go, he would not go in their company upon which they told him, that if he did not go then, he would be obliged to go, as well as the rest (<i>of the people</i>) at the Butter Nuts, the next time they came. They bought about 17 Head of Horned Cattle of Brooks, Garret, Johnson &amp; Napp, &amp; about seven hundred weight of Cheese for which they gave them notes upon Butler; and of Capt. Service (<i>Daniel Servos, was a captain in Butler's Rangers</i>), Sir John Johnson's Uncle, they got about 40 or 50 Scipple (<i>a Dutch measurement of uncertain size</i>) of Flour, &amp; he says Capt. Service sent to them, that they should come &amp; fetch it; &amp; he says that one Carr who lives at Major Edmeston's sent them word that he had 40 Skipple of Corn, for them, but whether that they got it or not he did not learn. That at Pougataukan Pocpacken &amp; Cashistan on the Delaware (<i>apparently, Delaware River</i>), they got about 70 Head of Cattle and some Horses, and that about 60 or 70 of the Inhabitants of those places, Joined the Enemy at Ocquagoe (<i>Indian Village</i>); and he further declareth that one John Snow, told said Kelly at the Butternuts, that one McGinnes who lived on the Mohawk River, was sent by Butler to Ocquagoe &amp; John Young to Tuenadella (<i>Unadilla, Seneca Indian village</i>), to provide provisions for Butler's Army, against he came, and further he heard that Joseph Brandt (<i>a loyalist Mohawk, captain in the British Indian department, and one of the most feared men on the frontier</i>) had been with Butler at Skeemonk (location on the river), about two days Journey from Ocquagoe, since the Battle at Cobus Kill, to see what kept Butler so long behind, and it was supposed to be occasioned by the Country's being Alarmed; and he further declareth, that he heard John Young at the Butter Nuts, read a Proclamation from Butler, desireing all the friends to Government to Join him, and to bring in all their Cattle together with their Wives &amp; families, and they should be kindly received by the said Butler; and as far as said Kelly could learn, it was Brandt's intention only to gather provission, and to get people for Butler's Army and to get the Indians from Fort Hunter, and not fight or make any alarm if possible to avoid it. But on the Indians driving the Cattle from Cobus Kill, and the Militia following them, they was obliged to fight, and further he heard that the Indians had taken five prisoners at the Battle at Cobus Kill, and Brandt asked the prisoners whether they Chose to be seperated among the Indian Families, or sent to Niagara to wait for an exchange, but they told Brandt they would go to Niagara and wait for an Exchange, as they knew the Continental Troops had three prisoners for one; and said Kelly farther declareth; that he heard say, that when Butler Joins Brandt, their army will be about 1,000 strong and that as far as he could learn, they intend to fall in upon some part of the Mohawk River; after the Battle at Cobus Kill Brandt heard that the Militia was to slay him at Youghams on the Susquehana (<i>River</i>), on which Brandt took 5 Indians with him, and went to Cherry Valey (<i>Valley</i>) to know the truth, and that they met two men, one of whom was an express and that they killed one &amp; took the other prisoner; and the man they took prisoner was a Black Smith, &amp; he heard say that Brandt said he was sorry they had killed the other for he was a good Kings man, &amp; said Kelly declareth That for the good of the Inhabitants &amp; the County in General, and the preservation of his own Life, was the cause of his coming in and further the deponent saith not.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">His Barnabas X Kelly mark</p> <p>Sir, I should think it requisite, it' you think proper, that this account that Kelly has sworn should be sent to the General. I am your Humble Serv't (copy)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Peter Pellingier Col.</p>

Name	Rank	State/Regiment	Notes
			<p>Also see, <i>The old New York frontier, its wars with Indians and Tories, its missionary schools, pioneers, and land titles, 1614-1800</i>, at <a href="https://ia600209.us.archive.org/2/items/oldnewyorkfronti01hals/oldnewyorkfronti01hals.pdf">https://ia600209.us.archive.org/2/items/oldnewyorkfronti01hals/oldnewyorkfronti01hals.pdf</a> for additional interpretation of the above Affidavit from Barnabas Kelly.</p> <p><i>Author's Notes:</i></p> <p><i>The letter above is a very important finding regarding a Barney (Barnabas) Kelly/Kelley, who may in some way, been linked directly or indirectly to General George Washington, to where some might have thought he was one of Washington's bodyguards or somehow closely attached to him, especially if this Barney had been an informant or a recruited spy.</i></p> <p><i>At <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Washington_in_the_American_Revolution#Intelligence">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Washington_in_the_American_Revolution#Intelligence</a>, states that "George Washington was a skilled manager of intelligence. He utilized agents behind enemy lines, recruited both Tory and Patriot sources, interrogated travelers for intelligence information, and launched scores of agents on both intelligence and counterintelligence missions. He was adept at deception operations and tradecraft and was a skilled propagandist. He also practiced sound operational security. As an intelligence manager, Washington insisted that the terms of an agent's employment and his instructions be precise and in writing. He emphasized his desire for receiving written, rather than verbal, reports (as found above). He demanded repeatedly that intelligence reports be expedited, reminding his officers of those bits of intelligence he had received which had become valueless because of delay in getting them to him. He also recognized the need for developing many different sources so that their reports could be cross-checked, and so that the compromise of one source would not cut off the flow of intelligence from an important area. Washington sought and obtained a 'secret service fund' from the Continental Congress. He strongly wanted gold or silver. <b>In accounting for the sums in his journals, he did not identify the recipients: [The names of persons who are employed within the Enemy's lines or who may fall within their power cannot be inserted.]</b> He instructed his generals to 'leave no stone unturned, nor do not stick to expense' in gathering intelligence, and urged that those employed for intelligence purposes be those upon whose firmness and fidelity we may safely rely."</i></p> <p><i>Butler's Rangers mentioned above, were a group of eight companies of men who fought for the Crown during the American Revolutionary War, raised by American Loyalist John Butler [1728–1796]. Most members of the regiment were Loyalists from upstate New York, see <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Butler%27s_Rangers">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Butler%27s_Rangers</a>. <b>There were six known "Hainer" men listed in Butler's Rangers, who are believed descended from Johannes Häner, 1709-10 Palatine immigrant, at <a href="http://www.uelac.org/Loyalist-Info/loyalist_list.php?letter=h">http://www.uelac.org/Loyalist-Info/loyalist_list.php?letter=h</a>.</b></i></p> <p><i>"As She Began An illustrated introduction to Loyalist Ontario," by Bruce Wilson, at <a href="https://epdf.pub/as-she-began-an-illustrated-introduction-to-loyalist-ontario.html">https://epdf.pub/as-she-began-an-illustrated-introduction-to-loyalist-ontario.html</a>, also references Barnabas Kelly confirming the "Public papers of George Clinton," as follows: "Barnabas Kelly, a settler in the Mohawk Valley, reported that he had heard John Young of Butternut read a proclamation from Butler [John Butler, leader of the Loyalist Butler's Rangers] desiring all the friends of government to join him, and bring their cattle together with their wives and families and they would be kindly received by the said Butler. For those for whom the carrot was not sufficient, there was a stick. Shortly after the reading of the proclamation, the loyal Indian leader Joseph Brant appeared on the scene with a party of warriors. He ordered a number of the settlers to go with him, or if they did not, 'to take their own risks.' His meaning could not be mistaken and the settlers went." The author Bruce Wilson, went on to state, "Episodes such as this make it clear that desperate conditions in the war led to drastic measures and some consequent blurring of the lines between Tory (loyalist) and Whig (patriot). Indeed, especially in the frontier regions, the issues which initially divided Patriot and Loyalist were often lost in the confusion of raids, massacres and lawlessness, blood spilt and vengeance extracted, as the revolutionary conflict became increasingly savage. Given the swirl of disparate motives that could decide loyalty or rebellion, it is not surprising that for many colonists the final decision was a highly individual one. If many small farmers in New York and Pennsylvania fought for the crown, the vast majority of farmers across the colonies did not. If many German-Americans remained loyal, German-Americans were also at the core of the successionist movement in New York. Large numbers of North American Indians actively supported the British but many more remained apathetic. The Revolution split families and divided business partnerships. Old friends became bitter enemies. A contemporary account of the War of 1812 contains this revealing account of an incident in that war involving the Glengarry Fencibles: In this regiment there were a father and three sons, American U.E. Loyalists, all of them crack shots. In a covering party one day the farmer and one of the sons were sentries on the same point. An American rifleman dropped a man to his left, but in so doing exposed himself, and almost as a matter of course, was instantly dropped in his turn by the unerring aim of the father. The enemy were at that moment being driven in, so the old man of course (for it was a ceremony seldom neglected) went up to rifle his victim. On examining his features he discovered that it was his own brother. Under any circumstances this</i></p>

Name	Rank	State/Regiment	Notes
			<p>would have horrified most men, but a Yankee has much of the stoic in him, and is seldom deprived of his equanimity. He took possession of his valuables, consisting of an old silver watch and a clasp knife, his rifle and appointments, coolly remarking, that it "served him right for fighting for the rebels, when all the rest of his family fought for King George. It appeared that during the Revolutionary War his father and all his sons had taken arms in the King's cause, save this one, who had joined the Americans. They had never met him from that period till the present moment; but such is the virulence of political rancour, that it can overcome all the ties of nature. The American Revolution was truly the first American civil war."</p> <p>The verbiage above which says, "The Revolution split families and divided business partnerships. Old friends became bitter enemies," makes this author think, that if this Barnabas Kelly, is our Haynor ancestor that William J. Boulton referenced as one of Washington's Body Guards, who actually may have been an informer or recruited spy, this thought of split families, divided business partnerships and old friends became bitter enemies, might have caused this Barnabas Kelly to eventually flee the area and at least temporarily go to Vermont to provide for safety for himself and his family, where his eventual daughter, Nancy Louise Kelly was born, sometime between 1800 and 1804. Because many Barney Kelly's have been found in the Revolutionary War time period, finding one who had both a part in the Revolutionary War and who also lived in Vermont, has been elusive.</p> <p>George Clinton (26 July 1739 – 20 April 1812) was an American soldier and statesman, considered one of the Founding Fathers of the United States. A prominent Democratic-Republican, Clinton served as the fourth vice president of the United States from 1805 until his death in 1812. He also served as governor of New York from 1777 to 1795 and from 1801 to 1804. At <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culper_Ring">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culper_Ring</a>, shows that George Clinton was part of the George Washington organized spy ring, known as the Culper Ring. In the Public Papers of this same George Clinton, is where this author found the sworn Statement of Barnabas Kelly, in German Flatts, NY on 26 June 1778, acting at least as an informant or somehow undercover as a spy. If a spy, Barnabas Kelly may have been a member of the Culper Ring, some similar organized spy group, or secret agent for George Clinton reporting to General George Washington. As stated at <a href="https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GOVPUB-D101-4befe158d588257bee04b421cf3e881b/pdf/GOVPUB-D101-4befe158d588257bee04b421cf3e881b.pdf">https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GOVPUB-D101-4befe158d588257bee04b421cf3e881b/pdf/GOVPUB-D101-4befe158d588257bee04b421cf3e881b.pdf</a>, "Washington was so successful in his use of espionage that it landed him the title of spymaster (Lengel, 2016). He employed both local and foreign networks and often did not know the identities of many of the people who worked to send him information, though he preferred to meet his spies in person so he could judge their measure. In addition to official spies, many ordinary, everyday individuals, such as farmers and merchants, supplied information to Washington's spy rings and worked in tandem with covert agents to aid the cause of freedom." Also mentioned in the above site, was the importance and use of the American militia's use of guerrilla warfare, specifically the use of snipers to engage British officers (Kelly, 2014).</p> <p>Under the orders of General George Washington, Major Benjamin Tallmadge organized the Culper Spy Ring in 1778 to gather information on British troop movements, fortifications, and military plans in the New York area, see <a href="https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/culper-spy-ring/">https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/culper-spy-ring/</a>.</p> <p>If Barnabas Kelly was involved as a formal spy, it's doubtful any records are available, as Washington said himself, "The names of persons who are employed within the Enemy's lines or who may fall within their power cannot be inserted," other than was found in the Clinton Papers, in proving it. General Washington probably had at least three reasons for keeping informants/spies names secret.</p> <p>(1) In the colonies at the time of the Revolutionary War, citizens were not united as to which side they were on, that is, on the side of the colonists (rebels) or on the side of the British Crown (loyalists). At the site <a href="http://historynewsnetwork.org/article/5641">http://historynewsnetwork.org/article/5641</a>, says that according to the most common piece of evidence cited in numerous books about the Revolution is a letter from John Adams, America's 2<sup>nd</sup> president, indicating he stated that "one third of the Americans were for the Revolution, another third were against it, and a final third were neutral or indifferent to the whole affair." It would seem to this author, that if the general public somehow found out that a person back during the Revolution was an informer or spy, that person's life, along with their family, would be in constant danger, especially if the person(s) who found out about it, were on the other side, since there was little agreement among citizens, which side a person should be on.</p> <p>(2) George Washington was known as being highly secretive in his operations. In an article titled, "The Plot to Kill George Washington," by Brad Meltzer, at <a href="https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/plot-kill-george-washington-180970729/">https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/plot-kill-george-washington-180970729/</a>, says about Washington, by author, Anna Diamond, SMITHSONIAN MAGAZINE, "I (Brad Meltzer) made my way to historian Joseph Ellis, who wrote one of the great books on George Washington, and said, "You know anything about this story?" Of course, he had heard about it, but I remember</p>

Name	Rank	State/Regiment	Notes
			<p><i>him saying to me that at the time, everyone involved, including George Washington's inner circle, their entire purpose was to ensure that there was no record of their actions. We were dealing with a story that was about spies. He said, "You can find the number of slaves at Mount Vernon. You'll never find all his spies. By its nature," he said, "this is something that will always be elusive."</i></p> <p><i>(3) If this Barnabas Kelly was a spy, he probably was under orders from his superior(s), never to divulge his status or involvement.</i></p> <p><i>Also please note, that if this Barnabas Kelly/Kelley, is not the Barnabas listed in Pennsylvania's 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment, as seen above, then this may be a new entry, therefore, may not have been formally a soldier in the Revolutionary War at all, since no other name spelled as this can be found in various lists of Revolutionary War soldiers. Of course, if this person commonly used the given name of "Barney" would seem to void this thought.</i></p> <p><i>In an interesting sidenote to the Culper Ring and spying during the Revolutionary War, two other Haynor ancestral surnames come up, "Roe" and "Clements."</i></p> <p><i>(Roe) At <a href="https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/culper-spy-ring/">https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/culper-spy-ring/</a>, <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austin_Roe">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austin_Roe</a>, <a href="https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/47954832/austin-roe">https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/47954832/austin-roe</a>, and <a href="https://www.newyorkalmanack.com/2018/08/long-islands-austin-roe-american-spy/">https://www.newyorkalmanack.com/2018/08/long-islands-austin-roe-american-spy/</a>. Austin Roe is revealed as "a member of the Culper Ring, a successful spy network during the American War of Independence that was organized in 1778 by George Washington." At <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culper_Ring">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culper_Ring</a>, describes two other persons named Roe, Nathaniel and Phillips (stet) Roe. "A letter by Loyalist soldier Nehemia Marks was uncovered in 2015 which identifies brothers Nathaniel and Phillips Roe as supporters of the spy ring, with Nathaniel providing intelligence and Phillips' material aid. The letter is housed in the William L. Clements Library at the University of Michigan, where it was discovered by a former resident of Port Jefferson researching the Culper Ring." An article title, "Port Jeff finds its place in spy ring history," about this discovery can be found at <a href="https://tbrnewsmedia.com/port-jeff-finds-its-place-in-spy-ring-history/">https://tbrnewsmedia.com/port-jeff-finds-its-place-in-spy-ring-history/</a>. How Austin, Nathaniel and Phillips Roe might be related to Sarah Roe (b. 1781, d. 1813), this author's 3<sup>rd</sup> Great Grandmother, is unknown at this time, although it appears as though a Nathaniel Roe, b. 1670, d. 1738, was this author's 7<sup>th</sup> great grandfather.</i></p> <p><i>(Clements) At <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_L._Clements">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_L._Clements</a>, William L. Clements (1861–1934) was an American businessman and collector of historical works; founder, and donor to the William L. Clements Library at the University of Michigan. In addition, Clements donated more than twenty-million-dollars throughout his life to the University, oversaw a successful business career in the manufacturing and banking industry, and served as a regent of the University of Michigan for twenty-four years. At <a href="https://clements.umich.edu/exhibit/spy-letters-of-the-american-revolution/">https://clements.umich.edu/exhibit/spy-letters-of-the-american-revolution/</a>, houses "Spy Letters of the American Revolution." Not much is known about this Clements family, since William's father was named James Clements, b. 1829, Oxford, Oxfordshire, England, d. 1895, Bay City, MI. James was orphaned at about age 14 in England and immigrated to America in 1849 at age 20, aboard the ship Robert Barton or Burton, see <a href="https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KD56-HGP">https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KD56-HGP</a> and <a href="https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8CW-D2Z">https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8CW-D2Z</a>. It's believed this James Clements served in the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Michigan Infantry, during the Civil War, see <a href="https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FSC7-W4F">https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FSC7-W4F</a>. It's possible that this James Clement's father was also named James, since a James Clements death registration was found at Oxford, Oxfordshire, England in 1838, at <a href="https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:2NR7-4ZD">https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:2NR7-4ZD</a>. How William and his father, James Clements might be related to Albert Clements, b. 24 October 1781 Mabbettville, Dutchess County, NY, d. 9 June 1878 Saratoga County, NY, this author's 3<sup>rd</sup> great grandfather is unknown. Johannes Petrus Clements (b. Flammersfeld, Westwald, Rhine Valley, Germany, 1702, d. Beekman's Precinct, Dutchess County, New York 1780, this author's 5<sup>th</sup> great grandfather is believed to be the first Clements of this ancestral line, born in Germany, immigrating to England, then coming to America in the late 1720s or early/mid 1730s.</i></p>
<p><b>14. Barnabas Kelley</b></p> <p><i>b. unknown, d. between 13 Feb. 1811 and 19 May 1814.</i></p>			<p>At <a href="http://www.genealogytrails.com/penn/bedford/LandDeeds.html">http://www.genealogytrails.com/penn/bedford/LandDeeds.html</a>, shows an agreement below, typed word for word, regarding a land purchase made by William Young and Frederick Young from Barnabas Kelley, 13 February 1811.</p> <p><b>Articles of Agreement Between Barnabas Kelley and William &amp; Frederick Young - Donated by Margaret Gagliardi</b></p> <p>Bedford County, Pennsylvania (Hopewell Township)</p> <p>Deed Book AIJ@, Page 283-284</p>

Name	Rank	State/Regiment	Notes
			<p>Articles of Agreement Between Barnabas Kelley and William &amp; Frederick Young</p> <p>Dated 13 February 1811</p> <p>“Articles of Agreement made and agreed upon this thirteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and eleven between Barnabas Kelley of the one part and William Young and Frederick Young of the other part. Witnesseth that the said Barnabas Kelley doth agree bargain and sell part of a certain tract of an improvement of land situate in Hopewell Township, Bedford County upon the head of Kimbers Run including the coal mine and the said Barnabas Kelley is to have twenty five acres struck off on the west side including the coal mine of which William Young, Frederick Young and himself is to have equal shares for which the said William and Frederick Young do agree to pay all expenses of the patenting of other part of the said Kelly except some other right should take place but and if any other right or claim should come in so that we should not hold the twenty five acres before mentioned the said Barnabas Kelley is to satisfy the said William and Frederick Young for their expenses the shall be at that is for the procuring the right or Patent for the said Kelly=s part and we the subscribers Barnabas Kelly, William Young and Frederick Young doth agree to be at equal expenses of the twenty five acres before mentioned struck off on the west side that is making roads opening of the mine or any other expense whatsoever to which we hereto set our hands and affix our seal in the penal sum of three hundred dollars to be paid by the delinquent to the observer.</p> <p>Barnabas (x) Kelly</p> <p>William Young</p> <p>Frederick Young</p> <p>Witness present: Simon Fore, Henry Warsing, Benjamin Griffith</p> <p>Bedford County SS:</p> <p>Before me a Justice of the Peace in and for said County personally came Simon Fore and Henry Warsing two of the subscribing witnesses to the within deed and being duly sworn according to law saith that they were personally present and heard and saw Barnabas Kelly the grantor therein named who is now deceased seal and deliver the same as and for his act and deed and that the names of Simon Fore and Henry Warsing within written is of the proper hand writing of the said Deponent which the subscribed as a witness of such sealing and delivery and that they saw Benjamin Griffith the other subscribing Witness subscribe his name as a witness of such sealing and delivery Sworn and subscribed before me this 19th of May 1814. Thomas Hunt.</p> <p>Simon Fore</p> <p>Henry Warsing</p> <p>Recorded the 19th day of May A.D. 1814.</p> <p>David Mann, Recorder”</p> <p><i>Author’s Notes:</i></p> <p><i>Evidence indicates that this (#14) Barnabas Kelly is likely the same Barnabas Kelly, listed at (#13). The reason being, is that the surname Young is listed in both entries (#13 &amp; #14) and they apparently have a common tie of both entries being from the same family. At <a href="http://www.davidkfaux.org/DescendantsofJohannesJungInt.htm">http://www.davidkfaux.org/DescendantsofJohannesJungInt.htm</a> and <a href="https://docplayer.net/storage/111/195418165/1618670450/soFWFHCDM2q-dimjS4PSog/195418165.pdf">https://docplayer.net/storage/111/195418165/1618670450/soFWFHCDM2q-dimjS4PSog/195418165.pdf</a>, describe the same event “STATEMENT OF BARNABAS KELLY, German Flatts June 26th 1778,” as well as the Young family being mentioned in both entries are most likely related to one another, since both families were in the land speculation business. If true, then Barney Kelley #12, #13 and #14, likely are the same person.</i></p> <p><i>John Young, Lieutenant, in his Majesty’s British Indian Department, listed in (#13) was performing a dual role (with John Butler) near the Pennsylvania - New York border, in the spring of 1778. He had been sent to Unadilla with about 40 rangers and 2 Indians to scour the countryside to seek provisions for the army of Col. John Butler, of Butler’s Rangers (Loyalist), which was advancing in that direction. He also acted as a recruiting officer behind enemy lines in that area, reading a proclamation to the people of the Butternuts settlement instructing all "friends to Government" to come and join Butler, who would welcome them.</i></p> <p><i>In March 1777, John Young escaped from the hands of the Rebels (Patriots), leaving his family and his farm in order to join the British (CJY; PAC, AO 13/79, Claim of John Young, Nov. 1783, p. 777). In June of 1777 John Young was in the employ of the Indian Department (British) (NAC, CO 42, Vol. 32, A List of persons Employed</i></p>

Name	Rank	State/Regiment	Notes
			<p><i>in the Indian Department, As of Use, 15 June 1777, p. 312), being commissioned as a Lieutenant prior to 25 Dec. 1777 (HP, Add. Mss. 21765, Reel 46, Paylist, Indian Department, p. 48).</i></p> <p><i>John Young had been particularly successful at Oquaga where he obtained 70 head of cattle and 60 to 70 recruits (Testimony of Barnabas Kelly, 26 June 1778, Public Papers of George Clinton, Vol. 3, Albany: Lyon, 1901, pp. 504-506). This report is corroborated by the returns of Col. Mason Bolton at Niagara who wrote that "Mr. John Young detach'd from Auqhuaga with 30 Rangers and Indians constantly scouting towards the German Flatts and Cherry Valley" (HP, Add. Mss. 21765, Reel 46, Return of the disposition of the Rangers now employed in the frontiers of the Indian Country, no date, p. 409). John Young, born 1742, St. Johnsville, New York, died between 20 May 1811 and 17 July 1812 in Seneca Township, Haldimand County, Ontario, Canada.</i></p> <p><i>The Cherry Valley massacre at <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cherry_Valley_massacre">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cherry_Valley_massacre</a>, was an attack by British and Iroquois forces on a fort and the village of Cherry Valley in central New York on November 11, 1778, during the American Revolutionary War. It has been described as one of the most horrific frontier massacres of the war. A mixed force of Loyalists, British soldiers, Seneca and Mohawks descended on Cherry Valley, whose defenders, despite warnings, were unprepared for the attack. During the raid, the Seneca in particular targeted non-combatants, and reports state that 30 such individuals were slain, in addition to a number of armed defenders.</i></p> <p><i>A Frederick Young, mentioned above, in the "Articles of Agreement Between Barnabas Kelley and William &amp; Frederick Young," is a cousin of John Young, mentioned in the affidavit of Barnabas Kelly, see <a href="https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Jung-1594">https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Jung-1594</a> and <a href="https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Young-4547">https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Young-4547</a>. Frederick Young, was born 23 June 1764, Minden Township, Montgomery County, NY. Frederick Young (1764), was a brother to John D. Young, born 29 January 1766 in Minden Township, Montgomery County, NY, died 5 April 1856 in Barton Township, Wentworth County, Ontario, Canada. John D. Young served in the 4<sup>th</sup> New York Regiment. John D. Young's service in the American Revolution was taken from, "The Bloodied Mohawk: The American Revolution in the Words of Fort Plank's Defenders and Other Mohawk Valley Partisans," by Ken D. Johnson, Picton Press, Rockport, Maine, 2002, pp. 657-658. John D. Young was on the side of the colonists, a "patriot."</i></p> <p><i>Found also, was a Frederick Young, Lieutenant, in his Majesty's British Indian Department, born 1733, died 1777, Ft. Niagara, New York and was a local Justice of the Peace for the Canajoharie District, and held the title of "Esquire." He was active in the "family business" of land speculation, as was the younger Frederick Young mentioned previously. Frederick Young the elder (b. 1733, d. 1777) was a brother of John Young's father, Johann (David) Young (b. 1717, d. 1790). At <a href="https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Young-7962">https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Young-7962</a>, says, "As he (Frederick, the elder) was a noted Loyalist, he was forced to flee his home in 1777, along with his nephews John Young and Daniel Young, to Ft. Niagara where they became rangers in the Indian department. Frederick quickly rose to the rank of Lieutenant and fought at The Battle of Oriskany later in 1777. At some point later in the same year, he died at Ft. Niagara from causes unknown."</i></p> <p><i>More on the ancestry of John Young can be found in the "Descendants of Johannes Young," at <a href="http://www.davidkfaux.org/DescendantsofJohannesJungInt.htm">http://www.davidkfaux.org/DescendantsofJohannesJungInt.htm</a>. Additional references at <a href="https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Young-7969">https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Young-7969</a> and <a href="https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Space:The_Young_%28Jung%29_Families_of_the_Mohawk_Valley_1710-1946">https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Space:The_Young_%28Jung%29_Families_of_the_Mohawk_Valley_1710-1946</a>.</i></p> <p><i>It's evident to this author, from the above evidence, that the overall Young Family of the Revolutionary War period was divided in their loyalties between the British and the American Colonists, see <a href="https://www.cscmps.on.ca/one_family_name_list.htm#sectionY">https://www.cscmps.on.ca/one_family_name_list.htm#sectionY</a>.</i></p> <p><i>A very informative article titled, "Washington's Mohawk Valley Tour," at <a href="http://threerivershms.com/washington.htm">http://threerivershms.com/washington.htm</a>, describes General Washington's tour of the area in 1783.</i></p>
<b>15. Barney Kelley</b> Chester County, Pennsylvania  <i>b. unknown, d.            unknown</i>			<p>The author has found information on a Pennsylvania Barney Kelley listed in the Chester County, PA, Tax Record Index, 1747-1764 at <a href="https://www.findmypast.ie/transcript?id=US%2FMCV%2F621297%2F06691902886435136371">https://www.findmypast.ie/transcript?id=US%2FMCV%2F621297%2F06691902886435136371</a>. This Barney Kelley is listed as an inmate in 1764. It shows him as a laborer living in New Garden, Chester County, PA.</p> <p>The author does not know if this Barney Kelley is the same Barnabas Kelley, #12 in the First State Tax of Cumberland County, PA, for the Year 1778, who served in Revolutionary War Pennsylvania Companies or Regiments.</p> <p><i>Author's Notes:</i></p> <p><i>Generally speaking, inmates tend to refer to persons being incarcerated in jail or prison. But these terms have to be put into the perspective of the time period and location where they were being used. The author has</i></p>

Name	Rank	State/Regiment	Notes
			<p><i>learned from other records that he has discovered that an inmate can mean a person found living in a mental hospital or poorhouse. In this case looking up the meaning of "inmate" in Chester County, PA in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century taken from the 18<sup>th</sup> Century Tax (General Information), from the Chester County archives at: <a href="http://www.chesco.org/DocumentCenter/View/5847">http://www.chesco.org/DocumentCenter/View/5847</a>, there are four categories of taxable, where the following taxpayer definitions appear:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>1. landholder – held land by lease or deed (PA taxed the occupant)</i></li> <li><i>2. inmate – married or widowed, landless (contract labor)</i></li> <li><i>3. freeman – single, free man at least 21 years of age (as of 1718). Had to be out of servitude or apprenticeship at least 6 months at time of tax. Taxation of freemen was inconsistent. It appears that before 1755 single men living with their parents were not taxed.</i></li> <li><i>4. nonresident landowner – owner of unseated (unoccupied) land.</i></li> </ol> <p><i>It's humorous to consider a married person, just because they didn't own land, back in this time period in Pennsylvania listed as an inmate, but there it is above in black and white.</i></p> <p><i>It would appear this Barney Kelly to be an inmate, based on the above definition, would have to be married without owning land. Assuming he was at least 20 years old, in 1764, he would have had to be born by at least 1744. In the Revolutionary War period (1776-1783), he would have been between 32 and 39 years old.</i></p>
<p><b>16. Barney Kelly</b> (British Loyalist)*</p> <p><i>b. unknown, d. unknown</i></p> <p><i>*Author's Note: Colonists who supported the British cause in the American Revolution were Loyalists, often called Tories, or, occasionally, Royalists or King's Men. George Washington's winning side in the war called themselves Patriots or sometimes Whigs.</i></p>	<p>Private</p>	<p><i>"75<sup>th</sup> Prince of Wales Regiment of Foot,"</i> Commanded by Major General George Morrison. It is believed that Morrison was from Okehampton, County Devon, England, b. 1703, d. 26 November 1799. This regiment is of the Canada, British Regimental Registers of Service.</p> <p><i>Barney Kelly appears to have enlisted June 1779 and was discharged 30 November 1779.</i></p>	<p><i>Author's Notes:</i></p> <p><i>This regiment was a Loyalist (British) regiment originating in England, but there is very little information on both this regiment and Major General George Morrison who commanded it in Canada.</i></p> <p><i>This regiment was raised in Wales, British Isles, January 1778 and named after the future King George IV. It was mustered in Gloucester, England. Apart from some officers seconded to North America, the regiment remained based in Wales, British Isles, until it was disbanded in 1783.</i></p> <p><i>It appears as though some officers, such as Major General George Morrison, were sent to North America in order to establish a secondary base for this regiment. The regiment was disbanded in 1783. See <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20071023105022/http://www.regiments.org/regiments/uk/inf/075-758.htm">https://web.archive.org/web/20071023105022/http://www.regiments.org/regiments/uk/inf/075-758.htm</a>.</i></p> <p><i>A "Prince of Wales' American Regiment," was found at <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_of_Wales%27_American_Regiment">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prince_of_Wales%27_American_Regiment</a>, which states, "</i></p> <p><i>The Prince of Wales' American Regiment was a volunteer regiment of Loyalists in the American Revolution organized in 1776 and 1777 by Montfort Browne, former governor of the Bahamas. Recruits were largely from among Connecticut Loyalists. The regiment was initially based in the New York City area and saw early action in 1777 at the Battle of Ridgefield, in which the British sought to destroy American military supplies stored at Danbury, Connecticut. The regiment later participated in the Battle of Rhode Island in 1778. Whether the "75<sup>th</sup> Prince of Wales Regiment of Foot" and "Prince of Wales' American Regiment" are the same regiment is unknown by this author.</i></p>

Name	Rank	State/Regiment	Notes
			<p><i>An interesting read about the American War of Independence, from a British perspective can be found at <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20071030091400/http://www.regiments.org/wars/18thcent/75awi.htm">https://web.archive.org/web/20071030091400/http://www.regiments.org/wars/18thcent/75awi.htm</a>.</i></p> <p><i>Limited information on British Army Officer, George Morrison can be found at <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Morrison_(British_Army_officer)">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Morrison_(British_Army_officer)</a>.</i></p> <p><i>It is unknown if this Barney Kelly, came from England with Major General George Morrison, immigrated to Canada on his own, immigrated through his ancestral family, likely from the British Isles, or was born in North America. As readers recall, Mary Elizabeth (Conner) Haynor, this author's grandmother, stated in her letter that Barney was of Scotch heritage. If true, then he or one of his ancestors must have been from Scotland, before venturing to America.</i></p> <p><i>This author has been unable to find a Barney Kelly of various spellings from the State of Vermont serving in the Revolutionary War. So, it's possible he served from another state before later moving to Vermont. Because it wouldn't be possible for Barney Kelly and wife Nancy (Hunter) Kelly to have a daughter Nancy Louise Kelly, born in St. Albans, Vermont, if he didn't once live there. Interestingly, St. Albans is only about 12 miles from the Canadian border, where our Barney Kelly and wife, Nancy (Hunter) Kelly, had daughter Nancy, born there between 1800-04.</i></p>
<p><b>17. Barnabas Kelly</b> (British Loyalist)*</p> <p><i>b. unknown, d. unknown</i></p> <p><i>*Author's Note: Colonists who supported the British cause in the American Revolution were Loyalists, often called Tories, or, occasionally, Royalists or King's Men. George Washington's winning side in the war called themselves Patriots or sometimes Whigs.</i></p>	<p>Private</p>	<p>This Barnabas (spelled as Barnabis) Kelly was listed as a private in Captain Kerr's Company of the Queen's Rangers, Muster Roll, 25 December 1779 to 23 February 1780. See <a href="https://static.torontopubliclibrary.ca/da/pdfs/historyofqueensr00hannuoft.pdf">https://static.torontopubliclibrary.ca/da/pdfs/historyofqueensr00hannuoft.pdf</a> and <a href="http://www.royalprovincial.com/military/musters/qarnq/qarkerr1.htm">http://www.royalprovincial.com/military/musters/qarnq/qarkerr1.htm</a>.</p> <p>At <a href="https://www.fold3.com/image/581664679?rec=617084028&amp;terms=barney,kelly">https://www.fold3.com/image/581664679?rec=617084028&amp;terms=barney,kelly</a>, on 12 September 1783, in a document called the "Examination of Invalid Soldiers," at UK, Royal Hospital Chelsea Pensioner Admission and Discharge Records, this Barney Kelly was listed as born in Cutchlow Co., (perhaps Cutchlow in Derbyshire Co., Cutchlow, Devonshire Co., Cutchlow, Lancashire Co., or Cutchlow, Staffordshire Co., England. He was in the Queens Rangers, United Kingdom, age 33, so he appears to have been born in about 1750. He was listed as being blind.</p>	<p><i>Author's Notes:</i></p> <p><i>Readers will notice that Barney Kelly #16's service ended 30 November 1779 and this Barnabas Kelly's service started 25 December 1779. So, it's possible that Barney #16 and Barnabas #17 are the same person.</i></p> <p><i>At <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen%27s_Rangers">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen%27s_Rangers</a>, "The Queen's Rangers, also known as the Queen's American Rangers, and later Simcoe's Rangers, were a Loyalist military unit of the American Revolutionary War. They were named for Queen Charlotte, consort of George III. Formed as a light corps in the tradition of the ranging companies in British service during the Seven Years' War (French and Indian War), the Queen's Rangers operated on the flanks and in advance of Crown forces, manning outposts and patrolling, as well as carrying out reconnaissance and raiding operations. After the war, the Rangers moved to the British Nova Scotia colony, now Saint John, New Brunswick, and disbanded, but were re-formed in Upper Canada before disbanding again in 1802.</i></p>



In the publication titled, *ROLLS OF VERMONT SOLDIERS IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR 1775-1783*, by Chauncey L. Knapp, published in 1904, which contains 927 pages, at <https://ia800201.us.archive.org/31/items/rollsofsoldiersi00verm/rollsofsoldiersi00verm.pdf>, lists the following Kelly/Kelley given first names who served in the Revolutionary War from the state of Vermont: Alexander, Abraham, Elias, John, Moses, Samuel and William. There were no Kelly or Kelley surname persons with a first name of Barney, Barney, Barnabas, Bartholomy, Barnaby, Barnett or Bernard in this publication. So, if our Barney served in the Revolutionary War, it's unlikely he served from the state of Vermont. And if true, it's likely he wasn't born there or from there when he entered the service. Although informed readers know, that our Barney once lived in Vermont after the War, in order to have a daughter born there between 1800-1804. Most likely, our Barney was living in another state when he enlisted in the Revolutionary War, probably New York or Pennsylvania, before sometime later moving to Vermont.

## Census Reports

This author attempted to determine if findings from early U.S. Census Reports offered any additional evidence of who our Barney was and where he lived. Research was conducted on U.S. Censuses from 1790 through 1830 from Vermont, New Hampshire, New York and Pennsylvania that contained persons in those censuses named **Barney Kelly/Kelley**, with Barney spelled various ways, were household heads, that is, were age 16 and older for 1790 and 45 years of age or older, for the other censuses in order to be old enough to have fought in the Revolutionary War. **William Hunter** was also researched since he was confirmed Life Guard of General George Washington, and that Barney married a Nancy Hunter, who could have been a daughter of this William Hunter.

This author believes that our Barney had a connection to New York State, after the Revolutionary War, since William J. Boulton, married Barney's daughter Nancy Louise Kelly, believed between 1823 and 1828, likely in New York State, possibly marrying in Orleans County, NY or nearby counties, although Nancy was born in Vermont between 1800-04. Below is what the census findings show:

### 1790 U.S. Censuses

#### Barney Kelly

- **Vermont** – There were nine Kelly/Kelley surnames listed in Vermont, who were household heads, but none by the name of Barney, Barnabas, Bartholomy, Barnaby, Barnett or Bernard.
- **New Hampshire** – There were 41 Kelly/Kelley surnames listed in New Hampshire, who were household heads, but none by the name of Barney, Barnabas, Bartholomy, Barnaby, Barnett or Bernard.
- **New York** – There was one person named Bernard Kelly, one free white male household head aged 16 years or older, living at New York City East Ward, New York, NY, U.S.
- **Pennsylvania**
- A Berrey Kelly was listed as a free white male household head, aged 16 years or older, living in Pitt, Allegheny Co., PA.
- A Barny Kelley was listed as household head in Hopewell, Newton, Tyborn, and Westpensboro, Cumberland Co., PA. In this census, this Barny Kelley, is categorized as a free white male, age 16 & up, which includes heads of families. There is also one free white female, no age given in this household. No other persons are listed in this household.

*Author's Note:*

*A Barnabas Kelly was found at [http://www.genealogytrails.com/penn/cumberland/twp\\_hist.html](http://www.genealogytrails.com/penn/cumberland/twp_hist.html) listed in 1778 in Carlisle Twp., Cumberland County PA. Apparently, Hopewell, Newton, Tyborn, and Westpensboro, were either boroughs or townships in Cumberland County around 1790 and these municipalities were all lumped together in reporting this specific census. At <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XHKJ-GN7>, tends to confirm this Barney Kelley, listed in the 1790 Census from*

*Cumberland Co., Pennsylvania, is at least the same person listed as #12 Barnabas Kelly listed in the Cumberland County Militia, which was in actual service from September 12, 1782 to November 14, 1782. Because a map of Pennsylvania shows that Cumberland County is several counties to the west of Chester County, this person may be a different Barney Kelley, than the one found in Chester County, PA, listed as #15, earlier in this report in a 1764 Tax Record Index.*

*It's also possible this Barny Kelley is the same Barney/Barnabas Kelly/Kelley, listed in #s 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.*

### **William Hunter**

- **Vermont** – A William Hunter, household head, free white male age 16 or over, was found living with five other persons in Windsor, Windsor Co., Vermont Census.
- **New Hampshire** – A William Hunter was found living in New Grantham, Cheshire Co., New Hampshire, household head, 16 years old or older.
- **New York** – Six persons with the name of William or Willm. Hunter was listed in New York state, during this census. Every household had a male person household head, 16 years old or older, living in (1) New Cornwall, Orange Co., NY; (2) New York City Out Ward, New York Co., NY; (3) Shawangunk, Ulster Co., NY; (4) New York City West Ward, New York Co., NY; (5) Cambridge, Albany Co., NY; and (6) Rensselaerwick, Albany Co., NY.
- **Pennsylvania** – William and Wm. Hunter are listed in the 1790 US Census, one living in Hopewell, Newton, Tyborn, and Westpensboro, Cumberland Co., PA, in the same location as Barny Kelley in the 1790 U.S. Census from Pennsylvania above. Other persons named William Hunter, household heads, living in Bedford, Philadelphia, Mifflin, Lancaster, Franklin, Delaware, Chester, Westmoreland and York, census jurisdictions.

*Author's Note:*

*It's been proven that a William Hunter was a Lifeguard (bodyguard) of George Washington, as seen at <http://genealogytrails.com/main/military/eliteguards.html>, <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XPWQ-H2V>, and other ancestral sites who originally was from the Pennsylvania 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment. But whether any of these persons by the name of William Hunter is the father-in-law of our Barney Kelly, since Barney married a Nancy Hunter, therefore, an ancestor of this author is unknown. Barney Kelly and Nancy Hunter, had a child named Nancy Louise Kelly, born in Vermont between 1800 and 1804. A Barney/Barnabas Kelly/Kelley, probably #s 11, 12, 13, 14 and possibly 15 who were previously listed was in this same Pennsylvania 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment, as William Hunter, so it's very possible they knew one another.*

## **1800 U.S. Censuses**

### **Barney Kelly**

- **Vermont** – There were 24 persons with the Kelly or Kelley surname in the Vermont Census of 1800, who were household heads, but none by the name of Barney, Barnabas, Bartholomy, Barnaby, Barnett or Bernard. There was one named Benym Kelly, age 45 or older, household head, living in Danby, Rutland Co., Vermont. There was a total of nine persons living in this household. Benym would have been old enough, born in 1755 or before, to have participated in the Revolutionary War.
- **New Hampshire** – There were 35 persons with the Kelly or Kelley surname in the New Hampshire Census of 1800, who were household heads, but none by the name of Barney, Barnabas, Bartholomy, Barnaby, Barnett or Bernard.
- **New York** – There were 73 persons with the Kelly or Kelley surname in the NY State Census of 1800, who were household heads, but none by the name of Barney, Barnabas, Bartholomy, Barnaby, Barnett or Bernard.
- **Pennsylvania** – There were over 100 persons with the Kelly or Kelley surname in the Pennsylvania Census of 1800, who were household heads, but none by the name of Barney, Barnabas, Bartholomy, Barnaby, Barnett or Bernard.

## William Hunter

- **Vermont** – William Hunter, age 45 or older, household head, was living in Windsor, Windsor Co., Vermont. There was a total of eight persons living in this household. This William Hunter, was likely the same William Hunter, found in the same location during the 1790 U.S. Census from above. This William would have been old enough, born in 1755 or before, to have participated in the Revolutionary War.
- **New Hampshire** – There was one person named William Hunter living in New Grantham, Cheshire Co., New Hampshire, listed as household head.
- **New York** – There were five persons with the name of William Hunter age 45 or older, household heads, listed in NY State, in this census, living in Milton, Saratoga Co., NY; New Cornwall, Orange Co., NY; Hamilton, Chenango Co., NY; Mount Pleasant, Westchester Co., NY; and Mamakating, Ulster Co., NY. All would have been old enough to have participated in the Revolutionary War.
- **Pennsylvania** – There were six persons with the name of William or Wm. Hunter age 45 or older, household heads, listed in Pennsylvania, in this census, living in Dublin and Air, Bedford Co., PA; Lack, Mifflin Co., PA; Greene, Greene Co., PA; Easttown, Chester Co., PA; Derry, Westmoreland Co., PA; and Derry, Northumberland Co., PA. All would have been old enough to have participated in the Revolutionary War.

## 1810 U.S. Censuses

### Barney Kelly

- **Vermont** – There were 11 Kelly or Kelley surnames listed in Vermont during this census, but none with a household name of Barney, Barnabas, Bartholomy, Barnaby, Barnett or Bernard.  
*Author's note:*  
*Two Kelly surnames, William and John, household heads, living in Franklin County, Vermont, the county that Nancy Louise Kelley was supposedly born in between 1800 and 1804, according to the 1850 U.S. Census and her headstone at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/127783646/nancy-boulton>.*
- **New Hampshire** – There were 61 Kelly or Kelley surnames listed in New Hampshire during this census, but none with a household name of Barney, Barnabas, Bartholomy, Barnaby, Barnett or Bernard.
- **New York** – There were 146 Kelly or Kelley surnames listed in New York during this census, but none named Barney, Barnabas, Bartholomy, Barnaby, Barnett or Bernard. A Beriah Kelly was found living in Herkimer County, New York, listed as head of household, over the age of 45. Five other persons living in household. This person by 1810, would have been born on or before 1765.
- **Pennsylvania** – A Barney Kelly and a Barney Kelley were found in this Pennsylvania census, out nearly 200 Kelly or Kelley surnames.

A Barney Kelly was listed as household head living in Sugarcreek, Armstrong Co., PA. But this Barney was listed as between the ages of 26-44, and not old enough to have served in the Revolutionary War. There were three other persons in this household.

A Barney Kelley was listed as household head living in Hopewell, Bedford Co., PA. He too was listed as between the ages of 26-44, and not old enough to have served in the Revolutionary War. There were five other persons in this household.

*Author's Note:*

*This Barney Kelley, could be a younger son of the Barny Kelley found in Hopewell, in the 1790 U.S. Census from Pennsylvania above. In 1790 though, this Hopewell was listed in Cumberland County not Bedford County. There was also a Hopewell in Chester County, PA.*

## William Hunter

- **Vermont** – Two persons by the name of William Hunter were recorded in this census, old enough to have served in the Revolutionary War.

(1) Windsor, Windsor Co., Vermont. William Hunter, household head, age 45 or older.

(2) Sharon, Windsor Co., Vermont. William Hunter, household head, age 45 or older.

*Author's Note:*

*This William Hunter (1) is believed the same person found at <https://www.fold3.com/image/24615882>, whose wife Mary, made application as a veteran's wife, found in the Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files. This William Guy Hunter, died 30 November 1827, at Winsor. He enlisted as a private, but rose to sergeant, then lieutenant upon his discharge. He apparently served only in Vermont, as a member of the Green Mountain Boys. Mary and/or her heirs received \$122.33, per annum starting 4 March 1834, until September 1837. It appears then she received 14 semi-annual payments of \$856.30. The author has not read the entire application, which is 49 pages long.*

- **New Hampshire** – None
- **New York** – 13 persons named William Hunter listed in New York, during this census. Only the following four William Hunters were 45 or older, possibly old enough to have been in the Revolutionary War.
  - (1) William Hunter, age 45 or older living in New York Ward 7, New York Co., NY.
  - (2) William Hunter, age 45 or older living in Montgomery, Orange Co., NY.
- (3) & (4) There were 2 persons by the name of William Hunter, age 45 or older living in Mount Pleasant, Westchester Co., NY.
- **Pennsylvania** – 24 persons named William, Wm., or Willm Hunter listed in Pennsylvania, during this census. The following William Hunters were 45 or older, possibly old enough to have been in the Revolutionary War.
  - (1) William Hunter, age 45 or older living in Union, Mifflin Co., PA.

*Author's Note:*

*Probably the same William Hunter, found above living in Mifflin, PA, in the 1800 U.S. Census.*

(2) William Hunter, age 45 or older living in Lurgan, Franklin Co., PA.

(3) William Hunter, age 45 or older living in Montgomery, Franklin Co., PA.

(4) William Hunter, age 45 or older living in South Huntingdon, Westmoreland Co., PA. There were 2 male persons in this household who were age 45 or older.

(5) William Hunter, age 45 or older living in Franklin, Franklin Co., PA. There were 2 male persons in this household who were age 45 or older.

(6) William Hunter, age 45 or older living in Nottingham Co., Washington, PA.

(7) Wm. Hunter, age 45 or older living in North Ward, Philadelphia, PA.

(8) Wm. Hunter, age 45 or older living in Franklin, Greene Co., PA.

(9) Wm. Hunter, age 45 or older living in Northampton, PA.

(10) Wm. Hunter, age 45 or older living in Air, Bedford Co., PA.

## 1820 U.S. Censuses

### Barney Kelly

- **Vermont** – There were 42 Kelly or Kelley surnames listed in Vermont during this census, but none named Barney, Barnabas, Bartholomy, Barnaby, Barnett or Bernard.

*Author's note:*

*Two named George and John, household heads, living in Franklin County, Vermont, the county that Nancy Louise Kelley was supposedly born in, about 1800-1804.*

- **New Hampshire** – There were 40 Kelly or Kelley surnames listed in New Hampshire during this census, but none named Barney, Barnabas, Bartholomy, Barnaby, Barnett or Bernard.

- **New York** – There were 243 Kelly or Kelley surnames listed in New York during this census, one named Bernard Kelly. In this household there was one free white male (Bernard) between the ages of 26 to 45, living in New York Ward 6, New York Co., NY.

*Author's note:*

*But if aged 26 to 45, would not have been old enough to participate in the Revolutionary War.*

- **Pennsylvania** – There were 234 Kelly or Kelley surnames listed in Pennsylvania during this census, three with a Barney-type given first name, listed as:
  - (1) Barney Kelly, Connoquenessing, Butler, Pennsylvania, one free white male, Barney, age 45 or older; one free white male, between the ages of 10-16; seven free white males, between the ages of 16-26, and nine free colored. This Barney Kelly would have been born at least by 1775 or before.
  - (2) Barard Kelley, Pitt, Allegheny, Pennsylvania. Six free white males between the ages 26-45, including Barard; two free white males between the ages 16-26, and six foreigners, not nationalized.
  - (3) Barney Kelly, Harrisburg, Dauphin, Pennsylvania One free white male between ages 26-45 (Barney); one free white male under the age of 10; three free white females under the age of 10; one free white female between ages 26-45. It was indicated that Barney was employed in manufacturing.

### William Hunter

- **Vermont** – The same two persons by the name of William Hunter that were found in the 1810 Vermont Census were recorded in this census, old enough to have served in the Revolutionary War.
  - (1) Windsor, Windsor Co., Vermont. Wm. Hunter, household head, age 45 or older. Minimum birth date of 1775. Five additional persons were living in this household.
  - (2) Sharon, Windsor Co., Vermont. William Hunter, household head, age 45 or older. Minimum birth date of 1775. Four additional persons were living in this household.
- **New Hampshire** – None
- **New York** – 24 persons named William Hunter listed in this New York census. Only the following William Hunters, age 45 or older could possibly have served in the Revolutionary War.
  - (1) William Hunter, Montgomery, Orange Co., NY. Seven additional persons lived in this household.
  - (2) William C. Hunter, Richland, Oswego Co., NY. Seven additional persons lived in this household.
  - (3) William Hunter, Greenfield, Saratoga Co., NY. 15 additional persons lived in this household.
  - (4) Wm. Hunter, New York Ward 10, New York Co., NY. Five additional persons lived in this household.
- **Pennsylvania** – There were 22 persons named William or Wm. Hunter listed in this Pennsylvania census. Only the following William Hunters, age 45 or older could possibly have served in the Revolutionary War.
  - (1) William Hunter, Air, Bedford Co., PA. Three additional persons lived in this household.
  - (2) William Hunter, Philadelphia North Mulberry Ward, Philadelphia. Three additional persons lived in this household.
  - (3) William Hunter, Montgomery, Franklin, Co., PA. Nine additional persons lived in this household.
  - (4) William Hunter, St Clair, Allegheny Co., PA. Three additional persons lived in this household.
  - (5) William Hunter, Liberty, Adams, Co., PA. Five additional persons lived in this household.
  - (6) William Hunter, Derry, Dauphin Co., PA. One additional person lived in this household.
  - (7) William Hunter, Esq., Franklin, Greene Co., PA. Two additional persons lived in this household.
  - (8) Wm. Hunter, Honeybrook, Chester Co., PA. One additional person lived in this household.
  - (9) Wm. Hunter, North Sewickley, Beaver Co., PA. Nine additional persons lived in this household.
  - (10) Wm. Hunter, South Huntingdon, Westmoreland Co., PA. Nine additional persons lived in this household.

## 1830 U.S. Censuses

### Barney Kelly

- **Vermont** – There were 54 Kelly or Kelley surnames listed in Vermont during this census, but none named Barney, Barnabas, Bartholomy, Barnaby, Barnett or Bernard.
- **New Hampshire** – There were 99 Kelly or Kelley surnames listed in New Hampshire during this census, but none named Barney, Barnabas, Bartholomy, Barnaby, Barnett or Bernard.
- **New York** – There were nearly 400 Kelly or Kelley surnames listed in New York during this census, one named Barney Kelly. In this household there was one free white male (Barney) between the ages of 30 to 40, living in Verona, Oneida Co., NY.

*Author's Note:*

*This Barney Kelly would not have been old enough to have participated in the Revolutionary War.*

- **Pennsylvania** – There were over 350 Kelly or Kelley surnames listed in Pennsylvania during this census, two with a Barney-type first names as:
  - (1) Bernard Kelly, between the ages of 30 to 40, living in Morris, Huntingdon Co., PA.  
*Author's Note: This Bernard Kelly would not have been old enough to have participated in the Revolutionary War.*
  - (2) Bernard Kelley, between the ages of 40 to 50, living in Philadelphia Locust Ward, Philadelphia, PA.  
*Author's Note: This Bernard Kelley would not have been old enough to have participated in the Revolutionary War.*
  - (3) Interestingly, a Nancy Kelly, between the ages of 80-90 years old was living in Cross Creek, Washington Co., PA. Barney Kelly's wife was named Nancy (Hunter) Kelly. She was the only person living in this household and would have been born between 1740-1750.

*Author's Note:*

*This Nancy Kelly would be old enough to have been married to a Barney Kelly, about the same age, who would have been old enough to have participated in the Revolutionary War. But this Nancy would seem too old, but not impossible, to have borne a child Nancy Louise Kelly, William J. Boulton's wife between 1800-1804.*

### William Hunter

- **Vermont** – Although there were six persons named **William or Wm. Hunter** who were recorded in this census, none were old enough to have served in the Revolutionary War.
- **New Hampshire** – None
- **New York** – 23 persons by the name of William or Wm. Hunter were recorded in this census. Only one, a William Hunter age 70-80, was old enough to have served in the Revolutionary War, was listed as living in Mount Pleasant, Westchester Co., New York.
- **Pennsylvania** – 25 persons by the name of William or Wm. Hunter were recorded in this census. The following persons would have been old enough to have served in the Revolutionary War.
  - (1) A William Hunter age 70-80, living in Lurgan, Franklin Co., Pennsylvania.
  - (2) A William Hunter age 70-80, living in Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pennsylvania.

*Author's Notes:*

*One other consideration, at least in the census years of 1820 and 1830, William James Boulton, this author's 2<sup>nd</sup> great grandfather, who married Nancy Kelly (Kelley), Barney Kelly's daughter, and lived in Orleans County, NY from 1811 until about 1834, as stated on his Naturalization Record of 1833, a William Boulton in a U.S. census report was not found in either census year.*

*Before Vermont was a state, it was an independent country. An interesting publication titled, "The Vermont Republic – The Story of When Vermont was an Independent Country," is at <https://vermontmaturity.com/vermont-history/the-vermont-republic-the-story-of-when-vermont-was-an-independent-country/>.*

After reviewing all the above censuses, there really doesn't seem to be a finding or a pattern regarding the location(s) of where our Barney Kelly lived, other than the most findings found in New York and Pennsylvania and other Kelly/Kelley families found in Vermont. William Hunter findings, if this William Hunter was a father-in-law of Barney's, locations tend to coincide with Barney's of New York, Pennsylvania, and Vermont.

It's unknown exactly where "our" Barney Kelly or Kelley may have been born, or exactly where he lived. The surname itself, appears to be Irish, Scottish, or English. So, Barney could have been born in those countries, even Canada, NY State, Pennsylvania, or Vermont, since there were many Irish, Scottish, and English emigrants living there. Vermont certainly had some connection with Barney's daughter, Nancy Louise Kelly, wife of William James Boulton, since she was born at Saint Albans, Franklin County, Vermont, 16 May 1803 or 1804. Several resources on her birth at Saint Albans, Franklin County, Vermont appear in the *Memoirs of Lenawee County, Michigan: from the earliest historical times down to the present, including a genealogical and biographical record of representative families in Lenawee County* / Richard Illenden Bonner, editor. [Vol. 2], at <https://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/micounty/bad0968.0002.001/60?page=root;rgn=full+text;size=100;view=image;q1=Nancy++Kelly++Boulton> and the *Portrait and biographical album of Ionia and Montcalm counties, Mich. Chicago, : Chapman bros., 1891*, at <https://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/micounty/BAD0938.0001.001/702?rgn=full+text;view=image;q1=Nancy++Kelly++Boulton>.

In this author's grandmother, Mary Elizabeth (Conner) Haynor's, handwritten letter, thought that Barney Kelly was of Scotch origin. And there were many families of Kelly/Kelley who lived both in Scotland and England who emigrated from there in the early/mid 1700s, to North America.

It's likely that our Barney Kelley, upon his death, did not die in Vermont, since in the following publications state, he was not listed in any death records:

- "Soldiers of the Revolution Buried in Vermont, at: <https://books.google.com/books?id=RbwmOuFJarAC&pg=PA3&dq=Roster+of+Vermont+Soldiers+in+the+American+Revolution&lr=&cd=1#v=onepage&q&f=false>, doesn't include any persons named Barney Kelly or Kelley, although it does contain both a John and William Kelly, as well as an Edward Calley (Kelley). Whether any of these other Kelly's or Kelley's are related to our Barney is unknown.
- *1840 Census of Pensioners*, at <http://www.genealogytrails.com/ver/military/1840censusofpensioners.html>, list no persons with the name of Barney, Barnabas, Bartholomy, Barnaby, Barnett or Bernard Kelly/Kelley.
- *Vermont Soldier Gravestone Inscriptions*, at <http://www.genealogytrails.com/ver/military/graves.html>, list no persons with the name of Barney, Barnabas, Bartholomy, Barnaby, Barnett or Bernard Kelly/Kelley.
- *Some Vermont Vital Records of the Early 19th Century*, compiled by John Elliott Bowman transcribed by Robert M. Murphy 2005, list no persons with the name of Barney, Barnabas, Bartholomy, Barnaby, Barnett or Bernard Kelly/Kelley.
- *Vermont Vital Records, 1760-1954*, at <https://www.familysearch.org/>, list seven persons with the name Barney Kelly or Kelley, but none of them comply with anyone being born at a time they could have participated in the Revolutionary War. Most were mid-late 1800 records.

## Summary of Findings

In order to possibly determine who if any of the Barney Kelly's found in this report, might have been a Life Guard or had some sort of special duty under the direction of General George Washington, was this author's 3<sup>rd</sup> great grandfather, and had some contact or reason to be in the State of Vermont, especially during the early 1800s, the author has put all of them together below, who were listed previously, to analyze which Barney Kelly(s) might have been that person.

1. **Barney (Barny) Kelley (Kelly)**, Private, b. unknown, d. 10 July 1777. New York, 2nd Regiment, Revolutionary War.
2. **Barney Kelly**, Private, b. unknown, d. 10 July 1777. New York. In *The Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society*, Editors, 1898-Thomas Hamilton Murray and Thomas Bonaventure Lawler, Vol. 10, published in 1911, says a Barney Kelly as a soldier from NY State in the Revolutionary War.  
*The author believes Barney/Barny Kelly/Kelley, #1 and #2, from above are likely the same person, since both died on the same day. Although this Barney Kelly could somehow be related to the Haynor family, he couldn't have been this author's 3<sup>rd</sup> great grandfather, since he died in 1777, at least 23 years before the birth of Barney's daughter, Nancy Louise Kelly, who married William J. Boulton, this author's 2<sup>nd</sup> great grandfather.*
3. **Barney Kelly**, Corporal, b. unknown, d. bef. 16 Oct. 1790. Pennsylvania/New York. Patton's Regiment.
4. **Barney Kelly**, Corporal, Pennsylvania, Patton's Seven Companies from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.  
*The author believes Barney Kelly, #3 and #4, from above are likely the same person, since both served under Patton. It's been reported that #3 died before 16 October 1790. And if #3 and #4 are the same person, then this Barney Kelly couldn't be this author's 3<sup>rd</sup> great grandfather, since he died before his child, Nancy Louise Kelly was born between 1800-1804.*
5. **Barney Kelly**, b. unknown, d. 5 February 1823. New York, Hall's U.S. Artillery. A specific regiment known as Hall's U.S. Artillery in the Revolutionary War could not be found, although several other Hall commanded regiments were identified.  
*Because this Barney Kelly died in 1823, giving him time to have married a Nancy Hunter and having a child known as Nancy Louise Kelly, born between 1800-04, this Barney Kelly is a candidate to be this author's 3<sup>rd</sup> great grandfather. Possible evidence shows that this Barney may have had a connection to Vermont, since at least two companies list a Hall as its commander, Hall's Corps of Rangers, 1780, Vermont and Scouts (Capt. Jacob Hall), 1781, Vermont. But this author does not know if this Barney was ever connected to either one of these persons known as Commander Hall with a Vermont connection. No evidence can be found that this Barney Kelly was ever a Life Guard or was in a regiment attached directly under the command of General George Washington.*
6. **Barney Kelly**, b. unknown, d. unknown, Pennsylvania, Barney Kelly was listed as a private in Captain Thomas Herbert's Company, Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, The Musketry Battalion, which unit was raised in Leacock, and Salisbury Townships, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. This Barney Kelly was also found in New York, under the command of Capt. Thomas Herbert's Pennsylvania Company Musketry Battalion in Harlem, Erie Co., New York, where Barney was in the hospital, recorded on both 1 September and 4 September 1776.  
*General Washington's orders of 31 August 1776, at <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/03-06-02-0143>, says in part, "It is the Generals orders that the remainder of Lutz's and Kachlein's Battalions be joined to Hands Battalion; that Major Huys be also under the special command of Col. Hand; that then those Battalions, with Shee's, Col. Magaw's, Col. Huchinson's, Col. Atlee's, Col. Miles, Col. Wards Regiments be brigaded under General Mifflin, and those now here march, as soon as possible, to Kingsbridge." Captain Thomas Herbert's Company was under the command of Col. (Samuel) Atlee, so this Barney Kelly, likely was injured in Battle of Long Island, August 27 to 29, 1776, (see <https://allthingsliberty.com/2014/11/the-spartans-of-long-island/>), which troops reassembled at Kingsbridge (connected Manhattan to the mainland). So, this Barney Kelly was very near General Washington, but it's unknown if he had had any special duty under General Washington. It's not known if this Barney Kelly survived his hospital stay. It's not believed that Thomas Herbert's Company had any deployment in Vermont, nor could it be determined if this Barney Kelly ever had any connection to the state of Vermont. See also <https://fordhamram.com/2015/10/07/history-of-kings-bridge-in-the-bronx/>.*
7. **Barney Kelley**, Private, b. unknown, d. unknown. New York, July 1775. Warner's Regiment was re-authorized by the Continental Congress as an Extra-Continental Regiment, 5 July 1776. This Barney Kelley enlisted 4 March 1777 and was listed as a deserter the next day, 5 March 1777.
8. **Barney Kelley**, Private, b. unknown, d. unknown. This Barney Kelly is listed in "A Muster Roll of Captain Giles Wolcott's Company in the Battalion of Forces in the Service of the United States, Commanded by Colonel Seth Warner."  
*It's believed that Barney Kelley listed in #7 and #8 above are the same person, since Barney Kelley served in Warner's Regiment in Captain Giles Wolcott's Company. It's known that Warner's Regiment had a very strong connection to Vermont, because this regiment remained in garrisons along the Lake Champlain, Lake George, Vermont area to scout and guard against additional*



*incursions by remnants of British forces remaining in Canada until disbanded in 1781. This Barney Kelly is a very strong candidate to be this author's 3<sup>rd</sup> great grandfather.*

9. **Bartholy/Bartholomew Kelly**, b. unknown, d. unknown. New Jersey, 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment, raised 1 January 1776, Elizabethtown, New Jersey for service with the Continental Army.

10. **Bartholomy Kelly**, also listed as Bart Kelley b. unknown, d. unknown. New Jersey, 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment, raised 16 September 1776, Elizabethtown, New Jersey for service with the Continental Army.

*It's believed that #9 Bartholy/Bartholomew Kelly and #10 Bartholomy Kelly, also listed as Bart Kelley, are likely the same person, since both served from New Jersey in the Continental Army. Although Bartholy/Bartholomy/Bartholomew Kelly served in the Continental Army directly under the command of General George Washington, there is no known special duty this Barney Kelly had, directly tied to General Washington, or any linkage to Vermont, where our Barney once lived.*

11. **Barney Kelley**, b. unknown, d. unknown. New York, Bradt's Company of Rangers and Militia, New York, 1776-1780.

*A Barnabas Kelly was found at [http://www.genealogytrails.com/penn/cumberland/twp\\_hist.html](http://www.genealogytrails.com/penn/cumberland/twp_hist.html) listed in 1778 in Carlisle Twp., Cumberland County PA. Apparently, Hopewell, Newton, Tyborn, and Westpensboro, were either boroughs or townships in Cumberland County around 1790 and these municipalities were all lumped together in reporting this specific census. At <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XHKJ-GN7>, tends to confirm this Barney Kelley, listed in the 1790 Census from Cumberland Co., Pennsylvania, is the same person as #12 Barnabas Kelly listed in the Cumberland County Militia/Battalion, which was in actual service from September 12, 1782 to November 14, 1782. It's quite possible that those persons named Barney/Barnabas Kelly listed in #s 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 are all the same person.*

12. **Barnabas Kelly**, b. unknown, d. unknown, private, Pennsylvania, found in various regiments, including:

- 4<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line,
- 4th Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line. Colonel William Butler's Company,
- Cumberland County Battalion 4<sup>th</sup>, Lt. Col. Paul Coxe, Capt. John Flinn, and
- Cumberland County, 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, 6<sup>th</sup> Company. This Company shows inactive, 8 September 1781.

13. **Barnabas Kelly**, private, 4th Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel William Butler's Company, "Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line, The Main Army comprised of the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. General George Washington was its commander throughout the war.

14. Statement of **Barnabas Kelly**, German Flatts, NY, 26 June 1778, from the "Public papers of George Clinton."

*Author's Note: German Flatts is located in Herkimer County, NY. The Attack on German Flatts was on 17 September 1778. It's proven through the Papers of George Clinton, this Barnabas Kelly, was either an informant or a recruited spy during the Revolutionary War.*

15. **Barnabas Kelly**, b. unknown, d. unknown, Articles of Agreement Between Barnabas Kelley and William & Frederick Young.

*Evidence indicates that this (#15) Barnabas Kelly is likely the same Barnabas Kelly, listed at (#14). The reason being, is that the surname Young is listed in both entries and they apparently have a common tie of both entries being from the same family. At <http://www.davidkfaux.org/DescendantsofJohannesJungInt.htm> and <https://docplayer.net/storage/111/195418165/1618670450/soFWFHCDM2q-dimjS4PSog/195418165.pdf>, describe the same event "STATEMENT OF BARNABAS KELLY, German Flatts June 26th 1778," as well as the Young family being mentioned in both entries are most likely related to one another, since both families were in the land speculation business. If true, then at least Barnabas Kelley #12, #13, #14 and #15 likely are the same person.*

16. **Barney Kelly**, (British Loyalist), b. unknown, d. unknown. "75<sup>th</sup> Prince of Wales Regiment of Foot." This regiment is of the Canada, British Regimental Registers of Service. This Barney Kelly appears to have enlisted June 1779 and was discharged 30 November 1779.

17. **Barnabas Kelly**, (British Loyalist), b. unknown, d. unknown. Barnabas (spelled as Barnabis) Kelly was listed as a private in Captain Kerr's Company of the Queen's Rangers, Muster Roll, 25 December 1779 to 23 February 1780.

*Barney Kelly #16's service ended 30 November 1779 and this Barnabas Kelly's service started 25 December 1779. So, it's possible that Barney #16 and Barnabas #17 are the same person. In the record "Examination of Invalid Soldiers," at "UK, Royal Hospital Chelsea Pensioner Admission and Discharge Records," this Barnabas Kelly was listed as being blind.*

## Concluding Thoughts

The author does not know for sure which Barney/Barnabas Kelly/Kelley is “our” Barney or even if he is among the ones listed previously. Some clues do exist though that indicate that several persons with this name or a form of it, having a connection with the State of Vermont, since Haynor family records and Internet ancestral research sites, indicate his daughter Nancy was born there between 1800-1804. The only direct evidence this author has uncovered about Nancy’s birth is a headstone at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/127783646/nancy-boulton>. Although in the narrative on find-a-grave states that Nancy was born at Saint Albans, Franklin County, Vermont, the headstone doesn’t say that.

At this point, the author can’t prove any of these Barney Kelly’s, possibly born in New York or Pennsylvania, is the author’s 3<sup>rd</sup> great-grandfather. It’s possible too, that the Barney/Barnabas Kelly/Kelley, who fought in the Revolutionary War was this author’s 4<sup>th</sup> great grandfather, not his third.

We also know that William James Boulton, this author’s 2<sup>nd</sup> great grandfather, married Barney’s daughter Nancy Louise Kelly in the 1820s, in New York State, since on William’s Naturalization Record of 1833, he states that he has lived in that state, specifically Orleans County, NY since 1811.

And also speaking of Vermont, the author found a Barney Kelley listed as the father of a son named John Kelley who married a Bridgett Connor on 28 November 1861 in Barnard, Vermont. John Kelley was listed as 27 years old, which would make his birth year near 1834. This Barney mentioned as the father of John, likely is not our Barney, since our Barney was likely dead by 1834, if old enough to serve in the Revolutionary War. But our Barney could have been the grandfather, great grandfather, uncle or great uncle of this John Kelley. Another reason for reporting this finding is that the surname Connor plays a prominent role in Haynor ancestral history. The surname Conner/Connor is first linked to the Henry Haynor family in 1887, when this author’s grandfather Albert C. Haynor marries Mary Elizabeth Conner. It’s unknown if there is a family relationship between this Connor family and our Haynor Clan, Conner/Connor family, but if true, it’s likely also true that the Haynor, Conner/Connor, Kelly and maybe the Bolton/Boulton families knew of each other well before many of those families came to Michigan.

As of this writing, the author has found no corroborating evidence that a Barney/Barnabas Kelly/Kelley ever was a bodyguard to George Washington, although found several Barney’s, were listed as rangers and/or scouts and it appears as though several Barney’s were encamped with General Washington, during the Revolutionary War. Part of the duties of rangers and scouts were spying and other clandestine activities.

The statement by Mary Elizabeth (Libby) (Conner) Haynor, says, “Barney (Kelly) was known to have been a bodyguard to George Washington,” could be true, if our Barney was one of the 20-30 or so names of bodyguards, which names have not been determined or have been lost to history.

There is no official or government record of William J. Boulton, ever making the statement that Barney Kelly was a bodyguard of George Washington. This author could not find any record that listed a Kelly/Kelley surname that was bodyguard to Washington either. The bodyguard statement, in this regard was supposedly made to Albert Clements Haynor, grandson of William J. Boulton, which Albert’s wife, Mary Elizabeth (Conner) Haynor, later recorded in an undated handwritten letter, stated as follows: “When making his way to New York he (William James Boulton, (b. 1795, d. 1885), hired out as a farm hand to Barney Kelly (Kelley). Barney was thought to have been a bodyguard of George Washington, as told to his (Boulton’s) grandson, Albert Clements Haynor. Barney Kelly (Kelley) was tall of Scottish heritage, about 6’ 2” and that Nancy Hunter, Barney’s wife’s maiden name, was English.”

Under order of General George Washington, it was a requirement that all of Washington's Life Guards be "from five feet, eight inches high, to five feet, ten inches." So, if Barney was 6' 2", he most likely would not qualify for this duty, but could have been used as a body double, since our Barney would have stood as tall as George Washington.

Our Barney's height of 6'2" leads to an intriguing thought about grandmother, Mary Elizabeth (Libby) (Conner) Haynor's letter, since his height would be an outlier regarding the height of most soldiers. At <https://www.potus.com/presidential-facts/presidential-heights/>, says George Washington was also 6' 2" tall. It's possible that officers closest in rank and with the responsibility of looking after the safety of Washington, were concerned about snipers killing Washington. With Barney being of similar height of Washington, possibly dressed alike, he and others could stand or ride near Washington, where from a distance, British snipers could not tell the difference between them in order to shoot Washington. At this point, this author believes at least because of the physical evidence of describing Barney as being 6'2" in height and finding no record of our Barney being an official Life Guard, perhaps, our Barney was a "body double" rather than a "body guard," as described by Mary Elizabeth (Libby) (Conner) Haynor. In support of this thought, it's possible that William J. Boulton interpreted his discussions with his father-in-law, Barney Kelly and deduced a body double as meaning a bodyguard, which it would seem back in the day, would have been a logical thought by William Boulton.

There's very little research available to know if General George Washington, in the Revolutionary War, used persons as body doubles who were as tall, about 6' 2" and possibly dressed like him to minimize British snipers. But in at least two articles below speak of Washington using body doubles:

(1) "15 QUESTIONS // Sorting it out, looking ahead," at <https://www.tampabay.com/archive/2003/04/10/15-questions-sorting-it-out-looking-ahead/>, says that "Historians say George Washington, Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt used doubles."

(2) "SADDAM IS NOT 1ST POWER BROKER TO USE BODY DOUBLE in regards to human decoys at <https://www.orlandosentinel.com/news/os-xpm-2003-03-29-0303280484-story.html>, says that "George Washington and Winston Churchill did some sleight of hand, too." This last article was in reference to all the body doubles that Saddam Hussein supposedly used and mentioned other leaders of countries, who it was believed did too.

This author has learned that the British rarely used snipers to shoot colonial officers, but one famous one named Patrick Ferguson, who was a captain, was the best sniper in the British army and was the leader of their sniper regiment. He was also about 6' 2" and of Scotch heritage like our Barney. He was the one who didn't take the shot that could have killed General George Washington, see [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patrick\\_Ferguson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patrick_Ferguson).

Family stories are an important source of information regarding ancestral research, since generally at least part(s) of a story is true. But sometimes family stories can change over time, be mis-remembered, misunderstood, misinterpreted, embellished, even misleading. Nowhere at Fold3, the military ancestral sight lists any person with a surname of Kelly or Kelley, ever being a Commander in Chief's Guard (bodyguard). It's this author's opinion that the undated handwritten letter penned by Mary Elizabeth (Libby) (Conner) Haynor, may be true, that is a Barney Kelly (Kelley) was indeed a "Life Guard" of George Washington, but at this point it can't be proven. But what if this author's grandmother mis-remembered, misunderstood, or mistook "body double" as bodyguard. If so, would give a whole new meaning to what she was recalling. But unfortunately, this author could find no persons listed as George Washington's body doubles, since reference to these persons, if they existed, were never brought forth as records, certainly because George Washington required complete secrecy. This author has more belief in a body double existence than bodyguard, since no person with a surname Kelly or Kelley can be found as a bodyguard (Life Guard) of General Washington and that Mary

Elizabeth (Libby) (Conner) Haynor, reported Barney Kelly's height as around 6'2" relatively the same height as Washington's.

What troubles this author somewhat, is that for any Barney Kelly to be this author's 3<sup>rd</sup> great grandfather and have some relationship with George Washington in the Revolutionary War, would have required this Barney to have been born, approximately 20 years before the Revolutionary War, making this Barney potentially 30 years older than his wife, Nancy Hunter, if she was born around 1780, as some Internet ancestral trees show. Certainly, this wide of birth dates between husband and wife, is not impossible, but the odds would be against this happening. Ironically though, this author is a child of parents with a 30-year age difference, so who knows.

But another possibility exists that the greater Haynor ancestral family did indeed have an ancestor who was a Life Guard to George Washington, but it wasn't William James Boulton's father-in-law, Barney Kelly, but it was Barney Kelly's father-in-law, William Hunter, because a William Hunter, as a Life Guard of George Washington has been proven through many sources. In support of William Hunter proven to being a Life Guard for the duration of the Revolutionary War, in the book "The Commander-in-chief's Guard, Revolutionary War," by Carlos E. Godfrey, Washington, D.C: Stevenson-Smith Company, 1904, at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89058650847&view=1up&seq=125>, shows William Hunter listed as one of the final 64 soldiers 4 June '83, just before this unit was disbanded on 15 November 1783 at the end of the War. If indeed for William Hunter to be a Haynor ancestor, it would have to be proven that he was the father of Nancy Hunter, Barney's wife. But if so, currently, that relationship has not been proven.

As of this writing, based on the evidence this author has discovered, he is of the belief that if there was a Haynor family ancestor who was one of General George Washington's Life Guards or had some sort of special assignment under General Washington, like a body double, it would be Barney/Barnabas Kelly/Kelley in #'s 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13 14, and/or 15, listed previously, who many of these Barney's could actually be the same person. Many if not all of these Barney's had some sort of connection with Vermont and/or he was a ranger, spy, or informant in his service to the colonists' cause in Vermont and/or other locations. If this is not the case, then Sergeant William Hunter of the 4<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Regiment, who was assigned as being one of Washington's Lifeguards in the Revolutionary War. Evidence shows that a Hunter male was the father-in-law of Barney Kelly, therefore a 4<sup>th</sup> great grandfather. So, it's very possible that the story of Barney being a Lifeguard was really about Barney's father-in-law, William Hunter, not William Boulton's father-in-law Barney Kelly. This William Hunter could be that ancestor, but again, this has yet to be proven.

Further research is needed in determining which of these persons above named Barney/Barnabas Kelly/Kelley is this author's 3<sup>rd</sup> great-grandfather or determined that another Barney Kelly who is not on this list, is this author's ancestor. Further research also has to be done in determining if 3<sup>rd</sup> great-grandfather Barney Kelly was indeed a Life Guard of General George Washington, or Barney's father who may have also been named Barney, being a 4<sup>th</sup> great grandfather was the Life Guard. Also needing further research is Mary Elizabeth (Libby) (Conner) Haynor's hand-written, undated letter. Did she mis-remember or mis-understand as described in her letter that our Barney was not a bodyguard of George Washington, but a body double, or that William J. Boulton learned of Barney being a body double and described that to Albert C. Haynor, Mary Elizabeth's husband, as a bodyguard. Further consideration also has to be given to the possibility that William Hunter, who is proven to be one of Washington's Life Guards and this same William Hunter, was indeed Nancy Hunter's father. If so, this Nancy Hunter Kelly/Kelley would be this author's 3<sup>rd</sup> great grandmother, and William Hunter, Washington's Lifeguard, this author's 4<sup>th</sup> great grandfather.

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