



*The Treaty between  
Governor RICHARD NICOLLS'*



*and  
The SACHEMS and PEOPLE  
called the SOPEs INDYANS  
made. 7<sup>th</sup> October 1665.*

A Publication of the Ulster County Clerk's  
Records Management Program—Archives Division  
Nina Postupack, Ulster County Clerk

*We rode still, and went on land to walk of the west side of the river, and found good ground for corn, and other garden herbs, with great store of goodly oaks, and walnut trees, and chestnut trees, ewe trees, and trees of sweet wood in great abundance, and great store of slate for houses and other good stones.*

Henry Hudson  
September 25, 1609

## INTRODUCTION

**H**ere and now in 2009, four hundred years after Hudson's 1609 voyage on the North River, we can only wonder what he and the crew of the Half-Moon experienced as they encountered this valley and its inhabitants for the first time. We *do* know however, that his discoveries of the valley led to settlements by the Dutch in the vicinity of Albany, and Manhattan c.1624, and then Kingston in 1652.

What was life like? How did people manage? We usually learn from secondary sources, but thanks to the due diligence and stewardship of the forty-four Ulster County Clerks who have held this office before me, a small but very important number of primary documents from that period has survived. The Richard Nicolls/Esopus Indian Treaty of 1665 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 to the public. First published in 2002, this second edition is another of the on-going efforts of the Ulster County Records Management Program to feature significant documents in its archives; to encourage the use of primary documents in our classrooms; and to gain a greater understanding of the original natives of what is now known as the Hudson River Valley.

Nina Postupack  
Ulster County Clerk

*We are all brethren and  
what befalls one shall befall  
the other.*

Esopus Sachems  
June 2, 1712



**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 land that was traded was immense. Author and historian Marc B. Fried de-

scribes it as 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 by the Rondout Creek. For this considerable area, Richard Nicolls delivered blankets, gun powder, knives, kettles, bars of lead and three laced red coats. For their part, 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 Cinaman, 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). Marc B. Fried (1975) thinks it took place at Esopus. Alf Evers (2005) addresses the 1664 treaty with the Dutch at New Amsterdam but does not even mention the Nicolls treaty.

**N**atives were encouraged to “come every year” to renew the treaty. That they understood the gravity of the stipulation is evident in the ten 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, Ruttenber’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.

**A**lthough 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  
Archivist

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 Duk. of Yorke.  
and the Sachems and People called the  
Sopes Indjans.

1. That no Act of Hostility 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,  
Hoggs, Houses, or any other Goods  
whatsoever, of the other Party <sup>full</sup> <sup>satisfaction</sup> shall be given <sup>upon demand</sup>  
for the same.

That if any Christian shall wilfully 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 y<sup>e</sup> Officer in  
Charge at the Sopes, to receive his  
Punishment there.

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

Page 1. (Bottom)

An agreement made between Richard Nicolls, Esqre, Governour 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 bee committed on either part, or if any damage shall happen to bee 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 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.

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

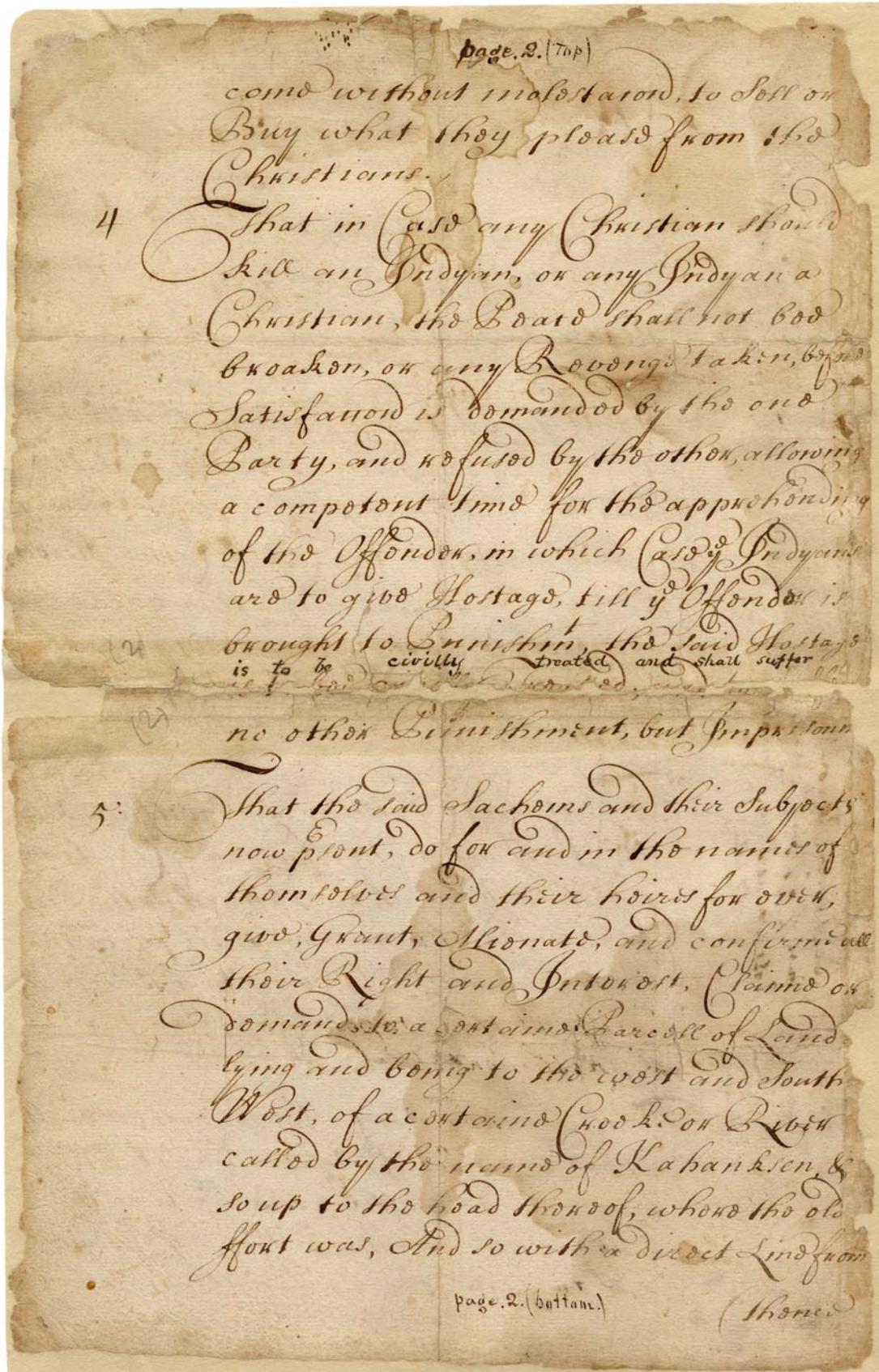
Recd New-Beard  
Case of Sopes Indjans  
Admiral's 1637  
1722

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

come without molestason, 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 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 Punishment, the aid Hostage (will be well 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 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 Southwest,  
which great Hill, is to bee the true  
west, or Southwest Bounds of the  
said Lands, And the said Creek  
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 York, or his  
Assignes, by the said Sachems and  
their subjects for ever and to their  
heirs and assigns forever

32

34  
Enjoy the same as his free Land &  
Possession, against any Claim here  
after to bee made by the said Sachem  
or their Subjects, or any their heirs  
and Successors, In token of the aforesaid  
Agreement, the aforesaid Sachems,  
do deliver two Small Sticks, and in con-  
firmation thereof, do deliver two more round  
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 con-  
firmed, unto the said Richard  
Nicolls, Governor under his  
Royall Highnesse the Duke of  
Yorke, or his Assignes, by the  
said Sachems, and their Sub-  
jects forever, to hold and En-  
joy 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, to the said  
Richard Nicolls, And in the  
name of the Indiyans 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

“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 Engagd to come 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 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 Clyming any future Interest thereupon

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 Pounds of Powder

Richard Nicolls, <sup>page 4 (Top)</sup> does deliver (as a present) to their Sachems, three laced Redd Coates.

6. The said Sachems doth Engagd to come <sup>once</sup> 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 & 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 <sup>called</sup> Creeke Choughkawokanor, 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 Clyming any future Interest thereupon,

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 Pounds of Powder

page 4 (bottom)

(5)

page 5, top

Twenty Knives, Six Kettles, Twelve Barrs of Lead, which Baym wood acknowledge to have rec'd in full Satisfaction for the pmisses, And do binde our selves, our heirs & Successors for ever to performe every part of this Agreement without any fraud or reservation 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 Priviledges for ever, against any Nation of Indjans whatsoever, pretending right to the same; In testimony whereof, Wee have Sett Our marks, to two severall Writings, the one to remaine in the hands of the Sopos Sachems, the other upon Record at New Yorke this 7<sup>th</sup> day of October 1665.

Richard Nicolls.

(5)

11<sup>th</sup> 1665  
October

Record at New Yorke this 7<sup>th</sup> day of October 1665.

Richard Nicolls.

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

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

Indyan Witnesses, of the Sopos young men.

Pepuickhais  
 Robin Cinnamen  
 Ermawamen  
 Eynwackus

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

Witness, Mechdoah, his mark. page 5. (Bottom)

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, Royalties, and Priviledges for ever, against any nation of Indjans 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 Sopos Sachems, the other upon Record at New Yorke, this 7th day of October, 1665. Rich Nicolls

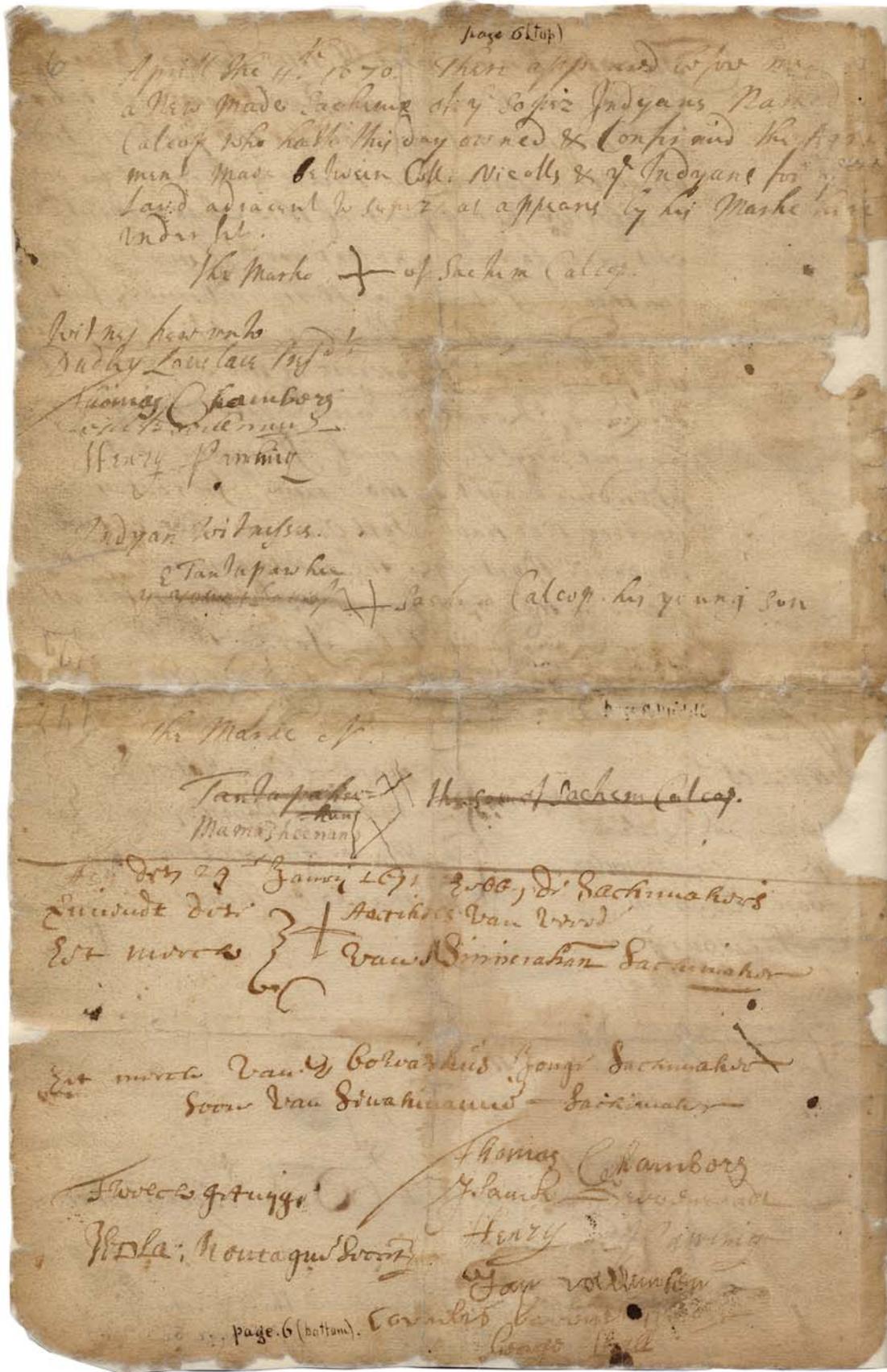
Witnesses:  
 Jeremias Van Renslaer, Philip Pietersen Schuyler, Robert Nedham, S. Salisbury Edw. Sackville Sachems  
 The mark of Onackatin  
 The mark of Waposhequiqua  
 The mark of Sewakonama  
 The mark of Shewatin

Indyan Witnesses of the Esopes young men.  
 The marks of Pepuickhais, Robin Cinnamen, a Pekoct Sachem, Ermawmen, Bywackus Sept. 25th, 1669, There appeared the second and third Sachems above named and owned their marks.  
 Witness, Mechdoah, 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 I  
 ndyans 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  
 Tautopaucha  
 Sachem Calcops his young Son  
 The marke of Mamasheenan



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

Sinnerahan, sachem  
 Bewaskus, young sachem  
 son of Sewakonama

Witness  
 Wm. LaMontayne, Sect.  
 Thomas Chambers  
 Cornelis Barentsen  
 Slecht  
 Geo. Hall  
 Isaack Gravenradt  
 Henry Pawling  
 Jan Williamsen

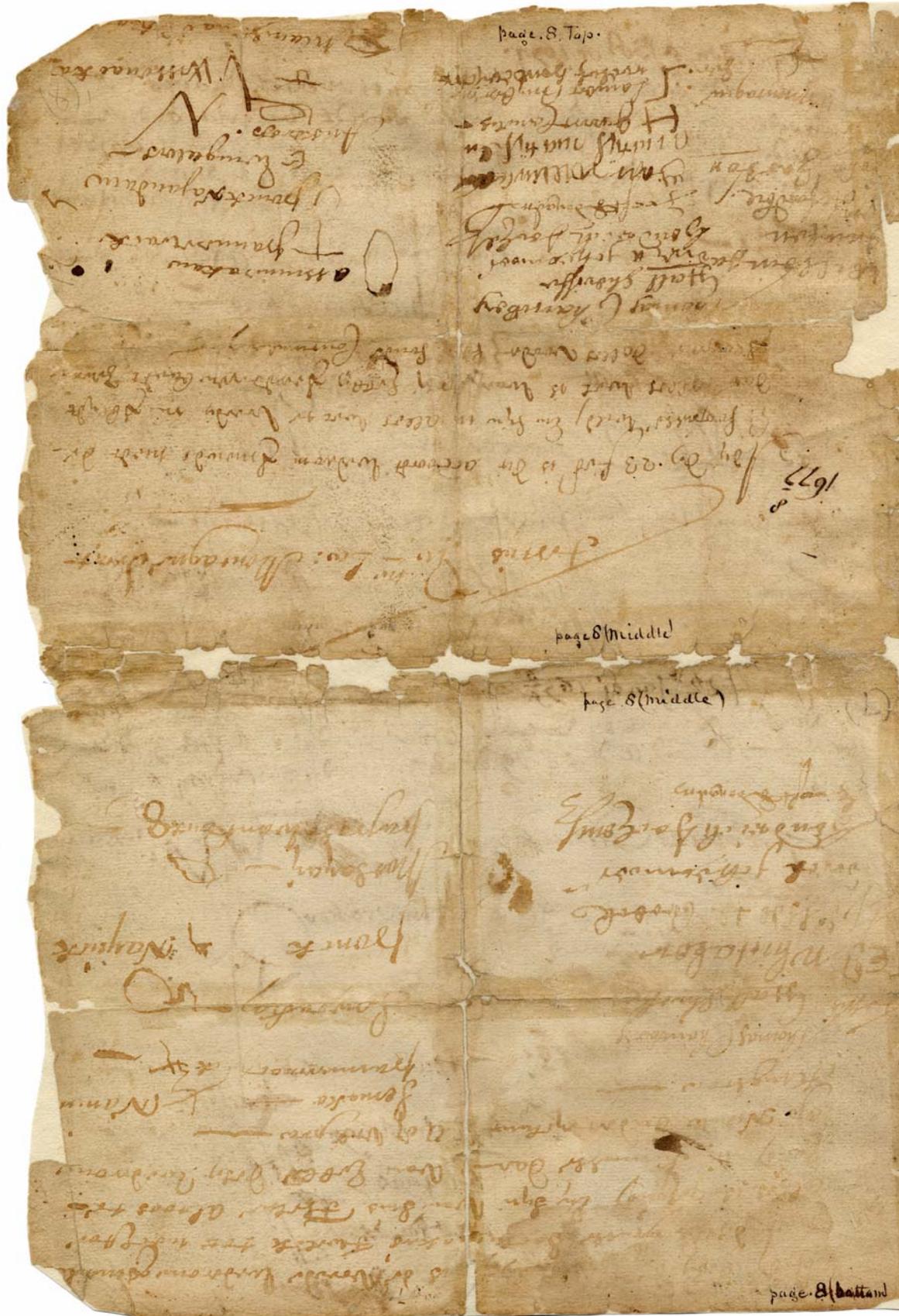


On this Day of Feb. 1677-8, peace is again renewed with the Esopus Chiefs, who have observed the same even until now, and will observe the same forever. In testimony whereof they have again hereunto subscribed.

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

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.

Wm. Jansen, Wm. Ashfordby, John Gaston  
 Wm. Lamontayne, Sect.,  
 Thom. Chambers, G. Hall,  
 Sheriff, Dirick Shepmoes,  
 Jan Williamse, Hendrick  
 Jochems, Mattys Matysen,  
 Gerret Cornelis,  
 Lambert Huyberts,  
 Roeloff Hendricksen.  
 Assumeraken, Pannere-  
 wack, Pouck Vajandam,  
 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  
 Veruindt en sijn alle beyde syde by volly  
 Veruindt sijn den altoos Nieuweng  
 sijn koninc der waerheit is der ampt  
 sijn den Nieuweng gelyckert ad' sijn  
 Kingston - Dit is myn van  
 Wammie -  
 Dit is myn van  
 Jammie waerde  
 Dit is myn van  
 Sasakerop:  
 Dit is myn van  
 Kerpowaen -  
 Dit is myn van  
 Kentkamin -  
 Dit is myn van  
 Asinerakan -  
 Dit is myn van  
 Aromamet  
 Dit is myn van  
 Aronego  
 Op dato dier kreyen alle wildt bren dat hi sijn  
 gemaect sijn den sijn kamin krey gelyckert  
 an Harmon Hendrix en Hendricus Beekman der sijn alle  
 sijn gelyckert en sijn by sijn by sijn sijn sijn  
 sijn sijn sijn sijn sijn sijn sijn sijn sijn sijn  
 gelyckert als op de sijn vander is 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,  
 Thos. Delavall,  
 Wm. Ashfordby,  
 Gerret Aertsen,  
 Benj. Provoost,  
 Tjerck Claesen,  
 Wessel Ten Brook,  
 Wm. Lamontayne, Sect.

Sewakonama,  
 Pannerewacke,  
 Sasakerop,  
 Korpowaen,  
 Kentkamin,  
 Amseawas,  
 son of Asinerakan,  
 Awmarnet,  
 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.

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

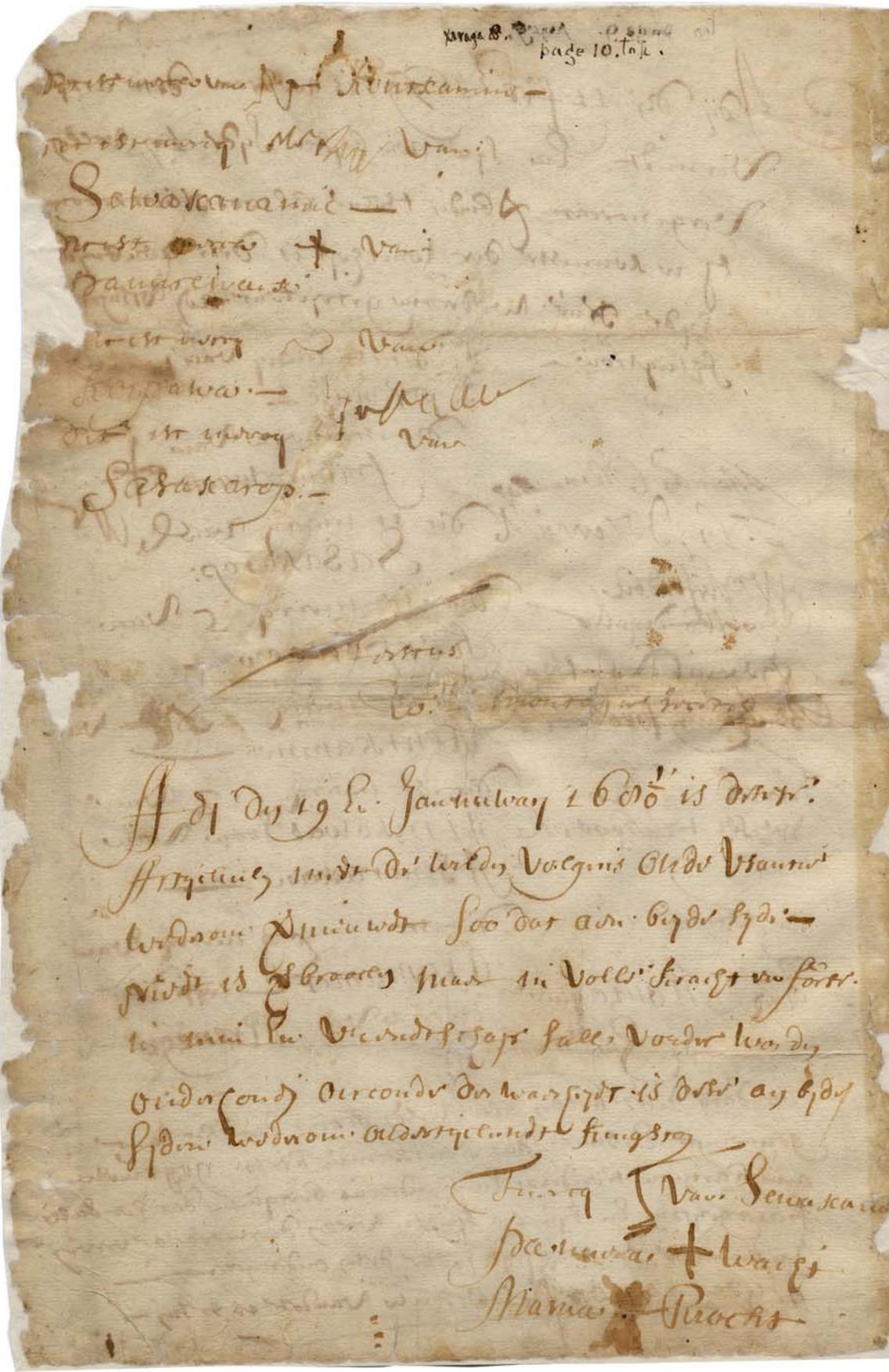
Kentkamin

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.

Sewakonama  
Nama Rocht

page 11. to 10

Wm. Lamontayne

Aroma de mat

Achthios

Arawegon

Thos. Delavall

Thos. Chambers

Wm Ashfrodby

Wessel Ten Brook

Arie Lyssen

Tjerrick Claessen De Witt

Ed. Wittaker

Wm. Demyer

quod attestor,

Wm. Lamontayne

Wrimamaker  
Aroma mat  
Achthios  
Arawegon

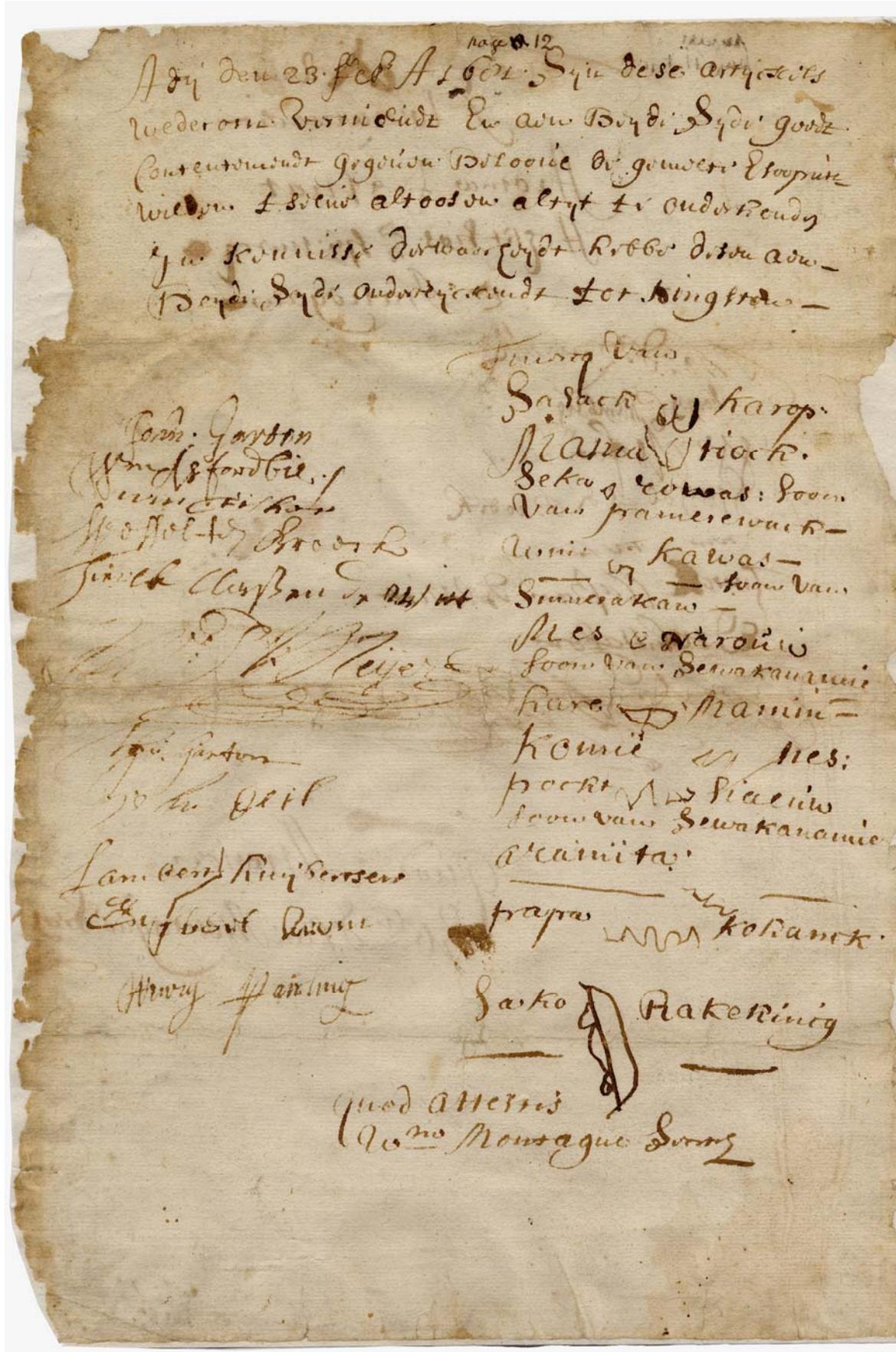
Thos. Delavall  
Thos. Chambers  
Wm Ashfrodby  
Wessel Ten Brook  
Arie Lyssen  
Tjerrick Claessen De Witt  
Ed. Wittaker  
Wm. Demyer

quod attestor,  
Wm. Lamontayne

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

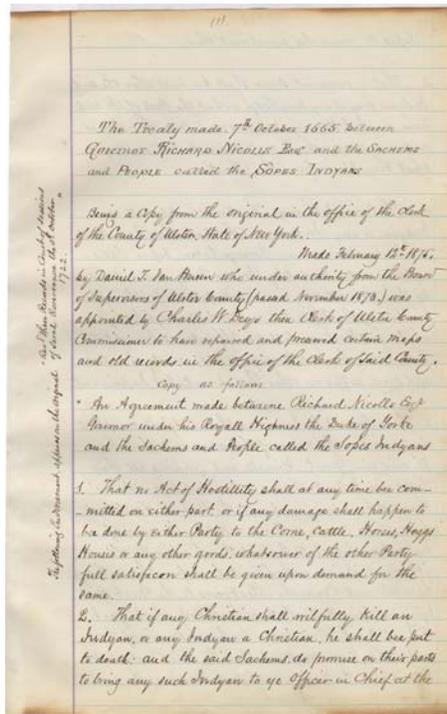


**T**

he 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 solu-*

*tion. 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

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

At a meeting of Justices of the peace for  
 said County, the 2<sup>d</sup> of the said Sachims  
 of the Esopus Indians in said County, this 2<sup>d</sup>  
 day of June 1712 In order to Renew the  
 peace made with said Indians by Coll<sup>o</sup> —  
 Nicola first English Governour of the  
 province of New York, according to —  
 Articles of the same

Cap<sup>t</sup> Dirck Schepmass }  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> Dirck Whittaker } Justices  
 Mr Esst Wynkoop }  
 Mr Cornelis Coek }  
 And  
 Anecop Chief Sachime }  
 Greatagage } Sachims  
 Dramachtan }  
 Cawamash }  
 Capijmanhanch }

The said Sachims produced to the Justices the  
 said Articles of peace in writing delivered  
 to them in Coll<sup>o</sup> Nicolls time and presented  
 a string of Wampum in Acknowledgement  
 of Renewing said peace & say they hope  
 it may continue  
 The Justices perused the said Articles

**N**ot 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<sup>o</sup> Nicolls time and presented A string of wampum in Acknowledgement of Renewing said peace 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 Fidelity presented six beaver Skins one Elk [skin]two beare [skins] one fox [skin] & one Martin [skin].”

“The Justices Received the Same with Satisfaction & 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 .”

of peace & told the Sachims they were glad  
 to see them fulfill the same in Renewing  
 said peace & hoped 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 Fidelity presented six beaver  
 Skins one Elk ditto two beare ditto one  
 fox ditto & one Martin ditto

The Justices Received the Same with  
 satisfaction & 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  
 Capijmanhanch the Indian Com plaind that  
 Coll<sup>o</sup> Japhans Wampum owes him a Coll<sup>o</sup> the  
 Wampum ditto & downe to say him and that  
 Indian Quick powy has a powder of peace  
 to a shirt & also downe to pay him

The Justices told the Sachims to take care  
 to bring in the Wampum & if his  
 should be just to do him Justice

Justices Meeting,  
 Court of General Sessions  
 June 2, 1712

**T**

he latest known renewal in the collection of the County Clerk is dated May 7, 1745. It was mentioned in an article by Kenneth Scott and Charles E. Baker in *The New-York Historical Society Quarterly* of July 1953. A researcher read the citation and called the Archives to see the original. This renewal takes place in the Court of General Sessions and is recorded in the minutes of the court. Sandor, Chief Sachim and several other Indians, accompanied by Abell, their interpreter appear before the Justices of the Peace.

“Sandor Chief Sachim of the Esopus Indians, Hendrick Hekan Sachims and severall other Indians, by Abell their interpreter brings in court, a beaver and four strings of wampon, and they said they gave that to confirm the peace formerly made by our ancestors and theirs. They gave also a dear skin and five minks to shake hands in friendship.”

“The Justices take it very well of them to renew the peace made by both the ancesters, and that the same be kept in friendship on both sides as long as the sun and moon shines.”

All a part of Peace and Reconciliation of the Peace held at Haringston, and for the County of West on Tuesday the Seventh day of May in the fourth year of his Most Excellent Majesty King George the Third of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty Five.

Johnnes Sandenburgh, Cornelius Hoornbogh, Johannes DeLametter, Cornelius DeLametter, Jacob Tenbroeck, John Light, Major the Vice Justice, The Court Grand

The Sheriff being called to return his Deceit, he said that he had returned the following Persons to wit

Johannes David, Edward Elmsworth, Mark DeLametter, John Stormator, Robert Moxey, Thomas Hellingham, Stephen Portantor, Adam Goupa, John Dubois, Isaac Trew, Solomon, Hasbrouck, Isaac Vapoor, The parson, Abraham, William, Hopkilling Junior, Capt. Edward Whiteaker, Jacob, Doctor, Van, Theodorus

Sandor, Chief Sachim of the Esopus Indians, Hendrick Hekan Sachim and severall other Indians, by Abell their interpreter brings in court, a beaver and four strings of wampon, and they said they gave that to confirm the peace formerly made by our ancestors and theirs.

They gave also a Dear Skin and five Minks to shake hands in friendship.

They gave also seven Beavers, they complain that there were many more, which was great reason of their Poverty and Distress that they may be Remedied.

They gave 2 Halls one Dear Skin 23 Pennys and complain that their Produce is too cheap and the Commodities which they want from the Christianians too dear, and therefore they desired that their produce may be

Done

All and the three times Commodity of Wampon they were told that they shall have their answer in the afternoon.

The Court Grand, etc. Three of the Court in the afternoon, they were told according to the command.

William Bruchman, Dist. Justice called.

John DeLametter

Following of the Justices to the Indians

1. The Justices take it very well of them to renew the peace made by both the ancesters, and that the same be kept in friendship on both sides as long as the sun and moon shines.

2. The Justices do in hearty with their hands in friendship.

3. As to the Peace of the Justice Court, let a declaration of Peace, and receive you the Justice and to think their thinking to maintain their friendship, but if any will be angry or offend against them, they shall be as if appearing to the Justice Court.

4. As to the Peace of the other on both sides must be regulated, according as shall be on both sides can agree.

The Justice Court to be given to the Indians

5. Gold Wampon	£ 1. 0. 0
6. Beaver and 10 ant. 0. beavers of Wampon	0. 12. 0
7. Beaver	1. 1. 0
8. Lead	1. 4. 0
9. Cloth	0. 10. 0
10. Beaver and 10 ant. 0. beavers of Wampon	0. 7. 6
11. Beaver	1. 0. 0
12. Cloth	1. 2. 6
	£ 10. 0. 0

The following persons bought of the Peacemakers which the Indians brought to the Justice Court

Abraham, Hendrick, log, etc. 10. 11. 0

1. Beaver and their weighing of 10. 11. 0

2. Beaver and their weighing of 10. 11. 0

3. Beaver and their weighing of 10. 11. 0

4. Beaver and their weighing of 10. 11. 0

5. Beaver and their weighing of 10. 11. 0

Justices Meeting, Court of General Sessions May 7, 1745

## 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.

Handwritten text on the cover are digital copies of Daniel T. Van Buren's 1875 transcript.

The accompanying transcription is copied 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. This 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* – 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 Seawan-hackey or place of seawan.

## **PUBLICATION NOTE**

This is the second edition of this publication. The first edition was published in 2002 when the document was treated and conserved by the NEDCC. Unlike the first edition, this one was printed and bound by Ulster County Central Services Department.

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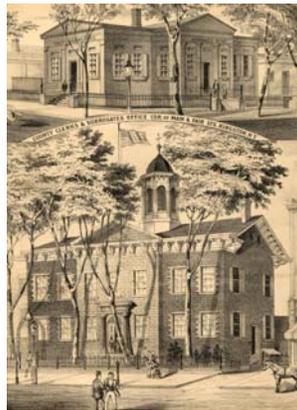
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