

Soldiers of the American Revolution Buried in Wisconsin



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**Wisconsin Society
Sons of the American Revolution**

(Updated in 2015)

Prologue

The United States of America became this great, independent country when our ancestors started and successfully won the American Revolution of 1776-1783. Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) is a society which got its start about the time of the first centennial anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1876 when a group of surviving ancestors of the Revolutionary Patriots formed a parade entry. The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was founded on April 30, 1889, and incorporated by act of Congress June 9, 1906. Membership consists of male descendants of those Patriots who, during the American Revolution, rendered unwavering loyal service to the cause of winning our freedom from England.

The [Wisconsin Society of the Sons of the American Revolution](#) (WISSAR) is a state organization of the [National Society](#) with several active chapters.

The year before the 1976 Bicentennial of the beginning of the American Revolution, WISSAR member Reverend Robert G. Carroon authored an article published in the *Historical Messenger* of the Milwaukee Country Historical Society, Vol. 31, No. 1, Spring, 1975, about the soldiers of the Revolution who found their final resting place within the boundaries of the State of Wisconsin.

Years later, the Wisconsin Society SAR embarked on a project of raising funds to purchase and install historical markers in cemeteries where these 41 patriots are buried. These 41 soldiers moved to the Territory of Wisconsin later in life and are buried in 26 cemeteries in Wisconsin. The project nears completion thanks to donations from WISSAR members and friends of the Wisconsin Society and the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution “George Washington Endowment Fund”.

This booklet provides information about the 41 Patriots with photos of their grave markers. Additional information is available through links to dedication ceremonies, photos of the WISSAR Historical Markers which have been installed in cemeteries where Patriots are buried, and background of the project. Acknowledgement of the many SAR members and friends who have contributed to this project through funding and many hours of service can be found on the final pages of this booklet.

Portions of this booklet are taken from Rev Carroon’s article with permission of the Milwaukee County Historical Society.

Soldiers of the American Revolution Buried in Wisconsin

The sun beat down unmercifully upon the soldiers crowded into the hastily dug redoubts on Breed's Hill overlooking Boston Harbor. It was June 17, 1775, and the 1,200 men under General Israel Putnam were about to receive the first assault of the 2,200 British troops commanded by General Sir William Howe. Private Rufus Carver of Colonel Artemus Ward's, Massachusetts militia gripped his musket and peered through the smoke from the fire of the British batteries at the advancing Red Coats; he cocked his head slightly to one side in order to hear the command to fire when it would be given by his officer, Captain Eliakim Smith.

* * *

On October 2, 1780, Private Amos Thompson, smart in the blue and buff uniform of the Continental Line, snapped to attention as a party of men approached the town green of Tappan, New York. The group reached the foot of the newly erected gallows and parted to allow the clergyman who was present and an officer, clad in the scarlet uniform of the Royal Fusiliers, to ascend the gallows step. The soldier watched as the rope was placed about the neck of the recently condemned spy, whose name, so Amos was informed, was Major John Andre.

* * *

The soldier stood at attention as the two officers moved down the line carefully inspecting each man. Baron Frederick Wilhelm von Steuben, Inspector General of the Continental Army, paused a moment in front of Private Nathan Hatch of the Massachusetts militia; evidently satisfied with what he saw, he

moved on, and then came to an abrupt halt in front of the next soldier. “This man, Monsieur de Marquis,” he snapped to the young Frenchman at his side, “will never do, he is too old and bent for service with your regiment!” Von Steuben ordered Private Levi Chaffee to fall out from the ranks and report to the officer for reassignment.

* * *

The three vignettes related above, speculative though they are, nevertheless are based on fact and incidents may well have happened as described. Rufus Carver was in the battle of Bunker Hill and his immediate supervisor was Captain Eliakim Smith. Amos Thompson was on duty the day before Major John Andre’s execution, and present at that event. Nathan Hatch heard Baron von Steuben make the remark about Levi Chaffee when he was inspecting his regiment and selecting men to serve under the Marquis de Lafayette.

These three soldiers are not unique, although they were present at historic events and met some great figures in American history. Like events can be related about thousands of others who fought in the American Revolution, but of those thousands forty are of particular interest to us during the Bicentennial observance. These forty soldiers of the Revolution are those who found their final resting places within the boundaries of the State of Wisconsin.

The American Revolution was brought about by many men and women working together in a common cause. History remembers the great and near great, the Washingtons, the Franklins and the Jeffersons. History also records the stories of those who are made to play the villains, the Hutchinsons, the Arnolds, the Butlers; what history does not often reveal are the stories of the ordinary people who brought, by labor and great personal sacrifice, this nation into being. The real hero of the

American Revolution is the common soldier; had he not been convinced of the rightness of the cause for which his leaders asked him to fight, the Revolution would never have succeeded.

With the opening of the great Northwest for settlement, the sons (and daughters) of many veterans of the Revolutionary War moved to the territory of Wisconsin, often accompanied by their aged parents. These aged veterans died and were buried on the frontier of the nation they helped found.

The majority of the forty veterans who are buried in Wisconsin were from New England. Connecticut provided eleven of the veterans; Massachusetts eight; and New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont two each. Of the remaining states of origin, New York furnished six and the remainder were scattered among Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. The military service records of these men show that 33 were private soldiers, two were sergeants, two were captains, and one a major. Two were wagoners, or teamsters, one a drummer boy and one a quartermaster.

Most of the veterans served in the militia raised and maintained by the various colonial or provincial legislatures. Many of these militia units had been in existence for a number of years and contained veterans of the French and Indian War; these units generally elected their own officers who were given commissions by the governor or the legislature. After the outbreak of the Revolutionary War in April 1775, many of the militia units were called up for enlistments varying in length from three months to eight months or a year. The enlistment periods were extended as the war progressed and a draft was instituted when volunteers ceased to fill the requirements of General Washington and the Congress; however, men were allowed to engage substitutes in their place and one veteran, Elisha Raymond, served as such a substitute for his brother and father, as well as serving in his own right.

One unfortunate aspect of the militia system was the variation in enlistments from colony to colony, which sometimes resulted in men leaving the army in the middle of a campaign. For example, in 1775 the Connecticut men were due to leave at the beginning of December with the remainder of the army enlistments expiring on the first of January 1776. The military service records of the veterans buried in Wisconsin reflect these enlistment patterns. This chaotic situation was remedied in part by the formation of the troops of the Continental Line. Washington felt that he needed a force, trained as regular soldiers to effectively combat the British regulars and that such troop must be enlisted for at least a three year period. Congress did call for enlistments “for the duration of the war,” and three-year enlistments were instituted in some cases; but manpower, or lack of it, was to plague the American forces throughout the war.

Six of the veterans buried in Wisconsin served for three years in the Continental Line; one served for four years; one served for eight years and two served for one year. Of these ten men, four had previous militia experience before joining a line regiment.

After the war, in civilian life the veterans ranged in occupation from physician to clergymen to judge and Indian Chief, but a great majority were farmers. By the time most of the veterans reached Wisconsin, often following intermediate stops in various eastern and Midwestern states, they were well along in years. The majority of the veterans immigrated to Wisconsin accompanied by their adult children. The reason for immigrations varied, but many were simply because there was no one to care for them in the east and they could no longer manage for themselves. George Dill, in his application to transfer his pension payments, stated that his reason for moving to “Milwaukee County, Wisconsin Territory, that his children had removed to the last mentioned place and he is unable to support himself without their aid.” The Revolutionary War

veteran, however, was not simply a burden which a son or daughter assumed out of a sense of filial devotion or responsibility. The veteran contributed his pension to the support of the family and even when only a modest sum, it may have been the only hard currency the family received from year to year. Of course a number of the veterans, such as Dr. Stephen Tainter or the Reverend Samuel Mitchell, led very active lives and contributed as leaders of their communities and the Wisconsin Territory.

The biographical sketches in this booklet are based on the accounts given by the veterans themselves in their pension applications and, in some instances, on their military service records. Pension Acts affecting veterans of the Revolutionary War were passed in 1818, 1820, and 1855. After the passage of each act extending benefits, new applications were received from men eligible under the new provisions. Proof of service was required for a pension, and the affidavits submitted to the pension board were taken on oath before a notary public or a judge. Often supporting statements from acquaintances, clergymen, physician or attorney were submitted with an application. Additional information was gleaned from regimental paymaster receipts, discharge papers, or bounty land warrants.

Because these applications were made long after the events described therein took place, the accounts of service may, in some instances not be absolutely reliable. Where possible, therefore, the names of officers and units have been checked and it has been possible to verify many of the accounts from independent sources. In some instances the proper rank or full name of an officer has been provided which did not appear in the pension or military records. The biographical sketches are printed in alphabetical order.

Biographies of Wisconsin Patriots

Allen, Philip (1757-1845) was born July 9, 1757, at Bridgewater, Massachusetts. He was living in Brookfield, Massachusetts at the outbreak of the American Revolution and enlisted in July 1775, at age 18, in Captain Jonathan Packard's Company of Colonel David Brewster's Regiment. He served in that unit as a private for two months. Allen re-enlisted for seven and one-half months in Captain Jonathan Wright's Company of Colonel James Converse's Fourth Worcester Regiment in September 1775. Subsequently, he served in Captain Hamilton's Company of Colonel Samuel Brewster's



Regiment from August 3, 1776 to September 30, 1776 and also in Captain Daniel Gilberts Company of Colonel Job Cushing's Regiment from July 3, 1777 to September 2, 1777. Allen rejoined Colonel Converse's command and served 22 days in Captain Asa Danforth's Company. Philip Allen participated in the battles of Half Moon and Bennington and was present at the surrender of General John Burgoyne and his forces at Saratoga, New York. Allen joined General Gates' army on September 23, 1777, after a forced march from Brookfield, Massachusetts. Burgoyne surrendered on October 17, 1777. During the revolution Allen served with six different units over an eighteen month period.

After the war Philip Allen married Sally Keys at Brookfield, Massachusetts, on March 20, 1782. Allen died on his birthday, at age 88, on July 9, 1845, at Allen's Grove, Wisconsin, and is buried in the Mount Philip Cemetery, two miles west of Darien, located in the Town of Bradford, Section 36, Rock County, Wisconsin. Allen was a pensioner.

To find the cemetery, one takes Highway 14 east from Janesville to the Village of Darien. Take County Highway X west out of Darien for about two miles to S. Summerville Road. Turn right on Summerville; go under the Interstate to B-C Townline Road. Turn right. A short distance down the road (about a mile) the road dead-ends. The cemetery is on the dead-end portion of the road on the left. Allen's grave is on the left near the crest of the hill in the cemetery. The GPS coordinates for the grave are: N42.58258°; W088.7861°. There are other Allen markers near his. The Philip Allen DAR Chapter marked his grave on May 28, 1939. A WISSAR Historical Marker was installed on May 29, 2005.

Ames, Nathaniel (1761-1863) was born in Scituate, Rhode Island, on April 25, 1761. He was sixteen years old and living in Stonington, Connecticut when he enlisted in Colonel William Ledyard's Regiment, the Eighth Connecticut Militia. He served for one month as a private at Fort Griswold in 1777. In 1779 he served for one month with Captain Billing's Company of an unspecified Connecticut regiment, and in June of 1779 Ames served six months with Captain Bett's Company of Colonel Sherman's Regiment. Beginning in December 1779, he served four months as a substitute in Captain Weaver's Company of Colonel Walbridge's Regiment.



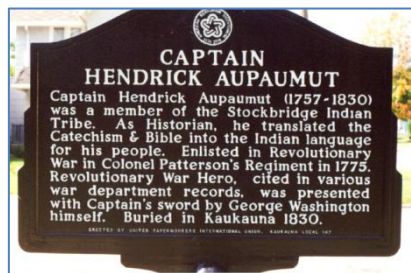
Nathaniel Ames was mustered out with the rank of Quartermaster, on January 15, 1783. Ames also served three

years in the navy, and traveled the world over. Records also state that he was captured by the British. After the war, Ames moved to the state of New York to farm. In 1791 he became a Methodist preacher. He preached for 45 years. He and his wife, Sarah Hill, reared ten children. In 1836, like many New Yorkers, he came to Wisconsin and settled briefly in Racine County. He subsequently purchased and farmed a section of land a mile from the Village of Oregon. The day after his 100th birthday, he moved into the village.

Nathaniel Ames died two years later at the age of 102, and was buried, with Masonic honors, in the Prairie Mound Cemetery, Block 4, Lot 429, in the Village of Oregon, Section 1, Town of Oregon, Dane County, Wisconsin. Ames' wife, Sarah, is also buried in that cemetery.

Prairie Mound is located on the east side of Oregon on what is the village portion of Highway M. The grave is in the middle of the cemetery near the top of the hill. The grave is marked with a large red granite Ames family marker. The Ames GPS coordinates are: N42.94158°; W089.38206°. A WISSAR Historical Marker in tribute to Ames is located at the central entrance to the cemetery

Aupaumut, Hendrick (c.1757-1829) was born circa 1757 in Stockbridge, Massachusetts. A son of the chief sachem, he enlisted in the revolution, at age 18, on June 23, 1775. In August 1775 he was serving as a private in Captain William Goodrich's Company of Indians, Colonel John Paterson's Regiment, during the siege of Boston. During the



1777 Saratoga campaign Aupaumut acted as the lieutenant of Indian Scouts under Captains Nimham and Mtohksin. The next year, 1778, he survived the massacre of Stockbridge Indians in the Bronx, New York, and took command of the Indian Company on the death of his captain. In 1779 General George Washington promoted him to the temporary rank of captain. He enlisted regularly and remained in the service through 1782. Captain Aupaumut re-enlisted with the army during the War of 1812 and served under General William Henry Harrison.

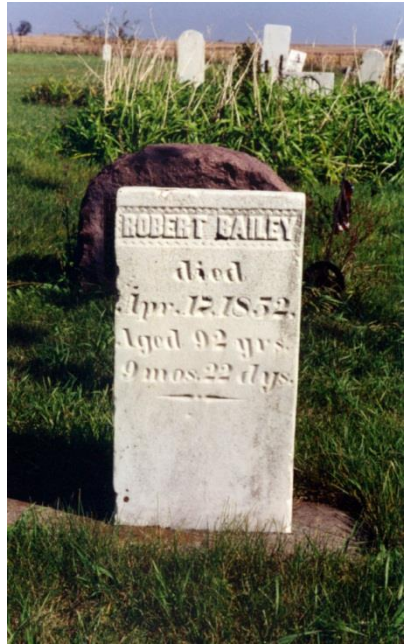
In 1829 Hendrick Aupaumut moved to tribal lands on the Fox River near Green Bay. During his later years Aupaumut translated religious text into the Mohican language, wrote a traditional history of the tribe and, after 1811, became chief sachem of the Mohicans. Captain Aupaumut died in 1830, at the age of 72, and is buried in the old Stockbridge Cemetery on the Frank Thelen farm located in Outagamie County near Kaukauna. The Aupaumut (and Konkapot) gravesite is impossible to locate. The Thelen farm no longer exists and the area is overrun with residential development. An Historical Marker to Aupaumut and Konkapot stands in a Kaukauna city park believed to have been close to the Indian cemetery. A Bicentennial Marker about Aupaumut is located on a traffic island near the intersections of Reaume Street and Hendricks Avenue. The GPS coordinates for the marker are: N44.27638°; W088.27271°.

To get to the traffic island marker one goes west from State Highway 55 on 7th Street to Hendricks Avenue. Turn right and (north) and travel two blocks to the site. The park marker is found by taking 10th Street (County Highway Z) west from Highway 55 to Kenneth Street, where one turns left (south) to Buchanan Street. Turn right (west) on Buchanan to left on Thelen. One block brings one to the park and the marker.

As an aside, near and south of the Calumet County village of Stockbridge, south of the City of Kaukauna on State Highway 55, is another Stockbridge Indian Cemetery. An engraved stone in that cemetery lists Hendrick Aupaumut, Jr.

Bailey, Robert (1759 or 1761-1852). There is some confusion about Robert Bailey's place and date of birth. Some sources list June 27, 1759, in Jackson County, Georgia, and others list July 10, 1761, in Rowan County, North Carolina. There is no confusion or question, however, regarding his service record.

Bailey enlisted in June 1779 while a resident of Rowan County, North Carolina, and served various times as a private and wagoner in the North Carolina militia under Captains Reed and Bell, and Colonels Wolford and McDowell.



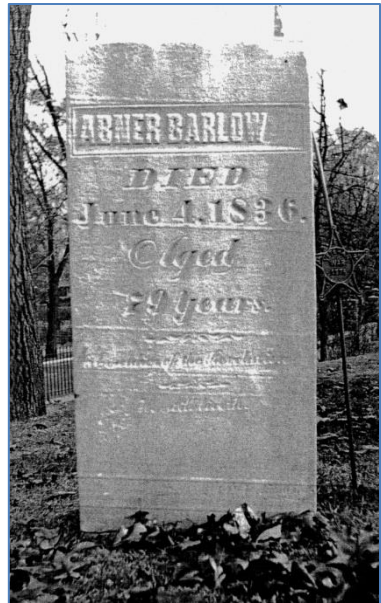
Bailey moved to Greene County, Georgia, and served various times, in the Georgia militia under Captains Robert Rains, William Rutledge and Jeremiah Brantley and Colonels Lamar and Landers before he was mustered out in September 1783. The length of his entire service was sixteen months. For this service, in 1831, Bailey received an annual pension.

In 1811, at age 52, according to the Monroe (WI) Times, Bailey moved from Georgia to Logan County, Kentucky. By 1814,

Bailey became convinced that slavery was wrong and gave his slaves their freedom. At the same time he moved his family to Illinois, then Indiana, again Illinois and finally, in 1838, prior to statehood, Bailey “retired” to Green County, Wisconsin, to live with his son, William.

Patriot Robert Bailey died in April 17, 1852, at the age of 92 years, 9 months and 22 days. He is buried on the western slope of the Shook’s Prairie Cemetery—also known as the Fairview Cemetery. The cemetery is eight miles west of Monticello, Town of Adams, Section 20, on Green County Highway ‘C’. He is buried beside his wife, Elizabeth Dickson, who died in 1841. Their original headstones still stand today, along with a red granite stone tribute erected in 1928 by a local DAR Chapter. The GPS coordinates for the headstone are: N42.72011°; W089.38207°.

Barlow, Abner (1757-1836) was born in April 1757, in Stratford, Connecticut. Abner moved with his father to New Hampshire and it was there, in February 1777 at age 20, he enlisted as a private in the New Hampshire Rangers. Barlow served in Captain Aldrich’s Company of Major Benjamin Whitcomb’s Independent Corps, and was present at the battle of Bennington and at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. On October 20 or 22, 1781, Barlow was taken prisoner by a party of “British Indians” in “Onion



River” near Lake Champlain, and carried to Montreal. There he was confined until his release in the summer or fall of 1783. After the war Barlow was a clergyman. He married Elizabeth French, and after living a time in New York, went to Pennsylvania. In 1836 the Barlows moved to Pleasant Prairie, Racine County, with their son and his family. Abner is listed as a pensioner in the DAR Index.

Abner Barlow died June 4, 1836. He is buried in the Green Ridge Cemetery, located at 6604 7th Avenue, Section 6E, Town of Pleasant Prairie, City of Kenosha, Kenosha County, Wisconsin. The GPS coordinates are: N42.57402°; W087.81934°. [Click here for dedication of historical marker at Green Ridge Cemetery.](#)

Brown, Eliada (1760-1855) was born July 29, 1760, in Hadden, Connecticut. At age 20, Brown enlisted in July 1780 and served a three month tour as a private in Captain Stenen’s Company of Colonel Nichol’s New Hampshire Regiment. Eliada was acting as a sentry to General Benedict Arnold at West Point at the time of Arnold’s desertion. Brown re-enlisted in April 1781 and served seven or eight months as a private in Captain Charles Nelson’s Company of Colonel Benjamin Wait’s Vermont Regiment. He assisted in building the fort at Corinth,



Vermont and guarding the frontier and participating in scouting parties.

Eliada Brown lived in Vermont until 1838, when he moved with his wife and family to Jefferson, Wisconsin. He moved back to Vermont in 1846, and, after a brief sojourn to Illinois, returned to Wisconsin. Eliada Brown died on June 23, 1855, at the age of 95, and is buried in the Greenwood Cemetery, located on East Greenwood Street, City of Jefferson, Section 2W, Town of Jefferson, Jefferson County. A bronze government maker and an upright stone family marker mark his grave. The GPS coordinates are: N43.01172°; W088.80412°.

Cadwell, Phineas (1758-1857) was born in Hartford, Connecticut, on February 28, 1757. He enlisted, at age 18, with the 18th Regiment, Connecticut Militia, Captain Merrells' Company in New York from August to September 1776. He subsequently re-enlisted and transferred to at least two other Connecticut line units over the next four years, during which time he was promoted to the rank of corporal. Cadwell was discharged on March 6, 1787, and received a pension for his service

Phineas married Eleanor Haydon on Christmas Day 1780, and afterwards lived in Harwington, where he kept an inn. Their son, Ebenezer, born in 1787, was a colonel during the War of 1812.

The Cadwells lived in Litchfield for a short time, but in 1801, moved to New York. Phineas farmed and taught school until losing his sight in 1826. Eleanor died in 1841, and eight years later Cadwell came west to Yorkville, Wisconsin to live with his daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Philo Castle. It was here that Phineas helped organize what is now the Union Grove



Congregational Church. He was a very active member, leading the singing for a number of years, using a tuning fork to pitch the tune. He was also the church's first librarian and carried the books back and forth in a market basket.

In 1856 Phineas was given a government land grant of 160 acres in recognition of his war service. He died the following year, on February 11, 1857—17 days short of his 100th birthday. Phineas Cadwell is buried in the Union Grove Cemetery

located in Union Grove, Section 32, Town of Yorkville, Racine County. The epitaph in his headstone reads: “In my youth I fought for, sought and saw thy prosperity. Free all thy sons. May thy freedom be universal and perpetual.. I leave thee.”

To locate Cadwell's grave; take Highway 11 to Union Grove. Turn south where Highway 11 intersects with Highway 45. The cemetery is down the road about ½ mile on the east side. Cadwell's grave is about 40 yards up the middle walk and about 40 yards or so to the left. The GPS coordinates of the location are: N42.67319°; W088.05119°. The WISSAR Historical Marker dedicated to Cadwell was erected in the cemetery in 2005.

Calvin, Bartholomew Scott (c.1756-1840) was a full blooded Delaware Indian born about 1756 at an Indian Village near

Crosswicks, Burlington County, New Jersey. His native name was Shawuskukhung meaning “Wilted Grass”.

Bartholomew was in his second year of studies at Princeton College when he left college to serve as a scout and interpreter with various Pennsylvania military units during the Revolutionary War. He moved from one unit to another as they merged and consolidated after casualties and termination of enlistments. He is recognized as a Patriot by both the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution.

After the war, Bartholomew returned to the Delaware Tribe in New Jersey where he succeeded his father, Stephen Calvin, as the schoolmaster at the local school. He was serving as an Indian tribal leader in 1801 when his tribe was invited by the Stockbridge Mohican tribe to move to Oneida County, New York. Bartholomew made arrangements to for a tribal move again in 1824 to Michigan Territory (now the State of Wisconsin).

Bartholomew and his wife Mary had a family of seven children. Mary died in 1837 and Bartholomew died in 1840 in Calumet County, WI. They are both buried in the Old Indian Cemetery (also known as Lakeside Cemetery) near Stockbridge, WI.



To find this cemetery, one takes Highway 151 north from Fond du Lac, then take Highway 55 north through the Village of Stockbridge continuing about 0.7 mile beyond Stockbridge; turn left onto Cemetery Road and the cemetery entrance is on the left

about 100 feet from Highway 55. The Calvins are buried in unmarked graves as noted by the large marker at the cemetery entrance.

Carver, Rufus (1755-1840) was born December 13, 1755, in Montague, Massachusetts. While a resident of Northfield, Massachusetts, 19-year old Carver belonged to Captain Ebenezer Jones' company of minutemen and marched with that unit to Cambridge, Massachusetts, following the battle of Lexington in 1775. While stationed in Cambridge he re-enlisted as a private in Captain Eliakim Smith's Company of Colonel (later General) Artemus Ward's Massachusetts Regiment. Rufus was at the battle of Bunker Hill and retreated with General Israel Putnam to Prospect Hill. Here Carver



assisted in constructing the redoubt. Completing his 8-month enlistment, he was discharged on January 1, 1776. Carver later responded to the "Bennington alarm" and served in Captain Wright's Company, which marched to Bennington, but arrived after the battle. Carver enlisted again in 1777, and served three months in Colonel Bigelow's Massachusetts Regiment. Carver was discharged at Danbury, Connecticut at the end of November 1777. Rufus Carver received a pension for his service.

Rufus Carver later moved to New York, and sometime after 1838, accompanied by his wife, Pricilla Cummings, and family moved to East Troy, Wisconsin, where he died, on March 20, 1840, at the age of 85.

Carver is buried in 17E, Section 8 of the City of Racine's Mound Cemetery. The grave's GPS coordinates are: N42.71993°; W087.81461°. The Mound Cemetery is located at 1147 West Blvd., at Washington, Racine. His grave, near the bridge entrance, has an upright stone and a bronze government marker. Buried nearby are patriots Lot Search, Elisha Raymond, and Ebenezer Whiting. There is a WISSAR Historical Marker near the cemetery entrance dedicated to these four patriots.

Child, Salmon (1765-1856) was born September 19, 1765, in Woodstock, Connecticut. The family moved to New York, then back to Connecticut, and to New York again during 1778.



Salmon's father, Captain Increase Child, served as an officer in Colonel DuBois' New York Regiment from 1776 to the end of the war. Eleven year-old Salmon served initially as a "waiter" to his father. In 1781, at the age of 16, Salmon enlisted as a private in Captain Holtham Dunham's Company of Colonel Marius Willett's New York Regiment. From August 1781 to April 1782 Child served as a "waiter" to Dr. Calvin Delano, a surgeon.

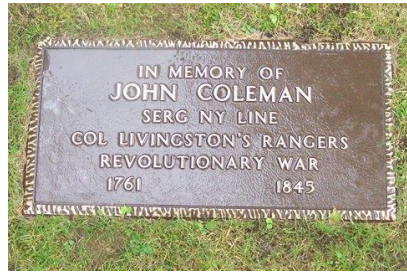
Besides his duties as a "waiter," Child was able to go on several "alarms" against the British.

After the war Salmon Child and his wife, Olive Rose, moved to Greenfield, Saratoga County, New York where he served as First Judge of the County Court for a number of years. In 1848

he moved to Walworth County, Wisconsin with his son William. Salmon died January 28, 1856, and is buried in the Honey Creek Cemetery, Section 6, Town of Rochester, Racine County, Wisconsin—Lot 30, Block 5. A stone upright headstone marks the grave. Attached to the headstone is a DAR plaque. A bronze government marker is also located at the site. The grave's GPS coordinates are N42.74799°: W088.30611°.

The cemetery can be located by taking Highway 83 south to Honey Creek Road, then west. Drive to Highway 20 and go south approximately a half mile and pick up Honey Creek Road again (off to the left) and take it to County Highway D. Take D to the left. The cemetery is two blocks down the street on the right. The stone is located in the north part of the cemetery about half way in. The headstone is on the left is fairly large, but almost illegible.

Coleman, John (1761-1845) was born in 1761 in New York City. In the spring of 1776, at the age of 15, he enlisted in a company of Rangers under Captain Fundy and Colonel Livingston. During his ranger service Coleman was stationed



at Fort Edwards and Fort Anne. In March of 1777, Coleman re-enlisted for nine months in Captain William's Company of Colonel Graham's Regiment of the New York Line, then stationed at Fort Edwards. Coleman saw action as he scouted against the Tories in Burgoyne's Campaign. At the expiration of his enlistment with the New York Line, Coleman re-enlisted in the Rangers serving in Captain Hauper's Company of Rangers. He engaged in scouting work against the Tories and Indians in up-state New York. Coleman was stationed at Fort

George (formerly Fort William Henry) when the post fell on October 11, 1780, to a mixed force of Tories and Indians. Coleman, by then a sergeant, managed to escape and later related, "I was followed by Indians for several miles but being a swift runner, I escaped." Coleman earned a pension for his service.

After the Revolutionary War, John Coleman lived in New York and Ohio, later moving to Wisconsin. Coleman died at the age of 84 in Kenosha on March 12, 1845. The exact location of his burial place is unknown. It is speculated that Coleman is buried in an unmarked grave in the Green Ridge Cemetery of Kenosha. It was the cemetery used by residents of the Town of Southport, where he died. However, Green Ridge cemetery officials have failed to locate any unmarked grave. An "In Memory Of" bronze government marker has been placed on the grounds of the Green Ridge in tribute to John Coleman. The marker's GPS location is: N42.57320°; W087.82182°. Coleman's marker is in the "Potter's Field" section of the cemetery, not far from Jonathan Elkins' grave.

Dill, George, Sr (1759-after 1845) was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1776. Dill was a private in a company of Grenadiers commanded by Captain March or Martz in Colonel



Count Donop's Hessian Regiment. Dill remained with the Hessians until June 1782, when he deserted and enlisted in a German-speaking unit in Kingsbridge, New York. Dill saw service with the American forces in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and Goshen, New York. His term of enlistment expired in March 1783, and he was discharged at that time.

After the revolution Dill lived in New York and Pennsylvania, before moving to Wisconsin. On March 29, 1845, Dill certified the reason for moving to Milwaukee County, Wisconsin Territory—"his children had removed to the last mentioned place and he was unable to support himself without their aid." The George Dill family appears in the Milwaukee County Census in 1846 and 1847 and in the Court records as early as 1843. George Dill Sr. apparently died in Milwaukee in 1847 or 1848, but his burial place is unknown. A bronze government "In Memory Of" marker to George is located in the Milwaukee County War Memorial building. The GPS location of the plaque is: N43.04024°; W087.89582°.

George Dill is not listed in the SAR or the DAR Patriot Indexes. Gravesite information found in the SAR Grave Register was found to be incorrect, i.e., "buried on the grounds of the Milwaukee Elks Club." The fact is, George died many years before the Milwaukee Elks Club was organized in the City of Milwaukee and therefore could not have been buried on the grounds of a club that did not exist at the time.

Elkin, Jonathan (1761-1852) was born in Haverhill, New Hampshire on October 23, 1761. He moved with his father to Peacham, Vermont. Elkins joined Colonel Baily's Vermont Regiment as a scout, but was soon captured by Loyalist forces that raided his father's house on March 6, 1781. Jonathan was taken to Quebec and transported as a prisoner-of-war to Ireland. From Ireland he was moved to Mill Prison near Plymouth, England on February 9, 1782. He was exchanged for one of Cornwallis' men on June 24, 1782, and returned to Peacham that summer.

Often referred to as a “Colonel”, a title that may have come to him after the War of 1812, Jonathan Elkins moved to Albion, New York from Vermont about 1836. In 1845, Elkins moved to Kenosha and there he died on May 16, 1852 at age 91. Elkins is buried in the Green Ridge Cemetery, City of Kenosha, Town of Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha County, Wisconsin. To locate Elkins’ grave, enter the cemetery from the east gate on 7th Avenue. After entering, take an immediate left turn and go to the first road on the right. Continue about a quarter mile. The grave is on the right. A six-inch concrete wall surrounds several markers. The gravesite is a very short distance from a historical marker to the only person hanged in our state. The headstone’s GPS coordinates are N42.57313°; W087.82133°.



Ferris, Israel (1751-1844) was born October 25, 1751. Ferris served in Captain Abraham Mead’s Company, Colonel Jonathan Mead’s 9th Connecticut Militia. The regiment was on duty at the “saw pits” under the command of General David Wooster for most of 25 year-old Ferris’ enlistment—which was from November 18, 1776 to January 11, 1777.



Israel moved to Wisconsin and died in Whitewater, January 2, 1844 at age 93. Ferris is buried in Lot 23, Block 2 of the Oak Grove Cemetery in the City of Whitewater. His grave is marked with an upright stone government marker. The GPS coordinates are: N42.83501°; W 088.72300°. An SAR Marker also marks the grave.

Greenslit, John (1767-1856) was born in Hampton, Windham County, Connecticut in June 1767. At age 15, Greenslit enlisted in September 1782 for a period of one year in the Connecticut Militia. He served in Captain Benjamin Dundee's Company of Colonel McLellan's Regiment, and was stationed at Fort Trumbull, New London, for the first six months of his enlistment. Greenslit served the balance of his time at Fort Griswold, Groton, Connecticut, and was discharged there in September 1, 1783.

After the war, John moved to Vermont and then to Wisconsin, accompanied by his wife and son, Henry. John Greenslit died, at the age of 89, on April 1, 1856, Dellona, Sauk County, Wisconsin. Greenslit is buried in the



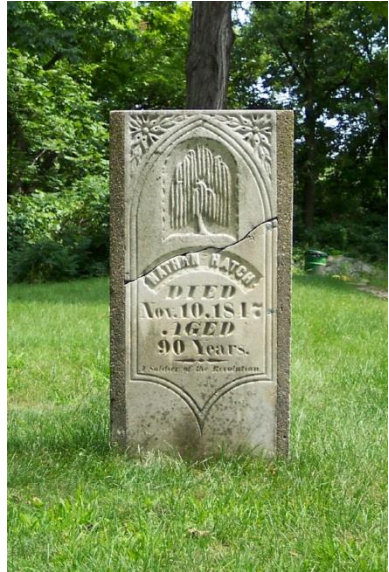
Dellona Center Cemetery, Section 27, Town of Dellona, Sauk County. His grave is marked with a bronze government marker and an SAR Marker. The entrance of the cemetery has a Sauk County Historical Society marker about Greenslit. The grave's GPS location is: N43.57665°; W089.88902°.

To visit patriot Greenslit, take State Highway 23-South toward Reedsburg to Simpson Road. Turn right on Simpson. Should one travel on Hwy 23 into Reedsburg, one has gone too farC

and missed Simpson Road. The cemetery is at the intersection of Simpson and South Avenue. Greenslit's grave is on the left side of the cemetery.

Hatch, Nathan (1757-1847)

was born in Attleborough, Bristol County, Massachusetts on November 16, 1757. Hatch served four separate enlistments during the Revolution. In July 1776, at the age of 19, he enlisted as a private in Captain Isaac Hodges' Company. The company marched to Dorchester, near Boston, where they joined the regiment commanded by Colonel Ebenezer Francis. Hatch's enlistment was up in November 1776 and he returned to



Attleborough. Hatch enlisted in Captain Moses Wilmot's Company of Colonel John Dagget's Regiment in 1777, or 1778. The regiment marched to Warwick, Rhode Island, where the soldiers acted as guards on the defensive against the British stationed at Newport. Upon the expiration of his enlistment, Hatch returned to Attleborough and enlisted in Captain Caleb Richardson's Company of Colonel John Hathaway's Regiment. He served from January 1 to April 1, 1778 or 1779, and was stationed at Little Compton Point, Rhode Island. In June 1780 Hatch enlisted for a six-month term. The newly recruited company, under the command of Lieutenant Bancroft, marched from Springfield, Massachusetts, to Westport, New York where Hatch was transferred to Captain Miller's Company of Colonel Joseph Vose's regiment—the First Massachusetts. Hatch

completed his six-month enlistment and was discharged in November 1780. He did not see any other service in the Revolutionary War, but returned to Attleborough.

Nathan Hatch had several interesting experiences, which he related in his pension application submitted in 1832. He was present when Major Andre was hanged. During his military service he came in contact with General George Washington, General Nathanael Greene, The Marquis de Lafayette and Baron von Steuben. Hatch maintained that one day on the parade ground Baron von Steuben “picked out” a corps for Lafayette to command, and “refused to accept one soldier by the name of Levi Chaffee because he was too old and crooked.” Presumably von Steuben intended to create a unit equivalent to the elite Life Guard to serve under the Marquis.

In 1794, Hatch moved to Halifax, Vermont, then to New York, and finally, in 1843, to Milwaukee County, Wisconsin Territory. Nathan Hatch died on November 10, 1847, at the age of 90, and is buried in the Oak Hill Cemetery, Section 9, Town of Brookfield, City of Brookfield, Waukesha County, Wisconsin. Nathan’s grave is marked by several tributes, including a flag pole installed in his honor. The cemetery is located on North Brookfield Road, one-half mile south of Capitol Drive, Brookfield. The GPS location of the Hatch headstone: N43.08312°, W088.14526°. There is a hand-painted Waukesha County Historical Society sign about Hatch and others at the cemetery’s entrance

Holcomb, Levi (1763-c.1854) was born in Granby, Connecticut on January 15, 1763. At the age of 16 or 17, Holcomb enlisted in Granby in September of 1779 or 1780 as a substitute for his brother, Enos. Levi served for two months in Captain Phelps’s Company on garrison duty at Stratford. In



1781 Holcomb again enlisted as a substitute, this time for his brother Ezra, who had been drafted for six months. Levi served his six-month enlistment in Captain Elijah Owen's Company at the Simsbury Mines guarding British prisoners. He received his discharge and at once enlisted in Captain Granger's Company of Colonel Samuel

Canfield's Regiment for a period of thirteen months. During the final period of service Holcomb was stationed at Stratford, Connecticut.

After the war, Levi Holcomb lived in New York and Pennsylvania. Holcomb moved to Wisconsin Territory where he died in Dodge County around 1854. Levi is buried in Burnett Corners Cemetery, Section 20, Town of Burnett Corners, Dodge County, Wisconsin. His grave is located just inside on the immediate right. The grave is marked by a horizontal stone government marker.

The cemetery is located by taking US Highway 151 north from Madison to Highway 33 at Beaver Dam. Go east on 33 to Highway 26, then north on 26, which becomes County A. Then take County A east about two and one-half miles to Burnett Corners. The cemetery is on the left just before the settlement. The GPS coordinates for the headstone are: N43.49428°; W088.74270°.

Howard, Andrew (1764-1849)

was born in Massachusetts on August 20, 1764. In 1780, 16-year old Howard enlisted in Captain Amos Cogswell's Company of Colonel Abiel Mitchell's Eighth Massachusetts Regiment of the Continental Line for a term of three years. Andrew was subsequently transferred to Captain John Hobby's Company of the Third Massachusetts Continental Line, commanded by Colonel Hugh Maxwell. After serving in the

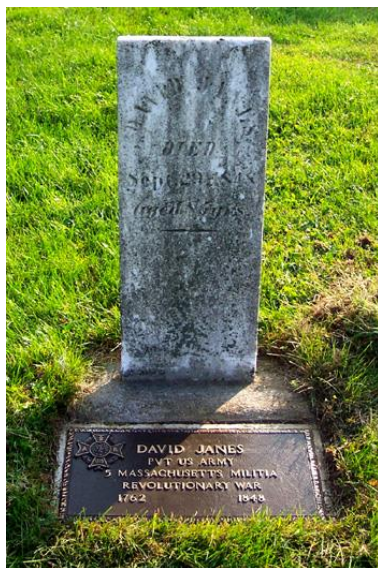


“Hudson River Defense” and being in winter quarters near West Point, Howard was discharged December 23, 1783, by order of General Henry Knox. For this service Howard earned a pension.

Andrew and his wife, Clarissa, came to Wisconsin in 1847 to live with their son, Solomon. At age 85, Andrew died on September 14, 1849. He is buried in the Oak Center Cemetery located in Section 33, Town of Oakfield, Oakfield, Fond du Lac County. His burial site is marked by a large family stone. Several markers and flags mark the site. The stone is located in the rear left side of the cemetery. Its GPS coordinates are: N43.64637°; W088.00754°.

Andrew Howard's grave is found by taking US Highway 151 to just north of Waupun. Just past the Rock River Bridge, turn right on County AS. Turn right on Oak Center Road; go through Oak Center for about one mile to Breakneck Road. About 100 feet up the road there is a lane on the right leading to the cemetery.

Janes, David (1762-1848) was born in 1762, a descendant of William Bradford III, the first Governor of the Plymouth Colony. In the spring of 1783, at age 20, David enlisted at Brimfield, Massachusetts. He served for a year in Captain Killom's Company of Colonel Rufus Putnam's Fifth Massachusetts of the Continental Line. Jane's service was in time for him to guard the 7,247 soldiers and 840 sailors taken prisoner at the British surrender at Yorktown. He then transferred to Colonel Joseph Vorst's Regiment, also of the Continental Line. He was discharged at Philadelphia in October or November 1783, after the signing of the September 3, 1783 peace treaty.



In 1843, David Janes certified before a Milwaukee Justice of the Peace that he intended to spend his remaining years with his son, Lewis, in Walworth County. He died in LaGrange Township on September 29, 1848, at age 86. Janes is buried in the little Prairie Cemetery, located in Section 6, Town of Troy, Little Prairie, Walworth County.

To locate the Janes grave from Madison, take I-94 east to the Highway 67 exit to Dousman. Turn south and go about 15 miles to a wide spot in the road, called Little Prairie, and just after the curve in the town, turn east one block. A Methodist church is on the south side and he cemetery on the north side. Janes' grave is in about 30 yards on the right. Its GPS coordinates are: N42.83655°; W087.95383°.

Kellogg, Belmont (1762-1848) was born March 17, 1762, in New Hartford, Connecticut. In 1777, at age 15, he enlisted at Litchfield, Connecticut for six weeks in Captain Phelp's Company of Colonel Andrew Adam's Regiment. He served at Horse Neck. Kellogg re-enlisted in Captain Joel Gillett's Company and fought in the battle of White Plains, New York on October 28, 1778. He received a pension.



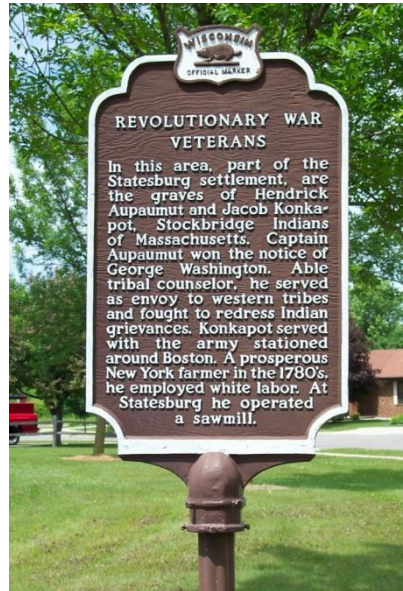
On January 5, 1786 Belmont married Susannah Moore. They moved with their sons to Wisconsin in 1837 and settled on the Racine-Kenosha County Line. Belmont died at Kellogg Corners, Racine County on March 28, 1848, at the age of 86. His wife died at Kelloggs Corners on February 20, 1840. Kellogg is buried in the Sylvania Cemetery, Kellogg's Corner, Section 36, Town of Yorkville, Racine County.

To locate the Kellogg grave, take Highway 11 east out of Union Grove to 59th Drive. South two blocks to Braun Road, east toward I-94. Go to the four-way stop just this side of the interstate. Turn right on the frontage road. The cemetery is about one-half mile on the west side of the road. His grave is

marked by an upright stone marker, which is legible, and a horizontal granite government marker attesting to his service. The GPS coordinates for Helmont's headstone are: N42.68165°; W087.95383°.

Konkapot Jr., Jacob (?-1835) whose birth date is unknown, was a Stockbridge Indian Scout. He enlisted May 2, 1775, in Captain William Goodrich's Company of Colonel John Paterson's Regiment for an eight-month term. Konkapot served at the siege of Boson for three months and seven days.

Jacob Konkapot moved to Wisconsin with the first migration of Stockbridge Indians around 1822 and established a small sawmill on a creek near Kaukauna, which today is known as Konkapot Creek. WISSAR funded the placement of a highway marker on the bridge over the creek. The GPS coordinates for this marker are: N44.27549°; W088.28182°.



Konkapot died in 1835. He bled to death as the result of an accident felling timber. He is buried in the old Stockbridge Indian Cemetery on the Frank Thelen farm, near Kaukauna, Outagamie County. A WISSAR Historical Marker, in tribute to Konkapot and Captain Aupaumut is located in the City of Kaukauna's Thelen Park, nearly where the Old Stockbridge cemetery existed.

Lyon, Thomas (1766-1847) was born at Bedford, New York on May 31, 1766. The family moved to a farm in Northcastle, Westchester County. Prior to Thomas' enlistment, his father, David Lyon, was "driven from his residence by Tories (sic); and had to take up residence in Connecticut."



Lyon enlisted in April 1782 at Bedford in Captain Thomas Hunt's Company of Rangers. Thomas' duties were primarily guarding against activities of the Loyalists in and around Rye, Northcastle, Bedford, Mamaroneck and White Plains. Although never in a "real battle" he was almost every day on scouting expeditions and was involved in frequent skirmishes with the "Tories." He was frequently quartered with Colonel Elisha

Sheldon's famous flying squadron consisting of light horse cavalry and infantry. Lyon served the full term of his enlistment and was discharged in January 1783.

Thomas Lyon lived in New York until 1840, when he moved to Wisconsin with his son, William, and founded the community of Lyons, located in Walworth County. Thomas died at the age of 81, on December 29, 1847, and is buried in the Old Lyonsdale Society of Friends Cemetery in Lyons. The

cemetery is in Section 10, Town of Lyons on Mills/South Road on the south side of Lyons. It is located at the end of a long lane, the entrance of which is protected by a white vinyl fence. There is more than one marker to Lyon. One, a boulder, with a plaque dedicated to him, and the other an upright stone government marker located a short distance from the boulder. There is also a DAR marker at the grave site. The GPS coordinates for the Lyon grave are: N42.64040°; W088.35821°.

Lytle Jr, Andrew (1762-1855) was born in Ireland in 1762. He first settled in Pennsylvania and then moved to Salem, New York. Lytle served as a major in the New York Militia stationed in Washington County According to a newspaper article, Lytle's father Andrew Sr., also served in the Revolution. Andrew Lytle Jr moved to Wisconsin in 1838, with his son Adam, and died at age 93, on September 7, 1855. He is buried in the small United Presbyterian Cemetery located in Section 32, Town of Yorkville, Racine County—about four miles north of Union Grove. The cemetery is small and well-kept and next to the road.

To get to the cemetery take Highway 45 north out of Union Grove, go three miles to County A, take A about one mile west to Raynor Avenue. Go north on Raynor about one-fourth



mile. The cemetery is on the west side of the road. Lytle's grave is near the back center. There are two markers—a flat family marker somewhat sunken into the turf and a bronze government marker with a SAR medallion attached. The GPS coordinates are N42.73014°; W088.07226°.

Mitchell, Samuel (1764-1855) was born March 23, 1764, in Louisa County, Virginia. 16-year old Sam enlisted in the Revolution in the summer of 1780, serving for six weeks as a sergeant in Captain John Mill's Company of the Virginia Militia in an expedition against the Loyalists on New River. He re-enlisted for a three-month term as a private in Captain Robertson's Company of Major David Campbell's Regiment. Mitchell saw action in a skirmish near the Yadkin River. After the war Mitchell moved to St. Clair County, Illinois. In 1837 he moved to Grant County, Wisconsin, where he became the minister of the Platteville Methodist Church (now the United Methodist).



Samuel Mitchell died in Missouri at age 91, on May 6, 1855. He is buried in the Roundtree family lot in the Hillside Cemetery, Platteville, Grant County, Wisconsin.

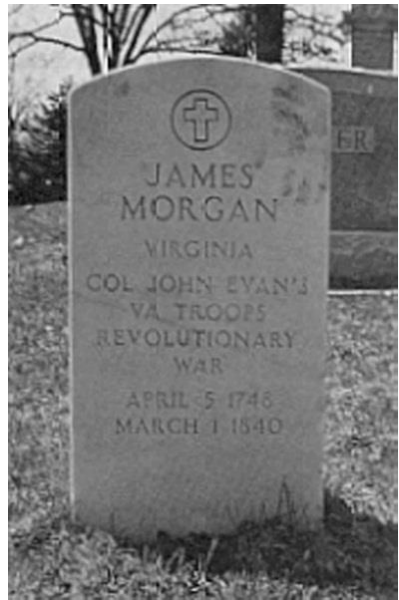
The cemetery is a very short distance south from the intersection of Highways 151 and 81E. The grave is near the top of the hill and within the Roundtree Family plot. Mitchell is located in the middle back

and has two markers—an upright stone government markers to

“Sgt. Samuel Mitchell,” and another upright marker to “Rev Samuel Mitchell.” The GPS coordinates for the grave are: N42.72604°; W090.47253°.

Morgan, James (1748-1840) was born April 5, 1748, in Frederick County, Virginia. While a resident of Monongalia County, Virginia, Morgan, age 30, enlisted in August of 1778, for three months in Captain James Brenton’s Company of Colonel John Evan’s Virginia Regiment. He was in General Lachlan McIntosh’s campaign into the Ohio country and assisted in erecting Fort McIntosh and Fort Laurens. Morgan re-enlisted at Morgantown, Virginia, in 1779, for a three month term with Captain Samuel Mason’s Company of Colonel Daniel Brodhead’s Pennsylvania Regiment and participated in the expedition against the Indian towns on the Allegany. Morgan was enlisted as a scout and spy against the Indians. This final tour was with Colonel Evans. Morgan was discharged August 15, 1780

James Morgan resided in Morgantown, Virginia until 1820, when he moved to Vermillion County, Illinois. He subsequently moved to Wauwatosa, Milwaukee County in the late 1830’s. There he died at age 92 on March 3, 1840, and was buried in the Wauwatosa Cemetery. The cemetery is located at Highway 181 (Wauwatosa Avenue) and Wright Street.



His grave is marked with a upright stone government marker and a family marker that is sunken below the turf level. The

GPS coordinates for the grave are: N43.06324°, W088.00858°. There is a WISSAR Historical Marker to Morgan at the cemetery.

Noyes, Gershom (1764-1850)

was born July 8, 1764 in Stoningham, Connecticut. He subsequently moved to Guilford, Vermont. At age 17, Gershom enlisted for a 9 month tour with Captain Blakely's Company of Colonel Fletcher's Regiment of Vermont State Troop. During his tour, Noyes served as an Orderly Sergeant of the Rangers at Forts Ticonderoga and Independence. For his service he earned a pension.



Sometime after the revolution Noyes moved to Preston in Chenango County, New York. Gershom lived with Nancy Stanton, the companion of his youth, for some 50 years. They raised nine children to a mature age, and saw the third generation. After Mary's death, Noyes moved to Wisconsin in 1845 to live with his son, Samuel.

Obituaries state that Gershom Noyes died on October 1, 1850, at the age of 86. It is believed that Gershom is buried in his son, Samuel's, plot in the Clyman Center/School #3 Cemetery in Section 20, Town of Clyman, Dodge County. Records show Samuel Noyes once owned the property where the cemetery is located. The location of the old cemetery is near the intersection of Highways 16 and 60 and Highway 26, near Clyman. The GPS coordinates for the cemetery are: N43.32775°; W088.73578°.

Paddock, David (1753-1847) was born in 1753 in Dutchess County, New York. In his early twenties, Paddock enlisted in Luddington's Regiment of the Seventh New York Regiment. Paddock was at the battle of Bemis Heights (the second battle of Saratoga) in October of 1777. It was during that battle Paddock lost his sight in an explosion of black powder.

"Blind David" Paddock, as he was known, lived in New York before coming west to Illinois in 1832, or 33, with his daughter, Phoebe, and her husband, Benjamin Weaver. In 1837 or 1838 he moved to Salem, Kenosha County, Wisconsin to be with his son, William. David Paddock



resided in Salem Township until his death in 1847 at the age of 94. David's gravesite is unknown; however, it is believed by some that he may be buried in what is now a golf course, just outside of and contiguous to the Liberty Corners Cemetery. The cemetery is on State Highway 83, about one block south of County Highway C in Kenosha County. There is an "In Memory Of" bronze government marker in tribute to David Paddock on the ground of the cemetery. The marker is placed under the arch of the old entrance--a very nice placement. The GPS coordinates for this marker are: N42.51735°; W088.09815°.

Pierce, Eli (1762-1852) was born in England in 1762. This 14-year old British immigrant enlisted in January 1776, with Colonel Zippett's Rhode Island Minute Men. Pierce was furloughed in June 1776, and subsequently transferred to Captain Soper's Company of Colonials where he served three years. Pierce was present at the battle of Monmouth.



Eli Pierce eventually moved to Watertown, Wisconsin, and it was there, at the age of 90, that he died on December 26, 1852. Eli is buried in the Oak Grove Cemetery in the City of Whitewater. His grave is located on the right side of the cemetery about two thirds of the way up the hill. There is an upright stone government marker within a grave area surrounded by low stone pillars and chain. The stone has a SAR medallion attached. The GPS coordinates for the stone are: N42.83438°; W088.72212°.

Pixley, Cooper (1763-1855) was born in Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Massachusetts on July 16, 1763. Pixley enlisted in Captain Josiah Troop's Company of Colonel Marinus Willett's Regiment of New York Militia, and served from 1778 to 1781. Cooper was present at the battle of Monmouth and participated in General John Sullivan's expedition against the Iroquois in the Finger Lakes area.



Following the Revolution, Cooper Pixley lived in New York and Canada. He moved to Portage, Columbia County, Wisconsin in June 1849. Pixley died at the age of 92 on March 12, 1855. He is buried in the Fort Winnebago Soldiers' Lot Cemetery near Portage. The cemetery is located on County Highway EE, off Highway 33 East, near the Surgeons Quarters. Cooper is buried next to his Revolutionary War compatriots Alexander

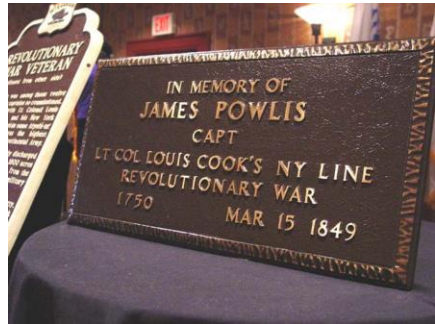
Porter. His grave is near the entrance of the cemetery and is marked by an upright stone and a number of SAR and other markers. The GPS coordinates for the grave are: N43.55679°; W089.42737°.

Porter, Alexander (1757-1833) was born December 14, 1757 in or near Hebron, Connecticut. In 1775 and 1776, 18-year old Alexander Porter served short enlistments in the Connecticut Militia. In May of 1777, Porter enlisted for three years in Captain Henry Champion's Company of Colonel Samuel Willis' Regiment of the Connecticut Line.



After the Revolution, Porter resided in New York. He died at the age of 76 on April 28, 1833, in Freedom, New York, and there he was originally interred. In August 1924, his remains were moved to the Fort Winnebago Soldiers' Lot Cemetery, Portage, Wisconsin. The cemetery is located on County EE, off of Highway 33 East, near the Surgeons Quarters. He is buried next to his compatriot Cooper Pixley. Porter's GPS coordinates are: N43.55689°; W089.42728.

Powlis, James (c. 1750-1849) was born circa 1750, probably in the state of New York. Also known as Oneida Chief Waka-dale-yon-düh-law, whose Oneida name means "it became worrisome," Powlis served with Colonel Louis (A-tayala-rongh-ta) and his New York Line. Lt. Colonel Louis was the highest ranking Indian in the Continental Army.



On April 3, 1779, Congress resolved that twelve Chiefs or Indians of the Oneida's or Tuscararo's be given commissions as Officers of the Line of the Army. James Waka-dale-yon-düh-law was among the twelve—one of four captains so commissioned. Captain Powlis served from 1777, the year

following the Declaration of Independence, to December 1784, when he was honorably discharged.

Captain James Powlis died at the age of 99, in Oneida, Wisconsin on March 15, 1849. Although his head marker is long gone, it is believed he is buried in the Chief Henry Powlis family plot of the Oneida Holy Apostles Cemetery. On 11 November 2005 the WISSAR Historical Marker was dedicated to Captain Powlis. It was unveiled by Purcell Powlis, a descendant of James. The marker was installed in the Holy Apostles Cemetery in Oneida. The coordinates for the markers are: N44.49456; W088.18220.

Raymond, Elisha (1761-1842) was born on November 9, 1761, in Gloucester, Rhode Island. At age 14 years, 3 months, he enlisted in the Rhode Island Militia in the latter part of February 1776. This was to become the first of four enlistments, and seven tours, for Elisha during the Revolution. In 1776,

patriot Raymond served three months in Colonel Kimball's Regiment; one month under Captain Stephen Winsor as a substitute for his brother, Thomas; two months under Captain Whipple; and, one



month as a substitute for his father, William. In July 1777, he served three months as a private under Captain Caleb Sheldon in Colonel Chad Brown's Regiment. He enlisted again in 1781 and served one year as a private under Captain Wilmorth. When that enlistment was over he enlisted again in March 1782 and served nine months in Captain Holden's Company of

Colonel Olney's Regiment. Raymond received his final discharge in December 1782.

Raymond resided in Rhode Island and Vermont until around 1835, when he moved to Racine County, Wisconsin. He died at the age of 80, on June 11, 1842. Elisha is buried in 17E, Section 19 of the City of Racine Mound Cemetery, located on West Boulevard at Washington Avenue. His grave is marked with an upright family marker and a bronze government marker. The GPS coordinates are: N42.72178°; W087.81342°. A WISSAR Historical Marker to Raymond and three other patriots is located near the entrance of the cemetery.

Rogers, Samuel N. Sr (1760-1852) was born on June 3, 1760, in Branford, Connecticut. In May 1777, 16-year old Rogers enlisted for an eight-month tour of duty as a private in Captain Peck's Company, Colonel Roger Enos' Regiment of the Connecticut Militia. Rogers served seven months of this tour when illness forced him to return home. He re-enlisted for short terms until the end of the war, his last tour of two months, beginning in January 1781.



Following the war, Samuel Rogers lived in New York. In 1839 he made his first journey to Wisconsin, where he purchased 80 acres of land in the Town Lafayette, Walworth County. He returned to New York in 1841 and came back to Wisconsin in 1847, moving to Winchester on March 1, 1848.

Sam Rogers died in Winchester on September 10, 1852, at age 92. He is buried in the Town of Winchester Cemetery. The grave is located southwest of Winchester (Larson) and can be found going south from the intersection of Highway 110, Highway 150, and County Highway W—about one mile to Grandview Road. Turn right (west) on Grandview and travel .3 mile. The cemetery and a large historical marker to Rogers is on the right, adjacent to the road. Rogers's gravesite is located almost in the center. It is marked by an upright family marker. There is a bronze plaque about Rogers attached to the marker. The grave's GPS coordinates are: N44.13438: W088.67542.

Search, Lot (1762-1851) was born March 8, 1762 at Kingwood, New Jersey. At age 15, he enlisted at Mansfield, New Jersey, and served short periods from 1777 to 1779. Among his units was Captain Daniel Bray's Company of Colonel Joseph Beaver's Second New Jersey Regiment. He participated in the battle of Monmouth. Search enlisted again in June of 1779 and served as a private in Captain Cornelius Johnson's Company in



action across the Blue Mountains. Toward the close of the war, while in Southampton Township, Pennsylvania, Search enlisted for two months. But as peace was declared, he served only 20 days as a private in Captain Gordon Adam's Company. After the war, Lot Search moved from New Jersey to Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and then to New York. In 1843 he moved to Racine, Wisconsin, where he died at the age of 89, on

December 11, 1851. He is buried in 17E, Section 8, near the bridge entrance of the City of Racine Mound Cemetery. His gravesite is marked with an upright stone and a bronze government marker. The GPS coordinates are: N42.72016°; W087.81499°. A WISSAR Historical Marker to Search and three other patriots is located near the Mound Cemetery entrance.

Shirtleff, John (1755-1839) was born about 1755 in Tollard, Connecticut. He enlisted at Tollard in May 1775 in Captain Solomon Well's Company. He marched with his unit to Brookline and Roxbury and was discharged at the expiration of his enlistment in December. Shirtleff re-enlisted in June 1776 and served six months under Captain Elderkin of Ellington, primarily as a boatman at Ticonderoga. In September 1777 John enlisted for six months in Captain Simeon



Belknap's Company as a teamster and performed that duty until his discharge in March 1778. Thereafter he was twice drafted and served under Captain Lathrop at New London and on Long Island under Captain Parker.

Following the Revolution, John Shirtleff lived in Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont. He moved to Milwaukee about 1838 in company of his son, Jason. The Shirtleff's ultimately settled in Lisbon, near present day Brookfield, and there, at the age of 84, John died on June 12, 1839. The exact burial place for John is unknown. However, there is an "In Memory Of" marker for him placed in the Milwaukee County War Memorial. The GPS coordinates are: N43.04024°; W087.89582°.

Smith, Aaron (1760-1838) was born in New York in 1760. In July 1778 while a resident of Hadley, Massachusetts, 18 year old Smith enlisted in the Massachusetts Militia serving under Captains White, Benson and Stone in the Regiments of Colonel Rufus Putnam, Joseph Vose and the Marquis de Lafayette, respectively. Smith was present at the battle of Yorktown and was mustered out two years later in June 1783.

Aaron moved from New York to Burlington, Wisconsin where he died, at the age of 78, on September 23, 1838. Although never located, his grave is believed to be somewhere on the Cooper School ground in Burlington. A bronze



government "In Memory Of" marker has been placed on the grounds of the school very near where an account states that Smith's bones were once disinterred from its backyard burial site on the Amanda Street property where he once lived. The property was being leveled for construction of a house. The GPS locations for the marker are: N42.67767°; W088.28319°.

The Daughters of the American Revolution has also dedicated a plaque affixed to a large boulder located in Burlington's Wagner Park. The park is located by taking Highway 11 (Chestnut Street). It is alongside Honey Creek. Its coordinates are: N42.63454°; W088.28570°.

Tainter, Stephen (1769-1847) was born October 13, 1760 in Westboro, Massachusetts. At age 16, he enlisted in Captain Timothy Brigham's Company of Colonel Jacob Cushing's

Regiment serving from July 27 to August 29, 1777 serving as a drummer boy and participated in the battle of Bennington. He re-enlisted in Captain Joseph Warren's Company of Colonel



Wheelock's Regiment, where he also served as a drummer from September 27 to December 31, 1778. He re-enlisted again as a drummer in Captain Nathan Fisher's Company of Colonel Nathaniel Wade's Rhode Island Regiment from July 24 to December 31, 1778. Six month later Tainter enlisted again in Captain Fisher's Company, this time serving in Colonel Cushing's Regiment stationed at Shrewsbury. After the expiration of his six month enlistment, Tainter did not serve again until 1782, at which time he enlisted for five days in Captain Josiah Fish's Company of Foot, of Colonel Stephen R. Bradley's First Vermont Militia in General Fletcher's Brigade. Tainter's final service was with Captain Benjamin Whitney's Company stationed at Guilford, Windham County, Vermont, where he served from October 30, 1783 to March 1, 1784.

After the war Stephen Tainter became a physician and lived at Whittingham, Vermont, and Gainsville, New York, where he practiced medicine for twenty-three years. In 1833 Dr. Tainter moved to Prairie du Chien, where he lived with a son until 1846. The family moved to Utica, Crawford County, and there Stephen died on July 11, 1847, at the age of 97. Later his body was moved by his grandson, Captain Andrew Tainter, to the Tainter family plot in the Evergreen Cemetery in the City of Menomonie, Dunn County. The GPS coordinates are: N44.53336°; W091.54336°.

The Evergreen Cemetery (one of four with that name in Dunn County and 38 in the state) occupies an entire island on the eastside of Menomonie. Stephen's grave is located in Lot 1, Section 4. A large "Tainter" stone marker marks the plot itself. Stephen has a bronze government marker and a homemade wooden cross. The entrance of the cemetery gives directions to the gravesite. The cemetery is very nice. Andrew Tainter was a "lumber baron" and the Tainter name is everywhere throughout the community. A WISSAR Historical Marker to Tainter is located near the cemetery entrance. [Click here for dedication photos.](#)

Thompson, Amos (1763-1846) was born June 18, 1763, in Coventry, Connecticut. In October 1778, at age 15, he enlisted as a substitute for Joseph Tinney at Mansfield, Connecticut. Amos was assigned to Captain Huntington's Company of Colonel McLellan's Regiment. He marched to New London and was stationed at Fort Griswold. Early in July 1780, he enlisted at Mansfield in the Continental Army in response to a recruiting drive conducted by Sergeant Southworth. He was marched to Windham and there mustered and accepted. He then went to West Point and was attached to Captain Reed's Company, Colonel Starr's Regiment of the Continental Line. Amos Thompson was on guard duty the day before Major John Andre was executed and was present at the execution.



Amos Thompson resided in Mansfield and Ashford, Connecticut, until 1837, when he moved to Portage County,

Ohio. In 1839 he moved to Mukwonago, Wisconsin, and there at age 83, Amos Thompson died on October 6, 1846. Amos' burial place is unknown. The SAR Grave Register states he "is buried in a lone grave on the frontier near Mukwonago." An "In Memory Of" marker to Amos Thompson was dedicated on the grounds of Mukwonago VFW, located at the corner of Oakland and Grant Streets. The GPS coordinates are: N42.86974°; W088.32977°.

Waldo, David (1764-1854) was born on September 21, 1764, at Dover, New York. 15-year-old Waldo enlisted as a substitute at Cambridge, New York in 1779 for a six month tour. Waldo served under Colonel Sherwood at Fort Edward for the first three months and completed his tour at the Palmerston Blockhouse under the command of Major John Blair. In May 1780, he enlisted in the militia in Captain Well's Company of Colonel Sherman's Regiment and returned to Fort Edward. He was then ordered to



Fort Ann, where he served under Lieutenant James Bolton in Colonel John Blair's Regiment. He served for seven months frequently participating in scouting expeditions. David's pension application state, "at the expiration of the said seven months he was ordered to attend Lieutenant Bolton, who was sick, on his way home by Colonel Seth Sherman." On the way home they encountered a party of British soldiers who fired on them and hit David's horse, which fell on its rider. David

suffered paralyzed legs as a result of this occurrence and was forced to use crutches for the remainder of his life.

Following the war, David Waldo became a physician practicing medicine in Kingsbury, Whitestown, and Mina, New York. He then moved to Sheboygan at age 90 to live with his son-in-law William Rice, and there he died on August 10, 1854. Waldo is buried in Grave 5 Lot 25, Block 4, of the Wildwood Cemetery, City of Sheboygan, Sheboygan County. Wildwood is located 10-12 blocks west of downtown Sheboygan on Wildwood Avenue. Waldo's grave is marked with an upright stone government marker. The GPS coordinates are: N43.748356; W087.731028°.

Whiting, Ebenezer (1761-1836) stated in his 1818 pension record (identified as #7107, Kinderhook, New York) that he served as a private in the regiment commanded by Colonel Ward of Massachusetts for one year.



He is believed to be buried in Racine County. The Wisconsin Historical Society lists Whiting to have died at age 75 in Racine in 1836. The SAR Graves Register states Whiting was buried in the Root River Cemetery. The old cemetery, which was near the lakefront, may have been washed away. A bronze "In Memory Of" marker has been placed in the Racine Mound Cemetery in tribute to Ebenezer. The GPS coordinates are: N42.71988°; W087.81456°. A WISSAR Historical Marker to Whiting and three other patriots is located near the Mound Cemetery entrance.

Worden, Jesse (1761-1843) was born March 21, 1761, in Stonington, Connecticut. 16-year old Jesse enlisted in March 1777 at Fort Griswold, Groton, Connecticut, for a term of one-month. In April



1777, Worden re-enlisted in Colonel Prentiss' Regiment of the Continental Line. Jesse was discharged on January 1, 1778. He returned to Stonington and in March 1778, re-enlisted again for a one year tour in Captain Babcock's Company of Colonel John Toppins' Rhode Island Regiment. Worden saw action at the battle of Newport (also called Triverton or Quaker Hill). He remained in Triverton until his discharge on March 16, 1779.

After the Revolution, Worden lived in several New York communities. Sometime prior to 1843, Jesse Worden moved to Granville, Wisconsin. He died, at age eight-two in Granville on August 27, 1843. The exact location of Jesse's grave is unknown. It is believed he was buried in the Granville Cemetery. The Granville Cemetery no longer exists and has become part of the Tripoli Country Club as well as a nearby highway exchange. A bronze "In Memory Of" marker in tribute to Jesse Worden has been placed at the Milwaukee County War Memorial. The GPS coordinates are: N43.04024°, W087.89582°.

Acknowledgements

We should all be profoundly thankful to the 41 patriots listed in this document. It was they who gave us the freedom we enjoy today. The directions and GPS coordinates to each gravesite is included so that you may personally visit these men and say “thank you.” Take time and do this. You will be better for having done so.

Special thanks go Graves Committee Chairman Harold Klubertanz and to all who have contributed to this effort. Our greatest appreciation goes to Reverend Robert Carroon who did the original work.

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