

Bounty Land Claim for Goose Van Scaaiek or VanSchaick

B.L. Wt. 2245-500-Col. Issued Sept 15, 1790 to Mary Van Scaaick executrix.

Also recroded as B.L. Wt. 2146-500-Col. Issued Sept. 15, 1790 to Mary VanSchaaiiek Executrix. No Papers

8-7-28

Hon. Commr-Bureau of Pensions.

Dear Sir:--

Col. Goose Van Shaick of 1st & Second NY Line(1) the Rev. War—Have you his service record? Particulary ante 1779. He was wounded at Fort Ticonderoga, July 16 or about, 1777 (2) in the Burgoyne Campaign, I seek data that will verify the above (see Heitman), and the use of 1st NY Line—stemming Burgoyne's advance to Albany. T.E. Cassidy, Box 420, New Rochelle, NY.

Still another letter of inquiry brings more information on the colonel.

227 Wilbraliam Road, Springfield Mass. Sept. 10th 1926

Gentlemen-

Please look among the records in your office for the name of Coln. Goosen VanSchaick who served in the War of the Revolution from the State of New York—did not know but that his wife might have a pension.—

His daughter Elizabeth who married Lybrant Quackenbush had one & I have the papers. Am trying to connect records of Coln. Goosen VanSchaick's birth, marriage (to Maycke Van Den Bergh) (3) & death of each.

Any information will be very gladly received. Yours Sincerely (Mrs.) Clara W. Atwater.

Reply to the letter of inquiry.

I have to advise you that from the records of this Bureau, it appears that Warrant 2245 for five hundred acres (4) of Bounty Land was allowed on September 15, 1790, to Mary Van Scaaick or VanSchaaiick, executrix on account of the services of Colonel Goose VanSaaick or Van Scharaick of the New York Line, War of the Revolution. It does not appear that pension was claimed on account of his services.

There are no further data on file as to this claim, either service, or family, owing to the destruction of papers when the War Office was burned in 1800.

The relationship of the executrix is not stated.

[In the margin, handwritten: Colonels only entitled to 500 acres. Both warrants issued same date. I used highest no. as I have always thought it was a correction of some error in first Warrant.

End Notes—B.L.Wt.2245-500-Col. Goose VanSchaick

1. Goose VanSchaick was appointed Colonel of the Second New York Continental Regiment on June 28, 1775. On February 15, 1776 he was appointed Colonel of a New York Continental Regiment which was un-numbered and was sent to reinforce the Continental Army still in Canada. On November 21, 1776, Goose was appointed Colonel of the First New York Continental Regiment. He served until the end of the War in 1783. He was appointed a Brigadier General (brevet) on October 10, 1783.
2. Colonel VanSchaick was not wounded at this time as many alter books state such as Francis B. Heitman's Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army During the War of the Revolution, on page 557. Goose was actually wounded on July 6, 1758 near Fort Ticonderoga while serving as a Lieutenant in a regiment of New York Provincials. He was with the advance party of Lord Howe who was killed during the fight with the French. Goose was struck on the left cheek by a French musket. This wound turned cancerous and may have contributed to his death on July 4, 1789.
3. Goose married Mary TenBroeck
4. Goose actually was granted a total of 3,600 acres for his services during the War of Independence.

For Further Reading:

History of the First New York Regiment 1775-1783, by Ted W. Egly, Jr., Peter E. Randall Publisher, 1981 and Goose VanSchaick of Albany 1736-1789, Ted W. Egly, Jr. 1992.