

# Natives' Prosopography of Individuals Mentioned in the 1767 Land Agreement, Loughlo to Moses Depuy, et.al.

J. Michael Smith (2024)

*Prosopography*: a study that identifies and relates a group of persons or characters within a particular historical or literary context ("Prosopography." Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary, Merriam-Webster, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/prosopography>. Accessed 13 Feb. 2024.)

Link to 1767 Land Agreement on New York Heritage:

<https://nyheritage.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p16694coll153/id/22781/rec/1>

Note: entries highlighted in red apply to the 1767 Land Agreement held at Historic Huguenot Street.

## **Name Index**

[Allameetahat/Piter Tappen](#)

[Jacobus Ankrop/Loughlo](#)

[Pamandawaghat/Niecolas](#)

[Sappan](#)

[Appendix](#): References to Esopus Native Land Rights in the Rochester Patent of Ulster County

[Bibliography: Natives' Prosopography/Appendix, Unpublished Primary Sources](#)

[Bibliography: Natives' Prosopography/Appendix, Published Sources](#)

## ***Allameetahat (fl.1733-1772/born:1714?)***

### **May 12, 1733: Piet Tap / Pit Tap / Pet Tap**

The “Indians Nacapin, Shawanachke, tatakim, memactrheck, Nagayan, pit Tap, and Jacob” are listed in a memorandum confirming the sale made to Johannis Halenbbeek on February 9, 1733, for “the Island on the Cateracks Kill Lying on the West Side of Trin Clos Platts and of the falls” – the signers Naqayon, Piet Tap and Jacob, recognized as “part owners of the Island on the Cateracks Kill,” acknowledge receipt of payment for the land ([CCLP](#), 2: 88-89).

### **June 6, 1746: Alamethat alias Peter Tap**

Listed with Sopus Indians ceding land on the upper Delaware River in the Hardenbergh Patent straddling Albany and Ulster Counties for 7000 Dutch guilders or 175 English pounds ([UCDB](#), EE: 63-65).

### **December 5, 1748: Peet Tap**

The Indians Peet Tap, Antony and Leonard Larke witness a deed made by “Native Proprietors” to Henry Lane and Henderick Remsen for two tracts of land on both sides of the Catskill Creek in Albany County ([NYCM-LP](#): 14: 26).

### **December 9, 1748: Peet Tap**

The Indians Arrent, Peet Tap and Leonard Lark witness a deed made by “Native Proprietors” to Abraham Salisbury, William Salisbury and Caspary Bronk for land north of the Catskill Creek in Albany County ([NYCM-LP](#): 14: 27).

### **May 1, 1751: Allametahet**

A participant noted among the Indian signers receiving 102 pounds sixteen shillings for confirming the boundaries of the Hardenbergh Patent ([SHML-NDM](#)).

### **July 28, 1756: Peter**

Sir William Johnson reports that “105 of the Delaware, Nantiokes and Aughquaga Indians arrived in a Body, when they came near the House they fired incessantly for a quarter of an hour. The compliment was returned by a Discharge of 3 small Canon which gave them great Pleasure the Interpreter brought them into the Council Room where Sir William received them by shaking hands all round. Then Mr Montour stood up and performed the ceremony of wiping the Tears from their eyes clearing their speech, and covering the bodies of all their friends, whom they had lately lost – with 6 Strings Wampum – Peter a Delaware Sachem stood up & said Brother Johnson As it is now late, and our old People much fatigued after a long journey we shall defer saying any thing this Night, in the morning you may expect to hear us speak. The Interpreter was then ordered to shew them their Quarters and give Provisions – After drinking the Kings Health they had their Pipes & Tobacco and so parted for the night” ([NYCD](#), 7: 173).

### **February 16-17, 1764: Unnamed?**

Seneca George (or Osternados) addresses Sir William Johnson during a conference with the Six Nations reporting that “Here is present an Indian born at Esopus, who having removed from

thence to Otseningo nine Years ago [1755], where he is happily seated, has resolved to make you a Present of his Lands there, being 8 Miles one way, and 7 another, and begs you will accept of it: he is also of the same Resolution with the rest in respect of following your Directions in any Enterprize you take in hand, or set him upon." Sir William "spoke to the Esopus Indian as follows. - Brother - I am glad to hear you are so happily settled at Otseningo, and hope you will continue there, as you are amongst good People, and friends to the English, whose Example will be of Service to you, if you follow it. - I heartly thank you for the Lands you offer me, but should be better pleased that you could dispose of it to some of the People in them Parts to your own Advantage - as I also do for your Offers of Service, and I Recommend it to you to be firm in your Resolutions, and not fall back from them, as some lukewarm People have heretofore done" ([SPWJ](#), 11: 62, 66-67).

### **June 23, 1767: Piter Tappen**

The Natives, Sapan, Niecoles, and "Piter Tappen Sehcham" (i.e., sachem), are listed as witnesses to deed made by "Loughlo, an Esopus Indian, commonly called by the Christians Jacobus," ceding land to Moses Dupuis and company south of the Rondout Creek in the Town of Rochester ([HBFP-LAL](#)).

### **July 13, 1767: Pit Tap / Piet Tapper / Piet Tapand**

Native grantors, "Piet Tapper an Esopus Indian," – "Kip Nagaian, Mindert Thomas, Sapan Agmat, Jacobus Ankrop and Nicholas Cank Indians," convey land to Fredrick Schoonmaker on the south side of the Rondout Creek for "ten Spanish Dollars and two Barrels of Cyder according to an Agreement made before a Justice of the Peace for the County of Ulster and [the] majority of the Esopus Indians . . . lying and being in Marbletown Begining at the South East corner of the said Fredrick Schoonmakers Seventy acres Pattented Land and from thence along the Line of Jacob Keyser to the Southernmost corner of his Land and from thence along a Ridge of Rocks to the Bounds of the New Paltz [Precinct] then all along the New Paltz Bounds to the place commonly called & known by the Name of the Ceetere Klip and from thence with a Straight Line to the Southwest corner of the Land granted to the said Fredrick Schoonmaker by the Trustees of Marbletown then along a Rocky Mountain Seventy seven Chains to the aforesaid seventy acres Pattented Land then all along said Land to the place of Begining" – Jacobus Ankrop and Nicoles Cank are listed as witnesses ([UCDB](#), GG: 8-9).

### **September 3, 1767: Allameetahat / Piet Tap**

"Allameetahat who in Dutch is Called Piet Tap . . . a Native Indian of Esopus and a Schackum of said Indians . . . the age of fifty three," testifies before Albany County Justice Martin van Bergen that he "had heard his Ansestors say . . . that the Division [line] between the said Esopus and Cattskill Indians runs from the said Creek Called Tendeyagkameka Nearly West to a hill Called by the Indians Pessawenkouck, and that it was a custom Between said Indians that if any Indian shott a Dear or Bear Beyond the Limitts of their Bounds that they then Divided it between them . . . the said Indian Always had heard his father who was Called Newachquary and his uncle who was Called Schawenack say that the Esopus Indians had never sold any Land further to the North, to the Esopus [or Kingston] peoples than unto the kill or Creek Called by the Indians Tendeyagkameka which the said Indian says is the Creek on which the said Jacobus Persens mill

now stands, And that the signification of the Name Tendeyagkameka is a point of which Water falls [Tidegackameck, first fall of the Esopus Creek] . . . that the North Bounds of the Land which the Indians sold to the Esopus people as the said Indian Always has heard is to the westward from the said kill Called Tendejagkameka to a kill a little to the North where one Isaac Post now lives” ([VBM-A](#)).

### **October 27, 1772: Tappan**

Ulster County Justices report the arrival of “Philip Hoghtaling Sachem – Tappan – Jacobus Anchrop – Nicholes and several other Indians – Levi Pawling Esq<sup>r</sup> addressed himself to the Indians, by telling them, that we were now Mett at their request[,] should be glad to know what they had to offer, Their Chief Sachem by a Dutch Interpreter answered that they came to renew former Friendship with their Brethern as our ancestors used to do, that is by saluting their Brethern werever they should happen to meet and shake hands with each other in a Friendly & Brotherly manner, and as a token made this Friendship shall remain Firm as long as the World stand[s], they presented to the Justices ten Dress’d Deer Skins, which said Deerskins the Justices exposed to sale by way of Vendue for L7. [pounds] 12 [shillings] – The Justices returned their answer by telling them that they were very glad to hear that their Brethern were not forgot what our ancestors had done & that we should be glad that former Friendship should continue as long as the world stands, The Justices and Gent<sup>m</sup> present – Presented to the Indians 1 Bar<sup>L</sup> Beer[,] 5 Gall<sup>s</sup> Rum[,] Mutton[,] 1 Skippel Peas[,] Bread[,] 72 Groce Pipes[,] 6.tt Tobacco[,] 6.tt Gunpowder[,] 10 tt Lead[,] 72 p<sup>r</sup> Blankitting” ([GTM-PC](#)).

### ***Jacobus Ankrop (fl.1738-1772)***

#### **April 12, 1738: Loughlowegh**

A witness listed with Native signers ceding the land tract and creek called “Packanasinck . . . Commonly Called the Verkeerde[r] Kill” to “Jacobus Bruyn of Bruynswick” in the Town of Shawangunk ([HDFP-DW](#)).

#### **June 23, 1767: Loughlo alias Jacobus**

“Loughlo, an Esopus Indian, commonly called by the Christians Jacobus,” with the witnesses Sapan, Nicoles (aka, Pamandawaghat alias Nicholas) and “Piter Tappen Sehcham, (i.e., sachem, Alaameetahat alias Peter Tap) conveys to Moses Depuy, Frederick Schoonmaker and company, for ten pounds New York money, “All that Certain Tract piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the Township of Rochester in the County of Ulster on the South Side of the Roundout Creek, Beginning at a Certain brook or Run of Water called Sanders Kill On the North west side thereof, where the old foot path cross said Kill which leads to Schawangunk and [Running] from thence Southwesterly all [tear] the bounds of Jochim Schoonmaker deceased to the South Corner of said bounds thence Northerly to the Northwest side of Stone Kill thence all along said Stone Kill to the South bounds of Jacob Vernoy, thence along his bounds North to the land of Jacobus Winekoop, Thence along said land southwesterly to the lands of Hendrick Hoornbeek thence all along the South East bounds of said land to another tract of land of Jacob Vernoy thence along said land of said Jacob Vernoy to the land of the Assignes [sic] of Johannis Hardenbergh Deceased

thence along said land, to a Certain brook Called Stone Kill, Thence with a South line to the top of the Schawangunk Mountains, Thence along the Top of said Mountains as it Runs, Northeasterly to a certain place called The Trappen, Thence Northwesterly all along the old Schawangunk foot path as it Runs to the place of Beginning . . . In Witness whereof the party first above named to this Present Indenture hath hereunto put his hand Seal, at Kingston at a Treaty held this day with the Indians, and Justices of the County of Ulster in the Presence and Consent of Several Indians, the day and year First above Written.” ([HBFP-LAL](#)).

**July 13, 1767: Jacobus Ankrop**

Jacobus Ankrop and Nicoles Cank are listed as witnesses to a deed ceding land on the south side of the Rondout Creek to Fredrick Schoonmaker in the Marbletown Precinct, on behalf of the grantors “Piet Tapper an Esopus Indian,” Kip Nagaian, Mindert Thomas, and Sappanagmat for: “ten Spanish Dollars and two Barrels of Cyder according to an Agreement made before a Justice of the Peace for the County of Ulster and [the] majority of the Esopus Indians” ([UCDB](#), GG: 8-9).

**October 27, 1772: Jacobus Anchrop**

“Philip Hoghtaling Sachem – Tappan – Jacobus Anchrop – Nicholes and several other Indians” renew the Nicolls Treaty with Ulster County Justices at Kingston ([GTM-PC](#)).

***Pamandawaghat (fl.1746-1784)***

**June 6, 1746: Pamandawaghalat / Pamandawaghat alias Nicholas**

Listed with Sopus Indians ceding land on the upper Delaware River in the Hardenbergh Patent straddling Albany and Ulster Counties for 7000 Dutch guilders or 175 English pounds ([UCDB](#), EE: 63-65).

**May 1, 1751: Pamandewas**

A participant noted among the Indian signers receiving 102 pounds sixteen shillings for confirming the boundaries of the Hardenbergh Patent ([SHML-NDM](#)).

**June 23, 1767: Niecolas**

The Natives, Sapan, Niecoles, and “Piter Tappen Sehcham” (i.e., sachem), are listed as witnesses to deed made by “Loughlo, an Esopus Indian, commonly called by the Christians Jacobus,” ceding land to Moses Dupuis and company south of the Rondout Creek in the Town of Rochester ([HBFP-LAL](#)).

**July 13, 1767: Nicholas Cank**

Jacobus Ankrop and Nicoles Cank are listed as witnesses to a deed ceding land on the south side of the Rondout Creek to Fredrick Schoonmaker in the Marbletown Precinct, on behalf of the grantors “Piet Tapper an Esopus Indian,” Kip Nagaian, Mindert Thomas, and Sappanagmat for: “ten Spanish Dollars and two Barrels of Cyder according to an Agreement made before a Justice of the Peace for the County of Ulster and [the] majority of the Esopus Indians” ([UCDB](#), GG: 8-9).

**October 27, 1772: Nicholes**

“Philip Hoghtaling Sachem – Tappan – Jacobus Anchrop – Nicholes and several other Indians” renew the Nicolls Treaty with Ulster County Justices at Kingston ([GTM-PC](#)).

**March 25, 1777: Unnamed**

The Revolutionary Committee of Ulster County reports that Col. Jacob Hoornbeck paid 1 pound to an Indian with information against the Tories. A charge was also made for “A pint of Rum for the Indian” ([Roberts](#), 2: 46).

**April 14, 1777: Nicholas**

Adam (Addyngkahnorum) and Jacob, Oneida “Chiefs of the Anquagua (i.e., Oquaga) Indians,” with Philip (Hoghtaling) and Hambeck, “Chiefs of the Esopus Indians,” send a letter to Jacob Hoornbeck and the Ulster County Revolutionary Committee reporting, “we have agreed that according to your request, Nicholas and family is to stay with you, and if any mischief shall happed to him or his, by the war, we design that our hearts shall be clean of the same” ([NYCS](#), 2: 423-424).

**April 23, 1777: Unnamed**

Jacob Hoornbeck writes to Matthew Cantine “S<sup>r</sup>: Inclosed I send you Copy of Talk prepared and sent in behalf of the County Committee to the Indians as also a Copy of their answer on the same which I thought it my Duty Imidiately to communicate to one of the Members of the Convention on the Reason Given by them in their last paragrap[h]e. I had a good Deal of private Conference with the Indian that was with Oosterhaut to the Indian Country s<sup>d</sup> Indian tels me I may take it for Grant[ed] that Bolter wil come this Spring with an army of Regulars and Southeren Indians by the way of Oswego Down upon the settlements to Albany” ([NYRD](#), 2: 93-94).

**July 2, 1777: Nicholas**

The Committee of Ulster County orders that Johannis Osterhout Jr. be paid £13.2.0 for going to the Indian Towns, including a payment to Nicholas the Indian for a like service ([Roberts](#), 2: 46).

**August 23, 1777: Nicholas**

“Johannes Oosterhout, Junr. and Nicholas the Indian ... just returned from the Indian Country” testify before Colonel Jacob Hornbeck of the Ulster County Revolutionary Committee: “1<sup>st</sup>. They depose and say that the [Esopus] Indians have abandoned the Kookhouse, and are all moved back as far as Anquago [“Oneoghquago”] or Coletien, being afraid of the [white] people of Esopus [Kingston] and Minisnick [Port Jervis]; as said Indians had received information before they moved, that 2,000 men were coming up to destroy them, and therefore the said Indians had kept out a scouting party towards Shokaken, till such time as said Oosterhout and Nicholas came and told them the contrary. 2ndly, That the most part of the young Indians were gone to join Butler at Fort Stanwicks, and the wife of the chief sachem of the Five Nations should be desired at once to hold themselves neutral in the present contest or war; which request was granted her; whereupon the chief sachem should immediately request the said Five Nations to stop their hostile measures, and come in again with those that have hitherto been still; and if the young Indians should refuse to return, but continue with Butler in the war, then the sachem offers to

be at peace and continue in friendship with the [white] people at Esopus, Minisink, Papackunk, Kasshigton, Wyamonck, and all settlements to the southward thereof, so that war should only be to the north; and if any of their young men should be killed to the north, they should not mind it or break friendship; and if any of our men should go in the war to the north, and be killed, we should likewise not mind the same or break friendship. 3dly. An Indian is sent with Oosterhout and Nicholas by the sachem, to Colo. Hornbeck to see how times are with him, and to desire of said Hornbeck that a correspondence may be kept with Esopus people and the sachems, notwithstanding the war to the north; and that once every three or four weeks, a man may pass and repass between them, so that the women and children may be at peace and their work on both sides; and that the road on the side of the Indians shall be constantly open for us safely to come to them and return” ([NYCS](#), 1: 1054).

### **1784: Nicholas**

Nicholas, Canope and Ben Shanks or Huycon are reported as members of an Indian fishing and hunting party attacked by American settlers on the upper Delaware River near Cochection. “little is known of Nicolas. Canope was a native of Cochection, where he had grown from childhood to manhood, and was much esteemed. When the Colonies revolted, he went to Canada and took up the hatchet for King George. Ben Shanks was a crafty, subtile savage. His Christian-name was Benjamin. Before the war he had worked for the farmers of Shawangunk, and quite often for a man named Schenck. From that circumstance he was known as Schenck’s Ben, and ultimately, on account of the great length of his legs as Ben Shanks [He was also known as Ben de Wilt, or Wild Ben]. The Indians were ambushed by settlers, Thomas Quick, Benjamin Chambers and Benjamin Haines. The Native Canope was killed, being shot in the “hand and his lower part of the head; but did not kill him . . . [and] dispatched him by beating out his brains” ([Quinlan](#), 317- 320).

### ***Sappan (fl.1746-1785)***

#### **August 2, 1746: Sappaen**

One of the “Native proprietors & heirs . . . of Cashichton” or Menissink Indians selling land within the Hardenbergh Patent in southern Ulster County, for 125 English pounds ([UCDB](#), EE: 61-63).

#### **May 1, 1751: Sapan**

A participant noted among the Indian signers receiving 102 pounds sixteen shillings for confirming the boundaries of the Hardenbergh Patent ([SHML-NDM](#)).

#### **June 3, 1751: Suppau**

“Suppau, Jan Palling . . . and twenty other Indian proprietors,” receive 149 pounds nineteen shillings for their rights to lands “between the Fish-kill and Papagonck river” in the Hardenbergh Patent ([Gould](#), 242).

#### **June 23, 1767: Sapan**

The Natives, Sapan, Niecoles, and “Piter Tappen Sehcham” (i.e., sachem), are listed as witnesses to deed made by “Loughlo, an Esopus Indian, commonly called by the Christians Jacobus,” ceding

land to Moses Dupuis and company south of the Rondout Creek in the Town of Rochester ([HBFP-LAL](#)).

**July 13, 1767: Sappanagmat / Sapanagmat**

Native grantors, “Piet Tapper an Esopus Indian,” and “Kip Nagaian, Mindert Thomas, Sapan Agmat, Jacobus Ankrop and Nicholas Cank Indians,” convey land south of the Rondout Creek to Fredrick Schoonmaker in the Marbletown Precinct – Jacobus Ankrop and Nicoles Cank are listed as witnesses ([UCDB](#), GG: 8-9).

**1771: Sapan**

Surveyor William Cockburn maps the location of Native place names on the upper branches of the Delaware River in the Hardenberg Patent: “The Indian names I have put down from the Information of John Paulin & Sapan, two Esopus Indians, to Thomas Nottingham their Interpreter to me” ([WC-MAP](#)).

**1785: Sapan / Sappan**

Identified in a memorandum relating to the western boundary of the Hardenberg Patent as, “the son [of] Pawaqkhaqua who was a Daughter [of] Dosto” – a payment “given to Sapan 4/” suggests he was one of “the Indians [who] showed them [John Harper and company] the Head of Delaware [River] that is the West Branch on which he was taken” ([CFLP](#), box 6: folder 6, #94).

## Appendix: References to Esopus Native Land Rights in the Rochester Patent of Ulster County

**September 25, 1677**

Willem Montagne, Kingston Court Secretary (1668-1689), reports that Jacob Rutgersen has received permission on approbation of the governor to buy all the lands from Ankrop an “Esoopusse Indian” that fall under the agreement consisting of “twenty morgans or forty acres” provided Rutgersen can move Ankrop to sell the lands ([NYCM-LP](#), 1: 124; see also, [NYBP](#), 4: 229).

**September 27, 1677**

Willem Montagne reports the appearance of “Ankerop [an] Esoopusse Indian” who has agreed to sell all lands that were allowed him by the governor for the duration of his life to Jacob Rutgersen, stating his “wife has died and he himself is not inclined to plant much.” Rutgersen is required to let Ankerop plant four schepels of maize on the land every year, “for as long as he shall live.” The agreement also stipulates that should any Christians come and live on the lands, Rutgersen will arrange two days of plowing for Ankerop every year. The agreement was endorsed by Ankrop and another Esopus Indian named Demougus ([NYCM-LP](#), 1: 125).

**June 17, 1680**

Jacob Rutgersen grants a six-year lease to Dirck Keyser on the Rondout Kill south of Kingston, after which he “is to surrender the Land surrounded by an efficient fence, up to the tide-dam



where the dwellings of the savages have stood . . . The lessee shall, during the lease, permit Anckerop to plant four sch[epels]. of maize, and shall plow for him two days in the year, but as soon as Anckerop is dead Dirck Keyser shall be exempt from the same” ([TDRK](#), book 2: 283).

### **May 29, 1699**

Jacob Rutgersen grants a lease to Albert Rose, Jan Van Etten and Aria Van Etten on the Rondout Kill south of Kingston at a place “commonly knowne or called by the name of Waarsinck or Knights field, the whole and every part thereof and premises thereto belonging or appertaining, excepting a certaine part or parcell which is called Anckerops land running to a Creek [the Vernooy Kill] where the great wigwam now stands.” The lessees are required to “keep the said land in a Ring ffence, in order during the whole time viz also the Indians land & that the Indians must keep a cross ffence to hinder our horses for coming upon their land” ([UCDB](#), AA:206).

### **February 24, 1703**

“ankrop, tatepagh, Crawamo, quick, Natacken, kattees, Ramtag, [and] Scheel Jacob, all native Indyns of Esopus in ye County of Ulster, Late Lawfull proprietors,” receive an additional payment of 1000 guilders from Jacob Rutgersen, for land he purchased earlier on September 8, 1699, “Called by ye name Sakenisinck or Toquapogh and [originally] patented by John Knight” on the Rondout Creek in the present Town of Wawarsing ([UCDB](#), AA: 336).

### **April 1, 1703**

“Ariemin, Catties, Tatapay, Ruwekeseg, Pensog, Noorma, [and] Katagkes . . . Indian Proptiotors” convey lands in Ulster County to Henry Beekman Sr., for 150 pounds called “Wasshawassinck Eghho[nck] [Magtigkenigkonk, Saminawawagkink, Ragawaak] Schowarawasehonck . . . Mataghkonck Mahwaghke [and] Tapoensis” and incorporated on June 25, 1703, as part of the Rochester Patent. Indian witnesses: Amatamin and Awessoos ([KP-NDM](#); See [NYCM-LP](#), 4: 169, for spellings of Indian place-names cited in brackets above from a November 2, 1708 resale of these lands by Henry and Johanna Beekman to Pieter Louw of Wawarsinck, and the following description mentioned to “all that Certain tract or parcel of Land Scituate lying and being within the precinct of Rochester aforesaid beginning by a great fall Called honck from thence up the [Rondout] Creek Northerly to the high mountains Including several Small parcels of Land Called by the Indian Names Wasshawassinck Eghonck Magtigkenigkonk Saminawawagkink Ragawaak Showarawahonk with all the uplands there unto belonging as also all the Land that lyes on the Mombackus Kill within the bounds belonging to the Indians from the bounds of Kahansinck to the bounds of the high mountains as the said bounds was formerly agreed on and lay’d out by said Indians and the then Governour of this Collony of New York in y<sup>e</sup> articles of peace between them Including all parcels of Land Called by the Indians Matagkonk Magewakke [and] Tapoensir with all the Lands there unto belonging without any Reservation Except that parcel of Land granted to warnar Hornbeeck not Exceeding two hundred acres.” See also [CFLP](#), Box 9, folder 17: #116, for a 1772 copy of an undated map depicting Indian flats or meadow lands on the upper Rondout Creek, lying north of Honk falls called Wasawasink, Eghouck, Mattogheugkeak, Tawaiwewawaghnik, Ragawaack and Schowarawasekonk, and other meadow lands along the tributaries of the Mombaccas Creek and Mattaconks Kill, called Mattaghouch, Maheuaghe and Tepoeuanilg).

**July 6, 1705**

“Shawachkommin an Esopus native Indian and knowne by y<sup>e</sup> Dutch name of Joghim” conveys to Jacob Rutsen of Marbletown for 75 pounds currency the lowlands on both sides of the “Waggackemek Creeke or [Nawesinck] River beginning by a Certaine tract of land Called by y<sup>e</sup> Indyan name of nawesinck [and] from thence Running downe sd Creeke . . . to a Certaine ffall in sd Creeke kalled Hoonckh[.] The sd land is Called or know[n] by ye Indyan name of Papapakapochke . . . the sd land from Hoonckh up said Creeke to nawesinck is long at least three English miles” ([UCDB](#), AA: 353).

**August 18, 1705**

“Ruwagkaseg alyas Abram, pensogh, Aremethan alyas Hendrick, Keggekapewet alyas Joghim, tatapagh, Metmahes Sunn of y<sup>e</sup> afores<sup>d</sup> Abram, Sakerewa, waragkies wife of ankerop, notanaggis, [and] petamogh all Indyan proprietors in ye County of Ulster” convey to Henry Beekman Sr., for 200 pounds New York currency “all ye Certaine tract of land Situate Lying & being in ye bounds of Rochester [Patent] . . . on both sides of a Certaine Creeke or River [that] Runs towards Waggackemek [or Menissincks] in sd County Called by ye Indyan nawesinck [present Neversink River] beginning by a Certaine place Called honck [falls] and so Runs to a Certaine place belonging to ye Kitsepraw Indians (to Witt) Hiesjern or Kathees etc. Called negpogkaw Including all ye Low Land on both sides of sd [Nawesinck] Creeke or River, as also a Certaine Island Lying in sd River Called memahenonck” ([UCDB](#), AA: 352).

**November 2, 1706**

“Shawaghkommin a native Esopus Indian . . . known by the Dutch name of Jochem” conveys to Jacob Rutsen for 83 pounds currency the lowlands on both sides of the “Waggachkemeck Creeke or [Nawesinck] River Beginning by a certain place or ffall in said Creeke Called hoonckh & Runns down said Creek in breadth on both sides of the same two English miles to the Land of an Waggachkemeck Indian Called orekenawe” ([UCDB](#), AA: 401).

**June 6, 1746**

“Moonhaw the Right Ancrop” is listed with Sopus Indians ceding land on the upper Delaware River in the Hardenbergh Patent straddling Albany and Ulster Counties for 7000 Dutch guilders or 175 English pound; principal signers Moonhaw, Corpaaen (alias Sander), and Tomacapowan (son of Hendrick Hekan), acknowledge receipt of payment for the lands. The “Land which the Said Moonhaw or Ancrop now hath in his possession under the Patent of Rochester” is excluded from the purchase. ([UCDB](#), EE: 63-65).

**June 23, 1767**

The Natives, Sapan, Niecoles, and “Piter Tappen Sehcham” (i.e., sachem), are listed as witnesses to deed made by “Loughlo, an Esopus Indian, commonly called by the Christians Jacobus,” ceding land to Moses Dupuis and company south of the Rondout Creek in the Town of Rochester ([HBFP-LAL](#)).

## February 28, 1770

“Awannemek the Indian one of the Esopus tribe of the township of Rochester” sells to Johannis Hardenbergh Jr., “all that Lot or parcel of Land Lying and being at Rochester aforesaid on the south side of the Rondouts Kill or River Beginning at the mouth of the Stone Kill the west bank of the mouth of the said kill being a run of water so called which Empties itself in the Roundouts Kill some distance south easterly from the new dwelling house of said Johannis G. Hardenbergh” ([Olde Ulster](#), 9: 213-215).

## Bibliography: Natives’ Prosopography /Appendix

### Unpublished Primary sources (Abbreviations in parentheses)

(VBM-A) Van Bergen, Martin, Affidavit, 3 September 1767, Single Accession MS 6812. Manuscripts and Special Collections, New York State Library, Albany, NY.

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(WC-MAP) Cockburn, William, A Map of the Hardenbergh Patent and Parts Adjacent, 1771, Land Records and Maps, Map #42. NYS Office of General Services, Bureau of Land Management, Albany, NY.

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