

(Bosch) Swartwout, or that of John, son of Samuel and Phebe Pudney Swartwout, or that of William, son of Thomas and Mary Garseling Swartwout. The three cousins, it would seem, enlisted in the summer in the company of which James (Jacobus) Rosekrans was made captain, on August 3, 1775."

The faithful service of Henry Swartwout obtained for him, on November 21, 1776, the commission of an ensign, with rank from March 28, that year. On December 23, the company having for its officers: Jacobus Rosekrans, captain; Henry Dodge, first-lieutenant; Samuel Dodge, second-lieutenant, and Henry Swartwout, ensign, was transferred to the Fifth New York Regiment, commanded by Colonel Lewis Dubois. He was taken prisoner at Fort Montgomery on October 6, 1777. He was promoted from ensign to lieutenant on February 28, 1780, and, on December 17, that year, exchanged. On January 1, 1781, having temporarily served as a lieutenant in Captain Benjamin Hick's company, in the First New York Regiment, commanded by Colonel Goose van Schaick, he was transferred to that regiment, and served as a lieutenant in Captain Henry Tiebout's company until the close of the war.¹

The New York provincial congress, having authorized the raising of two regiments of minute-men in Dutchess County, appointed, on September 2, 1775, the following persons to be the field officers of one of the battalions; Captain Jacobus Swartwout, colonel; John Bailey, junior, lieutenant-colonel; Malcom Morrison, and Henry Schenck, majors; Joshua Carman, junior, adjutant; and Henry Godwin, quarter-master.

The officers appointed for the other battalion were: John van Ness, colonel; Cornelius Humphrey, lieutenant-colonel; Robert G. Livingston, junior, and James Reed, majors; Reuben Hopkins, adjutant; and Joseph Ketcham, junior, quarter-master.²

About the beginning of January, 1776, General Washington, having learned that Lieutenant-General Henry Clinton purposed to sail from Boston with a force of British troops, and apprehending that his destination was the city of New York, ordered Major-General Charles Lee, who was at that time on detached service in Connecticut, "to take such volunteers as he could quickly assemble on his march, and put the city of New York in the best posture of defence which the season and circumstances would admit of."

On February 4, Major-General Lee reached the city. A few hours later a British man-of-war, having on board Lieutenant-General Henry Clinton,

¹ Historical register of officers in the continental armies. By F. B. Heintman. American archives. Fifth series, vol. III, pp. 1319, 1320.

Calendar of New York historical manuscripts. Revolutionary papers, vol. I., p. 7.

Records of the Revolutionary war. War Department, Washington, D. C.

² Military returns, vol. 26., pp. 3, 4.