

## PREFACE.

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New-Englanders will occasionally assert, that New York did very little to assist her sister colonies in the struggle for independence more than one hundred years ago. To correct this opinion, the Editor has endeavored to resuscitate from the tomb of general oblivion the names of the men who proved their attachment to the cause of liberty by serving in a military capacity as officers and soldiers of the Regiments of the New York Line on Continental Establishment, of the Battalions of Levies, organized by the State of New York for purposes of self-protection, of the Regiments of Militia, Minute Men and Rangers and — of the Navy.

Although the volume herewith laid before the public contains about 40,000 names, the Editor fears that many a family will be disappointed upon not finding an ancestor, whom family tradition has elevated upon the pinnacle of revolutionary fame. The reason for not bringing such names is that the records of the war of Independence, both in the archives of New York and at Washington, are defective; for it has been the Editor's endeavor during five years, to examine every possible clue and enumerate the names there found.

New York had been called upon to furnish four Regiments\* for the Continental army. She furnished, according to the Military Register, which has been mentioned on page 165, and from which most of the names of men serving in the New York Line, have been taken — 5,011 officers and soldiers for active field service out of a population of about 150,000 inhabitants.†

In the matter of financial aid, New York, although then not as rich as she is now, did not lag behind her sister colonies, as the following "General abstract of the sums of money, including indents and paper money of every kind, reduced to specie value, which have been received by, or paid to, the several States, by Congress, from the commencement of the Revolution

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\* This number was upon application of New York to Continental Congress raised to five.

† Documentary History I. The census of the State of New York for 1795 shows, that there were then 64,454 men entitled to vote living within its boundaries.

to the present period; made in pursuance of the order of the House of Representatives of 23d of April, 1790," will show:

STATES.	PAID TO STATE.		RECEIVED FROM STATE.	
	Dollars.	90. Cts.	Dollars.	90. Cts.
New Hampshire.....	440,974	29.5	466,554	60.
Massachusetts.....	1,245,737	25.0	3,167,020	32.
Rhode Island.....	1,028,511	33.6	310,395	21.
Connecticut.....	1,016,273	15.5	1,607,259	31.
<b>New York.....</b>	<b>822,803</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1,545,889</b>	<b>45.</b>
New Jersey.....	366,729	63.1	512,916	23.
Pennsylvania.....	2,087,276	15.0	2,629,410	41.
Delaware.....	63,817	5.0	208,878	68.
Maryland.....	609,617	6.5	945,537	39.
Virginia.....	482,881	58.3	1,963,811	7.
North Carolina.....	788,031	12.6	219,835	79.
South Carolina.....	1,014,808	25.2	499,325	22.
Georgia.....	679,412	49.3	122,744	52.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office.*

This abstract is supplemented by a "Statement of the sums, in the old Contingent Emission, paid by the following States into the Treasury of the United States, on account of the several quotas of the requisitions of Congress, of the 18th of March, 1780," which tells us that

New Hampshire paid \$5,200,000, the total amount of her quota.

Massachusetts, \$29,000,000, her full quota.

Rhode Island, \$2,593,353 of her quota of \$2,600,000.

Connecticut, \$9,151,484 of her quota of \$22,100,000.

**New York, \$7,905,355 of her quota of \$9,750,000.**

New Jersey, \$6,826,675 of her quota of \$11,700,000.

Pennsylvania, \$28,454,674 of her quota of \$29,900,000.

Delaware, \$2,210,000, her full quota.

Maryland, \$9,149,585 of her quota of \$20,940,000.

Virginia, \$13,040,376 of her quota of \$32,500,000.

North Carolina, \$5,066,861 of her quota of \$13,000,000.

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H. R. PIERSON,

*Chancellor of the Board of Regents*