

### **Pension Application for George Crandall or Crandell**

R.2440 (Died in Smithville, NY in 1841.

State of New York

Chenango County SS.

On this 2d day of July in the year of our Lord 1732. Personally appeared before me Hezekiah Reed Esqr, one of the members of our Court of Common Pleas in and for said County of Chenango in the State aforesaid, George Crandell a resident in the Town of Smithville in the County aforesaid, and State aforesaid aged ninety four years, who being duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration, in order to obtain the Benefit of the provision made by act of congress passed June the 7<sup>th</sup> 1832.

That at the time General Burgoine marched from Canada to the South in the year 1777 he this applicant lived in the Town of Bennington State of Vermont and fled with his family in to the County of Dutchess [Dutchess] State of New York into the Town called Little Nine Partners to the house of his brothers, Samuel Crandell, and in the month of July of the year 1777, he joined a Volunteer company of Rangers so called under the command of Capt John House who at this time was gone north with a part of the company to the North to meet the enemy who was invading to the south down the Hudson River, he this applicant on the third day after he came to the Little Nine Partners aforesaid joined the company aforesaid which at that time was commanded by his brother Samuel Crandell who was a Lieut. And continued to guard the inhabitants of the place, and to serve as [?] guard, to observed the movement of Gen. Tarlton's army that was expected to ascended the Hudson the company was ordered to move a large quantity of flour that was deposited at a place called Trempens? Landing a short distance above Poughkeepsie in the County of Dutchess aforesaid which was in danger of following into the hands of the enemy, and removed it into the Country, and was set there into the [?] of the company to guard it until the Continental officers ordered it to the conveyed to the army.

After the news liberated from his service his company was employed to search out and take the Tories or other enemies, this applicant further states that he was marched to almost all part of the county of Dutchess aforesaid up and down the Hudson on both sides of the river, and they took and disarmed many and every suspicious person, their prisoners they took to a vessel that lay in the mouth of Esopus Creek, and they were there guarded by others in the vessel. The name of the vessel not known, other than the company called it Lady Washington, whether this was its real name, don't know.

This applicant further states that when Gen. Tarlton's force ascended the Hudson in the same year (1777) this company was ordered by Major Landon to take the prisoners from the vessel in Esopus to the Town of Salisbury and they were taken charge of there by Continental Soldiers, and we returned to Esopus, and were there put under the immediate Command of Major Landon aforesaid, whether he was a Continental officer or not this applicant does not know.

He further states that soon after he returned to Esopus the enemy advanced upon that place, and they fought them four of five rounds, and they were then ordered to retreat—to a small hill in the woods – here they [?] and this applicant obtained leave to go down the river to a point that made out into the River Hudson the better to observe the movement of the main army, he here observed the landing discharge force and they marched a circuitous route around the Town of Esopus, and he this applicant as soon as he ascertained their objective destination to his company and gave information and the company was enrolled thereby to make a safe retreat.

And this applicant further states that this company was ordered into the Country (after the action aforesaid) to watch the road for Tories and other persons that could not give a correct account of themselves, or their business, they took up a great many and sent them to the Committee appointed by the County to receive and dispose of them as they thought the Safety of the country required which was at Esopus aforesaid.

This company to which this applicant was attached, took one man at short time before Esopus was burnt, that they believed to be a spy, and sent bound to the Committee aforesaid, whatever became of him this applicant cannot tell.

He further states that he was sent to take one Mr. Sharp, who had selected some discenters from the Continental Army. They detained one discenter that secreted into the house of Sharp lest Sharp made his escape, this applicant with others were ordered to pursue him, they followed him to the side of a pond in Dutchess County aforesaid, the pond new called Mud-Pond, they then came close upon him, and some of the company got a head of him, and Sharp went into the Pond, and they by means of horses commanded the pond, this now in the spring of the year 1778, they tried to persuade on Sharp to come on shore and give himself up but he would not, he soon chilled and sank in their sight to rise no more.

This applicant further states that when Gen. Tarlton was ascending the Hudson river with his army that he with some 15 or so other of the company were sent to receive and meet the fleet, they found that the fleet could not ascend by reason of new [?] and at one time a bout now attempted to land, and when near shore they killed them and ordered them to surrender, or they sink them in an instant, they refused to comply his company fired on them and made three shots before they was out of reach, and they said that this fire took effect, after records [?] that they lost 13 killed 14 wounded of the [?] aforesaid.

And he further states that he was not know that the company of which he was a member was attached to any Regt, of the Continental or State troops, and he further states that he was enabled to carry to the Commissary at Trempens landing aforesaid one ton of hay and fifty bushels of turnips, he took his receipt for the same, and after the year closed the receipt aforesaid paid his taxes for one year only, and that the was the only pay, but he has received for his services.

And he further states further states that he was engaged in manner aforesaid in the service of his country during the Revolutionary War two years and 30 days according to his best knowledge recollection and belief, that he has no documentary

evidence of his service, and does not know any person that can testify of his service, he hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity other than the present and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any state having never applied for a pension before this. (Signed with his mark) George Cann dell

Chenango County SS. Subscribed before me, Hez Read, Judge Chenenago Comm, July the 2d 1833.

Letter in folder dated June 20, 1937, written in response to an inquiry.

In response to your letter dated the 7<sup>th</sup> instant and received the 8<sup>th</sup>, requesting information in regard to Revolutionary War soldiers for Dr. L. A. Crandall of Minneapolis, Minnesota, you are advised that George Crandall (Rej. File No. 2440) applied for pension September 5, 1832, while residing at Smithville, Chenango County, New York, with his son, William having lived alternately with him and another son Caleb.

He alleged that he was born at Oblong, Dutchess County, New York, May 29., 1739, and that in July, 1777 he fled from his home in Bennington, Vermont, with his wife and five children (names not stated) to the house of his brother, Samuel Crandall, at Little Nine Partners, Dutchess County, New York, where three days after is arrival, he joined Captain John Rouse's Company of Rangers (of which his brother Samuel was Lieutenant) and served in the said corps until peace was declared. His claim was not allowed as the declaration was deficient in form and substance and there was no proof furnished of a continuous tour of service, as required by law.