

Sam Wire and the Cow-boys
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Philip D. Weaver

While doing research on what seems to be a never-ending project relating to the Yorkers and the assault on Quebec in 1775, I ran into a little interesting sidebar story.

One Samuel Wire (or Wiry, or Weir) was a member of Joseph McCracken's 2d New York Company in 1775.¹ However, that company was broken up around mid-November of that year,² and nine of the members, including Wire, ended up in Capt. Theodore Woodbridge's company assigned to Gen. David Wooster's Connecticut Regiment.³ Four of these men, James and John Dole, John Henderson, and Samuel Wire, would continue with Woodbridge when he recruited a Company for Col. Samuel Elmore's Continental Regiment, which was part of Connecticut's regimental quota.⁴

After Elmore's regiment disbanded in the spring of 1777 at Danbury, Connecticut,⁵ all but Wire enlisted into the 4th Troop of the 2d Continental Light Dragoons, at Wethersfield, Connecticut, on 7 May 1777. They all apparently finished out their service with that unit in one form or another.⁶ Wire, on the other hand, decided to stay with Captain Woodbridge and is listed on the rolls of the captain's new company in the 7th Connecticut dated 26 May 1777.⁷

In searching for any Federal pension applications that the original nine Yorkers might have had on file with the National Archives, I was able to find the sergeant of the group, James Dole. Seven of the others drew a complete blank. I also found a Samuel Wire – but not the one I was looking for. And his story, which follows, turned out to be quite fascinating.

This newly identified Samuel Wire was from Milford, Connecticut. He, too, saw service in the 2d Light Dragoons, but only in the last two and half-years of the war. According to his own affidavit, Wire enlisted in Captain Stanton's Troop in March 1781.⁸ The official enlistment record of the regiment confirms Wire was recruited on 23 Jan 1781, when he was among the last handful of recruits for the dragoons, although no specific Troop is named. Also among these documents is a short muster roll of the field, staff, and company officers of the regiment. It lists William Stanton as the captain of the 6th Troop as of 11 June 1780 and William Pike commissioned as the Coronet on 11 June 1781.⁹

According to his widow, Eunice Gould Wire of Connecticut, Samuel was an indentured apprentice when he first went into the service as a substitute for his master, John Downs, at the age of fourteen. After agreeing to split the enlistment bounty, Downs subsequently reneged, causing Wire to break his indenture and then enlisted on his own. He and Eunice Gould were married well after he had joined the dragoons. She indicated he was in a company under Lieutenants Pike and Ray. Wire was nineteen years old when he was discharged from the dragoons at the war's end, so he had to have served since sometime in 1778. Beyond this, she could not specify any great details of his earlier service, as she relied on his earlier application, which he filed under the 18 March 1818 law. That law only provided benefits to veterans of the Continental Army, and not the

Militia or State Troops, so Wire only mentioned his brief stint in the Continental Light Dragoons. There he served “principally within the limits of the State of New York.”¹⁰

Mrs. Wire, however, did relate a little story in her deposition on 31 January 1838 that was quite compelling in its own right:

While he was in Service at Horseneck; in this State, where many troops were quartered for a considerable time and where many of the guards had been shot by Cow-boys, as they were called; my late husband was on a Scout, hunting Cowboys, in company with about twenty five men; he left his company to visit a peach orchard, and near the orchards he discovered a hut. He went up to the hut alone, when a person dressed in a fine green short jacket, trimmed with gold lace, presented himself at the door of the hut and snapped his gun at my husband which missed fire[d]. My husband immediately presented his gun and shot the cowboy through the heart. My husband immediately went around the hut and found another man, which was brother to the one he had just killed, jumping out of the window; He loaded again and shot him through the shoulder, while he was fleeing, and brought him to the ground, and took him prisoner. This man was carried to head quarters, and recovered of his wound. The party which went out in company with my husband stripped the man naked of his clothing, which was very rich, consisting of silver buckles, fine cloths, a gold watch, a valuable gun, and ornaments; all of which were given by the commanding officer to my husband, and were brought home by him. For his service, he told me he was offered a commission from the General, at head quarters, which he declined on account of his age. My husband was the youngest person in the Regiment, and when the troops were reviewed he stood tip-toe, fearing that he should be rejected or discharged on account of his age and size.¹¹

The entry for Samuel Wire on the roll of the 2d Continental Light Dragoons lists him but a mere 5’3” tall, with a dark complexion, dark eyes, brown hair, and a farmer by trade. This would certainly support Mrs. Wire’s contention that he had to stand on tiptoes to appear taller. Though one would agree that by this account, height is not a measure of how tall a man stands.

Going beyond the basic story, Eunice Wire provided very little information as to the timing of this incident. Yet, she did offer the nickname of the unit and a short, but curious, uniform description. It was a start. My hope was that both could lead us to lock in the unit, the time frame, and most importantly, whom Samuel Wire killed.

“The Cow-boys” was the nickname of the Loyalist Westchester County Militia, commanded by James DeLancey. They were also known as the Westchester or DeLancey’s Refugees. Two groups, the Cow-boys, and their antagonists, the Skinners, roamed the area known as The Neutral Ground, which included all of Westchester County (including present day Putnam County) and parts of western Connecticut. It was bordered by British occupied New York City to the south, the mostly rebellious Mid-Hudson Valley to the north, and the Hudson (or North) River to the west.

The people from this area were really anything but neutral. They tended to choose one side or the other. A middle ground was really not an option, though it was not uncommon to change sides.

The Cow-boys, or Refugees, for the most part were dedicated Loyalists who were forced to flee their homes and take refuge with the British. Because of this, their actions were to some degree more organized and disciplined than their Whig counter parts. The

Skidders seem to have been largely an irregular group of freebooters, whaleboat men, secret agents, and detached militia. Neither side was beyond reproach, and combined, their guerilla tactics, terrorist activities, and nefarious practices brought warfare to the Neutral Ground that the country would not see again until the days of Bloody Kansas prior to the American Civil War.

Unfortunately for researchers, so little was written down and archived, that one has to rely heavily on folklore. And, since the Cow-boys were on the losing side in the war, folklore has not treated them kindly.¹²

Samuel Wire's victim was obviously an officer, wearing a fine jacket with gold lace. Contacting Todd Braisted, an expert in the minutia of the Loyalists — particularly those in New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut, regarding an officer of the Refugees killed at Horseneck somewhere between 1778 and 1783, he pointed me to the following obituary from the New-York Gazette that he had posted on his website, "The Online Institute for Advanced Loyalist Studies"

WEST-CHESTER, May 27, 1780.

Yesterday the remains of Captain SOLOMON FOWLER, were buried with the honours of war, in the Burying ground on Hunt's Point.

This Gentleman was unfortunately killed in an attack upon the picket guard of the rebels at Horseneck, in Connecticut, on the morning of the 22d, and his body had been brought down on the 25th, by some of his friends, who went out with a flag for that purpose.

He lately raised a troop of thirty light horse, and joined the Loyal Refugees, under Colonel James DeLANCEY, in defending that part of the country against the incursions of the rebels; and in retaliating on them the many injuries and insults which the loyal inhabitants have frequently and without provocation, received from the lawless banditti.

In the death of Capt. FOWLER, his acquaintance have to regret the loss of an hospitable, social, and worthy man; the corps to which he belonged, a gallant, active, and good tempered officer; his country, a loyal, firm and steady patriot; and his widow and seven children, a tender, affectionate and provident husband and parent.

He early opposed this mad rebellion; through the whole course of it hath sacrificed his property to his principles, and lost his life in endeavouring to re-establish that legal Government, the want of which all good men so much regret, and whose restoration they all so anxiously wish.

The Royal Gazette, (New York), June 3rd, 1780.¹³

So far, I have not been able to find any reference to this being the engagement that Samuel Wire was involved with. However, considering the detailed records kept by the Loyalists, the limited amount of casualties during the war, the relatively small size of the unit, and the location, Captain Fowler is very likely to have been the victim of his own misfire and Samuel Wire's point blank accuracy described in Eunice Gould Wire's account.

The only problem in this is that Braisted found no records of Captain Fowler having a brother wounded, or captured, at the same time. To add to the confusion, Wire had not joined the Dragoons until January–March 1781, so this had to have occurred while he was with some other unnamed unit at the ripe old age of sixteen.

Mrs. Wire goes on to explain in that same deposition:

I remember hearing the name of David Dimons, whom I have seen, and who was first Cousin to my mother, whose maiden name was Abigail Hill. I have also seen Col. Meigs, and have also heard my late husband him but whether he ever served in his Regiment I am unable to say....

My late husband was in several engagements during the Revolutionary War, as I have always understood from him and others; but all the particular battles and places where they were fought, I cannot now give in detail. I remember he was in one general engagement at the Plains, as it was called near New York. At one time, while he was a horseman, in battle, he was wounded in the second joint of the middle finger of the right hand, which finger always remained stiff after the wound. This wound was inflicted by a bayonet, as he told me, in a very close engagement.¹⁴

Mr. Edward Freedom, who was used to confirm the identity of the widow for her application, had known Mrs. Wire since childhood. He related that he was a drummer for a time in the regiment of David Dimon, but did not say he served with Samuel Wire. Though he made a vague reference that he “frequently saw him in Service and otherwise knew that he was in Service repeatedly after his marriage....”¹⁵

Col. Return Jonathan Miegs commanded the 6th Connecticut Regiment from 12 May 1777 to 1 January 1781, when it was re-designated the 4th Connecticut.¹⁶ David Dimon was briefly the lieutenant colonel of the 6th, but while patrolling the New York/Connecticut border with his regiment in September 1777, he was seized with a bilious fever on a rainy night and died at the age of 36.¹⁷

There is no record of a Samuel Wire on any known muster roll of the 6th Connecticut in the National Archives collection. However, considering the unit apparently saw some service in the region in question, it is quite possible that this was the regiment he served with prior to the 2d Dragoons.

At the aforementioned Horseneck engagement, the Crown forces captured a significant number of their opposition. Todd Braisted provided me list of twenty-three of these men from records in his possession, hoping that I might determine whether any of them filed for a pension later in life. I was able to find four of them in the Federal records. All served in the 9th Regiment, Connecticut militia, commanded by Col. John Mead at the time. They offered nothing significant as to the portion of the engagement in question, and, naturally, presented another problem, suggesting that Wire could have been a member of this militia unit.¹⁸

Though the numbers of troops involved was relatively small, the Neutral Ground was a very active theater of the war. After the British occupied New York City in 1776, there were several raids during these years near the old 1776 battlefield at White Plains, NY. Units from both sides patrolled the Connecticut/New-York border, but it was difficult and dirty duty, so they were rotated frequently. In fact, actions were so wide ranging that the Neutral Ground expanded over time with raids at Stony Point and Bear Mountain on the western side of the Hudson River, Reading, Connecticut, and even across Long Island Sound from New Haven, Connecticut, to Sag Harbor.

These actions were so numerous, the possibility of trying to identity any of the undefined battles and “general engagement” at White Plains, described by Mrs. Wire, is nearly impossible for a relatively small research project of this size. Therefore, trying to name the units or troops involved has proved equally impossible.

There was one other piece of information left in Wire's pension application file that I might have built a record of his earlier service—a letter to the Honorable Jonathan C. Black, Commissioner of Pensions, dated 5 April 1886. In this letter, Mr. L.C. Weir of Cincinnati, Ohio, who must have been a descendant of Samuel Wire, was writing for genealogical information. He wrote that Wire “was present with the other American troops when the British burned the Church at Danbury, Conn.” and that his widow was named Eunice.¹⁹ Since the Danbury Raid took place in April 1777, and would have (presuming his wife was correct on his age) made Samuel Wire about 13 years old at the time. Naturally, I was suspicious of the information, but as Danbury was basically a militia action on the fly, the records and muster documents appear to be all but non-existent.

On another track, my hope was to use Eunice Wire's deposition to also help narrow down the uniform described to a particular time frame, and thereby help identify what units were involved.

The first image that I had in mind was the 1926 Lt. Charles M. Lefferts illustration of a mounted cowboy rustling a small herd of cattle. According to the artist and pioneer historian, the Refugees got their nickname because one of their duties was bringing cattle and supplies to the British Troops occupying New York City. They included both infantry and light dragoons. Surprisingly, they were uniformed. The infantry appeared as a classic Loyalist in green regimental coat, faced in white, white wool smallclothes, brown leggings, and black cocked hat bound in white. In 1780, however, the light dragoons were furnished with black leather helmets with bearskin crests, a green jacket with black collar and cuffs, and British Army Light Dragoon accoutrements.²⁰ Nothing was written about the officers having gold lace on their jackets.

Todd Braisted has found no issuance of any kind of military clothing to the Refugees. My own subsequent investigation into the papers of Lieutenant Lefferts at the New-York Historical Society provided no documentation for the plate. In fact, there was nothing of any detail regarding this or any of the other famous uniform plates.

Discouraged, I consulted with Mr. Dave Solek, who has been



FIG 1. Lt. Charles M. Lefferts, *Uniforms of the American, British, French, and German Armies in the War of the American Revolution 1775–1783*.

researching the Refugees, and who pointed me in some new and interesting directions. He first reminded me of the well-known memoir by Joseph Plumb Martin. In it, Martin remembers serving with a regiment of composite light infantry on a similar “expedition after Cowboys” somewhere about late summer of 1778. An incident took place in lower Westchester County, New York (not very far from Horseneck in Connecticut):

...[W]e took to the high road when we were between the village of Westchester and King’s Bridge. We then came back to the village, where we separated into small divisions, each led by an officer, either of our own or of the militia, and immediately entered al the suspected house at once.... There were several men in the house into the house which I was led, but one only appeared to be obnoxious to the officer who led us. This man was a Tory Refugee, in green uniform; we immediately secured him.... We directly left the house with our prisoner, and joined the other parties and hurried off with all possible speed.²¹

Solek also sent me searching for something called the McDonald Papers. Solek had some extraneous notes of uniform descriptions he had taken at the Westchester County Historical Society, but they needed better footnoting.

It seems that between 1844 and 1851 a man named John MacClean McDonald (1790–1863), traveled throughout Westchester County, New York, interviewing 241 persons, all of whom were then between 70 and 96 years old, about their recollections of the county during the eight years of the American Revolution. He was accompanied on this journey by Andrew Corsa (1762–1852), the last surviving member of the Westchester Guides who had served Washington’s Army as scouts, pilots, and guides.

The results of the interviews were a series of papers by McDonald that were read before the New-York Historical Society. These papers were eventually published, but the detailed interviews never were. They were passed from collection to collection, and eventually lost. Luckily, a scrivener named John English, had transcribed the interviews into eight volumes and added additional information to them.²²

I was able to find and confirm the uniform references to the Cow-boys Dave Solek had provided me among the collection of transcripts that are indeed archived by the Westchester County Historical Society, in Elmsford, New York. Certainly these McDonald Papers are not factual historical source material unto themselves, but combined with known information, they provide interesting support material.

On 5 November 1848, 88 year old Enos Hobby related:

I was born in Stanwich and lived there in the beginning of the Revolutionary war. They called upon me to turn out in the militia so often that I considered it oppressive and went below on the 6th of August 1780, and joined Delancey’s corps, but found that it was getting out of the frying pan into the fire, for if we missed being on parade every fifth night we were fined. We drew provisions from [the] government, but no clothes or pay. For pay we had whatever we could pick up. I belonged to the foot....”

The narrative sort of wanders, but Hobby was later captured and paroled to Morrissania for the rest of the war “being afterwards never engaged in no service whatever.” He later describes, “Totten’s company was dressed in green and called Rangers. We were almost all in uniform but not so well dressed...Delancey’s horse all wore scarlet coats.”²³

The aforementioned Andrew Corsa of Fordham, also gave an interview. He had a slightly different description of the uniform worn by the Cowboys. On 7 October 1848 he related serving with the Westchester Guides and described the Refugee uniform of about 1781, "Bearmore's men dressed in green and DeLancey's in all colors. DeLancey's horse in general were in uniform with military hats and caps, but the foot were not usually in regular uniform."²⁴

That same day, Mrs. Daniel Edwards of West-Farms described, "Major Bearmore, I think, was under Delancey, but commanded a separate corps that wore a green uniform. The company (companies?) under Barnes and Althouse also wore green, or scarlet trimmed with green." Mrs Edwards clarified in her interview that "Captain Althouse also was an officer under Emmerick."²⁵

This was a lot of information regarding uniforming, and officer names outside my area of expertise. So, not being familiar with any of the said names, I went back to Todd Braisted to put them in context quickly.

Capt. Joshua Barns briefly commanded a small group of volunteers with Emmerick's Chasseurs. Capt. John Althouse commanded that regiment's rifle company. The Chasseurs were separate from the Refugees and were issued the standard Provincial uniform at the time of green regimental coat, with white smallclothes, brown leggings, and a cocked hat. Capt. Gilbert Totten, who was actually from Dutchess County to the north, commanded the light infantry company of the Refugees.²⁶ Perhaps there was a desire to dress up that company a bit more than the rest of the Refugee infantry.

Combined, the "Horse" and "Foot" parts of the Refugees were also known as the "Corps." Maj. Mansfield Baremore commanded the unit for a time while Colonel DeLancey was a prisoner. DeLancey was back in command at the time of the described incident at Horseneck in 1780. The name "Delancey's Horse" is yet another nickname for the mounted portion of the unit.

According to these accounts the "Horse," when Maj. Mansfield Baremore commanded them, wore green, and red when they fell under DeLancey. They also seemed to have some kind of military headgear. On the other hand, excepting Totten's light company, the "Foot" apparently had no uniform of any particular kind, if any at all.

Therefore, since Samuel Wire's victim was wearing a green jacket with gold lace, it is not unreasonable to presume this was a uniform that Captain Fowler, as an officer commanding a newly raised troop of horse in the Refugees, might have worn.

In summation, what we have here is a blending of fact, memory, and folklore all working together. At this point, they cannot be connected by a significant amount of recorded facts. Such is the fundamental problem with oral history, which ultimately serves best as support material.

Yet, it is clear this compelling story needs further investigation. My hope is that this interesting exercise will serve as a catalyst to future researchers. Perhaps some little tidbit will surface over time and lock this all together. Samuel Wire, Solomon Fowler, and the Cow-Boys deserve nothing less.

I thank CMH member Todd Braisted for his tremendous help in providing details on the death of Captain Fowler, the 22 May 1780 engagement at Horseneck, and needed background information on Loyalists from the Neutral Ground. Mr. David Solek provided the Joseph Plumb Martin reference and his notes taken from the MacDonald interviews, which led me to the source material. Thanks also to Robert Winowitch for

his legwork, and Mr. Keith M. Jones III for the expertise and leads he provided on the Connecticut troops.

PHILIP D. WEAVER *has been a member of the CMH since 1980. He is an original member of the West Point Chapter and has served as Chapter Chairman. A Revolutionary War living historian since 1975, Phil is a highly regarded tailor and researcher. His articles on the Colonial Period and Living History were first published nationally in 1979. Several extensive research projects concerning the New York Line of 1775 were spawned by that living history experience and many have been published in either MUIA or MC&H. A feature detailing the Yorker assault on Quebec in 1775 gleaned from personal accounts of the participants is currently in progress. Phil was elected Fellow of the Company in May 2004.*

Notes

1. *Rolls and Lists of Connecticut Men in the Revolution 1775–1778* (Reprint, 1901; Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1995), hereinafter *CTRolls*, 12–13; Payroll of Capt. Theodore Woodbridge’s Company, General Wooster’s Regiment, 10 Nov 1775 to 29 Feb 1776.
2. Deposition of James Dole, 30 March 1818 (S43518), (National Archives Microfilm Publication M804, 2,670 rolls, roll 829), *Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Application Files, 1800-1900*, Record Group 15, National Archives Building, Washington, DC.
3. *CTRolls*, 12–13, Payroll of Capt. Theodore Woodbridge’s Company, General Wooster’s Regiment, 10 Nov 1775 to 29 Feb 1776.
4. *CTRolls*, 41–42, Payroll of Capt. Theodore Woodbridge’s Company, Col. Samuel Elmore’s Regiment, 16 April 1776 to 31 July 1776. Muster roll, Capt. Theodore Woodbridge’s Company, 11 January 1777, (National Archives Microfilm Publication M246, 138 rolls, roll 27, jacket 206), *Revolutionary War Rolls 1775-1783*, Record Group 93, National Archives Building, Washington, DC.
5. Deposition of James Dole, 30 March 1818 (S43518), Revolutionary War Pension Files, Record Group 15, Roll 829.
6. Size Roll of Officers and Men, 2d Regiment Light Dragoons, Col. Elisha Shelton, undated, Revolutionary War Rolls, Records Group 93, Roll 115, Jacket 12-1. Elijah Churchill, a carpenter from Enfield, CT, enlisted as a corporal in the 4th Troop, on the same day as the Yorkers. Later, Sergeant Churchill became famous for being one of the only three recipients of the Badge of Military Merit, the forerunner of the Purple Heart. He was cited for gallantry in action at Fort St. George on Long Island, NY, in November 1780, and at Tarrytown, NY, in July 1781.
7. Muster roll, Capt. Theodore Woodbridge’s Company in the Continental Regiment Commanded by Col. Hinman, 1 September 1777, Revolutionary War Rolls, Records Group 93, Roll 21, Jacket 126-1.
8. Samuel Wire Deposition, 28 March 1818 (W18441), Revolutionary War Pension Files, Record Group 15, Roll 2618. He mistakenly referred to it as Stanton’s “Company.”

9. Size Roll of Officers and Men, 2d Regiment Light Dragoons, Col. Elisha Shelton, undated, Revolutionary War Rolls, Records Group 93, Roll 115, Jacket 12-1; Muster Roll of the Field, Staff & Company Officers of the 2d Regiment Light Dragoons Commanded by Col. Elisha Sheldon From the 12th of May 81 to the 2d of February 82 Inclusive, Revolutionary War Rolls, Records Group 93, Roll 115, Jacket 12-1.
10. Samuel Wire Deposition, 28 March 1818 (W18441), Revolutionary War Pension Files, Record Group 15, Roll 2618; *The Pension List of 1820*, U.S. War Department, (Baltimore, Md.: Genealogical Publishing Co, 1991), 285, Originally published as *Letter from the Secretary of War, Transmitting a Report of the Names, Rank, and Line, of Every Person Placed on the Pension List, in Pursuance of the Act of 18th March, 1818, &c.*, January 20, 1820, (Washington, DC: Gales & Seaton, 1820).
11. Eunice Wire Deposition, 31 January 1838 (W18441), Revolutionary War Pension Files, Record Group 15, Roll 2618.
12. Professor James H. Pickering, "The Oral Tradition of the Neutral Ground," *The Westchester Historian*, 43, no. 1 (Winter 1967): 3–10.
13. *Loyalist Institute: Westchester County Militia, Obituary of Capt. Solomon Fowler, 1780*, available on <http://www.royalprovincial.com>, Todd Braisted and Nan Cole.
14. Eunice Wire Deposition, 31 January 1838 (W18441), Revolutionary War Pension Files, Record Group 15, Roll 2618.
15. Edward Freedom Deposition, 30 January 1837 (W18441), Revolutionary War Pension Files, Record Group 15, Roll 2618. In a little side bar he states the couple "had long been intimate before their marriage & that their first child was born a little too soon after their marriage." It is not germane to the story at hand, but it does indicate the kind of material available in the Federal application files.
16. Fred Anderson Berg, *Encyclopedia of Continental Army Unites: Battalions, Regiments and Independent Corps* (Harrisburg, Pa.: Stackpole Books, 1972), 21.
17. John McKay Sheftall, *The Dimons of Fairfield, CT -A Family History* (W.H. Roswell, Ga.: Wolfe Associates, 1983), 56. Source provided by Keith M. Jones III.
18. Todd Braisted, IVBNNJV@aol.com, "Re: Cowboy Officers at HorseNeck?" 8 March 2005; Pension application of Samuel Booth (S12274), Revolutionary War Pension Files, Record Group 15, Roll 289; Pension application of Joseph Mead (S11066), *ibid*, Record Group 15, Roll 1703; Pension application of Jotham Mead (S22903), *ibid*, Record Group 15, Roll 1703; Pension application of Smith Mead (S22904), *ibid*, Record Group 15, Roll 1703.
19. Letter from L.C. Weir, 5 April 1886 (W18441), Revolutionary War Pension Files, Record Group 15, Roll 2618.
20. Lt. Charles M. Lefferts, *Uniforms of the American, British, French, and German Armies in the War of the American Revolution 1775–1783*, Limited edition of 500 (New York, N.Y.: J. J. Little and Ives Company, 1926), 216.
21. Joseph Plumb Martin, George E. Scheer, ed., *Private Yankee Doodle, Being a Narrative of Some of the Adventures, Dangers and Sufferings of a Revolutionary Soldier*, Reprint, 1962 (Philadelphia, Pa.: Acorn Press, 1979), 141–142.
22. William S. Hadaway, ed., *The McDonald Papers – Part I*, (White Plains, N.Y.: Westchester County Historical Society, 1926), IV, ix–x.
23. John English, *The McDonald Papers (1847–48)*, Copies of unpublished transcriptions of interviews, Westchester County Historical Society, Elmsford, NY, Vol 5, Binder #3, here-in-after *Interviews*, 790–795, Enos Hobby.
24. *Interviews*, 690–695, Andrew Corsa.
25. *Interviews*, 684–690, Mrs. Daniel Edwards.
26. Todd Braisted, IVBNNJV@aol.com, "More on McDonald Papers/Interviews," 8–9 February 2006.

Authors Note:

The preceding endnotes are not the ones that were published. Identical in content, these reflect a different standard for citing records from the National Archives and Records Administration. They were submitted for publication by the author, at the request of the editors, but the notes were inadvertently not utilized in the final version.