

"On the twenty-third [of May], Washington removed his head-quarters [from Middlebrook, in New Jersey] to New Windsor [six miles north of West Point and two south of Newburg], leaving General Putnam in command. General Heath was ordered from Boston, and General Wayne was stationed between the Clove and Fort Montgomery, near Dunderberg Mountain."¹

The enemy's presence in the Highlands and his nearness to the southern part of Dutchess County called into active service, from June 1 to June 11, the second (Rombout Precinct) Dutchess County militia regiment, of which Colonel Abraham Brinckerhoff had then the command. Among the companies belonging to the battalion was the one of which George Brinckerhoff was captain, and of which Jacobus, son of Samuel and Phebe Pudney Swartwout, was appointed ensign, on June 25, 1778, and in which his brother John was a corporal; and the company of Captain John G. Brinckerhoff, in which Derick (Richard), son of Colonel Jacobus, and Aeltje Brinckerhoff Swartwout, was a private; and that of Captain John Schutt, of which William, son of Thomas and Mary Garseling Swartwout, was second lieutenant, and his twin brother, Jacobus, was ensign; the appointments of the brothers to these two positions bearing date of June 25, 1778. In the same company their brother, Thomas, was a corporal.²

The successful assault upon Stony Point (see map, page 157), between twelve and one o'clock on the morning of July 16, 1779, by Major-General Anthony Wayne, in which the attacking force lost fifteen killed and eighty-three wounded, and the defenders twenty killed and seventy-four wounded, and four hundred and seventy-two officers and men taken prisoners, and ordnance and stores valued at \$58,640, greatly gratified and encouraged the continental patriots.

On the morning of July 19, 1779, sixty Indians and twenty-seven provincial royalists disguised as savages, under the leadership of the notorious Joseph Brandt, appeared at Minisink, immediately east of the confluence of the Delaware and Neversink rivers, and burned ten houses, eleven barns, a grist-mill, and the church, after rapaciously plundering them. (*Vide* map, page 140.)

Colonel Benjamin Tuston, with one hundred and forty-nine men of his regiment of Orange County militia, hastened from Goshen to the burned settlement, and was followed by Colonel John Hathorn, with a small reinforcement of militiamen from his Orange County regiment, from Warwick. "An ill-managed pursuit, an ambuscade, and a massacre followed." It is said that of the one hundred and forty-nine men who went out with Colonel Tuston, "only thirty returned." The names of forty-five men are on the monument at Goshen, near the court-house, on which is the inscription: "Erected by the in-

¹ Battles of the American Revolution. By Henry B. Carrington, pp. 466, 467.

² *Vide*: Certificates of the Treasurer of the state of New York, Nos. 43814, 43822, 43998, 44182, 44184, 44189; vol. ix., pp. 55, 58, 61; vol. viii., p. 17.