

pass a bill putting them in possession of a part of the land acquired by Thomas Swartwout and his associates. Having knowledge of these undertakings, Thomas Swartwout and his co-partners succeeded in having the stipulations of the agreement of June 3, 1696, inserted in a bill which was passed by the General Assembly, on November 1, 1700, entitled "An Act for [a] confirmation of a certain agreement made by Thomas Swartwout and company of the one part and Gerrit Aertsen and company of the other part."<sup>1</sup>

A clause of considerable historical importance forms a part of the bill. It sets forth the enjoinder that no provision of the act nor any particular of the letters-patent granted Thomas Swartwout and his associates should be construed to debar William Titsort, his heirs or assigns, from occupying the land given and conveyed to him by the Indians.

Another tract of land contiguous to the territory granted to Thomas Swartwout and his associates and that given to Arent Schuyler was conveyed by letters-patent to Matthew Ling, Ebenezer Willson, John Bridges, and their associates, on August 28, 1704. Described as "lying and being in Orange and Ulster counties," New York, the tract nevertheless extended into East Jersey along the east side of the Delaware River, beyond the mouth of the Neversink River, to the south end of Great Minnessinck Island: "Beginning att a certain place in Ulster County aforesd, called [the] hunting house or Yagh [Yager] House, lying to the northeast of the land called Bashes Land [the Land of Bacham], thence to runn west by north until itt meet with the ffish kill or maine branch of Delaware River, thence to runn southerly to the south end of Great Minisincks Island, thence due south to the land lately granted to the above-named John Bridges and company, and so along that patent as it runs northward and the patent of Captain John Evans and thence to the place itt first began." From it was excepted "a certain tract of Land called by ye native Indians Sankhekeneck, otherwise Maghawaem, and a certain parcell of meadow called Warinsagskmeck, which land and meadow containes one thousand acres and no more, formerly granted to Arent Schuyler by patent bearing date the twentieth day of May in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred ninety and seven, and alsoe one other tract of land called Maghaghkemeck, being twelve hundred acres, and beginning att the western bounds of the land called Nepenack to a small runn of water called by the Indian name Assawagkkemeck, formerly granted to Thomas Swartwout and David Jamison and others by patent bearing date the fourteenth day of October in the sd year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and ninety-seven."<sup>2</sup>

It is highly probable that no part of Maghaghkemeck was occupied by any

<sup>1</sup> Laws and acts of the General Assembly, pp. 208, 209. Bradford.

<sup>2</sup> Book of patents 7, pp. 266-270, in the office of the secretary of the state of New York.