

creek as possible and sink them." Should any force of the enemy approach that point and make an attempt to land there, he was ordered to notify the commanding officer without delay.

The first, second, and third New York regiments having taken part in the engagements at Bemis's Heights and Saratoga, on October 7 and 12, and witnessed the surrender, on October 17, of the British army of five thousand seven hundred and sixty-three officers and men by Lieutenant-General John Burgoyne to Major-General Horatio Gates, at Saratoga (Schuylerville), shortly afterward marched southward, and joined the main army under General Washington in New Jersey, and later went into winter-quarters at Valley Forge, on the south side of the Schuylkill River, in Pennsylvania.

By the general orders issued at Valley Forge, on May 31, 1778, the First New York Regiment was substituted for the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, in the second Pennsylvania brigade, in Major-General Thomas Mifflin's division. The three New York regiments participated in the battle of Monmouth, fought on June 28, at Wenrock Creek, in Monmouth County, New Jersey. Thence they marched with the main army to the Hudson River, where, at King's Ferry, they crossed it, and occupied a position at White Plains. There, on July 22, as ordered by General Washington, the New York continental brigade was formed with the First New York (Van Schaick's), Second New York (Van Cortlandt's), Fourth New York (Henry B. Livingston's), and the Fifth New York (Lewis Dubois's), and placed under the command of Brigadier-General James Clinton, which, "by its perfect discipline, good conduct and gallantry in action, attracted the favorable notice of the continental officers from other states, and of the officers of the French army," to the end of the war of the Revolution.¹

Prior to the construction of bridges across unfordable streams in the first settled parts of North America, there were to be found, at certain points along such water-courses, farmers, who, having ferry-boats, became subject to the calls of wayfarers and the people of the neighborhood for conveyance over such streams. These places soon became known, and were called ferry-farms. The exclusive right to enjoy this remunerative privilege largely contributed to the value of such freeholds, and a lessee, to secure the use of one, was commonly obliged to pay a rent proportionate to the patronage acquired by the ferry belonging to the farm. The name *pont-pagt*, by which the Dutch settlers styled a ferry-farm, in time became corrupted, and was often phonetically spelled *peenpack* and *peenpeck*.

A ferry-farm having early been established near the confluence of the Never-

¹The New York Continental Line of the Army of the Revolution. By Asa Bird Gardner. Magazine of American History, vol. vii., No. 6, pp. 407-410.