



Richard Nicolls Esopus Indian Treaty 1665

*“An Agreement made between
Richard Nicolls Esq. Governor under
his Royal Highness the Duke of Yorke
and the Sachems and People
called the Sopes Indyans”*

2002

A Publication of the Ulster County Clerk's
Records Management Program ~ Archives Division
Albert Spada, Ulster County Clerk



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FORWARD

The Ulster County Clerk's Office, Records Management Division, has been a leader in the field of records management in New York State since the inception of the Program in 1988. The accomplishments of this division have been tremendous in the areas of records storage, micrographics, records management consultation and in the most recent years, archives.

The majority of the activity that has taken place in the Records Management Archives Division has been completed since 1999, at which time the County received a grant from the Local Government Records Management Improvement Fund. This grant funded the hiring of an Archival Consultant and Archival Processing Technician. At the conclusion of the grant cycle, Ulster County supported the creation of a line item in the Records Management Program's budget for an Archivist. This action was and remains a demonstration of support for the Archives Division.

This commitment, pledged by the Ulster County Legislature, and shared by the Ulster County Clerk's Office, is confirmed here in this publication. Supported again by the Local Government Records Management Improvement Fund, the publication of this booklet concerning this historic document is another successful effort of the Ulster County Records Management Program. With it another goal of the Archives Division is realized, yielding further benefits for all the constituents of Ulster County.

Ward Todd

Chairman, Ulster County Legislature

PREFACE

What was life like here in 1665, just thirteen years after the first Dutch settler, Thomas Chambers purchased land from the natives in 1652? How can we know? For the most part, we can only rely on the secondary sources of published historical texts and our own imaginations.

Fortunately for us, due to the diligence and stewardship of a long line of individuals too numerous to mention here, there exists in Ulster County, a small but very important number of primary documents from that time. The Richard Nicolls/Esopus Indian Treaty is one of them.

The County of Ulster is mandated by law, not only to identify and preserve its primary documents of historical value, but also to make them available for research and study.

This publication, the Richard Nicolls/Esopus Indian Treaty/1665, is an effort of the Ulster County Records Management Program to bring to interested parties, the records and information that document that part of our history; to encourage the use of primary documents in the classroom; and to gain a greater understanding of our early associations with the original natives of this region.

Albert Spada

Ulster County Clerk

*"In 1659 and 1663 the Esopus Wars brought Native-Dutch hostilities terrifyingly close to the Kingston area. The killing of one of a party of Indians engaged in a noisy carousal brought an attack upon the Esopus River settlement; a subsequent uneasy truce ended when the Esopus Indians burned a second settlement in the area to the ground. Hostilities were curtailed only when the exhausted Dutch were forced to turn their colony over to the English in 1664. Native-English relations were much more peaceable....nevertheless, a perhaps inevitable process of withdrawal on the part of the Munsee people had already well begun."*⁷

Against a backdrop of intimidation, massacre, and open warfare with the Indians and an impending crisis with the English, Peter Stuyvesant, Director-General of New Netherland, imposed a treaty upon the Esopus Indians at Fort Amsterdam on May 16, 1664.² After the Dutch Republic surrendered to the English that same year, and the Colony of New York was established, the newly appointed Governor Richard Nicolls inherited a troubled peace. The new English governor initiated a more enlightened policy toward the natives. The Duke's Laws, under mandate by King Charles II, provided that Indian lands could only be taken by purchase, that prior consent of the Governor and the Indian Sachem or rightful owner was necessary, and that satisfactory payment was compulsory. In this atmosphere of mutual understanding, Nicolls negotiated a new treaty that provided terms for peaceful trade, just settlement of future grievances, payment in full for lands in dispute, and precise boundary descriptions for any lands sold.³ So on October 7, 1665 at Kingston, the beginning of a lasting peace was recognized in a document titled "An Agreement made between Richard Nicolls Esq. Governor under his Royall Highness the Duke of York and the Sachems and People called the Sopes Indyans."

The document contains twelve pages approximately thirteen by eight inches each. The first five pages show the nine numbered clauses of the original 1665 treaty. The remaining pages, dated 1670-1681, record nine renewals of the agreement, confirming its lasting significance. The essence of the peace is established in the first four clauses. "No act of hostility shall be committed on either part" whether to physical property or person, and if any is committed, "full satisfaction shall be given upon demand." If any willful killing is committed, justice will be administered by the officers in charge. The third clause allows for the construction of a lodging for Indians "without the Ports of said Towne" from which the Indians could leave their weapons and trade with the settlers. The fourth clause further clarifies issues of revenge, arrest or punishment for any willful killing. The fifth clause describes "the certain parcel of land" that the Indians relinquished. Considered the most important part of the agreement, it describes a tract of land bound on the east by the Hudson River, on the west by hills bordering the Esopus River, on the north by the Ulster-Saugerties line and on the south to the Rondout Creek.⁴ Governor Nicolls had just visited Kingston in September 1665 to settle some differences between some of the residents and the military, but also to make arrangements to secure the release of more land from the Indians. Wanting to encourage increased settlement by farmers in the territory, he issued circulars describing the land as "ready for cultivation" and "being clear ground."⁵ It was the rule of the English that before land could be granted, Indian title had to be quenched⁶. The sixth clause of the treaty encouraged "the said Sachems doth engage to come once every year, and bring some of their young People, to Acknowledge every part of this agreement in the Sopes, to the end that it may be kept in perpetual memory." Clause seven forgives and forgets all injuries of the past. Clause eight makes special allowances for "the young Sachem called Wingeesinoe" to plant on land that borders a "Small Creeke Choughkawokanor." Loosely interpreted, he can plant there for three years unless he's ordered to leave by Richard Nicolls or his agents. If he is ordered off before the three year period elapses, he receives a blanket as a courtesy. As payment for the aforementioned property, clause nine lists the goods given to "said Sachems and their Subjects." These include forty blankets, twenty pounds of powder, twenty knives, six kettles and twelve bars of lead. Also mentioned here is a reference to two existing copies with "one to remain in the hands of the Sopes Sachems, the other upon Record at New Yorke". The treaty is endorsed by "Rich Nicolls", but except for the marks of the Sachems (chiefs) and Indian witnesses, it has been written in the same hand. Is that the signature of Richard Nicolls Esquire, first Governor of the Colony of New York? Did he write the entire document? Certainly those non-native witnesses aren't original signatures. Were all those individuals at Kingston for the signing? How did the Sachems know what they were signing? How did they know where to place their marks?

The parties to the treaty on behalf of the English were Richard Nicolls and witnesses Philipse Pieterse Schuyler, Jeremias Van Rennselaer, Robert Nedham, S. Salisbury and Edward Sackville. Richard Nicolls was born in Bedfordshire, England. Despite his arbitrary powers, he was an effective ruler of the English colony. He balanced the interests of the English and Dutch settlers and brought about a gradual transition to English institutions. After his resignation in 1667, Nicolls returned to England and was killed at the naval battle of Southwold Bay in the third Dutch War.⁷ Philipse Pieterse Schuyler was born in Holland in 1628 and emigrated to New Netherland in 1650. While in Rennselaerwyck that same year, he married Margarita Van Slichenhorst, daughter of the director of

the colony. That union admitted him to the upper echelon of New Netherland society and produced a large family whose offspring established the Schuyler family in Albany. By 1660 he was a major fur trader and used the profits to acquire real estate including land along the Hudson River and lots in New Amsterdam and Wiltwyck.⁸ Jeremias Van Rensselaer was the third patroon of Rensselaerwyck (Albany) and the first Lord of the Manor. He had married Maritje Van Cortlandt in 1662. This union connected the Van Rensselaers to two other wealthy Dutch families (Van Cortlandt and Lockermans) and produced all subsequent patroons of Rensselaerwyck and generations of well connected Van Rensselaers.⁹ Robert Nedham was a counselor in the region to settle regional disputes.¹⁰ S. (Sylvester) Salisbury was born in England or Wales in 1629 and a kinsman of the ancient family of Salisbury. He was an Ensign in the English army and took part in the conquest of the New Netherlands. In 1670 he was sent to take command of Fort Albany and was schout of Rensselaerwyck.¹¹

Representing the Esopus Indians were sachems Onackatin, Naposhequiqua, Sewackenamo and Shewotin. Onackatin was from the Warranawongks, the most numerous of the Esopus chieftancies. Their territory embraced the waters of the Shawangunk, the Wallkill and the Esopus Rivers, extending from Dans-kammer (near Newburgh) to Saugerties. Onackatin's lands were near the village of Walden, now in Orange County and were part of a patent granted to Henry Wileman of June 30, 1712.¹² Sewackenamo had represented the Esopus Indians at earlier peace agreements with the Dutch. Native witnesses or "Esopes young men" were Pepuickhais, Robin Cinnaman, a Pekoct (Connecticut River area) Sachem, Ermawamen and Bywackus.

As stipulated in the treaty itself (clause six), the natives were encouraged, if not ordered, to "come every year" to renew the treaty. That they understood the gravity of the stipulation is evident in the nine meetings that are documented following the treaty proper from 1670 to 1681. Although some of these later endorsements are almost illegible, earlier transcripts and scholarly analyses reveal that natives renewed the treaty before the Justices of the Ulster County Court of Sessions.¹³ Established October 25, 1671, the court was originally intended to try the bulk of the ordinary litigation in the colony for both "Christians or Indyans."¹⁴ Any earlier differences between settlers and Indians were handled by special courts commissioned for such occasions.¹⁵

Remember that two copies of the treaty were made, "the one to remain in the hands of the Sopes Sachems, the other upon record at New Yorke." Evidence indicates that the treaty was sent up from New York as needed and kept in the Provincial archives.¹⁶ But based on the endorsement written on the margins of the first page reading "Rec'd these Records in Court of Sessions of Sarah Rosecrance," this copy has presumably been in the possession of the County Clerk since October 3, 1722. Sarah Rosecrance, or Rosekrans was a daughter of Harmon Hendrix¹⁷ who was living in Kingston when the treaty was signed. Researchers have theorized that Sarah Rosecrance may have received it from her brother, Hendrick Rosenkrans, who possibly succeeded his father as Esopus Indian Officer or through his marriage in 1721 to the widow of Lucas DeWitt. Lucas DeWitt's father Tjerck Claesen DeWitt had participated in three successive treaty renewals in 1679, 1680 and 1681 and may have held the treaty in his custody.¹⁸

Although the document is well-known to historians and scholars and the text has been published on numerous occasions, my first encounter came in 2001 while working in the archives of the Ulster County Record Center. The document was stored along with a handwritten transcription performed by Daniel T. Van Buren on February 12, 1875. The introduction of the transcript explains that Mr. Van Buren had been appointed by then County Clerk Charles W. Deyo "to have repaired and preserved certain maps and old records in the office of the Clerk of said County." While the document was in very poor condition then, it can be assumed that without Mr. Van Buren's efforts in 1875, it may not have survived. It was thrilling and wonderful to have read and to have held papers of such significance, papers that have been touched by individuals of such history and repute. The treaty was a powerful document when it was first endorsed, ending a regional clash of cultures and opening up land for peaceful settlement. That power persists to this day; proof of its enduring value; proof of its promise for peace, the legacy of our past and now, conserved as it is, proof of our hope for the future.

Ken Gray, Archivist

¹ Steve Comer, *The Munsee Delaware: The Original People of Kingston*, from KINGSTON NEW YORK, 1652-2002, Celebrating 350 Years, Souvenir Booklet, Daily Freeman, June 2002

² Kenneth Scott and Charles E. Baker, *Renewals of Governor Nicolls' Treaty of 1665*, The New-York Historical Society Quarterly, July 1953

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Marc Fried, *The Early History of Kingston & Ulster County*, N.Y., Ulster County Historical Society, 1975

⁵ Marius Schoonmaker, *The History of Kingston*, New York, Burr Printing House, 1888

⁶ Norman J. Valkenburgh, L.S., *The Hardenburgh Patent*, New York State Association of Land Surveyors Inc., 1988

⁷ *The Columbia Electronic Encyclopedia*, Sixth Edition, Columbia University Press, 2000

⁸ Schuyler Genealogy, *Friends of the Schuyler Mansion*, 1987 & 1992

⁹ D.C. Shouter, *A Classification of American Wealth*, 2000/2001

¹⁰ Marius Schoonmaker, *The History of Kingston*, New York, Burr Printing House, 1888

¹¹ *Salisbury Family Genealogy*, Paul and Jeanne Salisbury, Spokane Washington

¹² E.M. Ruttenber, *Indian Tribes of the Hudson's River to 1700*, originally published 1872, Hope Farm Press, 1992

¹³ Kenneth Scott and Charles E. Baker, *Renewals of Governor Nicolls' Treaty of 1665*, The New-York Historical Society Quarterly, July 1953

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ Ulster County Genealogical Society, Hurley, NY

¹⁸ Kenneth Scott and Charles E. Baker, *Renewals of Governor Nicolls' Treaty of 1665*, The New-York Historical Society Quarterly, July 1953

An Agreement made betwixt
 Richard Nicolls Esq. Governour under
 his Royall Highness the Duke of Yorke
 and the Sachems and People, called the
 Nippon Indians.

1.

That no Act of Hostility shall at any
 time be committed on either part, or if
 any damage shall happen to be done by
 either Party, to the Corn, Cattle, Horses,
 Hogs, Houses, or any other goods
 whatsoever, of the other Party ~~of either~~
shall disturbance shall be done upon land

for the same.

That if any Christian shall wilfully kill
 an Indian, or any Indian a Christian
 had shall be put to death, And the said
 Sachems do promise on their parts to
 bring any such Indian to y^e Officers
 heire at the Nippon, to receive his
 due punishment there.

3.

That a convenient House shall be built
 where the said Indians may at any
 time Lodge without the Ports of the
 said Towne, in which House y^e Indians
 are to leave their Armes, and may

Recd from the
 Hon^{ble} of the Hon^{ble} Sec^{ry}
 of the Hon^{ble} of the Hon^{ble}
 1722

come without molestation, to sell or
Buy what they please from the
Christians.

4 That in Case any Christian should
Kill an Indian, or any Indian a
Christian, the Board shall not be
broken, or any Revenge taken, until
Satisfaction is demanded by the one
Party, and refused by the other, allowing
a competent Time for the apprehending
of the Offender, in which Case if Judgment
is to give Hostage, till y^e Offender is
brought to Punishment, the said Hostage
is to be ^{civilly} treated and shall suffer

no other Punishment, but Imprisonment

5 That the said Sachems and their Subjects
now present, do for and in the name of
themselves and their heirs for ever,
give, Grant, Assignate, and confirm all
their Right and Interest, Claim or
Demand to a certain Parcel of Land
lying and being to the west and South
West, of a certain Creek or River
called by the name of Kahankson, &
so up to the head thereof, where the
fleet was, And so with a direct Line from

thence through the woods, and ~~across the~~
 Meadow, to the Great Hill, lying
 and being to the West, or Southwest,
 which great Hill, is to be the true
 west, or Southwest Bound of the
 Said Lands, And the said ~~Book~~
 called Kahankson, the North, or
 North East Bound of the Said Lands
 herein mentioned, to be given granted
 and confirmed, unto the said Richard
 Nicolls, Governour under his Royall
 Highness the Duke of York, or his
 Assigns, by the said Sachems, and
 their ~~Subjects~~ ^{Subjects} for ever ~~to hold~~ and

32
 34
 Enjoy the same as his free Land &
 Possession, against any Claim here-
 after to be made by the said Sachems,
 or their Subjects, or any their heirs
 and Successors, In token of the
 said Agreement, the aforesaid Sachems,
 do deliver two small Sticks, and in con-
 firmation thereof, so deliver two more small
 Sticks, to the said Richard Nicolls, And
 in the name of the Indians their Subjects
 and of the Subjects do deliver two other
 round small Sticks, in token of their assent
 to the said Agreement, And the said

Richard Nicolls, doe's desired (as a present) to their Sachems, theod Taced Roddpatore

6. The Said Sachems doth engaged to come every year, and bring some of their young People, to Acknowledge every part of the Agreement in the Paper, to the end that it may be kept in perpetuall memory.

7. That all past Injuries, are buried & forgotten on both sides.

8. That the young Sachem called Wingerinos, hath Liberty for three yeares, to plant upon a small tract of Land, over against a small ^{castle} ~~road~~ (though Larvalanoc, ⁱⁿ the Said young Sachem had warned off by Order to remove, and give place to such Christians, as shall have Order from the Said Richard Nicolls, or his Assignes, to plant there, at which time, the Said young Sachem, is to receive a Blankett, by way of Justice, and to remove to the other side of the road without delay, or laying any future Interest there upon,

9. In consideration of the premises, the Said Richard Nicolls doth farther give, and pay to the Said Sachems, and their Subjects, forty Blanketts, Twenty Barrels of Powder

57

Twenty Knives, Six Kettles, Twelve Barres of Lead, which Sayn wood acknowledged to have recd. in full Satisfaction for the pinnits, And bind Our selves, Our heirs & Successors for ever, to performe every part of this Agreement without any fraud or reservation of mind, And further, That we will maintaine & Justifie the said Richard Nicolls, or his Assignes, in the peaceable Possession of the said Tract of Land, Royalties and Priviledges for ever, against any Mation of Indyan what so ever, pretending right to the same, In testimony whereof, Wee have sett Our marks, to two several Writings, the one to remaine in the hands of the Sayd ~~Indians~~ Sachems, the other upon Record at New Yorke the 7th day of October 1666.

Richard Nicolls.

Witnesses,
 Mica van Breda
 Capt. Peter van Schuyler
 Robert Kechem
 J. Salisbury
 Edw. Sackville

The mark of Onackatin
 The Mark of Kapathequiqua
 The Mark of Sewakanamis
 The mark of Shewaton

Indyan Witnesses, of the
 Esopes young men.

The Markes of
 Cepwickhan
 Koverinnamar
 Ermawamen
 Eynackure

Sept 25 1669 when appeared the second and third Sachems a bond named and owned their marks without breach of his majestys page. 54 (full page)

I pith the 11th 1670. there appeared before me
a New made Sachem of y^e Sagiz Indians Nathaniel
Callop who with this day owned & Confirmed the
said man between Coll. Nicolls & y^e Indians for
Land adjacent to Sagiz as appears by his Marke
under h^e.

The Marke of y^e Sachem Callop

Witnes hereunto
Nath^l Louell Esq^r
Thomas Chamberlaine
Henry Pennic

Nathan Sachem
Tandapachy
Sachem Callop his young son

The Marke of

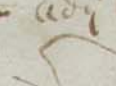
Tandapachy
Maurice

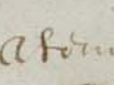
27th of Jan^y 1671
Gerrit de
Et more }
Arthurs Van Ward
Van Dinnickon Sachem

Et more Van G. Colvartius
Sonne Van Dinnickon - Sachem

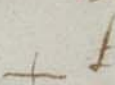
Thomas Chamberlaine
Henry Pennic
Gerrit de
Arthurs Van Ward
Van Dinnickon

17th Dec 1679

Willelmus de onderquidgarum Doopmeester Sackmakers
Willelmus de Eugere Wodromme Juridict Volgens order
Vandere Edele Heere Gouverneur Edmond Audis en
Willelmus de onderquidgarum edumygeerde adij visijter
tweede van  Sackmakers

Willelmus de onderquidgarum
tweede van  Afordrach
Sackmakers

Willelmus de onderquidgarum
tweede van  getuyge vande fong
Luyde

Willelmus de onderquidgarum
tweede van  La magiso

Willelmus de onderquidgarum
tweede van  Wassine

Willelmus de onderquidgarum
tweede van  Paritstaure

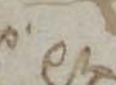
22 Jan 1679

Willelmus de onderquidgarum
Willelmus de Eugere Volgens order Vandere Edele Heere
Gouverneur Edmond Audis en Willelmus de onderquidgarum
edumygeerde adij visijter

Willelmus de onderquidgarum
tweede van  namu

Willelmus de onderquidgarum
tweede van  Sackmakers

Willelmus de onderquidgarum
tweede van  Sackmakers

Willelmus de onderquidgarum
tweede van  Sackmakers

Willelmus de onderquidgarum
tweede van  Sackmakers

Page 8 Top

1673

Page 8 Middle

Page 8 Middle

Page 8 Bottom

The document consists of a long, narrow strip of aged, yellowish paper, heavily damaged and torn at the edges. The text is handwritten in dark ink and is oriented vertically, running from top to bottom. The handwriting is in a cursive script, characteristic of the 17th or 18th century. The paper is divided into sections by horizontal folds and tears. At the top, the words "Page 8 Top" are written. In the middle section, the year "1673" is clearly visible. Below this, "Page 8 Middle" is written twice. At the bottom, "Page 8 Bottom" is written. The text is mostly illegible due to the damage and fading, but some words and phrases are discernible, such as "M. ...", "H. ...", "R. ...", "S. ...", "D. ...", "T. ...", "C. ...", "J. ...", "G. ...", "L. ...", "P. ...", "M. ...", "H. ...", "R. ...", "S. ...", "D. ...", "T. ...", "C. ...", "J. ...", "G. ...", "L. ...", "P. ...".

1679 den 11 febr 1679 is naturom der arce
 vermindt en hie van beyde syde by volly
 vergaenheit sinder thien altoos hien
 hie konnste der waerheit is die am
 syde die verdrom geyetent ad
 hie konnste -

Dit is eenig van
 Name -

Dit is eenig van
 Name -

Jansz. ~~Alvares~~ ~~Alvares~~ ~~Alvares~~ ~~Alvares~~ ~~Alvares~~
 Jansz. ~~Alvares~~ ~~Alvares~~ ~~Alvares~~ ~~Alvares~~ ~~Alvares~~

Jansz. ~~Alvares~~ ~~Alvares~~ ~~Alvares~~ ~~Alvares~~ ~~Alvares~~
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 Jansz. ~~Alvares~~ ~~Alvares~~ ~~Alvares~~ ~~Alvares~~ ~~Alvares~~

op dero dier hreen alle wely dize dero dero
 genarupt eadme dat dertkamin hie geyetent
 am hienont hienont en hienont hienont
 hienont hienont en hie to hie to dree dertkamin
 hie konnste der waerheit is die am
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 hie konnste der waerheit is die am

page 10. 10.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, possibly a name or title.

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Handwritten text in a cursive script, possibly a letter or a list of items.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, possibly a signature or a name.

August
page 11. top

Frans J. Van
Linnæus

Aroma d'Alnat
Aegit bios d'hy turq
e Anagogau

Dr. J. C. M. de
Chambres
Genève
Hôtel de Broeck

non tu
Jussieu (Leprieur de Bérard)
D. Whittaker

J. C. M. de
Chambres

Quod Aegitios
d'hy turq
d'Alnat

Treaty Transcript

From Sylvester's History of Ulster County

An agreement made between Richard Nicolls, Esqre, Governor under his Royal Highnesse, the Duke of Yorke, and the Sachems and People called the Sopes Indyans.

That no Act of Hostillity shall at any time bee committed on either part, or if any damage shall happen to bee done by either Party, to the Corne, Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Houses, or any other Goods whatsoever, of the other Party, full satisfaction shall be given upon demand for the same.

That if any Christian shall wifully kill an Indyan, or any Indyan a Christian, hee shall bee put to death. And the said Sachems do promise on their parts to bring any such Indyan to ye Officer in charges at the Sopes, to receive his punishment there.

That a convenient House shall bee built where said Indyans may at any time Lodge without the Ports of the said Towne, in which House ye Indyans are to leave their Arms, and may come without molestason, to Sell or Buy what they please from the Christians. That in Case any Christian should kill an Indyan, or any Indyan a Christian, the Peace shall not bee broaken, or any Revenge taken before Satisfaction is demanded by the one Party, and refused by the other, allowing a competent time for the apprehending of the Offender, in which Case ye Indyans are to give Hostage till ye Offender is brought to Punishm't, the aid Hostage (will be well Treated and suffer) no other Punishment but Imprisonment.

That the said Sachems and their Subjects now present do, for and in the names of themselves and heirs forever, give, Grant, Alienate, and Confirme all their Right and Interest, Claime or demand, to a certaine Parcell of Land, lying and being to the west and South West, of a certaine Creeke or River, called by the name of Kahanksen, and so up to the head thereof, where the old Fort was. And so with a direct Line from thence, through the woods, and Cross the Meadows, to the Great Hill, lying and being to the West, or South West, which Great Hill is to bee the true west, or Southwest Bounds of the said Lands, And the said Creeke, called Kahanksen, the North or North East Bounds of the said Lands herein mentioned, to bee given, granted, and confirmed, unto the said Richard Nicolls, Governor under his Royall Highnesse the Duke of Yorke, or his Assignes, by the said Sachems, and their Subjects forever, to hold and Enjoy the same as his free Land and Possession, against any clayme hereafter to be made by the said Sachems, or their Subjects, or any their heirs and Successors. In token of the aforesaid Agreem't, the aforesaid Sachems, do deliver two Small Sticks; and in confirmation thereof, do deliver two more small sticks, to the said Richard Nicolls, And in the name of the Indyans their Subjects, and of the Subjects, do deliver two other round Small Sticks in token of their assent to the said agreement, And the said Richard Nicolls does deliver (as a present) to their Sachems, three laced Redd Coates.

The said Sachems doth Engage to come once every yeare and bring some of their young People to Acknowledge every part of this Agreement in the Sopes, to the end that it may bee kept in perpetual memory. That all past Injuriyes are buryed and forgotten on both sides.

That the young Sachem called Wingeesinoe hath Liberty for three yeares to Plant upon a Small neck of Land over against a Small Creeke Choughkawokanor, unless the saide young Sachem bee warned off by order to remove, and give place to such Christians as shall have Order from the said Richard Nicolls or his Assignes, to Plant there at which time the said young Sachem is to receive a blanket by way of Courtesie, and to remove to the other side of the Creeke without delay or Clayming any future Interest thereupon.

In consideration of the premises, the said Richard Nicolls doth farther give and pay to the said Sachems and their Subjects forty Blanketts, Twenty Pounds of Powder, Twenty Knives, Six Kettles, Twelve Barrs of Lead, which paym't wee acknowledge to have rec'd in full Satisfaction for the premisses, And do binde our selves, our heires and Successors for ever to pforme every part of this Agreement, without any fraud or reservation of minde. And further, That we will maintaine and Justifie the said Richard Nicolls, or his Assigns, in the full, peaceable Possession of the said Tract of Land, Roylatyes, and Priveledges for ever, against any nation of Indyans whatsoever, pretending right to the same; In testimony whereof wee have Sett our markes to two severall writings, the one to remain in the hands of the Sopes Sachems, the other upon Record at New Yorke, this 7th day of October, 1665.

Richard Nicolls

Witnesses:

Jeremias Van Renslaer,
Phgilip Pietersen Schuyler
Robert Nedham,
S. Salisbury,
Edw. Sackville,

Sachems. The mark of Onackatin X
The mark of Waposhequiqua X
The mark of Sewakonama X
The mark of Shewatin X

Indyan Witnesses of the
Esopes young men.,

The marks of

Pepunckhais X
Robin Cinnamen X a Pekoct Sachem
Ermawawamen X
Bywackus X

Sept. 25th, 1669, There appeared the second and third Sachems above names and owned their marks:
Witness, Mechdoah, his mark X

April the 11th, 1670, There appeared before me, a New-Made Sachem of ye Sopes Indyan, named
Calcop, who hath this day owned and confirmed the Agreement made between Coll. Nicoll & ye
Indyans for ye land adjacent to Sopes as appears by his marke hereunto set.

The marke X of Sachem Calcop.

Witnesses hereunto
Dudley Lovelace, Pres'dt.
Thomas Chambers,
Will Beeckman,
Henry Pawling.
Indyan Witnesses:
X Tautopauha.
X Sachem Calcops his young Son,
The marke of Mamasheenan X

On this 24th of January, 1671, these Sachems have renewed the articles of peace.

X Sinnerahan, sachem,
X Bewaskus, young sachem, son of Sewakonama.
Witness, Wm. LaMontayne, Sect. Isaack Cravenradt.
Thomas Chambers, Henry Pawling.
Cornelis Barentsen Slecht, Jan Williamsen.
Geo. Hall.

On this 5th day of Feb., 1674, the underwritten Esopus Chiefs have again renewed the treaty with the
English, following the order of the Noble Lord Governor Edmond Andross, and have again subscribed
to these articles:

Thom. Chambers,	Sewakonama, Chiefs
Geo. Hall, schout	Asenerack,
Cornelis Wyncoop,	Famagipo, Young Men
Guste Seynenor,	Wastimo,
William Ashfordby.	Raithtoneck,
	Mm. Lamontayne, Sect.

This 22 January, 1675-6, the Esopus chiefs renewed the peace by order of the Right Honorable Lord
Governor Edmond Andros, and subscribed to the same.

Thom. Chambers,	Sewakonama,
G. Hall,	Sinnerakan,
Ed. Whittaker,	Pannerewache,
Henry Hendricksen,	Sesackerop,
Wessel Ten Brook,	Hugaris,
Dirick Shepmoes,	Mutnuck,
Wm. Lamontayne, Sect.	Jumarvasoe.

167 7-8, 23d. Feb. This treaty is again renewed with the Esopus Indians, and being now satisfied and
glad that all is well, they have offered a belt of sewant, in token that from this time they will remain
content.

Wm. Jansen,	X Assumeraken,
Wm. Ashfordby,	X Pannerewack,
John Gaston,	X Pouck Vajandam,
Wm. Lamontayne, Sect.,	X Winguwes,
Thom. Chambers,	X Ankerop,
G. Hall, Sheriff,	X Wissenacka,
Dirick Shepmoes,	X Niamsymaekak,
Hendrick Jochems,	
Jan Williamse,	
Mattys Mattysen,	
Gerret Cornelis,	
Lambert Huyberts,	
Roeloff Hendricksen.	

On this Day of Feb. 167 7-8, peace is again renewed with the Esopus Chiefs, who have observed the same even until now, and will observe the same forever. In testimony whereof they have again hereunto subscribed.

Kingston.

Thom. Chambers,	Sewakonama,
G. Hall,	Pannerewache,
Ed. Whittaker,	Sinnerahan,
Wessel Ten Brok,	Pouck Nayunck.
Derick Schepmoes,	Matsyan,
Hendrick Jochems,	Papasewanhack.

Feb. 11, 167 8-9, This treaty is again renewed, and both parties being fully satisfied, bind themselves as by a new article. In witness of the truth hereof, this is again signed by both parties.

Kingston.

Thomas Chambers,	Sewakonama,
Thos. Delavall,	Pannerewacke,
Wm. Ashfordby,	Sasakerop,
Gerret Aertsen,	Korpowaen,
Benj. Provoost,	Kentkamin,
Tjerck Claesen,	Amseawas, son of Asinerakan,
Wessel Ten Brook,	Awmarnet,
Wm. Lamontayne, Sect.	Aronego.

At the same time the Indians acknowledged that the title to the land given by Kentkamin to Harmon Hendrix and Hendricus Beekman, called Easinck, is valid; in witnesses of the same, they have hereunto subscribed.

Kentkamin,
Sewakonama,
Pannerewacke,
Korpawa,
Sesackerop.

Jan. 19th, 1681. These articles, according to the old practice, are again renewed, so that they are not broken by either side, but remain in full force to bind them in continued friendship. In testimony of the truths hereof, both parties subscribe again.

Thos. Delavall,	Sewakonama,
Thos. Chambers,	Nama Rocht,
Wm Ashfrodby,	Wrimamaker,
Wessel Ten Brook,	Aroma mat,
Arie Lyssen,	Achthios,
Tjerick Claessen De Witt,	Arawegon,
Ed. Wittaker,	
Wm. Demyer,	quod attestor, Wm. Lamontayne

On this 23d Feb., 1681; these articles are again renewed and having given good satisfaction to both parties, the Esopus Indians promise to observe the same now and forever. In witness of the truth thereof, both parties have hereunto subscribed, in Kingston.

John Garton,	Sarackharop,
Wm. Ashfordby,	Mamarioeh,
Wm. Fisher,	Sekarowas, son of Pamesewack,
Wessel Ten Broek	Winkaroas, son of Sinnesakan,
Tjrick Claessen De Witt,	Mes Naroun, son of Sewakanamine,
Wm. Demyer	Harl Marnin,
Tho. Garton,	Komienes,
John Viel,	Pocht Sinenu, son of Sewakanamine,
Lambert Huybertse,	Arianeta,
Geysbert Krom,	Papa Kohonek,
Henry Pawling.	Sako Rakehineg.

Attested, Wm. Lamontagne, Sect.

Endorsed. - Received the Records in the Court of Sessions, of Sarah Rosecranse, the 3d October, 1722.

GLOSSARY

Ensign – a commissioned officer, who formerly carried the ensign or flag of a company or regiment.

Esopes – or Esopus. As early as 1620 the land on the west side of the Hudson River, south of the Rondout Creek was known by the Dutch and English as a good place to trade with the Native Americans who called the area *esepu* or *high banks*. In the book "Indian Tribes of Hudson's River to 1700" by E. M. Ruttenber, Esopus is supposed to be derived from *Seepus*, a river and a *Sopus* Indian, a *lowlander*.

Munsee – one of several subdivisions of the Lenape or Delaware natives who were the original inhabitants of the Delaware valley in the present states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York. The island of Manhattan and New York City was originally Lenape territory. Near cousins of the Lenni Lenape (the real people), the remaining Munsee Delaware live primarily in Ontario, Canada.

Provincial – of or belonging to the provinces or to a province as in government. New York was a province of the British government until the American Revolution. The first New York State Constitution was ratified in Kingston in 1777.

Sachem – a chief of the tribe or of a confederation among some North American Indian tribes. This treaty shows the names and marks of four Sachems.

Schout – a bailiff or municipal officer in the Dutch colonies of North America. The first local government in Wiltwyck consisted of a schout and three schepens or aldermen. Roeloff Swartwout was the first schout or presiding officer in Wiltwyck. The first schepens or aldermen were Evert Pels, Aldert Heymansen, and Cornelis Baren Slecht.

Sewant – shells used as money. Also called wampum. The east end of Long Island was a center of wampum production for Indian tribes in the northeastern coastal region. Long Island wampum was well known and circulated widely. Because of the large quantity of wampum the Dutch called the island Seawanhackey or place of seawan.

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made between
his Royall Highness the Duke of York
and the Sachems and People called the
Indians.

1.

That no Act of Hostility shall at any
time be committed on either part, or if
any damage shall happen to be done by
either Party to the Cows, Cattle, Horses,
Hoggs, Hounds, or any other goods
whatsoever, of the other Party ^{shall be} ^{upon} ^{the} ^{same}

for the same.

That if any Christian shall wilfully kill
an Indian, or any Indian a Christian,
he shall be put to death, And the said
Sachems do promise on their parts to
bring any such Indian to y^e Officers
at the next to receive his
punishment there.

3.

That a convenient House shall be built
where the said Indians shall dwell

Recd this Record
Case of the King & Sachem
Advances, 1722