

**Revolutionary War
Patriots
Buried in
Lenawee County
Michigan**



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In honor of all who supported the Revolution,
fighting for Freedom, Equality, Justice and
Humanity

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Introduction

This book is the outcome of identifying Revolutionary War patriots buried in Lenawee County, researching them, and writing a story of their lives. We wanted our readers to share the experiences of these brave pioneers who chose Lenawee County as their final resting place. We are grateful for the members of the Lenawee County Family Researchers for their effort in researching and writing these entries and to the Lucy Wolcott Barnum chapter of the Daughter's of the American Revolution for grave marker cleaning and replacing DAR markers where needed.

Lenawee County was created in 1822 from land partitioned from Monroe County and was officially organized in 1826. The county's name is believed to derive from a Native American word meaning "man" or "the people," with connections to the Shawnee and Delaware tribes. Long before European Americans arrived, Lenawee County was home to the Potawatomi, Ottawa, Chippewa, Iroquois, Miami, Sauk, Fox, Mascouten, and Huron tribes.

The first European settlers arrived in the early 1820s. Musgrove Evans is recognized as the first white settler, establishing a home in 1824. The county's early communities were primarily agricultural.

The area that became Lenawee County was still firmly under British and Native American control during the Revolution. It wasn't until after the Revolution, in 1796, that the British withdrew. So, the region did not directly contribute troops or resources to the colonial cause. In 1807, tribes signed the Treaty of Detroit, which gave lands in southeast Michigan to the United States. Resistance followed, led by the Shawnee Chief Tecumseh, until the United States won the Battle of the Thames in 1813, defeating the British and their allies — Tecumseh died in that battle, and his confederacy dissolved. The subsequent Treaty of Ghent affirmed U.S. control of the land that would become Lenawee County. Settlement picked up in the late 1820s and 1830s, driven by fertile soil, migration from New England and New York, land availability and population growth, and transportation. And more importantly were the Bounty Land Warrants given to the soldiers as was their pension income.

Enjoy our history. Plan a tour of their final resting places and our beautiful county with all the wonders it holds.

Researchers and contributors have used as many resources as they could find for the information on each patriot.

Sources include, but not limited to:

Fold3.com

Ancestry.com

FamilySearch.org

FindAGrave.com

National Archive and Records Administration, NARA

Daughters of the American Revolution, DAR, records

Family histories

Museums

State, county, township, town, and city histories and interviews
with local officials

Military unit records and histories

Pension records

Service records

Sons of the American Revolution, SAR, records

Census records

Newspaper articles

Revolutionary War and America 250 websites

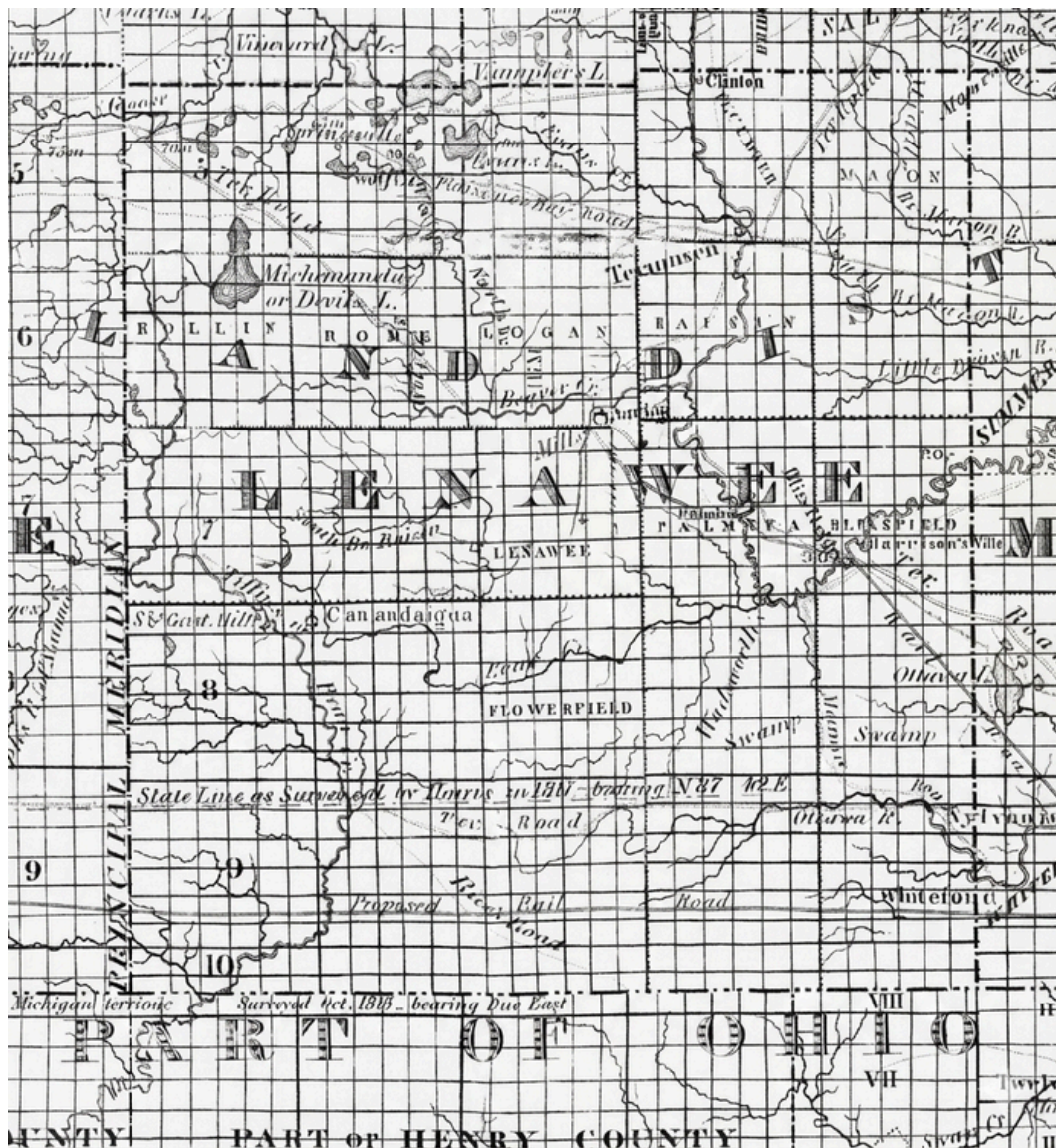
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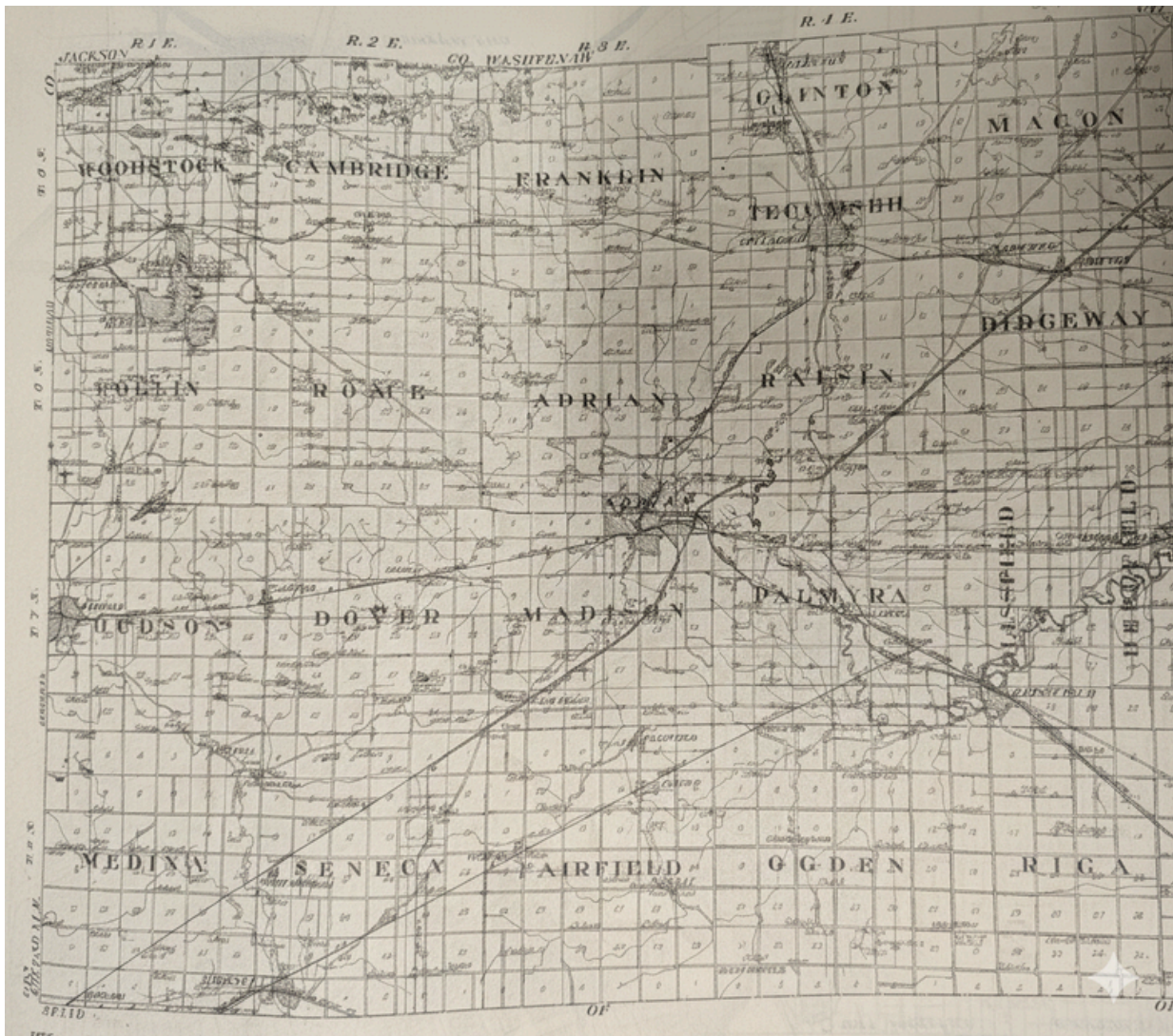
1836 Farmer Surveyor Map

This was Lenawee County when our Patriots lived here, before the state line was redrawn.

Ten years earlier an 1826 map of Lenawee County, when Tecumseh was the only community noted. An 1825 map only noted the area where Adrian is today as "Comstock's settlement" but no boundaries drawn.



1916 Map of Lenawee County





Blissfield Township

Pleasant View Cemetery

High Street

Crane Cemetery

Seager Road

Spiegle Cemetery

Garno Road

Rev. & 1812 Wars Section

M.C.
cur

February 20, 1934

Harriet C. Clark
424 Broad St.
Adrian, Mich.

Madam:

I have to advise you that from the papers in the Revolutionary War pension claim, 5.20012, it appears that Samuel Black was born December 6, 1783, at Oakham, Massachusetts.

While a resident of West Springfield, Hamden County, Massachusetts, he enlisted in October 1779 and served one and one half months as a private in Captain Sloper's Company, Colonel Chipin's Massachusetts Regiment.

He enlisted in July 1780 and served four and one half months in Captain Deke Day's Company, Colonel Brooke's Massachusetts Regiment.

He enlisted about the first of August 1781 and served three months and eight days in Captain Thrall's Massachusetts Company.

He was allowed pension on his application executed October 2, 1832, while a resident of Fort Bay (later Wolcott) Wayne County, New York.

In 1834 he was residing in Monroe County, Michigan, with some of his children (names not stated).

Respectfully,

Commissioner



Samuel Black (1763–1852)

Samuel Black was born 6 December 1763 in Oakham, Worcester County, Massachusetts. No birth record names his parents, but he appears as a young man in West Springfield by the late 1770s.

At age fifteen, Samuel entered military service during the Revolutionary War. He served multiple short militia stints, which was typical for western Massachusetts men. In October 1779, he served one and a half months in Captain Sloper's Company, Colonel Chapin's Regiment. In July 1780, he enlisted again for four and a half months in Captain Luke Day's Company, Colonel Brooks's Regiment. His final recorded service came in August 1781, when he served just over three months in Captain Thrall's Company. These tours placed him directly in the Hampshire County militia structure that defended the Connecticut River Valley.

On 19 August 1786, he married Achsah Jones in West Springfield. They raised a large family there, appearing in the 1790 and 1800 census enumerations. In 1831 they lived in Albany, New York, then lived for several years in Wayne County, New York, where he applied for a pension in 1832. Like many New Englanders, Samuel followed the country's westward movement in later life. In 1834, he was in Jackson County, Michigan and then in Monroe County, Michigan living with some of his children.

Samuel purchased federal land in Blissfield, Lenawee County, in 1835, settling on what became his permanent home. He appears as a farmer there in the 1840 and 1850 censuses. In 1851, he deeded his land to his son-in-law, Luther Smith, a transaction that kept the property in the family for decades.

Samuel Black died in Blissfield on 16 March 1852, at age eighty-eight.



Brookside Cemetery

501 N. Union Street
& Brown Street

Tecumseh, Michigan 49286

Coordinates: 42.01140, -83.95310



Henry Hewitt (1763–1851)

Henry Hewitt was born in 1763 in Stonington, Connecticut, the son of Deacon Walter and Elizabeth (Dethic) Hewitt. He descended from one of the earliest Hewitt families in New England beginning with Thomas Hewitt, who settled near the Mystic River around 1659.

During the American Revolution, Henry served multiple short enlistments typical of Connecticut militia and state troops. He served under Captains Whitney, Olmsted and Hewitt, and Colonels Smith, Sherman and Willis, enlisting first for a year and reenlisting for six months in 1779 and seven months in 1780. He later applied for a federal pension in 1832, receiving \$80 per year for approximately two years of service.

On 26 November 1786, Henry married Phoebe Morgan, and the couple lived for several years in Connecticut before joining the wave of post-Revolution migration into upstate New York. Around 1795, they settled in East Venice, Cayuga County, New York.

Phoebe died in 1822, after which Henry continued to live in New York until his home burned down. Then, “being elderly and in poor health, he moved to Michigan to live with his children, so they could provide the care and attention he especially needed in his old age.” (per an affidavit submitted when Hewitt appeared on December 27, 1849, before a Justice of the Peace for Lenawee County regarding the transfer of his pension).

Henry Hewitt died on 11 August 1851 in Tecumseh, Michigan where he is buried in Brookside Cemetery.

He and Phoebe were the parents of seven known children: Phebe, Elizabeth, Henry Leeds, an unnamed child born 1796, James, Charles, and Sarah.



Canandaigua Cemetery

Medina Township

Coordinates: 41.80278,-84.23472



Samuel Ferguson, 1760-1838

Samuel Ferguson was born in 1760 in Old Haddam, Middlesex County, Connecticut, to Samuel Foginson and Lois Royce. The day of his birth was not recorded.

At the time of the Revolution, Samuel was living in Torrington Township, Litchfield County, Connecticut. On October 1, 1777, at approximately seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the Connecticut troops. He served as an orderly sergeant under Captains Shubael Griswold and Oliver Bissell, and under Colonels Wadsworth, Potter, and John Strong. His service took him to Danbury, Horseneck, New Haven, New London, Saybrook at the mouth of the Connecticut River, and into New York at Fishkill and Kings Bridge. At Kings Bridge, the American and British armies exchanged musket fire and engaged in two skirmishes. Samuel was discharged after three years of service.

After the war, Samuel moved through several states. He lived for a time in Connecticut, then Hampshire County, Massachusetts, then Oneida County, New York. By 1800 he was recorded in New York. He eventually settled in Lorain County, Ohio, where he married a woman whose name was not recorded in his pension papers. By 1824 his wife was still living, though she later died before his pension transfer.

In August 1833, Samuel applied for a pension while residing in Amherst Township, Lorain County, Ohio. His neighbors and community members submitted letters on his behalf, attesting that he was a credible man of good moral character, a member of the church in good standing, and that his accounts of his Revolutionary service had always been consistent. The pension was allowed, recorded at \$120 per year, commencing March 4, 1831, under the Revolutionary Claim act of June 7, 1832.

By March 1835, Samuel had moved to Lenawee County in the Territory of Michigan, traveling with his son-in-law, Abner Griffith, who had relocated from Ohio. Samuel stated that he came along so he might have a home and a residence with his children. His pension was transferred to Michigan accordingly.

In his final years Samuel was described in his own words as old, infirm, poor, and decrepit, his health and capacity for business wholly impaired by lameness and rheumatism contracted during the Revolutionary War.

Samuel Ferguson died on August 26, 1838, in Medina, Lenawee County, Michigan, at the age of seventy-eight. He was buried at Canandaigua Cemetery, Row 7, Stone 7. A final payment voucher was issued in the second quarter of 1839 to settle his pension account. His headstone marks him as a Revolutionary War Patriot.



*A Patriot's
Legacy*



As proven in DAR records

TROWBRIDGE, AARON

Service: MASSACHUSETTS Rank(s): PRIVATE

Birth: 3-25-1765 WILTON PAR FAIRFIELD CO
CONNECTICUT

Death: 1-7-1831 BLISSFIELD TWP LENAWEЕ CO
MICHIGAN

Service Description: 1) CAPTS JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
TISDALE

2) COLS MICHAEL JACKSON, GREATON, 3RD
REGT

DAR Patriot #: A116191



Aaron Trowbridge, 1755-1831

Aaron Trowbridge was born 25 March 1755 (1757, 1765), in Wilton, Fairfield County, Connecticut. He died on 7 January 1831 in Blissfield Township, Lenawee County, Michigan. The son of James Trowbridge and Mary "Molly" Dunning. He served under Colonel Samuel Canfield, stationed at West Point in September 1781 during the final year of the Revolutionary War. He served at a critical defensive post during a period surrounding the Yorktown campaign.

He relocated his family to Massachusetts so he could enlist in a Massachusetts Regiment under Captain Tisdale's Company. During this service he got to march "from West Point to Philadelphia to check the threats of certain disaffected troops... who under the pretext of demanding their arrears from Congress threatened and endangered the safety of the members." This is known as the Philadelphia Mutiny of 1783. It happened when unpaid soldiers threatened Congress and endangered the safety of the members. It is an over-looked post-war episode. After the formal end of the hostilities, Aaron was discharged November 1783.

Aaron was granted his Revolutionary War pension in 1818 after the Act of March 18, 1818 was passed. This was for veterans who had served in the Continental Line and were in reduced financial circumstances.

He married Keziah Jacob, daughter of Richard Jacob and Thankful Kellog in Massachusetts. She died shortly before Aaron came to Michigan. They had 2 boys and 7 girls. He died 01 January 1831 while she died in the spring of 1830.



Cement City Cemetery

Also known as Kelly Corner Cemetery,
Woodstock Cemetery
Columbia Township, Jackson County,
Michigan 49233
Coordinates: 42.08080, -84.32610



Abraham Osborn, 1755-1843

Abraham Osborn was born around 1755 in Morristown, New Jersey, a crossroads town that would later host Washington's army. As a young man he moved to Minisink, New York, a frontier community perched between patriot and loyalist worlds. When the Revolution erupted, Abraham—about twenty years old—answered the call.

His first enlistment began on December 1, 1775, in Captain John Wisner's company under Colonel John Hathorn. He marched to the Hudson River defenses and helped garrison Fort Constitution and Fort Montgomery, working on the early fortifications that would later become central to the war for the Hudson Highlands. Discharged in March 1776, he returned home only briefly.

On August 1, 1776, as British forces descended on New York, he enlisted again—this time under Captain John Wood and Colonel Isaac Nichols. He served at Peekskill, a strategic American stronghold, helping guard the river corridor during one of the most precarious phases of the war. After January 1777, he continued answering militia alarms throughout the conflict, part of the high-readiness frontier forces later remembered as “minute men.”

After the war, Abraham married Loretta Finch, a survivor of the Wyoming Valley Massacre. They settled first in Cayuga County, then in Enfield, Tompkins County, raising a family amid the expanding New York frontier. In 1833, at age 78, he applied for a pension, supported by neighbors who affirmed his character and service.

When his son Samuel moved west in 1837, Abraham—elderly and dependent—followed to Michigan. He lived his final years in Woodstock Township, dying in 1843. Though buried on the family farm, his grave was later lost to plowing. In 1926, the DAR placed a monument in Cement City Cemetery, ensuring his service would not be forgotten.



Loretta Finch Osborn, 1762-1841

Loretta Finch was born in 1762 in Goshen, New York, the daughter of Daniel Finch and Mary Horton. Her childhood changed forever in July 1778, when her family moved to the contested Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania—a region caught between patriot settlers, loyalists, and Iroquois allies of the Crown.

On July 3, 1778, the valley was attacked in what became known as the Wyoming Massacre. Loretta, then about fourteen, witnessed the chaos as her father and two uncles were killed and scalped. She and her younger brother Asahel were taken captive. In the night, seizing a moment of confusion, Loretta escaped—carrying her small brother on her back for miles through wilderness until they reached the safety of a fort. Family tradition held that she walked nearly sixty miles, driven by terror, determination, and a fierce instinct to protect the last surviving member of her immediate family.

After the war, the Finch survivors returned to New York. Loretta eventually married Abraham Osborn, a young veteran whose life had also been shaped by the Revolution. Together they raised children in Cayuga County and later in Enfield, Tompkins County. Their home was part of the great post-war migration that transformed central New York from forest to farmland.

In 1836, widowed, children and grandchildren began moving west to Michigan. Loretta, then in her seventies, followed with her son Samuel. She spent her final years in Woodstock Township, Lenawee County, surrounded by family and the quiet rhythms of pioneer life. She died in 1841.

Though she was buried on the Osborn farm, her grave—like Abraham’s—was later lost. In 1926, a descendant purchased a monument for her in Cement City Cemetery, honoring not only her pioneer life but her extraordinary survival during one of the Revolution’s most tragic frontier events.



Thomas Swartout, 1756-1848

Thomas Swartout was born 15 May 1756 in Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York into a long line of Dutch-American military families, whose roots in the Hudson Valley stretched back generations. Duty shaped his frontier life and service in one of the most strategically contested areas of the American Revolution. Like many young men of his time, Thomas was raised with a strong sense of responsibility. When war came, he answered the call six times. The young males of this region served their country by doing short enlistments, usually at the state level. His first, longest, and most important enlistment began on 1 April 1776, when he joined Captain William Clark's Dutchess County militia. He performed guard duty at locations such as White Plains, where the Continental Congress was temporarily located to draft the Declaration of Independence.

During the period 1777 through 1778, Swartout served at Fort Constitution, located opposite West Point. His duties included manning the fort's batteries, patrolling the Hudson River banks, and assisting engineers install obstructions on the river to prevent British naval movement upriver. When the British burned Kingston, then the capital of New York, his militia arrived in time to perform pursuit, reconnaissance, and regional security, causing the British to retreat to their ships. During the brutal winter of 1778-'79, Thomas guarded Fishkill Supply Depot, one of the most important Continental Army logistical hubs. Besides warehousing ammunition and medical supplies, Fishkill contained a hospital and large barracks. George Washington is known to have visited there often.

His final recorded service occurred during the intense summer 1779, when the British and Loyalist incursions up the Hudson required constant vigilance. Thomas's company disbanded only after his Captain suffered a heatstroke, a reminder of how fragile life is.

Thomas applied for and was granted his pension in 1832. The final leg of his life's journey involved his move to Michigan with four of his sons. They moved to Michigan by ox team over land and by boat over Lake Erie. He may have received a bounty land grant to build his house with. They built a double log house, which was considered very unusual back then, at Four Corners. He died 12 September 1848 at the age of 92 in Cement City, Lenawee County, Michigan. He is buried in the Cement City cemetery in Jackson County. He had 8 children with Judith Hill.

In 1932 the Daughters of the American Revolution placed a Revolutionary Plaque on his grave. The service was attended by 2 of his grandsons. They were 91 and 86 at the time.



Gage Cemetery

also known as Old Cadmus Cemetery

Dover Township

Coordinates: 41.87250, -84.12610

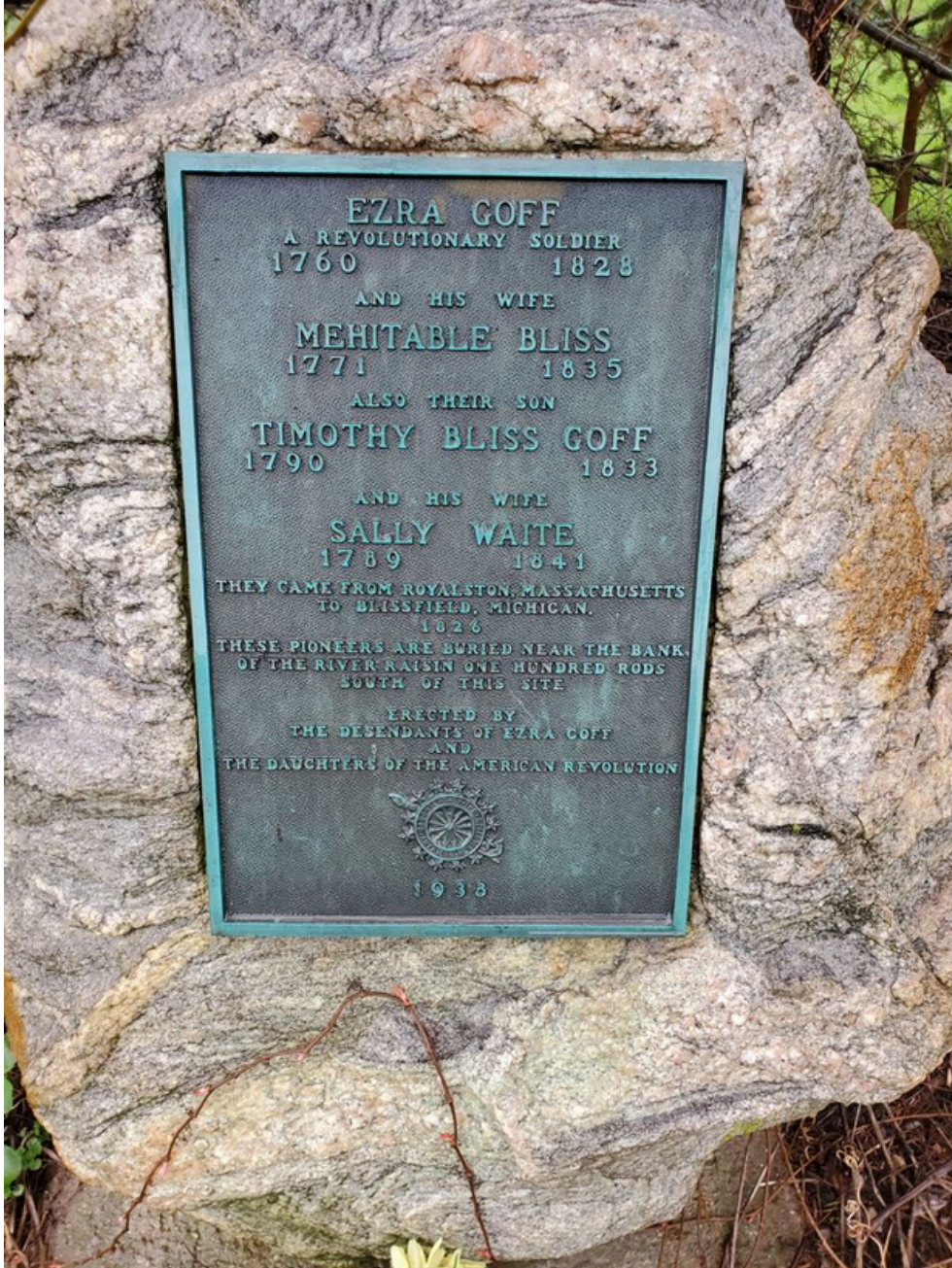


Nathaniel Elliott (1763-1849)

Nathaniel Elliot (often recorded as Elliott) was born on 6 July 1763 in Taunton, Bristol County, Massachusetts. Taunton was an active center of Revolutionary sentiment, and like many young men of his generation, Nathaniel entered military service during the American Revolution. During the war he served as a private in Massachusetts forces, including Capt. Joseph Hooker's company in the 4th Hampshire County Regiment and service cited under Capt. Isaac Gray at the siege of Boston. These units were part of the wider militia and Continental efforts that guarded key positions in New England and later reinforced northern campaigns, and his service is formally recognized in "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War." The Daughters of the American Revolution list him as a patriot ancestor, and multiple descendants have used his record for membership, though the DAR notes that applicants must now prove the correct service because of another man of the same name in the same region and era.

On 29 November 1787 Nathaniel married Hannah Lord (1769–1830) in Orange, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, where he is documented as residing after the war. The couple had several children: Francis (born about 1801, later buried in Gage Cemetery), Polly (born about 1805, who married David Frink), Mattie (who married Alfred Crane), Hannah (born about 1810, who married John Van Aken), and Albert (born about 1813 in New York, later found in Lenawee County, Michigan, records). These children's movements help trace the family's migration from Massachusetts and New York into Michigan.

By the 1830s and 1840s Nathaniel was in Lenawee County, Michigan, where he appears in local records and where several family members are later documented. He died of fever in September 1849 in Lenawee County and was buried in Gage Cemetery (also called Old Cadmus Cemetery) in Dover Township.



Goff Farm Cemetery

East Gorman Road
Palmyra, Michigan

Coordinates:

41°49'34.6"N 83°54'05.6"W

EZRA GOFF
A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER
1760 1828

AND HIS WIFE

MEHITABLE BLISS
1771 1835

ALSO THEIR SON

TIMOTHY BLISS GOFF
1790 1833

AND HIS WIFE

SALLY WAITE
1789 1841

THEY CAME FROM ROYALSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
TO BLISSFIELD, MICHIGAN.
1826

THESE PIONEERS ARE BURIED NEAR THE BANK
OF THE RIVER RAISIN ONE HUNDRED RODS
SOUTH OF THIS SITE

ERECTED BY
THE DESENDANTS OF EZRA GOFF
AND
THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



1938

Ezra Goff (1760–1828)

Born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, Ezra Goff was a teenaged patriot who matured into a Continental soldier before becoming a pioneer of the Michigan Territory. His military service began at age sixteen, not with a musket, but with music. Between 1776 and 1778, he served multiple tours as a fifer and drummer in the Massachusetts militia, guarding the Rhode Island coastline against British incursions at Bristol and Tiverton. In 1780, at age twenty, he enlisted as a private in Captain George Webb's Company, marching to reinforce the Continental Army in the Hudson Valley during a critical phase of the Revolutionary War.

Following the war, Ezra married Mehitable Bliss in 1789. In the spring of 1826, at the age of 66, he undertook a monumental migration from Royalston, Massachusetts, to the Michigan Territory. Ezra and his son, Timothy Bliss Goff, settled in Blissfield (later Palmyra Township), procuring land recorded at the Federal Land Office in Monroe. They constructed a cabin on a bluff overlooking the River Raisin, establishing a foothold in the wilderness.

Ezra died on August 28, 1828, just two years after his arrival. He was buried on his farm near the riverbank alongside his wife and children. His legacy was cemented in 1939 when the DAR and his descendants dedicated a bronze-plated boulder near the site, honoring him as both a "Revolutionary Hero" and a founding pioneer of Lenawee County.



EZRA GOFF
A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER
1760 1828

AND HIS WIFE

MEHITABLE BLISS
1771 1835

ALSO THEIR SON

TIMOTHY BLISS COFF
1790 1833

AND HIS WIFE

SALLY WAITE
1789 1841

THEY CAME FROM ROYALSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
TO BLISSFIELD, MICHIGAN,
1826

THESE PIONEERS ARE BURIED NEAR THE BANK
OF THE RIVER RAISIN ONE HUNDRED RODS
SOUTH OF THIS SITE

ERECTED BY
THE DESCENDANTS OF EZRA GOFF
AND
THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



1938

Mehitable Bliss Goff, 1766-1835

Mehitable Bliss was born on December 23, 1766, in Royalston, Massachusetts, into a family shaped by the steady character of early New England life. Her father, Timothy Bliss, was a man of legendary local standing. A Private in the Massachusetts militia, Timothy marched to the "Lexington Alarm" and later served three grueling years in the Continental Army. History remembers him not just as a soldier, but as the "Potato Pioneer" of Royalston. He was the first in the township to plant the tuber. Among her many siblings, Mehitable formed close bonds, including with her brother Israel Bliss, whose son Hervey Bliss would later found Blissfield, Michigan.

On June 18, 1789, she married Ezra Whiting Goff, a man known for his energy and determination. Together they raised eight children—Timothy, Ezra Jr., Sewall, Relief, Sally, Philander, Willard, and Guilford. As opportunities opened in the expanding West, the Goffs joined the great migration, leaving behind Royalston for the promise of the Michigan Territory.

The journey was long, but Mehitable carried with her the steadiness she had learned from her father and the industrious spirit of her New England upbringing.

The life of a pioneer was one of immense risk. While the Goffs found the fertile land they sought, they also found the "intermittent fevers" that plagued early Michigan settlements.

The summer of 1835 remains a dark chapter in the history of the Blissfield area. An epidemic—likely cholera or a severe malarial fever—descended upon the valley. Within a matter of weeks, the Goff family was decimated. Mehitable watched as the fever took her daughter Sarah/Sally and her sons Ezra Jr. and Philander. Finally, on August 29, 1835, Mehitable herself succumbed.

Mehitable's life ended on August 29, 1835, in the Blissfield/Palmyra area. She was laid to rest in the Goff Farm Cemetery in Palmyra Township on the River Raisin, beside her husband Ezra, who had died eight years earlier. A boulder with a Bronze plate in memory of Ezra and Timothy B Goff and wives, was dedicated May 21, 1939 and placed by Goff Descendants and Daughter of the American Revolution. It sits near the road on East Gorman Road, Palmyra, Michigan.



Hagaman Cemetery

Lyons Highway
Sand Creek, Michigan 49279
Coordinates: 41.80170, -84.08030



Moses Bassett Cook, 1762-1839

Moses Bassett Cook was born April 6, 1762, in Dutchess, New York to parents Moses Cook (1738-1810) and Eunice Allen Cook (1738-1796). He married Phebe Perkins (1759-1837) on December 14, 1788. Moses died August 11, 1839 in Lenawee County. Moses and Phebe are buried at Hagaman Cemetery, Sand Creek, Michigan. They had two sons, Jacob Cook (1790-1850) and Moses Cook (1791 - ?), two daughters, Elizabeth Cook Carpenter, (1793-1866) married John Hathorn Carpenter Nov. 2, 1815, both buried at Hagaman Cemetery; and Lydia Cook Lowe, (1798-1884) married to William C. Lowe on Dec. 19, 1820, buried at Whitney Cemetery, Medina Township, Lenawee County, Michigan. Moses and Phebe Cook and the two married daughters and their families came from New York to Lenawee County. Per an SAR application of Floyd E. Carpenter (1927), Moses Bassett served three years in the Fourth Regiment under Captain John David, Colonel Henry Livingstone and Colonel Peter Regnier. He was engaged at the Battle of Monmouth and at Saratoga and was wounded in the knee at the battle at Monmouth.

He enlisted at Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York. He came to Michigan in 1831 and was one of the first Justice of the Peace of Logan, Lenawee County. Moses B. Cook, Private, received a pension, placed on Pension Roll, April 25, 1820, at the age of 73 years. Annual allowance \$96.00. (Listed in Pensioners of Territorial Michigan)

A granddaughter, Mrs. J. S. Hagerman, was eight years old at the time of Moses B. Cook's death and distinctly remembers his account of the Battle of Monmouth, where he was injured; that after the battle his boot was found to be full of blood, but that it was from a flesh wound only.



Phebe Perkins Cook, 1756-1837

Born March, 13, 1756, Lebanon, New London, Connecticut, Phebe Perkins Cook was the daughter of Thomas Perkins and Elizabeth Loomer. Her father was born in Topsfield, Massachusetts, but by 1743 his family had settled in Bozrah, Connecticut, where her parents were married in the Congregational Church.

In December 1788, Phebe married Moses Bassett Cook, a veteran of the Revolutionary War. Her husband had a distinguished military record, having enlisted at Fishkill, New York, for three years of service in the Fourth New York Regiment. Moses fought in major engagements at Saratoga and Monmouth, surviving a flesh wound to the knee during the latter battle that left his boot filled with blood.

The couple's life together was defined by the westward migration of the early American frontier. Following their marriage, they lived in New Paltz, New York, by 1790, and later moved to Elmira. In 1831, Phebe and Moses made their final move, accompanying their daughters and their families to Lenawee County, Michigan. Her husband became a prominent figure in the new settlement, serving as one of the first justices of the peace in Logan.

Phebe passed away on August 11, 1837. She was buried in Hagaman Cemetery in Sand Creek, Michigan, where her husband was laid to rest beside her two years later. As a young woman during the Revolutionary War, she would have been supporting her father and brothers in their effort to free themselves from British rule. Lebanon, Connecticut, and the surrounding towns were a major supply center for the Continental Army. Her legacy was preserved through her descendants and a Sons of the American Revolutionary War membership application, which recounts her family's journey from the coastal towns of New England to the developing Michigan wilderness.



Maple Grove Cemetery
also known as Hudson City Cemetery

793 N Maple Grove Avenue
Hudson, Michigan 49247
Coordinates: 41.86810, -84.34670



Hannah Bishop Carpenter Perkins, 1766-1859

wife of Christopher Perkins – Revolutionary War Patriot

Hannah Bishop was born August 1766 in Cheshire County, New Hampshire. She first married Greenwood Carpenter. Christopher Perkins, born September 15, 1758 in Coventry, Kent, Rhode Island married Rebecca Palmer, b. 1756 in Rhode Island, where they had one child. They moved to Saratoga County, NY in 1777 during the Revolutionary War. By that marriage they had ten children, John, Lucretia, Samuel, Newman III, Lydia, Benjamin, Rebecca, Joseph, Palmer, Christopher II. At Christopher II's birth, Rebecca, his wife died (18 March, 1795). Sometime after this, Christopher and Hannah married. She was a widow with five dependent children. They had twins Moses and Stephen on June 26, 1797, followed by Esther, Abraham T., Hannah, Amanda and Martin B.

“On September 15, 1777, the Battle of Stillwater was fought on the farm later owned by Christopher Perkins who had recently come there with his wife and baby. Christopher turned his home into a hospital for the American wounded and furnished them with supplies.” (per SAR application of Rob Victor Phillips)

He enlisted as a Pvt in the 13th Regiment of the Albany County Militia. He stayed on this farm, prospered and bought the farm on which were born all of his children except the first, John. In 1813 he died from an epidemic leaving his wife Hannah with seven dependent children and his property in such a shape that she had but a small amount of what she ought to have had. Taking an ox team and her seven children, she went west, stopping at Ira, Cayuga County, NY, then moved to Hannibal. The family were within hearing of the British bombardment of Oswego (War of 1812). They cleared two acres but could hardly raise enough to eat. Hannah taught the girls to spin and weave to get along. In 1846 Hannah and her son Martin B. moved to Michigan. She died among her children in Hudson, Michigan 19 Aug 1859, age 93.



McLain Cemetery

Tecumseh, Michigan

Coordinates: 41.97140, -83.92720



Lothario Donaldson, 1765-1844

Lothario was born on March 2, 1765, in Brimfield, Massachusetts, to John Danielson and Ruth Blodgett. In 1781 he enlisted in the Massachusetts Line under Col. Henry Jackson and served for three years during the American Revolution. After November 3, 1783, the Continental Line was reduced to a handful of units. These disbanded in November and December. The single regiment remaining in service after the new year began was under the command of the same Colonel Henry Jackson, and was known as the 1st American Regiment. In 1787 Lothario reenlisted for thirty-four days to help suppress Shays' Rebellion.

After his military service, Lothario studied medicine with Dr. Ebenezer H. Phillips of Charlton. He later practiced medicine in Medfield, Massachusetts, and served on the town's school board. In 1806 he and Dr. Elias Mann prepared a report on meningitis during an outbreak in New England. Their report was published in the *Medical and Agricultural Register* and is considered one of the earliest American accounts of cerebrospinal meningitis.

Lothario married Mary "Polly" Rider. Their children included:

Nancy Maria Donaldson Johnson (1794–1890)

Susanna Alethia Donaldson Whipple (1796–1840)

Mary Ann Donaldson (1798–1881)

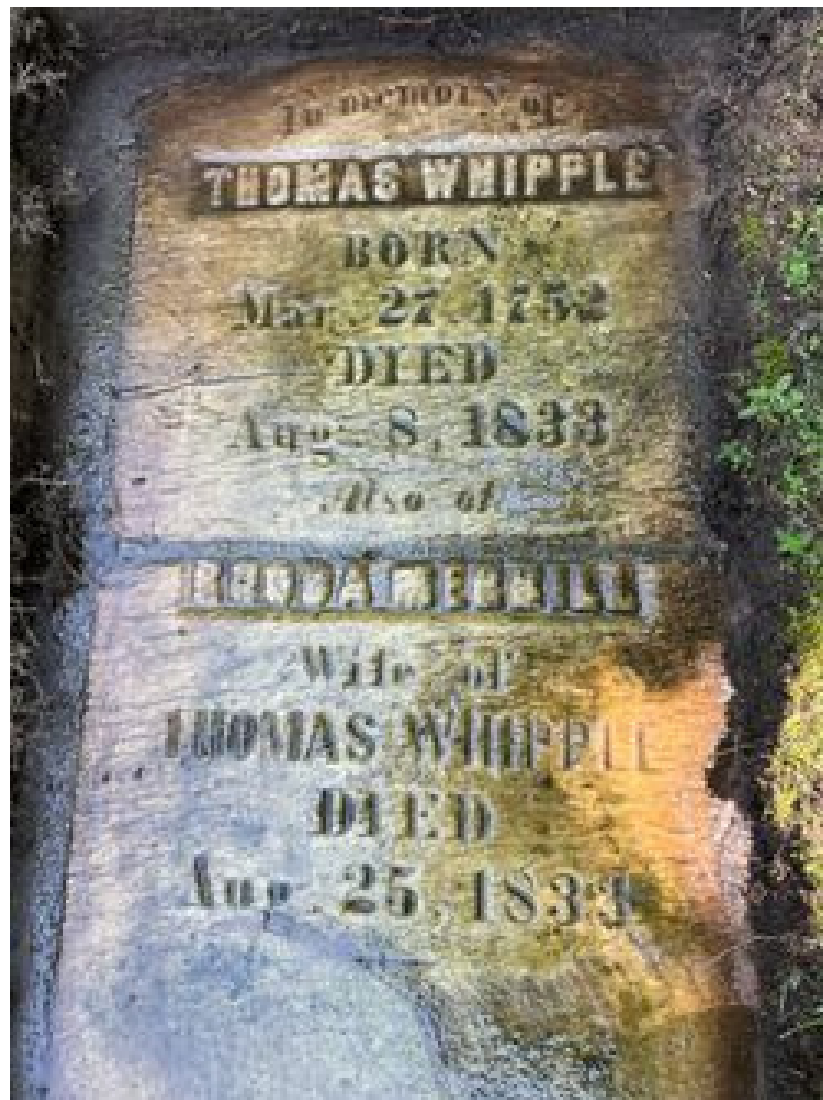
Caroline Danielson (1801–1806)

William Cowper Danielson (1804–1806)

Polly died in 1812, and Lothario later married Hannah Cheney, who survived him by many years. No additional children are known from his second marriage.

In 1826 Lothario moved with his family to Rochester, New York. He later moved again to Raisin Township in Lenawee County, Michigan. During the 1830s he and many of his brothers changed their surname from Danielson to Donaldson, believing it reflected an earlier family name from Scotland.

Lothario Donaldson died on June 17, 1844, in Raisin Township. He was buried in McLain Cemetery near Tecumseh. In 1924 the Lucy Wolcott Barnum Chapter of the D.A.R. placed a marker at his grave recognizing his service in the American Revolution and his work as a physician.



In memory of
THOMAS WHIPPLE

BORN
Mar. 27 1752
DIED
Aug. 8, 1833

Also of

REBECCA WHIPPLE

Wife of
THOMAS WHIPPLE
DIED
Aug. 25, 1833

Thomas Whipple, 1752-1833

Reverend Thomas Whipple, a Baptist minister, was born on March 27, 1752, in Connecticut. He married Lydia Gates in November 1778. He then married Ruth Porter and later Rhoda Merrill on October 14, 1817, in Rumney, New Hampshire. He was the father of six children, Lydia, 1779; Ruth, 1780; Robert, 1785; Thomas Jr, 1787; Wata (Waity), 1789; and Walter, 1792. He died August 8, 1833, in Lenawee County, Michigan. He is buried in McLain Cemetery, Tecumseh, Michigan.

Reverend Whipple enlisted in 1775 under Colonel David Brewer as a private.

In 1776 he served under Colonel Whitcomb in the Massachusetts militia. He then served, 1776-1778, with Warner's Green Mountain Boys as a sergeant in the New Hampshire Continental Line. He again enlisted in the militia of Massachusetts in September 1779 as a private under Captain Job Summers in a service commanded by Colonel John Graton.

He left Connecticut due to religious intolerance and settled in New Hampshire. He later came to Michigan to live with his son Walter.



Rhoda Merrill Whipple, 1765-1833

Rhoda “Rhody” Merrill was born on September 27, 1765, in Newbury, Massachusetts, into a family shaped by both craftsmanship and conflict. Her father, Richard Merrill, was a housewright whose hands built the homes of his neighbors, and a soldier who answered the call in two wars—first during the French and Indian War, and later in the opening year of the Revolution. Her mother, Mary Pillsbury, came from one of Newbury’s old families, and together they raised a bustling household of children along the Merrimack and Parker River marshes.

Rhoda grew up in a world where the rhythms of daily life were threaded with the uncertainties of a young nation. She would have been ten when her father marched to Prospect Hill during the Siege of Boston, and the stories of that turbulent year surely shaped her understanding of duty, resilience, and the cost of independence. As her siblings married and scattered into New Hampshire’s hill towns, Rhoda followed the same northern path, eventually settling in Rumney.

It was there, in 1817, that she married Sgt. Thomas Whipple, a Revolutionary War veteran and Baptist minister whose life had carried him from Connecticut to the Green Mountains and finally to New Hampshire. Their marriage, though late in life, was one of companionship and shared faith rather than frontier struggle.

In their final years, Rhoda and Thomas moved west to Michigan, joining the wave of New England families seeking new beginnings in the Old Northwest Territory. They settled near their son, Walter, by Thomas’s earlier marriage, in Raisin Township, where Thomas died in early August of 1833. Rhoda followed him just two weeks later, passing away on August 25.

They rest together in McLain Cemetery—two lives shaped by revolution, migration, and the quiet endurance of early American families.



Oak Grove Cemetery

Morenci, Michigan

Coordinates: 41.73190, -84.22280



Jonathan Seeley/Seelye, 1758-1839

Jonathan Seelye, son of French and Indian War veteran Ephraim Seelye of Connecticut and his wife Keziah Hurlburt, was born 11 September 1758 in Amenia, Dutchess Co., New York. He migrated with his family to Massachusetts and Vermont. The family was in Pownal, Vermont by 1768, in Wallingford in 1770, and settled in Danby, Vermont by 1773.

Jonathan served several terms of service in the Revolutionary War. One of his sons would later say that Jonathan was a great lover of liberty. In 1775, at age 17, according to his Revolutionary War file, he first enlisted in Seth Warner's regiment of Vermont militia which marched to Quebec, arriving just after the defeat of American troops. Between 1776 and the end of the war, he served as a volunteer and private on several different occasions with the Vermont militia ("Green Mountain Boys") in various locations in Vermont and at Ticonderoga. He served under Col. Ethan Allen, Col. James Mead, Captain Stephen Calkins, and Captain Parmelee Allen.

He married Elizabeth Bromley, his first wife, in 1781 and the couple had nine children. Elizabeth died in 1803 and Jonathan married second Mary Dewing, widow of Aaron Jackson, in 1804. The family moved to Whiting, Vermont in 1812 where Jonathan was active breeding sheep for wool, as he had been in Danby. Mary died in 1813, and Jonathan was married again in 1814 to Martha Frelove Bromley, the niece of his first wife who, according to family tradition, had come to help care for the family's children after the death of their mother. Jonathan and Frelove had nine children. The family moved to Fort Covington, New York in about 1829 and from there to Michigan a few years later, where Jonathan died in Seneca on 29 or 30 October 1839.

Jonathan's many children ended up scattered across various parts of the US and Canada. The children of his first marriage were: Ira Bromley (New York), Hannah (Michigan), Elizabeth (Michigan), William Bromley (Quebec), Jonathan D. (Vermont), Lucy (Massachusetts), Hiram (Vermont), Benjamin (Indiana), Isaac (Ohio). The known children from his third marriage were: Richard P. (died young in Vermont), Joseph P., Evaline (Michigan), McKenzie (Michigan), Hurlburt H. (Michigan)



Oakwood Cemetery

333 E Siena Heights Dr
Adrian, Michigan 49221

Coordinates: 41.91140, -84.01860

Roll of Capt. Abner Hayward's Company in the 2^d Mass^t Reg^t in the Service of the United States
 Commanded by Lt. John Bouley - Taken for Jan'y, Feb'y, March, April, May & June - 1780

Sept. 19th 1777 Abner Hayward Capt^y Recruiting
 June 21st 1779 Nathaniel Mitchell Lieut^y
 & Daniel Webster Ensign

Rank	Name	Remarks	Rank	Name	Remarks
Private	William Burr	Discharged May 15 th 1780	Private	Japhet Keitt	Produced July 1 st 1780
Private	Jacob Leonard	Discharged from the 1 st Reg ^t April 1780	Private	John Swager	Appointed Capt ^y April 1 st 1780
Private	William Johnson	Discharged from the 1 st Reg ^t April 1780	Private	Simon Hayward	
Private	Simon Hayward	Recruiting	Private		
Private	Thaddeus Sprague	Produced April 1 st 1780	Private		
Private	John Phillips	Discharged Jan'y 15 th 1780	Private		
Drummer			Private		
Private	William Fords		Private	Abraham Hayward	Produced April 1 st 1780
Private			Private	Shincha Manning	
Private	Joshua Carey		Private		
Private	Joshua Black	on Command Verglank's Point	Private	Samuel Turner	
Private	Mark Downing	on the Country	Private	William Turner	
Private	John Turner	disch at Fort Mifflin Oct. 1777	Private	William Hayward	
Private	Joseph Green		Private	John Thomson	
Private	Andrew Hill	disch at Fort Mifflin Oct. 1777	Private	Lock Thomson	
Private	Amos Tompkins		Private	William Walker	Wagoner at Fish Kill
Private	Jehiel Hayward	on Comd at the Lines	Private	Israel Alswell	Extra service Coalburg
Private	Joseph Young		Private	David White	
Private	Benjamin Kingman		Private	Drake White	
Private	Shylaz Withiel	on Comd at the Island guard	Private	Alonzo Richmond	on Command at the Lines
Private	John Parker	on Comd Verglank's Point	Private	John Swager	taken Prisoner July 3 rd 1780
Private	High Paul		Private	Shincha Manning	Appointed Capt ^y April 1 st 1780
Private	Daniel Packard	on guard Fort Montgomery	Private	Abner Longwell	Discharged June 1 st 1780
Private	Leah Pratt		Private	John Longwell	Discharged May 8 th 1780
Private	Elijah Pratt		Private	John Longwell	Discharged May 8 th 1780
Private	Charles Young	with Genl. M. Dougal	Private	John Holland	Discharged May 1 st 1780
Private	John Mack		Private	John Holland	Discharged May 8 th 1780
Private	Ephraim Smith	on Comd at the Lines	Private	John Barber	Discharged Prisoner July 3 rd 1780
Private	Henry Smith	on Comd at the Lines	Private	Major Bennett	Discharged July 3 rd 1780
Private	Thaddeus Sprague	on Comd at the Island	Private	Do. Wash. broke up	Discharged March 1 st 1780
Private	Thomas Taylor		Private	Henry Hayward	Discharged April 1 st 1780
Private			Private	John Hill	Discharged Jan'y 15 th 1780

West Point July 22nd 1780 Muster then Capt. Abner Hayward's Company as specified on the Above Roll

Andrew Pless Brigade Inspector

John Barber (1757-1840)

John Barber was born in Massachusetts in 1757, the youngest of four children born to Robert and Sarah Barber.

During the American Revolution, Barber served in Hayward's Company of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, a Continental Line unit.

After the war, Barber married Azubah "Zubee" Warren on 17 July 1785 in Pelham, Hampshire County, Massachusetts. Together they had a large family, with at least nine children born between 1785 and 1807. In addition to John these included:

Warren Barber (6 Dec 1785),
Sarah "Sally" Barber Stone (6 January 1788),
Rebecca Barber (6 March 1790),
Chester Barber (11 December 1794),
Parmelia Barber (22 May 1797),
Asael Barber (17 June 1800),
Nancy Barber Crittenden (3 June 1802),
Selina (5 September 1807).

Several of their children later settled in New York and Michigan.

Barber lived for many years in western New York, where he was noted as having been a member of a Congregational or Presbyterian church for more than 50 years . His wife Azubah died on 23 July 1825 and was buried in Bryant Cemetery in Macedon, Wayne County, New York.

In his later years, Barber moved west to Michigan. He died in Adrian, Lenawee County, on 24 June 1840, at the age of 82, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery.



Jeduthan Cross (1764-1839)

Jeduthan Cross was born to Abel and Mary (Lindsley) Cross on 15 October 1764 in Tolland, Connecticut. He grew up in a New England family committed to the cause of American independence, his father, Abel Cross, and all five of Abel's brothers having also served in the Revolutionary War.

Multiple historical and genealogical sources suggest Jeduthan was a Massachusetts soldier.

Jeduthan would have still been between 10 years old at the outset of the war and 18 at the time of its conclusion. D.A.R. records indicate that Jeduthan served "through the war." If so, he probably started out among the many New England youths who contributed to the war effort in age-appropriate roles. Boys in their mid-teens often joined militia companies, performed guard duty, carried messages, or assisted in supply work. D.A.R. records further indicate that his service was likely in the local Massachusetts militia.

After the Revolution, Jeduthan moved with his family to Shelburne Falls in Buckland Township, Massachusetts, where he spent several years and married Phebe Ware, with whom he had eleven children. Following her death, he remarried on 30 May 1804 to Mehitable Ellis, and together they raised ten more children.

His adult life was marked by steady westward movement, first to Antwerp, New York, where he farmed, and later to Michigan, part of the broader migration of New England families seeking new opportunities. He arrived in Michigan in 1836, spending his final years in Adrian, Lenawee County, where he died on 21 August 1839 having been preceded in death by his wife, Mehitable on 20 March 1837. They are buried together in Oakwood Cemetery.



Ridgeway Cemetery

M-50 & Ford Highway
Ridgeway, Michigan, USA
Coordinates: 41.99970, -83.87060

CORYELL, Andrew, son David A. & Charity
(Seebron) b. Sussex Co., NJ, 8th ch.
b. July 13, 1800, Sussex Co., NJ,
d. Apr. 29, 1882 at 82yrs at Ridgeway A:289
m. Oct. 18, 1821, ESTHER, dau Ezra & Lucy
CARPENTER, of Groton, NY.
b. Sep. 22, 1801, Mass. Parents d. Washtenaw Co
d. Jan. 29, 1892, Ridgeway

Andrew

CORYELL

David A. Coryell, Rev. Sol., b. NJ served when
16yrs of age; d. 1836 ?
wf d. 1823, Romulus, NY. Bur. Ridgeway
Co. Hist
Ct. H. rec.

David Coryell, 1758-1835

Birth: 29 December 1758; Somerset County, New Jersey

Death: 1835; Ridgeway, Lenawee County, Michigan

Burial: Ridgeway Cemetery; Ridgeway, MI

David Coryell was born in Somerset County, New Jersey, 29 Dec 1758.

While a resident of Bernard, Somerset Co., NJ, David enlisted in the fall of 1776 and served one month as a private in Captain Ruliff Sebring's Co, in Col Israel Richey's New Jersey Regiment. The father of David S Coryell was the lieutenant in said company.

Shortly after this service he enlisted and served one month as a private in Captain William Moffit's New Hersey Co; his father was lieutenant in said company and they both were in the battle of Springfield in June 1780.

In March 1778, he moved with his father to Middletown County, NJ, to a place within six miles of New Brunswick, and David served at various times from then until the close of the Revolution as a private with the New Jersey troops under Captains Ross and Moffatt and Col Crow and he was in the battle of Elizabethtown. At Elizabethtown, he and another soldier captured two enemies carrying a bundle of letters to their British commanders.

His entire service amounted to about two years.

Following the war, David migrated to Ovid, Seneca, NY; then to Pultney, Steuben, NY; then to Romulus, Seneca, NY; and finally, to Niagara County, NY. From there, he migrated to Saline, Washtenaw Co, Michigan in June 1831, to live with his children.

About 1783, David married Miss Charity Seebron of Sussex County, NJ. They became the parents of five sons and five daughters. All lived to adulthood. Charity died at Romulus, Seneca County, NY in 1823.

David personally appeared in the Washtenaw County, MI court, 4 Dec 1832, stating he had more than two years in actual service as a militia man. He was awarded a pension.

David collected on that pension until his death in 1835. He is buried in the Ridgeway Cemetery, Ridgeway, Lenawee County, Michigan.



Rome Center Cemetery

Rome Road

Rome Township, Michigan 49221

Coordinates: 41.94560, -84.17780



William Champenois (Champenos), 1755- 1834

William Champenois (Champenos) was born 1 September 1755 (1758) in Mount Pleasant, County of Westchester, New York. His birth date was rectified to 1755, when his certificate of confirmation was found to be 22 October 1755.

He enlisted as a volunteer in Colonel Hammond's Regiment, Captain Paulding Horton's Company. He was present, but not a soldier, at the battle of White Plains. This company reformed as a company of Rangers to guard the lines in Westchester. He served until fall of 1779, during this time, he captured many British prisoners. He volunteered again serving 2 or 3 months. On 20 March 1780 his company engaged the British at King's Street near Sawpits. He received a musket ball wound to the forehead, which disabled him for the rest of the war. It took him six months to get well enough to leave the hospital. He never received any discharge. He received a pension of \$4.00/month since 1796 with an increase to \$6.00/month by law of 24-Apr-1816 for his disability. His 1832 pension application reads "rejected 1837". He had to travel back and forth to New York City to get his disability. He lacked a certified copy of his pension certificate, which meant he had trouble consistently getting his pension. He is one of the oldest Revolutionary War veterans in Lenawee County.

He married Mary See and they had 4 children. He is in the Rome Cemetery, considered one of the older ones in Lenawee County.



Sand Creek Cemetery

4000 Bryant Road
Madison Township, 49279
Coordinates: 41.81560, -84.10390



Joseph Gannon (1759–1840)

Joseph Gannon was born on August 18, 1759, in Warwick, Orange County, New York, the son of William Francis Gannon and Abigail Burt. He grew up in a large family alongside several brothers in the fertile Hudson Valley, coming of age during the turbulent years leading to the American Revolution.

When the colonies took up arms against the British Crown, Joseph answered the call. He served as an enlisted man in Hathorn's Regiment of the New York Militia — Fourth Regiment, Orange County — under the command of Colonel John Hathorn, a prominent patriot who later served in both the Continental Congress and United States Congress. His service is confirmed by multiple official records, including the U.S. Compiled Revolutionary War Military Service Records (1775–1783), the New York Military in the Revolution rolls, and the U.S. Revolutionary War Rolls. The men of Hathorn's Regiment faced some of the most challenging conditions of the war, defending the Hudson Valley — a strategic corridor both sides fought fiercely to control.

Following the war, Joseph returned to civilian life and married Phebe (1770–1823) in 1785. Together they raised a family in Warwick, and the 1810 Federal Census records him there with a household of seven members. Among their children were daughters Martha and Hannah, the latter born in 1803.

In his later years, Joseph joined the westward migration carrying many New York families into the frontier. He relocated to Michigan, where Bureau of Land Management records place him in 1855, and his daughter Hannah likewise settled there after marrying into the Ten Brook family.

Joseph Gannon died on August 18, 1840 — his 81st birthday — in Lenawee County, Michigan, and was laid to rest at Sand Creek Cemetery in Madison Township. His gravestone bears the inscription that best defines his life: Soldier of Revolutionary War, New York Militia.

His life traced the full arc of early America — from colonial New York through revolution to the Michigan frontier — a quiet testament to an ordinary man who, at a critical hour, chose to become an extraordinary patriot.



Welcome to the township of
SENECA 

Seneca Township

Lenawee County, MI
possibly in Old Morenci Cemetery

Esther Armstrong Green, 1763–1853

Esther Armstrong was born in 1763, the daughter of John and Mary Ann (Carroll) Armstrong. She married Jehiel Green (1761 or 1762–1845), a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving with the 4th Regiment of the Westchester County, New York Colonial Militia under Colonel Thaddeus Crane, among other colonial militia units as the war progressed.

She and Jehiel built their world together, and the record of where they lived and when — preserved for posterity in Revolutionary War Pension & Bounty-Land Warrant Application File #W 7556 (accessible on Ancestry.com) — tells the story of a family always moving, always persevering. Esther bore Jehiel several children, the youngest of whom was Joseph Green, born in 1803.

When Jehiel died in 1845, believed to be buried in the Chatham Township Cemetery in Medina County, OH, Esther became a widow in her eighties. She applied for and received a Revolutionary War widow's pension, a formal recognition by the United States government that her husband had served his country, and that she, by his side all those years, had shared in that service.

Then, at roughly 90 years of age, Esther did something remarkable: she moved. In 1853, she relocated with her youngest son Joseph to Seneca Township, Lenawee County, Michigan. It was here that her widow's pension file goes silent, its final entries marking her arrival in Seneca Township as the last official trace of her existence.

Joseph Green did not purchase land in Seneca Township until September 11, 1854, when he bought a farm in Section 36 from Richard and Dorcas Whitney (Lenawee County Land Records, Liber 40, pages 165–166). The deed identifies him as already being of Seneca Township, confirming what his mother's pension file already told us — the family had been there since 1853, likely renting land while they found their footing.

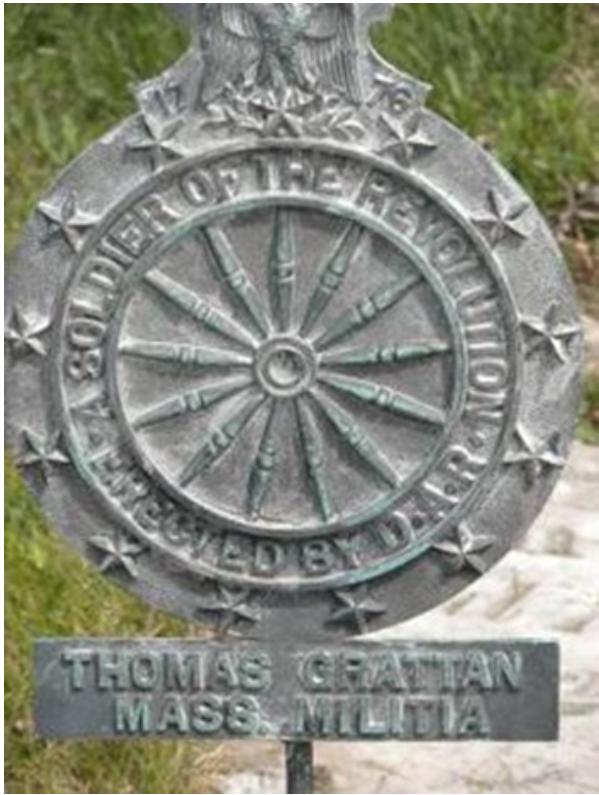
It is all but certain that Esther Armstrong Green died in Seneca Township, Lenawee County, Michigan, in 1853 — perhaps within months of her arrival. Where she was laid to rest is a question history has not yet answered. The family did own four graves in a row at the Old Morenci Cemetery, three of which have been identified: Joseph Green himself, and sons Jehiel (whose headstone mistakenly reads "Israel") and Orrin. The fourth grave is unmarked, its occupant unknown. Cemetery records no longer exist. It is possible that Esther occupies that fourth grave. Alternatively, given the family's poverty and the informality of frontier burials, she may have been buried quietly on the family farm.

The Green family farm in Seneca Township remained in the family until Joseph's widow, Rosanna Green, died in 1883.



South Dover Cemetery

Clayton, Dover Township, Michigan,
Coordinates: 41.84310, -84.21080



Thomas Grattan , 1747-1842

Thomas Grattan (Graton, Gratton), born December 2, 1747 in Brookfield, Massachusetts married Mary Dodge, (born May 16, 1757), on March 25, 1784 in Tyringham, Berkshire, Massachusetts. Thomas died near Clayton, Lenawee, Michigan on May 9, 1842. He was buried at South Dover Cemetery, Lenawee, Michigan. Their children were: John, b. April 15, 1785; Jedediah, b. March 7, 1787; Jason, b. May 12, 1789; Amos, b. July 3, 1791; Lydia, b. June 29, 1793; a second son Amos b. Sept. 29, 1797; and Thomas b. April 5, 1800.

Summary of Thomas' service during the Revolutionary War: Enlisted in the Summer of 1776 under Captain Noah Langdon in the Massachusetts Militia – served one month. Enlisted April 10, 1777, served as a private under Captain John Chadwick's Co., Colonel Samuel Brewer's Massachusetts Regiment, was at the battle of Hubbardton and the surrender of Burgoyne, was discharged January 11, 1778. In the Summer of 1778, he served under Captain Deming (Demmons) in the Massachusetts Troops.

Pension application: March 11, 1824, claim allowed. Residence at this time: Oneida Co., NY. His wife Molly was 67 years old and they were living with son John Grattan. Other places that he lived: Vernon, Oneida, NY; Sandy Creek, Oswego, NY; New Haven, Oswego, NY in 1832; Ellicottsville, Cataraugus, NY in 1836.

In March 1839, Jason Grattan, his son, purchased 80 acres of land in Hudson Twp, Section 24 from the government. Thomas moved with Jason and his family to Michigan, listed in the 1840 census in Hudson Township. In 1876, a grandson, Hurlan Grattan, and his father Edward S. planted a number of memorial trees in celebration of the Centennial of the Declaration of Independence.



Weston Village Cemetery

Weston, Michigan

Coordinates: 41.77083, -84.09722



Joseph Tuttle, 1758-1848

Joseph Tuttle was born in 1758 in Hartford County, Connecticut, the son of Captain Gershom Tuttle Jr. and Tabitha Mitchell. When revolution came, Joseph enlisted at roughly eighteen years of age into the Connecticut Militia — serving in his own father's company. He worked as a teamster, driving supply wagons and keeping Connecticut's troops equipped and moving through the war's end in 1783. It was unglamorous, grueling work, but without men like Joseph Tuttle, the armies of the Revolution could not have functioned.

After the war he enlisted in the United States Army, and in 1798 married Sally Sharker. Together they raised four children — a son, Abner, and three daughters, Sally, Lois, and Marilla — eventually settling in Fairfield Township, Lenawee County, Michigan, where they spent their final years as respected members of a growing frontier community.

Joseph applied for his Revolutionary War pension multiple times over many years. That so many neighbors came forward to testify on his behalf speaks to the esteem in which he was held. His pension was finally approved under the Act of 1832. Joseph died on September 4, 1848, and Sally followed on December 7, 1852. The government issued their final pension payment posthumously in 1854.

Both are buried at Weston Village Cemetery in Weston, alongside their son Abner, who would carry the family's military tradition into the Civil War. A granite monument at the cemetery now honors Joseph among Lenawee County's Revolutionary War veterans — a fitting tribute to a man who was steady, unsung, and indispensable.



Wisner Cemetery

Franklin Township, Michigan 49286
Coordinates: 42.05305, -84.04583



Rev. Jehiel Wisner (1762–1839)

Jehiel was born on June 16, 1762, in Warwick, Orange County, New York, and grew up during the height of the American Revolution. 1779, living in Warwick, he enlisted as a Private in the New York Militia, serving one month under Capt David McCambley and Col John Hathorn. 1780, Jehiel and his brother, Samuel, were drafted simultaneously into the service in Sussex County, New Jersey. While Samuel was assigned to a different company, Jehiel marched under the command of Capt Budd and Col Israel Shreve. Jehiel later recalled that the primary object of this draft was "to defend the inhabitants from the incursions of the refugees"—Loyalist sympathizers who frequently raided the area. He served a total of roughly 15 months between 1779 and 1781.

Post war years

For 40 years, he served as an ordained minister in the Baptist faith in New York State. During this time, he married and raised a family, including a son, Abraham Wisner (born 1799), who would eventually lead the family westward. His third wife, Susanna Chandler, stood by his side through these decades of ministry.

In the spring of 1832, at the advanced age of 70, Jehiel embarked on one final adventure. He left Niagara County, New York, to join his son Abraham in the Territory of Michigan. The journey was arduous. The family traveled overland by ox team via the "Canada route." For several weeks, the elderly Reverend camped and cooked by the wayside, enduring the rugged conditions of the frontier. They arrived in Franklin Township, Lenawee County, landing in the "woods" where Abraham had purchased 240 acres of land from the government. Jehiel became the first Baptist minister in Franklin Township. On September 5, 1832, he filed for his Revolutionary War pension (File S.29546).

Jehiel passed away on September 22, 1839, at the age of 77, shortly after the death of his wife. He was buried on the family farm in what is now Wisner Cemetery.



Unknown Burial

Rev. & 1812 Varr Section
Warrant 1982--100

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Am*

February 23, 1926

Harriet O. Clark
411 Broad St.
Adrian, Mich.

Madam:

I have to advise you that from the records of this Bureau it appears that John Bemis, or Beemer, enlisted in 1877 as private in Colonel Seth Varner's Regiment and afterwards served in Captain Mendree's Company, Colonel Dearborn's New Hampshire Regiment, date of discharge not stated.

In 1889 he was sixty-eight years of age and a resident of Lapeere County, Michigan.

He was allowed pension and bounty land on account of his services.

There is no data on file on to family.

Respectfully,

Commissioner

John Bemis (c.1761 – 10 June 1831)


Warner's Regiment & Dearborn's New Hampshire Line

John Bemis — also recorded as Beemas and Bemas — was born about 1761 and entered the Revolutionary War as a teenager. He enlisted in 1777 as a private in Col. Seth Warner's Regiment, a unit raised largely from the Green Mountain Boys of Vermont and attached to the Continental Army. With Warner's men, Bemis took part in the hard fighting of the northern campaign of 1777, including the defense of Fort Ticonderoga and Mount Independence during the British advance under Burgoyne.

After this service he continued in the Continental ranks, joining Capt. Monroe's company in Col. Henry Dearborn's New Hampshire Regiment. Dearborn's command was one of the core New Hampshire units active throughout the war. Under this banner Bemis would have been present for major operations connected with the regiment's history, including the aftermath of Bunker Hill and the grueling 1779 march of Sullivan's Expedition, which culminated in the Battle of Newtown. Surviving records show him still appearing on military rolls at least through 1779, reflecting multiple years of active wartime duty.

Bemis's discharge papers were later destroyed in a fire while he was working as a logger near the River Raisin in Michigan, but his service was validated through testimony when he applied for federal benefits. He was enrolled for a pension in 1826 in Lenawee County, Michigan, and in 1828 he qualified for 100 acres of bounty-land, issued under B.L.Wt. 1481-100, with Lowin Marsh of Lenawee County serving as witness.

John Bemis lived out his later years in the Michigan Territory, appearing in the 1830 census in Monroe. His pension file records his death on 10 June 1831.

 NAME Maples, William

AGENCY OF PAYMENT Mich

DATE OF ACT 1832

DATE OF PAYMENT 4th ~~3rd~~ qr 1834

DATE OF DEATH _____

last **FINAL PAYMENT VOUCHER RECEIVED FROM
THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE**

William Comstock Maples, 1759- abt 1834

William Comstock Maples, II was born in Montville, Connecticut to William and Prudence Comstock Maples on April 7, 1759. He lived there for much of his life before moving West. He married Priscilla Leffingwell, daughter of Caleb Leffingwell in North Parrish, New London, Connecticut. They eventually had 10 children. Some of the records were destroyed when Benedict Arnold burned everything in his wake deserting the Revolutionary Army.

William served several times in the Militia during the Revolutionary War. New London, August 1777, with Col. Elies Regiment, Connecticut Militia, Company commanded by Lt. Mince. He marched to within 4 miles of Kingsbridge. NY where he assisted in the erection of a small fort from which the troops were soon driven out by the British. They then retreated to White Plains where he was in a breast works on the Plains at the time of the battle there in September. He continued in service for about 3 months. He understood and believed that the Seargent for the company to which he belonged obtained discharge for the company, but the appointment never came into his possession. In March 1778 he was drafted at New London for 2 months service in the company commanded by Capt. Hardin and Lt. Whay. He was stationed in Fort Trumble. The Garrison was commanded by Col. Gullup and Lt. named Daniel Bill. He served in the fort and continued in service for 2 months, discharged. In March 1779 he was again drafted for 2 months service in a company commanded by Capt. Beebe and was stationed in Fort Trumble under the command of Galup, Capt. Shapley and Lt. Daniel Bill. He never received any documents verifying his service or discharge.

After leaving the service he and his wife lived in New London, Norwich and Chesterfield Connecticut, Ontario, New York and came to Michigan after his wife passed away. The story about his coming to Michigan is that his older sons were to come and he would follow the next year with his youngest son. The older boys left and then William discovered the youngest son had jumped on the back of one of his brother's wagons and gone with them. William immediately sold off everything, bought a wagon and took off after them. He caught up with them before they reached Lake Erie. When they reached Detroit, they took over an abandoned house. Later William and 2 of his other sons moved to Lenawee County. They lived in Madison Township until they received the land grant. They sold it to the railroad and bought land between Hudson and Pittsford. William died during that time, and it is unknown where they buried him. They rented a place in Logan while they built on the new land.

ide back cover

Judy Sheldon

