

A Biography
OF William Vredenburg
Revolutionary War Veteran

AND *Three Generations of His Descendants*

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INTRODUCTION

The State of California and my grandfather, Clifford Vredenburg, are due credit for this paper. As a fourth grader in Long Beach, California in 1963, one of the units was (indeed as it still is), "What is your family heritage." My grandfather assisted me by outlining our family tree to Willem Isaacsen Van Vredenburg who arrived in New Amsterdam in 1658. This simple outline, which I still have, left an impression, and a latent interest in genealogy. Our branch of the Vredenburg family is fortunate to have family records unbroken back to Henry Vredenburg (1797-1863). My grandfather's 1963 outline linked Henry to the well researched first three generations in the New World through a William Vredenburg. However, I could not independently document that connection until December 1994. At that time I found the "rosetta stone" for my search - a ledger book which had Clifford's genealogy notes. In the ledger was a document authored by Clifford's great aunt Amy Chase (1850-1926), which established the connection. In addition to making the connection to William Vredenburg and Catherina Schott, the document indicated that Henry's father William had served in the Revolutionary War.

In this paper I have attempted to go beyond the bare bones of names and dates, to paint a history of William Vredenburg, the Revolutionary War veteran and three generations of his descendants.

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My father, Robert Vredenburg, of Riverside, California in the early 1980s pulled together loose ends of the early generations, greatly contributing to that portion of the paper. Stephanie (Snair) Vredenburg, my wife, reviewed the paper (over and over again) and unflinchingly supported my effort.

EARLY GENERATIONS

In May 1658, Willem Isaacsen Van Vredenburg arrived in New Amsterdam (later New York) from Holland on the ship Gilded Beaver from the Hague, Netherlands. Willem was a soldier in the service of the Dutch West India Company. By 1661 he was discharged. He lived in the village of Wiltwyck (Kingston) from 1661 to 1663. He married Apollonia Barents Cool, daughter of Jacob Barentsen Cool, six years later on October 19, 1664 in New Amsterdam (New York). Seven children were born between 1665 and 1675, five children were baptized there. About 1677 they moved to Esopus (Kingston) where three children were baptized.

Their first child, Issaq was christened October 4, 1665. He married Janneken Joosten, they had six children, all of which were baptized in New York. Their second born, William was christened October 4, 1696. He married Catharina Schott (Scott) on April 22, 1717 in New York City. To them were born Jannetje, Isaac, Samuel, Petrus, Jannetje, Elizabeth, Christina, Jannetje and William,

who was born August 29, 1735. The christening of these children in New York City at the Reformed Dutch Church, is well documented. However only the descendants of two children are known, Petrus (Peter), and William, whose son is the subject of this paper. William, the subject of this paper was born in 1754.

WILLIAM AND THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

According to official records (**Appendix 2**), William Vredenburg enlisted in the Continental Army on December 1, 1776, for a period of three years. However in his pension file (Appendix 1) William states that he enlisted "...about 1776 in the month of April...in the town of Johnstown.¹" His service was summarized years later by Amy Chase, the wife of his grandson Charles Vredenburg. In a document she penned, Amy stated, "He enlisted in answer to the first call of his country and served until the close." Amy's document (**Appendix 3**) also provides us with William's link to his grandparents William and Catharina Schott.

William began serving in the Army about age 20. He enlisted in the 3rd New York Regiment, commanded by Colonel Peter Gansevoort of Albany, and served in Captain Leonard Bleeker's Company his entire eight year career. Bleeker began his service with the 1st New York Regiment on 28 June 1775 until he was dismissed as unfit for command. Bleeker's November 1776 evaluation stated that he was "not so careful or attentive as might be wished." On 21 November 1776 he began service in the 3rd New York Regiment. During the duration of the war Bleeker's Company, also known as the Light Infantry Company, was involved in many daring attacks against both the British and their Indian allies. Their accomplishments reminded me of the heroic and daring actions of elite forces in recent wars.

William probably began service with the 3rd New York at Fort Anne which was located eleven miles south of Whitehall, New York, and thirty-six miles south of Fort Ticonderoga. General Schuyler, on March 4, 1777, ordered Gansevoort to leave Fort Anne for Fort Stanwix on March 15, 1777.

Fort Stanwix, which the British constructed during the French and Indian War, had been abandoned years earlier. By mid 1776 the Americans began to refurbish it. The fort was situated at the head of the Mohawk Valley at what eventually became Rome, New York. The fort guarded an important foot-trail and a nearly continuous water-way, both which linked the Hudson River Valley with the Great Lakes. This natural water-way was interrupted by a mile long portage. Fort Stanwix was at the eastern end of the portage. Eventually the Erie Canal was to follow this natural water-way.

Fort Stanwix was a frontier post and was never a desirable post to be stationed at from the viewpoint of the men defending it. Gansevoort's 750 men crowded into the fort intended for half that number. The men continued reconstruction of the fort, which had been renamed Fort Schuyler in honor of General Schuyler. The abandonment of Fort Ticonderoga barely a month earlier to British General John Burgoyne's 8,000 man army weighed heavily in Gansevoort's mind.

British Colonel Barry St. Leger, left Lachine, near Montreal, on June 23, 1777 with some 1,800 men, more than half of whom were Indians. Their goal was to cut off the strategic Mohawk Valley, and join General Burgoyne at Albany. Learning of the British advance toward the fort, on July 31, General Nicholas Herkimer mustered 900 men at Fort Dayton 50 miles to the east of Fort Schuyler in order to reinforce Gansevoort. Two days later, a detachment from St. Leger's army ambushed

¹ "Town of Johnstown" is written in a different hand and is written over another entry.

Herkimer's force at Oriskany and in a desperate, bloody battle, forced them to retreat after inflicting heavy casualties. Herkimer was wounded and died several days later.

On August 3, 1777, while the battle raged six miles away at Oriskany an advance party, consisting largely of Indians and Tories surrounded the fort. Three days later, while most of St. Leger's men were still at Oriskany, 250 men under Lt. Col. Marinus Willett charged out of the front gate of Fort Schuyler and overwhelmed the weak force that surrounded it. Willett's men came upon British and Indian encampments, took some prisoners, and carried away kettles, clothing, muskets, spears, tomahawks, regimental colors, and important papers some of which belonged to St. Leger. After Willett's return to the fort, five flags taken from the enemy were hoisted on the flagstaff under the Continental flag to the cheers of the men.

The next day St. Leger sent Colonel Butler into the fort with an offer for terms of surrender. Gansevoort gave him a searing reply. Apparently St. Leger had expected the fort to be abandoned like Ticonderoga. This was not to be the case.

Captain Bleeker and his men were assigned to the defense of the northeast bastion of the fort, which faced the main enemy artillery battery. Fortunately for the defenders, the British artillery lacked sufficient power to seriously threaten the fort. In fact, the Americans gathered up shot and unexploded shells and fired them back to their owners.

The siege ended when the British learned that a large Patriot army, led by General Benedict Arnold, was headed to Fort Schuyler to rescue the Americans. This news coupled with the death of several Indian chiefs at Oriskany, and loss of possessions during Willett's raid, prompted the Indians to desert. St. Leger lifted the siege on August 22 and withdrew to Canada. Arnold's force, accompanied by the 1st New York Regiment arrived on the evening of August 24, 1777. A total of thirteen American soldiers and civilians had been killed, and twenty-three wounded during the siege and the days leading up to it.

William continued to serve with the 3rd New York Regiment at Fort Schuyler - on March 1, 1778, he is listed as "lame" in a list of the "return of the sick in the Garrison."

In response to Indian raids on settlers in the Mohawk and Cherry Valleys, New York, Colonel Van Schaik, commander of the 1st New York Regiment in April 1779 led five hundred soldiers and a few Indians from Fort Schuyler west into the country of the Onondagas. This expedition included Captain Bleeker's Company from the 3rd New York regiment as well as four companies from other regiments. The expeditionary force sneaked into Indian territory during a bitter-cold April snow storm, and in a 180 mile march in five and a half days, destroyed the Onondaga Castle of about 50 houses, captured thirty-seven prisoners, killed more than twenty warriors, and seized a hundred British muskets. They returned without losing a man.

In the planning stages even before Van Schaik's successful raid, and in reaction to Indian massacres in the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania and Cherry Valley, General John Sullivan in July 1779 began a punishing raid against the Indian strongholds of western New York with General James Clinton and Colonel Daniel Brodhead.

Brigadier General James Clinton formed the northern wing of the Sullivan expedition. His force included the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th New York Regiments, and others from other states, and was to rendezvous with Sullivan's force later at Tioga. Immediately Clinton began collecting artillery, supplies and boats, and directing them to be taken to Fort Schuyler and kept there under heavy

guard. By the third week of May, over two hundred bateaux (boats) had been acquired for transportation, and sufficient food had been stockpiled to last his force for three months.

By June 17, Clinton's force of fifteen hundred men with some two hundred and twenty bateaux assembled at Canajoharie on the Mohawk River, and began the twenty mile portage southwest to the headwaters of the Susquehanna River at Otsego Lake. The heavy bateaux were each pulled by four horses in a long line. The portage was completed in thirteen days.

Finding the Susquehanna River too low to be navigated, Clinton had the lake's outlet dammed, and arranged the boats on the shores of the nearly-dry river below Otsego Lake. At six o'clock in the evening of August 6th, after the level of the lake had risen three feet, charges of gunpowder set in the dam were exploded. By eight o'clock the next morning the flow had subsided to the point where it resembled a strong spring flood, and General James Clinton raised his right arm, and the firing of a heavy gun signaled to each boat to take to the river. Each boat was manned by three people and the remaining 600 men began the march down either side of the river. As this force came upon Indian or Tory houses or settlements, they burned the structures and destroyed all crops and fruit trees. On August 22 Clinton's force joined Sullivan's at Tioga on the Susquehanna River, a distance of one hundred fifty four miles in two weeks.

Just a few days later, on August 29, a force of British, Indians and Tories attempted to ambush the Americans at Newtown, but were detected. An intense battle followed with the opposition fleeing before the Americans.

After Sullivan reached the Indian town of Genesee on September 14, he turned eastward to the north end of Seneca Lake, there he turned south. Here Sullivan detached Lieutenant Colonel Henry Dearborn, Lieutenant Colonel William Butler and Lieutenant Colonel Peter Gansevoort, commander of the 3rd New York Regiment to systematically destroy the Cayuga towns. William Vredenburg, serving under Gansevoort would have become familiar with the area - where he settled some twenty years later. Finally, Sullivan directed Gansevoort eastward to the Mohawk River at Fort Shuyler, where he was to descend the river, pausing at the Lower Mohawk Castle, Teantontalago, and arrest every male Mohawk and take them prisoner to Albany.

With his three years up, in December 1779, William reenlisted in the 3rd New York Regiment.

The 7,000 man Continental Army, including the New York Brigade, consisting of all the troops of the New York Line, excepting the 1st New York Regiment, encamped during the winter of 1779-1780 with George Washington at Morristown, New Jersey. The soldiers built log cabins, but these were not completed until the middle of February. Prior to that the soldiers were quartered in tents. These conditions occurred during a winter colder than any living person could recall. Baron von Steuben, said that in the winter of 1779, the New York Brigade at Morristown, New Jersey "exhibited the most shocking picture of misery I have ever seen, scarce a man having wherewithal to cover his nakedness, and a great number very bad with the itch." The men often went days without any food whatever.

During the winter at Morristown, the 1st New York Regiment guarded Fort Schuyler. By late spring 1780 supplies at the fort had become dangerously low. Renewed Indian attacks on supply shipments were the cause. In June, General James Clinton ordered Col. Gansevoort and the 3rd New York Regiment to guard supplies headed to the fort. It appears that Gansevoort's regiment was stationed at Albany in June. But by July it was at West Point, for on July 6, 1780 William Vredenburg, a private the New York Line - Third Regiment, Captain Bleeker's Company was stationed at West Point. In October Washington ordered the 1st New York to West Point. Soon the

Continental Army began constructing log houses for winter quarters. However, the 1st New York Regiment remained at West Point only a few weeks. On November seventh, the regiment was ordered back to Albany.

On January 1, 1781, the 3rd New York Regiment was consolidated with the 1st New York Regiment. With this reorganization, the 3rd ceased to exist. With his rank eliminated, Peter Gansevoort accepted rank of brigadier general in the militia. Under their new commanders, the men of the 3rd New York carried their "old" regimental flag for the remainder of the war. Lieutenant Leonard Bleeker was to lead the Light Infantry Company in the 1st New York Regiment.

On February 16, six companies of Col. Van Schaicks regiment, including the Light Infantry Company was ordered back to West Point. The 1st New York settled into quarters in the barracks at Fort Clinton, at West Point. General Washington, from his headquarters at Dobbs Ferry, on July twenty-seventh, called for the Light Infantry Company of the First New York to leave West Point and "Join the Army."

The remainder of the 1st New York men remained at West Point until the end of August, when with the rest of the Continental Army, they assembled at Kings Ferry. On August 20, they crossed west across the Hudson River, on a secret mission, which within two months, was to determine the outcome of the war at Yorktown. The crossing was complete on the twenty-sixth, and the army separated into two columns. The First New York and the Light Infantry marched from Kakiate by way of Pramus, New Jersey and Second River, and camped at Springfield on the 27th.

The 1st New York, and the rest of the Continental Army, had begun on a grueling 450 mile march; they arrived in Trenton, New Jersey on August 31, crossed the Delaware River the next day and on September second, marched through Philadelphia. They marched on to Baltimore and Annapolis and on September 26th arrived at Williamsburgh, and finally on September 27 to Yorktown. As Egly (1981 p. 203) relates it, at Yorktown:

The Light Infantry Company of the First New York was one of the four companies under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Hamilton and formed part of the Second Brigade of Light Infantry commanded by Brigadier General Moses Hazen. Brigade major was Captain Leonard Bleeker of the First New York.

The siege of Yorktown had begun. On Saturday night October sixth, work began on two trenches, which were parallel to the defenses at Yorktown.

Captain Duncan, whose Pennsylvania company accompanied the Light Infantry Company of William Vredenburg, recorded in his diary the reckless daring of Colonel Alexander Hamilton. Smith (1976, p.1698) described what happened next:

By the seventh, batteries were ready to have artillery emplaced in them and the trenches to be occupied with soldiers. A ceremony was made of the occasion, with drum beating and colors flying. The light infantry division was given the honor of occupying the trenches, and the flag was planted on the parapet with the motto, *Manus haec inimica tyrannis*. Then with a show of bravado that startled the British, the light infantry mounted the parapet above the trenches and there, within easy range of the British guns, went through the manual of arms: shouldering arms, presenting arms, aiming, and then grounding their pieces. To the British who watched this bold maneuver, it must have seemed a portent of things to come [or perhaps they couldn't believe their eyes]. The

order for this bit of showmanship had been given by Colonel Alexander Hamilton. At least one officer (and doubtless many men) thought it a reckless and ill considered gesture. James Duncan of the Pennsylvania Line noted, "Although I esteem him [Hamilton] one of the first officers in the American army, must beg leave in this instance to think he wantonly exposed the lives of his men..."

On October 10 Washington touched off the first cannon shot toward the enemy. Over the next several days there was continuous firing from the American and French batteries, with the British fire having little effect. Two British redoubts stood in the way of continued progress of the trenches, so Washington decided to storm the redoubts. The French were to capture redoubt number nine. Alexander Hamilton's Battalion of Light Infantry was assigned redoubt number ten, closest to the river. Hamilton's Battalion included Captain Leonard Bleeker's Light Infantry Company. Each column consisted of about two hundred men. Redoubt 10 was manned by about seventy British.

On October 14, under Hamilton's direction Chevalier de Gimat and Major Nicholas Fish of New York would lead battalions, supported by a detachment of the explosives experts, trenchers and miners who were to cut paths through the sharp branches protecting the British works, like barbed wire. The detachment moved into the open field at dusk and lay down to wait. The Americans were told to empty their muskets. They were to take the redoubt with the bayonet. At seven o'clock at the firing of six mortar shells the two assault columns moved out.

Halfway to the redoubt the column was halted and twenty men, one man from each company was chosen to form the "forlorn hope," which would climb the enemy wall. The men followed their commander John Mansfield and circled toward the rear of the redoubt to cut off the enemy's retreat.

The remainder of the of the company reached the redoubt and began chopping the sharp branches placed at its base. A British sentry called a challenge, and when there was no reply, the British began firing. The exposed Americans impulsively shouted back. Then the British called out and signaled to their army, which began firing at the entire line. Lieutenant Mansfield and his squad overran the men hacking at the branches, squirmed through the thicket, crossed the ditch and climbed the parapet. There was a furious scramble to reach the wall. Men were falling on every side, but not from being shot, they were tumbling into shell holes, climbing out and rushing forward, only to fall again.

Davis (1970, p. 228 - 229) describes the rest of the short but furious battle:

Old Captain Olney led the way though the palisade and called to his men, "Olney's company form here!" Half a dozen bayonets lunged down at him, and Olney tried to beat them off with his long spear. The bayonets slashed his fingers and stabbed into his thigh and abdomen, but Olney felled one of the enemy with a blow to the forehead. The captain's life was saved by two of his men who had loaded their muskets in defiance of orders and now drove off the redcoat party with their fire.

Some one in the front shouted, "Rush on boys! The fort's ours!"

The British threw small hand grenades, which crackled in the trench-so many of them that the Americans thought they were fire crackers.

Men in the trench below stood on the shoulders of their companions to climb up, but the tiny Hamilton, too short to reach the top, commanded a nearby soldier to kneel, stepped

on his back, and vaulted into the redoubt. A brief bayonet fight soon cleared the redoubt, and the British began to leap away into the darkness

The capture took ten minutes. Everything had gone as planned. Hamilton reported casualties in his battalion of four rank and file wounded. One of these was Corporal Adam Coopernal of the First New York. Total American losses in storming of redoubt number ten were put at nine killed and thirty-one wounded. One of the wounded was Sergeant William Brown of the Fifth Connecticut. Brown was the first soldier to be decorated with the Purple Heart, the first U.S. military award for valor without regard for rank.

The next morning, the New York Brigade, advanced with drums and colors flying and carried arms to the redoubt taken by the French. This display drew an incessant shower of shells which did no harm.

On October 17, General Cornwallis, requested a cessation of hostilities, and a commission was drawn up for terms of surrender. Surrender was completed on the nineteenth.

After the surrender at Yorktown the 1st New York Regiment marched back through Philadelphia and Trenton to Pompton, New York where they constructed log houses for winter quarters. In March 1782 William took 20 days furlough. The 1st New York eventually remained at Pompton until August 1782. On August 21 Captain Bleeker's Light Infantry Company was ordered to join with the other light companies of the New York and New Jersey regiments to form a battalion under the command of Major Forman. Within days the 1st New York broke camp and moved to Verplank's Point on the east side of the Hudson. The purpose of this move was to receive the French army and extend a welcome as they marched from Yorktown to the Eastern Seaboard prior to leaving on the voyage home, as well protect against British surprise attack. By September first, the regiment had arrived at Verplank's Point - altogether about 6,000 men of the Continental Army were encamped there.

About the first of November, the New York Brigade decamped from Verplank's Point, crossed the Hudson to West Point. At New Windsor the army began construction of log houses for the winter of 1782-1783. All together there were seven to eight thousand men encamped in the 1,600 acre site. Each house accommodated 16 men, and measured 20 by 36 feet with a fireplace at each end with a partition down the middle. Bleeker's Light Infantry Company was assigned duty guarding a line stretching from Stony Point to the Westchester Country. The other companies grudgingly completed quarters for Bleeker's Company. In February, the Light Infantry Company was stationed guarding the ordinance storage at Stony Point.

On April 19 1783, eight years to the day from Lexington and Concord a cease fire agreement was signed.

During the morning of Friday June sixth, Captain Bleeker's Light Infantry Company formed up and received custody of the flags and colors of the Regiment. The officers had agreed to present the flags of the First New York to Governor Clinton at his residence in Dutchess County. Shortly after receiving the flags, they departed. Colonel Van Cortlandt accompanied the escort to Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County.

Two days later discharges, signed by General Washington were distributed. The men were free to go. William Vredenburg was honorably discharged as a private, at Newbergh, New York on June 8, 1783.

BOUNTY LAND

Free land had been offered to the soldiers as an inducement for enlistment in the Continental Army as early as September 16, 1776. On that date the Continental Congress resolved to:

...make provision for granting lands in the following proportions to the officers and soldiers who shall so engage in the service, and continue therein to the close of the war, or until discharged by Congress, and to the representatives of such officers and soldiers as shall be slain by the enemy. Such lands to be provided by the United States; and what ever expense shall be necessary to procure such land, the such land, the said expense shall be paid and borne by the states, in the same proportion as the other expenses of the war:

to a Colonel.....	500 acres
to a Lieutenant Colonel.....	450 acres
to a Major.....	400 acres
to a Captain	300 acres
to a Lieutenant.....	200 acres
to an Ensign.....	150 acres
each non-commissioned officer and soldier	100 acres

On March 27, 1783, just a few short months before the discharge of the soldiers, the New York State Legislature passed a law that added acreage to that awarded by Congress voting "...the following quantity of lands...to the Line of this State...a Gratitude to the said Line and to evince the just sense this Legislature entertain of the Patriotism and Virtue of the Troops of this State serving in the Army of the United States:

Colonel.....	2500 acres
Lieutenant Colonel.....	2250 acres
Major	2000 acres
Captain	1500 acres
Chaplain.....	1500 acres
Subaltern and Surgeons Mate	1000 acres
Each non-commissioned officer and soldier	500 acres

By this formula William Vredenburg would have been entitled to six hundred acres.

Most of the land given to the soldiers came from the lands of the Onondaga Indians. The New York Legislature directed that townships should be laid out divided into one hundred lots of six hundred acres each. The townships were to be located in territory reserved by the Legislature on July 25, 1782; and on April 22, 1789 the Legislature directed the Surveyor-General to lay out twenty-five townships. This was done during the following year. Three final townships were surveyed and adopted in 1791, 1792, and 1795. Galen Township, one of these last three was adopted August 10, 1792.

A complete roster of the soldiers from New York was compiled in preparation for a drawing. The parcels of land each soldier received was determined by lot. Many soldiers, whose bounty land was

given by these acts, had died or were assigned or sold to others. In these cases the patents were delivered to their heirs, attorneys, or assignees.

William, Private of the First New York Regiment, Light Infantry Company, on 8 July 1790 received patent to Lot 54, composed of 600 acres, in Township #8 "Aurelius." This lot is located southwest of the City of Auburn, within the Town of Aurelius. Shortly after William received the property, he sold it. Actually he seems to have sold it a year after his discharge in 1784, for within body of the deed it states "witness that the parties set their hands and seal on March 12, 1784." Just short of a year after receiving patent to the property, on May 21, 1791, William, a resident of "Pawling Precinct, Dutchess County" sold the property to James Reed. William sold the property for 100 pounds. Reed filed the deed April 1794 (Cayuga County Book "FB" pages 241, 242).

Galen Township, also known as Township number 27, was set apart for surgeons, hospital stewards and others of the medical staff. Abraham Lambert, formerly of the First New York Regiment, drew Lot 73, for 600 acres. He was granted this land on October 8, 1792 (Bockstruck, 1996, p. 302). Patent for this land was obtained by William J. Vredenburg (Clark, 1863, p.118). Clark (1883, p.118) also stated, William J. Vredenburg "is also thought to have settled on the land for which he received the Patent originally granted to Abraham Lambert, Lot No. 73, and to have been about the first settler north of the creek in the present town of Savannah."

I believe Clark has confused his William Vredenburgs. William J. Vredenburg is a distant cousin who bought up thousands of acres of bounty lands, becoming a major land owner in the area just to the south of Wayne County. I believe the land Abraham Lambert assigned, was purchased by William J. Vredenburg, not William Vredenburg, Private of the First New York Regiment.

Further evidence of this confusion is Clark's statement that William is "thought to have settled on the land for which he received Patent." Lot 73 is located about three miles due south Clyde, not north of Savannah. So if William was living on the land "he received," he would be living south of Clyde. However, Clark does provide us valuable information by placing our William in Savannah Township early in the 1800s. William J. Vredenburg in 1803 settled in Skaneateles, Onondaga County, New York.

RAISING A FAMILY

William married a woman named Anna, presumably after the war. To them were born eight children Peter, Catherine, John, Hannah, George, Ruth, Rachael, and Henry. Henry was born May 15, 1797 in Dutchess County. Two separate Bible records record Henry as the youngest child of this family. Anna died before 1818.

The 1800 census for Dutchess County probably records William and his family. The family consisted of two boys and a girl born between 1790 and 1800, a boy born between 1785 and 1789, a woman between twenty-one and forty-five - born between 1755 and 1779 - and William born in 1754 or earlier. From his pension file we can safely conclude he was born in 1754.

William and his son George are identified in county histories among the earliest residents of the area. The first settlers in Galen Township arrived in 1801 when three families settled on lot 70. Probably not long after that the Vredenburg family made the trek into the wilderness of upstate New York.

The history of the establishment of county boundaries for this part of New York is very complex and

relating it here would serve little purpose. However, it is clear the parcel of land William owned changed counties many times from 1792 until 1823. Galen Township was established in 1792. In his 1820 pension application, William indicates that he lives in Mentz. Mentz Township, Cayuga County is directly across the county line about 2 miles due east of Crusoe Lake, later in Savannah Township. On April 8, 1859, Montezuma Township (Cayuga County) was formed out of Mentz Township. Wayne County was formed from Ontario and Seneca Counties on April 11, 1823. In his 1818 pension application, William gives his residence as Galen [Township], Seneca County. The eastern half of Galen Township was organized into Savannah Township on November 24, 1824.

Savannah Township was the last township to be settled in Wayne County, since it was characterized by "wild and gloomy lowlands and wastes or marsh constituting much of its area." Marshes covered about 2,000 acres of southeastern part of the township, along the Seneca River bottom, and up Crusoe creek to Crusoe lake. On the eastern, Cayuga County side of the Seneca River, the swamp was known as the Montezuma marshes, and was considered the paradise of mosquitoes. Today this swamp is a National Wildlife Refuge, stopping point for up to a 100,000 geese and other waterfowl annually.

Galen and Savannah Townships however did have one advantage, excellent transportation. In 1792 the only road through this wild country passed through here. It was simply an Indian path, and the lands along it were little improved, and sparsely settled. This road, or path, continued west to Genesee. The state of New York began construction of a road on March 24, 1794, that utilized this path. By 1797, stage service had begun and some 50 families had settled along the road.

Work commenced on the Erie canal July 4, 1817 at Rome, New York. In 1822 the canal was completed through what was to become the southwestern most corner of Savannah Township. The canal was completed October 26, 1824. In 1854 the New York Central Railroad constructed a line through Savannah Township. A station was established and the village of Savannah grew up around it. Until that time there was little more than scattered residences in the township. However the Henry Vredenburg family didn't stay around to see the coming of the railroad, for they had left for Illinois in 1843.

WILLIAM AND HIS DESCENDANTS

Regarding the children of William and Anna, records for Henry and his family are abundant, George has been located in both New York and Illinois, and probably the John and Peter Vredenburg found in the 1810, 1820 and 1830 census records are siblings. No records for any of William and Anna's other children have yet been found.

In the 1810 census of Cayuga, Seneca County, John's family consisted of only himself (age between sixteen and twenty-six) and a boy of less than ten years old. No woman is listed.

Peter (age between sixteen and twenty-six), in the 1820 census of Galen, Seneca County, is recorded with his wife, age between sixteen and twenty-six and a boy under ten. In the 1830 census of Savannah, Wayne County, Peter (age between thirty and forty), is listed with his wife (between twenty and thirty), two boys under five, a girl between five and ten, two girls between ten and fifteen, and a male between fifteen and twenty.

A Cayuga County history records George as one of the first residents of Montezuma, Cayuga County. The town of Montezuma lies in Cayuga County, about three miles southeast of Crusoe Island, Savannah Township. His marriage after 1819 to Sallie Converse, was the first marriage in

Savannah Township, and their child was also the first. Sallie was born July 1802 to Elias Converse and Sarah Burrows. Her first ancestor to America, Deacon Edward Converse, a Puritan, left London and sailed to America on the "Arabella" coming with the Winthrop fleet containing 11 vessels and 900 passengers, arriving in Salem, Massachusetts June 12, 1630 after sixty-three days passage.

By 1812, George Vredenburg, Elias Converse, and Joseph Mosher, had settled in Savannah Township. Mosher and Vredenburg settled at the point where the road from Michael Weatherwax's place on the old Galen road intersected Crusoe Creek up from the Seneca River. For several years a commercial landing thrived on the left bank of the creek. In this venture row-boats went down the creek and then up the Seneca River and the outlet of Cayuga Lake to Spring Mills, now Union Springs. The early settlers exchanged maple-sugar and potatoes, and other goods, for tea and other "family goods". In 1819, before a bridge had been built over Crusoe Creek, and there was no road beyond, George moved to Crusoe Island and built a log house. Crusoe island, six miles long and four miles wide, is located in the south part of Savannah, between the swamp formed by Crusoe Creek and the Seneca River. It is still shown as a landmark on maps.

In the 1820 census, before the establishment of Wayne County, or Savannah Township, George is not listed, however Henry is, and probably George and his family were living with Henry. The Henry Vredenburg family, living in Galen, Seneca County, consists of two males between sixteen and twenty-six (probably George and Henry), another male over 45 (William), a boy under ten, a girl between ten and sixteen and probably Sallie, George's wife (between sixteen and twenty-six). The three men are farmers.

In the 1830 census of Savannah, Wayne County, George Vredenburg, whose age is between thirty and forty, is listed with his wife between twenty and thirty, two boys under five, a boy and a girl between five and ten. The names of these children is not known with certainty, however it is probably the girl is Ellenor born in 1822. In the 1850 census of Mentz, Cayuga County Ellenor is listed with her husband David Gaston, six month old daughter Eunice, and sister Emily born in 1838. In the 1860 of Dixon, Lee County Illinois, Emily is living with her parents George and Sallie, and younger siblings. Also in the 1850 census Lucy M. Vredenburg (b. 1833) is living with the James Gaston (b. 1787) family in Aurelius, Cayuga County. Possibly Lucy is a child of George and Sallie.

William, in his pension application of November 16, 1818, states that he is sixty-two years old. In his application of July 5, 1820, he states that he is sixty-six years old, and that he is a widower. This discrepancy of age would place William's birth in 1754 or 1756. The 1800 census of Dutchess County puts his birth in 1754. Also, William is illiterate as he signs his name with an X on his pension applications and his payroll cards during the Revolutionary War.

William apparently died before 1830, for he is missing from the 1830 census and he is not in an 1835 list of pensioners.

THE HENRY VREDENBURGH FAMILY

In 1825, Henry married Almena Seelye, who was born February 3, 1808 in Queensbury, Washington County New York, to Benjamin Seelye and Anna Haight. The Seelye family, which eventually consisted of at least eight children, moved west to what was to become Savannah, Wayne County, New York about 1818 during construction of the Erie Canal. Almena's first ancestor to America, Robert, was aboard the same ship as Sallie Converse's ancestor - the

"Arabella".

In 1840, when the census enumerator passed through Savannah, Wayne County, Henry was living next to Lyman Seelye and Jessie Seelye, his wife's brothers. Henry is listed between forty and forty-five with his wife between thirty and forty, two girls and one boy under five, a boy and a girl between six and ten, and two girls between ten and fourteen. Apparently George had already moved to Illinois.

Henry Vredenburg and Almena Seelye had eight children in New York and three more after they had moved to Illinois in 1843. Their children were: Charlotte born July 29, 1826; Lucinda born August 21, 1828; Mary J. born June 28, 1820; Charles born September 27, 1832; Elias born December 26, 1834; Anna born November 3, 1838; Elenor born March 31, 1839; Ruth Ann born December 30, 1841; William Henry born June 12, 1844; Caroline M. born April 27, 1848 and Elijah born 14 June 1851, died February 22, 1852.

VREDENBURGHS IN LEE, OGLE, AND CARROLL COUNTIES, ILLINOIS

In the summer of 1841 the General Land Office opened a office in Dixon, Lee County, Illinois, opening lands west of the third principal meridian for sale (the Homestead Act was passed in 1862). Newspaper had been running articles about the fertile Rock River Valley and how to get there. Several books touted the region, including "Illinois in 1837" by S. Augustus Mitchell and Peck's "New Guide to Emigrants" published in 1836.

Albany New York was the principal starting point from the eastern states. Immigrants traveled across New York on the Genesee turnpike, right past William Vredenburg's front door, or traveled the Erie Canal to Buffalo, New York where they had the choice of loading teams and wagons on steamboats for Detroit, or followed an Indian trail along the shore of Lake Erie. Many immigrants drove across Michigan to Chicago, rather than take the long ride on boats through Lake Huron and Michigan.

In 1843 the Henry Vredenburg family moved to Amboy, Lee County, Illinois. Seven years later, in 1850, they are living in Dixon Township, Lee County, Illinois, where they farmed. Also his son Charles (age 17) and daughter Mary (age 20) were living about 10 miles to the north in Pine Creek Township, Ogle County in the home of Frederick and Jennet Andrew. Fredrick was a farmer and Charles was employed as a farm laborer.

Before 1860, Henry moved about 15 miles northwest of Dixon Township to Lima Township, Carroll County, just east of Brookville, Ogle County. At this time Charles (now 28) was living in the home of his sister Ruth Ann who had married Henry Bingaman.

George Vredenburg Family

Sometime prior to 1860 George Vredenburg, recorded by census takers as "Fredenburg", moved his family to Dixon, Lee County. In the 1860 census, George and Sallie ran a boarding house. Living at home were Eliza born 1839, Emily born 1841, Willis born 1844 and George born 1845. Eliza married Augustus Specht October 1, 1860 in Lee County. Eliza and Augustus lived in Dixon the remainder of their lives. Augustus ran a shoe store. They had one daughter, Dorothy, and likely had additional children. Sallie, who was living in Danbury, Iowa, died November 13, 1887. Sallie, Eliza and Augustus are buried in Dixon.

George and Sallie's granddaughter Eunice, daughter of Eleanor and David Gaston married Otto Robert Roman December 14, 1871, in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

The 1830 census lists George with four children. In the 1860 census all of George's children had been born after 1839, therefore it seems likely additional children were born between 1830 and 1839. Above a speculate one daughter may be Lucy, born in 1833. Another possible is Maria who was married November 24, 1859 to John Lemison (or Tomison). Maria was married by the same minister as Eliza a year later.

In 1860, George lists his age as sixty-two, which seems close, yet improbable, for it would put him younger than Henry, and would make him fourteen in 1812, which is when he is reported to have settled in what was to become Wayne County, New York. According to the gazetteer for New York, he was living in Illinois in 1868. However, sometime before 1871 George and Sallie moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He apparently died before she did for there is no mention of him in Sallie's short obituary.

Illinois: The split of the Henry Vredenburg Family

Charlotte

Charlotte married Edward McGraw November 10, 1844. Prior to 1850 Charlotte and Edward had two daughters, Anna (b. 1849), Mary (b. 1846). Charlotte died before 1889.

Lucinda

From family records Lucinda first married Henry Ryan. County records indicate Lucinda married William H. Hoisington on October 10, 1850, in Dixon, Lee County Illinois. William and Lucinda spent the remainder of their lives in Iowa and Oklahoma.

Mary Jane, Ruth Ann and Anna

Mary Jane, Ruth Ann and Anna married three brothers. Mary J. married George Bingaman December 12, 1850, Ruth Ann married Henry Bingaman August 31, 1856, and Anna married Elias Bingaman about 1858. George, Henry and Elias had come west with their parents George Bingaman and Margaret Sarber in 1841 from Pennsylvania. The Bingaman family consisting of seven children, left Lower Mahanoy Township, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania in big covered wagons, and arrived in Chambers Grove, Lima Township, Carroll County, Illinois May, 1841. George and Margaret had three more children before George's death in 1847 at age 44. George's grandfather, John, was a "Hessian" soldier hired by the British during the Revolutionary war. He was captured by George Washington Christmas night at Trenton, a battle commemorated by the famous painting *Washington Crossing the Delaware*. John settled in Northumberland County Pennsylvania around 1790. John and his wife Anna Reed had six children that survived to adulthood.

Mary Jane

Mary Jane and George had four boys, Henry (b. 1840), John (b. 1843), Elias (b. 1846), and Joseph (b. Dec. 1859). In 1860 they were living in Lima Township, Carroll County, Illinois. Nothing further is known about them at this time.

Ruth Ann

Ruth Ann and Henry were married by William Uhl, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Dixon. Henry served in the Civil War as a private in Company K of the 15th Regiment Illinois Infantry. According to his pension file in March 1865, while serving guard duty at camp in Chicago was soaked through with rain, later temperatures fell below freezing. At this time he contracted rheumatism in his left arm, eventually the bone had become so diseased it had to amputated in the summer of 1886 about 3 inches above the elbow.

Ruth Ann and Henry had the following children all born in Lima Township, Carroll County, IL: Eliza Jane (b. 1858), Laura Ann (b. 1862), Flora M. (b. 1864), Walter (b. 1867), Addie (b. 1875), Oscar (b. 1877), Guy E. (b. Dec. 1879), George Henry (b. 1881), Martine (b. 1884).

In Almena Vredenburg's obituary, one child is listed as living in Colorado. That child is Ruth Ann. Henry moved with his brother, William Bingaman, to Yuma County Colorado sometime prior to 1889. The town of Yuma was established in 1886 and was heavily promoted to attract settlers. On December 19, 1892 William filed a homestead claim for the northeast quarter of Section twenty-seven in Township three north, range forty-eight west. Three successive years of drought forced them to abandon their farm.

In the 1900 census both Henry and William both indicate they had owned their land seven years. While it is not known if Henry had filed for a homestead, the statement is difficult to reconcile William's General Land Office records on file.

Ruth Ann died in 1895, they had been married 39 years. In 1900 three sons were living with their father, Henry. Henry was a farmer, Oscar was a bartender, and Guy and George were farm laborers. Henry died September 30, 1901, he is buried in the Evangelical Cemetery, Brookville Township, Carroll County.

Ruth and Henry's son Walter married Minnie Hoffman July 12, 1897. In 1920 they moved back to Polo, where he was a farmer and meat merchant. They had three daughters. Walter died April 7, 1938.

Anna

Anna and Elias had two boys, Jerry J. (b. 1860), George Henry (b. June 1868). She died October 18, 1891 at the age of 53. Elias, her husband in the 1850 census is listed as a farmer and in 1860 as grocery keeper. During the Civil War he served in Company K of the 15 Regiment, Illinois Infantry. In the 1880, census he is listed as a laborer and in 1900 at age 68 as a stone quarry laborer. He died February 14, 1910 at the age of 78. Anna, Elias and their two sons are buried in Lanark City, Carroll County, Illinois.

In Almena's 1889 obituary, two unnamed children are listed as living in Illinois, one child in Colorado and another in Oregon.

THE MOVE TO HARRISON COUNTY IOWA - AND A LOOK BACK

Early in 1862 Henry, Almena and at least Caroline and Eleanor moved across Iowa to Little Sioux for on March 10 the two girls were baptized at Little Sioux, Harrison County..

William Henry, on August 2, 1862 joined McClellan's Dragoons, and was discharged for disability. According to county records, married Frances Cupernel September 13, 1862 in Dixon Lee County. There is no family record of Frances. He remarried three years later in Iowa.

It is not known when Elias and William joined the family in Iowa. Charles joined them in the Spring of 1863 after driving his four-horse team across the state. Later that year, on October 14, 1863, Henry died at age sixty-five. Almena lived another twenty-six years. She died August 30, 1889 at age eighty-one.

According to Almena Vredenburg's obituary, she joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Later Day Saints in 1835, being baptized by Hyrum Stratton. Joseph Smith, founder of the LDS Church owned a farm in Palmyra, New York about twenty miles west of Savannah. The church was established in 1830 but hostility forced nearly all of the Mormons to Ohio by June 1831. Much of the drama of the 1831 flight was played out in Waterloo, about ten miles southwest of Savannah. Many left from Ithaca, at the south end of Cayuga Lake, heading north on the lake by boat, then transferring to a canal boat for Buffalo via the Erie Canal. In 1831 Brigham Young lived in Montezuma, Cayuga County. Surely the Henry Vredenburg family were aware of these events at their door step. In subsequent years, missionaries spread out throughout the state. After Joseph Smith's murder on June 27, 1844, and the flight across Iowa, and ultimately to Salt Lake City, William Smith a brother to Joseph Smith, came to lead a small group at Amboy, Lee County, Illinois. In time, William was harassed out of town, and the church began to falter. On April 6, 1860 the annual conference of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Later Day Saints was held in Amboy, and Joseph Smith Jr., son of the founder of the LDS Church was installed as prophet and high priest. A year later on April 8, 1861, Elias, Charles and their mother Almena were baptized members of the RLDS Church. Their father Henry had been baptized a member of the RLDS Church on August 31, 1851.

Little Sioux, Harrison County, Iowa was laid out by Silas Condit who fled across Iowa in 1846 after the murder of Joseph Smith and the destruction of Nauvoo, Illinois. Condit broke away from the LDS Church and joined the Reorganized LDS Church due to his disagreement with Brigham Young's teachings. Condit settled at what was to become Little Sioux in 1849. He and T. B. Neeley in 1855 subdivided 20 acres, and Little Sioux, Iowa was born, at least on paper. An RLDS church was organized in Little Sioux October 1860. Eleanor and Caroline were both baptized here March 10, 1862. In 1880 the RLDS Church, with a congregation of 140, was better represented than any other denomination in town.

In 1876 they constructed a 24 by 50 foot building at the expense of several thousand dollars. In 1891 Charles Vredenburg is listed as priest of the church and Elias, his brother, deacon. In 1902, the Pisgah Iowa Reorganized LDS church was formed, Charles was the presiding priest, and John H. Vredenburg, son of William Henry, was financial clerk. Elias' son Mark was married by a RLDS minister.

THE NEXT GENERATION

Much like in Illinois where three Vredenburg sisters married three brothers, in Iowa William and Caroline married siblings Cassie Ann and John Jefferson Conyers, and Elias married Cassie and John's first cousin, Harriet Conyers. The Conyers family had been members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Later Day Saints, John had been born in Nauvoo, Illinois in 1845, but now the family was affiliated with the RLDS church.

Charles, Elias, William and Caroline lived in western Iowa the remainder of their lives. Caroline married at age 16, however, her life was cut short. She died in 1876 at age 28. Charles, Elias and William stuck together, in 1870 they lived in Little Sioux Township, Harrison County. By 1880, they lived in Jackson Township, Harrison County. Charles and William were still living there twenty years later. Caroline and her husband John Conyers farmed near Preparation, Spring Valley Township, Monona County during their twelve years together.

From the time Almena arrived in Little Sioux she lived in the same home - alone for some twenty-six years after Henry's death. She died in William's home in Soldier Valley. Henry Vredenburg had been a farmer, his sons were farmers, and his daughters married farmers.

Charles. Charles married Amy Anjean Chase November 17, 1864. Amy, daughter of Amos and Sarah Chase was born near Little Sioux, Iowa October 30, 1850. She was the first white girl born in Harrison County. They had thirteen children. He died January 8, 1915 at age eighty-three, she died March 19, 1926 at age seventy-six, at the home of her son David in Lamoni. At that time she had 24 grandchildren and nine great grandchildren.

Elias. Elias married Harriet Conyers August 5, 1863. They had four children. Harriet died June 6, 1882 at age forty. According to Clifford, his grandson (1902-1985) at the time of Harriet's death Elias didn't know what to do to raise the children and felt abandoned by family and friends. Eventually he "farmed out" the children to relatives for a period of time. Elias was a tall slender man, he lived in Moorhead Iowa. He lists himself as a farmer in the census, however Clifford stated that he had worked as a carpenter. Elias died May 5, 1905 at seventy. In the 1900 census, Elias was living in the home of his daughter Nettie and son-in-law Alva Riley in Sioux Township, Monona County.

William. William Henry Vredenburg married Cassie Ann Conyers March 23, 1865. She was the daughter of John and Priscilla Conyers; she was born March 13, 1850, near Little Sioux, Iowa. William and Cassie had thirteen children. He died August 27, 1901 at age fifty-seven, she died December 21, 1933 at eighty-three in the home of her son Oscar. At that time she was survived by four daughters, seven sons, thirty-two grandchildren, and one great grandchild.

Caroline. Caroline married John Jefferson Conyers July 10, 1864. They had seven children, four of which died young. Caroline died June 11, 1876 at age twenty-eight. She probably died due to complications of childbirth for her last child, Dorman, whose birth date is unknown, also died that year. John owned a 160 acre farm near Preparation, Spring Valley Township, Monona County, Iowa and lived there until 1881.

John served in the Civil War. In October 1862, he enlisted in the Southern Border Brigade and was stationed at Fort Butler, Cherokee County, Iowa until he was mustered out March 1863. John died December 22, 1911 at age sixty-six. After Caroline died he married twice more.

Eleanor. Eleanor married John B. Lytle on November 23, 1866 in Harrison County. John was born September 24, 1837, in Summit County, Ohio. John's parents were also born in Ohio. In 1870 they were living in Spring Valley Township, Monona County. But in 1880, they lived in Allen Township, Harrison County. It appears that in 1889 they were living in Nebraska. In 1900 they moved to Waukomis, Garfield County, Oklahoma. They lived with their twenty-five year old son Bartly, their twenty year old daughter Almena, and thirty-nine year old son De Lou. Also living with them was De Lou's wife Tillie and their two children Verne and Maggie, ages two and one. In 1910 Bartley Lytle, a single man, was living in Durham, Washita Township, Roger Mills County, Oklahoma. He was

living with two nephews, Normy and Charley Gates and his niece Cleo Gates. Their son, DeLos, in 1920 resided at 4317 Van Buren Street, Sioux City, Woodbury County, Iowa. Eleanor and John had (seven) children between 1867 and 1879

Eleanor's name is spelled Elinor and Elenor in different documents.

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[The following is handwritten sideways on the outside back file cover]

Notification sent 12 Sept 1820 to Judge Grover and Auburn New York

[file cover]

*William Vradenbergh
private Colonel Van
Schaicks Regt.
New York line 1776 - War*

*For the [? - ?] of the
court of Abject Guardians
Papers -*

Admitted

*Judge's Certificate
of the necessitous
circumstances of the
applicant wanted.*

[file contents]

*State of New York
Cayuga County*

On this 16th day of November 1818 before me the subscriber one of the Judges of the court of common pleas in and for the county of Cayuga in said state personally appears William Vradenbergh aged 62 years resident in the town of Galen in the County of Seneca and state aforesaid who being by me first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the provision made by the late act of Congress that the said William Vradenbergh enlisted in the Town of Johnstown in the state of New York in the company commanded by Captain Leonard Bleeker under Col. Van Schaick in the 1st New York regiment about the year 1776 in the month of April for and during the war that he served out his time & was honorably discharged at Newbergh in the State of New York on the 8th day of June 1783 and that he was in the Siege of Fort Stanswick [Stanwix] & on the western expedition under Sullivan & in the Battle of York Town & that he is in reduced circumstances and stands in need of assistance from his country for support

*his
William X Vradenbergh
mark*

*Before me John Grover
Judge of Cayuga Com. pleas*

[file contents]

I John Grover Judge of the Court of Common pleas in and for the County of Cayuga as aforesaid do certify that it appears to my satisfaction that the said William Vredenbergh did serve in the Revolutionary war as stated in the written declaration against the common enemy dated this 16th day of November 1818.

*John Grover Judge
of Cayuga Com. pleas*

I do hereby certify to the Hon. the Secretary of the Department of War that I have made the needful inquiry respecting the indigent circumstances of the within applicant and find that he is in very reduced circumstances his life and stands in need of the assistance of his country for his support dated the 11th day of June 1819

*John Grover
Judge of Cayuga County*

[File Cover]

*13806
William Vredenburg
declaration
29 July 1819*

[File Contents]

State of New - York,
Cayuga County,

On this *Fifth* day of *July* 1820, personally appeared, in open court being a court of record for the said county, *being a court of common pleas* William Vradenberg aged 66 years, resident in the *town of Mentz* in said county, who; being first duly sworn, according to law doth, on his oath, declare that he served in the revolutionary war as follows: *a private soldier in Capt Leonard Bleekers Company 1st Regiment New York line Command by Col. Goose Van Schaiks after Gansevorts [Peter Gansevoort] Regiment was incorporated in the aforesaid - reaffirm to his first declaration dated the 16th day November 1818 will show his pension certificate is number 13.806*

And I do solemnly *swear* that I was a resident citizen of the United States, on the 18th day of March, 1818; and that I have not, since that time by gift, sale, or in any manner, disposed of my property, or any part thereof, with intent thereby so to diminish it as to bring myself within the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, in the revolutionary war," passed on the 18th day of March, 1818; and that I have not, nor has any person in trust for me, any property, or securities, contracts or debts, due to me; nor have I any income other than what is contained in the schedule hereto annexed, and by be subscribed

*Real Estate none Personal property (wearing apparel and bedding excepted) none
His occupation farming enfeebled with age lost his wife and lives promiscuously.*

Sworn to and declared, on the *Fifth* day of *July* before *me*

*Rufus Sheldon Judge of
Cayuga com. pleas*

I *James Glover* clerk of *Cayuga County* do here by certify that the foregoing oath and the schedule thereto

annexed, are truly copied from the record of the said court; and I do further certify., that it is the opinion of the said court that the total amount in value of the property exhibited in the aforesaid schedule is *no* dollars and *no* cents. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, on this *Fifth* day of *July* 1820

James Glover
Clerk of the Court for the *County of Cayuga*

APPENDIX 2: WILLIAM VREDENBURGH'S COMPILED SERVICE RECORD

Third New York Regiment - Captain Leonard Bleekers Company

Muster Roll Date:	Period Covered	Location	Notes:
3 Oct 1877	21 Nov 1776-3 Oct 1777	Ft. Schuyler	Enlisted Dec. 1, 1776 for 3 years. Mustered to end of war.
3 Dec 1777	3 Oct 1777-7 Dec 1777	Ft. Schuyler	
19 Jan 1778	7 Dec 1777-19 Jan 1778	Ft. Schuyler	
6 Mar 1778	19 Jan 1778-6 Mar 1778	Ft. Schuyler	
4 Apr 1778	6 Mar 1778-14 Apr 1778	Ft. Schuyler	
31 May 1778	14 Apr 1778-29 May 1778	Ft. Schuyler	
30 May 1778	29 May 1778-30 May 1778	Ft. Schuyler	
13 Aug 1778	28 Jul 1778-13 Aug 1778	Ft. Schuyler	
24 Sep 1778	13 Aug 1778-24 Sep 1778	Ft. Schuyler	
3 Nov 1778	Oct 1778	Ft. Schuyler	
7 Dec 1778	Nov 1778	Albany	
2 Jan 1779	Dec 1778	Albany	
23 Mar 1779	Jan-Feb 1779	Saratoga	
19 May 1779	Mar-Apr 1779	Albany	
17 Jun 1779	May 1779	Canajohary	
12 Dec 1779	Oct-Nov 1779	Camp Near Morristown	
27 Jan 1780	Dec 1779	Camp Near Morristown	
3 Mar 1880	Jan-Feb 1880	Camp	
4 May 1880	Mar-Apr 1880	Camp	
6 Jul 1880	May-Jun 1880	Westpoint	
31 Dec 1880	Sep-Dec 1880	Saratoga	

Payroll

May 1779: total £2
 Jun-Sep 1779: total £12.8
 Oct/Nov 1779: Pay per month 40s. Subsistence £3, Amt. pay/subsistence £10
 Dec 1779: Pay per month 6 60/90 Dol., Subsistence/month 10 Dol., total 16 60/90 Dol.
 Jan-Feb 1780: total 33 30/90 Dol.
 Mar-Apr 1780: total 33 30/90 Dol.
 May-Jun 1780: total 33 30/90 Dol.
 Jul 1880 : total 16 60/90 Dol.

First New York Regiment - Captain Leonard Bleeker's Company

Muster Roll Date:	Period Covered	Location	Notes:
5 Apr 1781	Jan-Mar 1781	West Point	
1 May 1781	Apr 1781	West Point	Garrison duty
May 1782	Apr 1782		
5 Apr 1782	Mar 1782		On Furlough 20 March 20 days
4 Jun 1782	May 1782		
9 Jul 1782	Jun 1782		
5 Sep 1782	Jul 1782		
12 Sep 1782	Aug 1782		
18 Oct 1782	Sep 1782		
14 Nov 1782	Oct 1782		
Dec 1782	Nov 1782		
17 Jan 1783	Dec 1782		
20 Feb 1783	Jan 1783		
22 Apr 1783	Mar 1783		
21 May 1783	Apr 1783		
Payroll			
Aug-Dec 1780:	Pay per mo. 6.60, time 5 months Amount 33.30		
Jan 1783:	total 6.60		
Feb-Mar 1783:	total 13.30		

APPENDIX 3: FAMILY RECORDS

NOTE: This document was transcribed by Clifford Vredenburg in 1937 from the original in the possession of Charles Eldridge Vredenburg, of San Pedro California. It was written by Charles' grandmother, with pencil insertions (here in brackets), presumably by Charles. Spellings are original.

William Vredenburg [son of William Vredenburg who is son of Isac V. who was son of Willem (2) Isaacsen Van Vredenburg the first.]

Served under General Washington during the Revolutionary War between England and the United Colonies.

He enlisted in answer to the first call of his country and served until the close.

His wife's name was Anna

Their children are:

- Peter
- Catharine
- John
- Hanah
- George
- Ruth
- Rachel
- Henry

[By] Charles E. Vredenburg

Henry Vredenburg [my Great Grandfather], youngest son and child of William and Anna Vredenburg was born in Dutchess County New York May 15th 1797. He was married to Almena Seelye. Henry Vredenburg died Oct. 14, 1863.

Their children are.

Charlott	-	Mrs. Edward McGraw
Lucinda	-	Mrs. Henry Ryan - Horsington
Mary	-	Mrs. Geo. Bingamon
Charles	-	married Amy Anjean Chase [my Grandfather]
Elias		married Harriet Conyers
Anna		Mrs. Elias Bingamon
Elenor		Mrs. John Lytle
Ruth		Mrs. Henry Bingamon
William		married Anna Conyers
Caroline		Mrs. John Conyers
Elijah		died when a baby.

Charles Vredenburg [my Grandfather] oldest son and fourth child of Henry and Almena Vredenburg was born in Wayne County New York Sept 27, 1832. He was married to Amy Anjean

Chase Nov 17, 1864. He died Jan 8th 1915.

Their children are

Sarah Almena	Mrs. E. D. Stearns
Amos Henry	married Grace Montague
Joseph Charles	married Mary Davis
Norman Eugene	married Elizabeth Ried
Abner Mark	married Carroll Chase
James Monroe	married Nina Kemmish
Edna May	Mrs. Bert Wilson
Helen Anjean	Mrs. Roy Van Sickle
David Milton	married Kate Putnam
Ruth Alice	Mrs. E. J. Cowan
Evan Chase	
Lois	

Amos Henry Vredenburgh, oldest son of Charles and Amy Vredenburgh was born in Harrison County - Iowa Dec. 20th 1868. He was married to Grace Montague Nov. 29 1892. He died Feb. 8, 1903.

Their children are

Max
Amy Margaret - Mrs. Ralph Travis
Charles

APPENDIX 4: BIOGRAPHIES AND OBITUARIES

ALMENA SEELEY'S FAMILY

The following is adapted from Cannamela (1984).

BENJAMIN SEELYE, son of David and Sibble (_____) SEELYE, was born March 26, 1779, based upon age found on gravestone and family notes, possibly in Amenia, Dutchess, County, New York, and died September 24, 1854, was buried in Green's Lakeside Cemetery, Rollin Township, Lewanee County, Michigan.

He married June 28, 1804, by William Robards, Justice of the Peace, at Queensbury, Washington (now Warren) County, New York (Smith's History of Warren County, p. 409) Anna HAIGHT, born October 1787, from gravestone in North Dryden Cemetery, Dryden, Lapeer County, Michigan, and family notes, died July 3, 1847, from tombstone.

Children, first seven born at Queensbury, last five born at Savannah, Wayne County, New York.

1. Jesse, born January 7, 1806
2. Almena, born February 3, 1808; married Henry Vredenburg
3. Rachel, born March 27, 1810; married 1810 Arick Sutherland
4. John H., born June 25, 1812
5. Lyman, born July 17, 1813
6. Reuben, born July 14, 1815
7. Caroline, born June 20, 1817; married Joseph S. Gibbins
8. Pettit, born February 9, 1821
9. Benjamin, born April 20, 1823
10. Marry Ann (or Polly) born August 20, 1825; married Elias Bingaman
11. Harriett, born August 29, 1829; married George Cure
12. Nancy, born August 16, 1830; married Era Eoff

Benjamin is found on the 1805 assessment roll of Queensbury and in the 1810 and 1820 censuses. He had a tavern stand and store on the southeast corner of the Oneida, Queensbury, ever after a commercial site and today the location of Bardin's general store, Route 9L and East Sunnyside Road. He and Anna mortgaged this property to Murry Jenkins in 1814 (Warren Meeting, A:164), the same year he was named administrator of Solomon Austin's estate. By 1816, the tavern lot was owned by Doctor Ripley. Benjamin became insolvent in 1821, and an abstract of those proceedings is attached.

He is distinguished from the Benjamin Seelye of Kingsbury, the neighboring town to the east. That Benjamin, son of Neemiah, was born March 16, 1773 and died at Rose, Wayne County, New York in 1854. He married Eunice BARNUM and moved from Washington to Wayne County in 1834. In the 1820 census, there were Benjamins at Queensbury and Kingsbury. In 1830, Benjamins at Savannah, Wayne County (son of David) and at Kingsbury (son of Nehemiah).

There has been much confusion as to the parents of Benjamin and his siblings. The best account I have found is a typescript "Record of Four Generations of the Descendants of Capt. Robert Seeley," compiled by Willard S. Morse, which is in the Connecticut State Library in Hartford. He shows that David⁵ SEELYE (John⁴, Benjamin³, Nathan², Robert¹) was born in New Milford, September 4, 1731; married Sibble (_____) and resided at Kent, Cornwall in 1774, and at

Queensbury in 1800, per an agreement by David and Sibble with David Sanford, all of Queensbury, in that year. Children of David and Sibble, recorded at Kent, were Ebenezer, 1756; Nathaniel, 1757; Prudence, 1759; David, September 18, 1762, and Sibble, 1764. Not of record are the younger sons who made their mark in Queensbury; Benjamin, Justus and Reuben.

ALMENA SEELEY VREDENBURGH OBITUARY

The Saints' Herald, Vol. 36, p.303; Almena Vredenburg died August 30, 1889 at the home of her son, William Vredenburg, in Soldier Valley, Iowa, and was buried September first. Funeral service was held at the house, Elder Putney officiating. Sister Vredenburg was born February 3, 1808 in Queensbury, Washington, New York, and was married to Henry Vredenburg in 1825. She was mother of eleven children, seven girls and four boys; the eldest and two youngest have passed away; two have their homes in Illinois, three in Iowa, one in Nebraska, one in Colorado and one in Oregon. Mrs. Vredenburg moved with her family from New York to Illinois in 1843, and from Illinois into Iowa in 1862, and has since been a resident of Little Sioux, Iowa until her death. She joined the LDS in 1835, and the Reorganization of the same in 1861. She was first baptized by Hyrum Station, and second by Zenos Gurley, Sen. Sr. Vredenburg was known as a quiet, worthy and religious member of society. She had been a widow some twenty years. She died strong in the faith.

AMY CHASE VREDENBURGH OBITUARY

The Hustler, Friday April 2, 1926 p.2; Amy Anjean Chase, daughter of Amos and Sarah Chase, was born near Little Sioux, Iowa, October 30, 1850. Her parents arrived in Harrison County in 1848. She was married November 17, 1864 to Charles Vredenburg. Thirteen children were born to them. The husband and father died in January 1915. The surviving children are Mrs. Almena Stearns of San Antonio, Texas; Joseph Vredenburg, Alva, Oklahoma; Norman Vredenburg, Miami, Florida; James Vredenburg of Pisgah, Iowa; David of Lamoni, Iowa; Evan of Lamoni, IA; Mrs. Lois Whisler of Rosalie, Nebraska. Amos, Mark, Ollie and May preceded the mother in death. Two brothers, Aseph Chase of Cuba, New York and M. Amos Chase, a missionary in Honolulu, and one sister, Mrs. W.S. Gamet of Logan, remain. Also 24 grandchildren and nine great grandchildren. She was a member of the LDS church, was highly respected by all as a neighbor, friend and mother. She passed beyond Friday March 19th at the home of her son, David, in Lamoni, where she has been several months during her last illness. The remains were brought to Pisgah. The funeral service was held Monday March 22 at one p.m., Elder Fry officiating. Interment was in Soldier Valley cemetery. Mrs. Vredenburg had lived all her years in Little Sioux and Jackson township, this county, excepting during the last few months of her illness.

CASSIE ANN CONYERS VREDENBURGH OBITUARY

The Hustler, Thursday December 28, 1933 p.1; Cassie Ann Conyers, daughter of Elder John and Priscilla Conyers, was born March 13, 1850, near Little Sioux, IA, and passed away at the home of her son Oscar Vredenburg, December 21, 1933, at the age of 83 years, 9 months and 8 days. In March 1865 she was united in marriage to William Henry Vredenburg, who preceded her in death, August 27, 1901. To this union thirteen children were born. A son, Jefferson, died in infancy, another son, Nimrod, died in young manhood. Eleven children survive, John Henry of Pisgah, Lucy Palmer of Wagner, South Dakota, Lennie Clark of Pisgah, William David of Yakima, Washington, Catherine McGee, of Elliott, Iowa, Caroline Richardson of Gooding, Idaho, Jesse of Pisgah, Alfred of Shoshone, Idaho, Oscar, Harvey and Orvey of Pisgah. She leaves to mourn her loss, one sister, Mrs. Lucinda Hendrickson of Hagerman, Idaho, four daughters, seven sons, thirty-two great grandchildren and one great grandchild, besides many other relatives and friends. She was

baptized into the RLDS at an early age and remained a faithful member. Funeral services were held at the LDS Church in Pisgah, at 1:30 o'clock Saturday conducted by Elder George Meggers. Interment was in Soldier Valley cemetery.

CASSIE ANN CONYERS VREDENBURGH - A BIRTHDAY PARTY

The Hustler, Friday March 17, 1933 p.1; Mrs. Ann Vredenburg celebrated her 83rd birthday Monday, March 13th at the Oscar Vredenburg home. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Orvie Vredenburg and Viola; Mrs. Sherm Clark and Harold Rose; Mrs. Katherine McGee and Earl; Mr. and Mrs. Ward Hammock and daughter; Mrs. Jesse Vredenburg and Orlin; Mr. and Mrs. Roy Vredenburg; John Vredenburg; Mr. and Mrs. Earl Mann; Mrs. Chris Peterson and Myrlen; Mrs. Minnie McRoberts; Ben Miles; Mrs. Elmer Blunt and children Harvey Vredenburg; Sam Mann; and David Hittle. All of her children were present except Jesse of Pisgah, Alfred of Shoshone, Idaho, Will of Yakima, Washington and Mrs. Caroline Richardson of Jerome, Idaho.

JOHN CONYERS OBITUARY

Democrat 28 December 28, 1911. JOHN CONYERS DEAD, A Pioneer citizen of Sioux Township Died December 22: Born in Wamoo, Illinois, August 19, 1845 son of John and Pricillia Conyers, came to Clark county when but an infant and with them settled in Harrison county. He well remembers seeing many Indians when they first came and the Indian teepees. From the latter place he removed with his parents in 1864. Never having many facilities for education in his youth he had been compelled to acquire it himself in later years. Attaining manhood he purchased a farm of 160 acres near Preparation, which he cultivated and resided upon until 1881 when he sold out and bought a farm in Woodbury County near Sioux City where he lived for six years. Going to Sioux City he engaged in the grocery business in which he only remarried a short time and then returned to Sioux township where he bought his present farm.

July 10, 1863 Mr. Conyers was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Vredenburg, a native of Illinois who was born in 1847 and died May 16, 1874 at Moorhead Iowa. To this union were born three children Charles W., of Mapleton; Alfred B. of Carroll Nebr. and Millie Bell now deceased.

August 18, 1876 he was married to Miss Sylvania Lewis of Harrison County, Iowa. Her death occurring the same year.

February 14, 1880 he was married to Miss Amelia Townley, of Moorhead Iowa. To this union were born two children, Zora V., and Fred L.

In October 1862 he enlisted in Company B., Southern Border Brigade, and was stationed at Fort Butler in Cherokee County this state, during the winter of 1862-63. He was mustered out in March 1863.

He died December 22, 1911 after an illness of 8 years.

The funeral was conducted from the family home on Sunday at 10:30 by Elder Mark Jenson, Mr. Conyers was a most excellent citizen, alive to the best interests of community and country.

BIOGRAPHY OF CHARLES VREDENBURGH

From, Iowa *History of Harrison County*, 1891

Charles Vredenburg, a resident of section 21, Jackson Township, came to Harrison County in the spring of 1863, and first located in the town of Little Sioux. He came to this county a poor man, and rented land. He drove four horses to the county, coming four hundred and fifty miles. He rented land for three years, and then paid \$400 for twenty acres of partly improved land, which he broke up and built a house upon, made other improvements and remained five years, when he bought the quarter section upon which he now lives, paying \$600 for the same. Here he built a house, 24X36 feet, one story and a half high, also a barn, granary, double-cribs, and dug a well over which he erected a windmill. He set out an orchard of three hundred and fifty trees and a grove of shade trees. He has since added to his farm until he now has two hundred and eighty acres, one hundred and twenty-five of which are under the plow. The entire place is surrounded by a good fence, and everything about the premises shows him to be a man of thrift and order.

He was born in Wayne County, N. Y., September 27, 1832, and is a son of Henry and Almena Vredenburg, natives of the Empire State, who had a family of eleven children, he being the fourth in order. Their names were as follows: Charlotte, deceased, Lucinda, Mary, Charles, Elias, Anna, deceased, Elenor, Ruth, Caroline, deceased William, Elijah, deceased.

At the age of eleven years our subject accompanied his parents to Illinois. He was married November 17, 1864, to Amy A. Chase, the daughter of Amos and Sarah Chase, natives of Vermont, who were the parents of five children, all of whom are living - Abner, Amy, Asaph, May and Milton.

Our subject's wife was the first white girl born in the county. She was born October 30, 1850.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of eleven children, born as follows - Almena, December 27, 1865; Ollie (deceased, June 17, 1867; Amos, December 20, 1868; Joseph, September 9, 1872; Norman, August 11, 1874; Mark, February 11, 1876; James, March 22, 1878; May, October 20, 1880; Helen, November 17, 1882; David, August 2, 1884; Ruth, May 28, 1888. These children are all residents of Harrison County, at this time.

APPENDIX 5: WILLIAM VREDEBURGH AND THREE GENERATIONS OF DESCENDANTS

William Vredenburg b. 1754, m. Anna _____, b. AFT 1754 NY, d. BEF 1820. William died AFT 1820.

- I. Peter Vredenburg b. NY.
- II. Catherine Vredenburg b. NY.
- III. John Vredenburg
- IV. Hannah Vredenburg b. NY.
- V. George Vredenburg b. BET 1790 - 1796, NY, m. Sallie Converse, b. Jul 1802, d. AFT 1860. George died AFT 1860.
 - A. boy Fredenburg b. BEF 1825, Wayne, NY.
 - B. girl Fredenburg b. BEF 1825.
 - C. boy Fredenburg b. BEF 1830.
 - D. boy Fredenburg b. BEF 1830.
 - E. Eliza Fredenburg b. 1839, NY, m. 1 Oct 1860, in Dixon, Lee County, IL, Augustus C. Specht.
 - F. Emily Fredenburg b. 1841, NY.
 - G. Willis Fredenburg b. 1844, NY.
 - H. George Fredenburg b. 1845, NY.
- VI. Ruth Vredenburg b. NY.
- VII. Rachael Vredenburg b. NY.
- VIII. Henry Vredenburg b. 15 May 1797, Dutchess, NY, m. 1825, Almena Seelye, b. 3 Feb 1808, Queensbury, Washington, NY, d. 30 Aug 1889, Jackson Twp, Harrison County, IA, buried: 1 Sep 1889, Jackson Twp, Harrison, IA. Henry died 14 Oct 1863, IA, buried: Jackson Twp, Harrison County, IA.
 - A. Charlotte Vredenburg b. 29 Jul 1826, Wayne, NY, m. 10 Nov 1844, in Dixon, Lee County, IL, Edward McGraw. Charlotte died BEF 1889.
 1. Anna McGraw b. 1849 Lee, IL.
 2. Mary McGraw b. 1846 Lee, IL.
 - B. Lucinda Vredenburg b. 21 Aug 1828, Wayne County, NY, m. (1) Henry Ryan, m. (2) 10 Oct 1850, in Dixon, Lee, IL, William H. Hoisington.
 - C. Mary J. Vredenburg b. 28 Jun 1830, Wayne County, NY, m. 12 Dec 1850, in Polo, Ogle, IL, George Bingaman, b. 1830, PA.
 1. Henry Bingaman b. 1851, Carroll County, IL.
 2. John Bingaman b. 1853, Carroll County, IL.
 3. Elias Bingaman b. 1856, Carroll County, IL.
 4. Joseph Bingaman b. Dec 1859, Carroll County, IL.
 - D. Charles Vredenburg b. 27 Sep 1832, Savannah, Wayne County, NY, m. 17 Nov 1864, in

Harrison, IA, Amy Anjean Chase, b. 30 Oct 1850, Little Sioux, Harrison County, IA, d. 19 Mar 1926, Lamoni, Decatur, IA, buried: 22 Mar 1926, Jackson Twp, Harrison County, IA. Charles died 8 Jan 1915, buried: Jackson Twp, Harrison, IA.

1. Sarah Almena Vredenburg b. 22 Dec 1865, Harrison County, IA, d. 1 Aug 1951.
 2. Olive A. (Ollie) Vredenburg b. 17 Jun 1867, Harrison County, IA, d. 27 Sep 1867, buried: Jackson Twp, Harrison County, IA.
 3. Amos Henry Vredenburg b. 20 Dec 1868, Harrison County, IA, d. 8 Feb 1903, Harrison County, IA, buried: 10 Feb 1903, Jackson Twp, Harrison County, IA.
 4. Joseph Charles Vredenburg b. 9 Sep 1871, Harrison County, IA, d. 3 Jun 1946.
 5. Norman Eugene Vredenburg b. 11 Aug 1874, Little Sioux, Harrison County, IA, d. 18 Nov 1957.
 6. Abner Mark Vredenburg b. 11 Feb 1876, Jackson Twp, Harrison County, IA, d. 24 Aug 1907.
 7. James Monroe Vredenburg b. 22 Mar 1878, Harrison County, IA, d. 16 Oct 1956.
 8. Edna May Vredenburg b. 20 Oct 1880, near Pisgah, Harrison County, IA, d. 5 May 1914, Elk Point, Union, SD, buried: 6 May 1914, Jackson Twp, Harrison County, IA.
 9. Helen Anjean Vredenburg b. 17 Nov 1882, Little Sioux, Harrison County, IA.
 10. David Milton Vredenburg b. 2 Aug 1884, Little Sioux, Harrison County, IA.
 11. Ruth Alice Vredenburg b. 28 May 1888, Harrison, IA, d. 1970, buried: Little Sioux, Harrison County, IA.
 12. Evan Case Vredenburg b. 12 Dec 1892, Pisgah, Harrison County, IA, d. 13 Jan 1957, buried: Bedford, Taylor, IA.
 13. Lois Vredenburg b. 1 Mar 1895, Soldier Valley, Harrison County, IA, d. 8 May 1926, Rosalie, Thurston, NE, buried: 11 May 1926, Jackson Twp, Harrison County, IA.
- E. Elias Vredenburg b. 26 Dec 1834, Wayne, NY, m. 5 Aug 1863, in Harrison County, IA, Harriet A. Conyers, b. 20 May 1842, Jefferson, IA, d. 6 Jun 1882, buried: Jackson Twp, Harrison County, IA. Elias died 5 May 1905, buried: Jackson Twp, Harrison County, IA.
1. George H. Vredenburg b. 17 Sep 1864, Little Sioux, Harrison County, IA, d. 13 Aug 1897, Little Sioux, Harrison, IA, buried: Little Sioux, Harrison County, IA.
 2. Jennie Vredenburg b. 30 Jan 1866, Little Sioux, Harrison County, IA, d. 14 Oct 1878, Little Sioux, Harrison County, IA, buried: Jackson Twp, Harrison County, IA.
 3. Sarah A. Vredenburg b. ABT 1869, d. 6 Nov 1870, buried: Jackson Twp, Harrison County, IA.
 4. Nettie Grace Vredenburg b. 5 Mar 1872, Harrison, IA, d. 13 May 1913, buried: Jackson Twp, Harrison, IA.
 5. Edward E. Vredenburg b. ABT 1874, d. 27 Sep 1874, buried: Jackson Twp, Harrison County, IA.
 6. Mark R. Vredenburg b. 21 Jun 1876, River Sioux, Harrison County, IA, d. 12 Apr 1952, Bellflower, Los Angeles, CA, buried: Glendale, Los Angeles County, CA.
 7. Frank Vredenburg b. ABT 1882, d. 14 Nov 1884, buried: Jackson Twp, Harrison County, IA.
- F. Anna Vredenburg b. 3 Nov 1838, Wayne County, NY, m. ABT 1858, Elias Bingaman, b. 14 Oct 1831, PA, d. 16 Feb 1910, buried: Lanark City, Rock Creek Twp, Carroll County, IL. Anna died 18 Oct 1891, buried: Lanark City, Rock Creek Twp, Carroll County, IL.
1. Jerry J. Bingaman b. 1860, IL, d. 3 Jan 1922, buried: Lanark City, Rock Creek Twp,

- Carroll County, IL.
 2. George Henry Bingaman b. Jun 1868, d. 28 Dec 1953, buried: Lanark City, Rock Creek Twp, Carroll County, IL.
- G. Eleanor Vredenburg b. 21 Mar 1839, Wayne County, NY, m. 23 Nov 1866, in Harrison, IA, John B. Lytle, b. 24 Sep 1837, Summit County, OH.
1. Nellie Ann Lytle b. 22 Sep 1867, Little Sioux, Harrison County, IA.
 2. Delos R. Lytle b. 17 Jan 1869, Harrison County, IA, d. Nov 1921, Sioux City, Woodbury County, IA, buried: Sioux City, Woodbury County, IA.
 3. Ether Lytle b. 1871, IA.
 4. Bartley Lytle b. 1874, IA.
 5. Jennie May Lytle b. 17 May 1875, IA.
 6. Almena Christena Lytle b. 28 Nov 1879, Harrison County, IA.
- H. Ruth Ann Vredenburg b. 30 Dec 1841, Wayne County, NY, m. 31 Aug 1856, in Dixon, Lee County, IL, Henry Bingaman, b. PA.
1. Eliza Bingaman b. 1859, Lima Twp, Carroll County, IL.
 2. Walter Bingaman b. 1867, Lima Twp, Carroll County, IL.
 3. Ada Bingaman b. 1875, Lima Twp, Carroll County, IL.
 4. Oscar Bingaman b. 1877, Lima Twp, Carroll County, IL.
 5. G. C. Bingaman b. 1879, Lima Twp, Carroll County, IL.
- I. William Henry Vredenburg b. 12 Jun 1844, IL, m. (1) 13 Sep 1862, in Dixon, Lee County, IL, Frances A. Cupernel, d. BEF 1865. m. (2) 23 Mar 1865, in Harrison County, IA, Cassie Ann Conyers, b. 13 Mar 1850, Clarke, IA, d. 21 Dec 1933, Pisgah, Harrison County, IA, buried: 23 Dec 1933, Jackson Twp, Harrison County, IA, William died 27 Aug 1901, Pisgah, Harrison County, IA, buried: Jackson Twp, Harrison County, IA.
1. John Henry Vredenburg b. 18 Jun 1866, Harrison County, IA, d. 15 Jun 1944, buried: Little Sioux, Harrison County, IA.
 2. Lucy Vredenburg b. 26 Mar 1869, Harrison County, IA, d. 6 Nov 1937, SD.
 3. Lennie Vredenburg b. 18 Dec 1870, Harrison County, IA, d. 13 Jun 1953, Coleridge, Cedar County, NE, buried: Jackson Twp, Harrison County, IA.
 4. William David Vredenburg b. 17 Aug 1872, Little Sioux, Harrison, IA, d. 28 Jan 1957, Yakima, Yakima, WA, buried: Terrace Heights, Yakima County, WA.
 5. Cathern Vredenburg b. 28 Jul 1874, Pisgah, Harrison County, IA, d. 12 Aug 1946, Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie County, IA, buried: Henderson, Mills County, IA.
 6. Nimrod Vredenburg b. 9 Sep 1876, Harrison County, IA, d. 10 Oct 1898, buried: Jackson Twp, Harrison County, IA.
 7. Caroline Molessy Vredenburg b. 29 Jul 1878, Harrison County, IA, d. 31 Aug 1954, Yakima, Yakima County, WA.
 8. Jesse Seelye Vredenburg b. 31 Aug 1880, Harrison County, IA, d. 21 Nov 1961, buried: Jackson Twp, Harrison County, IA.
 9. Jefferson Vredenburg b. 6 Sep 1882, Harrison County, IA, d. 19 Sep 1884, buried: Jackson Twp, Harrison County, IA.
 10. Alfred Earl Vredenburg b. 22 Oct 1885, Harrison County, IA, d. 23 Jul 1941, Shoshone, ID, buried: Shoshone, Lincoln County, ID.
 11. Harvey Vredenburg b. 20 Jan 1888, Harrison County, IA, d. 22 Dec 1961, buried: Jackson Twp, Harrison County, IA.

12. Oscar Vredenburg b. 17 Jun 1890, Harrison County, IA, d. 24 Jul 1971, Pisgah, Harrison County, IA, buried: Jackson Twp, Harrison, IA.
 13. Orvey E. Vredenburg b. 8 Feb 1893, Harrison County, IA, d. 8 Oct 1955, Yakima, WA, buried: Yakima, Yakima County, WA.
- J. Caroline M. Vredenburg b. 27 Apr 1848, Dixon Twp, Lee County, IL, m. 10 Jul 1864, in Harrison County, IA, John Jefferson Conyers, b. 19 Aug 1845, Nauvoo, Hancock County, IL, d. 22 Dec 1911, Moorhead, Monona County, IA, buried: 24 Dec 1911, Monona, IA. Caroline died 11 Jun 1876, Moorhead, Monona County, IA, buried: Monona, IA.
1. Charles Walter Conyers b. 30 Mar 1865, Little Sioux, Harrison County, IA, d. 6 Jul 1932, Hooper, Dodge County, NE, buried: 8 Jul 1932, Hooper, Dodge County, NE.
 2. Hannah Conyers b. Moorhead, Monona County, IA, d. BEF 1880.
 3. Alexander Conyers b. Moorhead, Monona County, IA, d. BEF 1880.
 4. Alfred B. Conyers b. Jul 1870, Moorhead, Monona County, IA.
 5. Willie Bell Conyers d. BEF 1911.
 6. Millie A. Conyers b. 1875, Moorhead, Monona County, IA, d. BEF 1911.
 7. Dorman Conyers b. Moorhead, Monona County, IA, d. 1876, buried: Monona County, IA.
- K. Elijah Vredenburg b. 14 Jun 1851, d. 22 Feb 1852.

APPENDIX 6. CENSUS RECORDS

1800 Census, Dutchess County, New York p. 38.

Family: William Vredenburg

Sex	Age Range	Number
Male	>46	1
	>11<15	1
	<10	2
Female	>21<45	1
	<10	1

1810 Census, Cayuga County, New York

Family: John Vredenburg

Sex	Age Range	Number
Male	>16<26	1
	<10	1

1820 Census Galen Township, Seneca County, New York

Family: Henry Vredenburg

Sex	Age Range	Number
Male	>45	1
	>26<45	1
	>16<26	2
	<10	1
Female	>16<26	1
	>10<16	1

Notes: 3 Farmers

1820 Census Galen Township, Seneca County, New York

Family: Peter Vredenburg

Sex	Age Range	Number
Male	>16<26	1
	<10	1
Female	>26<45	1

1830 Census Savannah Township, Wayne County, New York

Family: Henry Vredenburg

Sex	Age Range	Number
Male	>30	1
Female	>20<30	1
	<5	2

1830 Census Savannah Township, Wayne County, New York

Family: George Vredenburg

Sex	Age Range	Number
Male	>30<40	1
	>5<10	1
	<5	2
Female	>20<30	1
	>5<10	1

1830 Census Savannah Township, Wayne County, New York

Family: Peter Vredenburg

Sex	Age Range	Number
Male	>40<50	1
	>15<20	1
	<5	2
Female	>30<40	1
	>10<15	2
	>5<10	1

1840 Census Savannah Township, Wayne County, New York

Family: Henry Vredenburg

Sex	Age Range	Number
Male	>40<50	1
	>5<10	1
	<5	1
Female	>30<40	1
	>10<15	2
	>5<10	1
	<5	2

1850 CENSUS Dixon Township, Lee County, Illinois

Enumerated August 21, 1850

Name	Age	Occ.	Born	Att. School	Notes
Henry Vredenburg	53	Farmer	NY		Spelled Vridinburgh in the original
Almena Vredenburg	43		NY		Spelled Almina in the original
Lucinda Vredenburg	22		NY		
Mary J. Vredenburg	20		NY	X	
Charles Vredenburg	18		NY	X	
Elias Vredenburg	16		NY	X	
Anna Vredenburg	14		NY	X	
Eleanor Vredenburg	12		NY	X	
Ruth Ann Vredenburg	10		NY	X	
William H. Vredenburg	6		IL	X	
Caroline Vredenburg	2		IL		

1850 CENSUS Lee Township, Lee County, Illinois p. 82

Enumerated August 20, 1850 Dwelling 92, Family 94

Name	Age	Born
Edward McGraw	37	Ireland
Charlot McGraw	24	NY
Mary McGraw	4	IL
Anna McGraw	1	IL
Thomas Scallon	51	Ireland

1860 Census, Lima Township, Carroll County, Illinois

Enumerated June 28, 1860 page 103, family 689, line 35 - 40

Name	Age	Occ.	Born	Notes
Henry Vredenburgh	60	Farmer	PA	
Almena Vredenburgh	55		PA	Spelled Almina in the original
Elias Vredenburgh	23	Farm Laborer	PA	
Eleanor Vredenburgh	21		NY	
William H. Vredenburgh	16	Farm Laborer	IL	
Caroline Vredenburgh	12		IL	

**1850 CENSUS Pine Creek Township, Ogle County, Illinois
Enumerated Sept. 16, 1850**

Name	Age	Occ.	Born
Frederick Andrew	*	Farmer	*
Jennet Andrew	*		*
Elias Bingaman	17		NY
Charles Vredenburgh	17	Laborer	NY
Mary Vredenburgh	20		NY

*Not Transcribed

**1860 Census, Lima Township, Carroll County, Illinois
Enumerated June 28, 1860 page 104, family 692, line 8 - 12**

Name	Age	Occ.	Born
Henry Bingaman	24	Farmer	PA
Ruth Bingaman*	20		NY
Eliza Bingaman	1		IL
Charles Vredenburg	28		NY

*NEE Vredenburgh

**1860 Census, Lima Township, Carroll County, Illinois
enumerated June 28, 1860 page 104, family 693, line 13 - 19**

Name	Age	Occ.	Born
George Bingaman	33	Farmer	PA
Mary Bingaman*	31		NY
Henry Bingaman	10		IL
John Bingaman	7		IL
Elias Bingaman	4		IL
Joseph Bingaman	7m		IL
Reuben Lawer	40	Blacksmith	PA

*NEE Vredenburgh

1860 Census, Brookville Township, Ogle County, Illinois
Enumerated July 11, 1860 page 436, family 3153, lines 24 - 27.

Name	Age	Occ.	Born
Elias Bingaman ¹	29	Grocy Keeper	PA
Anna Bingaman	23		NY
Alvin J. Bingaman ²	1		IL
Jeremiah Bingaman	14		IL

¹ Spelled Alias in the original

² Spelling uncertain

1860 Census, City of Dixon, Lee County, Illinois
Enumerated June 20, 1860 page 105, family 728, Dwelling # 776

Name	Age	Occ.	Born
George Fredenburg*	62	Boarding Hse.	NY
Sallie Fredenburg	59		NY
Eliza Fredenburg	21		NY
Emily Fredenburg	19		NY
Willis Fredenburg	16		NY
George Fredenburg	15		NY

1870 Census, Little Sioux Township, Harrison County, Iowa.
Enumerated August 11, 1870, Dwelling 10, Family 10.

Name	Age	Notes
Charles Vredenburgh	36	
Amy Vredenburgh	18	wife
Sarah Vredenburgh	4	
Amos Vredenburgh	1	

1870 Census, Little Sioux Township, Harrison County, Iowa.
Enumerated August 11, 1870, Dwelling 11, Family 11.

Name	Age
Elias Vredenburgh	34
Harriet Vredenburgh	23
George Vredenburgh	5
Jennie Vredenburgh	2
Sarah Vredenburgh	6 mo

1870 Census, Little Sioux Township, Harrison County, Iowa.
Enumerated August 11, 1870, Dwelling 12, Family 12.

Name	Age
William H. Vredenburgh	23
Cassie Vredenburgh	19
John H. Vredenburgh	3
Lucy Vredenburgh	1

**1870 Census, Little Sioux Township, Harrison County, Iowa.
Dwelling 49, Family 49.**

Name	Age	Notes
Almena Vredenburgh	62	Spelled Verdenburg in the original

**1880 Census, Jackson Township, Harrison County, Iowa. Page 3.
Enumerated July 1, 1880. Enumeration District 80, Dwelling 39, Family 41.**

Name	Age	Born	Notes
Charles Vredenburgh	48	NY	Farmer
Amy A. Vredenburgh	39	Iowa	Parents both born Vermont
Sarah A. Vredenburgh	14	"	
Amos H. Vredenburgh	11	"	
Joseph C. Vredenburgh	10	"	
Norman E. Vredenburgh	8	"	
Abner M. Vredenburgh	4	"	
James M. Vredenburgh	2	"	

**1880 Census, Jackson Township, Harrison County, Iowa. Page 6.
Enumerated July 3, 1880, Dwelling 54, Family 52.**

Name	Age	Born	Notes
William Vredenburgh	36	IL	Farmer. Father & Mother born Ohio (!)
Cassy Ann Vredenburgh	31	IA	Father born TN, Mother born KY
John Henry Vredenburgh	14		
Lucy Vredenburgh	11		
Lenney F. Vredenburgh	9		
William D. Vredenburgh	7		
Catherine Vredenburgh	6		
Nimrod Vredenburgh	3		
Caroline Vredenburgh	2		

**1880 Census, Jackson Township, Harrison County, Iowa.
Dwelling 60, Family 58.**

Name	Age	Born	Notes
Elias Vredenburgh	48	NY	Farmer
Harriett Vredenburgh	38	IA	Father born TN, Mother born IL
George Vredenburgh	15	IA	
Nettie Vredenburgh	8	IA	
Mark Vredenburgh	4	IA	

1880 Census, Little Sioux Township, Harrison County, Iowa.

Name	Age
Almena Vredenburgh	72

**1880 Census, Allen Township, Harrison County, Iowa.
Enumerated July 15, 1880. Dwelling 262, Family 271**

Name	Age	Born	Notes
John D. Lytle	42	OH	Farmer. Parents both born OH.
Elinor Lytle	40		
Nellie Ann Lytle	12		
Delos Lytle	11		
Esther Lytle	9		
Bartley Lytle	6		
Jennie M. Lytle	5		
Almena C. Lytle	6 mo.		

**1880 City of Lanark Carroll Co., Illinois
p.11 lines 40-42, Family 98.**

Name	Age	Occ.	Born
Elias Bingaman	48	Laborer	PA
Anna Bingaman	43		PA
John (?)	20		IL

**1900 Census, Jackson Township, Harrison County, Iowa.
Sheet 21, June 3, 1900. Dwelling 80, Family 82**

Name	Age	Born	Notes
Charles Vredenburgh	67	Nov '32	Farmer. 14 children, 12 living married 35 years
Anjean Vredenburgh	49	Oct '50	
Joseph Vredenburgh		Sep '71	Farm Laborer
May Vredenburgh		Oct '80	
David Vredenburgh		Aug '84	
Ruth Vredenburgh		May '88	
Evin Vredenburgh		Dec '91	
Lois Vredenburgh		Mar '95	

**1900 Census, Jackson Township, Harrison County, Iowa.
Sheet 21, June 3, 1900. Dwelling 104, Family 106**

Name	Age	Born	Notes
John Vredenburgh	33	Jun '66	Married 6 years
May Vredenburgh	29	Feb '71	Father born NJ, Mother born IL
Leroy Vredenburgh	2	Dec '97	

**1900 Census, Jackson Township, Harrison County, Iowa.
Sheet 21, June 3, 1900. Dwelling 107, Family 109**

Name	Age	Born	Notes
William H. Vredenburgh	55	Jun '45	Farmer. 15 children, 11 living
Cassie Vredenburgh	50	Mar '50	
Jesse Vredenburgh	18	Aug '81	
Alfred Vredenburgh	14	Oct '85	
Harvey Vredenburgh	12	Jan '81	
Oscar Vredenburgh	9	Jan '90	
Orvey Vredenburgh	7	Feb '93	

**1900 Census, Spring Valley Township, Monona County, Iowa.
V. 53, Sheet 3, Line 7, RD 75**

Name	Age	Born	Notes
Amos H. Vredenburgh	31	Dec '68 - IA	A. H. Vredenburgh in the original
Grace M. Vredenburgh	31	Nov '68 - IA	
Max M. Vredenburgh	6	Dec '93 - IA	
Amy M. Vredenburgh	4	May '96 - IA	
James M. Vredenburgh	22	Mar '78 - IA	Boarder. J. M. Vredenburgh in the original

**1900 Census Soundex, Sioux Township, Monona County, Iowa.
Page 18B, ED. 63, V. 53, Sheet 8, Line 77, RD 75**

Name	Age	Born	Notes
Alva Riley	33	Dec '66 - IA	Farmer. Rents Farm. Father born Ohio, Mother born Vermont
Nettie G.	28	Nov '72 - IA	Married 11 years, 4 children - 3 living
Elias L.	9	Nov '90 - IA	
Syrena H.	7	Jan '93 - IA	
Pauline L.	5	Dec '94 - IA	
Elias Vredenburgh	65	Dec '34 - NY	Widowed. Married 37 years. Father-in-law to Alva.

**1900 Census, Rock Township, Carrol County, Illinois
Enumerated June 1, 1900 page 1194, Leland St. Family 15, lines 56 - 60.**

Name	Birth	Age	Occ.	Born
Elias Bingaman ¹	10/1831	68	Stone Quarry Laborer	
George Bingaman ²	6/1868	31	Stone Quarry Laborer	IL
Nettie Bingaman ³	9/1868	31		PA
Bessie Bingaman	7/1893	6		IL
Nelta Bingaman	10/1897	2		IL

¹ Married 35 years to Anna Vredenburgh
² Son of Elias, married 8 years
³ Wife of George, married 8 years, has given birth to 4 children, 2 living

1920 Census Soundex, Sioux City Woodbury County, Iowa.
V. 91, ED 226, Street 5, Line 27, Supv. Dist 11, Precinct 10
4317 Van Buren St.

Name	Age	Born	Notes
DeLos R. Lytle	51	IA	
Carolyn Lytle	47	IA	wife
Francis V. Lytle	22	IA	son
Margaret M. Lytle	20	IA	
Russell L. Lytle	5	IA	
Louasa Moores	72	MO	mother-in-law

APPENDIX 7. LEE, OGLE AND CARROLL COUNTY, ILLINOIS VITAL STATISTICS

Marriage Records of Lee County, Illinois, copied by Genealogical Records Committee, Dixon Chapter, the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, from marriage register, Book A. Lee County Court House, Dixon. (LDS Film 848652)

(NOTE: some of these people are probably not related in any way. For example I checked a Francis Friedenborg in the census his place of birth was Germany)

Oct. 1839 - April 1858

p. 13, no. 136, Nov. 10, 1844
Edward McGraw & Charlotte Vedenburg
by Louis Parodi, M.G.

p. 27, no. 291, Mar. 21, 1849
Henry Ulm & Mary Ann Freidebourg
by C. B. Thummel, M. G.

p. 34, no. 364, Oct. 10, 1850
Wm. H. Hoisington & Lucinda Friedenborg
by Edwin W. Hine, J. P.

p. 75, no. 796, May 12, 1855
Francis M. Friedenback & Wilhelmina Thomas
by Jas. FitzGerald, C. P.

p. 98, no. 1044, August 31, 1856
Henry Benjeman & R[uth] A[ann] Vredenburg
by William Uhl

April 1858 - June 1864

p. 24, no. 1657, June 26, 1859
Francis M. Friedenbach & Matilda Miller
by Michael Forde, C. P.

p. 30, no. 1728, November 24, 1859
John Tomison & Maria Fredenburgh
by Rev. W. W. Harsha

p. 43, no. 1876, Oct. 1, 1860
Augustus C. Specht & Eliza Vredenbergh
by Rev. W. W. Harsha

p. 64, no. 3004, Nov. 4, 1861
Teron Hendricks & Emma Friedenborg
by J. K. Keiser

p. 78, no. 3154, Sept. 13, 1862
Wm. H. Vredenburgh & Frances A. Cupernel
by Rev. S. G. Lathrop

June 1864 - August 1873

p. 20, no. 3730, Aug. 7, 1865
Albert M. Swarthous & Frances A. Vredenburgh
by Rev. G. L. S. Stuff, M. G.

p. 33, no. 3890, Jan. 30, 1866
Franz M. Friedenback & Mary Hafnen
by J. Daby

p. 44, no. 4028, June 23, 1866
Joseph Hefner & Mary Friedenberg
Rev. Chas. Stiefsberger, Cath. priest

Notes:

These notes are from three separate typescripts. Page numbers are pages in the typescripts. Numbers are from the original county marriage certificate. Abbreviations probably: M. G. ' Minister of the Gospel, C. P. ' Catholic Priest

An Index to the Ogle County Illinois Marriages (LDS 977.332 v22i)

Cert. No.	Date
4587	12 Dec 1850 George Bingeman m. Mary Fredenburg

Tombstone Inscriptions Carrol County Illinois Vol 3, Carrol County IL Genealogical Society, 1980

Rock Creek Township, Lanark City Cemetery

Page 19: Lot 20:

Bingaman, Anna* d 18 Oct 1891 aged 53y7m7d
Bingaman, Elias d 14(16) Feb 1910 aged 78y4m2d
Company K Ill Infantry

*NEE: Vredenburgh

When World War I ended on the "eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month" in 1918, it was immediately cemented as an essential day in history. A year later, on November 11, 1919, the first anniversary was celebrated as Armistice Day. To us in America, the reflections of Armistice Day will be filled with solemn pride in the heroism of those who died in the country's service and with gratitude for the victory, both because of the thing from which it has freed us and because of the opportunity it has given America to show her sympathy with peace and justice in the. William Hutchings, 1764-1866, Maine Militia. Adam Link, 1760-1864, Pennsylvania Militia. These were the last six men of the Revolutionary War. Unfortunately I haven't any idea of their thoughts about the civil war. Related Questions. There is a book "The Last Men of the Revolution", in which a handful of surviving Revolutionary War veterans are interviewed in 1864. Lemuel Cook, when asked about the Civil War stated "it is terrible; but, terrible as it is, the rebellion must be put down!" Of slavery, William Hutchings declared "God will never suffer it to exist in this country!" 1.3K views · View 19 Upvoters. William Keeble, Sr. (1755-1834) enlisted as a Revolutionary War soldier in Fauquier County, Virginia, and was the first owner of the soil that now covers his remains in Blount County, Tennessee. The majority of this extensively researched book is devoted. Get A Copy. Amazon. Online Stores ¼. Audible Barnes & Noble Walmart eBooks Apple Books Google Play Abebooks Book Depository Alibris Indigo Better World Books IndieBound. Libraries. See more ideas about revolutionary war, war veterans, revolutionaries. Martha Washington Biography. National First Ladies' Library's biography for Martha Washington. (1759-1848) Agrippa Hull, Revolutionary War veteran. Sign In. American Revolutionary War. Revolutionary War Veteran. From "Sliptown, The History of Sharon NH" by H. Thorn King Jr. (and John Adams Taggart). Veterans Images. He was a revolutionary war veteran as well. He was born Feb. 10 1752 and died Jan. 11 1856. He was part of the Virginia Reg Militia and after the war lived in Texas and then moved to Indiana. He lived the rest of his day's in Elkhart County. I researched him after my son and I found his grave while putting flags on the graves of veterans while my son was in boy scouts. I found testimony from the County courthouse in the 1840's of him trying to get his pension. permalink. There were probably some people who remembered the Revolutionary War and lived long enough to see the US Civil War. permalink. embed.