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ANDREW FINCK,

Major in the Revolutionary Wars.

AN ADDRESS BY

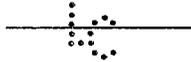
JOHN B. KOETTERITZ
" "

Delivered Before the Herkimer County Historical Society

JUNE 6, 1897.

REVISED AND CORRECTED EDITION

1906.



LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.
PRESS OF STEBBINS & BURNEY,
1906.

ANDREW FINCK

Major in the Revolutionary Wars.

AN ADDRESS BY JOHN B. KOETTERITZ

Delivered Before the Herkimer County Historical Society.

On the first gentle rise of the hills from the flats of the Mohawk River, where it leaves its rocky gorge east of the City of Little Falls and broadens into the rich Manheim river bottom lands, north of the turnpike and the New York Central Railroad, and nearly opposite the spot where the General Herkimer monument marks the final resting place of that citizen-soldier, is a small private burying ground known as the Finck-Van Valkenburgh cemetery. Near the west end of it stands a simple marble slab containing this inscription :

In memory of
Andrew Finck,
Major in the Revolutionary Wars,
who died February 3rd, 1820,
aged 69 years, 3 days.

Benton, in his History of Herkimer County, speaks briefly of the continuous and valuable services of Finck during the whole of the revolutionary war, and states that nearly all the papers relating to his military and public life have become scattered and could not be located, and that consequently the account of his life had to be brief and incomplete. (See Benton p. 439). The various histories of Montgomery County, of which Finck was a citizen for many years, contain only meager reference to his services as Member of Assembly. (See for instance Washington Frothingham's History of Montgomery County, wherein he is mentioned only as Member of Assembly for 1782-83).

It is one of the objects of our Society to preserve the memory of our brave and illustrious citizens; of those who have been leaders in war, in the political arena, in commerce, science and law. Pride in local history is the foundation of true patriotism. Love for the hearthstone, the family house and ancestors, makes good citizens. If Major Finck has been somewhat neglected by historians, and my modest effort shall do him and his ancestors justice, I, as a German born citizen, shall feel especially gratified. With the kind and able assistance of two of Major Finck's great-grandsons, and by making personal, exhaustive searches through the colonial and revolutionary records in the State Departments, in church registers, county clerks' and surrogates' offices, and in private collections, I have been able to gather the facts for the following sketch.

Through the kindness of the Rev. J. D. Good of Reading, Pa., the writer has been permitted to use the copies of the arrivals of the Palatines in London in the spring of 1709. (See A. O. Board of Trade Miscellaneous, Public Records, London, British Museum, Vol. 2, p. 64 and 68, census taken at Walworth and St. Catherines by the Revs. John Tribbeko and Rupert, German Ministers).

From these records it appears that on the 27th of May, 1709, Andreas Fink, husbandman, 34 years old, with his wife and one son, nine years old, a member of the Reformed Church, was among the arrivals. Also one John Godfried Fink, 44 years old, widower, with two sons, 18 and 10 years old, a Lutheran and a tailor by trade.

On the 2nd of June, 1709, arrived John Adam Fink, a husbandman and vine dresser, with his wife, and a son 16 years old and a daughter one year old. This family was of the Catholic religion.

Also on same date Ursula Finkin, widow, son 9 and daughter 19 years old. They were also Catholics.

The Rev. Joshua Kockerthal, aided by the English Queen, led his small flock of Palatines, singing hymns and psalms, their small belongings in bundles, poor, des-

titute and illiterate, from their homes in the Palatinate and other parts of Germany, whence they had been driven by religious persecution, to London and thence to America. They were the forerunners, and a majority of them being from the German Palatinate, the name "Palatines" became a generic term for those forming the large second and all subsequent immigrations of the 18th century, although only a part of those composing these latter immigrations was made up of original Palatines, the rest coming from all the different principalities of Western Germany, from the Netherlands, from Alsace and Switzerland. Desolated by the ravages of the war of thirty years, the cruel effects of which still can be traced in some parts of Germany, again ravaged by the wars in the time of Louis the Fourteenth, who made religion a pretext for his warfares, notably in 1674, when a French army, under the cruel Turenne, marked its progress by such acts of destruction, pillage and murder as have had hardly a parallel in the history of the world; again reduced to ashes and ruins by the Dauphin, after a few years of peace, the Palatinate had become a dismal desert and its once proud and happy people wretched and hopeless beyond the power of words to describe. Thousands had to seek homes elsewhere, homeless, destitute and objects of charity.

If the Palatinate and its inhabitants were the most seriously affected by these wars, all of Western Germany suffered severely from the same effects and prosperity did not follow the campaigns of Marlborough any more readily than the armies of the French King. When Queen Ann offered to the distressed inhabitants of the Palatinate passage to London and opportunity to become colonists, more than were expected came and not only Palatines, but Germans from all parts of that realm, Swiss, Alsatians and others came, not only Reformed and Lutherans, but Baptists and Mennonists, a very large proportion of Catholics and some families who did not belong to any Church.

As a matter of fact, they came so fast and in such numbers that it became a serious question what to do with them. Part of the 18,000 arriving in London were shipped to New York and settled on the Hudson River.

The character of the immigration of 1709 was, as Kapp says, humbleness, despair and silent suffering, and about all they brought over were their bodies emaciated by want. The once prosperous inhabitants had become paupers and wanderers on the face of the earth. Is it a wonder that we find so many of the early German immigrants illiterate and ignorant? They had no homes to sleep in, no bread to eat but that of pity, no schools to send their children to and no hope in aught but God. We must consider these facts fully, and when you, descendants of those pioneers, read now of the cruelties to which the Armenians or Russian Jews are subjected, you can find reason why your ancestors had fallen into this state of ignorance, illiteracy and destitution in which they had existed for more than twenty years before they came to this country. These facts also explain why so few of our early German families are unable to trace their original homes and connect their early ancestors here with the records in Germany. Families had become scattered. Not only homes, but towns and villages, including the churches and all the records, had been destroyed long before the emigrants came to this country and many villages and hamlets had never been rebuilt. Only nameless ruins indicate the places where your ancestors had their homes.

The best work on German emigration of that period is—Friedrich Kapp "The Germans in the State of New York in the Eighteenth Century," published by E. Steiger, N. Y. See also Documentary History of New York, Benton's History of Herkimer County; also A. Eickhoff "From the New Fatherland" and Sanford H Cobb' "The Story of the Palatines." For the causes of the emigration and the sojourn of the Palatines at London consult the third volume of the

Ecclesiastical Records of the State of New York by Hugh Hastings, State Historian, which gives much new and heretofore unpublished information.

The fate of the emigrants in the early days was hardly better than their experience at home—hoping to settle on lands of their own and to become a free people, they found themselves reduced to a state of semi-slavery, and it was not until they disobeyed the orders of the colonial governor, and moved into the Schoharie valley, that any improvement in their condition began.

The first mention of the name of Finck occurs among the volunteers of Colonel Nicholson's expedition to Canada in 1711, when one Frantz Finck from Queensbury is mentioned. (See Documentary History of New York, Vol. 3, p. 343). It is believed that he was the son of the John Adam Finck mentioned above, and who, according to church entries, settled on the Hudson.

Andreas Finck became an inhabitant of West Camp on the Hudson, as shown by the following entry of a birth of a son :

Parents: Andreas Finck

Maria

Child: Jacob, born July 28th, 1712 :

Sponsors: Anna Eva Thomarsin and Jacob Kochel.

(See Burhans collection, New York Biographical and Historical Society, N. Y.)

Tradition in the Stone Arabia families claims that nearly all the original settlers of that patent came over in 1709-10, and that the Loucks, Finck and Eaker families came from near Itstein on the north side of the Taunus Mountains, and east of the River Rhine, in that part of Germany which was a part of the Grand Duchy Hesse-Nassau and which now belongs to the Kingdom of Prussia. An entry of the death of one of the older members of the Loucks family, in the Stone Arabia Church records, shows that he was born at Itstein. Family records of various so-called Palatine families, for instance, of the Casler and Folts families, show that other allied families came from that same part of Germany. The frequent

intermarriages between the Loucks, Finck and Eaker families lends some belief to this tradition.

A small number of the Palatine families had settled along the Mohawk River prior to the settlement of the Stone Arabia Patent, attracted undoubtedly by the older German and Swiss settlers, as for instance the Frey family, which had located there several decades prior to the coming of the Palatines.

On March 7, 1722, John Christian Gerlack, William York, Johann Lawyer, Johann and Hendrick Schuffer, Andreas Finck, Hendrick Frey and Godfrey De Wulven petitioned for a tract of meadow and woodland in the Mohacks County, between the Cayadutta and Canada Kill; on March 8th, Rip Van Dam, chairman of the committee of council, makes his report; the next day a warrant for a survey was issued and on November 1st of the same year, John Christian Gerlach, in behalf of himself and "other distressed Palatines," petitions for a license to purchase the same tract; on February 12th, 1723, a deed was obtained from the Canajoharie Indians, of which a copy is preserved in the Fort Rensselaer Museum at Canajoharie, and on which the names of Andreas and Christian Feink appear as grantees. Finally, on the 19th of October, 1723, the patent was granted to 27 patentees, amongst whom we also find Andreas and Christian Feink (for reference see Secretary of State's office, Book of Patents, and also *ibidem* Land Papers, vol. 8, pp. 135 and 137, vol. 9, pp. 7-28). The spelling of the name as "Feink" I cannot explain. Andreas Finck, whose signature is preserved on two old church records, signs his name Ffinck. Simms mentions that the patent maps contained the names of 31 proprietors. A branch of the Kanagara Creek, which runs east of Sprakers into the Mohawk, is still called "Finck's Creek," and between that creek and where the churches are located, local tradition places the first homes of the Fincks.

All the maps and papers relating to the patent were formerly in possession of a lawyer, Loucks, and by him left about fifty years ago with Surveyor Abram Nellis of Nelliston. Nellis was absent from home for many years and during that

time the papers were borrowed and never returned to him. Mr. Nellis told me that they were probably in one of the law offices in Albany, as they were taken for the purpose of a litigation about land. The original settlement at Stone Arabia is said to have been arranged in German fashion in a cluster of habitations, and the meadows, pastures and wood lots all outlying. Later on the inhabitants adopted the American plan of living on their own farms.

The new settlement prospered, the lands were well adapted for the raising of wheat, for which there was an ever ready market in the east, the people were frugal, industrious and extremely saving. They provided themselves with few of the comforts of life, married early, raised large families and died old. Until 1729 the settlers considered themselves as members of the Schoharie church. Then some of their leading men, amongst them Andreas Finck (1), the patentee, bought of William Coppernoll a glebe of 50 acres for church purposes. The original contract is still in the possession of Leon C. Finck of Detroit, and reads as follows :

Memerantum of agreement between William Coppernoll and Andreas Feink, Henerick Frey, Hans Diterick Cassleman, John Jerg Miller and all the rest of the company of this said patent the said William Coppernoll hath sold to the above said Andereas Feink, Henerick Frey and all the rest of the foresaid company a certain lot of land number in out patent number twenty for a cheicht and other use for the same and no others and the said William Coppernoll is therefore paid and satisfeit and the said William Coppernoll binds himself his heirs and assigns in the sume of one hundred pounds good lawful money of Newyer to give a good lawfull transport for the above said lot of land number twenty att or before the ninth day of April one thousand seven hundred and thirty one as witens my hand and seale this second day of June annoy : D 1729

Sealed and delivered
In the presence of

his
WILLIAM X COPPERNOLL
mark

The original deed given by Coppernoll is also in existence, in possession of Leon C. Finck of Detroit, and was executed on May 9, 1732, and conveyed the property to Andreas (1) Finck, Werner Digert, Johannes Schnell and all the rest of the proprietors and owners of the Stone Arabia Patent. The church was not finished until about 1738. In 1744 the land was divided between the Calvinists and Lutherans and deeds were given and taken. With the establishment of the churches the intimate connection which existed between the mother settlement at Schoharie and the new ones at Stone Arabia and at the German Flatts became gradually severed. The holding of the lands became more stationary and the shifting back between the old and new locations ceased.

Stone Arabia became the central place for all the Germans in the Mohawk valley, its citizens were the most prosperous, and the poor "Distressed Palatines" of 1723 had become comfortably well off twenty years later. It must have been a life of toil and privation which they endured, only occasionally broken by family feasts and holidays, which were celebrated by eating, drinking, dancing and merrymaking in the style of German peasants.

On page 5 of the printed article as read before the Society, the genealogy of the family is mentioned. While searching in the Schoharie county records the author found, a few years ago, an entry which disproved the fact stated in the paper that Andrew Finck, the patentee, was the father of Andrew (2) and the grandfather of the Major Andrew (3). This entry shows beyond contradiction that Christian Finck was the grandfather of Andrew (4) the Major.

From the London records it is obvious that the nine year old son, who arrived with Andreas in 1709, must have been the Christian who was the father of Andreas (3) and who died at an early date. It becomes, therefore, necessary to change the generations. Andrew K. Finck of Osceola, Iowa, was employed by Mrs. F. O. Wilson of Chicago to gather up all data relating to the Finck family, and he states in some of his early notes that Andrew Finck, the patentee, was the father

of Christian. This is also corroborated by general tradition that all the Fincks in the Mohawk valley are descendants of Andreas Finck, the patentee. The fact that he signs all the church papers lets him appear as the representative man of the family, the one in control of the family lands and property. Faint tradition makes his wife, Maria, a sister or daughter of John Christian Gerlach, the founder of Gerlach's Dorf at Schoharie and co-patentee of the Stone Arabia Patent. We do not know anything further about him except that he must have lived until about 1738, he being in that year party to some still existing contracts and evidently one of the elders of the church. The Andrew K. Finck notes state that the original family consisted of five sons and six daughters. We have to suppose with the present state of our information that Christian and Jacob were the only sons. He must have been of man's estate when the patent was granted in 1723, as his son Andrew, the father of the Major, was born on September 1, 1721. (See gravestone in Reformed church cemetery at Stone Arabia). For the purpose of distinguishing the different generations I shall designate hereafter as follows: Andrew (1) the patentee, Christian (2), supposed to be his son and also a patentee, Andrew (3), the colonial soldier, Andrew (4), the revolutionary Major, Andrew A. (5).

In collateral branches Christian Finck, the son of Andreas (3) will be Christian (4), his son Christian (5), his son David (6) and his son Leon C. (7). These figures will enable such members of the family which have shown interest in the genealogy, to classify themselves according to generations.

Nothing is known about Christian (2) except that he was a patentee and that he died some time prior to 1744, probably as early as 1725. That he died prior to 1744 is shown by the following certified notice from the church records at Schoharie:

St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

Chas. M. Karg,

Pastor.

Married on Oct. 2nd, 1744 by Rev. Peter Nicholas Sommer,
Minister of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Schoharie,

Michel Frank from Wurtemberg and Catharina Finken, widow of Christian Fink, at Stone Arabia.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a copy of the original record of a marriage recorded in Book No. 1 Records of St. Pauls Lutheran Church,

Schoharie, N. Y. by Rev. Peter Nicholas Sommer

Schoharie, N. Y.

Sept. 7th, 1905.

CHAS. M. KARG,

Pastor of St. Paul's Church.

This is corroborated by the will of Andrew (3) which is on file in the Montgomery county surrogate's office in book 1 of wills on page 87, and wherein he says: "One half of lot 19 is to belong to my stepfather Michael Frank during life as will appear by my deed to him in 1751." His wife was Catharina Eaker which is shown by the tradition that Andrew Eaker, or Acker, (5) Finck bore his middle name in her honor. The name Eaker and Acker is the same. He was born, as stated above, on September 1, 1721, and he died on August 22, 1786. (See gravestone). He married on December 14, 1742, Catharine or Catharine Elizabeth Loucks. (See Stone Arabia Reformed church book).

She was the daughter of Johan Dietrich Laux and his wife Maria Catharine Staring. Her brother was the noted patriotic Adam Laucks who, according to entry in the Burhans copies of early Hudson River church records was the son of John Dietrich Laux. The date of his birth, as stated therein, agrees with the age given on the gravestone. The Christian name of his mother is given from the record, the family name from well authenticated tradition among his descendants. John Dietrich Loucks was a patentee of the Stone Arabia Patent.

I will here give some data relating to other branches of the Finck family. The entries in the church books in regard to the early Fincks are very incomplete. In his will Andrew (3) states that he had a brother William, who married in 1753 Margaret Schnell. Lieutenant Johannes Finck, his son, "long John," distinguished himself during the revolution.

William's daughter became the wife of Captain Andrew Dillenbeck, who was killed at Oriskany. There are several other Fincks whom I cannot place, for instance, a Christian Finck, a corporal in Klock's regiment, who was killed at Oriskany. He is mentioned in the Archives of the State of New York and his children, Ann and Christian Finck, became pensioners. (See M. S. Volume "Audited Accounts A" in the State Library on page 130).

ANDREW (3) FINCK.

The Colonial Military Records, especially those relating to the western part of the colony, are very incomplete. The only reference to his colonial services is contained in the following certificate :

New York State Education Department,
State Library and Home Education,
Melvil Dewey, Director.

State Library, Albany, N. Y.
3 Dec., 1904.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that on page 134 of a manuscript volume entitled "Sir Wm. Johnson's Mss., volume 1," in the custody of the University of the State of New York, in the State Library,

ANDREAS FINCK is recorded as a private in a roll of Lt. Soffrines (Deychert) Deygert's company, headed "1757 March 20th by Order of Sir William Johnson to march with my Company to Fort William Henery as followeth, Returned home ye 29. Instant;" also, that on page 98 of volume 6 of said "Sir William Johnson's Mss." in the said State Library, ANDREAS FINCK appears on "An Effective Return to the Honourable Sir William Johnson of all Cpts. Lieuts. & Ensigns Belonging to the Second Battalion Of New York Militia," Schenectady Sept. 10, 1762, as an Ensign, commissioned 1758, in Capt. Severinus Tygert's company; also, that on page 106 of volume 7 of said "Sir Wm. Johnson's Mss." in the said State Library, Andris Finck is recorded as a private

in a list of Capt. Severinus Deyger's Company, entitled: "A true list of ye State of my company of militia Who has Been on Command at ye German Flatts By order of Sir William Johnson ye 24 Day of July 1763;" also, that an entry on page 66 of a manuscript volume entitled "Treasurer's Certificates, vol. 4," in the said State Library, shows that in pursuance of an act passed April 27, 1784, entitled "An act for the settlement of the pay of the Levies and militia, for their service in the late war, and for other purposes therein mentioned," a certificate for £7, 12s., 10d., numbered 19030, and bearing interest from Dec. 31, 1782, was issued for the service ANDW FINCK as a private under Capr. Peter Suts in Col. Jacob Klock's regiment of Tryon county militia.

A. J. F. VAN LAER,
Archivist.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the seal of the University
of the State of New York has been affixed
(Seal.) at the city of Albany, this 3rd day of De-
cember, 1904.

A. S. DRAPER.

For the same information see also Reports of the State Historian, Colonial Series, Vol. 2, pp. 786, 783, 792. There is no doubt that Andrew (3) served during one part of the revolution, as shown by the above certificate. See also, New York in the Revolution, p. 176, Tryon County Militia, Second regiment: Andrew Finck, private, Klock's Regiment, Company Suits. He is also the Andrew Finck who presented his claims for destruction of his property during the revolution, (see Supplement of New York in the Revolution) and whose claims were paid in 1791, after his death, on an order of Christian Finck, an heir-at-law to Frederick Getman.

Andrew (3) brought up his children in the Reformed church and we find the names of his family and descendants well represented in the records of that church.

A month before his death he made his will, by which he provided for his widow and devises to his three sons 700 acres of farm and woodland, and to his three sons and three girls

600 acres more ; also money and valuables, and leaves the residue of his estate and his small arm or fowling piece to his grandson, Andrew C. (5) Finck, who was then a small boy ; he kept slaves, and leaves one negro wench, Anna, to his daughter, Catharine Seeley, and Anna's prospective and expected issue to his daughter, Mary Coppernoll. From his will it appears that his homestead was nearly opposite the churches and extended west to Finck Creek, on which a mill was operated. I add here the following other extracts from the will:

He was indebted to Major Finck for £90, which were to be paid to him by Christian, who was also to pay all of his father's debts. Andrew (4) and Christian (4) were to pay the funeral charges, etc. To his son Christian he leaves fifty acres in lot No. 11, bought of Adam Amge in 1736-37 ; also fifty acres with house and barn on lot 13 ; also the lot between lots 11 and 13 and the creek. To Andrew (4) he leaves fifty acres in wood lot No. 15, bought of John Empie in 1752, and also land between lot 15 and the mill creek. To Andrew and Christian as tenants in common one hundred acres in lot 19 and one hundred acres in lot 40, with the proviso that "One half of 19 is to belong to my step-father, Michael Frank, during life as will appear by my deed to him in 1751." He leaves also to each of his six children one hundred acres in Jerseyfield Patent to be conveyed to me by my brother William. This land was located in the north end of the present town of Stratford near the Spectacle Lakes and was without value in those days. Family tradition says that some of the branches of the William Finck family were a wild and roving set of people, and that he had purchased this land of Sir William Johnson for the purpose of locating them there. If tradition may be believed, that branch of the family got a slight infusion of aboriginal blood. To his son Hanyost he leaves lot 10, containing two hundred and fifty acres and fifty pounds of money, and to his three daughters 40 pounds each. In regard to his wife the will says: "With respect to my wife Catharine, as she is a person not capable to transact any

business or supporting herself, she is to be supported by my sons Andrew and Christian." He makes his brother-in-law, Henry Loucks, and his son-in-law, Jacob Eaker, executors.

I give the translation of the inscriptions on the two well preserved gravestones in the Stone Arabia Reformed Church cemetery and which are the oldest stones in that ground :

Here lies and rests in hope
Andrew Finck
Died August 22, 1786
Aged 64 years, 11 months and 20 days.

Here lies and rests in the hope of God
Catharina Finck
Wife of Andreas Finck
Died March 31, 1790
Aged 70 years and 21 days.

The graves of Andrew (3) and his wife are a few feet from the grave of Colonel Brown, who fell at the battle of Stone Arabia, and from the gravestones of Adam Loucks and George Eaker and their wives.

Six children were the result of the marriage of Andreas (3) and Catharine E. Loucks, of whom the oldest was Andrew (4) Finck, born February 1, 1751. (See Stone Arabia Reformed Church Book).

ANDREW (4) FINCK.

Of the youth of Andrew (4) Finck, the later Major, we know little. From general information about the condition of affairs at Stone Arabia, it is evident that the inhabitants, during the years of his youth, were in that transitory state between the crude life of the pioneer and the advancing of civilization and learning. School teachers were sometimes employed, and children obtained some sort of education. A few of the families were able to send their children to some school, and it is probable that young Andrew obtained his instruction in that way. When I wrote the Finck Paper of

1897 I found a well defined tradition about an "English" Captain DuBois who took a great deal of interest in young Andrew's education. I found since in the possession of Mr. Eugene Finck a book containing original entries, being the accounts and muster rolls of a company of colonial soldiers which was stationed in the Mohawk valley and at Stone Arabia in the year 1758, and which was commanded by Captain Peter Dubois, not an "English" but a "Colonial" Captain.

This book of Captain Peter Dubois is endorsed: "A roll of the men returned by Kings County agreeable to the Quota Proportioned to sd County by an act of the Legislature of the Province of New York passed the 24th of March 1758,—also a Muster Roll of a Detachment of the New York Regiment whereof Oliver de Lancey Esqr is colonell, Embark'd for Albany on board the Sloop Elizabeth, Hermanus Wendell, Masr from ye Dates of their Several Enlistments to ye 1st day of May Inclusive. This company served until September, 1758, and part of it with the Captain served under Colonel Bradstreet."

These muster rolls have never been published and are an interesting addition to the lists of soldiers who took part in the celebrated Bradstreet Campaign. In this campaign Goose Van Schaick and Marinus Willett took part, and they also may have been at Stone Arabia at the time of their return. This may also tally with the information given me by Mrs. Dr. Pryne of Herkimer, who said: "As far as I know DuBois may have had something to do with his education, but I remember having heard from Andrew A. (5) not once, but repeatedly, and also from his wife, my aunt, that Marinus Willett was the one to whom Andrew (4) was indebted for his education." In the light of subsequent events this story seems plausible.

The family tradition says that Captain DuBois was drilling the militia companies organized by Sir William Johnson and that he noticed, while at Stone Arabia, a young lad who was repeating with great precision the motions of the soldiers. Finding him a handsome and bright boy, he took great liking

to him and offered to his parents to provide for his education. The parents consenting, he took young Andrew to New York and kept him there for years. Positive proof of this we have none and I have come to form the belief that Captain DuBois encouraged Andrew (3) to give to the bright and intelligent Andrew (4) an education, and that he guided both the father and son in this matter, not giving them pecuniary assistance. This was the story as told to me by Andrew Finck, the son of Hanyost, the brother of the Major. He also said that the Major received his education at Cherry Valley, at New York and Albany. Mrs. F. Bellinger of Canajoharie wrote me that she had seen an authentic list of the Dunlap School, and that Andrew (4) Finck was one of its first scholars. This school was located at Cherry Valley and many of the sons of the Mohawk valley received there their education. The papers left by him show that he was a man of good education. His handwriting is beautiful, his language good, and his spelling exceptionally good for that period. It is believed that he was educated to be a lawyer and that he was reading law at Albany before the revolution, a statement that is substantiated in part by the fact that the records of the Mt. Vernon Lodge, Ancient York Masons of Albany, show that Andrew Finck, Jr., joined the Union Lodge of Albany, and that his name appears as the fifty-fifth signer of the by-laws of that society, of which Peter W. Yates was then Master, and Sir John Johnson Provincial Grand Master. Many of the later comrades-in-arms of the Major were members of this lodge, for instance, Peter Gansevoort, Christopher P. Yates, Henry Devendorf, Tobias Van Veghten and others. The name of the lodge was changed in 1806 to Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 3, and it is still occupying a prominent position in Masonic ranks. (See History of Mt. Vernon Lodge, pamphlet, Albany, N. Y.) In the year 1785 he was transferred to St. Patrick's Lodge of Johnstown, N. Y., to which he belonged to the time of his death. (See letter by the Secretary of that lodge, Captain J. J. Buchannon, Johnstown, N. Y., to the author.) In a deed of Michael Rawlins and wife, given in 1792, we find his name among the members of the lodge who purchased a lodge

site in that village. (See Montgomery County Clerk's Office, Book 4 of Deeds, p. 113).

Before I proceed to tell the part which Andrew (4) took in the war of the revolution, I will briefly allude to the Andrew K. Finck notes. Andrew K. (6) Finck is the son of Christian A. (5) Finck and the grandson of Andrew (4) Finck, the Major. He was engaged by Mrs. F. O. Wilson of Chicago, who is the daughter of Mary (5) Finck Chatfield, to make at her expense several trips to the Mohawk valley. He copied from various sources of information all that referred more or less remotely to the Finck family. He plainly states in a letter to Mrs. Wilson that he expects her to save all his letters as he was destroying all his notes as fast as he was writing to her. In his letters to Mrs. Wilson he states no source of authority. Hence the question arises, will it be safe to embody in this historical sketch any of the gleanings of Andrew K. After most careful consideration I have come to the conclusion that with the exception of a few genealogical notes all of the Andrew K. Finck, so-called, historical notes concerning the Major and his father are entirely untrustworthy, in fact many are copied bodily and wholly from works like Cooper's *Spy*, from Simms, from Lossing and Harold Frédéric's "In the Valley," by picking out some story and inserting the name Finck instead of the name of the hero of the respective events. I make this statement plainly, as a number of copies of these notes are in existence and in order to prevent others from being misled by these spurious tales.

On the 27th day of August, 1774, we find this young scion of the Palatine yeomanry in the very front rank of the patriotic leaders of the day, sitting in council with his elders and laboring henceforth incessantly for freedom's cause until he left his home for the army.

On that day he attended the meeting of the Palatine Committee held at the house of his brother-in-law, Justice Adam Loucks, at Stone Arabia, and he and Christopher P. Yates, Isaac Paris and John Frey, were appointed a committee of correspondence. (See Campbell's *History of Tryon County*, page 43). He was at the meeting of the Palatine district on

May 11, 1775, and the original resolutions, in Finck's handwriting, are still in existence. (See papers in possession of F. G. Fincke, Utica, N. Y.) For patriotic language they are equal to the best productions of those stormy days and breathe such sincere feeling that I cite here the concluding sentences: "We are determined, although few in numbers, to let the world see who are not attached to American liberty, and to wipe off the disgrace brought on us by the declaration signed by our grand jury and some of our magistrates, who in general are considered by the majority of the county as enemies to their country, in a word, gentlemen, it is our fixed resolution to support and carry into execution every thing recommended by the Continental and Provincial Congress, and to be free or die."

The "declaration" above referred to is probably the address mentioned by Campbell on pp. 44 and 48, and may have reference to the document of which a copy is preserved at the Fort Rensselaer Club of Canajoharie. He was also present at the district and county meetings of May 21, 24, 29, June 2 and 3. (See Simms Works, original notes of meetings, and Calendar of New York Historical Documents, Vol. 1, p. 101). At the meeting of June 11, 1775, held at Goose Van Alstine's house, Nicholas Herkimer acted as chairman and Andrew Finck, Jr., as secretary. We also find his name as present at the meetings of July 3, 13, 14 and 15, 1775. At the latter meeting, held at the house of Warner Tygert, Yates and Herkimer in the chair, a letter was ordered sent to the Provincial Congress recommending for appointment the names of Christopher P. Yates as captain, and Andrew Finck, Jr., as first lieutenant of a company which Mr. Yates was enlisting. And under date of October 21 following, as the fourth company of Colonel Goose Van Schaick's regiment of New York troops, we find their appointment confirmed. (See archives of the State of New York, p. 78: A list of the officers who have accepted commissions in Colonel Van Schaick's regiment of the Fourth New York Battalion raised in 1775—First Lieut. Andrew Finck; also p. 528 Second Regiment New York line on the Continental Establishment of 1775, Tryon

county company, First Lieut. Andrew Finck, vice Anthony Van Veghten, declined). The organizer of the meetings, the writer of fiery resolutions, changes into the officer of the Continental army, who is ready to prove by acts the sincerity of the words spoken or written by him at those gatherings of the friends of American liberty.

Young Andrew was the first one of the descendants of the Palatines to enlist in the service of the colony against oppression and tyranny, and, like his ancestors, he had to see the churches and schools, the houses and barns of his own family and neighbors destroyed by fire, the families scattered, the women and children slain or carried into captivity, until finally the just cause prevailed and his country became free. Instead of the fanatic Turenne and the soldiers of the most christian King Louis the 14th—the Butlers and Johnsons, the hired Hessians and bloodthirsty Indians, play this work of carnage.

Andrew Finck was in the service of his country from the beginning to the very end of the revolution, and his record shows that he was one of the most active and useful officers during the whole of the war. It is to be greatly regretted that most of his letters and documents have been lost, and that from existing sources it is impossible to give more than a mere sketch of his actual service. The Major preserved all his correspondence and had stored up many memoranda relative to his own personal service in the army and for the State, and to incidents of the war, and to his own later private and public life. Tradition says that he had thus accumulated quite a treasure for future historical search. His own statement about his military career (see draft of affidavit relating to his service) proves that he was entirely too modest, even where his interests would have been favored by stronger language and self praise. His statements are so brief, so soldier-like, so very much to the point and at the same time so very disappointing to the historian.

From the time of his death, in 1820, up to the time when Benton wrote his history of Herkimer county, his papers had been wasted, relatives, friends, antiquarians, autograph hunt-

ers and others had made away with them, and now only a small number of original papers can be found in the hands of some of his descendants in New York city, at Utica, at Osceola, Iowa, and some few at Little Falls and Albany. From these and searches in state records I glean the following :

The warrant by the Provincial Congress for his appointment was issued on August 11, 1775, and was received by James Holmes (see calendar of Historical MSS. Vol. 1, p. 108). He held also a commission as first lieutenant in the fourth company of the second regiment of the New York forces, dated Philadelphia, July 11, 1775, and signed by John Hancock, President. (See original in possession of F. G. Fincke). It is probable that the appointment by the colonial congress preceded the recommendation by the county committee and provincial commission. (See calendar of historical manuscripts, state of rank of officers raised in the colony of New York in 1775).

We have seen above that young Finck received the recommendation of the county committee for the appointment of first lieutenant on July 15, 1775. Receiving the same, he and one of his brothers started soon for their regiment, as shown by the following letter, of which the original is in the possession of F. G. Fincke :

Albany, 16th August, 1775.

Honoured Father and Mother :

I hope these few lines will find you in a state of good health, as I and my brother are at present. I expected to see you once more before I marched from Stone Araby, but was not able. I therefore acquaint you that we are encamped at the Patroons Mills in this town. I have slept in the camp last night for the first time, upon a borrowed bed. I can assure you that every article of the camp occupage is very scarce in town not to be had for money. I have bought me a gun at a high price and have a mattress a making, sword I am not supplied with yet.

As for news I can tell you for a certainty that Alexander White, the sheriff, is taken prisoner and his two comrades from Tribes Hill. Give my best respects to my brother and

sisters and to all inquiring friends in general, in my next I will be more particular in relating matters to you. Expect to march in a few days to Ticonderoga if no application from our committee.

From your affectionate son and
humble servant

ANDREW FINCK.

Excuse my bad writing
had but 1½ hours
time to go to breakfast
and return again.

To Andrew Finck.

The regiment that Finck had joined was then known as the Second New York. (See Appendix to Archives of the State of New York). After February, 1776, it became known as the First New York. (See New York in the Revolution, Archives of New York and Calendar Historical Documents). Its commander was the brave Colonel Gozen or Goose Van Schaick, a veteran of the French-English war. This regiment did effectual service during the first five years of the revolution and took part in some of the most important events in the Mohawk valley, at Saratoga, on the Hudson and in the New Jersey campaigns. Finck served a great deal on detached duty while he was connected with this regiment, which shows that his superiors must have had confidence in him.

At the writing of my first paper it was doubtful whether he took part in the Canadian expedition. The following two original papers in possession of Eugene Finck will speak for themselves :

Camp near Saint John's 25th, Sept., 1775.

Received of Lieut. Andrew Finck Twenty half Johannes, amounting to the sum of Sixty-four Pounds Seven Shillings which he has given his Receipt for to General Montgomery for the use of the Army.

Tim. Bedel.

Chambly Oct. 30th, 1775.

Recd from Andrew Finck, Jr. the sum of Seventeen.

**Pounds Fifteen Shillings and ten pence in full for Fourty one pair of Shoes to General Montgomery for the use of the Army.
Conrs. Van Dyck Capt.**

After the Canadian campaign he was appointed recruiting officer of the regiment, as shown by the following letter, the original of which is in possession of F. G. Fincke :

Albany, February 25th, 1776.

Sir :—I herewith deliver you your recruiting orders and a number of enlistments the blanks of which are to be filled up and then subscribed by the person enlisted.

Such men as you may from time to time enlist are to be sent to Col. Van Schaick at this place, that they may be equipped for their march into Canada with all possible despatch. Every man that is able to furnish himself with arms and blankets should do it. I am sir

Your humble servant

Ph. Schuyler.

To Capt. Andrew Finck.

We see by this order that he had received in the meantime his commission as captain, which is dated February 16, 1776, and ranges him as third captain, which from fourteenth first lieutenant eight months before shows sufficiently his military worth. The commission is endorsed by Philip Schuyler, Major General, and also contains the names of Henry Devendorf, First Lieutenant, Tobias Van Veghten Second Lieutenant and John Denny Ensign.

The above order shows that the general selected the young captain for the arduous duty of recruiting officer of the regiment, at the same time leaving him in charge of his company and doing important frontier duty. The following order (original in possession of F. G. Fincke) was received by him shortly afterwards :

Albany, April 23, 1776.

Sir :—You are to proceed to Fort George with your company without delay you are to begin your march early tomorrow, for which six days provisions will be necessary. A battow will be ready at the lower dock to take in the baggage

at Sunrise you are to march by the same rout which the troops have taken who march before you. Great care is to be taken that your men commit no depredations on the inhabitants. I wish you a pleasant march and remain your well wisher

Goose Van Schaick.

To Capt. Andrew Finck.

Pursuant to this order he proceeded to Fort George where we find him on May 3, 1776, as president of a court martial, appointed by General Schuyler for the trial of a number of cases.

Head Quarters Fort George May 2: 1776
General Orders.

Parole Hampden

A Court Martial of the line to sit to Morrow Morning at eleven o'clock for the Trial of such prisouers as shall be brought before them to consist of the following members.

Capt. Fink President	} Of Van Schaick's
Lieut. Hills.	
Lieut. Van Veghten	
Ensign Bissel	
Ensign Denny	

Ph. Schuyler

M. General.

The Court ordered that John Smith of General Arnold's regiment, and Andries G. Neal of Captain Benedict's company of Van Schaick's regiment receive fifteen lashes each with the cat o nine-tails on their bare backs for thefts. Also, John McDonald, 39 lashes for desertion and Reuben Wiley of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment 25 lashes for the same offense. (Original in possession of F. G. Fincke.)

Head Quarters Fort George
May 3d 1776.

Parole, Sidney

The General approves of the proceedings of the Court Martial of the line appointed yesterday, and orders that the

punishment be inflicted on the Convicts this Afternoon at Six O'Clock and that Sergeant Major Stephen de Evalts of Col. V. Schaicks regiment to see it put into execution.

Ph. Schuyler.

During the summer of 1776 he was stationed at Fort George, and, judging from the movements of and orders given to the regiment, the troops were kept busy with drilling, scouting, convoying, and watching the enemy and the Tories. As an illustration I insert here the general orders of General Schuyler :

Head Quarters Fort George May 24, 1776

General Orders.

Parole Diligence.

Capt Wendell Officer of the Day.

The commanding officers of the different Corps immediately to see that the Arms and Accoutrements of their respective Corps are put into the best Order. That each Man be furnished with 24 rounds of powder & Ball, that the Arms and Accoutrements are so disposed of as that each Man may find his Musket on the most sudden occasion.

1 sub. 1 segt. 2 Corporals and 24 privates to mount guard this afternoon at 5 o'clock, when the guard is paraded the Officer to call at Head Quarters for further orders.

The officer of the guard not to be absent from his Guard for a single Moment otherwise than to ease himself, his dinner and supper to be brought to him, nor is he to suffer any non-commissioned Officer or private other than on Sentry and Relief to absent themselves on any account except to ease themselves or when they go to bring Dinner and Supper for the Guard and then only three to be absent by Leave of the Officer and not any longer Time than half an Hour.

The Sergeant of the Guard to call the Roll of the Guard three Times in 24 Hours, at one in the afternoon, nine at Night and three in the Morning, and to report all absentees to the Officer and the occasion of their absence these Reports to be delivered together with the reports of the guard at eleven o'clock every Morning to the Officer of the Day who is to report to the General at twelve.

Neither officer, Non-commissioned officer or private on guard to take off their accoutrements or make use of Blankets or any Covering on Guard unless in rainy weather to cover themselves when on Sentry.

The guards to be relieved every morning, precisely at nine, the different Corps to deliver the Men they are to furnish punctually at a Quarter before nine to the Sergeant Major of Van Schaick's Regiment with a List of their names.

For Guard to day

Van Schaicks	1 sub.	1 sergt.	6 privates
Wynkoop's	2 corporals.		18 privates

For Guard to Morrow

Wynkoop's	1 sub.	1 sergt.	1 corporal.	18 privates
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If the sentinels discover any body or party whether by Night or by Day or a single person by Night coming to this post by land or water he is immediately to pass the Word for the Guard to turn out and the officer is then to dispatch a Corporal to see who they are and to conduct the Officer who commands them to the Guard, and when the Officer is satisfied that they are Friends he is then to permit them to pass keeping his guard under arms until they are past into the Garrison. In the mean Time the Centinels are not to permit the party or any of them to pass.

N. B. Immediately after the Centinel has passed the word for the Guard to turn out he is to challenge and to bid the party to halt which if not done he is to fire the best aim he can. He is also to fire at them if they attempt to pass whilst the Corporal is gone with the commanding Officers. * *

In order to prevent the Centinels from being careless the Centinel at the Guard to cry all is well, if it be so, every half hour, and to be answered by the other Centinels one after the other from the right to the left. * * * *

All the Drums in the Garrison to attend a Revellie, Retreat and Tattoo, which latter is to be at nine o'clock.

All the officers not on duty to attend the parade at three Quarters part eight in the morning and at Retreat.

All non-commissioned officers & soldiers to be in their Quarters at tattoo. Every sutler or person selling Liquor,

who shall harbour any soldier, or sell them Liquor after tattoo beating will be immediately turned away.

In case of Alarm the whole to form on the parade and the drums to beat to arms. Ph. Schuyler.

Since the writing of my first article the original order book of Captain Finck's company has been loaned to me by Eugene Finck. It was kept by a non-commissioned officer of the company and begins about the end of May, some of the early pages being torn out. At that time Wynkopp's and Van Schaick's regiments were at Fort George. Most of the entries relate to routine work. The first entry is at Fort George, May 25, and is followed by entries of the 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, July 1, 2, 3, 4. On this day the entry is the following :

Fort George, July 4, 1776. Regimental orders, No. 39.
Parole New City.

One sub and 40 privates to embark in 6 batteaus to carry provisions across Lake George small to-morrow morning, each batteau to be loaded with 40 barrels of flour. They are ordered to return in 3 batteaus. Guards to be mounted as usual. Officer for tomorrow Captain Hicks.

Peter Gansevoort

Lieutenant Colonel.

Then follow entries of July 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31. August 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31. Very strict vigilance was exercised at that time, and the troops were not allowed to idle around, as an expedition was contemplated and probably sent. Smallpox was raging in camp. Then follow entries for every day of the month of September and October. By this time the garrison seems to have been reduced to the three companies of Captains Finck, Martain and Van Rensselaer, as those three captains alternately served every third day as captain of the guard. The book then contains entries of November 1 to 16 inclusive. The next entry in the book is

of November 31, 1776, and dated at Head Quarters, Saratoga, and followed by entries of November 22 and 23 and then it ends.

During the year 1776 a re-arrangement of the officers in the New York line was made, evidently for the main purpose of weeding out undesirable material and we find in Calendar Historical MSS. Vol. 2, p. 45, the return of Colonel Van Schaick, in which he classifies 3rd Captain Andrew Finck as "Good," while a number of others are designated as bad, middling, indifferent, and one even as "Scoundrel."

The name of the captain was subsequently forwarded for re-appointment by Major General Schuyler on Oct. 7, 1776, (see Calendar of Historical MSS. Vol. 2, p. 44), and on November 21 of that year he was re-commissioned 3rd Captain in the first battalion of New York forces. (See Calendar of Historical MSS. Vol. 2, p. 33 and Archives of New York, p. 176). At a meeting of the provincial military committee with General Schuyler and Lieutenant Colonel Gansevoort, at Saratoga, October 22, 1776, (see Calendar of Historical MSS. Vol. 1, pp. 103 and 503), it was agreed to appoint Captain Finck to recruit for Colonel Van Schaick's regiment, with garrison at Fort George, and money was appropriated for his disbursements.

There was little encouragement for the patriot in the events of 1776 and the first half of 1777. Captain Finck was in 1777 in command at Saratoga while Captain Christopher P. Yates was staff officer of the regiment at Fort George.

Fort George April 11th 1777.

Dear Capt.

I have just rec'd a Letter by Express from the Committee of Albany, informing me that a Conspiracy has been formed at Saratoga by a Number of disaffected Persons—among whom—Capt. McAlpine, Thomas Swords, John Morral and Jacob Miller are Ring Leaders, the Committee have cause to suspect that they intend to push for Canada by the Way of Jessups Patent—in consequence of which I have ordered out a strong Party of well chosen men—and you will immediately on the

Receipt of this, order out as strong a party as you can with safety spare as a scout to the Westward.

Also another party to apprehend the Persons above mentioned—I beg of Mr. Van Veghten & Mr. Hale to give you all the assistance they can by informing you what Rout your Scouting Party is to take and what Steps are best to be pursued to apprehend those Traitors—Loose no Time—

I am Always

Yours

Chrisr. P. Yates

N. B. When Col. Van Dyck comes up send me the Cloth for my facings.

Head Qu. Fort Edward June 16-1777.

Sir,

As Adams, one of the prisoners brought to Saratoga by Lieut. Wendell, was enlisted into our service, previous to his being taken by the Enemy, and nothing very criminal appears against him, Genl Schuyler desires you will detain him to do duty with your Garrison. You will however keep a strict watch that he does not make his escape or do any mischief while under your Command Should discover the least Intention of that kind have him closely confined immediately—William Armstrong, the other Prisoner You are to send down to Albany under Guard with Lt. Wendell, who is to deliver him to Lieut. Col. Tupper the Officer Commanding at that place.

I am Sir

By order Major Genl. Schuyler
Your Humble Servt.

Henry B. Livingston

A. D. C.

To Capt. Finck.

Addressed :

Capt. Fink

On public service

Commanding

at

Saratoga.

To Capt. Finck

Albany April 12, 1777

D'r Sir. I received your letter your request shall be complied with as soon as Col. Van Dyck comes up.

I have just been informed that a Number of Tories are Collecting at the springs, West of Saratoga you will on receipt hereof Dispatch a small party of your men to make what Discoverys they can with Orders that if they discover any of the Tories to hasten to you with the intelligence of their strength if that can be discovered & if you find that they are not too numerous you will march (after leaving a proper force at your Station) with all the force you can collect Including Batteauxmen and secure in the best manner all disaffected persons who come in your power.

There is a certain John Morral amongst them who gives himself out to be an Officer I have it much at Heart that he be secured if possible—loose no time least you should miss of the Opportunity of Apprehending those Bloodsuckers.

Your very H.ble Ser.t

G. V. Schaick

Soon after this date the larger part of Van Schaick's regiment had come to Saratoga and on May 19, 1777, Captain Finck presided at the Court Martial held over Alexander Jennison, a soldier of his company, for desertion, who received one hundred lashes with the cat-of-nine-tails at the public whipping post. (Original in possession of F. G. Fincke.)

Other deserters of Finck's company were Leonard Helmer, John Keller and Thomas Cooper. (See original in possession of Eugene Finck.)

From his correspondence we know that Captain Finck remained at Saratoga until June 25, 1777, and probably later.

Fort George June 25th 1777

Sir :

I have it in command from M. Gen. Schuyler to order Weekly Returns to be made of the Companies stationed at Fort Edward and Saratoga, so as to enable me to make a general Return every Week of the State of the Regiment to

be transmitted to the Commander in Chief of this Department, which I am enjoined not to neglect by any means— You will therefore furnish me punctually with a Weekly Return of your Company—

I have it in my Power to have your Company relieved— which I intend soon— Let me know how you approve of it—

I am Dear Captain

With the greatest Sincerety

Your real well wisher and
very hble serv't

Capt. Finck

Chris. P. Yates

With the advance of Burgoyne the Americans retreated towards Albany. In the meantime the victory at Bennington gave new hope to the army and so did the report of the bravery of the Mohawk valley militia at Oriskany, and the flight of Saint Ledger.

There is a great deal of confusion as to the movements of the Van Schaick regiment during that period. Sifting the dim and contradictory statements in various works and comparing them with family tradition, I believe that Finck with one or two companies remained at or near Saratoga, but that the rest of the regiment went in the summer of 1777 to Fort Stanwix and took part in the battle of Oriskany. Andrew (5) Finck of Stone Arabia remembered clearly that it was stated in the family that it was a great grief to the Major that he was the only Finck who did not fight at Oriskany, but that he had taken part in the battle of Saratoga. Some of Van Schaick's papers and references in other local histories bear out this supposition. In the fall of 1777 the Van Schaick regiment joined Washington's main army. We have some information that the regiment started from Albany in the winter of 1778.

Albany Feb'ry 3 1778

Sir

I have just received orders to hold myself in Readyness to march on the shortest notice with the whole of my Regim't order Mr Van Renselare to hold himself in Readyness with

the party under his Command send to Capt McCracken in my name to join his Company without loss of time

No furloughs must be Given to Either Officers or men you will Receive orders to join me when I am on my march with the Regim't

Your Humb'e Serv't

G. V. Schaick.

My statement in the first paper that the regiment remained on the Hudson during 1778 was an error. In the possession of Eugene Finck I have found the original orderly book of the Van Schaick regiment, kept in the handwriting of Captain Finck, which is printed in full as an appendix.

In 1779 Van Schaick's regiment was stationed at Fort Stanwix, and part of it went with General Sullivan on his raid to destroy the Indian settlements in western New York. Captain Finck did not take part in that expedition, as is clearly shown by the orderly book kept by John Marsh, sergeant of the light infantry company of Captain Finck of the First New York Regiment, and which begins at Fort Schuyler on July 1, 1779, and contains entries of July 2, 3 and 4. The Fourth was duly celebrated by military parade and the firing of guns and cannon. Entries follow then for all of the months of July, August, September, October, November and December, and for January 1 to 23, 1780. On that date, John Marsh was promoted to the rank of sergeant major and Alexander McKee was appointed his successor. The book contains his daily entries from January 24 to May 24, 1780. The contents of the book show conclusively that Captain Finck was, all this time, with his company at Fort Schuyler. The monthly return of the company of April 30, 1780, shows that the company has officers present fit for duty, one captain, one lieutenant; sick present, one lieutenant, one private; sick absent, three privates; sergeants present fit for duty, three; drum and fife fit for duty, two; on command, none; on furlough, none; deserters, three privates. Rank and file present fit for duty, 38; deserters, Lewis Sharpe, Jeremiah Neal and Sammy Rose. Ezra Buby deserted June 16, 1779. The three former deserted

in April, 1780, and took all their arms and accoutrements along. On the 23 of July, 1779, John Bangel, Jacob House, Christian House and Isaac Hubble were taken prisoners by the enemy with all their arms and outfit. From mid-summer of 1780 Van Schaick's regiment took part in the military movements along the Hudson. Finck became brigade major of General James Clinton's brigade, and served as such until he left the regular army. It is very probable that the family tradition is correct which says that he took part in the pursuit of Sir John Johnson in the latter part of May of that year, and that he also was active with some part of his own regiment at the battle of Klock's Field in October of that year. During both of these raids by the Johnsons the Stone Arabia settlement suffered severely, and the home of Finck's father and the churches were burnt by the Tories.

The depressed period of the revolution reached its climax in 1780. The treasury was empty, the regiments were without soldiers, and the people had lost all hope. Retrenchments had to be made, and with the end of 1780 it was decided to consolidate the five New York regiments into two. (See affidavit of Major Finck, in possession of F. G. Fincke). Captain Finck, who was then the oldest captain in the line, retired on January 1, 1781, (see Archives of New York, p. 176) from the Continental army and returned to his parents at Stone Arabia. (See affidavit of Major Andrew Finck in possession of F. G. Fincke.)

Thus closes a meritorious service of nearly five and one-half years in the line, in which he not only faithfully served as a field officer but did most useful work as a recruiting captain. He was during that time often absent on trips through the state, as shown by some expense accounts which have escaped destruction. He enjoyed fully the confidence of the commander-in-chief, and made during this time the acquaintance of many of the leading men of the period, as La Fayette, the Clintons and Steuben. In making this statement I do not rely on the Andrew K. Finck notes, but refer to interviews which I had with his granddaughter, Mrs. Van Valkenburg, with Mrs. Vosburgh, who lived in the old Finck

tavern for many years, and with others to whom the late Andrew A. (5) Finck had related many of the episodes in his father's life and to whom he showed letters from those generals to Major Finck.

Returning home in March, 1781, (see affidavit) and after settling his accounts, we may suppose that he resolved to stay home and let others fight the battles. But little rest from public duty was given him. The country needed then just such men as Finck was; brave, honest, straightforward and modest, fighters for the just cause, who could not be swerved from the path of duty nor be discouraged by adversity. On April 5, 1781, Finck was appointed one of the justices of the peace of the county, (see original qualification in Fort Rensselaer Museum) and as such he took the affidavit of the Tory, Nicholas Herkimer, a nephew of the late General, on November 3, 1781.

On March 30 of the same year he was appointed commissioner of conspiracies of Tryon county, and he acted as such for several years. The appointment was made by Governor George Clinton. (See Archives of New York and facsimile copy of original appointment in possession of Eugene Finck, N. Y.)

These commissioners were kept busy by the many acts of hostility on the part of the Tories, and by those people whose relatives had been made prisoners by the enemy, as it was their duty to recommend the exchange to the governor. The business in charge of the commissioners is perhaps best shown by the two following letters :

Poughkeepsie 29th Octr. 1781.

Gentlemen

I am this Day favored with your letter of the 16th Inst. and its enclosures. A Flagg was lately dispatched to Canada, to negotiate the exchange of prisoners, with letters to the Governor of Quebec on the Subject. The Gentlemen who conducted it is not yet returned and I am of course ignorant of the Success of his Embassy. If the Enemy should acquicse to any reasonable Terms I shall chearfully agree to the ex-

change of the Persons whose applications you have transmitted me: but until the Determination of the Enemy on the Subject is known, it would be wrong in me to signify my consent as this would be immediately putting those People on the easy and advantageous footing of prisoners of War without our deriving the least benefit from the Measure.

I will be much obliged to you for a list of our Friends captured in Tryon County when you shall have completed it as also of those who are returned home on parol, of whom I have never had any Return—

I am with great Respect
Gentlemen Your most obed't Serv't
Geo. Clinton.

The Commissioners }
for Conspiracies }
Tryon County }

Addressed to

Andrew Finck Junr. Esquire
Tryon County

public service

Geo Clinton.

Fort Nellis March 27, 1782

Sir

We were warned last Monday night that a scout of the Enemy were discovered to the back of Stone Aribia please to send the certainty by the Bearer, and also a Couple of Licenses and two Recognizances for people that has applyed to me

From your most obedient
Humble Serv't

To Andrew Finck Esq.

Christian Nellis

In 1781 the brave Lieutenant-Colonel Marinus Willett, who had a gallant record from the French-Indian war and the revolution, and in whom the people of the Mohawk valley had great confidence, was ordered to take command of the levies which had been raised for the defense of the frontier. The three-year men and the militia were also under his command. The condition of the country at that time was deplor-

able, and it required all the energy and influence of Willett to make his mission a success. On July 6, 1781, he wrote to General Washington that while formerly the militia had numbered 2,500, there were not more men able to bear arms than 800; of the rest equal parts were prisoners, had gone to the enemy or had abandoned for the time this part of the state. Those remaining were in dire distress, but all he had at that time under his command were 250 men. (See Simms and also *Life of Marinus Willett*). Willett took his whole party against Doxtader to Sharon and defeated him. In this raid Finck did not take part, and it is probable that he did not actually join Willett's command until after this affair. It is at this juncture that Willett prevailed upon his former comrade-in-arms in Van Schaick's regiment, Captain Finck, to assist him in his work, and with the consent of the state authorities he became brigade major and inspector. (See Archives of the State of New York, p. 176). During the battle of Johnstown on October 20, 1781, Major Finck took an active part. (See Simms' narrative retold from conversation with Andrew A. Finck, and also the story of the Johnstown battle as written by William Feeter and now in possession of Mrs. James H. Weatherwax of Manheim, N. Y.) The two other brothers of the major also took part in this engagement, and Hanyost certainly and Christian probably took part in the pursuit of Butler and were present when he was killed by an Indian. Andrew (5) Finck of Stone Arabia told me that he had seen it mentioned in his father's military papers.

The official appointment of Finck of brigade major of levies was from September 1, 1781, to January 1, 1782.

The dangerous condition of the western frontier made it necessary for Willett to conduct a vigorous watch and constant patrolling and he again asked Captain Finck to serve as next in rank. Finck consented and he was appointed by the council of appointment to the rank of major by order of May 1, 1782. (See Archives N. Y., p. 176).

The following muster roll and letters refer to that period:

A Muster Roll of the field & staff officers of the N. York

State Regiment of State Troops and Levys for the month of August, September, October, November, and December 1782

Colonel Marinus Willett

Majors Elias Van Baschoten Command Poughkeepsie
Andrew Finck

Adjutant Jelles A. Fonda promoted to a Captain November 1, 1782 Pliny Moor on furlough 14 Dec for 30 days. Appointed Adjutant November 7 1782

Quartermaster Matthew Trotter

Paymaster Abram Ten Eyck command Albany

Surgeon William Petrie command Fort Herkimer

Surgeon-mate George Fangh left service July 31, 1782

“ “ Moses Willard appointed August 1, 1782

Sergeant-Major Thomas Scribner on furlough balstown

Quartermaster-Sergeant William Fole sick at Albany

I certify the present muster
rolls to be true in all its contents
inspection August, September, October,
November, December 1782

M. Willett Colonel

Andrew Finck Jr. Major Muster
Master & Inspector

At the request of Major Andrew Finck I have Examined the Muster Rolls of Col. M. Willetts regiment of N. York State Troops & find him Mustered as a Major in said Regiment & that I have received & paid him his Wages as a Major in G. Bankers Certificate for the year 1782 & have paid him four Months pay pay Received from Mr. Paymaster General in Specie & Morris Notes & have included him in a Pay Roll Delivered at the Pay Master General Offices to 1 November 1783— & that he officiated as Muster Master & Inspector to said Regiment for the years 1782 & 1783
Albany 5 February 1794

Abraham Ten Eyck late
P Master N York State Troops.

New York February 15th 1794

Sir

Agreeable to your request I herewith transmit you a cer-

tified Extract of the Minute of Council relative to Major Andrew Finck.

Although the date does not agree with that mentioned in your Letter yet I trust it will answer the purpose equally well, as the reason will be sufficiently obvious to you upon perusing the Extract.—His Commission I have made strict search after but cannot find it. It appears however to have been made out as the name in the Original minute, as you will observe in the Extract is scored, which is our mark to denote that the Commission hath been made out. I am Sir with much Esteem

Ab'm G. Lansing Esqr

Your ob'dt Serv't
J. Hopper

As Major he served during the remainder of the war, acting as deputy-mustermaster and inspector. His talent for organizing, recruiting and drilling was well recognized by Willett and he left these matters entirely in Finck's hands. Out of the disorganized remnants and odds and ends of all sorts of troops, from the Tories and the Hessians, from the black, white and red, the faithful Finck recruited this new frontier army and in the summer of 1781 we find Willett in command of 1,100 men against 250 of the year before. The troops were kept busy by constant patrolling and when in garrison, Finck, the Steuben of the Mohawk Valley, drilled them until they became as efficient as the regulars. (Kapp says in his life of Steuben that Willett's raw soldiers were made into good material by a disciple of Steuben.) Both Willett and Finck were loved by the soldiers, both were men of democratic manners, of dash, pluck and energy, such men as a soldier likes to follow the world over. I feel justified in making these statements from what was told to reputable citizens and to relatives by Andrew A. Finck, who had often talked with the surviving comrades of his father.

During part of the year of 1782 and early in 1783, Major Finck was, at times, in command at Fort Herkimer and Fort Dayton; but mostly at Fort Plain. (See Simms.) In January, 1783, the commander-in-chief conceived the object of

surprising and obtaining possession of the important fortress of Oswego. The expedition was entrusted to Colonel Willett. The result was not a success but no blame was cast on Willett, although he felt the failure very keenly. After his return he remained at Albany until spring, and the command of the forces devolved upon Major Finck. I do not think he took part in the Oswego campaign. While in command at Fort Plain and in general command of the troops in the Mohawk valley, he received orders from General Washington, on April 17, 1783, to send an officer with a flag of truce to Oswego, to announce to that garrison, whence many of the Indian depredators came, a general cessation of hostilities, and an impending peace. He sent one Captain Thompson and four men on this errand. He was busy all summer and fall with the mustering out of the militia and levies and attending to the duties of major-mustermaster, not only for Willett's regiment but for all the different bodies raised at various times in the Mohawk valley. The duty of the recruiting officer, who may induce men to join the army by promises of glory and prizes, is vastly different from that of the discharging officer at whose side sits a paymaster with empty coffers offering to the veterans for their pay "Bankers certificates and Morris notes." (See muster rolls and accounts in Comptroller's office, also Assembly papers, State library, vol. 18, p. 236.)

One of the letters received by Finck from Willett shows the duties and responsibilities of the former during that summer :

Albany 14th September 1783.

Dear Major,

I have received your two letters of the 8th & 10th of this instant. I do not recollect anything about the Lambert Sawyer mentioned in your letter of the 8th I wish you to satisfy yourself in the best manner you can respecting his case. And as the mustering out of the troops is with you, It must be left with you to consider his case as far as agreeable to the System of mustering it can be done—I will attend to the case of Lieut Moore—I have not seen Doctor Williard he

had passed through this place before I rec'd your letter of the 10th. You can direct such return & muster to be made of him as will be equal to his irregular unmilitary behaviour—Governor Clinton has a desire of procuring as many of the men who belonged to the Bands of our two late regiments as will be sufficient to perform on one set of instruments. Three of those lads I am told are at present doing Duty in our regiment. And I am informed there are some others in your County. I'll be obliged to you to make enquiry about them and endeavor to prevail on any you may find to come to me at this place. Those that are doing duty in our regiment you will please likewise to send down to me.

I am Dear Sir with the
greatest esteem and respect
Your very
humble serv.

M. Willett.

The Finck family was without doubt one of the most loyal during the whole of the revolution, not a single member of the family in the valley is mentioned among the disaffected.

Thus ended the military career of Andrew Finck. Not until a few years before his death he applied for a pension and received an annual allowance of \$240, in all up to the time of his death \$417.62.

His affidavit applying for the above pension gives a brief and touching recital of the military career of Major Finck and is copied from the original draft still in existence.

Draft of affidavit by Major Finck, 1818.

This may Certify that the Subscriber & Bearer hereof Andrew Finck has Commenced his Country's Services against the Common Enemy of his Country at an Early Period of the Revolutionary War that he was Appointed A first Lieutenant in Capt. Christopher P. Yates Company at the Commencement of the Campaign of 1775 In the then 2 n. York Regiment Commanded by Col. Goose Van Schaick untill the latter part of February 1776 Then promoted to a Captain in the

same Regiment but from thenceforth it was sty'd the 1st N. York Regt. & serv'd therein in that Capacity to the end of the Campaign 1780, as will more fully appear by Documents: and Sundry Commissions hereby offered and shown, Before the Close of the Campaign. I was the Oldest Capt in the N. York line & as such Acted as Brigade Major to Brigadier General James Clintons Brigade at West Point. The five N. York Reg's being then reduced & by General Orders of the Commander in Chief Ordered to be Consolidated into two, when that took place I retired from the line of the Continental Army & Returned to my Parents residence at Stone Arabia in the then County of Tryon. Lieut. Col. Marinus Willett in the Campaign of 1781 was Ordered to take Command of the Levies which was raised for the Defense of the Frontiers on the Mohawk River & elsewhere, the three year men & also the Militia of the Then County of Tryon was Also under his Command, He then prevailed upon me to Act as Brigade Major & Inspector the greater part of the Campaign of 1781 In the Campaign of 1782 & 1783 I was Commissioned as Major And Also Acted at the particular request of Colonel Willett as Deputy Muster Master & Inspector, for which Additional Services I never received any Compensation. And further state that I am far advanced in the Decline of Life Aged 67⁷ years On the 1st day of February now last past. Given under my hand at Manheim in the County of Herkimer this 1st day of April 1818. Andrew Finck late Major in the Revolutinary Army.

To Whom it May Concern.

Herkimer County ss.

Personally appeared before me One of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas in & for said County The above Named Andrew Finck who being Duly Sworn Deposeth and says that the above Certificate is a just and true Statement of Facts to the best of his knowledge & further this Deponent says not.

The Major received his final discharge about November 1,

1783. With his retirement from the army Andrew (4) Finck entered political life, and we find that he was Member of Assembly for Tryon county, sitting at Poughkeepsie. He was Senator for the western district from the 11th to the 25th of July, 1782, and from the 27th of January to the 23d of March, 1783, at Poughkeepsie. He was Senator for the western district for the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth sessions—from 1774 to 1787 inclusive.

Before he attended the first session of the Assembly on January 11, 1783, Major Finck married Maria Markell, daughter of Major Henry Markell. Although more than a century has passed, still faint traditions linger among old families of the great Finck-Markell wedding. The old German families all united to make this event in the life of the young and brilliant officer a memorable affair, and, following their customs, they extended the celebration over many days. It is said that many high officers in the army and some of the leading citizens of the state honored the Major and his bride by their attendance. Rev. Abram Rosecrantz officiated. Mrs. Nellis of St. Johnsville, who was formerly married to a Markell, a grandson of Henry Markell, had a very vivid recollection of hearing people compare in her youth any wedding then occurring with the splendor and great attendance of the Finck-Markell wedding. (For records see Genealogical Appendix.)

Andrew (3) Finck, his father, died in 1786, and he assumed the management of his farms, built a large and commodious brick house just south of the Stone Arabia churches, in what is now the orchard back of the stone house of Jacob Nellis, and after his return from his last term as Senator he settled down to the life of a farmer, holding a few minor town offices. Under an appointment of the Court of Sessions he held for several years the office of highway commissioner. (See County Court Records at Fonda, N. Y. First appointment October 31, 1786): The country becoming rapidly settled after the close of the war, many new roads were opened and the best men were required to fill the office of highway commissioner.

This was the reason for the act of 1787, which made this office appointive. He also acted as Justice of the Peace.

In 1790 he received a patent for 1800 acres of bounty lands in the townships of Dryden and Cato in the present county of Cayuga, and in the town of Ovid in the present county of Seneca, as part pay for his services as captain. (The original is in possession of Eugene Finck, New York. See also Archives of N. Y., pp. 166 and 258).

One of the friends of Finck was Major-General Steuben. They often visited each other. At the solicitation of the general, Major Finck joined in 1786 the German Society of New York and continued as a member for some years. In the year 1784 thirteen noble hearted Germans had founded the above society, which had for its main purpose the protection of the German immigrant. Baron Von Steuben was for several terms the president of the society, and among the early members were such men as Colonel Frederick von Weissenfels, Colonel von Lutterloh, Pastor Gross, Henry and John Jacob Astor, Edward Livingston, General Peter Schuyler and William Wilmerding. This society is still in existence. (See certificate of Finck's election. See also history of German Society, 1883, and celebration of centennial 1885).

In the year 1799 he was appointed by Governor John Jay as commissioner of taxation of Montgomery county.

By inheritance, by good management of his farms and sale of his bounty lands, and by investments, the Major had become before the close of the century a wealthy man. His loyal and successful career entitled him to still larger honors on the part of the people. But he belonged to the unpopular party. He was an ardent Federalist and could not have been elected to his terms in the Assembly and Senate if he had not been carried through by his military record and great personal popularity. As time passed and the opposite party grew stronger, especially among his own people, his chances of filling offices in the gift of the people grew less, and only once did he run again for public honors, in 1798, when he was defeated for Congress by a small majority. (See old election returns, Montgomery County Clerk's office.)

In order to explain some of the future movements of the Major it is necessary to rely almost wholly on family and local tradition. He was comfortably located, well connected with the most prominent families of the valley, had a sufficient income to maintain and educate his family, and to entertain in good style and in the lavish way of the Palatines his numerous friends and political and military comrades. At the same time he grew less popular at home. Being of a pronounced aggressive temper and outspoken, he could not fail to make some enemies. Of superior education to his neighbors, having acquired different tastes during his youth, during his service in the army and in the legislature, he had become quite different from them. He was decidedly public spirited. He hoped that the war and the new condition of things would bring about a new era for his people, the Palatines. A great many of them fell back into the same rut in which they had traveled since their first arrival, remaining unprogressive, excluding themselves from the touch of the world, failing to give their children proper instruction, and neglecting to occupy that position to which they were entitled. This condition lasted for several decades more. His efforts to bring about some improvement brought him little thanks. When he argued with them that they must have their children learn the English language, besides the German, they called him a "Yankee Dutchman." When he told them that it was a shame for people of their means to build log houses, they told him that he could live in a brick house like the "gentry" but they were satisfied with log houses as their fathers had been. Among the lands at Stone Arabia owned by Major Finck was a five acre lot known as the Dominie's lot and house. It was centrally located and well adapted for school purposes. The Major knowing that a better and modern school was badly needed in the county, rigged up the old building, hired some teachers and during the year 1796 a high school was kept there. The Major had interested some of his friends in New York and Albany and had promises from the state authorities to make this one of the new seats of learning to be established by the legislature.

Everything was apparently on a promising basis. The Major told his neighbors about his plan, but they called a meeting at which it was resolved that too much learning would make bad farmers and his offer was positively declined. He kept on right along with his school, but most of them, even his own brothers, did not send their youngsters to this school and only a few children and young people attended it. Finally some one found a flaw in Finck's title and that the land belonged to the Reformed Church. In order to rid themselves of the school, they began a suit of ejectment against Finck and then a merry war broke out. Numerous suits on old justices' dockets of 1796, in which Finck figures on one side or the other, doubtless refer to this exciting period. Apparently acting under advice of counsel, on December 19th, 1796, he gave up the land and an agreement to that effect was drawn up. It is said that the German ministers of that day were at the bottom of this whole affair, as they feared that the establishment of an English Academy would injure their own influence. For a year or so afterwards Finck maintained the school in his own house, but finally got tired of it, as those whom he sincerely wanted to benefit not only spurned his offer but misinterpreted his motives. The final result of this unpleasant occurrence was that the Major lost all interest in his native home, and about 1800 he went with his wife and his younger children to the western part of the state, probably to some of his bounty lands, and seldom thereafter visited the old home. His efforts in regard to better education do not seem to have stopped however, as he afterwards gave, or sold for a nominal sum, the lands on which the Western College of Physicians and Surgeons, now the Fairfield Academy, stands. (This tradition I gathered from the family and from descendants of old neighbors—for instance the Gray and Paris families at Stone Arabia. Mrs. Van Valkenburgh gave some pointed information which she obtained from Andrew A. Finck. Benton and Simms state that the Major moved to Manheim "soon after the revolution." This is wrong, as the name Finck does not appear on the Manheim records until

1804, although from 1797 to 1804 they contain all inhabitants liable to taxation).

In the meantime his oldest son, Andrew Acker Finck, born in 1784, had grown up and settled, early in 1804, in the present town of Manheim and married Delilah, the daughter of Captain Frederick Getman. The Mohawk turnpike had become the great western thoroughfare, and Andrew had wisely chosen a spot to locate a tavern where the southern and northern roads connected with the turnpike. Right on the banks of the Mohawk he built, in 1805, the famous tavern, still standing. He induced the Major to move with his whole family to Manheim, where the latter erected a comfortable wooden house, which stood a little east of the Morgan Bidleman residence. It was plain on the outside but very comfortably furnished, full of books and portraits of generals and pictures of battlefields, and a piano and objects of art showed the refined taste of the occupant. The door was double, so that the upper part could be opened, and this door was a favorite spot of the Major watching the passing world. It is said that the purchase of the land known as the Andrew Finck farm was somewhat costly to the Major, as he first purchased it of some representatives of the heirs of Molly Brant and Peter Brant, to whom the 300 acres had been willed by Sir William Johnson. It seems that this land was sold, like the rest of the forfeited lands, by the Commissioners of Forfeitures, but they failed to make an entry of this sale, and the Major's attorney became convinced that the heirs of Sir William Johnson's dusky housekeeper and of her son Peter still held their title. As a matter of fact, it was the prevailing opinion of that time that the titles based upon the acts of attainder would prove valueless. (See will of Sir William Johnson, Court of Appeals. Also the case of MacKinnon vs. Barnes in the printed law cases of Judge Loomis, Little Falls, N. Y. Mrs. Van Valkenburgh remembered that she heard her father say they had to buy the lands twice, and that the Major was cheated by the lawyers of the descendants of Sir William Johnson).

After the Major and Andrew A. had been settled for sev-

eral years the agents of the Ellice estate, the same estate which so mysteriously obtained title to some of the forfeited lands, claimed title and threatened suit. The outcome was that the Major declined to buy, but he loaned the necessary funds to his sons, Andrew A. and Henry, and finally, in 1813, they got a deed of the land from the Ellices. His Stone Arabia land he gave to his son Christian A. From 1805 on he spent the declining years of his life in Manheim surrounded by his family, once more witnessing the clearing of a homestead out of a virgin forest, but living right by that great artery of commerce, the turnpike, and not a day passing when he would not meet some old comrade in arms or some friend of younger years. In his new town he held only minor offices. We know nothing about him except from the few surviving people who still remember him. He was a man of medium height, blue eyes and light hair, solid but not fat, of very quick and sharp movements, with clear cut and clean shaven face of ruddy complexion. This description of the Major is a composite of the information from Mrs. Van Valkenburg and Mrs. Burdick, who slightly, although not materially differed. Erect like a soldier to the last, his eyes clear and sharp and somewhat stern, children were not at first attracted by him, but rather afraid of him. His voice was still like that of an officer in the field, and in argument apt to rise to a battle pitch. Especially on one subject he was irritable, which was, that the Tories and the wavering of revolutionary time were then enjoying equal rights with the loyal, and that many of them then held offices of public trust. That was the great unpardonable sin, and woe to him who crossed him on this subject.

In his dress he was extremely neat and spruce. He attended church when he could find English speaking ministers, but he had got through with the German domiaies.

From children he expected obedience and salute. Says Mr. Elisha Wood, one of the oldest inhabitants of Stratford: "I drove as a boy a few times my father's team to Little Falls. We used to water the horses at a trough near the Major's residence. One day I drove up and I saw the Major. I stared at him, but did not speak. He thundered out:

‘What manners have you got, why don’t you speak to an old gentleman?’ I was almost scared enough to fall from my seat. The next day I came again, only to see the Major in the same place. I stammered out: ‘Good day, Major.’ He answered me in the most pleasant way, and we were ever afterwards the best of friends, he giving me often apples and sweets.”

The same strictness as to manners he maintained in his own family, and everything was regulated in true military order. He kept four slaves, one of whom he gave to each of his four children. His daughter Mary, born in 1793, later Mrs. Chatfield, was educated at Albany and was, like all the female members of the Finck family, a strikingly beautiful girl.

In the family only German was spoken, and he and his wife conversed both well and fluently in English and German, but did not use the so-called “Mohawk Dutch.”

He was an inveterate smoker but only a moderate drinker, Simms’ peculiar remarks notwithstanding. On the contrary, while the Major enjoyed his toddy and his bitters, he would drink just so much each day and under no consideration more. His son, Andrew A., followed the same rule and said that his father abhorred the immoderate drinking of many of his own people. From Simms’ report it would appear that the fatal accident to the Major was caused in the first place by imbibing too much. It was the Major’s stubbornness, which had grown with his years. He met on a narrow place of the turnpike, near his house, a four-horse stage going at full speed. Instead of turning clear out of the way he was trying to exact half of the road. The team was going at a gallop and the driver could not possibly stop it in time to prevent the serious accident. Horses and stage went over the old man, his right leg was badly broken and splintered, and a few months later, on the 3d of February, 1820, he passed away, never leaving his bed after receiving the injury. (Simms states that the accident occurred in 1802, and tries to prove it by the diary of Dr. Webster. Mrs. Van Valkenburg was born in 1805 and remembered the accident very well.) He left no will, as he

had disposed of all his real and personal estate some years before his death, (See for instance deed to Andrew A. and others, in Montgomery County Clerk's office, Book of Deeds No. 16, p. 231) saying that he wanted no quarrels after his death. His son Henry was appointed administrator. His wife, described as a tall, amiable and good looking woman, followed him about three years later, on the 28th day of January, 1823. His estate was settled up by his son Henry as administrator. The papers in the Surrogate's office contain only his appointment.

The Major and his wife were survived by four children. Andrew A., Henry, Christian A. and Mary, (Mrs. Chatfield). (See for particulars genealogical appendix). Thus ended the active life of an earnest patriot, a brave soldier and one of the most prominent men of the Mohawk valley in the war of the revolution. Many of the descendants have become well known and respected members of the commonwealth. His oldest son, Andrew A. (5) was perhaps one of the best known men of his day in Central New York.

In the glorious days of coaching and staging on the great Mohawk turnpike the tavern which he had built in 1805 became widely known in the valley. All the best stages stopped there, and as many as a hundred guests could be entertained there at a time. Many noted men of the time stopped at that inn. Jerome Bonaparte on his trips to his Black River possessions would make it his home for a day or two. The story that Lafayette stopped there, is probably not true and he and Bonaparte have become mixed in the tradition.

Andrew A. Finck served in the first part of the war of 1812; he was made a quartermaster in 1811 and in 1812 a lieutenant. (See minutes of Council of Appointment, Vol. II, pp. 1182, 1327 and 1396). His brother Henry succeeded him in the lieutenancy.

In the course of years Andrew (5) Finck became a very prosperous man; he gave up hotel keeping, and built a handsome brick residence on one of his farms, where he and his family for many years kept open house for their many friends

up and down the valley ; the old Palatine hospitality was still continued and all the old families of the valley were numbered among their friends. Engaged in many enterprises, public spirited and successful, Andrew A. was a man in advance of his time. He undertook a project to cross the Adirondack wilderness by river and canal, but the project was finally abandoned on account of depressed times.

Hospitable and generous to his friends and family, he was equally trusting to his business associates. In independent position, owning large farms and interested in many well established and paying investments, he likely never dreamed of reverses. Too quickly they came. Allowing the use of his name on endorsements, he was cruelly and criminally deceived and his whole fortune was swept away and he spent the last years of his life in very straightened circumstances. His grave is in the same cemetery as his father's and mother's, and he rests by the side of his first wife.

APPENDIX A.

Orderly Book of Captain A. Finck of the First N. Y.
Regiment at Valley Forge and on the Hudson,
1778.

Original in Possession of Eugene Finck, East Orange, N. J.

(Four pages torn and illegible.)

Head Quarters Valley Forge 28th April 1778.

General Orders.

G. Officers for the }
Day to Morrow } Brigadier General Varnum.

Field Officers for the } Lt. Colo. Nash.
Day to tomorrow } Major Tolbet

Inspector from Woodfords Brigade.

The Medacine Chests of Scotts Brigade to be sent to the Yellow Springs to Morrow Morning where they will be filled by the apothecary General.

The Sentance against David Rush and Thomas Fitzgerald mentioned in the Orders of the 15th Inst Commutated into one Months Constant Fatigue each.

The Commanding Officers of Regiments are desired to prevent their men from stragglng that they may be ready on the shortest notice.

It is expected that the Several Brigades will be compleated to 40 rounds of Cartridges per man the Brigade qt. Mast. will make out returns for that purpose, they must be signed by Commanding Officers of Brigades.

Head Quarters Valley Forge 29th April 1778

G. Orders.

B. General Field Officers } B. General B. Poor
for the Day to Morrow } Colo. Clark & Major Gaskee.

Brigade Major Claburn, Inspector from 1st Pennsylvania Brigade.

Major Ledyard is removed from the 4th to the 1st N. York^s Reg.

—Each officer who mounts guard will in future bring his name, Reg. and Brigade wrote on a Piece of Paper to the Brigade Major of the Day where he is appointed the officers to the Several Guards. Strict compliance to this Order is

Expected as it will shorten the Duty on the Parade———
Those Regimentants that are In need of Shoes may be Supplied
by Applying to the Clothier Generals store; In Order to pre-
vent any Disputes which may hereafter arise among the offi-
cers of the Virginia line Ralitive to the Distribution of the
Draughts from that State, The following mode is hencefor-
ward to be Observed the Draughts upon their arrival in Camp
are to be Brought to that Brigade, to which the Officer who
Conducts them from Virginia belongs, they are to continue
with that Brigade for the space of Twenty four hours, that
they may have time to inform themselves of the Different
Regiments in the line and where their Relations, Friends, and
Acquaintances are after the Expiration of the Twenty four
hours they shall be respectively brought before the officer
Commanding the Brigade and make their free Election of
Corps which shall be binding and Obligatory provided the
Regiments shall not be fully Completed in that Case they
are to have another Choice; The Draughts to Continue in
that Brigade To Which they first Arrive and Draw Provision
by Order of the Commanding Officer and if they have not had
the Small Pox, they shall be Inoculated by the Surgeon of
the Brigade.

These Orders are Constantly to be made known to the
Draughts upon their arrival and if any officer is Convicted of
Making Use of any Undue Means to Induce the Draughts to
Join his Regiment or Company he may Depend upon being
Called to a Severe Account.

Complaints having been made by Mrs. Davis proprietor
of the Valley Forge that the Soldiers pull down the houses
and that the five boys at what is called the New Forge at the
Valley Creek; The Commander in Chief strictly forbids all
persons from Future Damaging the said Buildings and other
Works, which he hopes will be punctually attended to
Especially when they Consider the great Loss by the Enemy
and by the great waste which the Army has been under the
necessity of Committing upon his wood and other Improve-
ments as some Inconveniencies have attended the General Or-
der of the 27th Inst by Confining the purchase of milk and

other necessaries for the Use of the Sick to the Regimental Q. Mast. instead of that mode a descreat Sergeant and a few men according to the number of Sick in each Regiment are to be sent out daily to purchase those articles with passes from the Officers Commanding Brigades Respectively.

Head Quarters Valley Forge May 1, 1778

G. Orders.

General & Field Officers } B. General Mulenburgh
for the Day to Morrow } Colo. Coartlandt Lt. Colo. Erwin
Brigade Major Ogden, Inspector from General Poors Brigade.

The Brigade Q. Mast. Duly to attend at the Orderly office for the Q. Mast. Generals Orders precisely at three o'clock in the afternoon it is Expected that this Order will be strictly Complyed with as the Delinquents may Expect on being strictly Noticed by the Q. Mast. General. As the Adjutant is now furnished with the Names in the Hospital and the Regts. they belong to Also those that Died, Deserted and when Deserted from them at different times, Officers Commanding Regiments & Companies are Immediately desired to Apply to him and get an Exact Account of their men respectively before they attest their Muster Rolls for the last Month and Month hereafter as strict returns are to be made; Regular for the Future to prevent the Uncertainty hither experienced.

The Muster Masters and their Deputies are also desired to be more careful hereafter & not to Certify any Muster Rolls unless the Duty every man is upon and the Hospitle that he is in is mentioned in the Muster Rolls. On the day of Muster the Men are to brought on the Parade Clean Dress with their Regimentals, their Arms & Accoutriments. They are to be drawn up in the Order they stand in the rolls with their Arms shoulder'd and Bayonets Fixed the Officers to take post in Front of their respective Companies and to Continue there the time of Muster. The Field and Staff Officers are to attend and no Officer or Soldier to be Absent unless on Duty or prevented by sickness. The Muster Rolls must be made out with all possible Fairness and Agreeable to Directions given by Officers of Muster.

A Certain number of Piquets will be fixed out in front of the line by Direction of the Inspector General. A sufficient number of Sentinel from each Brigade are to be posted with strict Orders to prevent their being removed.

A General Court Martial Whereof Major Tiler is appointed president is Ordered to set to Morrow at 10 oClock at the Gulf to try such prisoners as shall be brought before them.

Head Q. Valley Forge May 2, 1778.

G. Orders.

General & Field Officers } B. General Patterson.
of the Day to morrow. } Colo. Brant Major Johnson.
Brigade Major Bernum Inspector from Glovers Brigade.

The Commander in Chief directs that Divine Service be performed every Sunday at 10 oClock in those Brigades that have Chaplains those that have none to attend the place of Worship Nearest to them. It is Expected that Officers of all Ranks will by their attendance will set an Example to their men while they are Zealously performing the Duties of Godliness. All Soldiers Certainly ought not to be absentive to the Higher Duties of Religion, to the Distinguished Charrectors of Patriarchs. It should be our highest Glory to add the more Distinguished Charactor of Christiannity the Original Instances of Providential goodness, which we have Experienced, and which we have now almost Crowned our Labour with Compleat Success, Demand from us in a Perticular Manner the Armies return of Gratitude & piety to the Supreme Author of all good.

At a General Court Marshal Whereof Colonell Freberger was President, April 27th, 1778 Thimothy Daytod in Capt. Carrigans Company of Light Dragoons try'd for Desertion to the Enemy & upon suspician of being a Spy, was acquitted and the Court determin'd the money for which the Prisoner sold his Horse and Accoutriments Brought with him out of Philadelphia be Delivered for the Publick Use to the person appointed to purchase horses, accoutriments &c. for Capt. Carrigans Troop of Light Dragoons. The Commander in Chief approves the Sentence and Orders it to take place.

After Orders 2 May 1778.

G. Orders.

No fatigue parties to be employed on Sundays until farther Orders.

Head Qrs. Valley Forge 3 May, 1778.

G. Orders.

General & Field Officers } B. General Maxwell
for the day to morrow. } Colo. Wilson Major Tyler.

Brigade Major Banister—Inspector from General Learned's
Brigade.

For Detachment Colonel Hale Major Turner—On future no Guard in Camp is to be suffer'd to remain on Duty more than Fourty eight Hours without being reliev'd.

On Monday next the Several Brigades will begin their Exercise at 6 oClock and continue till eight in the morning & from five till 6 oClock in the afternoon the men for Guard not to attend Exercise.

The Medicine Chests from G. S. Sterlings Division to be sent to the Yellow Springs Immediately to be filled by the Apothecary General the Pay Masters of the Marquis's and General Waynes Division are to call on the Pay Mast. Genl. for a Months Pay next Monday.—Poors, Clovers and the Baron DeCalbs on Tuesday—Weedons, Mughlenburghs and the Artillery and Maxwells on Whensday, Late Conways Huntingtons, Varnums and McIntos's on Thursday.

Head Quarters Valley Forge 4th May 1778.

G. Orders.

General & Field Officers } B. General Wayn
for the day to morrow. } Colo. Martin & Major Hart.

Brigade Major Hacket, Inspector from General Pattersons
Brigade.

The Sub & Brigade Inspectors to be punctually Exact in performing the written Instructions to the Inspector General that the Strictest Uniformity may be Observed throughout the whole Army; They are not to practice in a single Manner without his Directions nor in a Method Different from it; any alterations or Innovation will again plunge the Army

into that Contrary Confusion from which it is endeavouring to Emmerge. The Hours of Exercise are also exactly to be attended to by each Brigade, for which purpose, and that no Difference may arise on Account of Watches, proper attention is to be paid to the Orders of the first of April last, for regulating them by that of the Adjutant General.

The Commander in Chief requires the Brigades and Officers Commanding Brigades will see that those Orders are strictly Complied with, hoping that we shall not let slip the Golden Oppertunity which now presents itself of Disciplining the Army, and that each Brigade vie with the other in arriving to the highest pitch of Excellence.

Head Quarters Valley Forge 5th May 1778.

G. Orders.

General & Field Officers } B. General Poor
for the day to morrow } Colo. Neagle & Major Gillman.

Brigade Major Seelye, Inspector from General Weedons
Brigade.

Aaron Ogden, Esq. is appointed Brigade Major in General Maxwells Brigade and is to be obeyed and respected accordingly. Mr. David Beven is appointed by the Quarter Master General to Superintend the Artificers and to deliver out Plank and Boards &c. In future therefore if Boards & plank are wanting or Artificers are necessary to any jobb in the Army, An Order signed by a General officer Commanding Brigades or a Brigade, or Brigade Quarter Masters Directed to Mr. Beven will be Duly attended to.

If there any Comb Makers in the Army, the Brigadiers, or Officers Commanding Brigades are Desired to Make returns to the Adjutant General.

A Flagg to into Philadelphia next Friday. At a General Court Martial Thereof Major Tyler was President at Gulppe Mills May 2, 1778, John Morral soldier in Colo. Jacksons Reg. tried for Deserting from his post while on Centry, was found guilty of a Breach of Article the 1st, Sect. 6 and unanimously Sentanced to be Hanged his Neck till he is Dead. At a Brigade Court Martial whereof Colo. Baker was President

April 24th 1778, Thomas Harnett a soldier in the 2 Pennsylvania Regiment, tried for Desertion to the Enemy found Guilty and unanimously sentenced to Hang by the Neck till he is Dead.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief approves of the foregoing Sentence. The Genl Court Martial whereof Major Tyler was President is Dissolved.

After Orders Valley Forge 5th May, 1778.

It having pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe to Defend the Cause of the United States of America, and finally raising us up a Powerfull Friend among the Princes of the Earth to Establish our Liberty and Independance upon Lasting Foundations it becomes us to set apart a day for Gratefully Acknowledging Divine Goodness and Celebrating the Important Events which we owe to his Benigne Interposition.

The Several Brigades are to be assembled for that purpose at nine oClock to morrow morning where their Chaplains will Communicate the Intelligence Contained in the Pennsylvania Gazette of the 2 Inst. and offer up a Thanksgiving and Deliver a Suitable Discourse on the Occasion.

At half after 10 oClock a Cannon will be fired which is to be a Signal for the Men to be under Arms. The brigade inspectors will then inspect their Dress and Arms according to the Orders given them and to the Commanding Officers of Brigades. At half after 11 oClock a Cannon will be fired as a Signal for the March, upon which the several Brigades will begin their march by weeling to the Right by platoons, and proceed by the nearest way to the left of their ground in the new position; This will be pointed out by the Brigade Inspector. Three Signals will be given, upon which there will be a Discharge of 13 Cannon when they have fired. A running fire of Infantry will begin on the right of Woodfords Brigade, and Continue throughout the whole front line. It will then be taken up on the left of the second line, and continue to the Right. Upon a signal given the whole Army will Huzza, Long Live the King of France; The Artillery will then begin again and fire 13 rounds, this will be succeeded by a 2d dis-

charge of Musquetry in running fire and Huzza, long live the Friendly European Powers. And the last Discharge of 13 pieces of Cannon be given, followed by a General running Fire and Huzza to the American States.

There will be no Exercise in the Morning, and the Guards of the Day will not parade till the whole is finished, when the Brigade Majors will march them out to the Grand Parade. The Adjutants will tell off their Battalions in 8 platt; and the Commanding Officers will Conduct them back to the Camp Marching by the left. The lines are to be formed with the Intervals of a Post between the files. M. General Lord Sterling will Command on the Right. The Marquis D. LeFayette on the left. B. DeCalb the 2d line. Each M. General will Conduct the First Brigade. The other Brigades will be Conducted by their Comd. G. Officers in separate columns. The Post of each Brigade will be pointed out by B. Stubends Major Walker will attend Lord Sterling, Major De Leconze the Marquis De LaFayettee.

Each man is to have a Gill of Rum. The Q. Mast. of the Several Brigades are to apply to the Adjutant Genl. for an Order on the Commissioner of Military Stores for the Number of Blank Catridges wanted.

Head Quarters, May 7th, 1778.

G. Orders.

Officers for Detachment General Maxwell.

Field Officers Brigadeer Col. Broadheed, Col. Brewer, Lieut. Col. Sherman, Major Hopkins & Major Porter, 12 Capts. 24 Subs. 22 Sergeants, 24 Corporals and 576 Privats, 4 Drums and Fifes to be paraded at 4 oClock this afternoon precisely, properly prepared for a Weeks Command. Two Little Field pieces are to be Detached for this Command.

Colenell Van Schaichs Reg. will mount a Piquet Guard at Cuckold's Town till farther orders.

William Barber Esq. is appointed Aid De Camp to Major General Lord Sterling and is to be respected accordingly. The Honorable Congress have been pleased by their Resolution of the third of February last to require all officers as well

Civil as Military holding Commissions under them, to take, subscribe or affirm according to the Circumstances of the Parties, the following oath :

“ I, A. B. of C. D. do acknowledge the United States of America to be free, Independent States, and Declare that the People thereof owe no allegiance or Obedience to George the Third King of Great Britain, and announce refuse and abjure any allegiance or Obedience to him : And I do swear or Affirm that I will to the Utmost of my power Support Maintain and Defend the said United States against the said King George the Third his Heirs and Successors and his or their Abettors Assistance and adherence, and will serve the said United States in Office of ———— which I now hold, with Fidelity according to my best Skill and Understanding.”

Sworn before me at——this day of——

In Order to accomplish this Interesting and Assential work as early as possible, the following officers are to Administer the Oath and Grant Certificates to the Officers of Division, Brigades, Corps set against their Names including the Staff, Major General Lord Sterling to the Officers of Late Conways Brigade, Major General The Marquis De LaFayettee to those of Woodfords and Watt's Brigades, Major General Baron DeCalb to those of Glovers and Learneds Brigades, Brigadeer General Maxwell to those of his own Brigade, Brigadeer General Knox to those of the Artillery in Camp and Officers of Artillery Corps, Brigadeer General Poor to those of his own and Huntingtons Brigade, Brigadeer General Patterson to those of his own Brigade, Brigadeer General Wayne to those of the first & second Pennsylvania Brigades, Brig. General Maxwell to those of his own and Weedings Brigades, Brigadeer General McIntoss to those of his own Brigade. Printed Coppies of the Oath will be immediately lodged in the Major & Brigadeer Generals hands. To Facilitate the Business, the Generals Administering the Oath are to keep a Duplicate of the same and grant Certificates when it was made. In the Beginning of the Oath, the Name, Rank and Corps of the party making it are to be inserted, the Duplicate of the Oath

and Certificate is to be returned to Head Qrs. by the Generals, keeping those respecting of each Regiment by themselves, that an arrangement of the whole may be made up with the greatest care and accuracy.

Major General Green is to administer the same oath and Grant Certificates to the officers in his Department. The Commissary of Provisions, both of issuing & purchasing and to the Commissary of Forage and Deputies, besides which he is to Administer to the said officers respectively the following oath and Grant Duplicate Certificates.

I do swear (or Affirm) that I will faithfully, truly and impartially execute the Office of——to which I am appointed and render a true account when thereunto required of all publick moneys by me received, and expended, and of all stores and other effects to me intrusted, which belong to the United States, and will in all respects Discharge the Trust reposed in me with Justice and Integrity to the best of my skill and understanding. The Commander in Chief, in this season of General Joy takes occasion to proclaim pardon and Releasment to all Prisoners now in Confinement whether in the provost or other place. This he is induced to do from a Desire that the Influence of our prosperity may be as extensive as possible, and from an unwillingness that those who merit punishment rather than favour should excluded from the benefit of an event so interesting to Mankind, as that which has happened in the affairs of America he hopes that this Indulgence will not be abused but will excite Gratitude in all those and produce a Change of Conduct and an abhorance of every practice inconsistent with the Duty they owe their country.

The Commander in Chief takes perticular pleasure in Acquainting the Army that their Conduct yesterday offer'd him the greatest satisfaction. The Exactness with which their movements were performed, is a pleasing Evidence of the Improvement they have made and Earnest of the perfection to which they will shortly arrive with a Continuance of that laudable Zeal and Emulation which so happily prevails. The

General, the same time presents his thanks to Baron Stubens and the Gentleman Acting under him for their Extraordinary Exertions in the Execution of their office, the good Effects of which were very apparent.

Head Quarters Valley Forge May 9th 1778.

G. Orders.

General & Field Officers } B. General Wayne.
for the day to morrow } Col. Scilley Lt. Col. Gray.

Brigade Major Johnston—Inspector from the Late Conways Brigade.

The hours appointed for Drummers to practice will in future be from 5 to 6 in the Morning and from 4 to 5 in the afternoon. Any Drummer who will be found practicing at any other hour than the time mentioned will be severely punished. The Adjutants of the Several Regiments are to pay particular attention to this Order as they will be answerable for the Execution of it. The Use of Drums are as Signals to the Army and if every Drummer is allowed to beat at his pleasure, the Intention would be Defeated as it is impossible to distinguish weather they are beating for their own pleasure or a Signal for the Troops.

Congress has been pleased to appointed Baron Stubens Inspector General with the rank of Major General, and the Commander in Chief being invested with power to appoint the Inspector and B. Inspectors; to continue in office those who have been already mentioned and appointed.

The languid progress of the works of Defence which have been traced by the Engineers gives the Commander in Chief great Concern He calls upon those Officers who Superintend them to use their utmost Exertions to have them Completed without loss of time.

At a General Court Martial whereof Col. Grebergan was president, May 5th, 1778, Robert Anderson late Waggon Master in the Marquis's Division was try'd for selling a Rifle Mark'd Q. F. found Guilty and Sentenced to redeem the Rifle and return it to the Pennsylvania Reg. to which the Person who late had it belongs.

At the same Court Martial Lieut McDonald, 3d Pennsylvania Reg. tried for absenting himself from his Regiment without leave of the Commanding Officer upon Mature Consideration of the Charge and Evidence the Court are of Opinion that the prisoners Justification is Sufficient, and do Acquit him of the Charge. The Commander in Chief Confirms the Opinion of the Court, and Orders Lieut. McDonald to be released from his arrest.

Head Quarters Valley Forge May 10th 1778.

G. Orders.

General & Field Officers } B. G. Poor
for the day to morrow } Col. Stern Major Nicholas.

Brigade Major Minnes, Inspector from General Hunting-
tons Brigade.

For detachment Lieut. Colonell Bradford.

Head Quarters Valley Forge May 11th, 1778.

G. Orders.

General & Field Officers } B. General McIntosh
of the day to morrow } Col. Parker & Nevil.

Brigade Major Clayburn Inspector from General Vernons
Brigade.

A Court of Inquiry to set morrow morning at 9 oClock to take into consideration a Complaint exhibited by Colonell Green against Col. Stewart. Brigadeer Vernons appointed President. Colonel Green & Bedlow, Lieut. Col. Wisenfeldt, Beverly and Major Wardell attend as members. The General Officers are requested to attend at Head Quarters at Seven o'Clock A. M. that they may take the Oath appointed by Congress in their Resolution of the 3d February last, which was published in G. Orders of the 7th inst.

At a General Court Martial whereof Col. Fritzberger was President, the 28th April, 1778, Lieut. Lucas of Col. Malcoms Reg. tried for assuming the rank of Capt. when a Lieut. Secondly for Discharging an Inlisted Soldier & also for Receiving a sum of money for so doing. Thirdly for returning said Soldier a Deserted in the Muster Roll after discharging

him found Guilty of the Charge Exhibited against him being a Breach of 6 Article of 18 Section of 2d Article of 3 Section and of 5th Article of 5 Section of the Articles of War, and Sentence him to be Discharged from the Service. Also Lieut. Barmar of Col. Wigglesworths Reg. tried for striking Lieut. Page and Ungentlemanlike behaviour found guilty of the Charge, and Sentenced to be Cashiered and to be rendered Incapable of ever serving the United States in any Military Capacity.

The Commander in Chief approves the Sentences & Orders them to take place Immediately.

At the same Court Martial, Capt. Morreson of the 1st Jersey Batt. for selling a Substitute man who by an Express Law of the State was Deemed incapable of being such, and for selling Soldiers who were before Inlisted for the Common Bounty upon Considering the Charge and Evidence the Courts are Unanimously of Opinion that Capt. Morrison is Guilty of the Charge Exhibited against him, but as he does not appear to have been Actuated by self interested motives, his actions which are most answerable have arisen from a desire of promoting the good of the Service, the Court Determine that he does not Merit Censure.

The Commander in Chief confirms the Sentence at the same time he cannot forbear remarking that the practice of selling Soldiers is an abuse of the highest nature and pregnant with the most pernicious consequences, though there is every reason to hope in the present instance that it did not proceed from selfish or pecuniary motives, yet it is in itself of so dangerous a Tendency, and so inconsistent with every Rule of propriety that it cannot but merit the severest Reprehension. Capt. Morrison is relieved from his arrest.

At the same Court Adjutant Thompson of the 9th Pennsylvania Reg. tried for refusing to come when sent for by Major Nicholas: After coming to him treating him with ill language, Acquited of the first Charge, but found Guilty of the second, and Sentenced to be privately reprimanded by the Officer Commanding the Brigade. The General remits the Sentence from a Consideration that the Conduct of Mr.

Thompson must have exceedingly wounded his feeling and excited him to the warm expressions for which he was censured. Adjutant Thompson is released from his arrest.

Head Quarters Valley Forge May 12th, 1778

G. Orders.

General & Field Officers } B. General Mulenburg
for the day to morrow. } Col. Beadlam & Major Murphy.

Brigade Major McCormick, Inspector from McIntos's Brigade.

The General Court Martial whereof Colonell Freberger is President is dissolved and another is to sit to morrow at the Usual Place, Whereof Col. Bowman is appointed President: A Capt. from each Brigade is to attend as Members. Elnathan Hasket Esq. is appointed Brigade Major, Vice Major McClume, and is to be obeyed & respected as such.

Head Quarters, May 14th, 1778.

G. Orders.

General & Field Officers } B. General Wayne
for to morrow. } Colo. Stephens & Lt. Col. Carter.

Brigade Major Banister, Inspector from the 1st Pennsylvania Brigade.

The Troops are in future to be exempted from Exercise every Friday afternoon, which time is allowed them for Washing their Linnen and for Bathing. The Sergeants who Conducts the Squads to bath are to be particular carefull that no man remains longer than 10 minutes in the water. The Commanding Officers of Reg. are——

(Some pages missing.)

2 Windows at least to be made in each hutt. As the 2d North Carolina, Livingstons, and Angles Regiments are Sickly the Commanding Officers of those Regiments will apply for Tents to remove their Men from their hutts. At a Brigade Court Martial in the Artillery May 9th 1778 Col. Proctor President Capt. Francis Proctor Sen. Tried for Scandalous and Infamous Behaviour unbecoming the Character of a Gentleman and an Officer, Also for breaking his Arrest and thret-

ning Capt. Price's Life in an ungentleman like manner in Different Companies, Acquited of the Charge of Breaking his Arrest, but found Guilty of Scandalous behaviour unbecoming a Gentleman and Officer being a Breach of the 21st Article Sect 14th of the Articles of War, Sentenced to be Discharged from the Service. The Commander in Chief approves the Sentence and Orders it to take place immediately. At a General Court Martial whereof Colonel Freberger was President, May 5th 1778 Lieut Carter of Col. Daytons Regiment of Light Dragoons tried for Neglect of Duty in leaving the different roads unguarded from Barren Kill Church to Philadelphia, by which Neglect the enemy advanced a body of horses and foot to said Church, and Surprised and made prisoner a Subaltern and his party who returned to the Church for refreshment. After due deliberation the Court are unanimously of Opinion that Lieut Carter is guilty of the Charge Exhibited against him, being a Breach of the 5th Article 18 Sect. of the Articles of War, and are of Opinion that he must have misunderstood the Orders given by Capt. McClean, and misfortunes have attended, and as great Neglect of Duty they Sentence him to be reprimanded in General Orders. The Commander in Chief approves the Sentence, discharges him from his arrest, and desires him to join his Regiment. He hopes Lieut Carter will in future pay very strict attention to the Orders of the Commanding Officer as he may plainly see the Ill Effect which arise from misapprehension.

Head Quarters Valley Forge May 15th, 1778.

G. Orders.

General & Field Officers	} B. General Poor for the Day to morrow. } Col. Butler & Lt. Col. Darborn.
Brigade Major Haskell Inspector from 2d Pennsylvania Brigade.	

General McIntosh being appointed for a Separate Command and requiring a little time to prepare for it, Col. Clark is to take Immediate Command of the North Carolina Brigade and Discharge the Several Duties of Col. Commandant till further Orders, Except of Adminstring the Oaths to Officers

Agreeable to former Orders, which General McIntosh is to continue to do while he stays in Camp.

James McHenry Esq. is appointed an Assistant Secretary to the Commander in Chief and is to be respected and Obey'd as such.

The Court of Enquiry whereof General Varnum was president, reports that altho' the inconvenience suffered in Col. Greens Reg. would naturally urge him to request an Inquiry, yet Col. Stewart acquitted himself with propriety having no way contributed thereto. A proportion of Paper will be Delivered to the Several Brigades to Morrow. No settler or soldier to sell or give any Rum or Spirits to Indians on any pretence whatever; A Breach of this Order will be Immediately & Severely Noticed.

Valley Forge May 26th 1778.

G. Orders.

General & Field Officers } B. General Varnum
for the Day to Morrow. } Col. Becker & Major Shepherd.
Brigade Major Suly, Inspector from General Poors Brigade.

A most pernicious practice has in too many Instances prevailed of officers on leaving Camp either on Furlough or what is still worse, to quit the Service, taking with them Soldiers in the Capacity of Servants. This abuse so Detrimental to the Army & so Injurious to the Publick is positively forbid. All Commanding Officers of Regiments are enjoined to prevent its being practised on any pretence whatsoever; This he Considers as a Standing, and Invariable Order.

It is not Improbable that the Army may find it soon necessary to make a sudden and rapid movment. The Commander in Chief reminds the Officers of the Orders of 27th March last respecting Baggage; If there are any who have been Inattentive to it, they must abide the Consequence as it is Determined that no Hindrance to the Army will be suffered on account of any incumbrance which ought to have been removed. As the hot Season advanced the time of Exercise will be an hour sooner then heretofore; The whole Army will

therefore be under Arms at 5 o'clock in the morning precisely; The Inspector and Brigade Majors will regulate their watches agreeable to the Clock at Head Quarters. Honour due from Guards to Generals or other Officers of the Army to be observed for the future.

The Guards Commanded by Commissioned Officers are for the Commander in Chief to parade and present Arms; The Officers to Salute and Drums Beat: But as in Camp before the Enemy, it would not always be proper to announce the Presence of the Commander in Chief His Excellency therefore Orders that the Drums do not beat; Secondly for Major Generals, Generals & Field Officers of the Day the Guards present arms; Thirdly for Brigadier Generals they parade with Handled Arms; Fourthly for the Adjutant General and Inspectors of Divisions, the same also from Quarter Guards to their own Inspectors; Fifthly Guards Commanded by Non Commissioned Officers present Arms for the Commander in Chief, Major Generals, Brigadier Generals & Field Officers of the Day, Adjutant General, the Inspectors of Divisions, Field Officers of their own Regiments, and Inspectors of their own Brigades; Centinels present arms for all General Officers, Field Officers of the Day, Adjutant General, Inspectors of Divisions, and the Centinels in Camp will present Arms likewise for the Field Officers of their own Regiment.

The Guards of the Commander in Chief pay no Honour but to the Commander in Chief. Major Generals Guards pay no Honours but to the Commander in Chief and the Generals to whome they are on Guard. Guards of Brigadier Generals pay Honour to the Commander in Chief to Major & Brigadier Generals to whome they are on Guard. When the Guards parade they must form in two ranks Agreeable to the instructions already given for the formation of Troops, the Officer to the right of the front Rank, Sergeants Covering him in the same manner as formed for the Charge; the Drum a little to the right of the Officer and the Centinel a little to the right of the Drum a little advanc'd,—there must be no single man—the Centinel will give the time, the Officer facing to the left gives the word *present Arms*, and with the last motion faces

to the front ; facing again to the left Commands *Shoulder*, and keeping always to the front of his Guard when occasion requires. N. B. This last Article respects the Guard in Camp in time of War, in Garrison in time of Peace. The Guards parade with Open Ranks and the officer advances four Paces before the Centre. If it happens that a General Field Officer of the Day passes the Guard during the time they are relieving, both Guards pay the Honour before mentioned without altering their position, tho the General should pass behind any of the Guards.

When a Batt. or Detachment passes before a General, they must Carry Arms, and Beat a March and if the Batt. or Detachment has Colours the Officers Sallutes them. When a body of Men without Arms even if they are Countrymen if their number are equal or stronger than the Guard the Sentinel should alarm the Guard and the Guard to turn out till they pass ; when a Guard is a marching to its post and returning meeting a General or Field Officer, they shoulder Carry Arms and continue their march ; when a single soldier with arms meets an officer he shoulders & Front's & Carry's Arms till the Officer has pass'd him, when two Guards, or Detachments meets they should Carry Arms and Incline to the Right to make room for each other to pass.

Head Quarters, Valley Forge May 7th 1778.

G. Orders.

General & Field Officers } B. General Mughlenburgh
of the Day to Morrow. } Lt. Col. Harney & Major Dickenson.

Brigade Major Marshall Inspector from Glovers Brigade. The Commanding Officers of Regts. are to make exact return to Morrow Morning at 10 oClock at Head Quarters of Arms Deficient in their respective Corps. The Commissary of Military Stores is also to make a return to the 21st inst. of all the Arms Received from & Delivered to the Army from the 1st of Nov. last specifying the particular Corps and the Number Received from and Delivered to each. The Commanding Officer of Regts. and Corps are Expressly Directed to call in by the first of June all soldiers belonging to their several

Corps who are now Distributed in the Different Departments of the Staff in qualities of Servants and to prevent any other in future being made use of in the same manner.

FOR DETACHMENTS.

Brigadeer General Poor.

Colonells Stewart, Cortlandt, Parker, Butler, Cilley

Lt. Cols. Miller, Hubley, Coleman, Brent, Farmer

Majors Church, Campell, Allison, Nicholas, Thare

The Marquis De La Fyattee will take the Command the Officers must be well Chosen and the best men Pickt'd with Bayonets and three Days Provision and 40 Rounds each 5 pieces of Artillery will be Detached to the Com'd with their Boxes fill'd with Cartridges the Detachment will parade to morrow morning.

Head Quarters Valley Forge May 18th 1778.

General & Field Officers } B. General Patterson
of the day to morrow } Lieut Col. Cropper & Major Conway
Brigade Major Mervin—Inspector from Learned's Brigade.

The Commander in Chief has the Pleasure to Inform the Army that the Honorable the Congress have been Pleased to come to the following Resolutions, In Congress May 15th 1778. Resolved Unanimously that all Military officers commissioned by the Congress who now are or may hereafter be in the Service of the United States and shall continue therein During the War and shall not hold any office of Profit under this or any of them, shall after the Conclusion of the War be entitled to receive annually for the Term of Seven Years if they live so long, every one one half their present pay of such officers—Provided that no General Officer of the Cavelry or Artillery or Infantry shall be Entitled to receive more then the one half of a Colonells Pay of such Coares Respectively, and Provided that this Resolution shall not extend to any officer in the Service of the United States, unless he shall have taken an Oath of Allegiance to and shall actually reside within some one of the United States. Resolved that every military Non Commisioned Officer or Soldier who hath en-

listed for and During the War and shall Continue therein to the end thereof shall be Entitled to receive the farther Reward of Eighty Dollars at the Expiration of the War.

The whole Army are Desired to prepare in the best manner possible for an Immediate and Sudden movment.

Headquarters Valley Forge May 19th 1778

General & Field Officers } B. General Wayne
for the Day to morrow } Col. Green & Lieut. L. N. Bollard
Brigade Major Minnes—Inspector from Patterson Brigade.

The Commanding Officers of Regts. are to make returns to the Quarter Mast. Genl of the Number of Tents absolutely wanting in each, for such men as cannot be accommodated consistent with their Health and Comfort in Hutts it will be relyed on in these returns that none will make a larger Demand than their real situation of their respective Regiments require the Q. Master Genl will make his issues upon these returns.

Field Officer for Detachment Lieut Col. Ball and Major Gelmer—The Sub and Brigade Inspectors Major of Brigades & Adjutants of the Army will attend at the Baron Stubens Quarters at 10 oClock precisely to morrow morning where they will receive perticular Orders. At a General Court Martial May 13th 1778 Colonell Bowman President, John Reynolds Artificer in Major Powlings Chore tryed for Stricking Lieut Hammit found guilty of the Charge and Sentenc'd to receive one Hundred Lashes. The Commander in Chief approves the Sentence and Orders it put in Execution to morrow morning at Guard Mounting on the Grand Parade.

Samuel Raymond at the same Court Martial tried for presenting a Loaded Musket at Lieut Hammet upon Due Consideration the Court are of Opinion that Samuel Ramond is Guilty of the Charge Exhibited against him but the Extream and Unpardonable warmth with which the officers Conducted themselves render the actions of the Prisoner in some Measure Excusable, and Apperates with the Court so much in his favour that they Only Sentence him to be reprimanded by his Commanding Officer in Presence of the Troop to which he belongs.

Also John Coffin Tried for Abusing Capt. Gowerly and attempting to Suppress a Riott on the other side of School Kill found not Guilty and Acquited. The General approves the two last mentioned Sentences and Orders them to take place Immediately.

Head Quarters Valley Forge May 20th.

General & Field Officers } B. General Maxwell.
for the Day to Morrow. } Col. Chambers & Major Winslow.

Brigade Major Clabourn,—Inspector from Weedons
Brigade.

Head Quarters Valley Forge May 21st.

General & Field Officers } B. General Varnum.
for the day to Morrow. } Lieut Reed & Major More.

Brigade Major McCormick, Inspector from Mullenburghs Brigade. The Inspectors &c. will attend the Baron Stubens Quarters to Morrow at the hour applyed in the Orders of the 19th inst. If there are any persons in the Army who understand making thin Paper such as Bank Notes are struck upon they are Desired to apply Immediately to the Orderly Office where they will be shown a sample of the paper. Officers Commanding Regiments are to publish this in Regimental Orders. Mr. Vowels Adjutant of the Seventh Virginia Regt. is appointed to do the duty of Brigade Major in Genl Woodfords Brigade till further Orders. At a General Court Martial May 15th 1778 Col. Bowman President Capt Cleaveland of Col. Michael Jacksons Regiment Tried for behaving in an unofficerlike manner in refusing to do a Tower of Duty when Duly Notified found not Guilty of the Charge Exhibited against him and Acquitted with Honour; Tho Capt. Cleaveland ought not to have been warned for Duty when Returned sick Yet the General cannot applaud the Spirit which actuated him in refusing Obedience to positive Order and being a Tower of Duty of such a kind as might in all appearance have been performed by Capt. Cleaveland in his circumstances, Capt. Cleaveland is Relieved from his Arrest. At a Brigade Court Martial May 16, 1778 Lieut Col. Cropper President, Capt. Edward Hull of the 15th Virginia Regt. Tried for Gam-

ing when he ought to have been on the Parade the 12th inst Unanimously found Guilty of that part of the Charge Exhibited against him but Acquitted of non attendance on the Parade & Sentence him to be reprimanded by the Commanding Officer of the Brigade in the presence of all the Officers thereof. At the same Court Lieut Thomas Lewis of the same Regt. Tried upon a similar Case found Guilty and Sentence the same as Capt. Hull. The Commander in Chief however unwilling to desent from the Judgment of the Court Martial is Obliged utterly to Disapprove the Punishment being in his Opinion Utterly Inadequate to the Offence a practice so pernicious in itself as that of Gaming so pre-judicial to Military Order and Discipline so Contrary to positive and repeated Orders, Carried to so Anormous a height as it appears and agravated Certainly in the Case of Lieut Lewis by an additional offence of no trifling Consequence absent from parade Demands a much Severer penalty then simply reprimanded. Capt Hull & Lieut Lewis are to be released from Arrest.

Head Quarters Valley Forge May 22 1778.

General & Field Officers } B. General Scott.
of the day to Morrow. } Col. Brewer and Major Hopkins.

Brigade Major Berrey & Inspector from Conways Brigade. The Antitors Office Removed to James Cloyd's within a mile and a half of the Pay Mast. Genls. At a General Court Martial May 16th 1778 Colonell Bowman President Lieut Addison of the German Battalion Tried for Behaving in a manner unbecoming a Gentleman and an officer in abusing Col. Nixoms Family Unanimously found Guilty of the Charge Exhibited against him being a Breach of the 21 Article the 14 Sect. of the Articles of War and Sentence him to be Discharged from the Service. The Commander in Chief approve the Sentence and Orders it to take place Immediately. At a Brigade Court Martial May 18th 1778 Major Wallace President Lieut Marks of the 11th Virginia Regt. Tried for not attending the Parade on the 13th instant, and Unanimously Acquitted of the Charge with Honour. Likewise Lieut Pow-

ell Tried for the same Charge and Acquitted in like manner. The General Observed that sickness or Indisposition is Certainly a sufficient Excuse for not attending the Parade but it ought to be an Established Rule to signify it either Personally or in Wrihting, to the Adjutant, and to the Commanding Officer of the Regt. to which the officer Conserning shall belong. These Gentlemen in not doing this were Deficient in the Line of Regularity and Propriety hereafter the Excuse shall not be admitted unless this Rule be observed, unless where any very particular Circumstance Render the Observants unpracticable which can Rarely happen.

Head Quarters Valley Forge May 23 1778.

General & Field Officers } B. General Patterson.
of the Day to Morrow. } Col. Dayton & Major.

Brigade Major Stagg, Inspector from Huntingtons Brigade. Till some farther Arrangement of the Army is made Major General Lee is to take Charge of the Division daily Commanded by Major General Green, and in Case of Action or any other General Move of the Army, the three eldest Major Genls Present fit for Duty are to Command the two Wings and Second Line According to their Seniority.

The Commanding Officers of Regts. and Coars will immediately apply for Orders upon the Commissary of Military Stores for all Arms and Accoutrements wanting for their Men and the Q. Mast. of Brigades will also make out Returns and Apply for Orders for Ammunition to Compleat each man to Forty rounds & two Flints. All officers are called upon to see that their Mens Arms and Accoutriments are put in the best order possible, they will Also take perticular Care that there men have wooden drivers fixed in their Pieces at the Hours of Exercise to prevent an unnecessary waste of Flints they are not to be Absent from Camp upon any pretence whatever but be in Actual Readiness to march in a moments Warning.

Head Quarters Valley Forge May 24th 1778

General & Field Officers } B. Genl Wayne.
for the Day to morrow } Col. Patten & Major Simms.

Brigade Major Banister, Inspector from Varnums Brigade.

The Court Martial Whereof Col. Bowman was President is Disolv'd and another is Ordered to Set to morrow morning at 9 oClock To Try all such Prisoners as shall be brought before them. Col. Chambers will preside. Each Brigade sends one Capt for the Court Martial all persons Concerned are to attend. At a Brigade Court Martial May 22 1778 Lieut Col. Cropper President, Lieut Davis of the 11th Virginia Regt. Tried for Encouraging a Soldier to Stay away from his Regt. for refusing when the Soldier was sent for by a Guard to let him go to his Regiment and for Speaking Disrespectfull of the Officers who sent the Guard for the Soldier a Second time. Upon Mature Deliberation the Court are of opinion that he is not Guilty of Speaking Disrespectfull of the Officer who sent the Guard for Sergt. Davis tho' of opinion that his Detaining the Sergt. was Unwarrentable but Considering that his Error arose from what he thought was doing his Duty do Acquit him. Lieut Davis is Order'd to be Released from his Arrest.

Head Quarters Valley Forge May 25th 1778

General & Field Officers } B. General Mulenburgh
for the day to morrow. } Col. Swift & Lieut Col. Noubly.
Brigade Major Harscall, Inspector from McIntosh's Brigade.

The Regimental Surgeons will apply to the Flying Hospital Store for Hoggs Lard & Sulpher, they are to make their Returns more punctual on Mondays. Several Guns Packs and Cartridge Boxes are left at the Orderly Office belonging to some Soldiers in the Army who are Desired to fetch them. The Muster Mast Genl and Commissary of Provisions have removed their Quarters to Mr. Eavans house half mile North of Sulivans Brigade by Perkiomneys Creek. The Regt. Pay Mast. are to give in their abstracts to the Pay Mast Genl Immediately for Examination for the month of April.

At a General Court Martial May 1st 1778 Col. Feberger

President, Lieut Adams of the 10th Virginia Reg. Tried for ungentlemanlike behaviour in Propigating a Report that an Officer of the 10th Pensylvania Regt. had behaved Cowardly in the action at Germantown, and when Desired by Col. Hubley to Name the Officer for refusing in an Unbecoming Manner, Unanimously found Guilty of the Charge Exhibited against him, being a Breach of the 21st Article the 14th Sect of the Articles of War, and Sentanced to be Discharged from the Service. His Excellency the Commander in Chief approves the Sentence Orders it to take place Immediately.

Head Quarters Valley Forge May 26th 1778

General & Field Officers } B. General Poor
for the Day to morrow. } Col. Garson & Lieut Col. Wisenfeldtz
Brigade Major Scarnersds, Inspector from Woodfords Brigade.

The Commander in Chief perceiving that the Regimental Returns from the Hospital Reports notwithstanding those were Lodged with the Adjutant General, that the Regimental Returns might be rectified and adjusted by them—Calls upon the Commanding Officers of Regiments to make returns to morrow morning to the Adjutant General Specifying the Names of all the sick absent, the places where they are and the times they were sent to them, that the Diffrence above mentioned may be Satisfactory accounted for in doing this the Strictest Regard is to be paid to the Hospital Reports.

The Independent Core Commanded by Capt Sulin are Immediately to Bury the offall and Carrins near the Black Bull. The Commissary General of the Staff will in Future apply to the Commanding Officer of that Core to bury any offall near his Stall. A Sub. Sergt. Corpl and Eight men with the Commissary of each Brigade are to be sent Immediately to the Visinity of their Respective Brigades to Seize Liquors they may find in the Unlicenced Tipling Houses, the Commissary will give Receipts for the Liquor they shall seize and Notify the Inhabitants or Persons living in the Visinity of the Camp that an Unconditional Sumn will be made of all Liquors they shall presume to sell in future.

Head Quarters Valley Forge May 27th 1778.

General & Field Officers } B. General Venum.
for the Day to Morrow. } Lieut Col. Reed & Major Murray.
Brigade Major Ten Eyck, Inspector from Scoots Brigade.

The Commanding Officers of Regts are to make returns on Friday next of the Arms that were in possession of their respective Coars, the 1st Nov. last of those they have since Delivered in ; of those that they have since Drawn and of those now actual Possession, Its Expected they always have Exact Accounts kept of Arms Clothing, Camp Utensils &c. Furnished their men, as they must be Responsible for their due application.

The Field Officers who have drawn money from any Publick officers for recruiting their respective Coars are Desired as soon as possible to Furnish Auditors of the Army with the lists of money advanced by them to their officers for that Service.

Capt. Turbivill is appointed Aid DeCamp to Major General Lee till further Orders and is to be respected accordingly. Officers are to see that the mud plastering about their Hutts be removed and every other method taken to render them as airy as possible. They will also have the powder of a musket Cartridge Burnt in each Hutt Daily to purify the air or a little Tar if it can be procured. The Commissary of Military Stores will provide Blank Cartridges for this purpose.

Head Quarters V. Forge May 28th 1778.

General & Field Officers } B. General Scoot.
for the day to Morrow. } Col. Erwin & Lieut Col. Bassett.

Brigade Major Johnson—Inspector from 1st Pensya. Brigade. The Commanding Officers of Brigades in pursuance of former Orders are to hold themselves in readiness to March, are to apply Immediately to the Quart Mast. Genl for a sufficient No. of Waggon to Transport Baggage and are to have their respective Brigades Supplied as Compleatly as possible with Camp Utensils and Necessaries of every kind Requisite for Taking the Field, The Commissary will have a Quantity

of Heard Bread and Salt Meat prepared to issue to the Army when Called for as we may Expect every Moment to March. The Army is to be prepared in all respects for that purpose.

Guards of every kind are Constantly to hold themselves in a Collected State, Wair their Accutriments on and ready to Act in a Moments warning the General therefore Countermands all Exercises & Divisions particularly such as Cause them to Disperse or Cause them to put off their Accutriments which is equally Inconsistant with their Safty and good Discipline. A Board of General Officers are desired to set to morrow morning at 10 oClock at General Lee's Quarters to Examine into Lieut Col. Riegner's Claim of Rank in the N. York Line, and report their Opinion thereon, the other Lieut Col. of that Line are to attend.

The Commander in Chief will lay before the Board the Memorial presented by Lt. Col. Regnier with some other Papers. A Court of Enquiry to set this morning to Examine into the Conduct of Lieut. Col. Parker, reported to have been absent from Camp without leave and to have been Negligent in his Duty, all Persons Concerned to attend, Col. Johnson is appointed President, Col. Parker, Lieut. Col. Bernd & Starr & Major Tenor will attend as Members, At the Presidents Quarters to Morrow Morning at 9 oClock.

Returns from the Several Brigades for the Several Clothing & Necessaries as are Actually wanting to be made out next Saturday at Orderly Time. At a Brigade Court Martial May 25th 1778 Colonell Bowman President, Adjutant Buyer of the 12th Virginia Regt. Tried for furnishing two Soldiers with the Countersign to go into the Country to buy Provisions found Guilty of a Breach of the 15th Article & 13th Sect. of the Articles of War, and Sentence him to be Dismissed from the Service. The Commander in Chief approves the Sentence, but in Consideration of Mr. Byers good Charactor as an Officer notwithstanding the Immaterial Breach of the Rules of Disiplin as he is Charg'd with in the Present Instance is induced him to be restored to his Office.

Head Quarters Valley Forge May 29th, 1778

General & Field Officers } B. General Huntington.
for the Day to morrow. } Lt. Col. Burr and Major Sully.

Brigade Major Suley, Inspector from 2d Pennsylvania
Brigade.

The Commanding Officers of Reg. and Coars are not under any pretence whatever, Unless Duty requires it to permitt the officers or Men to be absent from Camp, that they may be ready to march at an Hours Warning. At a General Court Martial Col. Chambers President, May 25. 78. Capt. Madaris of the N. Carolina Brigade Tried for Forging, after Mature Deliberation, the Court are of Opinion that Capt. Madaris is Guilty of the Charge Exhibited against him, but as he could not have Actuated by motives of self Interest as Injurious to Capt. Jones, the Gentleman whose name Signed, as he had, before been perfectly Acquainted with Capt. Jones's Sentiments, the Court thinking his Crime tho' he is yet truly blame-worthy, Allivated by the Circumstances, do Sentence him to be reprimanded in General Orders. The Commander in Chief approves the Sentence, and is much Concerned to find that an Officer in this Army should presume to sign a Brother Officers Name without his permission, Capt. Madaris is Ordered to be released from his arrest. At the same Court Martial William White Waggoner Tried for Desertion and Sentenced to receive Sixty Lashes, approved and order'd to be put in Execution to Morrow Morning on the Grand Parade, at Guard Mounting, also John Cline of the 10th Pennsylvania Regt. Try'd for Desertion and attempting to make his Escape to the Enemy. Secondly for Stealing a Horse, found Guilty of both Charges Alledged against him, and Sentenced to receive two Hundred Lashes, one Hundred for each Crime the General approves the Sentence and Orders it to be put in Execution this Evening at Rol Call at the Head of the Regt. to which he belongs. Also John Wood Sergt. in the 8th Pennsylvania Regt. Tried for Desertion and attempting to make his Escape to the Enemy, Acquitted and Ordered to be Discharged from his Confinement.

On the night of the 27th Inst James Berry an Inhabitant was Robbed of 160 pounds Continental Money 13 Hard Dollars, a Dimond Ring, Silver Spoons, Buckels, Gold Buttons, a Sword, and some very Valuable Mens & Womens apperall with many other articles, 50 Dollars Reward to any person that will Discover the Robbers, & and the Owner may Receive his Articles, all Officers are Desired to make the Strictest inquiry to be made that the Villans may be brought to Justice, as it is supposed they belong to the Army.

Head Quarters, Valley Forge May 30th, 1778.

General & Field Officers } B. General Patterson
for the Day to Morrow } Col. Bradley

Brigade Major Marshall, Inspector from Poors Brigade.

The Commanding Officers of Brigades to appoint a Sufficient Number of officers to be left in Charge of the Sick and such others of their Brigades as shall be unable to march with them in Case the Army moves from the present camp.

The Regimental Surgeons will make out and Lodge with the Surgeons General of the Flying Hospital Exact returns of the sick belonging to their Several Regiments who shall in Camp when the Army Marches. The Board of General Officers held agreeable to a General Order of the 28th Instant have made the following Report, the Claims of Lieut. Col. Regnier and the other Lieut. Col. of the State of N. York Respecting their standing in Rank, being considered the Board are of Opinion that Lieut Colonell Regnier will take Rank of those Gentlemen upon Courts Martial, Detachments and all Duties from the Line of the State, for notwithstanding Lieut Col. Regniers Rank as Lieut Col. was antidated to theirs in the Line yet his appointment in that State was Posterior. The Commander in Chief approves the above Report. At a Brigade Court Martial May 27 1778 Lieut Colonell Cropar President Capt. Hull of the 15th Virginia Regiment Firstly for being so far Elivated with Liquor when on the Parade for Exercising on the 14th Inst. which rendered him incapable of doing his Duty with Precission, Secondly for Accusing Sam-

uel & Benj. Jones of not Depositing the truth when call'd on Oath, to give Evidence against him on the 18th Instant Acquitted of the first Charge but found Guilty of the Second and Sentenc'd to be reprimanded by the Commanding Officer of the Brigade in Presence of all the Officers therein Capt. Hull is Order'd to be released from his arrest. At a General Court Martial May 28 1778 Col. Chambers President Ensign James Walker of Col. Guests Regt. Tried for Deserting a Waggon he had in Charge at the appearance of one of our Light Horse & loosing his party in his flight Secondly for telling several Falsehoods in Relating the Event after returning to Camp Unanimously found Guilty of the Charge Exhibited against him being a Breach of the 5th Article 8th Section & the 21st Article of the 14th Section of the Articles of War, and Sentenced him to be Cashiered ; the Commander in Chief approves the Sentence and Orders it to take place Immediately ; At the same Court John L. Garew of Col. Angles Regt. tried to take the lives of Several Officers of that Regt. found Guilty and Sentenced to Receive One Hundred Lashes, approv'd and Order'd to be put in Execution this Evening at Roll Calling. A Quantity of Continental Money lately found in the hands of Lieut. Dexter Col. Angles Regt. The Owner may receive it from him on proving his property.

Head Quarters Valley Forge 31st May 1778.

General & Field Officers } B. General Wayne.
for the day to Morrow } Col. Livingston & Lt. Col. Mills.

Brigade Major Marvin—Inspector from Glovers Brigade. The Second Regiment of the State of Virginia is for the present to be annexed to Genl Mulenburghs Brigade & Col. G. V. Schaick Regt. is in like manner to the 2d Pennsylvania Brigade in lieu of the 8 Pennsylvania Regt. which is to be Detach'd on other Service. A surgeon of each Brigade is to remain in Camp to attend the Sick of it which shall be left behind, under the Direction Hutchsion till relieved by Surgeons of the Genl. Hospital, when they are Immedately to join their respective Regiments. Men in the Small Pox and under

Enoculation are to be Comprehended in the Number of the Sick ; Regimental Medicine Chests are to go on with the army : A Sufficient Number of Camp Kittles must be left for the use of the Sick ; The Commanding Officers of Regiments will assist the Regimental Surgeon in procuring as many Women of the Army as can be provided and to Serve as Nurses to them, who will be paid the Usual price. One Orderly must also be left to every 20 Sick Men, those should be men out of such as are for want of Clothing, Lameness and the like are least fit to March with the Army but at the same time Capable of their Duty, a Commissary to be left to Supply the Sick with provisions ; A Commissioned Officer to be left with every 50 Men is to remain and a Field Officer to Superintend the whole, the Arms in Regt. are to Supply the Deficiency of those fit for Duty if there are any remaining they are to be left in the Care of the Officer who hath the Care of the Sick. The Volts are to be well Covered before the Brigade leaves the Ground. The Commanding Officers of Divisions and all other Officers are to pay the strictest attention that no Women on any pretense whatsoever is to get in any of the Waggons belonging to the Army, on the March. Some Hospital Tent poles were Delivered out at the Quarter Mast. Genl. store through mistake those that have them in possession are desired to return them Immediately.

Head Quarters, Valley Forge June 1st 1778.

General & Field Officers } B. General Mulenburgh
for the Day to Morrow. } Col. Wigglesworth & Major Church.

Brigade Major Minis, Inspector from Learned's Brigade. Col. Cortlandt is appointed to Tarry in Camp to Superintend the Sick, that is left on the Ground when the Army moves and send on their Recover'd Men properly Officer'd to Join their respective Coars. A Major will repair to the Yellow Springs, and the Hospital near Camp, and Superintend the Sick; They will apply to Morrow at Orderly Office for Written Instructions. The following will be observed as a standing Modell for the Order of March, either if the whole Army, a

Division, Brigade or Battalion, it may happen that some Changes may be Necessary, in the Strengthening a Number of the Advanced, Rear & Flank Guards and their relative Distance to each other, and to the main Body &c. Which are to be returned According to particular circumstances, and which the Officers Commanding will Judge off; but of the General principally and Rules here laid down are in all Cases, to be practised. Only with such Variation in Applying them as Different situations may require. A Batt. Receives Orders to March each Company forms before its own Quarters, The Capt. having Inspected into their Arms and Accoutrements Conducts into the Regimental Parade when the Field Officer Inspects the whole forms each Batt. into Eight Plattons, for Charging Agreeable to the Instructions given, and Marched by Plattons to their Rendezvous, when only one Battalion Marches the Col. Orders out an Advance & Rear Guard, Consisting of one Sub 3 Non Commissioned Officers a Drummer & 20 Privates; A Brigade Composed of Several Battns, the Advance & Rear Guards each to Consist of 1 Capt. 2 Subs. 6 Non Comsd. & 40 or 50 Privates, when several Brigades Marches together each Furnishes a proportionable number for the Advance & rear Guard. When the whole Army Marches the New Guards of the Day the Advance Guards & the Old Guards for the Rear Guards, the New Guard being Assembled on the Grand Parade the Brigadeer of the Day, forms them into a Battn. of Eight Plattons. The Eldest Officer of the Day takes the Command of it, and marches at the Head of the Column, the Brigadeer of the preceding day, having assembled the Old Guards forms them in the same Manner. The Eldest Field Officer taking the Command & march in the Rear of the Column. The advance Guards should be advanced from 50 to two hundred paces in front of the Column, each Advance Guard should send forward, a Detachment as an Advance Guard to itself and that Detachment should also send out a Padrole in front, each one a Hundred paces in Front of the other. These, 1 Capt. 2 Subs. 6 N. Coms. Officers 1 Drum and 50 privates, will send out 1 N. Coms. Officer & 12 Men and that N. Coms. Officer 4 Men

in his front; An Advanced Guard of 1 Lieut & 20 Men will advance 1 Serg. & 8 Men and the N. Coms. Officer will Advance 2 Men in his front, the Rear Guard will follow the same Rules, Sending its Detachment in the Rear, as the Advance Guard does in Front, when a Brigade, Division or the Army Marches by the Right its suppos'd the Enemy is on the left and the Contrary each Battalion will therefore send on the flank. Exposed to the Enemy a Sub. N. Com. Officer and 16 Privates as a flank Guard, will in a platoon in files from the right Opposite the Centre, of the Battn. at the Distance of 80 or 100 paces from the Column, when the Army marches in two Columns, the right Column has its Flank Guards on its right Flank, and the left Column on its left, when the Army marches in one Column, and the Position of the Enemy Uncertain Guards must be sent on both Flanks, the Advance, Rear & Flank Guards must always have their Bayonets Fixed; Whenever the Ground will permit, the Battalions will March by Platoons During the March each Colo. must Stay before his Battn. and each Capt & Sub. before his platoon the Entervails between the Battns & Platoons must be strictly Observed, during the March, when there is a Creek or Defile to pass, The Brigade must stop still, their Brigades having passed and their Colo till their Respective Battns have passed; They will take care that there men pass with as large a front, and as quick as possible, the Advance Guard having passed the Defile, should take such a Situation, as to be able to see all round them and should send out patrols 300 paces round the head of the Column (halts) before it enters the Defile, let the Platoons get at half Distance, when one half the Column has got through it, halts, till the whole has passed and then Continues its March. When the road will not permitt to march by Platoons The March is to be made by Sections of four in front, in the following Manner each Officer is to Divide his platoon into Sections for Example a Platoon of 16 file makes 4 Sections they will break up by the right or left and Continue the March, each Section 2 paces Distance from the other. If a platoon has 15 file the last Section will make 3. If the platoon will have 14 files the

last will have 4 meaning one rank. If a Platoon has 13 files the last will have 5 files, when Marching in this Order by the right the Officers Commanding platoons will be on the left of the 1st Section and the Sergt. on the right stays in his place, and the Officer & N. Coms. Officers who are in the Rear will be on the Flank if they march in this Order by the left the Commanding Officer of the Platoon remain on the right of the first Section and the others on the left Flank so that by Wheeling the Sections, the platoons will be formed and each Officer & N. Coms. Officer will be in his place during the March each Officer must keep his platoon in Order the Officer & N. Coms. Officers in the rear must prevent the Soldiers leaving their ranks on any account if the Soldiers have Occasion for Water the Officer must send a N. Coms. Officer with some Men to fill their Canteens and the N. Coms. Officer must bring them back to their platoons Immediately, the flank Guard will never suffer any N. Coms. Officer or Soldier to pass them During their March and the Rear Guard will take Care to bring up all Straglers.

Head Quarters Valley Forge June 2, 1778.

General & Field Officers } B. General Poor.
for the Day to Morrow. } Colo. Bowman & Lt. Colo. Bufford.

Brigade Major Clayburn, Inspector from Pattersons Brigade. At a General Court Martial May 29th, 1778 Colo. Chambers President Lieut Colo. Gray of the 10th Pennsylvania Regt. tried for an unofficer and ungentlemanlike behaviour in Entering into Private Contracts with Soldiers of his Regt. for the Deficiencies of Rations by which Means and other unwarrantable practices the Soldiers are Defrauded of a Considerable Sum of Money, found Guilty of the Charge Exhibited against him being a Breach of the 21st Article 14th Sect. of the Articles of War, and 'Sentence him to be Cashiered and that agreeable to the 22d Article the 14th Sect. of the Articles of War, his Crime Name Place of abode and Punishment be published in the Newspapers in and about Camp and from that particular State from which he comes or

in that which he Usually resides his Excellency the Commander in Chief approves the Sentence and Orders it to take place.

At the same Court Lieut Webb of the 7th Virginia Regt. was tried for Disobedience of Orders for going on Duty in a Hunting frock after confesing he had a Coat and being desired that if he had no Regaurd to his Appearance to have some for the Credit of the Regiment and therefore not appear in so an Unofficer like manner ; Found Guilty and Sentenced to be reprimanded by the Commanding Officer of the Regt. to which he belongs in the presence of the Officers of the Regiment. The General Approves the Sentence and Orders it to be put in Execution to Morrow Morning at Roll Call.

Head Quarters Valley Forge June 3, 1778.

General & Field Officers } B. General Vernum
for the Day to Morrow } Col. Regnier & Major Porter

Brigade Major McCormick—Inspector from Weedons Brigade.

Thomas Shanks in full conviction of his being a spy in the service of the Enemy before a Board of General Officers held yesterday by Order of the Commander in Chief is Adjudged Worthy of Death he is therefore to be hanged to morrow morning at Guard Mounting at some Convenient place near the Grand Parade.

At a General Court Martial June 1st 1778 Colonell Chambers President, Lieut Toomy of Colo. Guests Regt. Detached to the 3d Marryland Regt. tried for Disobedience of Orders Found Guilty and Sentenced to be reprimanded by the Commanding Officer of the Brigade in Presence of the Officers of the Brigade to which he belongs. The Commander in Chief approves the Sentence and Orders it to take place to morrow morning at Roll Call.

Head Quarters Valley Forge June 4th 1778

General Field Officers for } B. General Scott.
the Day to Morrow } Lt. Colo. North & Major Hause.

Brigade Major Druane, Inspector from Mulenburgh
Brigade.

The following Resolves from Congress the Apperation of which has heretofore been prevented by the perticular Circumstances of the Army, is in future to be punctually Observed. In Congress Nov. 19th, 1776 Resolved that on any Sick or Disable Non Commissioned Officer or Soldier being sent to any Hospital or Quarters the Captain or Commanding Officer of the Troop or Company to which he belongs shall send to the Surgeon or Director of the said Hospital or give to the non Commissioned Officer or Soldier so in the Hospital or Quarters a Certificate Countersigned by the pay master of the Regiment if he be with the Regt. of what pay is due to such non Commis. Officer or Soldier at the time of his entering the Hospital or Quarters and the Capt. or Commanding Officer of the Troop or Company shall not receive the pay of said Soldier in Hospital or Quarters or Include him in any pay abstract during his Continuance therein and in Case any Non Coms. Officer or Soldier shall be Discharged from the Hospital or Quarters as unfit for further service the Certificate shall be given him by the Surgeon or Director of what pay is then due him, and the said non Coms. Officer or Soldier so Discharged shall be entitled to receive his pay at any pay office or from any Pay Master in the Service of the United States the pay Master keeping such Original Certificate to prevent Imposition, on going the non Coms. officer or soldier shall have his Discharge or a Certified Copy thereof mentioning at the same time of his haiving been paid. That this Resolution be transmitted to the Commander in Chief in the Several Departments to be by them given out in Orders, and then Delivered to the Directors of the Hospital in each Department who are to cause the same to be fixed up in some Conspicuous place or Places in every Military Hospital for the Information of all Concerned.

The Commanding Officers of Regiments are Immideately to make out Returns to the Commissary of Military Store of the Arms Actually wanting in their Respective Coars to Compleate the Number of men fit for Duty in Each Agreeable to

which the Commissary is Forth with to issue the Arms now in Store.

All persons whatsoever are forbid to sell Liquor to the Indians if any Settler or Soldier shall presume to act Contrary to this Prohibition the former will be Dismised from Camp and the Latter receive severe Corporal Punishment. On the March Lieut Colo. Fluvry will be Detach'd to General Lee's Division Lieut Colo. Davis to Lord Sterlings, Lieut Colo. Barber to Genl Mifflins, Mr. Tunant to General De la Fyattee Lieut Colo. Brooks to General DeCalbs and as they will not be Employed on the March in Exercising or Manovering the Troops they are to fill the office of Adjutant General act in his Respective Divisions.

Head Quarters Valley Forge June 5th 1778.

General & Field Officers } B. General Huntington
for the day to morrow } Lt. Colo. Vose & Major Pitters.

Brigade Major Stagg—Inspector from the Late Conways Brigade.

A Court of Inquiry whereof Colo. Wiggleworth is appointed President will sit tomorrow morning at 10 oClock at the Presidents Quarters at the Request of Lieut Colo. Deplisies to Inquire into his Conduct on the Different Occasions mentioned in a Letter from the Commander in Chief to Congress in his behalf and into the truth of the Facts on which the representations Contained in it were founded and of the Several Matters urged by the Officers of Artillery to the Contrary in a Letter from them to the Commander in Chief all Persons Concerned will attend.

Capt. Lawrence Keen of the Regt. Late Pattens is appointed Aid De Camp to Major General Mifflin and is to be respected and obey'd as such. A Captain from Weedons and a Sub from the 1st Pennsylvania Brigade are to repair Immediately to the Yallow Spring to Relieve Capt. Wallace and Lieut Swingler they will call at the Orderly Office for Instructions.

At a General Court Martial May 27th 1778 Colonell Chambers Prsident Lieut McDonald of the 3 Pennsylvania Regt.

Tried for Unofficer and Ungentlemanlike behaviour in taking two mares and a Barrell of Carpenters Tools, at the time which mares he convey'd away and sold the Carpenters Tools at Private Sale 2dly with insolent Language and refusing to Comply with his arrest after mature deliberation the Court taking into Consideration the Several Circumstances are Unanimously of Opinion that altho' Lieut McDonald is guilty of the facts alleged in the first Ungentlemanlike behaviour and do Acquit him of the first Charge Likewise of the Second. The Commander in Chief is far from being satisfied of the Propriety of Lieut McDonalds Conduct he knows of no authority under which he had a right to Seize the Horses in Question and to Apply them in the Manner he Did he approves still less of the Measures taken in respect of the Tools if the Probability of them being Carried to the Enemy arises by a Disaffected Person Justified the Seizore Nothing can Justify the Converting them as appears to have been Intended to Private Emolument to the Injury of the Wright Owner who was an absent and Innocent Person and had only Lodged them in the Care of the other During his absence they ought Immediately to have been Reported and posited with the Quarter Master Genl. Lieut McDonald is Released from his Arrest.

General Poors, Varnums, Huntintons the 1st & 2 Pensylvania and Late Conways Brigades and the Artillery to Receive their pay for the months of February and March This Day woodfords, Scotts and North Carolina Brigades, the 6th instant Glovers Pattersons & Learneds the 7th Weedons Mulenburghs the 1st and 2 Marryland the 8th inst.

Head Quarters Valley Forge June 6 1778.

General & Field Officers } B. General Patterson
for the Day to Morrow. } Colo. Coleman & Major Moor.

Brigade Major Banister, Inspector from Huntingtons. Brigade.

At a General Court Martial Whereof Colo. Coleman was President June 2d 1778 Capt. Stoke of the 10th Pensylvania.

Regiment Tried for Propogating a Report that Colo. George Négne was seen on the 15th of May Drinking either Tea or Coffee in Sergeant Newrosts tent with his Whore his Mother the said Newrosts and his Family to the Prejudice of Orders and Military Disciplin, the Court having Considered the Charge and Evidence are Unanimously of Opinion that Stokes Justification is Sufficient and do Acquitt him of the Charge Exhibited against him. The General approves the Acquittance. At the same Court Lieut Samuel Jones of the 15th Virginia Regiment Tried for Consealing and Deneying to have in his possession a pair of Mittens Belonging to Colo. Hull 2d for Gaming on the 12th May and at Sundry times 3d for behaving in a Manner Unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman in treating Capt. Hull with abusing Language while under Arrest and Endeavouring to Insense the Officers of the Regiment against him the Court having considered the Charge and Evidence are of Opinion that Lieut Jones is Guilty of the Charge Exhibited against him, and Sentence him to be Dismissed from the Service. The General is Intirely Disposed to believe, from the misunderstanding to be he has Received against Lieut Jones that he was Incapable of Retaining the Gloves with a Fraudulant Intention but as he has been clearly Proved to have been Guilty of the Presumptious Practice of Gaming which will Inevitable meet with his Disaprobation he Confirms the Sentence of Dismising Lieut Jones. At the same Court Lieut John Roberts of the N. Y. Regiment Tried first for behaving in a Scandalous and Infamous manner. Secondly for absenting himself from Camp without leave the Court having Considered the Charge and Evidence are Unanimously of Opinion that Lieut John Roberts is not Guilty of the Charge Exhibited against him and do acquitt him. The General approves the Acquital but is sorry to be Little persial, between officers which Cannot with propriety be Drawn into Mistery Officers made the Subjects of a Court Martial.

Capt. Andrew Fink Junr's.

ORDERLY BOOK

From Sept. 1st, 1778.

Head Quarters White Plains 1st Sept. 1778.

Genl Officers of the Day } Major General—Lord Sterling.
 } Brigadeer—Huntington.

Field Officers of the Day } Colo.—Gibson.
 } L. Colo.—Meed.
 } Major—Peters.

Brigade Major Bannister, Inspector from the 2d Pennsylvania Brigade.

For two days Guard furnished with two days provision and Fourty rounds per man. Major Johnson with 22 Light Dragoons to attend the Grand Parade, furnish'd with the like Quantity of Provisions; A Board of Officers to set this day at Major Allen's Marquest to settle the Rank of Capts. Tanner & Reed of the North Carolina Brigade; Major Allen & two Capts from Nixons, and the like number from Pattersons Brigade will Compose the Board. Lieut John Bartley from the Pennsylvania Brigade is appointed Adjutant of the same, Thomas Dungan Ensign in the 6th Pennsylvania Regt. is appointed Pay Master to the same.

DETAILS.

For Main Guard	V. S.	1	0	0	0	10
	C.	"	"	1	1	9
	L.	"	"	1	1	8
	D.	"	"	"	"	7
	<u>Total</u>	<u>1.</u>	<u>0.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>34.</u>

For two Day Guard	}	V. S.	C.	S.	S.	C.	P.
		C.	0	1	1	1	10
		L.	"	"	"	"	9
		D.	"	"	1	1	7
Total		0	1	2	2	34	

Head Quarters White Plains 2d Sept. 1778.

Genl Officers of the Day } Major Genl—B. DeKalb.
 Brigadeer—Smallwood.

Field Officers of the Day } Colo—D. Hall.
 Lt. Colo—Reed.
 Major—Sill.
 B. Major—Porterfield.

Inspector from Genl Clintons Brigade.

The Court of Inquiry Whereof Colo. Marshall is President will assemble at 10 oClock to Morrow Morning at the Presidents Quarters, and take into Consideration the Complaint Exhibited by Mr. Kean A. C. of Issues against Lieut Seldon of the 4th Virginia Regiment, both parties to attend. A return of Coulours in the several Regiments to be made to Morrow at Orderly time.

Head Quarters White Plains Sept. 3, 1778.

General Officers of the Day } Major General—Putnam.
 Brigadeer—Poor.

Field Officers of the Day. } Colonell—Harney.
 Lieut Colo—M. Jackson.
 Major—Mentz.

Brigade Major Humphreys, Inspector from General Pattersons Brigade.

Major Hans for two days Guard furnished with two days provision Ready Cook'd and fourty rounds per man 22 Light dragoons to attend the Grand Parade with the like Quantity of Provisions ; The Troop to beat at Seven and the Guards to be on the Grand Parade at Eight in the Morning till further Orders. All the Drums & Fifes of the Right Wing 2d and left Wing to attend in Rotation Those of the Right Wing to

Morrow; The Inspector of Musick will Daily attend the Parade.

Brigade Orders, Adjutant of the Day, Peter B. Tears from V. Schaicks.

DETAILS.

M. Guard	C.	S.	S.	C.	P.	
V. S.	0	1	0	0	10	
C.	"	"	"	"	9	
D. B.	"	"	"	"	8	
L.	"	"	1	1	9	
Total		1	1	1	36	
For two days Guard	C.	S.	S.	C.	P.	} Orderly Sugt. 1 G. Clinton. 1 A. Genl. 1 G. C. Martin.
V. S.	0	"	1	1	10	
C.	"	1	1	1	9	
D. B.	"	"	1	1	7	
L.	"	"	"	"	8	
Total		1	3	3	34	

Head Quarters White Plains Sept 4 1778.

Genl Orders.

Generals of the Day } Major Genl—Gates.
Brigadeer—Patterson.

Field Officers of the Day } Colonel—Celley.
Lieut Col.—Hay.
Major—Adams.

Brigade Major Alden Adjutant Tears from V. Schaicks.

Inspector from Huntingtons Brigade.

Returns of Blankets Actually wanting in the Several Regiments and Corps to be Made Immediately to be desisted into Brigades Returns by the Brigd. Majs. and Delivered into the Orderly Office.

At a General Court Martial of the Line of which Colonel Hazen was President Capt Norwood of the 4th Mariland Regt. appeared before the Court charged with first Publicly de-clairing & implying that he did not regard the Censure of the Commander in Chief because the facts Set forth on his Tryal to him were mistated—2dly which Conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman in suggesting publicly that the facts were misrepresented which has an Implyed tendency to reflect

on his Excellency on the Court Martial, on Genl Smallwood or on the whole—3dly with Declairing that General Smallwood has been Guilty of partiality in his case, that the General was no Gentleman and he would make it his Business to declair publickly that Genl Smallwood was a partial man and no Gentleman—Pleads not Guilty of the first and second Charges Capt Norwood requested the Court not to proceed on an Examination of the third Charge Exhibited against him, unless he was permitted to lay before them those facts which had occasioned the Expressions he had used Relative to the Character of Genl Smallwood in his Case he said he could Justify them. As such a Enquiry would lead to the Tryal of General Smallwood which the Court do not think themselves authorized to enter on And as passing Sentence on Capt Norwood for Expressions he has made use of without hearing his reasons for those Expressions, might do Injustice to that Gentleman. The Court are of the Opinion that they cannot with propriety enter into the third Charge Exhibited against Capt. Norwood. At the particular request of Genl Smallwood, the Court Defered hearing the Witness on the first and second Charge Exhibited against Capt. Norwood till they should be impowered to try him for the third Charge likewise the Court adjourned till to Morrow 9 oClock. Signed Moses Hazen Colo. President.

Copy of his Excellency's Letter.

Head Quarters White Plains Aug 1st 22, 1778.

Sir—

I have read and Considered the proceedings of the Court Martial in the Case of Capt. Norwood.

If all our Military Constitution does not authorise the Court to Investigate the third Charge Exhibited against him and to determine upon the same, and on the Defence he offers, no power can be derived from me for the purpose ; However I am of Opinion that they have a Jurisdiction in the Case and that tho a Tryal before such a Court may in its Consequences and apperations bring in Question the Character of a General

Officer Yet that this Circumstance will not superceed the power of Enquiring as to the Matters in Charge as they are not to pass against a General Officer this I deliver as a mier Matter of opinion and without the least desire or wish to influence the Court to proceed in the Case of Capt. Norwood if their Sentiments are still the same Respecting the Incompe- tency of their Power. I am Sir Your Most Obed.

Humble Servant.

Signed G. Washington.

To Colo. Hazen.

The Court of which Colo. Hazen was President met after intermediate Adjournment A Letter from his Excellency Genl Washington to the President Respecting a former Deter- mination of the Court Martial that they could not with propriety enter into an Investigation of the third Article of the Charge Exhibited against Capt. Norwood by General Smallwood, was laid before the Court they Reconsidered their former decision and Still remained of Opinion that it is founded on Military principles & that they could not Depart from it. Capt. Norwood observed to the Court that he had been arraigned before them, that he had plead to that part of his Charges which they thought themselves Compitent to proceed on that he now Insisted on being try'd on those Articles of the Charges Exhibited against him to which he had already plead the Court whereof opinion that Capt Norwood had plead to his Charge he had a right to Insist on his Tryal and determine that they would proceed to an Investigation of the two first articles of the Charge Exhibited against Capt. Nor- wood. The Court Adjourns till Monday Morning next 9 oClock. The Court having met on Monday 24th Inst. Ad- journed till the day following and then proceeded to an Investigation of the two first Charges Exhibited against Capt Norwood as before Resited. Genl Smallwood made an Ob- jection to the Court proceeding on the two first Articles of the Charge Exhibited against Capt. Norwood unless they would Include the whole Charge in which Case he was willing to give Capt Norwood the fullest power of Justifying those Ex-

pressions with which he was charged. The Court after Considering the Objection made by Genl Smallwood to their proceeding farther in the Case of Capt Norwood were of Opinion that it was inadmissible Since Stopping their proceeding in Consequence of this Objection would be supposing that they had no Right to Continue them and Consequently that any officer who had arrested another possesses the power of preventing the Supreme Military Court in the American Army from Examining into the Merits of the Charges. The Court then proceeded to hear the Witnesses on the two first Charges and came to the following Determination The Court having Considered the Charges and the evidence are of Opinion that Capt. Norwood did say that he did regard or did not mind the Censure of the Commander in Chief Because the facts stated to him on his (Capt. Norwood) Tryal were misrepresented and are farther of opinion that this Expression had a Tendency (tho Capt Norwood could not mean it) to Reflect on his Excellency well as on Genl Smallwood. The Court find Capt Norwood Guilty of Breaches of the 5th Articles of the 18th Section and of the Second Article of the 2d Section of the Articles of War and do Sentance him to be reprimanded in Genl Orders.

The Court Acquit Capt Norwood of an unofficer and ungentlemanlike Behaviour and of reflecting on the Court Martial.

Signed Moses Hazen C. President.

The Commander in Chief finds himself under the Disagreeable Necessity of Disapproving the proceedings of the Court because they had not Tried all the Charges Exhibited before them on each fact agreeable to president and Common Usage they ought to have given a Sentence either of Acquital or Condemnation to this end, their power and Jurisdiction seem to have been fully Compatent.

The third Charge from its very nature Implyes a Right of justification in the prisoner and could not be discriminated in point of reason for either of the proceeding ones or any other the Matter in Question between the parties in this Instance was the Character and Conduct of one of them. The prisoner

by the strongest Implication Acknowledged he had made the Charge as Stated and if permitted would Justify it, Genl Smallwood on the other hand consented and Declaired himself willing that he should have the fullest power of doing it This Circumstance supposing their had been room for doubt before respecting the Courts authority to try the Matter was Sufficient to remove every objection. Capt Norwood still remains in Arrest and is to be Tryed on the Several Charges Exhibited against him.

At the same Court Martial Joseph Adkins a Soldier in the 5th Pennsylvania Regiment was Tryed for Desertion twice 2dly making his Escape from the Guard and endeavouring to Desert to the enemy, found Guilty of the Charge Exhibited against him, and Sentenced to receive One Hundred Lashes, Also Peter Wood of the first N. York Regt. was tryed for Robery and Desertion Acquited of the Charge of Robery but found Guilty of Desertion and Sentenced to receive one Hundred Lashes.

The Commander in Chief approves of the Sentence and Orders them to be put into Execution at the Head of the Several Regiments to which they belong to Morrow Morning at Roll Call.

Brigade Orders.

Adjutant for to Morrow Newark.

At a Brigade Court of Inquiry held the first of Sept. 1778 to Examine into the Conduct of Lieut Van Valkenburgh on the 28th June 1778 Colo. DuBois President, The Court having heard the Evidence on both sides are of Opinion unanimously that Lieut Van Valkenburgh did his Duty in the platoon to which he was appointed as a Supernumerary Officer on the 28th Day of June last and that he was not worthy of Censure.

A Brigade Court Martial will sett to Morrow Morning at nine oClock at the Presidents Markee or where he may Direct to try all such prisoners as shall be brought before them Lieut

Colonel Visenfeldts will preside. For this Court Colo. V. Schaick gives 1 Capts & 3 Sub.

DETAILS.

M. Guard	C.	S.	S.	C.	P.	} 0 1 Ky. 1 C. M. 1 B. C. 1 B. C.
V. S.	"	"	"	1	10	
C.	"	"	"	"	9	
L.	"	1	"	"	9	
D.	"	"	1	1	8	
Total		1	1	1	36	

Head Quarters White Plains Sept. 5th, 1778.

Generals for the Day } Major Genl, Baron DeCalb.
to Morrow } Brigadeer, Woodford.

Field Officers for the } Colonel—Nixon.
Day to Morrow } Lt. Colo—North.
Major—Allen.

Brigade Major Hardwood, Inspector from Nixons Brigade.

For two days Guard furnished with two days provisions & fourty rounds per Man. Major Furnal with 22 Light Dragoons to attend the Grand Parade with the like Quantity of Provisions.

The General expects agreeable to former Order, that the whole Army is now prepared to move at the shortest notice Circumstances may very soon make it Necessary.

Brigade Orders Sept. 5th, 1778.

Adjutant for to Morrow—Dodge.

DETAILS.

M. Guard	C.	S.	S.	C.	P.
V. Schaicks	"	"	"	"	10
Courtlandts	"	"	1	1	9
Livingstons	"	"	1	1	9
DeBois	"	"	"	"	9
Total			2	2	37

Two D. Guard	C.	S.	S.	C.	P.	} 0 Sergt. 1 B. G. M. 1 A. G. 1 G. C. M. 1 G. Clinton.
"	"	1	1	1	9	
1	"	"	"	"	9	
"	"	"	"	"	8	
"	"	1	1	1	8	
Total	1	1	2	2	34	

Capt. Wright of the 2d N. York Regt. is appointed to do the Duty of Brigade Inspector till further Orders.

Head Quarters White Plains Sept. 6, 1778.

G. Orders.

Generals of the Day } Major Genl—Putnam.
Brigadeer—Huntington.

Field Officers of the Day. } Colonel—Hazen.
Lt. Colo.—Smith.
Major—Tubs.

Brigade Major Hitchcock—Inspector from Genl Patter-
sons Brigade—Brigade Orders, Sept 6th 1778.

Adjutant for to Morrow Elsworth.

The Genl has been informed that many soldiers of the Brigade make it a practice off firing at Squirrels &c. in the woods this he Expressly forbids, the Dangerous Consequences evident from the many fatal meloncholy instances evince the Impropriety of it. Any Soldier who shall hereafter be found guilty of a breach of this Order must expect to be severely punished the Officers are desired to Inspect the Amunition of their men daily.

The Adjutants will Deliver to the Brigade Major a Return of the Names of all the officers in their respective Regiments to Morrow at Orderly time Specifying their Rank and the Different Duty they are on.

Yesterday After Brigade Orders.

The Adjutant of the day will turn out two Serg. two Corpl. & twenty four Men out of the Brigade as a standing Guard to General McDougal the men are to be natives if possible and good sober men, those who may be lame or unfit for Severe Duty will answer this purpose.

Head Quarters Sept 7th 1778.

General Orders.

Generals of the Day to Morrow } Major Genl—Gates.
} Brigadeer—Smallwood.

Field Officers of the Day } Colonel—Smith.
} Lt. Colo.—Newvils.
} Major—Steward.

Brigade Major Beryan—Inspector from Genl Learneds
Brigade.

For two days Guard Major Hopkins furnish'd with two
Days provisions ready Cook'd and Fourty Rounds per man
as also those for seven & fourteen days 22 Light Dragoons to
attend Supplied with the like Quantity of Provisions.

For the present and untill the Circumstances of the Army
will admitt of a more perfect arrangement, It is to be divided
Commanded as Follows (to wit) Woodfords Mulenburghs &
Scotts Brigade by Major Genl Putnam.

Poors late Learneds and Pattersons by Major Genl Gates
—Waynes Second Pennsylvania & Clintons by Major Genl
Sterling.

Parsons and Huntingtons by Major Genl Lincoln—Small-
woods and Second Meriland by Major Genl Baron De Calb—
Nixons and North Carolina by Major Genl McDougal. The
Commanding Officers of Brigades are to call for Exact returns
of the Number of Waggon Appointed thereto respectively &
with the Q. Mast Genl or his Assistant see that each Regiment
has its proportion Agreeable to former Regulations on this
Matter If any Corps is incumber'd with heavy Baggage it
is to be immediately removed.

The Board of Officers Ordered to Determine the Claims
between Lieut Colo. & Allison to Command in the 1st Virginia
State Reg. are of opinion that Lieut. return to his former
Com. in the same.

Brigade Orders Sept. 1st 1778.

The Brigade Waggon Mast. will make an Exact return to
the Brigade Qt. Mast of all the Waggon in the Brigade
immediately, who will attend to Morrow at Orderly time with

the return that a proper Distribution of them may be made forthwith.

The General Desires to Officers who have Supernumary Baggage now in Camp to remove it immediately into a place of Safety that the Brigade may be able to move on the shortest notice.

Head Quarters White Plains Sept. 8.

General Orders.

Generals for the Day to Morrow } Major Genl Baron De Calb.
Brigadeer—Poor.

Field Officers for the Day to Morrow } Colo. G. V. Schaick.
Lient. Colo. Heath.
Major Talbert.

Brigade Major McCormick—Inspector from North Carolina Brigade.

The Colonells and Officers Commanding Corps are to Cause Company rolls to be made out with all possible expedition comprehending the names of their men actually in the Field on Command and in Hospital and particular noting the time for which they are engaged to serve. These lists are to be Regimentally bound up, and Delivered to Brigadeers or Officers Commanding Brigades who are to transmit them to Head Quarters as soon as they have received the full returns of the respective Companies, the Genl expects that their will be the Most pointed expeditious Compliance with this Order. His Excellency is pleased to Except the following reports of the Court of Enquiry of which Colo. Marshal was President, It is the Opinion of the Court that Lient. Selden through the whole of his Conduct towards Commassary Keen was Uniform that the Conversation Relative to sword and Pistol did not amount to a Challenge and as the Comonassary was indulged to Stay in the same appartement with the officer of the Guard or to go anywhere within his Centries that there appears nothing unjustifiable in Lient Seldons Conduct; likewise by Consent of Colo. Davies and Doctor Brown it is published that the Muster in which the Doctor was

mentioned as Superceeded, was founded on a Mistaken Supposition of Facts & that he was not actually Superceeded.

Brigade Orders Sept. 8, 1778.

Adjutant for the day to Morrow from 2d N. York Battn.

At a Brigade Court Martial whereof Colo Weisenfeldts was President Ezekiel Hunter of Colo. Du Bois's Regt. try'd for Deserting and Inlisting into the nine Months Service, found Guilty and Sentanc'd to receive Fifty Lashes and Join Colo. Du Bois's Regt. Sergt. Joseph Morgan Charge with Stealing a Blanket found not Guilty. Also Adam Hamellin try'd for Desertion found Guilty & Sent'd to receive Fifty Lashes on his bare Back. The General approves of the Sentence but in Consequence of the application of the Court in behalf of the Prisoners he is pleased to remit the Prisoners their Punishment and hopes that this Instance of his Clemency may not be abused by the Soldiers. Hunter is to join his former Regt.

Head Quarters White Plains Sept 9th 1778.

Genl Orders.

Generals for the day to Morrow } Major Genl Putnam.
} Brigadeer do. Patterson.

Field Officers for the } Colo—Marshall.
day to Morrow } Lieut Colo—Woodford.
} Major—Reed.

Inspector from Woodfords Brigade—Brigade Major Popham—For two days Guard.

Major Peters furnished with two days provision ready cook'd and Fourty rounds per man ; Twenty two Light Dragoons to attend the Grand Parade furnished with the like quantity of Provisions.

The Committee of Arangement after Mature Deliberation after the Many disputes of Rank Subsisting in the Army of the United States Have agreed to the following Resolutions founded upon a report made by a board of General Officers of the whole line, to wit.

1st. That relative Rank in the Continental line of the Army between all the Colonells and Inferior Officers of the Different States between like officers of Infantry and those of Horse and Artillery appointed under the authority of Congress by virtue of a Resolution of the 16 Sept. 1776 or by Virtue of any Subsequent Resolution from the 1st of January 1777 shall be deemed to have their Commissions Dated on the Day last mentioned and their relative Rank with Respect to each other in the Continental line of the Army shall be Determined from their Rank prior to the 16th of Sept. 1776. This Rule shall not be Considered to Effect the Rank of the line within any State or within the Corps of Artillery, Horse or among the 16th Additional Battalions where the Rank hath been or shall be but as there is a Difficulty in settling the Rank of the line of artillery by reason of the peculiar Circumstances attending some appointments in that Corps. It is recommended that the General Rule now to be Established for the great line of Army should be the Rule to determine the relative Rank within the perticular line of Artillery so far as their Rank remains unsettled.

2d. That in determining Rank of Officers in different States previous to the 16th Sept. 1776, preference shall be given in the first instance to Continental Commissions, to State Commissions of those Corps which have been Corporated in the Continental Army the latter have been Considered as Continental from the time of their entering the Continental Service; that in the Second Instance preference shall be given to Commissions in the new Levies and Flying Camp.

3dly. All Colonells and Inferior Officers Appointed to Vacancies Since the 5th of January 1777 shall take Rank from their Right in Succession to such Vacancies.

4th. That in all where the rank between two Officers of different States is equal or between Officers of State Troops and one of the Cavelry, Artillery or of the additional Battalions then Seniority is to be determined by lott.

5th. That a Resignation entirely precludes any Claim of Benefit from former Rank under a new appointment.

6th. Adjutants Pay Mastrs. and Qr. Mastrs taken from the line shall be again admitted into it in the would have been intitled to had they Continued in the line, and such adjutant Pay Mastr. and Q. Mastr. not taken from the line May be admitted into the line in such Subalterns Rank as by a Signed Certificate from the field Officers of their respective Corps they shall be Deemed Compitant to.

7th. The Rules above laid down for the Determination of Rank between Officers of different States are to Govern between Officers of the same State unless where a Rule has been laid down by the State or Rank already settled in which Cases it is not the Intention of the Committee to Interfere.

Signed in behalf of the Committee of Arangment.

Joseph Read Chairman.

At a General Court Martial August the 3 1778 Colo. Humpton President Adjutant Varier of Colo. Pattens Regt. was Tried for Cruelly and Unmercifully beating the Fife Majir of the same Regt. while in the Execution of his Duty the Court are of Opinion that Adjutant Varier is Guilty of Beating the Fife Major Unnecessarily but not Cruelly and Sentance him to be reprimanded by the Officer Commanding the Brigade to which he belongs in the presence of the Officers belonging to the Brigade. The Commander in Chief approves the Sentance and Orders it to be put in Execution to Morrow Morning. At the same Court Samuel Bond Assistant Waggon Mastr. was try'd first for picking a lock breaking into a publick store and taking from thence Rum and Candles which he appropriated to his own Use found Guilty of the Charge Exhibited against & Sentenc'd to receive Fifty Lashes and return to the Regiment from whence he was taken. The Genl remits the Stripes and Orders said Bond to the Regt. from whence he was taken.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to Conform the following Opinions of a Division General Court Martial whereof Lieut Colo. Miller was President held in the Pennsylvania line August the 30th, 1778, Lieut McFarlin of the first Pennsylvania Regt. Try'd for unmercifully beating James Welch

Soldier in the 7th Pennsylvania Regt. without provocation the Court are Unanimously of Opinion that Lieut McFarlin did not Unmercifully beat James Welch and that he had Sufficient Provocation to strike him the Court therefore Acquit him of the Charge.

At the same Court Martial by adjournment Sept 4th, 1778 William Ellen Qr. Mast to 2d Pennsylvania Brigade was Try'd for Disobedience of Genl Orders and Neglect of Duty to the Determent of the Service and Indangering the Health of the Officers and Men, The Court are Unanimously of opinion that Mr. Ellen is not Guilty and do Acquit him of the Charges.

Brigade Orders Sept. 9th, 1778

Adjutant for to Morrow Dodge.

At a Brigade Court Martial whereof Lieut Colonell Wiesenfelds was President of Sept. the 9th, 1778 Lieut Monday of the Second N. York Regt. was Tried for behaving unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman in striking Lieut Livingston of said Regt. The Court Unanimously Adjude Mr. Monday Guilty of the Charge Exhibited against him and does not Conceive that Mr. Monday comes under the 21st Article 14th Section but Guilty of a Breach of the 5th Article of the 18th Section of the Articles of War and Sentence him to be Reprimanded by the Commanding Officer of the Regt. to which he belongs in the presence of all the Officers of the Regt.

The Genl approves of the Sentence and Orders it to take place to Morrow Morning.

The Court whereof Colonell Wiesenfeldts was President is Disolved.

Head Quarters White Plains Sept 10, 1778

General Orders.

Genl Officers to Morrow } Major Genl—Baron DeCalb.
} Brigadeer do.—Huntington.

Field Officers to Morrow } Colonell—Courtland.
} Lieut Colo—Brent.
} Major—Holdridge.

Brigade Major Porterfield, Inspector from Genl Mullenburghs Brigade.

The Committee having requested that a board of Officers may sit not connected with the Artillery to Settle the Rank and Presidents of the Corps and the Seniority of the Regiments in that line, all the General Officers in Camp Except Genl Knox are to meet at four oClock to Morrow afternoon at the new Dining room for this purpose where the Parties interested will attend. The board will be furnished with such resolutions upon the Subjects as the Commander in Chief is possessed of.

Head Qts. White Plains, Sept 11th, 1778

General Orders.

Genl Officers to Morrow } Major General—Putnam.
} Brigadeer do.—Smallwood.

Field Officers to Morrow } Colonell—Morgan.
} Lieut Colo—Debney.
} Major—Mariweather.

Brigade Major Monies, Inspector from General Smallwoods Brigade.

For two days Guard furnished with two days Provisions ready Cook'd and 40 rounds per man Comanded by Major Clark 24 Light Dragoons to attend the Grand Parade to Morrow furnished with the like quantity of provision.

The Court Martial whereof Colo Humpton is President is to set to Morrow Morning at nine oClock at the new Dining Room Lieut Colo. Segnier is appointed instead of Lieut Colo. Miller, Nixons and the first Pensylvania Brigades each gives one Capt. in the Room of those who have marched. The Drums & Fife Majors of the Regt. now on the ground are to attend at the Inspectors of Musicks Tent, in rear of the Park to Morrow Morning at 10 oClock to receive his instructions.

Head Quarters White Plains Sept. 12th 1778.

General Orders.

General Officers to Morrow } Major General Baron De Calb.
 } Brigadeer do. Huntington.

Field Officers to Morrow } Colonell—Swift.
 } Lieut Colo—Ferrell.
 } Major—Hopkins.

Brigade Major Humphry—Inspector from Second Mari-
land Brigade.

The Troop and retreat are to be beat in the following Manner. The Drummer Call to Begin at the Artillery Park one Quarter of an Hour before Beating off and to run through the right and left wing and Second line & be returned into the Park again. The next Signall to be three Tapps from the Park running through and to be returned in the same manner. Then the whole beat of at the Hour appointed for the respective Beats every fifer and Drummer to be ready to beat off After the Drummers call is beat, before the Tapps are received.

The Court Martial whereof Colo. Humpton is President will meet to Morrow Morning at 9 oClock at the Presidents Quarters near the provost the men are desired to attend punctually.

The General Officers off Duty agreeable to Orders of the 10th Instant are desired to meet this afternoon at 4 oClock at the new Dining room for the purpose therein mentioned The Field Officer of the Artillery will attend the Board at that time.

A Subaltern and Sixteen men from each Brigade to be paraded to Morrow Morning, on the Grand Parade where they will receive perticular Orders to patrol the Vicinity of the Camp to pick up all publick and other Horses that have Stragled from Camp.

A Surgeon and a proportionable number of Officers with a Sufficiency of well men will hold themselves in readiness to assist the Sick to Tarrytown and from thence in Boats to

Fish Kills Hospital. The Officers will see that the sick draw three days provision. The Brigade Surgeons to settle this piece of duty among themselves or in future to be appointed by the Commander of the Brigade. The Surgeon for this Service will immediately deliver to the Surgeon Genl at Hospital Tents the Number of Sick in each Brigade that the Waggons may be sent to transport them, as soon as the Boats are ready to Receive them. A Vessel is waiting at Tarry Town for the Reception of such heavy Baggage as is Ordered to be sent off to Transport it to Fish Kills where it will be carefully Stored the Officers will send it in Waggons between this & to Morrow To Morrow noon they are desired to Marck their Names on their own Baggage.

A Field Officer from Genl Mullenburghs Brigade is appointed to Superintend the Hospital in Pennsylvania under the Direction of Colo. Chambers.

Head Quarters White Plains Sept. 13th 1778.

Genl. Orders.

Genl. Officers for to Morrow } Major Genl Putnam.
 } Brigadeer do. Woodford.

Field Officers for to Morrow } Colonell—Patten.
 } Lieut Colo.—Miller.
 } Major—Murphy.

Brigade Major Olden—Inspector from Genl Wayns Brigade.

For two days Guard furnish'd with two days Provision ready Cook'd & 40 Rounds per man (Major Allen) 24 Light dragoons to attend the Grand Parade furnish'd with the like Quantity of Provisions.

The Commander in Chief directs that such of the Sick in Camp who are able to walk may be Immediately sent of to Peeks Kill and Carefull Officers who will March them Moderate and attend Careful to their accomodations they are to take their Arms and Accoutriments with them their packs to be sent down to Tarrytown & Transported Fish Kill Boats

will meet this part of the sick at Peeks Kill & Convey them to Fish Kill.

At a General Court Martial whereof Colonell Hump-ton is president Sept. 4th 78 John Pollor Privt. in the 2d Regt. of Light Dragoons Tryed first for desertion 2dly Selling his Continental Cloths 3dly Stealing a Horse and Saddle found Guilty of Breaches of first Article of Sixth Section of 3d Article 12th Section and of 5th Article 1st Section of the Articles of War, and Sentanced to receive one Hundred Lashes and to serve on board such Frigate as his Excellency shall Direct during the time for which he was Inlisted.

His Excellency remits the Service on Board the Frigate but approves the remainder of the Sentence and Orders it to be put in Execution to Morrow Morning at the Head of the Regt. to which he belongs.

Head Quarters White Plains Sept. 14th 1778.

General Orders.

The Consumption of Amunition in the Army Considering there has been no action nor any Extraordinary weather to Injure the Cartridges in good tents as for the last two months been beyond discription but this is not to be wondered at when the Camp is Continually disturbed both within its own limits and in its Vicinity by a Disorderly firing so many orders have been given to correct this abuse and induce the Exer-tions of the Officers to prevent; Punish Delinquents and make their Men Attentive to the preserving their amunition that it gives the General real pain to be compeld to a further repetition but finding himself hitherto Disappointed he posi-tively Requires that Officers Commanding Companies will in future keep an Exact Account of the Catridges delivered to their men Charging Six pence for every Cartridge which Can-not be Satisfactory accounted for besides Administering Cor-poral Punishment for neglect and Disobedience this Order is to be Regularly Red to the Men once a week in Presence of a Commissioned Officer to Obviate every plea of Ignorance.

At a Genl Court Martial in Maxwells Brigade Sept. 4th

1778 Colo. Shruves President Capt Mitchel of the 4th Jersey Regiment was Tryed for wilfully Disobeying positive Express Written Genl Orders on the night of the 1st Sept. the Court are Unanimously of Opinion the Charge against Capt. Mitchel is not Supported but that he behaved like an Active Vigilent and Careful Officer and do therefore Acquit him with Honour. At the same Court Sept. 5th Capt. Burroughs of late Furmans Regt. was Try'd for disobeying positive written Orders on the night of 2d Sept. and persisting in the same the Court likewise acquit him of the Charges with Honour—his Excellency the Commander in Chief Confirms the Opinion of the Court.

At a General Court Martial Lieut Colonell Lorain President Capt. Donalds of Colo Nixons Regt. was try'd for inattention of his Duty while under Arms the Court are of Opinion that the Charge is not Supported they therefore Acquit him with Honour. His Excellency the Commander in Chief Confirms the Opinion of the Court.

Regimental Orders Sept. 14th, 1778

Any Soldier belonging to the first N. York Regt. who shall be found Firing his Musket without Liberty from the Commanding Officers of the Regt. shall receive Fifty Lashes without the Benefit of a Court Martial.

Head Quarters White Plains Sept. 15th, 1778

General Orders.

For two days Guard furnished with two days provision ready Cook'd and 40 Rounds per Man (Major H. Steward) 24th Light Dragoons to attend the Grand Parade furnished with the like quantity of Provisions.

After General Orders Sept. 15th, 1778

First, The whole Army will march to Morrow Morning at 7 oClock the Genl Beat at 5 the Troop at 6 and March at 7 precisely.

2dly. The Baggage will proceed the Troops the first day provision & Forage to go in Front.

3dly. The Park of Artillery will March with the 2d line between Persons and Clintons Brigade.

4th. The Commander in Chief Baggage with the Genl and Staff and Flying Hospital will also march in the second line in the Order which will be particularly pointed out by the Quarter Mastr. Genl.

5th. The Q. Mast. and Commissary Genl's Baggage will Divide the Stores in their Respective Departments to the Columns which will lead the Columns of Baggage.

6th. Colo. Sheldon with all the Cavelry on the East side of the North River will join Genl Scott.

7thly. The Q. Mast. Genl will give the perticular Order of March to be Observed by each Division.

8thly. The Troops are to be furnished with three days Bread.

Camp White Plains Sept 15th, 1778

The Board of General Officers Assembled by Order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief to Settle the Relative rank of the Field Officers of Artillery meet this day and being of Opinion that the rules of Settling Rank as Published in Genl Orders of the 9th Instant with the approbation of the Honorable Committee of Congress for Arranging the Army are fully Computant to Determine relative rank of said Officers of Artillery.

The Board therefore Agreed that the Field Officers of that Corps at present on the Ground ought to take rank on the following Manner in the line of Artillery with respect to each other but that this Arrangement does not prevent them from such other Rank as they are Intitled to in the line of the Army nor with respect to such Officers of their own Corps as are absent whose pretentions are not known to the Board.

1st Colonell—John Lamb.		1st Lieut Colo Harrington.
2 do. Harrison.		2 do. Oswald.
		3 do. Hopkins.

The Board are also of Opinion that the Regts of Artillery ought to Rank in the following Manner

First Regiment—Crains		3 Regt.—Harrisons.
Second do. Proctors		4 do. Lambs.

The Genl Court Martial Whereof Colonel Humpton is President will assemble near Crotons Bridge to Morrow 12 oClock at such House as the President shall appoint all Evidences & Persons Concerned will attend.

Camp North Castle Sept 16th, 1778

Division Orders.

Field Officers for to Morrow } Lieut Colonell Hobby.
} Major Moor.

Brigade Major McCormick ; Inspector from General Persons Brigade.

If the Morning is fair the General to beat at five oClock the Assembly at Six at which time the Baggage Moves off in the same Order as this day at Seven the Troops will march from the Left.

Head Qts. Philips's Pattent Sept. 20th, 1778

Division Orders.

Field Officers for to Morrow } Lieut Colonell Hay.
} Major Hopkins.

Brigade Major Popham—Inspector from Huntingtons Brigade.

All the Members of the General Court Martial whereof General Lincoln is President will attend the Court to Morrow Morning at 9 oClock at the Presidents Quarters at Fredericksburgh.

Head Qts. Fowlers House Sept. 25th, 1778

Division Orders.

Field Officers for to Morrow

Brigade Major Humphrey.

The Troops will hold themselves in readiness to march to Morrow Morning the Order of March will be the same as heretofore ; His Lordship will give Orders for the March when he thinks proper.

Adjutant for to Morrow—Elsworth.

Camp Huckeback Pond 25th Sept. 1778

Brigade Orders.

Field Officer for to Morrow Colonell G. V. Schaick.
Adjutant do. Dodge.

The General is very Sorry to find himself under the Necessity of disapproving the Conduct of some of the officers of the Brigade on the March of this day. It is not to be suppos'd that soldiers will keep up any Regularity when they see it is trampled upon by Officers, whose Examples they always follow, either in a greater or lesser Degree the Brigade will reflect that they are now on a separate Command and will be Answerable for all the Mischief during the March or in Camp the General therefore in the Most positive and Express terms Directs that the Officers pay the strictest attention to their Men, perticularly when they are on March and neither quit their Plattoons or permitt the Soldiers to quit them on any Pretence whatsoever. The Commanding Officers of Regts. will see that this Order is Punctually attended to. No Furloughs to be granted but by the Commanding Officer of the Brigade. The General will Beat at day break and the Waggon loaded the Assembly at sunrise when the Troops will March.

Heights House 5 Miles from P. Kills, Sept. 25th

Brigade Orders.

Officer for the day to Morrow—Capt. Rosecrantz.
Adjutant do. _____

If the weather permitts the Troops will hold themselves in Readiness to March to Morrow precisely at half after six oClock the Genl will Beat day break & the Assembly at Sunrise, the soldiers are Expressly forbid to burning the Fence or destroying the Property of the Inhabitants the Officers are desired Strictly to Attend to this Order no soldier is permitted to pass the out Guards without a Written pass signed by their Commanding Officer of the Regt. to which he belongs on Pain of being Severely Punished.

The Officer of the day will see that the March is Conducted regularly and that the Orders of yesterday and this day are Punctually Observed he will Post the Piquets & Visit them after the Brigade is in camp.

Continental Village Sept. 27th 1778.

Brigade Orders.

For the Day to Morrow } Capt. Sacket.
 } Adjutant Van Valkenburgh.

The Regimental Quarter Masters Desired to see that Necessaries are dug in the most Convenient Places for their Respective Regiments. The Commanding Officers of Regts. will Order a Return of all the Clothing Wanting in the Several Corps, to the Brigade Quarter Mast. Immediately.

The Commanding Officer thinks proper to Inform the Brigade that as he does not think himself at Liberty to Grant Furloughs at this Criticle time therefore desires that no application may be made in future.

Head Quarters Peecks Kill Sept. 28th 1778.

B. Orders.

For the Day to Morrow } Capt. Benj. Hicks.
 } Adjutant Newkirk.

The Officers Commanding Companies will see that the Mens Arms are put in the best firing Order that all Damaged Cartridges are returned to the Brigade Q. Mast. and that they are Completed with twenty four rounds per man. They are also to make out their Muster Rolls for the month of Sept. and it is Expected that the Strictest attention will paid to the Forms Delivered them by the Muster Mastr. Genl in August last as many Inaccurrencies and Errors have been found in the Rolls of Colo. Coartlandt & Livingstons Regts. The Regimental Surgions, and in their absence the Mates will Deliver to the Commanding Officer of the Brigade this day A List of the Names of the Sick in each Regiment Specifying

those Who are proper Objects for the Hospital, that the Necessary Steps may be taken to send them.

	Sub.	Sergts.	Corp'ls.	Priv	} Details.
Colo. G. V. Schaicks	1	2	2	12	
“ Courtlands	1	0	0	11	
“ Livingstons	0	0	0	11	
“ Du Boises	0	1	1	11	
Total	2	3	3	45	

Continental Village Sept. 29 1778

Brigade Orders

Officers for the Day to Morrow } Capt. Hollet.
 } Adjutant Dodge.

One Sub of Colo. Livingstons Regt. to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Fish Kill by Water with the Sick of the Brigade A Surgeons Mate out of the Brigade will Also attend them. The Brigade Q. Mast will send all the Waggons that are Damaged to the Village with an Order for them to be repaired. The Waggon Mast. will see that the Horses are Constantly brought up every night and Ty'd to the Waggons, Those that want Shoeing are to be Shod Immediately.

	Sub.	Serg.	Corp.	Priv.	Details	} Detachment.
G. V. Schaicks	2	0	0	12	“ 1 0 2	
Courtlands	“	1	1	11	“ “ “ 2	
Livingstons	“	1	1	11	1 “ “ 2	
Du Boises	“	1	1	11	“ “ 1 2	
Total	2	3	3	45	1 1 1 8	

Continental Village Sept. 30th 1778.

B. Orders.

Officers of the Day } Capt. Charles Graham.
 to Morrow } Adjutant Elsworth.

The Party who were to transport the Sick to Fish Kill are to hold themselves in readiness to go off the Shortest Notice.

Advertisement Stolen a Silver Watch whosoever will discover the thief or the Watch shall receive Twenty Dollars by applying to head Quarters.

Head Qts. Continental Village, Oct. 1st, 1778

B. Orders.

Officers for the day to Morrow } Capt. Wendell.
 } Adjutant V. Valkenburgh.

The whole Brigade Waiters &c. are to parade in the front of the Incampment this Afternoon at four o'Clock to have their Arms Accourtriments & Amunition Inspected by the Commanding Officers.

Its Expected that the Officers will punctually Attend as they will be Answerable for any Defect.

In Case of a Sudden Alarm the Troops are Instantly to parade in front of the Brigade with their Packs well Slung and in all respects ready for Action, where they will Receive further Orders.

The Commanding Officer has been Informed that Many Soldiers make a Practice of leaving their Camp After night by which means many Injuries are Committed on the properties of the Neighboring Farmers, in Order to prevent the like Conduct in future he Orders that two Corporals and Eight Men Patrole in turns every night Under the Direction of the Officer of the Day and every person Caught out of Camp after Seven oClock will be punish'd with the Utmost Regour.

Extracts of Acts of Assembly passed by the Assembly of the State of New York in the Spring of 1780.

Each Commissioned Officer, Surgeon and Surgeons Mate are to be supplied with the following Articles of Clothing for the present Campaign. Cloth and Linen with Lining & Trimmings sufficient for a Cloth Regimental Suit, two Linnen Vests, two pair of Linnen Breeches, two Ruffled Shirts, two Plain Shirts, and four Stocks, two pair Worster'd Hoes, two pair Linnen Hoes, two pair Shoes, one pair of Boots a Blanket and an Hatt.

For the use of the Non Commissioned Officers & Privates 1800 Regimental Coats, 1800 Woolen Vests, 1800 Woolen Overalls, 3600 pair of Hoes, 3600 pair of Shoes, 1800 Blankets, 1800 Hatts.

Each Commissioned Officer 200 Dollars to Defray the expenses of Making up their Clothing.

A Major Genl four Galloons of Rum Six pounds of Sugar & Half pound of Tea per month.

Brigadeer Genl three Gallons Rum four pounds of Sugar and Six Ounces of Tea per month.

Colonel and Chaplain each two Gallons of Rum three pounds Sugar and a Quarter of a pound of Tea per Month.

Each other officer in the line & staff one Gall and a half of Rum three pounds of Sugar & a Quarter pound of Tea per month.

Each Non Commissioned Officer & Private one pound of Sugar, two ounces of Tea, One pound of Tobacco per month and half Gill of Rum per Day.

Extract from the Journal of Congress.

In Congress March 18, 1780

The United States having been driven into this Just and Necessary War at a time when no Regular Civil Government were Established sufficient energy to inforce the Collection of Taxes, or to provide funds for the redemption of such Bills of Credit as their necessities Obliged them to issue and before the Powers of Europe were Sufficiently convinced of the Justice of their Cause, or of the Probable Event of the Controversy to afford the Aid or Credit, in Consequence of which their Bills increasing in quantity beyond the sum Necessary for the purpose of a Circulating Medium and Wanting at the same time specific funds to rest on for their redemption ; They have seen them daily sink in Value notwithstanding every Effort that has been Made to support the same ; Insomuch that they are now passed by Common consent in Most of these United States, at least thirtynine Fortieth below their nominal value, and still remain in a State of Depreciation Whereby the Community Suffers great injustice, the Publick finances are deranged & the necessary Disposition for the Defence of the Country are much impeded & perplexed & as Effectually to remedy these evils, for which purpose the United

States are now become competent their Independence being well assured, their Civil Governments Established and Vigorous, and the Spirits of the Citizens Ardent for Exertions, it is necessary Speedily to reduce the quantity of the Paper Medium in Circulation and to Establish and appropriate funds that shall insure the Punctual redemption of the Bills ; Therefore Resolved, that the several States continue to bring into the Continental Treasury by Taxes or otherwise their full quotas of Fifteen Million of Dollars Monthly as assigned them by the Resolution of the 7th of October 1779. A Clause in the Resolution of the 23d February last for relinquishing two thirds of the said quota to the contrary notwithstanding and that the States be forthwith called upon to make provision for continuing to bring into the said Treasury their like quotas, Monthly to the Month of April One Thousand Seven Hundred & Eighty One inclusive.

That Silver & Gold be receivable in Payment of the said Quota at the rate of one Spanished Milled Dollar, in lieu of Forty Dollars of the bills now in Circulation. That the said bills as paid in, except for the Months of January & February last, which may be necessary for the Discharge of past contracts, be not refused but Destroyed.

That as fast as the said bills shall be brought in to be Destroyed and funds shall be Established as hereafter mentioned for other bills, other bills be issued not to exceed on any account one Twentieth part of the nominal sum of the bills brought in to be Destroyed.

That the Bills which shall be issued be redeemable in Species, with six years after the present, and bear an Interest at the rate of five per Cent per annum to be paid also in Species at the redemption of the bill, or the election of the holder annually at the respective Continental Loan Office in Sterling bills of Exchange Drawn by the United States on their Commissioners in Europe at four shillings & six pence per Dollar.

That the said new bills issue on the funds of Individual States for that purpose Established & to be signed by persons appointed by them and that the Faith of the United States be

Also pledged for the Payment of the said bills ; In Case any State on whose funds they shall be Emitted should by the event of War be rendered incapable to redeem them, which undertaking of the United States, and that of Drawing bills of Exchange for Payment of Interest as aforesaid shall be endorsed on the Bills to be Emitted and signed by a Commissioner to be appointed by Congress for that purpose.

That the face of the bills to be emitted read as follows :

The Possessor of this bill shall be paid Spanish Milled Dollars by the Thirty first day of December One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Six with Interest in like Money at the rate of five per Cent per annum by the State of——— according to an Act of the Legislature of the said State on the——day of 1780.

And the endorsement shall be as follows, viz. The United States insures the Payment of the within bill and will draw bills of Exchange for the Interest annually. If Demanded According to Resolution of Congress of the 18th March 1780. That the said new bills shall be struck under the Direction of the Board of Treasury, in due proportion for each State According to their said Monthly Quota, and Lodged in the Continental Loan Offices in the respective States where the Commissioners to be appointed by Congress in Conjunction with such persons as the Respective States appoint, shall attend the signing of the said Bills, which shall be Completed no further in the aforesaid proportion of one to Twenty of the other Bills brought in to be destroyed, and which shall be Lodged for that purpose in the said Loan Offices.

That as fast as new bills are signed and Completed the States respectively or whose funds they issue receive six Tenths of them ; And that the remainder be subject to the Order of the United States and Credited to the States on whose funds they are issued the Accounts whereof shall be adjusted agreeable to the resolution of the Sixth of Oct. 1779.

That the said new bills be receivable in Payment of the said monthly quota at the same rate as aforesaid of Specie ; The Interest thereon to be computed to the respective States, to the day the Payment becomes due.

That the respective States be Charged with such part of the Interest on their said bills as shall be paid by the United States in Bills of Exchange and the Accounts thereof shall be adjusted agreeable to the Resolution aforesaid of the 6th of Oct. 1779.

That whenever Interest on the bills to be emitted shall be paid prior to their redemption, such bills shall be thereupon exchanged for others of the like Tenor, to bear Date from the expiration of the year for which such interest is paid.

That the several States be called upon to provide funds for their Quota of the said new Bills, to be so productive as to sink or redeem one Sixth part of them annually after the first day of January next.

That nothing in the foregoing resolution shall be Construed to ascertain the proportion of the expences incurred by the War, which each State on a final Adjustment ought to be Charged with, or to exclude the Claim of any State to have the prices at which Different States have furnished supplies for the Army hereafter taken into consideration and equally adjusted.

That the foregoing Resolution with a Letter from the President be dispatched to the Executive Power of the Several States, and that they be requested to call their Assemblies if not already convened, as speedily as possible to take them Immediately into Consideration to Establish ample and Certain funds for the purpose therein Mentioned, and to take every other Measure necessary to carry the same into full & Vigorous Effect, and that they transmitt their Acts for that purpose to Congress without Delay.

March 20th.

Resolved that it be recommended to the States to revise their Laws enacted pursuant to a former resolution of Congress, making the Continental bills of Credit a tender in discharge of Debt & Contracts, and to Amend the same in such manner as they shall Judge most condusive to Justice in the present State of our Paper Currency and

That it be further recommended that the said Laws be

enacted in such Manner that no person may unjust advantage to Defeat the good purposes of the Resolution by availing themselves of the notice thereof before the passing the several Acts.

March 22.

Resolved that the Office of Commissioner of Clothing Accounts Establish'd by a Resolve of Congress of the 2d March 1779 be discontinued after Six Months from the Date hereof and that all persons having Clothing Accounts for the year 1777 and who do not Exhibit them to the said Commissioners within that Period, shall not Receive any Compensation for any Arrearages they may thereafter Claim to be due to them.

G. Thompson Secretary.

Copy of Resolve to Congress.

Resolved.

That when Congress be furnished with proper Documents to Liquidate the Depreciation of the Continental Bills of Credit, they will as soon thereafter as the State of Publick Finances will admit, make good with the Line of the Army and the Independent Corps, the Deficiency of the Original pay Advanced by such Depreciation and that the money and Articles heretofore received paid or furnished or hereafter to be paid, or furnished by Congress, or the States, or any of them as for pay, Subsistence, or to Compensate for Deficiencies:—

Shall be deemed as Advanced on Account untill such Liquidation as foresaid shall be Adjusted. It being the Determination of Congress that all the Troops serving in the Continental Army shall be paid on an equal Footing.

Provided that no Person shall have any benifit of this Resolution Except such as are engaged During the War or for three years and are now in service or shall hereafter Engage During War.

Signed Charles Thompson Sectry.

In Congress June 28th 1780.

Whereas Congress, on the Eighteenth day of April last, Resolved in the words following Viz:

That Congress will, as soon as may be, make such Provision for Discharging or Continuing the Loans that have been made to this United States on Loan Office Certificates, as that the holders of them shall Sustain no loss thereon, by any Depreciation of the Bills Loaned, Subsequent to the respective Dates of the said Certificates."

Therefore—Resolved, that the Principal of all Loans, that have been made to these United States shall finally be Discharged, by Paying the full current Value of the Bills when Loaned, which payment shall be made in Spanish Mill'd Dollars of the Current Exchange thereof in other money at the time of Payment. That the Value of the Bills when Loaned, shall be ascertained, for the Purpose above mentioned by Computing thereon a progressive rate of Depreciation, commencing with the first day of Sept. 1777 and continuing to the Eighteenth day of March 1780 in Geometrical proportion to the time, from Period to Period, as hereafter Stated, assuming the Depreciation at the Several Periods as follows, Viz:—

On the first day of March 1778, one Dollar and three Quarters of a Dollar of the said Bills for one Spanish Mill'd Dollar; On the first day of Sept. 1778, As four Bills of the former for one of the Latter; On the first of March 1779, as ten of the former for one of the Latter; on the first of Sept. 1779, as Eighteen of the former for one of the Latter; And on the Eighteenth of March 1780 as Fourty of the former for one of the Latter.

That the Principal of all Certificates that have been taken out since the Eighteenth day of March last, shall be Discharged at the rate of one Spanish Mill'd Dollar or the Current Exchange thereof in other Money at the time of Payment, for Forty Dollars of the said Bills of Credit received on Loan. That the Principal of all Certificates that shall hereafter be taken out untill the further Order of Congress, be

Discharged at the same rate and in the same Manner as those that have been taken out since the eighteenth day of March last.

That the Interest of all Loan Office Certificates at the rate of six per cent annum, computed on the principal ascertained as aforesaid, shall be Discharged Annually, in like Manner as the Principal, untill the Principal shall be paid. Provided nevertheless, that the same Interest and Mode of Payment on Certificates taken out before the first day of March 1780 shall be Continued as at Present, untill the Principal Ascertained as aforesaid, shall be ready to be Discharged. Ordered that the Board of Treasury prepare the Tables for Direction of the Commissioners of the Continental Loan Offices in the several States, in Paying off the Principal and Interest of Loans, Agreeable to the foregoing Resolutions. Extracts from the Minutes.

Charles Thompson, Secretary.

Mr. Dunlap.

By an Act of Congress, passed a few days ago, the Value of Loan Office Certificates is fixed at the end of every six Months, from the first of Sept. 1777 to the Eighteenth of March 1780. The Loan Officers in the respective States, will be furnished with Tables showing the Value of Certificates taken out on any day before the 18 of March last; But as there is reason to fear, that there may be designing men ready to take immediate and unjust advantage of the People who hold Certificates of an early Date, by Purchasing them much below their real worth I have sent you a Table which shows their Value in hard money Monthly. This if attended to will prevent any great frauds, and I therefore request you will insert it in your paper.

Signed T. G.

Philadelphia, June 30th, 1780.

Value of one Thousand Continental Dollars in specie, on the first day of every month, agreeable to late Resolution of Congress.

		Hard Dollars.	Tenths of a Dollar.
1777.	Sept. 1st	1000	—
	Oct.	911	4
	Nov.	828	2
	Decem	754	8
1778.	Janu'y	685	8
	Febru'y	623	1
	March	571	4
	April	497	1
	May	434	5
	June	378	0
	July	330	3
	Aug.	287	3
	Sept.	250	1
	Oct.	215	2
	Nov.	183	5
	Decem.	157	7
1779.	Janu'y	134	8
	Febru'y	115	2
	March	100	0
	April	90	6
	May	82	3
	June	74	5
	July	67	7
	Aug.	61	3
	Sept.	55	5
	Oct.	49	2
	Nov.	43	5
	Decem.	38	6
1780.	Janu'y	34	0
	Febru'y	30	0
	March	26	8
	March 18th	25	0

Finis.

APPENDIX B.

Muster Roll of Captain Andrew Finck's Company,
of Col. Van Schaick's Regiment,
1st New York Line,
at Valley Forge, April, 1778.

From the Original Muster Rolls in Possession of Eugene Finck,
East Orange, N. J.

OFFICERS.

Andrew Finck, jr., Captain.
Barent J. Van Valkenburg, Lieutenant.
Jacob J. Klock, Ensign.
John Earnest Pier, Sergeant.
Robert Smith, do.
Michael McGuigan, do.
Hugh Lacky, do.
John Helmer, Corporal.
Philip Gray, do.
Abraham Lighthall, do.
Philip Beddinger, do.
George Klock, Drummer.
John Hoppole, Fifer.

PRIVATES.

John Bangoll,	George Freyenschner,
John Bishop,	George Groundhart,
Jacob Blaar,	James Hall,
Christian Blie,	John Handle,
William Bouch,	John Helmer, jr.,
George Brown,	Philip Helmer,
Nicholas Brown,	Cornelius Hendrickson,
Christian Casselman,	John House,
Leonard Chambers,	Andreas Huffman,
Jacob Clements,	John Hurtig,
John Cogden,	John Keller,
Adam Counts,	John Kelsh,
Godfrey Crandle,	Nicholas Kinter,
Moses Darling,	John McArthur,
Matthias Decamp,	Archibald McKinley,
John Dorn,	Anthony McLain,
John Eckler,	Garret Merselus,
Augustus Fetty,	John Mullen,
Martin Flick,	George Murray,
Bartholomew Forbush,	Peter Mutter,
Henry Fowlstroh,	Mindert Ouderkirk,

Cunradt Pease,
Hanyost Pease,
John Platner,
James Rankins,
John Ransier,
John Reis,
Peter Saltsman,
Peter Sangh,
George Schellenbergh,
Henry Seamore,
John Sheely,
Charles Stall,

John Stone,
Jacob Tably,
Christian Tipperwine,
Albert Van Norden,
Martin Van Slyck,
Christian Wallicer,
Jacob Walter,
Martin Walter,
John Walton,
John Ward,
John Williamson,
Michael Wolfe.

APPENDIX C.

Genealogical Notes Relating to the Finck Family of Stone Arabia, N. Y.

These notes were gathered during the rewriting of my article on the life of Major Andrew Finck.

I am greatly indebted to Mr. Eugene Finck of East Orange, N. J., for many data.

Lack of sufficient information is the only reason for leaving out some branches, wholly or in part, as for instance the descendants of William (3) Finck, the brother of Andrew (3) Finck.

ANDREW FINCK or FINK.

First Generation.

1

ANDREAS (1) FINCK, of the second or large Palatine immigration, came in the early part of 1709 with many thousand others, and his name is preserved in the Public Records in the British Museum.

His age in 1709 is stated as 34 years; he was accompanied by his wife and one son 9 years old. It is stated that he belonged to the Reformed Church, and that he was a husbandman or small farmer.

He was a petitioner for the Stone Arabia Patent and a patentee of the same. He was one of the founders of the Stone Arabia Reformed Church. In the allotment of the Patent he received lots 13 and 38. (See original deed in New York Secretary of State's office).

In the church book of West Camp the name of his wife is stated as Maria. (See baptismal record of his son Jacob, 1712).

Children 2.

- + 1 Christian (2) Finck, b. 1700 in Germany; m. Catherine Eaker; d. prior to 1744.
- 2 Jacob (2) Finck b. July 28, 1712, at West Camp on Hudson.

Second Generation.

2

CHRISTIAN (2) FINCK, the eldest son of Andreas (1) was born in Germany about 1700.

He was one of the patentees of the Stone Arabia Patent and received in the allotment lots 26 and 33. (See original deed in N. Y. Secretary of State's office).

He died prior to 1744, (see certificate from pastor of Schoharie Lutheran church about re-marriage of widow to Michael Frank and also will of Andrew (3) Finck.) Her christian name was Catherine and her family name, according to statement of Andrew A. (5) Finck to his daughter Sarah (6) Van Valkenburgh, was Eaker or Acker, telling her that his middle name was given to him in her memory.

Children 3.

- + 3 Andreas (3) Finck, b. September 2, 1721; m. December 14, 1742, Catherine or Catharine Elizabeth Loucks; d. August 22, 1786.
- 4 William (3) Finck, m. Maria Eaker (parents of Lieutenant John Finck, b. 1753, and probably of the Christian Finck who was killed at Oriskany. Had also several other children, and is also an ancestor of Mrs. Austin Burdick).
- 5 Margaretha (3) Finck, m. Henry Loucks.

Third Generation.

3

ANDREAS or ANDREW (3) FINCK was born on September 2, 1721. (Computed from dates on gravestone in the Reformed church cemetery of Stone Arabia, N. Y.) He married on December 14, 1742, Catharine or Catherine Elizabeth Loucks. (See entry of marriage in the books of the Reformed church of Stone Arabia). She was born March 10th, 1720,

(computed from dates on gravestone in the above cemetery) and died March 31, 1790. (See gravestone).

Andreas (3) Finck served as private and ensign in the Colonial and Revolutionary war, (see life of Major Finck) and died at Stone Arabia on August 22, 1786. (See gravestone). His will was made July 15th, 1786, and probated in 1792, and is recorded in the Surrogate's office of Montgomery County, N. Y., in Book 1 of Wills at page 87.

Children 4.

- 6 Anna Margaretha (4) Finck, b. March 22, 1746; m. Lieutenant and Judge Jacob Eaker.
- + 7 Andreas or Andrew (4) Finck, b. February 1, 1751; the major in the war of the revolution; m. Maria Markell.
- 8 John Jost or Hanyost (4) Finck, b. August 4, 1753. He served as a private during the revolutionary war in Van Cortlandt's and Klock's regiments. He was married twice, first wife was Maria Suits, and they had four daughters and one son. The latter, Andrew Finck, was living in 1898 at Stone Arabia and his recollections were of material assistance to me. This branch of the family has entirely died out.
- 9 Maria or Maria Magdalena (4) Finck, b. January 7, 1756; m. Captain Nicholas Coppernoll.
- + 10 Christian (4) Finck, b. March 4, 1759; m. Elizabeth Suits. (The baptisms of the above five children are recorded in the Reformed church books of Stone Arabia, N. Y.)
- 11 Catharine (4) Finck, m. Captain John Seeley, who had charge of Fort Keyser during the battle of Stone Arabia.

Fourth Generation.

7

ANDREAS or ANDREW (4) FINCK was b. on February 1, 1751. (See entry of baptism in the books of the Reformed church of Stone Arabia). He m. January 11, 1783,

Maria Markell, (see Fort Herkimer church book) and d. February 3, 1820.

His wife, Maria Markell, was b. November 23, 1763, (see gravestone in Finck-Van Valkenburgh cemetery and entry in Stone Arabia Reformed church book) and d. January 28, 1823. She was the daughter of Henry Markell of Stone Arabia, who was b. April 23, 1727, (computed from his gravestone in Stone Arabia Reformed church cemetery). He d. December 29, 1809, aged 82 years, 8 months and 6 days. His will was made in 1808 and is on file in the Surrogate's office of Montgomery County, N. Y. In entries in the church records he is often mentioned as Captain Henry Markell. In 1755 he was one of the applicants for what was later on known as the Royal Grant. (See Secretary of State's office, Land papers, Vol. 15, page 38). He was a first lieutenant in 1768. (See Report of State Historian, Vol. 2, page 891, lists of officers recommended for commissions in the Fourth Regiment). He was in 1775 and 1776 a Major in the militia of the Palatine district. (See Calendar of Historical Manuscripts, Vol. 1, page 149, and Archives of New York, page 295). Tradition says that he was the son of the patentee, Hendrick Markell. Until a late date he is styled Henry Markell, junior. His wife was Anna Margaretha Eaker, and they were m. June 3, 1762. (For proof that she was an Eaker see notice of the baptism of the Major's son Henry (5) Finck, b. November 25, 1787, and entered in the books of the Reformed church of Stone Arabia). Anna Margaretha Eaker was b. October 23, 1743, (see Stone Arabia Reformed church book) and she d. October 11, 1820, aged 76 years. Her gravestone stands in the Snells Bush cemetery in the town of Manheim. Her father was Johann George Eaker. (See above references to her baptism). He d. January 28, 1789, aged 72 years, 2 months and 12 days. (See his gravestone in Reformed church cemetery at Stone Arabia, N. Y.) Johann George Eaker was m. October 19, 1742, (see entry in Lutheran church book of Stone Arabia, N. Y.) to Maria Elizabeth Schnell or Snell, who d. November 21, 1799, aged 76 years, 11 months and 11 days. (See her gravestone in the

cemetery of Reformed church at Stone Arabia, N. Y.) She was the daughter of Johannes Schnell. (See reference in his will, made in 1782, which is on file in the Montgomery County Surrogate's office). Of this Johannes Schnell the Lutheran church book of Stone Arabia says that he was b. in 1696 in the Palatinate, and d. in Stone Arabia on September 12, 1787, and left living three children, twenty-six grandchildren, seventy-two great-grandchildren, and three great-great-grandchildren.

Children 5.

- + 12 Andrew Eaker or Acker (5) Finck, b. April 28, 1784; m. 1, Delilah Getman; m. 2, Rosamond Forrest.
- 13 Henry (5) Finck, b. February 25, 1787; d. May 25, 1851; single. He was a lieutenant of militia during the second war with England.
- + 14 Christian Andrew (5) Finck, b. August 24, 1789; m. 1, Nancy Acker or Eaker; m. 2, Margaretha Finck.
- + 15 Mary (5) Finck, b. November 24, 1792; m. Cornelius Chatfield.

10

CHRISTIAN (4) FINCK, b. March 4, 1759. He served as private in the Tryon county militia during the revolution and took an active part in the battle of Johnstown under command of his brother, Major Andrew Finck. He also served in the regiment commanded by Colonel Jacob Klock. He was present when General Washington visited the Mohawk Valley at the close of the war and addressed the soldiers assembled for review, while seated on a splendid white horse.

Christian (4) Finck was appointed a lieutenant in a company of Montgomery county militia commanded by Captain Nicholas Coppernoll, which formed part of the regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Newkirk in 1793. He was promoted to captain in the same regiment in 1800. (See Council of Appointments, N. Y., 1784 to 1821, pages 245 and 535).

Captain Christian (4) Finck also served in the war of 1812.

The records of the council of appointment show (see page 1407) that he was a captain in the 19th regiment, New York State Militia, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob Snell, which formed a part of the 11th brigade commanded by General Richard Dodge, which brigade was part of the time on duty at Sacketts Harbor.

Captain Christian (4) Finck lived on the Stone Arabia farm handed down to him by his father until 1830, when he moved to Victory, N. Y., and settled on what is now known as the "Finck Farm" and which is still in possession of one of his granddaughters, Phoebe Finck, wife of Wellington Cramer.

Before leaving Stone Arabia Christian Finck and his wife Elizabeth, sold in 1814 one of their farms for \$3,750.

The name of his wife was Elizabeth Suts. He died at Victory, N. Y., June 26, 1841, aged 82 years.

Children 5.

- 16 Andrew (5) Finck. (See will of Andrew (3)).
- + 17 Christian C. (5) Finck, b. March 12, 1787; m. Phoebe Clinton Rockwell.
- 18 Jacob (5) Finck, b. January 14, 1788; m. December 26, 1808, Mary Eaker.
- 19 Elizabeth (5) Finck, b. December 4, 1789; m. November 3, 1808, Nicholas Eaker.
- 20 Maria (5) Finck, b. June 19, 1794.

Fifth Generation.

12

ANDREW ACKER (EAKER) (5) FINCK was b. April 28, 1784. This date is from the family record. No church entry can be found here. He is said to have been b. at Albany while his father attended the session of the Legislature. He d. May 22, 1872. (See his gravestone in the Finck-

Van Valkenburgh cemetery). He was a lieutenant of militia until 1812, when he resigned, and his brother Henry was appointed in his stead and served until 1814.

He m. on May 5, 1804, Delia Getman, who was b. August 17, 1786, and baptized on the 24th of that month as Ottilia Getman. The family record makes her birth as April 11, 1786, which is an error. (For the entry of her birth see Fort Herkimer church book). She d. January 15, 1849, and is buried in the Finck-Van Valkenburgh cemetery. She was the daughter of Frederick Getman, who d. March 9, 1812, aged about 63 years. (See Fort Plain church book in Utica Library). Frederick Getman's will was dated December 13, 1809, and probated March 12, 1812. He m. Anna Eva Frank, who d. August 31, 1812, aged 60 years. (See Fort Plain church book in Utica Free Library). Frederick Getman lived in the early days at Stone Arabia and later on in the town of Manheim on the road from Major Finck's to Judge Markell's. He was a captain of militia during the revolution. (See Archives of New York, page 297, also New York in the Revolution under Tryon County Militia, Bellinger's regiment; also supplement to New York in the Revolution, page 42, American Prisoners of War, and pages 182 claimants for damages by the enemy). The fact that he served in the regiment from the western part of Tryon county can be explained by the fact that according to his father's will, the family owned a considerable estate back of the German Flatts (in Staley's Patent). There is some confusion, as there certainly were two Captain Frederick Getmans, but I have carefully sifted out all reference not with certainty belonging to this Frederick Getman. After the revolutionary war, he served also in the militia from 1786 to 1803. (See minutes of the Council of Appointment, Vol. 1, pages 102, 315 and 695). On April 7, 1803, Jacob Schnell was promoted captain, vice Frederick Getman, moved or about to move.

Frederick Getman was a Member of Assembly for the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th sessions, from 1794 to 1798, and a State Senator for the western district for the 21st, 22d, 23d 24th sessions, from 1798 to 1802 inclusive.

He was a son of George Getman, who was b. May 1, 1723, who m. in 1750 Utilia Shoemaker, and d. September 21, 1789. (See death records of Reformed church of Stone Arabia). The will of George Getman is dated December 2d, 1783, and probated January 28, 1790. (See Surrogate's office, Montgomery county, N. Y.)

The Schoharie Lutheran church book says that his marriage to Utilia Shoemaker took place in June, 1750. She was a sister of Rudolf Shoemaker, who m. Gertrude Herkimer, the sister of the General. George Getman was a resident of Stone Arabia and served as a colonial soldier in 1757 and 1763. (See report of State Historian, Vol. 2, pages 783 and 792).

From family papers in the possession of Oliver Getman, Johnstown, N. Y., it is evident that George was the son of John Frederick Getman, an early settler (not a patentee) of the extreme northeastern part of the Stone Arabia patent, who located there immediately after the granting of the patent.

Andrew Acker (5) Finck m. again on August 8, 1849, Rosamund Forrest, who d. at Chatfield, Minn., March 5, 1881.

Children 6.

- + 21 Sarah (6) Finck, b. November 16, 1805; m. John Van Valkenburgh.
- + 22 Elias (6) Finck, b. October 14, 1807; m. Martha Newman.
- 23 Andrew Horatio (6) Finck, b. November 21, 1809; d. February 16, 1813.
- + 24 Ann Amelia (6) Finck, b. February 22, 1812; m. Seth Sheldon.
- + 25 Hannibal (6) Finck, b. July 1, 1814; m. Catharine Van Buren.
- + 26 Frederick (6) Finck, b. January 28, 1817; m. Marietta Johnson.
- + 27 Henry (6) Finck, b. March 9, 1819; m. Cathalina Van Alstine.
- + 28 Charles (6) Finck, b. August 29, 1821; m. Nancy Ann Mann.
- + 29 Edward (6) Finck, b. April 28, 1824; m. 1, ————
m. 2, Susan J. Mumford.
- + 30 Charlotte (6) Finck, b. August 14, 1827; m. Lewis S. Chichester, 1846.

14

CHRISTIAN ANDREW (5) FINCK, b. August 24, 1789; d. September 27, 1881; m. 1, November 7, 1813, Nancy Acker; 2, July 10, 1825, Margretha Finck.

Children 6.

By first wife.

- 31 George (6) Finck, who resided at Milwaukee, Wis.
- 32 Catharina (6) Finck, m. Amos Cowells, Weedsport, Cayuga Co., N. Y.
- 33 James Henry (6) Finck, resided at St. Louis, Mo.
- 34 Mary E. (6) Finck, m. Dr. Luther Fenner, Detroit, Mich.
Nancy (6) Finck, m. Henry Green.

By second wife.

- 36 Margretha (6) Finck, b. January —, 1826; m. Richard Rowe, Racine, Wis.
- 37 William C. (6) Finck, b. March 21, 1828; m. Mary Gifford; d. September 24, 1870.
- + 38 Andrew K. (6) Finck, b. September 10, 1833; m. Mary Hainer, Osceola, Iowa.
- 39 Amelia A. (6) Finck, b. April 10, 1836.
- + 40 Emily L. (6) Finck, b. April 13, 1838; m. May 13, 1864, Austin Burdick.

15

MARY (5) FINCK, b. November 25, 1793; m. November 2, 1816, Cornelius Chatfield; d. April 16, 1860, at Lowell, Wis.

Children 6.

- + 41 Henry (6) Chatfield, m. twice.
- 42 Andrew (6) Chatfield, captain in U. S. army; d. in 1862 or '63 at Utah. Single.
- 43 Richard (6) Chatfield, d. 1866. Single.
- + 44 Mary (6) Chatfield, m. Kelly Oliver of Memphis, Tenn.
- 45 Adelaide Antoinette (6) Chatfield, m. 1, Judge Butler of Watertown, Wis.; m. 2, Frank O. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.

17

CHRISTIAN C. (5) FINCK, b. March 12, 1787; m. Phœbe Clinton Rockwell; d. July 21, 1833.

He was b. at Stone Arabia and left there in 1830, when he removed with his family and father to Victory, N. Y., where he d. and where he is buried.

Children 6.

- 46 Stephen (6) Finck, b. January 7, 1819, at Cato, N. Y.; m. Melissa Johnson; d. at Victory, N. Y.
- 47 Nancy (6) Finck, b. March 7, 1822, at Stone Arabia; m. Hiram Cole. She lives at Butler, Wayne county, N. Y.
- 48 Catharina (6) Finck, b. February 10, 1824, in Montgomery county, N. Y.; m. 1, Almond Rhoads; m. 2, J. N. Bennett; d. June 7, 1875.
- 49 Sarah (6) Finck, b. January 1, 1826, in Montgomery county, N. Y.; m. John N. Westfall, Jordan, N. Y.; she lives now at Butler, N. Y., P. O., Wolcott.
- 50 John Clinton (6) Finck, b. May 17, 1826, in Montgomery county, N. Y.; m. Lydia Leonard; moved to California; d. August 20, 1861.
- + 51 David (6) Finck, b. February 25, 1830, at Victory, N. Y.; m. December 29, 1852, Mary Ann Fitzsimmons; d. July 20, 1864.
- 52 Levi (6) Finck, b. December 3, 1832, at Victory, N. Y.; m. Lucretia Johnson. Resided as late as 1892 at Leadville, Col.

Sixth Generation.

21

SARAH (6) FINCK, b. November 16, 1805; m. September 27, 1825, John Van Valkenburg; d. March 18, 1899.

Children 7.

- 53 Oliver (7) Van Valkenburgh, b. August 6, 1826. Lives at Seneca Falls, N. Y. Single.

- + 54 Elias Finck (7) Van Valkenburgh, b. January 21, 1829; m. Elizabeth Getman.
- + 55 Cornelia (7) Van Valkenburgh, b. November 3, 1831; m. Hiram C. Brown.
- + 56 Andrew (7) Van Valkenburgh, b. February 10, 1834; m. Ellen Snell.
- 57 Eliza Van Valkenburgh, b. October 10, 1835; m. July 18, 1859, David Pool; d. 1906.
- 58 Helena (7) Van Valkenburgh, b. May 14, 1838; m. September 14, 1864, James Warcup; d. May 29, 1890.
- 59 Delia (7) Van Valkenburgh, b. April 2, 1840; d. August 30, 1857.
- 60 Sarah Amelia (7) Van Valkenburgh, b. March 20, 1845; d. December 25, 1867.

22

ELIAS (6) FINCK, b. October 14, 1807; m. July 7, 1830, Martha Newman; d. August 22, 1849.

Children 7.

- 61 Walter (7) Finck, b. June 2, 1832; d. March 7, 1839.
- 62 Henry Newman (7) Finck, b. February 1, 1834; d. May 7, 1842.
- 63 Elizabeth Newman (7) Finck, b. March 11, 1836; m. January 7, 1865, John P. Rogers.
- + 64 Andrew Horatio (7) Finck, b. March 4, 1838; m. 1862, Elizabeth Snell Christy.
- 65 Amelia Sheldon (7) Finck, b. July 11, 1840; d. November 1, 1867. Single.
- 66 George Washington (7) Finck, b. September 1, 1842; d. June 25, 1851.
- 67 Elias (7) Finck, b. August 9, 1847.

24

ANN AMELIA (6) FINCK, b. February 22, 1812; m. November 16, 1831, Seth Sheldon; d. August 17, 1841.

Children 7.

- 68 Mary (7) Sheldon, b. October 1832; d. July 26, 1877.
Single.
- 69 Charlotte (7) Sheldon, b. April 10, 1834; d. February
4, 1839.
- 70 Delia (7) Sheldon, b. August 2, 1837; d. February
12, 1839.
- + 71 Martha Finck (7) Sheldon, b. August 4, 1840; m.
April 13, 1862, William Storer, jr.

25

HANNIBAL (6) FINCK, b. July 1, 1814; m. January
16, 1839, Catherine Van Buren; d. April 22, 1889.

Children 7.

- 72 Walter Scott (7) Finck, b. November 9, 1841; d.
January 7, 1859.
- 73 Edward Seward (7) Finck, b. January 11, 1845; m.
Minnie Wattell.
- 74 Helen Van Buren (7) Finck, b. August 6, 1847; d.
July 16, 1848.
- 75 John Frederick (7) Finck, b. September 16, 1848; d.
February 5, 1857.
- 76 Charles (7) Finck, b. October 18, 1850; d. August 15,
1852.
- + 77 Frances Elizabeth (7) Finck, b. May 16, 1853; m.
William Sheldon Storer.
- + 78 John Van Buren (7) Finck, b. September 26, 1854; m.
December 11, 1882, Jennie H. Maxwell.
- + 79 Mary Amelia (7) Finck, b. January 15, 1858; m.
Barent William Stryker.

26

FREDERICK (6) FINCK, b. January 28, 1817; m.
March 27, 1839, Marietta Johnson; d. January 23, 1849.

Frederick Finck was an artist and the painter of the por-

traits of many noted persons of his time. He spent several years studying art in Europe.

Children 7.

- + 80 Frederick Eugene (7) Finck, b. November 12, 1842; m. October 19, 1868, Meta Newton.
- + 81 Marcia Amelia (7) Finck, b. August 13, 1844; m. Napoleon John Haines.
- + 82 Alice Jackson (7) Finck, b. March 4, 1846; m. William A. Bushnell.
- 83 Frederick (7) Finck, b. April 15, 1849. An artist; lives at Middleburgh, Schoharie county; single.
- 84 Francis (7) Finck, b. April 15, 1849; d. July 17, 1860.

27

HENRY (6) FINCK, b. March 9, 1819; m. January 25, 1842, Cathaline Van Alstine; d. August 9, 1852, in California.

Children 7.

- 85 Maria Louise (7) Finck, b. May 27, 1844. Lives at Canajoharie, N. Y.

28

CHARLES (6) FINCKE, b. August 29, 1821; m. September 13, 1843, Nancy Ann Mann; d. January 31, 1887.

Children 7.

- + 86 Charles Louis (7) Fincke, b. June 16, 1844; m. Clara Hutchinson.
- 87 Mary Rodman (7) Fincke, b. January 29, 1846; d. March 14, 1852.
- + 88 William Mann (7) Fincke, b. July 30, 1848; m. Julia Clark.
- + 89 Frederick Getman (7) Fincke, b. January 28, 1850; m. Mary Ann Deshon Wood.
- + 90 Frances A. (7) Fincke, b. December 27, 1851; m. James M. Morgan.

EDWARD (6) FINCK, b. April 28, 1824; m. 1, ———
m. 2, Susan J. Mumford, August 25, 1847. Resides at Pear-
sall, Tex.

Children 7.

By first marriage.

91 Eugene (7) Finck. Was killed in the civil war; a
confederate soldier.

By second marriage.

- + 92 Zadock Augustus (7) Finck, b. December 1, 1848; m.
April 4, 1867, Martha Ann Neel, at Sabine Pass,
Tex. He now resides at 701 South Auglin St.,
Cleburne, Tex.
- 93 Andrew Eliás (7) Finck, b. August 1, 1850; d. Octo-
ber 7, 1851.
- + 94 Ada (7) Finck, b. February 28, 1852; m. August 10,
1871, Charles T. Crossman, Sabine Pass, Tex.
- 95 Edward (7) Finck, b. December 15, 1853; d. Septem-
ber 22, 1875; drowned in a storm at Indianola,
Tex.
- 96 Grace Truman (7) Finck, b. November 15, 1855; m.
October, 1875, John Foss, at Galveston, Tex. Re-
sides now in Los Moches, Mexico.
- + 97 James Mumford (7) Finck, b. August 20, 1858; m.
July 14, 1881, Bertha Crossman, at Galveston, Tex.
- + 98 Andrew Andrew (7) Finck, b. September 9, 1862; m.
August 25, 1888, Jessie M. Fisher, at Galveston,
Tex. Lives now at Galveston.
- + 99 Ella Delia (7) Finck, b. August 9, 1864; m. March 2,
1882, Captain Solomon Larsen of Galveston, Tex.
- + 100 Rachel Elizabeth (7) Finck, b. July 19, 1866; m. May
6, 1885, George E. John, at Galveston, Tex. Re-
sides now at Santa Anna, Tex.
- + 101 Felix Mumford (7) Finck, b. January 12, 1869; m.
February 25, 1897, Minnie Lee Gregory. Lives at
386 Corinth street, Dallas, Tex.
- 102 Charles (7) Finck, b. November 21, 1871; d. Febru-
ary 23, 1874.

By third marriage.

103 Edward R. (7) Finck.

30

CHARLOTTE (6) FINCK, b. August 14, 1827; m. Lewis Scudder Chichester, February, 1848; d. May 22, 1889.

Children 7.

- + 104 Charles Finck (7) Chichester, b. December 31, 1849; m. January 9, 1872, Maria Louise Egerton.
- 105 Lewis Scudder (7) Chichester, b. 1851. Single.
- + 106 Charlotte Finck (7) Chichester, b. June 3, 1853; m. 1, William H. Andrews, May 1, 1875; m. 2, William Todd, April 4, 1882; d. July 23, 1904.
- 107 Helen (7) Chichester, b. June 3, 1862; d. July 7, 1863.

38

ANDREW KEYSER (6) FINCK, b. September 10, 1833; m. Mary Hainer. Lives at Osceola, Iowa.

Children 7.

- 108 William R. (7) Finck, Omaha, Neb.
- 109 Andrew C. (7) Finck, Omaha, Neb.

40

EMILY L. (6) FINCK, b. April 13, 1838; m. May 13, 1864, Austin Burdick. Lives at Belle Isle, Onondaga county, N. Y.

Children 7.

- + 110 Austin (7) Burdick, Syracuse, N. Y.; m. Harriet M. Gordon.
- 111 Rowley Finck (7) Burdick, New York city; m. Gertrude Emma Halles of Wisterburg, Conn.

41

HENRY (6) CHATFIELD, m. twice.

Children 7.

By first wife.

112 Richard (7) Chatfield, Omaha, Neb.

113 Andrew (7) Chatfield, Omaha, Neb.

By second wife.

Two girls and four boys. Lived at Sacramento, Cal.

44

MARY (6) CHATFIELD, m. Kelly Oliver of Memphis, Tenn.

Children 7.

114 Andrew (7) Oliver.

115 Mary (7) Oliver, m. ————— Wright.

45

ADELAIDE ANTOINETTE (6) CHATFIELD, m. 1, Judge Butler of Watertown, Wis.; m. 2, Frank O. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.

Children 7.

116 Mary Ada (7) Butler, m. William J. Machlan, Chicago, Ill.

+ 117 Sidney H. (7) Butler, of Calispell, Mont.; m. Elizabeth Sands.

51

DAVID (6) FINCK, b. in Victory, N. Y., February 25, 1830; m. Mary Ann Fitzsimmons, grand daughter of Major

Amos Scott, of Hebron, N. Y. He d. July 20, 1864, in Jordan, N. Y., and is buried at Victory, N. Y.

Children 7.

- 118 William Muir (7) Finck, b. June 25, 1854, Detroit, Mich. He m. June 16, 1897, Katharina A. Rheiner of Dayton, O.
- + 119 Ella (7) Finck, b. January 20, 1857; m. M. T. Jordan.
- 120 Leon Christian (7) Finck, b. October 1, 1860. He m. November 25, 1902, Mary O'Shaughnessy of Detroit, Mich.

Seventh Generation.

54

ELIAS FINCK (7) VAN VALKENBURGH, b. January 21, 1829; m. October 5, 1852, Mary Elizabeth Getman. Lives on his farm east of the city of Little Falls, N. Y.

Children 8.

- + 121 Eugene Getman (8) Van Valkenburgh, b. September 29, 1855; m. Williette Parmelia Barnes.
- + 122 Frederick (8) Van Valkenburgh, b. September 25, 1862; m. Minerva E. Waffle.
- 123 Frank (8) Van Valkenburgh, b. August 17, 1865; m. January 10, 1894, Margaret E. Kimball, Manheim, N. Y.

55

CORNELIA (7) VAN VALKENBURGH, b. November 3, 1831; m. Hiram C. Brown. Lives at Canastota, N. Y.

Children 8.

- + 124 Charles F. (8) Brown, b. October 5, 1857; m. Sophia Heintz.
- + 125 Edwin (8) Brown, b. December 10, 1859; m. Leonora Williams.

56

ANDREW (7) VAN VALKENBURGH, b. February 10, 1834; m. January 20, 1863, Ellen Snell. Lives now at Little Falls, N. Y.

Children 8.

- 126 William Snell (8) Van Valkenburg, b. December 20, 1863; m. June 22, 1899, Nellie Bellinger; farmer. Lives on homestead near Little Falls, N. Y.
- 127 John LeRoy (8) Van Valkenburgh, physician and surgeon, b. May 2, 1870; m. February 16, 1898, Irene Morse Yanney.
- 128 Edmund Andrew (8) Van Valkenburgh, b. December 14, 1872; m. September 2, 1903, Grace Harriet Jessup.

64

ANDREW HORATIO (7) FINCK, b. March 4, 1838; m. October 1, 1862, Elizabeth Snell Christy; d. November 3, 1879.

Children 8.

- + 129 Herbert (8) Finck, b. August 11, 1863; m. Adeline Fox.
- + 130 Grace (8) Finck, b. August 21, 1866; m. July 9, 1891, Dr. Frank McKinley.
- 131 May (8) Finck, b. May 13, 1868; d. October 27, 1885.
- 132 John (8) Finck, b. July 31, 1871. Single. Utica, N. Y.
- 133 George Andrew (8) Finck, b. August 24, 1875. Single.

71

MARTHA FINCK (7) SHELDON, b. August 4, 1840; m. April 3, 1862, William Storer, Jr.; d. December 28, 1895.

Children 8.

- 134 Charles Edward (8) Storer, b. May 22, 1863; m. July 10, 1895, Ethel Maud Hobday; d. January 7, 1899.
- + 135 Dr. William Sheldon (8) Storer, b. August 26, 1864; m. Frances Elizabeth (7) Finck, July 2, 1889.

77

FRANCES ELIZABETH (7) FINCK, b. May 16, 1853.
For descendants see under No. 135, her husband, William
Sheldon (8) Storer.

78

JOHN VAN BUREN (7) FINCK, b. September 26, 1854;
m. December 11, 1882, Jennie H. Maxwell; d. March 10, 1903.

Children 8.

- 136 Mortimer Maxwell (8) Finck, b. September 21, 1885.
- 137 Madge Van Buren (8) Finck, b. January 17, 1885; m.
June 10, 1905, Frederick Houlton Smith, Jr.

79

MARY AMELIA (7) FINCK, b. January 15, 1858; m.
October 25, 1888, Barent William Stryker. Live at Castle-
ton, N. Y.

Children 8.

- 138 M. Katharine (8) Stryker, b. July 30, 1890.
- 139 Gretchen Finck (8) Stryker, b. February 28, 1892.
- 140 Barent William (8) Stryker, b. October 29, 1894.
- 141 Frances Elizabeth (8) Stryker, b. August 16, 1899.
- 142 Virginia (8) Stryker, b. November 18, 1900.

80

FREDERICK EUGENE (7) FINCK, b. November 12,
1842; m. October 19, 1868, Meta Newton; d. January 30,
1906. Lived at East Orange, N. J.

Children 8.

- 143 Gertrude (8) Finck, b. October 30, 1871; d. January 15, 1872.
144 Robert Newton (8) Finck, b. October 22, 1872; m. October 1, 1901, Amelia Estella Burt.

81

MARCIA AMELIA (7) FINCK, b. August 13, 1844; m. January 19, 1870, Napoleon John Haines.

Children 8.

- 145 Guy M. Haines, b. December 2, 1870; d. December 6, 1876.
+ 146 Zaidee Finck (8) Haines, b. December 25, 1874; m. John Taylor Clark.
+ 147 Edith (8) Haines, b. September 20, 1879; m. William Merewether Power.

82

ALICE JACKSON (7) FINCK, b. March 4, 1846; m. October 16, 1867, William A. Bushnell.

Child 8.

- 148 Marietta Finck (8) Bushnell, b. August —, 1871.

86

CHARLES LOUIS (7) FINCKE, b. June 16, 1844; m. September 1, 1868, Clara Hutchinson; d. November 11, 1890.

Children 8.

- + 149 Anna Hutchinson (8) Fincke, b. December 20, 1870; m. Herbert T. Hand.

- + 150 Charles Louis (8) Fincke, b. March 29, 1873; m. Mattie L. Brown.
- + 151 Clarence Mann (8) Fincke, b. October 12, 1874; m. Elizabeth Whitman.
- + 152 Julia Hutchinson (8) Fincke, b. June 20, 1880; m. Henry Rawle Wadleigh.

88

WILLIAM MANN (7) FINCKE, b. July 30, 1848; m. 1872, Julia Clark; d. April 15, 1879.

Children 8.

- + 153 Benjamin Clark (8) Fincke, b. March 21, 1874; m. November 12, 1901, Julia P. Brown.
- + 154 William Mann (8) Fincke, b. January 1, 1878; m. Helen Hamlin.

89

FREDERICK GETMAN (7) FINCKE, b. January 28, 1850; m. June 23, 1878, Mary Ann Deshon Wood.

Children 8.

- + 155 Frances A. (8) Fincke, b. June 12, 1876; m. Learned Hand.
- 156 Reginald (8) Fincke, b. November 26, 1878.

90

FRANCES A. (7) FINCKE, b. December 27, 1851; m. April 28, 1885, James M. Morgan.

Child 8.

- 157 Frederica (8) Morgan, b. November 27, 1888.

92

ZADOCK AUGUSTUS (7) FINCK, b. December 1, 1848; m. April 4, 1867, Martha Ann Neel.

Children 8.

- 158 Martha Ella (8) Finck, b. January 27, 1868.
- 159 Richard Edward (8) Finck, b. February 21, 1869.
- 160 Lydia (8) Finck, b. May 1, 1870.
- 161 Ida (8) Finck, b. March 15, 1872.
- 162 Edith Eliza (8) Finck, b. May 14, 1874.
- 163 Augusta (8) Finck, b. August 2, 1876.
- 164 Seth (8) Finck, b. February 10, 1878.
- 165 Gertrude (8) Finck, b. June 27, 1880.
- 166 James Mumford (8) Finck, b. August 27, 1884.

94

ADA (7) FINCK, b. February 28, 1852; m. August 10, 1871, Charles T. Crossman, Sabine Pass, Tex.; d. February 13, 1901, at CalcaSSION, La.

Children 8.

- 167 Charles E. (8) Crossman, b. July 30, 1870; d. September 27, 1873.
- 168 Ada (8) Crossman, b. September 15, 1874; d. September 26, 1874.
- 169 Robert Dale (8) Crossman, b. December 19, 1875; d. August 4, 1876.
- + 170 James W. (8) Crossman, b. October 8, 1877; m. July 27, 1899, Fannie Roberts; d. February 24, 1900.
- 171 John C. F. (8) Crossman, b. May 19, 1880.
- 172 Susan E. (8) Crossman, b. March 4, 1883.
- 173 Julia A. (8) Crossman, b. March 7, 1888.

97

JAMES MUMFORD (7) FINCK, b. August 20, 1858; m. July 14, 1881, Rebecca Crossman; d. August 19, 1888.

Children 8.

- 174 James Mumford (8) Finck, jr., b. September 25, 1885.
- 175 Bertha (8) Finck, b. December 2, 1883; d. December 9, 1883.
- 176 Lydia (8) Finck, b. January 30, 1884; d. July 4, 1884.

98

ANDREW ANDREW (7) FINCK, b. September 9, 1862;
m. August 25, 1888, Jessie M. Fisher.

Children 8.

- 177 Louella (8) Finck, b. April 30, 1890.
- 178 Andrew Andrew (8) Finck, b. March 16, 1891; d. June 25, 1892.
- 179 Charles E. (8) Finck, b. September 5, 1893.
- 180 Rachel O. (8) Finck, b. September 4, 1895.
- 181 James Mumford (8) Finck, b. September 9, 1897.

99

ELLA DELIA (7) FINCK, b. August 9, 1864; m. March 2, 1882, Solomon Larsen.

Children 8.

- 182 Caroline Delia (8) Larsen, b. January 28, 1883.
- 183 Susan Marie (8) Larsen, b. July 12, 1884.
- 184 Ella Ada (8) Larsen, b. March 2, 1886.
- 185 Solomon Edward (8) Larsen, b. April 7, 1888.
- 186 Arthur George (8) Larsen, b. August 8, 1890.
- 187 Lulu Agnes (8) Larsen, b. November 2, 1892.
- 188 Thomas Irving (8) Larsen, b. October 18, 1898.

100

RACHEL ELIZABETH (7) FINCK, b. July 19, 1866;
m. May 6, 1885, George E. John.

Child 8.

- 189 Grace Lo. D. (8) John, b. January 14, 1898.

101

FELIX MUMFORD (7) FINCK, b. January 12, 1869; m. February 25, 1897.

Children 8.

190 Mildred Susan (8) Finck, b. March 16, 1898.

191 Felix Claude (8) Finck, b. October 14, 1901; d. February 2, 1906.

104

CHARLES FINCK (7) CHICHESTER, b. December 31, 1848; m. January 9, 1872, Mary Louise Egerton.

Child 8.

+ 192 Egerton (8) Chichester, b. August 20, 1873; m. Stella Beardsley Sommer, June 19, 1901.

106

CHARLOTTE FINCK (7) CHICHESTER, b. June 3, 1853; m. 1, William H. Andrews, May 1, 1875; m. 2, William Todd, April 4, 1882; d. July 23, 1904.

Children 8.

By second marriage.

193 William Kenneth (8) Todd, b. March 25, 1885.

194 Martha Storer (8) Todd, b. November 15, 1886.

195 Charlotte Finck (8) Todd, b. January 29, 1889; d. December 19, 1889.

196 Helen Chichester (8) Todd, b. November 1, 1890; d. November 26, 1891.

110

AUSTIN (7) BURDICK, b. ————; m. Harriet M. Gordon.

Children 8.

- 197 Ethel C. (8) Burdick.
198 Leola M. (8) Burdick.
199 Alto M. (8) Burdick.

117

SIDNEY H. (7) BUTLER, b. ————; m. Elizabeth
Sands.

Child 8.

- 200 Kenneth (8) Butler.

119

ELLA (7) FINCK, b. January 20, 1857; m. February 6,
1877, M. T. Jordan.

Child 8.

- 201 Bertha (8) Jordan.

Eighth Generation.

121

EUGENE GETMAN (8) VAN VALKENBURGH, b.
September 29, 1855; m. January 16, 1884, Williette Parmelia
Barnes.

Children 9.

- 202 Floyd Barnes (9) Van Valkenburgh, b. April 25, 1887.
203 Florence Louise (9) Van Valkenburgh, b. August 26,
1891.
204 Adelaide (9) Van Valkenburgh, b. July 26, 1893.

122

FREDERICK (8) VAN VALKENBURGH, b. September 25, 1862; m. November 14, 1883, Minerva E. Waffle.

Children 9.

- 205 Lena (9) Van Valkenburgh, b. June 22, 1888.
206 Homes (9) Van Valkenburgh, b. January 15, 1896.

124

CHARLES F. (8) BROWN, b. October 5, 1857; m. September 12, 1886, Sophia Heintz.

Children 9.

- 207 Helena Warcup (9) Brown, b. February 19, 1888.
208 Louisa Finck (9) Brown, b. February 19, 1888.
209 Jennie Mildred (9) Brown, b. March 15, 1891.
210 Charles LeRoy (9) Brown, b. November 12, 1894.

125

EDWIN (8) BROWN, b. December 10, 1859; m. November 23, 1898, Leonora Williams.

Children 9.

- 211 Harry Williams (9) Brown, b. August 24, 1899.
212 Ernest Williams (9) Brown, b. January 12, 1904.

129

HERBERT (8) FINCK, b. August 11, 1863; m. Adeline Fox. Lives at Iion, N. Y.

Children 9.

- 213 Martha (9) Finck.
214 Katherine (9) Finck.

130

GRACE (8) FINCK, b. August 21, 1866; m. July 9, 1891,
Dr. Frank McKinley, Freemansburg, W. Va.

Children 9.

- 215 Aloise Elizabeth (9) McKinley.
- 216 Marion (9) McKinley.
- 217 Rola (9) McKinley.

135

WILLIAM SHELDON (8) STORER, b. August 26, 1864;
m. July 2, 1889, Frances Elizabeth (7) Finck.

Children 9.

- 218 William (9) Storer, jr., b. April 3, 1890; d. June 15,
1890.
- 219 Charles Stanley (9) Storer, b. June 3, 1891.
- 220 Dorothy Finck (9) Storer, b. January 6, 1892.
- 221 Harold Sheldon (9) Storer, b. August 4, 1894.

146

ZAIDEE FINCK (8) HAINES, b. December 25, 1874; m.
June 2, 1902, John Taylor Clark.

Children 9.

- 222 Reynolds Getman (9) Clark, b. March 25, 1903.
- 223 Maria Finck (9) Clark, b. April 3, 1904.
- 224 John T. (9) Clark, b. April 28, 1906.

147

EDITH (8) HAINES, b. September 20, 1879; m. Decem-
ber —, 1901, William Merewether Power.

Child 9.

225 Caroline Randall (9) Power, b. April 22, 1903.

149

ANNA HUTCHINSON (8) FINCKE, b. December 20, 1870; m. October 16, 1894, Herbert T. Hand.

Children 9.

226 Herbert T. (9) Hand, b. August 17, 1895.

227 Elizabeth (9) Hand, b. May 6, 1901.

150

CHARLES LOUIS (8) FINCKE, b. March 29, 1873; m. April 25, 1901, Mattie L. Brown; d. March 19, 1906.

Children 9.

228 Charles Louis (9) Fincke, b. March 11, 1902.

229 Margaret E. (9) Fincke, b. April 12, 1904.

151

CLARENCE MANN (8) FINCKE, b. October 12, 1874; m. October 18, 1900, Elizabeth Allen Whitman.

Children 9.

230 Allen Whitman (9) Fincke, b. March 12, 1902.

231 Marion M. (9) Fincke, b. February 18, 1904.

152

JULIA HUTCHINSON (8) FINCKE, b. June 20, 1880; m. April 28, 1903, Henry Rawle Wadleigh.

Child 9.

232 Henry Julian (9) Wadleigh, b. February 4, 1904.

153

BENJAMIN CLARK (8) FINCKE, b. March 21, 1874;
m. November 12, 1901, Julia P. Brown.

Child 9.

233 Julia B. (9) Fincke, b. December 11, 1902.

154

WILLIAM MANN (8) FINCKE, b. January 1, 1878;
m. Helen Hamlin, January 8, 1902.

Child 9.

234 William Mann (9) Fincke, b. January 3, 1903.

155

FRANCES A. (8) FINCKE, b. June 12, 1876; m. De-
cember 6, 1902, Learned Hand.

Child 9.

235 Mary Ann Deshon (9) Hand, b. March 28, 1905.

170

JAMES W. (8) CROSSMAN, b. October 8, 1877; m. July
27, 1899, Fannie Roberts; d. February 24, 1900.

Child 9.

236 Clara May (9) Crossman, b. July 6, 1900.

EDGERTON (8) CHICHESTER, b. August 20, 1873; m.
Stella Beardsley Sommer, June 19, 1901.

Children 9.

237 Charles Sommer (9) Chichester, b. April 6, 1902.

238 Mildred Hazen (9) Chichester, b. October 12, 1904.

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ERRATA.

Page 7, lines 24 and 25 read "Genealogical and Biographical," instead of "Biographical and Historical."

Page 7, line 32, read "Kingdom," instead of "Kindom."

Page 8, line 8, read "Gerlach," instead of "Gerlack."

Page 12, line 24, read "patriot," instead of "patriotic."

Page 28, line 9, read "Wynkoop," instead of "Wynkopp."

Page 29, line 1, read "21," instead of "31."

Page 74, line 8, read "Lieut. Col. Bollard," instead of "Lieut. L. N. Bollard."

Page 78, line 24, read "Houbly," instead of "Noubly."

Page 94, line 1, read "Finck," instead of "Fink."

Page 140, line 15, read "Suits," instead of "Suta."

Page 143, line 11, add genealogical number 35.

Page 144, line 29, read "Valkenburgh," instead of "Valkenburg."

Page 145, line 7, insert (7) after Ezra.

Page 148, line 3, add m. 3, after Tex.

Page 152, line 5, read "Valkenburgh," instead of "Valkenburg."

Page 153, line 7, read "1883," instead of "1885."

Page 153, last line, read "1907," instead of "1906."

Page 154, line 9, insert (8) after Guy M.

Page 156, last line, read "Bertha," instead of "Rebecca."

Page 158, second line, insert "m. Minnie Lee Gregory."

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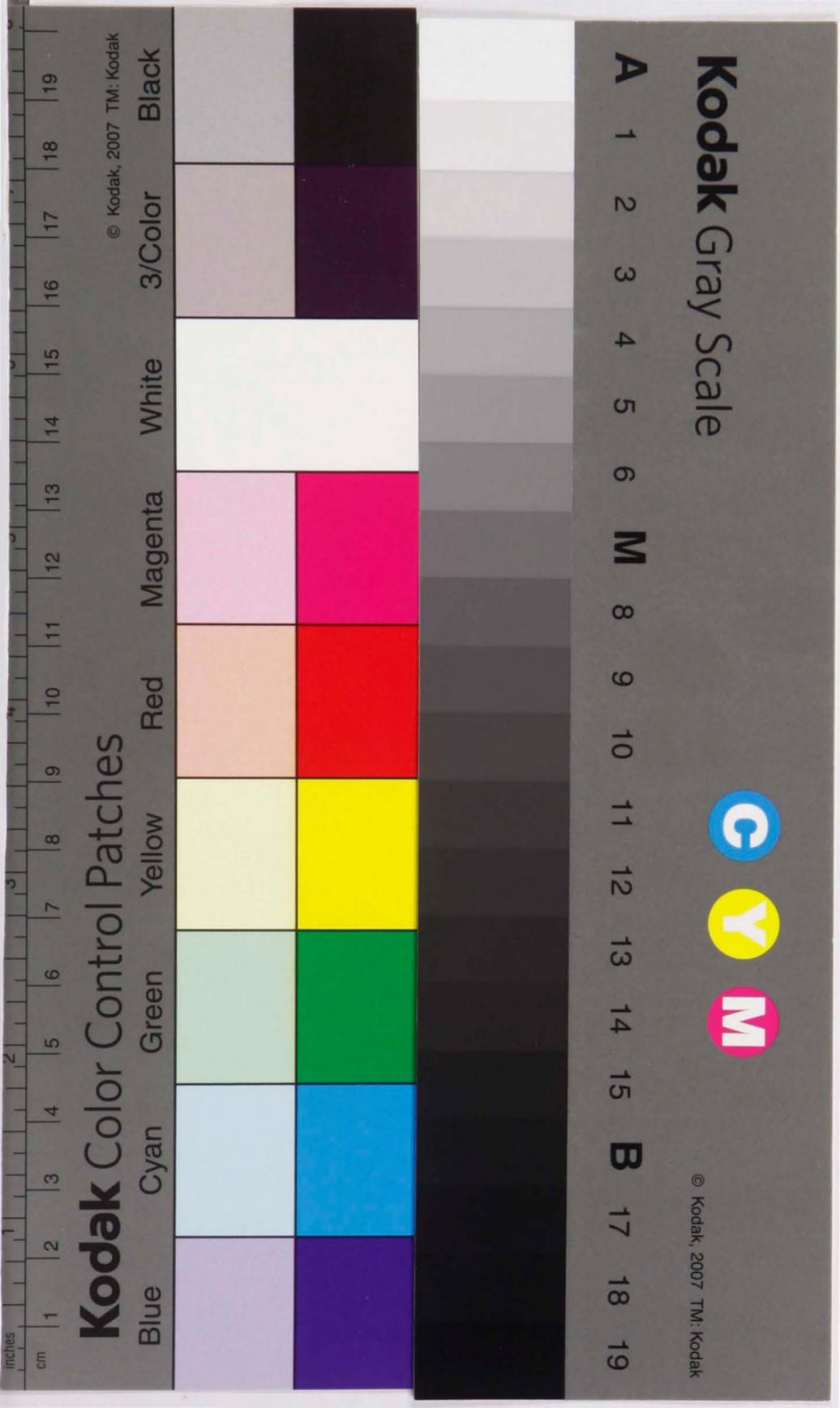
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