

KEY TO CASTELLO PLAN



DESCRIPTION OF PLATES

82-82-e

C. PLATE 82

AFBEELDINGE VAN DE STADT AMSTERDAM IN NIEUW NEEDEERLANDT (The Castello Plan)

Manuscript in pen and ink and water-colours on paper, mounted on canvas.	25 x 18 $\frac{5}{8}$	Date depicted: Summer of 1660. Date of drawing: Probably 1665-70.
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Artist: Copied by an unknown draughtsman from an original drawing by Jacques Cortelyou.

Owner: The Italian Government; preserved in the Villa Castello, near Florence, Italy.

The following French inscription (partly torn away) in the right-hand lower margin of the view is evidently in a later hand. It is the only suggestion of a possible provenance other than that suggested in the Introduction:

Vue d[*e* Nieu]
Amste[r]dam au]
Canada [aujour d'hui]
Appel [é New]
Yorck

A similar but less complete inscription on the Castello copy of the Manatus Map is preceded by the number 74. Similar inscriptions are found on many of the other drawings in this series.

Two water-marks are vaguely discernible: the first, just to the left of the Fort, a crowned shield and fleur-de-lis; the second, outside of the wall near the third bastion, the monogram I HS.

Reproduced and described here for the first time.

A careful study of the Castello Plan, in comparison with the Nicasius de Sille List [1], which is dated July 10, 1660, has led to the conclusion that most of the data embodied in the Plan were compiled before this List was made, but that the actual draughting was not completed until some time afterward; or, in other words, that the Castello Plan is based upon the Cortelyou Survey ordered on June 7, 1660, and completed just in time to be despatched in the ship which carried Stuyvesant's well-known letter of October 6th of that year, addressed to the directors in Amsterdam, and containing the words: "After

[1] "List of the survey (or census) of Houses on the 10 July 1660: within this town Amsterdam in N: Nederland," by Nicasius De Sille. Original manuscript in N. Y. Public Library, reproduced in full in this volume.

closing our letter the Burgomasters have shown us the plan of this city, which we did not think would be ready before the sailing of this ship."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 486. This third survey of Cortelyou's was doubtless but an elaboration of his earlier ones, of 1657 and 1658 (see Cartography, p. 117 and Chronology), which, in turn, were probably based on that made by Captain de Koningh, under an order of November 10, 1655 (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 393-4), and confirmed by an ordinance passed February 25, 1656.—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 219-20.

By the 1656 survey, which was the earliest plan of the city, the streets, as the ordinance recites, had been "set off and laid out with stakes." There were at that time, according to O'Callaghan, but 120 houses within the city (*Hist. of N. Neth.*, II: 540), whereas, on the Castello Plan, of four years later, about 300 are shown; and on the De Sille List of the same year there are 307 within the same area.

Probably, the List was intended to supplement the Plan, and doubtless it constituted a complete and accurate census of the houses in New Amsterdam at the time. A comparison of the Plan and the List is interesting and convincing. For instance, item one of the List enumerates fifty-one houses on the Heere Straet; the Plan shows but forty-seven. Item nine speaks of seventeen houses on the Singel; there are but sixteen on the Plan. Item fourteen lists fourteen houses on the Bevers Gracht; the Plan shows thirteen. Item fifteen enumerates ten houses on the Marcktvelt; there are nine on the Plan. The twenty-eighth item states that there were four houses at "Belle Videre where D^o Drijisj Houses stand"; plainly, there are but three on the Plan.

These are not the only discrepancies noted. In general, however, the List and the Plan agree. In only one instance are fewer buildings listed than are shown on the Plan. The fourth item gives twenty-four houses on the "Prince Gracht where the fiscal's house stands." De Sille must have known the number of houses on his own street, yet the Plan plainly shows twenty-eight structures. It has been suggested that Domine Drisius finished the four small houses on the east side of the Prince Gracht (numbered 1, 1, 1, 1, on Block K) between July and October of 1660, and that the draughtsman then added them to the Plan.

From the facts mentioned above, it is evident that when, on June 7, 1660, Cortelyou was directed by the provincial government to survey and prepare a new plan of the lots within the city of New Amsterdam (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 213), a great part of the preliminary work had already been done. Otherwise, it is entirely improbable that the elaborate birds-eye view could have been finished and forwarded to Holland with the letter of October 6th. It will be remembered that, on December 24th, the directors wrote, in reply to this letter:

We have been pleased to receive the map of the city of *New Amsterdam*: we noticed, that according to our opinion too great spaces are as yet without buildings, as for instance between *Smee Street* and *Princes Gracht* or between *Prince Street* and *Tuyn Street*, also between *Heeren Street* and *Bevers Gracht*, where the houses apparently are surrounded by excessively large lots and gardens; perhaps with the intention of cutting streets through them, when the population increases, although if standing closer together, a defense might be easier. We leave this to your consideration and care.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 489.

These remarks of the directors make it evident that on the original survey the streets were named. On the Castello Plan the names are omitted, perhaps because of a reduction in size and simplification of the drawing from the survey, which was probably much larger, and more careful and detailed in execution.

Numerous small errors on the Castello Plan show either that our drawing was carelessly copied from the original, or possibly that the latter was a rather free rendering of

the survey of 1660, to which it perhaps bore the same relation as Vande Water's drawing did to that of 1661.

If it were not for the close correspondence between the Castello Plan and the De Sille List, and for the further fact that on the latter more buildings appear than on the former, we should be tempted to believe that the Plan was copied rather from Van der Water's elaborate rendering of Cortelyou's final survey, finished in the autumn of 1661 (*Min. of Orph. Court*, II: 124, 129); but, under the existing circumstances, this seems entirely unlikely.

A careful comparison of the Castello Plan with the inset plan on the Nicolls Survey is most interesting, and establishes the fact that the latter is much more accurate in detail than has been generally supposed. For instance, there are about sixty more buildings on the Nicolls Plan than on the Castello, which is about the growth that we should expect in five years. It will also be noticed that the five most important buildings shown on the Castello Plan are drawn in detail on the Nicolls Plan, viz.: The Stadt Huys, Stuyvesant's house, the Cregier house, Nicasius de Sille's house, and Steenwyck's house.

The following extracts, taken from the Chronology, throw some additional light on the architecture, construction, and materials employed in New Amsterdam at the period of the Plan:

1649, Jan. $\frac{23}{28}$, Ordinance: "as the houses here in New Amsterdam are for the most part built of Wood and thatched with Reed, besides which the Chimneys of some of the houses are of wood." This ordinance provided that "henceforward no Chimneys shall be built of wood or [wood and] plaister in any houses between the Fort and the Fresh Water" (i. e., within the town's limits).—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 82-3.

1656, January 18, Ordinance: "from now henceforth no Houses shall be covered with Straw or Reed, nor any more Chimneys be constructed of Clapboards or Wood."—*Ibid.*, 206-8.

1657, December 15, Ordinance: "all Thatched roofs and Wooden chimneys, Hay-ricks and Hay-stacks within this City" are to "be broken up and removed" within four months after the publication of this ordinance, which also states that: "for want of stone, many Wooden Houses are built within this City, the one adjoining the other." This was the time when firebuckets were provided.—*Ibid.*, 322, ff.

An analysis of the Castello Plan would be incomplete without a brief account of Jacques Cortelyou, its author. Fortunately, there has been preserved a clear picture of the man, his character, and acquirements, for which we are indebted to one of the travelling Labadist fathers, Jasper Danckaerts, whose observations are full of shrewdness and penetration. He and his companion met Cortelyou at his home on Long Island, in the autumn of 1679. He records:

Jacques is a man advanced in years. He was born in Utrecht, but of French parents, as we could readily discover from all his actions, looks and language. He had studied philosophy in his youth, and spoke Latin and good French. He was a mathematician and sworn land-surveyor. He has also formerly learned several sciences and had some knowledge of medicine. The worst of it was, he was a good Cartesian and not a good Christian, regulating himself, and all externals, by reason and justice only; nevertheless, he regulated all things better by these principles than most people in these parts do, who bear the name of Christians. . . . Jaques impressed us very much with his sincerity and cordiality in everything we had to do with him. . . . We left with him the little book which we had lent to him, and which he said he had found much pleasure in reading, *Les Pensees de M. Pascal*.—*Journal of a Voyage to New York in 1679-80*, in *Memoirs of the L. I. Hist. Society*, I: 127, 336.

Although Danckaerts says that Cortelyou was "advanced in years," he probably was a man in middle life in 1679, judging from the fact that his first child was born in 1657,^[1] and that his death did not occur until 1693.

Cortelyou came to the New World in 1652, in the capacity of tutor to the sons of the Honourable Cornelis van Werckhoven, ex-schepen and councilor of the City of Utrecht, who had received a grant of a colony near New Utrecht, L. I. In a letter dated April 4, 1652, the directors write to Stuyvesant of Van Werckhoven, "who goes there with a goodly number of souls, to take possession."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 33.

Van Werckhoven's settlement did not prosper, and his health was frail. In the summer of 1654, he determined to go back to Holland, and, at his "urgent request," Stuyvesant commissioned Jacques Cortelyou as schout of the lately established municipality of New Amsterdam.—*Ibid.*, XIV: 293. Thereupon, the director-general and council, on July 21, 1654, "in consideration of the good reputation and knowledge of Mr. *Jacobus Corteljou*, late tutor to the son of the Hon^{ble} Mr. *van Werckhoven*, unanimously engaged and appointed him to this office." But, it is stated: "N. B. Whereas *Jacques Corteljou* finds himself aggrieved by the instructions given him, it has become necessary to delay the appointment, until another experienced person can be found."—*Ibid.*, 280.

Van Werckhoven died in Holland in 1655, leaving Cortelyou to manage his estate. His sons, Pieter and Cornelis Jansen van Werckhoven, entered suit against the surveyor, in 1658, to compel him to account upon his stewardship. "He should be first paid, said he, what was due him."—O'Callaghan's *Hist. of N. Neth.*, II: 187n, citing *Alb. Rec.*, VIII: 191, 192; cf. *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 352, 452.

In January, 1657, Cortelyou was appointed surveyor-general of the province, taking the oath of office on the 23d of the month.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 180. The same day, as agent for the Van Werckhoven heirs, he obtained permission "to plant and establish a village on *Long Island* on the Bay of the North river."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 382.

In memory of the old Dutch city which was his birthplace, as well as his patron's, Cortelyou named the village New Utrecht.—*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo ed., I: 633.

The first survey by Cortelyou, in New Amsterdam, noted in the records, bears the date December 5, 1656.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 112. It was of Charles Morgan's lot in Block H, No. 5. Van Elslant's last measurement of land was made October 5, 1656.—*Ibid.*, A: 75.

For a quarter of a century, at least, Jacques Cortelyou was a sworn surveyor. In January, 1681, a warrant was issued to him to lay out land at Cow Neck, L. I.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 761. His activities ranged from Schenectady to the Delaware.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 282; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 244. Riker says he was the first to lay out the village of Harlem (p. 251). Some of the Staten Island townships were also first surveyed and plotted by him.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 458.

It is not known that Cortelyou owned any property on Manhattan Island, or ever resided there. He had an office on the Marketfield, in the little building (Block E, No. 4a), which he rented from Pieter Jacobsen Buys, and in which, there is hardly a doubt, the original of the Castello Plan was prepared. The Kemble Building now covers the site.

His home, however, was always on Long Island, at New Utrecht, or at Nyack (near Fort Hamilton), where he seems to have been living when the Labadists met him. Thus, Cortelyou may be considered a pioneer among New York commuters.

[1] Nicasius de Sille wrote the following epitaph in verse on the birth and death of this infant; it is preserved in the town records of New Utrecht, and printed in the *Autholgy of New Netherland*:

"Here lies the first of Cortelyou from life withdrawn,—

The first child in the village of our Utrecht born;

Brought forth in innocence, snatched hence without a stain,

God gave it being here, a better life to gain.

[Signed] N. p. S. 1657th

He was captain of militia for Utrecht and Bushwyck, and vendue master on Long Island, in 1673-4.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 646, 683. When he took the oath of allegiance in Kings County, in September, 1687, he said he had been in the county thirty-five years.—*Doc. Hist.*, *N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., I: 660.

Cortelyou was still living on February 28, 1693, according to an entry in *Doc. Hist.* *N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., II: 415, but had died before July 27 of that year, when his widow, Neeltje van Duyn, gave to her sons, Jacques and Peter, a power of attorney to settle the estate of their late father.—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, *English*, 235.

GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY

Nicasius de Sille records (see De Sille List) that the "Castle Amsterdam" and the "Windmill" stand on "Stuijvesant's Hoogh [Hoeck]," a name new to history, for this locality. He mentions the Company's garden and the cemetery on the Heere Straet, and "The Stadthuys" and "The Hall" in the Hoogh Straet behind it. In the next item, he says "The Vis marckt [fish market]" was "by the Wael in front of Hendrick Jansen vander Vin" (Block O, No. 1). The Plan shows a good basin at the entrance of the canal and a broad, open place for the fishermen to sell their wares.

"The Waech [balance or scales] at the water side next to the Wijnbruch which is also strongly fixed at the water side" is a quaint entry. If this pier is ever called the Wine Bridge, elsewhere, we have not met with it. The next entry proves that a Gasthuijs (hospital) was actually built, at the square on the Bridge Street.

The buildings in the Fort seem to be those shown on the Prototype View (Vol. I, Frontispiece), *i. e.*: the Church, the Governor's House, the Barracks, the Gevangen Huys, or prison, and a building which may be either a storehouse or officers' quarters. (See remarks on p. 124, Vol. I.) The observer who wrote the *Description of the Towne of Mannadens in New Netherland, as it was in Sept. 1661*, says of the Fort and its buildings: "In this Fort is the Church, the Governors house, and houses for soldiers, ammunition, etc."—Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 422. He also tells us that there were sixteen guns mounted in the Fort, whereas the Plan shows but twelve.

The *Description* says, further: "they have made a gut almost through the town, keyed it on both sides with timber and boards as far in as the 3. small bridges; and near the coming into the gut they have built two firme timber bridges with railles on each side."

Except that there are but *two* small bridges on the Castello Plan, this canal is shown as here described, in perfect detail. The third small bridge is shown on "The Duke's Plan" (Vol. I, Pl. 10), which depicts conditions as they existed in September, 1661. It is therefore evident that it was built between October, 1660, and September, 1661. The "firme timber bridges" are, of course, "The Brouwers Brugh at Jacob van Couwenhoven's" and "The nieuwe Bruch at Hendrick Jansen vander Vin's." The new bridge seems to have been in course of construction in August, 1659, when Cornelis Steenwyck rendered a bill "To 151 planks for the New Bridge by Burgomaster Marten Cregier's order."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 38.

For descriptions and history of the Stadt Huys, here shown in its completed state, with the cupola, the reader is referred to many citations in the present work, *i. e.*, Vol. I: 127, 141, 153, *et seq.*; the Chronology, and the Key to Map of the Dutch Grants (Block O).

The short wharf somewhat to the left of the Stadt Huys is shown nowhere else. Presumably, it had been demolished before September, 1661, by which time the stone half-moon had been built in front of the Stadt Huys.—*Description of the Towne of Mannadens*, in Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 421.

"The Duke's Plan" (Pl. 10) and the Nicolls Map (Pl. 10-A) show the half-moon, but do not show this pier.

The Wijnbruch, or weigh-house pier (at the head of the present Moore Street), is shown here of its original length; according to entries in the *Records*, it had been begun by April 18, 1659, and was finished by July of the same year.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 219, 225. In November, 1660, it was found advisable to add four rods "to the pier at the Weighscales."—*Ibid.*, VII: 262, 263. This lengthened wharf measures, on the Nicolls Map, about eleven rods, or 137 ft., 6 inches. On the Castello Plan, it measures just seven rods, or 87 ft., 6 inches.

By the autumn of 1660, the old line of palisades had been rebuilt and strengthened by the construction of six masonry bastions, and two substantial gates had been built. The *Description* verifies the Plan: "The land side of the towne is from the Northwest corner unto the North E. gate 520 yards and lyeth near N. W. and S. E. having six flankers at equal distance, in four of w^{ch} are mounted 8 guns."—Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 423. No other map shows six flankers.

These new fortifications were decided upon about two years before the date of the Plan. In an entry of July 11, 1658, the "Burgomasters resolved . . . to set off the City with a wall."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 189-90. A few days later, Frans Clasen's (Claessen's) widow was notified by the burgomasters "to remove the house out of the road or they shall have it done."—*Ibid.*, VII: 194. This house stood in the way of the guard-house at the Water Gate. (See Block Q, No. 26.) On August 30th, Geertje Stoffelsen was forbidden "to build a house right against the wall outside the city gate."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 200. (On the north side of Pearl Street outside the Water Gate.—*Patents*, II: 85, Albany.)

The "wall," thus begun, seems to have been practically finished when the Plan was drawn, although the guns had not been mounted. Thirty-nine years later, August 18, 1699, an entry in the *Minutes of the Common Council*, II: 82, recites:

That the former line of fortifications that did Range Along the Wall Street from the East to the North River together with the Bastians that were thereon Erected are fallen to decay . . . [we] therefore humbly pray . . . that the same fortifications may be demolished . . . And that the Stones of y^e S^d Bastians with the Consent of the Owners thereof may be Appropriated to the Building the said City Hall.

A full history of the "wall" will be found in the *Chronology*. It had its beginning, on March 15, 1653, when the committee on fortifying the city announced that they would "receive proposals for a certain piece of work to set off the City with palisades."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 69. The specifications and conditions were announced two days later (*ibid.*, I: 72), and by April 20, 1653, it was resolved "that the citizens without exception" should begin "immediately digging a ditch from the East river to the North river."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 201. On July 28th, it was officially stated in Stuyvesant's letter to the city authorities that "the City has, to the satisfaction and for the security of the inhabitants, been surrounded with palisades on the land side and along the Strand on the Eastriver . . . that the work has been done now already three weeks."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 90. Within a short time, the palisade so hastily erected became dilapidated. In 1655, several citizens were fined for cutting part of it down for firewood.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 145. At the same time, a petition "for enlarging the city gate at the East river, New Amsterdam, so as to permit the passage of a cart" was referred to the city authorities (*ibid.*, 149), strong evidence of the temporary character of the first "wall."

Finally, the burgomasters, in an address to Stuyvesant and the council, on January 22, 1658, set forth at length "the many necessary repairs to the City's works," and asked

for the proceeds of the weigh-scales to defray part of the expenses. In reply, the director and council admitted "that some public works are necessary to be made and others to be repaired," and grudgingly allowed the burgomasters "a just fourth part of the Weighscales to be paid to the City Treasurer and Receiver."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 167, 169, 171.

A number of improvements were then begun by the city, which, as the Plan shows, were practically completed by the summer of 1660. Some of the orders of the burgomasters during 1658-9, notably those relating to the new and wider Gracht, are recorded in the *Administrative Minutes* printed in Vol. VII of the *Records of New Amsterdam*. Unfortunately, the *Court Minutes*, in which many proceedings are set forth, are missing for the period between September 27, 1658, and August 19, 1659.

In April, 1658, "The Schout was further ordered, to notify all who lie along the North River to level their bank and lay it off according to the Generals [Stuyvesant's] plan."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 183. Presumably, this plan authorised the erection of the fortification on the North River called in later years the Oyster Pasty Mount, which is shown completed on the Castello Plan, although "The Duke's Plan" and the Nicolls Map have no indication of it. The Miller Plan, of 1695 (Vol. I, Pl. 23-a), shows this little redoubt very much as Cortelyou drew it.

The demolition of the houses to the west of the Fort, alluded to more fully in the description by blocks, was also part of the "General's Plan."

There are many entries in Volume VII of the *Records* concerning the sheet-piling on the East River, which seems to have been perfected by this time. At the Water Gate, the piling appears to have been built out to encircle the guard-house. Clearly, this is not a redoubt or gun-mount. "The Duke's Plan" shows no half-moon here. In fact, as late as September, 1661, the *Description*, after mentioning the stone half-moon in front of the Stadt Huys, continues, hopefully, "they then said they would build 2 halfe moons more between yt and the Northeast gate."—Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 421.

A month later, on October 13, 1661, the burgomasters petitioned: "that sloops owned in the province be obliged to bring two or three cargoes of stone yearly to the city for the redoubts proposed to be constructed."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 230.

TOPOGRAPHICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, AND HISTORICAL DATA

BLOCK A

No. 1

Lodowyck Pos, cabinet-maker, and captain of the Rattle Watch, bought this house and lot from Jan Martyn, May 21, 1655, for 600 florins (\$240.), to be paid in equal instalments of 200 florins each, the first, however, to consist of two cows. When the second payment became due, Martyn sued for it, May, 1656, alleging that the cows had not been delivered—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 99. This statement was disproved, and the court ordered that a bill of sale and a receipt be given to Pos. Evidently, the final payment was deferred, for the deed was not delivered until March 27, 1662.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 257.

Just prior to the purchase of this house, Pos had settled some part of his debt to Isaac de Forest, whose tenant he had been, though he was still handicapped with back rent to the extent of 339 guilders.—*Powers of Attorney*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 139-41, in City Clerk's Library. In February, 1656, he was granted the tavern-keeper's right; so it seems probable that he abandoned cabinet-making for the more profitable occupation of a tapster. The situation was a good one for a public house, as the roadstead on the

North River "in front of and near the *Beavers'* path" was the only one on the west side of the city where, by ordinance of August 11, 1656, ships were permitted to anchor (*Laws & Ord., N. Neth., 237*), and the Fort also was close by. Sailors and soldiers were, doubtless, then, as they are now, profitable customers.

In 1662, Pos sold the south-westerly corner of his land to Claes Jansen Ruyter, who, shortly before July 10, 1663, built there a house valued at 1,000 florins in beaver (Van der Veen's *Records, in Min. of Orph. Court, II: 55-6*), which, on June 16, 1663, was sold by the city under an execution. This deed contains the earliest covenant found in New York real estate records: "in the said house, on the east side, there is a permanent privilege for a three light window."—*Liber Deeds, B: 113; cf. Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 73-8, in City Clerk's Library.*

No. 2

Site of No. 1 Broadway. The house on this lot, built by Thomas Broen, before July, 1644, when it was mortgaged to Isaac Allerton (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch, 29*), was purchased by Pieter Laurenzen Cock, a Dane, in 1648. Broen later established himself among the Swedes on the South (Delaware) River.—Brodhead's *Hist. State of N. Y., I: 511; cf. New Sweden, by Rev. Israel Acrelius, in N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections, 1841, p. 411; N. Y. Col. Docs., XII: 372.*

As early as September, 1634, Cock was a partner of Cornelis van Vorst, of Pavonia, in the ownership of a trading sloop (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch, 8*), and, undoubtedly, shared with him the very lucrative fur-trade with the Indians which Van Vorst is known to have carried on. This close association led to Cock's betrothal to Annetje, Van Vorst's daughter. After the death of her father, however, the young lady declined to fulfil her engagement of marriage, whereupon her lover sued her for breach of promise. The suit dragged on through the court for more than a year, although David Provoost, as advocate for the defendant, often urged a decision. Finally, the burgomasters and schepens decided, May 18, 1654, that, "the promise of marriage having been made and given before the Eyes of God," it should remain in force; that all the presents should remain in the possession of the lady; that neither party should marry any other person until the magistrates were apprised that they had released each other formally, and, finally, that each should pay half the expenses of the suit.—*Rec. N. Am., I: 54-200.*

Evidently, Anna Cornelissen van Vorst did not change her mind, for, on November 11, 1656, notice of her marriage to Claes Janszen, from Purmesendt, is given (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch., 21*), [1] and, on June 13, 1657, banns were published between Pieter Laurenzen Cock, of Denmark, and Anneken Dircks, of Amsterdam.—*Idem.*

Cock was still living in January, 1660 (*Rec. N. Am., III: 105*), but was dead before November of that year.—*Min. of Orph. Court, I: 160.*

On April 25, 1661, Anna Dircks, widow, petitioned the provincial council for permission to build a house on the south corner of her lot, which was refused because it was too near the Fort.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch, 223.* A century later, Captain Archibald Kennedy built on the south corner of this lot the house so long known as No. 1 Broadway.

[1] All references to dates of marriage in the Reformed Dutch Church, prior to 1674, apply to the first publication of the banns, the marriage usually taking place immediately after the third publication, or within a month. This practice was not, however, always adhered to, some postponing the marriage "from time to time, not only weeks but some months." To do away with this irregularity, an ordinance was passed, on January 15, 1658, directing that "all published persons, after three Proclamations have been made and no lawful impediment occurs, shall cause their Marriages to be solemnized within one month at furthest, after the last Proclamation, or within that time, appear and show cause where they ought, for refusing; and that on pain of forfeiting Ten guilders for the first week after the expiration of the aforesaid month, and for the succeeding weeks 20 guilders for each week, until they have made known the reasons for refusing."—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth., 328.*

No. 3

Martin Cregier's house, on the site of No. 3 Broadway, was erected between February 25, 1656, when he petitioned for leave to build on the lot (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 161), and September 15, 1659, when "the newly built house and lot of the Worsh^l Burgomaster Marten Cregier" are referred to by his neighbour, Jacobus Backer.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 177. On January 3, 1664, his negro servant, Lysbet Antonis, or Antonisse, set fire to the house.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 258-9. How badly it was burned, the records do not reveal, but, from the fact that on the 26th of the same month he surrendered his grant of 1643 and accepted a modified "new patent for a house and garden," it is to be inferred that he had to rebuild.—*Liber HH* (2): 135 (Albany).

At one time or another, Martin Cregier served New Amsterdam in almost every civic capacity. A tavern-keeper here as early as 1647 (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 39), he was appointed one of the first fire-wardens of the town in January, 1648.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 5. He was one of the first burgomasters when the city acquired a municipal government, in 1653 (*ibid.*, 49), orphan-master in 1658 (*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 56) and in 1662 (*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 115), treasurer of the city in 1661 (*ibid.*, III: 394), and burgomaster in 1663.—*Ibid.*, IV: 195.

In 1663, he was appointed captain-lieutenant of the West India Company, and was commander in the expedition against the Esopus Indians.—*Ibid.*, IV: 268.

Cregier had obtained the great burgherright in 1657.—*Ibid.*, VII: 150. He was still living in New York in 1685, when he sold this property to Peter Bayard, acknowledging the deed as Martin Cregier, Senior.—*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 183.

No. 4

Jacob de Lang, merchant, of Bemster, in Holland, bought this house and lot, afterward No. 5 Broadway, March 17, 1655, through his attorney in New Amsterdam, Jacob Hendricksen Backer.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 75; *Liber Deeds*, A: 10. The deed recites that a certified copy was made, confirmed with the city seal—evidently with the purpose of transmission to the purchaser, who appears never to have visited New Netherland. Backer delivered the deed to his patron, September 15, 1659.—*Ibid.*, A: 177.

The house was built by Jan Hendricksen Steelman, alias Coopall, or *Buy All*, whose various activities had landed him deeply in debt to Jacob Jansen de Lang.—*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 65-7. De Lang's widow, Maria Verveelen, sold the property in 1664 to Francis Boon (*Liber Deeds*, B: 47), who, in turn, conveyed it to Gerrit van Tright in 1665.—*Ibid.*, B: 86.

No. 5

Domine Johannes Megapolensis owned this large plot, covering the site of Nos. 7, 9, and 11 Broadway.

Megapolensis was a native of Koedyck, a village four miles north-north-east of Alkmaar, in North Holland; he arrived in New Amsterdam in the ship "den Houttuyn," August 4, 1642, accompanied by his wife, Machtelt Willems, daughter of Willem Steenge, and four children, "Hillegont, dirrick, Jan and Samuel."—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 609, 623. He was under contract to Kiliaen van Rensselaer to preach the gospel at Rensselaerswyck for a term of six years.

His real name seems to have been Grootstadt, or van Grootstede.—*Ibid.*, 828; Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 165. Corwin says the original form of the name was van Mekelenburg, which was Hellenised when the elder Megapolensis moved to Holland.—Corwin's *Manual of the Ref. Ch. in America*, 4th ed., 614; cf. *Eccles. Rec.*, I: 228.

He was the first Protestant missionary to the Indians, and, in 1644, published *A short account of the Mohawk Indians*, which is printed in Jameson's *Narratives of New Netherland*, 168-80. In 1648, he wrote to the Classis at Amsterdam: "I think that I have remained at my station here in this wild country (long enough)," and insisted upon returning to Holland.—*Eccles. Rec.*, I: 239. Finally, he was persuaded, "for the honor of God . . . and the interest of men," to remain in New Amsterdam, where, in August, 1649, he was installed minister, with a salary of 1,200 guilders (\$480) a year.—O'Callaghan's *Hist. of N. Neth.*, II: 97. This handsome income having been augmented by legacies from Holland, he bought the southerly part of his Broadway plot, in 1655.[¹]—*Liber Deeds*, A: 26. There was a small house on the land, which may have been the house of Jan Stevensen, before his sudden departure for Holland. This parcel the domine sold, in 1663, to his son-in-law, Cornelis van Ruyven, secretary and receiver of the West India Company, who built here a "large stone dwelling," which he sold on June 22, 1674, to Gabriel Minvielle.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 5; cf. *Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 296-7; *Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, 1673-1675, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, pp. 27-8.

Megapolensis built his own residence, the large house shown on the Plan, on the upper part of the Stevensen land, which he acquired from Abram Verplanck, in January, 1656.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 27. From 1653 to 1656 he sent his younger son, Samuel, to Harvard College.—*Corwin's Manual of the Ref. Ch. in America*, 615. In 1657, he secured a further stated sum of 300 guilders a year "for house rent and firewood."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 182. Megapolensis resided here until his death, in the latter part of 1669.—*Eccles. Rec.*, I: 601, 604. His last days were made unhappy by accusations of treachery, brought against him by the West India Company because he had counselled the surrender of 1664. Although he vigorously defended himself in a letter of April 17-27, 1669, to the Classis, he seemed keenly affected by the charges. His letter concludes with a pathetic note of anxiety for his congregation, soon to be deprived of his services. His widow remained here until June, 1674, when, at the age of seventy-four years, and being on the eve of returning to Patria, she sold the house to Balthazar Bayard.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, 1673-1675, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, pp. 32-3; see Block L, No. 9.

More than fifty years later, Mr. Augustus Jay bought the property from the Bayard family.—*Liber Deeds*, XXXI: 245. Intending "to Erect several Houses thereon which when finished will be A Beauty and Ornament to the said Street," he petitioned the corporation to straighten Broadway (*M. C. C.*, IV: 13), which being done, he built the fine houses at Nos. 9 and 11 Broadway—later the Atlantic Gardens. The original grant to Jan Stevensen and the deed from Verplanck to Megapolensis are in the possession of the *N. Y. Hist. Society*. The latter, to which is affixed a fine impression of the earliest seal of the city (1654), is reproduced in Wilde's *The Civic Ancestry of New York-City and State*, Pls. V and VI, and also in the *Chronology*.

No. 6

Lucas Andries, skipper and part owner of the yacht "Flower of Gelder," trading to Fort Orange, owned and occupied this small house, now known as No. 13 Broadway.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 405; IV: 191, 203. Sworn in as one of the small burghers, in 1657 (*ibid.*, VII: 153), his name heads the list of inhabitants on the Heere Straet, in 1665.—*Ibid.*, V: 221.

In 1686, "Lucas Andriesen, en zyn h. v. Aeftje Laurens," whom he married by license

[¹] The estate of Willem Steentgens, of Koedyck, Megapolensis's father-in-law, was settled this year. In 1649, the elder Megapolensis had died, leaving a considerable estate. Hillegonde (Hillegont) had been specially remembered by a bequest of 500 guilders.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 57, 58.

of November 20, 1665 (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 20), appear on the list of members of the Reformed Dutch Church compiled by Domine Henricus Selyns.—*N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 392.[1] The original deed from Aefie Anderisse to Jacob van Saamen (*sic*), dated August 26, 1693, was owned by the late General James Grant Wilson.—*Bulletin N. Y. Pub. Library*, 1901, V: 96.

No. 7

No. 15 Broadway. The house of Barent Cruytdop; built prior to June 15, 1660, when Denys Isaackzen, the carpenter, was compelled to sue for wages incurred in building it. Cruytdop claimed: "all is not yet finished."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 177. A busy man was Cruytdop during this month of June. On the 8th, he was fined for trying to board the ships on their first arrival, contrary to the ordinance of April 15, 1638.—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 11. Schout de Sille testifies that he endeavoured, "with a naked sword in his hand," to prevent Cruytdop and others from "boarding the vessels, but could not do it; . . ."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 171. On June 11th, he procured his license to marry Margaret Grootgens, a widow, being himself a widower.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 26. On June 15 and June 22, he sued three of his fellow townsmen, and recovered judgment in each case.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 176, 180. Two years later, his wife was sued, in turn, by Joannes Vervelen for 900 guilders, money loaned on the house, plus a year's interest. She said she could do nothing before her husband returned, or until she had letters from him, adding, hopefully, that "she expected his arrival with Samuel Edsall."—*Ibid.*, V: 129, 135.

On April 25, 1663, Cruytdop's house was sold under an execution to Gerrit Hendricksen, the transport reciting that Cruytdop had bought the lot on April 5, 1659, from Hendrick Jansen de Ruyter, "which lot the aforesaid Cruytdop built a house upon, and afterwards mortgaged the said lot and superstructure to divers persons . . ."—*Liber Deeds, B*: 85; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 17-22.

No. 8

Land afterwards covered by the present Nos. 17-19 Broadway. The original grant for this plot, to one Jan Huygen, dated June 6, 1649, is in the library of J. Pierpont Morgan, Esq. Huygen was dead before July, 1657, when his widow, Lysbeth Pieters, married Dirck Wiggerts, "late in the Company's service," as he deposed when he took the burgher oath.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 21; *Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 200.

"Uncle Dirck," as he was commonly known, was a waterside character. He was a ship carpenter, and also owned and operated small boats. He was in New York as late as 1674.—*Ibid.*, IV: 209; VI: 98, 99, 110; VII: 129.

Nos. 9 AND 11

Lucas Dirksen procured a bill of sale for this plot (now No. 21 Broadway) in June, 1656 (*Liber Deeds, B*: 28), and here he kept an inn of questionable character, frequently coming into collision with the city authorities.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 334. Some two years earlier, he had received permission to retail beer and wine.—*Ibid.*, I: 163. At this time he was a "Sergeant in the service of the Hon^{ble} Company," but, on February 15, 1656, he asked for and obtained his discharge from the Company, in order to "transport himself with his family to the Southriver of New-Netherland, to settle there, where he has bought

[1] Selyns's list is also reprinted in Valentine's *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 331, and in Wilson's *Mem. Hist. City of N. Y.* I: 446. See also *Hol. Soc. Year Book*, 1916, and *Chronology*.

a house."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XII: 119. His stay at the South River must have been very brief, though the records show that he continued for some time to own property at New Castle, Delaware.

Before April 13, 1670, Dircksen was dead, and his widow, Annetie Cornelis, was married to Jacobus Fabritius, a German Lutheran minister who came from Albany to take charge of the Lutheran Church in New York—much to the discomfiture of Domine Megapolensis (the younger).—*Eccles. Rec.*, I: 95, 606; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XII: 473.

Fabritius seems to have been a man of despicable character; the records teem with references to his quarrels with his wife, who implored the court to order him to vacate her house. He answered with a lampoon in Latin, which the court sharply commanded him to turn into "good Low dutch within thrice 24 hours."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 52. In 1675, he was sent a prisoner from Delaware to New York, for disturbing the peace.—*Cal. Coun. Min.*, 23. A good sketch of Fabritius will be found in *Exec. Coun. Min.*, ed. by V. H. Paltsits, I: 94; cf. *Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 44, *et seq.*

Lucas Dircksen's heirs sold this property in 1715 to May Bickley, former attorney-general of the province (1706-1712).—*Liber Deeds*, XXVIII: 167-9.

No. 10

This is the present No. 23 Broadway. Reindert Jansen Hoorn, who bought this house and lot in 1657, seems to have been, at that time, an energetic person, with good connections in Holland. His many business ventures brought him to bankruptcy a few years later. Finally, "being a quarrelsome man," he viciously assaulted Jan Gillis, the younger, on December 13, 1660, fled the colony, and is not heard of again.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 247, 256, 317, *et seq.*

Before his departure, he had sold this property to Director-General Stuyvesant, who installed here one Pieter Sinkam (Sinkampf, Simkam, Simkans), a tailor, from Nimevegen. The director had paid Sinkam's passage in the "Spotted Cow," on her voyage of April 15, 1660.—List from Account Books of W. I. Co., copied by J. Riker, Jr. After Stuyvesant's death, his widow, in 1672, sold the little house to Sinkam.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 188; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 207.

When, in 1663, Sinkam married Debora Jans, of Batavia, he styled himself "of Oye."—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 28.

NOS. 12 AND 12-A

"At the Belle Videre where Do Drijsij houses stand, there are 4 [houses]."—De Sille List of 1660.

Early in 1652, the directors of the West India Company decided that it would be well to have a second minister in New Netherland, preferably one who could preach also in English. Fortunately, such a one was found sojourning at Leyden—whither he had come to escape the turbulent times in England—who was able to preach in the English tongue, as well as in the Dutch, "and if necessary even in French," although we are told that he had been educated by German parents, and in the German tongue. This was the Reverend Samuel Driesch (Drisius), who had recently been preaching in England. At the time of his coming to New Amsterdam he was "a bachelor of about forty years . . . a very pious man and possessed of great gifts; . . . of a very peaceful disposition and agreeable conversation." No wonder the directors at Amsterdam said of him that "he made his appearance" as if "sent by the Lord"!—*Eccles. Rec.*, I: 302, 303, 307.

Domine Drisius was sent to New Amsterdam August 12, 1652.—*Ibid.*, I: 311. His

sponsors gravely wrote: "as he is unmarried, we have thought it might not be inconvenient, if he boarded with Johan de la Montagnie; but we do not wish to press such an arrangement upon either, and propose it only from pure affection."—*Ibid.*, I: 307. Evidently, this suggestion was not carried into effect, for, on October 15, 1652, Hendrick van Dyck was ordered to vacate the Company's house, which he was occupying, by November 1st, as it was required for the Rev. Samuel Drisius, who had recently arrived.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 129.

Late in 1653, Stuyvesant sent Drisius to Virginia to renew his former proposals to Governor Bennett, and to conclude a commercial treaty. This mission was completely successful.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 241, 242; O'Callaghan's *Hist. of N. Neth.*, II: 235. Upon his return, he secured the grant of land behind the churchyard, and built the two houses shown on the Plan.

Having remained unmarried until he reached the mature age of forty-seven, Drisius appropriately secured a license on St. Valentine's Day, 1659 (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 23) to wed Lysbeth Grevenraedt, widow of Elbert Elbertsen, who, "in trying to board the ship *Bontekoe* [Spotted Cow], was drowned in the North River," in 1655.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 2.

Jointly with Domine Megapolensis, Drisius administered the affairs of the Reformed Dutch Church faithfully and acceptably. He was illiberal, even bigoted, in his attitude towards members of any other sect, having a special antipathy to Lutherans and Quakers. After the death of his colleague, he failed rapidly in health and mental strength (*Eccles. Rec.*, I: 607), and toward the end of his days received very material assistance from the Rev. Ægidius Luyck.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 292. His death occurred on April 18, 1673.—*Eccles. Rec.*, I: 653.

No. 13

This house (on the site of No. 37 Broadway) was undoubtedly one of the four houses "At the Belle Videre," referred to on the De Sille List, of 1660. Only three of these had been completed when the Castello Plan was drawn; this one stood on land belonging to the churchwardens. Evidently, the domine and wardens had coöperated in their erection. On October 13, 1660, Nicasius de Sille and Hendrick Jansen van der Vin, in their official capacity as churchwardens, sold their house to Laurens Andriessen, the lot running through to the Highway, 43 Dutch feet wide by 15 rods long.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 217. This reduced the churchyard to a frontage of 12 rods, in a line with the Drisius grant of 1654.

Laurens (Louwerens) Andriessen, Drayer (Turner), from Holsteyn, on December 12, 1658, married Jannetje Jans, widow of Christian Barentsen (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 23), who died at the South River, June 26, 1658.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 44. By January 30, 1660, he had realised 574 florins by the sale of Barentsen's estate.—*Ibid.*, I: 129. Subsequently, as shown, he purchased this property. There remained still 200 guilders unpaid in May, 1661, "according to the tenor of the Church book."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 290. If, as the above record states, Andriessen built upon the lot, it must have been on its Broadway front.

"Lawrence Andries" took the oath of allegiance at Bergen, November 22, 1665. He was still living there in June, 1674.—*N. J. Archives*, 1st series, I: 49, 146.

THE CEMETERY ON THE HEERE STRAET

There is nothing in the records to indicate when this plot of ground was set apart for a burial-place. None of the early chroniclers mentions it, nor is it identified on the Manus

Map, of 1639. The exactness with which it was laid out—fifteen rods square and at right angles to the main highway—suggests the work of a surveyor. Possibly, Master Kryn Fredericksz. measured it off when he staked out the Fort, although, from the fact that it was under the administration of the churchwardens, who were responsible for its fencing and general maintenance, it may date from a later period—after “the form of a church,” to quote Domine Michaëlius, had been established.—Jameson’s *Nar. N. Neth.*, 124. The earliest mention of it in the records is under date of April 15, 1649, when it is referred to as the “old Church yard.”—See Map and Key of the Dutch Grants.

The Castello Plan shows it of its original width of fifteen rods (187 feet, 6 inches) on the Highway, but diminished in depth to 9 rods, more or less, by the Drisius grant of 1654 (No. 12).^[1] The old “churchyard” extended along Broadway from a point 20 feet south of Morris Street to the south corner of No. 39 Broadway.

The trestles shown on the Plan in the “churchyard” are perhaps referred to in the following order:

The Burgomasters of this City of Amsterdam in N. N., having taken into consideration the request of the Churchmasters of said City, herewith authorize and qualify Jan Jelisen Koeck to take care, that the bell be tolled for the dead at the proper time, also to preserve the pall, collect the hire thereof for the church as well as the fee for ringing the bell, the rent for the straps, benches and boards; to keep a record of all, who have died and are buried, without concerning himself with anything else in this regard. Done at Amsterdam in N. N., February 25, 1661.—*Exec. Min. of Burgomasters, in Min. of Orph. Court, II: 77-8.*

There follows in the records the subjoined quaint entry, under date of March 3, 1661:

Claas van Elslandt senior appearing, he is told, that complaints are made against him, because he does not behave well as gravedigger and when inviting people to a burial, and because of his age and long residence here he is warned to behave better henceforth and the following order is given him:

The Burgomasters of the City of Amsterdam in N. N. have taken into consideration the request of the Churchmasters, and hereby charge and direct Claas van Elslandt the elder to take care only of the graves of the dead, dug in the church and in the churchyard; to look after the bier being fetched and brought back to the proper place; to invite, according to old custom, everybody to the funeral, walk decently before the corpse and to demand and receive pay only for his services, without asking for more.—*Ibid.*, II: 80.

For details of the subsequent history of the “churchyard,” see Chronology.

No. 14

Although there are several larger and more imposing residences shown on the Plan, the house on “The Heere Straet where Burgo master Poulus Leender Grift lives,” seems to have had an identity all its own. Referring to it in the *Representation*, written in July, 1649, the remonstrants observe, sarcastically: “though Paulus Lenaertssen has small wages, he has built a better dwelling-house here than anybody else. How this has happened is mysterious to us; . . .”—Jameson’s *Nar. N. Neth.*, 339. A quarter of a century later, François Rombouts bought the house “wth y^e garden & orchard,” demolished it, and built a residence suited to his wealth and prominence in the community; leaving it upon his death, in 1691, to his daughter, Katharine, wife of Roger Brett, Gentleman.—*Liber Deeds, B: 184; cf. Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers (etc.)*, 1665-1672 (translated), 198-9; *Liber Deeds, XXVI: 308; XXVIII: 113; Wills, IV: 99.*^[2] After the Revolution, Alexander Macomb erected on this site, later known as No. 39 Broadway, the mansion which Washington occupied during the second session of Congress.—See notes on Pl. 56.

[1] In October, 1660, the “churchyard” was reduced to a width of 12 rods; see No. 13, ante.

[2] On Tuesday, January 31, 1680, at 8 o’clock in the morning, the Labadist preachers, Danckaerts and Sluyter, called on Mayor Rombouts at this house, on summons from Gov. Andros, to give an account of themselves, their purpose in visiting this country, and their future intentions. An extremely interesting account of this spirited interview is given in the *Journal* (ed. by James and Jameson), pp. 167-171.

Paulus Leendertsen van der Grift was a captain in the West India Company's service as early as 1644. Stuyvesant made him naval officer early in 1647 (*Laws & Ord., N. Neth., 68*), and also "Equipage Master."—*Rec. N. Am., I: 4*. He was made a schepen in the first city government, in 1653, and a burgomaster in 1657-1665.—*Ibid., I: 49; II: 285; IV: 277*. During his long residence in New Amsterdam, he filled many minor offices. On October 10, 1670, he was nominated for alderman of the City of New York, but seems to have suddenly decided to return to Holland, for, by the 8th of November, 1670, he had departed.—*Ibid., VI: 261, 267*.

A year later, his children, Gerrit, Margaratie, and Maritje, followed him, in the ship "Good Fame of New York."—*Exec. Coun. Min., ed. by V. H. Paltsits, I: 173*. He left his interests here in the care of Jacob Hendricksen Varravanger. He was still living abroad in 1674.—*Rec. N. Am., VII: 55, 56*.

No. 15

The house, garden and orchard of Hendrick van Dyck. Van Dyck sailed from Holland in "den Waterhondt" early in June, 1640, bearing a commission as military commander for the West India Company, and bringing a company of soldiers with him. He had formerly held the office of fiscal of the military court of the province of Utrecht, which he only resigned on his departure for New Netherland. Kiliaen van Rensselaer, in a letter of introduction to Director Kieft, speaks of him as a man of rank, courageous, intelligent, and able.—*Van Rensselaer Bowjer MSS., 472, 473, 487.*[¹]

Van Dyck's activities in the early Indian wars, 1642-44, are recited at length in the *Journal of New Netherland 1647*.—Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth., 275, 283*. On June 28, 1645, he received his commission as fiscal (*N. Y. Col. Docs., I: 494*), returning to New Netherland with Stuyvesant in May, 1647, to take up his new duties. In March, 1652, he was removed from office by the director and council.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch, 126*.

During these five years, Stuyvesant had excluded him from the council chamber twenty-nine months, according to the *Remonstrance (N. Y. Col. Docs., I: 308)*, "for the reason, among others . . . that he cannot keep a secret." Jacob van Couwenhoven and Jan Evertsen Bout said of him that he was "utterly intolerable in words and deeds; an addle pate."—*Ibid., I: 335*.

There is no doubt that most of Van Dyck's shortcomings were caused by his intemperance. He acknowledges this fault in his defense to the States General protesting against his removal from office.—*Ibid., I: 491-513*. After his retirement as fiscal, Van Dyck continued to reside on his property on Broadway. He was still taxed here in 1677 (*M. C. C., I: 54, 55*), in which year also a well was ordered to be made "in the broad way against Mr Vandickes."—*Ibid., I: 47*. The small fruit orchard shown on the Castello Plan, at the river end of Van Dyck's land, is famous in the history of the city as the place where the Indian massacre of September, 1655, had its origin. The incident is thus tersely related in a letter from the directors to Stuyvesant, in response to his letter of October 31, 1655, asking for assistance against the savages:

As far as we can learn from the transmitted papers and verbal reports of other private parties, the former Fiscal Van Dyk has laid the first foundation for this dreadful massacre and given the most offence, by killing one of the squaws for taking some peaches or other fruits from his garden. If this is true, then we wonder . . . that he has not been brought to justice as a murderer.—*N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII: 49, 70*.

[¹] In the *Breeden Raedt*, it is stated that the fiscal, Hendrick van Dyck, "had committed a well-known murder at Utrecht, and had been compelled to go from thence on account of it."—*Verloogh van Nieu Nederland, and Breeden Raedt*, trans. by H. C. Murphy, 173.

Van Dyck says, in 1652, that he is "burdened with a wife and four children."—*Ibid.*, I: 491. In 1655, Nicolaes de Meyer, afterwards mayor of New York, married Lydia van Dyck, of Utrecht. Ten years later, Jannetje van Dyck, of North Holland, married Johannes Coly (John Cooley), of London.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 19, 31. These were Hendrick van Dyck's daughters.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 389; IV: 174; VI: 302.

THE COMPANY'S GARDEN ON THE HEERE STRAET

All the land between Hendrick van Dyck's and Cornelis Groesens's formed, as early as 1638, the garden and orchard of the West India Company. Director-General Stuyvesant, in 1649, carved out two grants from the south end, for his infant sons, Balthazar and Nicholas William.—See Map and Key of Dutch Grants. This act of nepotism was not well received, and seven years later the governor conveyed the land back to the burgo-masters, who divided it up into five grants, which they partitioned among themselves and their favoured friend, Captain Fredrick de Koningh, of the man-of-war "De Waagh." At the time that the Castello Plan was drawn, none of the grants in the orchard had been built upon, or even surveyed off. The formal Dutch flower-beds had not been disturbed, and the fruit trees still stood like lines of soldiers drawn up in regular formation. An ornamental gateway opened onto a broad path [1] leading down to a summer-house near the river; at the extreme north-western point of the enclosure was a quaint little pagoda.

Some years later, a narrow street was cut through from Broadway to the fortification called the Oyster Pasty Mount. Naturally, it was known as Oyster Pasty Lane; modern New York calls it Exchange Alley. This narrow passage was dedicated to public use, April 8, 1697, by an instrument recorded in *Liber Deeds*, XXI, page 212:

All that Certaine Piece or Parcell of Ground Scituate lying and being in the West Ward of y^e City in the Street Commonly Called the broad-way leading to a Certaine Old Fortification Called Oyster Pasty Containing in breadth in Front and in the Rear twelve foot, and in Length two hundred and fourty foot, more or less, etc.

It was, however, "open on the ground" as early as 1683.—*Ibid.*, XIII: 10.

No. 16

Jacobus Vis bought this house and garden August 22, 1657.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 97. On March 10, 1661, he leased it to Wessel Gerrits, a soldier in the service of the West India Company.—*Register of Solomon Lachaire*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 45. On May 24, 1664, he brought suit against Tymotheus Gabry for the deed of the house, which the latter held as security, he having gone on Vis's bond for 264 guilders, 6 stivers, of which there still remained unpaid the trifling sum of 4 guilders, 1 stiver (about \$1.60). Gabry was ordered by the court to restore the deed to Vis, on payment of this sum, who, thereupon, on June 18, 1664, sold the house to Jan Meindersen van Iveren.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 40; cf. *Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), trans. by O'Callaghan, 304-5; *Rec. N. Am.*, V: 62, 76.

On February 1, 1673, this house became vested in Willem Isaacqse van Vredenburg, by a deed which describes it as "haveing to the north the house and ground heretofore belonging unto Cornelis Pluvier wch is now the Lutheran Church."—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, 1673-1675, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, pp. 8-9.

No. 17

Cornelis Jansen Pluyvier (Pluvier) bought this house and lot, "fenced improved and

[1] This pathway occupied the bed of the later Rector Street.

bounded," from "Crysteyan barensen," master carpenter and burgher, November 17, 1657, for 2850 guilders, or about \$1,140, paying 1616 guilders, 13 stivers in cash. Barentsen took a purchase-money mortgage for 1233 guilders, 7 stivers. This seems to be the earliest conveyance of record in which the consideration is mentioned.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 113; *Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 69. The land was in the form of an L, and is exactly shown on the Plan. It is particularly interesting as having been the site of the first Lutheran Church.

Cornelis Jansen Pluvier, son of Jan Jansen Pluvier, was living at Haarlem in Holland on September 5, 1656, when he and his wife, Geertruyd Andruessen, from Koesvelt (Koesfeld, in Westphalia, Germany), made their joint wills; she was very ill at the time. See recitals on the occasion of his filing an inventory of her estate, on December 15, 1661 (*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 199-202), preliminary to his marriage, on January 6, 1662, to Neeltje Couwenhoven.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 27.

Pluvier must have immigrated to New Amsterdam upon his first wife's death—having no children, he was not tied to Patria. In 1661, he is found as an innkeeper here (*Register of Solomon Lachaire*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 109); in this year, he imported a negro woman, for whom he paid "150 pieces of eight."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 229.

Some time prior to June 29, 1671, Pluvier sold his holdings here to one Christian Peters "for ye use & Benefit of ye Congregacon in Gen^{ll}". (Deed not of record.) Asser Levy held a mortgage on it for 1625 guilders (*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 129), which was still open. Pieters complained to Governor Lovelace, who ordered "that Collection be forthwth made of ye Money agreed to be paid for the House, . . . see that Christiaen Peters be saved harmless from his Engagem^t."—*Exec. Coun. Min.*, ed. by V. H. Paltsits, II: 587. On January 16, 1672, the Lutheran Congregation petitioned Lovelace for a "Lycence to build & Erect a House for their Church to meet in" and for permission for Martin Hoffman to go to the South River in Delaware to solicit contributions for this purpose.—*Ibid.*, II: 589.

On October 17, 1673, Governor Colve ordered the congregation to remove their building (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 13; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 633-6), and gave them instead one of the lots in the Company's Garden, May 22, 1674.—*N. Y. Col. MSS.*, XXIII: 433-6; Map and Key of Dutch Grants.

More than thirty years later, May 17, 1703, "Mayor de Bruyn promises to obtain a transport of a certain lot belonging to our Church from the Widow Plevier."—*Graebner's Hist. of the Luth. Church*, 1892.

Cornelius Pluvier was alderman of the North Ward 1689-90.—*M. C. C.*, I: 204; VIII: 143. He was one of Leisler's adherents, and was brought before Governor Sloughter and council as a prisoner, March 20, 1691, and committed to the guards.—*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., II: 359. As above noted, he died before 1703.

(For fuller notes on the Lutheran Church, see Chronology.)

No. 18

This house was built by Jacob Hellekers, generally referred to as Jacob Swart, or "black Jacob." He was also called "the Black Carpenter of Gravesend." The Labadists refer to Swart as having welcomed them with open arms, when they visited him on the first day of their arrival in the province.—*Journal of Jasper Danckaerts*, ed. by James and Jameson, 43.

Swart sold the house to one Jan Gerritsen, smith, who having been arrested for theft, broke jail and fled. Van Tienhoven, as schout, demanded that the house and lot should be sold at public vendue, to indemnify the smith's victims for their lost goods.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 134. David Provoost, as attorney for Swart's son-in-law, represented to the court

that the smith had never paid for the house.—*Ibid.*, I: 163. Swart promised to pay Van Tienhoven what might be found due on account of the fugitive "who inhabited the house," and on this condition was allowed to sell it to Domine Drisius, November 5, 1654.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 9.

For an interesting account of Swart and his family, see the *Journal of Jasper Danckaerts*, 189, *et seq.*

BLOCK B

No. 1

Evert Pels, of Rensselaerswyck, erected this house in 1656, shortly after the Heere Dwars Straet (now Exchange Place) was cut through. It stood on the north-east corner of Exchange Place and Broadway. Augustine Herrman bought the house and garden in October of this year.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 76. When he conveyed it to Hendrick Hendricksen Kip, the younger, in 1662, he extended his fence through to the Graft, a mistake not rectified until 1668.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 147; *cf. Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 272-3.

Augustine Herrman (Augustyn Heermans, Hermans, Heermansz) was a native of Prague, in Bohemia, and was born about 1608. He served in the army of Wallenstein in the Thirty Years War, and is said to have taken part in the battle of Lutzen, in 1632, when Wallenstein was defeated by the Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus. Herrman's voyage to America was undertaken as agent or factor for the large commercial house of Peter Gabry & Sons, of Amsterdam; he sailed on the "Maecht van Enkhuysen" (Maid of Enkhuizen), and arrived in 1633. He had become the largest and most prosperous merchant of the town by 1650, when he had erected his great warehouse on the Strand. He dealt extensively in furs, tobacco, wines, groceries, dry-goods, and negro slaves. He was also a banker and a lawyer. That he was a linguist, and spoke French, Dutch, German, and English, is well known; he was also a land surveyor, and was not without merit as an artist. A man of vivid imagination, strong personality, and many parts, he easily towers a head and shoulders above the community of petty burghers in which he found himself after coming to New Amsterdam.—Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 289, 375; Innes's *New Amsterdam and its People*, 281, *et seq.*; Wilson's *A Maryland Manor* (in *Fund Publication*, No. 30, Maryland Historical Society; also published separately), and *Augustine Herrman* (in *Proceedings N. J. Hist. Society*, 1890-1, pp. 23-34); Bartlett B. James's *The Labadist Colony in Maryland* (in Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, Series XVII, No. 6).

He was one of the Nine Men instituted as a council by Stuyvesant, in 1647, and a signer of the *Representation of New Netherland*, complaining of the acts of government, in 1649.—Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 354.

That he was a great Virginia trader and ship-owner is instanced by many entries in the *Records of New Amsterdam* (II: 70, 73, 74, 77, 380, etc.). He married, December 10, 1651, Janneken Verlet, or Verleth, the daughter of Caspar and Judith Verleth, of Utrecht.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 16. He was the father of two sons and three daughters, who with him were naturalised by an act of the Maryland Assembly, in 1666. This was the "first act of naturalization passed by any of the colonies."—*Jour. of Jasper Danckaerts*, ed. by James and Jameson, xix.

Herrman is often mentioned as the artist of the sketch of New Amsterdam now known as the Visscher View (Pl. 8-a), afterwards used on Van der Donck's Map, of 1656 (Pl. 9); this assumption, however, is, on the whole, unlikely.

He was sent, with Resolved Waldron, in 1659, to Maryland, on a mission to settle with

Governor Fendall, of Maryland, a dispute concerning the eastern boundary of Lord Baltimore's patent.—James's *The Labadist Colony (supra)*. He was soon engaged in making a survey of the colonies of Maryland and Virginia,^[1] and was rewarded by the grant from Lord Baltimore of an immense tract—variously estimated at from 24,000 to 40,000 acres, in Cecil County, Maryland, and New Castle County, Delaware. Here he established "Bohemia Manor," "St. Augustine Manor," "Little Bohemia," and "The Three Bohemian Sisters."—*Idem*.

His first patent from Lord Baltimore was dated June 19, 1662, and it was early in that year that he moved with his family from New Amsterdam. He built a fine residence on Bohemia River, near the head of Chesapeake Bay, and here continued to reside until his death, although his name continues to appear, usually as a suitor, but sometimes as a seller of real estate, in the *Records of New Amsterdam* (V: 225; VI: 33, 42, 211, 386). He was ordered by Colve, in 1673, to demolish his house and orchard outside the wall.—*Ibid.*, VII: 13. He died in 1686. "His monumental stone," says General Wilson, "is still to be seen on his manor . . . It contains the following inscription: 'Augustine Herman, Bohemian, The First Founder & Seater of Bohemia Manor Anno 1661.'"

For description of Herrman's large holdings of real estate in New Amsterdam, see Map and Key of Dutch Grants, *infra*; see also Innes's *New Amsterdam and its People*, 285, *et seq.*

No. 2

Petrus Stuyvesant, director-general, owned this orchard at the time the Plan was drawn. Late in September, 1660, after harvest time, he sold 50 feet from the north side to Captain Jan Jacobsen de Vries.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 216.

No. 3

The house of Pieter Schaeffbanck, court messenger. Pieter had a long and useful career under both Dutch and English rule. In 1658, he combined the offices of jailor and court messenger; in the former capacity he begged permission to "lay in beer for the prisoners, also, wine and liquors, free of excise"—which was granted under restrictions.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 355, 376. This privilege, as might have been expected, led to some laxities of management. In May, 1661, his deputy, Hans Vos, who was drunk at the time, allowed Richard Bullock, a prisoner for debt, to escape. Schaeffbanck was ordered to confine his deputy and put him on a fare of bread and water. Next court day after a week in prison, Vos was pardoned, but Schaeffbanck was told that he was "bound to make good the loss" of the prisoner.—*Ibid.*, III: 306, 313.

In 1665, the English continued him as "Towne Serjeant" (*ibid.*, V: 252) which was only another name for the same office, for in July, 1671, it was "Ordered . . . that the Goall Keep^r Pieter Schaeffbank's Sallarie . . . be advanced from 150 to 200 gilders [\$80] p^t Annum . . . y^e Secretarie . . . to pay him soo much uppon his account as will make him a new Coate."—*Ibid.*, VI: 340. In 1673, he still held the office of jailor.—*Ibid.*, VII: 9. As an old retainer of the city, he seems to have long been treated with the kindness due to his years; the last mention of Schaeffbanck in the city records is under date of September 17, 1691; "Ordered that the Treasurer Lett Scarrbanck have a new Suite and assist him in whats wanting."—*M. C. C.*, I: 234.

The north fence line of Pieter's lot "on the Breede Wegh," which he sold June 28, 1674

[1] This splendid map, one of the finest early cartographical monuments of the new world, was engraved by Faithorne. The only copy which is known to have survived is preserved in the British Museum, and is reproduced in full size, and described in detail, by P. Lee Phillips, in *The Rare Map of Virginia and Maryland by Augustine Herrman*, 1673. Washington, 1911.

(*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds, 1673-1675*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections, 1913*, pp. 35-6), was between the Manhattan Life Insurance Building and No. 74 Broadway.

NOS. 4-A AND 4-B

Joseph and Resolved Waldron, brothers, and sons of Resolved Waldron, of Amsterdam, book printers, bought here in 1655.—*N. Y. Col. MSS.*, III: 130 (Albany); *Rec. N. Am.*, I: 373.

Resolved (Resolveert or Geresolveert, as the Dutch wrote it) was of English ancestry. He was under schout, assisting Schouts De Sille and Tonneman, during the years 1658-1663.—*Ibid.*, II: 400, etc.; III: 86, 110, etc. As schout's officer, we find him accusing several who "tapped during the sermon" and at other unlawful hours; who sold fish on Sunday (*ibid.*, III: 192-3, 218); and who boarded ships "contrary to the Ordinance and Placard" (*ibid.*, III: 241-2); he hales them into court for fighting and disturbing the peace (*ibid.*, IV: 191); and fines them for repairing their carts of a Sunday.—*Ibid.*, IV: 342. He seems to have been a ubiquitous personage about the city, and to have made an excellent record as constable, though he is charged by Quakers, whom he often arrested, with being hard-hearted.—*Riker's Hist. of Harlem, 555*. In 1657, he gained the burgher-right.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 158. Resolved sold the more northerly of the two houses shown on the Plan to the deacons of the city, May 8, 1662 (*Liber Deeds, A: 263*); went to Haarlem in 1664 (Riker, 235), and was one of the freeholders named in the Nicolls patent to the town of New Haarlem, October 11, 1667.—*Ibid.*, 271-2. He became constable there in 1665 (*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 254); was an overseer from 1668 to 1671 (*ibid.*, VI: 150, 207, 282), and also served as under schout.—*Ibid.*, VI: 400. Resolved married, in Holland, first, Rebecca Hendricks, daughter of Hendrick Koch, of Amsterdam; and second, Tanneke Nagel (May 10, 1654).—Riker, 104.

In the *Journal of Jasper Danckaerts*, edited by James and Jameson, pp. 65-6, there is a brief picture of him:

we remained over night at the house of one *Geresolveert* schout (sheriff or constable) of the place [New Harlem], who had formerly lived in Brazil,[1] and whose heart was still full of it. This house was constantly filled with people, all the time drinking, for the most part, that execrable rum.

He died at Harlem in 1690, leaving a good estate in "lands, slaves, farm-stock, etc."—*Riker's Hist. of Harlem, 557*.

Joseph Waldron had preceded Resolved to this country, arriving in 1652. He had married the sister of his brother's wife, Aeltie Hendricks. He is found as one of the nine labourers at the warehouse and scales of the Company in 1657.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 146. On the death of his first wife, he married Annetje Daniel, and died in 1663 (Riker, 555*n*), leaving her a widow with six minor children. From an entry in the *Minutes of the Orphan Court*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 347, we know that she intended to return to Holland. If she went, she as certainly came back, for she married Harman Smeeman, December 1, 1668, and Coenraet Ten Eyck (her fourth husband), April 15, 1682.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 33, 51. As the widow of the last-named, she sold the house here shown to John Delamontagne, May 10, 1688.—*Liber Deeds, XVIII: 57*.

NOS. 5-A AND 5-B

The land on which these two small houses stood had first belonged to Aert Teunissen, from Putten, who was murdered at Pavonia by the Indians, in 1643.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 328-9. Ten years later, the vacant land was purchased at public auction by Jacob

[1] The Labadists may have mistaken the identity of their host. See Block O, No. 1.

Steendam, New Amsterdam's earliest poet, who also speculated extensively, for his time, in real estate.

Steendam sold the southerly lot to Harman Smeeman, May 8, 1657 (*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 59), and Smeeman built the house here shown, and lived in it until February 19, 1659, when he sold it to Dirck Siecken.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 70. This deed was not recorded until October 23, 1671.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 187; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 204-5.

The smaller house, to the north, was built by Leandert Aerden, the Boor, who purchased the lot from Steendam, May 27, 1656.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 45. As the owner of a bouwery on the East River, granted to him October 19, 1645 (*Liber GG*: 120, Albany), Aerden had many disputes with Director-General Stuyvesant, his neighbour there, about their roads and meadows. The farm finally became Stuyvesant's; but it still bears its earliest owner's name, three maps of the "Leandert Farm" being filed in the New York County Register's Office—numbers 80, 112, and 134.

No. 6

"Johannes Nevius's house and lot by the Land Gate," as it was described in the deed to Hendrick Hendricksen, who owned it in 1660.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 130. It had been left as the corner (of the present Wall Street) by the general survey of 1656.—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 219. Nevius demanded 400 or 500 guilders for the land taken; his garden having been bounded by the wall. The city thereupon bought the entire plot, and regranted the diminished house-lot to Christian Barentsen (see Key to Map of Dutch Grants), a proceeding frequently followed during the next two centuries when the corporation opened and widened streets. The deed from Hendricksen to Martin Hoffman, in November, 1664, has a diagram annexed to it, the earliest one noted in the records. This house was the subject of acrimonious litigation after it was sold to the noted Capt. John Manning, in 1668.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 190; VII: 18, 131, 132.

Johannes Nevius, of Solen or Zoelen, came to New Netherland about 1651. He married Ariaentje Bleijck, of Batavia, November 18, 1653.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 18. He was schepen for the year 1655 (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 271; II: 1); secretary to the city, succeeding Jacobus Kip, from January, 1658, until June 27, 1665 (*ibid.*, VII: 160, 167; V: 265); and ferry-master at Brooklyn from 1670 to 1672.—*Exec. Coun. Min.*, ed. by V. H. Paltsits, I: 131; cf. *Rec. N. Am.*, V: 252; *Eccles. Rec.*, I: 573.

No. 7

Jan Pietersen received a grant for the land on which this house stands, September 6, 1661, confirmed May 15, 1668.—*Patents*, III: 34 (Albany). Pietersen's name never appears here afterward. Domine Drisius owned the property at the time of his death, and subsequent conveyances from his heirs all recite that the confirmation of above date was to Drisius. Possibly, Jan Pietersen acted as a dummy in the transaction.—*Liber Deeds*, XII: 114, 118; XXIII: 57-9. The house belonged to Drisius.—Key to Map of Dutch Grants.

No. 8

Another house belonging to Domine Drisius.—*Idem*.

No. 9

The house and brew-house of Pieter Wolphertsen van Couwenhoven (*Liber Deeds*, B: 57; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers*, etc., 1665-1672, translated, 28-30), which he sold to Reynier van der Coele.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 57, 89. Van der Coele did not

succeed here as a brewer. He became indebted to Balthazar de Haert for "Still Kittels" and molasses, both very necessary in his trade, in the large sum of 2664 guilders; he left some of his clothing in pawn with his creditor, and sold two mares which he had at Bergen in "New Garsie" (Jersey) to repay part of his debt; but finally failed completely, confessed judgment to de Haert, and went to Esopus. These proceedings are all gravely set forth in *The Records of New Amsterdam*, VI: 6, 11, 19, 74, 120, 121, 336. The brew-house reverted to Van Couwenhoven, who sold it on December 13, 1670, to Oloff Stevensen van Cortlandt, Johannes van Brugh, Cornelis van Borsum, and Hendrick vande Water.—*Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 185.

No. 10

"The Heere dwars straet is next to the Latin School. o [zero] house."—De Sille List of 1660. This simple statement is not only accurate but important; it proves the fact of the erection of a building for the first Latin school, and establishes its location on the west side of Broad Street, about twenty-five feet north of Exchange Place. The building of the Commercial Cable Company now covers the site.

In May, 1658, the directors wrote to Stuyvesant:

Domine *Drisius* has repeatedly expressed to us his opinion, that he thought it advisable to establish there a Latin school . . . we have no objection to this project . . . but you must not fail to inform us, how such an institution can be managed to the best advantage of the community and kept up with the least expense to the Company.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 419.

Encouraged by the cordiality and liberality of this letter, the burgomasters and schepens, after setting forth the growing need of such a seat of learning, "humbly request that your Hon^{rs} would be pleased to send us a suitable person for Master of a Latin School . . ." adding "On your Hon^{rs} sending us a Schoolmaster, we shall endeavour to have constructed a suitable place or school."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 15-6.

Acting upon this request, the Amsterdam Chamber passed a resolution, April 10, 1659, appointing Alexander Carolus Curtius Latin schoolmaster in New Netherland, "whom we have engaged as such at a yearly salary of 500 fl. board money included; we give him also a present of 100 fl. . . ."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 435-7. Curtius left Holland April 25, 1659, in the "Bever," which sailed in company with the "Moesman." The books required could not be provided in time to go in the same ship, but were to be sent on the next opportunity.—*Idem*. He had begun to teach before July 4th of that year, when the burgomasters informed him that the city would allow him 200 florins yearly, and presented him with 50 florins over and above, "which he thankfully accepts; but requests as he has but few scholars as yet, that his salary may be somewhat increased."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 223, 224. Curtius, however, proved unacceptable to the city authorities and to the parents of the children, and, early in 1662, he was succeeded by Domine Ægidius Luyck, who left Holland on February 20th.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XII: 362.

The burgomasters had already petitioned, on February 2, 1662, for a grant of a lot in the Brewers Street, opposite the lot of Johannes de Peyster, for a schoolhouse.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 233. The building occupied by Curtius seems to have been demolished prior to September 17, 1662, when Herrman sold all the block front on the north side of the Heere Dwars Straet.—See No. 1.

BLOCK C

NOTE: The length of this block, on the Highway, between the Bevers Gracht and the Heere Dwars Straet, measures about 715 feet on the Castello Plan. The modern block length between Beaver Street and Exchange Place is 655 feet, more or less. Allowing five feet, approximately,

for the widening of Beaver Street at Broadway, there still remains a discrepancy of about fifty-five feet. Therefore, in identifying the houses, it became necessary to tie-up to some established line. The north line of the grant to Andries Hudde was a little north of the north fence of the churchyard, if extended across Broadway. Hudde's north line must, then, have been the well-defined fence-line between houses Nos. 11 and 12. This being assumed, the number of houses north and south of this line agrees perfectly with the records. The house lots to the north of it take up most of the surplus, and are too wide; notably Schuyler's lot on the corner, which measures eighty-five feet, instead of about sixty-five, its proper width; whilst Hudde's own plot, which was five rods—sixty-two feet, six inches wide, is shown very much narrower.

Inevitably, the houses on the Prince Gracht are not exactly in the rear of their true neighbours on Broadway. The number of the houses, however, and their ascertained ownerships, tally exactly.

No. 1

The lot at the north-east corner of Broadway and Beaver Street, on which now stands the Produce Exchange Bank, with the adjoining lot to the east, No. 1 Beaver Street, covers exactly the grant of September 14, 1645, to Thomas Sandersen, the "mad smith." Except for the widening of Beaver Street, which cut off about five feet of its frontage on the old ditch, the lot has not changed in two hundred and seventy years; and a glance at the modern tax map will show the same "projecting point" which is noted in the description of 1645.

In 1660, Jan Jansen, from Bresteede (Bredstedt, in Schleswig), owned the grant, on which there were substantial buildings fronting both streets—presumably the cooperage and the homestead. As early as 1658, and as late as 1672, the cooper was brand-master.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 176; VI: 393. He ordered a stamp from Holland in 1655. The burgo-masters calmly requisitioned it, as it was required "for the common use of the City," and the "public cannot therefore be incommoded for individuals."—*Ibid.*, II: 23.

On August 31, 1660, shortly after the original of the Castello Plan was drawn, Jan Jansen sued his tenant, Christiaen Pieters, for forty-four florins, overdue rent. Pieters demurred—said "he hired the house with the trees standing in the garden, and that one tree was taken out the garden, from which he could have made three beavers."—*Ibid.*, III: 196. The tree must have been valuable for its wood, probably a fine black walnut, which the *Records* mention more than once as a favourite material with the cabinet-makers.

John Johnson Brestede, as he was called in English days, still lived on this corner in 1677; his widow lived here in 1683, when the house was used as a monument point, in running the line of the West Ward.—*M. C. C.*, I: 53, 113; cf. Ratzen Map, Pl. 42, Vol. 1.

Nos. 2 AND 3

The property of Abraham Pietersen, the miller. Sergeant Martin Ael, in the Company's service, had an early grant of this land, and built the smaller house (No. 2). He died, between November 29, 1644, and March 10, 1645, leaving his house to his friend, Martin Cregier.—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, *Dutch*, 31, 32.

Shortly afterward, Abraham Pietersen, the Company's miller, came into possession, either by a conveyance from Cregier or under a new grant, and built the larger house (No. 3), for a tavern. Here, in July, 1648, occurred a serious brawl, in the course of which young Joannes Rodenburgh, a brother of Lucas Rodenburgh, vice-director of Curaçao, killed Gerrit Jansen Clomp. The youth confessed the murder, which was witnessed by Johannes de la Montagne, Jr. and several other respectable burghers. He was arrested, but released on bail, August 19, when notice was given to the public "by sound of the bell, to bring in any further evidence against him within three court days."—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, *Dutch*, 119, 120, 121. There is a statement in the records that he was acquitted by court martial, but Hendrick van Dyck, in his *Defense*, states: "God be praised, no criminal cases

occurred in my time deserving of corporeal punishment, except one prisoner who broke jail, and Johannes Rodenburch, who was pardoned by the Director."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 505. From this, it may be inferred that he was sentenced to death, and then pardoned by Stuyvesant, either because the circumstances showed justification, or because of the influence of his eminent brother. Pietersen was the one on whom the punishment fell—his tavern was closed, summarily, July 23, 1648; and he resumed his employment as the Company's miller, August 27, 1648.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 119, 120. His houses were taken over by the equipage master, Paulus Leendertsen vander Grift, but reconveyed to Pietersen in October, 1653, by another officer of the Company, Adriaen Keyser, the vendue master, for the director-general.—*Liber HH*: 54 (Albany).

Pietersen resumed his tavern-keeping. His son, Isaac, lived in the old house in 1677.—*M. C. C.*, I: 53. The premises were sold by another son, calling himself Peter Abrahamsen van Duersen, in 1686.—*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 242. The houses stood on the site of Nos. 14-16 Broadway, now a part of the Welles Building.

No. 4

Gerrit, the miller (Gerrit Fullewever), bought this house from Jan Jansen Schepmoes, the deed passing February 10, 1650. No doubt, he was in possession in July, 1647, the date of a deposition which mentions his tavern.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 38. The house was built before March, 1645, when Gerrit Douman leased it.—*Ibid.*, 32. Its garden stretched along the Great Highway more than one hundred feet. The house lots Nos. 6 and 7 were a part of it.

Fullewever was still living here in 1677.—*M. C. C.*, I: 53. The date of his death has not been ascertained. On August 22, 1683, his widow, Barentje Hendricks, married the well-known Domine Gideon Schaats, who had lately moved to New Amsterdam from Albany.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 53. She left the house to him by will dated October 27, 1688. He sold it, in 1692, to Sieur William Teller.—*Liber Deeds*, XXIII: 320.

Lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7 formed the site of the Standard Oil Building, No. 26 Broadway.

No. 5

Jacob Eldertsen, "the Brewer's Man," bought a lot from Gerrit Fullewever, in February, 1656, and built this house before April 14, 1657, when he sold it to Pieter Ebel, of Gravesend.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 35, 89.

Eldertsen then went to Breuckelen. Later in the year, before the 1st of December, he became involved in a quarrel with Bruyn Barenzen, a cooper, and struck him with a sledge-hammer. Barenzen lingered until the 12th of February, 1658, when he died at Michiel Jansen's house. When Eldertsen was first arrested, he was released on bail, in 400 florins, which Jacobus Vis furnished; but, as the record says, "the longer it was with the wounded, the worse," so he was again arrested. He broke jail on the 22d of January, but was recaptured. The sentence of the court, set forth at length, seems a travesty of justice. Although he could not prove "that he acted on the defensive; moreover, the breaking jail perpetrated by him was a sign, that he was convinced in his mind of his guilt," yet he was fined only 300 guilders for having inflicted the wound from which the man died, and 100 guilders for breaking jail; upon which he departed for the South River, April 26, 1658. He returned, later, to New Amsterdam.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 298, 301, 352; *Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 85-6; *Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 43.

Pieter Ebel, owner in 1660, was a soldier in the Company's service. He was in the colony as early as February 28, 1646, when he was made provost-martial.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 107. In May, 1655, he was settled at Gravesend.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 320. When

Fort Casimir was taken, in September, 1655, Lieut. Pieter Ebel commanded Nicasius de Sille's company, fifty-five strong.—Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 383.

When he asked for the burgherright, April 11, 1657, on the ground that he had "been long in the country, and performed many services for it," it was refused "until he comes to reside here."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 156. Three days later, he recorded the deed of the house here, to establish his burgherright. Sergeant Pieter Ebel accompanied Captain Martin Cregier to the Esopus in 1663. Cregier often mentions him, in his "Journal of the Second Esopus War."—*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., IV: 37. Claertje, or Clara, Ebel still owned the property in 1671, when she mortgaged it for her daughter, Elsie Trotter. By 1686, as Selyns's List avers, Clara Ebel, huis vrouw van Pieter Ebel, lived in the Poor House on Broad Street. By 1680, the property was in possession of Mr. Abraham Corbett, clerk of the court and the city, who kept the Royal Oak Tavern here until 1687, at least.—*M. C. C.*, I: 75, 80; *Liber Deeds*, XIII: 161; *ibid.*, XXVI: 377.

No. 6

Andries Hoppen, the ancestor of the well-known Hopper family of New York and New Jersey, bought this house between October 15, 1653, and January 21, 1656.—*Liber HH*: 58 (Albany); *Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 25. He died in December, 1658, leaving a widow and five children.[1]—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 79, 138. On January 25, 1673, Geertie Hoppen and the trustees for her children conveyed their house to Siourt Olphertsen, a mason.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, 1673-1675, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, pp. 5-6. In the *N. Y. Geneal. & Biog. Rec.*, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, Mr. Hopper Striker Mott has prepared an exhaustive list of the descendants of this settler. For a short sketch of the family and an explanation of Mrs. Hoppen's temporary ownership of Bronck's land, see Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 431, 432.

No. 7

At some date prior to January 20, 1659, this house, which occupied the most northerly 25 feet of the site of the Standard Oil Company's building, at No. 26 Broadway, was conveyed by Gysbert van Imbroeck to Ensign Dirck Smit.—*Recitals in Liber Deeds*, A: 222. A soldier of the West India Company, Dirck Smit commanded the second company under Stuyvesant, which captured Fort Casimir. On the landing of the troops, September 10, 1655, he was despatched with a white flag to demand the surrender of the fort, which took place the following day. The Dutch account of this exploit, told in a letter dated October 31, 1655, from Johannes Bogaert to Hans Bontemantel, schepen at Amsterdam and director of the West India Company, is printed in Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, pp. 381-386.

In July of the following year, Smit was charged with selling arms to the Indians, and sentenced to dismissal from the service and banishment. He was pardoned, however, and restored to his position as ensign.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 171, 173, 176. He died in his home in New Amsterdam, Monday, October 25, 1660, leaving his wife (born Anneken Meijnderts), whom he married November 28, 1654, as appears in *Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 19, and one child, who was born while Anneken was on a visit home. She brought over a "sucking child" with her, on the "Brown Fish," in the summer of 1658.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 235; *Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 186; Riker's MS. copy of the Acct. Books of the W. I. Co., at Albany, in possession of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

After her husband's death, Anneken made arrangements to take her little daughter

[1] Riker (*Hist. of Harlem*, 432) says that when the widow of Hopper married again, in 1660, there were four children, and names the fourth "Matthew Adolphus," "Adolph" being the fifth child listed in the *Minutes of the Orphanmasters Court*. The records of *Baptisms* in the Ref. Dutch Church (p. 48) give the date of birth of "Mattheus Abbertus" as March 3, 1658. No record exists of the baptism of a fifth child.

back to Patria. She sailed on "De Trouw," in July, 1661. Having attended to some interests of her own, in Holland, and having collected the back pay due from the Company to her late husband, she returned to New Amsterdam, and married Abel Hardenbroeck, before December, 1662.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 225. The orphan-masters required her and her new husband to hypothecate their properties in New Amsterdam as security for the girl's inheritance of 1,700 guilders.—*Ibid.*, I: 231. Abel Hardenbroeke sold the house to Geurt Gerritz, July 3, 1675.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, 1673-1675, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, p. 55.

No. 8

The lot and house of Jan Hendricksen van Gunst. On Monday, the 12th day of February, 1652, Domine Megapolensis presented himself before Director Stuyvesant and Councilors La Montagne and Brian Newton, to demand that an Anabaptist named Anna Smits "should be restrained from using slanderous and calumniating expressions against God's word and his servants."

The Director General and Council direct, that *Anna Smits* shall appear on the following Wednesday at the school of *David Provoost*, where the Nine Men usually meet, and that the Director and Council together with the complainant and the consistory shall assemble there also, to hear what the said *Anna Smits* has to say against the teachings of the complainant.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 156.

It must have been an interesting meeting. The little house which Govert Loockermans had sold to David Provoost (deed delivered October 15, 1653, *Liber* HH: 52, Albany) had been the scene of important conferences, no doubt, among the Nine Men, but on that Wednesday morning, both the provincial and ecclesiastical authorities were there, to debate questions of religious practice with a fanatical woman. Unfortunately, it will never be known which side won. Provoost went to Breuckelen, where he was clerk of the Dutch towns, 1654-5, and where he died in 1656.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 148, 172; *Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 160. His house on the Heere Straet was sold to Jan Hendricksen van Gunst, a glazier, January, 1659. He retained it until April, 1681.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 222; *Ibid.*, XII: 56.

Van Gunst, evidently, was an educated man. Letters of his preserved in the Van Rensselaer collection and printed in the *Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts* (pp. 792-3) seem to prove him a good business man as well, and anything but "silly," as he was pronounced to be by the worshipful court on one occasion.—*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 138. Quarrelsome, he may have been; yet he was not always the aggressor.

His home life did not run smoothly. His wife, Geertje Jans, was banished from the town, in December, 1657, for inciting a young girl to commit theft, from which she profited. The minutes are missing, so that the term of banishment is not known, but, early in 1658, Jan Hendricksen begged that she might return to his home—a petition which was referred directly to Stuyvesant. The sentence was remitted, on her promise of amendment.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 299-301.

Some ten years later, an Englishwoman, one Elizabeth Stedwell, sued Van Gunst for breach of promise. The case was settled out of court.—*Ibid.*, VI: 203.

Van Gunst's house lot, and that of his neighbour to the north, Thomas Fransen, covered the site of the Hudson Building, No. 32 Broadway.

No. 9

Thomas Fransen, a public carman, purchased this house from Samuel Edsal, September 4, 1658. In October, 1661, he bought Claes Jansen de Ruyter's house, on Pearl Street (Block J, No. 7). He then removed there.

In May, 1656, Fransen married Elsie Jans, a widow, who, having had two former husbands, brought him four step-children. He himself was a widower. By 1664, when Elsie died, there were five children to be provided for, although his oldest step-daughter, Hermje, was married to "Jeuriaen Janszen, Van Aurick."—*Min. of Orph. Court*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 377-379; *Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 23.

Without any delay, Fransen secured a license to marry Neeltje Urbanus, a girl of nineteen.—*Ibid.*, 30. She was the daughter of Urbane Leursen, and, as a child, had been captured by the Indians, who murdered her stepfather, Tobias Teunissen, of Harlem (see Block K, No. 7).

Neeltje's mother was living in Breuckelen, with her third husband, Thomas Verdon. Probably, this was an inducement to Fransen to settle there. By 1667, he was living on a farm on Long Island, and was still working hard to pay their maternal inheritance to his three stepsons.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 398-9.

The house on the Heere Straet was sold to John Damrill, March 19, 1667.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 119; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 83-4. Three years later, a dispute arose between them as to the dimensions of the lot; a distinguished committee, composed of Captain Dudley Lovelace, Secretary Nicholas Bayard, and Adolph Pieters, arbitrated the matter.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 254, 288.

No. 10

When Samuel Edsal bought Govert Loockermans's lot, in 1657, there was a house upon the north end of it. Edsal himself built the house on the south end, which he sold to Thomas Fransen (No. 9).

Edsal lived in his house at the Strand (Block F, No. 13). This house on Broadway was rented to Jan Fries, who still lived here in 1665, although it had been sold to Mr. John Blacklets, Junior, an English trader, of Hartford, Conn., in September, 1663.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 24; cf. *Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 332-3; *Rec. N. Am.*, V: 57, 221.

No. 11

This house, which was almost in the center of the lot on which stands the building now known as No. 42 Broadway, should be of peculiar interest in connection with the Map of the Dutch Grants, for the earliest surveyor-general of the province, Andries Hudde, built it, and lived there at intervals for a dozen years. As Hudde was in New Amsterdam as early as 1629 (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 81), there can be little doubt that, with the single exception of Kryn Fredericksz., he was the first surveyor in the colony. As such, he, doubtless, laid out the house plots for the citizens, and measured off the early bouweries on Manhattan and on Long Island for the farmers.

Not until July 20, 1638, was a grant given to a settler by the West India Company. This was of Hudde's own farm, originally Hendrick de Forest's, on the flats of Muscoota.—*Liber GG*: 21 (Albany); description of Manatus Maps, No. 18. The first ground-brief inside the walled city was for a lot at Nos. 82 to 86 Broad Street (see Block E, No. 15), and bore the date November 20, 1642.—*Liber GG*: 56 (Albany). It was to Jan Pietersen and Abraham Rycken.

Obviously, the town was laid out, its principal streets in existence, and many of its house plots built upon, before the ordinance of June 24, 1638, which provided that patents should be given to the freemen, on payment of a quit-rent of a couple of capons for each house and lot.—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 16.

To promote regularity, the Company determined that the ground-briefs should be registered. Andries Hudde was accordingly commissioned surveyor, on June 26th, 1642, "at a salary of two hundred guilders, or \$80, per annum, with an additional fee of ten shillings per diem, and two stivers per morgen of two acres, besides the payment of his travelling expenses and ferriage."—O'Callaghan's *Hist. of N. Neth.*, I: 259; *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 81.

Under this commission, Hudde prepared, from his notes, proper bills of survey, from which the ground-briefs or patents were drawn, and registered with the secretary. The accuracy of this work is attested by the Map of the Dutch Grants. The city was measured out to inches and grains. The lines laid down in 1642 were found and measured again after the great fire of 1835, by another skilful surveyor, Joseph F. Bridges. Upon the later map, the grants of two hundred years earlier were reconstructed, the lines always agreeing. Many of these early grants were not registered until succeeding years, but, in general, the surveys of this period were, unquestionably, the work of one man.

Andries Hudde was counselor under Van Twiller, in 1633, and acted also as provincial secretary.—*Register of N. Neth.*, 12, 27.

In January, 1639, while on a visit to his native city, Amsterdam, he married Geertruyt Bornstra, the widow of Hendrick de Forest.—Mrs. R. W. de Forest's *A Walloon Family in America*, II: 357. Mr. and Mrs. Hudde returned to New Amsterdam in July, 1639, only to find that their farm at Harlem had been sold at a vendue in the Fort, for 1,700 guilders, to satisfy a claim of Johannes de la Montagne. This was virtually a foreclosure, which they could have averted had they been in the country. It was a bitter disappointment to Hudde, who had sent out labourers for his tobacco plantation, and had expected to carry out De Forest's plans. For a detailed account of this transaction, see *A Walloon Family in America*, and Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, chapters VII, VIII, IX.

The surveyor-generalship offered a living. Hudde and his wife resided in this house on the Highway until the latter part of 1644, when he was ordered to the South River to take charge of the Company's interests.—O'Callaghan's *Hist. of N. Neth.*, I: 371. Before he left, he drew up for the Eight Men their complaint to the Amsterdam Chamber, October, 1644, and "subscribed it with his own hand."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 208.

Hudde spent the next ten years at the South River, filling various positions of trust, but his heart was in the north, and, in September, 1645, he bought a farm on Long Island.—*Liber GG*: 118 (Albany).

In 1648, he was back at Manhattan for a short time. During 1652, 1653 and 1654, he seems to have lived in New Amsterdam. On the 3rd of December, 1654, he asked permission to keep a school here, which was referred to the ministers and consistory of the church.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 144. As this petition is coincident with David Provoost's departure for Breuckelen, Hudde may have expected to take over his scholars. But, like so many of his ventures, the school, if ever started, evidently proved a failure. In December, 1655, he started again for the South River, mortgaging his land on Long Island for expenses, and his house at the South River to secure a debt to Govert Loockermans.—*Schepen Register*, in *Hol. Soc. Year Book*, 1900, p. 159.

Hudde's spirit seems to have been broken by his failures. Vice-Director Alrichs spoke slightly of his attainments, both as a clerk and as a surveyor, in August, 1657, when he hired him at the meagre salary of 30 guilders a month, with rations.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 18.

In June, 1660, he asked "some appointment at the South river," and the clerkship of Altona was given him.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 212. A letter from Willem Beeckman to Director Stuyvesant, dated November 15, 1663, gives a pathetic picture of the sad ending of

the life of a man of education and probity, who had served the Company for thirty-four years with little profit to himself:

I have been obliged to discharge Mr. Andries Hudde on the last of October on his continued solicitations and lamentations to go to Maryland. He went with his family to Apoquenamingh on the first of November and died there of a violent fever on the 4th.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XII: 446.

Appoquinimy was in the present state of Delaware, so Hudde never reached his destination in Maryland.—*Ibid.*, I: 81n.

On his last departure from New Amsterdam, in December, 1655, Hudde sold his house to Aert Willemsen, who had been foreman on Van Twiller's bouwery, in 1640-41 (*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 490, 513), but was then a brewer.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 374. The deed was not recorded until April 19, 1667, when Isaac de Forest, representing Hudde's estate, delivered it to Weyntje Elbers, Willemsen's widow.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 127. The brewer was in possession, however, by 1656.—*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 50. He was dead by December, 1659.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 83. His widow was confirmed here in June, 1667.—*Patents*, II: 46 (Albany).

No. 12

Isaac Grevenraet,^[1] of Amsterdam, bought the house of Hendrick Hendricksen, the tailor, July 9, 1659; he sold it to Robert White, March, 1683.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 164; *ibid.*, XXIII: 68.

The house was not Grevenraet's residence. He lived on Pearl Street (Block J, No. 3).

From May 1, 1663, to May 12, 1664, the house was rented to Jan Jelizen Kock, for 225 guilders in seawant. As a guilder seawant was worth about 13½ cents, this was about \$29.99 per annum.^[2] It is to be noted that Kock paid the taxes, in addition.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 221. When Grevenraet sued him for rent, Kock alleged that his landlord "has not performed what he promised, to wit that he could make fire on two fireplaces, also to have the windows glazed." Grevenraet said, "such was not agreed on." Arbitrators were appointed to estimate the damage "found to have been suffered in consequence of the glass not being inserted and [the house] not having two hearths."—*Ibid.*, V: 81.

At the surrender, the English government commandeered the house as barracks for its soldiers. In April, 1665, the owner "requests, that his house, where the soldiers are quartered may be again placed at his disposal on the first of May, when the lease is expired."—*Ibid.*, V: 219.

Evidently, the lease was renewed, for, in February, 1666, Grevenraet deposes:

that he hired to the late Burgomasters of this City his house standing in the Broadway for fl. 220 a year, commencing first of May last and whereas the soldiers have now left the same, demands payment of the rent, and further as the house has been so improperly used, that the window glass, hinges and all are most broken and ruined, requests that some persons may be authorized to estimate the damage.

The court appointed the Worshipful Paulus Leendertsen van de Grift and two others to estimate the damages, and ordered the first half-year's rent to be paid.—*Ibid.*, V: 337-40.

This was the first barrack for English soldiers in New York, outside of the Fort. As the Plan shows, it was one of the most commodious houses on the block. It stood on the site of 46 Broadway, now part of the Standard Arcade.

[1] Grevenraet, Grevenraedt, Greveraet, Graveraet, Greveratt, Greeveraet.

[2] In giving the money equivalents of wampum, a regular scale has been followed, of one-third beaver value,—a guilder, in beaver, being worth forty cents. No attempt has been made to follow the various fluctuations in the value of wampum. See various entries in *Laws & Ord.*, N. Neth.; Beauchamp's *Wampum and Shell Articles*; Simon W. Rosendale's *Wampum Currency*.

Isaac Grevenaet was schepen in 1657 and 1662, and was also a member of the last city government under the Dutch. His term of office as schepen expired in February, 1665. He was one of the "sorrowful and desolate subjects" who signed the letter of September 16, 1664, to the West India Company, which related in a few words the story of the capitulation of New Netherland.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 114-116; reprinted in Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 451-3.

Grevenaet remained in New York until March, 1671, when he removed to Kingston, where he succeeded Willem Beeckman as schout.—*Laws & Ord.*, *N. Neth.*, 479. He married, March 24, 1652, Lysbeth Jeuriaens; secondly, Marritje Jans, June 2, 1663.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 16, 29.

Nos. 13 AND 14

Mathys Capito came to New Netherland as supercargo of the "Swol," the ship which brought Stuyvesant, in May, 1647.—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, *Dutch*, 40. He was an excellent accountant and scribe; and many of his neighbours employed him to make up their books, copy invoices, etc. He did much work of this character for the government, notably when he assisted Carel van Brugge to investigate the accounts of Van Tienhoven, after the secretary's disappearance, in 1657 (*ibid.*, 181), and when he was sent to audit the books of the late Jacob Alrichs, at the South River, in September 1660.—*Ibid.*, 217. He purchased Cosyn Gerritsen's ground-brief, in November, 1651 (deed recorded May 3, 1657), with one house standing. The most northerly house, his own residence, he probably built. Unlike the other houses in the block, it presented its broad side to the highway. It looks like a comfortable home, but Capito was unable to keep it. He was obliged to sell it May 8, 1660, to Gabriel de Haas (*Liber Deeds*, A: 193), in "order to satisfy everyone." Out of the first instalment, he "paid the oldest debts first," which he thought "reasonable and just."—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 382. He had already parted with the southerly house, at public vendue, to Pieter Rudolphus.—*Recitals in Liber Deeds*, A: 193. Capito then secured the position of clerk or secretary to the village of Wildwyck, in the Esopus (now Kingston). The great trouble of his life overtook him there. In a letter to Stuyvesant, dated June 29, 1663, he describes it feelingly:

I, your Hon^{ble} Worships' humble petitioner, have also been brought to ruin during these late troubles in the village of *Wildwyck*, caused by the savages, not having lost only my dear wife, who was killed by the barbarians and then burned with the house, to which they set fire, but in the same fire also all my movable effects, that nothing else is left to me, but my honest name.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 267.

Captain Martin Cregier gives an account of the murder of Vrouw Capito,^[1] in his *Journal of the Second Esopus War*.—*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., IV: 37.

Capito bravely continued his duties at Wildwyck. In December, Stuyvesant appointed him successor to Schout Swartwout. Cregier said, "the commissaries congratulated him, and were well-pleased with him."—*Idem*.

Gabriel de Haas, who bought Capito's home (No. 14), died before December 22, 1661.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 273.

The southerly house belonged to Pieter Rudolphus, in 1660. His residence, however, was on the Prince Gracht (see No. 34 in this block).

The northerly 50 feet of the Standard Arcade, Nos. 48-50 Broadway, cover the site of these houses.

[1] She was Elsie Pieters, of Hamburg. Capito was from Bützow, in Mecklenburg. They were married August 7, 1650.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 16.

Nos. 15 AND 16

In the year of Our Lord 1636, the 25th of September, the boat called *Rinselaers Wijck* sailed in God's name from *amsterdam* to *tessel*, at about two o'clock in the afternoon. God preserve *Rinselaers Wick*!

Skipper "ijan tiepks Schellinger," or Jan Tjepkesz Schellinger, who opened his log-book so devoutly, had, among his passengers, Cornelis Thomassen, from Rotterdam, a smith, and his wife, Anna, also Arent Steffeniersz., a hog-dealer, both under contract to Kiliaen van Rensselaer.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 332, 355. The ship stopped at Ilfracombe, on the Bristol Channel. On Monday evening, December 8, 1636, some of the passengers "had gone on land to sit and drink in the tavern," where the smith's helper, Hans van Sevenhuysen, quarrelled with his master, and killed him.^[1] His widow finished her journey to the New World, and, on the arrival of the ship at Manhattans, married Arent Steffeniersz., Sunday, March 22, 1637.—*Ibid.*, 365, 375, 814.

Arent and his bride went to Rensselaerswyck, where they remained until 1644. In October of that year, they bought the house and garden of Rutger Arentsen, from Seyl—58 feet wide on the Highway, and about 225 feet deep. The southerly fence line was exactly coincident with the south wall of the Exchange Court Building, No. 52 Broadway. Steffeniersen (who is called Arent Reyniersen in the deed to him in *N. Y. Col. MSS.*, II: 130, Albany) built a second house on the plot. He was dead by October, 1653, when his widow, Anna Thomassen, of Gravesend, sold the southerly house, through an intermediary, to Jacob Steendam, the poet.—*Liber HH*: 47-8 (Albany).

Steendam sold it to Cornelis Janssen Cloppenborgh, who had lately come from Brazil, and who kept a tavern here.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 375. In an inventory of his estate, made in 1659, the house was valued at 900 florins.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 89-91. His widow, and her second husband, Claes Ganglofs Visscher, whom she married September 24, 1659 (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 24), kept a boarding-house here at the time of the Plan, and until the latter part of 1664, when they departed for Curaçao.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 155, 236; V: 87, 151.

Geurt Courten bought the northerly house, August 18, 1654.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 35; *cf. Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 356-9. In a part of this house, Harmanus van Hoboocken kept his school, before his own house on the Prince Gracht was built (Block L, No. 10). It will be remembered that he was denied the use of the side room of the City Hall for a school, but was allowed 100 guilders a year toward the rent of Geurt Courten's house.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 219-20. Jacob Kip owned the house in 1660.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 103. The Rev. Francis Doughty, of Newtown, bought it from Kip in 1664.—*Ibid.*, B: 36; *cf. Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 358-9.

No. 17

The house of Jacobus Vis, of Amsterdam, who bought it of Jan Gerritsen, the mason, March, 1659 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 151), and sold it to Cornelis Gerloffsen, in September, 1664.—*Ibid.*, B: 51.

Jacobus Vis, or Visch, came to this country as an agent for Evert Tesselaer, a merchant of Amsterdam. Johannes Withart, in the same employ, either came with him or joined him very shortly afterward. Vis was dismissed by his Dutch employers, in the later part of 1654.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 87, 245. He and Withart then became partners in a general trading business. In 1658, they bought an interest in Pieter Wolphertsen van

[1] Burger Jorissen took the smith's position at Rensselaerswyck.

Couwenhoven's brewery. This was not a successful venture. Until November, 1665, the brewer vainly tried to get an accounting from his partners.—*Ibid.*, II: 305; IV: 102, 124-5; V: 130, 321.

Vis seems to have been a resourceful man, but not reliable. His partners were always litigating with him, but they invariably rejoined him. However, the latter part of his career was pitiable. He tried to live by the collection of trivial sums due him for beer, etc. He probably returned to Holland—he often threatened to do so. The last mention of him in New York is in August, 1668.—*Ibid.*, VI: 142.

Site: Part of the Exchange Court Building.

Nos. 18 AND 18-A

Col. Philip Pietersen Schuyler, ancestor of the distinguished Schuyler family of Albany and vicinity, bought the residue of Cornelis Volckersen's grant in March, 1656. There was at that time "one large new and one small decayed old house" upon the lot.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 38-9. Both are faithfully shown on the Plan. The old house had been Volckersen's: the new one was built shortly before April, 1655, by Jan Peeck.—*Recitals in Liber Deeds*, A: 18. He had married Maria de Treux, Volckersen's widow, February 20, 1650.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 15. When the Heere Dwars Straet was cut through to the Highway by the survey of 1657, the new house was left upon the corner.

Schuyler's interests were all at Albany, where he had married, on December 22d, 1650, Margareta, daughter of Brant Aertsen van Slichtenhorst, first director of the colony of Rensselaerswyck. His children were all born there, and there he died, March 9, 1684.—*Pearson's First Settlers of Albany*.

There is no evidence that he lived in this house. The Exchange Court Building now covers the site of Nos. 14 to 18.

Nos. 19, 19-A, AND 19-B

The De Sille List, of 1660, mentions "The Bevers Gracht where Echbert Wouterse lives." Egbert Woutersen, of Yselstein, bought Jan Snediger's grant before December, 1654.—*Recitals in Liber HH* (2): 28 (Albany). The deed was not recorded until April 26, 1667, when Gerrit Snedecker, as attorney for his father, delivered it to the purchaser.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 130; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 104-5. This settler was one of Michiel Pauw's tenants at Pavonia. As early as 1640, he was established at Jan de Lacher's Hook (Manatus Maps, No. 30). In June of that year, he was allotted, as his share of the domestic animals imported by the Company, three milch cows and three mares.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 13.

On May 10, 1647, Woutersen secured a patent for land at Jan Evertsen's Kill (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 22), which he sold to Dirck Claasen.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 93. He then hired Wouter van Twiller's plantation at Sapokanican (Manatus Maps, No. 10) from Jeremias van Rensselaer, cousin of the late director-general. His lease seems to have expired about 1665.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 230.

Evidently, he lived in the town a good part of the time, for the magistrates continually enlisted his services as referee and adviser. The Bever's Gracht was within pleasant riding distance of his bouwerie at our present Greenwich Village. The westerly part of his property, "wth an old tenement thereuppon," Mr. Woutersen sold to Jacob Abramse (van Santvoord), May 24, 1673.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, 1673-1675, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, p. 13. He was still residing in his own home here in 1677.—*M. C. C.*, I: 61.

Site: Nos. 3 and 5 Beayer Street and the north-west corner of New Street.

No. 20

Willem Bredenbent, from Ceulen, was deputy-schout of New Amsterdam in July, 1638, an office he still held in October, 1641.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch, 2, 77*. On September 4, 1644, he married Aeltje Braconie, widow of Cornelis Lambertsen, from Doorn.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch., 13*. He was one of the patentees of Gravesend (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch, 138*), and a magistrate of Breuckelen in 1654.—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth., 160*.

Bredenbent was a far-seeing, cautious, man. In 1659, he rented his house on the Bever's Gracht to Juriaen Jansen, under certain conditions, which Bredenbent alleged were not fulfilled by Jansen. Accordingly, on September 23, 1659, Bredenbent took the matter to court.

William Bredenbent, plf. v/s Jurrian Jansen, deft. Pltf. demands, that deft. shall enter bail for every quarter's rent, and says he let him the house on condition, if any war occurred, he may move in to dwell there, and that he, the deft. has taken in another. Deft. says he hired the house for a year; denies, that it was conditioned that the pltf. could move in therein in case of war; saying further he has taken in another on profit.—*Rec. N. Am., III: 54-5*.

Harmen Wessels sued him, in June, 1660, for medical attention to his wife, alleging that Bredenbent would pay him only six guilders in seawant (about 80 cents). Bredenbent said: "it is enough, as he can hire him for a whole year for twelve guilders." The court referred the matter to Mr. Hans Kierstede and Mr. Jacob Varrevanger, to examine the account.—*Ibid., III: 181*.

No. 21

Paulus van der Beeck was in New Amsterdam as early as 1644. From an entry dated September 13, of that year, it appears that he came out in the employ of the West India Company.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch, 29*. In 1645, he was living at Gowanus.—*Ibid., 31, 93*. Indeed, he always had a home on Long Island, although his business kept him much in New Amsterdam.

He was the first burgher to farm the excise in the city, pursuant to the ordinance of November 29, 1655. The subsequent ordinance, of April 27, 1656, announces that the farmer, Poulus van der Beeck, or his collector, will "attend in the Weighing-house of this City from 7 to 11 o'clock in the forenoon and from 2 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon from the 15 April to the 15 of October, and from 8 to 11 o'clock in the forenoon and from 2 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon from the 15 October to the 15 April, . . ."—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth., 202, 221*.

Van der Beeck had no intention of devoting so much time to the business. On November 20, 1656, he requested that certain hours be fixed for the issuance of licenses. The request was granted by the court, which decided that Van der Beeck, "or his collector," should "sit each morning from 8 to 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon from 1 to 4 o'clock, at a certain place, which he [van der Beeck] says will be the office of Isaack d'Foreest."—*Rec. N. Am., II: 228*.

The comfortable office of the Red Lion Brewery was, no doubt, preferable to the weigh-house on the water-front, especially in winter. There is every indication in the records that Mr. Paulus, as he was usually called, conducted all of his affairs in life in an arbitrary fashion. Even as early as 1645, when he quarrelled with Catalyna Trico, Joris Rapelye's wife, he calmly said in court that "he knows nothing of the plaintiff but what is virtuous and good, and, as he struck her, will pay her 2½ guilders."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch, 93*. In February, 1663, while he was ferry-master, he was given notice that "complaints have been made against him for neglect of his duty, and warning him to conduct himself more satisfactorily."—*Ibid., 244*.

Van der Beeck farmed the excise until November, 1661.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 69, 302, 397. He also farmed the cattle excise, 1661-2.—*Ibid.*, III: 377. He married, October 9, 1644, Maria Thomas, or Marritje Tomas, widow of Jacob Verdon, and also widow of Willem Ariensen Bennet.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 13. Twenty years later, her two families of children quarrelled with their mother and stepfather about their respective fathers' estates.—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, Dutch, 245, 246; *Register of Walewyn van der Veen*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 48-9; cf. *Min. Orph. Court*, II: 33.

Site: No. 19 and part of No. 21 Beaver Street.

No. 22

The Deaconry of New Amsterdam (the Deacons of the Reformed Dutch Church) bought the lot from Paulus van der Beeck, March 22, 1653, and on it they built this house.—*Liber HH: 24* (Albany). The records have been carefully searched, but nothing has been found to tell just what use they put it to. Most probably, it was the first poorhouse. By 1700, the building on Broad Street (No. 37), the second poorhouse, had been in use for some time as an almshouse, and was about to be superseded.

Site: Part of Nos. 21 and 23 Beaver Street.

Nos. 23 AND 23-A

Thomas Wandel, of Mespit Kill, acquired these houses by his marriage to the widow of Willem Harck, or Herrick, some time prior to January, 1660.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 117. Harck bought them from Nicolaes Langevelthuysen, late corporal of the Company, in 1658.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 126. Jacob Leunissen bought them from Wandel, in 1663 and 1665, respectively.—*Ibid.*, B: 14, 72; cf. *Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 314-5; *Mortgages*, 1664-1675, pp. 51-2.

One of these houses was owned or occupied by Philippe du Trieux, at some period. Probably, he was the first settler, and built the house. Mrs. Robert W. de Forest says: "At the time of his daughter's marriage he was, however, living in a house which he had built on 'Bever Graft' (Beaver Street)."—*A Walloon Family in America*, I: 111.

Du Trieux's daughter, Sara, married Isaac de Forest, June 9, 1641.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 10. Du Trieux had land in the Smith's Valley patented to him in 1640.—*Liber GG: 34* (Albany). When he removed there, this property was granted to Roelof Jansen de Haes, July 6, 1643.—*Ibid.*, 75. The legend of Du Trieux's occupancy survived in Briel's grant of 1651 (recited in *Patents*, II: 16, Albany) and in Paulus van der Beeck's deed to the Deaconry, on the west side, March 22, 1653 (*Liber HH: 24*, Albany), when he is mentioned as Philip de Truyn, deceased. It seems probable that Du Trieux was killed by the Indians, from a statement made in court, by Isaac de Forest, September 8, 1653. He acknowledged a debt, on behalf of the estate, "but says, in the name of Philip d'Truy's widow that her son Philip (who was also murdered) had earned fl. 100 monthly wages of Pieter Cornelisen, dec'd, which are still due him."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 115.

Site: No. 25 and part of No. 27 Beaver Street.

No. 24

Toussaint Briel, a French Huguenot, and his wife, Maria Coutaine, lived in this little house for twenty years. He died in the summer of 1671.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 320. She survived him but a year, leaving the cottage by will to Lidia Mintern, wife of Itlene Guyon. The deacons of the Dutch Church administered her estate.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 189; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 208-9.

For many years, Toussaint Briel worked as a warehouse porter. His oath bound him

"to repair at six o'clock in the morning at the City Scales and there or in that neighbourhood remain until twelve o'clock at noon, to return at One o'clock and then to continue further to the going down of the sun."—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 256. Many and varied were his duties, as set forth in the *Records*; that he faithfully performed them is attested by the fact that he died in office. His gentle character is shown by his statement on the witness-stand, in the suit that Adrian Vincent brought against Marcus de Sousoy, for slander, in 1659. De Sousoy and his wife had accused Vincent of having "another wife with four children." The court asked Briel if the fact was known to him. He answered, simply, "that he being for four and twenty years at Amsterdam has heard it so stated."—*Ibid.*, III: 70. Until February, 1660, Briel owned the vacant land shown east of his house, on the Plan. He sold it, at that time, to Dirck Jansen, from Oldenburgh.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 189. There were Briels among the early members of the French Church, no doubt descendants of this settler.—List of Names in *An Historical Sketch of the Eglise Française à la Nouvelle York*, by Rev. Alfred V. Wittmeyer.

Site: No. 29 Beaver Street, and the western part of the Morris Building.

No. 25

In June, 1656, Thomas Fredericksen bought the long, narrow, grant that had been Surgeon Pieter van Linden's. Of an average width of 35 feet, it was about 200 feet in length, stretching along the Prince Gracht as far as the fence line between houses 31 and 32—on our modern street, as far as No. 52 Broad Street.

It was an excellent investment. Fredericksen was able to sell front lots to all the owners of the interior grants. The house at the corner of the Bever's Gracht was his home. By September, 1659, he had acquired sufficient means to resign his position as overseer of the weigh-house labourers, which position he had held for about three years; the magistrates of the city, in accepting the resignation, thanked him for his services, and he thanked them for their favour.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 43.

Fredericksen and his wife were settled at Bergen by the fall of 1661, according to an entry in the *Register of Solomon Lachaire*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 180-1. He took the oath of allegiance there, November 22, 1665.—*N. J. Archives*, 1st series, I: 49.

His house was purchased by Cornelis Barentsen vander Kuyf, February 12, 1664 (*Liber Deeds*, B: 31; cf. *Deeds & Conveyances*, etc., 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 346-7), who was assessed here in 1677.—*M. C. C.*, I: 59.

The Morris Building includes Nos. 25, 26, and 27. It is now the north-west corner of Broad and Beaver Streets.

No. 26

Boele Roeloffsen, a tailor, bought the front part of this lot from Thomas Fredericksen, and the rear part from Dirck Jansen, from Oldenburgh, who had purchased the easterly half of Toussaint Briel's grant. He was obliged to sue Jansen, before he could get his rightful "third part" of the lot, which he and Abraham Lubbersen and Jansen had contracted for, but which the latter took in his own name.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 183; *Liber Deeds*, A: 189. However, he recorded his deed from both parties, July 10, 1660, his house being already finished.—*Ibid.*, A: 227. Roeloffsen was one of the deacons of the city in 1665. The tax-list for 1677 shows that he was still living here then.—*M. C. C.*, I: 59. In 1683, he was assessor of the North Ward.—*Ibid.*, 115.

No. 27

Dirck Jansen, from Oldenburgh, skipper of the "Hope," bought this lot and house from

Abraham Lubbersen in July, 1659, merely as a speculation. He sold it, April 16, 1661, to Tomas Jansen Mingael.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 168, 203.

The skipper was adventurous and litigious. On one of his voyages from Curaçao, he brought a negro woman for Cornelis Pluvier. Payment not forthcoming promptly, he sued Pluvier, and recovered judgment for "150 pieces of eight."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 229, 333.

In November, 1662, he gave Deliverance Lamberton a bill of sale for the "Hope,"—then sued him for 2,000 guilders. Lamberton declared that the deed was merely a contract, made *pro formâ*, so that the bark should be in his name, and therefore not liable to seizure, or "to be made a prize of." Dirck Jansen insisted that Lamberton had guaranteed the bark from seizure, which the Englishman did not positively deny, but he said that Jansen had "informed several in the Virginias, that the bark and goods belonged to him," therefore that he (Lamberton) could not have prevented the seizure. This tale of piracy—the nations were not at war—is told in a few dry words in the *Records of New Amsterdam* (IV: 270, 278, 279, 282, 283). The outcome is not entirely clear. The Virginia court was, naturally, pro-English. It seems probable that the skipper's boastful loquacity lost him the "Hope."—*Ibid.*, 323, 328.

The records prove that Abraham Lubbersen's lot, next north, was still unbuilt upon in 1660, as the Plan shows.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 32.

Nos. 28, 29, 30, AND 31

Coenraet Ten Eyck, tanner and master shoemaker, built these four houses. His tan pits and the tannery sheds in the rear are not pictured, although they are mentioned in the real estate records as early as March, 1658, and as late as April, 1665.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 126-7; *Patents*, II: 43 (Albany). The northerly house (No. 31) and the lot between Nos. 30 and 31 were sold to Daniel Tourneur, May 31, 1660.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 219. Therefore, Nos. 28 to 30 were owned by Ten Eyck, and No. 31 by Tourneur, at the time of the Plan. Coenraet Ten Eyck retained his lots until 1683.—*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 21, 60.

At the time of his death, Ten Eyck lived in the large house on the north-east corner of Coenties Slip and Pearl Street, shown on the Burgis View of 1716-18 (Plate 25). His will, dated November 5, 1688, was made when he was "sickly abed." He died "soon after the making of the will." This instrument is not of record in New York County, but is in the possession of Mr. Ten Eyck's descendants.

Daniel Tourneur was closely identified with the settlement and development of the village of Harlem, of which he was one of the original patentees. His career there is fully and interestingly set forth in Riker's *History of Harlem*.

He was confirmed in his house here in November, 1667.—*Patents*, II: 137 (Albany). Tourneur built a small house on his vacant lot, south of No. 31, which he sold to Cornelis Barenzen van der Kuyl (Cornelis the lime-measurer) in April, 1663.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 10; *cf. Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 306-7.

Site: Nos. 54 to 60 Broad Street.

No. 32

The modest cottage of Jacob Mensen, from Emden, a tailor, stood somewhat back from the street, between the houses of Daniel Tourneur and Jan Cornelissen, from Vlensburgh. Now the site of No. 52 Broad Street.

Mensen had served the Company in Brazil, rising to the rank of corporal. He was in New Amsterdam as early as 1657, for he acquired the burgherright that year.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 151. In 1662, when Reynert Reynoutsen went to Holland, Mensen con-

ferred upon him power of attorney to collect his arrears of salary from the directors at Amsterdam.—*Register of Solomon Lachaire*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 360-3.

He bought the property in March, 1659; was taxed here in 1665; and confirmed in possession of "his house in the Sheep's Path, west of the Prince's Graft," in 1668. He still paid taxes here in 1677, but in 1686, his widow, Elizabeth Jacobs, lived in the "Diaconies Huys"—the poorhouse—in Broad Street.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 153; *Rec. N. Am.*, V: 224; *Patents*, III: 22 (Albany); *M. C. C.*, I: 59; Selyns's List, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 396.

Before 1663, Thomas Verdon built on a narrow lot between Jacob Mens and Jan Cornelissen. The Plan confirms the records. The lot had not been built upon in 1660.

No. 33

Jan Cornelissen, from Vlensburgh, built this house. On July 15, 1661, he appeared before the magistrates, and requested that, "as he is to sail for the Fatherland, his places as porter of the Weighhouse and in the Rattlewatch may be kept vacant until his return. The Burgomasters promise, that the place of porter shall be kept vacant, provided he returns by the first ship ready to sail."—*Min. of Orph. Court*, II: 96. The same day, he deeded this house to Willem Jansen van Borekelo, who, having had an option on it, had already found a purchaser in Annetje Dircks, widow of Ensign Dirck Smit. Notary Pelgrum Clock drew the contract, May 24, 1661; the price agreed upon was 640 guilders—about \$256.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 154, 233, 234. The deed was recorded on the 18th of July. Three days later, for non-payment of the purchase price, Van Borekelo brought suit against Annetje Dircks, who requested "an annulment of the sale, inasmuch as it [the house] was not arranged or divided into four parts when the sale occurred." The "Burgomasters and Schepens having heard parties decree and adjudge, that the sale of the house and lot in question shall stand." However, they sharply rebuked Pelgrum Clock, because the bill of sale contained many irregularities. After reciting the circumstances in the case, they continued:

whereas further many mistakes have often occurred in other papers, drawn up by you, which may lead to great mischief, . . . you are hereby ordered and charged . . . not to draw up during six weeks from date, any instruments appertaining to the Subaltern Court of this City.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 348-9.

Annetje and her second husband, Abel Hardenbrook, lived here for many years. In 1707, Nathaniel Marston and Margaret, his wife, David Jamison, and Elizabeth his daughter, and "Bernardus Hardenbrook," all heirs of Abel Hardenbrook, sold the property to Isaac Kip.—*Liber Deeds*, XXVI: 240.

Site: No. 48 Broad Street.

No. 34

The low, wide, house, with a wing, shown on this lot, was built by Pieter Rudolphus (de Vries), on his grant of 1656. It covered the entire frontage on the street, about 30 feet. The garden fences diverged widely, owing to the peculiar shape of the grant.

Rudolphus, then a widower, lived on the Winckel Straet in September, 1659 (Block F, No. 2). His marriage to Margaret Hardenbrook took place shortly after October 10, 1659.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 24. Very probably, this house was built about that time. Their little daughter was born here, July 6, 1660. She was christened Maria, October 3, 1660.—*Baptisms in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 58. Her father died between May 17 and June 18, 1661, as is evidenced by court records of these dates.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 304, 319.

Pieter Rudolphus, a merchant trader, seems to have been a man of substance. He is not found in New Amsterdam very early, and was not one of that group of representative

citizens who gathered to advise with the magistrates about the city defenses and the city finances in 1653.

The first mention of him occurs in December, 1654, when a suit was brought against him by Jacob Jansen Huys, for payment of freight charges on goods shipped on the "Pear-tree." Rudolphus refused payment until a proper deduction was made for damage to his goods in transit.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 274. Huys, through Allard Anthony, was still trying to collect freight dues in April, 1655.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 147. In January, 1658, Rudolphus was elected schepen, but was not re-elected when he stood for the office in 1661.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 320; III: 260.

On October 28, 1662, banns were published between Margaret Hardenbrook and Frederick Philipse. On December 18, 1662, before their marriage, Philipse signified his intention to adopt Margaret's little daughter, which the orphan-masters sanctioned.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 227. She was renamed Eva, and married Jacobus van Cortlandt, May 31, 1691, as Eva Philipse.

Frederick Philipse was confirmed here by Nicolls, April 10, 1667.—*Patents*, II: 6 (Albany). Site: No. 46 and part of No. 44 Broad Street.

Nos. 35 AND 36

These two houses belonged to Jacobus Kip, and the vacant lot between them to his brother, Isaac Kip.—*Liber HH* (2): 56, 57, 127 (Albany). Jacob Kip lived in one of the houses, probably the larger one (No. 36), in the rear of which the well appears.

Isaac and Jacob Kip came to New Amsterdam with their father, Hendrick Hendricksen Kip, prior to 1643.—*Purple's Contributions to the History of the Kip Family of New York and New Jersey*.

Jacobus Kip was the first clerk of the City of New Amsterdam. He was appointed January 27, 1653.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 130. The following year, January 12, 1654, the burgomasters appointed him receiver and book-keeper of the revenues of the city, which position carried with it an additional salary of 200 guilders.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 150. In June, 1657, he resigned his secretaryship, but was ordered to continue in office until he had "finished transcribing the records thereof."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 187.

He married Maria, daughter of Johannes de la Montagne, February 14, 1654.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 18.

Kip was schepen of New Amsterdam in 1659, 1663, and 1665, and again in 1673 and 1674, while the city, as New Orange, was again under Dutch rule.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 43; IV: 197; V: 185; VI: 397; VII: 113.

Part of this property remained in Jacob Kip's heirs until 1794.—*Liber Deeds*, LVI: 287. He had acquired Isaac Kip's lot before 1667.—*Patents*, II: 100 (Albany).

Site: Nos. 36, 38, 40 and 42 Broad Street.

The Johnson Building includes about twenty feet of this plot; No. 36 Broad Street stood in its south-eastern corner.

No. 37

Diaconies Huys—the Deacons House for the Poor—mentioned in Domine Selyns's List, of 1686 (*N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841), when eight of his parishioners lived there. Just when it was first used as a poorhouse does not appear from the records. It was built prior to March 13, 1659, for the deed to Jacobus Vis of his house (No. 17) mentions it.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 151. It, no doubt, replaced the small house on the Bever's Graft (No. 22), and was itself superseded by a house built on the south side of Wall Street, in the rear of the church (No. 37 Wall Street).

Under date of Friday, February 21, 1700-1, the Consistory of the Dutch Church met. [1]

After prayer, it was stated by the Church Masters that the ground of . . . with its buildings, was for sale, and that it would be very useful to our church, to the point for enlarging the churchyard, and the rest for a site for an alms-house. Although this was approved by the members present, it was

Resolved, That the advice of the former Elders and Deacons should be asked, since, in order to make the payment, the present alms-house must be sold; and that was a matter requiring consideration.

Hereupon there was . . . —Lib. B. 27.

Action of Great Consistory on New Poor House.

The following Monday, Feb. 24, 1700-1 (1701), a meeting of Ministers, Elders, Deacons, Church Masters, and the former Elders and Deacons, was held.

The foregoing statement was repeated and maturely considered, and the advice of the former Elders and Deacons, who were present, taken thereon. As they agreed with the acting Consistory, it was concluded and determined by those present, viz., that the building and ground of the said . . . should be bought, if it could be had for a reasonable price; and also that the present alms-house and its grounds should be sold to pay for the other. . . . —Lib. B. 27.

Purchase of Ground for New Poor House.

Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1700-1. (1701).

1. The committee made report of what they had done with Jan Pieterze Meet (alias Jan Tawbour); namely, that they had bought his house and ground, according to his deed, with the lease, which he, Jan Pieterze Meet had made to the man who now dwells there, with full power to give possession; and that the price was one hundred and forty pounds, New York money; the whole sum to be paid in five years, with the yearly interest of twelve pounds, to begin on the first of May, 1701; or the entire amount may be paid at once, with deduction of the interest.

N. B. The lot lies bordering on the Wall, to the east of the house of Jacoby de Draaier; to the west of that of Jan Otto van Tuil, and to the north of the ground of the church.—*Eccles. Rec.*, III: 1460-1.

Jan. 7, 1703.

Whereas it was Resolved by the Ruling Elders and Deacons on March 17, 1701; that the so-called Poor house and Ground in "Schape Wytye" [Sheep Pasture], between Jesse Kip and Adrian ver Plank, should be sold by the Deacons to the highest bidder; and the same was sold by them to Franz van Dyk; therefore . . . Resolved, That the Deacons should make out a deed in proper form, and that the Elders and Deacons and their successors, all qualitate qua, agree to free the purchaser from any subsequent claims, for all time.

Thus done on Thursday, Jan. 7, 1703.—*Ibid.*, III: 1514.

[September, 1709?] In Consistory: The Poor House, in the Schape Wytye, which was sold to Isaac Kip, was deeded to him.—Lib. B. 41.—*Ibid.*, III: 1802.

BLOCK D

No. 1

In 1660, and until 1880, the Markvelt Steegh began at the Market Field, as it naturally would. [2] The corner house was built by Frederick Arentsen, a turner, from Swartensluys, who came to New Amsterdam in 1654, under contract for three years to Lourens Andriessen, from Boskerk, a master turner. A year before his term expired, on "Sunday Morning," July 23, 1656, he ran away, "without either words or reason," and married Grietje Pieters, of Breda.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 20. His master sued to recover his services, but to no purpose.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 144, 148. Having bought his lot from Teunis Tomassen, the mason (*Liber Deeds*, A: 148), who agreed to take part of the price in chairs, he insisted on having it "deliver^d to him at thirteen inches to the foot," which Tomassen and his wife,

[1] The following quotations are from *Eccles. Rec.*; the liber references are to books of church records.

[2] Marketfield St., between Whitehall and New Sts., was sold to the New York Produce Exchange by the City of New York, under authority of Chap. 159, Laws of 1880.

Beletje Jacobs, disputed.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 327, 331; III: 3, 12. He hired Christian Barenson to build his house; then sued him, in April, 1658, because it was not finished. Barenson answered that no time had been specified, and that he could get no money; finally, that he had turned the contract over to Jacob Leunissen (*ibid.*, VII: 183-5), who finished it by September, 1658.—*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 100.

Before the grading and fencing were finished, Arentsen quarreled with his neighbour on the south, Gerrit Hendricksen, attacking him so fiercely with a broom-stick that he broke his own windows in his rage, as all the neighbours testified.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 395-6. In 1670, he tore down the south fence again, in a dispute with Warnea Wessels, and was fined 20 guilders and costs. Surveyor Cortelyou was then called in to make a survey in the presence of the mayor, which was to be absolute.—*Ibid.*, VI: 234.

Arentsen was an expert cabinet-maker. Both he and his wife appear to have been extremely contentious. He prospered, however. In 1677, "Mr Frederick Arients" was taxed here on a high valuation.—*M. C. C.*, I: 53. Riker says (*Hist. of Harlem*, 143) that this settler was Frederick Arents Bloem, ancestor of the Bloom family of New York.

Nos. 2 AND 2-A

Two houses of Gerrit Hendricksen, from Harderwyck, who was *paghter* (farmer) of the excise on cattle during 1657-8 (*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 395; III: 21), and of the liquor excise in 1660.—*Ibid.*, III: 59, 189; IV: 47. The Marketfield lot, sold at public auction January 1658, was conveyed to Hendricks by a deed which stipulated thirteen inches to the foot.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 129. His neighbour, Arentsen, claimed the same generous measurement. Their differences on this question are most amusingly set forth in the *Records of New Amsterdam*, II: 395-6. When Gerrit secured a license to marry his second wife, Lysbeth Cornelis, October 2, 1659 (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 24), the orphan-masters required that he should hypothecate his house, to secure to his children the legacy which their mother, Ytji Jans, had left them. Otto, thirteen years old, and Lysbeth, six, were each to receive 200 guilders, at their majority; little Jan, nine years of age, was to have 250 guilders, "because of his infirmities" (*gebreechlichkeit*).—*Min. of Orph. Court*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 165-6.

Between May and October, 1663, Gerrit Hendricksen died. His "last widow" renounced every claim to his estate, "except a few clothes appertaining to her body, so that no obstacle may remain whereby her good intention to solemnize her approaching marriage may be superceded."—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 150, 155. Her next husband, to whom she was married October 19, 1664, was Geurt Gerritszen, from Zutphen.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 30.

Gerrit Hendricksen, from Harderwyck, is not to be confounded with Gerrit Hendricks, "de blauw boer" (mentioned *Liber Deeds*, A: 279), or with Gerrit Hendricks, the butcher (Block H, No. 2; Block Q, No. 22).

No. 3

"Where Teunis Quick lives," is the entry in the De Sille List, of 1660. Teunis Tomassen, a mason, from Naerden, Province of North Holland, is often referred to in early records as Teunis Quick—a surname held by his descendants at the present time.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 428, *et. seq.*

Teunis Tomassen, from Naerden, was in New Amsterdam as early as 1640 (*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, Dutch, 14), and was established on this site by 1645.—*Liber GG*; 107 (Albany). By February, 1659, he had built his "new" house (so called in *Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 123-4), and seems to have torn down his first home, of which the Plan shows no trace. His new house really stood on the lot next south, just behind Frederick Philipse's, which is vacant on the Plan. The artist, in this instance, the only

one noted, evidently sacrificed truth to the balance of his picture. There were really two lots between Teunis Quick and Gerrit Hendricksen (No. 2), which, in 1660, belonged to Jan Jansen de Jongh, and were still unbuilt upon (see Key to Map of Dutch Grants). In August, 1663, Teunis sold his house to his brother-in-law, Jacob Teunissen Kay, the baker.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 21; cf. *Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 328-9. The property remained in the De Key family until 1771.—*Liber Deeds*, LVI: 495.

No. 4

The house and outbuilding erected on the piece of ground gained from the old Marckvelt by the survey of 1657, and granted to Frederick Philipse, carpenter, by director and council, January 29, 1658.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 190. The patent issued February 9, 1658.—*Liber HH* (2): 94 (Albany). The lot was about 27 feet wide at the Brouwers Straet, narrowing to 12 feet, 6 inches, in the rear, with an average depth of 85 feet. The Plan shows that the rear building, which may have been used for a shop, was narrow; the house, squarely and compactly built, had its main entrance on the Marckvelt. It was completed by February 10, 1659 (*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 123-4), but stood less than twenty years. Philipse acquired Varrevanger's property to the east (*Liber Deeds*, B: 109, 110, 157; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers*, etc., 1665-1672, translated, 151-2), and built another residence on this corner, before 1677, in which year he was assessed for his "new house," the "old house of Van cliff," and the house "next Jacob Dekeys."—*M. C. C.*, I: 53.

The property remained in the Philipse family until the Revolution. It was sold under the Act of Attainder (Chap. XXV, Laws of 1779) to Isaac Hubble, June 14, 1785.—*Liber Deeds*, XLIV: 145.[¹]

No. 5

Philip Geraerdy's old tavern, "where the wooden horse hangs out, being a cake house (*koekhuys*)."—*Liber Deeds*, A: 110-1, 129. Philip Gerard, of Paris, a soldier in the West India Company's service, was in New Amsterdam as early as January, 1640.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 12. He contracted with Juriaen Hendricksen, a carpenter from Osnabrugh, to build a house for him, in June, 1640, which was not completed to his satisfaction in June, 1641, but was finished and in use by January, 1642, when the vigilant fiscal proceeded against him for selling beer at a higher rate than the ordinance allowed.—*Ibid.*, 76, 78.

His soldierly duties conflicting with his activities as an inn-keeper, he permitted the former to go by default. The fiscal promptly brought him up, March 27, 1642, on charges of "having been absent from the guard without leave," and he was sentenced "to ride the Wooden horse during parade, with a pitcher in one hand and a drawn sword in the other."—*Ibid.*, 79. The merriment of his fellow-townsmen may be imagined. In sheer defiance, he named his inn *The Wooden Horse*.

For a dozen years, Geraerdy kept tavern here, and prospered. His ambition to spend his old age on his Long Island farm was not realised, however. On November 2, 1654, being "sick in bed," he made his will, and died shortly afterward. By December 19, 1654, his neighbours on Long Island mention him as Philip Geraerdy, deceased.—*Powers of Attorney*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 93, 99.

The Wooden Horse descended to Jan Geraerdy, his only child. Jan sold it to Joost Teunissen, the baker, January 11, 1655 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 110), who conveyed it to surgeon

[¹] See notes on No. 5.

Varrevanger, as a corner house.—*Ibid.*, A: 129. Then came the survey of 1657, which, by prolonging the Marckvelt (Whitehall Street) until it intersected the Brouwers Straet (Stone Street), squared up the block, but left the Wooden Horse some distance from the corner. Now ensued a triangular quarrel between the baker, the doctor, and the burgomasters. Varrevanger claimed that Stuyvesant had granted him the gore lot; that he could prove by Secretary Van Ruyven that he had asked a deed of it two or three times, and had had it measured. Joost Teunissen said the burgomasters had granted it to him; the burgomasters said they gave it to Teunissen, so that he could give Varrevanger a full lot, but agreed to give the latter a deed of it for 40 florins, etc.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 163-4: II: 326-7. Meanwhile, Frederick Philipse, who, anticipating Sir Lucius O'Trigger, might have said to Stuyvesant: "The quarrel is a very pretty quarrel as it stands; we should only spoil it by trying to explain it," secured a grant from Stuyvesant, and built upon the lot (see No. 4, *ante*).

No. 6

The house of Maria Polet, widow of Philip Geraerdy, who had married Mattheus de Vos, the notary, November 5, 1656.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 21. She, evidently, still kept a tavern, for she is rated among the inn-keepers in 1657.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 263. There is evidence that she retained the old sign-board. In June, 1661, Annetje Minnes, accused of having received some money from Neeltje Pieters—the result of a robbery—"says it is not true, but that she borrowed a crown from her [Neeltje] as before, and paid her Marys dollar, coming to the Wooden Horse and there earned it by work."—*Ibid.*, III: 327. Mrs. de Vos asked to have curators appointed for the estate of her second husband, August 4, 1668. She herself died before October 2d of the same year.—*Ibid.*, VI: 142, 150.

Jan Geraerdy, her son, sold the house, January 28, 1672, to Capt. Thomas De Lavall.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 187; *cf. Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 205-6. Frederick Philipse added it to his holdings, in 1680.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 129; *Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, p. 51; *Liber Deeds*, XII: 39.

No. 7

Jeronimus Ebbingh, of Hamburg, one of New Amsterdam's wealthiest merchants, bought this house from Dirckie van Galen, widow of Skipper Willem Tomassen, April 26, 1657.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 93. She was in Holland at the time, where her husband had died prior to June, 1656.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 120, 121, 126.

In May, 1655, "Willem Tomassen, Skipper, next to God, of the Ship *Great Christopher*," was busy preparing that vessel for her homeward voyage.—*Ibid.*, I: 313. On March 15, 1655, before his departure, he signed a petition, as one of the residents of the Straet van de Graft (Stone Street), to have it paved with round stones.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 300. In January, 1658, the "Court having examined the petition dated 15th March 1655," a warrant was issued to have the street paved with stone.—*Ibid.*, VII: 166.

On February 22, 1659, Ebbingh married Johanna de Laet (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 23), daughter of Johannes de Laet, of Leyden, a director of the Dutch West India Company, and author of the *Nieuwe Wereld* (New World), which is reprinted in part in Jameson's *Narratives of New Netherland*. After the death of her distinguished father, this lady came out to Rensselaerswyck with her first husband, Johan de Hulter, in May, 1653. Upon his death, she sold the farm there, November 7, 1655 (*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 845), and came to New Amsterdam with her children, Johannes, Johanna, Samuel, and Paul.—*Register of Walewyn Van der Veen*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 57-8.

Ebbingh obtained the great burgherright in 1658.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 315. In 1673, he was rated among the richest men in New Orange—he was worth 30,000 florins (about \$12,000).—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 699.

NOS. 8 AND 9

This building is shown on the Plan as a double house, which it was recited to be in 1687, when Isaac de Forest, who then owned it all, mortgaged "the westerly one-half part of a Double House, as now divided by partition walls."—*Liber Deeds*, XVIII: 19.

The easterly house was built before September, 1652; the westerly house after March, 1655; yet there is evidence in the deeds that the buildings were under one roof, which the Plan confirms.

The ground-brief was issued to Surgeon Harmen Myndertsen van der Bogaert, March 16, 1647 (*Liber GG*: 190, Albany), while he was commissary at Fort Orange.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 38. He had not improved it at the time of his death, in the early winter of 1647-8, and in February, 1648, "the Director and Council offered for sale to the highest bidder, the lot heretofore the property of Harman Myndersen van de Bogaert."

Adriaen Keyser purchased the property, was confirmed in it, July 8, 1649, and turned it over the same day to Evert Pels, of Fort Orange (Albany), who, apparently, represented Myndertsen's widow.—*N. Y. Col. MSS.*, III: 39. She married Jean Labatie, a Frenchman, of Rensselaerswyck.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 813.

They built the house on the easterly half of the lot, which they conveyed to Jan Gillissen Verbrugge, September 22, 1652.—*Liber HH*: 2 (Albany). Verbrugge sold it to Isaac de Forest, October 15, 1653.—*Ibid.*, 50. In January, 1655, De Forest complains that there is next to his house "a waste and unoccupied lot, whence his cellar is filled with water," and asks that the owner "be ordered to build thereon." The court so ordered.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 278.

Poulus Schrick, acting for Jan Labatie (*ibid.*, I: 119), sold the westerly half of the original lot to Gillis Verbrugge and Company, March 10, 1655.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 29. The deed was curiously worded. The property, as therein described, "begins from the eaves of Isaac de Forest's house, where he can conveniently break off his eaves." Evidently, the "brick house" which the Ver Brugges built here, and which was "newly built" in April, 1657, conformed in architecture to the house which they had already sold to De Forest, and which, undoubtedly, also was built of brick.

The firm of Gillis Verbrugge and Company, of Amsterdam, was one of the oldest and wealthiest trading with New Netherland. However, business reverses overtook them; they became bankrupt in 1662 (*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 215; *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 242), and their property was confiscated at the surrender. The house here shown was granted by James, Duke of York, to former Governor Richard Nicolls, July 5, 1669. Nicolls conveyed it to Captain Thomas Delavall the following day; Delavall conveyed it to his son, John, November 24, 1680. These original deeds, with their rare autographs and seals, are owned by the N. Y. Historical Society. The Delavall deeds are recorded in Albany, *Liber Deeds*, V: 315, 316.

John Delavall conveyed the westerly house to Isaac de Forest, Junior, June 25, 1683, just fifty years after his father's purchase of the easterly house.—Recitals in *Liber Deeds*, XVIII: 19.

NOS. 10, 10-A, 10-B, AND 10-C

Oloff Stevensen van Cortlandt's extensive properties included his brewery (10), his residence (10-A), and the land through to the Marckvelt Steegh. The most westerly house

on the Lane (10-B) had belonged to Jan Cornelissen, from Hoorn, the easterly one (10-C) to Claes Paulussen.[¹]

The brewery is first mentioned in 1656, when Paulus vander Beeck, farmer of excise, wanted to inspect it, which, however, he declares, "the Hon^{ble} Van Cortland would not permit me nor other brewers to do; being Burgomaster, he forbade me the same, which causes me much damage, because I should have caught all the other brewers."—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 234. The "Hon^{ble} Oloff" was fined 125 florins (\$50), and 8 florins additional for this evasion; Vander Beeck declaring positively that Van Cortlandt had smuggled.—*Ibid.*, 244-5, 253.

The Plan shows that the brewery buildings were extensive, occupying three sides of a quadrangle, and there can be no doubt that the picture is a faithful one. For example, the act of partition between Van Cortlandt's heirs, June 27, 1684, contains this clause:

And whereas the well having belonged to the brewery has now happened to fall in the lot of said Jacobus, therefore the same shall be bound to allow and permit to the Brewery a free access and unmolested use of the said well till the month of September of the next year, 1685, and no longer.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Society Collections*, 1913, p. 84.

The well is shown directly in the rear of the dwelling-house which Jacobus van Cortlandt sold, in 1693, to Anthony Lepinar, or Lispensard.—*Liber Deeds*, XXI: 5. This was the site of the present building No. 15 Stone Street. The passage-way between this house and the brewery, shown on the Plan, still exists, of its original width of 8 feet. The brewery covered the present numbers 11-13 Stone Street.

Oloff Stevensen was from Wyk-by-DiÛerstedde, a village some thirteen miles south-east of Utrecht. He came to New Amsterdam as a soldier of the Company in "den Harinck," the ship which brought Director Kieft, arriving March 28, 1638. He was a correspondent of Kiliaen van Rensselaer's; the latter wrote to the director: "I should consider it a favor if he were advanced a little."—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 433, 655-6; Van Tienhoven's *Answer*, in Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 375; Mrs. Pierre E. Van Cortlandt, in Scharf's *Hist. Westchester Co.*, II: 423-36.

Kieft appointed him keeper of the public stores (*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, *Dutch*, 24) and commissary (*ibid.*, 43, 77), an office he held for a number of years.

Stevensen was one of the Eight Men in 1645, one of the Nine Men 1649-52 (Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 430); was appointed schepen January 28, 1654 (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 157); elected burgomaster, February 1, 1655 (*ibid.*, I: 281), an office which he held almost continuously until 1665 (*ibid.*, II: 325; III: 23, 155; IV: 197; V: 29, 185; VII: 111); city treasurer, 1657 (*ibid.*, VII: 141), and again in 1664 (*ibid.*, V: 108, 139); alderman, 1665-6, and again in 1670 (*ibid.*, V: 250; [²] VI: 261); and deputy mayor in 1667.—*Ibid.*, VI: 66, 67.

He married Anneken Loockermans, a sister of Govert Loockermans, February 26, 1642.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 11. He died in 1683, and his wife in May, 1684. Domine Selyns wrote her epitaph, which is to be found in Murphy's *Anthology of New Netherland*.

No. 11

Pieter Hartgers, whose interests were all at Albany, where he had married a daughter of Annetje Jans (*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 834), "being about to depart for Holland," on September 1, 1659, sold this house to Abraham de la Noy, the inn-keeper.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 175. He took back a purchase-money mortgage of 313 whole beavers.—*Mortgages*,

[1] Jan Cornelissen seems to have lived in this house, the only one mentioned in his grant of June 23, 1645, and the last parcel which he sold (July 6, 1658).—*Liber Deeds*, A: 134. His certificate of burgherright, signed by Martin Cregier, is owned by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. Reproduced in *The Civic Ancestry of New York—City and State*, by Edward Seymour Wilde, A. M.

[2] This is written in the *Records* "Oloffte Stuyvesant"—undoubtedly an error in translation.

1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 140. Just a year later, he was obliged to repurchase it from Marryeke Lubbers, de la Noy's widow.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 247. The property was confiscated by Nicolls, and granted to Captain Sylvester Salisbury, later commander-in-chief of the garrison at Albany.—*Patents*, III: 9 (Albany). He sold it to John Sharpe, May 17, 1677 (*Liber Deeds*, XXX: 129-32), who is assessed here in 1677. For Salisbury, see *Exec. Coun. Min.*, ed. by V. H. Paltsits, I: 51, 386.

The site of this house is the rear of the building No. 88 Broad Street; the garden ran back to No. 80.

No. 12

Frederick Lubbertsen, of Breuckelen, maintained a residence in New Amsterdam "at the Hoeck of the Heere Straat, near the bridge of the Graft." The Plan shows it as a large house with ornamental dormers, which evidently replaced the earlier building owned by Jan van Hardenbergh, of Amsterdam, which Lubbertsen bought in October, 1655.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 157. He was living in the new house in September, 1657, when he pledged it to his daughter, Rebecca, as security for her share in her mother's estate.—*Ibid.*, A: 104.

Frederick Lubbertsen was in New Amsterdam as early as October, 1633, according to an entry in *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 140. He was one of the Twelve Men in 1641.—*Ibid.*, I: 415. As a representative of Amersfoort, he signed the Remonstrance and Petition, of December 11, 1653.^[1]

He received the great burgherright in 1658.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 315.

Although Lubbertsen preferred to live across the East River, he still kept his house here in 1667 (*Patents*, II: 93, Albany), but later sold it to Dr. Hans Kierstede, the younger, his family physician. In a suit between them as to the payment for the house, June, 1674, it appeared that the elder Kierstede had also doctored the Lubbertsen family for a long period, at a certain fixed yearly salary.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 92. Frederick Lubbertsen died in 1680. His will, dated November 22, 1679, is in *Liber Deeds*, I: 130, in Kings County.

Mr. Augustus Jay bought the property from the Kierstede heirs, in 1712.—*Ibid.*, XXX: 115, in N. Y. County.

Now No. 88 Broad Street and part of No. 15 Stone Street.

Nos. 13, 14, AND 15

Frederick Lubbertsen employed Surveyor Cortelyou to map his land on the Heere Graght, north of his own house plot. The survey was completed by August 25, 1658. Three small lots, 22 x 50, more or less, were laid out, and three cottages built, which were sold at vendue on the last day of April, 1659. Oloff Stevensen van Cortlandt bought the most southerly one—No. 13 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 181), and was confirmed in its possession in August, 1667.—*Patents*, II: 93 (Albany).

Hendrick Jansen Spiers of Gemoenepa (Communipaw), purchased No. 14, through his agent "Pieter Pietersen Menist."—*Liber Deeds*, A: 188, 190. Evidently, Spiers bought as an investment. On May 9, 1662, he found a customer in Christoffel Gerritzen van Laer, a shoemaker, who had married two years earlier Catharina Jans, a maiden from The Hague.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 25. The young couple set up their home in the cottage, for which Van Laer paid 1,500 guilders (about \$600). The deed was not recorded until October, 1681.—*Liber Deeds*, XII: 65; *Register of Solomon Lachaire*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 295-6.

Gerrit Jansen Roos, a carpenter, bought No. 15.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 159. He soon trans-

[1] An interesting account of Lubbertsen's useful and active life on Long Island is given in Stiles's *Hist. of Brooklyn*, Vol. I.

ferred it to Claes Paulusen (*ibid.*, B: 7; cf. *Deeds & Conveyances*, etc., 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 300-1), who, in the meantime, had sold his own house on the Marckvelt Steegh to Oloff Stevensen (No. 10-c). Late in 1666, Pieter Abrahamsen van Deusen, a cooper, son of Abraham Pietersen (see Block C, No. 3), purchased the house; he was still living there with his *huisvrouw*, Hester Webbers, when Domine Selyns listed his congregation, in 1686. These cottages were on the site of Nos. 86, 84, and part of 82 Broad Street.

No. 16

Reynout Reynoutsen, master shoemaker, bought the extreme north end of Lubbertsen's garden, an irregular piece adjoining his own property, and built this little house.—See recitals in *Liber Deeds*, A: 202.

No. 17

This house stood on a wider lot, and was, as the Plan shows, a larger house than those on either side. It was built by Albert Pietersen, the trumpeter. He seems to have failed at keeping tavern here, and sold the property to "Rynhout Rynhoutsen," who owned it until 1664, when he, in turn, sold to Pieter Winster, a master hatter.—*Ibid.*, A: 34; *Mortgages*, 1665-1675, trans. by O'Callaghan, 1-2. (For Pietersen, see Block L, No. 4.)

Captain William Merritt, a prominent politician of his day, who became mayor of New York, serving in 1695-8 (*M. C. C.*, VIII: 150), bought the site in April, 1671. He built here the large dwelling which was known for over a hundred years as Merritt's Great House.[1] One of the city wells stood before its door, "off which Derick Teneyck is to take the Care," by decree of the common council.—*M. C. C.*, I: 181. The Popham Building, 78, 80 Broad Street, now covers this ground.

No. 18

Coenraet Ten Eyck, the tanner, bought the land from Burger Jorissen, before 1651, [2] on which he built this house. In 1686, Derick Ten Eyck, also a tanner, lived in it.—Selyns's List, in N. Y. Hist. Soc. *Collections*, 1841, p. 395. To him was entrusted the care of the well mentioned in No. 17 (*ante*). In 1791, Abraham Ten Eyck's heirs sold the property to Benjamin Seixas.—*Liber Deeds*, XLVII: 529-34. In this deed, the dimensions in English feet and inches agreed perfectly with the Dutch measurements made one hundred and forty years earlier. Site: 76 Broad Street.

For Coenraet Ten Eyck, see Block C, Nos. 28 and 31.

No. 19

Two of New Amsterdam's humble citizens, Pieter, from Naarden, a carman, and Claes Tijssen, a cooper, bought home plots here in October, 1653, from Willem Beeckman, who had succeeded to Douman's grant.—*Liber HH*: 60, 61 (Albany). They were small lots, less than twenty feet wide on the Gracht, by 46 feet deep, with a four foot alley-way between. Van Naarden built a substantial home on the corner of the Marckvelt Steegh, as the Plan shows: his widow, Aschee Jans, was confirmed there by Governor Nicolls in 1668 (*Patents*, II: 170, Albany), and still lived there in 1686, according to Selyns's List. Claes Tijssen

[1] When Nicholas Cruger bought the lot, in 1790, the name still clung to the spot; "formerly known by the name of Merritts Great house (before the same was destroyed by fire)," runs the description.—*Liber Deeds*, XLVI: 316.

[2] Burger Jorissen had a deed from Jan Cornelissen (not of record). When Ten Eyck bought the property, he took the precaution to secure a grant of it from Stuyvesant. The original of this grant, signed by Stuyvesant, and dated January 4, 1651, is in the author's collection. Reproduced in Chronology.

also built on his lot on the south, but when David Wessels bought the property, in March, 1658 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 125), to add to a plot he already owned in the rear (*ibid.*, A: 44), he demolished the cooper's little house, and built a wall along the Gracht.

No. 20

Joannes Vervelen bought this house from Joannes de la Montagne, Jr., June, 1659.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 162. Isaac de Forest had sold it to Montagne four years earlier.—*Ibid.*, A: 30. The man who built it, however, was Hendrick Gerritsen, tailor, in 1652; though he was obliged to borrow 37 florins, 11 stivers (about \$15.25), to finance its erection. This amount he did not object to paying, when he was sued for it, but he demurred at the additional item of "an anker of beer" after the house was roofed. Nevertheless, he was condemned to pay it all, with costs, April, 1653, upon which he sold the house to De Forest, and went to Midwout.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 62, 74, 77, 80, 180. Vervelen and Montagne, undoubtedly, found it a convenient abode, not far from their Red Lion Brewery. Lambert Hendricksen, from Campen, seems to have been its owner, or tenant, in 1665, after Vervelen went to Harlem.—*Ibid.*, V: 224.

No. 21

The lot of Jan Evertsen Bout. The history of this site is of more than ordinary significance. In the house shown on the Plan, the *Vertoogh van Nieu-Neder-Land* was written; and here was erected the first French Church. The site is now covered by the court of the New York Produce Exchange.

The *Representation* recites:

At the beginning of the year 1649 . . . we deemed it necessary to make regular memoranda . . . This duty was committed to one Adriaen vander Donck, who by a resolution adopted at the same time was lodged in a chamber at the house of one Michael Jansz. The General on a certain occasion when Vander Donck was out of the chamber, seized this rough draft with his own hands, put Vander Donck the day after in jail, called together the great Council, accused him of having committed *crimen laesae majestatis*. . . —Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 351.

The earliest history of the house and its owners is confusing. Willem Beeckman, Harman Smeeman, and Michael Jansen signed the deed to Bout, the original of which is owned by the N. Y. Hist. Society.—Recorded in *Liber Deeds*, A: 31.

They seem to have been a syndicate, for each severally declared, "so far as his right and claim of ownership are concerned, to cede and transport" the premises. The contract and bill of sale are very definite, however. On June 9, 1655, Jan Evertsen Bout, then living at Breuckelen, sold to Michael Jansen, at Gemoenepaen, certain land there, on the following conditions: "Michiel Jans shall deliver unto . . . Jan Evertsen Bout the house and lot thereunto depending which belong to him Michiel Jansen, situate within this city between Nicholaes Boot and Isack de Forest at present leased by Jan Jansen the younger." Jan Evertsen Bout and Michael Jansen were to exchange deeds of the lands at Gemoenepaen and the house of Michael Jansen in the city; and Jan Evertsen Bout was to pay Michael Jansen the additional sum of 200 Carolus guilders.—*Powers of Attorney*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 153-4.

Bout did not himself occupy the house; a family named Barentzen, in whom he took an interest, lived in it.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 224; *Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 43. He was, however, confirmed here by Governor Lovelace, in 1669. (Original of patent in possession of N. Y. Hist. Society.) On September 25, 1674, his heirs, Andries Juriaenz and Nicolas Jansen Backer, sold the property to the widow and heirs of Isaac de Forest.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, 1673-1675, in N. Y. Hist. Soc. *Collections*, 1913, pp. 43-5.

On the easterly part of the lot, the French Church (Eglise du St. Esprit) was built,

circa 1688. No deed to the trustees is of record, and the source of their title has been frequently discussed. The author believes that Jasper Neseapat [1] donated or sold the site to the church. It is incontestably true that he owned all the land behind the church plot through to the Brouwers Straet. He purchased the Stone Street front from John Delaval, November 18, 1687 (*Liber Deeds*, XVIII: 112, Albany), and the land in the rear from the heirs of De Forest, by an unrecorded deed. If this deed covered property fronting on the Marckvelt Steegh (which it undoubtedly did, as he naturally would have secured frontage on both streets) then Neseapat owned the land on which the church was built. He was of Huguenot descent. The French Church secured an enabling act, June 19, 1703, Chapter 128, *Colonial Laws* (reprinted in *Ecclcs. Rec.*, III: 1528), to authorise them to sell. They recite that the elders of the church

are peaceably seized and possessed of a certain Lott of Ground and Church built thereon . . . in the street Comonly Known by the name of Petticoate Lane butting northerly to the said Street Southerly to the ground of Jaspar Nissepat Deced Westerly to the Ground of Isaac De fforest Deced and Easterly to the Ground of Henry Van fleurden being in Length forty Eight foot Nine Inches & in Breadth in the ffront Twenty Seaven foot Seven Inches and in the rear Twenty Eight foot Six Inches of which breadth on the West side from the ffront to the rear is taken off and reserved three foot & three Inches for a Comon Alley.

Jan Evertsen Bout was born about 1603.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 194. He came to New Netherland by "de Eendracht," in the spring of 1634. Kiliaen van Rensselaer, in a letter to Van Twiller, dated April 23, 1634, says: "*Jan Evertsz Bout* is going thither also [i. e. to the Mannhattans] he has offered me his services, but the shirt is nearer to me than the coat."—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 282.

Michiel Paauw evidently felt no such distrust, for Bout entered his service, and, like Cornelis van Vorst, remained at Pavonia after the Company had taken over Paauw's holdings there. Van Twiller built him a house there, in 1634.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 432; XIV: 16. He had been an officer of the West India Company in Holland, and was a man of determined character. He was one of the Eight Men, in 1643 (*ibid.*, I: 140), and one of the Nine Men, in 1647.—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 76.

Bout was one of the signers of the "Petition of the Commonalty of New Netherland to the States General," dated July 26, 1649; the "Additional Observations," of the same date, and the "Remonstrance," dated July 28, 1649; and, with Vander Donck and Van Couwenhoven, was chosen to carry these papers to the States General.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 331. While in Holland, he contracted with the Amsterdam Chamber to send 200 emigrants to New Netherland.—*Ibid.*, I: 379. He had, meantime, secured the first grant of land in Breuckelen, and was appointed one of the two first schepens of that village, June 12, 1646.—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 58.

He died there before 1674, when his widow, Annetje Para, married Andries Janse Juriaence.—*Stiles's Hist. of Brooklyn*, I: 99.

His first wife was Trijntje Symons de Witt.—*Cal. Hist., MSS., Dutch*, 49.

Van Tienhoven, speaking of Bout, in his *Answer to the Representation* (Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 376), implies that this settler had been in North America at an earlier period.

No. 22

"A House and Double Lot belonging to Nicolaes Boot."—*Liber Deeds*, B: 124.

Skipper Boot's house, and the wide garden to the east of it, had a frontage of nearly eighty feet. His garden fence, shown on the Plan, nearly coincides with the west side of New Street, as it was extended south of Marketfield Street.

[1] Jasper Neseapat, Neseapat, Nessimot, Nessimote, etc., the miller.

In 1659, he mortgaged this property to Pieter Jacobsen Buys for 1055 guilders, a large sum in the real estate transactions of the day, and lost it under foreclosure in 1663.—*Mortgages, 1654-1660*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 133; *Rec. N. Am.*, III: 203; IV: 300; *Liber Deeds*, B: 124, 126.

Boot spent much of his time in Virginia, where, from an early date, he traded heavily in tobacco.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 394. In the fall of 1662, when Boot was "about to depart for Virginia," he left his affairs in New Amsterdam in charge of his son-in-law, Cristoffel van Laer.—*La Chair's Register*, in *Hol. Soc. Year Book*, 1900, p. 152. Evidently, they did not prosper.

His domestic affairs, too, were embarrassing. His wife, Merritje Joris, unfortunately, was addicted to drinking, and often disgraced herself and her family. Boot tried to restrain her, on occasion even locking her up in the house and nailing up the doors and windows. Finally, they separated; he shook the dust of New Amsterdam from his soles, and removed to Virginia, after making an arrangement to pay to his unfortunate wife 1200 pounds of good Virginia tobacco, yearly, for her maintenance.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 335, 338; IV: 328.

BLOCK E

West of the Winckel Straet, there were in this block but five lots, each about 25 ft. wide. The garden plots are not faithfully shown on the Plan, as the two southerly parcels were not thrown together. The entire five lots form, with the bed of the ancient Winckel Straet, the site of the Kemble Building, Nos. 15-25 Whitehall Street.

When the five houses of the Company were demolished, in 1680 (*infra*), the Winckel Straet was closed.

No. 1

Hendrick Willems, or Willemsen, the most successful and important baker of New Amsterdam and early New York, occupied this plot. Appointed an inspector of bread in 1661 (*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 390-1), he became, under English rule, in 1688, overseer of bakers (*M. C. C.*, I: 195), and, in 1670, overseer for laying out and paving the streets.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 228.

Willems died possessed of a good deal of real property in New Amsterdam, inherited by his grandchildren. His will is dated April 5, 1692.—Recited in *Liber Deeds*, XXVI: 107.

Col. Francis Lovelace, while governor of the province, occupied the Willems house, as a tenant. Dr. O'Callaghan, in his manuscript notes in possession of the N. Y. Hist. Society, says: "It is stated in a Dutch instrument dated 1668, Dec. 30, that 'd H^r Gouvern^r lived in the Winckel Straat on the West side." The instrument referred to was a mortgage of that date on Frederick Gijsbertsen vanden Bergh's house, adjoining No. 1 on the south.—*Liber Mortgages*, A: 50.

Hendrick Williams (Willems) sold this corner in 1680, to Fredrick Phillips.—*Liber Deeds*, XII: 41. It was the site of the town residence of Col. Roger Morris, who had married Mary, daughter of the second Frederick Phillips. Under the Act of 1779, this land was confiscated with the rest of Col. Morris's estate.

NOS. 2 AND 2-A

Frederick Gijsbertsen van den Bergh was a dealer in wine, tobacco, and general merchandise, on the Winckel Straet, and was in a large way of business.—*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 89, 106, 120, 210. He married, March 18, 1663, Marritje Lubberts, the widow of Abraham de la Noye.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 28.

No. 3

Warnaer Wessels bought this house and lot from Abraham Clocq, giving a purchase-money mortgage for 95 beavers, on February 7, 1658.—*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 80-2. The house had been the residence of the Rev. Everardus Bogardus, who had lived there with his wife, Annetje Jans, up to the time of his ill-fated voyage to Holland with Kieft, on the "Princess Amelia."

Wessels was a brewer, distiller, and wholesale wine-merchant, dealing in sack by the pipe, and a tobacco-merchant as well, who, as was common in early days, handled the leaf by the hogshead.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 266; II: 114, 404. He afterward came down considerably in the world. In 1656, he became farmer of the excise on beer and spirits (*ibid.*, II: 12, 47), Paulus vander Beeck outbidding him in the following year.—*Ibid.*, II: 210, 211. Wessels, however, in 1657, was elected gauger and assizer, and, in 1658, marker (*ibid.*, II: 262, 266, 336); he bid for and secured the farmership again in that year.—*Ibid.*, II: 305, 374.

He rented the premises on the Winckel Straet to Ariaen Juriaensen Lansman (*ibid.*, III: 146), who is here taxed, apparently as tenant, in 1665.—*Ibid.*, V: 223. In this year, Wessels appears in court with other tavern-keepers, who are warned to observe good order and notify the watch of rioting.—*Ibid.*, V: 263. He was, evidently, now retailing strong drink where he had formerly sold it in quantity, and his public house seems to have been on the High Street, between the houses of Johannes van Brugh and Dirck Jansen, from Deventer.

In 1669 and the following year, he was appointed a constable.—*Ibid.*, VI: 203, 208. He was living with his wife, Elizabeth Cornelis, on Pearl Street in 1686 (Selyns's List, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 393), and was a voter in the South Ward in 1701.—*M. C. C.*, II: 164, 166.

In 1693, with Antie (or Annetie) Christians, he was allowed by Governor Fletcher to collect money by public subscription for the redemption of their relatives from Moroccan slavery; and the curious proclamation to this effect was one of the earliest documents to issue from Bradford's new printing-press.—See its reproduction, in Dutch (facsimile) and English, in Wilson's *Mem. Hist. City N. Y.*, I: 503, 578, 587, 593.

The money thus collected was afterwards applied towards the building of Trinity Church, the wardens and vestry alleging, in 1697, "that it so happens ye said Captives are escaped, dead, or otherwise not to be relieved," and that the money may as well be used to finish the church edifice.—*Trinity Min.*, 1697, September 6; 1703, February 19, August 4; *Eccles. Rec.*, II: 1216, 1217; Berrian's *Trinity Church*, 19-20.

No. 4-A

Gijsbertsen's next neighbour on the west side of Winckel Straet was Pieter Jacobsen Buys, who acquired the small burgherright in 1657 (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 150), and seems to have done business principally as attorney and agent for various persons who empowered him to act for them. He fell into serious financial difficulties (*ibid.*, III: 344), and, in 1663, Simon Jansen Romeyn, acting as attorney for his numerous creditors, sold the house in Mighiel Muyden.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 27; *Deeds & Convoyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 338-9. Pieter Buys was one of the patentees of New Utrecht, in 1657.—*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., I: 634.

This house seems to have been rather pretentious—the Plan shows a double gable to the street. On the Marketfield, Buys had built a small structure, which was rented in February, 1660, to Jacques Cortelyou, the surveyor, probably as an office (for he lived at

New Utrecht), and here, undoubtedly, the survey of 1660, the original of the Castello Plan, was drawn.—See recitals in *Mortgages* (etc.), 1654–1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 147, 148. Ten years later, Robert Ryder, an English surveyor, whose work on Manhattan, on Long Island, and in Westchester, is well known, rented the same premises (recitals in *Liber Mortgages*, A: 73, 97), evidently, by that time, a well-established stand.

"Buys' house in Winckel-straet" was allotted by Governor Colve to Pieter De Reimer, in lieu of his demolished house in Block H, No. 4.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 637.

No. 5

Here lived the heirs of George Holmes (known to the Dutch as Joris Home, Hooms, Hom, etc.), one of the two first Englishmen to settle in what is now the State of New York. Sent out by West, the provisional governor of Virginia, in 1635, Holmes and a small force, including his own indentured servant, Thomas Hall, had taken possession of Fort Nassau, on the South River, without firing a shot—for the Dutch work was deserted for the time being. Van Twiller, however, promptly equipped an expedition against the venturesome Virginians, and they were all captured and brought to New Amsterdam. Here the director's policy caused him to release and send them home, Captain de Vries receiving them on board his ship and carrying them to (Old) Point Comfort, where he put them ashore.—De Vries's *Notes*, in Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 195. Holmes and Hall, however, returned among the Dutch, and are found in New Amsterdam as early as July 17, 1638.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 10. They contracted together to start a tobacco plantation and build a house at Deutel (Turtle) Bay, September 7, 1639 (*idem.*), and were given their ground-brief for this tract, November 15, 1639. These were the earliest tobacco-planters in the Dutch colony. Holmes received his patent from Kieft for the lot in the Winckel Straet, April 23, 1646.—*Liber GG*: 143 (Albany). He died in 1658, leaving a widow, Jane, and four children.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 60; *Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 107–8; V: 55. By February 11, 1661, Jane Holmes had also died, and the children were orphans, the court giving them Jan Lauwerens (John Lawrence) and Joris (George) Wolsy to be their guardians (*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 172–3), although one of the girls, Priscilla, had just married, February 5, 1661, Jonas Willemszen.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 26. The heirs disposed of the Winckel Straet premises in 1681.—*Liber Deeds*, XII: 50.

No. 6

"The 5 houses of the Company stand in the Winkelstraet [Shop Street]," says the De Sille List, of 1660. As shown upon the Plan, the houses are all under one roof, and occupy the entire eastern side of the little street.

When the five houses were built, has not been exactly ascertained, but they were, probably, in existence before 1633, as they are not among the buildings listed in the deposition of Gillis Pietersen van der Gouw, master housecarpenter, as having been erected during Van Twiller's administration (1633–1638).—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 16. The deposition shows, however, that Van Twiller built a goat-house behind the "Five Houses," which is evidence of their existence. Jacob Stoffelsen, Gillis Pietersen van der Gouw, and Tijmen Jansen depose, April 16, 1639, that, on the arrival of Director Kieft, March 28, 1638, he found the "five brick houses" in need of "considerable repair."—*N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 279.

They appear to have been used not merely to receive, store, and merchandise, the Company's goods, but also to house its servants. In 1652, the fiscal, Van Dyck (see Block A), was ordered to vacate the Company's house, which he was occupying, as it was "required for the rev. Samuel Drisius," who had "recently arrived."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 129.

Jacob Hendricks, "the barber" (i. e. Varrevanger), is stated to have been living in the Company's house.—*Ibid.*, 160, 375. Schout Tonneman petitions, and is allowed, to occupy one of the Company's houses as a residence.—*Ibid.*, 262.

The five houses were condemned as enemy property by the English, under the Act of October 10, 1665. After the demolition of the Gasthuys, shortly before 1674 (see Nos. 23 and 24), the five houses were converted into a hospital, but before 1680 they had become so dilapidated that Andros had had them pulled down:

The five houses or Old hospitall in the towne, in w^{ch} offic^s also used to be lodged for want roome in the fort being yearly chargeable & of little use, and upon a Survey found too old & rotten to be repaired I caused it and the ground to be appraised & then pulled downe, and brought the materials into the ffort for the rebuilding of a like old house designed to be built by all my predecesso^r w^{ch} is rebuilt accordingly and therein made very convenient Lodgings for the Officers & Secretary & c^c which was before very much wanted.

The ground of the hospitall and a little part of the streete by consent of the Towne was appraised at 200^l & sold in 4 lotts.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, III: 308-313.

The "4 lotts" were sold to Captain Anthony Brockholst, John Darvall, Stephanus van Cortlandt, and Phillip Welles.—*Patents*, V: 5, 8, 9 (Albany); *Land Papers*, I: 179, 213 (Albany).

No. 7

This lot, the site of No. 10 Stone Street, was sold by Hendrick Hendricksen Kip to Caspar Steymensen (Stymets, Steymets, Steynmets), July 27, 1658.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 60.

Caspar Steynwits, or Steymets, married Janneken Gerrits, of Zutphen, March 31, 1652 (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 16), at New Amsterdam, but later became one of the earlier settlers of Bergen (Jersey City), and was largely identified with Jersey interests. He was one of the first schepens at Bergen, in 1661, magistrate in 1665, and a captain of militia in 1674 (*Bergen Records*, in *Hol. Soc. Year Book*, 1914, pp. 30, 41, 45), and here also he married his second wife, Treijntje Jacobs, March 15, 1671, the ceremony occurring before the court.—*Ibid.*, 58. He was, however, living in the Stone Street house in 1701, when, as Casper Stymetz, he is listed as a voter in the South Ward of New York.—*M. C. C.*, II: 164, 166.

The house in Stone Street he rented to the city for many years. It was "the City School," conducted by Evert Pietersen (Keteltas) from 1661 to 1686, when Rector Pietersen retired on account of his advanced age and growing infirmity.—*Eccles. Rec.*, I: 503; II: 932. The schoolmaster was taxed here as a tenant in 1665.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 223. Steymets sometimes found the city a slow payer. In 1666, and again in 1670, he was obliged to remind the officials that his rent was in arrears—the city paying him 260 florins a year.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 4, 221.

Nos. 8, 9, 10, AND 11

These lots and houses all belonged to Hendrick Hendricksen Kip, the founder of the Kip family of New York and New Jersey. Kip came from Amsterdam, arriving prior to 1643, and bringing with him his wife and five children who were born in the old country.—*Purple's Hist. of the Kip Family*, 6. He was a tailor by trade (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 276), and became one of the most prosperous and substantial burghers in New Netherland. He received his ground-brief April 28, 1643.—*Liber GG*: 57 (Albany). He lived in the house, now No. 27 Bridge Street, then described as "over against" (opposite) the Old Church on the Strand.

Fire-warden in 1655 and 1656 (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 22, 304), he was elected schepen in the latter year (*ibid.*, II: 28), and achieved the great burgherright in 1657.—*Ibid.*, VII: 150. By many entries in the *Records of New Amsterdam*, it appears that Hendrick Kip was a favourite choice of the court as arbiter of the many petty disputes that occurred among his neighbours, and under English rule he frequently served in the jury-box.—*Ibid.*, VI: 73, 100, 178. His name is found appended to the *Fertough*, of 1649, and he was one of Stuyvesant's Nine Men.—*Jameson's Nar. N. Neth.*, 290, 354, 376.

Nos. 12 AND 13

The property in Stone Street belonging to Anthony Jansen van Salee. He is also designated Van Fees, Van Vaes, and Van Vees, the city of Fez, in Morocco, evidently being referred to. A Hollander, whose father, possibly in the course of commercial ventures to the Barbary states, is said to have embraced the tenets of Islam, he was also frequently alluded to as Anthony the Turk.

This strange character came to New Amsterdam prior to April 28, 1638.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, I. Before acquiring the premises here considered, he had received other grants on Manhatran (for which consult notes on Manatus Maps, No. 22), and on August 3, 1639, a grant was made to him of 100 morgen "on the Bay of the North River"—at Gravesend, which he leased to an English settler, one Edmund Adley.—*Ibid.*, 10, 33; *Liber GG*: 61 (Albany).

His wife, Grietje Reyniers, was not only a woman of bad character, but had a foul and slanderous tongue, which rendered her very obnoxious to her neighbours in New Amsterdam; it was probably mainly because of her unpopularity there that Anthony betook himself with her to Long Island, where he continued to reside for the better part of his life.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 5, 64, 65, 67.

Besides farming his land at Gravesend, he was at New Utrecht quite early, as it is stated in 1659 that he had "dwelt many years in the place."—*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., I: 635-6, 640-1. In 1674, he was accused of harbouring a Quaker at his house and was fined a beaver for this offense.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 82, 84, 90.

His widow was living with his two sons, Jeremias and Abraham, in New Amsterdam, on the "Brug Straat," as late as 1686.—*Selyns's List*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 395.

Nos. 14 AND 15

These two houses belonged to Hendrick Willems, or Willemsen, the baker. In 1705, Williamson's three daughters, "Margarett Robbinson, Kneertie Lock, and Getje Vander Clyff," still owned the property.—*Liber Deeds*, XXVI: 107, 327, 329.

No. 16

The lot No. 92 Broad Street was at the date of the Plan the property of Symon Jansen Romeyn, whose name is also spelled Romein and Romaine.

In his shop, facing the canal, near the corner of the Brewers Street, he dealt as a mercer, selling silks, linens, galloon, lace, stockings, and buttons.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 316. In 1661, two young women committed a serious offence upon the mercer—shoplifting—whereby five or six pairs of stockings and some galloon were taken and sold to Jurrien, the goldsmith, Cornelis Langevelt, and other neighbours, who returned them, and the girls were brought before the magistrates. Being confined in the jail at the Stadt Huys, they were at first sentenced to be whipped and banished; they were threatened also with the pillory;

but more moderate counsels prevailing, Neeltje, the greater culprit, was banished for eight years, and Annetje excused.—*Ibid.*, III: 316, 326-8.

Romaine was sworn as a constable in 1680.—*M. C. C.*, I: 75. His house on Broad Street was a corner boundary of the South Ward in 1683.—*Ibid.*, I: 112.

No. 17

This house, on the corner of the Brouwers Straet and the Gracht, seems to have been one of the most substantial dwellings on the block. At the period of the Plan, it belonged to Oloff Stevensen van Cortlandt. On January 12, 1660, he bought it from Teunis Cray, who had probably built it.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 180.

The confirmation to Van Cortlandt is dated August 12, 1667.—*Patents*, II: 93 (Albany). For Van Cortlandt, see Block D, No. 10.

Nos. 18 AND 19

Premises in possession of Isaac, one of the sons of Hendrick Hendricksen Kip. He came to New Amsterdam with his father (see Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, *ante*), and, on February 8, 1653, married "Catalyntje Hendricks Snyers," probably the daughter of Hendrick Jansen Snyder, or Hendrick Jansen, the tailor.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 18; Purple, in *N. Y. Geneal. & Biog. Records*, April, 1877.

Isaac Kip was a Hudson River trader and a rather commonplace burgher, whose life seems to have been a quietly prosperous one. He was appointed city stamper, in 1674, a position of trust and some emolument.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 58, 65, 68. He was elected assessor of the North Ward in 1697 (*M. C. C.*, II: 14), and is found living and duly accounting as an executor of one Gerritt Hollar, deceased, in 1711.—*Ibid.*, II: 433; see also Block C, Nos. 35 and 36.

No. 20

Jacob Kip owned this house, in 1660. For Kip, see Block C, Nos. 35 and 36.

No. 21

Jacob Kip sold a half-interest in this house to Jacob Strycker, June 28, 1660.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 223. They were confirmed here as joint tenants, September 17, 1667, as recited in their deed to Olof Stevensen van Cortlandt, January 14, 1670.—*Ibid.*, B: 165; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 166-7.

For Strycker, see Block L, No. 7.

No. 22

Jan Jansen, from St. Obin, became possessed of this small house next the corner of the Brugh Straet, now No. 12 Stone Street.

He was a seafaring man, a skipper and pilot, who was in the colony at least as early as 1646.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 34. In 1649, reciting himself as a native of Tübingen, he married Hendrick Hendricksen Kip's daughter, Baertje (Bertha).—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 15. He was generally called "van" or "from" St. Obin, or St. Abyn, possibly a corruption for St. Aubin.

In 1663, he is quoted as the owner of a "yacht" (*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 270), and probably pursued the occupation of a coasting trader. He seems to have had an interest in the bark captured by Thos. Baxter, the privateer, and for which Jansen was to be secured by Thomas Moore, of New Haven, and Isaac Allerton, Sr.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 57.

It does not appear in the records that any deed or transport was made to Jansen

for the house on the Brewers Straet, nor had he a ground-brief for the lot; it is, therefore, probable that he had received it as the dower of Baertje Kip.

He was somewhat notorious as the pilot of the slaver "Gideon," and there is an entry of an order to pay him for his services in this behalf, in the *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 268. See Innes's *New Amsterdam and its People*, 42-3.

Jan Jansen's father's name is said to have been Wanser or Wansaer; and one of his descendants joining in selling the house in question, as late as 1792, was named John Wansaer.—*Liber Deeds*, XLVIII: 289.

Nos. 23 AND 24

"The Gasthuys [hospital] is in the Bruch Straet behind the fiscal's house."—De Sille List, of 1660.

Dr. Jacob Hendricksen Varrevanger, in December, 1658, petitioned for a hospital to be established for sick soldiers and negroes; he was ordered to look about for a convenient place and a steward.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 204. He found a suitable matron in Hillette Wilbruch, who was appointed on December 23, 1658, before the new hospital was built.—*Register of N. Neth.*, 128. The site chosen was behind the five houses of the Company, in the rear of the old brewery plot, and on the corner of the Brugh Straet and the Brugh Steegh. This lot, and part of the lane itself, which in earlier years led only to the brewery, belonged to Abraham Planck, or Verplanck, by virtue of his grant of March 14, 1647 (*Liber GG*: 187, Albany), and his apparent acquisition of Pieter vander Linden's small lot adjoining. He claimed ownership of the entire lot, on March 14, 1659, and was just about to build on it, having the timber already on the ground, when Schout de Sille appeared in court, and secured an order restraining him from such action, "as the Company shall retain it, to build thereon at some future time, as occasion requires, an Hospital or Orphan Asylum."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 216. The same day, Verplanck petitioned Stuyvesant and council for a lot, "in lieu of his lot taken for a square."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 162.[1] The Plan shows that the Brugh Steegh was widened and a "square" laid out, on which the hospital was built, between March 14, 1659 and July 10, 1660. The other small building (No. 24), obviously, was the fiscal's house—not his residence, but his office. Even as early as 1646, the "Fiscal's Kitchen," on this spot, was mentioned in the records.—*Liber GG*: 139 (Albany). Evidently, an incorrect translation; the kitchen and other outbuildings are referred to as offices, in England, to this day.

The hospital had been demolished prior to May 24, 1674, when Colve granted the land in three separate parcels to Jan Dircksen Meyer, Andries Meyer, and Pieter Jansen Mesier—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 629-36; cf. *Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 13.

BLOCK F

No. 1

Nos. 23-25 Pearl Street, at the corner of Whitehall Street. Here resided Dr. Hans Kierstede,[2] one of the earliest physicians in the city and the founder of a family of doctors and apothecaries.

[1] The entry is dated March 14, 1656—an obvious error.

[2] By a resolution of the burgomasters, one of the two Indian trading-houses was ordered to be erected "before the house of Mr. Hans" (Kierstede):

"Friday, October 21, 1661, at the City Hall present Messrs. Pieter Tonneman, Allard Anthony, Paulus Leenderzen van der Grift, Marten Cregier and Olof Stevensen van Cortlant.

"The President produces an extract from the Register of Resolutions of the Director General and Council,

Kierstede was a native of the great free city of Magdeburg; he came to New Amsterdam with Director Kieft, in March, 1638, in the official capacity of surgeon of the West India Company; but within two years he had left this post to enter the private practice of his profession.

His property on the Strand came into his possession by ground-brief of January 21, 1647 (*Liber GG*: 165, Albany), for the land "between the Company's Warehouse and the lot of Roelof Jansen," and by small additional grants made, respectively, July 18, 1653 (*Liber HH*: 35 b, Albany), and October 25, 1656.—Recited in *Patents*, II: 161 (Albany). He is taxed here in 1655.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 372.

Kierstede led a useful and busy life as one of the few physicians in the community, and was often called upon by the court for expert opinions in medical affairs, sometimes in company with his colleague, Dr. Varrevanger, the court referring to both as "old experienced Surgeons."—*Ibid.*, II: 213.

His fees, moderate in amount, were often paid him in kind. For example, he attended, for three weeks, Jacob Willemsen, who had been badly stabbed in the shoulder, and charged his patient "one Beaver" (*ibid.*, I: 321), and was a preferred creditor in the estate of Solomon La Chair, the notary, in the sum of two and one-half beavers, for services rendered to "Solomon and his family."—*Ibid.*, V: 305.

He married, June 29, 1642, Sara Roelofs, of Amsterdam (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 11), a daughter of Anneke Jans and stepdaughter of Domine Bogardus, by whom he had ten children. All of these survived him.—Purple, in *N. Y. Geneal. & Biog. Rec.*, July, 1877. He died in this house "by the Water" in the year 1666. His descendants remained there until 1710.—*Liber Deeds*, XXVI: 48.

His great-great-grandson was the late Gen. Henry T. Kiersted, of Harlem, who kept a well-known chemist's shop on Broadway, where, for many years he dispensed the "Kierstede ointment"—a secret of Hans Kierstede's, which has remained a family possession for nearly three centuries.—Dr. John Shradly, in *Wilson's Mem. Hist. City of N. Y.*, IV: 388.

NOS. 2, 3, AND 4

At the time the survey was made, these three properties were owned by Cornelis Steenwyck, whose memory deserves to be kept green among New Yorkers, as that of one of the most capable, industrious, patriotic, and useful men among the founders of the city.

Reference to the Key to the Map of Dutch Grants will make plain the manner in which this wealthy burgher acquired his holdings. His elaborate dwelling-house was erected upon the south-east corner of the present Whitehall and Bridge Streets, now known as No. 27½ Whitehall Street.

Steenwyck was granted the great burgherright in 1657 (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 150), and, a year later, married Margareta Riemers, a daughter of "Mother" Drisius, by her first husband.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 22. A successful merchant from his first arrival in America, which seems to have been about the year 1651, he dealt in tobacco, salt, and slaves, owning his own ships.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 143, 210, 262. His long and varied career of public usefulness began with his first election as schepen, in 1658.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 325. After repeatedly filling this office, Steenwyck served as

dated October 13, 1661, concerning deliberations for the best of the community, to prevent that some covetous engrossers do not buy more maize, venison and other things, which the savages bring to market, to sell it at enhanced prices to the poor people, and the President requests each member to give his advice. After some discussion it is decided that two tradinghouses should be established for this purpose, and the savages be charged to sell their goods at no other places, than these. It is also ordered, that the planks lying before the house of Mr. Hans [Kierstede] shall be removed, to erect there one tradinghouse for the Indians."—Exec. Min. of Burgomasters, in *Min. of Orph. Courts*, II: 112-3. See also the questions put to the carpenters, p. 133. For reference to earlier market near Kierstede's house, see *Chronology*, 1656.

burgomaster from 1662 to 1665 (*ibid.*, IV: 26; V: 17, 185); was orphan-master in 1661, and afterward; delegate to the provincial assembly in Holland in 1664, etc.—*Register of N. Neth.*, 67; *Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 272, 315.

In 1663, Steenwyck lent the needy provincial government 12,000 guilders, for which the four brass cannon in Fort Amsterdam were pledged as security, in a bill drawn on the West India Company (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 254), and there is further testimony of his consistent prosperity. The assessors, in 1674, valued his taxable property at the sum of 50,000 florins (\$20,000).—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 699-700.

When the surrender of the little city was demanded by Nicolls, Steenwyck was one of those commissioned by Stuyvesant to negotiate with the enemy (*Register of N. Neth.*, 161, 162), and on the 16th of September, 1664, he was one of those "sorrowful and desolate subjects" who informed the directors at home that their town had fallen, and was now called "Jorck heretofore named Amsterdam in New Netherland."—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 114-6.

Under the rule of the English, Cornelis Steenwyck became mayor of the City of New York during the years 1668 and 1669 (*ibid.*, VI: 144, 201), and, during Lovelace's absence in Virginia, upon one occasion, in 1671, he was appointed by Lovelace provincial governor, *pro tem.* With inveterate civic patriotism, the inexhaustible Cornelis commanded a troop of horse in the following year (*Exec. Coun. Min.*, ed. by V. H. Paltsits, II: 636-8), although his services in the field do not seem to have been called for.

His wealth in land was prodigious for the day. John Archer mortgaged his lands at Fordham to him in 1669, and again in 1676, which gave him full title and possession of the Manor of Fordham. By his will, made in 1684, and by virtue of certain deeds, the manor at last vested in the Reformed Dutch Church of New York.—*Riker's Hist. of Harlem*, 308, 437-8; *Eccles. Rec.*, II: 888-90.

Cornelis Steenwyck, ill at the time he made his last testament, died in the same year. An inventory of his estate, made two years subsequently, values the dwelling house on Whitehall Street at £700. A fine portrait of Cornelis Steenwyck is in the possession of the N. Y. Hist. Society.—See reproduction in Addenda, Vol. III.

On October 2, 1686, his widow was married to her pastor, Domine Henricus Selyns.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 61.

No. 5

The warehouse of Paulus Leendersen, or Leendertsen, van der Grift. The westernmost of the three tall buildings shown on the Prototype View (Vol. I, Frontispiece), as well as on the Visscher and Van der Donck Views (Pls. 8-a and 9).

Paulus Leendersen built the warehouse, in 1650 (*Patents* III: 102, Albany), having received his ground-brief for the land July 19, 1649.—*Ibid.*, II: 73. It covered the site of the present No. 31 Pearl Street. For an extended mention of Van der Grift, see Block A, No. 14. See also Map of Dutch Grants, and Key.

No. 6

The Pack House of the West India Company, on the Strand, lay between the large buildings belonging, respectively, to Paulus Leendersen van der Grift and Augustine Herrman. It was erected in 1649.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 105. As enemy property, it was confiscated at the English conquest, under the Act of October 10, 1665 (cited in *Patents*, I: 99, Albany), and was occupied as the Custom House at New York until 1752. On July 14th of that year, Archibald Kennedy, "Collector of his Majestie's Customs," humbly petitioned:

That upon the Surrender of this Country by the dutch, there was a lott of ground with a store house upon it belonging to the Dutch West India Company, the which became vested in the crown

and being a Proper Situation at that time for a Custom House it was Sett apart for that Purpose, but our Assembly having Neglected to Keep it in repair . . . the house became ruinous and was at Last presented by a Grand Jury as a Nuisance & by order of Court demolished. Your petitioner has been obliged ever since to Shift from Place to Place with the books and Papers belonging to the Office to the no small Inconveniency both of the Officers and traders & charge of the Crown for the rent of a house to keep the Custom House in, . . .

He prays that he may have a grant of said "Lott," and receives the same under an annual quit-rent of four pounds.—*Land Papers*, XIV: 171 (map annexed), Albany; *cf. Cal. Land Papers*, 266.

No. 7

The warehouse of Augustine Herrman, covering parts of Nos. 33 and 35 Pearl Street. The ground-brief for the plot is dated July 16, 1645 (recited in *Patents*, III: 86, Albany), but the date when the three-story building was erected is uncertain. It was built before the making of the Visscher View (Pl. 8-a). It was conveyed by Herrman, in 1651, to Cornelis van Werckhoven, as curator of the estate of Pieter Gabry, deceased, and confiscated as belonging to an enemy subject, in 1665, under the Act cited *ante* (see No. 6). For a sketch of the life of Herrman, see Block B, No. 1.

Nos. 8 AND 9

At the time of the survey, the property of the creditors and heirs of Cornelis van Tienhoven (No. 37 and part of No. 35 Pearl Street).

The famous provincial secretary, fiscal, and schout, one of the earliest inhabitants of New Amsterdam, was a man of excellent parts and of considerable ability; he seems, however, to have been rather crafty and, if his contemporaries are to be believed, of a conning, scheming, and unprincipled character. He was also accused of drunken and licentious conduct. He had served under Van Twiller, Kieft, and Stuyvesant, but by May, 1656, before the period of the survey, had been dismissed from all of his offices (*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 108; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 342), and had disappeared before November 13, 1656, when it is reported that "it is not certain, where the said Corn's van Tienhoven is."—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 227. Whether he absconded or committed suicide by drowning, was a disputed point in 1656, and has been a question for the curious ever since.

His wife, Rachel, was one of the daughters of Ariantje Cuvillie, or Adrienne Cuviller, by her first husband, Gulyn Vinje, or Guillaume Vigne; these being also the parents, and Rachel a sister, of Jan Vinje, or Jean Vigne. Jan lived until 1691.—*N. Y. Col. MSS.* I: 6 (Albany); *Rec. N. Am.*, II: 349n.

The Key to the Map of Dutch Grants fully recites the deeds by which Van Tienhoven became possessed of his land at the Water, which included the church lane shown on the Plan.

His extensive dwelling here was referred to as "van Tienhoven's Great House." Rachel died in 1663, but Dr. Lucas van Tienhoven, the Secretary's son, and her's, was still residing here in 1679.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 21; *ibid.*, XII: 144. His sister, Jannetje Smith, lived next door.—*Innes's New Amsterdam and its People*, 58.

No. 10

THE OLD CHURCH

"Where Burgomaster Antonides lives"—De Sille List, of 1660.

The church is presumed to have been built *c.* 1633, by Director van Twiller. It is mentioned in the deposition of Gillis Pietersen van der Gouw and others, dated April 16,

1639, respecting the public buildings which Kieft found in the colony on his arrival there in the *Haring* (Herring), March 28, 1638.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 16-7; *N. Y. Col. MSS.*, I: 96 (Albany). Also, in Pietersen's deposition of March 22, 1639.—*Ibid.*, 81; *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 279. De Vries refers to it, in 1642, as "only a mean barn."—Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 212. In that year, the new church of St. Nicholas was built within the ramparts of the Fort, and the old church abandoned as a place of worship. Captain Newton (Nuton), of the garrison, had his dwelling here for a while, but it was resolved, April 4, 1656, to sell "the house, lot and buildings thereon called the Old Church" at public auction.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 346. Jacob Wolphertsen van Couwenhoven became the purchaser, June 30, 1656 (*Liber HH*, 2: 58, Albany), but it was sold under execution September 8, 1656 to Isaac de Forest.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 71. De Forest built upon the plot a house "which was an ornament to the City" (*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, *Dutch*, 383), and which soon became the residence of Allard Anthony, the "Burgomaster Antonides" of the De Sille List.

Anthony was one of the most prominent citizens of New Amsterdam. Berthold Fernow says that he is "supposed to have been an Irishman."—*New Amsterdam Family Names*, in *Historic New York*, II: 219. He was one of the first lawyers in the colony, and often appeared as an attorney in litigations, becoming also a notary.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 278, 337; *Cal. of Coun. Min.*, 21; *Register of N. Neth.*, 123. He repeatedly served the city as burgomaster.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 49, 271, 281; III: 124, 261. He was city treasurer (*ibid.*, II: 97), schout (*ibid.*, V: 160), sheriff, under the English rule (*ibid.*, V: 251; VI: 261, 334), and represented the province in New England (*ibid.*, I: 72), as well as in Holland.—*Register of N. Neth.*, 136.

In 1682, Anthony acquired the property on the Strand where he had so long resided, from Sarah, widow of Isaac de Forest.—*Liber Deeds*, XII: 93. He married, March 25, 1656, Henrica Wessels, of Utrecht, who survived him, and who is mentioned, in 1686, in Domine Selyns's List, wherein she still appears as living "along the Strand."—*N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 393.

No. 11

Next door to the Church, to the eastward, Pieter Lourenssen had secured a plot, on ground-brief from Director Kieft, in 1647.—*Liber GG*: 202 (Albany). Later in the same year, he deeded the little piece of land, which faced the Brugh Straet and did not extend through to the Strand, as did the other lots in this block, to Hendrick Jansen Smith. At the time, and for some years afterward, Smith resided "opposite Flushing on Long Island."—*Powers of Attorney*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 128-9.

Smith's small house was built on the site of No. 32 Bridge Street. Here he kept a tavern, and a not too orderly one, for Schout Tonneman brought him at various times before the magistrates for entertaining a crowd of townfolk on Sunday, tapping during sermon, or tapping after ten o'clock at night, his customers amusing themselves by "noisy singing and chanting."—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 48 64. This was an infraction of the placard or ordinance of April 11, 1641.—*Laws & Ord.*, *N. Neth.*, 25.

The business does not seem to have prospered. Smith was sued by the curators or administrators of the estate of Anna Cornelis, deceased, for debt. He was, apparently, unable to pay (*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 88), and, whether for this or other reasons, committed suicide, in July, 1664.

Officer Pieter Tonneman concludes, as Hendrick Jansen Smit has hanged himself and destroyed his life on the branch of a tree at the *Kalkhoeck* on this side of the Fresh Water, that his goods shall be forfeit, the corpse drawn on a hurdle as an example and terror to others, and brought to the

place, where it was found hanging and there shoved under the earth; further that a stake, pole or post shall be set there in token of an accursed deed.

The court, however, was more merciful, and adjudged that:

(whereas Hendrick Jansen Smitt has been an old Burgher here, of whom no bad behavior was ever heard, and as his next neighbours, eight in number, entering, have requested a decent burial,) that the body shall be interred in a corner of the Church yard in the evening after the ringing of the nine o'clock bell.—*Ibid.*, V: 93.

Hendrick's widow, Annetje Gerrits, survived him.

No. 12

This small house, on a plot which extended only half-way through the block—the Bridge Street front being occupied, as has been seen, by Hendrick Jansen Smith—was bought in July, 1659, by Johannes de Decker. The site is now designated as No. 41 Pearl Street.

De Decker was a prominent member of the supreme council of New Netherland, and had been, in 1655, president of the court and commissary at Fort Orange.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 149. He became, in the same year, a notary, and practiced law at New Amsterdam.—*Ibid.*, 147; *Rec. N. Am.*, I: 311, 318, 327. He held office as comptroller (*Register of N. Neth.*, 20, 25), and was one of the embassy to reclaim the ship, "Arms of Amsterdam," which had been taken by a Portuguese privateer.—*Ibid.*, 138. De Decker also served as churchwarden.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 242.

In 1664, he was chosen by Stuyvesant to confer with Nicolls on the Articles of Capitulation (*Register of N. Neth.*, 162), and was one of the signers of the same at the surrender of the city to the English.—*M. C. C.*, II: 52.

Notwithstanding his part in the yielding of the city at the approach of Nicolls, De Decker was accused of afterwards going up the Hudson, and, at Albany and elsewhere, inciting the Dutch to resistance. For these treacherous doings, Governor Nicolls sentenced him to banishment from the province.—*General Entries*, I: 39.

He sold the property at the Strand to Johannes de Witt, October 1, 1663.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 26; *cf. Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.) 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 336-7.

No. 13

At what is now No. 47 Pearl Street, lived, at the date of the Plan, Samuel Edsal, an English hatter, who seems also to have dealt here in tobacco and general merchandise.—*Liber HH* (2): 55 (Albany); *Rec. N. Am.*, I: 373; III: 315; IV: 96, 105, 303; V: 174. In 1655, he married Jannetje Wessels, of Aernhem.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 19. In 1664, he acquired the 500 acres of land at Hell Gate "commonly called Bronckx Land," which he later sold to Captain Richard Morris.—*Patents*, I: 11 (Albany); *Rec. N. Am.*, V: 258n. This was the original grant to Jonas Bronck. See Manatus Maps (Pls. 41 and 42).

The later part of Edsal's life was spent in Woodbridge, N. J., where he was still living in 1683.—*N. J. Archives*, 1st series, I: 80, 81-2, 131, 364; Dally's *Woodbridge and Vicinity*, 97.

No. 14

Nicolaes Jansen, baker, received a ground-brief for this plot from Director Stuyvesant and council, in 1656 (*Liber HH*, 2, 52, Albany), and here conducted a bake-shop, obtaining the small burgherright in 1657.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 152. He seems to have been a baker

at New Amsterdam as early as 1644, when he furnished the ship "Wapen van Rensselaers Wijck" with bread.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 718, 721.

NOS. 15 AND 15-A

These two small buildings were erected by Frans Jansen van Hooghten, who was a house-carpenter and builder. He took a long time finishing a house which he had contracted to build for Wessel Evertsen, and was recommended by the court to "go to the work and remain there until it be finished, without working on another."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 293, 299, 304. After the house was completed, Frans Jansen found Evertsen more dilatory still, when it came to paying for the work, and his suit against the owner lagged through many court days. Judgment was granted Jansen, January 31, 1662, for 500 guilders.—*Ibid.*, IV: 24-5. The house in question was one occupied by Asser Levy, on the Hoogh Straet (Block N, No. 15), and afterwards bought by him from Evertsen (now No. 59 Stone Street).—*Liber Deeds*, B: 16; cf. *Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.) 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 318-9; *Patents*, II: 1 (Albany).

Jansen took the oath of allegiance to the English, in October, 1664.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, III: 76.

Frans Jansen van Hooghten was dead by 1670, when Maretie Gerrits, his widow, was married to his neighbour, Nicholas Jansen, the baker.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 262.

No. 16

Hans Dreper was granted permission to tap, in 1656 (*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 197), and kept a tavern at the corner of the present Broad and Pearl Streets, the site of which is now covered by the Bush Terminal Building. He seems to have been of a trustful disposition, and his customers frequently took advantage of him. He was often obliged to sue them for board and "consumed drink" for which they had not paid.—*Ibid.*, II: 334, 344, 351; III: 155, 160. He insisted on boarding incoming ships, against the placard and in spite of Schout de Sille's "naked sword," for which he was fined 25 guilders. For saying to Resolved Waldron, the schout's officer, "Thou lyeest!" he was obliged to pay six guilders more.—*Ibid.*, III: 171, 233. In 1667, he removed to Albany.—Valentine's *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 86. He sold the corner house to James Mathews, on February 14, 1674.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, pp. 18-9.

BLOCK G

No. 1

At the north-east corner of the "road" and the Pearl Straet, stood a pretty cottage, which, in 1660, belonged to Annetje Jans Bogardus, then living at Albany. The well-kept, neatly fenced, garden extended back to the esplanade of the Fort. A splendid tree shaded the cottage—shaded, too, the smaller house in the rear belonging to Trijin Jonas, the midwife, and which may well have been the original dwelling built for her by Van Twiller's orders.—Van der Gouw's report, in *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 16.

"Trijn Jonas van Masterlan[d]," as she is called in a fragment of an account of New Amsterdam, dated 1639 (*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 57), presumably, accompanied her daughter and the latter's husband, Roelof Jansen, and their children, when they came to New Netherland, in 1630, in "de Eendracht." Mr. A. J. F. van Laer (*ibid.*, 56-7, note) says that the family was from Marstrand, on the coast of Sweden, and was, therefore, probably, not Dutch.—*Ibid.*, 57, 308, 806.

At the time the grants were laid out, a strip of land, ten feet in width, more or less, was left between Tryntie and her next neighbour, Jacob Roy. Dominie Bogardus, her son-in-law, represented her in a suit against Roy, September 15, 1644. The court "ordered that the director and council examine the ground in dispute."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 91. Their decision must have been that the ground should remain open as "a passage-way to the Fort," as the deeds on the east side continue to recite, even as late as 1700. That it was not used in 1660, the Plan proves; it was included later in the confirmation to the heirs of Annetje Jans Bogardus, in July, 1667.—*Patents*, II: 70 (Albany). A petition of Anna Bogardus, June 22, 1662, to the provincial council, for permission to exchange this lot "at the end of Pearl Street, next to Jacob Steendam's," for another lot, was referred to the burgomasters (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 238); nothing came of it, as the confirmation shows. Her heirs conveyed the property, October, 1672, to Andries Claesen, carpenter.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 203; *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 231-2. His sons, "Claas Andriesen, of Comonapa in the County of Bergen . . . yoo-man, and Abraham Andriesen of Bergen . . . Miller," conveyed to their brother, Michael, their "Certain house . . . in the Pearl Street near the Stable of the Queens Fort . . . part of the Estate whereof our Respective Father Andries Claesen late of Bergen," had been possessed.—*Liber Deeds*, XXXI: 7. A part of the "old road" was added to this block in 1809. Mr. Archibald Gracie, who then owned the ground of the midwife, bought a strip of land, 14 ft., 8 in., wide on Pearl Street, and 28 ft. wide on Bridge Street, from the State of New York, through Governor Daniel D. Tompkins.—*Ibid.*, LXXXIII: 69. For a discussion of the buildings on this site before Mr. Gracie's occupation, see Vol. 1, Plate 56.

The Battery Park Building covers this site, as well as the site of Nos. 2 and 3.

No. 2

Jacob Steendam, New Amsterdam's earliest poet, lived in this house (which had been built by Cornelis Arissen, from Utrecht) from July, 1653, till July 1, 1660, when he gave a bill of sale of his home and part of his garden to Cornelis Langevelt.—*Liber HH*: 42 (Albany); *Liber Deeds*, A: 284.^[1] It was the first piece of property which he bought in New Amsterdam, and the last piece which he parted with before his return to Fatherland.

The Plan shows a fair-sized house, with a stable in the rear, and a trim garden with fruit-trees. Perhaps, not "A very Eden," but a comfortable home, unquestionably. Sometimes the neighbours proved uncongenial. When Jacob Stevensen and his wife lived across the street, in 1655-6, they annoyed the poet, greatly.—See Block J, No. 8. But all the available records prove that Steendam led a busy, prosperous, life in the ten years of his stay here. The first deed recorded under the municipal government of 1653 was the one conveying a lot (Block O, No. 5) running through from the road to the river, sold by Cornelis van Tienhoven to Jacob Hendricksen Varrevanger, and immediately turned over to Steendam.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 1. On the next page, is recorded his purchase of Brian Newton's large grant (see Key to Dutch Grants, Block L, No. 5).—*Ibid.*, A: 3.

On the first named lot, he built, in 1655, the house which he sold in 1656 to Jan Cornelissen, from Hoorn. During its erection, he had many disputes with the city authorities. He insisted "that he could build on his lot as he pleased," but finally was forced to yield, and to "abide by the common laws of this place."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 275, *et seq.* (Now No. 61 Stone Street; Block O, No. 5.)^[2]

Jacob Steendam was born in the year 1616, probably at Enkhuizen, in North Holland,

[1] The rest of his garden was confiscated to his Royal Highness, May 1, 1668, when Steendam "had been absent and gone of [from] this country for the space of above eight years."—*Patents*, III: 13, (Albany).

[2] For other holdings of Steendam, see Blocks B, C, L, and O, in Key to Map of Dutch Grants.

and was for fifteen years in the service of the Dutch West India Company. In 1641, he was sent, in the Company's employ, to the coast of Guinea, and, in February, 1642, was present at the taking of Fort Axem from the Portuguese. Upon his return to Amsterdam, he published a volume of verse, under the title *Den Distelwinck* (*The Thistlefinch*, or *The Goldfinch*). Soon afterward, he arrived in New Netherland. In 1659, he sent over, for publication in Holland, his poem, *The Complaint of New Amsterdam to Her Mother*. "This poem," remarks Mr. Henry C. Murphy, "is the first attempt of which we have any knowledge in verse, in the colony." *The Praise of New Netherland* appeared from Steendam's pen in 1661. He had left the colony before November of that year (*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 401)—possibly shortly after July, 1660.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 284.

In 1666, he left Amsterdam, this time for the Orient, having already visited Africa and America. The Amsterdam Chamber commissioned him as "Visitor of the Sick," at Batavia, in the island of Java. Arriving at Batavia, October 18, 1666, he continued, by his own request to the consistory, to Bengal. From thence he returned in January, 1668; in 1671, he is said to have been "Vader," or superintendent, of the orphan house at Batavia. The date of his death is unknown.

His wife's name was Sara de Rooschou, who was known as Sara Abrahams in the records of the Reformed Dutch Church at New York. On the margin of the page is the comment, "left for the East Indies." It is known that she accompanied the poet to Java, and died there before September, 1673.

Mr. J. H. Innes, in *New Amsterdam and its People*, has devoted a sympathetic chapter to New York's earliest poet.

In the preparation of these notes, the author is indebted to the delightful study of the poet's life and works to be found in Mr. Murphy's *Anthology of New Netherland*.

No. 3

Juriae Blanck's house. This is one of the two houses recited to have been on the grant of Jacob Jacobsen Roy.—*Patents*, II: 38 (Albany). It, probably, was the one mentioned in Roy's will, May 19, 1643.—*N. Y. Col. MSS.*, II: 58. The gunner registered his will merely as a precautionary measure—a careful Dutch custom. He was gunner (constapel) at Fort Amsterdam, a dangerous post, as it proved, for his right arm was badly hurt when a brass six-pounder burst, April 22, 1645.—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, *Dutch*, 94. He left New Amsterdam then, and, in 1646, secured a grant of 230 acres on the Kill van Koll (*ibid.*, 371); hence the name Constapel's Hoeck, which, in the corrupted form of Constable's Hook, is still applied to that section of New Jersey.

Juriae Blanck bought the easterly half of Roy's grant, May 26, 1649. He was assessed here in 1677.—*M. C. C.*, I: 52. His widow, Tryntje Claes, with her married daughter and a son, still lived here in 1686.—Selyns's List, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 393.

Skipper Blanck was engaged in trading with the Swedes on the Delaware as early as 1643.—*De Vries's Notes*, in Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 27-8; Brodhead's *Hist. State of N. Y.*, I: 380. In 1645, he sued Jochem Kierstede for damages arising out of a voyage to Rhode Island.—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, *Dutch*, 98. After he settled at New Amsterdam, however, he must have given up seafaring, for in all the records there is no name more often mentioned than his as an arbiter of other people's troubles and a guardian of other people's children.

In 1673, Juriae Blanck was greatly distressed on behalf of his daughter, Annetje, who had been most cruelly deceived by one Pieter Groendijke, alias Pieter Smith, who had paid court, also, to Maria De Lanoy, and had promised to marry both girls. The court found that "having falsified his faith to both hee is incapable of marrying of either of them." He was condemned to pay to each of the young women one hundred and fifty

beavers, and the sum of seventy-five beavers as a fine to his majesty.—*Exec. Coun. Min.*, ed. by V. H. Paltsits, I: 169-175.

For Blanck's defective grant on the south side of Pearl Street, see Block J, No. 11. The Battery Park Building, with part of the open space to the east of it, covers the site of Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

No. 4

If it were possible to reconstruct the town of 1660, Michiel Tadens's little tavern would fit exactly at the south-west corner of the big eleven story Maritime Building. In its time, after its own fashion, it, too, was a maritime building, for it numbered many seafaring men among its patrons. Its proprietor bought and sold yachts and their equipment, profitably to himself, if not always to the satisfaction of his purchasers. When Anthony van Aalst, who had bought a sail, mizzen-mast, and rigging, from him, wished to "draw back" from the bargain, Tadens averred that "what he bought should be at his own risk"—that "the sale was final"—and won the suit.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 145, 150. When Paulus Pietersen left a boat with him to be sold, he had a hard time recovering it through the court; and Tadens's wife beat the boatman's wife "so that the blood followed" and the neighbours were scandalised.—*Ibid.*, IV: 171-2, 179.

In 1661, Tadens sold a well-known yacht, "De Liefde," to Jan Jochemsen Val and Adriaen Symons Baer.—*La Chair's Register*, in *Hol. Soc. Year Book*, 1900, pp. 132, 133. Altogether, he seems to have been an active and successful ship-broker.

A few years before, in July, 1656, Tadens had serious trouble with the authorities, for selling liquor to the Indians; the case was referred by the burgomasters to the director-general and council, who fined Tadens 500 guilders, and banished him from the province. He was later pardoned, on payment of "25 beavers to the Church," and permitted to reside on his Long Island farm.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 145; *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 170, 171, 172, 176.

Jan Gerritsen, from Buytenhuysen, a baker, occupied the Tadens house in 1663-1665.

No. 5

The levelled space between the lots of Michiel Tadens and Claes Bordigh had had a house upon it in April, 1659.—*Recitals in Mortgages, 1654-1660*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 127. Sieur Cornelis Schut, the wealthy Amsterdam merchant, who represented the estate of Johannes van Beeck, deceased, which owned the house, did, indeed, live there during his short stay in America.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 317; II: 1, 5. He had returned to Holland by July, 1656.—*Ibid.*, II: 128, 183, 213.

The house, an old one built by Jan Snediger, soon after he obtained his ground-brief of 1645, had probably fallen into complete decay. The Plan shows that it was demolished before July, 1660.

No. 6

Claes Claessen Bordigh was in the colony as early as 1647, when he is alleged to have been engaged in the profitable occupation of smuggling guns at Fort Orange.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 118. In 1651, he formed a partnership with Pieter Jacobsen Marius, which continued for many years. He led an uneventfully prosperous career as a merchant trader, and was cited by Colve as one of the city's rich men.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 699. Susanna Marsuryn, his widow, lived in the old house, in 1686.—*Selyns's List*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 393.

Just a half century from the time of Bordigh's purchase, his daughter, Tryntje, wife of Lucas van Tienhoven, and his other heirs, sold the lot, "with the housing thereupon," to John Cannon, January 5, 1705.—*Liber Deeds*, XXVI: 73.

No. 7

George (Joris) Rapalje built this house. He sold it in June, 1654, to Hendrick Hendricksen Obe, who, although he was drummer at Fort Amsterdam, found it convenient to live at Middleburgh (Newtown) "for the present," and therefore sold it again, in October, 1654, to Pieter Lucasen, from Goes, in Holland, "skipper of the little craft called Abraham's Sacrifice."—*N. Y. Col. MSS.*, III: 115; *Liber Deeds*, A: 5. However, the house reverted to the drummer; but it was generally rented out. Hendrick Bosch, who seems to have moved quite frequently, leased it in April, 1661.—*La Chair's Register*, in *Holland Society Year Book*, 1900, p. 133.

When Colve took New York, in August, 1673, one of his first acts was to engage the services of Hendrick Obe "as City-drummer for fl. 400 zewant, for which he shall serve three Burgher Companies according to his ability."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 402. As a guilder, seawant, was worth $13\frac{1}{3}$ cents, the pay amounted only to \$53.33.

Obe sold the house, March 25, 1673, to Luykas van Tienhooven, son of the former provincial secretary.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, p. 8.

No. 8

Claes Jansen, baker, owned a small house on the site of the present No. 19 Pearl Street. The lot was a narrow one then, as it is now, and encroached on the Rapalje grant. By 1674, Cathalya, widow of Joris Rapalje, had acquired it; she sold it to Jeremias Jansen Westerhout, a kinsman of her late husband, February 19, 1674.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, pp. 19-20. In 1677, Michiel Smith was assessed here.—*M. C. C.*, I: 52; *Liber Deeds*, XXI: 146.

For Claes Jansen, baker, see Block F, No. 14.

No. 9

This house, which stood on the exact site of No. 21 Pearl Street, was built between July, 1645, and July, 1647, by Gillis Pietersen van der Gouw, master carpenter.—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, *Dutch*, 38. At the period of the Plan, it was owned by Isaac Grevenraet. His sons, Andries and Henry, sold the property, in May, 1687, to Mme. Aeltje Schepmoes,[¹] widow of Jan Evertsen Keteltas.—*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 301. By that time, a much better house probably had replaced this one, for the widow paid 7,700 guilders for the property. In July, following, she married Johannes van Giesen, of Utrecht.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 62; ante-nuptial contract, *Liber Deeds*, XXV: 46.

For Grevenraet, see Block C, No. 12.

No. 10

This house, built for Cornelis Pietersen, a pilot, and brother of Gillis Pietersen, was, evidently, one of the most substantial houses on the block. Its garden ran back to "the plain of the Fort." At the period of the Plan, it was owned and occupied by the great Huguenot merchant, Jacques Cousseau.

The narrow streets of the Dutch town must have presented a great contrast in his eyes to the spacious beauty of his native city of La Rochelle. But Cousseau, having determined to make his fortune in New Amsterdam, lost no time in identifying himself with his adopted

[¹] "Johannis Van Giesen, Y. M., from Utrecht (Netherland), and Aeltje Schepmoes, (wid. of Jan Evertsen Keteltas). Received certificate to New York, July 11, 1687."—*Bergen Records*, in *Hol. Soc. Year Book*, 1914, p. 64.

home. He left La Rochelle in 1657, and, after a short stay in Holland, embarked with his wife, Madeleine du Tulliere, on the "Gilded Beaver," May 17, 1658. On the same ship, came a fellow countryman, Simon Bouché, whose passage-money Cousseau paid; and also Jan Gerritsen, from Buytenhuisen, the baker.—MSS. list of Emigrants to New Netherland, compiled by James Riker. Within a few days after their arrival, on July 18, 1658, the baker and the merchant (who always signed himself simply "Cousseau," as though he had been noble) appeared together in court, and took the burgher's oath.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 190. On August 2d, Cousseau bought this land from the widow of Cors Pietersen, and her second husband, Frederick Lubbertsen.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 169.

Unquestionably, Cousseau was a man who could command capital. He soon joined Cornelis Steenwyck as a ship-owner and trader (*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, Dutch, 262; *General Entries*, I: 86, 133), dealing largely with La Rochelle and with the West Indies. In 1663, and again in 1665, he was elected schepen.—*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 197; V: 184. He was one of the signers of the articles of capitulation, in 1664.—*M. C. C.*, II: 52.

An incident in the records gives an insight into the character of the man. In 1661, he summoned a Frenchwoman, Jemima Moreau, to court, for having slandered him, and demanded "that she shall fall on her knees and ask forgiveness of God, Justice and him." When asked "what induced her to insult Jacques Cosseau," she entered into a voluble explanation, which explained nothing. She declared "that he is a Frenchman and that he presumes too much," and further, that she was not responsible for the mob that collected about his door, "as they spoke French to one another everybody stopped." The publicity and clamour evidently annoyed Cousseau extremely. He coldly answered "that he has but one declaration, that he has been slandered." Jemima was condemned to pay the costs of the suit and 25 guilders fine. Cousseau replied that "he does not require from her the costs he incurred, but gave them to the poor of this City."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 290-1; IV: 18-20.

Jacques Cousseau bought land at Harlem, and lived there, but for a short time only. By 1665, he and his wife "had been church members" there, but had gone back to town.—*Riker's Hist. of Harlem*, 246. In February, 1680, he took for his second wife Annetje Vincent, widow of his friend, Simon Fell.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 46. By December 7, 1682, he had died.

In 1679, Domine Wilhelmus van Nieuwenhuysen (who had married a half-sister of Cornelis Steenwyck) lived in this house. [1] Here, on Thursday, October 9, 1679, assembled the four Dutch Ministers, Schzaats, Van Nieuwenhuysen, Van Zuuren, and Van Gaasbeeck, authorised and required by Governor Andros to meet as a Classis to examine Domine Petrus Tesschenmacker, and "to advance him, if he were found qualified, to the ministry," so that he might accept the call to the congregation of the South River. The candidate passed the examination so "as to command the approbation of all the members. He was then ordained by Domine van Nieuwenhuysen by the laying on of hands."

This was the first and last ordination in the province of New York. All candidates for ordination had, thereafter, to make the journey to Europe. The Classis of Amsterdam wrote: "your Reverences have acted legally, wisely and well in that matter," and "gratefully acknowledge that the same has been communicated to us . . . with so well cut a quill," but it was not repeated. The Anglican Church often urged the establishment of an American Episcopate, yet, even at the time of the Revolution, the popular cry was "No bishops!"

For a detailed account of this interesting event, see *Ecclesiastical Records*, I: 724-740. Site: No. 23 Pearl Street.

[1] It was sold by his heirs, in 1708 (*Liber Deeds*, XXVI: 380).

No. 11

Jochim Pietersen Kuyter had the grant of this lot at the north-west corner of Pearl and Whitehall Streets. He sold it, unimproved, to Pieter Wolphertsen van Couwenhoven, March 4, 1652. The latter built the house, and resided here until 1667, at least.—*Liber Mortgages*, A: 2, 28, 40; *Rec. N. Am.*, V: 223.

For Pieter Wolphertsen van Couwenhoven, see Block B, No. 9.

Francis Boon had bought the house by January, 1669. Hendrick Obe then occupied it. Boon tried to eject him. Obe's attorney, John Sharp, said: "in case the pltf., [Boon] had not sinisterly bought the house, he would never have got itt."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 163.

When Cornelis van Borsum had acquired it, April 30, 1672, he asked, on behalf of himself and his neighbours, for "a Small Slip off ground on the backe side of his house over against the fforte . . . to Make the ffences behinde even." This was granted by Governor Lovelace, and the block, which, as the Plan shows, sloped abruptly, was "made even."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 368.

BLOCK H

"Stuijvesant's Hoeck where Jan Evert^s Bout lives, there are 5."—De Sille List, of 1660.

There were five original patentees south and west of the Fort. Three of these, Lambert van Valckenbergh, Jan Evertsen Bout, and Sergeant Huybertsen, were to the south of it; the other two, Paulus Heymansen and Francis Doughty, were on the west of the Fort, between it and the river. The Doughty grant had a river front of 18 rods (225 feet), and must have reached up to the windmill plot.

These grants were all made in the spring of 1647. Doughty's grant is dated April 18, 1649, in the confirmation to Edsal, but he was in possession in 1647.—See Key to Map of Dutch Grants.

As late as 1657, Charles Morgan's house, which stood on the lower end of the Doughty grant, was described as "lying west of fort Amsterdam in New Netherland, on the *North River*."—*Liber Deeds*, A: 112. In August, 1658, Paulus Heimans's wife, Tryntje Barends, mortgaged "her house and lot lying and being in front of Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland on the water side."—*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 94.

Less than two years later, as the Plan shows, the two grants west of the Fort had been wiped out of existence, and the land added to the environs of the Fort, while the block to the south had been lengthened about 140 ft. Morgan's house (Jan Dircksen Meyer's, No. 5) and Hermans's house (No. 4) were removed to their new positions in this block. The records which authorise this change have not been found. The minutes covering the period between September 27, 1658, and August 19, 1659, are missing from the original Dutch records.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 23n. Probably, with them, the record of this transaction has been lost.

Stuyvesant evidently considered the destruction of the buildings west of the Fort, which interfered with the range of his guns, an act of military necessity; and his mandate directing their removal is believed to have established Stuyvesant's Hoeck—a name new to history.

Captain Colve, in October, 1673, with the same motive, went further, and obliterated the entire block under consideration.—*Laws & Ord. N. Neth.*, 482; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 629-37. As formerly, the settlers were given other property in exchange for that taken by the government. These transactions are all of record, and are set forth below.

No. 1

In 1656, Isaac Grevenraedt (Greveraet) bought Lambert van Valckenbergh's house on the corner of the road and the Strand. When he sold it to Pieter Jansen Slott, of "Mingagquy in New Yarsie," March 23, 1670, there was "an old Tennement" on the land.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 170; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 175-6. When the property was confiscated by Colve, Slot asked for "a lot behind the City Hall."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 631. (For Greveraet, see Block C, No. 12.) There is a full and interesting account of Slot in Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 241.

Nos. 2 AND 2-A

Jan Evertsen Bout is said to have lived here. He owned a much better house in Block D (No. 21), but he lived at Breuckelen the greater part of the time. His domicile in New Amsterdam seems to have been for business purposes. Before 1672, he had sold the property to Gerrit Hendricksen, the butcher.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 111.

When Gerrit's lot was confiscated, he said he had been "ruined by the English" and was "unable to move." However, William Paterson's house on the Smith's Street (Block Q, No. 22) was granted to him at an assessment of 2140 florins, and this land credited to him at 1660 florins; he to pay the balance of 480 guilders.[¹—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 631.

No. 3

Sergeant Huybertsen, as the ground-brief names him (*Liber GG*: 221, Albany), was an Englishman, whose correct name was James Hubbard. He was one of the original patentees of the town of Gravesend, Long Island. With Lady Deborah Moody, and her husband, Sir Henry Moody, and George Baxter, he received a charter for that town from Director-General Kieft, December 19, 1645.—*Lawes & Ord.*, *N. Neth.*, 53. All his interests were on Long Island. Before 1672, Andries Meyer had become the owner of Huybertsen's property.—*Recitals in Liber Mortgages*, A: 111. On the confiscation, he was credited with 860 florins and granted a lot behind the Five Houses in Bridge Street.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 631-7.

No. 4

Paulus Heymans, of Leyden, built a house on his grant west of the Fort, in 1653. On November 1st, he sued Nicolas Croon, who had agreed to deliver ten common panes of glass for the house, but failed to do it, "whereby plft. suffers great cold and inconvenience."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 176. The suit dragged on until the first of the following April, and still the windows were not glazed.—*Ibid.*, 179. It would seem that the family must, indeed, have suffered "great cold and inconvenience." Paulus, at this time, was overseer of the Company's negroes, an office from which he gained his discharge in March, 1654.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 136. His wife, Tryntje Barents, whom he had married February 12, 1645 (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 13), was confined in the city prison, for some fault not stated, and there were two children at home.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 226. Paulus obtained her release, on condition that he confine her in his own house.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 150. Tryntje died before December 9, 1662, when Heymans procured a license to wed Claesje Philips, of Muyden.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 28. He seems to have been unfortunate. In March, 1663, he requests, when sued, "that his creditors may have patience until the money come into Court for his house and furniture, sold, when every one shall be paid."—*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 213-4. The purchaser was one Bartholameus van der Schel, one of the masons sent from Holland to complete the stone wall around Fort Amsterdam (*Cal. Hist.*

[¹] Apparently, a slight discrepancy exists in the records, which debit Hendricksen with only 280 florins.

MSS., Dutch, 192), but, even as late as July 11, 1665, Vander Schel complained "that to this time he could receive neither conveyance nor deed of the house."—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 274.

Pieter de Rymer (Riemer) must have taken over Vander Schel's house, though neither conveyance nor deed is of record. However, he was assessed here, in October, 1665 (*ibid.*, V: 223), and his property confiscated in 1673. He remarked, good naturedly, that he was "willing to remove his house, but requests Muyen's lot or one at the Water side instead." On payment of 360 florins, he was awarded the house of Pieter Jacobsen Buys, in the Winckel Straet (Block E, No. 4).—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 629-37.

No. 5

Jan Dircksen Meyer bought this house, when it stood west of the Fort, in 1657.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 112. He was assessed here in 1665.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 223. At the sudden confiscation, he was bewildered, and "says he knows not whither to turn, but finally requests a lot behind The Five Houses in Bridge-street," which was granted to him, with a credit of 990 florins.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 629-37.

BLOCK J

No. 1

Stuyvesant's Great House. Erected somewhat earlier than February, 1658.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 329; VII: 171-3. Burned after February 23, 1716 (*M. G. C.*, III: 109), and before the execution of the Burgis View, of 1716-18 (Pl. 25). Site: North-west corner of Whitehall and State Streets, now occupied by the South Ferry Building.

Jan Pietersen, from Amsterdam, had a grant from Director-General Kieft for a parcel of land here, 5 rods wide by 8 rods long, almost at the water's edge. The ground-brief "is not to be found on the Register."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 172. It was earlier than April 12, 1647 (see Kierstede's adjoining grant), and, probably, bore the same date as his grant on Long Island, in the old Williamsburgh section of Brooklyn, that is, March 29, 1647.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 68.

Unquestionably, this settler built the first house on this site. His attorneys, Harmen Smeeman and Thomas Hall, sold his house and lot to Thomas Baxter (deed recorded March 18, 1653, in *Liber HH*: 20, Albany; *Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 171). Egbert van Borsum lived here as Baxter's tenant in February, 1653, although Baxter had not paid for the house in April, 1653.—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, Dutch, 124-5; *Rec. N. Am.*, I: 81, 83.

Thomas Baxter, who was an Englishman, obtained a privateer's commission from the colony of Rhode Island. His name is not on the list of those commissioned May 18, 1653, but he was no doubt one of the twenty "voluntaries" who received their papers shortly afterward.—*Records of the Colony of Rhode Island* (etc.), I: 266. Governor Nicholas Easton, in a letter dated September 16, 1653, wrote ". . . we are authorized to offend the enemies of the Commonwealth of England . . . against them only are our Commissions granted, and so is Baxter authorized."—*Naval Hist. of R. I.*, in *Hist. Mag.*, January, 1870.

Between April 21 and June 16, 1653, Thomas Baxter was declared an outlaw by the provincial government of New Netherland, and his property was inventoried and confiscated.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 82-3; VII: 172; *Powers of Attorney*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 11. Five years later, on February 14, 1658, Petrus Stuyvesant obtained a ground-brief for this property, on which his house was already built.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 329; VII: 171: cf. Key to Map of Dutch Grants.

On January 14, 1678, "Judith Stuyvesant, Widdow and Relict of Peter Stuyvesant, late Governor here for the Dutch" conveyed "All that Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling house . . . neere the waterside or common wharfe" to Thomas Delavall and William Darvall, his son-in-law.—*Liber Deeds*, V: 98 (Albany). Stuyvesant's house was probably built of stone, for we know from Du Simitière that in 1768 the *stone* walls were still standing, ten feet above ground (Du Simitière MSS., in Ridgway Branch of Library Co. of Philadelphia), and in the Burgis View the ruins are evidently of stone.

Jacob Milborne and Samuel Swynock, of London, trustees for the creditors of William Darvall, conveyed, on March 11, 1686, "the Sayde large Messuage . . . and the Greate Ware house and Bake house thereto Adjoyning" to Thomas Dongan, Governor-General of the Province. John Delavall had already released his rights as his father's heir.—*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 250, 258; Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 598.

Governor Dongan refitted Stuyvesant's Great House, which had been allowed to fall into bad repair. John Delavall had rented the house to various tenants, who had again sublet. At the time of the sale to Dongan, George Lockhart, "Chirurgion," occupied it.—See recitals in *Liber Deeds*, XIII: 258.

It was Governor Dongan who named the house Whitehall. The earliest mention found of this name is in a mortgage of Dongan to Lancaster Symes, April 22, 1697. "All that Capitall Messuage or large Dwelling house . . . Commonly then Called & known by the Name of Whitehall."—*Ibid.*, XXI: 290.

The property was sold by John C. Dongan to Gozen Ryerss, Esq., May 1, 1791, for nineteen hundred pounds.—*Ibid.*, XLVI: 526.

No. 2

This large building, with gables, was built by Nicolaes Verlett, Governor Stuyvesant's brother-in-law.[1] The ground-brief is not of record, but it was confirmed to him May 8, 1668.—*Patents*, III: 25 (Albany). A year later, May 13, 1669, he sold the property to Jacob Leisler (*Liber Deeds*, B: 155; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers*, etc., 1665-1672, translated, 149): "A certaine lott of ground within this Citty with the Building thereupon, Lying and being towards the Waterside betwene the house and Lot of the Heer Petrus Stuyvesant and the howse and lott of the said Jacob Leiseler." Properly translated, the description should read: "between the *houses* and *lots* of Petrus Stuyvesant," for he at that time owned the de Sille house (No. 3) as well as his Great House (No. 1). Jacob Leisler's house was the one on the rear of Vander Veen's plot (No. 13), which Leisler had acquired by his marriage with Vander Veen's widow, Elsie Tymens (see No. 13). A five-foot passage, for the use of Jacob Leisler, led out to the Strand (Whitehall Street) from this lot (*idem*), and, no doubt, there was free access to Pearl Street, through Van Borsum's lot (No. 12).

When Leisler bought this building, which was directly in front of his own house, and hides it completely, he demolished it. On the site, he built the large single-gabled house which is pictured in the Labadist View of 1679-80 (Pl. 17).

Between Leisler's new house and the Great House of Stuyvesant, there was left a vacant space, presumably for a garden. It was assessed to Leisler, July 24, 1677, but it was "Ordered y^t it shall not be built upon as M^r May^r Informed M^r Lewis" (Leisler).—*M. C. C.*, I: 52.

Nicolaes Verlett was appointed commissary of exports and imports and keeper of the public stores shortly after his marriage.—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, Dutch, 183, 184.

With Captain Bryan Newton, he made a treaty of "Amitie & Commerce" with Virginia, [1] He married Anna Stuyvesant, widow of Samuel Bayard, October 14, 1656.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 21.

on Stuyvesant's behalf, in 1660.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 482; *Cal. Hist. MSS.*, Dutch, 217. He was one of the six additional Great Burghers, who obtained that privilege, January 28, 1658.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 315. He was also one of the signers of the Articles of Surrender, on August 29, 1664.—*M. C. C.*, II: 52.

In 1665, Captain Nicholas Verlett was appointed president of the Bergen Court, which was composed of the settlements of Bergen, Gemoenepaen (Communiapaw), Ahasymes, and Hooboocken.—*Winfield's Hist. of the Co. of Hudson*, 94-6; *Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 27.

Site of the present 36-38 Whitehall Street.

No. 3

Nicasius de Sille, first councilor of New Netherland, had a ground-brief for this lot in 1657. Presumably, he built the house, in which his son, Laurens, resided in 1665.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 223.

De Sille sold the property to Nicolas Danielsen Bayart, October 11, 1661. Peter Stuyvesant had acquired it before May 21, 1669, when he sold it to Christoffel Hooghlant.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 156; *cf. Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 205.

Mr. Hooghlant's widow, Tryntje, or Katherine, Kregier, whom he married June 23, 1661 (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 27), was still living here in 1686.—*Selyns's List*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 392.

For Nicasius de Sille, see Block L, No. 12.

No. 4

Tomas Lambertsen, of Naerden, married Jannetje Jans, widow of Skipper Juriaan Andriessen, and with her acquired the house which his predecessor had built. The widow's determination to remarry, evidenced by the license of November 27, 1654, alarmed her daughter, Lysbet, the wife of Isaac Greveraet. On the 7th of December, Greveraet and Daniel Litschoe, guardians of the skipper's young son, appealed to the court, as the "widow is about to marry again, and the two proclamations have been made," to have the just claims of the minor children in the matter of their patrimony "recorded, and confirmed at the Secretary's office of this City, so that it may be found for all time." Daniel Litschoe and Jacob Strycker were selected by the court, "and being unprovided with any excuse . . . accepted the same and promised the Court to act honestly therein."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 270. On the next court day, the question arose as to "whether the house and lot, furniture etc., should be appraised or sold by auction: or whether the widow shall agree to the purchase of the children's father's property." Isaak Greveraet was also concerned as to whether his wife was to share in the inheritance "in addition and together with the [marriage] outfit." (He and Lysbet had only been married since the spring of 1652.) The burgomasters referred him "to the Custom and written law of the Fatherland."—*Ibid.*, 273.

Finally, on the 18th of December, 1654, the widow was allowed to purchase the house, on condition that it "shall be hypothecated in the Secretary's office of this City, before two Schepens."—*Ibid.*, I: 275. That very day, Jannetje acknowledged that she owed her minor children, Engeltie and Andries, "six hundred and Sixty six Carolus guilders, thirty stivers and five and one-third pence," their paternal inheritance.—*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 1-2. She mortgaged the house as security.—*Idem.* Greveraet and his wife pressed their claim, too. On May 10, 1655, Lambertsen placed another mortgage on the house, in favour of Isaac Greveraet, to secure Lysbet her portion, of 352 guilders.—*Ibid.*, 1-2, 4.

Lambertsen was really more interested in his affairs at Breuckelen than in New Amster-

dam (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 247), although he retained this property until July 26, 1684.—*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 53.

No. 5

The property of Pieter Jacobsen Marius, from Hoogwout. Rem Jansen van Jeveren, a smith, built the house, probably earlier than 1650, as he was then living at Fort Orange.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 841. Marius purchased it in October, 1657.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 95. In September, 1770, his descendants, Silvester Marius Groen, Jacob Marius Groen, and Mary Lawrence, still owned the property.—*Liber Mortgages*, III: 24. Formerly known as No. 4 Pearl Street, it is now included in the Chesebrough Building.

Pieter Jacobsen Marius was a ship carpenter, but he acquired his large fortune in trade. He loaned money on goods and chattels of every kind, from a few yards of duffels to a yacht, or a house. It was on his suit, rigidly pressed, against Jacob Wolphertsen van Couwenhoven, that the Old Church on the Strand was sold.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 153-4, 154n. He married, November 13, 1655, Marritje Pieters, from Amsterdam, daughter of Pieter Cornelissen. Her sister, Debora, was married to Warner Wessels, April 10, 1667.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 20, 32. He was an alderman of the city from 1677 to 1682.—*M. C. C.*, I: 63, 69, 74; VIII: 146, 148.

In 1693, when the city had a gold cup made to present to Governor Fletcher, Pieter Jacobsen Marius supplied the necessary twenty ounces of gold, at a cost of £106. The rents of the ferry had to be set aside until that sum was "fully Paid And Satisfied."—*Ibid.*, I: 326.

On February 2, 1702, Marius wrote a letter to the consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church, offering them a hundred pounds to be placed at interest, the income to supply any deficiency in the minister's salary, "Since the Lord God has brought me out of blind Poperly, to the true Christian faith here in this city."—*Eccles. Rec.*, III: 1518.

Marius died between February 2, 1702, and March 12, 1703.—*Idem*.

No. 6

This, the more westerly of the two houses on De Ruyter's grant, was owned by Nicholas Verlett, in 1660. It was sold to William Pattison (Paterson), a Scotchman, in 1668 (recitals in *Liber Deeds*, XIII: 82); confiscated by Governor Colve, in October, 1673, and regranted to Jacobus Vandewater, in place of his house (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 629-36), at which time it was assessed at 3,340 guilders (\$1,336). Pieter Jacobsen Marius added it to his adjoining property, November 24, 1685.—*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 112.

No. 7

The house of Claes Jansen, from Naerden (de Ruyter), stood on the easterly half of the grant of 1644 (present Nos. 10-12 Pearl Street).

Claes Jansen, from Naerden, a house carpenter, thirty-three years of age, signed an agreement with Kiliaen van Rensselaer, August 26, 1636, "to sail in God's name to New Netherland in the small vessel which now lies ready"—the "Rensselaerswyck."—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 676. For some reason, he and his wife, Pietertje Jans, did not leave Holland until September, 1637, arriving in New Amsterdam March 28, 1638, in "den Harinck," the same vessel which brought Director Kieft.—*Ibid.*, 351. Like many of Van Rensselaer's colonists, De Ruyter disappointed the patroon. He failed to oversee the building of the mill and church, and obtained permission to leave Rensselaerswyck on a false promise to give Van Rensselaer half of his earnings at the Mannhattans.—*Ibid.*, 327, 351, 456, 482, 505, 511, 663, 676, 816.

Although he was in New Amsterdam as early as May, 1640 (*ibid.*, 816), he seems to have resided principally at Breuckelen, where he had a farm in the neighbourhood of Joralemon Street, between Court Street and the East River.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 147n.

De Ruyter's wife, Pietertje Jans, and his partner, Harmen Douwes, evidently ran De Ruyter's affairs to suit themselves, both in New Amsterdam and on Long Island. The many entries in the *Records* about their dealings with their fellow settlers and with the Indians are quaint and interesting. Some of their trading adventures were of dubious integrity, and not always profitable. De Ruyter secured an appointment as Indian interpreter, March 1, 1660, and was absent in the *Esopus* until June, 1661. A month later, on July 15, he took part in a tavern brawl, at the Blue Dove:

Before the Board appeared Lodowyck Pos, who is asked, what he had to do at night at the house of the Blue Dove with quarrelling and scolding and allowing his sword to be taken from him; he answers, he came there by accident and is reprimanded and expressly charged, to guard against the recurrence of such things, look after his belongings and remain with his wife and children. He is asked, who has been there, and says, Jeremias Jansen, Wernaar Wessels, the latter, Jan de Ruyter, the servant of Nicolaas the carter and that the trouble and quarrel arose between Joghins the shoemaker's man, who is a soldier, and Jan de Ruyter, that a sailor of the ship the *Trouwe* (Faith) and others separated them and that the gunner of the *Moelman* and Anthony Karelsen made the most trouble: that a ship's boy took the sword into his hand and that the sergeant with the soldiers drank four bottles of brandy at Jan de Ruyter's.—*Exec. Min. of Burgomasters*, in *Min. of Orph. Court*, II: 95.

The Blue Dove seems to have been the house of Jan de Ruyter. This is the only reference found to this tavern. On September 30, 1661, De Ruyter's partners all joined in a deed conveying this house to Tomas Fransen.—*Liber Deeds A*: 244; *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 207, 212, 225. Claes Jansen de Ruyter died before March, 1663.—*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 214. His widow was married to Albert Andriessen, of Albany. (See Block R, No. 1.)

No. 8

This plot of ground is shown as vacant on the Plan—an evidence of the accuracy of this survey. It was sold to Jacques Cousseau at public sale, April 10, 1659. Before the deed was recorded, July 31, 1659, the buildings had been "pulled down" by Cousseau (so recited in *Liber Deeds*, A: 171).

The old house had harboured some very undesirable citizens, of whom the neighbours, Jan Schepmoes, Jacob Steendam, and others, frequently complained. Under date of May 31, 1655, the record says:

Whereas this day a remonstrance has been made to the Schout, Burgomasters and Schepens of this City against the wicked, enormous, beastly, dreadful and immoral lives of Jacob Stevensen and Mary Joosten, his wife, who came recently hither from *Patria*; . . . Therefore . . . the Magistrates knowing and criticising their behaviour, the said Jacob Stevensen and Mary Joosten are hereby, for the second and last time, ordered and by the Court Messenger cautioned to henceforth conduct themselves in such wise that no complaints be made against them to the Court by the Commonalty or their neighbours.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 317.

On November 20, 1656, "the Hon^{ble} Jacob Strycker" complained that the "chimney of Jacob Stevensen's house in Pearl Street was neither repaired or pulled down . . . he is the next neighbour and nothing else is to be expected, not only by him but by the whole street, but a sudden destruction by fire."—*Ibid.*, II: 230.

The threat of the authorities to deport the Stevensens (*ibid.*, I: 317) may have been put into execution; they do not appear again on the records.

(For Cousseau, see Block G. No. 10.)

These three houses stood on the grant of Jan Jansen Schepmoes, who came out with his family in the "Dolphin," in 1638.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 31. In 1648, he was a tapster in New Amsterdam.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 8. In January, 1656, Schepmoes died, leaving his widow, Sara Pietersen, with eight children. [1] This large family of small children proved to be, however, no obstacle to her remarriage. On October 24, 1656, she announced that she intended to marry Willem Koeck (William Thomas Cock, or Cook), an Englishman.—*Mortgages, 1654-1660*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 39-41. For each of the children she set apart 100 guilders, secured by a mortgage on the house (No. 9) then leased "by the Worsh^d Schepen Jacob Strycker."—*Idem.*; *Min. of Orph. Court*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 24-5. The rear house (No. 10) may have been built by Cock. He sold it to François Allard, July, 1659. [2]—*Liber Deeds*, A: 166. Allard, when a cadet in the Company's service, in 1655, was accused of having received some goods stolen by a soldier, and was sentenced to be stripped of his arms and banished from the country forever.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 148, 149. Evidently, this sentence was never carried out. Allard married and settled down. On a certain Sunday morning, he was arrested for cutting wood. He admitted the offense, and said "he did so to kindle the fire and to make it burn, as the children complained of the cold."—*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 342. This house must have reverted to Cock. In 1727, one Dirk Kock, grandson and heir of William Kock, sold the entire property.—*Liber Deeds*, XXXI: 252. What became of the interests of the Schepmoes children has not been ascertained. The building at No. 16 Pearl Street stands on the exact site.

NO. 11

Present Number 18 Pearl Street.

Gillis Pietersen van der Gouw, as he was usually called (he was from Gouda), built this house about 1647, on the grant of Tennis Jansen, the sailmaker (see No. 12). He failed to have his deed from the sailmaker registered. Consequently, he had to defend his title twenty years later; which he did, successfully.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 73. Gillis Pietersen worked as a carpenter for the West India Company during Van Twiller's administration, and was appointed master carpenter June 3, 1638.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 62. His report, under date of March 22, 1639, of the improvements made in the colony during Van Twiller's régime, is one of the most informing early documents that we have.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 16.

In July, 1642, Pietersen married Elsie Hendricks, daughter of Hendrick Jansen, the tailor, who so bitterly opposed Kieft and his administration. Both Kieft and Jansen were lost on the "Princess Amelia," September 27, 1647.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 83.

During 1655, the house was rented to Jean Paul Jacquet, who had arrived in New Amsterdam early in that year with his family, coming from Brazil, where he had long served the Company. He immediately became a tapster here (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 301), and fire inspector of the town.—*Ibid.*, 304. He later accompanied Stuyvesant on the expedition to the South River, where he was left as vice-director and commander-in-chief at Fort Casimir, December 3, 1655.—O'Callaghan's *Hist. of N. Neth.*, II: 325. His New Amsterdam lease expired May 16, 1656, when Paulus Schrick hired the house. Catalyntje Verbeeck, Adriaen Woutersen's wife, had been a sub-tenant under Jacquet, and she positively refused to move out for Schrick, declaring that she had been told "that she should remain in the house in case the owner thereof did not come." This was not convincing to the court,

[1] See Chronology, under March 29, 1656, for Sarah Pietersen's claim to the bell at the City Hall.

[2] Berthold Fernow identifies François Allard as a son of Allard Anthony.

but the proceeding ends just there.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 101-2. In later years (1664-1668), Hendrick Bosch, the cutler, who afterward bought Claes van Elslant's house (Block R, No. 3), was a tenant here, while Gillis Pietersen was at Fort Orange.—*Register of Walewyn Van Der Veen*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 113.

No. 12

Gillis Pietersen (who built No. 11) also built this house. He sold it to Egbert van Borsum, July 29, 1647.—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, Dutch, 39.

Egbert van Borsum was a sailor. In 1642, he is referred to as a "skipper" of the West India Company.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 715. He seems to have been in charge of the Company's yachts and other small vessels. Arent van Curler mentions him as follows: "Egbert Van Borseum who brought me in his sloop to the *santpunt*."—*Ibid.*, 719, 720. After the directors of the West India Company had given to the burgomasters and schepens the privilege of farming out the ferry to Breuckelen, on May 18, 1654 (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 218), Van Borsum became its first lessee, under the ordinance of July 1, 1654.—*Laws & Ord.*, N. Neth., 162-5; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 269. The following April, he contracted with Jan Cornelissen [Cleyn], Abram Jacobsen, and Jan Hendricksen to construct a house for him at his ferry, to cost 550 guilders.—*Powers of Attorney*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 136-7. (See the suit between Van Borsum and Jan Cornelissen, in *Rec. N. Am.*, I: 311.) Van Borsum farmed the ferry until the end of May, 1661.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 421. After he had given it up, he continued to rent out boats and scows, as a means of livelihood.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 24-25; VI: 181. Van Borsum's marriage, on December 11, 1639, to Annetje Hendricks, is the first one entered in the records of marriages in the Reformed Dutch Church.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 10.

No. 13

The property of Pieter Cornelissen vander Veen. One of the few ground-briefs granted to a woman was that for the plot granted to Maritje Jansen, widow of Dirck Cornelissen vander Veen, May 17, 1648. At that time, it was on the corner of Pearl Street and the shore road. Later, the block was extended eastwardly, so that the grants of De Sille and Verlett intervened between her land and the water-side. Elsie Tymens, Maritje's daughter by her first husband, Tymen Jansen, married Pieter Cornelissen vander Veen, probably a kinsman of her late stepfather, on January 7, 1652. Her mother conveyed this house to Elsie's husband by a deed recorded October 15, 1653.—*Liber HH*: 51 (Albany). It may have been part of her marriage portion. The house is not imposing, as shown on the Plan, yet Pieter Cornelissen vander Veen alleged (March 15, 1657) that "he has incurred great expence on his dwelling house at the corner of *Pearl Street*, and is about to make greater improvements as an ornament thereunto," and asks "that a Square may remain and be made by resolution there."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 147. Next court day, he was informed that "his Hon^{ble} [Stuyvesant] says the aforesaid Square was disposed of, long before the distribution of the lots was granted to the Burgomasters, and therefore does not belong to their Worship. The Burgomasters, therefore, refer the petition, if dissatisfied, to the Hon^{ble} Director General and Council."—*Ibid.*, 148-9.

Vander Veen, probably, felt that no appeal would lie against this decision, which was not strictly truthful, according to the records. He abandoned his intention of further ornamenting his residence, and sold it to Pieter Wolphertsen van Couwenhoven, October 6, 1660.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 218.

Vander Veen died before September 27, 1661 (*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 361), leaving his widow

with three small children, Cornelis, Tymen, and Grietje.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 194-6. She married Jacob Leisler, March 18, 1663.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 28.

The Leisler home was not on this corner, as has been often stated. Elsie and her children lived in a house which was on the rear of her grant, and is not shown on the Plan. Verlett's house (No. 2) may hide it. In May, 1669, Jacob Leisler bought from Nicolaes Verlet (see No. 2). He then had a house "on the Strand," as Selyns's List attests.—See recitals in *Liber Deeds*, A: 266; *ibid.*, B: 45.

Pieter Cornelissen vander Veen led a quiet, useful, life. He was one of the schepens in 1656-7-8.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 28, 285, 321. He was granted the great burgherright in January, 1658 (*ibid.*, II: 315), and was made churchwarden in February of the same year.—*Ibid.*, II: 336.

No. 14

"The Schrijers Hoeck where Michiel Jansen lives [there are] 2."—De Sille's List, of 1660.

Michiel Jansen, from Schrabbeckercke ('s Heer Abtskerke, in the Province of Zeeland), sailed from the Texel in May, 1638, in "het Wapen Van Noorwegen," arriving in New Amsterdam August 4, 1638. His wife and two farm servants accompanied him.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 818. He went directly to Rensselaerswyck, where he remained until 1646, when he came to New Amsterdam with a fortune—according to Van Tienhoven.—*Jameson's Nar. N. Neth.*, 375. His career in the north is interestingly set forth in the *Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.* The patroon, writing to Van Curler, says of Jansen, "I think he is one of the most upright farmers in the colony . . . He writes most politely of all."—*Ibid.*, 489.

On September 25, 1647, a few months after he came to New Amsterdam, Michiel Jansen was elected one of the original Nine Men.—*Laws & Ord.*, *N. Neth.*, 75-8. He was one of the signers of the *Vertoogh*, which was written in his house on the Marckvelt Steegie (Block D, No. 21).

The bouwery at Pavonia, which he had bought from Jan Evertsen Bout, was destroyed in the Indian troubles of September, 1655.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XII: 98-9. In the first horror of that event, when the record affirmed: "everything there is burned and everybody killed except the family of Michiel Hansen [*sic*]" (*idem.*), he fled to New Amsterdam with his wife and six children. As he desired "to gain a living, like the other inhabitants of this place, by doing something or another" (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 61), he asked permission to tap, November 22, 1655, "as he has in this recent disaster been driven off and lost his all, and in addition is an old man with a large family."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 405. As he was but forty-five years old (*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 499), he seems to have been unduly depressed. His plea for the grant of a small lot next to Martin Clock's (as set forth in *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 61) is indeed pathetic. The council granted that lot to him, but annulled the grant, substituting this one, February 15, 1656.—*Idem.*

He had bought "the frame of a house" at Hoboocken from Nicholas Verlett, for 230 florins. The question of getting it across the river arose. On March 28, 1656, Verlett asked the council for a guard of six or eight soldiers. The council replied that it was inadvisable at that time—"the savages would again get excited, the more so, as the savages pretended . . . that the said house barring the nails, belonged to them."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 67. However, the tavern was completed by October 23, 1656, when Schout de Sille "visited around and discovered . . . in the evening, after bell ring some soldiers and sailors drinking, . . ." Jansen admitted that "two soldiers sat and played at backgammon, and that there were 3 sailors, who waited for their skipper," but pleaded "that nine o'clock had only struck."—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 194, 231.

On February 10, 1661, Michiel Jansen and others petitioned the provincial council "that a proper road may be laid out in front of their lots on the strand."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 221. The Plan seems to have anticipated this improvement; although, perhaps, the actual roadway was out of repair, and was rebuilt at this time. Although he prospered, and bought other land in the city (see Block M, Nos. 17 and 20), Jansen's heart was in Pavonia. On September 5, 1661, when the first civic government in that colony was established, he was a member of it. He became one of the first schepens of the village of Bergen.—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 403-4. His name is included among those carved on the base of the Stuyvesant statue which was unveiled in Bergen Square, October 18, 1913, on the occasion of the celebration of Bergen's two hundred and fiftieth anniversary.

Michiel Jansen Vreeland's descendants are numerous in North Jersey. He died between December 28, 1662, and June 18, 1663.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 234, 252.

His widow, Fytje Harmens, was living at Communipaw when the Labadists visited her, on Friday, October 27, 1679. They "could discover that there was something of the Lord in her, but very much covered up and defiled." However, they continue: "We dined there, and spoke to her of what we deemed necessary for her condition."—*Journal of Jasper Danckaerts*, ed. by James and Jameson, 82.

The building at No. 12 State Street exactly covers the site of Michiel Jansen Vreeland's tavern.

No. 15

Jacob Stoffelsen, who had married the widow of Cornelis van Vorst, of Pavonia, in 1639-40 (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 6, 73), procured a grant here from Stuyvesant, which is not recorded. He probably erected this building for a warehouse, for he undoubtedly lived across the Hudson River.

Jacob Stoffelsen, of Zierickzee, in the Province of Zeeland, was overseer of the Company's negroes in 1639.—*Ibid.*, 6. He was chosen as one of the Board of Twelve Men, August 29, 1641 (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 415), and his name appears on the list from which the Eight Men were selected in the fall of 1643.—*Ibid.*, I: 193.

His house and barns at Pavonia were burned by the Indians, October 1, 1643, and his little step-son carried into captivity, according to De Vries, who says that he procured the boy's release.—*De Vries's Notes in Jameson's Nar. N. Neth.*, 233-4. For his second wife, Stoffelsen, on August 17, 1657, chose Tryntje Jacobs, widow of Jacob Walingsen van Winkle, with whom he acquired six more step-children.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 22; *Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 38.

On June 26, 1666, his wife appeared for him in a court proceeding, "since the deft., being powerless, is incapable of coming here in person and taking the oath."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 22. He probably died soon afterward. His widow married Michiel Tadens. Their license is dated June 17, 1668, in the Reformed Dutch Church Book.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 33. The Bergen Record says that they were married June 8, 1668.^[1]—*Hol. Soc. Year Book*, 1914, p. 57.

Jan Evertsen Keteltas bought the property from Tadens's heirs, September 26, 1674.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, pp. 45-6. The southeast corner of the Chesebrough Building, No. 15 Pearl Street, marks the site. The angle in the building follows the fence line between this land and Michiel Jansen's lot (No. 14).

[1] If June 17 were new style, as used by the Dutch, and June 8 old style, as used by the English, then their license would be one day earlier than their marriage.

BLOCK K

No. 1

The Rev. Samuel Drisius, in 1660, still owned all of his original grant in this block, except one of the houses on the Cingel, which he had sold to Tamis Davidts (Thomas Davids), May 27, 1660.—*Patents*, III: 38 (Albany); deed recorded September 28, 1664; *Liber Deeds*, B: 49; cf. *Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 147. His lands extended east along Wall Street, as far as the present No. 45, and south along Broad Street, to a point about 75 feet north of Exchange Place.

As the Plan shows, he had built four houses on each street, while the interior of the block was laid out as a garden and orchard; as late as 1687, this was still the orchard of Elizabeth Drisius.—*Liber A*: 34, in Comptroller's Office.

"Mother Drissius" was taxed here in 1677, for "150 foot front along y^e Wall fitt for to build" (*M. C. C.*, I: 55), *i. e.*, the lots shown on the Plan between the corner of Wall and Broad Streets, where now the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. stands, and the first small house on Wall Street, east of Broad.

Lysbet Grevenraet, of Amsterdam, married, first, Isaac de Riemer, of Amsterdam; second, Elbert Elbertsen, who was drowned in the North River while trying to board the "Bontekoe," in November, 1655 (*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 2), and, finally, Samuel Drisius, February 14, 1659.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 23. She was a sister of Isaac Grevenraet.—*Powers of Attorney*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 143. Four of her children by her first husband survived her: Margaretta, who married Cornelis Steenwyck, after May 11, 1658, and Domine Henricus Selyns, October 20, 1686; Mactell, who married Jaspar Missepatt (Nessepot), October 14, 1685; Pieter, and Huybert.—*Liber Deeds*, XXVI: 280; *Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 22, 58, 61.

No. 2

The property of Jan Jansen, from Langueduck (Languedoc), who was taxed here in 1665 (*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 221) and in 1677.—*M. C. C.*, I: 55. Site: No. 45 Wall Street.

No. 3

Abraham Kermell (or Kermer) bought this lot from the city, after Jan Jansen Damen and the brother of Jacob Strycker had both failed to improve it.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 166; *Min. of Orph. Court*, II: 171, 172. He was taxed here in 1665.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 222. In 1677, Jacob Smyth, turner, was the owner.—*M. C. C.*, I: 55; recitals in *Liber Deeds*, XXVI: 163.

No. 4

No. 49 Wall Street. Hendrick Jansen Sluyter was a soldier in the Company's service as early as 1655. He was known by the sobriquet of "Blue Coat." For a time, he served the city as a watchman, but was dismissed from this position in January, 1659.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 208. Soon afterward, he and his wife were participants in a disgraceful street brawl, which shocked the community so greatly that Sluyter had to promise to send his wife back to Holland.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 23. However, like many sentences of the day, this was not carried out. Hendrick "Bluecoat" died, and his widow voluntarily departed for Holland with her children, March 12, 1663.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 320. She was offered 600 guilders (about \$240) for the little house on the Plan.

No. 5

This was the small dwelling of Cornelis Hendricksen, of Putten, known as "Tambour." The drummer was employed in New Amsterdam as one of the Company's labourers at the warehouse and dock. He married Styntje Hermans, of Amsterdam, May 14, 1655.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 123, 224; VII: 146; *Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 19.

This was vacant land on the tax-list of 1677, "The other Corner old house & ground front to y^e Wall 22 foot to y^e street 26."—*M. G. C.*, I: 55.

No. 6

Arent Lourens, "residing at the village of Bergen," owned this property.—*Liber HH* (2): 112 (Albany); *Liber Deeds*, B: 62; cf. *Mortgages*, 1664-1675, trans. by O'Callaghan, 31. He did not receive his ground-brief until May, 1662. The tax-list of 1665 gives Jan Wouteresen (Van der Bos) as the owner of the property, the deed to him being found in *Liber Deeds*, B: 95; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 39. Arent Lawrence took the oath of allegiance at Bergen, November 22, 1665.—*N. J. Archives*, 1st series, I: 49. Present No. 39 William Street.

No. 7

Janneken Bonus, daughter of Claes Boone, of Amsterdam, came to New Netherland with her first husband, Urbane Leursen. After his death (he was probably lost on the "Princess Amelia," in September, 1647, for he had served on board of her), she married, on October 17, 1649, Tobias Teunissen (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 15), and went to live on his bouwery at Harlem. Here, in September, 1655, they were attacked by the Indians; Teunissen was murdered, and Janneken and her children were made captives.—*Riker's Hist. of Harlem*, 180. Some time before February, 1658, Janneken was granted this lot on the Smee Straet.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 243; VII: 176. It was patented to her in 1662 (recital in *Patents*, II: 173, Albany), by which time she had made a third matrimonial venture. In June, 1659, she and Thomas Verdon appeared before the orphan-masters, to have guardians appointed for her four children, three of whom were the children of Urbanus, and the fourth, a little fellow of eight years, the son of Tobias Teunissen.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 93-4. After her last marriage, she lived peacefully in Brooklyn, where she and her third husband joined the church, in 1661.—*Riker's Hist. of Harlem*, 182. They were both still living in September, 1672, when they sold the property to Daniel Ternier (Tourneur).—*Liber Deeds*, B: 202; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 230-1. Site: No. 35 William Street.

No. 8

In December, 1657, Albert Jansen, who had received a lot from the burgomasters, announced his intention of building before the following May, and undertook to pay the treasurer. Then came the general survey of the city, which, by the cutting through of Tuyn Street, left him but a small triangular piece of land on the south side of the street. (See Map of Dutch Grants and Key thereto.) On February 28, 1658, he asks for an adjoining lot, "as he is about to build a small house and his lot is too little," and is granted the lot "next Jannetie Bone's lot, on condition of paying what it is valued at."—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 343; VII: 165, 176. Before February 26, 1659, he had died. His widow applied to the orphan-masters for the appointment of guardians for her five little children, Catryn, eight years old; Margarytje, "who will be 6 at harvest;" Elsie, almost five years; Marritje, nearly three years, and Jan, one year.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 76. She and her little folks

still lived here, in the "small house," in October, 1660, when the burgomasters' deed was patented to her.—*Liber HH* (2): 116 (Albany). Now the north-west corner of William Street and Exchange Place.

BLOCK L

No. 1

The Garden of Augustine Herrman. When the Smee Straet was cut through, under the ordinance of 1656 (*Laws & Ord. N. Neth.*, 219), this orchard was in the possession of Allard Anthony, who demanded satisfaction from the city "for the survey through his garden."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 159. Two years later, Herrman requested leave to lay out his garden; he was told that he must first satisfy Allard Anthony for costs incurred on the garden, and that, having done this, he might lay it out and sell it.—*Ibid.*, VII: 231. Subsequently, Jacques Cortelyou laid out seven lots on a map dated August 28, 1660, and several of them were sold at that time.—See Map of Dutch Grants and Key thereto. One of the lots has retained its identity for more than two hundred and fifty years. The Van Nostrand building, No. 23 William Street, stands on this lot—No. 6 of the old map. Lots 1 to 5 are covered by the Corn Exchange Building. Lord's Court occupies lot No. 7 and the remainder of the garden.

No. 2

The little cottage and garden of Pieter Pietersen, the Menist, or Mennonite, which, too, were owned by Augustine Herrman, whose tenant Pietersen seems to have been.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 250. From the fact that Pieter, on May 16, 1661, witnessed the sale of an anker of brandy to a customer of Verveelen's (*Register of Solomon Lachaire*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 105), it is inferred that he worked in the brewery. He may, however, have been the carpenter of the same name who acquired the small burgherright.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 153. The rear part of the plot, on which eight small trees are growing, was exchanged by Herrman for a whole farm on Long Island; at least, Symon Joosten so asserts in his litigation over the lot. Before Smee Straet was cut through, Joosten had bargained for a parcel, 50 x 100 feet, which was ruined by that city improvement. In exchange, he was obliged to take a piece of the same dimension in the rear of the Menist's plot, which he in disgust conveyed a few months later to Johannes de la Montagne.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 59, 88; *Rec. N. Am.*, II: 160, 167, 183.

No. 3

"de Brouwerije vande Roode Leeuw."—De Sille List, of 1660.

Just when, or by whom, the Red Lion Brewery was built is not a matter of record. The indications are that Isaac de Forest began the business here; that before August, 1660, Joannes Verveelen was his partner in the brewery (recitals in *Liber Deeds*, A: 214), and that the de la Montagnes, father and son, had some interest in the business. The land on which it stood was patented to Joannes de la Montagne, Sr., April 22, 1651, and was conveyed to "de Foreest" by deed recorded December 29, 1661.—*Ibid.*, A: 253. When De Forest turned it over to the Verveelens, Joannes and Daniel—February 14, 1662—he declared that he acted "as well for himself as in quality of Agent of Mr Joannes de la Montagne Junior," and he conveyed "his certain right in the Brewery brewing apparatus and dependencies thereof, together with his and the above mentioned Montagne's lot."—*Ibid.*, A: 255. This was, evidently, a leasehold. Before 1670, De Forest had become the sole

owner of the land; in this year he conveyed the rear part of the plot to Frederick Arentsen, a turner.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, pp. 54-5. In July, 1675, his widow, Sara, sold to Thomas Verdon, mariner, "Just the halfe or equall breadth of my Erve [garden] next the Street, (Except) the going or passage of Eight foote wth going is to bee cut off between both Erves. The true length & breadth thereof as in Jacques Corteleau's middle breefe is specified. . . ."—*Ibid.*, 56-7.

Indisputably, this was the date of the demolition of the building, through the very centre of the site of which the passage was to be cut. Probably, it had not yet been erected, in September, 1656, as the deed of that date to the property on the west side recites no brewery.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 72.

Joannes Verveelen gave up his interests here, and removed to Harlem, where he was magistrate, November 17, 1663 (*Register of N. Neth.*, 97), and ferry-master between that village and Fordham, July 9, 1667 (*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 83-4), a position which he held until King's Bridge was built, in 1693; although the ferry was removed to Spuyten Duyvil in 1669.—*Exec. Coun. Min.*, ed. by V. H. Paltsits, I: 222-30.

Daniel Verveelen continued brewing at the sign of the Red Lion, and, in October, 1666, incautiously sent to his father at Harlem two half-barrels of strong beer, which had not paid excise. Allard Anthony, the schout, discovered it there, summoned Joannes before the magistrates, and demanded that he be fined twenty pounds sterling and costs, and that the beer be confiscated. The Worshipful Court found the defendant not guilty of smuggling the beer, but fined him 25 guilders and costs, because he said "he did not know the pltf. [Anthony] as Schout, but well as Sheriff," which remark "tends to the lowering of the pltf."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 37.

On the next court day, Allard Anthony summoned Daniel Verveelen before their honors. His wife's plea, that it had "occurred thro' mistake," did not save him; he was fined 220 guilders, of which the city received 100 guilders, the sheriff 100 guilders, and the informer 20 guilders.—*Ibid.*, VI: 38.

The location of the brewery is now covered by the buildings at 47, 49, and 51 Beaver Street.

No. 4

The comfortable house of Albert the Trumpeter, on the site of Nos. 37 and 39 Beaver Street.

Albert Pietersen, of Hamburg, was in New Amsterdam as early as 1641, for he married here, on July 28 of that year, Marritje Pieters, of Copenhagen.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 10. In 1654, he petitioned for leave to sell beer and wine by the small measure (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 269), probably at his old house on the west side of the Graght, south of the Marckvelt Steegh (see Block D, No. 17).

In the later part of 1655, he moved to this house on the Prince Straet, where he resided until September 30, 1673, when he sold it to Mr. Gabriel Minvielle.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, pp. 16-17. In the deed, which he signed as "Albert Pietersz Swart Trompeter," he is referred to as "burgher and inhabitant of this City."

According to the tax-list of 1677, "Capt Nicolls" occupied in that year "y^e hous of Albert y^e Trumpet."—*M. C. C.*, I: 58.

No. 5

All that remained of the Monfoort grants in this block was sold, May 12, 1657, apparently under execution against Thomas Swartwout, of Midwout, L. I. (Deed not recorded, but

recited in *Liber Deeds*, A: 273.) His connection with the Monfort heirs, who were also Long Island settlers, is not clear.

Cornelis Barenzen, baker, and Hendrick Barenzen, smith, bought the land which covered the present Nos. 49 to 59 Broad Street and 35 Beaver Street, and divided it equally, Cornelis taking the Prince Straet corner. Then ensued long and bitter litigation between Barenzen, Swartwout, Joannes Verveelen, and Douwe Hermsen (purchasers from Cornelis Barenzen), which taxed the patience of the court, and explains the fact that the house which Douwe Hermsen built (No. 5) and Jan Swaen's little cottage (No. 6) were the only improvements on the land in July, 1660.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 48, 66, 81, 94, 99-100, 151, 157, 237 and 324. See Map of Dutch Grants and Key thereto.

No. 6

Jan Swaen, of Stockholm, bought this, the most northerly of Hendrick Barenzen's lots, March 3, 1659 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 150), but, in October, the smith sued him for the first instalment of the purchase money, 200 florins. Swaen pleaded that he had been ill, asked for more time, and offered to pay in corn.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 64[1]. He owned a farm at the Mespat Kills, L. I.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 382. Early in the spring following, he started to build, but money was still scarce; he was sued, in March and April, for wages due on his house. His faithful wife, Marritje Jans, appeared for him in court (perhaps he was still ill), and said they would pay.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 145, 154. The house must have been very newly completed when the Plan was drawn. After the surrender, Swaen sold his house to his neighbour, Joannes Verveelen (*Patents*, III: 26, Albany), procured from Governor Nicolls a pass for himself, his wife, and three children, to sail in the "Unity," and, in December, 1664, left New York, forever.—*General Entries*, I: 139.

No. 7

Jacob Strycker, a tailor, was elected schepen in 1655, and filled this office until 1663, with the exception of the years 1659-61.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 281; II: 59, 265, 325; IV: 28. In 1664, he was made orphan-master.—*Register of N. Neth.*, 67. In company with Cornelis van Ruyven, he bought land here (No. 7), in 1656 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 46), from Jacob Steendam. Van Ruyven then secured a grant for another parcel, and he and Strycker divided it between them.—*Patents*, II: 158 (Albany); *Liber Deeds*, B: 159. As he himself occupied the house of Jan Jansen Schepmoes, on Pearl Street, in 1656, it is probable this house was rented.—*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 39-40.

Strycker, later, went to Midwout (Flatbush), where his brother Jan held the office of sergeant and magistrate.—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 159-60, 391; *Register of N. Neth.*, 42, 149.

No. 8

On February 15, 1656, Sergeant Jacob Luby asked for his discharge from the Company's service "and leave to settle at Arnhem, where he has land; granted."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 160. Jacob Luybeck, as he then spelled his name, bought the lot No. 8 from Jacob Strycker, in December, 1658 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 138), and built this house, though he seems to have lived at Bergen. He took the oath of allegiance in Bergen, on November 22, 1665.—*N. J. Archives*, 1st series, I: 49. He was one of the commissioners to fortify the place (*Register of N. Neth.*, 158), and married his second wife, Gerritje Cornelis, there, in 1672.—*Bergen Records* in *Hol. Soc. Year Book*, 1914, p. 58.

[1] The *Records* reverse the plaintiff and defendant in this litigation.

No. 9

This little house stood on land which Cornelis van Ruyven and Jacob Strycker had bought for investment (see No. 7). Van Ruyven, sent over by the West India Company as provincial secretary, assumed his duties in November, 1653. His first official signature, written on November 25th, is affixed to the grant of the excise privilege to the municipality.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 130. He remained secretary until the surrender, in 1664.—*Ibid.*, V: 143. He lost no time after his arrival in wooing and winning the affections and hand of Hille-gond Megapolensis, the daughter of the domine, whom he married June 24, 1654.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 19. In 1663, he built for her a fine residence next door to her father's house on the Broadway (Block A, No. 5). In 1674, he returned to Holland with his family, his wife's mother accompanying them (see Block A, No. 7).

During Van Ruyven's twenty years residence here, he filled various positions of trust. The *Records* show many instances of his just and helpful attitude towards his fellow-townsmen, whom he served as vendue master and churchwarden.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 54, 82; III: 92; IV: 263; VI: 103, 215. He became receiver of the West India Co., in 1657.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 182-3. In that capacity, after the surrender, he turned their affairs over to Governor Nicolls.—*General Entries*, I: 142. He was one of the first aldermen under the English rule (*M. C. C.*, II: 53; *General Entries*, I: 173), and was one of the prominent citizens consulted on the re-erection of the Dutch government.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 395.

No. 10

"The trivial school"[1] of Harmanus van Hoboeken occupied the exact site of No. 39 Broad Street. The lot has the same dimensions to-day that Surveyor Cortelyou laid out before January, 1660, when Van Hoboeken requested an allowance from the city, "as he is behind hand with the building of the School."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 244. Although his deed was not recorded until August 31, 1661 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 238), the house was finished before June, 1660.—*Recited, ibid.*, A: 178.

Harmanus van Hoboeken was appointed to succeed Willem Vestensz, as chorister and schoolmaster of this city, March 23, 1655, at 35 guilders per month, and 100 guilders extra per year for expenses.—*Eccles. Rec.*, I: 336. The records do not show where the schoolmaster began to teach, but, in November, 1656, he petitioned to be allowed to use the hall and side room of the Stadthuys for a school and dwelling, as he is "burthened with a wife and children," and "does not know how to manage for the proper accommodation of the children during winter, for they much require a place adapted for fire and to be warmed, for which their present tenement is wholly unfit."—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 219. The burgo-masters and schepens did not accede to this request, but they did allow him 100 guilders a year towards the rent of a house, "in order that the youth, who are here quite numerous, may have the means of instruction as far as possible."—*Ibid.*, II: 220. (For this rented house, see Block C. No. 16.)

Hardly had the schoolmaster built his house here, when he was notified, in May, 1661, that his successor, Mr. Evert Pietersen, was about to sail from Holland in the "Gilded Beaver."—*Eccles. Rec.*, I: 502-3. Stuyvesant, knowing Van Hoboeken to be "a person of irreproachable life and conduct," arranged that he should act as schoolmaster and clerk at his bouwery, meantime drawing pay from the Company as "Adelborst," or sergeant.—*Ibid.*, I: 522. His first wife having died, he married Marritje Pieters, in October, 1662,

[1] I.e. an elementary Latin school. See monograph by Prof. W. H. Kilpatrick on *The Dutch Schools of New Netherlands and Colonial New York*, in *Bulletin*, 1912, No. 12, U. S. Bureau of Education. See, also, Block B, No. 10, for Latin School.

and was still living comfortably as deacon, at Stuyvesant's Bouwery, in April, 1663.—*Register of Walewyn Van Der Veen*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 70.

No. 11

Jan Pietersen, from Holstein, woodsawyer, transferred this house to Thomas Wandel, June 1, 1660.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 178. Wandel sold it in August, 1672, to Catrina Croegers, wife of Nicasius de Sille.—*Ibid.*, B: 198. Site, No. 37 Broad Street.

No. 12

The Fiscal's House on the Prince Gracht and his garden on the Tuyn Straet are so carefully drawn on the Plan that it requires but little imagination to see them as they were in July, 1660. The wide, comfortable-looking house faced the upper end of the canal, and the formal Dutch garden extended to the street, to which it gave its name—Garden Street, now Exchange Place. The triangular plantation left by the cutting through of this street belonged to the Van Tienhoven estate, but it is entirely probable that it was cultivated by De Sille, for its owners lived in quite another part of the town.

Nicasius de Sille, the first of his name in this country, arrived in the summer of 1653. In his commission as first councilor to Director-General Stuyvesant, he was described as "experienced both in law and war, of whose life and knowledge we have received the best testimony."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 209. He was in middle life, having been born at Arnheim, September 23, 1610—a widower, with five children: Walburga, the eldest daughter, not yet fourteen years old, Anna, Gerardina, Laurens, and Petrus. (Information communicated by Mr. Laurens Adriaen de Sille, of Leersum, Holland, a descendant of Laurens de Sille.—*N. Y. General and Biog. Rec.*, XXXIV: 24.)

Such a family needed a mother's care, but de Sille's second wife, Tryntje Crougers, whom he married in May, 1655 (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 19), was not the woman he had hoped to place in that capacity in his home. Their union was most unhappy. In December, 1659, he petitions for a divorce, alleging her "unbecoming and careless life, both by her wasting of property without his knowledge, as by her public habitual drunkenness." The court referred the matter to the director and council, "Regard being had to the quality of the petitioner."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 90. No divorce was granted at this time; the couple remained together for various reasons. She had brought him some money, which had helped to build the house, as she claimed, and the two elder girls were about to be married: Walburga to Frans Cregier, Anna to Hendrick Kip. The young couples procured their marriage licenses on the same day, February 29, 1660 (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 25), and the house was the scene of a double wedding.

The fiscal himself had, in the meantime, become very much interested in New Utrecht, of which village he was one of the first patentees, and where Jacob Swart had built him a house in 1657-8. To quote his own words, "this was the first house in the town which was covered with red tiles." [1] De Sille's description of the founding of New Utrecht is contained in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., I: 633.

Possibly, his third daughter, Gerardina, kept house for him here: she afterwards married a Long Islander, Joannes van Couwenhoven (*N. Y. General. & Biog. Rec.*, XXXIV: 24), but there seems little reason to suppose that Mme. de Sille ever left the house on the Gracht, where the fiscal himself continued in residence.

In 1669, Gerrit van Tright wanted an act of authorisation to sell his house, on which he had lent considerable money. De Sille had given him power of attorney to do so. His wife, however, interposed a strenuous objection, saying that the house belonged "particularly

[1] It stood until 1850, when it was demolished.

to her."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 207, 210. All the old bitterness revived, and finally, on March 15, 1670, Governor Lovelace directed Mayor Steenwyck to appoint a commission to hear and examine their differences concerning the sale of their house and other things relating to their estate. Mme. De Sille produced a marriage contract, which would have thrown much light on the vexed question of whose money had paid for building the house, bringing up the children, "marrying off two daughters," &c., but "the superscription expressly directed that it should not be opened until after the death of one of them"; and the five eminent citizens who composed the commission declared that "Mr. Sille cannot be counted . . . dead." As Paulus Leendersen van der Grift said: "I refer to the judgement of the May^r whether Mr. Sille can be considered as dead or not" (*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 227-8); and as Mr. de Sille, at this very time, had declared that he had "an Intent to resyde in y^e Towne of Midwout, alias Flatt bush," the demise of that gentleman was rather less than a doubtful event. The pleasant little settlement wherein he now contemplated taking up his abode was a long way from the New York of that day; and that he was, without too much difficulty, discovered to be alive and in residence there, is proved by the fact that Governor Lovelace, "having conceived a good opinion of y^e Capacity & fittnes of y^e said Nicasius de Sille," appointed him "publique notary for y^e Towne of Mydwout alias Flatt bush & places adjacent," April 25, 1670.—*Exec. Coun. Min.*, ed. by V. H. Paltsits, I: 329. A rather obscure position, after all the dignities that had gone before. He had been first councilor since 1653; he succeeded Van Tienhoven as provincial schout-fiscal, in June, 1656 (*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 121); and he was churchwarden at New Amsterdam (*ibid.*, II: 50) and schout at New Utrecht.—*Register of N. Neth.*, 43.

Several of his poetic effusions are to be found in the records of the latter place, and are reproduced in the *Anthology of New Netherland*.

The commission on the affairs of De Sille and his wife partitioned the estate, after paying the creditors. The house, garden, and orchard must have been adjudged to belong to the husband, for Nicasius sold them to Thomas Delavall, April 24, 1672, for 3,000 guilders.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 190; [1] cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 209. In this deed, he describes himself as of Long Island. Henry C. Murphy, in the *Anthology*, says he resided in New Utrecht "in 1659 and in 1674, and probably until his death, of which event, however, when and where it took place, we find no mention." Nor has the author discovered any authentic statement on this subject. His will is not found of record. In 1686, Domine Selyns's List contains the name of Catharina Cregiers, widow of Nicasius de Sille, as a resident of the Heere Gracht. She had purchased the small house just to the south of her old home, and here she continued to live until her death, late in 1694. Her will is in the N. Y. Surrogate's Office, *Liber V*: 89. She left her entire estate to "my cousin, Jacobus Croeger, for his attendance and true service done me this severall years."

BLOCK M

NO. 1

Adriaen Vincent's grant of June 1, 1644, extended along the Heere Gracht from the corner of the Slyck Steegh for a distance of 11 rods, 2 feet, or about 138 English feet. It included Nos. 71 to 81 Broad Street, from the corner of the Consolidated Exchange to South William Street. The Plan pictures six houses (Nos. 1 to 6), five of which were certainly

[1] Gov. Colve, in confiscating Delavall's property here, patented it to Marten Jansen Meyer, the smith.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 636-7.

built by Vincent. Abraham Jansen may have built the second house on the lot which he bought.

Adriaen Vinchardt, Vinchant, or Vincent, was a Walloon, and at one time a cadet of the Company.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 48. With his wife, Madaleen, and his little daughter, Anneken, he came from Amsterdam. Scandalous rumor hinted that he left another wife and four children behind him.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 70. Industrious and thrifty, the Vincents prospered. In 1654, Adriaen, as an old burgher, petitioned "that he may be favored with some occurring employment, such as carrying beer and wine or anything else," and a little later asked "permission to retail brandy and other strong liquors out of doors."—*Ibid.*, I: 163, 225.

While Adriaen worked at the public warehouse, Madaleen kept the little tavern at the corner of the Slyck Steegh.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 403; II: 263. On May 3, 1657, at the time of the new survey, Madaleen demanded "satisfaction for the cutting off part of her lot for the road. [1] But whereas it is of little or no importance, and is for her own advantage, it is decided, that nothing is due for it."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 158.

Neither Vincent nor his wife ever learned to use Dutch, fluently. In court, they always had to employ an interpreter.—*Ibid.*, II: 290; III: 55. Anneken, their only daughter, married Symon Felle, or Velle, a Huguenot trader from Dieppe, September 9, 1656.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 21. After his death, in 1680, she married Jacques Cousseau (see note in Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 425). Her father gave her, as a marriage portion, a house not far from his own (No. 4). Just three years later, Anneken's father and husband were shocked and grieved by the slanderous imputations of a neighbour, Lysbet Willems, who charged the girl with having too intimate friendships with Captains Beaulieu and Rooslyn. Lysbet was obliged to recant in court, and was "charged to remain quiet for the future and to utter no more such infamous words."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 55-6. This same gallant Captain Augustyn Beaulieu figures as host at a gay party held at Egbert van Borsum's house in the late summer of 1658. Symon Felle, and his father-in-law, Vincent, were among those invited. In September, Van Borsum brought suit for an unpaid balance of fl. 310: 4: 8, for the entertainment, and also summoned the guests,

Of whom, Jacob Huges declares, he was invited by the Captain, but if he must pay he will do so. Simon Felle declares the same. . . . Capt. Beaulieu says, that there were fourteen of them; half of which he individually was to pay for, and the others the other half. . . . asked, if he have any objection to the a/c? Answers, No, except to the fl. 30 for trouble and waiting and fl. 3 for cleaning the things.

The Captain was directed "to pay Egbert van Borssum 250 gl. 4 stiv., 8 pence, deducting 20 fl. charged too much for trouble," the remaining money to be collected "from Adriaan Vincent, Simon Felle, Nicolaas Boot, Mr Jacob Huges and Jan Perier, and if the aforesaid persons prove, that Capt Beaulieu invited them, Capt Beaulieu is ordered to pay for them."—*Ibid.*, III: 5.

Adriaen Vincent still tapped here in November, 1673.—*Ibid.*, VII: 6, 29. Probably, his son, John, inherited this house, as he and his wife, Annetje Jans, lived here in 1686.—Selyns's List, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 396.

No. 2

Skipper Tomas Davidts bought one of Adriaen Vinchant's (Vincent's) houses, May 1, 1660, and sold it to Johannes de Peyster, January 22, 1670.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 192; *ibid.*, B: 166. He seldom occupied it himself, for his wife, a daughter of Domine Gideon Schaats,

[1] The Slyck Steegh, or Muddy Lane, was ordered to be paved with stone, June 11, 1672.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 375.

preferred to live with her father, in Albany. During 1662-3-4, this house was occupied by Foppe Robberts.—*Register of Solomon Lachaire*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 328-9; *Rec. N. Am.*, V: 43.

Thomas Davids, or Davidsen, sailed a sloop between New Amsterdam and Fort Orange. The Labadists, who went up to Albany with him, in April, 1679, speak very sharply of his character.

The skipper was a son-in-law of D. Schaets, the minister at Albany, a drunken, worthless person who could not keep house with his wife, who was not much better than he, nor was his father-in-law. He had been away from his wife five or six years and was now going after her.—*Journal of Jasper Danckaerts*, ed. by James and Jameson, 197.

However, Anneke Schaets did not return with her husband on that trip. It took the authorities, both at Albany and New York, a long time to induce her to rejoin him. She was "headstrong and would not depart without the Sheriff & Constable's interference," in June, 1681. Finally, an "Extraordinary Court" was held in Albany, July 29, 1681. Thomas and Anneke were brought before it, and were bound over to behave themselves together, and to go to New York with their children. This they promised to do, but with evident reluctance.

The history of Domine Schaets's troubles with his congregation and with his daughter is quaintly told in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., III: 883-7, and reprinted in *Eccles. Rec.*, II: 762-4.

NOS. 3 AND 4

These two houses were given by Adriaen Vincent to his children—whether in his lifetime or by will is uncertain—No. 3 (77 Broad Street) to his son, John, and No. 4 (75 Broad Street) to his daughter, Anna, wife of Simon Felle. In 1684-5, John Vincent, for himself and his wife, Ann, and "by Power of tutorship over the said Children of Simon Fell," sold both houses to Cornelia Depeyster.—*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 173, 175. See the tax-lists for 1665 and 1677.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 224; *M. C. C.*, I: 58.

NOS. 5 AND 6

Abraham Jansen, master carpenter, bought a wide lot here, originally sold to Simon Volckertsen, in 1652, by Adriaen Vincent. Volckertsen's deed was for a house and lot.—*Liber HH*: 3 (Albany). The deed to Jansen, executed December 2, 1658, and recorded February 1, 1661 (*ibid.*, A: 226), mentions no house; he may have built both these small dwellings, which are much alike.

Abraham Jansen was one of the most useful and respected citizens of the New Amsterdam of his day. A capable mechanic, his services were in demand, not only at Manhattan, but at Fort Orange and on Long Island. An entry in the Executive Minutes of the Burgomasters (*Min. of Orph. Court*, II: 132-3), under date of March 24, 1662, gives a curious detail of life in the city about the period of the Plan. Abraham Jansen was one of three carpenters asked by the burgomasters to work a certain period for the city. He declined, being "engaged on other work." Reinier Wisselpenninck was too busy. Adolph Pietersen, being asked "whether he could not work eight to ten days . . . putting up a little house, for the Indians to offer their wares," said, "if the Board would please to wait a few days, he would do it," which was accepted.

Jansen was appointed overseer of streets in May, 1670, by Mayor Steenwyck, because he was a person "who understands the Work."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 235.

The most northerly of these houses (No. 6) became vested in "S^r Lawrens de Silla," June 24, 1668.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 143; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-

1672 (translated), 127-8. His sister, Warburga, and her second husband, William Bogardus, lived here for many years. Their son, Everardus Bogardus, named for his grandfather, sold it, December 18, 1711.—*Liber Deeds*, XXXII: 165. James Alexander bought it, May 20, 1740.—*Ibid.*, XXXII: 167. The most southerly house, which was, evidently, his own home, Jansen retained until May 11, 1683.—*Ibid.*, XII: 123.

Site: Nos. 73 and 71 Broad Street.

No. 7

On the first day of March, 1655, Jan Rutgersen petitioned for leave "to sell beer by the pot in the City Hall (where the little sail loft was given him to dwell in)." The petition was refused, but he was allowed "to lodge in the City Hall for one month, as his house was burnt down in the winter, at the expiration of which time petitioner shall depart; meanwhile he can look out for another dwelling."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 292.

Jan Rutgersen's plight is thus succinctly told in a few words of the record. His house, the location of which has not been ascertained, had been destroyed by fire; he lost no time finding another dwelling. On the 7th of April, 1655, he bought Abraham Rycken's house on the Heere Gracht; ten days later he requested, "inasmuch as he is sorely impoverished by the fire, and an old inhabitant, that he may have leave to sell, with others, a few trifles, and a can of beer and wine, and to receive lodgers," which was allowed.—*Ibid.*, I: 308. His tavern was of the meanest; soldiers and negroes frequented it, and petty brawls often occurred there.

In 1658, Rutgersen still owed a balance of fl. 242 on the house: on the third of June, at Rycken's request, the court ordered him "to remain in the City Hall until the monies are paid or to give security for the payment within six days."—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 389, 397, 399. Thereupon, he raised the money (\$96.80), and had his deed recorded, June 7, 1658.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 132.

Jan did not prosper, and his health failed. In 1663, his house was sold under execution, to Thomas Jansen Mingael.—*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 104, 167, 182, 207. Soon after he had lost his home, Jan Rutgersen Moreau, as he was then called, died.—*Ibid.*, V: 74.

James Alexander, father of the Earl of Stirling, bought the site in March, 1734.—*Liber Deeds*, XXXII: 97. It formed part of the plot upon which the latter built his mansion house, which, in December, 1766, was "in the tenure or occupancy of His Excellency General Gage . . .," as an old mortgage declares.—*Liber Mortgages*, II: 223.

Jan Rutgersen's house (formerly No. 69 Broad Street) is now included in the building of the Consolidated Exchange.

No. 8

De Sille's list tabulates 23 houses on "the Heere Gracht where Jacobus Backer lives." Jacobus Backer, at this time, lived on the east side of the Gracht, next door to the corner of the Prince Straet (later Nos. 65 and 67 Broad Street; and now included in the Consolidated Exchange site). He had bought the lot, unimproved, in June, 1656, some months after his marriage to Margaret Stuyvesant, half-sister of the director-general.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 55; *Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 20.

Backer was one of the original patentees of New Utrecht, January 16, 1657, but he never settled there; his lands in the village were turned over to Nicasius de Sille, as De Sille himself relates, in his description of the founding of New Utrecht.—*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., I: 633.

During 1656, 1660, and 1662, and from July 5, 1663, until September 20, 1664, Jacobus Backer served the city as schepen.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 28; III: 125; IV: 27, 277; V: 17.

After the surrender, he signed the letter to the Lords Directors in Amsterdam explaining the capitulation, and then made arrangements to return to Holland.—*Ibid.*, V: 116. He gave his wife power of attorney to conduct his affairs.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 180; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 192. His house here was sold, under foreclosure of mortgage, to Balthazar de Haert, February 24, 1671.—*Idem.*; *Liber Mortgages*, A: 17, 37; *Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 255-6.

De Haert and Madame Backer continued to live in the house together. Their son, Daniel, was born there, and was baptised on September 1, 1671. De Haert devised the property to this son, January 4, 1672. (*Récitals in Liber Deeds*, XXI: 35.)

In 1678, Margaret Backer married Hendrick Droogestradt, of Elizabeth, N. J.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 255-6.

No. 9

The house and garden of Jochem Beeckman, a shoemaker. The north fence was about twenty feet north of the present line of Beaver Street. The cottage stood on the lower part of the garden, and, before the Consolidated Exchange absorbed the buildings, the wall between Nos. 61 and 65 Broad Street defined the south line of Beeckman's land.

This settler was in New Amsterdam at least as early as 1638, for shortly after the New Year of 1639 he unfortunately stabbed one Jacob Jurienssen, in a scuffle. Jurienssen died, after a long illness. In May, when "lying abed wounded," he "declared that in case he died of his wounds, he forgave Jochem Beeckman."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 5, 7.

Some years later, in a quarrel with a soldier, Beeckman again drew his shoemaker's knife, but this time, happily, no harm was done.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 410.

The house was probably built in 1652. In February, 1686, Jochem Beeckman mortgaged the property for 992 guilders—a curious survival of the shoemaker's Hollandish feelings: English money simply did not exist for him.

No. 10

The house of the Company's negroes—in 1660, the property of the Dutch West India Company.

This building and the land on which it stood covered the site of Nos. 32-34 South William Street. The structure occupied the easterly half of the plot, as the Plan shows. The easterly wall of the building of to-day is on the exact line of the easterly wall of the house built by the Company for its slaves, before 1643, how much earlier, is not known. The first reference to it is in the grant of June 22, 1643, to Evert Duyckingh, on the east (*Liber GG: 67, Albany*), which grant bounds on the Company's marsh and the land of the negroes. In June, 1654, Stuyvesant granted most of the negroes' land to Adriaen Dircksen Coen (*Liber HH: 2: 11, Albany*), reserving only the house and its house-plot.

In August, 1657, when Adriaen Dircksen Coen transferred his ground-brief to Jacob van Couwenhoven, he recited that it was bounded in part by "the house the Negroes live in."—*Liber Deeds*, A: 90. The dilapidated little building was demolished about the time that Stuyvesant granted the land to the deacons of the city, July 7, 1662. This grant is not found of record, but is recited in a deed of January 18, 1663 (*ibid.*, B: 3; cf. *Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.) 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 292-3), when the ground was vacant. This deed reads, in part:

Before us the underwritten Schepens of the City Amsterdam in N. Netherland appeared the Deacons here who declare by virtue of a ground brief dated July 7, 1662, to cede transport and convey in a right, true & free ownership unto Mr. Govert Loockermans ancient Schepen of this City a certain lot with such existing and dominant services and rights as the same was possessed by the Deaconry, the abovementioned lot is situate north of the *Slyck Steegh*, bounded west by

Adrian Vincent, north and east by Abraham the Carpenter and south by the *Steegh* aforesaid broad and long according to the ground brief aforesaid . . . for sale, transport and conveyance of which lot aforesaid, the abovenamed Deaconry acknowledges and declares to be well and thankfully satisfied and paid the sum of three hundred guilders for which the lot aforesaid is sold.

Cousseau was one of the witnesses to this deed, and acquired a half-interest in the property. By April, 1667, a horse-mill had been built here by the parties in interest, as is proved by the next transaction, dated October 15, 1667:

Before us undersigned Aldermen of the City of New York appeared S^r Govert Looquermans merchant of the said City who certified and declared (by virtue of a Patent by him the appearer and Jacques Cousseau in Company obtained from the Heer Governor Richard Nicols on the 3^d April last) in right true and free ownership, as to him the appearer was ceded transported and conveyed to cede transport and convey to and to the behoof of S^r Jacques Cousseau merchant in the said City his the appearers share and interest in a certain lot house and horsemill, with all the appurtenances earth and nail fast. . . . The said lot house and horsemill enclosed built on and fenced standing and being within this City in the Slyck Steegh (Dirty lane) having to the west Adrian Vincent, . . . —*Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 114-16; for dimensions see Key to Map of Dutch Grants.

This is the earliest mention of a horse mill on this plot. There was an earlier mill on the south side of the lane, Block N, No. 8.

Cousseau conveyed the property, on September 4, 1672, to Carsten Jansen Eggert, a miller, as "a certaine Lott of ground wth a house and horsmill thereuppon."—*Liber Deeds*, B: 178, 200; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 227-8.

The Tax List of 1677, itemizes, in the Mill Street Lane, "Corsten Johnston; Ditto Mill house."—*M. C. C.*, I: 58. The same list mentions "The Bark Mill corner," next to "Mother Drissius."—*Ibid.*, I: 59. The bark-mill, at that time, stood on the north side of the present Exchange Place, west of Broad Street.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 203; *Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, p. 12; *Liber Deeds*, XII: 30.

It cannot be disputed that the horse-mill on the site of Nos. 32 and 34 South William Street was erected after January, 1663; it is almost equally certain that it was a flour-mill, and not a bark-mill.

No. 11

This mean little house, on a part of the negroes' land, was probably the one which Adriaen Dircksen Coen built.—*Recitals in Liber Deeds*, A: 90.

Cornelis Hendricksen, from Dort, bought it; he was killed by the Indians in the autumn of 1655.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 4. On March 3, 1657, his widow was married to Harman Hendricks, of Bergen, Norway (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 21), who soon afterward conveyed "in sole real ownership unto . . . Joost Goderus."—*Liber Deeds*, A: 96. The Orphan-Masters Court, however, looked after the interests of the heirs of Cornelis.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 29-30.

Joost Goderus was one of the weigh-house labourers—an ill-balanced, excitable character, whom the young fellows of the town delighted to tease. He had an attractive wife, Jacomyntje Wallings, of whom he was very jealous, and with some reason; for, if the records speak truly, Allard Anthony admired her—much to her husband's distress. In fact, he was suspicious of everyone. Schout de Sille brought him into court one day, and said "Joost Goderus unreasonably abuses people, when he is somewhat out of his head," and begged "that the Magistrates will please reprimand him for it, which is done."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 51, *et seq.*; II: 421; VII: 145-6.

Goderus and his wife jogged along here, evidently never very well off. In December, 1663, Joost was arrested by the fiscal for stealing firewood, "which is a very prevalent

practice among the poor in New Amsterdam." The poor fellow pleaded guilty, and asked pardon, but the fault cost him his office of porter at the weigh-house.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 256, 257. He worked as a labourer for Thomas Delavall, in 1668 (*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 132), which is the last time he is mentioned. His son, Hans, lived in the house in 1677.—*M. C. C.*, I: 58. Hans Goderus and his brother Frans partitioned their father's estate, March 17, 1679. When Cornelia Depeyster bought this property, December 2, 1685, she paid 5800 guilders for it. Steenwyck's wife acted for Hans Goderus in the sale; an indication that in the second generation the family had risen in the social scale.—*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 91, 93, 170.

Site: No. 28 South William Street.

No. 12

Evert Duyckinck's grant, of 1643, had a frontage on the road of 10 rods, 2 feet, 2 inches, and 4 grains—calculated roughly, about 127 feet. It comprised numbers 16 to 26 South William Street, and was irregular in shape. The house, nearly thirty feet wide, covered No. 22 and part of No. 20.

Evert Duyckinck, of Borcken, in Westphalia, was born about 1621, according to a deposition made by him May 11, 1657.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 32. He was employed by the West India Company at Fort Good Hope on the Connecticut, as early as 1640-41. He and Gysbert Opdyck were viciously attacked by the English settlers there, when Duyckinck, while ploughing, was cut "in the head with an adze stuck in a long handle, so that blood ran down his face and clothes."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 141-3. He was a mere youth at that time; yet he, evidently, had learned the glazier's trade in Germany. At any rate, he was a master glazier in 1648, when Cornelis Jansen was apprenticed to him.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 44. He is referred to, in 1658, as a "glass-maker."—*Liber Deeds*, A: 132.

The Labadists came over with Evert Duyckinck, Junior, who was the mate of the "Charles." They record: "They had built a new church in the *Hysopus*, of which the glass had been made and painted in the city, by the father of our mate, *Evert Duiken*, whose other son, Gerrit, did most of the work . . . He promised to teach me how to draw."—*Murphy's Journal of a Voyage to New York* (etc.), by Jaspas Dankers and Peter Sluyter, 276. Mr. Murphy, in a note, says: "By the phrase, *making the glass*, we apprehend glazing is all that is meant by our journalist." But the traveller meant what he said. Both Evert Duyckinck and his son, Gerrit, undoubtedly, understood the art of painting glass, which required the use of a kiln for firing. As late as 1687 and 1700, the records refer to the fact. Evert Duyckinck, Senior, is called a "limner," and Gerrit Duyckinck a "painter," and also a glazier, in grants to them of land under water in front of their lands in Block P.—*Liber A*: 52, 300; *ibid.*, B: 133, in Comptroller's Office.

The townspeople and Jasper Danckaerts may not have differentiated between "making" the glass itself and "making" the finished product—the beautiful emblazoned windows of coloured glass for churches and for the homes of the wealthier citizens. It is an interesting fact that this art was practised in New Amsterdam so early.

Before the survey of 1657, the Slyck Steegh was an *impasse*. It ended at Burger Jorissen's line fence, as the Plan correctly shows. On Thursday, April 19, 1657, the neighbours in the Glaziers Street petitioned "for a cart way to the Strand, as was promised them." They were told: "As soon as the general survey is made, further attention shall be paid to the petitioners' request, that a suitable road be made."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 156. Then was the little lane or "gangetje" cut through, and the Smeestraet, or William Street, extended (see Block Q, No. 16). The Mill Street of later years, now South William Street, ended just at the side of the lane. It was not extended to William Street until 1835.

"The Slick Steegie where Evert Duyckingh lives," as de Sille announced in 1660, later became an undesirable place of residence. The house was sold, on February 3, 1674, to Jacob Melyn, whose attorney resold it to Dr. Johannes Kerfbyl, May 28, 1697.—*Liber Deeds*, XXI: 221. Evert Duyckingh's wife was Hendrickje Simons. They were married on August 28, 1646.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 14.

On December 19, 1728, Cornelius Clopper and wife sold the plot where Duyckingh's house had stood, 40 feet wide on the Mill Street, to the trustees for the Jewish congregation, Lewis and Mordecai Gomez, Jacob Franks, and Rodrigo Pacheco.—*Liber Deeds*, XXXI: 263. Here was erected the first synagogue built especially for Jewish worship, although the Jewish congregation had been worshipping in the city for many years—in a house belonging to Jan Harpendingh (see No. 13, *infra.*). The synagogue property covered No. 22 and parts of Nos. 20 and 24 South William Street.

No. 13

The house which Evert Duyckingh sold to Jan Reyndersen (Reinders, Reidersen) in April, 1655 (*Liber Deeds* A: 133; *Powers of Attorney*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 120-2), had not been paid for in 1658. Reidersen was absent, probably over in Pavonia.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 355, 363. Sibout Clasen, acting for him, sold the house, in 1664, to Arent Fransen Vanderbriel (Vander Brul—from the Brielle), who, in turn, sold it to Jan Harpendingh, February 14, 1668.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 40, 138; *cf. Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 118.

Harpendingh pulled the wretched little structure down, and the land remained vacant for a number of years. (See tax-list of September, 1677, in *M. C. C.*, I: 58.) On October 13, 1700, the land on the west, which had been Duyckingh's house plot, was bounded "on the East by the house and ground of John Harperdingh now Commonly Known by the name of the Jews Synagogue."—*Liber Deeds*, XXIII: 230. No deed has been found from Harpendingh to the Jewish congregation, nor any record of conveyance from them. The inference is that the first Jewish Congregation rented John Harperdingh's house. The lot was only 28 feet wide by 51 feet deep. The deed to Dr. Kerfbyl, dated May 28, 1697, does not mention a synagogue to the east, which may indicate that its establishment in Harpendingh's house was between these dates. However, the Jews had been holding meetings in New York for a number of years. In 1682, Domine Selyns referred to the "separate meetings" of the Jews, Quakers, and Labadists—undoubtedly all in private houses; and, in 1695, Rev. John Miller lists a "Jewes Synagogue" among the churches in New York.—*Eccles. Rec.*, II: 830; Miller's *New York Considered and Improved, 1695*, ed. by V. H. Paltsits, 54, 116; *cf. A. M. Dyers's* monograph on New York Jewish History, in *Publications*, Am. Jewish Hist. Soc., No. 3, pp. 41-60; see, also, Oppenheim's *The Early Hist. of the Jews in New York, 1654-1664*.

Site: No. 16 South William Street.

No. 14

William Abrahamsen (Vander Borden) and Robert Roelantsen, carpenters, bought this lot from Evert Duyckingh, August 27, 1657, and on it built the house shown on the Plan.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 60. Abrahamsen sold his half interest to Roelantsen, August 26, 1658 (recitals in *Liber Deeds*, A: 277), then sued him, on May 3, 1661, for 17 beavers and a half, with interest, "for the half of a house sold to him." Roelantsen admitted the debt, but said Abrahamsen occupied it, "and counts the rent against the interest." The burgo-masters ordered them to settle with each other. The deed was recorded August 24, 1662.—*Ibid.*, A: 277; *Rec. N. Am.*, III: 291.

No. 15

This grant, made to Domine Megapolensis, April 24, 1650, was the land which had been in the early occupation of Claes Sybrantsen de Veringh. Sybrantsen appears to have been a mariner; in 1638, he was a partner of Skipper Jan Schepmoes. He died after June 19, 1642, and before June 22, 1643, when this property is recited as belonging to his widow (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 3; *Liber GG*: 67, Albany), who married Brant Peelen, from Nykerck, an early Albany settler, July 3, 1643.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 806; *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 23.

Sybrantsen's home was the last dwelling at the end of the Steegie. The fence lines, so clearly defined on the Plan of 1660, are equally distinguishable on the tax map of 1915. The west line of No. 8 South William Street is identical with the west fence of the garden. The line which separates No. 8 South William Street and the rear wing of the present Delmonico Building from Nos. 48 and 50 Beaver Street is coincident with the north fence of the old garden.

In 1660, this house belonged to Domine Megapolensis, but very shortly thereafter the old building was torn down, Jan Hendricks van Bommel bought the most westerly third of the plot, Engelbert Steenhuisen the remainder. The deeds for both parcels were delivered, March 10, 1663.—Recitals in *Patents II*: 170 (Albany); *Liber Deeds*, B: 4; *cf. Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 294-5.

On October 10, 1662, Pieter Jansen van Werckendam, who had bought from Steenhuisen, sold his house and lot in the Slyck Steegh, "being the net and just half of the lot formerly purchased by said Englebert from D^o Joannes Megapolensis," to Hendrick Hendrix van Doesburgh.—*Register of Solomon Lachaire*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 416-7. Steenhuisen also sold his own house, in 1665, to Van Doesburgh (*Liber Deeds*, B: 72; *cf. Mortgages*, 1665-1675, trans. by O'Callaghan, 53), who was assessed here, in 1677, as Henry Vandusbury.—*M. C. C.*, I: 58.

"Jan Hendrick van Bommel, en zyn h. v. Annetje Abrahams," were still living here in 1686.—Selyns's List, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 397.

Engelbert Steenhuisen was living in Bergen in 1662, when the community "resolved to employ him not only as precentor, but also—this was expressly stipulated—to keep school." Steenhuisen, being the owner of "a house and lot and of a double bouwery" in Bergen, became very haughty. He refused to pay taxes or maintain a soldier, asserting that "a schoolmaster should be exempt from all village taxes and burden; as it is customary, . . . everywhere in Christendom." So he resigned; the magistrates appealed to the director and council; and Steenhuisen was directed to "duly serve the rest of his term according to contract."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 318-9; reprinted in *Eccles Rec.*, I: 539.

In 1790, the Custom House, at No. 5 Mill Street, occupied Van Doesburgh's plot.

No. 16

Domine Megapolensis sold this small house to Pieter Gysen, from Doornyck. The deed was delivered on the same day as the others from the same grantor—March 10, 1663.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 3; *cf. Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 290-1.

Peter Gys had been living in a house of Thomas Wandel, which "he let to another" when he moved to his own house. He also left an unpaid balance of a year's rent—fl. 138. Wandel sued him, August 31, 1660. Pieter said his late landlord had "promised him to make the house tight and habitable and did not do so, and when he mentioned it, his wife said to him, if it don't suit you, go out."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 196. In 1667, Pieter Gysen van Doornick, by his attorney, Gerrit Jansen van Aernheim, sold the house to Nicolaes

du Piu (Dupuy).—*Liber Deeds*, B: 128; *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 100.

Site: 48-50 Beaver Street.

No. 17

The brew-house of Michiel Jansen (Vreeland), of Gamoenepa, (Communipaw): built in the rear of the house and lot which he bought from Marcus Hendricksen Vogelsang, April 4, 1656 (see No. 20, *infra*). His widow, Fijtje Hartmans, sold it to Meindert Barensen, the cooper, October 1, 1663.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 25; *Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 334-5.

For Michiel Jansen, see Block J, No. 14.

The long, narrow, garden between Nos. 16 and 17, which, in 1660, was planted with eight small trees, belonged to a free negress, Susanna Anthony Robberts. Her house had, evidently, been demolished for some time, but she was still living, for she is recorded, on February 14, 1661, as having hired out her brother, Jochim Anthony Robberts, to Wolphert Webber.—*Register of Solomon La Chaire*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 18. One Anthony Sarley, of the Bowery, conveyed the property of Ahasuerus Fromantel, December 11, 1691.—*Liber Deeds*, IX: 223 (Albany).

Between Susanna's lot, which was only 31 feet, 6 inches wide, and the brew-house, was a small lot, which Megapolensis sold to Sarah, widow of Hans Hansen, delivering the deed March 10, 1663.—*Patents*, II: 163 (Albany).

Susanna's ground is now a part of 52-54 Beaver Street. The brew-house stood on the Beaver Street side of the Delmonico Building.

Nos. 18 AND 19

Rutger Jacobsen, ancestor of the Rutgers family of New York and Albany, built this house, after October 4, 1649, and before October 15, 1655, when the house was taxed.—*N. Y. Col. MSS.*, III: 67; *Rec. N. Am.*, I: 374.

It seems to have been the finest residence on the block, with a coach-house, or possibly a small warehouse, in the rear (No. 19). The garden was more than 150 feet deep, and included the end of the Slyck Steegh. That part of the land which lay between the High Street and the Steegie was bought from Wessel Evertsen; the remainder from Megapolensis. The little lane, cut through pursuant to the survey of 1657, did not diminish Jacobsen's land at all.

Rutger Jacobsen, from Schoonderwoert, province of South Holland, began his career in these parts at Rensselaerswyck, April 8, 1637. He probably came in the ship "Rensselaerswyck," which arrived at the "manatans," Wednesday, the 4th of March, 1637.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 374. He married a maiden of New Amsterdam, Trijntje Janszen, from Breestede, June 3, 1646.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 14. The greater part of his life was spent at Albany, where he was engaged very extensively in the brewing industry.

There is a very interesting history of this settler and his descendants (several of whom, also, were prosperous brewers), in an article on "The Rutgers Family of New York," written by one of them—Hon. Ernest H. Crosby—and printed in the *N. Y. Geneal. & Biog. Rec.*, April, 1886. Also, a good biographical sketch is to be found in the *Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 812.

Between 1656 and 1661, Abraham de Lucena, a prominent Jewish merchant of New Amsterdam, occupied the premises, only surrendering his lease to Isaac Bedloo after the

house had been sold at public vendue, September 9, 1660.—*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 9; *Liber Deeds*, A: 252. Jacobsen had mortgaged his property here and at Fort Orange to Johannis Withart, in 1656, for 1528 guilders (*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 43), and Trijntje Jansen, his wife, mortgaged "her house and lot" to Cornelis Steenwyck, September 4, 1658, to secure notes for 5482 gl., 2 st.—*Ibid.*, 97. The creditors forced a sale, and Withart bid the property in at a low valuation, Steenwyck consenting.

Rutger Jacobsen protested against the proceedings, alleging sharp practice. He fought the case through the courts for nearly a year; but he was at Albany, his creditors were powerful, and the case was decided in their favour.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 224, 229, 236, 238, 254, 261, 297. Reluctantly, he gave the deed to Withart, November 12, 1661.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 252. The latter had already deeded it to Isaac Bedloo, who was in occupancy. (*Recitals Patents*, IV: 34, Albany.) Bedloo was confirmed here in 1667 (*idem*).

Nicholas Bayard was taxed here in 1677, probably as tenant.—*M. C. C.*, I: 58. John Withart had again become the owner of the house before 1670, when he secured a patent for it from Lovelace. In 1685, he sold it to Nicholas Bayard.—*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 68.

No. 20

The Amsterdam Chamber of the West India Company, on April 29, 1652, in response to the petition of Marcus Hendrick Vogelsang, ship carpenter, for space on Manhattan Island whereon to erect a shipyard, dock, and house, decided to notify the director (Stuyvesant) "to accommodate him in a convenient locality."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 181. This was an unusual proceeding, and no such grant has been found. As Vogelsang is always described as a merchant, he evidently gave up his intention of going into ship-building.

He bought "a certain house and lot" from Burger Jorissen (deed recorded July 20, 1655, in *Liber Deeds*, A: 25), on which he built the house here shown.

On the fourth of April, 1656, he gave a deed for the house to Michiel Jansen (*ibid.*, A: 40), and took a mortgage from him for 1650 Carolus guilders, the last instalment of the purchase-money.—*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 29-30. The amount involved would seem to indicate a house of better style and finish than the majority.

Vogelsang announced at the same time that he was about to depart for Holland; but he was still in New Amsterdam in March, 1657, when he "appears in Court, requesting to be admitted as Burgher; claiming as he lived here before, three years, that it cannot be refused him; and also that he is to be preferred to the New-Comers, who were not here in the troubles with the English. But as there was no Burgher right at that time Burgo-masters decree that he, the petitioner, must purchase it like others, or he cannot be considered a Burgher."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 149.

Vogelsang, evidently, did not think it worth paying for, as he returned to Holland. In 1660, when residing at Amsterdam, he attached certain monies in Holland belonging to Michiel Jansen, alleging that his mortgage had not been paid off when due. Jansen protested against this action, and Symon Jansen Romeyn, as Vogelsang's attorney, tried to uphold it; but the court at New Amsterdam declared it an illegal proceeding. Jansen was indemnified for damages, etc., but was ordered to pay Vogelsang, or his agent, Romeyn, the money due.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 204-5, 255-6. Michiel Jansen had already sold the house to William Herrick (August 26, 1658, recited in *Patents*, IV: 16, Albany).

Thomas Wandel owned it in 1660, by virtue of his marriage to Herrick's widow (see Block C. No. 23). In January, 1673, he sold it to Coenraet Ten Eyck.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, pp. 4-5.

No. 21

Dirck Jansen van Deventer, a smith, bought this house from Pieter Taelman, July 31, 1658, and was confirmed here in 1667.—*Patents*, II: 78 (Albany).

Burger Jorissen's smithy stood on the site in 1655, according to recitals in *Liber Deeds*, A: 25. Jorissen removed his house and smith's shop to the opposite corner (Block Q, No. 16) about the time that the Smee Straet was extended and widened. He sold this "certain house and lot, situate within this city between Michiel Janse and the newly surveyed street," to Taelman, June 5, 1657. (Recitals in *Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 64.) The house pictured is, evidently, not his old smithy, and he must have built it shortly before the conveyance above mentioned. Dirck Jansen van Deventer, about whom little is known, was still in the city in 1674.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 47.

Nos. 22 AND 23

Meindert Barentsen, a master cooper, and his wife's mother, Geertje Jans Stoffelsen, owned and occupied these two houses in 1660. The garden between them belonged to Barentsen. They had both purchased from Burger Jorissen, their deeds having been delivered April 14, 1660.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 183; recitals *Patents*, II: 83 (Albany).

Geertje Jans was the widow of Reyer Stoffelsen, who succeeded Burger Jorissen as smith at Rensselaerswyck in August, 1639. As he does not appear in the colony after 1647, he probably came to New Amsterdam at about that time. He is mentioned here in March, 1653.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 75; *Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 822. In 1660, Burger Jorissen sued the widow Stoffelsen for the payment on the lot. She stated in her reply that "part of the lot has been surveyed off and that he pltf., cannot deliver her the lot as he sold it; and has had no deed of it." Jorissen replied that she "had built on the lot before it was diminished by survey." The conveyance and deed were ordered to be delivered.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 157, 169.

When the deed was recorded, it conformed to the new survey—the measurements having been corrected by Cortelyou, in November, 1659.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 183.

On September 22, 1662, Geertje Jans made her will; she named as her heirs the children of her daughter, Tryntje Reyniers, the wife of Meyndert Barentsen, cooper. In case Tryntje died without heirs, the estate was to go to the deaconry of New Amsterdam.—*Register of Solomon La Chaire*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 403-5. Both families were living here in 1665, according to the tax-list of that year.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 224, and both were confirmed here in 1667.—*Patents*, II: 83, 84 (Albany).

Although Geertje Jans owned considerable property in New Amsterdam at various times, and seems to have been a shrewd and thrifty woman, she was living in the Deacons' house for the poor in 1686. (Selyns's List, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 396.)

BLOCK N

Nos. 1 AND 2

The "two stone houses, both dwelling house and brewhouse" of Jacob Wolphertsen van Couwenhoven, so-called in a mortgage dated June 7, 1656.—*Mortgages*, 1654-60 trans. by O'Callaghan, 33. Erected after September 15, 1646 (*Liber GG*: 158, Albany), and before February, 1655, when Jacob Streendam refers to his own house (Block O, No. 5) as being "opposite J. v. Couwenhoven."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 286. The tax-list of April, 1665, assesses the brewery building (No. 2) to Jacob van Couwenhoven, and the dwelling-house (No. 1) to Joannes van Couwenhoven, his eldest son.—*Ibid.*, V: 222.

Van Couwenhoven acquired the grant made to Govert Loockermans, his brother-in-

law, September 15, 1646 (*Liber GG*: 158, Albany), and Michael Paulussen's grant of January 21, 1647 (*ibid.*, 163), adjoining, by deeds not of record.

Just how long the brewery was in active operation has not been ascertained. In a deed of December, 1670, from Van Couwenhoven's administrators to Abel Hardenbrook, of a small strip of land between their lots, mention is made of "the great stone brewhouse."—*Liber Deeds*, B: 175; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated) 183-4.

Few citizens of the New Amsterdam of 1660 could claim longer residence than Jacob Wolphertsen van Couwenhoven. He is supposed to have sailed with his father, Wolfert (Wolphert) Gerritsen, from Amersfoort, by "de Eendracht," which left the Texel March 21, 1630, arriving at New Amsterdam the 24th of May following.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 805. In 1637, he was back in Amsterdam, on business. Here he held several conferences with Kiliaen van Rensselaer, and returned on "het Wapen van Noorwegen," in May, 1638, as the patroon's representative.—*Ibid.*, 350-52; 419-21.

His first wife was Hester Jans, a sister of Ariaentje Jans, who had been married to Gortv Loockermans. Hester died after April 20, 1653 (the date of her will).—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 12. Van Couwenhoven then married Magdaleentje Jacobs (September 26, 1655—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 20), who survived him.

Jacob Wolphertsen's life of forty years in New Amsterdam is too long and varied to be told here in detail. He was one of the signers of the *Vertoogh*, and, with Jan Evertsz. Bout and Adriaen van der Donck, was commissioned to present that document to the States General.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 319. He was also one of the great burghers.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 150. As a speculator in real estate and a general trader, as well as a brewer, he had a certain measure of success, but finally died bankrupt, prior to April 12, 1670.—*Ibid.*, VI: 231.

In September, 1670, the curators of his estate were allowed "to proceed with the sale of the goods, real and personal, on condition that the fence of the lot of the Great House on the *Heere Graft* may be drawn back and set on the common line of the abovenamed Graft."—*Ibid.*, VI: 252.

They declared, in 1671, that the estate "will fall short verry much and consequently nothing will be left for the Widdow except something out of Charity be allowed hur."—*Ibid.*, VI: 295.

In March, 1672, the following record appears:

The Widdow of Jacob van Couwenhoven deceased desiring that in Lieu of the Lott w^{ch} the late Gov: Peter Stuyvesant had given to hur s^d husband behind his house in the *dirty Lane* or *Slycksteegh*, the Court would be pleased to graunt hur a Lott elsewhere within this City. Whereupon the Court replied that it doth not appeare to this Court that the S^d Lott was a Lawful graunt to the Peti^o: husband; Neverthelesse the Court being willing to let hur have some Consideration for itt, do leave it to the Peti^o: for to make an enquiry whether there be any lott undisposed of within this City which can be no prejudice to the Towne or the fort; and uppon discovery to give Notice thereof to this Court.—*Ibid.*, VI: 366-7.

On September 17, 1672, it is related that:

Uppon the Petition of the Widdow of Jacob van Couwenhoven, desiring some satisfaction for the Erve or Lott of ground w^{ch} was given hur Late husband by the late duch Govern: Stuyvesant, for w^{ch} Lot the Worship^l Court heretofore have promised to give hur a peece of ground elsewhere. The Court do Allow to the s^d Widdow in Lieu of the s^d Lott, the summe of two hundred gilders, and do order the Secretary N. Bayard to passe a bill to the paghters towards the paiement thereof.—*Ibid.*, VI: 387.

A glance at the Grant Map shows that the only piece of land "behind his house" in the Slyck Steegh which was not private property when Van Couwenhoven's house was built

was the land of the negroes (Block M, No. 10). Van Couwenhoven had bought Adriaen Dircksen Coen's ground-brief, which surrounded the house plot of the negroes. He must have asked for a grant of the latter, also, from Stuyvesant, to complete his holdings there. No such grant can be found of record, but the same statement applies to many Stuyvesant patents, one book of which seems to have disappeared; the fact is, the Deacons *did* secure a grant of that piece from Stuyvesant, which fact is attested by subsequent instruments, although the deed was not registered. Possibly, the later grant was given in ignorance of the prior one to Van Couwenhoven. The city admitted the justice of Magdalena van Couwenhoven's claim, by their payment to her. Evidently, no other lot was to be found not occupied. The old churchyard on Broadway had been abandoned as a place of sepulture; so that, on July 2, 1674, the churchwardens, "with the consent and approval of the Messrs. Burgomasters," conveyed a parcel out of the old Kerckhof to Maghdaleentie, which transaction is recorded in *Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, 1673-1675, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, pp. 37-8. This lot was on the present south-west corner of Morris Street and Broadway.

Magdalena van Couwenhoven's title was confirmed there by Governor Andros, February 26, 1676.—*Patents*, II: 114 (Albany).

No. 3

"Claas Karstensen," of Sant, in Norway,^[1] owned this little house, until October, 1662, when he sold it to Aldert Coninck, from whom it passed to Abel Hardenbrook, in 1668.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 282; *ibid.*, B: 145; *cf. Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers*, 1665-1672 (translated), 130-2.

Carstensen was born in 1607, according to a deposition made by him before the orphan-masters, May 11, 1657.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 38-9. He was in New Netherland as early as 1642, and owned land on Long Island before 1644. Burger Jorissen bought part of his bouwery at Newtown from Carstensen.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 19, 26, 378. He married Hillelje Hendricks, April 15, 1646.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 13. In 1655, he was one of the weigh-house labourers, working under Thomas Fredericks.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 403.

Site: No. 31 Stone Street.

No. 4

Claas Carstensen also owned this house, next door to his own home. He sold it, October 15, 1653, to Jan Nagel, of Limburg.—*Liber HH*: 55 (Albany).

Nagel married, in September, 1652, Grietje Dircks, widow of Jan Schut, who had been killed while trading at the South River.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 64.

In 1658, Grietje was married to her third husband, Barent Gerritsen, of Overyssel.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 22. Guardians were appointed for the two families of children.

Jan Schut's little daughter, Fytje Jans, was seven years old. She was to receive 150 florins. Jurriaen Jansen Nagel was five years of age; Styntje, the baby, two years and six months. They each received 75 florins. Their mother was living in her house "lying and being north of the High Street, opposite *de hal*."^[2] *Min. of Orph. Court*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 54-5.

Grietje and her last husband sold the house to Asser Levy, June 8, 1662.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 268. Jochem Backer was confirmed here in 1667.—*Patents*, II: 67 (Albany).

Site: No. 33 Stone Street.

[1] See Manatus Maps, No. 39, "Claes de Noorman." *cf. also Evjen's Scand. Immigrants*, 51, *et. seq.*

[2] In the reference here cited, O'Callaghan translates *de hal* as "the shambles," or the market, giving to the word its usual continental meaning. In the translation of the *Minutes* issued by The Colonial Dames, Fernow interprets the meaning literally, and in this case evidently more correctly, as "the Hall."—See Block O, No. 9.

No. 5

Jochim Calder, who was the patentee here in 1645, was dead before 1659. He left his wife, Magdalena Waele, with five children. On the first of March, 1659, marriage banns were published for Madelena Wale and Gysbert Teunissen, of Barnevelt, who already had four children.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 23; *Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 79. Both husbands were Long Island farmers.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 46; *Rec. N. Am.*, III: 291. Gysbert and Magdaleena sold their house, July 9, 1663, to Joghem, the baker, who was confirmed as Jochem Backer, in 1667.—*Patents*, II: 67 (Albany).

Jochem Wesselsen, baker, sold it to Jacob Abrahamsen (Santfoord), the shoemaker, in 1672.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 197; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 221-2. The Santford, or Van Santfoord, family retained it for nearly a century.—*Liber Deeds*, XL: 533-5.

The vacant lot adjoining—part of Calder's grant—was purchased, still unimproved, April 5, 1660, by Adriaen van Laer. (Recitals in *Patents*, III: 23, Albany.) On it he built a house, before January 18, 1661.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 250. (See No. 6, *infra*.)

No. 6

Pieter Andriessen, Schoorstenveger (chimney-sweep),^[1] had the grant on which houses Nos. 6 and 7 stand. The westerly half of his grant he sold to Cornelis de Potter and Cornelis Steenwyck, "who transported to William Herrick, of Mespeth Kills the said house and lot," April 17, 1654. (Recitals in *Patents*, IV: 23, Albany.) Evidently, then, the house was built by the chimney-sweep.

Thomas Wandall, having married the widow of Herrick, was confirmed here, as above. In January, 1661, his westerly neighbour, Adriaen van Laer, complained that

whereas he built a house next to Tomas Wandel and Tomas Wandel's house stands on his ground, and he not being here, and not knowing, who is his agent, requests therefore the Court's consent to lay a gutter to catch the dropping from Tomas Wandel's house. The Court allows Ariën van Laar to erect a gutter at the expense of the owner.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 250.

Before 1670, the house belonged to John Cooley, a smith, who was still assessed here in 1677.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 171; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 176-7; *M. C. C.*, I: 56.

Site: No. 37 Stone Street.

No. 7

Pieter Andriessen was listed, in 1648, among the tapsters of New Amsterdam.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 8.

Undoubtedly, his tavern was here, for his property on the Cingel (Block Q, No. 4) was far from the centre of population in 1648.

Pieter had died before May, 1664.—*Ibid.*, V: 66. His widow, Grietje Gerritsen, was confirmed here in 1667.—*Patents*, II: 12 (Albany). Her executor, Cornelis Clopper, the blacksmith, sold the house to Barent Coersen, merchant, May 20, 1670.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 171; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 176-7. In the deed, the breadth of the property on the south side was given as "from the middle of the passage betwixt the s^d house & the house of Jn^o Cooley." This passage, or alley, is clearly shown on the Plan.

Domine Selyns used to visit Barent Coert and his wife, Christina Wessels, here, in 1686.—Selyns's List, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 396.

[1] See Manatus Maps, No. 44, "Pieter de Schoorstienveeger." Cf. also Evjen's *Scand. Immigrants*, 156, et seq.

In 1708, Christina Wessels, her son Henricus, and her daughter Anne, wife of Abraham Kettelbas, sold the property.—*Liber Deeds*, XXVI: 331.

Nos. 8, 9, AND 10

Nicolaes d' Meyer, or de Meyer, from Holsteyn, owned the Jacob Wolphertsen van Couwenhoven property, in 1660, and on it Van Couwenhoven had built a stone house and a mill.

Van Couwenhoven mortgaged "his certain stone house and lot situate within this city west of the house of Michael Poulusen and occupied by Lysbet Setten and [blank], together with the barn, mill and lot situate adjoining thereunto east of the house of Pieter Andriesen chimney sweeper. . . ."—*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 13-16.

The house stood on the easterly part of his ground, next to Paulussen's house (afterward Van Vleck's). The mill was on the western end of the grant, next to the chimney-sweep's house; between them lay the lot or garden. This mortgage was assigned by Allard Anthony, administrator of the estate of Benjamin vande Water, deceased, to Walewyn van der Veen.

Some time prior to December 18, 1656, Van Couwenhoven sold the property to Nicolaes d'Meyer; but Secretary Kip refused to draw up the conveyance, because of an unpaid balance due on this mortgage.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 249. The court directing him to do it, Kip finally drew the deed for the lot "where the Mill stands," and it was recorded December 20, 1656.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 83.

On January 29, 1657, De Meyer still had no title to the house. "The Secretary is ordered to make out the conveyance and mortgage."—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 281. Kip then wrote out the conveyance for the "certain Stone house and lot," and also for the little strip of land "on the East side of the house" and "on the West side of Michiel Paulesen's house," which had been bought from Wessel Evertsen, and they were recorded, March 21, 1657.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 86, 87.

But de Meyer was not yet satisfied. On February 11, 1658, he states in court, that he has bought the stone house, in which he lives, also the mill and lot from the deft. Jacob Wolfertsen, and paid for them . . . and as the stone house, mill and lot stand mortgaged to the attornies of Walewyn vander Veen for payment of fl. 3543: 19 stiv., the pltf. demands in writing, that the aforesaid mortgage be erased from the Register.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 326-7.

Van der Veen protested, and the contest dragged through the courts until, on June 1, 1658, the mortgage was satisfied and de Meyer's title cleared.—*Ibid.*, II: 340, 352, 355, 368; *Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 13-16. Then, De Meyer tore down the old horse-mill, and erected the two new houses shown on the Plan—Nos. 8 and 9—leaving the old stone house, No. 10. The mill-work and the mill-stones were sent to New Utrecht. De Sille says:

In this year 1660, the Fiscal, Jan Van Cleef and his friend [Titus Cyre], bought of Jacob Wolfertsen Van Couwenhoven, for the use of the inhabitants of the town of Utrecht, a Horse Mill, with the appurtenances which had been used for grinding in Amsterdam on the Mannhattans. The mill stones and the mill work were brought and set up in the Village of Utrecht.

After reciting various difficulties about payment, and so forth, De Sille concludes:

Having in view the benefit to the Town and the convenience of the inhabitants . . . the mill remained in the town of Utrecht, the Fiscal remaining unwilling to sell his third part.—Papers relating to Long Island, in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., I: 650.

De Sille errs in saying that the appurtenances of the mill were bought directly from Van Couwenhoven. Hendrick van Dyck, De Meyer's father-in-law and attorney, on October

19, 1660, sued Titus Cyre and Jan van Cleef for "payment of fl. 250. in zeevan with costs, for purchase of a horse mill."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 230.

In the tax-list of 1677, De Meyer's "Little house," his "new great house," and a "Dwelling house" are assessed—undoubtedly, the three buildings pictured on the Plan.—*M. C. C.*, I: 56. In 1686, "De Heer Nicolas de Meyert, en zyn h. v. Lydia van Dyck" still lived here.—Selyns's List, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 396.

Nicolaes van Holsteyn, as the earliest records call him, was originally from Hamburg (in Schleswig-Holstein). He was a baker, and, as was usual in those days, ground his own flour. His mill near the Fresh Water is treated of elsewhere. De Meyer is not found in New Amsterdam much earlier than June 6, 1655, the date of his marriage to Lydia, daughter of Hendrick van Dyck.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 19. He was a good business man, and a perusal of the records leads to the conclusion that no one ever succeeded in taking advantage of him. As a creditor, he was inexorable. During 1664, he served as schepen of New Amsterdam.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 17. In 1669, he was alderman (*ibid.*, VI: 201), and again in 1675.—*M. C. C.*, I: 1. He was mayor, under Andros, in 1676-7 (*ibid.*, VIII: 145), and assistant alderman under the Dongan régime.—*Ibid.*, I: 297. He was appointed a member of Governor Sloughter's council in January, 1691, but had died before the arrival of the new governor, in March, 1691.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, III: 756-7.

For De Meyer's will, and letters of administration granted to his son, see *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1892, pp. 187, 203. A sketch of de Meyer and his descendants will be found in Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 359-60.

On the partition of Nicholas de Meyer's estate, in July, 1691, the most westerly house fell to Henry de Meyer; the middle house to Elizabeth de Meyer and her husband, Philip Schuyler; and the easterly house to Anna Catrina de Meyer and her husband, Jan Williamse Neering.—*Liber Deeds*, XVIII: 165, 137, 134.

The stone house, No. 10, stood on the site of No. 45 Stone Street; the mill was in the rear of No. 41 Stone Street, or back of No. 8; No. 9 was on the site of No. 43 Stone Street.

See the note explaining the apparent error in the relation of these houses to the Stadt Huys Lane, now Coenties Alley (Block O, Nos. 8 and 9).

NO. 11

Tielman van Vleck bought Michiel Paulussen's house, December 16, 1658. His widow, Maghdaleentee Herlyn, sold it to Guiljam de Honeur, September 29, 1674.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, pp. 50-1.

Tielman van Vleck was admitted as a notary at New Amsterdam, July 29, 1658.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 199. He was the predecessor of Solomon La Chair, whose record begins January 20, 1661. Unfortunately, Van Vleck's register has not been found. It would, undoubtedly, throw light on many interesting transactions during the period of his incumbency.

On March 1, 1660, Van Vleck petitioned, "on behalf of several persons, for permission to settle on the maize land behind Gemoenepaen, on the west side of the North river." This petition was refused.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 208. On April 12th, following, Van Vleck and several others again petitioned for leave "to settle a village and some bouweries" there, with the same result; but in August the petitioners were successful.—*Ibid.*, 216. Their request was granted, on condition that "the village shall be formed and placed on a convenient spot, which may be defended with ease."—*Winfield's Hist. of the Co. of Hudson*, *N. J.*, 68-9.

This new and conveniently situated village of Bergen drew Van Vleck from New Amster-

dam. On August 4, 1661, he was appointed its first schout, or sheriff, his commission issuing September 5, 1661.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 227, 228.

Thereafter, he rented his house on the Hoogh Straet, though he continued his business associations with New Amsterdam, and practiced in her courts.

Van Vleck's name is perpetuated on the monument commemorating the founding of the village of Bergen (Jersey City).

No. 12

Mighiel, or Michiel, Paulusen hired Surveyor Cortelyou to measure up this property, then gave a bill of sale of the house and lot to Aris Otto, followed by a deed recorded December 16, 1658. The purchase price was 1500 guilders—600 in cash, with a mortgage for 900.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 144.

Otto kept a tavern here—not of a very high order. He was continually in trouble with the schout for minor infractions of the ordinances.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 376; III: 86, etc. Before September 3, 1661, the inn-keeper had died. On that day, his widow published her banns with Lambert Barentsen.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 27.

Barentsen sold the house to Gerrit Hendricksen, from Harderwyck, January 21, 1663.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 1; cf. *Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 286. Site: No. 51 Stone Street.

Nos. 13 AND 14

This large double house and the curious structure to the left (No. 13) were all that Wessel Evertsen had retained of his ground-brief of July 2, 1646.—*Liber GG*: 151 (Albany). With its garden to the east, the homestead covered numbers 53, 55, and 57 Stone Street. In 1726, Lawrence Wessels, Jacob Bratt, and Nicholas Eyres, heirs of Wessel Evertsen, still owned it.—*Recitals in Liber Deeds*, XXXI: 185.

Skipper Wessel Evertsen is mentioned in the colony, in July, 1642.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 715. He married Geertie Bouwkens, from Naerden, March 15, 1643.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 12. He is said to have come over in the service of the Company, and to have commanded the Company's yacht, "St. Martin."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 220n.

Evertsen seems to have made a living as captain of a sloop, sometimes fishing, sometimes carrying freight to points on Long Island and other nearby places.

He was dead by April, 1671.—*Ibid.*, VI: 220.

No. 15

Wessel Evertsen built this house for Asser Levy; according to the records, it was still in an unfinished condition almost a year later than the date of the Plan. Levy undertook to sue the builder, Frans Jansen, from Hooghten. (See Block F, No. 15.)

Evertsen's deed to Asser Levy was recorded June 1, 1663.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 16; cf. *Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 318-9. Just ten years later, Levy conveyed the house and lot to Jan Herberding.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, pp. 13-14.

Asser Levy and Jacob Barsimson, Jewish residents of the town, asked, on November 5, 1655, for permission "to keep guard with other burghers, or be free from the tax which others of their nation pay, as they must earn their living by manual labor." Their petition was refused, in conformity with a previous resolution to exempt Jews from service, on payment of a tax, principally because of the "disinclination and unwillingness" of the trainbands to serve with Jews, and also because "the said nation was not

admitted or counted among the citizens, as regards trainbands or common citizens' guards" in any known city in the Netherlands.—See Oppenheim's *The Early History of the Jews in New York*, 1654-1664, pp. 24-5.

Levy's prayer seems to have been subsequently granted, as, in April, 1657, he requested the burgherright, claiming

that such ought not be refused him, as he keeps watch and ward (*tocht en wacht*) like other Burghers; shewing a Burgher certificate from the City of Amsterdam, that the Jew is Burgher there. Which being deliberated on, tis decreed as before that it cannot be allowed, and he shall apply to the Director General and Council.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 154; cf. Oppenheim, pp. 35-6.

Levy, who was one of the sworn butchers of New Amsterdam in 1660 and 1665 (*ibid.*, V: 312; VII: 258), was also a general dealer, and lent much money on mortgages. He was one of the guardians of Wessel Evertsen's children, in 1670; and, with Jacob Kip, he administered the estate of Jan Hendricks Steelman, in 1671.—*Ibid.*, VI: 220, 354, 381.

Site: No. 59 Stone Street.

For a sketch of Asser Levy, see *Publications of American Jewish Hist. Soc.*, No. 8, 1900, pp. 9-23.

No. 16

David Jochemszen, of Amsterdam, a shipmaster, married Cristina Capoen, widow of Jacob Heij, August 5, 1659, acquiring this comfortable-looking home and other property by the marriage.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 24. In 1677, he was assessed here, on his own house and on the house "where Doctor Lane Lived."—*M. C. C.*, I: 56. This latter house had been built prior to 1672, when it was referred to as "the small house of David Jochems."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 375. As Domine Selyns mentions Cristina, *haus vrouw* of Jochemszen, as living here in 1686, the skipper may still have been voyaging to foreign parts. The Labadists met him, coming from England, in 1679.—*Journal of Jasper Danckaerts*, ed. by James and Jameson, 48.

Jacob Haey had been a trader in Curaçao and in Santa Cruz, before 1644; by April, 1648, he was in New Amsterdam. His house on the Strand he sold to Cornelis van Tienhoven (see Block F, Lot No. 8; Map of Dutch Grants and Key thereto) after he had built his new house on the Hoogh Straet.

He was, evidently, a prosperous man, as he owned a large plantation on Long Island (in the Greenpoint section), which was cultivated by his negro slaves. Jacob Haey died soon after March 25, 1658.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 142, 253, 260, 262, 319; II: 259, 269, 325, 364; III: 144, 412.

On Monday, November 8, 1655, Director-General Stuyvesant and Mr. Silla (De Sille) appeared in court together, and announced that "now Jacob Haey's house is burning." They, evidently, blamed Pieter the Schoorsteenveger for the catastrophe, but the records do not exactly explain his responsibility.—*Ibid.*, I: 391-2.

The lane to the east of this house was very narrow, as the Plan shows, and remained so for a century. On November 1, 1754, David Provoost and others petitioned the common council for leave to widen it, stating that "at present the only passage thro Mill Street Commonly Called the Jews Ally is a Narrow Ally of about four feet wide from the upper end of the Said Street to Duke Street." In a long and very interesting statement, they show the inconvenience to the carmen of the city and the great danger in case of fire. Finally, they announce that they "have now an Opportunity of purchasing at a very reasonable price a House and Lott of Ground adjoining to the Said Small Ally which they conceive to be the most proper place for opening a good Passage," and that they have raised £205; they ask the Corporation for £77: 11s. more. The board allowed the petitioners £50, to

be paid "this Day three years; provided . . . the Ground . . . Remain a free and publick Street . . . for Ever."—*M. C. C.*, V: 475-6.

The street thus deeded (20 feet wide) absorbed this house and part of the garden.—Deeds into the city recorded in Comptroller's Office, *Liber C*: 135-145; Register's Office, *Liber Deeds*, XXXVIII: 494, 503.

BLOCK O

No. 1

All the land between the Stadt Huys plot and the present west side of Broad Street had become vested in Cornelis Melyn by December 15, 1644. (See Key to Map of the Dutch Grants.) "The Common Ditch, 10 geometrical feet wide," drained through it.—*Liber GG*: 92 (Albany).

The most westerly lot, between the ten-foot ditch and the Pietersen and Rycken grant (Block E, No. 15), Melyn sold to Seger Teunissen, who was killed by the Indians, as the *Representation* states.—Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 335. On July 11, 1647, Melyn sold the lot east of the ten-foot ditch and the lot on which Abel Reddenhaes's house stood to Jacob Loper, his son-in-law.—*N. Y. Col. MSS.*, II: 158. The lot next east of Loper's house he sold to Jochem Pietersen Kuyter, at some period not known, but, evidently, subsequent to the date of Loper's purchase, for his deed does not mention Kuyter as a neighbour.

The Teunissen lot and Loper's two lots were later included in the widened Graft (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 188; *Rec. N. Am.*, II: 311-2; cf. VII: 168, 169), which left Kuyter's house on the corner.

Finally, "in the beginning of April, 1651," Melyn sold the lot east of Kuyter's to Sybrant Claessen.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 169.

This last conveyance was dated just in time to escape the writ of execution of April 22, 1651, under which the remainder of Melyn's land here was confiscated by Director-General Stuyvesant, divided into four lots of equal size, and regranted, September 20, 1651.

This confiscation is asserted in a writ of appeal sued out by "Mr. Hendrick van der Capelle tho Ryssel" against Director Stuyvesant, April 10, 1653. He recites the efforts of Melyn and himself to establish a colony on Staten Island, the sending of the ship "Nieuw Nederlandsche Fortuyn" with settlers and goods, etc.; then continues,

this vessel . . . was confiscated, together with its cargo, by Petrus Stuyvesant . . . on a pretended judgment of the two and twentieth of April XVI^e one and fifty, under pretext of some fraud said to have been committed, though denied by Cornelis Melyn . . . the Director caused execution to issue also on account of his [Melyn's] default (reëlict), and his houses and lots at the Mannhattans to be sold, and, by an unheard of stratagem, hath made himself master of, and appropriated, not only the aforesaid ship and goods, but also the proceeds of the aforesaid houses and lots.—*N. Y. Col. Doctr.*, I: 528-9.

Hendrick Jansen vander Vin bought the Kuyter house from the burgomasters at public sale, January 12, 1658. The deed, recorded February 14th, of that year (*Liber Deeds*, A: 120), recites that "the Orphan Masters . . . have not been pleased to regulate the estate of Jochem Pietersen Cuyter and Leentje Mettens [Martens] his late wife both of whom have been killed by the Indians."

Stuyvesant, in November, 1655, urged the burgomasters to have an inventory taken of the lands, houses, and other effects of Kuyter and his wife, "so that his Honor as well as the other private creditors may obtain justice."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 396. Willem Jansen, Lyntje Martensen's second husband, was ordered "to place the property in the hands of the Commissioners."—*Ibid.*, I: 411. Evidently, the delay in selling the property was

caused by questions of jurisdiction—the orphan-masters *versus* the burgomasters; there were no children's interests to be considered. Jochem Pietersen Kuyter has been briefly referred to in the description of the Manatus Maps, under No. 42.

On the 26th of March, 1658, Vander Vin was notified that 2 feet and 3 inches of ground had been left between the Kuyter house and the Sibout Claessen house (No. 2): that he might take possession of it by paying for it, and that arbiters were appointed to value the gangway, "which valuation he Vander Vin shall make good to the owner, Cornelis Melein." The director-general further decided that "it must be built on and no passage be left."—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 365.

Vander Vin had already agreed to buy this lot, and, on April 26, 1658, he asks that it "may be endorsed on the back of the deed; Whereupon it is ordered, that the building be proceeded with and the piece of the lot on the back of the deed shall be signed as soon as the heirs [Melyn's] shall come."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 186. This entry proves that the old Kuyter house had been demolished, and the house shown on the Plan begun, at that date. In May, 1661, Vander Vin asked that the mortgage be discharged and the lot surveyed, at the same time claiming $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet of the 9 foot alley (shown on the Plan) between himself and Sybout Claessen.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, II: 92.

Vander Vin was a well-educated man, a good accountant, who had been in the service of the West India Company, in Brazil, as early as 1646. Some fragments of his minutes as clerk to the high council of justice at Maurits Stadt, Pernambuco, are still extant. He came to New Netherland in 1651, returned to Holland, and, in 1653, journeyed once more to New Amsterdam with his wife, Wyntje.—*Riker's Hist. of Harlem*, 103-4. He must have prospered, for he was taxed 60 florins for the city defenses, in 1655, when Cornelis Steenwyck's assessment was but 100 florins.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 368. He was chosen as schepen in 1657 (*ibid.*, II: 285), and again in 1659 (*ibid.*, III: 29, 43), and was churchwarden in 1658.—*Ibid.*, II: 336, 342.

About 1662, Vander Vin bought at Harlem, where he seems to have taken up his residence, for, in 1663-1664, his former house here had been rented to Master Jacob Hendricksen Varrevanger.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 55. In 1665, he exchanged this property with Oloff Stevenzen van Cortlandt for a house and garden on Adam Brouwer's old grant in Block C.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 63, 64. This was in the rear of houses Nos. 19 and 19a, and the only access to the street was through a passage-way west of No. 19. He, probably, came back to town for a few years, and lived in the house in Block C, for, in the latter part of 1665, he and his wife are noted as "former church members" at Harlem.—*Riker's Hist. of Harlem*, 246. However, in 1670, the Harlem magistrates engaged Vander Vin as *voorleser* and school-master, *vice* Jan La Montagne. He was to receive 400 florins yearly in seawant (about \$52.00), a dwelling-house, and 60 loads of firewood.—*Ibid.*, 300. He was made secretary at Harlem, on December 3, 1672, which appointment was confirmed by the order of the new Dutch government, in August, 1673.—*Ibid.*, 318; *Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 400. These two positions he held until his death, in 1684.—*Riker's Hist. of Harlem*, 582.

In 1676, Vander Vin represented that his house had become unfit to live in. It was resolved to move him into the school-house or church for the winter, after it had been made suitable for him to live in by putting in a bedstead, chimney, and mantel, and making the door and windows tight. It was decided at the same time to repair his old house by the following spring.—*Ibid.*, 374.

Such worldly affairs did not much worry the good soul: his mind and heart were otherwise occupied. As Riker says, no doubt correctly, the Labadists meant Vander Vin, and not Waldron, when they spoke of meeting a settler at Harlem "who had formerly lived at Brazil and whose heart was still full of it." He had lived there at an exciting period in the

history of the Dutch occupation, and although he was not a very aged man, having been born about 1615, according to a deposition made by him in 1665, in *Rec. N. Am.*, V: 261, still, his life had become so placid and gentle that he may well be forgiven for glorying in his youthful days of adventure.

Mr. Riker, who edited Vander Vin's records, says of him:

As he lives in the work of his pen, Vander Vin shows his culture, and incidentally his knowledge of Latin and Spanish. He was remarkable for his accuracy, very methodical in small as well as greater matters. . . . He left no family, and his wife had died within a few years.

Vander Vin died late in 1684, in his seventieth year.—Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 441.

No. 2

Sybout Claessen, of Hoorn, on the Zuyder Zee, a carpenter, was in the colony as early as 1639, when he and two others leased the Company's saw-mill on Nutten Island.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 11. In 1645, March 12th, he married Susannah Jans, daughter of Jan van Schunenburg, and widow of Aert Teunissen, from Putten, who had been murdered by the Indians at Pavonia, in February, 1643.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 13; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 328-329.

Director Kieft granted him fifty morgen of land on the East River, June 5, 1646, "beginning at the Hook of Hellegat, where Hogs Island ends."—*Liber GG*: 149 (Albany). He named this farm, which lay at the bend of the river at the foot of Eighty-ninth Street, Hoorn's Hoeck, in honour of his native city. The Archibald Gracie mansion now stands just at the point of the Hoeck.

In the autumn of 1649, Claessen returned to Holland, where he presented a statement of his grievances against Director Stuyvesant to the States General, on December 13th of that year. He accused Stuyvesant of persecuting him and of general mismanagement (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 329); nevertheless, he returned to New Amsterdam, and purchased this lot from Cornelis Melyn, April 19, 1651. It took ten long years, and many appeals to the court, to make Claessen pay for the lot. In 1655, Melyn gave a special power of attorney to Johannes de Decker "to collect, demand and receive from Sybout Clasen, . . . such sums of money as are due him, the appearer, for sale and delivery of a certain lot whereon Sybout Clasen's house stands."—*Powers of Attorney*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 148.

Three years later, Claessen

requests by petition a helping hand, as he was urged by the Schout to lay off his lot, which he bought from Cornelis Meleyn and built on, and is not yet conveyed to him, nor has the lot been Surveyed to him, and declares he bought 24 feet rear and front, but no writing is made of it; requesting conveyance thereof. Whereupon is apostilled . . . the petitioner must wait for it [the deed], until Cornelis Meleyn or some of his come here, who shall then be ordered duly to convey the lot.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 186-7.

In June, 1660, again in August, and in February, 1661, Melyn was vainly trying to collect the price of the lot—550 guilders, in beavers. Finally, the court ordered Claessen to pay up, upon which the deed was delivered, March 19, 1661. It was not recorded, but its existence is vouched for by the confirmation of 1667.—*Patents*, II: 88 (Albany).

Claessen had built his house before November, 1654. He complained then that his "neighbours leave their lots unsheeted," and asked the burgomasters "to order, that the gardens from the corner of the Ditch to the City Hall, be all equally planked up," which was ordered to be done, including the City Hall building.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 264.

Sybout Claessen died in 1680, providing by will that (except for a bequest of 1000 gl., wampum value, to the Dutch Church) his property should pass, after the death of his widow, to her two daughters by her first husband—Wyntie, wife of Simon Barentsen, and Susannah, wife of Reynier Willemsen.—Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 184n.

Wyntie Aertsen, "otherwise Called Wintie Barentse," sold the Pearl Street front of the lot to Stephanus van Cortlandt, in 1686.—*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 269. Willemsen's wife sold her lot on the High Street to Abraham de Peyster, prior to 1706.—*Recitals in Liber Deeds*, XXVI: 352.

No. 3

In 1660, all that remained to Cornelis Melyn of his holdings in this block was this little house and its garden, which extended from the rear of Hendrick Jansen vander Vin's lot, about 60 feet north of the Strand, to the Hoogh Straet.

Melyn seems to have been in New Amsterdam frequently between June, 1660, and February, 1661, as his appearances in court prove.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 169, 178, 182, 198, 225. Probably, then, at the time of our view, he lived in the little house here depicted. In 1697, Jacob Melyn, a son of Cornelis, had a house at the corner of the High Street, on a plot 20 x 20, which had been conveyed to him by the administrators of his mother's estate, May 26, 1684; he sold it, May 26, 1697, to William Bickley, Senior.—*Liber Deeds*, XXI: 228.

In 1680, Isaac Melyn, another son, mortgaged the lot where the little house stands to Gulyen Verplanck, for 1840 guilders.—*Ibid.*, XII: 32. It seems to have passed under foreclosure to Verplanck's estate. His heirs partitioned it, in 1722, having first secured a release from Johannah, the only child of Isaac Melyn, then the wife of Jonathan Dickinson.—*Ibid.*, XXX: 267, 448.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 cover the site of the building at Nos. 93, 95, and 97 Broad Street.

No. 4

Mattheus de Vos, the notary, bought this confiscated lot of Melyn's, September 20, 1651, but did not improve it. He sold it, May 16, 1656, to Adolph Pietersen, a house carpenter, who built his house, as the Plan shows, on the Hoogh Straet. His descendants still owned the property in 1719.—*Liber Deeds*, XXX: 434.

Before 1672, Pietersen built a house at the water-side, which he sold, on May 15 of that year, to Albert Bosh, a cutler.—*Ibid.*, B: 191; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 211-12.

Adolph Pietersen's life in New Amsterdam and New York may be traced through the records for forty years. He was in the city before 1655, and died shortly before November 20, 1694.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 372; *M. C. C.*, I: 372. A man of dignity and force of character, he seems to have been always highly respected by the magistrates and by his neighbours. His judgment was esteemed as an arbiter in vexed questions concerning real estate, and as an expert in building and surveying. The city government employed him as a carpenter on the City Hall, the docks, and other public works; he was a sworn city surveyor until his death. (See many entries in *Rec. N. Am.*, and in *M. C. C.*)

Riker speaks of him in connection with the building of the Town House of Harlem, 1680-1682, for which, as Adolph Pietersen de Groot, he took the contract, for 250 guilders.—*Riker's Hist. of Harlem*, 410, 418.

Selyns's List shows that Adolf Pietersen De Groot, his wife Aefje Dirksen, and Anietje and Maria De Groot, presumably his daughters, were members of the Reformed Dutch Church in New York, in 1686.—*N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 396.

No. 5

This is the small house which Jacob Steendam, New Amsterdam's first poet, built "wholly out of the line of the Street, . . . without the consent of the Fence viewers,

or the Court," in January, 1655. "Jacob Steendam insisted that he could build on his lot, as he pleased."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 276. On February 1st, following, he tried again to move the court by petition to allow his house to stand where he had put it. The petition is endorsed: "Ordered that petitioner shall, pursuant to the survey of the Commissioners, erect his house within 14 days from date . . . and that, meanwhile, he shall not presume to build any further thereupon, before he has obeyed this injunction."—*Ibid.*, I: 280. Steendam tried to get back at his grantor, Jacob Hendricksen Varrevanger, saying that, "Whereas now [he has begun] to build, and is forbidden to erect on the furthest ground on the street," he requests Varrevanger "to free the lot according to the deed of survey." Varrevanger refers the matter back to his grantor, Cornelis van Tienhoven, who responds that the lot is free from all conditions, but demands "that the survey executed by the Road inspectors may be enforced." Steendam then asks that he may "be permitted to place his house in question (opposite J. v. Couwenhoven) on the Strand, according to survey, the Court granted the same."—*Ibid.*, 285-6. But, after this flurry of ill-temper, the poet just straightened his building line to agree with that of his neighbours on either side, as the Plan proves, and did not move the house to the Strand. As this is the first transaction entered before the burgomasters and schepens under the permission given them by the Amsterdam Chamber, May 18, 1654 (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 219), so it is also the earliest attempt to enforce a warrantee.

Jan Cornelisen van Hooren, the ancestor of the Van Horn family of New York, bought the property, September 23, 1656 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 72), and sold the southerly part of the lot, fronting to the "Waal," to his son, Cornelis Jansen, from Hooren, in September, 1659.—*Ibid.*, A: 174.

Cornelis Jansen, often called Cornelis Jansen Visser, from his occupation as a fisherman, erected here the "shed" which is so clearly shown on the Plan, and which, according to a deed of 1672 (*ibid.*, B: 191), was the only building on the lot at that date. There are three little sheds on the Plan. Possibly, all these were in use by the fishermen for storing their nets, sails, and oars, etc.

This property, from street to street, was conveyed by Elizabeth van Horne, widow of Cornelius, and Philip and John van Horne, to Charles McEvers, December 31, 1773. The deed, by mistake, was entered in *Liber Mortgages*, III: 121. The original Van Horne and McEvers deeds, etc., are in the possession of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

Site: No. 61 Pearl Street; No. 26 Stone Street.

No. 6

Sybrant Jansen de Galma, a carpenter, like his neighbours, Sybout Claessen and Adolph Pietersen, owned and occupied this house; he bought the third Melyn lot from Govert Loockermans, who had the ground-brief of September 20, 1651.

Before October, 1661, Jansen had sold the southern end of his lot on the Strand to Maria Treux, wife of Jan Peeck. The deed was not delivered until the mortgage was satisfied, after February 28, 1671.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 286. In fact, the deed from Jansen to Maria, by that time the widow of Jan Peeck, was recorded simultaneously with her deed to Joris Jansen van Hoorn, August, 1672.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 200; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 226-7.

As "Sybrant Johnson," the carpenter was taxed here in 1677. At the same time, the constable reported him among the "Persons that haue noe Chimnyes or not fitt to keepe fire in."—*M. C. C.*, I: 42, 51. In 1682, "Sybrant Jansen" still owned his house on the High Street.—*Liber Deeds*, XII: 86.

Now Nos. 63 Pearl and 28 Stone Streets.

Skipper Adriaen Bloemmaert (Blommaert, Bloemert, Blommert) built this house on the most easterly Melyn lot, for which he had received a ground-brief in September, 1651. The Plan shows a handsome house on a wide lot, with a garden or orchard in the rear. Actually, Adriaen Bloemmaert's lot was no wider than the others, measuring 25 Dutch feet on the Strand and 20 feet on the Hoogh Straet. In wealth and social position, he was superior to his neighbours; evidently, his home was appropriate to his means. Although the Plan exaggerates the width of the house, it, no doubt, presents an otherwise faithful picture of it.

Adriaen Bloemmaert is the only settler of this name known in New Amsterdam. In October, 1644, he was granted permission to sail with his ship, "Prince Maurice," to New Netherland (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 30), which is the first mention of him noted. He was, evidently, high in favour with the authorities, both in Holland and in America. Sometimes he sailed his own vessel, and sometimes acted as skipper for the Company.

In 1649, he was engaged in the trade with the West Indies. In one entry, Stuyvesant expresses great anxiety because his vessel was overdue. He asks the commissary at the Delaware River to inquire of incoming English captains "when they have left Barbadoes and whether they have not heard of the galiot of Adrian Bloemert."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XII: 64. About this time (September 10, 1650), Augustine Herrman, in a letter complaining of excessive harbour duties levied by Stuyvesant, says: "yet he will have it by force; but Vastrick and Bloemert are gone free, or are paid for it."—*Ibid.*, I: 444.

In 1652, the directors in Holland chartered Bloemmaert's ship, "het Hoff van Cleeff," for their trade to Curaçao. They speak of the skipper in terms of great respect.—*Ibid.*, XIV: 167, 173. In May, 1655, he was commander of the ship "New Amsterdam," but by August of that year had been succeeded by Pieter Dircksen Waterhout.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 280; *Rec. N. Am.*, I: 348, *et seq.* Pieter Dircksen informed the fiscal that Bloemmaert had altered the marks on some ankers of brandy imported in the "New Amsterdam," whereupon the officer sued Bloemmaert; the latter, being absolved by the court, promptly sued Pieter Dircksen for slander.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 66; *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 160.

In 1657, Bloemmaert is mentioned as skipper of the "Hope" (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 452); in January of that year, he was nominated for schepen.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 285. The *Records* for 1657 are lost; according to O'Callaghan's *Register of New Netherland*, 62, he was elected, and served, but O'Callaghan is undoubtedly in error. The schepens from February, 1657, to January, 1658, were Beeckman, J. de Peyster, Loockermans, and H. J. vander Vin.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 289. Bloemmaert was one of the double number of eight nominees, but not one of the four confirmed.

He sold his house here to Rem Jansen, at public sale, July 5, 1657, but the deed was not delivered until June 19, 1659.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 161. As Jansen was then residing at Fort Orange, Bloemmaert may have continued to live in the house.

Sieur Adriaen Bloemmart left New Amsterdam between August 26, 1659 (*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 29), and September 15, 1659, when Walewyn vander Veen represented him as attorney.—*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 143-4; *Rec. N. Am.*, III: 204. He had correspondents in more than one port of Europe, and evidently was a very successful trader. In October, 1661, he seems to have been living at Harderwyk, in Holland. His death occurred before September, 1663.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 368-9; IV: 306.

This is the only land on Manhattan with which the name of Bloemmart is connected, and neither geographically nor chronologically can it be identified with the locality once called "Bloemmart's Vly," the low wet land drained by a stream through the Graft.

The name "Bloemmarts Vly" seems to be a modern revival. It is first met with in a letter from Isaac de Rasieres (c. 1628) to Samuel Bloemmart, his patron, a wealthy merchant of Amsterdam, and one of the directors of the West India Company. In this letter, which is printed in Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 97-115, the writer ingeniously suggests making a small island of the lower extremity of Manhattan Island, on which the Fort was then being built, "by cutting a canal through Blommaert's valley." Samuel Blommaert's name had been bestowed in a complimentary fashion on various places in New Netherland, which, however, he seems never to have visited. In Van Rensselaer's colony, for example, there were Blommaert's Burg, Blommaert's Islands, and Blommaert's Kill, and the log of the ship "Rensselaerswyck" (1636-7) mentions a cape called "bloemerts punt." Furthermore, Samuel Blommaert promptly renamed the Fresh River after himself, when he registered his colony there, in 1629.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 157, 198, 374. It is entirely probable that his name was given in the same graceful fashion by De Rasieres or his contemporaries to this valley. It did not survive. No early real estate records mention it; nor does it appear in the *Records of New Amsterdam*, or in other contemporary documents.

Rem Jansen, from Jeveren, the smith, seems to have divided his time between Fort Orange, New Amsterdam, and Long Island. O'Callaghan (*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 5n) says he was the ancestor of the Remsen family.

He married, here, in 1642, Jannetie Rapalje and d. in 1681, leaving fifteen ch. all of whom, it is said, attended his funeral. He lived on his farm at the Wallaboicht, in 1663, hence he is represented as of long Island.—*Cf. Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 253.

Jansen is found in New Amsterdam as a patentee, in 1647 (Block J, No. 2), and also as the purchaser of this house and garden. Yet he was often at Fort Orange—in 1650 he is referred to in the records as an inhabitant there.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 841.

He sold the northerly part of his garden here to Walter Salter, September 3, 1664. The deed was not recorded until September 1, 1666.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 102; *cf. Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 53. Rem Jansen's own house on the Strand was confirmed to him in 1668.—*Patents*, III: 19 (Albany). The Salter house, built after the date of the Plan, was once the subject of a law-suit, for which see *Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 5-6, 24.

From a stray leaf of court records published in *Hol. Soc. Year Book*, 1900, p. 118, under date of August 31, 1663, and from the tax-list of 1665, it is apparent that Hans Stein occupied the smith's house during those years.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 222.

NOS. 8 AND 9

The Stadt Huys and "de Hall in de Hoogh Straet achter het Stadthuijs," as the List, of 1660, calls it.

The Stadt Huys grounds were somewhat more than 100 feet wide at the Strand, and somewhat less than 100 feet wide on the Hoogh Straet. No record of the size of the plot has been found, but later conveyances prove its dimensions, exactly. Curiously, the block between the Graft and the Stadt Huys Lane (Coenties Alley) is at least 25 feet too short on the Plan. The shortage is all in the Stadt Huys plot, which measures only about 75 feet. From this error, results an apparent disarrangement of the houses on the north side of the High Street, in their relation to Coenties Alley. Thus, De Meyer's three houses (Block N, Nos. 8, 9 and 10), seem to be too far east of the lane. His most westerly house, on the site of the present No. 41 Stone Street, should be exactly opposite Coenties Alley, which it was, in fact. Its attribution in Block N is correct. The lane is about 25 feet too far west on the Plan.

The history of the Stadt Huys will be found at length in the Chronology.

The existence on the Plan of the "hall," on the Hoogh Straet end of the City Hall plot, apparently clears up the hitherto obscure meaning of several passages in the records. Very likely, it was this small building which Harmen van Hoboocken, the schoolmaster, proposed to use for a school, if permitted, when, on November 7, 1656, he

respectfully requests that your Honours would be pleased to grant him the hall and the side room for the use of the school and as a dwelling, inasmuch as he, the petitioner, does not know how to manage for the proper accommodation of the children during winter, for they much require a place adapted for fire and to be warmed.

The burgomasters answered:

Whereas the City Hall of this City, the hall and little room whereof the petitioner now requests for a school and dwelling, are not at present in repair and are, moreover, required for other purposes the same cannot be allowed him.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 219-20.

It seems obvious that the building in the rear of the Stadt Huys, which may well have been divided into a hall for assembly and a side-room, was "a place adapted for fire," a condition which could scarcely have applied to an entrance hall or passage-way. The schoolmaster can hardly have asked for the use of the main hall, or assembly room, in the Stadt Huys itself. What "other purposes" the little building was required for, has not transpired. The ground on which it stood—40 feet on the High Street and 20 feet on the "Hall Lane formerly called the State House Lane"—was sold to Jan Smedes, a public carman, by the city, October 10, 1667.—*Recitals in Liber Deeds*, XIII: 39.

BLOCK P

No. 1

This house, at the period of the making of the Plan, was in possession of George (Joris) Wolsey, though the deed is dated a few months later.—See Key to Map of Dutch Grants.

George Wolsey, or Woolsey, an Englishman and a native of Yarmouth, was for some years factor in New Amsterdam for the famous New England merchant, Isaac Allerton. In Allerton's absence, he twice petitioned for permission, and was finally, in 1656, allowed, to tap. From this time on, he followed the business of a licensed tavern-keeper.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 176; *Rec. N. Am.*, II: 263. In 1648, he was appointed a fire-warden.—*Ibid.*, I: 5.

He bought the premises shown on the Plan from his brother-in-law, Carel van Brugge (Bridges), and sold them, in February, 1669, to William Pattison (Paterson) (*Liber Deeds*, B: 152; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers*, etc., 1665-1672, translated, 143-4), from whom they were confiscated by Colve, in 1673. The lot was re-granted to Lodowyck Pos, in October, 1673, in lieu of his house in Block A (No. 2). Pos requested "the house next the City Hall; otherwise 'twill be impossible for him to move." He received this house, formerly Paterson's, on payment of eighty florins.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 629-638.

Wolsey also owned land at Flushing, which he bought in 1647 from Thomas Robertson.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 41. He married, December 9, 1647, Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Cornell, an English settler of Westchester, and sister of Sarah, who married, first, Thomas Willett, and, after his death, Charles Bridges.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 14.

Nos. 2, 3, 4, AND 5

The property, at the period of the Plan, of Charles Bridges, who was an Englishman, although known to his Dutch neighbours as Carel van Brugge. Bridges, a native of Can-

terbury, married, in November, 1647, Sarah, the daughter of Thomas Cornell, of Cornell's Neck, Westchester. She was at the time the widow of Thomas Willett, a soldier in the West India Company's service, to whom she had been married in 1643.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 14; *Rec. N. Am.*, II: 111.

These premises came to Bridges as the property of Sarah, whose first husband had, on July 4, 1645, secured the ground-brief for a large plot lying between the Strand and the Hoogh Straet.—*Patents*, II: 47 (Albany); see Key to Map of Dutch Grants.

Prior to the 8th of April, 1656, Van Brugge's grounds rose steeply from the narrow lane between his property and the City Hall. After court proceedings for that day were over, "at or just after the adjournment or rising of the Bench," the schout, burgomasters, and schepens ordered Carel van Brugge, for "the good of this City," to let the Court Messenger "take without any hindrance, from the Hill before his lot, lying next the City Hall as much earth as shall be required for filling in before the City Hall."—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 85.

The line of dots on the Plan, defining the old lane and meeting Van Brugge's fence on the Strand, indicates the extent of this levelling. George Wolsey's house (No. 1, *supra*) was afterward built on the site of the knoll which had been so removed.

In 1639, Charles Bridges came to New Amsterdam from the West Indies, but returned thither to become a member of council and commissary at Curaçao, under Stuyvesant; the latter brought him back to New Amsterdam when he assumed the directorship, in 1647. Bridges became commissary at Fort Orange in November of that year, and commissary of the provincial accounts in 1651; he was provincial secretary and vendue-master in 1652-53.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 66; II: 111.

On December 31, 1656, he was one of three commissioners who went in a small boat up the East River, through Hell Gate, to Eastchester (Oostdorp), under the pilotage of Claes Bordingh, taking with them the appointments of the magistrates made by Stuyvesant and his council, to whom they were to administer the oath of allegiance. His co-commissioners on this mission were Captain Brian Newton and Secretary Van Ruyven. The errand was highly successful, and the three delegates returned to New Amsterdam on the first day of the New Year.—*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., 921.

Bridges was one of the patentees of Flushing, L. I., and did much to develop this and the adjoining towns. He became van Brugge again after the surrender of 1673 to Colve, and, because of his excellent knowledge of the languages and his position in both good Dutch and English circles, he was appointed clerk of the five English towns on Long Island.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 111.

He died at Flushing, in August, 1682.—*Idem.* Sarah Cornell survived him, and married, April 16, 1692, "a lunatic son of John Lawrence"—the matter being later referred to the Prerogative Court.—*Cal. Coun. Min.*, 71.

Carel van Brugge did not, as has been asserted, build his own house on the High or Stone Street.

The homestead plot, 36 feet wide, remained in the Willett family until 1783, when John Willet sold it to John B. Coles.—*Liber Deeds*, XLIV: 484. Carel van Brugge had acquired only a life interest by his marriage with Mrs. Willett.

Nos. 3, 4, and 5 also belonged to the Willett estate. In 1717, when Jacob De Key and his wife, Sarah (Willett) De Key, sold their inheritance to Samuël Bayard (*Liber Deeds*, XXXI: 1), the rest of the property still belonged to Richard and Thomas Willett.

Site of house No. 77, and part of No. 79, Pearl Street.

NOS. 6 AND 7

Solomon La Chair purchased from Carel van Brugge the most easterly part of the

Willet grant, 22 feet wide, running from the Waal to the Hoogh Straet, and bounded east by "a certain little lane."

La Chair was in possession earlier than March 28, 1658, although the deed to him was not registered until April 16, 1661.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 201.

The lane was entirely on the Smith grant, and no part of it ever belonged to the Willett-Van Brugge family. This explains La Chair's anxious inquiry, on March 28, 1658, when he asks

by petition to know if the street lying beside his lot to the left of Carel van Brugge and bought from him shall be given for a lot; or if a street shall remain, and demands a categorical answer. Is thereupon apostilled—The street remains provisionally in its effect for the use of the City until further order.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 366.

Cold comfort indeed for an intending builder! However, La Chair, after delaying for a few months, built his house on the Waal; it was "newly commenced" in October, 1658, according to recitals in a mortgage on the lot across the lane.—*Mortgages*, 1654-60, trans. by O'Callaghan, 111.

La Chair had been a tapster since 1655.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 401. Apparently, he moved his tavern to his new house here. In December, 1658, he borrowed 642 guilders from Pieter Tonneman and Jacobus Vis, and, the year following, ten beavers from Isaac Bedloe, "for delivered Spanish wine," securing both creditors by mortgages on this property. Business did not prosper, and La Chair tried several other ways of making a living. In 1660, he farmed the excise on Long Island.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 219, and on January 13, 1661, he petitioned to be admitted as a notary.—*Ibid.*, 220. The first entry in the *Register*, of his official acts, is a record of his appointment as notary public, on January 20, 1661, having been previously examined, on December 31, 1660, "by the Hon^{ble} Johan de Decker."—*Register of Solomon Lachaire*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 1.

He carefully kept the *Register* until the end of October, 1662 and probably until his death, which occurred between November 14, 1662 and January 9, 1663.—*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 163, 175.

La Chair had sold his house on the Waal to Oloff Stevensen van Cortlant, in September, 1661.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 243. The small house on the Hoogh Straet (No. 7) was sold by his administrators to Ariaen van Laer, shoemaker, June 9, 1666. Van Laer was "of Midwout," in January, 1667, when he resold to Cornelis Jansen Oost.—*Ibid.*, B: 99, 107; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 47, 62. These deeds recite "a house (uninhabited)" to the east, formerly in the tenure of Arent Isaacsen.

NOS. 8, 9, AND 10

Richard Smith's grant of July 4, 1645, covered all the land on which houses numbered 8, 9, 10 and 11 stand, as well as the little street or lane. Smith's own house was built prior to August 16, 1651, when he either mortgaged or sold his property, "according to the ground-brief" to Gillis Pietersen.—*N. Y. Col. MSS.*, III: 90; [1] cf. *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 54. This instrument does not mention the lane, but as this was a private road, over his own land, it was probably in existence at the time the house was built. It was closed by November 2, 1662. On that day, Thomas Willett, as Smith's attorney, sold the house and lot of Ritzert (Richard) Smith, "North of the *Waal*, bounded on the West by the house and lot of the Honble. Burgomaster Olof Stevensen, North by the Hoogh Straet, East by the superstructure and lot of Jan Hend. Stelman and South by the aforesaid *Wall*," to Tomas Wandel.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 286. Within a few months, Wandel sold the little house on the Hoogh Straet, with the shallow lot shown on the Plan, to Arien Huybersen. This

[1] This instrument was, evidently, a deed, given as security: in effect, a mortgage.

deed included also part of the lane. It was 45 feet, 6 inches, wide on the street, and only 22 feet deep.—*Ibid.*, B: 12; cf. *Deeds and Conveyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 308-9.

Thomas Willett sold the remainder of Smith's holdings here to Jan Hendricksen Steelman. The lot immediately adjoining Smith's house was sold "with a certain superstructure upon it" (No. 10); the adjoining lot to the east, as "an improved lot."

The superstructure is clearly shown on the Plan. It looks as if Smith had built it for a storehouse. The improvements on the next lot probably refer to the fencing and grading. These deeds were made on July 15, 1661, and October 30, 1662, respectively.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 232, 285.

Evert Duycking, who lived in house No. 11, had been authorised a year earlier to sell Smith's vacant land. He declared, March 28, 1659, that "M^r Smitt himself has valued it at fl. 500 in Beavers; he expects him here shortly."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 218.

Richard Smith is not found in New Amsterdam earlier than July, 1645, the date of his ground-brief. He never became a permanent resident, his Manhattan holdings being generally managed through his attorneys, and, in 1662, he permanently disposed of all his New Amsterdam property (*supra*).—See Innes's *New Amsterdam and its People*, 218-22.

Smith's home was on the site of the building Nos. 87-9 Pearl Street. The lots sold to Jan Hendricksen Steelman covered Nos. 91, 93, and 95 Pearl Street.

The lot where the superstructure stands was never improved by Steelman. In September, 1674, Jacob Kip and Asser Levy, curators of the estate of the late Jan Hendriksz Steelman, *alias* Coopall, gave a deed of it, still vacant, to the widow and heirs of the late Burger Joris.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, p. 47. At the same time, they conveyed to Guilaine Verplanck a "certain brick dwelling," which Steelman had built on the south part of his easterly lot.—*Ibid.*, 48. This building stood on the site of No. 95 Pearl Street.

Jan Hendricksen died in 1670. His neighbours knew him as Coopall ("Buy-all," or "Grab-all"), from his inveterate habit of seizing every opportunity to secure land or more portable things of value, usually without much thought as to whether he could pay for them or not. It would be difficult to determine, after the lapse of two centuries and a half, whether he was merely unfortunate, or as unscrupulous as he was lacking in the capital necessary to forward his enterprises. After making purchases of land or merchandise, he was perpetually in court, being sued for the purchase-money. Too many entries for citation in this brief sketch are found in the early land records and in the records of the burgomasters court, representing him as defendant in such litigations, brought by the director-general himself, and by Christopher Hooghlant, Oloff Stevensen van Cortlandt, Jacobus Backer, Bartholdus Maan, and many other of the most substantial burghers. It is not to be wondered at that, at his death, his estate was found to be wretchedly, even pitiably, insolvent.

On the 2nd of December, 1670, occurs this pathetic passage:

Upon the Petition of the Widdow of Jan Hendrix Steelman *alias* Coopall, the Worship^l Mayor, with the Advice of the Ald^men . . . this day ordered that the s^d Widdow should be allowed out of hur Late husbands Estate to support hur this Winter the Vallue of tenne beavers.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 274.

NO. 11

Evert Duyckinck's new house on the Hoogh Straet is not as large as his old home on the Slyck Steegh (Block M, No. 12). The neighbourhood, however, was better. Very likely, the smaller house was built with every comfort known to the times; for Duyckinck was

a prosperous man in 1656, when he bought this lot from Richard Smith, the elder.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 77.

In 1686, Domine Selyns's List certifies that Evert Duyckingh and his wife, Hendrickje Simons, whom he had married more than forty years earlier, were still living in this house. Apparently, one of their daughters, Cytie, wife of Willem Bleek, lived with them. At that time, De Heer Nicolas Bayard and his wife, Judith Verleth, lived next door, on the corner of the High Street and the Burger's Path. With them lived their kinswoman, Francina Hermans. On the other side, resided the family of Hendrick Wessels Ten Broeck, who had bought the house behind Steelman's large stone dwelling in Pearl Street, June 30, 1674.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, pp. 36-7. Evert could have desired no better neighbours.

Here he probably died. In 1727, his descendants, the heirs of Evert van de Water, sold the property, from street to street.—*Liber Deeds*, XXXI: 204.

Site: Nos. 62 and 64 Stone Street, and Nos. 99 and 101 Pearl Street. The Ten Broeck house was a wide one, and occupied the site of No. 60 Stone Street.

NOS. 12 AND 13

Abraham Martens Clock was a carpenter at Rensselaerswyck as early as February, 1642 (*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, *Dutch*, 18), and "is credited in the accounts with various amounts for work done between 1644 and 1646, notably on the house of Adriaen van der Donck on Castle Island, which burned down in Jan., 1646."—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 833. He was in New Amsterdam before 1653 (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 50), working at his trade. He is spoken of as a miller in the order granting him a ground-brief, August 11, 1655.—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, *Dutch*, 150. On November 22, 1656, he petitioned for a grant of a piece of land in front of his house across the Heere Wegh.—*Ibid.*, 178.

By 1660, Abraham Clock had built the substantial house on the Strand for his own residence; and the little house facing the present Hanover Square for his son, Albert.

Clock was a skilled mechanic, and his opinion was frequently sought by the magistrates. In 1660, he and Frederick Philipse journeyed to Midwout together, to inspect the work on the church there.—*Ibid.*, 210. He died between June 13, 1665, and October 10, 1667.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 246; *Patents*, II: 117 (Albany). Tryntje, his widow, sold the north end of her garden, about twenty-three feet wide towards Hanover Square, to William Patterson, in 1669. Confiscated by Colve, this lot was re-granted to Nicholas Bayard, October 4, 1673.—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, *Eng.*, 19-433.

In 1678, Ephraim Herrman procured a patent from Andros for this corner lot, reciting a deed from Bayard (*Patents*, IV: 145, Albany), but Bayard seems never to have renounced possession of it. It was still owned by Samuel Bayard in 1749.—*Liber Deeds*, XXXV: 304. No doubt, Nicholas Bayard built the house on this corner in which he lived in 1686. (See notes on No. 11.)

In 1686, Albert Klock and his wife, Trintje Abrahams, and Martin Klock and his wife, Elizabeth Abrahams, still lived here, according to Selyns's List, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 393.

In 1696, Albert sold his little house, 23 feet wide on the Burger's Path, with an average depth of 17 feet—just the dimensions shown on the Plan (*Liber Deeds*, XXIII: 24), but he must have repurchased it, for, in 1698, the brothers owned adjoining houses, fronting to Dock street.—*Recitals in ibid.*, XXX, 154.

The site is that of the old Cotton Exchange Building; later William R. Grace and Company's building; now, in part, occupied by the "India House."

BLOCK Q

No. 1

Teuntje Straatmans and her fourth husband, Gabriel Carpesy, of Louvain, built here the two small houses under one roof. As they lived at Gouwanus they rented these little houses, at 50 florins per annum, or one guilder weekly—to Mathys Muller, town watchman, and Gerrit Pilsen. In February, 1660, both tenants were sued for arrears of rent; each set up as a defense that the houses were neither water-tight nor habitable; they were obliged to pay, nevertheless.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 132, 137. Teuntje Straatmans, according to Riker (*Hist. of Harlem*, 42n), "had lived in the Dutch colony at Fort Margariete, in Brazil, and had already had three husbands."

William Paterson bought the houses in February, 1669, for 50 beavers (about \$160).—*Liber Deeds*, B: 151; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 142-3. They were confiscated by Colve, and regranted to Pieter Harmensen (*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 3), in lieu of his demolished house near the Fort (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 12, *et seq.*), but had fallen to pieces and been removed by 1677. The tax-list of that year enumerates, among the vacant places, "Patersons corner by y^e Wall 28 foot front to y^e Wall."—*M. C. C.*, I: 55. The National City Bank now covers the land of Teuntje Straatmans and her neighbours.

No. 2

The house of Albert Cornelissen Wantenaar must have been newly built when the Plan was drawn, his grant dating only from January, 1659; it was not registered until July, 1660.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 209; *Liber HH* (2): 113 (Albany).

Originally from Vechten, he married here, in 1648, Tryntje, widow of Huych Aertsen, of Utrecht.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 15. They settled at Breuckelen, of which place he was magistrate in 1654-57.—*Laws & Ord.*, *N. Neth.*, 160, 304-5.

In 1660, Cornelissen was one of a commission appointed to examine the vicinity of Breuckelen, report how many new plantations could be laid out there, prepare a map, etc.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 210.

No. 3

Pieter Jansen, the Norman, [1] was settled here before 1657 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 85), although his patent did not issue until 1664.

Pieter Jansen Trimbolt (Trynburgh, Trynenburgh) had, in earlier years, worked for Jochim Pietersen Kuyter, at Harlem. He was there when the Zegendal plantation was burned by the Indians, on the night of March 4, 1644.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 26; Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 161. Intending to settle at Harlem, he secured a patent for 150 acres there, March 11, 1647 (*Liber GG*: 171, Albany), having, as an associate in the enterprise, Huyck Aertsen, schepen of Breuckelen. The death of Aertsen, soon after, prevented Jansen from improving this land—for Aertsen had been the moneyed partner—and the patent reverted to the town. Jansen and his young wife, Lysbeth Janszen, of Amsterdam, whom he married July 7, 1647 (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 14), went to Long Island, where he took up land on the south side of the Norman's Kill (Bushwick), and established a hamlet of four or five families, in 1662.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 513.

Jansen must have died during the summer of 1662, for, on October 6th of that year, his widow was married to Joost Janszen Cocquijt, from Brugge.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch*

[1] For an extended and interesting record of this Norwegian settler, see Evjen's *Scand. Immigrants*, 81, *et seq.*

Ch., 28. In 1665, the property was still taxed to Pieter Janzen—probably in error, although it may be that a son, of the same name, continued to occupy the house.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 222.

For a full account of the Harlem patent, see Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 161, 165, 275, 279.

No. 4

Pieter Andriessen Schoorsteenveger (chimney-sweeper) came over with Bronck, in 1639 (see Remarks on Manatus Maps, No. 43), and immediately hired a plantation from him.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 5. In 1648, he was a tavern-keeper at New Amsterdam.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 8. In the meantime, he had patented land on Long Island (October 19, 1645).—*Liber GG*: 122 (Albany). In October, 1655, while attempting to rescue his cattle from this bouwerie, he, with three others, was captured by the Indians. The director and council refused to ransom them, because, "as soon as the other savages, who have 73 of our people as prisoners, would hear, that so much has been paid for 4, they would demand a considerable sum."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 43, 45. The chimney-sweep secured the small burgherright in 1657, but was dead before May, 1664.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 151; V: 66. (See this settler in Block N, No. 6.)

No. 5

Jacob Jansen Moesman contracted with Abraham Jansen, the carpenter, to build this house, which was not completed when the Plan was made, although Moesman was living in it, as the List informs us. In July, 1661, the carpenter sued for 272 guilders, and an otter as a present. Moesman acknowledged the obligation, but alleged that "the job is not yet finished . . . a chimney mantel has yet to be made, also that the doors of the store house must be made to shut, which is not denied by the pltf."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 334. The "Worshipful Court" ordered the carpenter to make the mantel-piece, when Moesman must pay the bill. It was not paid, however, until the carpenter procured an order to have the house sold, under execution of this judgment, in September, 1661.—*Ibid.*, III: 356.

Soon after he had bought the lot, Moesman contracted for eight apple trees, for which he was to pay 40 florins, which he did not do. The vendor sued, demanding payment, "or that he may take the apple trees back."—*Ibid.*, II: 343. Whether the eight small trees shown on the Plan are these identical apple trees, will never now be known.

Moesman sold the house, November 1, 1670, to Dirck Jansen Smith, taking a purchase money mortgage of 9,600 pounds of good tobacco (*Liber Deeds*, A: 86), which proves that property values were appreciating in this section.

Nos. 6 AND 7

These lots were sold at auction by Pieter Cornelissen van der Veen, March 29, 1659; Arien Dircksen bought No. 6 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 224-5), and Abraham de la Noy, the younger, bought No. 7.—*Ibid.*, A: 196.

Hanover Street was later cut through exactly on the line of De la Noy's lot.

No. 8

Lambert Huybertsen Mol, a ship carpenter, built this house, on the site of the Sampson Building, 63 Wall Street. He was sometimes known as Lambert Huybertsen Klomp (*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, Dutch, 47); he was in the colony as early as 1641 (*Liber GG*: 42, Albany) and as late as 1674 (*N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, pp. 387-8); and was apparently still living in 1696, when he is mentioned as owning land at Hurley.—*Ibid.*, 1892, p. 464.

Always a useful and respected citizen, Mol built gun-carriages for the Fort, and had a ship-yard in the Smith's Valley. He was, unfortunately, a heavy drinker, and this habit got him into many scrapes, which are quaintly set forth in the *Records of New Amsterdam* (III: 209, 212; IV: 137, 205, 208).

Nos. 9 AND 9-A

The tavern and grounds of Sergeant Daniel Litschoe, on the Strand, just inside the city wall, covered the site of the Eagle Building, at the south-west corner of Wall and Pearl Streets, and all the land on Wall Street as far west as the Sampson Building, at No. 65. The cutting through of Beaver Street obliterated his entire water front, and the widening of Wall Street demolished the north wall of his garden and reduced its size.

Daniel Litschoe, sergeant in the service of the West India Company, was stationed at Parahyba, Brazil, when, about 1646, he married Anna Claes Croesens, the young widow of Jan Jansen Swaartveger. She had a little son, Hermanus, then three years old. The boy was born in the neighbouring province of Rio Grande do Norte (Natal), at the "Castel," or fort, there. Swaartveger, undoubtedly, was also a soldier.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 216-220. For an account of Litschoe, at Parahyba, see *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 48.

The sergeant must have been transferred to New Amsterdam soon after his marriage, for his only child, Anna, was baptised there, June 6, 1647 (*Baptisms in Dutch Ch., N. Y.*, 22), Martin Cregier standing godfather for her; at that time, Litschoe was still in the Company's employ (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 109), but, in the ensuing March, he is found among the tavern-keepers of the town.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 8.

Litschoe bought his property here from Abraham Verplanck; after building his large house, he rented the smaller one to the north (very probably Adam Roelantsen's old home—see Key to Map of Dutch Grants) to Andries Jochemsen, May 13, 1651 (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 52), and sold it to Tryntje Scheerenburgh, June 22, 1653.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 7-8. For the history of the old house, which stood very close to the city gate, on the lot where the first guard-house was afterwards built, see Chronology, June 22, 1653.

After the wall was built, Litschoe bought two adjoining lots on the Cingel, June, 1656 (*ibid.*, A: 52), finished the improvements on his property, and kept an orderly tavern here until his death, which occurred between December 6, 1661—the date of his will—and April 6, 1662, when his widow was required to file an inventory of his property.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 216-20. Mrs. Litschoe was still living here in July, 1677.—*M. C. C.*, I: 50.

Their daughter, Anna, married William Peartree, who was mayor of the city in 1703-07.—*M. C. C.*, VIII: 150. She and her husband released the homestead in 1706.—*Liber Deeds*, XXVI: 178. Her descendant, William Peartree Smith, retained some of the Wall Street lots until 1783.—*Ibid.*, LVI: 178.

No. 10

Jacob Jansen Flodder's neglected little house and lot, which he bought from Claes Hendricksen, May 17, 1654, and which, at the time of the Plan, were a source of great annoyance to his neighbours. (See No. 11.) On account of his neglect, the property was forfeited to his Royal Highness (the Duke of York), and regranted to Balthazar de Haart, June 28, 1667.—*Patents*, II: 56 (Albany); Key to Map of Dutch Grants.

Jacob Jansen Gardenier, alias Flodder, from Kampen, in the province of Overyssel, was a carpenter by trade; he probably came out in September, 1637, in "den Harinck," with Claes Jansen Ruyter. In April, 1654, he bought a large parcel of land in this block, fronting to the wall, for "one thousand pieces of green planks."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 318. He was sued by the Damen heirs (*idem*), but must have paid up, for he got his deed,

January 22, 1656; he sold the entire tract off in lots, June 24, 1656.—Key to Map of Dutch Grants.

His interests were principally at Rensselaerswyck. There is an excellent biographical sketch of Flodder in the *Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, p. 816, and a more extended account by Dingman Versteeg in *The New Netherland Register*, for January, 1911.

NO. 11

John Lawrence, an Englishman, purchased, in June, 1659, this house, where Willem Beekman had formerly lived. Although not an imposing looking building, it was sold, in 1656, for 2,600 Carolus guilders.—*Powers of Attorney*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 179. During Beekman's occupancy, there had been a mill-house on the rear of the plot, removed in 1656.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 58; *Rec. N. Am.*, I: 414. John Lawrence, patentee at Hempstead and Flushing in 1644-5, and town clerk of the latter place in 1648 (*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 42, 48, 97), was also an early trader in New Amsterdam. He did not speak Dutch, which hampered him, and led to a sharp misunderstanding with Notary Solomon La Chair, who was accused of "having slandered the whole English Nation as a deceitful people," because of his quarrel with this one Englishman.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 151, 180, 259. Lawrence resented Flodder's neglect of his adjoining property, and prevailed upon the court to write a letter to the court at Albany, in 1666, calling Flodder's attention to the decay of his fences and sheet piling, "to the injury of his neighbors."—*Ibid.*, VI: 37-8. In 1667, he alleges that he "has been now for some years at the expence of keeping up the fence on one side of Jacob Flodders lot, lying next" his own.—*Ibid.*, VI: 92. Evidently, he had trouble, also, with Andries Joghimsen, his neighbour on the other side.—*Ibid.*, III: 299. He was still taxed here in 1677.—*M. C. C.*, I: 50.

During the Dutch régime, Mr. Lawrence did not hold office, although, with Van Ruyven and Van Cortlant, he went to Hartford, in October, 1663, to remonstrate against the aggressive measures adopted by the colony of Connecticut. (See the *Journal* of these commissioners, printed in Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 425-45.) When the English appeared before New Amsterdam, Lawrence "begged that he might be allowed to remain neutral in the impending conflict."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 268. He afterwards took the oath of allegiance, among the Dutchmen.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, III: 74-77. He was a member of the first board of aldermen under Nicolls (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 213; V: 249-50), mayor, in 1672-3 and in 1691 (*M. C. C.*, VIII: 149); alderman, in 1684, 1687, and 1689 (*ibid.*, I: 157, 191, 205), and deputy mayor under Andros, in 1674.—*Ibid.*, VIII: 145.

He was councilor of the province from 1672 to 1679, except during the period of Dutch re-occupation, and again from 1692 to 1698 (*Cal. Coun. Min.*, 7, 8); sheriff of Queens County in 1699 (*ibid.*, 137); and judge of the supreme court in 1693 (*ibid.*, 53), an office which he held until his death, in 1699. For further particulars regarding John Lawrence (or Laurence), see *Exec. Coun. Min.*, ed. by V. H. Paltsits, I: 152 n.

NOS. 12-A, 12-B, AND 12-C

Three houses belonging, in 1660, to Andries Jochemsen. All the evidence indicates that Claes Hendricksen, master carpenter, built them before he went to Albany, in 1654 or 1655.—*Powers of Attorney*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 141. He and Jochemsen mortgaged "their house and lot situate within this city on the East river," jointly, March 16, 1656 (*Mortgages*, 1654-60, trans. by O'Callaghan, 27-8), to the estate of Cornelis Volckertsen, showing that at that date the builder retained an interest in the property, though his deed to Jochemsen was dated earlier. The "great house," as the most southerly one was called, had been Hendricksen's own residence (Jochemsen's, in 1660). The next adjoining one

he rented to Claes Claesen Smith, in 1655. This tenant allowed the orchard and garden to be destroyed by goats. He claimed:

that being a Soldier in the Company's Service, he has been to the South, and that the goats meanwhile broke into the garden; the injury having thus occurred he could not prevent it and therefore is not bound to make good the same. On the other hand, Claes [the carpenter], the lessee, promised him the cellar of the great house . . . and he never had the use of it.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 405-6.

The third house was occupied, in 1654, by Madame Agatha vander Donck. One of Hendricksen's last acts before leaving New Amsterdam was to try to collect some rent she owed him. Her distinguished son, Adriaen, became her security for the amount.—*Powers of Attorney*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 170-1. This gentlewoman had the Beeckmans for neighbours when she lived here. Andries Jochemsen, who seems to have been a sail-maker by trade—he made sails for the little vessel, the "New Love" (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 245-6, 248)—decided to open a tavern in the great house, and secured his license in 1657.—*Ibid.*, VII: 155.

The anchorage ground for larger vessels was fixed in this vicinity, by ordinance (*Laws & Ord.*, *N. Neth.*, 71, 237, 312; see also Chronology, July 4, 1647, August 11, 1656; June 12, 1657), and the recitals in *Patents*, IV: 37 (Albany) designate this spot as "the waterside where the shipp's ride at anchor."

Naturally, most of the inn-keeper's patrons were sailors, as his dealings prove. In one instance, one of his patrons, a confiding skipper, went security for his cook, pilot, sail-maker, and gunner. The court ordered Willem Bordingh, the skipper, to pay 141 guilders, 19 stivers, for himself, the cook, the pilot, and the sail-maker; but the gunner had to pay his own reckoning, of 80 guilders, "as the skipper was not responsible for the same."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 396. On another occasion, John Lawrence, Jr., Jochemsen's next-door neighbour, accidentally shot him, wounding him but slightly. The boy said "he fired a gun on the arrival of a bark and had previously looked out and seen no one."—*Ibid.*, III: 342. Jochemsen was ordered by the court, in January, 1667, to pay 381 florins, still due on a mortgage on his property, "within one month after the first sloops shall have left Albany." [1]—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 53.

These houses occupied the site of Nos. 125, 127, 129, and 131 Pearl Street.

No. 13

Willem Pietersen bought this house from Claes Hendricksen. The confirmation describes it as "bounded South to the water-side where the ships ride."—*Patents*, IV: 37 (Albany). A narrow lane afterwards separated it from Govert Loockermans's land. This lane is now widened into Hanover Street, and the building running from No. 123 Pearl Street to No. 76 Beaver Street covers the remnant of Pietersen's lot. He was a tapster, as well as a dealer in wines and spirits.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 263, 266; *Cal. Hist. MSS.*, *Dutch*, 144, 145. For an account of the controversy over the deed to this lot, see *Rec. N. Am.*, I: 63.

No. 14

Sieur Govert Loocquermans, as de Sille called him, had retained less than two hundred feet of his land at the Waal. By his marriage with Marritje Jans, widow of Tymen Jansen, the ship carpenter, on July 11, 1649, he had acquired the latter's grant, of 1643, which comprised all the water front between the property of Burger Jorissen and that of Sergeant Litschoe.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 15; *Liber GG*: 71 (Albany).

In 1660, his holdings covered the ground which is now occupied by the northerly end of

[1] Evidently, the inn-keeper expected to be in funds as a result of the opening of navigation.

the Cotton Exchange, all of the Coffee Exchange, the buildings at 119-121 Pearl Street, and most of Hanover Street. His stone dwelling house, next to Van Brugh's, was finished before November, 1657 (recitals, *Liber Deeds*, A: 108). He had taken the precaution to secure an uninterrupted view, by procuring, on December 21, 1656, a grant of the considerable strip of foreshore between the road and the river.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 178. As the Plan shows, a fine wall, pierced by two gateways, extended along the roadway. This was built before 1654, for Cornelis Willemsen van Linde burglarised the premises "during the public celebrations for peace between England and Holland," and it was alleged that he must have had accomplices to help him scale the wall.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 140, 141. A more ancient dwelling, as the Plan shows, stood back some distance from the road. Loockermans and his family were living in this old house in 1653 (recited in *Liber HH*: 12, Albany). It may have been built by Tymen Jansen, Mrs. Loockermans's first husband, or by Dirck Cornelisz, her second husband, to whom she had been married on August 28, 1646.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 14. The records contain nothing definite concerning it.

Loockermans built a third house, on the site of 119-121 Pearl Street, which he probably occupied at the time of his death; for, on the settlement of his estate, Marritje Jans, his widow, Balthazar Bayard, husband of his daughter, Mary, Hans Kierstede, who had married his daughter, Johanna, and Jacob Loockermans, his son, conveyed "certain their stone house and lot" to Cornelis Dircksen van Westveen, only child of Mrs. Loockermans's second marriage.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, pp. 21-22. This was later the home of Mr. John Robinson, alderman of the West Ward, who sold it for £600 sterling to William Cox. After that gentleman's death, in 1691, his widow, Sarah Bradley, married Captain William Kidd, who later turned pirate. They were living here in 1695, doubtless in the very house shown on the Plan.—*Ibid.*, XVIII: 27; XXI: 65.

In 1677, the widow Loockermans lived between her two sons, Cornelis Dirxe and Jacob Loockermans, in a small house at 117 Pearl Street—now included in the Coffee Exchange. (See recitals in *Liber Deeds*, XIII: 314; XVIII: 27; *M. C. C.*, I: 51, 52.)

Govert Loockermans's early career is concisely summed up by Cornelis van Tienhoven, his contemporary, as follows:

Govert Loockmans . . . came to New Netherland in the yacht *St. Martin* in the year 1633 as a cook's mate, and was taken by Wouter van Twyler into the service of the Company, in which service he profited somewhat. He became a freeman, and finally took charge of the trading business for Gilles Verbruggen and his company in New Netherland. This Loockmans ought to show gratitude to the Company, next to God, for his elevation. . . . —Van Tienhoven's *Answer in Jameson's Nar. N. Neth.*, 376.

While on a trip to Patria, Loockermans married Ariaentje Jans, his first wife, February 26, 1641.—*The N. Y. Geneal. and Biog. Rec.*, V: 69-70. They left the Texel, July 30, 1641, in the ship "den Connick David," and, "on November 29th in the afternoon came to anchor at the *Manhatans* in front of the *Smits Valeij* in four fathoms."—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 580, 603.

Two days later, their little daughter, Marritje, who was born at sea on the stormy night of November 3rd (*idem*), was baptised in the old Dutch Church.—*Baptisms in Dutch Ch., N. Y.*, 12.

Loockermans was a typical Dutch burgher, thrifty, industrious, and hard at a bargain. That he was *persona non grata* to the New England colony is shown by the fact that Govert Aertsen, when he travelled in New England, was compelled to arm himself with a certificate stating that he was *not* Govert Loockermans.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 117.

He filled various offices acceptably: was fire-warden in 1655-6 (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 22, 304; II: 44); churchwarden, 1656-65 (*ibid.*, II: 50-1; V: 313), and schepen during 1657

(*ibid.*, II: 289), and again in 1660.—*Ibid.*, III: 124-5. In August, 1668, he became "Leftenant" of the military company.—*Ibid.*, VI: 144.

He died in 1671, before May 18th, when Willem Beekman was commissioned to succeed him.—*Exec. Coun. Min.*, ed. by V. H. Paltsits, I: 90, 90n.

There were, at his death, four families of children to be considered: his two daughters by his first marriage; Elsie Tymens, his wife's daughter by her first marriage; Cornelis Dirxse, his wife's son by the second, and Jacob Loockermans, their own son. That there was friction in this complicated relationship, the *Records* clearly show.—See *Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 99, 103; *Cal. Coun. Min.*, 35, 68, 69.

No. 15

The residence of Johannes van Brugh and his wife, Catherina Roelofs, a daughter of Annetje Jans. At the time of her marriage to Van Brugh, she was the widow of Lucas Rodenburgh, vice-director of Curaçao from August, 1644, until June, 1656.—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, *Dutch*, 329; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 353. She arrived at New Amsterdam in the ship "Vergulden Otter," September 5, 1656, with her husband and one child, their little daughter, Elizabeth, who afterward made such an unhappy marriage with Ephraim Herrman. Lucas Rodenburgh died before April, 1657, when his widow asked permission to raise some money on his salary due from the Company, which amounted to 6,000 florins.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 353; *Cal. Hist. MSS.*, *Dutch*, 183; *Journal of Jasper Danckaerts*, ed. by James and Jameson, 145; *Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 364n. Mrs. Rodenburgh bought the lot here from Govert Loockermans, November 28, 1657.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 108. She was married to Van Brugh, in March, 1658.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 22. In August, her second husband made another effort to collect the balance of Rodenburgh's salary.—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, *Dutch*, 200. Apparently, this money helped to build the home here, although Johannes Pietersen van Brugh was already a prosperous man. As early as 1644, he was in Rensselaerswyck, but was in New Amsterdam by 1649, transacting business for Isaac Allerton.—*Ibid.*, 28, 51.

Taxed among the wealthy citizens, in 1653, Van Brugh was elected schepen in 1655, 1656, 1659, 1661, 1662, and 1665, and alderman under the English form of government in June of the last-mentioned year.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 281; II: 30; III: 23, 260; IV: 29; V: 185; *M. C. C.*, II: 53-4.

He was one of the great burghers in 1657, and orphan-master in 1658 and in 1663, in the later part of which year he went to Holland as one of the agents of the city, bearing their remonstrance to the West India Company.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 150, 199; IV: 244; *Fan Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 787-9. He became alderman in 1670-1 (*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 261, 333), and was burgomaster of New Orange in 1673.—*Laws & Ord.*, *N. Neth.*, 466; *Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 397.

Van Brugh and his wife still lived here in 1686, when Domine Selyns compiled his list of church members. Pieter van Brugh, their eldest son, having purchased the interests of the other heirs, sold the house, [1] in 1719, to Philip Livingston, Esq.—*Liber Deeds*, XXX: 6, 9, 10. It stood about in the centre of the present Cotton Exchange.

NOS. 16, 17, AND 18

The residence, in 1660, of Burger Jorissen (including his still-house—No. 17—and his smithy—No. 18). In 1644, when Jorissen bought Hendrick Jansen's grant, there was a house already built upon it.—*N. Y. Col. MSS.*, II: 124 (Albany). In 1649, "the house and

[1] Built between December, 1657, and September 14, 1658.—*Mortgages, 1654-1660*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 73, 103-4.

Smith's shop of Burger Jorissen" were on the west side of "the Path which Burger Jorissen made to go down to the Strand." [1] Evidently, the "Burger's Path" was not wide enough for general use; perhaps it did not extend far enough north; for, in April, 1657, "the Neighbours in the *Glaziers* [Mill] Street" petitioned "for a cart way to the Strand, as was promised them." Apostilled: "As soon as the general survey is made, further attention shall be paid . . . that a suitable road be made."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 156. After the Smee Straet was cut through, which was between April and October, 1657, when it is called "the newly surveyed street" (*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 64), the smith took up his residence in the house at the north-east corner of that street and the Strand, and built a new smith's shop at the most northerly end of his lot (No. 18).

He sold the dwelling-house and still-house to Thomas Lewis, mariner, in 1668 (*Liber Deeds*, B: 144; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers*, 1665-1672, translated, 128-130), after getting a confirmatory grant from Governor Nicolls. This original patent, dated December 3, 1667, is owned by the New York Historical Society, and is printed in the *Collections* for 1913, p. 80.

The smithy he turned over to Marten Jansen Meyer, also a smith, who had come from Holland about 1659, under contract to work for Cornelis Jansen Clopper, still another smith, for whom the Smith's Valley was named.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 31.

Marten Jansen Meyer was confirmed here in 1667 (*Patents* II: 23, Albany), and rapidly became prosperous, for he purchased the confiscated house of Captain Delavall (formerly De Sille's), in 1674 (see Block L), shortly before which time he had sold his property here to Abel Hardenbrook, shoemaker.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, pp. 11-12.

The Smith's Street (Smee Straet) and the Burger's Path both owed their name to Jorissen, who was a native of Hirschberg, in Silesia. He was in New Amsterdam as early as May 26, 1637, when he signed a contract with the council of the colony of Rensselaerswyck, which contains these words: "Inasmuch as Cornelis Tomassen died and Arent Steveniersen,[2] who married the widow, does not understand smith's work, the council of the colony have decided to turn the iron and coal and all the tools over to *Burger Jorissen Smit* . . ."—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 815-6. Burger Jorissen remained but a year at Rensselaerswyck; he returned to New Amsterdam, August 18, 1639 (*idem*), married Engeltje Mans, December 18th of that year (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 10), and went to the Mespit Kills, Long Island, where he first settled in 1642. In later years, he lived altogether on Long Island, so that, in 1671, when he returned to New York, he was obliged to rent a house.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 293.

No. 19

This house belonged to the estate of Govert Loockermans, until 1672, when it was sold to Joannes van Brugh.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 195; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 219. In a mortgage of September 14, 1658, it was called "the house and lot of the mother of Mr. Wilhelmus Beeckman's wife.—*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 103.

No. 20

The house of Metje Juriaens, sold to her by Burger Jorissen. It was built on the lot conveyed to Jorissen in January, 1660, by the burgomasters, "in exchange for his lot surveyed off" (*Liber Deeds*, A: 182, 184), a transaction against which Allard Anthony protested, as the land was really a part of his garden.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 159; *Min. of Orph. Court*, II: 151.

[1] So called in *Patents*, II: 117 (Albany). The house is No. 21 in Block M.

[2] See account of this settler, in Block C, Nos. 15 and 16.

Jacob Hendricksen Varravanger's two houses, mentioned in his confirmatory patent.—*Patents*, II: 8 (Albany). Shortly after he obtained this, he sold the lower house, No. 21, to Gerrit Janse Stavast (*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, pp. 14-15; *Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 175), and the upper house, with all that remained of his original grant, to William Pattison (Paterson).—*Liber Deeds*, B: 153; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers*, (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 145. This latter house, confiscated by Governor Colve, was assigned to Gerrit Hendricks, the butcher, in lieu of his demolished house in Block H, No. 2.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 636-7.

One of these houses was rented, in 1660, to Dirck Houthuysen, a smith, who, in turn, rented out the front room to Marten van de Waart. In the summer of 1660, Houthuysen absconded, and his effects were sold by the bailiff, for the benefit of his creditors.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 192, 280. Varravanger, on October 12th, requested permission to lease the house, and asked "that the man, who occupies the front room shall vacate the same." Van de Waart protested, declaring that "he hired the front room for one year from the absconding Dirck Houthuysen and paid thereon fl. 69:8," a very high rent in comparison with that of other houses in the block. He was ordered to vacate, "if he cannot agree with M^r Jacob."—*Ibid.*, III: 229, 234. In the following May, Van Waart was arrested for theft. Apparently, he had been using his room as a cache for stolen goods, having, by his own confession, "without torture or force," admitted various thefts during the preceding seven or eight years. He was a youth of good family, and, out of "consideration for his friends and his wife," the sentence of a public whipping at a stake and banishment for twenty-five years, with costs, was reduced, first, to a private scourging "in a closed chamber," costs, and banishment for ten years, and later to banishment only.—*Ibid.*, 299, *et seq.*

Riker (*Hist. of Harlem*, 113) says that Marten van Weert was the ancestor of Isaac Van Wart, one of the captors of Major André.

No. 23

This small outbuilding stood on Varravanger's land.

No. 24

Andries Rees, a cadet in the West India Company's service in 1657 (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 187), seems to have been keeping a tavern here in 1660, though his patent issued some time later.—*Patents*, II: 40 (Albany). He served as watchman to the town, and seems to have been a peaceably disposed citizen, though Schout Tonneman harrassed him frequently, alleging minor offenses against the excise laws, etc. He was still taxed here in 1677.—*M. C. C.*, I: 57; see also *Rec. N. Am.*, III: 104, 217, *et seq.*

No. 25

Ide Cornelissen van Vorst was confirmed here in 1668. The patent states that "he purchased the lot."—*Patents*, III: 44 (Albany). As his step-father, Jacob Stoffelsen, is recited to have been in possession of the lot in 1657 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 85), no doubt he was the vendor.

Ide Cornelissen van Vorst was a son of Cornelis van Vorst, of Bergen, whose bouwery is shown on the Manatus Maps. (Appendix, II.) Cornelis van Vorst died before March 31, 1639.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 6. His widow was married to Stoffelsen before September, 1640.—*Ibid.*, 73. There is an amusing suit reported, in 1654, between Stoffelsen and his step-son, in which Ide Cornelissen is erroneously spoken of as a woman!—*Rec. N.*

Am., I: 242. For an interesting account of these families, see the *Bergen Records*, in *Hol. Soc. Year Book*, 1914.

In November, 1665, Ide Cornelissen Van Vorst took the oath of allegiance, at Bergen.—*N. J. Archives*, 1st series, I: 49.

No. 26

Frans Claessen died December 4, 1658, in the little house on the roadway, near the Water Port (see No. 9). He left four little sons, Claes, Jacob, Dirck, and Tymen. Abraham de la Noy, their guardian, was directed by the orphan-masters "to do his best conscientiously" with their pitifully inadequate inheritance of 400 guilders.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 77. The grant of this lot from the burgomasters was earlier than February, 1660, when Immetje Dircks, widow of Frans Claessen, rented his miserable little house here for part of the year, at the rate of 120 guilders per annum.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 131.

In March, 1688, Claes Fransen and his three brothers received a quit-claim deed from the City of New York for this plot.—*Liber A*: 66, in Comptroller's Office; *M. C. C.*, I: 202.

BLOCK R

Nos. 1 AND 2

The dwelling (1) and tobacco warehouse (2) [1] of Albert Andriessen, [2] of Fort Orange. The house was built by Roelof Jansen Haes, before February 17, 1646. He conveyed it, on that day, to Hendrick Kip, from whom Andriessen bought, August 29, 1651.—*N. Y. Col. MSS.*, III: 92 (Albany).

Andriessen established a trading post here. He had no intention of making a home in New Amsterdam. He used the house as an office for his factor, and built a substantial warehouse on the rear of his lot. In 1658, the house was occupied by Jan Jansen de Jongh (who had formerly lived in Michiel Jansen's house, Block D, No. 21), and in 1664, by Allard Anthony.—*Mortgages*, 1654-60, trans. by O'Callaghan, 89-90; *Liber Deeds*, B: 58; cf. *Mortgages*, 1665-1675, trans. by O'Callaghan, 23. By 1664, the warehouse had been sold to Anthony de Milt (*idem.*); but the house was turned over by Andriessen to his eight children, "in lieu of their mother's estate," and they were confirmed here in 1667.—*Patents*, II: 28 (Albany).

Albert Andriessen, usually called "Albert the Noorman," came to Rensselaerswyck under a special contract with the Patroon. He sailed with his wife, Annetje Barents, in the ship "Rensselaerswyck," September 25, 1636. On the second day of November, a son was born to them, during an unusual gale. He was appropriately baptised Storm [3] Albertsen, and in later years took the surname Van der Zee (from the Sea).—*Van Rensselaer-Bowier MSS.*, 31, 327, 360. The Norman soon left the Patroon's service. He dealt heavily in furs and tobacco, raising the latter, in quantity. His long career in Albany is very interestingly told in the *Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.* In the biography, on page 809, two wives are mentioned—Annetje Barents and Geertruy Pietersz Vosburgh. He had a third wife. At some time after 1663, Albert married Pietertje Jansen, the widow of Claes Jansen, from Naerden (de Ruyter)—see Blocks A and G—who was his partner in the contract which brought them both to New York, in 1636.

[1] So called in the entry in *Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 89-90.

[2] Albert Andriessen Bradt (Bratt) was a Norwegian, coming from Fredrikstad. He was born about 1607, and died June 7, 1686.—*Evjen's Scand. Immigrants*, 19, 20, 29.

[3] That the name of Storm van der Zee thus originated, is confirmed, according to Van Laer, by an entry in the Van Rensselaer Letter Book.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 31.

Their marriage must have been rather in the nature of a business contract, for he kept his residence at Albany, while she pursued a busy and rather picturesque career in New Amsterdam, until her death, which occurred before January 29, 1667.—*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 214; VII: 56, 57, 58, 59, 61-2.

NOS. 3 AND 3-A

The homes of Claes van Elslant, Senior, and of Andriës Claessen, his son.

Although this grant was not recorded until 1647 (*Liber GG*: 183, Albany), Claes Jansen van Elslant mortgaged his house to David Provoost, at that time his employer, in April, 1644.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 18, 27. It seems to have been the earliest house on the block. Van Elslant was commissary for the West India Company and inspector of tobacco, in 1638-9.—*Ibid.*, 63; *Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 480. He had, doubtless, then been in the colony for some time, for Director van Twiller, on his return to Holland in 1639, left his affairs in his charge. His stewardship was not satisfactory. The new director, Kieft, in 1644, and Oloff Stevensen van Cortlandt, in 1646, demanded very sharply that he should account for his management of Van Twiller's affairs.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 29, 99.

A great many early deeds contain the statement that they were "measured" by Claes van Elslant; his "bill of survey," for instance, is spoken of in the Damen-Flodder transaction, north of the city wall. (See Key to Map of Dutch Grants.) Possibly, he may have been a surveyor, though, apparently, he is nowhere so-called.

He was a court messenger for the provincial court, and, after the organisation of the municipal government, in 1653, evidently served also, on occasion, as court messenger for the city, although he was never commissioned. On January 26, 1657, his son, Claes van Elslant, Jr., who had served as court messenger since 1653, and Gysbert op Dyck were officially appointed court messengers, for which service each was to receive yearly as salary "from the Director General and Council one hundred and fifty guilders and on the part of the City . . . fifty guilders."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 152; II: 276. On April 15, 1658, Pieter Schaaftbanck was added as a city messenger, "on the allowance as formerly."—*Ibid.*, II: 376. Claes van Elslant, Sr., continued, however, to serve the city in this capacity, but, in 1662, because of a dispute arising over an attachment claimed to have been discharged by him, he was "forbidden by the Burgomasters and Schepens . . . to perform any more, directly or indirectly, the duties of the office of Court Messenger to or for any person whomsoever, be he who he may."—*Ibid.*, IV: 81. We know that in 1661 he was acting in the capacity of grave digger.—See description of cemetery, in Block A.

Claes van Elslant mortgaged his house pretty heavily in 1669-70, and finally, in July, 1671, contracted to sell it to Hendrick Bosch, a sword-cutter from Leyden. He died before August 20, 1672, when his heirs gave a deed to Bosch.—*Liber Mortgages*, A: 52, 75; *Liber Deeds*, B: 198; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 223.

No. 4

This small building belonged to Jan Jansen Hagenaar, a carpenter, who did considerable work for the city.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 148. He and a fellow-craftsman, Willem Deuckles, bought a lot here from Gillis Pietersen, master carpenter for the Company in earlier days, but at this time of Fort Orange.—*Register of Walewyn van der Veen*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 113; *Liber Deeds*, A: 98, 160. Jansen lived in Breuckelen, and there is every indication that this structure, which was erected after June 27, 1659 (*idem*), was not a dwelling, but a carpenter's shop. Early in 1662, Jan Jansen asks the court "if there be any thing else to do, as all that he was ordered is done? He is ordered to look up the City ladders and to make a shed to keep the ladders under."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 248. In November, follow-

ing, while crossing the East River from his home, he was drowned.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 213.

According to the *Register of Solomon Lachaire*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 364, William Doeckes (Deuckles, Doeckles, Dueckles) hired young Adriaen Jansen, a lad of sixteen years. The boy's guardians, however, soon secured his release, as the little fellow was not properly fed or clothed by his master. From his own pathetic statement, it appears that "whenever he earns a stiver by making any trifles, he must buy food for it."—*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 184, 192. Jansen's heirs sold the property, in 1672, to Roelof Jansen Slaughter (butcher).—*Liber Deeds*, B: 199; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 235-6. See controversy over the sale, in *Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 376-7.

The building shown on the Plan stood in the bed of the present New Street.

No. 5

The tavern of Pierre Pia, a Frenchman. It was owned by Joannes Vervelen, who had bought Willem Dueckles's lot (*Liber Deeds*, A: 179, 213), and stood on the corner of the little street which ran between the Van Elslant and Jansen grants, but which was closed and built upon by July, 1660. Pia, a native of Picardy, was in the colony as early as 1639.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 68.

In January, 1660, his daughter, Maria, married Meÿnart Courten, of Arnheim.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 25. The occasion was, naturally, one of rejoicing and hospitality. The young couple were toasted in good red wine, and in the beer for which the house was famous. How inconsiderate of the schout to allege that the excise had not been paid by Pia "on beer laid in for his daughter's wedding," and to obtain judgment against him!—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 206.[¹] Schout Tonneman, a singularly vigilant official and a terror to all tapsters, was very watchful of Pierre Pia and his wife. He is said to have complained that "great revelling, noise, and considerable racket is carried on at their place by night," and further that, on New Year's Day they refused "to let him, the Officer, in, although he knocked divers times at the door"; therefore, he asks that they be banished from the city for three years, and not allowed to tap during that time. The burgomasters condemned Pia not to tap any more for six consecutive weeks (from January 16, 1663). On the next court day, January 23d, Pierre asked to be allowed to tap on the last of the month, promising then to obey the law; but he was informed that "The W^l Court persist in their rendered judgment."—*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 175, 179, 186, 219. In English days, Samuell Davis kept tavern here, "at y^e swan."—*M. C. C.*, I: 60.

The inn stood on the north side of Marketfield Street, at the east corner of New Street.

No. 6

Hendrick Egbertsen, from Nieuwenhuysen, had had "a house and lot situate opposite Jan de Jongh," which was "cut off by Director General and Council." He appealed to the burgomasters for payment for it, April 18, 1659.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 218. More than a year later, they replied "Whereas Director General and Council . . . have condemned the house and lot . . . and not the Burgomasters of this City, petitioner is therefore referred to the Director General and Council of N: Netherland."—*Ibid.*, VII: 252.

Only one early deed has been found into Egbertsen, [²] and the location of his house has not been definitely ascertained. It was "opposite Jan de Jongh," who at that time occupied Michiel Jansen's house (Block D, No. 21). The little street which originally separated the grants of Claes van Elslant and Evert Jansen Wendel opened directly opposite Michiel Jansen's house. It was closed by the survey of 1657. The natural conclusion is that Hendrick Egbertsen's house had encroached on some part of this street, which was city property, and that he, having only a squatter's title, had been ruthlessly removed.

[¹] See Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 210, for an interesting note on Coerten.

[²] This conveyance was from Abraham Pietersen, of a lot north-east of the bastion of Fort Amsterdam, for which, see Block C, Lot 4, Key to Map of the Dutch Grants. This could not have been the property condemned.

The burgomasters, "having conversed with the General," made a grant to Egbertsen of the land which had been covered by this little street. The deed was not delivered until August 23, 1660, although his new house was already built.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 209.

Within a few weeks, Egbertsen sold to Jan Schryver, a master-tailor (*ibid.*, A: 197), who fenced the lot in, and, undoubtedly, encroached on Hendrick van Bommel's property on the east; for the city had conveyed a lot wider than the little street itself. Van Bommel brought the tailor into court for trespass. On October 18, 1661, the burgomasters, after hearing the dispute, "undertake to make ocular inspection of it [the lot]."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 387. On April 7, 1662, Van Bommel asked the burgomasters again for restitution of fifteen feet of land belonging to him, and formerly a part of the little street along side of his house, "and given by the Burgomasters to Hendrick Eghbersen." The burgomasters replied, casually, that they would "inspect the locality."—*Exec. Min. of Burgomasters*, in *Min. of Orph. Court*, II: 134-135.

On the 10th of May, following, Schryver conveyed the lot to Paulus vander Beek.—*La Chair's Register* in *Hol. Soc. Year Book*, 1900, p. 141. He, in turn, interrogated the city fathers, asking: "How it is with the lot, bought by him from Jan Schryver, lying East of the house and lot of Pieter Pia. He is told to be easy about it."—*Min. of Orph. Court*, II: 156.

The building at No. 18 Beaver Street covers the bed of this little street, which is not mentioned again. (See note on this extinct street in Key to Map of the Dutch Grants.)

No. 7

Evert Jansen (Wendel), from Emden, built this house, and occupied it with his young wife, Susanna du Trieux, a daughter of Philippe du Trieux, whom he married July 31, 1644.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 12. In 1648, he concluded to remove to Rensselaerswyck. The court there permitted him to move into the colony and to follow his trade as a *cleermaecker*, or tailor, on condition that he build a house at least two boards long.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 837.

Evert Jansen left his affairs in New Amsterdam in charge of his brother-in-law, Isaac de Forest, to whom he gave power of attorney.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 169.

Hendrick van Bommel bought the house in June, 1658, giving back a purchase-money mortgage of 400 guilders to De Forest, and one for 100 guilders to Abraham Pietersen, Wendel's other trustee.—*Mortgages*, 1654-60, trans. by O'Callaghan, 82, 91. Van Bommel was still taxed here in 1677.—*M. C. C.*, I: 60.

The house stood on the site of the present No. 20 Beaver Street.

Nos. 8 AND 9

Willem (Gulielm) Cornelis, the owner of these houses, in 1660, was a sea-captain. In 1641, he was skipper of the "Oak Tree."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 16. In 1663, he was appointed supercargo of the ship "Eagle."—*Ibid.*, 251. His sons were confirmed here, after his death, as Willem and Pieter Guilyams (*Patents*, II: 152, Albany), following the Dutch fashion of nomenclature, but, in 1685, they were known as William and Peter Cornelison.—*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 73-6. During 1685-91, the corner house (on the site of No. 70 Broad Street) was occupied by Hendrick Jansen van ffeurden, a baker.—*Liber Deeds*, IX: 207 (Albany). In 1689, Hendrick van Veurden was alderman of the West Ward (*M. C. C.*, I: 204, 208) and a member of Leisler's Council.—*Doc. Hist.*, 8 vo. ed., II: 181; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, III: 703-4.

No. 8 is the site of the present No. 28 Beaver Street.

LOCATIONS BEYOND THE WALL

In 1660, the fortifications on the north side of the town seem to have been in good condition. The "wall," or palisade, apparently, was strengthened, on its outer side, by a sodded bank of earth, sloping down to a ditch. The space between the palisades and the ditch was widest at the Highway, narrowest at the Strand; it was just forty-four feet wide at a point 140 feet east of Broadway, and thirty-seven feet wide at a point 190 feet west of Pearl Street. The line has been established by a series of five deeds, given to Captain John Knight, on December 14, 1685, by the various heirs of Jan Jansen Damen, and recorded in *Liber Deeds*, XIII, between pages 124 and 154, as well as at Albany, in *Liber Deeds*, IX: 40-55.

These five deeds recite various frontages, but a uniform depth of eighty feet north "from the Town ditch." The lots conveyed are all described as bounding south on Wall Street, from which fact it seems perfectly clear that the grantors believed that the north line of Wall Street was to be coincident with the town ditch.

After having this land secured to him by patent, on February 10, 1685/6 (*Patents*, V: 297, Albany), Captain John Knight, who had acted throughout as a dummy for Governor Dongan, conveyed the eighty foot strip "bounded south by Wall Street" to Dongan, March 9, 1685/6.—*Liber Deeds*, XVIII: 64.

Meanwhile—on December 15, 1685—Governor Dongan commissioned a surveyor, Leonard Beckwith, to lay out Wall Street, "The saide Street being laide out thirty six foot in bredth [measured from the south side of the existing road]. Performed this 16 day of Decemb. 1685."—*Land Papers*, II: 145 (Albany).

Between this thirty-six foot street and the eighty foot wide parcel purchased from the Damen heirs stretched the strip of uneven width which lay directly north of the wall. Governor Dongan added it to the Damen parcel, and, on May 25, 1689, sold the entire tract west of Smith's Street (William Street) to Abraham de Peyster and Nicholas Bayard.—*Liber Deeds*, XXI: 25. The lots east of Smith's Street were also sold by Dongan, in smaller parcels. As conveyed, these lots had a depth varying from 117 to 124 feet.

No. 1

East of the Highway, outside of the Land Gate, stood a small house belonging to Sybout Claessen. His ground-brief was dated May 15, 1647.—*Liber GG*: 220 (Albany). Claessen did not live here; his home was on the Strand (Block O, No. 2). In 1664, he conveyed this lot to the burgomasters, in exchange for a lot on the Hoogh Straet, behind the City Hall. These deeds, made "with the knowledge of the late Director-General," were recorded November 17/27, 1664.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 56, 57; cf. *Mortgages*, 1664-1675, trans. by O'Callaghan, 17, 19. The house stood about one hundred feet north of the line of Wall Street, the site of the present No. 96 Broadway.

No. 2

Jacques Pryn, a worthy burgher, one of the members of the town rattlewatch (*Min. of Orph. Court*, II: 96), built this little cottage. He bought the "lot for a house and garden," unimproved, from Sybout Claessen (who had purchased it, August 1, 1657), paying two hundred guilders, cash, and giving back a mortgage of three hundred guilders; a good price, at that time, even for so wide a lot—six rods, six feet, and four inches, on the High-

way. Deed and mortgage were recorded February 19, 1659.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 147; *Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 126. Evidently, the house was newly built when the Plan was drawn.

In the tax-list of 1665, Pryn is rated as "Jacob the Frenchman."—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 225. He sold the property to the deacons, who transferred it to "Sarah Kiersteed," widow of Dr. Hans Kierstede. She was confirmed here in 1668.—*Patents*, II: 162 (Albany). The original ground-brief was to Pieter Collet, earlier than May 15, 1647.—Recitals in *Liber*, GG: 220 (Albany). Collet married Aeltje Jans, from Bremen, widow of Cornelis, from Rotterdam, by license of the last of August, 1643.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 12. He was from Königsberg, in East Prussia.

NOS. 3 AND 4

Hendrick Pietersen, from Hasselt, procured a ground-brief for a lot seven rods wide on the road, and running back about eleven rods to the Damen grant, January 28, 1653. It is not of record, but is recited in *Liber Deeds*, A: 205, 206.

As early as October, 1641, Hendrick was in the colony, for he leased from Director Kieft the "maize land . . . on the highway" (*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, Dutch, 17), later known as the King's Farm.

Under date of July 10, 1656, is found an entry relating to Pietersen's own dwelling here:

On the petition of Jan Vinje and Gerrit Jansen Roos setting forth, that Hendrick P. *Kint in 't Water* is occupying his house south of their, the petitioners' Houses, in a dangerous state as regards fire, it is ordered on the petitioners' request, The Street and Fire Inspectors are hereby requested and directed to inspect the condition, in which Hend^k P^r. *Kint in 't Water's* house is, and together are authorized to give such orders therein, as they shall find necessary for the prevention of all danger and disaster.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 141.

Pietersen was living in June, 1660, according to an entry in *Rec. N. Am.*, III: 185, but died before the following January, when Joannes Nevius, acting for the orphan-masters, sold the southerly house to Joannes van Brugh and the northerly one to Gerrit Jansen Roos.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 205, 206. Hendrick Pietersen left no children. His widow, Grietje Adams, was a most unfortunate woman. She seems to have been feeble in mind and body. The orphan-masters arranged for her board, successively, first with one neighbour and then with another, paying nine guilders per week for her maintenance, and supplying her with all needful clothing. In June, 1661, they contracted with a skipper to take her back to Holland, where a small sum of money—some four or five hundred florins—which her mother had won in a lottery, was coming to her. Upon hearing of this decision, the poor lady "fell sick a-bed." Allard Coninck being consulted, "suggests it as the best thing to place the case into the hands of the Orphans Chamber at Amsterdam." Finally, the orphan-masters decided to "turn her over to the Deacons." This pathetic story is related, in careful detail, in the *Minutes of the Orphan-masters*, I: 182-193.

Pine Street runs through Hendrick Pietersen's old grant. His south fence was about twenty-five feet south of the street.

NOS. 5 AND 6

These two houses still belonged, in 1660, to Jan Vinje and the other heirs of Adriana Cuvilje (or Adrienne Cuviller), widow of Jan Jansen Damen.

The more northerly dwelling seems to have been the Damen farmhouse. In a recital of the partition of Madame Cuvilje's estate, it is listed as "the great house, now occupied by Cornelis Aertsen." The southerly house is named in the same instrument as "the small house now occupied by Pieter Stoutenburgh."—*Liber Deeds*, B: 103; cf. *Mortgages*, 1664-

1675, trans. by O'Callaghan, 55. Aertsen and Stoutenburgh were assessed here in 1665.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 225. One of the picturesque Dutch haystacks of the period stood behind the great house. It is, doubtless, this very haystack that has been mistaken for a church tower by so many students of the Visscher series of views. Pieter Stoutenburgh bought the small house in November, 1664.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 54; cf. *Mortgages*, 1664-1675, trans. by O'Callaghan, 13.

The great house was acquired by Dr. Henry Taylor, in 1672.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 190; *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 210. It was ordered demolished by Governor Colve, in October, 1673, because it stood too near the fortifications. At the hearing, the doctor's wife appeared, and said "her husband is willing to risk his house, and to abide the result."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 631. According to a deposition concerning the surrender of the city, in August, 1673, Captain Manning and Doctor Taylor "opened the gates & lead in the Dutch . . ."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, III: 199.

The great house stood diagonally across Cedar Street, on Broadway. If it could be reconstructed today, its south corner would probably touch the new forty-story Equitable Building. Pieter Stoutenburgh's house lot forms part of the Equitable site. For more than two centuries it retained its identity, thirty-seven feet, six inches wide on the Highway. As number 112 Broadway, it was the site of the National Hotel.

No. 7

Beyond the Water Gate, in the Smith's Valley, there were but three houses south of the Maidens' Path, in 1660. The most imposing of these, No. 7, was built by Willem Teller, of Albany.

On July 16, 1648, he and his partner, Rutger Jacobsen, purchased from Goosen Gerritsen (van Schaick) a rectangular piece of land "without the Water Port, towards the East River; striking along by Jan Damen's land 16 rods, 2 feet. By the Strand side 16 rods, 3 feet. Along Adam Roelants, 8 rods, 7 feet, and on the side of Maryn Adriaensen, 10 rods." The deed is not of record, but is recited in the confirmation to Teller of the northerly half of the land, in 1667.—*Patents*, II: 64 (Albany).

Without doubt, the original grant for this parcel was from Kieft to Tymen Jansen. Judge Hoffman gives its date as 1640, and a reference to *Liber I*: 13, in Albany, which it has not been possible to verify.—Hoffman's *Estates and Rights of the Corporation*, 1862, II: 216. However, Jan Jansen Damen's grant on the west recites Tymen Jansen as a neighbour here.—*Liber GG*: 91 (Albany).

Gerritsen may have purchased it when he made that memorable trip to the Mannhattans for which he bargained before he should finally settle down as a *gerechts persoon*, or member of the court, at Albany.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 811.

Teller's house was built before 1655, for it was taxed in that year (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 374); but, as he lived at Fort Orange from 1639 until 1692, except for "small intermissions upon voyages to New York [and other places]" (Munsell's *Collections on the Hist. of Albany*, IV: 170), the house upon the Strand was generally rented. In 1656, Frans Claessen owed Teller a balance of three years unpaid rent, presumably for this house.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 125.

In 1664, Teller procured a license to marry Maria Verleth, the widow of Paulus Schrick.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 29. She was his second wife, and he was her third husband.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 326n.

In 1693, Teller and his wife sold their property here to Marten Jansen Meyer, the smith.—*Liber Deeds*, XVIII: 234. Probably, this deed but confirmed an earlier one which was not recorded, for the smith had already conveyed the southerly fifty feet of the property

to George Heathcote in 1676 and 1683.—*Liber Deeds*, V: 35 (Albany); *Liber Deeds*, XIII: 55 (New York).

In 1692, after a residence at Albany of more than half a century, Willem Teller came to New York, where most of his family were settled; and here he died, in 1701. His wife survived him but a year. His descendants are found today among New York's most prominent families. For Goosen Gerritsen, Rutger Jacobsen and Willem Teller—all prominent in Albany's earlier history—consult Munsell's *Collections*.

The Teller plot covered the northerly one hundred feet of Tye'm Jansen's land, and was nearly square. The house stood on the north-west side of Pearl Street, about twenty feet south of Pine Street. The Wall Street sub-station of the Post Office covers the site. Rut Jacobsen sold his southerly moiety to Ryer Stoffelsen, September 10, 1655.—Recitals in *Patents*, II: 85 (Albany).

On August 30, 1658, the council refused permission to Geertje, widow of Ryer Stoffelsen, "to build a house right against the wall outside the city gate [the water gate]."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 200. Forbidden to build, Geertje evidently cultivated her plot; in 1662, she asked "that a sewer may be laid near the work at the Water Gate to prevent the water from the work running thro' her garden. Whereupon it was stated, that attention should be paid to the matter."—*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 83.

The burgomasters, on March 7, 1665, purchased from Geertje Jans Stoffelsen the most southerly end of her garden, two rods wide by seven rods, seven feet, deep, more or less, giving her in exchange a lot on the Hoogh Straet, behind the City Hall.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 67, 68; cf. *Mortgages*, 1664-1675, trans. by O'Callaghan, 41-43.

This transaction is exactly like the one at the Land Gate, between the burgomasters and Sybout Claessen. Probably, the intention was to enlarge the approaches to the gates.

No. 8

Augustine Herrman bought a lot on the Strand from Elizabeth Tyssen, widow of Maryn Adriaensen, rather more than five rods wide and nine rods deep. The deed was delivered in October, 1656.—Recitals in *Liber Patents*, III: 84 (Albany). The lot ran back to Herrman's orchard, which was part of the Damen land. The house stood at the present north corner of Pine and Pearl Streets, numbers 171-173 Pearl Street. The garden covered nearly all of the bed of Pine Street. From an entry of September 15, 1653, it seems that the house, Herrman's own home while he lived in New Amsterdam, was in process of erection at that time. Auken Jansen, a carpenter, demanded payment "of a balance of one hundred guilders in beavers according to contract for building deft's [Herrman's] house."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 119.

In July, 1672, Herrman sold his "great and small houses without the City Gate" to John Paine, of Boston.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 194; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 217. On November 28, 1673, Ephraim Herrman, as attorney for his father, appeared in court requesting:

that he may again take possession of the house and part of a lot and orchard . . . which his said father sold last year to one John Payne at Boston; but as he maintains that, by reason of the demolishing and removing etc, it is much depreciated . . . he requests therefore that before being resumed by virtue of the mortgage, it may be valued by arbitrators, in order that he may have his recourse ag'st said John Payne for the balance.

This request was granted.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 29-30. The demolishing and removing were, of course, subsequent to Governor Colve's order of October 8, 1673.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 629-636. Colve issued a new patent to Ephraim Herrman, July 17, 1674, for a "lot, garden and orchard in Smith's valley, without the city of New Orange."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., English*, 30.

No. 9

The small house of Lysbet Tyssen, widow of Maryn Adriaensen. Site: on Pearl Street, just south of Maiden Lane, about No. 193 or No. 195 Pearl Street.

Marinus Adriaensen sailed by "den Eendracht" in July, 1631, under contract with Kiliaen van Rensselaer. His wife and one child came with him. He probably left Rensselaerswyck in 1634, at the expiration of his three years' contract.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 806.

On August 27, 1641, he purchased land in the Smith's Valley from Hendrick Jansen, the tailor.—*Government Grants*, 1642-1649, p. 1, in City Clerk's Library. He died before April 16, 1654, when his widow contracted a second marriage, with Gerlach Michielszen, from Collumer Zijll.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 18. They were married on the ensuing 3rd of May. In behalf of her young son, Tys Marynsen, she and her new husband asked the court to appoint guardians, who could, also, confer with her to make satisfactory settlement of the paternal estate with her married daughter, who had come down from Fort Orange.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 191.

In later years, this house was rented to Marten Jansen Smit, who afterwards purchased Willem Teller's house (No. 7).—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 304. He was taxed here as Marten Clazen Smith.—*Ibid.*, V: 225.

In August, 1673, when Colve issued his drastic edict of demolition, Lysbeth Tyssen was told "that her small houses will be examined, to see whether they cannot be spared."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 631. No doubt, she had built several houses by that time. All the records prove her to have been a shrewd business woman. She was still living in November, 1682.—*Liber Deeds*, XII: 100, 102.

No. 10

The formal garden on the west side of the Highway, outside of the Land Gate, was laid out by Jan Pietersen Verbrugge. It occupied the north-east corner of Cornelis GroeSENS's grant, of 1645. Its north line adjoined Jan Jansen Damen's land, and was coincident with the present north boundary of Trinity Churchyard. In the deed to Verbrugge, of April 12, 1654 (*N. Y. Col. MSS.*, III: 112), its frontage is given as "10 rods, less $\frac{1}{2}$ twelfth part"—a little less than 125 English feet.

It was bounded on the south by the "Cross street," a narrow lane which led to the North River.—See Map of Dutch Grants.

In 1662 and 1663, this piece of land was called the "garden of Jan Jellisen [Gillisen] Verbrugh."—*Liber Deeds*, A: 278, 285.

The Colve list, of 1673, rates it as the garden and orchard of Johannes van Brugh, valued at 460 florins.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 630.

Now, part of Trinity Churchyard.

FRONTISPIECE

REDRAFT OF THE CASTELLO PLAN

The original pen and ink drawing from which this plate was reproduced is a rectified redraft of the Castello Plan (C. Pl. 82), augmented by information derived from other contemporary documents and records.

The redraft was prepared under the supervision of the author by Mr. John Wolcott Adams, from a tracing made from a full size photograph of the original by Mr. Rawson W. Haddon, who carefully corrected the elevations to agree with the actual topography, as recorded on the Ratzen Plan (Vol. I, Plate 42)—the earliest really reliable plan which shows the general contour lines—and on Bromley's real estate and insurance map of 1908 (C. Pl. 96, *et seq.*), which gives the modern street elevations above high water.

The Castello Plan itself is drawn in outline only without relief, and is entirely lacking in chiaroscuro, as well as in colour values and the indication of surface texture and materials, which important accessories the redraft seeks to supply, in such a way as to render the finished drawing as real and as true a picture as possible of New Amsterdam at the close of the Dutch period.

The Castello Plan has already been described, in detail (Plate 82); it is here necessary to draw attention only to such few supplementary indications as have been added in the redraft.

One of the most noticeable additions is that of the "gerecht," on the water-front at the present Whitehall. This, as the name implies, was the place of justice, and is one of the striking features of nearly all the early views of New Amsterdam (see Vol. I, Frontispiece, etc.). In July, 1660, according to the De Sille List, the "gherecht" was still "on the Capske." There is, apparently, no definite statement in the early Dutch records regarding the erection of the gallows or the accompanying instruments of punishment—the pillory and whipping-post—nor even of the site which they occupied; but frequent mention of these devices proves their existence at the period of the Plan, and earlier.

A sentence of death, imposed by the court of burgomasters and schepens, could not be carried out without the knowledge and consent of the director-general and council; and while, during the Dutch period, the death penalty was pronounced on more than one occasion by the court, the sentence, apparently, was almost invariably commuted to flogging, branding, or banishment, sometimes all three. Soldiers were, of course, tried by court-martial, and, if found guilty, were shot, under military law. One of the earliest of such death sentences recorded was that imposed, in 1639, on a soldier, for mutiny.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 68. On May 13, 1655, three thieves, who had broken out of Fort Amsterdam, were summoned to appear at the Fort before the third beating of the drum, "on pain of having their names affixed to the gallows."—*Ibid.*, 148. On the following day, one of these thieves, Hans Breyer, a soldier, was sentenced to be conveyed to the place of execution, and there hanged until dead; but the sentence was commuted to life banishment, on the earnest plea of the public there assembled.—*Ibid.*, 148-9.

In January, 1660, a negro, accused of wounding a boy, was tried before the court of

burgomasters and schepens. The record in this case gives the various opinions of the different burgomasters and schepens as to the method of punishment which should be meted out to the criminal. Schepen Cornelis Steenwyck, for example, "Decides, that he be whipped and branded under the gallows, the halter being around his neck, and banished for ever and sent hence with his wife and children on pain of the gallows . . ." The final judgment of the court was that the negro should be brought to "the place, where justice is usually executed and, with the rope around his neck, be whipped, branded and banished the country." It was decided, at this time, to request of the director-general and council "liberty to erect a gallows before the City Hall and also to be empowered to banish criminals from the District of N. Netherland." In reply to this request, the burgomasters and schepens were, "for this time, authorized and qualified not only to banish the apprehended Hendrick Jansen Clearbout . . . ;" but "they are likewise permitted to allow a half-gallows to be erected before the City Hall, should that be necessary for carrying the judgment into effect."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 111-2. The sentence, already pronounced, was not the death penalty. Perhaps the half-gallows requested was to be used in connection with the flogging and branding of the criminal.

Whether the old gallows at the Capske was at this time in a state of decay, or whether the new gallows was intended only for the carrying out of sentences imposed by the city court, and not by the military authorities, is not ascertainable from the *Records* or other available documents of the period. The latter assumption seems the more likely, and it is also probable that the half-gallows, which, once at least, was authorised to be erected in front of the City Hall, was of a temporary character, intended only for carrying out a specific sentence, and afterwards removed.

The whipping-post and pillory evidently stood near the gallows, as is indicated by many entries in the records. In December, 1654, for example, George Stevensen, from Bruges, for stealing hogs, was sentenced "to be stripped to the waist and tied to the post at the place where judgment is publicly executed, and to hear this sentence read to him, and to be then banished, with costs."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 144. Martin Van Waart, in May, 1661, was condemned to be brought to the place, "where criminal justice is usually inflicted," and there "well and publicly fastened to a stake, very severely scourged and further banished."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 306-7. This sentence, however, was commuted by Stuyvesant to banishment only.

In the following month, two women were arrested for theft. One of them was condemned to be "brought to the place where justice is usually executed and there be bound fast to a stake, severely scourged and banished for ten years." This sentence, also, was commuted to banishment. The other woman, Annetje Mennens, was "placed on the rack and threatened with torture." She, too, was released. In November, 1661, Mesaack Martenzen, being threatened with torture, confessed the theft of some cabbages and clothing from a neighbour. The ludicrous sentence imposed by the court was that he be taken "to the usual place of execution, to stand in the pillory with cabbages on the head," and banished for five years, in addition to the costs of the suit.—*Ibid.*, III: 410.

In the redraft, the Fort has been shown entirely faced with stone, in accordance with several statements contained in the correspondence between Stuyvesant and the directors at Amsterdam. On December 19, 1656, the directors wrote that, to obviate any "further expenditures and troubles," they "consent to have the fort there [New Amsterdam] surrounded by a wall of hewn rock," and, "for that purpose," would send over some masons and carpenters in the spring. "Meanwhile," they recommend to Stuyvesant "to prepare the work there and have everything ready as far as possible. It is not necessary," they add, "to wait for the required sailors [probably requested by Stuyvesant], because the

Company's negroes are sufficient to bring and fetch the needed material."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 373. Three stone masons were sent over, in conformity with this promise, and arrived at New Amsterdam sometime in the early spring of 1658.—*Ibid.*, XIV: 401; *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 192. On July 23, 1659, Stuyvesant wrote to the directors:

If the work of the masons continues to progress as fast, as it does now, we may hope to have the fort completed by next summer; then it will be necessary to build new carriages for the guns, for which we shall require also wheels.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 443.

The parapet of the Fort is shown covered with sods, a construction clearly indicated in the Labadist view, of twenty years later (Vol. I, Plate 17).

It will be noticed that no belfry is shown on the church, a very careful examination of the Castello Plan having clearly established the fact that the construction shown at the meeting of the roofs is not a belfry, but merely a clumsy representation of the south gable of the governor's house. The fact that no belfry existed in 1660 on the church, and that a belfry had been added to the City Hall before this time, taken in connection with the subjoined entries, seems to indicate that, shortly after the Stadt Herberg became the City Hall, the town bell, which up to that time, very naturally, had been appurtenant to the church and to the governor's house in the Fort, was transferred to the new seat of popular government, and the now useless church belfry removed.

On January 24, 1656, the schout, Cornelis van Tienhoven "proposes orally":

Whether it be not advisable to ask the Hon^{ble} General for the bell, which stands idle in the Fort, either as a present or on valuation, to hang[!] it, and make use of it, at the City Hall.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 25.

Again, on March 28, 1659:

On Jan Gillis Koeck's petition, wherein he requests, that some allowance be granted him for ringing the bell on the Ordinary Court day and publication, is apostilled:—Petitioner is provisionally allowed for a yearly salary for the ringing of the bell for this City, and bringing and fetching the cushions in and out the Church the sum of fl. 50.—*Ibid.*, VII: 218.

The earliest reference that has been found to a market occurs in the *Laws and Ordinances of New Netherland* (p. 89), under date of March 10, 1648, where a weekly market day, Monday, and an annual "Free Market," beginning on the first Monday after St. Bartholomew's day (September 2d), and continuing for ten consecutive days, are referred to, "on which weekly and annual days" purchases were to be permitted and to be supplied to "the purchaser from a Booth." An earlier mention exists, in the *Laws and Ordinances* (p. 29), of the establishment of two annual fairs, in 1641, "a Cattle Fair on the 15th of October, and a fair for Hogs on the 1st of November." No permanent building was mentioned in connection with either of these, and in all probability none existed. Neither was any definite site named, although we are told that farmers coming to the city with "divers articles, such as Beef, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Turnips, Carrots, Cabbage, and other Country produce" were "obliged to remain a long time at the Beach with their produce, frequently to their serious loss, because the Commonalty, or at least a majority thereof," who lived "at a distance from the Beach," were "not aware that such articles" were "brought for sale." To remedy this evil, another ordinance was passed, on September 13, 1656, establishing a regular market for country produce, to be held "on the Beach by or near the house of Mr. Hans Kiersteede," and changing the market day to Saturday.—*Ibid.*, 251.

This market seems later to have been removed, probably at the time when the sheet-

[1] The Dutch word used in the manuscript *Records* is, apparently, "gangen," not "hangen," but the general meaning of the entry, as here translated, may safely be retained.

piling along the Strand was finished—about 1658—as, with the completion of this work, the beach must have disappeared, except, perhaps, at low water. It is, however, possible that this market continued to exist in the same neighbourhood on the Strand until the establishment, by Andros, in 1677, of the new market house at the head of the pier.

The next reference to a market is under date of February 21, 1658 (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 177), when Claas van Elslant, Sr., petitioned “to attend on the Market (*hal kneght*) as both the English and strangers sometimes ask, that some person may be appointed, who should keep block, scales and weights in the shambles, so as not to be at a loss, when they come there with their meat etc.” This petition, “for certain reasons,” was refused, but the complaints and dissatisfaction of the country people led to the establishment, in the following year, of a more satisfactory market for meat. On March 7, 1659, the burgomasters drafted a placard in English, which they sent to all the neighbouring towns, together with the following letter:

The annexed is to let your Honor know our resolution to erect and establish in this City a Market for fat and lean cattle, requesting your Honor to be pleased to make the same known to your subjects, so that if any proprietor be among them, who may be inclined to repair hither with their Cattle at the time fixed in the enclosed, they may regulate themselves accordingly. Whereunto awaiting we are and remain Your Honor's friends,

The Burgomasters of the City Amsterdam in N. Netherland.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 216.

There is no indication that any permanent or substantial building was erected in connection with any of these early market places.

However, on April 18th, following, the burgomasters “resolved and concluded to erect the Meat-Market; further to cover it with tiles; to have a block brought therein, and to leave the key with Andries (de Haas) the baker who shall provisionally have charge thereof.”—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 219. This was, in all probability, the first permanent market building erected. Its exact location and the place where the market was held after it was removed from the strand or beach in front of Kiersteede's house are nowhere mentioned in the records, although it is a significant fact that the earliest mention of the Marckvelt, which name was first applied to the plain east of the Fort, occurs on February 9, 1658, just about the time when the sheet-piling along the strand had been completed; and it seems a reasonable conjecture that the market place was removed from the beach to this location at this time.

It is also interesting to note that the first mention of the Marckvelt Steegh (which led from the canal to the plain around the Fort) occurs on July 6 of this same year (*Liber A*: 134), whereas, apparently, it was not until 1663 that the name Marckvelt was used to designate the plain north of the Fort.—*Ibid.*, B: 28.

It seems altogether likely that the building erected in 1659 for a meat market, and covered with tiles, stood east of the Fort, in close proximity to the new market-place, and that the market for lean (live) cattle, which is referred to in the Administrative Minutes of April 18, 1659, as “beside the ChurchYard” (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 220-1), was in this same locality, although it is possible that this reference is to the cemetery, on Broadway, above Morris Street.

At the general Court of Assizes, held from October 6th to 13th, 1675, an annual fair was again established, to begin the following season, in November.—*M.C.C.*, I: 4

There, probably, were no permanent buildings erected in connection with this fair, which must not be confused with the weekly market, which, doubtless, was still held on the smaller plain, east of the Fort.

On January 29, 1677, Governor Andros issued the following proclamation, which was published on February 3, 1677:

Whereas a weekly markett in this City hath bene thought Necessary for the Convenience good and welfare of the Inhabitants & Neighbourhoode for w^{ch} a fitt house beinge now built by the Water Side neare the Bridge and weighhouse, I have by the advice of my Covnsell & Co^t of Mayor and Aldermen Resolved and Ordered and doe hereby Publish the said Markett to beginne on Saturday the 24th of March next Ensueinge in the afore^sd house and soe Every Saturday followinge, And the Ord^r of the Court of Assizes for a ffayre to bee alsoe observed to Witt att Breucklin for Cattell Graine &c Produce of the Country the ffirst Munday Tuesday & Wednesday in Nouember & in the City att the markett house & Plaine afore the Forte the Thursday ffryday & Saturday followinge. . . —*M. C. C.*, I: 40-1.

In 1677, the new market house at "the Water Side neare the Bridge and weighhouse"—just south of the pier or wharf at the foot of Moore Street—was completed by Andros.—*M. C. C.*, I: 40-1. This little building is very clearly shown in the Labadist view (Vol. I, Plate 17). Apparently, the market was removed, in 1684, "to the Vacant ground before the Fort" (*M. C. C.*, I: 151), although the building probably remained, and, doubtless, is referred to in the following entries:

1686. May 11. Ordered that the Markett house of this City be and Employed as a warehouse for goods . . . —*M. C. C.*, I: 179.

1689. March 7. Ordered that m^r Merritt m^r Crundall and m^r De Millt Agree with Cap^t John Tuder: and all other persons about Letting Such Shops: in the Market house: as it may Conveniently Containe: proporti[o]nable to the Length thereof: . . . —*M. C. C.*, I: 202.

It seems likely that the use of the market house erected in 1659, probably on the plain east of the Fort, was also discontinued at this time.

In 1691, it was

Resolv'd that there be but one Butchers Shamble within this City and that it be still dayly kept at the Green before the ffort vntill further Order; and all Butchers meate to be brought to the Said Shambles for Sayle and no other place.—*M. C. C.*, I: 215-6.

This reference to "the Green before the ffort" suggests the probability that such a green existed at the period of the Plan. In 1660, the locality was referred to as the square: "the Burgomaster Marten Cregier heard the soldiers, as they stood on the square before his house."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 159.

The open space formed by this green and the surrounding roadways, apparently, was used, even in these early times, for manoeuvres.

On September 25, 1694, it was ordered that "the Markett house or Shed in the Broadway be Lett to farme unto Henry Crosly . . ."—*M. C. C.*, I: 362-3. In 1707, this building was ordered demolished.—*Ibid.*, II: 338.

For more detailed information regarding the Marckvelt and the other early market places and buildings, etc., the reader is referred to the Chronology.

It will be noticed that the fences shown on the Castello Plan are very high—presumably for purposes of defense—and are generally made of vertical slabs or of clapboards, stone being difficult to secure and high in price. An ordinance of December 31, 1654, fixes a penalty for destroying or stealing "Clapboards, Palisades, Posts, Rails, and other fencing stuff."—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 185-6.

Stone walls have been shown only where the Castello Plan or the Dutch records seem to indicate that actual masonry construction was used, although the terms "fence" and "wall" were, evidently, sometimes used without special distinction, as is the case in various parts of New England, even at the present day.

The palisades along the present Wall Street were erected in 1653. At this time England and Holland were at war, and the Dutch were apprehensive of an attack by New England, which was then undertaking military preparations. On March 14, 1653, the burgomasters

and schepens submitted to the provincial authorities a suggestion to "set off this City of New Amsterdam in the most convenient way with a stockade," and afterwards to put the Fort "in a proper condition of defense as a place of retreat."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 67. The director-general and council agreed to this proposal, and a placard was issued at once:

Notice: The Committee, appointed by Director General, Council and Magistrates of this City will receive proposals for a certain piece of work to set off the City with palisades, 12 to 13 feet long, by the rod. Any one, who wishes to undertake this work may come to the City Hall next Tuesday afternoon, hear the conditions and look over the work. Done etc. March 15, 1653.

Let one tell it to the other!—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 69.

The specifications for the erection of these palisades will be found in full in the *Records* (I: 72-3). It later, however, became necessary to alter these, as no bidder could be found who was willing to do the work at the low price of twenty-five florins per rod, which was all the committee would agree to pay. Therefore, instead of sharpened palisades, it was decided to alter the plans, and to set off the work with planks. Thomas Baxter, an Englishman, undertook to supply the posts and rails. The work included a ditch, "4 to 5 feet deep and 11 to 12 feet wide at the top sloping in a little towards the bottom."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 201. By the end of the first week of July, the fortifications were completed. Although the work was done at "great trouble, labor, loss of time and cost of the Commonalty," and the fortifications "as far as exigency of the time and case required and demanded, were finished with the aid of the good commonalty in the completest manner," the following spring (1654) found them in a dilapidated state. The burgomasters and schepens now appealed to their neighbours in Breukelen, Midwout, and Amersfoort, for help in repairing the works already erected, and also in setting up palisades along the North River.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 177, *et seq.* But the commonalty, "lulled to sleep by an idle rumor of peace," did not go beyond these tentative proposals. Stuyvesant reproved the burgomasters and schepens, on June 8th, saying that if they could not repair the outer works, they ought, at least, to return to the Fort the cannon which had been placed along the wall, in 1653, contrary to his advice, since these could be turned against the city, in case of attack.—*Ibid.*, I: 209.

Five days later—on June 13th—Stuyvesant and the council again specifically recommended certain necessary works for the city's defense, including changes in the "outer works," or palisades, and the removal of the cannon from thence, "that they may not be turned and used upon us, the more so as the works, especially the angles are completely destroyed."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 272-3.

The director-general and council now, once more, undertook the work of repairing the fortifications, considering it

highly necessary not only to repair the Works constructed last year, but also first and foremost, in addition to the repair and strengthening of the Fort, likewise to make some other new Trenches and interior Works, in order the better to defend the one from the other, and in case of need to be able to retire from the one on the other.

Officers of the "Subaltern Courts" were commanded by ordinance to help secure "able Ditchers and Diggers from each Village, colonie or Hamlet," and to have them on hand for duty on June 16th, to do whatever work might be "pointed out to them by the Director General and Council or their commissioners." The labourers were to receive two guilders a day, but the work was compulsory, and a fine was imposed on anyone drafted who failed to respond.—*Laws & Ord.*, *N. Neth.*, 161-2; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 275-6.

In August, 1654, an estimate was made of the expenditures "for the outer and inner works constructed this and last year for the defence of the country," and it was found that

they amounted to about sixteen thousand guilders, of which the city's quota was estimated to be "about three thousand guilders."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 224-5.

On September 15, 1655, only a little over a year after the fortifications were repaired, an attack was made by the Indians, who fell upon the city with "murder, robbery and fire." The fortifications, in this critical juncture, were found inadequate for the city's defence, and, on September 20th, a resolution was passed, providing "that the aforesaid erected works shall be repaired with plank of 5 @ 6 feet high, nailed to the sides of the Palisades." This work was finished on the 28th.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 363-7.

To defray the cost of the work on the fortifications, and other necessary repairs to the city's works, an assessment was levied, but payments were slow, and as late as November of the following year less than a third of the assessment had been collected.—*Ibid.*, II: 218. In the meantime, work on the fortifications was allowed to lag; what had already been done was "wholly in ruin" by the fall of 1656, and the "work begun with palisades on the North River" was not completed.—*Ibid.*, II: 161-3.

Nothing further seems to have been done towards completing the outer fortifications until the summer of 1658, when the director-general proposed "to enclose the city at the river side by palisades, and to complete the stone wall of the fort."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 200: cf. *Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 189-190. During this and the following year, extensive alterations, evidently, were made to the wall, for remarks concerning which see page 214. The records of this work are incomplete, probably being contained in the lost book of court minutes covering the period from September 27, 1658, to August 19, 1659. By 1660, as the Castello Plan shows, the palisades along the North River, apparently, had been constructed to a point nearly as far south as Battery Place. Within a few years after this date, however, they had, evidently, fallen, and the line along Wall Street, also, was much in need of repair.

On June 28, 1665, the inhabitants of New York were called together by a court order to consider the question of fortifying the city. Mayor Willet, in an address, drew their attention to the fact that the city lay "Verry Open and in Noe Capacity to Resist the Violence of an Enemie," and asked them if

they did not judge it necessary that the Ould works made for the fortifyinge off this Towne should be Repaired, and that the West syde alonge Hudsons River should be fortified with good and sufficient pallisades for the use off which the honourable Govern^r Richard Nicols hath proffered to Contribute twoe thousand Pallissades & thouand Gilders in wampum.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 269.

It is a singular fact that the palisades along the North River are not shown on either "The Duke's Plan" (Vol. I, Plate 10) or the Nicolls Plan (Plate 10-A), although they do appear on the Miller Plan, of 1695. Whereas there seems every reason to suppose that these bastions, at the period of the Plan, were built of stone, no positive proof of this fact has been found in the records, and it is possible that they were built originally of palisades, and were later reconstructed of stone. The Miller Plan shows, along Wall Street and the North River, a single row of palisades, with "stone points"—evidence that, in 1695 at least, these palisades were in existence, and that the bastions were then of stone.

Another possibility, worthy of consideration, is that the stone points were built by the masons sent over in 1657 to complete the stone work of the Fort.

In 1699, the "Stones of the old bastions or batteries" were given by Governor Bellomont to the city, to be used in the construction of the new City Hall.—See Chronology.

ADDENDA

THE NICASIVS DE SILLE LIST
DESCRIPTION OF YE TOWNE OF MANNADONS
IN NEW NETHERLAND, AS IT WAS
IN SEPT. 1661