

of the patentees until after the granting of the letters-patent on October 14, 1697. Those who settled upon the tract were evidently Thomas and Anthony Swartwout, Jacques Caudebecq, and Pierre Guimar who, with the members of their families, numbered at that time nineteen souls.

Anthony Swartwout having died in 1700, his widow Jannetje, married, on January 19, 1701, Hermanus Barentsen van Nijmegen (Inwegan) who, it would seem, took charge of the family's land at Maghaghkemeck. Barnardus Swartwout did not accompany his brothers Thomas and Anthony, but remained at Hurley until 1721, when he became a settler of Dutchess County.

As delineated on a map made by Jacob Hoornbeck, and copied by Peter E. Gumaer (a descendant of Pierre Guimar), on May 9, 1854, the twelve hundred acres of the tract called Maghaghkemeck stretched along the west side of the Neversink River, and the Bashe's Kill from a point about one and one-fifth miles north of the confluence of these two streams to another point about four and eight-tenths miles south of the first point, or about three miles north of the confluence of the Neversink and Delaware rivers. The middle section of the tract was about three-fifths of a mile wide, being bounded on the east by the Neversink River. The northern section along the Bashe's Kill was about one-fifth of a mile wide; the southern terminating in an acute angle on the Neversink River.

A controversy between the governments of East Jersey and New York soon arose regarding the location of the points on the Hudson and Delaware rivers to which the boundary line separating the two provinces extended. As related by Stickney, in his history of the Minisink region, both "agreed on a point on the Hudson River, in latitude 41 degrees, but the New York men insisted that the line should reach the Delaware at the southern extremity of what is called Big Minisink Island, and the Jerseymen as stoutly contended that it should touch the Delaware a little south of where Cohecton now stands, thus leaving a [section of] territory in dispute several miles wide at the west end and tapering to a point at the east. This included a good part of the Minisink [or Minnessinck] region."¹

As a large part of the territory embraced in the "Minisink patent" lay along the east side of the Delaware River, between the mouth of the Neversink River and a point opposite the south end of "Big Minisink Island," now in Sussex County, New Jersey, it is evident that the government of the province of New York had no right to grant tenure to land lying in the province of East Jersey. This part of the patent, says Snell, in his history of Sussex and Warren Counties, New Jersey, "covered the two largest and most fertile

¹ A history of the Minisink region. By Charles E. Stickney. 1867, p. 48.