

discreditably compelled to surrender the territory of New Netherland to the English officer, which was formally done by Director-General Stuyvesant, on September 8, at New Amsterdam, which city thereupon was called New York, in honor of James, the Duke of York.

Colonel George Cartwright was deputed to go to Beverswijck to obtain the surrender of that village. Having accomplished the purpose of his mission and named the place Albany, in honor of James, the Duke of Albany, he, on his way back to the city of New York, accepted the submission of the Esopus colonists, to the crown of England at Wiltwijck.

Captain Daniel Brodhead, who had been placed in command of "the militia in the Esopus" on September 14, 1665, by Governor Richard Nicolls, began to conduct himself in a highly offensive manner by permitting the English soldiers to go unpunished for repeated acts of lawlessness, and by imputing, without evidence, misdemeanors to a number of Dutch settlers.

Among the inhabitants assaulted by the disorderly soldiers was Roeloff Swartwout, who had prevented one from killing a colonist. The violence and threats of the English military became so alarming that Wilhelm Beeckman, Roeloff Swartwout, and Jan Joosten, each of whom had held offices of trust under the West-India Company, addressed, on February 14, 1667, a memorial to Governor Richard Nicolls, describing the "sad condition of the colonists and the disgraceful offences of the commander of the garrison and his men."

On April 16, a commission, consisting of three reputable men, was appointed by him "to go to Esopus and hear, receive, and determine such and so many complaints" as they should "judge necessary or of moment, and to pass sentence of imprisonment, fine, correction, or suspension of office against those found guilty." Captain Brodhead, who admitted that the charges brought against him were true, was suspended from duty. However, none of the soldiers composing the garrison were found guilty for the reason that their comrades' testimony invalidated that of the people of the village.¹

During the sittings of another commission at Esopus, from the seventeenth to the twenty-ninth day of September, 1669, which Governor Francis Lovelace had appointed, the village was called Kingston, in honor of one of the places of residence in England of the mother of the governor of the province, and the name of Hurley given to the new village, and that of Marbletown to a third village, laid out in 1668, seven miles southwest of Kingston.

Of the number of inhabitants of Kingston that became residents of Hurley in 1669, Roeloff Swartwout was one. Having acquired, on May 28, 1686, the title and tenure of forty-seven acres of land, on the north side of Esopus Creek,

¹ Documents relating to the colonial history of the state of New York, vol. xiii., pp. 406-415.