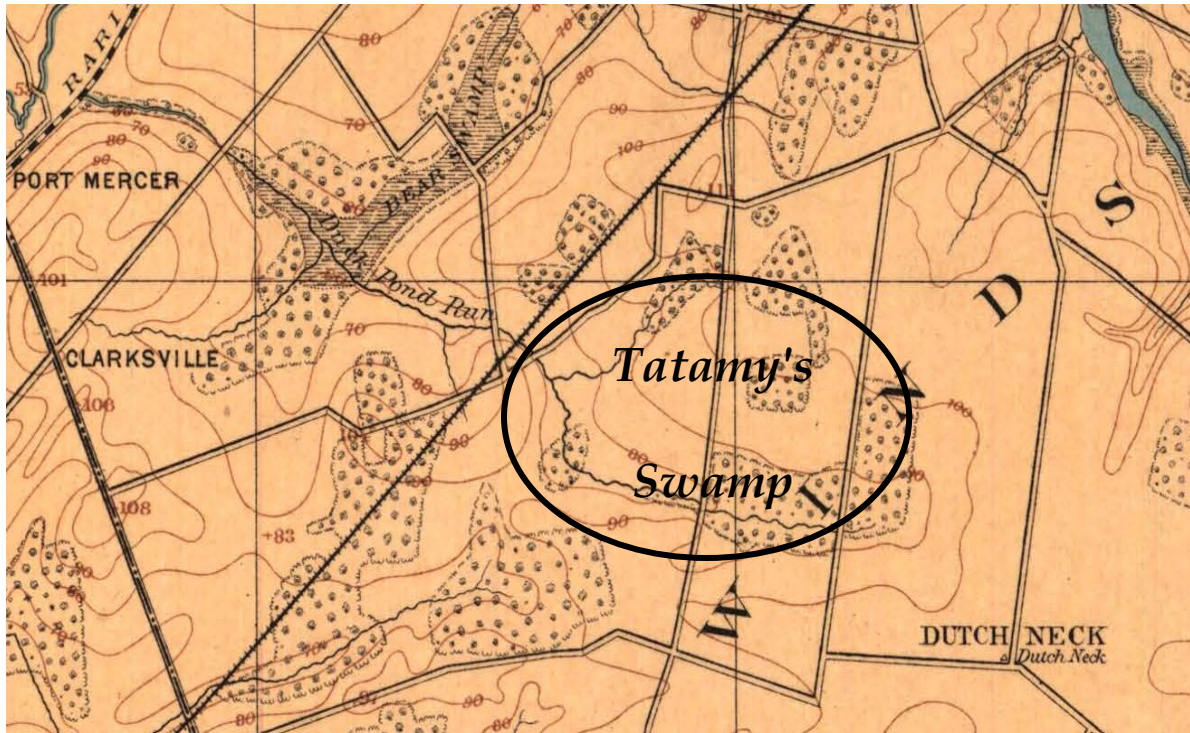


Locating a Lenape Landscape

Tatamy's Swamp

West Windsor Township
Mercer County, New Jersey



1888 Topographical Map - Trenton Sheet. Showing Location of Tatamy's Swamp

Richard S. Walling
Communipaw Consulting
June 2012

Locating a Lenape Landscape

Tatamy's Swamp

West Windsor Township
Mercer County, New Jersey

Table of Contents

Foreword	3
Introduction	4
The Hunt for Tatamy's Swamp	5
Penns Neck & Tatamy 's Swamp	6
The 1737 Survey of Penns Neck	8
Tatamy Swamp Lots	11
The David D. Bergen Farm - Final Resting Place of Tatamy?	15
John Lemmon of Tamey Swamp	19
Conversion & Personal Transformation of Tatamy	26
Documents Related to Moses Tatamy	31
Bibliography	43

*For Lee, Jennifer, Nora, Warren, Logan and the future
generations of the Ralph & Joyce Wallen line in America;
established Plymouth, MA, 1623*

Foreword

Absecon, Allamuchy, Manahawkin, Manalapan, Rancocas, Raritan, Wanaque and Watchung; these are some of the place names still to be found in *Lenapehoking* – Land of the Lenape (the original people of New Jersey). These place-names, and the hundreds of others that still remain after nearly four hundred years of colonization, offer a reminder of what was here so long ago.

When Europeans came across the Atlantic, they brought “guns, germs, and steel,” so aptly phrased by the 1997 book of the same title by Jared Diamond. First came the Dutch to northern New Jersey, just across the Hudson from New Amsterdam – in 1643 these foreigners attacked and destroyed the native village at Communipaw, in what is now Jersey City. The men in steel armor and wielding “fire-sticks” attacked at night and drove more than a hundred men, women and children into the frigid water to drown or be shot. Yes, the European arrival heralded a new and chaotic chapter in the lives of the Lenape and other Indian people in the region.

Although the native people were ultimately driven from New Jersey (with some notable exceptions of small groups who fled into the highlands of Ramapo or the barrens of South Jersey), their cultural legacy remains in the form of many familiar place names. But with the passing of the lives of these unlettered natives, most of the knowledge and verbal expression of other place names were lost to the ravages of time (warfare, death by disease, displacement, assimilation). One such place is the subject of this report; Tatamy's Swamp, named for an important Lenape, Moses Tunda Tatamy. His life and deeds are recounted in the following pages.

The Europeans brought civilization in the form of organized religion, government, mercantilism, architecture and a hierarchy of rigid social order in which a slave's offspring would remain in slavery and a king's offspring would remain in power. These were anathema to the Native Americans; they needed no grand castles or cathedrals to mark their culture or awe the underclasses. The Creator (Kiisheelumukweeng or Kishelemukong in Lenape) provided a natural landscape of rivers, valleys, forests and mountains to be filled with names and associations. For more than ten thousand years, it was so.

In 1737, the area of what is, today, Penns Neck, West Windsor Township, Mercer County, New Jersey, was purchased by two Dutch yeomen from nearby Monmouth County. Large lots were laid out for their offspring and in turn, those large lots were divided into smaller parcels to be sold to others. Some of these lots were known as the Tatamy Swamp lots, and although the tree lines and roadways that once marked the 1737 lots of the colonizers have mostly been obliterated by suburban sprawl, the wetlands once known as Tatamy's Swamp, remain. It is my purpose, with the research and publication of the information contained in these pages, is that this, and future generations will never again forget Moses Tunda Tatamy, and the land that bears his name.

Richard S. Walling
Edison, NJ
June 2012

Introduction

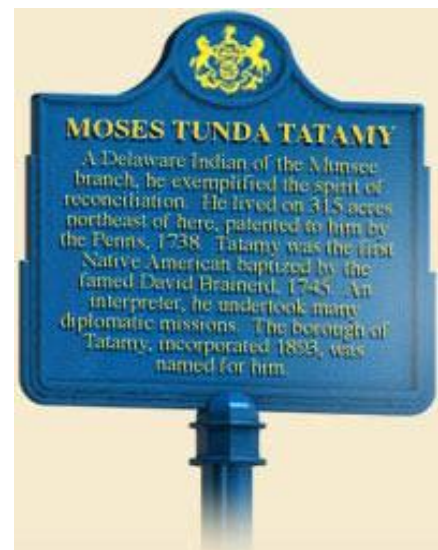
Moses Tunda Tatamy's life spanned the era of Colonial America from the time of William Penn until the end of the French and Indian War. Born circa 1695, possibly in the greater Trenton area (though Holland Township in Hunterdon County may have been his birthplace), Tatamy was, in his lifetime, a leader of the regional Lenape (herein after Delaware, the name given to the Lenape by the British), interpreter and first convert for famed missionary David Brainerd, and a prominent diplomat, bridging the cultural chasm that separated British Americans from the native inhabitants whose lands the colonists coveted.

His role in Colonial history cannot be overstated. In 1727, he experienced the extra-legal arrest, trial and execution of Weequehela, leader of Tatamy's group. Though Weequehela urged his followers to move west to escape the affects of Colonialism, Tatamy sought to find accommodation with the newcomers by adopting Christianity and the language of the English. He did so in order to preserve his people's basic rights to existence in a period of tenuous peace. That peace later was shattered near the end of his life with violent bloodshed in the form of the French and Indian War. In addition to his role as a cultural diplomat, often accompanying the governors of both New Jersey and Pennsylvania, Tatamy served as an agent for his fellow Delaware in settling all disputed land claims in New Jersey by 1758. * At the time of his death in 1760, at Edmund Bainbridge's estate on the Upper Road just west of Princeton, the war had ended, and British promises of justice and protection of Indian rights were freshly minted and thus earnestly believed.

Tatamy's life and that of his family were intimately entwined with the events and movements of the time. On December 30, 1736, he was granted three hundred and fifteen acres of land by the Colony of Pennsylvania, where he later hosted Moravian leader Zinzendorf in 1742. He was committed to adapting to the new order that came with colonization. Not only did he personally travel on numerous diplomatic missions at the behest of colonial authorities, his sons followed his example of service. Nicholas served with the New Jersey Provincials and was captured at the fall of Fort William Henry on August 9, 1757. In ultimate irony, on that very same day, his younger son William died from a gun shot wound near Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; mortally wounded by the animas of a young Pennsylvania boy who was taught to fear and despise all American Indian people. Tatamy's oldest son, Peter, a protégé of missionary John Brainerd, had previously died (1753) of disease while attending Princeton College, established, in-part, to educate American Indian youth.

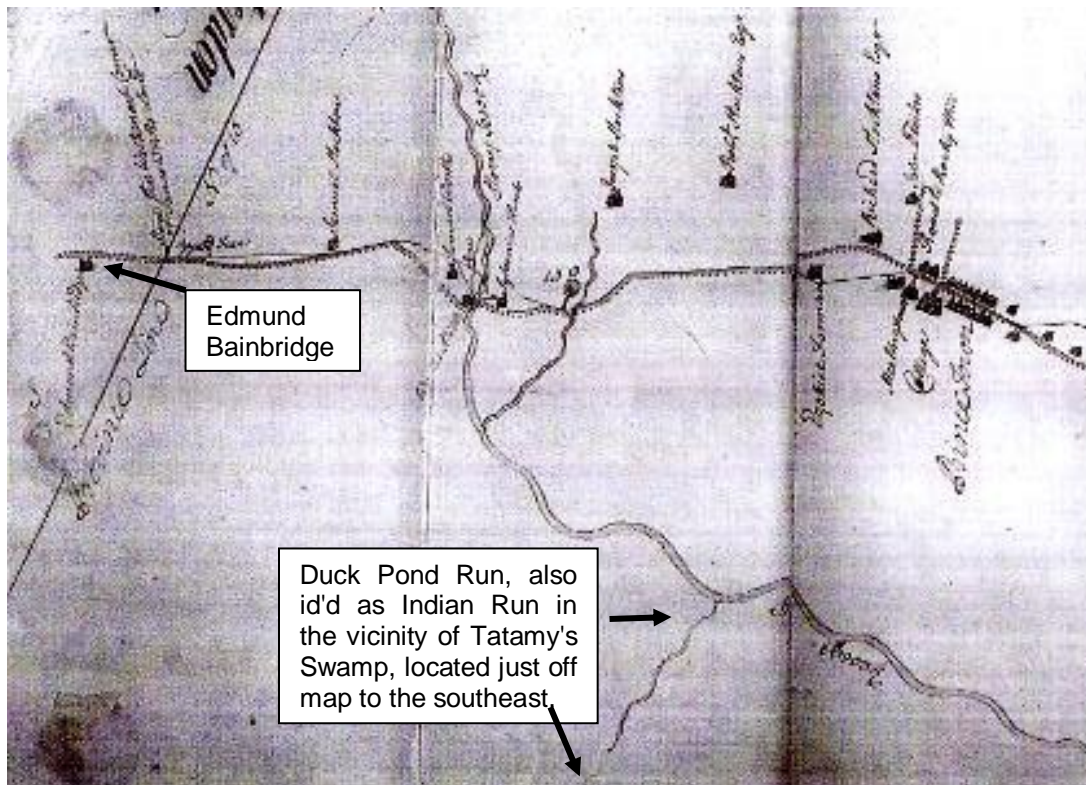
In Pennsylvania, Moses is honored by Tatamy Township and Tat's Gap in the nearby Blue Hills, and Bushkill Creek was originally Tatamy's Creek. Sign posts in Pennsylvania mark his life and his accomplishments, but in his homeland of New Jersey, *Lenapehoking* in the language of his people, he is forgotten.

* Disputed lands, epitomized the infamous Walking Purchase of 1737, led to the end of peaceful relations among the Delaware (and related tribes) and the Colonies. With the war going badly for the British, the Crown insisted that all efforts be made to settle the differences among the several colonies and the various tribes. Tatamy's work to settle New Jersey land claims resulted in the establishment of the Brotherton Reservation in Burlington County.



The Hunt for Tamy's Swamp

While familiar with Moses Tatamy, this researcher never knew either where he died, nor about any local New Jersey landscape closely associated with him. Historians simply noted that his name no longer appeared after 1760, and most presumed that he died on his land in the Lehigh Valley. However, during my course of study I came across a 1760 letter by Tatamy as he lay dying at Edmund Bainbridge's house in nearby Lawrence Township (see document section).



From *Map of the Division line Between the Counties of Middlesex & Somerset*; Azariah Dunham. Reprinted in *New Jersey Road Maps of the 18th Century*, Princeton Library, Princeton, NJ, 1964.

As for awareness of Tatamy's Swamp, the only reference found is the from *Genealogical and Personal Memorial of Mercer County, New Jersey, Volume 1*, edited by Francis Bazley Lee in 1907:

*The farm now owned by Herbert Jesse Coleman forms part of a tract once chiefly owned by Thomas Warne, William Penn and the Lyells, the last-named being land speculators. Warne's lands appear to have been the first sold to actual settlers. In 1737 John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, sons of William Penn, sold the immense tract of land consisting of about six thousand five hundred acres to John Conover and Garret Schenck, who came hither from Monmouth county. The westerly line of this purchase followed the province line from the Assanpink creek, one and a quarter miles to the line of Thomas Warne, and it is thought that the road which runs easterly from the Clarksville schoolhouse, known as the **Tamy swamp** road, is for nearly a mile on the old line between Penn and Warne.*

Deeds for land along this road speak of it as the road to "Totaymy's swamp," of which Tamy swamp is an abbreviation. This Indian was one of those who preferred to stay here when most of the Indians went to the reservation in Burlington county, and may have been the "Moses Totamy," one of the attorneys or agents appointed by the Delaware tribe in 1758 to treat with the whites. He continued, however, to live here, and died in the heavily wooded tract which bears his name, his grave being on a piece of rising ground in the meadows now owned by David Bergen, east of the farm formerly known as the Richard Mount farm.

And so the hunt was on for Tatamy's Swamp, and the possible location of this great American's final resting place.

Penns Neck and Tatamy's Swamp

The year 1737 stands out in the story of Moses Tunda Tatamy. In late December of 1736 he was granted three hundred and fifteen acres in the Lehigh Valley, near the Indian village of Welagameka, home to his friend Captain John, (half-brother of noted mid-18th century Delaware leader, Teedyuscung). Located just north of Bethlehem, Welagameka was purchased by the Moravians and renamed Nazareth and nearby was the grant of land to Tatamy made by Thomas, Richard and John Penn, sons of William, and proprietaries of the colony of Pennsylvania. The grant was made in consideration of their "love and affection for Tatamy." (pp. 25-26, *The Penn Patents in the Forks of the Delaware.*)

Five months later, in May, 1737, these same heirs of William Penn, deeded over six thousand acres of land known as Penns Neck to John Covenhoven and Garret Schenck, cousins residing in Middletown, Monmouth County. Given the proximity of the dates between the Lehigh Valley land grant to Tatamy, and the 1737 deed to Penns Neck, it is altogether possible that Tatamy retained occupation rights to a portion of this land, an area described in colonial conveyances as Tatamy's Swamp. The 1736 grant had been for the Penn's love and affection for Tatamy, yet the patent was not registered until April, 1738. Perhaps he had finally quitted his use of Penns Neck by that time.

Tatamy's presence in the area was part of a larger, yet little known chapter in the story of the Lenape during the colonial era. This part of New Jersey still retained a significant Indian presence, up to and including the establishment of Indian mission villages at Crosswicks in 1745 and later at Bethel (Monroe Township, Middlesex County) in 1746.

It should also be noted that as late as 1749, John Brainerd, brother of David, and his successor as missionary to the Indians, noted that between Maidenhead (Lawrenceville) and Princeton, he visited with a group of Indians living nearby. (p. 176, *Life of John Brainerd.*) Tatamy himself resided for a time at Maidenhead in 1756, just after the outbreak of frontier violence at the beginning of the French & Indian War.

During the colonial period, the area that was to become West Windsor Township, was situated in Middlesex County (Mercer County was formed in 1838). The East Jersey Board of Proprietors had control of initial land grants to board members and other colonists. On May 16,

1693, the Board released and confirmed to William Penn, a "tract of land scituate, lying and being in the same County [Middlesex] beginning where Stony Brook runneth into Milston's River and runs along the Stream of said Milston River One hundred and twenty chains more or less to the Mouth of Bair Brook, thence South Southwest and a half a point more Southerly three hundred chains more or less to a sand pink [Assunpink] River or Creek, thence down along the said Creek as it runs to the partition Line betwixt East and West Jersey thence along the said Partition North and by West and three degrees Westerly to Stony Brook thence down as the said Brook runs to where it began." (Liber Book E, page 45). The total land grant was approximately 4000 acres, exclusive of barrens. A 1737 survey of this land yielded a total of 6500 acres.

This original grant, which by 1737 was known as Penns Neck, comprised much of present-day West Windsor Township. The other major portion of the Township was originally granted on December 28 1701, by the Board of East Jersey Proprietors to David Lyell, a goldsmith residing in New York City. This grant was for land, "beginning at the mouth of Baire Brook by Milston River (which is a corner of William Penn's land) & running up [Millstone] river one hundred chains (6600 feet), thence Southeast one hundred and fifty chains, thence Southwest one hundred and ninety chains more or less to Assanpink, thence down the said river as it runs to the upper corner of Wm. Penns land and thence north northeast and a half a point more and northerly three hundred chains more or less to Milston River where it began." This grant totaled 4700 acres and was recorded in Colonial Conveyances, Liber G, page 354.

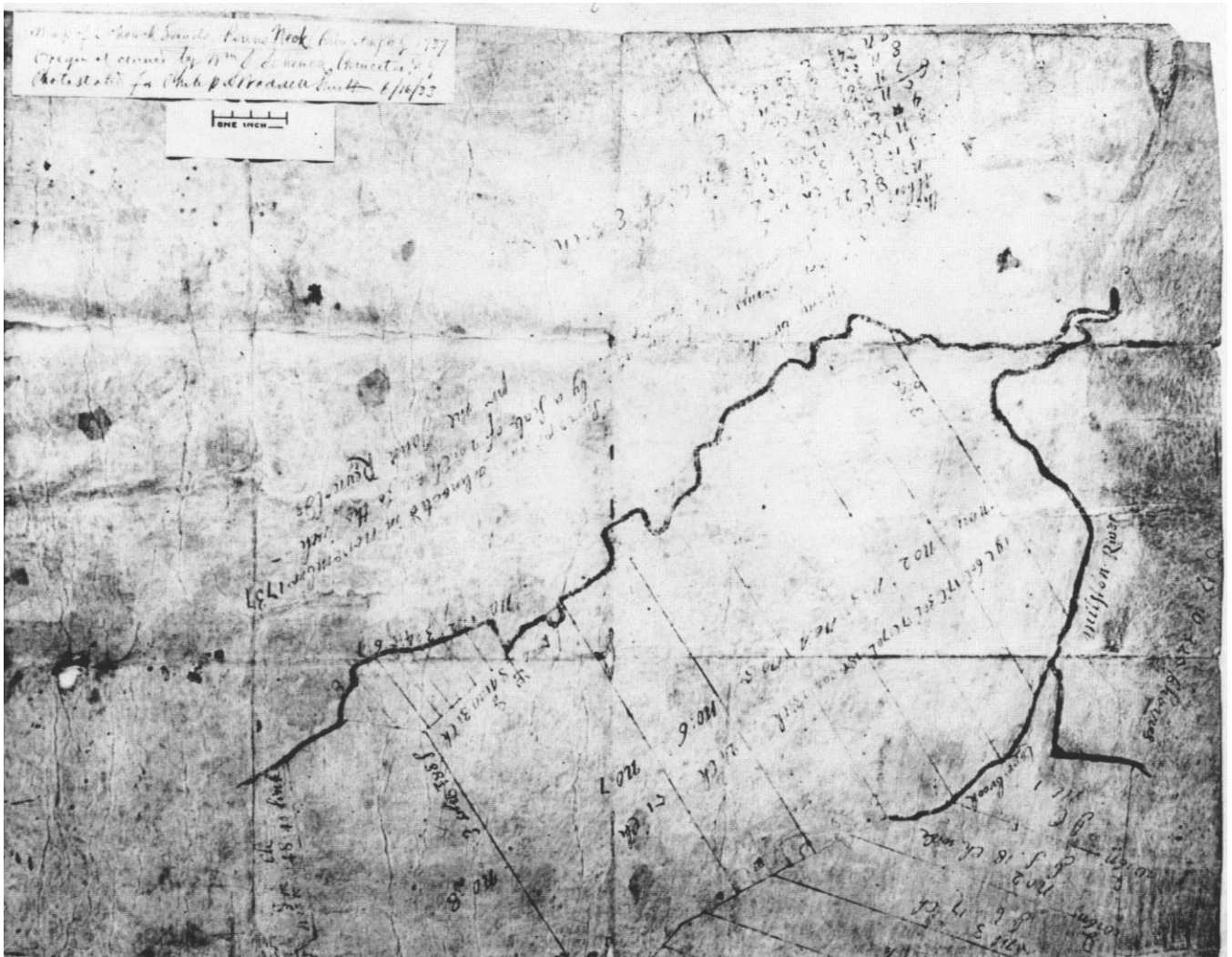
The original land grants give the outward bounds of the tracts, but do not mention any other features. However, after the May, 1737 grant by Penn's heirs to Covenhoven and Schenck (Liber F-2, p. 380), the land was further subdivided and transferred to new owners. It was in these transfers that the name, Tatamy's Swamp, first appear.

A note about the deed transcriptions: These records begin in 1737 and were copied into colonial and county deed books by scribes who had their own style of capitalization, punctuation, grammar, and most egregious of all, spelling. Tatamy is spelled Tatamus (attempt at Latinizing his name?), Tattamus, Tattama, Tattamey, Tattain, Totamey, Totamy, Tottama, tottamy, tottame, and Totaymy. By the early 19th century, it was common local usage to call it Tamy's Swamp and what we call Clarksville Road, was called Tamy Road. A local name for the swamp in the 20th century has been Potamy, and in the 1920s, a county cartographer who was mapping old road return documents, called it Tulany! These errors are not surprising in light of the many spelling variations that exist for the man himself; Tautame, Tadamy, Tetamy, etc. are but a sampling of the dozen or so phonetic spellings. His family spelled the name, Tatamy.

The 1737 Survey of Penns Neck

A map, known as the Schenck Survey of Penns Neck was drafted in 1737, a photograph of which is at Special Collections, Rutgers University Libraries. This photo is only a partial representation of a larger map, which was not completely copied. This version depicts that portion of the original William Penn grant extending from the juncture of Stony Brook and the Millstone River, to the mouth of Bear Brook to just below Bear Swamp. The lots below Bear Swamp are cut-off in the photo, and the Tatamy Swamp lots are not shown.

The original survey has the metes and bounds description and is marked, "Surveyed and delineated in November 1737 by a Scale of 20 Chaines to the inch pr me John Reynolds."

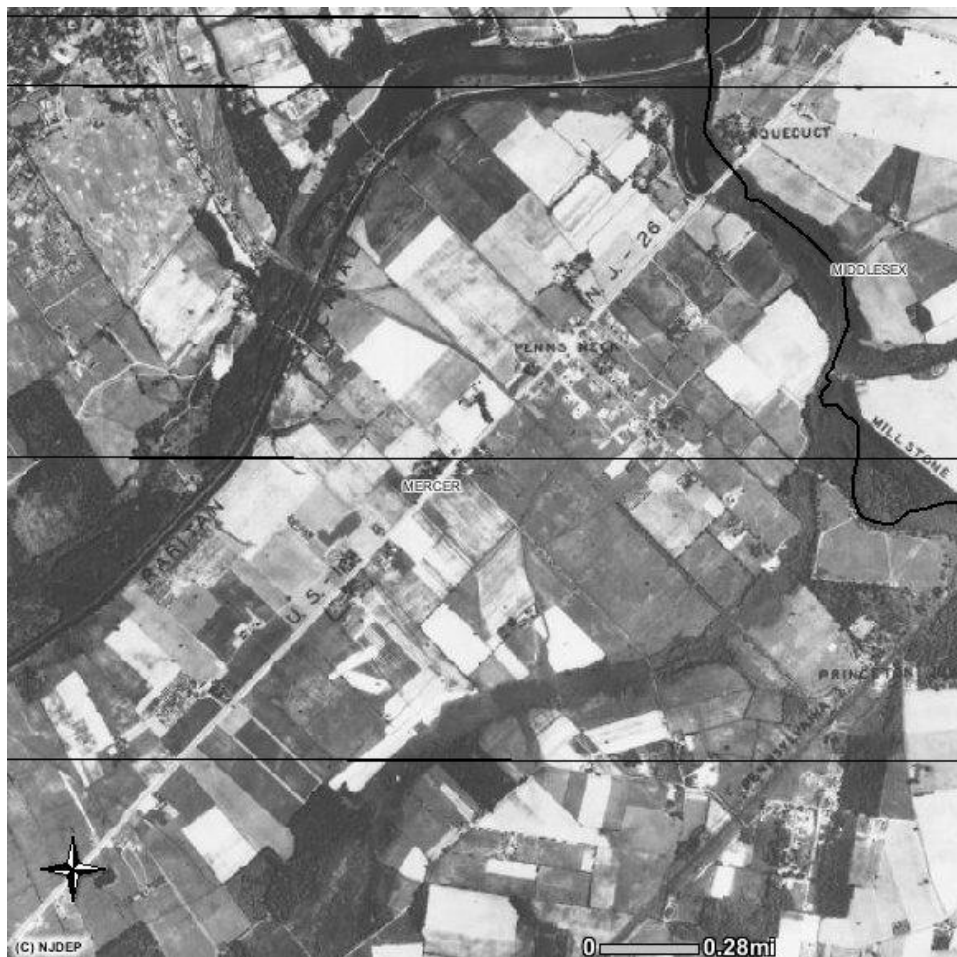


Eight large farm lots are located between Stony Brook and Bear Brook, along with eight wood lots bordering on Stony Brook. Below Bear Brook, only five lots are partially shown, each alternating between JC (John Covenhoven) and GS (Garret Schenck). The area of Tatamy's Swamp is cut-off on the photocopy. However, as will be demonstrated below, it is possible to re-assemble the Tatamy Swamp lots, and note their size and orientation.



Portion of the 1737 map, showing the lots below Bear Swamp, with JC and GS alternating.

By comparing the 1737 survey map of Penns Neck with a 1930 aerial photo, the original lot lines both north and south of Bear Swamp may be clearly seen. Also, the different pattern of the Tatamy Swamp lots may also be seen, as is the orientation of large lots east of Penn-Lyle Road. This road runs along a portion of the division line between the land holdings of William Penn and David Lyell discussed above.



1930 aerial view of Penns Neck; NJ DEP GIS website. Bear Swamp is the wooded ribbon of land running through the center of the picture.



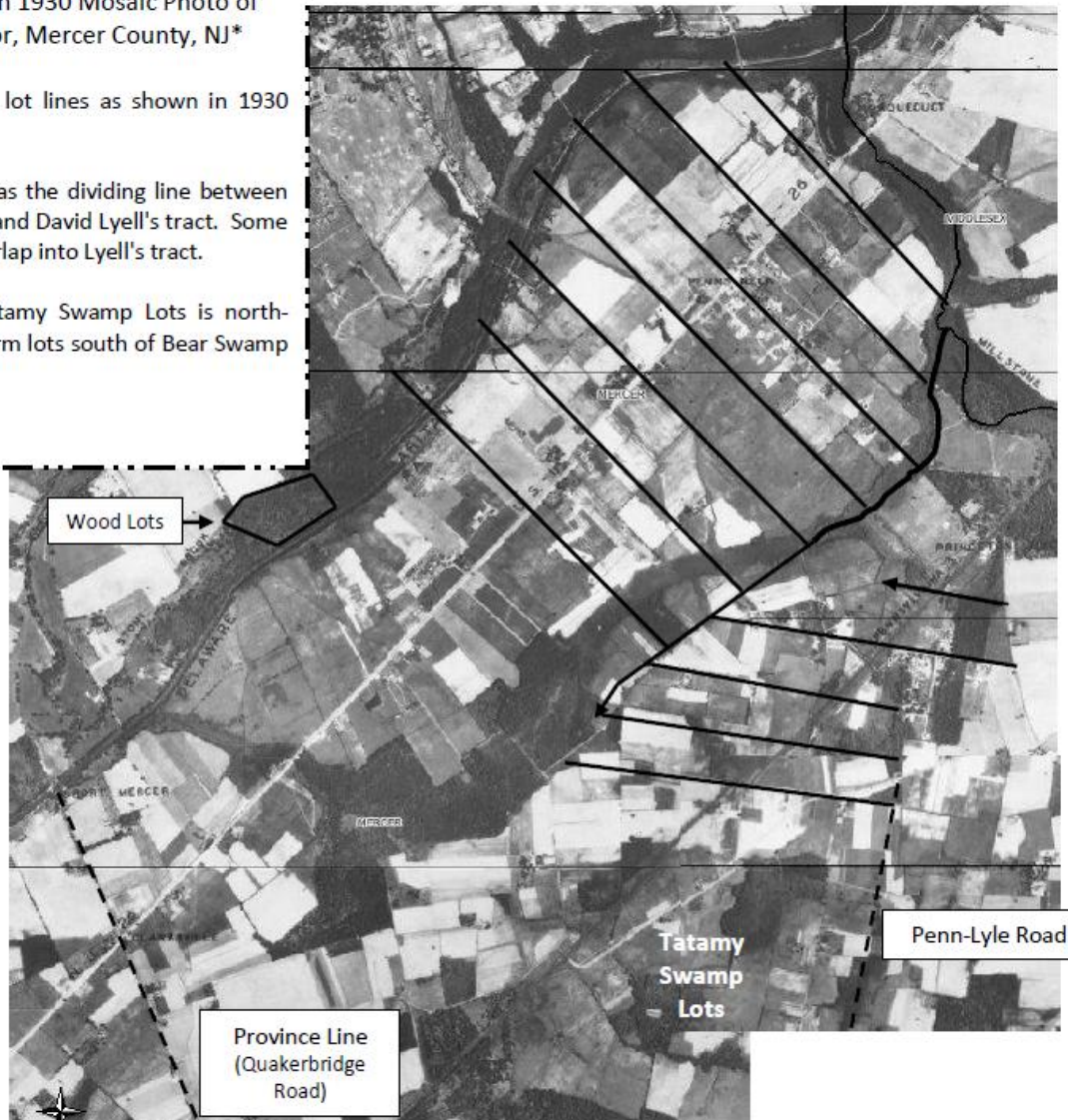
1737 Penns Neck Survey
 Compared with 1930 Mosaic Photo of
 West Windsor, Mercer County, NJ*

Black lines follow lot lines as shown in 1930 photo.

Penn-Lyle Road was the dividing line between Wm. Penn's tract and David Lyell's tract. Some lots appear to overlap into Lyell's tract.

Orientation of Tatamy Swamp Lots is north-south, whereas farm lots south of Bear Swamp are east-west.

*NJ DEP GIS



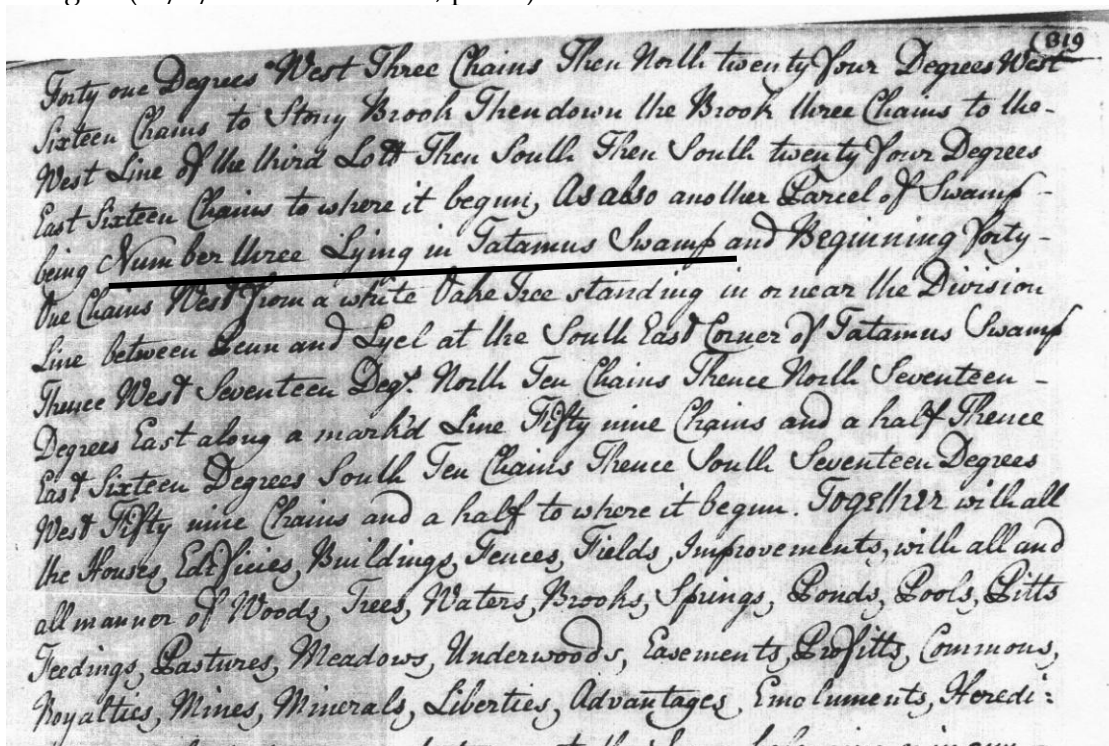
Tatamy's Swamp Lots

Although the 1737 survey map does not include the Tatamy Swamp lots, numerous deed references and descriptions provide concrete evidence as to their location and dimensions. Based on all of this information, a recreated map of all the lots is possible.

Note for the following: CC refers to Colonial Conveyances; M refers to Middlesex deeds.

1737 Garret Schenck of Middletown to Roelof Schenck, son, of Freehold

At Penns Neck...Also a parcel of Swamp, being Number 3 Lying in Tatamus Swamp and beginning 41 chains West from a White Oak tree standing in or near the Division Line of Penn & Lyle at the Southeast Corner of Tatamus Swamp thence West 17° North ten chains thence North 17° East along a marked line fifty nine and a half chains thence East 16° South ten chains thence South 17° West fifty nine and a half chains to where it began. (11/8/1737: CC: Bk. F-2, p. 318)



Forty one Degrees West Three Chains Then North twenty four Degrees West ⁽³¹⁹⁾
Sixteen Chains to Stony Brook Then down the Brook three Chains to the
West Line of the third Lot Then South Then South twenty four Degrees
East Sixteen Chains to where it begun, As also another Parcel of Swamp
being Number three Lying in Tatamus Swamp and Beginning forty
one Chains West from a white Oak Tree standing in or near the Division
Line between Penn and Lyle at the South East Corner of Tatamus Swamp
Thence West Seventeen Deg: North Ten Chains Thence North Seventeen
Degrees East along a marked Line Fifty nine Chains and a half Thence
East Sixteen Degrees South Ten Chains Thence South Seventeen Degrees
West Fifty nine Chains and a half to where it begun. Together with all
the Houses, Edifices, Buildings, Fences, Fields, Improvements, with all and
all manner of Woods, Trees, Waters, Brooks, Springs, Ponds, Pools, Lotts
Feedings, Pastures, Meadows, Underwoods, Easements, Profits, Commons,
Royalties, Mines, Minerals, Liberties, Advantages, Emoluments, Heredi:

Garret to Roelof Schenck, 1737, first mention in records of Tatamus [Tatamy's] Swamp.

Garret Schenck of Middletown to Albert Schenck, his son, same place.

Also a Parcel of Swamp (being Number One) Beginning at a white Oake Tree standing in or near the Division Line between Penn & Lyle at the South East Corner of Tatamus Swamp for the beginning of the several Lotts laid out in the said Swamp thence West 17° North twenty six chains thence North 17° East along a marked Line fifty nine and a half chains thence East 16° South twenty six chains thence South 17° West fifty nine and a half chains to where it began. (11/28/1737: CC: Bk. F-2, p. 461)

1738 John Covenhoven of Freehold to William Covenhoven, his son, same place.

Also another Lott being Number six lying in Tattamus Swamp. Beginning 71 chains west from a white oak tree standing in or near the Division line between Penn & Lyell at the Southeast corner of Tattamus Swamp, thence West 17° North ten chains thence North 17° East along a marked line. Fifty nine chains and a half, thence East 16° South ten chains, thence South 17° West fifty nine chains and a half to where it began. (3/27/1738: CC: Bk. E-3, p. 338)

Note: This lot was transferred in its entirety by deed Jacob Schenk & John Covenhoven, executors of the will of William Covenhoven, being the "lands received by his father." Sold to John Schenk in 1770. (9/1/1770: CC: Bk. G-3, p. 112)

John Covenhoven to John Covenhoven, Junior

Also another Lott, being Number 8 Lying in Tatamus Swamp. Beginning Northwest corner of the seventh Lot thence West 5° North twenty-one chains, thence South 4° West fourteen and a half chains, thence East 63 ° South twenty-seven chains thence North 17° East thirty-seven chains to the beginning. (3/27/1738: CC: Bk. E-3, p. 341)

1773 John [son of Ruleph] & Mary Schenck of Windsor to Garret Schenck, same place.

Part of lot Number Six in Tottama Swamp. Beginning at a stone being the South West corner of lot Number 6, the South East corner of lot number 7 and also a Corner of a lot (part of number 7) now belonging to Koert Voorhies Junior, said stone standing about Eighty one chains West from a marked White oak tree being on or near the division line of Penn and Lyell at the South East corner of Tattama Swamp thence North 14° 45 minutes East eleven chains along line of the af^d Koert Voorhies to a marked Bilstead [word for sweet gum tree] for a corner thence North 14° 45 minutes East twenty chains thence South 75° East ten chains to east bound of lot 6 and west bound of lot number 5 thence South 14° 45 minutes West twenty chains thence North 75° West ten chains to beginning Bilstead aforesaid containing twenty acres. (5/1/1773: M: Bk. 1, p. 71)

1800 William & Elizabeth Covenhoven of Montgomerty, Somerset County to Josiah Dey of West Windsor.

A certain lot of woodland being in Tameys Swamp. Beginning at a stone in the line and corner of Court Voorhies land Beginning South 13° 20 minutes West eight chains and seventy links to a stone thence North 76° 40 minutes West eleven chains and fifty links to a stone thence North 13° 20 minutes East eight chains and seventy lings to a stone thence South 76° 40 minutes East eleven chains and fifty links to beginning containing ten acres of land. (1/8/1800: M: Bk. 3, p. 626)

William Covenhoven, Montgomery, Somerset County to John Lemmon, West Windsor

Lot of land and Premises in Tameys Swamp adjoining lands of said John Lemmon. Beginning at a Hickory Stump in Joseph Stout's line thence South 76° 40 minutes East twenty four chains and thirteen links to a stone thence South 13° 20 minutes West eight chains and thirty links to a stone thence North 76° 40 minutes West twenty four chains and thirteen links to a stone thence North 13 ° 20 minutes East eight chains and thirty links to beginning containing twenty acres. (1/8/1800: M: Bk. 9, p. 834)

William & Elizabeth Covenhoven, Montgomery, Somerset County to Court Voorhies, West Windsor.

Certain lot of woodland lying and being in Tameys Swamp. Beginning at a stake at the Southeast corner of John Lemmon's land thence North 76° 40 minutes West twenty four chains and thirteen links to a stone thence South 13° 20 minutes West to a stake in the corner of William Covenhoven's lands ten chains and sixty two links thence South 76° 40 minutes East 17 chains and thirty links to a stone thence North 13° 20 minutes East six chains thence South 76° 40 minutes East six chains and sixty seven links thence North 13° 20 minutes East four chains and sixty two links to beginning containing twenty one and a half acres. (1/8/1800: M: Bk. 10, p. 515)

William Covenhoven, Somerset County to Joseph Story of Middlesex County.

A certain lot of land being in Tamy's Swamp. Beginning at the corner of Court Voorhies land, adjoining John Lemmon's land, thence South 13° 20 minutes West six chains to David Covenhoven's line thence North along said line 76° 40 minutes West six chains and sixty seven links to a stake thence North 13° 20 minutes East six chains thence South 76° 40 minutes East six chains and sixty seven links to beginning containing four acres of land. (4/1/1800: M: Bk. 3, p. 647)

1801 Garret & Margaret Schenck of West Windsor to Kurt Voorhies, same place.

All that lott of Swamp and Meadow lying in West Windsor aforesaid Being part of Lott N^o. 6 in Tattamey Swamp. Beginning at a Stone in the line of the said Kurt Voorhies being Eleven Chains Ninety lings Northerly from the south bounds of said Lott N^o. 6...containing one acre, and four-tenths of an acre. (11/8/1801: M: Bk. 4, p. 24)

1810 Will of Garret Schenck, West Windsor.

"To my son John...also lot of woodland in Tamy's Swamp to be taken off my lot next to Kort Voorhees containing ten acres." (p. 325, *New Jersey Archives, First Series*, Vol. 41)

1827 Peter P. & Theodosia Bergen of West Windsor to Richard and Samuel Mount

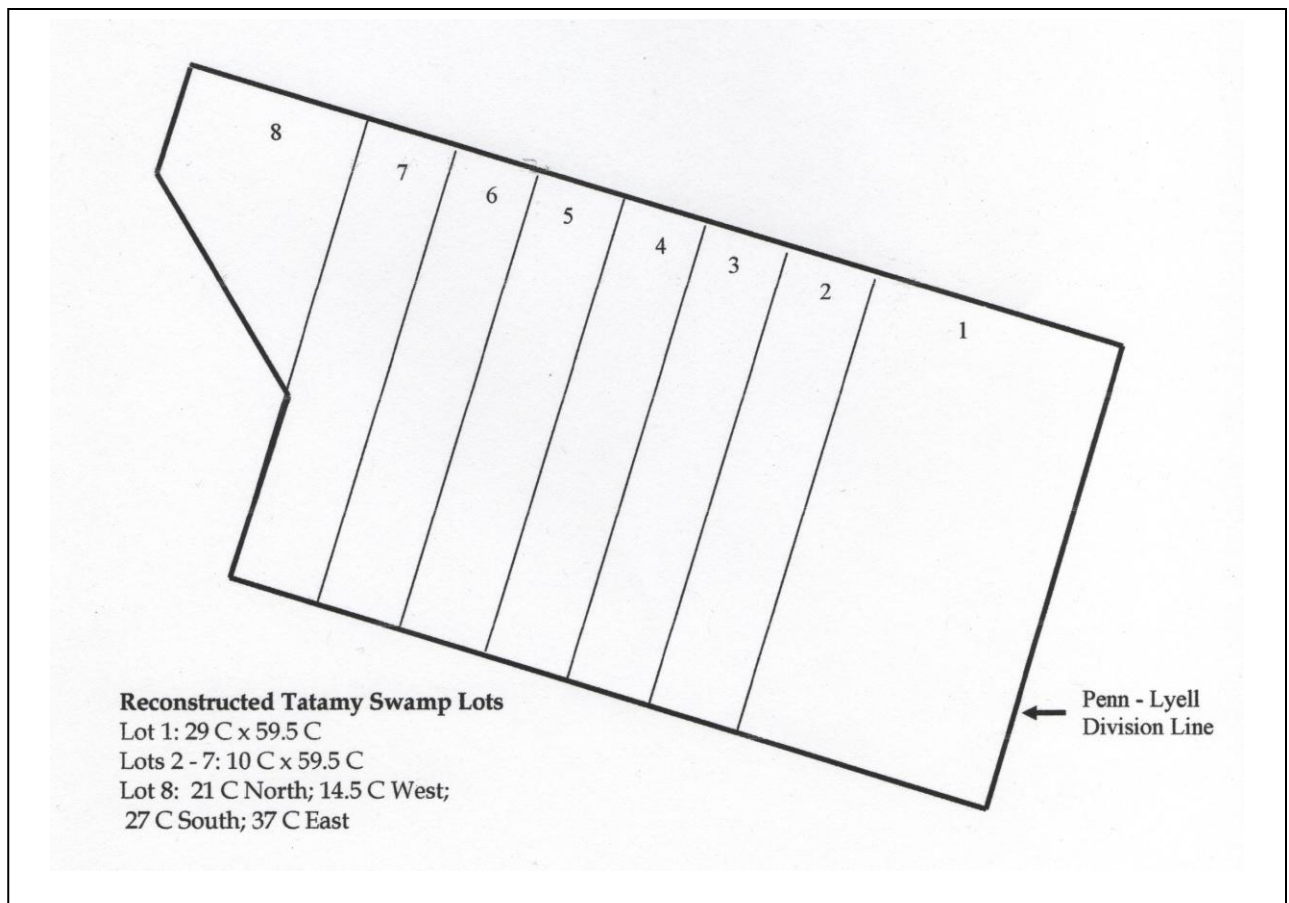
A place commonly called Totamy's Swamp. Beginning at a state for a corner to the lot late Samuel Worths thence south 1° w 15 chains and 30 links to Indian Run thence down the run the several courses thereof to a stone placed for a corner thence north 13° east

three chains and seventy links to the southwest corner of the lot late Samuel Worths thence south 77° east to the beginning containing ten acres of land more or less. (4/2/1827: M: Bk. 19, p. 712)

Summary:

From the above deed descriptions, we find that Tatamy's Swamp's south east corner was at the division line of Penn and Lyell, in the vicinity of today's Penn-Lyel Road. Examination of 19th century topographical maps clearly shows the south branch of Duck Pond Run, with associated woodlands, extending to this portion of West Windsor. In addition, there were at least eight Tatamy Swamp lots, which may, or may not, relate to the number of larger farm lots south of Bear Swamp. For example, there were eight farm lots north of Bear Swamp, extending to Stony Brook with a corresponding number of woodlots (see 1737 survey map).

The Penn-Lyle Road was laid out in 1860, and deliberately ran along the division line. A prior road in the vicinity was Post Road, which ran along the division line between Lots Two and Three and was laid out in 1833 (Mercer County Road Book A).



The David D. Bergen Farm - Final Resting Place of Tatamy ?

"As soon as I received Advice of what was doing and how the Indians threatened us I went and informed the People of Easton and thinking it no longer safe for me to continue on my Place in the Forks about three Miles from Easton I went immediately to the other side of the river and lived sometime with Colonel Anderson...As there was no Appearance of the Indians being quieted, but every day their Resentment increased, I left Anderson's being sent for to the Treaty of Crosswicks in February 1756, after which I settled for sometime at Maidenhead..."

Moses Tunda Tatamy, ca. August 1757

Maidenhead November 24 1760

Mr

*Israel Pemberton I am Now at Mr Edmund Bainbridge in Maidenhead in my return from Cononile Johnston's, Very sick & Expect to Die Mr. Johnston gives me Very good Encouragement about my Land. I have made my Will & have made you & Mr. John Bainbridge my Executors which I beg you will take a little Care about it & you will Oblige
yor. Friend*

Moses Tauttame

From the Collections at Haverford College Library

He continued, however, to live here, and died in the heavily wooded tract which bears his name, his grave being on a piece of rising ground in the meadows now owned by David Bergen, east of the farm formerly known as the Richard Mount farm.

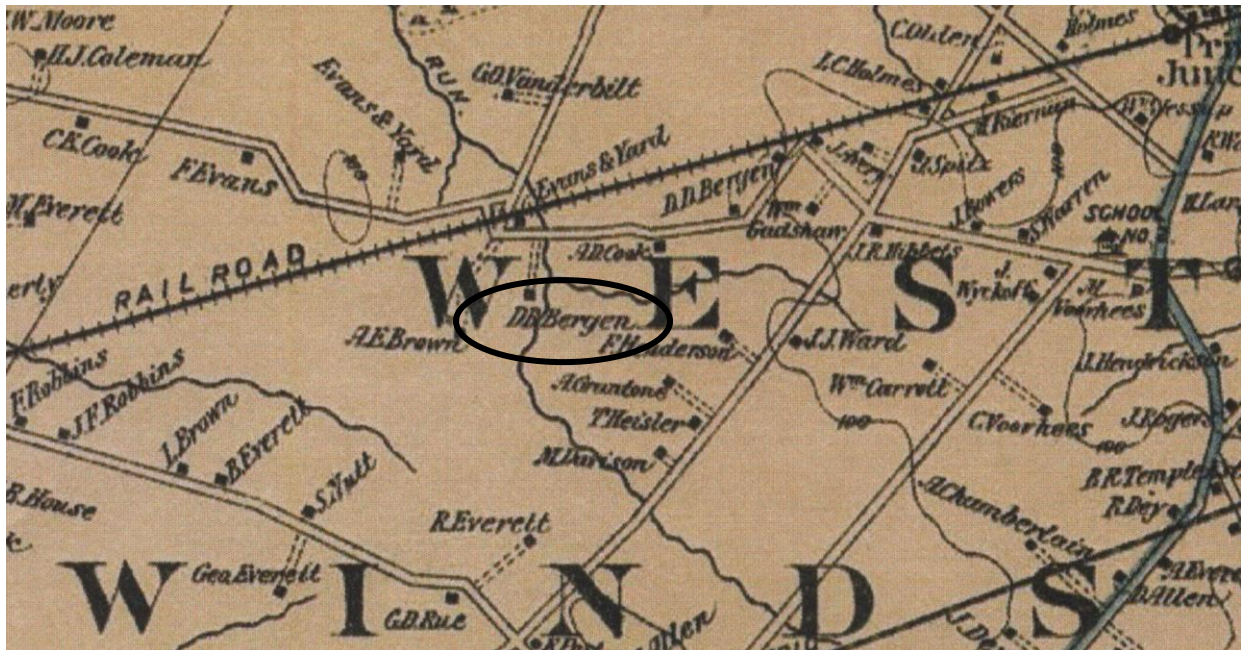
Genealogical and Personal Memorial of Mercer County, New Jersey, Volume I, 1907

The start of my research focused on identifying the David Bergen farm in West Windsor. Fortunately, the 1918 map of Mercer County is available on-line at the Rutgers University Historic Maps website. After comparing the 1918 map with historic and contemporary topographical maps and 1963 aerial soils map, I then went on a road trip to see if I could locate the piece of rising ground in the meadows once owed by David Bergen.

In mid-May, I travelled to West Windsor, trying to synthesize the information from historic maps to the landscape of today. Much of the area is developed, but many of the old roads are still extant, and finding the lane to the Bergen farm was simple. The entrance to the old farm is an elevated roadway, surrounded by swamp. Down the path is an early 20th century garage, the house now longer standing.

All about were wetlands, with a housing development on a piece of adjoining high ground. I traversed the site, dodging small ponds of water, rivulets and very boggy ground. The only piece of high ground that could possibly match the 1907 description was located near the property boundary with the development; all else was wetlands. This may be the location of

the final resting place of Tatamy. But was there proof that the Bergen farm was indeed part of Tatamy's Swamp?



Detail of Tatamy Swamp area of West Windsor, NJ from the 1918 map of Mercer County.

Locating the Bergen farm enabled me to then review current tax maps for the township and identify present property ownership information. With that, I then proceeded to conduct a deed research, trying to find any evidence of the Bergen farm as being in Tatamy's Swamp.

Finding the current property owner, I located the deed that granted the land to family. From that point, it was a task of linking the deeds back to the colonial period. The present owner, Ms. Georgena Cella, acquired the land from her parents, Richard and Ivana in 1955. During the 1920s it was owned by Christopher and Elizabeth Cohen (who appear on the 1930 Franklin Survey map), and so on, back to David D. Bergen, who acquired the land in 1892 from Rachel M. Ford, heir to George C. Bergen. Through inheritance, Bergen had acquired the lot which had been sold at Sheriff's sale in 1821 and before that, it had been purchased by Joseph Story. Story had purchased it in 1819 from Peter G. Bergen, but lost it as a result of a law suit.

From the 1819 sale (2/10/1819: M: Bk. 13, 663), to 1954, the property description was repeated; in the 1955 deed to Cella, the description was finally updated. The wording from the 1821 sale is as follows:

A certain tract or piece of land in what is called Tattamy swamp, situated in the township of West Windsor, beginning at a stone for a corner, being also a corner for Richard Mount, and runs thence with his line north twenty eight and a half degrees west thirteen chains and forty six links to a stake for a corner, thence north 11° west seventeen chains and ninety eight links to Indian run, the several courses there of to a stake for a corner, thence by a line of marked trees north 83° west nine chains and ninety seven links t a stone for a corner thence north 77° west twelve chains to the place of beginning. Containing Thirty one acres & ⁹/₁₀. (11/27/1821: M: Bk. 15, p. 291)

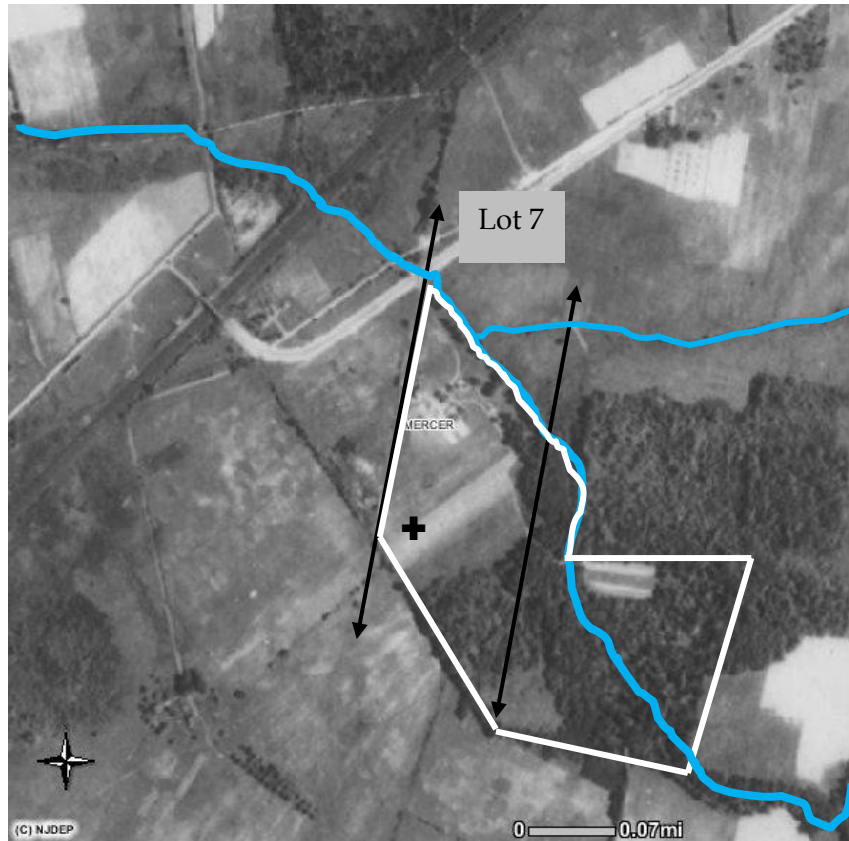
So the version of local history as written in 1907 is substantiated by documentation. As mentioned above, an extensive walk-about of the property yielded only one spot of high ground, which still was in meadow in 1930.



David Bergen farm
1930 view shows land
as meadow. Bottom
photo is from 2007.
NJ DEP GIS website.



High ground;
traditional site of
Tatamy's burial.

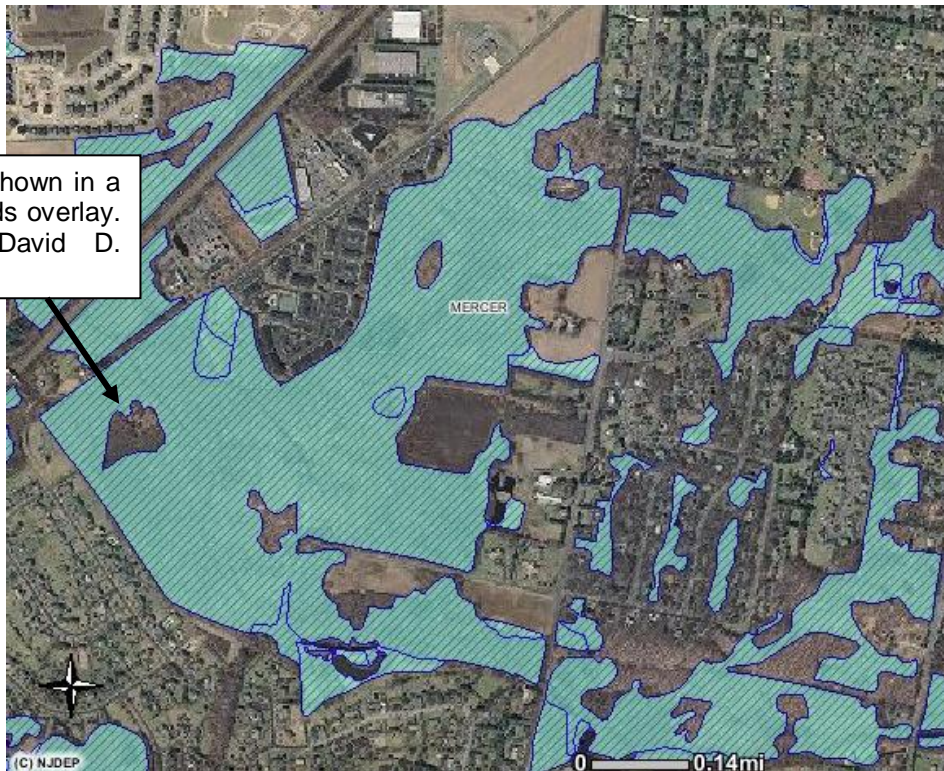


Outline of the David D. Bergen Farm. Note that the stream commonly known as Duck Pond Run was also known as Indian Run. The stream branching off to the east is also identified as Indian Run on the 1930 Franklin Survey map.

This farm was originally part of Tatamy Swamp Lot Seven. It began at a shared corner with the Richard Mount farm, located at the bottom of the right arrow.

Probable location of Tatamy's traditional burial site is marked with a cross.

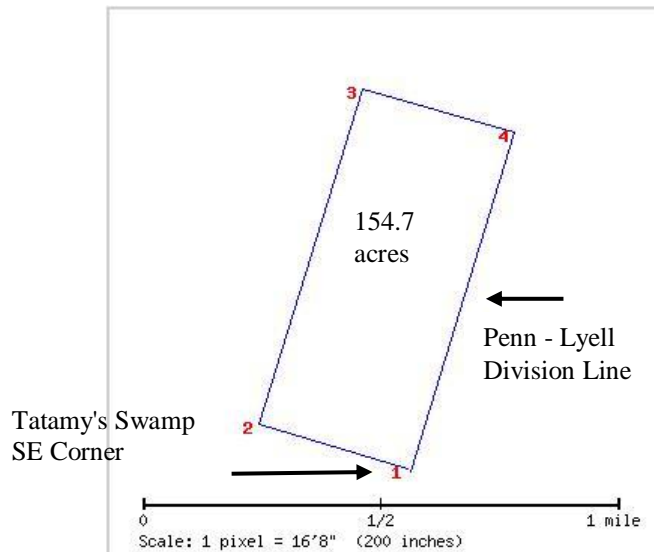
Tatamy Swamp as shown in a NJ DEP GIS wetlands overlay. Arrow points to David D. Bergen farm site.



John Lemmon of Tamey Swamp

In the Middlesex County records of Grantors and Grantees, Tamey Swamp appears as a location, along with other line items of names, dates, book and page numbers. The specific example involves John Lemmon, whose property is referenced in one of the above deed descriptions. A review of his land acquisitions, and their ultimate disposal sheds more light on Tatamy Swamp. The bulk of his property was acquired in 1780 from Albert Schenck, which included portions of Tatamy Swamp Lots numbers one and two.

On May 20, 1774, Albert Schenck, son of Garret, deeded land to Martine (Martin) Lemmon. Albert had received Lot Number 1 in Tatamy's Swamp the lot being located at the southeast corner of the swamp on the division line of Penn and Lyell, or what is now the Penn-Lyle Road in West Windsor. The original 1737 lot was large, measuring twenty-six chains by fifty-nine and a half chains, or 1,716' by 3,927', for a total of 6,738,732 square feet, or one hundred fifty four and seven-tenths of an acre. Most of the other lots were ten chains wide by fifty-nine and a half. From deed references, it seems that Albert Schenck owned Lot Number Two as well.



Tatamy Swamp Lot Number One

Subsequent to the initial land transfers from Garret Schenck and William Covenhoven to their sons shortly after they acquired the William Penn tract, these large lots began to be subdivided. The story of the Tatamy Swamp lots is illustrated by John Lemmon's acquisition of portions of these original grants. A view of the 1930 aerial photograph also shows the hodge-podge nature of the dissolution of the original grants.

This process involving John Lemmon begins with the land transfer from Albert and Agnes Schenk to Martin Lemmon in 1774:

All that Tract Messuage or parcel of Land and swamp lying and Being in Windsor aforesaid, being part of Lot Number two in Tattain Swamp Beginning at a White Oak

Tree marked on four sides for a Corner being the North west Corner of said Lot, then Runing South fourteen degrees West along Lot Number three twenty four Chains and Ninety links to a Hickory Tree marked on three sides for a Corner, Being the North West Corner of a Lot of Swamp Granted and Sold by the afores^d Albert Schenck to James Clark thence South Seventy five Degrees East Thirteen Chains and forty Links to a stake thence North fourteen Degrees East twenty four Chains to Wood Lots thence North Seventy five Degrees and a half West thirteen Chains and seventy and seventy five links to Beginning Corner Containing Thirty three Acres and three quarters of land. (5/20/1774: CC: Bk. H-3, p. 129) (This parcel was later sold in 1793 by Ezekiel & Elizabeth Smith, Windsor to John Lemmon; see below.)

Research has yet to identify the relationship between Martin and John, but it seems that they were father and son. Tax ratable records for West Windsor show Martin as owning thirty-three acres of land in 1779 and 1780 (annual records are incomplete). By 1779, Martin's name disappears, and now the property was owned by Matthias Lemmon (see deed reference in 1801 from John & Mary Hulst to John Lemmon). John Lemmon appears in the 1778 rolls as owning seventy (later to be listed as seventy-two) acres of land; this corresponds to the 1780 deed below.

From the tax ratable information, neither John nor Matthias, likely his brother, had much agricultural wealth. They only had a few horses and cattle apiece. By 1808, Matthias was no longer listed, and by 1817, John had no land, although he still appeared on the tax rolls up to 1821. His son, John Junior, operated a tavern for a time in East Windsor on the Allentown Road, but lost it in 1816 due to unpaid federal taxes. At the same time, his property in East Windsor was auctioned for back taxes amounting to just over three dollars. It appears the Lemmon family had a streak of ill fortune. (9/17/1816: M: Bk. 19, p. 649 . 1818: M: Bk. 14, p. 173)

Out of curiosity, I also reviewed their military record for the American Revolution, since both Matthias and John were seemingly young men at the time. Both were to be enlisted in Capt. Stout's Company of the Third Regiment of Middlesex County, but according to the records, both men were delinquent. There is no other documentation for any other military service. Ironically, had John served in the militia, he would have been eligible for a pension in later life. In 1778, he did however provide three yards of cloth for the cause, for which he was paid over four pounds. But back to the land narrative:

Beginning in 1780, and continuing to 1801, John and Jane Lemmon acquired one hundred and two acres of land through five land conveyances in Tatamy's Swamp. He acquired an additional twenty acres as detailed in the Covenhoven to Lemmon deed listed above. None of these deeds were recorded until 1813 in Middlesex County Deed Book 9.

1780 Albert & Agnes Schenck, township of West Windsor to John Lemmon, township afores^d.

All that Misuage, Tennent & Plantation where on the said John Lemmon now dwells...Being part of Lot N^o 1 & 2 in tottamy swamp Beginning thirteen chains and seventy links from a White Oak tree marked on four sides for a corner the Northwest corner of Lot No 2 afores^d & North West corner of a lot convey^d from the afores^d Albert Schenck to Martin Lemmon & from the afores^d tree South 75^o and a half East along the

South line of the Wood Lots, thirteen chains and seventy five links to a stake for the Beginning Corner thence South 14° West twenty five chains to a stake thence 75° East twenty eight chains and sixty links to the Division line between Penn & Lyel thence North 14° East twenty five and a half chains along said division line to a stake thence North 75° and a half West twenty eight chains and twenty five links along the south bounds of the Wood lots to the afores^d beginning stake containing seventy two acres more or less. Bounded Westward by Martin Lemmon, South by Isaac Clark, Eastward the division Line, North lands of William Hilyard. (3/18/1780: M: Bk. 9, p. 830)

1784 Isaac & Mary Clark, Middlesex County to John Lemmon, county and state aforesaid.

All that tract of land Beginning at a stake South West corner of a lot of Land this day sold by Isaac Clark to Robert Davison thence running along a line of marked trees of James Clark thence North 75° West nine chains and fifty six links to a stake thence North 14° East sixteen chains and twenty five links along a line of marked trees to the old line of division between the s^d Isaac Clark and the s^d John Lemmon thence along the said line as it runs about 75° East nine chains and fifty six links to a stake North West Corner of Robert Davisons lot thence along the Marked line of s^d Davisons Lot South 15° West sixteen chains and seventy five links along marked line of trees of s^d Davisons lott to the first place sett forth containing sixteen acres. (5/10/1784: M: Bk. 9, p. 831)

1793 Ezekiel & Elizabeth Smith, Windsor to John Lemmon, same place.

All that messuage or parcel of Land and Swamp which the said Ezekiel Smith purchased of Martin Lemmon by his Act & Deed bearing the date the 21^t last October & convey^d to the s^d Martin Lemmon [by]Albert Schenck by his Act & Deed bearing date 1774 which said property at large Being in the township of Windsor afores^d being part of Lot N^o 2 in the tottame Swamp Beginning at a White Oak tree mark^d in four sides for a corner being the North West corner [of s^d lot] thence South 14° West along lot N^o 3 twenty five chains and nine links to a hickory tree Mark^d on three sides for a corner being the [North] West corner of a lott of Swamp granted and sold by the said Albert Schenck to James Clark thence South 75° East thirteen chains and forty links to a stake thence North 14° East twenty five chains, Woods Lots thence North 74° and a half West thirteen chains and seventy five links to place of beginning, containing thirty three and three-quarters acres. (12/20/1793: M: Bk. 9, p. 832)

1801 John & Mary Hulst (Hulse), formerly of Tamey Swamp to John Lemmon of Tamey Swamp

All that lot of land & swamp situate lying and being in Tamey Swamp afores^d being part of Lot No [no number given] and formerly Jacob Schencks decd Beginning at a stone planted for the beginning corner in lately Matthias Lemmons line in the Northwest corner of said lott, thence South 14° west along Lemmons line seven chains and thirty links to a right angle, North 76° West five chains and fifty links thence North 14° East seven chains and thirty links thence South 76° East five chains and fifty links

to beginning, containing four acres. Bounded easterly by the late Mart Lemmons land, westerly and northerly by the grantees land and swamp. (3/21/1801: M: Bk. 3, p. 649)

*John Hulst & wife } This Indenture made this twenty first day of March
to John Lemmon } in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
and one, and of the Independence of America the twenty fifth
between John Hulst, and by the free will, good liking and approbation
of his wife Mary Hulst as is expressed by her hand and seal
heresunto affixed formerly of Tamey Swamp in the County of
Middlesex, but now of the Township of Lower Freshfield County
of Monmouth, and State of New Jersey, of the one part and John
Lemmon of Tamey Swamp in the County of Middlesex
and State aforesaid of the other part, Witness that the said*

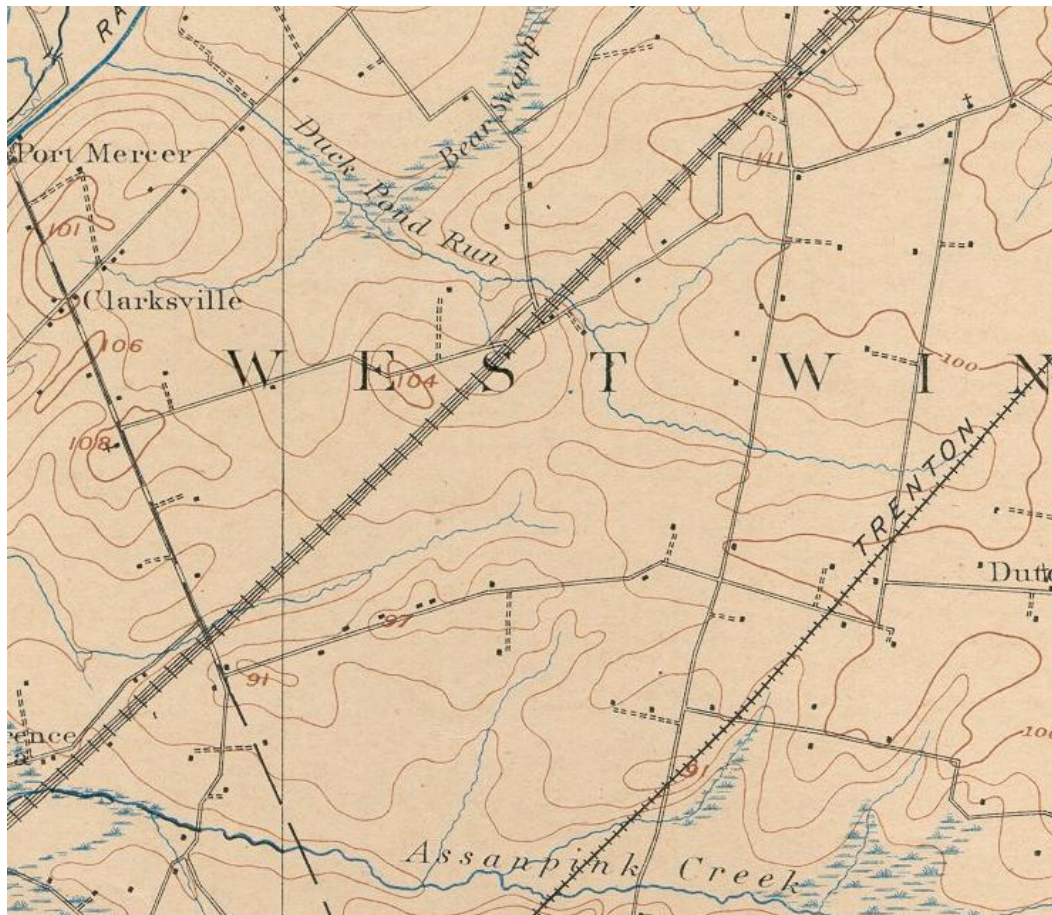
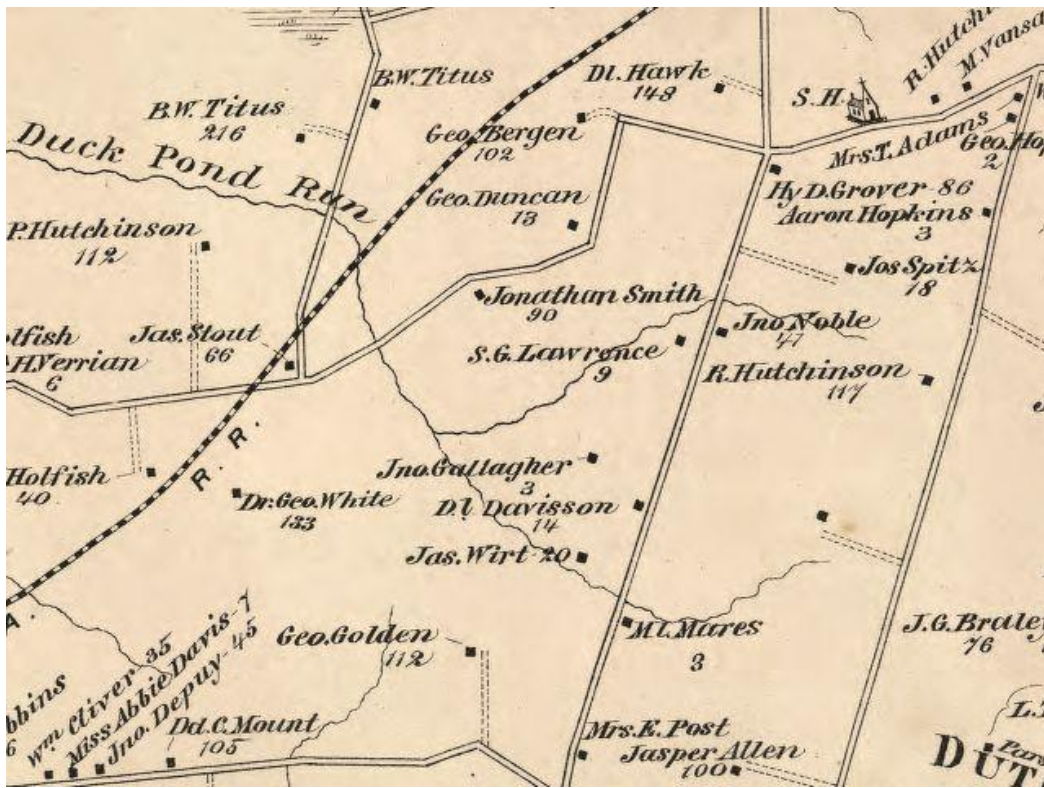
Copy of deed to John Lemmon of Tamey Swamp, 1801

Joseph & Elizabeth Story of West Windsor to John Lemmon, same place.

Certain lot of land being in Tameys Swamp. Beginning at a corner of a lot now belonging to Court Voorhees and adjoining land of said John Lemmon, thence South 14° 20 minutes West six chains to David Covenhoven thence along the same North 76° 40 minutes West six chains and sixty seven links to a stake thence North 13° 20 minutes East six chains thence South 76° 40 minutes East six chains and sixty seven links to the place of beginning, containing four acres of land. (4/10/1801: M: Bk. 3, p. 648)



1849 Map showing area of Tamey's Swamp: Penn-Lyle Road not on map.

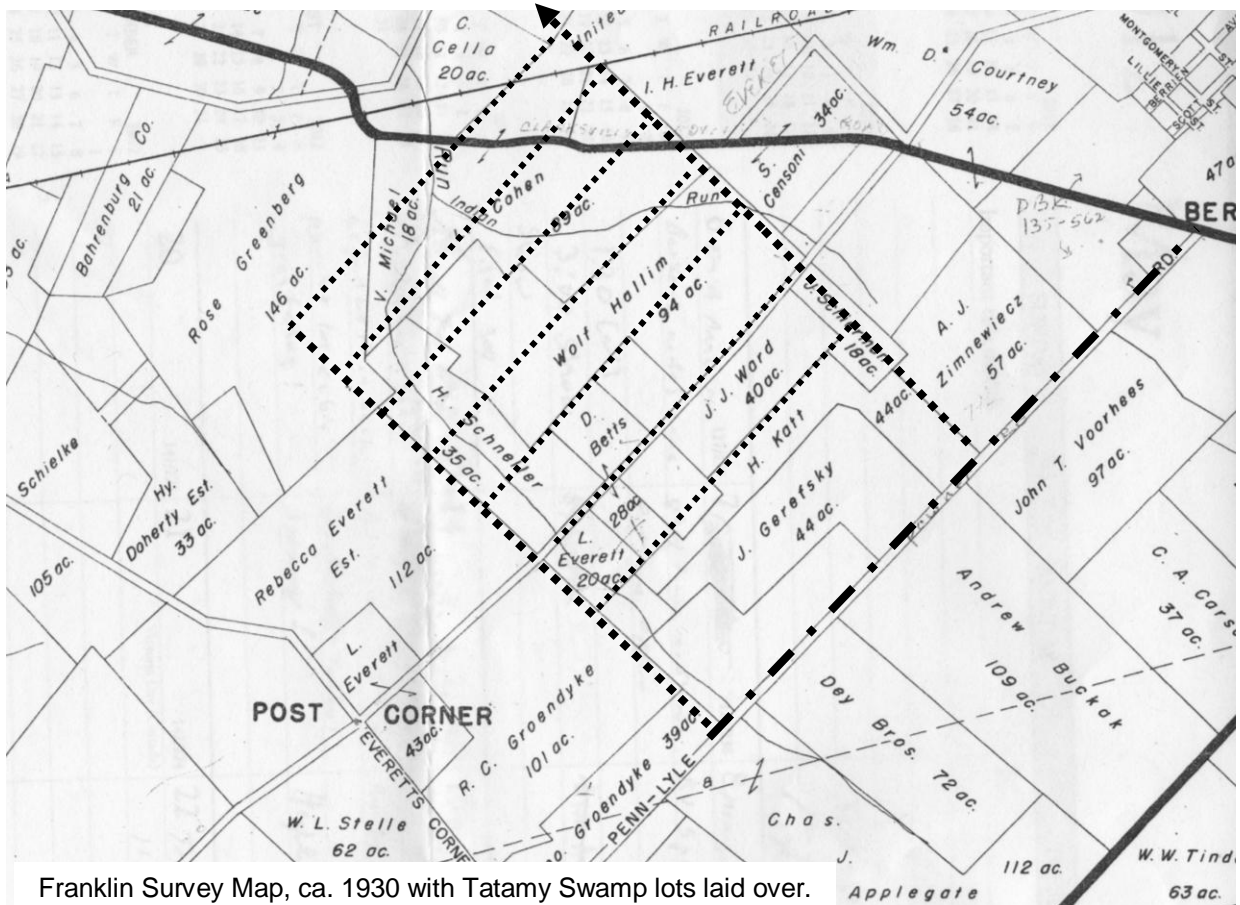


Maps of the area;
 Top: 1875 atlas map.
 Bottom: 1906 USGS Princeton Quad Sheet, detail of West Windsor Topographical data from 1885 and cultural information (ie. houses) revised in 1904.

By 1801, John Lemmon was getting old. As he was both a property owner in 1778 and of military service age during the Revolution, he was probably born in the late 1750s, making him about forty-five or fifty in 1800. Sometime around 1810, he rented his farm to a tenant, but was still listed on the local tax rolls. By 1813 he was ready to give up the farmer's life, for in that year he gathered up all the old deeds to the various parcels he had acquired and recorded them with county officials. In March, he and his wife, Jane, sold their farm to Garret Story of West Windsor:

All that tract house and Plantation whereon the said John Lemmon now rents to Asher Morse and is now occupied by the said Asher Morse in tattamy Swamp...Beginning at a stone cornier of Court Voohees Jr Land thence along the line of thomas Stanhope then along the line of John [Clark] son of James then along the line of Charles Butcher then along the line of Henry Silver then along the line of George Covenhoven then along the line of Jonathan Stout then along the line of Robert Davison the said plantation containing one hundred and two acres the same more or less was conveyed to the said John Lemmon by Albert Schenck Isaac Clark William Covenhoven Ezekiel Smith and Joseph Story in five deeds as by refference to the same will now more fully appear. (3/8/1813: M: Bk. 9, p. 829)

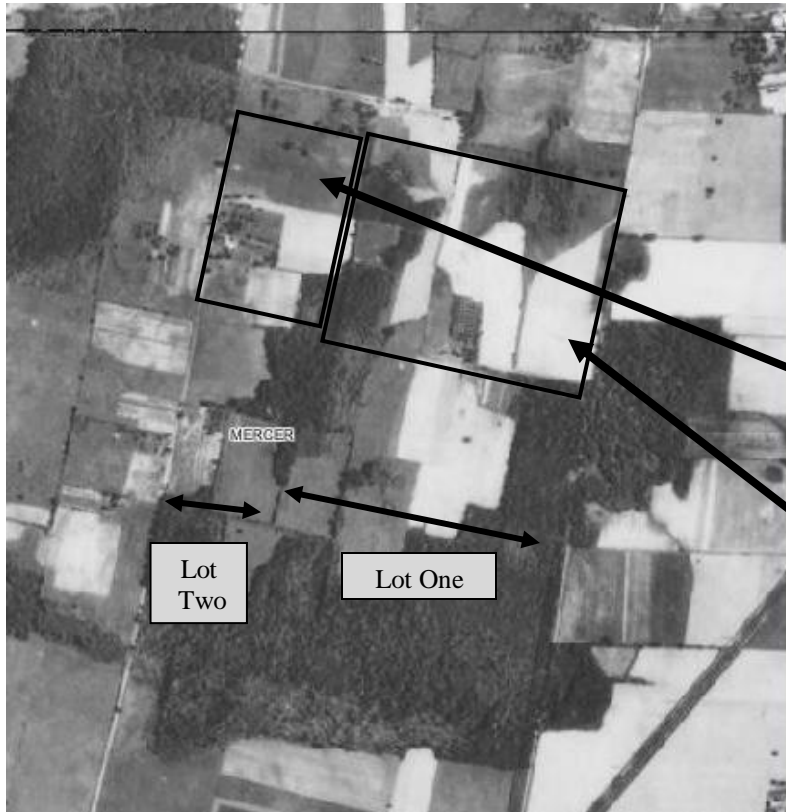
In 1819, John Lemmon Senior, and John Lemmon Junior were listed on the tax rolls, all other Lemmon men having been dropped; but neither father nor son owned land according to this record, and the same was true in 1821. By 1822, John Senior no longer appeared on the tax roll for West Windsor. Ironically, in 1815, John Junior was sued by Garret Story for money owed, (\$1,900) and subsequently lost his property in East Windsor to Story at a sheriff's sale.



Franklin Survey Map, ca. 1930 with Tatamy Swamp lots laid over.



Reconstructed location of the eight Tatamy Swamp Lots. Many of tree lines and lot lines of the 1930 Franklin Survey map show the alignment of these original lots.



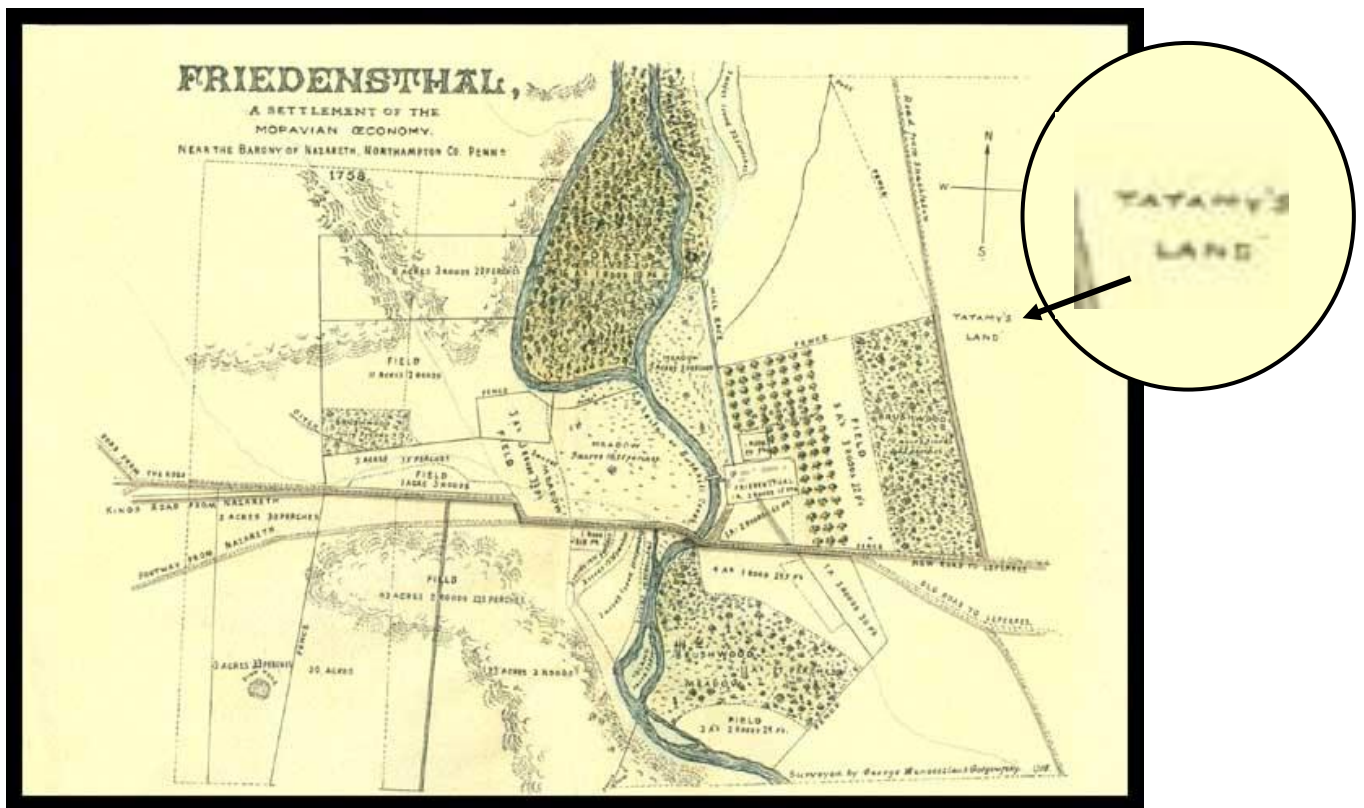
A detail of the area of the John Lemmon farm. Martin Lemmon's property was on Lots 1 & 2, beginning at the northwest corner of Lot 2. This photo clearly depicts the process of fragmenting the 1737 lots into much smaller parcels of varying configurations.

Martin Lemmon farm, 1774.

Portion of the John Lemmon farm, 1778/80, which later included Martin Lemmon's land. This is just an initial representation, without showing the many lot lines to the south and west, as described in his 1813 deed to Garret Story.

Conversion and Personal Transformation of Tatamy

Prior to Tatamy's association with David Brainerd, noted Presbyterian missionary to the Indians, he was an individual trusted by his community and well-known to the colonial world. At least two examples of others granting him (and Captain John, son of Old Captain Harris of Trenton and Teedyuscung's half-brother) power of attorney to dispose of New Jersey lands still in Indian title, demonstrate that level of trust. In addition, Tatamy was granted over three hundred acres of land by the Thomas Penn on December 30, 1736, just five months before the Penns Neck tract was sold by Thomas and his brothers to Covenhoven and Schenck. Tatamy's plantation was well established by the time of Count Zinzendorf's visit in 1742 and he appeared before Pennsylvania officials that year to seek permission to remain on his land. This was due to the threat of ejection by the Iroquois who had been enlisted by Pennsylvania authorities to eliminate the Lenape presence in the Forks of the Delaware (Lehigh Valley) area.



Map of Friedensthal, a Moravian complex near Nazareth and adjoining to Tatamy's Land; *Report of the Commission to Locate the Sites of the Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania*. Volume 1.

Yet, there is something noteworthy and perhaps enlightening to learn from David Brainerd's account of the conversion of Tunda Tatamy. He was given the baptismal name of Moses, and as you will see from Brainerd's own words, the missionary viewed this man as a new leader of his people. Tatamy's subsequent role in colonial and native affairs supports the view that his conversion, as witnessed by Brainerd, attests to this higher level of a personal mission associated with such a religious conversion. Tatamy's story takes up many pages in the missionary's notes, and he is the only American Indian to receive such intimate treatment in

Brainerd's records. For the missionary, Tatamy harkened back to the story of Moses, who would lead his people to the Promised Land of the Christian faith.

Forks of the Delaware in Pennsylvania, 1745

Lord's day; July 21. Preached to the Indians first, then to a number of white people, and in the afternoon to the Indians again. Divine truth seemed to make considerable impressions upon several of them, and caused the tears to flow freely. Afterwards I baptized my Interpreter and his wife, who were the first I baptized among the Indians. They are both persons of some experimental knowledge in religion; have both been awakened to a solemn concern for their souls; have apparently been brought to a sense of their guilt and miser, been comforted with divine consolations, have evidently passed under a great change, and I cannot but hope a saving one.

It may perhaps be satisfactory and agreeable that I should give some brief relation of the man's exercise and experience since he has been with me, especially seeing he acts as my Interpreter to others. When I first employed him in the beginning of summer [June] 1744, he was well fitted for his work in regard to his acquaintance with the Indian and English language, as well with the manners of both nations; and in regard to his desire that the Indians should conform to the customs and manners of the English, especially their of living. But he seemed to have little or no impression of religion upon his mind, and in that respect was very *unfit* for his work being incapable of understanding and communicating to others many things of importance; so that I laboured under great disadvantages in addressing the Indians, for want of his having an experimental, as well as a more doctrinal acquaintance with divine truths. At times my spirits sank, and were much discouraged under this difficulty, especially when I observed that divine truth made little or no impression upon his mind for many weeks together.

He indeed behaved soberly after I had employed him, although before he had been a hard drinker; and seemed honestly engaged as far as he was capable in the performance of his work. He appeared especially desirous that the Indians should renounce their Heathenish notions and practices, and conform to the customs of the Christian world. But he seemed to have no concern about his own soul, till he had been with me a considerable time.

Near the latter end of July 1744, I preached to an assembly of white people, with more freedom and fervency than I could possible do to the Indians, without their having first attained a greater measure of doctrinal knowledge; at which time he was present, and was somewhat awakened to a concern for his soul. The next day he discoursed freely with me about his spiritual concerns, and gave me an opportunity to use further endeavours to fasten the impression of his perishing state upon his mind; and I could plainly perceive for some time after, that he addressed the Indians with more concern and fervency than he had formerly done.

These impressions however, seemed quickly to decline, and he remained in great measure careless and secure, until some time late in the fall of the year following, when he fell into a weak and languishing state of body, and continued

much disordered for several weeks. At this season divine truth took hold of him, and made deep impressions upon his mind. He was brought under great concern for his soul, and his exercise was not now transient and unsteady, but constant and abiding, so that his mind was burdened from day to day; and it was now his great inquiry, "What he should do to be saved?" His spiritual trouble prevailed, till at length his sleep in a measure departed from him, and he had little rest day or night, but walked about under great distress. His neighbours could not but observe a wonderful change in his behaviour.

After he had been some time under this exercise, while he was striving for mercy, he says, there seemed to be an impassable mountain before him. He was pressing towards heaven, as he thought, but "his way was hedged up with thorns, that he could not stir an inch further." He looked this way, and that way, but could find no way at all. He thought if he could but make his way through these thorns and briars, and climb up the first "steep pitch" of the mountain, that then there might be hope for him; but no way or means could he find to accomplish this. Here he laboured for a time, but all in vain; he saw it was "impossible," he says, ever to help himself though this insupportable difficulty. He felt it signified nothing, "it signified just nothing at all for him to strive and struggle any more." And here he says he gave over striving, and felt that it was a lost case with him, as to his *own* power, and that all his attempts were and for ever would be vain and fruitless. Yet he was more calm and composed under this view of things, than he had been while striving to help himself.

While he was giving me this account of his exercises, I was not without fears that what he related was only the working of his own imagination, and not the effect of any divine illumination. But before I had time to discover my fears, he added, that at this time he felt himself in a miserable and perishing condition; that he saw plainly what he had been doing all his days, and that he had never done one good thing. He knew, he said, that he was not guilty of some wicked actions which he knew some others were guilty of. He had not been used to steal, quarrel, and murder; the latter of which vices are common among the Indians. He likewise knew that he had done many things that were right; he had been kind to his neighbours, etc. But still his cry was, "that he had never done one good thing." I knew, said he, that I had not been so bad as some others in some things, and that I had done many things which folks call good, but all this did me no good now. I saw that "all was bad, and that I never had done one good thing," (meaning that he never done any thing from a right *principle*, and with a right *view*, though he had done many things that were *materially good* and right.) And now I thought, said he, that I must sink down to hell, that there was no hope for me, "because I never could do any thing that was good; and if God let me alone ever so long, and I should try ever so much, still I should do nothing but what is bad."

This further account of his exercise satisfied me that it was not the mere working of his imagination, since he appeared so evidently to die to himself, and to be divorced from all dependence upon his own righteousness and good deeds, which mankind in a fallen state are so much attached to, and upon which they are inclined to place their hope of salvation.

There was one thing more in his view of things at this time that was very remarkable. He not only saw, he says, what a miserable state he himself was in, but he likewise saw the world around him, in general, were in the same perishing circumstances, notwithstanding the profession many of them made of Christianity, and the hope they entertained of obtaining everlasting happiness. This he saw clearly, "as if he was now awaked out of sleep, or had a cloud taken from before his eyes." He saw that the life he had lived, was the way to eternal death, that he was now on the brink of eternal miser; and when he look round, he saw multitudes of others who had lived the same life with himself; had no more goodness than he, and yet dreamed that they were safe enough, as he had formerly done. He was fully persuaded by their conversation and behaviour, that they had never felt their sin and misery as he now felt his.

After he had been for some time in this condition, sensible of the impossibility of his helping himself by any thing he could do, or of being delivered by any created arm, so that he "had given up all for lost," as to his own attempts, and was become more calm and composed; then he says it was borne in upon his mind as if it had been audibly spoken to him, "There is hope, there is hope." His soul then seemed to rest and be in some measure satisfied, though he had no considerable joy. He cannot here remember distinctly any views he had of Christ, or give any clear account of his soul's acceptance of him, which makes his experience appear the more doubtful and renders it less satisfactory to himself and others, than perhaps it might be, if he could remember distinctly the apprehensions and actings of his mind at this season.

But these exercises were attended and followed with a very great change in the man, so that I might justly be said, he was become "another man," if not a "new man." His conversation and deportment were much altered, and even the careless world could not but admire what had befallen him, to make so great a change in his temper and behaviour. Especially there was a surprising alteration in his public performances. He now addressed the Indians with admirable fervency, and scarcely knew when to leave off. Sometimes when I had concluded my discourse, and was returning homeward, he would tarry behind to repeat and inculcate what had been spoken.

His change is *abiding*, and his life, so far as I know, *unblemished* to this day, thought it in now more than six months since he experienced this change. During this time he has been as much exposed to strong drink as possible, in divers places where it has been moving free as water; and yet he has never that I know of discovered and hankering desire after it. He seems to have a considerable degree of spiritual exercise, and discourses feelingly of the conflicts and consolations of a real Christian. His heart echoes to the humbling doctrines of grace, and he never appears better pleased than when he hears of the absolute sovereignty of God, and the salvation of sinners in a way of mere free grace. He has likewise of late had more satisfaction respecting his own state, has been much enlivened and assisted in his work, and has been a great comfort to me.

Upon a strict observation of his serious and savoury conversation, his Christian temper, and unblemished behaviour for so considerable a time, as well as his experience which I have mentioned, I think there is reason to hope that he is "created anew in Christ Jesus to good works."

His name is Moses Tinda Tautamy. His is about fifty years of age, is pretty well acquainted with the Pagan notions and customs of his countrymen, and therefore the better able now to expose them. I am persuaded he has already been, and will yet be, a blessing to the other Indians.

(pp. 367-372; *Life of the Rev. David Brainerd, Missionary to the Indians, From the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge*)

Documents Related to Moses Tatamy

The following documents are but a handful of the dozens of records that testify to Tatamy's role as native leader, cultural diplomat and religious convert. It may be said that he contributed significantly to the British victory during the French & Indian War through his diplomatic mission to the Munsee in 1758 and his work with the Iroquois.

Power of Attorney granted to Tatamy and Captain John, 1742-3.

Tatamy and Captain John were members of the group associated with Weequehela, whose English-style plantation lay at Spotswood (a name that came into usage in the second half of the 18th century). When Weequehela was executed in 1727, his sister's son, Andrew Woolley, was made king. Andrew made a number of sales in the area stretching from the South River in Middlesex County to the Assunpink in Monmouth County (near Allentown).

One of the men who granted Tatamy and Captain John a power of attorney was Talaman/Tolombon/Tolomlion. In 1701, Tolomlion granted lands along the Assunpink and Millstone River; in 1702, he granted more land along the Assunpink, and in 1743-3, he granted a power of attorney to Tatamy and Captain John for land on the southwest side of the South Branch of the Raritan River and again for lands between Mount Holly and Crosswicks:

POWER OF ATTORNEY FROM INDIANS TO SELL LANDS IN NEW JERSEY, 1742-3.

Know all men by these presents, that We, Indians Wesavane-kunk, Talawnemun, Tehokemun and Goote Leeke, for certain causes and considerations us thereunto moving, Do nominate, constitute and appoint, Our Trusty and well beleved Friends (Tundy Tetamy, and Captain John,) Our Sole and Lawful Attorneys, To make Sale of and dispose of all our Land lying and being on Edge Harbour, being betwixt Mount Holly and Crosswicks. Being the proper right of Us the above named. The said Land being never Sold nor Purchased by any Person or Persons, from us or any of our predecessors.

Therefore, we, the said Savankun, Talawnemun, Tehokemun and Goote Leeke, Do by these presents give and grant full power and authority to these Our said Brethren, Tundy Tatamy and Captain John, to sell and dispose of the said Land as they shall think proper; and furthermore, do empower the said Tundy Tatamy and Captain John, to ask, receive and collect, any Sum or Sums of Money for any parcel or parcels of the said Land, and to give and Sign any Deed or Writing, to any Person or Persons, for any part or Tract of Land by them sold belonging to us aforesaid. And furthermore, we, the said Savanekun, Talawnemun, Tehokemun, and Goote Leeke, and our Heirs, shall, will, and do quit claim and Resign Up all our Right, Title and Property, to any part or parcel of our Land which shall be sold By or Purchased of Our Brethren Tundy Tatamy and Captain John, aforesaid, forever. In Witness whereof, We, the above named Indians, have hereunto set our Hands and Seals, the 21st day February, one thousand seven hundred and forty-two.

(pp. 630-31, *Pennsylvania Archives, First Series*, Vol. 1)

July 1743: Land Record along the Assunpink

King Andrew Wooley was nephew and successor to Weequehela (d. 1727), and Delaware Captain John was Teedyuscung's half-brother. The land detailed is located between Allentown and Hightstown, along the Assunpink.

Twenty-two years prior, Nutimus, his son Joseph Nutimus and Aquiton, sold land opposite Barefoot Brinson's house on the Millstone (near Kingston) including land along Heathcote Brook, Cranbury Brook and the Millstone (present-day Plainsboro Township). This land was directly adjacent to the Penns Neck tract. Nutimus was a leader of this regional group of Lenape and would be involved with the Walking Purchase agreement in 1737. He later moved to the Lehigh and Susquehanna region. He was still alive at the time of the outbreak of the French & Indian War in 1755. (Indian Deed, lands near Millstone, November 11, 1721, New Jersey Historical Society)

Indian Deed for lands in Monmouth County, July 18, 1743
(Transcribed copy at Special Collections, Rutgers University Libraries; original deed in the collection of the New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, NJ)

This Indenture made the Eighteenth day of July in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and forty three Between King Andrew Woollee, Delaware Captain John, and Hanse, and Tautame Indians of Monmouth County in New Jersey of the one part and John Burnet and William Burnet of Perth Amboy merchants of the other part Whereas the Said John Burnet and William Burnet are Seized of Contry Tracts of Land in the Counties of Monmouth and Middlesex Viz: A Tract Beginning at Cattaile brook which runs into Assanpink Creek at the turn of the Said brook by bog Island Meadow which is also a corner of Robert Burnets Land and from thence runing West eighty Chains thence North West and by North One hundred forty two Chains thence West Ninety eight Chains more or less to the line of Partition of East and West Jersey where a Small brook, crosses it thence along the line North and by West three degrees five Minutes Westerly One hundred and Sixty eight Chains to Muddy brook thence East and by North one hundred and fifteen Chains more or less to assanpink Creek thence up the creek to the mouth of Cattail brook and thence up the brook to where it began Bounded East by assanpink Creek and Cattaile brook South by Robert Burnet West by the partition line North by Land (in the patent) Said to be unsurveyed Also one other Tract of Chesnut brook which also runs into assanpink aforesaid Beginning at the point of upland on the South Side of Cattail meadow which is also a corner of Land formerly John Bakers and Thomas Harts thence running North East One hundred Chains more or less to Chestnut brook also running from the Said point of Upland South Easterly along the edge of the upland about forty two Chains thence South East cross a Small Cove of Meadow ten Chains thence South five degrees Easterly twenty Six Chains thence East North East Ninety Chains more or less to Chesnut brook thence down the brook One hundred and ten Chains mor or less until it intersects the first mentioned North East line on the brook Bounded East by Chesnut brook North by Thomas Hart West and South by John Baker Also some other Tracts of Land

adjoining and near unto the before mentioned Tract to which Several Tracts of Land or part thereof the aforesaid Indians do claim right Now this Indenture Witnesseth that the Said King Andrew Woolee Captain John and Hanse and Tautame for and in consideration of the Sum of (Seven Pounds) of New Jersey money to them in hand paid by the Said John Burnet and William Burnet the receipt they the Said Indians do hereby acknowledge and that they are well satisfied and contented Have Granted bargained Sold released En[] and Confirm unto the Said John Burnet and William Burnet their Heirs and assigns for ever All the above Bounded and described Tracts of Land and all the other near and adjoining Tracts of Land of which the Said John Burnet and William Burnet are Seized or to which they claim right Together with all and all manner of Houses Buildings Woods Trees Waters Rivers Mines Minerals Royalties profits Improvements Hereditaments and appurtenances and all the Estate right Title Interest claim and Demand whatsoever either in Law or Equity of them the Said Andrew, John, and Hanse and Tautame to the above Granted and released premisses or any part thereof To Have and to Hold the Said Granted Tracts of Land with the Hereditaments and appurtenances unto them the Said John Burnet and William Burnet their Heirs and assigns to the only proper use benefit and behoof of the Said John Burnet and William Burnet their Heires and assigns for ever And they the Said King Andrew Woollee Captain John and Hanse ^{and} Tautame for themselves their Heirs Executors and Administrators do Covenant and agree with the Said John Burnet and William Burnet their Heirs and assigns as follows to witt that they the Said Andres, John, and Hanse ^{and} Tautame have good right full power and lawful Authority to Grant Convey Release and Confirm the before mentioned Lands Hereditaments and Appurtenances and the Same in the quiet and peaceable possession of the Said John Burnet and William Burnet their heirs and assigns against the Claims and Demands of all other Indians will for ever Warrant and Defend by these Presents in Witness whereof the Said Parties have to these Presents interchangeably Set their hands & Seals the day and year above written

Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of the word (Delaware) and the name (Tautame) Interlined he being made a party to the deed before Sealing & Delivery	his Captain * John mark An drew Wol lee his Hanse * mark his Tautame * mark
---	---

December 1755: Deposition of Tatamy about Delaware/Munsee Indian Raids on the Frontier

After Braddock's defeat on the Monongahela, the pent-up frustrations and anger of the Delaware over perceived wrongs burst in a wave of attacks all along the frontier. In November, 1755, the Moravian mission of Gnadenhutten was attacked and its white residents killed, captured or driven off. Tatamy learned of additional information, and immediately reported it to colonial officials.

DEPOSITION OF MOSES TATAMY

[*Pennsylvania Gazette*, No. 1406, 4 December 1755, p. 2, col. 2]

The following is the Substance of an Affidavit made by Moses Tatamy, an Indian Convert to the Christian Religion, who bears the Character of a sober, honest and conscientious Person, before Mr. Justice Anderson, of New-Jersey, to wit, That on or about the 22d of November last he was informed by Isaac Still, and some other Indians, That an Indian Lad named Jemmy, came down from Queycake to the Forks of the Delaware, where his Mother, and one Joe Peepy and Wife, and some other Indians, then resided, and gave them Notice that the Gap of the Mountains was then open, and would remain so all the next Day, to give a free Passage for all the Indians in that Neighbourhood to return to their Friends at Neskopecta; but that if they refused this Invitation, they would meet with the same, nay worse Usage than the white People. That great Numbers of the Allegheny, Shawnese, Mohawks, Tuscarora's, and Delaware Indians, had divided themselves into Companies under their proper Officers, and were determined to destroy the Back Inhabitants of Pennsylvania, particularly the Minisinks, Forks of Delaware, Tulpehocken and Swatarrow, all in one Day, and that the Moravian Settlement of Gnadenhutten would be first cut off. That the Indians of the above Nations were become so numerous at Neskopecta, Wioming and Shamokin, that they were not to be counted, and that more were daily coming to them. That thereupon the Lad, Jemmy's Mother, his Father in Law Amos, and Joe Peepy went with him to Neskopecta, but that two others came down into the thick inhabited Parts of Pennsylvania, and that the Deponent, upon the Credit of the above Report, was removing his family from the Forks to Trenton for Safety.²

January 1756: Treaty of Crosswicks

This Treaty was held at the Quaker Meeting House in Crosswicks, New Jersey for the purpose of addressing Delaware Indian complaints that were fueling the eruption of frontier violence. Tatamy and his son, William, are identified as Cranbury Indians, which were those Delaware living or associated with Bethel Indian Town.

TREATY OF CROSSWICKS

[Philadelphia: Printed by William Bradford, 1756, 1-11]

[January 8-9, 1756]

A T R E A T Y

between the Government of *New-Jersey*,
AND THE
I N D I A N S.

Thursday the eighth Day of January, 1756.

THE Commissioners and the following *Indians* being met.

The Names of the *Indians*.

Cranberry <i>Indians</i> , who pass by the <i>English</i> Names.	Pompton <i>Indians</i> . ³
<i>Thomas Store,</i>	<i>John Cooper,</i>
<i>Stephen Calvin,</i>	<i>Panaatock,</i>
<i>John Pomshire,</i>	<i>Cachcow,</i>
<i>Jo. Mikty,</i>	<i>Young Cawbow,</i>
<i>Thomas Kecahela,</i>	<i>John Janaway,</i>
<i>Isaac Still,</i>	<i>Cobus Jeroliman,</i>
<i>William Totamey,</i>	<i>Abram Shattaw,</i>
<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wiselsbelabow, &c.</i>
<i>Totamy,</i>	In all 12 Men.
<i>Sam. Gosling, &c.</i> In all 27 Men, Sundry Women and Children.	
Crosswick <i>Indians</i> ,	Southern Jersey <i>Indians</i> ,
<i>Quish,</i>	<i>John Palmer,</i>
<i>Loulax,</i>	<i>Peter Tooley,</i>
<i>Andrew,</i>	<i>Gabriel Mytop,</i>
<i>Tashee,</i>	<i>Wollis,</i>
<i>Teach,</i>	<i>Tom Gale,</i>
<i>Pombolus,</i>	In all 23 Men, besides
<i>Shockhicman,</i>	Women and Children.
<i>Cusbee, &c.</i>	
In all 16 Men, sundry Women and Children.	

March 8, 1758: Indian Representatives to Israel Pemberton

Israel Pemberton was the leader of the Friendly Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Measures, formed in 1756 after Pennsylvania's declaration of war against the Delaware. Tatamy was well-known to Pemberton and the Friendly Association; his name appears many times in the minute books of that organization. One of the last entries for Moses Tetamie [sic] was dated March 1, 1759 for a payment of five pounds. Previously, on November 2 1758, Tatamy was paid twenty pounds by the Friendly Association for "his fidelity to the English, and his attention at treaties, wheratt he seeks to cultivate peace with all other Indians." (*Some Chapters in the History of the Friendly Association*, pp. 97-98, 109)

1758

Friend M^r Israel Pemberton

We Desire of your and entire kind pains if ye please Complain on your
Indians in the Province of New Jersey The Petition of the said Natives
of the Province aforesaid Humbly Sheweth
WHEREAS at a Treaty held at Crosswicks In the Province of New Jersey
in the Month of January. 1756 Between Commissioners empowered
by this Government, and the Indians Inhabiting within the same,
Several Articles were mutually agreed on and allowed to be for
General Benefit and advantage, both of the English and Indians
We then was Desirous to mention Every thing that we had to say and all
our Grievances that we might have Justice done us in them. In relation
Some Lands which we thought were Settled by the English People which
we never received any Consideration for and after space of time February
Last In Year one Thousand seven hundred & fifty Eight the Appointed
Gentlemen Honourable Commissioners Inlet us a Number of Indians at
Crosswicks to Enquire of us where our Lands lay we then Number of about 80
Male kind and his Indians Majesty Inquiring a Reports with us and
after we had mentioned all that we thought was unjust than the gentle
Men told us! it was Very Difficult to search all the Deeds in order to
Settle our a faire Right and Just on both sides and as there was no
Law Empowered Authority and by all the Indian: men that was
Desire to Transact For the hold Province of all the Indians In the
Province and as we find we are not able to Transact in these things we are
at last what to do and as we think there is no other way to know our Just
Rights only by searching the record & Deeds We Desire an swift friend
to be Sent down and Which we might hope to Obtain by your
Interposition and Assistance and with the humble Request & your
Additional Obedience in Duty Bound hope Every Day to

his
Two D. does
mark
Moses **MT** Fantasy
Stephen Galins
Isaac Still
John Pampskire

the Eighth Day of
March 1758

Friend Mr Israel Pemberton

We Desire of your and entire kind faviouir if [it] pless to have Com[passion] on poor Indians in the Province of New Jersey The Petition of the sd. Natives of the Province Humbly Sheweth

Whereas at a Treaty held at croswicks In the province of New Jersey in the Month of January, 1756 Between Commissioners empowered by the Government, and the Indians Inhabiting within the Same, Several Articles were mutually agreed on and allowed to be for General Benfit and advantage, both of the English and Indians We then are Desired to mention Every thing that we had to Say and all our Grevences that we might have Jestice done us we then Mentioned Some Lands which we thought ware Settled by the English People which we never Received any Consideration for and after Space of time February Last in Year one Thouson Seven hundred & fifty Eight the Appointed Gentlemen Honourable Commissioners meet us a Number of Indians at Croswicks to Enquire of us where our Lands be we then Number of about 30 male kind and his Indian Majesty Tydiuscung a Report with us and after we had mentioned all that we thought was unsold then the Gentlemen told us it was Very Difficult to Search all the Deeds in order to Settle our afairs Rights and Justs on both sides and as there was five Indian men Empowered [with] Authority and by all the Indian men that was Present to Trans act For the hold Province of all the Indians In New Jersey and as we find we are not able to Trans act in Deep things we are at loss what to do and as we think there is no Other way to know our Just Rights only by Searching the record of Deeds We Desire an enist friend to see Jetice Done and Which we might hope to obtain by your Interposition And Assistance if [youd] Grant the humble Request [of] your Petitioners as in Duty Bound hope Every Pray &c

The Eight Day of March 1758

Tom S[t]ores his mark
Moses MT Tautamy
Stephen Calvin
Isaac Still
John Pumpshire

[Written by Stephen Calvin, schoolmaster at Bethel and later, Brotherton. Collection of Haverford College, Pennsylvania.]

Medal struck by the Friendly Association as gifts to Indian nations. American Philosophical Society's Collections.



February, 1758: Treaty of Crosswicks

In conformance with the 1756 Treaty of Crosswicks, and the effort to have the New Jersey Delaware Indians identify all disputed lands, a second treaty was held with the New Jersey Indian Commissioners. (pp. 341-344, *Pennsylvania Archives, First Series*, Volume 3)

CONFERENCES WITH INDIANS IN N. J., 1758.

At a Conference held in the great Meeting-House at Crosswicks, between the Government of New Jersey, and the Indians inhabiting within the same, on the 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Days of February, 1758.

Thursday, February 23d, 1758.

PRESENT,

The Commissioners and Indians, as Yesterday.

The Indians informed the Commissioners, that the Lands they claim'd could not be by them described by Lines very intelligible to Persons not on the Spot, as they went to Hollows and small Brooks which had no certain Names assigned them, but that they had mentioned them in the most certain Manner they could to fix their Stations, and hoped it would be satisfactory. And then

The Indians delivered the following Papers, respecting the Lands they esteemed unpurchased. Totamy delivered

No. 1. A Power of Attorney from Capoose and Talaman, to Moses Totamy, dated the 30th of January, 1743-4, for Lands on the South and South-West Side of the South Branch of Rariton, joining thereto, as explain'd by the said Power.

No. 2. A Paper declaring the Lands from the Half-Way from the Mouth of Metetcunk to Tom's River, from the Sea to the Heads of the Rivers, belong to Capt. John, Totamy Willockwis, and from John Estels to Hockanctunk on Crosswicks, then on a strait Course to Mount Holly, and so up Ranchocas Creek to the Head, and from thence to the Heads of Wisteconk Creek, and along the said Creek to Jarvis Farrow's Mill, and so to the Sea. Pompshire and Stephen Calvin, say they are concerned in this Tract.

No. 3. A Power of Attorney to Totamy and Capt. John, dated the 21st February, 1742, from Tawleynemun Jobokenum Gooteleck, to sell Lands on Egg Harbour, between Mount Holly and Crosswicks.

They have a Tract of Land beginning at the Old Ford by John Fowler's, then on a Line to Doctor's Creek, above, but in Sight of Allentown, then up the Creek to the lower End of Imlay's Town, then on a Line to Crosswicks Creek by Duke Horseman's, then along the said Creek to the Place of Beginning. Teedyescunk and Totamy are concerned in the above Lands. Then they said, that from the Mouth of Squan to No. 2, belongs to Sarah Store, to whom it was given by her Husband, to the Heads of the Branches, and so across from one Branch to the other.

June, 1758: Governor Denny's Pass to Indian Delegation to Burlington, New Jersey

As part of British war policy for the 1758 campaign, the Crown informed all colonial governors to act in unison with General Forbes and Indian Agent Sir William Johnson. Of paramount importance for the success of the campaign against Fort DuQuesne (site of Braddock's Defeat), the Delaware, including the Munsee, were to have all of their issues addressed by colonial authorities. Governor Denny issued a pass to Tatamy and Isaac Stille (who had also served as one of the five Indian attorneys regarding New Jersey land claims).

Bearers of the Letters & their Company, as Friends & Brothers, and to accompany them with a good & sufficient Escort by Bethlehem and down the public road to Burlington, whether they be conducted by Moses Tetamy or Isaac Still the present Messengers, or by Teedyuscung or any other known friendly Indians, who may be employed by him or them on this occasion, and who will for their further Security carry a small Union Flag, which they are to shew when they come near any Fort or Settlement, and I do further strictly charge and command all Justices, Sheriffs & other Officers, civil and Military and all his Majesty's other Subjects within this Province not to molest or hinder or any wise hurt these Indians, but to be kind to them & afford them assistance and every proper Thing they may stand in Need of.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Philadelphia the twenty seventh Day of June Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and fifty eight in the Thirty second year of his Majesty's Reign.

William Denny

(p. 612; *Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. 2*)

June 27, 1758: Diplomatic Mission of Tatamy & Isaac Still to the Upper Susquehanna

What follows is the first page of Tatamy's and Isaac Stille's diplomatic mission to the Munsee Indian communities on the upper Susquehanna. For the full report (extending to several pages, please see *Pennsylvania Archives, First Series, Volume 3, pp. 504-508*). You will note that their report (Stille's name misspelled as Hill) begins on the same day they received Governor Denny's pass. This was a dangerous mission, as both unfriendly whites and suspicious natives could have killed them at any time - Tatamy's son, William, had met that fate exactly one year before.

**JOURNAL OF MOSES TITAMY AND ISAAC HILL TO MINISINKS,
1758.**

On Tuesday, June 27th, 1758, Moses Tetamy and Isaac Hill set out from Philadelphia and lodged at Chesnut Hill, next night at Bethlehem. Here we engaged Alamewhehum or Jonathan to go with us, and Moses gave him one of his shirts as he could not go home from Bethlehem, setting out we reached that day Quebeck, about 20 miles beyond Fort Allen, where we met Teedyuscung and his Company, Here Isaac turned back with Teedyuscung, and in his room Mamsooghwallind or David went, Teedyuscung promising to give him a stroud for his service which he received at Wyoming. Next morning parting with Teedyuscung we reached Wyoming and lodged there that night. Early next morning left Wyoming and came to Tenkghanake, about as far above Wyoming as from Wyoming to Fort Allen. This is an old Town, no body lives there, but over the River we saw some Minisink Indians, Hunters, who called to us, and when we went over treated us kindly and gave us some Bear meat and Venison. The Road this day broken and hilly. From Tenkghanake we next day set out, and about an hour before sunset came up with a Company of Warriors who were returning from the Minisinks. There were 50 in Company, they had with them four prisoners and three Scalps, they said they had one Chief man whom they called their Father killed in a Skirmish, and three wounded, of which one died by the way. The party consisted all of Senekas, but one of them talked Shawnese, and David understood that Language. At first they seemed to think us spies, and we were afraid of them, However after talking with them we thought it best not to go past for fear they should take it ill, so we kindled a fire and sat down, then they came and sat with us and seemed pleased, but they told us some Delawares had pursued them and shot at them, and if the Delawares would do so again they would either take them or kill them. We told them where we came from, and where we were going, and our Business, this satisfy'd them that we were not Enemies. They told us that they had been in two Companies, and that each Company had taken a Fort. They complained of the Delawares for having first begun the war, and now sitting still when they their uncles had begun to make war on the English, and they said they would not sit still as they had done having once begun. We saw one of the Prisoners, a child between 8 and 10 years old. Next day we left them, and that night came to Diahogo, where in wading the River Moses Tetamy was almost drowned. All the Houses in this Town are in ruins, no Indians live there, the Road bad. From Diahogo set out early, travelled hard, and about 2 o'clock reached Eblanemet or French Margaret's Son in Law's House who treated us kindly. Here we met Armstrong,

Continued in *Pennsylvania Archives* as referenced above.

May-June, 1760: Tatamy's Last Mission

Moses Tunda Tatamy remained active in Colonial-Indian affairs up to the very end of his life. In May, 1760, he accompanied Christian Frederick Post, and others, on a diplomatic mission to the Western Indians of the Ohio Country. From the journal of John Hays, written at Assinink, (Corning, NY) a Delaware community on the Chemung River, north of Tioga Point, we learn that:

June 1st. We sent a Mesuag with Moses Tamey, and Capt. Bull, Teedyuscung's Son, to the Mingo's again.

(p. 735, *Pennsylvania Archives, First Series*, Vol. 3)

Mingo was a generic term for Iroquois, whose permission was needed to travel through their country on the way west. Although Post and Hays, as whites, were not allowed to travel further on what was the "Forbidden Path," Teedyuscung, Tatamy and other Indians did continue. During this time, Tatamy brought word from the Quakers of Philadelphia to the Munsee village of Wyalusing, on the upper Susquehanna. Post wrote on June 22nd:

I ask'd Moses Tattamy if he had any Thing to say? He reply'd that he co.d not see any reason for his returning to Philadia., that the Friends trusted no body but him, and reposed their whole Confidence in him, if he sho.d return they wo.d blame him for ever, seeing they expected to know the Truth by him...so we parted.

(p. 106, *Journey on the Forbidden Path*)

In July, a large group of Munsees under Papununk, with a handful of Nanticokes and Delawares, appeared before the Governor and Council of Pennsylvania to discuss peace and religion. This had been the handiwork of Tatamy, after he had split from Post and Hays as mentioned in the June 22nd entry, above.

MEMORANDUM.

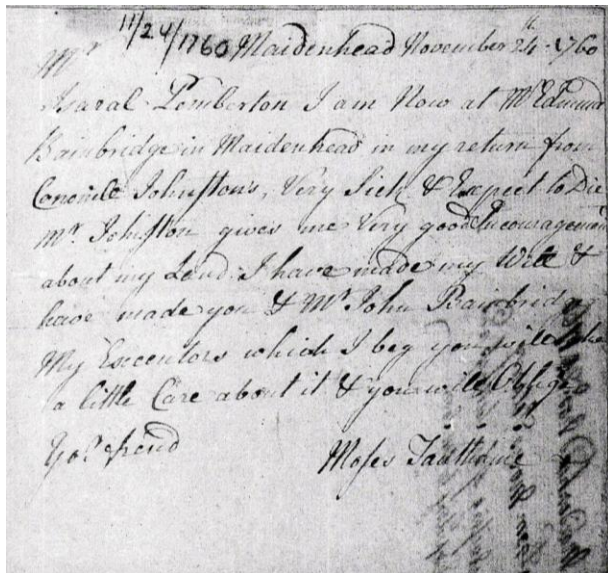
Mr. Frederick Post and Mr. John Hays, who were appointed to Attend Teedyuscung, along with Isaac Stille and Moses Tallamy, to the Great Indian Council to be held by the Western Indians over the Ohio, returned the 1st of this Instant to Bethlehem, having been denied a passage thro' the Seneca Country. Each of them deliver'd the Journal of their Travels and Proceedings, which are ordered to be lodged with the Council Papers.

(p. 491. *Pennsylvania Archives, First Series*, Vol. 8)

The last meeting attended by Tatamy was on September fifteenth, 1760, when he appeared with Teedyuscung and his retinue to report to the officials of Pennsylvania about the conference at Fort Pitt that they had all attended.

This was the last time that Tatamy's name appears in the historic record. Six months later, his son Nicholas (who had served in the NJ Provincial forces during the French & Indian War and captured at Fort William Henry in 1757), was with Teedyuscung in a meeting with the Governor and Council of Pennsylvania. At that time, Nicholas was living at the Wyoming settlement, Teedyuscung's residence, and the Indians were making renewed complaints about Connecticut settlers who were moving into the valley. (p. 594, *Pennsylvania Archives, First Series*, Vol. 8). As a side note, after Teedyuscung's mysterious death in a fire in April, 1763, his son, Captain Bull (mentioned above) conducted devastating raids throughout northeastern Pennsylvania the following Fall.

November 24, 1760: Tatamy's Letter Regarding his Last Illness



Maidenhead November 24 1760

Mr
 Israel Pemberton I am Now at Mr Edmund
 Bainbridge in Maidenhead in my return from
 Cononile Johnston's, Very sick & Expect to Die
 Mr. Johnston gives me Very good
 Encouragement about my Land. I have made my
 Will & have made you & Mr. John Bainbridge
 my Executors which I beg you will take a little
 Care about it & you will Oblige
 Yor. Friend
Moses Tauttame

Haverford College Special Collections

[Not in Tatamy's handwriting. A search for any material related to his will, as referred to above and which was to be administered by the Bainbridges, found no information.]

And so came to an end the life of Moses Tunda Tatamy. Is he buried on the old Bergen farm in Tatamy's Swamp? Possibly, but of greater import is that the wetlands remain, and that they once bore witness to the footsteps of this great American.

The End.

Bibliography

American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, PA website, <http://www.amphilsoc.org/>
Image of Indian Peace Medal

Brainerd, Rev. Thomas

Life of John Brainerd, the Brother of John and his Successor as Missionary to the Indians of New Jersey. Philadelphia, PA, 1865.

Chidsey, A.D., Jr.

Penn Patents in the Forks of the Delaware; Easton, PA, 1937.

Edwards, Jonathan

Life of the Rev. David Brainerd, Missionary to the Indians, From the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge. Edinburgh, Scotland, 1824.

Egle, William Henry

Notes and Queries Chiefly relating to Interior Pennsylvania, Third Series, Vol. 1, Harrisburg, PA, 1887.

Grumet, Robert; Editor

Journey on the Forbidden Path: Chronicles of a Diplomatic Mission to the Allegheny Country, March-September, 1760. Philadelphia, PA, 1999.

Haverford College Library, Special Collections

Quaker Collection: Friendly Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Measures

Hazard, Samuel, Editor

Pennsylvania Archives, First Series, Vols. 1-12. Harrisburg, PA, 1852.

Hunter, William A.

"Moses (Tunda) Tatamy, Delaware Indian Diplomat," in *Northeastern Indian Lives.* Robert Grumet, ed., Amherst, MA, 1996.

Hutchinson, Elmer T., Editor

New Jersey Archives, First Series, Volume 41 Calendar of New Jersey Wills, Administrations, Etc. Vol. XII: 1810-1813. Bayonne, NJ, 1949.

Lee, Francis Bazley, Editor.

Genealogical and Personal Memorial of Mercer County, New Jersey, Volume 1. New York, NY, 1907.

Levering, Bishop Joseph Mortermer

A History of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, 1741-1892. Bethlehem, PA, 1903.

Linn, John B., & Egle, William H., Editors
Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. 2. Harrisburg, PA, 1890.

Maps

- 1766 "Map of the Division line Between the Counties of Middlesex & Somerset."
Azariah Dunham. *New Jersey Road Maps of the 18th Century*, Princeton
Library, Princeton, NJ, 1964.
- 1849 Map of Mercer County. Otley & Keily, Philadelphia, PA.
- 1875 Combination Atlas Map of Mercer County. Everts & Stewart, Philadelphia, PA.
- 1888 A topographical map of the vicinity of Trenton, New Brunswick and Bordentown.
George H. Cook, State Geologist, C.C.Vermeule, topographer. 1887. Geological Survey of
New Jersey. Atlas sheet no. 8, Trenton. New York, NY, 1888.
- 1906 United State Geological Survey, Princeton Quadrangle. Washington, DC, 1906.
- 1918 Mueller's Automobile & Trolley Driving Map of Mercer County. Philadelphia,
PA, 1918.
- N.D. Map of Mercer County. Franklin Survey Company, Philadelphia, PA, ca. 1930.

Middlesex County

Deeds, as referenced.

Montgomery, Thomas Lynch, Editor

Report of the Commission to Locate the Sites of the Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania, Volume
1., Second Edition. Harrisburg, PA, 1916.

New Jersey

Department of Environmental Protection; GIS website.

Secretary of State: State Archives; Colonial Conveyances, Colonial Military Service
Records, Colonial Tax Ratables, New Jersey Newspapers, Road Map #28, Middlesex and
Mercer County Road Returns.

Norton, James S.

*New Jersey in 1793; An abstract and index to the 1793 Military Census of the State of New
Jersey*. Salt Lake City, UT, 1973.

Parrish, Samuel

*Some Chapters in the History of the Friendly Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace
with the Indians by Pacific Measures*. Philadelphia, PA, 1877.

Rutgers University Libraries Special Collections

Charles Philhower Collection: Box P-21, Folder, Indian deed transcriptions.

Manuscript Maps #12005: Schenck Lands, Penns Neck, Map of 1737; photograph.

Vaughn, Alden T., Editor

Early American Indian Documents: Treaties and Laws, 1607-1789, Vols. III and X.
Bethesda, MD, 2004 & 2001.

Walling, Richard

Bethel Indian Town of New Jersey : its History & Location Revealed. New Brunswick, NJ,
2005.

Brotherton & Weekping; The Betrayal of the Indigenous People of New Jersey. New
Brunswick, NJ, 2005.

*Indian Mills to Iron Forges : the Colonial Industries of Spotswood, New Jersey : Including a
History of the Leonards, Johnstons, & the Forge Company.* New Brunswick, NJ, 2005.

Whritenour, Raymond

Personal communication, June 5, 2012