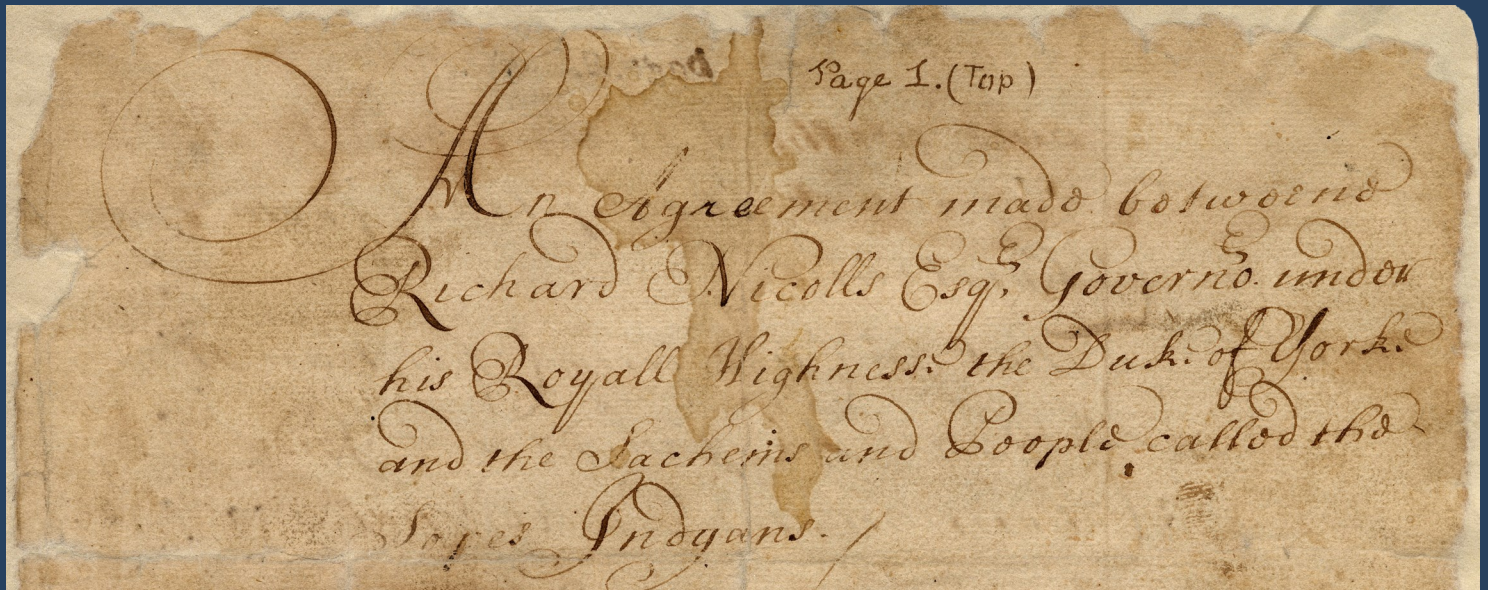




An Agreement made between Richard Nicolls Esq., Governor



and the Sachems and People
called the Sopes Indjans.
7th day of October 1665

A Publication of the Ulster County Clerk's Office
Records Management Program—Archives Division

2015

**A Special 350th Anniversary
Commemorative Edition
Publication of**

*The Treaty between Governor
Richard Nicolls and the
Sachems and People called the
Sopes Indyans made 7th
October 1665.*

INTRODUCTION



Three-hundred and fifty years ago the Esopus natives and the Dutch and English settlers entered into a Treaty for peace between their peoples. This Treaty is significant because it brought to a close hostilities between the Esopus and the settlers that had begun back in 1659. Both parties promised to cease hostilities, to establish a course of justice and conduct trade with each other. In addition to the cessation of fighting, the Treaty proclaimed that all past injuries were forgotten and that the peace would be kept in perpetual memory. This Treaty was so important that it would be renewed 13 times, with the latest renewal dated 1745.

What was life like? How did people manage? The best answer to these questions is found in the primary documents written in their own hand. Thanks to the due diligence and stewardship of the forty-four Ulster County Clerk's before me, a number of very important primary documents from that period have survived. The Richard Nicolls/Esopus Indian Treaty of 1665 is one of them.

The County of Ulster is required, not only to identify and preserve its primary documents of historical value, but also to make them available to the public. First published in 2002, this third edition is another of the on-going efforts of the Ulster County Clerk's Office Records Management Program to feature and display significant documents in its archives; to encourage the use of primary documents in our classrooms; and to gain a greater understanding of the early inhabitants of what is now Ulster County.

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.*

Nicolls Esopus Peace Treaty
October 7, 1665



n honor of the 350th anniversary of the signing of the Nicolls/Esopus Peace Treaty, it is important to remember the individuals who have cared for this document throughout its history. Over the last 350 years, 45 people holding the title of Ulster County Clerk have preserved and cared for the documents in their possession, including this Treaty. The listing of these people can be seen below.

William Montagne	1671-1684	Henry W. Tibbal	1862-1865
James Graham	1684-1689	Nathan Williams	1865-1868
Nicholas Anthony	1689-1690	Charles W. Deyo	1868-1874
Humphrey Davenport	1690-1698	Peter D. Lefever	1874-1877
William Demyre	1698-1699	Israel Snyder	1877-1880
Humphrey Davenport	1699-1702	David B. Castreet	1880-1882
William Demyre	1702-1719	Daniel L. Finger	1882-1883
William Notingham	1719-1722	Jacob D. Wurts	1883-1895
Gilbert Livingston	1722-1746	George L. Sleght	1895-1898
John Crooks	1746-1759	William T. Brodhead	1898-1901
George Clinton	1759-1760	John D. Fratsher	1901-1913
George Clinton	1759-1812	William C. DeWitt	1913-1916
Christophen Tappen	1812-1821	Christopher Loughran	1916-1922
Jacob Snyder	1821-1834	John H. Saxe	1922-1928
Charles W. Chipp	1834-1837	Walter G. Geroldsek	1928-1930
John Ferguson	1837-1840	Daniel Freer	1930-1931
George A. Gay	1840-1843	James A. Simpson	1931-1940
Joseph H. Tuthil	1843-1846	Robert A. Snyder	1940-1949
Benjamin Hasbrouck	1846-1849	Harry D. Sutton	1949-1955
John D.L. Montyne	1849-1852	Lawrence D. Kraft	1955-1967
Milton Sheldon	1852-1855	Albert Spada	1967-2006
John M. Schoonmaker	1855-1858	Nina Postupack	2006-Present
Silas Saxon	1858-1862		



My first introduction to the Nicolls/Esopus Peace Treaty came while I was working as a summer intern for the Ulster County Clerk's Office in the Archives Division. I was struck by the powerful language contained in the Treaty, and by the fact that it was renewed several times over the course of eighty years. After becoming the Archivist, I was astonished one day in 2014 when I came across a previously unknown Treaty renewal, dated 1711. I was in the process of assisting a researcher with copies of minutes from the Court of General Sessions and the Court of Common Pleas (the criminal and civil courts, respectively). As I was looking through the copies, the Treaty renewal stood out because at the bottom of the first page were the names of the Esopus Sachems. I couldn't contain my excitement, and it was perfect timing to find this newest renewal, since the 350th anniversary of the original peace Treaty was coming up.

Further, I was equally excited when in 2015, again while assisting a researcher, I came across yet another Treaty renewal, this one dated 1714. Both Treaty renewals have been included here in the third edition of this publication. These newest Treaty renewals continue to help us put together the story of this historic Treaty and the importance of these renewals. The renewals were not only a chance for the Native Americans and the Dutch and English inhabitants to renew the peace, but, frequently, these renewals came during times of tension and stress and they allowed both sides to discuss problems and possible solutions. War was an ever present threat in the late 1600s and 1700s. Loyalties were in a constant state of flux, and dangers were both foreign and domestic. Yet, this document and the related renewals mitigated many of those threats and sustained the peace between the parties.

The Nicolls Esopus Peace Treaty speaks of peaceful co-existence between the parties, and outlines the proper recourse if any part is broken. The fact that this document was important enough to be renewed thirteen separate times over the course of eighty years speaks to their desire for peace. On the next two pages, you will find a brief essay regarding the history of the Nicolls/Esopus Peace Treaty written by the former Archivist, Ken Gray.

Ian Keir, Archivist
2015



Friction between

European settlers and Esopus natives ignited two tragic conflicts at Kingston. In 1659, hundreds of armed warriors kept the palisades under almost constant siege for weeks. In 1663, a surprise attack burned the new settlement of Hurley and destroyed Kingston. Against this backdrop of intimidation, distrust, and open warfare, Peter Stuyvesant, Director-General of New Netherland, imposed a Treaty upon the Esopus Indians at Fort Amsterdam on May 16, 1664. 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 Duke's Laws, under mandate by King Charles II, initiated a more enlightened policy toward the native people. Land could only be taken by purchase. Prior consent of the Governor, Indian Sachem or rightful owner, and satisfactory payment was mandatory. So finally, on October 7, 1665 at Kingston, a long-lasting peace was recognized in this 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 formal agreement is articulated in the nine numbered clauses of the first five pages. No acts of hostility on either part would be tolerated. All issues of revenge, arrest or punishment for willful killing would be suitably clarified, and only unarmed trade outside the fort would be permitted. The tract of land traded was

immense.* Richard Nicolls delivered blankets, gun powder, knives, kettles, bars of lead and three laced red coats. Native representatives surrendered the land and delivered six small ceremonial sticks.

Witnesses to the Treaty on behalf of the English were Richard Nicolls, Philipse Pieterse Schuyler, Jeremias Van Rensselaer, Robert Nedham, S. Salisbury and Edward Sackville. Richard Nicolls was an effective ruler. He balanced the interests of the English and Dutch settlers and brought about a gradual transition to English institutions. Philipse Pieterse Schuyler had immigrated to New Netherland in 1650 and 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. Jeremias Van Rensselaer was the third patroon of Rensselaerwyck. He married Maritje Van Cortlandt and thus connected the Van Rensselaers to two other wealthy Dutch families (Van Cortlandt and Lockermans) and produced all subsequent patroons of Rensselaerwyck. Counselor Robert Nedham was in the region to settle regional disputes. S. (Sylvester) Salisbury was an Ensign in the English army and took part in the conquest of the New Netherlands.

Representing the Esopus Indians were sachems Onackatin, Naposhequiqua, Senakonama and Shewotin. Onackatin was from the

Warranawonkongs, 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. Sewackenamo had represented the Esopus Indians at earlier peace agreements with the Dutch. The native witnesses or "Esopes young men" were Pepuickhais, Robin Cinnaman, a Pekoct Sachem (Connecticut River area), Ermawamen and Bywackus.



Opinions vary about where this Treaty meeting took place. Nathaniel Sylvester (1880) claims the Nicolls Treaty took place at Esopus (Kingston). Marius Schoonmaker (1888) says Fort James (New Amsterdam).* Alf Evers (2005) addresses the 1664 Treaty with the Dutch at New Amsterdam but does not even mention the Nicolls Treaty.

**Earlier versions of this edition contained references to the land covered by the Treaty and the place of the Treaty meeting by author and historian Marc Fried. Mr. Fried has informed the publisher that both citations refer to the Andros Treaty of 1677, and that the location of the tract covered by the Nicolls Treaty has never been factually documented.*

Natives were encouraged to “come every year” to renew the Treaty. That they understood the gravity of the stipulation is evident in the nine subsequent renewals dated 1669 to 1681 that are bound with the Treaty proper. Documents in the Ulster County Archives show that formal renewals of the Treaty took place as late as 1745. In fact, Rутtenber’s *Indian Tribes of Hudson’s River to 1700*, refers to the Nicolls Treaty *itself* as a renewal of Stuyvesant’s 1664 agreement made at Fort Amsterdam. “The annual renewal of the Treaty with the Esopus Indians, required by its terms, was delayed until October, 1665, when, as their intercourse in the future was to be with the English, the Treaty was rewritten in the English language, with such changes in its terms as the change in government required.”

Two copies of the Treaty were made; “one to remain in the hands of the Sopes Sachems, the other upon Record at New Yorke.” This copy, we can assume, was sent up from New York as needed and kept in the Provincial archives. Based on the endorsement written on the margins of the first page, it has only been in the possession of the county clerk since 1722. “Rec’d these Records in Court of Sessions of Sarah Rosecrance, the 3rd October 1722.” Sarah Rosecrance was a daughter of Harmon Hendrix who was living in Kingston when the Treaty was signed. Researchers theorize that Sarah 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 had custody of this copy.

Nathaniel Sylvester, writing his *History of Ulster County New York 1880*, mentions that the first volume of the Minutes of the Trustees of the Corporation of Kingston opened with the 1665 Nicolls Treaty.

The whereabouts of the natives’ copy is unknown. Minutes of a 1712 Treaty renewal clearly indicate that they had their copy forty seven years later.

Although the document is well-known, 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. Mr. Van Buren had been appointed by 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 it may not have survived. It was thrilling and wonderful to read and hold papers of such

significance, papers touched by individuals of such great magnitude.

The Treaty was a powerful document when it was first endorsed, ending a regional clash of cultures and opening up land for peaceful settlement. But that power endures to this day – proof of its promise of peace; the legacy of our past; and now conserved as it is, proof of our hope for the future.

Ken Gray 2009
Archivist 1999-2013

Margin Note: Received the Records in the Court of Sessions, of Sarah Rosecrance, the 3rd October, 1722.

“no Act of Hostility shall at any time be committed on either part”

Page 1. (Top)

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

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 Corne, Cattle, Horses,
Hoggs, 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 wilfully kill
an Indjan, or any Indjan a Christian,
he shall be put to death, And the said
Sachems do promise on their parts to
bring any such Indjan to y^e Officer in
Cheife at the Sopes, to receive his
Punishment there.

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

Page 1. (Bottom)

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

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 Corne, Cattle, Horses, Hoggs, Houses, or any other Goods whatsoever, of the other Party, full satisfaction shall be given upon demand for the same.

2. That if any Christian shall wilfully kill an Indjan, or any Indjan a Christian, hee shall be put to death. And the said Sachems do promise on their parts to bring any such Indjan to ye Officer in Cheife at the Sopes, to receive his Punishment there.

3. That a convenient House shall be built where the said Indjans may at any time Lodge without the Ports of the said Towne, in which House ye Indjans are to leave their Armes, and may come

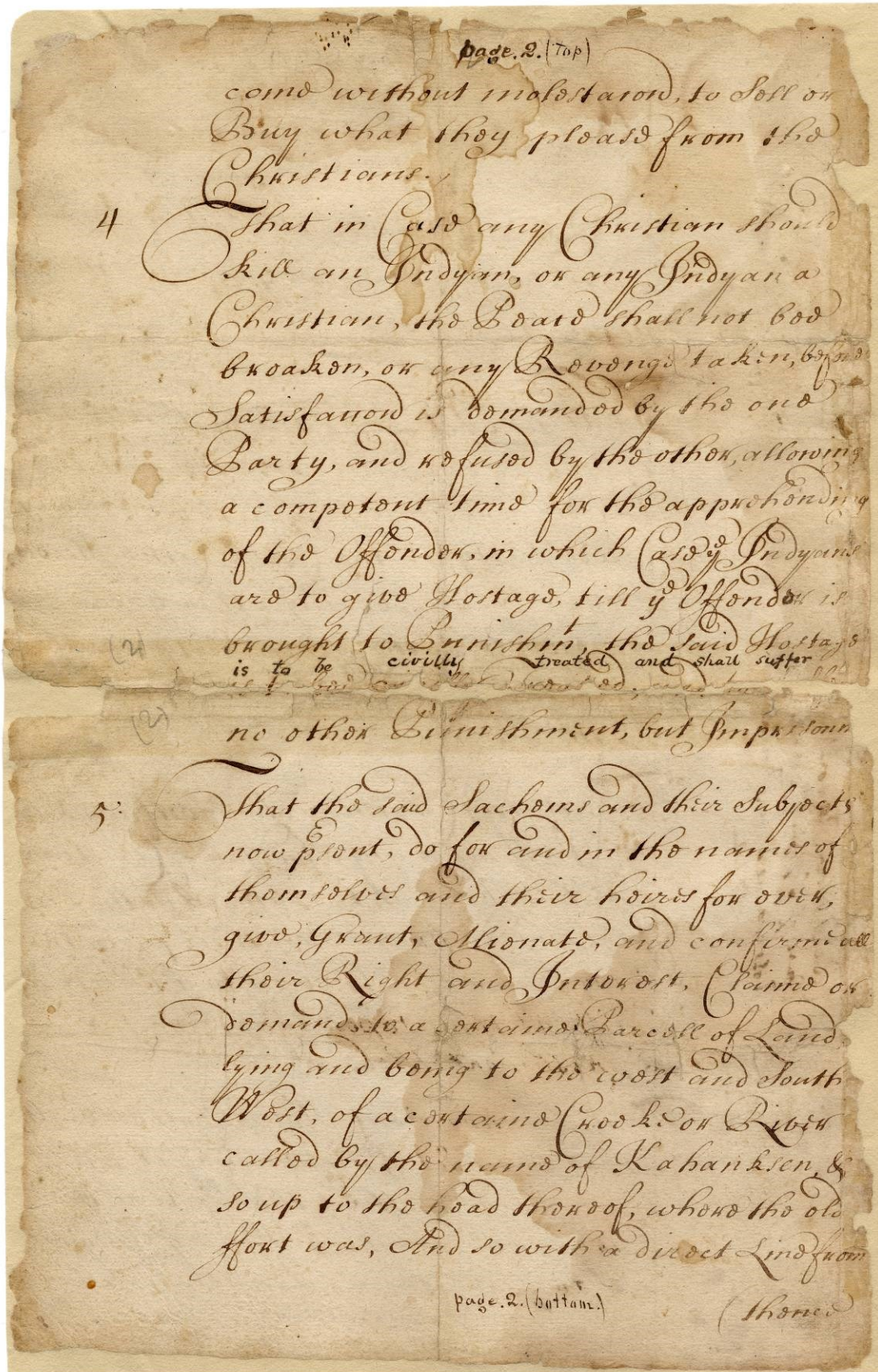
Orig. New-Beard
Case of Indians & Sach
Admiral's 1632
1722

“the Peace shall not bee broaken or any Revenge taken”

come without molestacon, to
Sell or Buy what they please
from the Christians.

4. 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
Satisfacon 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 said Hostage is
to be civilly Treated and suffer
no other Punishment but
Imprisonment.

5. That the said Sachems and
their Subjects now present, do
for and in the names of
themselves and there 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 ffort was. And so with a
direct Line from
(thence)



thence through the woods, and ^{cross} the
Meadows, to the Great Hill, lying
and being to the West, or Southwest,
which great Hill, is to bee the true
west, or Southwest Bound of the
said Lands, And the said Creek
called Kahanksen, the North, or
North East Bound of the said Lands
herein mentioned, to bee given granted
and confirmed, unto the said Richard
Nicolls, Governour under his Royall
Highnesse the Duke of Yorke, or his
Assignes, by the said Sachems and
their Subjects, for ever.

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

Richard

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, Governour 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 heires and Successors. In token of the aforesaid Agree'm't, the aforesaid Sachems, do deliver two Small Sticks, and in confirmaçon thereof, do deliver two more small sticks, to the said Richard Nicolls, And in the name of the Indiyans their Subjects one of the Subjects, do deliver two other round Small Sticks in token of their assent to the said agreement, And the said (Richard)

“all past Injuries are buryed and forgotten on both sides”

Richard Nicolls does deliver
(as a present) to their
Sachems, three laced Redd
Coates.

6. 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.

7. That all past Injuries are
buryed and forgotten on both
sides.

8. That the young Sachem
called Wingeesinoe hath
Liberty for three yeares to
Plant upon a Small neck of
Land over against a Small
Creeke called
Choughkawanoe, unless
the said 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

9. In consideration of the
prmisses, the said Richard
Nicolls doth farther give and
pay to the said Sachems and
there Subjects forty
Blanketts, Twenty Pounds of
Powder
(Twenty)

Richard Nicolls, does deliver (as a present)
to their Sachems, three laced Redd Coates.

6. 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 perpetuall memory.

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

8. That the young Sachem called Wingeesinoe,
hath Liberty for three yeares, to Plant upon
a Small neck of Land, over against a
Small Creeke called Choughkawanoe, unless
the said 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 Blankett, by way of Courtesie,
and to remove to the other side of the
Creeke without delay, or Clayming any
future Interest thereupon.

9. In consideration of the prmisses, the said
Richard Nicolls doth farther give, and
pay to the said Sachems, and their Subjects,
forty Blanketts, Twenty Pounds of Powder
(Twenty)

page 4. (Top)

page 4. (Bottom)

(5)

page 5, (top)

Twenty Knives, Six Kettles, Twelve Barrs of Lead, which Saym we acknowledge to have rec'd in full Satisfaccon for the pmisses, And do binde our selves, our heires & Successors for ever to pforme every part of this Agreement, without any fraud or reservacon of minde, And further, That we will maintaine & Justifie the said Richard Nicolls, or his Assigns, in the full & peaceable Possession of the said Tract of Land, Royalties and Priveledges for ever, against any Nation of Indyans whatsoever, pretending right to the same; In testimony whereof, we have Sett our marks, to two severall Writings, the one to remaine in the hands of the Sopes Sachems, the other upon Record at New Yorke this 7th day of October 1665.

Richard Nicolls

(5)

11 upon October 1665

October 1665

October 1665

Witnesses,

Jeremias van Renslaer
Philip Pietersen Schuyler,
Robert Nedham,
S. Salisbury,
Edw. Sackville

Sachems } The mark of Onackatin
 } The Mark of Waposhequiqua
 } The Mark of Sewakonama
 } The mark of Shewatin

Indyan Witnesses, of the
Esopes young men.

The Marks of } Pepuickhais
 } Robin Cinnamen Da Pekoet Sachem.
 } Ermawamen
 } Eynwackus

Sept 25 1669 when appeared the second and third Sachems above named and owned their marks.

Twenty Knives, Six Kettles, Twelve Barrs of Lead, which paym't we acknowledge to have rec'd in full Satisfaccon for the pmisses, And do binde our selves, our heires and Successors for ever to pforme every part of this Agreement, without any fraud or reservacon 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, Royalties, and Priveledges for ever, against any Nation of Indyans whatsoever, pretending right to the same; In testimony whereof wee have Sett our marks 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. Rich'd Nicolls

Witnesses:
Jeremias Van Renslaer, Philip Pietersen Schuyler, Robert Nedham, S. Salisbury Edw. Sackville Sachems
The mark of Onackatin
The mark of Waposhequiqua
The mark of Sewakonama
The mark of Shewatin

Indyan Witnesses of the Esopes young men.
The marks of Pepuickhais, Robin Cinnamen, a Pekoet Sachem, Ermawmen, Bywackus Sept. 25th, 1669, There appeared the second and third Sachems above named and owned their marks.
Witness, Mechecock, his mark

“These Sachems have renewed the articles of peace”

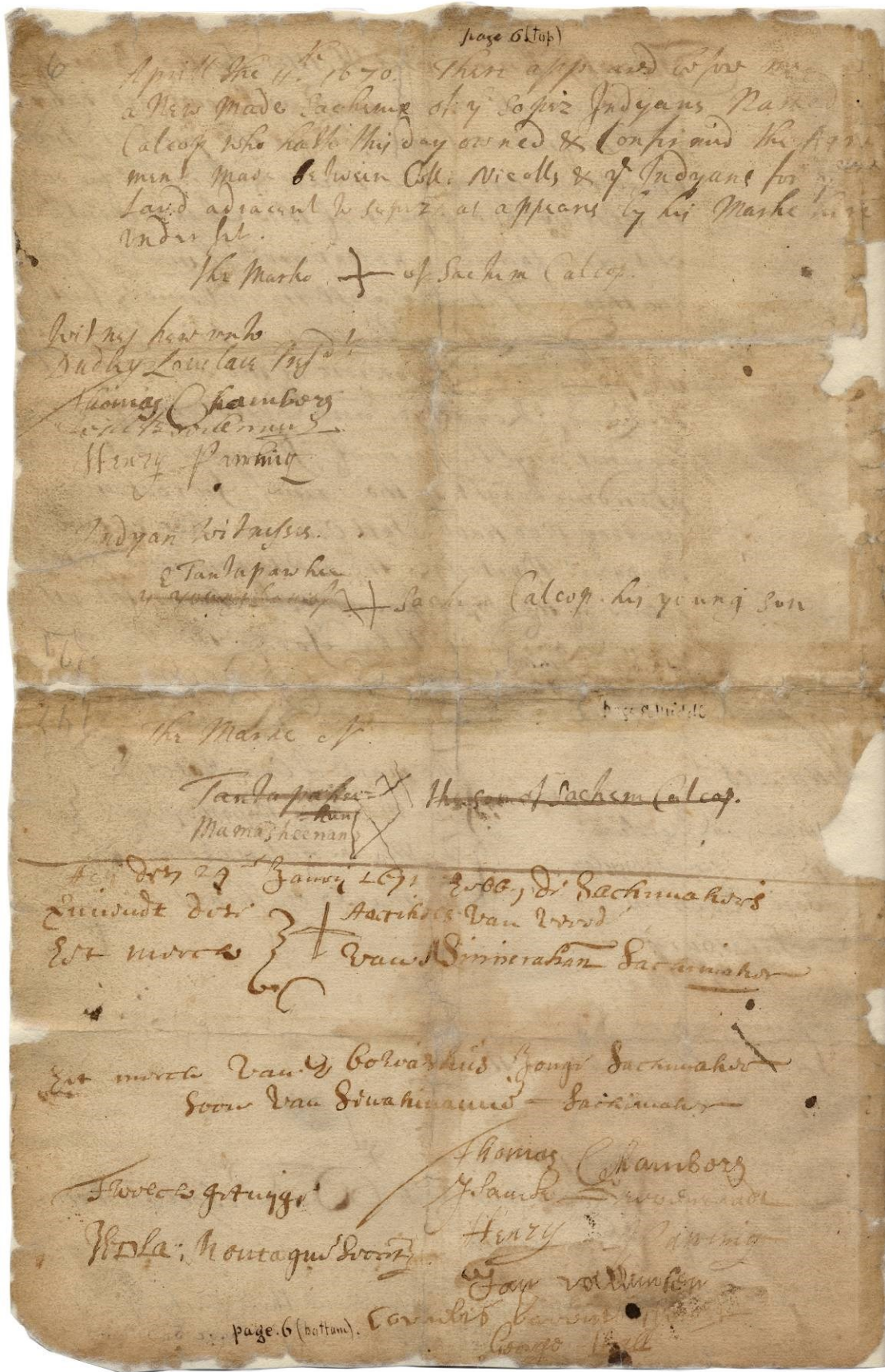
April the 11th, 1670,
 There appeared before me, a
 New-Made Sachem of ye Sopes
 Indyans, named Calcop, who
 hath this day owned and
 confirmed the Agreement made
 between Coll. Nicoll & ye
 Indyans for ye land adjacent to
 Sopes as appears by his mark
 hereunto set.
 The marke of Sachem Calcop.

Witnesses hereunto
 Dudley Lovelace, Pres'dt.
 Thomas Chambers
 Will Beekman
 Henry Pawling
 Indyan Witnesses
 Tantapawhee
 Sachem Calcop his young Son
 The marke of Mamasheenan

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

The mark of Asinnerahan,
 sachem
 The mark of Bowaskus, young
 sachem
 son of Sewakonama,
 sachem

Witness
 W. DLa Montagne, Sect.
 Thomas Chambers
 Isaack Gravenradt
 Henry Pawling
 Jan Williamsen
 Cornelis Barentsen Slecht
 George Hall



(1) Adij d'isem 5 febr 1674.
 page 7. (top)

Breven de ondergeteekten Esopus Sachinamack & der
 weds met de Engelen wederom. Soudt volgens order
 van den Ede. Heer Gouverneur Edmond Andros in 1664
 der artickels wederom afdruyckende adij besigra
 tueren van Sewakonama
 Justus — tueren van Asenerack
 Sachinamack —

Thom. Chambers
 George Hall Schout
 Cornelis Wynkoop
 Joost Adryaensen
 William Ashfordbie
 The mark of Sewakonama
 The mark of Asenerack
 Sachems
 The mark of Famagipo
 The mark of Wassimo
 The mark of Raithtoneck
 Young Men
 William LaMontagne, Sect.

page 7. Middle

22 Jan 1675
 page Middle

de weds & sinneren volgens order van den Ede. Heer Gouverneur Edmond Andros in 1664
 der artickels wederom afdruyckende adij besigra
 tueren van Sewakonama
 Justus — tueren van Asenerack
 Sachinamack —

Thomas Chambers
 G. Hall
 Ed. Whittaker
 Jan Hendricksen
 Wessel Ten Brook
 Dirick Shepmoes
 Wm. LaMontagne, Sect.
 Sewakonama
 Sinnerakan
 Pannerewache
 Sesackerop
 Hugaris
 Mutnuck
 Jumarvasoe

page 7. (bottom)

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 Andros, and have
 again subscribed to these
 articles:

Thom. Chambers,
 George Hall, Schout
 Cornelis Wynkoop,
 Joost Adryaensen,
 William Ashfordbie.
 The mark of Sewakonama,
 The mark of Asenerack,
 Sachems
 The mark of Famagipo,
 The mark of Wassimo,
 The mark of Raithtoneck,
 Young Men
 William LaMontagne, 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.

Thomas Chambers,
 G. Hall,
 Ed. Whittaker,
 Jan Hendricksen,
 Wessel Ten Brook,
 Dirick Shepmoes,
 Wm. LaMontagne, Sect.
 Sewakonama,
 Sinnerakan,
 Pannerewache,
 Sesackerop,
 Hugaris,
 Mutnuck,
 Jumarvasoe.

On this Day of Feb. 1677-8, 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.

Thomas Chambers

G. Hall Sheriffe

Ed. Whittaker

Wessel Ten Brook

Derick Schepmoes

Hendrick Jochems

Joost Adryaens

Sewakonama

Pannerewache

Sinnerahan

Ponck Nayack

Papasewanhack

Wm. La Montagne, Sect.

1677-8, 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.

Thomas Chambers,

G. Hall, Sheriff,

Dirck Schepmoes,

Hendrick Jochems,

Joost Adryaens,

Jan Williamse,

Mattys Matysen,

Gerret Cornelis,

Lambert Huyberts,

Roeloff Hendricksen.

Wm. Jansen,

Wm. Asfordbie,

John Garton

W. Montagne, Sect.

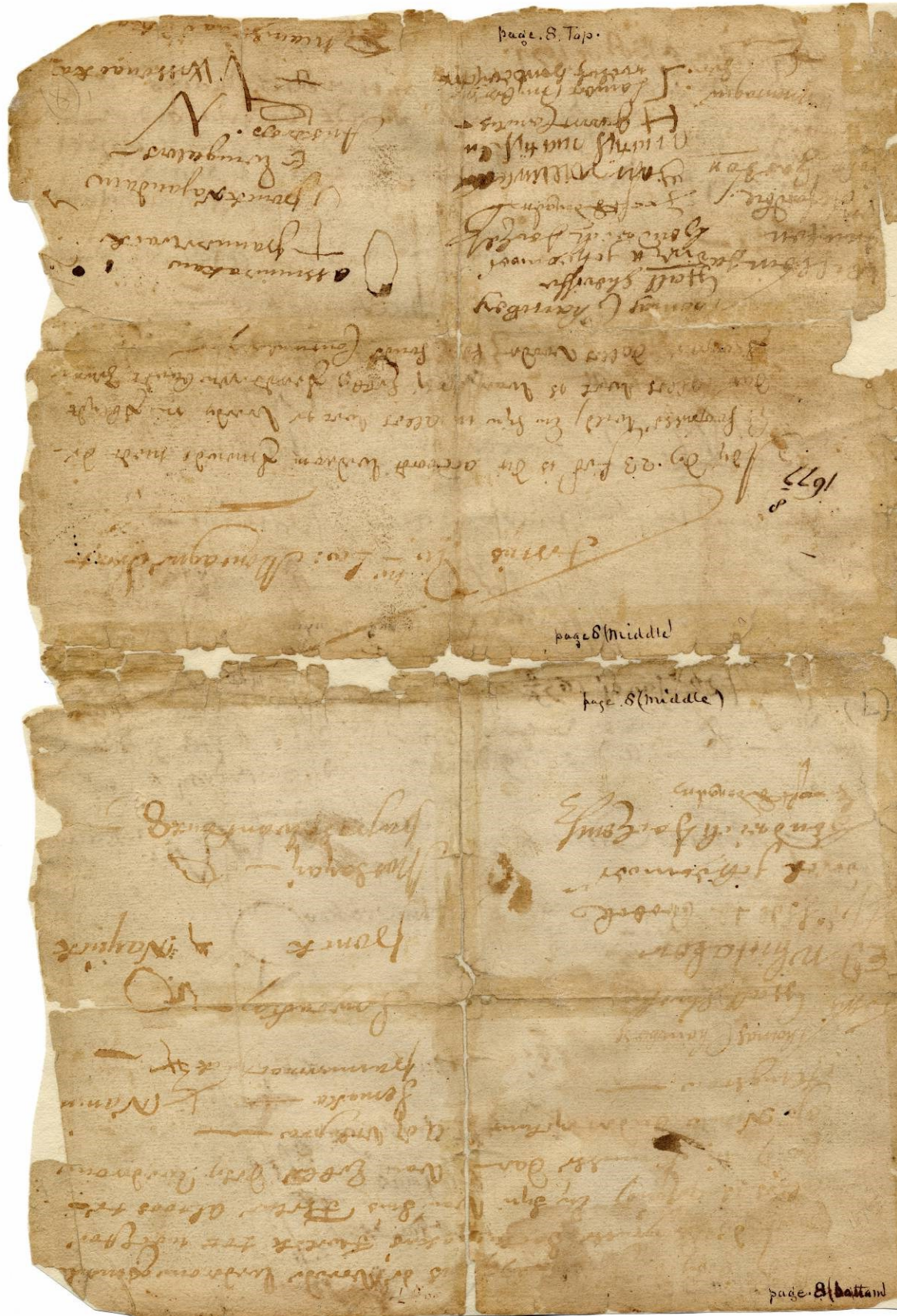
Assinerakan,

Pannerewack, Ponck

Najandain, Winguwes,

Ankerop, Wissenacka,

Niamsymaekak



(In the original document this page appears upside down as illustrated above)

"In witness of the truth hereof, this is again signed by both parties"

Top page 9. Aug 9. 1679

Op den 11 febr 1679 is wederom der ampt
 Vermaent en sijn beide syde by volly
 Vermaent sijn thien altoos Naindion
 sijn kvanter der waerheit is der ampt
 sijn die wederom gelyc en ad' sijn
 Kingston - Dit is myn van
 Namie -
 Dit is myn van
 Jamerwaerde
 Dit is myn van
 Sasakarop:
 Dit is myn van
 Kerpowaen -
 Dit is myn van
 Kentkamin -
 Dit is myn van
 Winkawas soen van
 Asinerakan -
 Dit is myn van
 Aromamet -
 Dit is myn van
 Arenego -
 Op dato dier twee alle wely sijn der
 gemaent Easnick der Kentkamin hys gelyc
 an Harmon Hendrix en Hendricus Beecqman der Easnick
 sijn gelyc en sijn by volly derwaerheit sijn
 sijn kvanter der waerheit sijn derwaerheit
 gelyc als op der Acten vander is te sijn

Feb. 11, 1678-9, 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,
- Tho. Delavall,
- Wm. Asfordbie,
- Gerret Aertsen,
- Benjamin Provoost,
- Tjerck Claesen,
- Wessel Ten Brook,
- Wm. La Montagne, Sect.

- The mark of Sewakonama,
- The mark of Pannerewacke,
- The mark of Sasakaerop,
- The mark of Korpowaen,
- The mark of Kentkamin,
- The mark of Winkawas, son of Asinerakan,
- The mark of Aromamet,
- The mark of Arenego.

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

“remain in full force to bind them in continued friendship”

The mark of Kentkamin

The mark of Sewakonama

The mark of Pannerewacke,

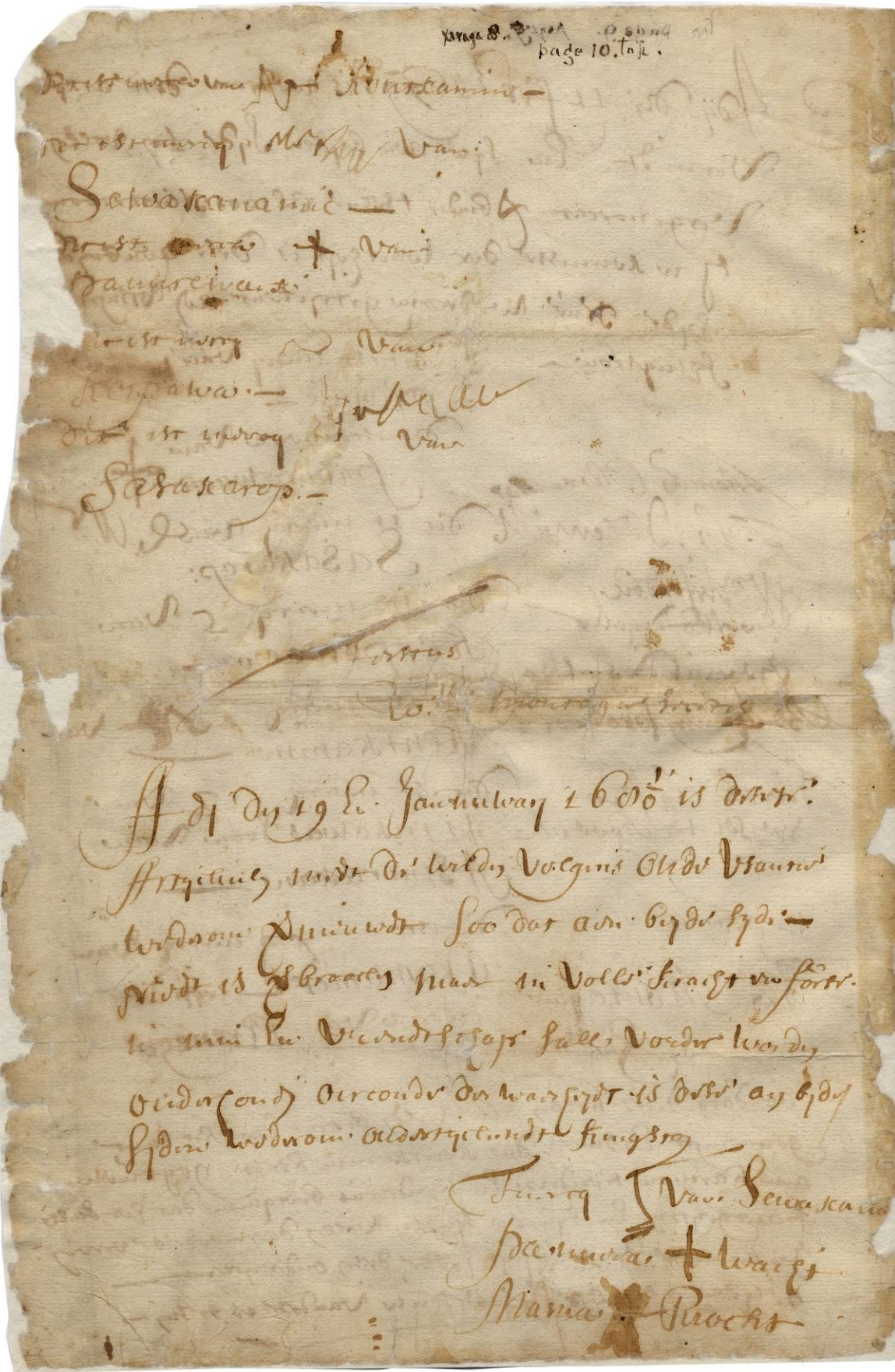
The mark of Korpawa

The mark of Sasakarop

Wm. Montagne, Secr.

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.

Sewakonama
Pannerewake
Nama Roct



Ararat
page 11. to 11

Wimamaker

Aromamat

Acehtios his marq

Arandgaw

Tho. Delavall

Thomas Chambers

Wm Asfordbie

Wessel Ten Broek

Wm. Fisher

Tjerick Claessen De Witt

Ed. Whittaker

Wm. D Meyer

quod attestor,

Wm. dLa Montagne Secr.

Wrimamaker
Aromamat
Acehtios his marq
Arandgaw

Tho. Delavall
Thomas Chambers
Wm Asfordbie
Wessel Ten Broek
Wm. Fisher
Tjerick Claessen De Witt
Ed. Whittaker
Wm. D Meyer

quod attestor,
Wm. dLa Montagne Secr.

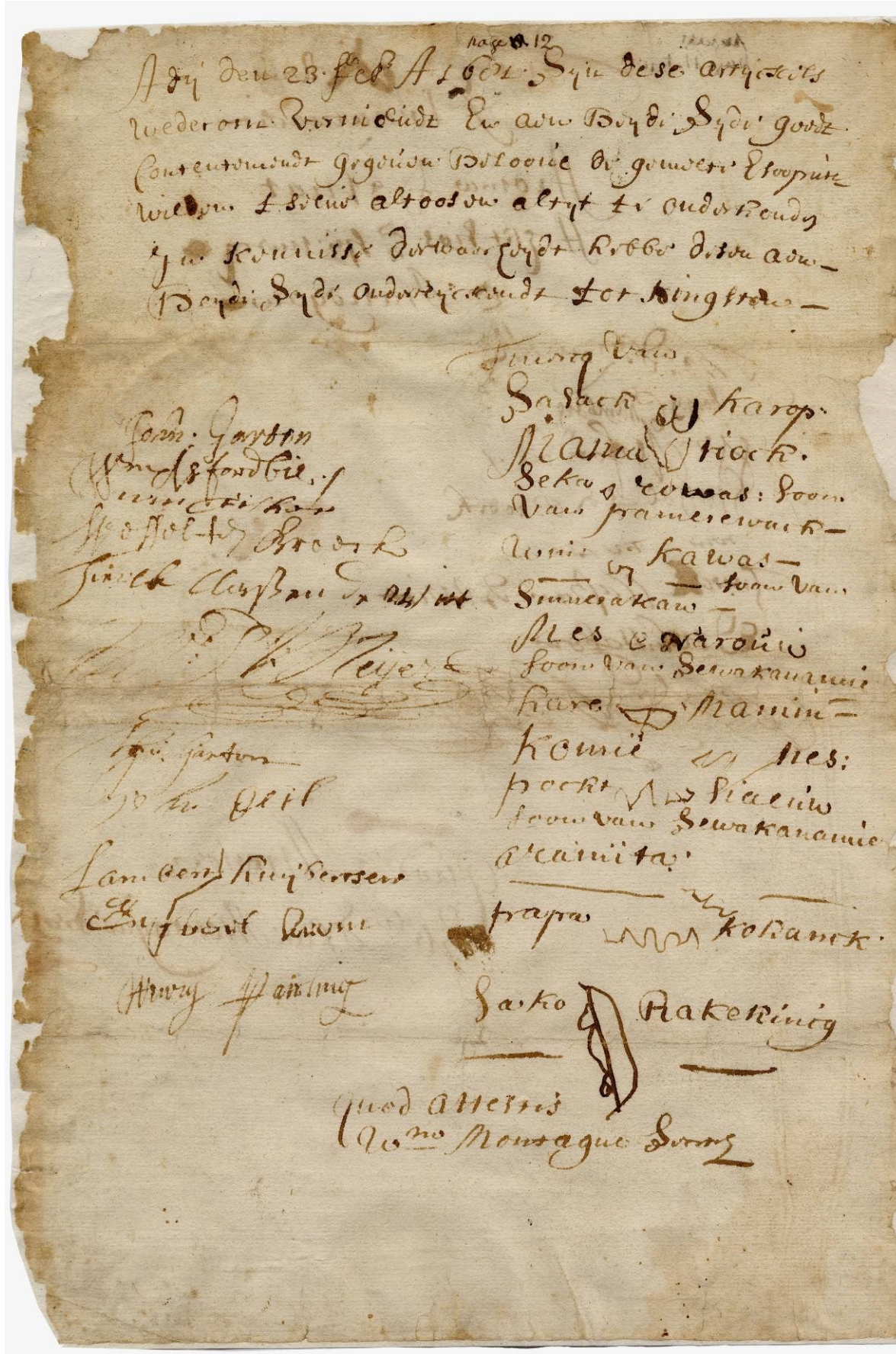
“the Esopus Indians promise to observe the same now and forever”

On this 23d Feb., 1681;
 these parties 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
 Wm. Asfordbie
 Wm. Fisher
 Wessel Ten Broeck
 Tierck Claessen De Witt
 Wm. D Meÿer
 Tho. Garton
 John Viel
 Lambert Huybersen
 Geysbert Krom
 Henry Pawling

Sasachkarop
 Niamarioch
 Sekarowas
 son of Pannerewack
 Winkawas
 son of Sinnerakan
 Mes Naroun
 son of Sewakanamie
 Hare Manim
 Komienes
 Pocht Sinenu
 son of Sewakanamie
 Arianeta
 Papa Kohonek
 Sako Rakehinig

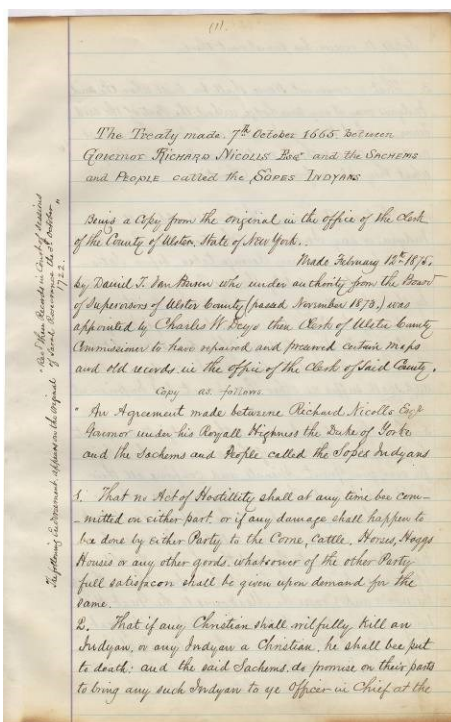
Attested
 Wm. Montagne, Sect



The physical record is a small handwritten folio with sewn binding. It measures about thirteen inches by eight and one-half inches and contains twelve pages. The document is accompanied by a handwritten transcription dated 1875 and stored in a drop-spine box. Both are in excellent condition. They were treated and conserved by the Northeast Document Conservation Center (NEDCC) in 2002 funded by a grant from the New York State Archives. This is the condition report written on receipt.

“The treaty consisted of six previously bound loose leaves with entries in manuscript ink. The leaves were dirty, discolored and stained. The leaves were folded, broken along the folds, and crudely mended. The leaves were torn along the folds and edges, and there were some losses. A paper guard adhered to the edge of the last leaf was a remnant of previous binding. Some of the numerous manuscript inks present were faint and varied in intensity. During treatment, the volumes were microfilmed. The pH of the treaty recorded before and after treatment was 6; of the transcript, 5. The volumes were collated and disbound. The inks were tested for solubility. The pages were dry cleaned where necessary; the pages of the treaty were washed in a 30% ethanol and water solution; the transcript nonaqueously buffered (deacidified) with methoxy-magnesium methyl

carbonate solution. Tears were mended and folds guarded where necessary with Japanese kozo paper and wheat starch paste. Leaves of the treaty were leafcast with Japanese kozo paper and wheat starch paste. Each volume was sewn with linen thread into a fold of paper. And finally, the volumes were housed in a drop-spine box.”



First page of Daniel T. Van Buren transcription performed February 12, 1875

At a meeting of Justices at Kingstown
this 22nd day of March 1711

Present
 { Col^o Henry Beckman
 Col^o Jacob Rutsen
 Mr. Green Comptroller
 Mr. Abn. Garbuck Chamberlaine
 Mr. Cornelius Van... } Esq^s & Justices of Peace

Whereas there are Rumors spread about
 this Country that some Foreign Indians Intend
 to invade the same & Cut us off & the Carriages
 off the Cannots being gotten & out of order
 Ordered that said Carriages be forthwith made
 whereupon agreed with the said Sachims
 to make six good & sufficient Carriages
 & to Take them for the sum of 400^l—

At a Meeting of Justices & the
 Sachims of the Native Esopus Indians
 In order to Renew the peace with said
 Indians In Kingstown this 20th
 Day of March 1711

Col^o Henry Beckman
 Col^o Jacob Rutsen
 Esq^s & Justices of Peace
 Mr. Green Comptroller
 Mr. Abn. Garbuck Chamberlaine
 Mr. Edward Whiteaker
 Mr. Edward Wynkoop
 Mr. Cornelius Van...
 Tackawalkon alias Jong Ancrop Chief Sachim
 Framinghan
 Regas Kato
 Kikaworemin
 Cawamogh } Sachims
 & several other Indians The

This peace renewal dates to 1711, almost 30 years exactly after the last renewal in 1681. This renewal was discovered very recently in 2014. In this renewal, dated March 20, 1711 the Natives are coming into court to renew the peace, because there have been rumors of war.

The Justices demand of the said Sachims by Ariaantie Tappen Interpretess Whether Any Christians had broke any of the Articles of peace agst the Indians they Answered: none of said Articles (by their knowledge) were broke by the Christians and presented—A bush of string'd Wampum A small beare Skin and a beaver Lap—In Acknowledgement and Renewing the peace-

The Justices demanded of said Sachims by Ariaantie Tappen Interpretess Whether any Christians had broke any of the Articles of peace agst the Indians they answered: none of said Articles (by their knowledge) were broke by the Christians & presented—A bush of string'd Wampum A small beare Skin & a beaver Lap for Acknowledgment & Renewing the peace

The Chief Sachim brought also a small bush of wampum with desire to be hence forward termed and Called by the name of Ancrop & promised if he hears any bad news from any parts agst the Christians that he give notice and advertise them of the same. And desirs the Christians May do the same Which the Justices promised to do And sayd Sachim further sayth that the Menesinch Indians have sent him a string of wampum in order to warne them that the French Intend to invade Indes with the french to Come and destroy them

The Justices informed them that they was glad to heare that no Christians had Injured them and told them nott to Lett their people threaten any part to the Christians They promised them that to the utmost of their power

The Justices Ordered that there be given unto the said Indians as a present 3 Colts of Sifted three Shirts 3 gold Rum & one Garroble of beer which they took with thankfullness

The Chief Sachim presented also a Small bush of wampum with desire to be hence forward termed and Called by the name of Ancrop and promised if he hears any bad news from any parts agst the Christians that he give notice and advertise them of the same. And desirs the Christians May do the same Which the Justices promised to do And sayd Sachim further sayth that the Menesinch Indians have sent him a string of Wampum In order to warne them that the ? Indians Intend with the French to Come and destroy them.

The Justices Informed them that they was glad to heare that no Christians had Injured them and told them nott to Lett their people threaten any hurt to the Christians. They promised to ? that to the utmost of their power.

Justices Meeting,
 Court of General Sessions
 March 20, 1711

“Sachims produced to the Justices the said articles of peace”

Not all the renewals are bound with the original Treaty. Records from meetings of the Justices include other renewals that have come to the attention of the Archives. A June 2, 1712 renewal was found in court minutes returned to the Ulster County Clerk’s Office by the New York State Archives in 2002. On June 2, 1712, Sachims of the Esopus Indians produced their copy of the articles of peace delivered to them in 1665 by Richard Nicolls, then almost fifty years later.

“The said Sachims produced to the Justices the said articles of peace in writing delivered to them in Coll^o Nicols time and presented a String of Wampum in Acknowledgement of Renewing said peace and say they hope it may continue.”

“The Sachims further say we are all brethren and what befalls one Shall befall the other & promised to give notice of & Assist agst. any Riseing or Invasion of any Indians or Other Enemy and in token of their Fidillity presented six beaver Skins one Elk [skin] two beare [skins] one fox [skin] & one Martin [skin].”

“The Justices Received the Same with Sattisfaction & told them if any of the Common Enemy Should assault them that they should be welcome to Shelter themselves under the Christians and that then we would protect them .”

Notes: At a meeting of Justices of the peace for said County Esopus & of the Chiefs Sachims of the Esopus Indians in said County this 2^d Day of June, 1712. In order to Renew the peace made with said Indians by Coll^o Nicols first English Governour of the province of New York, according to Articles of the same

Cap^t Dirck Schepmass }
 Cap^t Ed^o Whittaker }
 J^ohn Evert Wynkoop }
 J^ohn Cornelis Cook }
 Justices of peace

And
 Anrop }
 Heataghcaga }
 Dranschtan }
 Cra-wa-mogk }
 Casj-m-hanck }
 Sachims

The said Sachims produced to the Justices the said Article of peace in writing delivered to them in Coll^o Nicols time and presented a String of Wampum in Acknowledgement of Renewing said peace & say they hope it may continue

The Justices perused the said Article of

of peace & told the Sachims they were glad to see them full fill the same in Renewing said peace & told that the Indians might give no occasion of breaking the same

The Sachims further say we are all brethren and what befalls one shall befall the other & promised to give notice of & Assist agst. any Riseing or Invasion of any Indians or Other Enemy and in token of their Fidillity presented six beaver Skins one Elk [skin] two beare [skins] one fox [skin] & one Martin [skin]

The Justices Received the Same with Sattisfaction & told them if any of the Common Enemy Should assault them that they should be welcome to Shelter themselves under the Christians and that then we would protect them and made them a present to their great satisfaction

Casj-m-hanck the Indian complains that Capt Johanis Vixpory owes him a Coll^o of Dutch money to pay him and that Johanis Quik has taken a parcel of goods of a Hunt & also owes to pay him

The Justices told the Sachims to take care to bring in the money & if this demand be just to do him Justice

Justices Meeting,
 Court of General Sessions
 June 2, 1712

NOTES

After the surrender of the Dutch to the English, Fort Orange became Fort Albany, New Amsterdam became Fort James, and Esopus or Wiltwyck became Kingston.

The document on the cover is the top portion of page 1 of the original Treaty.

The accompanying transcription is copied in part from Sylvester's *History of Ulster County 1880*, where the Treaty is printed in its entirety. This was especially useful in sections of the renewals that were illegible.

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*.

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 Lenape (the 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. The original Treaty shows the names and marks of four Sachems.

Schout – formerly, in the Dutch colonies of North America, a bailiff or municipal officer. 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 (also Sewan or Wampum) – sea shell beads used for personal adornment, for public transactions of significance and for purposes of exchange – also called wampum. The east end of Long Island was the center of wampum production for Indian tribes in the northeastern coastal region. Long Island wampum was well known and circulated widely. Because of its large quantity of wampum the Dutch called the island Seawanhackey or place of seawan.

PUBLICATION NOTE

This is the third edition of this publication. The first edition was published in 2002 when the document was treated and conserved by the NEDCC. The second edition was published in 2009 for the Quadricentennial celebration of Henry Hudson's discovery of the Hudson River in 1609. This edition was printed and bound by Ulster County Central Services Department in celebration of the 350th anniversary of this historic document.

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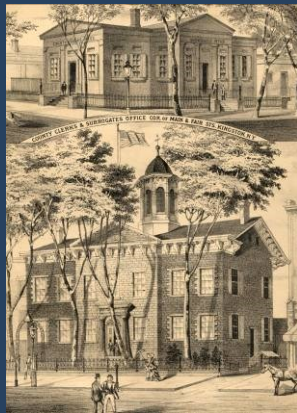
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2015

The 350th Anniversary of the
Nicolls Esopus Peace Treaty