

As Fort Plain Museum Board President Norman J. Bollen has demanded credit for his meticulous work in documenting proof that Fort Plain became Fort Rensselaer, the verbatim writings of Mr. Bollen now appear **bold red italics**. All additions and/or corrections to Mr. Bollen's text by Fort Plank Historian Ken D. Johnson are denoted in black Times New Roman 12 point text if found within records contemporary to the American Revolution. All text shown in black Terbuchet MS 12 point font. Items found in Mr. Bollen's time-line which cannot be found with the bibliographic sources he provides are not included in this time-line, but continue to appear prominently in his.

Date	Fort/Forts Mentioned	Data	Source(s)
May 1780	Fort Plank	An additional ensign, three sergeants, and seventeen privates of the Second Claverack Regiment assigned to the Fort Plank garrison for twelve days.	New York State Comptroller's Audited Accounts Book A:233.
4 May 1780	Fort Plank Fort Herkimer	Colonel Frederick Fisher observes to Governor George Clinton that his men would be of equal service at either Fort Plank or Fort Herkimer.	Clinton Papers, 5:682.
10 May 1780	Fort Plank & Others	Colonel Goosen Van Schaick informs Governor Clinton that he is superceding the Board of War's order to close multiple Commissaries in the Northern Department.	Clinton Papers, 5:696.
11 May 1780	Fort Plank & Others	Colonel Goosen Van Schaick informs Governor Clinton that he is superceding the Board of War's order to close multiple Commissaries in the Northern Department.	Charles Stewart Papers, NYSHA.
15 May 1780	Fort Plank & Others	Governor George Clinton agrees, in part, to Colonel Goosen Van Schaick's actions in keeping open several Commissaries in the Northern Department.	Clinton Papers, 5:707.
15 May 1780	Fort Plank Fort Paris	Major Christopher P. Yates reports from Palatine that the public supplies have been deposited within Forts Plank and Paris.	Henry Glen Papers, NYSHA.

23 May 1780	Fort Plank Fort Stone Arabia	Colonel Jacob Klock reports from Stone Arabia that Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Clyde has returned to Fort Plank after the discovery of smoke in the direction of Turlough and Cobleskill.	Clinton Papers 5:737.
Circa June 1780	Fort Plank	Frequent scouts being sent out in the direction of Weaver's Lake [located a short mile or so north of the former home of Johann Adam Young near the Chyle].	Henry Murphy, RWPA #W18543.
4 June 1780	Fort Plank	Colonel John Harper's Return of the disposition of his Levies states that Captain Garret Putman and his are stationed at Fort Plank.	Clinton Papers, 5:796.
4 Jun 1780	Fort Plank Fort Schuyler	Colonel Goosen Van Schaick orders Captain John H. Wendell to have the Levies within Fort Plank join him in guarding supplies destined for Fort Schuyler.	Henry Glen Papers, NYSHA.
6 Jun 1780	Fort Plank Fort Schuyler	Brigadier General James Clinton orders Colonel Peter Gansevoort's Regiment to march to Fort Plank to escort a supply train to Fort Schuyler.	Peter Gansevoort's Military Papers, NYPL.
13 Jun 1780	Fort Plank	<i>Head Quarters Canojoharrie Jun 13th 80 one Serj^t one Corp^l and 12 privates will Relieve the Malitia at fort plank to morrow Morning at which time the Malitia is to Leave that post and Remove to the Causabergh their to Remain as A guard till further orders the Comm^{dg} off of the Mil^a is by no Means to Dismiss any without orders from the Comd^t</i>	Benjamin Talmadge's Orderly Book.
16 Jun 1780	Fort Paris	Colonel Robert Van Rennselaer promoted to Brigadier General and establish his headquarters in Fort Paris.	Clinton Papers, 5:919.

01 Jul 1780	Fort Plank Fort Herkermer Fort Daton	Colonel Goosen Van Schaick reports to Governor George Clinton that he has placed 340 of the new levies to the westward divided them as follows: <i>Eighty at Schohary; forty at Johnstown; forty at Stone Arabia; forty at Fort Plank; fifty at Fort Herkermer; & fifty at Fort Daton.</i>	Clinton Papers, 5:902.
Circa 1 July 1780	Fort Plank	Scouts ordered out from Fort Plank, one of the groups leaving the fort about the first of July. These sorties were ran from the Geisenburg in the west to the Indian Castle in the northwest and then across the river into Palatine. Other sorties were ran from Fort Plank to the Salt Springs (now known as Osquago).	Jacob Garlock, RWPA #S13119.
28 Jul 1780	Fort Plank Fort Schuyler	Colonel Goosen Van Schaick orders a portion of the Levies at Fort Plank to escort boats to Fort Schuyler.	Clinton Papers 6:63.
2 Aug 1780	Fort Plank Fort Plain	Ten Eyck states that he was stationed at Fort Plank for nearly a month in 1780 <i>when Fort Plain was destroyed by the enemy.</i>	Jacob T. Ten Eyck, RWPA #S11527.

<p>2 Aug 1780</p>	<p>Fort Plank Fort Haus Fort Walrath Fort Plain</p>	<p>Captain Joseph Brant attacks Fort Plank and burns surrounding settlements. Fort Walrath on the Windecker Patent is burned, a few of the inhabitants escaping safely to Fort Plank. Lieutenant Joseph Clements reports that Fort Plank was well defended by two mounted cannon. Captain John M. Brown claims that Reverend Gross ordered the women within Fort Plank to don the men's coats and defend the ramparts. Thomas Sammons claims that it was a woman who fired Fort Plank's alarm cannon. Henry H. Peek states: <i>when the alarm gun was fired at Fort Plank that the said Lawerence [Vrooman] was one of the men went in front of our cannon together with Capt Abraham Oothout Capt Thos B Banker and Lieut Aaron Vedder</i> —. It is also stated by Richard Van Vranken that . . . <i>when the Canajoharie Settlements were destroyed, said Veeder & this Deponent served together at Fort Plain, when Col. Wemple under whose command we were, asked who would go forth in pursuit of the Enemy towards fort Plank — said John B. Veeder was the first man who spoke & expressed his willingness to go & he did go together with a large detachment to Fort Plank on this occasion said Veeder served as long as any of the militia . . .</i></p>	<p>Haldimand Papers; Clinton Papers; Colonel Peter Gansevoort's Personal Papers, NYPL; numerous RWPA's; <i>The Mohawk Valley Democrat</i>.</p>
<p>After 2 Aug 1780</p>	<p>Fort Plain Fort Plank</p>	<p>Captain John Crousehorn's Company of the Schenectady District Artillery was also ordered to Fort Plain shortly after the massacre, and was then marched to Fort Plank to assist in burying the dead and to guard the farmers for the 22 days following.</p>	<p>Henry H. Peck, RWPA #W9210.</p>

After 2 Aug 1780	Fort Plank	Casparus Zoller states in the Pension Application of John D. Young . . . <i>that Joseph C. House who was their Orderly Sergeant was legated Upon by Cap^t Joseph House and at times called the Roll of the besides left to the said Orderly Sergeant to arange the Guards respectively . . .</i>	John D. Young, S11964.
3 Aug 1780	Fort Plain	A receipt for Abraham Wemple's purchase of a sheep from Johannes Wohlgemuth Junior with place heading of "Fort Plain". [This appears to be the first mention of Fort Plain in an official document and predates any mention of Fort Rensselaer (the Fort Plain Museum staff quoting Ken D. Johnson)].	New York State Archives Manuscript Collection #AO200.
8 Aug 1780	Fort Plank	Catharine (Van Schick) Gansevoort writes: . . . <i>our Brothers John and Gerrit are gone up with the Militia to Conhonshory wich is al destroyed upwards of Hundred Houses burnt I cant how much missen and murdered but most al the Women at were in Fort Plank . . .</i>	Colonel Peter Gansevoort's Personal Correspondence, NYPL.
8 Aug 1780	Fort Plank	Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Clyde writes Governor George Clinton of the carnage left by the August 2 nd attack.	Clinton Papers, 6:88.
[14 August 1780]	[Fort Plank]	Colonel Guy Johnson reports to Sir Frederick Haldimand the successes of Captain Joseph Brant's Company at the Clays Burgh and at Vroomans Land.	Haldimand Papers, #21769:70.

Fall 1780	Fort Plank	<p><i>In the spring 1780 the deponent received from Governor Clinton a Commission as first lieutenant in the State troops and joined captain Thomas Lees Company of the New York militia in Colonel Morris Grahams Regiment at fort Plank on the Mohawk river deponent was then ordered with his company to cross the Mohawk river and take the command of a picket fort at Stone Arabia he remained there during the season, no commissioned officers being there but himself . . . On the night of the 18th of October . . . Col. Malcom who commanded at Fort Plank ordered Col. Brown with a regiment of new levies to reinforce the deponent to prevent the enemy crossing the river . . .</i></p>	The Lieutenant Henry J. Vanderburgh, RWPA #S14760.
4 Sep 1780	Fort Rensselaer Fort Herkimer Shell's Blockhouse	Brigadier General Robert Van Rensselaer reports the attack on Shell's Blockhouse.	Clinton Papers, 6:169.

<p>09 Sep 1780</p>	<p>Fort Rensselaer</p>	<p><i>New-York Sept. 9 The following account may be depended on: - At the fort now called fort Ransalaer, Sir John Johnson and Captain Brant have burnt 51 houses 42 barns 17 killed 52 prisoners At Schoharie (burnt) 27 houses 7 killed 21 prisoners At Norman's Creek (burnt) 20 houses Total of the rebel loss at the above three places. Houses and barns burnt 140; killed 24; prisoners 73. . . .</i> [Note well that Guy Johnson reported that Lieutenant Joseph Clements reported that Captain Brant had attacked the Clays Burgh and Fort Plank on August 2, 1780. Non of the reports mention a Fort Rensselaer or a Fort Plain].</p>	<p>Almon, John. <i>The Remembrancer, or impartial repository of public events (1775-1784)</i>. Volume 10:339. This work is available on online from www.books.google.com.</p>
<p>11 Sep 1780</p>	<p>Fort Rensselaer</p>	<p>Brigadier General Robert Van Rensselaer's Return of Troops in the Mohawk Valley dated Fort Rensselaer.</p>	<p>Clinton Papers 6:212. This work is available online from www.google.books.com.</p>
<p>14 Sep 1780</p>	<p>Fort Rensselaer</p>	<p>From James Moore ADC to Samuel Van Nette Receipt signed by James Moore and given to Samuel Van Nette. And dated Fort Rensselaer September 14, 1780 for 1,544 lbs of fresh beef and 77 lbs of fresh pork for the use of the garrison at Fort Rensselaer.</p>	<p>Misc Manuscripts: New-York Historical Society. An identical receipt is found in the Collections of the New York State Historical Association in Cooperstown, New York.</p>

<p>17 Sep 1780</p>	<p>Fort Plank Fort Rensselaer & Others</p>	<p><i>From H Glen To Colonel W^m Malcom Commanding ND</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>17 Sept^r 1780.</i></p> <p><i>Principible people Names whose in fluence & Inclination Can be depend^d upon — Major Fonda — Agent Col. Jacob Clock in F Paris Major Newkuer Col. Peter Waggoner upside F Renseleir Z Betchell Esq^r Supervisor Col. Vouker Vadder Conawaugh — John Fonda Esq^r Col. Cloyd in F. Plank — Captain Gardenier Major Fry Col. Peter Pellingner F. Dayton — Peter Tygert Esq^r Major Yates Supervisor The Rev^d Danil Gross in F Renselier a Good man to Society & is of Great Service in Tryon County Anthony V Veyhten Esq^r Agent Captain Vadder — Symon Vadder — Samuel Gardenier Captain John Bradpeck Two M^cMaster in warensbush — Hans Pellingner — A. Van Horn Esq^r — do Peter Warmut — B. Schuyler Esq^r — do Christeyon Nellis — G. Valstyn Esq^r — Conajohary Christopher Fox Johannis Lyp — W^m Fox — Adam Lyp — Lips Fox — Jacob Mathis — Peter Wagoner Jun^r Esq^r Cap^t Abr Copman</i></p> <p><i>. . . The present Place to Colect Flour is on the north side of the Mohack River at Major Frys & Lips Foxes to the next to River & on the south side at Fort Renselier — . . .</i></p>	<p>A Manuscript Plan to Resupply Fort Schuyler found in the Henry Glen Papers in the New York State Historical Association Library in Cooperstown, New York.</p>
<p>25 Sep 1780</p>	<p>Fort Rensselaer</p>	<p>Colonel William Malcom to Governor George Clinton . . . <i>I am adding something to the expense of this little fort -- it the only thing that Keeps the inhabitants dry & there must be something to cover a few troops in Winter and to hold their provisions -- a few boards which we impress & nails is all the charge . . .</i></p>	<p>Colonel William Malcom Papers New-York Historical Society.</p>

<p>Circa 1 Oct 1780</p>	<p>Fort Plank Fort Rensselaer Fort Herkemer Fort Paris New Fort Schuyler Old Fort Schuyler Fort Clyde Fort House Fort Dayton</p>	<p>A plan is developed to resupply “New” Fort Schuyler: <i>From Schenectady to Whimps 8 Miles. Van Olindes 3, Fort Hunter 11, Fort Rensselaer 21, Fort Plank 3, something out of the public way, Little Falls 12 a carrying Place of a Mile. Fort Herkemer 6 D^o German Town 7, no body there Old Fort Schuyler 9. New Fort Schuyler 18 The above Posts are on the South side of the River. There is a small Post about 3 Miles from Fort Rensselaer called Fort Cloyd same side the River</i> <i>Fort Johnstown 28 Miles from Schenectady 5 Miles from Major Fonda’s. From Johnstown to Fort Paris 14 Miles through the upper Road. Fort House 10, Fort Dayton 13 — . .</i></p> <p><i>The different Grist Mills in Tryon County. Northside of the Mohawk River. Johnstown formerly the Property of Sir John, & now the Property of New York State.</i> <i>Stone Arabia, the Widow Parris a few Miles from Fort Paris —</i> <i>A little above Anthony’s Nose so called Major Fondas.</i> <i>A Mile above Major Frys, Nicholas Van Slycks.</i> <i>A few Miles above Col^o Klocks at one Timberrmans, one Schanner a Jerseyman in the Mill.</i> <i>At the little Falls, a very good one, James Ellis — Lyps Fox Mills Southside of the Mohawk River. One Mill property of one Swart Warmbush. Opposite Major Fondas not far from the River one. Mr John Van Eps Lyps Fox Goose Van Allstyn a middling one, Henry Fry, a good one, both these together, & a very few Miles from — Fort Rensselaer. The principal Mill is Foxes Ellice at the little Falls & Frys, the Eye must be on Foxes as it is in the heart of the Grain & but three Miles from that noted fine Country called Stone Arabia & a few Miles from Fort Rensselaer.</i></p>	<p>A Manuscript Plan to Resupply Fort Schuyler, N-YHS.</p>
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Circa 1 Oct 1780	Fort Plank	A detachment of the Claverack District Regiment under the command of Captain Jellis J. Fonda arrived at Fort Plank to perform garrison duties for 13 days, while there Colonel Jacob Klock acted as the fort's commandant. In all about 250 others were stationed at the fort, all being quartered within the fort.	James Barhyte, RWPA #S12948.
15 Oct 1780	Fort Rensselaer	<p><i>Oct 15th 1781</i></p> <p><i><u>Duplicate</u></i></p> <p><i>Dear Sir/</i></p> <p><i>This moment I have heard the Swivels at F Herkerman ten or twelve times amongst which I heard a large Cannan so that I really think fort Herkerman is attacked as the firing was very hot therefore I though proper to to dispatch this express to you I thought perhaps they could not send one from there</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Yours George</i></p> <p><i>Herkerman [ALS]</i> <i>Col Dubois</i> <i>F Renselaar</i></p>	Sir Frederick Haldimand Papers, Add Mss #21842:140.
18 Oct 1780	[Fort House]	John and Conard Lower taken while out near Fort House.	John Lower, RWPA #W21590.
[18 Oct 1780]	Fort Plank	<p>After the war, Henry J. Vanderburgh commanding officer of a picketed fort at Stone Arabia stated:¹</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>. . . Col. Malcom who commanded at Fort Plank ordered Col. Brown with a regiment of new levies to reinforce the deponent to prevent the enemy crossing the river .</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>. . .</i></p>	Henry J. Vanderburgh, RWPA #S14716.

18 Oct 1780	Fort Plain Fort Paris	. . . <i>At about midnight on the night of their return the report of a field piece was heard apparently from Fort Paris, the troops in Fort Plane, among them he was, under the command of Colonel Brown immediately crossed the river Mohawk and at daylight under Colonel Brown marched for fort Paris about two miles distance . . .</i>	Josiah Corey, RWPA #W17664.
18 Oct 1780	Fort Plank Fort Renssealer	Colonel Brown sent orders to Forts Plank and Rensselaer for portions of his regiment to . . . <i>come to him at Stone Arabia Fort – and accordingly Lieutenant Jonathan Norton was sent with 17 or 18 men to join Colonel Brown. . . .</i>	Silas Underwood, RWPA #14744.
18 Oct 1780	Fort Rensselaer	<p><i>Fort Ransolear Oct: 18th 1780</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Nigh twelve Oclock</i></p> <p><i>D^r Sir</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>I have Just recieved your Note In answer to which I would Inform You that I have Order'd Cap^t: wight with all the troops belonging to Your Reg^t: over Have Likewise sent two Expresses to Genl Ransolear— I Expect to March the regt of the troops over by break of Day beside Leaving Enough for the Defence of the Garrison You will Acquaint me with all the Enemies Movements and Youl Oblige YourHumble Serv^t:</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>By Order of Col^t Duboy Jacob</i></p> <p><i>To Col^t Brown Bockee Mj^r:</i></p>	Haldimand Papers, Add Mss #21818:203.

19 Oct 1780	Fort Plank Fort Plain	Captain Samuel Warner's Company marches from Fort Plank to Fort Plain early in the morning.	Silas Underwood, RWPA #S14744.
19 Oct 1780	Fort Plain	<i>. . . he with his Company was put under Major Brown & stationed at Stone Arabia at the Churches – we went out about a mile into the woods under Major Brown & under Captain Pierce there was attacked by Brant with his Indians Tories &c who Colonel Major Brown was killed and 2 or 3 privates out [of our] company were also killed he with this deponent with several others escaped to Fort Plain . . .</i>	Andrew Yew, RWPA #S11915.
[19 Oct 1780]	Fort Plank	<i>. . . Nearly all the prisoners, and all the negroes, cattle, and other plunder which they had collected were also recovered. In the pursuit we have taken about 40 of the enemy prisoners, with Sir John's servant and baggage. Our principal loss, is Col. Brown and about 37 of his party. He was stationed at Fort Plank, and on the enemy's approach, was induced, by false intelligence of their strength and position, to attack them, and was led into the midst and received the fire of their main body, before he discovered them . . .</i> [This is newspaper account is nearly identical to correspondence on the event written by Governor George Clinton. Brown left from Fort Keyser on the morning of October 19, 1780, but the Pension Applications of Lieutenant Henry J. Vanderburgh, RWPA #S14716, and Josiah Corey, RWPA #W17664, suggest that he was at Fort Plank as late as midnight on the 18 th of October].	<i>The Virginia Gazette,</i> December 9, 1780, page 1.
20 Oct 1780	Fort Plank	Sir John Johnson's <i>Grasshopper</i> which was taken in the Battle of Klock's Field is brought first to Fort Plank on its route to Fort Plain.	Jacob Garlock, RWPA #S13119.

20 Oct 1780	Fort Rensselaer Fort Hunter	Colonel William Malcom reports that he and Governor Clinton expect to reach Fort Rensselaer by eight in the morning.	Henry Glen Papers, NYSHA.
21 Oct 1780	Fort Renssealer	<p>Christopher P. Yates is his report of the activities of October 19th. States:</p> <p><i>Fort Rensselaer Oct' 21 1780</i></p> <p><i>... The Night when the enemy laid at the Nose Hbr at 12 OClock I got my wife &ca. in a Waggon and bro' them here this Morning I sent her back — John is with Rensselaer ...</i></p> <p>[N.B. Yate's resided either Lots 28 & 29 on the high plain of the Arent Bradt or Freybush Patent per Quit-Rent Remission Certificates (Montgomery County Deeds, 3:162) or within the former home of his father-in-law, Henry Frey which is to the east of the Freybush Patent. Thus, Yates would have had to cross the Otsquaugo Creek in the dead of the night to have reached Fort Renssealer if indeed it was at the foot of "Sand Hill"].</p>	Henry Glen Papers, NYSHA. Montgomery County Deeds, 3:162.
27 Oct 1780	Fort Plank Fort Plain & others	A British Spy reports the presence of 400 men at Fort Plain opposite Stone Arabia and only 6 men within Fort Plank.	Haldimand Papers, Add Mss #21787:184.
1 Nov1780 [1 Dec 1780] [31 Dec 1780]	Fort Plank	James Gray accounts of Rations and Supplies in the Northern War Department's Issuing Commissaries.	Colonel Charles Stewart Papers found in the New York Historical Association Library in Cooperstown, New York.

6 Nov 1780	“Fort Plains”	Ensign Barr noting he . . . <i>Crossed the River at M^r Wolradt’s to Fort Plains distance 10 Miles Took Quarters at M^r George Crouse’s, only to be ordered out the next day on an express to Governor Clinton’s Headquarters</i>	Ensign John Barr’s Journal in the New York State Libaray.
16 & 17 Nov 1780	Fort Plain Fort Schuyler	Fourth New York encamped at Fort Plain en route to Fort Schuyler.	Second Lieutenant Samuel Tallmadge’s Orderly Book in New York State Library.
01 Jan 1781	Fort Rensselaer	Deputy Assistant Commissary General of Issues, James Moore begins to make Commissary Returns for Fort Rensselaer which continue on through April 1, 1780.	Colonel Charles Stewart Papers.
06 Jan 1781	Fort Plank	John Barr visits Fort Plank.	John Barr’s Journal.
12 March 1781	Fort Rensselaer Fort Plane [No other fort(s) are mentioned in the Court-Martial’s Minutes]	Court-martial of General Van Rensselaer begins. John Harper’s testimony uses the phrase “Fort Plane or Rensselaer”. William Harper uses the same phrase. N.B. Note well the opinion of the Court-Martial into the conduct of Brigadier General Van Rensselaer: <i>“Upon duly considering the Proofs and Allegations, respecting B. Genl. Rensselaer’s Conduct on the Incursions of the Enemy into Tryon County, in October last; The Court do, unanimously, report their opinion, That the whole of General Rensselaer’s Conduct both before & after, as well as in the action of the 19th of October last, was not only unexceptionable, but such as became a good, active, faithful, prudent & spirited officer; and that the public Clamors raised to his Prejudice, on that account, are without the least Foundation. Jacobus Swartwout, Presdt. His Excellency Governor Clinton.”</i>	Clinton Papers 6:692-703.

27 Mar 1781	Fort Plank	Governor George Clinton transmit to Sir Frederick Haldimand a list of the women and children taken hostage at Fort Plank on August 2, 1780.	Clinton Papers, 6:723.
Spring 1781	Fort Plank Fort Plain	Captain Garret Putman's Company rendezvous at Fort Plank before marching to Fort Plain.	Lodowick Moyer, RWPA #S11115.
1 Apr 1781	Fort Plank Fort Plain Fort Timmerman Fort Herkimer	Captain Lawrence Gross' Company of Lt. Col. Willett's Corps stationed at <i>Fort Timmerman now Saint Johns Vill at Fort Plain-Fort Plank & Fort Herkimer</i> for the bulk of their tour.	Daybold Moyer, RWPA #W15789.
Circa 1 Aug 1781	Fort Plain	In his September 5, 1832 affidavit, Ripley testified . . . <i>That in the year 1781 in the month of August he enlisted in the New York State Troops called the New Levies under Captain Thomas Skinner and served in a Regiment and Served in a Regiment commanded by Colonel Marinus Willett in which Aaron Rowley was Major - marched to Albany from there to Schoharie thence to Turlough or Tilow where they had a battle with the Tories and Indians - from thence to Fort Plain and assisted in building Fort Plain thence to Fort Herkimer where about the 17th of October 1781, our troops had a battle with the tories and Indians commanded by Major Butler a tory - that said Major Butler, about two days after the battle, was killed by one of our Indians at West Canada Creek - . . .</i> See also Philip Schuyler to George Washington, May 3, 1782.	ASA RIPLEY, RWPA #W22077/ BLWt #27654-160-55.

<p>Circa 1 Aug 1781</p>	<p>Fort Plain Fort Hunter Fort Herkimer</p>	<p>Ripley's final deposition of June 24, 1835, he is quoted as stating . . . <i>that he was once more out as a volunteer he thinks in the year 1781 or 1782 he Joined an embodied Corps of Columbia County Militia of the State of New York under Capt Thomas Skinner of said County and was ordered on a march from thence to Albany and from thence right up the Mohawk River to a Station where Fort Plain was afterwards built and from thence to Fort Herkimer on said River where he joined formed a junction with a body of American Troops under the Command of Col Marinus Willet and from Fort Herkimer he was marched back with a Detachment of troops to where Fort Plain was to be erected where he and his fellow Soldiers were ordered to Commence building the Said Fort called Fort Plain, the Major of the Regiment was Major Rowley. His messmates were Sergeant Knapp, Sergeant Rowley, son of Major Rowley, and Samaliel Barns, one other he recollects by the name of Lovejoy who was detached from the Fort on a scouting party and Poor fellow whilst out was killed by the Indians or Tories. Whilst this applicant was employed in building Said Fort and when about half completed a body of Tories and indians made an attack on the America Troops at Fort Hunter on the Mohawk from which the enemy were repelled with loss . . . [30 Oct 1781 West Canada Creek] Thus Perished the Cruellest of the Cruel - That this applicant & his fellow soldiers by order of Col. Willet gave up the Pursuit of the enemy and were marched back to Fort Plain where the Troops Completed the building of the Fort and this applicant</i></p>	<p>ASA RIPLEY, RWPA #W22077/ BLWt #27654-160-55.</p>
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1 May 1781	Fort Plain	James Moore releases his last known report as a Deputy Assistant Commissary General of Issues and dates it " <i>Fort Plane.</i> "	Colonel Charles Stewart Papers, NYSHA.
1 May 1781	Fort Rensselaer	Brigadier General James Clinton issues an emergency order to continue several Issuing Commissaries in the Northern Department in the Northern Department including Fort Rensselaer's.	Colonel Charles Stewart Papers, NYSHA.
15 Jun 1781	Fort Plain	June 15, 1781 Gen James Clinton writes to Washington from Albany " <i>Col Willett with such of the Levies as are not otherwise disposed of will be stationed at Steen Rapia and Fort Plane about half way between Caughnawaga and the German Flatts.</i> "	George Washington Papers at the Library of Congress, 1741-1799: Series 4. General Correspondence. 1697-1799. James Clinton to George Washington, June 15, 1781.
30 Jun 1781	Fort Plank Fort Willett	Lt. Col. Willett visits Fort Plank and Fort Willett while en route to George Herkimer's home.	Colonel Marinus Willett's Letter Book, NYSL Mss #16670.
6 Jul 1781	Fort Rensselaer	Willett writes to Washington that he has set his quarters at Fort Rensselaer on account of its central position. Willett's exact words read: <i>German Flatts Fort Herkimer</i> <i>6th July 1781</i> <i>. . . I purpose as far as I can make it any way Convenient to guard the different Posts by Detachments to be relieved as the nature of the case will admitt, and as the relieved Troops will always return to Fort Renselaer where my Quarters will be I shall have an opportunity of seeing in their turn all the Troops under my Command . . .</i> Willett mentions 24 fortifications in his correspondence.	George Washington Papers at the Library of Congress, 1741-1799: Series 4. General Correspondence. 1697-1799. Marinus Willet to George Washington, July 6, 1781.

6 Jul 1781	Fort Plank Fort Willett	Lt. Col. Willett returns to . . . <i>to Canajohary near Fort Willett and Plank . . .</i>	Colonel Marinus Willett's Letter Book, NYSL Mss #16670.
8 Jul 1781	Fort Plank	Willett, suspicious of an enemy presence in the theater, ordered out twenty-five men from Fort Plank to go to Turlough, reconnoiter the area, and gather cattle for the troops.	Johannes Duesler, RWPA #W16244.
Jul 1781	Fort Plank Fort Plain	<i>In the early part of summer the day of the month nor the month deponent is not quite certain in 1781 Col Willet commanded at Fort Plank or Fort Plain as it is since called & ordered a company of men to the Town of Turlock or Durlock now Sharon & County of Schoharie to attack the Indians under the command of the Tory Dortslaster a distance of 16 or 18 miles from Palatine . . . Started from Fort Plank in the afternoon & traveled all night –</i>	Peter Walrath, RWPA #S11684.
[9] Jul 1781	Fort Plank Fort Plain Fort Clyde	<i>. . . he [Duesler] was out at a place called Turlock under the Col. of the Regiment Marinus Willett, it was said that the tories & Indians had been plundering cattle, horses, sheep & c. and they were collected in that place – that the first time they went out there was 20 or 25 men, they could not find the cattle & after remaining over night they returned again to Fort Plank –. they got back in the afternoon & before night they had orders to assemble at Fort Plain where the whole Regiment got together, and a number of Militia who Volunteered, they started that night in the dark and proceeded to Fort Clyde, then to Bowman's Creek, that when they got to Turlock it was daylight, . . .</i>	Johannes Duesler, RWPA #W16244.

10 Jul 1781		The Continental Congress discontinues the Subsistence Department including the Commissary of Issues Department in the United States.	[War Department History].
10 Jul 1781	Fort Plain	. . . <i>We carried Captain McKean back to fort Plain and buried him there – . . .</i>	William Nellis, RWPA #S5825.
11 Jul 1781	Fort Plank	Lieutenant Colonel Marinus Willett's orders his Nine Months Men to return to Fort Plank.	Peter Van Alstine, RWPA #S14762.
20 Jul [1781]	Fort Plank Fort Herkimer	<i>Corporal [] Jackson Arrived at this place this day with his Party Viz' Redker Amesbury and Lindsey with two men from Colonies ___ Jackson says he left the New City on the 4th Ins^t and Went to Arlington The Rebel Forces were then on their March from Saratoga to Albany from whence they were Ordered to West Point except Col Cortlandts Reg^t which is station'd at Schohary Forts Harkimand and Deaton on the Mohawk River ___ Col Hazens Reg^t was ordered from West Point to Garrison Fort Plank on the Mohawk River they marched as far as Schenectady, wher they was remanded back to West Point . ___ . . . Andrew G. Niele says that he left Albany the 1st Ins^t — . . . Col Cortlands Cortlandts Reg^t station'd at Forts Harkimand . . .</i>	Sir Frederick Haldimand Papers, Add Mss #21842:213.
30 Jul 1781	Fort Plank Fort Willett	Lt. Col. Willett visits Fort Plank and Fort Willett while en route to George Herkimer's home.	Colonel Marinus Willett's Letter Book, NYSL Mss #16670.

<p>August 1781</p>	<p>Fort Plain Fort Plank Fort Hunter Fort Clyde</p>	<p>He first enlisted in August of 1781 as a private in Captain Garret Putman's Company of Lieutenant Colonel Marinus Willett's Corps for a term of four months and performed duties, first at Fort Hunter, and later at Fort Plank, Fort Clyde, and Fort Plain <i>all situated on the borders of the Mohawk River</i>. He fought in the Battle of Johnstown. Thomas states that at the time of the Battle of Johnstown, he was stationed within Fort Plank and that the day before the battle he had been out as a scout to the Town of Sharon and upon his arrival back at Fort Plain, he was marched immediately towards Johnstown where he arrived the next afternoon. He states that after the battle he marched to the German Flatts, where he remained for two days before returning to Fort Plank where he was later discharged by Major Josiah Throop. He states that during 1781 a company of artillerymen under the command of Captain [____] were stationed at Fort Plain as was Captain Lawrence Gross' Company, and that Major Rowley commanded the New England Troops.</p>	<p>Thomas Campbell, RWPA #R1646.</p>
<p>19 Aug 1781</p>	<p>Fort Renssealer</p>	<p>Lt. Col. Willett reports an attack upon the house of Mathew Timmerman.</p>	<p>Clinton Papers, 7:230.</p>

<p>25 Aug 1781</p>	<p>Fort Rensselaer</p>	<p>[Lieutenant Colonel Mrinus Willett to Governor George Clinton]</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Fort Rensselaer 25th</i></p> <p><i>Augt. '81.</i></p> <p><i>Sir, I am informed by General Stark that one hundred of the troops designed for this river is [are] detained at Schohary by your Excellency's orders. As their are two Companies of Levies stationed at that place, which is its full proportion, and <u>I am put to the greatest difficulties for want of men in this Quarter having at present only fifty one men Including ten sick at this place</u> [underlining added by KDJ], and most of the Forts above and below me without a single soldier, many of the best inhabitants dayly applying to me for Guards, to enable them to save their grains, which I am totally unable to afford them and the country constantly Infested with parties of the enemy, more I am well assured than any other frontier we have, I must earnestly request your Excellency, that the disposition I had made with the Concurrence of Genl. Clinton way not be altered, and that those troops may be ordered this way without loss of time. The people of Schohary & many other people upon the frontier may depend upon it, that should any enemy appear near them and it is in my power to give them succor, they shall not want it, for to Chastize the Wretches who trouble our frontier, for this campaign, I am determind to make my meat and my Drink. But this mode of deranging our dispositions put me not a little out of my guesses. I am your Excellencies most obedient and very humble serv't.</i></p> <p>[To:] <i>His Excellency Gov'r. Clinton.</i></p>	<p>Public Papers of George Clinton, Volume 7:252-253.</p>
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4 Sep 1781	Fort Plank	Lt. Col. Willett orders one sergeant and nine privates to Fort Plank.	Willett's Letter Book, NYSL Mss #SC115705.
7 Sep 1781	Fort Renssealer	Lt. Col. Willett reports . . . <i>By accounts this moment received the enemy appear to be in Considerable force at the German flats I wish you to March your regiment this way with as much expedition as possible & as much Provision as they can furnish themselves with - without being detained . . .</i> [Note well: Captain E. Marshall <u>copies</u> Willett's letter and re-dates it Fort Plain 7 Sep 1781 and forwards it to Governor George Clinton].	Willett's Letter Book , NYSL Mss. #SC16670. The Public Papers of George Clinton, 7:327. N.. Mr. Bollen incorrectly states that the Memorandum Book is found within the New York State Museum. This book was microfiched at the request of Ken D. Johnson in the mid-1980's.
8 Sep 1781	Fort Plain	Henry Glen reports to Captain E. Marshall that Lieutenant Solomon Woodworth was killed while out from Fort Plain on September 7th.	Willett's Letter Book, NYSL Mss. #SC16670.
12 Sep 1781	Fort Plain Fort Rennselaer	Captain E. Marshall in Albany forwards a letter from Lt. Col. Willett to General John Stark. Stating that Willett had written from Fort Plain yet Willett's draft states he was Fort Rennselaer.	Willett's Letterbook, NYSL Mss #SC16670; John Stark's Correspondence: 240.
16 Sep 1781	Fort Rennselaer	Lt. Col. Willett writes favorably of Major <i>Lewis Villafranche's</i> services.	Willett's Letter Book, NYSL Mss #SC115705.
23 Sep 1781	Fort Rennselaer Fort Herkimer	Lt. Col. Willett orders Captain Livingston's Company to Fort Herkimer to relieve Captain Skinner's Company.	Willett's Letter Book, NYSL Mss #SC115705.

28 Sep 1781	Fort Rensselaer Fort Clyde Fort Plank Fort Willett Fort Windecker	Lt. Col. Willett orders 60 men to garrison Forts Plank, Clyde, Willett, and Windecker.	Willett's Letter Book, NYSL Mss. #SC16670.
15 Oct 1781	Fort Rensselaer Fort Herkimer	Lt. Col. Willett reports that the alarm guns of Fort Herkimer were heard firing.	Willett's Letter Book, NYSL Mss #SC16670.
[23] Oct 1781	Fort Plank	A scout operating out of Fort Plank encounters a scout out under Lieutenant John Hare in the Cedar Swamp near where the Sharon Reformed Church stood in 1832.	Jacob Tanner, RWPA #S11513.
26 Oct 1781	Fort Plank	Lt. Col. Willett arrives at Fort Plank and orders out forty white men and a party of Indians to attempt to ascertain the path of retreat taken by Major John Ross's marauders.	Henry Shaver, RWPA #S11376.
Nov & Dec 1781	Fort Plank	Captain Garret Putman's Company garrisons Fort Plank after the Battle of Johnstown and remains there until discharged.	Johannes Deusler, RWPA #W16244 Christian Timmerman, RWPA #S11928.
2 Nov 1781	Fort Renssealer	Lt. Col. Willett drafts his report on the Battle of Johnstown and the killing of Walter Butler.	Willett's Letter Book, NYSL Mss #SC16670.
12 Nov 1781	Fort Plain	Major Andrew Fink reports the death of John Sitts, son of Peter Sitts of Fort Plain, in the Battle at Johnstown.	Henry Glen Papers, NYPL.

<p>20 Nov 1781</p>	<p>Fort Plain Fort House Freys Mill Johnstown Fort Windecker</p>	<p>Return of Captain Lawrence Gross's Company of Lieutenant Colonel Marinus Willett's Corps for the months of April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November 1781.</p>	<p>Revolutionary War Rolls Jacket #173 removed from the Pension Application of Lieutenant Timothy Hutton, RWPA #S1025.</p>
<p>1 Feb 1782</p>	<p>Fort Plain Fort Plank</p>	<p>Samuel Hubbs testifies that he . . . <i>Enlisted at Warrensbush in a company commanded by Capt. Garret Putman and Lt. Victor Putman, and that their Q. Master was Enos Throop. Colonel Willett & Major Rowley's Regiment. Was discharged at the end of seven months due to a shortage of supplies. He was discharged at Fort Plain, but while there they were billeted principally in Fort Plank. . . .</i></p>	<p>Samuel Hubbs, RWPA #S13497.</p>
<p>Spring of 1782</p>	<p>Fort Plank Fort Plain Fort Hunter</p>	<p>Ashbel Treat states that in the spring of 1782 he enlisted in Captain Jonathan Pearsy's Company of Lieutenant Colonel Willett's Regiment. He states that after having served at Fort Hunter for six weeks, his company was ordered to Fort Plank and from there proceeded on to their winter quarters in Fort Plain.</p>	<p>Ashbel Treat, RWPA #S29513.</p>
<p>Spring of 1782</p>	<p>Fort Plank Fort Plain</p>	<p>Captain Abner French and Garret Putman come to Fort Plank recruiting. The recruits then being marched to Fort Plain.</p>	<p>Henry Shaver, RWPA #S11376; Henry House, BLWT #7242-100-pvt.</p>

<p>16 Mar 1782</p>	<p>Fort Renssealer</p>	<p><i>Excele[piece missing] Clinton Esquire Governor of the [burnt]tate of New York General and Commander in Chief of the Militia and Admiral of the Navy of the same —</i></p> <p><i>The humble Petition of the Subscriber sheweth, that since the Commencement of this War Numbers of People are driven from their respective Houses and Homes by Incursions of the Enemy and are rendered destitute of all Substance, by which Means [con't next page][con't from previous page] they were obliged to put up some in one Place and others in another for Safety and Refuge to escape the further Cruelty of the Enemy and to prevent falling a Victim to their Cruelty — And whereas the Constituents of Fort Renselaer had for their own mutual Benefit, and for the Encouragement of Assistants agreed and consented that all Manner of Persons, Refugees and others who would come and dwell with them in maintaining and keeping said Fort, should during the War, have an equal Priviledge and Advantage with them, who were the Proprietors of the Ground, which also has been sufficiently proved since, which Agreement prevailed upon several Refugees to report thither and have discharged all Manner of Military Duty faithfully which was required of them, and some of them have for the most part of the Time been in public Service for the Protection of the Frontiers, and now the Inhabitants and Owners of the Ground refuse them the Liberty of cutting Firewood for their Use, and have already sued for the same, and the Agreement being proved and left to [con't on next page]</i></p>	<p>Clinton Manuscripts in the New York State Archives Mss. Collection #AO142, Box 53, item 75.</p>
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<p>16 Mar 1782 (con't)</p>	<p>Fort Renssealer (con't)</p>	<p>[con't from previous page] <i>the Verdict of a Jury was found in Favor of the Defendants that they had a Right to cut Wood for their own private Use, but notwithstanding all this they sued a second Time, and the Justice pleading the Cause of the Plaintiff like an Attorney without saying the least Word in Behalf of the Defendants by which the Suit was determined in Favor of the Plaintiff, and the Defendants under a Necessity at present to pay an exorbitant Price for their Firewood, if no Remedy can be found to prevent it — And as we have been informed that there is an Act [burnt]ssed in favour of such distressed Persons as we are, And as we [burnt] have no other Application to or any Hopes of Relief but to Your Excellency, we therefore [missing] entreat [burnt] Grievances into consideration and grant us the Ben[burnt] Act, and if there should be no such Act, then to provide other speedy Remedy for us, so as your in your Wisdom meet, therefore as Wellwishers to the Great Cause of [burnt] imploring Divine Providence to protect you, We your Est[burnt]</i></p> <p><i>Fort Renselaer</i> <i>Petitioners in Duty</i> <i>March 16th 1782</i> <i>Shall ever pray</i></p> <p><i>John Wohlgemuth, Jr</i> <i>Conrad Seeber</i> <i>Peter Adamy</i> <i>Jacob Meier X his marck</i> <i>Jacob Dretr^{ck}</i> <i>Dewald his X mark Ditrick [con't next page]</i></p>	
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<p>16 Mar 1782 (con't)</p>	<p>Fort Renssealer (con't)</p>	<p>[con't from previous page] <i>John Seeber</i> <i>Friederich Bellin</i> <i>Peter Westerman</i> <i>William Se[eber?]</i> <i>Lawrence Gr[oss?]</i> <i>Henry W. Seeb[er?]</i> <i>Hendrich Schn[yder?]</i> <i>Peter Lampford</i> <i>William Hardy</i> <i>Christian Ehl</i> <i>Adam Cunde[rman?]</i></p>	
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Circa 1 Apr 1782	Fort Plain	In April of 1782 he enlisted in Captain Silas Gray's Company of Willett's Corps and was stationed for a time in the Schoharie Valley. In August of 1782 he enlisted as a private in Captain Joseph Harrison's Company of Willett's Corps for three years or the length of the war. After this last enlistment he was mustered by General James Clinton and then ordered back to the Schoharie Valley before being ordered to Fort Plain to build huts. He states that in January of 1783, the men in Fort Plain were inoculated with small pox.	William Miles, RWPA #S28813.
Circa 1 Apr 1782	Fort Plain Fort Plank Fort Herkimer	Lt. Col. Willett orders 16 men to guard the ferry at Fort Plain. Later ordered to Fort Herkimer by way of Fort Plank. [See the licensing of Johannes Walrath as Ferryman].	John M. Dake, RWPA #S19272.
28 Apr 1782	Fort Plank	Frederick Whitmosure [sic: Frederick Young] & Peter House killed near Fort Plank and John Brookman and John Cramer taken prisoner by the Indians. Jacob Garlock, son-in-law of Theobald Young and of Henry Wittmosure [Theobald Young's widow, Margaret House [sister of Captain Joseph House] married (2) Henry Wittmosure], provides the correct names of the dead.	Henry Murphy, RWPA #W18543 & John Brookman, RWPA #W17353; Jacob Garlock, RWPA #S13119.

<p>May 1, 1782</p>	<p>Fort Plain Fort Rensselaer Fort McKeen</p>	<p><i>Vernon Trumbull County Ohio May 8th 1835</i></p> <p><i>. . . That among the Documents removed from Albany is a power of attorney of Edward Evans (who subscribed it with a cross mark) and in favour of Capt Jonathan Pearsee for his pay from May 1st 1782 to January 1st 1783 dated Fort Ranselaer -dated- April 1st 1783 I have no distinction of the transaction but have an impression of something of the kind taking place that he was going to Phillidelphia & was disposed to make an effort for our Relief as we then had been in service about one year & had Received no pay but I think it must have passed in the negative as I received no pay But I distinctly Reollect that he went out to the south about that time & was absent from the Regiment I should Judge between two & three months As it Respects the execution by a cross mark I can only say that at its date & prior I had never written & of course it would have been the only way which I could execute that or any other instrument in writing</i></p> <p><i>As to the Name of the place where it was alone the history is the following Late in autumn 1782 the Major part of the Regiment commanded b[y] Col Willet with one or two companies of Artillerymen were stationed at a place call Fort Plain & it appeared that there had some time previous been slain by the enemy a Capt McKeen whose remains were taken from the place where they had been deposited & removed to the burying ground near the Fort & Reintared with Military Hounors & the firing of cannon & in general orders Read at the head of the by [con't on next page]</i></p>	<p>Edward Evans, RWPA #S3487.</p>
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<p>May 1, 1782</p>	<p>Fort Plain Fort Rensselaer Fort McKeen</p>	<p>[con't from previous page] <i>order of the commandant that the fort should from hence forth be known & call'd by the name of Fort M^cKeen & of course for a time all official writs were dated & Recorded don at Fort McKeen but how long the order remaind in force I do not recolect but subsequently another order probibaly from higher authority but without any publick exhibition at least upon the Ground it was deemed that it should be known & calld by the name Fort Renslear & I believe as long as the Regiment remained the place all official proceedings were dated at Fort Renslear but the original name it appears is most formilliar & signifficant & I believe as universally known & calld by the Name of Fort Plain which is also the name of the Post office in the place I have written to my son at Brock port to forward my original Declaration & sent to your office . . .</i></p>	<p>Edward Evans, RWPA #S3487.</p>
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3 May 1782	Fort Rensselaer	<p>Philip Schuyler to George Washington, May 3, 1782.</p> <p><i>. . . Fort Rensselaer to the westward, and Saratoga to the northward, are the two Central posts from which in cases of Emergency the others can be supplied with expedition, and at those the main force for the Frontiers has hitherto been collected, this consideration led me to stipulate that so great a proportion of the reserve should be lodged there, as well as because they are the only places where ammunition, and a reserve of provision can be with safety kept - The completion of a block house in Fort Renselaer, commenced in the last campaign seems however indispensable as the ammunition and provisions is too much exposed to damage from the Insuffecency of the buildings in which they are contained, as well as for the better defence of the fort, which will then be secure against small arms or Escalade ["an assault by the use of ladders"]. . . . [N.B. Joseph Clements stated that Brant did not attack Fort Plank directly on August 2, 1780 as it was well defended against such an attack and had two cannons mounted]. See ASA RIPLEY, RWPA #W22077 under August 1, 1781.</i></p>	<p>George Washington Papers at the Library of Congress, 1741-1799: Series 4. General Correspondence. 1697-1799. Philip Schuyler to George Washington, May 3, 1782.</p>
27 May 1782	Fort Plain	<p>Colonel Benjamin Tupper of the Second New Hampshire Regiment complains of an uncompleted blockhouse at Fort Plain. States that the blockhouse must be completed for protection of the area.</p>	<p>George Washington Papers at the Library of Congress, 1741-1799: Series 4. General Correspondence. 1697-1799. Benjamin Tupper to George Washington, May 27, 1782.</p>

29 May 1782	Fort Plain	General Washington writes to Colonel Benjamin Tupper . . . <i>It is equally out of my ability to furnish you any money for the completion of the Block House at Fort Plain . . .</i>	George Washington Papers at the Library of Congress, 1741-1799: Series 4. General Correspondence. 1697-1799. George Washington to Benjamin Tupper, May 29, 1782.
8 Jun 1782	Fort Plain	Colonel George Reid to George Washington. <i>Albany 8th June 1782</i> <i>D^r Sir</i> <i>I was Hon'd with a letter from your Excellency adressed to Col^o Tupper, dated the 29th ulthmo. In which you wish the Cont^d Troops together as near as Circumstances will admit. As soon as all the NYork State Levies arrive, I hope I shall be able to have the Second Reg^t (which is at present very much scattered) Collected at Fort Plains, the most Central post on Mohawk River, and where they will be ready to Operate whenever there may be Necessity The first Regim^t have not been Seperated; but garrison Saratoga . . . Geo Reid</i>	George Washington Papers at the Library of Congress, 1741-1799: Series 4. General Correspondence. 1697-1799. George Reid to George Washington, June 8, 1782.
18 Jun 1782	Fort Rensselaer	Two men captured while haying two miles below Fort Rensselaer.	The New York Packett and American Advertiser of August 1, 1782.
19 Jun 1782	Fort Plank	Two boys killed and scalped near Fort Plank.	The New York Packett and American Advertiser of August 1, 1782.

<p>23 June 1782</p>	<p>Fort Plain Fort Clyde</p>	<p>Colonel Reid writes to George Washington. <i>Albany 23^d June 1782</i></p> <p><i>Col^o Willitt has not been as yet with his leives, to releive but a very few of the many posts on Mohawk River, so that I can with safety Collect the Reg^t together as I expected their dispersed situation, and their being Continually Harrased with scouting, has very much Embarrassed their discipline, an has been destructive to their cloathing, as soon as they can together, I shall use every exertion in my power to attend to their discipline __</i></p> <p><i>Small Parties of the enemy are (mostly Indians) frequently make their Appearance on Mohawk River, they lately took off from Fort Clyde one man & three women, Inhabitants; a party was sent after them as Soon as possable who went round the Otsego Lake & returned by Cherry valley, but did not, fall in with them . . .</i></p> <p><i>The Commanding Officer at Fort Plain [not Marinus Willett] informs me that the Magazine there must inevitably destroy all their Ammunition unless it is Immediately repaired, the Q^r Mast^r says he has no Materials nor anything to purchase them, he has neither tent nor kiddle nor any thing __ . . . Geo Reid</i></p>	<p>George Washington Papers at the Library of Congress, 1741-1799: Series 4. General Correspondence. 1697-1799. George Reid to George Washington, June 23, 1782.</p>
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<p>02 Jul 1782</p>	<p>Fort Plain Fort Rensselaer Fort Herkimer</p>	<p>George Reid to George Washington <i>Albany 2nd July 1782</i></p> <p><i>. . . I wish (if you thought it consistant) you would Order the Reg^t of Continental Troops on Mohawk river more collected; unless it is done, all discipline must inevitably be lost if those posts [three unreadable crossed out words] near to Fort Plain or Ransler, might be occupied by them and the State Levies take Charge of Fort Harkemer & its dependencies it would put the regiment in such a situation that discipline might in some measure be kept up, they wou'd then also be Central & might Operate either way if necessity call'd __</i></p> <p><i>I hope yourself and Family arrived safely at your Quarters</i></p> <p><i>__ . . .</i></p> <p><i>Geo Reid</i></p> <p><i>Gen^t Washington</i></p>	<p>George Washington Papers at the Library of Congress, 1741-1799: Series 4. General Correspondence. 1697-1799. George Reid to George Washington, July 2, 1782.</p>
<p>02 Jul 1782</p>	<p>Fort Plain</p>	<p>General Washington to Albany Quartermaster Nicholas Quackenbush.</p> <p><i>H^d Quarters Newburgh 2^d July</i></p> <p><i>1782</i></p> <p><i>Sir,</i></p> <p><i>Col^o Reid has informed me of the ill Condition of Fort Plain & As the Magazine at that Place. As it is of the greatest Importance that they should be repaired, I must request you to make every possible Exertion to supply the necessary Materials</i></p>	<p>George Washington Papers at the Library of Congress, 1741-1799: Series 4. General Correspondence. 1697-1799. George Washington to Nicholas Quackenbush, July 2, 1782.</p>

02 Jul 1782	Fort Plain	<p>General Washington to Lieutenant Colonel George Reid.</p> <p><i>Head Quarters July 2^d 1782</i></p> <p><i>Sir</i></p> <p><i>I have been favoured with your Letter of the 23^d ult^o ___ and have given Direction to the Q^r Master to furnish all the Materials in his power to put Fort Plain in a State of defence as well as for the Reperation of its Magazine.</i></p>	<p>George Washington Papers at the Library of Congress, 1741-1799: Series 4. General Correspondence. 1697-1799. George Washington to George Reid, July 2, 1782.</p>
15 Jul 1782	<p>Fort Plank</p> <p>Fort Dayton</p> <p>Fort Henry</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><i>Montreal 5. August 1782</i></p> <p><i>Dear Sir</i></p> <p><i>Since the receipt of your Favor by last Saturdays post inclosing me His Excellency the Commander in Chiefs Warrant for Indian Expences: Captⁿ John the Mohawk chief arrived from Oswego with a prisoner named Geo^e Nellus related to Nellus in Coll Johnsons Departm^t whom he took after assisting to collect and destroy the 15. & 16th Ult^o about 300 head of Cattle about the German Flatts and Canjoharie, three miles, below Fort Henery; As the pris:^r and two Women were driving their Cattle downwards, and while Johns party 8 in Number were taking them they espied a woman coming from below on horseback whom they way laid & examined & being told that Co^l Willet with 300 Men was close by, the Indians hurried the pris^r & Women into the Woods, and</i></p> <p>(Continued on next page)</p>	<p>Haldimand Papers, Add Mss #21774:285.</p>

(Con't from the preceding page)

John lay a little off the Road, and soon saw an Officer on horseback with a Body of Men about that Number pass him, then joined his party & after keeping the Women for att a couple of hours for fear of being discovered, dismissed them & proceeded thro the woods and coming upon the Traks of the collected Cattle drove by 50 Indns they soon saw that there was a party of Rebels in pursuit after them, they followed the Rebels till Night and encamped not far from them, and finding in the Morning that they did not pursue the Cattle any further they left them & soon overtook the Cattle, the above Circumstance happened between the 17 & 18th Ulte and the 21. they got to Oswego

The prisoner says that the Country was alarmed the 16. Ulte in the Evening by an Express from Fort Daton who reported that but 3 or 4 Cattle were left alive at the Flatts, and it was thought that Settlement must break up. That Colo Willet was at Fort Plank when the News of the Enemy was brought, that he only brought 40 Men with him from below, which added to those before upon the Communication between Schenectady & the Flatts might amount to abt 500 in the whole; That there was a Talk of a Cessation of Hostilities in the Spring, but since the many Incursions of the Indians People gave up all hopes tho very much tired of the War. That it was wispered among the people of the French Fleets being beat in the West Indias, but soon after currently reported that it would soon appear before N York. That Genl Washington when at Schenectady promised to send 500 Men more

(Continued on the following page)

		<p>(Continued from preceding page)</p> <p>for the protection of the Inhabitants, tho he heard that the 15th Man was to be drafted of the Militia to join the Army below. The prisoner is about 30 and his Father in law & Bro^r in the Regt Yorkers prefers joining them to going to jail and says he was forced to take the last Oath the conditionally, this is all I could learn of him . . .</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dan: Claus</p>	
16 Jul 1782	Fort Plank	Captain Joseph House orders the men of Fort Plank out in pursuit of the Indians who had captured William Nelles [sic: George Nelles].	Henry Murphy, RWPA #W18543.
24 Jul 1782	Fort Plain	Captain Moses Dusten reports that he does not have the manpower necessary to guard a supply train destined for Fort Plain.	Captain Moses Dusten's Orderly Book in the New York State Library.

<p>3 Aug 1782</p>	<p>Fort Rensselaer Fort Plain</p>	<p>Colonel George Reid to George Washington. <i>Albany 3^d Aug^t 1782</i> <i>. . . Col^o Willett is gon to Fort Ransler or Plain perhaps he may inform your Excellency of his strength and situation I have no Intelligence as yet from that Quarter by the Command^s Officer of my reg^t</i> <i>About ten days since, I wrote to Col^o Willett and inclosed a Letter Copy of the 10th ul^o in which you recommend the withdrawing of the NYork State Troops from Saratoga & that Quarter, and extending the them together with the Other Levies on the Frontiers of the Mohawk, at the same time collecting my reg^t to Fort Plain and its vicinity or perhaps the late alarm by the enemys appearing in force on the German flatts; has prevented Col^o Willett from making the above Arrangement and as my Regiment is still, very much dispersed, Occupying not less than ten separate posts . . . Geo Reid [see August 5, 1782].</i></p>	<p>George Washington Papers at the Library of Congress, 1741-1799: Series 4. General Correspondence. 1697-1799. George Washington to George Reid, August 3, 1782.</p>
<p>Early fall 1782</p>	<p>Fort Plank</p>	<p>The troops of Fort Plank ordered under the command of Lieutenant Henry Bradt out to Springfield when Conrad Walts' daughter, Peter Garlough, a black couple owned by a Mr. Duke, and a son of a Mr. Foster were taken prisoner.</p>	<p>Henry Murphy, RWPA #W18543.</p>

12 Sep 1782	Fort Plain Fort Hunter	<p><i>Head Quarters Albany 12th September 1782.</i></p> <p><i>The troops as they arrive in this City will repair to the barracks and apply to the deputy Q^r Master for the particular rooms he has assigned them agreeable to the General Order of the 10th Instant.</i></p> <p><i>After Orders September the 12th 1782.</i></p> <p><i>A Corporal and four privates to be sent to the Commissaries to morrow morning by Sun rise they will take provisions Sufficient to Subsist them to Fort Hunter — to which place are to guard a number of Cattle the Cattle will be under the direction of a drover to be furnished by the Contractors — This Guard will be relieved at Fort Hunter & Return immediately the relief to consist of a Corporal and Eight privates to be furnish'd by the Officer Commanding at that post this guard will escort the Cattle to Fort plain</i></p>	Lawrence Tremper Papers in the Library of Congress: Shelf #21,849.
20 Sep1782	Fort Plank Fort Willett Fort Paris Fort Rensselaer	<p><i>All of the cannon, military stores, and ammunition housed at Fort Plank, Fort Willett, & Fort Paris are to be moved to Fort Rensselaer for storage. Fort Rensselaer's three pound cannon is to be moved to Johnstown. Captain [____] Seward of the Artillery is to take command of the artillery at Fort Rensselaer.</i></p>	George Washington Papers at the Library of Congress, 1741-1799: Series 4. General Correspondence. 1697-1799. William Alexander, Lord Stirling, September 21, 1782, General Orders.

<p>21 Sep 1782</p>	<p><i>Fort Herkemer</i> <i>— Dayton</i> <i>Burnetsfield</i> <i>Little falls</i> <i>Upper Castle</i> <i>House</i> <i>Windecker</i> <i>Walfred</i> <i>Timmerman</i> <i>Willet</i> <i>Plank</i> <i>Nellis</i> <i>Clocks</i> <i>M: Fox</i> <i>Mills</i> <i>W Fox</i> <i>Fox</i> <i>Mills</i> <i>Kelman</i> <i>Paris</i> <i>Ranselaer</i> <i>Mill</i> <i>Clydes</i> <i>Frys Mill</i></p>	<p><i>Lord William Alexander Sterling to General George Washington, I have now reduced the whole to six Posts to wit forts Herkemer Ranselaer, Dayton Schoharie Johnstown & Hunter, the four first will be possess'd by the State Troops and Levies the 2^d New Hampshire Reg^t will be at Johnstown where there are excellent and roomy quarters, they will have a Sergeants Guard at Fort Hunter and a Scout towards Sacondago __ they will have nothing to do but to attend to their discipline, . . .</i></p> <p>[The location and details of some of these forts is entirely unknown. One will note that a number of the posts are at mills. The post at the Little Falls is essential for protecting boat traffic to and from Fort Stanwix. There is nothing in the tone of Lord Stirling's comments to suggest that he was not open to the idea of revising this list if circumstances dictated. There is also no evidence of Lord Stirling having ever visited the military outposts in the Mohawk Valley prior to issuing this recommendation].</p>	<p>George Washington Papers at the Library of Congress, 1741-1799: Series 4. General Correspondence. 1697-1799. William Alexander, Lord Stirling, September 21, 1782, List of New York Military Outposts.</p>
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<p>22 Oct 1782</p>	<p>Fort Rensselaer Fort Plain</p>	<p><i>Some confusion and inconveniences have arisen from some of our posts being called by a variety of names particularly at Canajohary, where the fort and works originally called Fort Renselaer has by some since been called Fort Plain. In order such inconvenience for the future that post with its appendages is by all persons belonging to the army within this department and all those opperating with it either in the military or civil branches in all their reports, returns and letters on business to be called Fort Renselaer and no other . . .</i></p>	<p>Brigade Major William Scott's Orderly Book. Mss. #Am 6344, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, Pa. Photocopies of the original in the possession of Mr. Johnson.</p>
<p>23 Oct 1782</p>	<p>Fort Rensselaer</p>	<p>William Alexander, Lord Stirling to George Washington <i>. . . the blockhouse which is an excellent one is projected by Major Ville France is just under Cover and in defensible order against any force which I believe will come against it this Winter . . . ”</i></p>	<p>George Washington Papers at the Library of Congress, 1741-1799: Series 4. General Correspondence. 1697-1799. William Alexander, Lord Stirling to George Washington, October 23, 1782.</p>

<p>9 Nov 1782</p>	<p>Fort Rensselaer</p>	<p><i>Fort Ranslier Novber 9 1782</i></p> <p><i>Garreson Orders</i></p> <p><i>untell furder Orders a Subaltern is to Do the Duty of Officer of the Day the Gaurd is to Consist of a Serjant Corperel and twelve Prevets for the Main Gaurd a Corperel and foure Men for the ferry Gaurd & a Corperel and three men for the Cattal Gaurd a Subaltern one Serjant and twenty Prevets with Axes are to be imploid Every Day Except Sunday at Cuting wood for the use of the Garrison the wood is to be Cut Seven foot Long and Pild up Every Day thirty Sleigh Loads of Wood Cut and Pild is to be Counted a Days work for the Party the Quarter Master will Visit the Party Every Evening and See wether thay have Cut and Pild thare Complement of wood and Report to the Commandant Every Evening if at any time thay Should be Deficient - a Sejent & twelve men is to be Allowed the Quarterter Master for the Extra fatigue of the Garrison the Quarter Master will waite on the Commedant Every Evening to Receive Directions for the Business of these the succeeding Day No kind of Stores are to be Esued out of the Q' Master Generell Store without an Order from the Commdent on any pretence what So Ever ———</i></p>	<p>Lawrence Tremper Papers in the Library of Congress: Shelf #21,849.</p>
<p>Nov 1782</p>	<p>Fort Plank Fort Plain</p>	<p><i>Three Years Men within Fort Plank ordered to Fort Plain and Fort Plain's men were ordered to Fort Plank, the move was said to be for the health of the regiment.</i></p>	<p>John M. Dake, RWPA #S19272.</p>

[22] Dec
1782

Fort Rensselaer

Fort Rensselear Decem^r 1782

From Albany I wrote to your excellency on the prosecution of the plan proposed by you when I was last at Head Quarters, I then promised to endeavour to make further Inquiry after my arrival at this place, And altho I have not yet been able to compleat my Inquiry /Without affording room for surmise / as to determine on the exact rout which it would be best to take, I am pretty clear that the march may be accomplished in the way mentioned by your Excellency – It is true I have found out Some obstacles with which I was not before acquainted Such as the uncertainty of sufficient Ice in some rivers lying in the most direct and easy routs. This is a matter however which I shall be able fully to ascertain in time, And should the Ice ~~be~~ prove Insufficient to enable us to Take those routs, Other routs may be taken tho attended with some difficulties – which are by no means I humbly conceive such as ought to Supersede the attempt which I confess I am very desirous of making —————

I have thought it might not be amiss to give your Excellency some description of the Fort Which according to the accounts I have received is a regular built Fortification on the North side of the river, Consisting of five Angles, with a Bastion to each Angle, The Angles, with are all nearly of a length supposed about one hundred Yards each The fasse is about twenty feet wide and nine feet deep From the bottom of the fasse to the top of the Parapet is about thirty feet, Except the Angle were the Sally port is placed at which part it is represented to be not more than twenty feet. And the fasse not so wide as in other parts It is said the Fort is surrounded with a Glasis but which does not appear to be protected with any kind of Frieze work – There is a row of Picketts perpendicularly fixed in the Center of

(con't from the previous page) of *Horizontal ones placed along the wall about seven or eight ~~from~~ above the Berm – The Gate way is secured by a Draw Bridge – At the entrance of the Gate on one side is the Guard house And on the other side a house for the Commandant – Within on of the Bastions is placed the magazine – The other four Bastions and Curtains are filled with Barracks All the buildings are made of logs and are said to be Bum proof Three of the Angles of the Fort front the Lake as the River, And in some parts lay very near to those waters – – – – – It is not Improbable but the Ditch may be nearly filled with snow, which may in some measure facilitate the business – – But be this matter as it may it appears to me that the most familair way to ascend the wall would be to lay boards from the parapet of the Glacis to the top of the picketts which stand ~~in the~~ in the fosse, On the top of which b oards I humbly Conceive the feet of the ladders might stand secure In this way ladders of about fourteen feet long I think would answer – I should suppose six of those ladders would not be too many, And they might be Easily Carried ~~on~~ in the Slays together with a few boards for the purpose before mentioned.*

The season in this quarter at present is remarkable open – I have been thinking that about the 12th or 13th of February would be sufficiently early to put the affair in execution, And I would pitch on one of those days on account of benefiting by the Moon which will then sett between three & five oClock in the morning, So that we may profit by its light in our march, And execute the business Just after it has withdrawn its light, At which time it is generally darkest and will be likely to serve us in giving us opportunity of approaching near undiscovered

All these things however and every thing else I have
(con't on the next page)

		<p><i>(con't from the previous page) said on this Subject I do most humbly beg leave to submit to the Consideration of Your Excellency And only beg leave to assure you that whatever directions your Excellency may think proper to give in this or any other matter no person will more chearfully strive to accomplish them</i></p> <p><i>Sir Your most obedient and very humble Servant</i></p> <p><i>His Excellency</i></p> <p><i>General Washington</i> <i>Marinus Willett</i></p> <p>[ALS]</p>	
25 Dec 1782	Fort Plank	<i>Bartholomew Pickard declared his last will and testament on December 25, 1782 while living at Fort Plank.</i>	New York City Surrogate's Wills, Liber 37: 386-387.
31 Dec 1782	Fort Plain	<i>Aaron Baxter of Captain Peter B. Tierce's Company of Willett's Regiment states that he: . . . Returned to Fort plain — while there an officer came When we arrived near Fort Plain, an officer came out and met us — said the people at the Fort had the small Pox — and there said that we were dismissed on the This was on the last day of the year 1782 — . . .</i>	Aaron Baxter, RWPA #S12064.

<p>24 Feb 1783</p>	<p>Fort Rensselaer</p>	<p><i>... This fort is situated on a height about half a mile from the river, which affords a beautiful prospect of the country around, and shows you at one view, as far as the eye will carry, fine fields like those of Bottle Hill ...</i></p>	<p>Lt. Alexander Thompson's Letter from Lossing. The original of Alexander Thompson's Letter is located in Washington Headquarters, Newburgh, New York. A photocopy of the original letter is in the possession of Mister Johnson.</p>
<p>23 Mar 1783</p>	<p>Fort Rensselaer</p>	<p>Lieutenant Lawrence Tremper of Lieutenant Colonel Marinus Willett's Corps is appointed Regimental Quartermaster.</p>	<p>Lawrence Tremper Papers in the Library of Congress: Shelf #21,849.</p>
<p>April 1783</p>	<p>Fort Rensselaer Fort Plank Fort Herkimer Fort Dayton</p>	<p><i>In the beginning of the Month of January One Thousand Seven hundred and Eighty three I was appointed to the Command of the Artillery at the several Posts on the Mohawk River, Namely Fort Rensselear, Fort Plank, Fort Herkermer and Fort Dayton - Fort Rensselear being the Head Quarters of these detachments on the River I thought proper to have my quarters Near the Commanding Officer, that I might be enabled the more expeditiously to furnish detachments from my own Corps as cercumstances might require . . .</i></p>	<p>Alexander Thompson's Oswego Report in the Society of Cincinnati Library in Washington, D.C.</p>
<p>14 May 1783</p>	<p>Fort Herkimer Fort Plain</p>	<p>Tremper records the departure of the Captain Job Wright's and Captain James Cannon's Companies of Willett's Corps from Fort Herkimer for Fort Plain.</p>	<p>Lawrence Tremper Papers in the Library of Congress: Shelf #21,849.</p>

11 Jun 1784	Fort Plank	Lawrence Tremper recorded . . . <i>this Evening there arivd three Indians from Oswago wich had Been Sint to that Place as a flag to Congress; and thay had with them a Boy wich had Been taken Prisoner in the Eighty by the Enemy at Fort Plank he was then seven years of age . . .</i> ²	Lawrence Tremper Papers in the Library of Congress: Shelf #21,849.
30 Mar 1784	Fort Plank	John C. Cramer & Christina Waggoner; John Monk & Anna Zoller; and, Michael Godhard Kuraw & Maria Happle were married within Fort Plank by the Reverend Abraham Rosencrantz in a triple ceremony.	John C. Cramer, RWPA #W16548. John Monk, RWPA #W25727. Michael Godhard Kuraw, RWPA #S42663.
5 Jun 1783	Fort Rensselaer Fort Herkimer	Lawrence Tremper arrives at Fort Renssealer from Fort Herkimer.	Lawrence Tremper Papers in the Library of Congress: Shelf #21,849.
7 Jun 1783	Fort Rensselaer Fort Herkimer	Lawrence Tremper departs from Fort Renssealer for Fort Herkimer.	Lawrence Tremper Papers in the Library of Congress: Shelf #21,849.
18 Jun 1783	Fall Hill Fort Plain	Lawrence Tremper and Miss <i>E C H</i> depart from Fall Hill for Fort Plain.	Lawrence Tremper Papers in the Library of Congress: Shelf #21,849.
20 Jul 1783	Veeders Mill Fort Plain	Lawrence Tremper, <i>M' huvinBaugh</i> , [&] <i>M' Lewis</i> depart from Vaders Mill for Fort Plain. Lieutenants Van Hovenburgh and Lewis remain at Fort Plain while Tremper proceeds onto Stone Arabia to spend the nigh at Jacob Walrath's.	Lawrence Tremper Papers in the Library of Congress: Shelf #21,849.

21 Jul 1783	Fort Plain	Lawrence Tremper returns from Jacob Walrath's to Fort Plain.	Lawrence Tremper Papers in the Library of Congress: Shelf #21,849.
1 Aug 1783	Fort Schuyler Fort Rensselaer	General George Washington departs Fort Herkimer for Fort Renssealer.	Lawrence Tremper Papers in the Library of Congress: Shelf #21,849.
1 Sep 1783	Fort Plain	Lawrence Tremper returns to Fort Plain after searching for deserters in Stone Arabia.	Lawrence Tremper Papers in the Library of Congress: Shelf #21,849.
1 Oct 1783	Fall Herkimer Fort Plain	Lawrence Tremper departs Fort Herkimer for Fort Plain by land.	Lawrence Tremper Papers in the Library of Congress: Shelf #21,849.
24 Oct 1783	Fort Schuyler Fort Plain	Lieutenant Colonel Marinus Willett's Regiment leaves for Fort Schuyler for Fort Plain.	Lawrence Tremper Papers in the Library of Congress: Shelf #21,849.
23 Oct 1783	Fort Plain	An abstract of goods in the Possession of the Quarter Master of Fort Plain on October 26, 1783: 1 tack plain, 1 hand saw, 1 cross butt saw, 117 narrow axes, 1 hammer, 1 file, 3 gimblets, 4 augers, 1 bar of iron, 2 caulking irons, 1 marquee, 9 horse tents, 34 common tents, 1 trowl, and 5 boxes of nails. There is no reference found to any of the Quarter Masters goods being at Fort Renssealer.	Lawrence Tremper Papers in the Library of Congress: Shelf #21,849.
9 Jun 1784	Coradority Fort Plain	Lawrence Tremper departs Coradority [in the lower Schohaire Valley] for Fort Plain.	Lawrence Tremper Papers in the Library of Congress: Shelf #21,849.

17 Aug 1784	Fort Hunter Fort Plain	Lawrence Tremper departs Fort Hunter for Fort Plain.	Lawrence Tremper Papers in the Library of Congress: Shelf #21,849.
7 Oct 1784	Fort Plank Fort Schuyler	<p><i>7th Proceeded on my Journey Brackfasted at Windeckers then went on to yatses and took out a Rit for Lt John Mercer; I Dind at this Place of thers Proceeded to Fort Plank to See the Sherif But Could not find him at hom I then Returned to the River and Crost the Ferry Lodgd at Wormuts</i></p> <p><i>8 I went to Esqr Nellises whare I Brackf from thare I Returned and went to Stone arabia from there to the River again whare I met with one Mr Hay; we then Crost the River and went to Fort Plank I then found the Sherif at home took tea with him then Proceed on to for Fort Scuyler again Got to Fall hill a Little in the Evening Lodg at Tygars Nothing Metereel — . . .</i></p>	Lawrence Tremper Papers in the Library of Congress: Shelf #21,849.
10 Oct 1784	Fort Schuyler Fort Plain	Doctor Jonathan Elliot departed Fort Schuyler for Fort Plain.	Lawrence Tremper Papers in the Library of Congress: Shelf #21,849.
10 Jan 1786	West Point Fort Rensselaer	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>West Point 10th Jan^y 1786 —</i></p> <p><i>Sir</i></p> <p><i>Serg^t Bule has returned from Fort Rensseler and Brought the inclosed Return of from Serg^t Hudson — but it not being like the forms I sent with him with your Instructions I have drawn them off and enclosed them with his — And I have forwarded by the Post to Serg^t Hudson a Copy of each of the enclosed for hin to Make the Others by ____ . . .</i></p>	United States Military Academy: Letterbook No. 1 West Point 1784-86.

01 Apr 1786		Be, it Enacted by the People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, That in all Cases where any Person or Persons, being Citizens of this State, or of any of the United States, is or are, or shall be seised of any Lands or Tenements in this State, charged with the Payment of Quit-Rent, it shall and may be lawful to and for such Person at any Time on or before the first Day of January next, to pay to the Treasurer of this State for the Time being, for the Use of the People of the State, all the Arrears of such Quit-Rent then due, in any public Securities receivable in Payment on Sales of confiscated Estates, or in any other Securities or Certificates issued or to be issued by the Treasurer of this State, and at the same Rate such Securities and Certificates are receivable in Payment for confiscated Estates; but no Quit-Rent which accrued between the Twenty-ninth Day of September, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-five, and the Twenty-ninth Day of September, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three, shall be demanded or exacted from any such Person or Persons.	New York State Laws Volume One Chapter 23.
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11 Apr
1787

An ACT to amend an Act entitled, An Act for the Collection and Commutation of Quit-Rents

Passed 11 the April, 1787.

Persons driven from their Habitations exempted From Quit-Rents, Upon producing Certificates.

WHEREAS sundry Circumstances have intervened which have rendered it impossible for those from whom Quit-Rents were due, to discharge or commute for the same by the Times limited in the A&, entitled, An Act for the Collection And Commutation of Quit-Rents, passed the 1st Day of April, 1786: Therefore, . . .

[Section]

*V. AND whereas many of the Inhabitants of this State have, during the late War, been driven from their Habitations, by the Incursions of the Enemy, and thereby have been greatly distressed; Therefore, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any Person or Persons having been so driven off as aforesaid, shall be, and hereby are discharged from paying as well all future Quit-Rents, as those which have already become due to the People of this State, for so much Land only, and no more, as was included in the Farm whereon such Person or Persons actually resided, and from which lie or she were driven as aforesaid. Provided, That any Person claiming such Exemption, shall produce a Certificate, signed by one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the
(Continued on the following page)*

New York State Laws
Volume One Chapter 76.

		<p>(Continued from the preceding page)</p> <p><i>Common Pleas of the County wherein such Person did reside, specifying that he or she was obliged to quit his or her Farm, on Account of the War, and also specifying the Number of Acres which it shall appear to such Judge, were contained in such Farm; and provided such Certificate shall not intitle any Person to a Remission for more than One Hundred and Fifty Acres. And, Provided also, That such Certificate shall be delivered to the Assessors herein before mentioned, where Assessments shall be made, previous to the making of such Assessment, or to the said Treasurer, where Quit-Rents shall be paid without Assessment.</i></p>	
<p>11 April 1788</p>		<p>John A. Lipe received a Certificate of Quit-Rent Remission for 100 acres in [Woodland] and 21 acres in Expense Lot B [Sublot Three]. [Captain] Adam Lipe Lowland Lot 3 & Home Lot 3 of the Otsquago Patent as 100 acres Upland Lot 12 of the Otsquago Patent. [This suggests that, assuming that Judge and State Senator Jacob G. Klock who signed the certificate was honest, Fort Plain was not located on any of these properties or that Fort Plain was incapable of protecting the family from British Marauders]</p>	<p>Contact the Fort Plank Historian for bibliographic reference.</p>

02 Oct 1788		Johannes Lipe, Senior receives a Certificate of Quit-Rent Remission for the lands he inherited from his father, Casper Lipe who passed away in 1782. His estate is described as 70 Acres of Upland in Lot 15; approximately 20 acres in [Lowland Lot Ten]; 21 acres in Expense Lot B [Sublot 2]; and 40 acres in Homeland and Lowland Lots Two of the Otsquago Patent. [This means that either Casper Lipe's property was not the site of Fort Plain or that Fort Plain was incapable of protecting the Lipe Family from devastation by British marauders. Justice Jacob G. Klock, son of George Klock, certified the claim.]	Contact the Fort Plank Historian for bibliographic reference.
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<p>25 Aug 1790</p>	<p>Fort Plain</p>	<p><i>August 25, 1790 . . . At about fourteen miles distance from Trips = hill we once again crossed the river to the South [side], in order to take the best way; which is itself almost constantly traveled on the plains near the river's banks. These plains are all cultivated, and entirely free of trees, and the soil is of an extraordinary goodness. We observed that the main harvest is of grano d'India [corn], and of oats: there is also a small portion of wheat. In general these plains occupy the entire bottom of the valleys, and are consequently now wide and or narrow.</i></p> <p><i>Six miles to the west from the place where we crossed the river, one arrives at the village called Fort plain, which is composed of but a few homes and a Church, and inhabited by Germans, similarly of such extraction are almost all the households encountered from here onward for about forty miles. The Fort which gave the name to the site is entirely destroyed, and there is also difficulty to-day to discover its plan. It was built with earth, and its situation was advantageous to command the navigation of the river.</i></p> <p><i>26.d°. Exiting from the village described, one begins at once to ascend a hill, and almost always for twenty and more miles the road goes now descending and or climbing little hills of rocks which are found within reach of the observation of the traveler. They are of stone of lorna grey = blackish, and some of limestone with a fine and tight grain, and of a greyish color.</i></p> <p>(Con't on the following page)</p>	<p><i>Along the Hudson and Mohawk: the 1790 journey of Count Paolo Andreani</i> translated and edited by Cesare Marino and Karim M. Tiro; Iroquoian linguistic notes by Roy A. Wright (Tekastiaks). Published by the University of Pennsylvania Press in 2006.</p>
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		<p>(Con't from the previous page)</p> <p>[This gentleman was a physicist trained in the sciences of his day. He clearly states that Fort Plain was a 'earthen fort' and that no remnants remained of it and its plan could not ascertained. Yet Benson J. Lossing states that David Lipe was able to show him the outlines of the fort in 1848. One of the two of these men is incorrect. A blockhouse was built at "Fort Plains" in 1789 on the property of John Lipe Junior per the War Department's Account Reports Books entry of 31 March 1796. Thus, it is the belief of Fort Plank Historian Ken D. Johnson that the fortress spoken of by Count Paolo Andreani on August 25, 1790 was not Fort Rensselaer].</p>	
[1793]	Fort Plain	Lieutenant John Harriott, in 1793, stated that while: <i>proceeding fifteen miles from the [Little] were brought to Fort Plain, where are two log-forts, built by Sir William Johnson. . . .</i>	<i>Struggles Through Life, Exemplified In the Various Travels and Adventures in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America of Lieut. John Harriott. Volume 2: Page 141.</i>
1796	[Fort] Rensselaer	A 1796 return of troops shows that 67 men are to be stationed at Fort Rensselaer. Multiple other posts outside of the State of New York are also mentioned.	Detroit Public Library: James McHenry Papers
3 Feb 1796	Fort Rensselaer	William Stewart, accountant, writes to Samuel Hodgson and notes that Barnhardt Hudson has submitted a claim for his 1795 services as "Military Stores Keeper" at Fort Rensselaer for the year 1795. Stewart requests a description of what supplies Hudson is keeping as Hudson has failed to submit any returns.	National Archives and Records Administration: [War Department's] Register of Warrants (RG217).

<p>31 March 1796</p>	<p>Fort Plain</p>	<p>To Secretary of War James McHenry from Accountant William Simmons of the War Department.</p> <p><i>I Certify, that there is due to Johannes Liep J^r the sum of Thirty four Dollars and fifteen Cents for rent, and inconvenience of a Lot of ground at Fort Plains, where a Block House was built for the deposit of public Military Stores from the 4th March 1789 to 1st Jan^y 1796 which sum is payable, to William Cooper Esq^r . . . William Simmons.</i></p>	<p>National Archives and Records Administration: War Department's Account Reports Books.</p>
<p>6 Feb 1797</p>	<p>Fort Rensselaer</p>	<p>William Simmons certifies that Barnhad^t Hudson is due \$172.00 in wages as Storekeeper of Military Supplies at Fort Rensselaer for the year 1796.</p>	<p>National Archives and Records Administration: War Department's Account Reports Books.</p>
<p>15 Feb 1799</p>		<p>William Simmons certifies that Barnhardt Hudson is due \$172.00 in wages as Storekeeper of Military Supplies at Fort Rensselaer from January 1, 1798 through 21 Dec 1798.</p>	<p>National Archives and Records Administration: War Department's Account Reports Books.</p>
<p>02 Sep 1803</p>		<p>[Major] Johan Jost House & his half-brother, Isaac Wright, purchase all of Lot 2 of the Peter Wagoner/Conrad^t Weiser Patent from their mother, Delia Wagoner, the widow of Johann Jost House (1), Theobald Young (2), and Frederick Blank (3). [Thus if Fort Plank was built upon the farm of Johan Jost House by the companies of Captains Abraham Coapman & Jacob Diefendorf of the Canajoharie District Regiment of Tryon County Militia, but named by Lieutenant Johan Jost House of Coapman's Company, it could not be the place for which House requested recompense for usage by the Continental Government on February 28, 1780.]</p>	<p>Montgomery County Deeds, 13:400 & Montgomery County Wills, 1:283.</p>

From: Norman J. Bollen <NBollen@nycap.rr.com>

To: Ken D. Johnson <fortplankhistorian@yahoo.com>

Sent: Thursday, October 27, 2011 6:57 PM

Subject: Notice of Copyright Infringement

Ken D. Johnson

97 Reid Street

Fort Plain, New York 13339

October 27, 2011

Dear Ken,

I have noted on your website that you are presenting material developed by me for the Fort Plain Museum and claiming it as your work. The 11 page pdf entitled "How Fort Plain Became Fort Rensselaer" is an original work protected under copyright law dealing with the naming of Fort Plain/Fort Rensselaer and presents certain conclusions based on the chronological examination of historic documents. Please remove this material from your website within the next 24 hours to avoid any further legal action.

Sincerely,

Norman J. Bollen, Chairman Fort Plain Museum

1. On September 27, 1832 Lieutenant Henry J. Vanderburgh of Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, New York stated in an open court that: . . . *In the spring 1780 the deponent received from Governor Clinton a Commission as first lieutenant in the State troops and joined captain Thomas Lees Company of the New York militia in Colonel Morris Grahams Regiment at fort Plank on the Mohawk river deponent was then ordered with his company to cross the Mohawk river and take the command of a picket fort at Stone Arabia he remained there during the season, no commissioned officers being there but himself About the first of November 1780 Col. Johnson with 500 British troops from Canada with Butler and Brandt who commanded 250 Indians came through . . . unexpectedly attacked our small party killed and scalped forty five and deponent was wounded . . .* (Henry J. Vanderburgh, RWPA #S14760).

2. Three boys age seven years were taken in the August 2, 1780 Raid on Fort Plank. They were Conrad House, son of Henry House deceased; John Francis Lambert, son of Peter Lambert; and Jacob Eckler, son of Henry Eckler, Junior (The George Clinton Papers, 6:77).