

Southern Campaigns American Revolution Pension Statements and Rosters

Pension Application of Julius Cezar R1822

NY

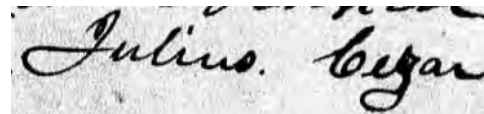
Transcribed and annotated by C. Leon Harris. Revised 21 Dec 2014.

State of Kentucky }

County of Scott }

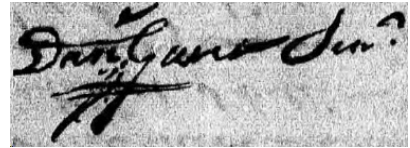
On this 17th day of May 1841 Personally appeared in open Court before the Magistrate Court of Scott County Holden in Georgetown Julius Ceasar (A Man of Coulor) of the State of Kentucky and County of Scott Aged about Eighty years as near as can be ascertained In consequence of his great Age and Lost of memory he is unable to make as Satisfactory Declaration as he Desires who being First Duly Sworn according to Law dooth on his oath make the Following Declaration In order to obtain the benet of the Act of Congress May 15 1828 That he entered the Services of the United States on the New York Continential under the following named officer at or near the Commencement of the War of the Revolution and was in the service at least Seven years In Col Lasher redgmt of the Twenty Second Continential troops and Major Stockhollon Commanded as Major and Finglass as Adj. Major the Latter of who took him as a Waiter [see endnote] The following Captains belonged to the Ridgement viz Fandike [probably Van Dyke] Allen Lary Lock Malcom Laberton Fleming and Gilam He States that he was in the battle at Long Island [27 Aug 1776] and march to Stanton Island [sic: Staten Island] from thence to Brooklin [sic: Brooklyn] and crossed over to New York and marched on to Harlum [sic: Harlem] and From there to Fort Washington and thence to Quackry[?] and then to Parramus [sic: Paramus] and to Trenton thence to Germantown and was the battle at Brandywin [sic: Brandywine, 11 Sep 1777] and Trenton [26 Dec 1776] and at the Takeing of the Hessians [Battle of Trenton] and returned from Brandy wine Stoney Point [sic: Stony Point NY] and was at Fort Montgomery [Orange County NY] and march on to South Amboy [NJ] and to Prince[?] bay to keep the shiping from reinforcing Lord Corn Walis [sic: Cornwallis] and was at the Siege at york [Yorktown VA, 28 Sep - 19 Oct 1781] and then Marched to New York with General Washington [sic: Washington] Govenor [George] Clinton gen Nadugle[?] and Secretary [John] Jay and was then Discharged after serving as a Solder and waiter to Maj Finglass during the whol of the war of the Revolution and do not know at this time what has become of his discharge but refers to the Records For evidence of His services and he knows of no Person by whom he can prove his services and request that If the officers refered to and his name should appear on the record of Any of the New York lines that did not enter and serve during the whole war that a Pension may be allow him under the law of Congress June 7 1832 [which provided for those who did not serve to the end of the war and who served in the militia]

He hereby relinquish every Claim whatever to any Pension Annuity except the Present and declare that his name is not on the Pension roll of the Agency of any State That he has been entirly Ignorant of his right to a Pension till very recently altho he was Free born and Fought for his Country as above stated and lived as a Free man till about Fifteen years ago when he came to Georgetown Scott County Kentucky with Mr Thomas Carrol as a Waiter who got Possion of all of all of his Papers and Property and became involved in debt and he was sold as a Slave and he has just been able to obtain his Freedom and Present his Claim for a Pension



We the undersigned have long known Ceasar (a man of color) now between 70 and 80 years of age, and during the whole time of our acquaintance with him he has been a regular member of the Baptist Church and has always borne an excellent character for truth honesty and sobriety. He has resided in Georgetown about fourteen years. [23 signatures]

I have convers'd with the bearer Cesar & from his naming to me a number of officers in the New York & Jersey line & several actions which occurred in the Revolutionary War with some attending circumstances. I believe he was engaged in it. I am very old & of course my memory declining & have no knowledge of his personal services but my belief is they were rendered
Little ? June 8th 1841 [Daniel Gano, Sr. pension application W4962]
To all Concern

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Daniel Gano Sr." with a question mark at the end.

Pension Office/ September 24, 1841

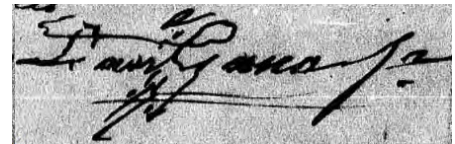
Sir [Lewis C. Suggett, Esq'r.], The declaration of Julius Caesar, a man of color, who, according to his own statement, was an officer's waiter during the Revolution, has been examined and placed on our files. He was not a soldier in the army, and is not found on any roll. He is not therefore entitled to a pension under the act of May 15, 1828; nor is there any law whatever under which he can obtain a pension.

I am respectfully/ Your Obed. Servt./ [signed] J L Edwards [see endnote]

Comptroller's office,/ Albany, Aug. 31, 1842.

Dear Sir [Gov. Seward], An examination has been made for the name and services of Julius Caesar, but the name is not found. He probably went out with the militia and not mustered, or if so, the muster rolls were not preserved.
Respectfully yours, S. C. Flagg.

I Daniel Gano [sic] of Scott County State of Kentucky state that I was acquainted with Cezar a man of Color and have had a conversation with him and from the knolledg that he semes to have of the war of the Revolution and the officers names in which he named I am very well acquainted with them and from the knolledg of the batls that he says he was in and the discription of the country through which he marched I believe that he was in the said though I was not acquainted with him at the time of the war and think that he should be remunerate for his services

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Daniel Gano Sr." with a question mark at the end.

Pension Office/ August 27, 1845

Sir [Gen. J. M. McCalla, Second Auditor], The claim of Julius Caesar, referred to in the enclosed letter, was examined in 1841 and duly reported to Mr. L. C. Suggett, who sent the application to this Office. The declarant alleges that he served seven years in the New York continental line, in Col. Lasher's reg't. There was not such an officer in any continental regiment; but there was a militia officer of that name. The N. York rolls, however, do not contain the name of the claimant, nor can his name be found on any rolls. The whole narrative is so improbable, and so much at variance with well known facts, that it partakes more of the character of fiction than any thing else. There is nothing to sustain this claim; and the Dept. cannot grant a pension on such a statement, unsupported as it is by any evidence but the claimant's own allegations.
[not signed]

NOTES:

There were only five New York Continental regiments, and I could find no record of Col Lasher, Maj Stockhollon, or Maj. Finglass in the New York Continental Line. There was a Lt. Col. Andrew Stockholm in Col. John Lasher's Regiment of the New York Militia, but I could find no record of an officer with a name like Finglass.

The letter by Pension Commissioner James L. Edwards is misleading. There is no reason to doubt that Cezar was a soldier, even if he was made to serve as a waiter. If he served in the Continental Line until the end of the war he was qualified under the act of 1828. If in the militia, he should have served tours of several months each, and if his total service was for at least six months he should have

been eligible for a pension under the pension act of 1832. Often, however, Edwards violated his own regulations by rejecting claims of soldiers who served as waiters.

The 1845 letter from the Pension Office, written while Edwards was still its Commissioner, is also misleading. Cezar's declaration is confused and badly written by the scribe, but not "at variance with well known facts." In addition, the pension act of 1832, recognizing that militia rolls were seldom preserved, allowed as proof the statements of two neighbors that the applicant was truthful and reputed to have been a soldier of the Revolution.

A note at the end of the typed summary states, "This history to be furnished if ever calld for. It was written just to have a record of negroes."