

- 1659 "seize the cart whenever they find any carters sitting riding on their carts along the streets," which request the court grants. Dec.
- 16 This action is particularly the result of charges made by Waldron to the court against Romein Severein and Thomas Verdon, for driving their carts along the Strand (East River, now Pearl Street) without dismounting, for which they were fined.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 91.
- 20 An impression of the city seal of New Amsterdam is placed on a small burgherright certificate for the behoof of Cornelis Jansen van Hoorn, issued to him by Burgomaster Martin Cregier. This document is owned by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., New York City, and, so far as known, is the only impression of this city seal extant. See facsimile and description in Wilde, *Civic Ancestry of New York*, 40-41, and Pl. IX; also Frontispiece, Vol. V.
- 22 The directors at Amsterdam write to Stuyvesant and the council: "You are specially charged with the supervision of the city's financial administration and we direct you generally, to take care, that the finances of the Company there are well and properly managed."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 449.
- " The directors at Amsterdam write to Stuyvesant as follows: "Your order concerning the payment of the soldiers and other servants of the Company in wampum has our approval, as it will have the tendency of placing all on the same footing and thereby giving satisfaction; but as it has not the value of Holland money, we have concluded to direct and authorize you, to calculate wampum at that rate and for the same reason we reduce the currency value of a beaver from 8 to 7 guilders . . . You will strictly conform to this rule." They tell him that "this special reduction of wampum must necessarily be followed by a second, more general one, if we desire to prevent its complete debasement, caused by the abundant importation of wampum by the people of New England, who make their payments with it and take out of the country not only the best goods sent from here [Holland], but also many beavers and other furs to the detriment of the Company's revenues." They refer to "this villanous wampum," and, in order that losses may be prevented to the inhabitants of New Netherland, they deem it necessary that the people "be previously warned . . . by public notices to be given in March and June," concerning the reduction of rate which is to take place "the following year" (1660).—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 450-51. See Nov. 11, 1658; and April 21, and Sept. 20, 1660.
- " In reply to Stuyvesant's letter of Sept. 17 (*q. v.*), the directors say they believe "the complaints made by the Latin schoolmaster or rector about the insufficiency of his salary are almost answered by the payment of all salaries there [New Amsterdam] at Holland valuation, as now ordered, which, with what he receives from his pupils [see May 25, 1660] every year, should be sufficient to support him decently, as long as he remains a single man; with the increase of young people in the school his income will increase daily, for the parents of his pupils will not hesitate to remunerate him fairly, if he does his duty. You can assist him in this matter according to circumstances." Such "medicinal seeds" as were requested, they say, will be ordered from Leyden.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 452. See April 16, 1660.
- 24 The burgomasters decide "to write a letter to Jacob Alricx to send back the bell which D<sup>e</sup> [Everardus] Welius had borrowed provisionally" from the city of New Amsterdam.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 242. Welius had died on the 9th or 10th of this month.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XII: 286, 287. On the 30th, the very day on which Vice-Director Alrichs himself died at New Amstel, on the Delaware (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XII: 289), the secretary of the city, in the name of the burgomasters, wrote to Alrichs, as follows: "Whereas a bell was given to Dom<sup>e</sup> Welius by form of a loan and for the accommodation of the Colony of New-Amstel, to use the same there provisionally, until it be asked back, and this City having again need for it, we request your Honor, to send it back to us by the first opportunity."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 243. Nothing resulted from this correspondence, and, on Feb. 27, 1660, the burgomasters renewed their request in a letter to Alexander d'Hinoyossa, Alrichs's successor.—*Ibid.*, VII: 247-48.
- " Allard Anthony is requested by the burgomasters to deliver to them "with the least possible delay the acc<sup>t</sup> of the Treasurership" of the city.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 242. He appeared before them on Jan. 31, 1660, and presented "an acc<sup>t</sup> of his administration in quality as Treasurer of the Cities [*sic*] domains," which

they examined.—*Ibid.*, VII: 245. On Feb. 2, Anthony succeeded Oloff Stevensen van Cortlandt as one of the burgomasters, and, on the 7th, Paulus Leendertsen vander Grift delivered the treasury papers to Van Cortlandt, the new city treasurer.—*Ibid.*, VII: 245.

1660

Prior to this year, a half-moon was erected before the water-gate, on the East River (present Wall St., west of Water St.). See Castello Plan, C. Pl. 82, Vol. II. This fortification had been demolished by 1688, as is indicated by a recital in *Liber Wills*, III-IV: 173. It was, however, rebuilt before 1695, as such a battery is shown on the Miller Plan of that year, Pl. 23-a, Vol. I. It had disappeared by 1717.—See Pl. 25, Vol. I. See also Landmark Map Ref. Key, III: 945.

Prior to this year, the two great stone bastions of the wall, situated, respectively, at Wall St., west of William St., and at Wall St., east of Broadway, were erected, as they appear on the Castello Plan, C. Pl. 82, Vol. II. See also Pl. 23-a, Vol. I, and Landmark Map Ref. Key, III: 944. They were referred to as "y<sup>e</sup> Bastion Zelandia" and "y<sup>e</sup> Bastion hollandia" in the "Court of Lieutenancy" papers in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, (1880), 403-6. See March 28, 1691. These bastions were demolished in 1699 (*q. v.*), and the stones were employed in building the new city hall at Wall and Broad Sts.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Eng.*, 271; *M. C. C.*, II: 82.

Prior to this year, there was also erected a "flanker" or fortification on the line of the present Greenwich St., near Edgar St. This is shown on the Castello Plan, C. Pl. 82, Vol. II. It was called the "Oyster Pastry Mount" in 1697.—*Liber Deeds*, XXI: 212 (New York). It is shown on the Miller Plan of 1695 (Pl. 23-a, Vol. I) as "The works on the west side of the City." See 1751.

The canal which ran through the present Broad Street had been spanned, prior to this year, by three small bridges at its upper end, and two "firme timber bridges with railles on each side" near the outlet.—See Castello Plan, Vol. II, and *Description of the Town of Mannadens*, Vol. I.

The so-called Castello Plan or bird's-eye view, reproduced and described in Vol. II, C. Pls. 82 to 82-e, inclusive, and preserved in the Villa Castello near Florence, Italy, shows the town of New Amsterdam as it was in the summer of this year. This plan, which was probably drawn between 1665 and 1670, is, almost without doubt, based on the survey by Jacques Cortelyou ordered on June 7, 1660 (*q. v.*), and completed just in time to be dispatched in the ship which carried Stuyvesant's well-known letter of Oct. 6 of that year (*q. v.*) addressed to the directors of the West India Co. This is the earliest plan of the city which has come down to us, and the only one from the Dutch period.

The statement in the description of the Castello Plan, in Vol. II, p. 213, that only two small bridges are shown, is erroneous, for three bridges plainly appear. The argument there presented, that the third bridge was built between October, 1660, and September, 1661, is consequently based upon a wrong premise. The Castello Plan should be associated with the first Cortelyou survey, of 1660, and not with the second survey, of 1661, as is stated in the historical summary in I: 91. The reference in the same connection to Appendix III should be to Vol. II. Through carelessness, street names have been omitted from the Castello Plan key (C. Pl. 82e). These will be found on the Map of Dutch Grants (C. Pl. 87, Vol. II).

From about this year, Andries Rees, who was a cadet in the service of the West India Co. in 1657, conducted a tavern on "Smee Straet" (now William St. below Wall St.). On Jan. 30, 1663, he was charged by Schout Tonneman in the city court with failure to notify him of a brawl at his tavern, during which Pieter Jansen, a mason, was stabbed by Denys Isaacksen. On June 26 of the same year, the schout charged that he and his deputy went to the house of Rees "on Sunday last upon hearing noise and found there eight @ ten persons playing at ninepins and two at backgammon and as many as fifteen @ sixteen persons either bowling or drinking, in direct violation of the ordinances and placards of the R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> Director General and Council of New Netherland, recently renewed by the Court of this City from the Public Stand of this City Hall." The schout demanded that Rees "be condemned in a fine of ninety guilders and forbidden to tap for a year and six weeks or to follow the business of tapping," as well as pay the cost of the action. Rees, in extenuation, said he tapped "two hours after the afternoon's preaching and he did no business during the week." The court

Dec.  
24



- 1660 dismissed the case.—*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 192, 264. See Castello Plan, II: 332.
- From 1660 to 1669, Samuel Pepys wrote his *Diary*.
- The houses in New Amsterdam, which numbered 120 in 1656 when surveyed by Capt. De Koninck, had increased to about 350 in 1660.—O'Callaghan, *Hist. of New Neth.*, II: 540, citing *Albany Records*, XVIII: 138; *Holland Docs.*, XVI: 221. Cf. De Sille List, II: 349 *et seq.*
- "In this year, 1660, the fiscal, Jan van Cleef and his friend, bought of Jacob Wolfertse 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 Manhattans. The mill stones and the mill work were brought and set up in the Village of Utrecht. The friend of Jan van Cleef without the knowledge of the Fiscal sold out his third part to Jan van Cleef, the Fiscal being security for both of them, and having paid out already more than 400 guilders (\$160) on account of the mill. The Fiscal seeing that Jan van Cleef did not prosper, and that the last day of payment was near at hand, threatened to prosecute and compel him to act justly. On this Jan van Cleef sought a buyer to sell the mill to, at the same time the people desired the Fiscal to buy the mill, but he refused, neither would he sell this third part, having in view the benefit of the Town and the convenience of the inhabitants. In consequence of this Jan van Cleef was under the necessity of selling his two thirds to Albert Albertse, and the mill remained in the town of Utrecht, the Fiscal remaining unwilling to sell his third part."—*Gravesend Records*, quoted in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.* (8vo. ed.), I: 650. The mill stones and appurtenances alluded to were those belonging to the mill of Van Couwenhoven on the Slyck Steegh in New Amsterdam. See Dec. 20, 1656. See also, Castello Plan, II: 308-9.
- In this year, Petrus Stuyvesant erected a chapel on his bouwery, near what is now the west side of Second Ave. at 10th St., for the use of his neighbours and tenants (Corwin, *Man. of the Ref. Ch. in Am.*, 996). It was demolished in 1687.—*Eccles. Rec.*, I: 489-90. St. Mark's Church in The Bowery now covers this site.—See Landmark Map Ref. Key, III: 933, 936. Grants of land near here were made to free negroes in 1659 and 1660.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 269.
- In this year, "Pierre Pia," was recorded as keeping a tavern at what is now the north-east corner of Marketfield and New Sts.—See *Liber Deeds*, A: 213. He was a tapster here at least as late as 1663.—*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 175, 179, 186, 219. By 1677, the place was called "ye Swan," and was conducted by "Samuell" Davis.—*M. C. C.*, I: 60. See Castello Plan, II: 335; and Landmark Map Ref. Key, III: 980. See also Jan. 9, 1663.
- Jan. 15 Hendrick Jansen Claarbout, from ter Goes, "commonly called the Speck Coper" (pork buyer), is indicted by the city court as a felon for theft, and abuse of the public officers. The case is important in the criminal jurisprudence of the city. As the burgomasters and schepens do "not find themselves qualified by their Instructions to sentence and execute capital punishment," they request Nicasius de Sille, in his capacity of city schout, "to demand of the Director General and Council further and more ample qualification," or, in his capacity as fiscal of the company, "to enter the demand" before the provincial authorities.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 205, 206; *Rec. N. Am.*, III: 101-2. On the 20th, Schout De Sille requested the city magistrates "to take into consideration the renvoy to the Director General and Council relative to the felon, . . . so as to conclude the case;" but they instructed him "to prosecute the case of the prisoner . . . before the Supreme Council."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 105. On the following day (21st), De Sille having presented the demand, Stuyvesant and the council granted and conceded to the burgomasters and schepens the authority desired by them, with the proviso that, if they found "the offence of the aforesaid prisoner" to be one to "be adjudged by them to be capital in *majori gradu*, they demand the Director General and Council's approval thereof."—*Ibid.*, III: 102. Returning to the city court with the papers, on the 22d, De Sille reported that the supreme body had referred the case back to their inferior bench, wherefore he, as prosecuting officer, demanded a sentence against the prisoner, who was thereupon brought into court.—*Ibid.*, III: 106. Sentence was deferred until the next day (23d), when the defendant was condemned by a plurality vote to "be brought to the place where justice is usually executed and, with the rope around his neck, whipped, branded and banished the country, and condemned in the costs and mises of justice."—*Ibid.*, III: 110-11. The supreme body assented to the sentence of banishment imposed by the city court, not only beyond the city's jurisdiction, "but also beyond the Province of N. Netherland," and likewise permitted the city to erect a half-gallows before the city hall, "should that be necessary for carrying the judgment into effect."—*Ibid.*, III: 111-12. Claarbout, his wife, and his children were, on the 27th, ordered deported by ship "to the Virginias."—*Ibid.*, III: 114.
- Jan. 15 Van Hobocken, the schoolmaster, is not rendering satisfactory service, as appears from a court minute of this date. He has petitioned for "an allowance from the city, as he is behindhand with the building of the school, and for divers other reasons." The court replies: "Petitioner is allowed to receive his current year's salary, which shall be paid him at a more convenient season . . . and his allowance henceforth is abolished."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 244; cf. Kilpatrick, *op. cit.*, 66. See Oct. 27, 1661. Van Hobocken's petition apparently contradicts a conclusion reached by Prof. Kilpatrick that "it was the duty of the people [in New Netherland] to furnish school quarters and of the company to provide the master's salary." His argument that the words "allowance" and "salary," as used in the petition, refer to "the annual appropriation of 100 guilders for a schoolhouse" is not very convincing.—Kilpatrick, *op. cit.*, 90-93. It is more probable that the local authorities were occasionally pleased to grant to a master compensation over and above the salary fixed by the company, as in the case of Curtius (see July 4, 1659). Dissatisfaction, on the other hand, could be expressed feelingly by discontinuing the allowance (see Aug. 9, 1660).
- 22 There being several city ordinances in force which have "not been renewed for many years," and are "unknown to many Burghers and inhabitants," who through ignorance fail to observe them, Schout De Sille is therefore "ordered and charged by the Burgomasters and Schepens yearly at proper seasons to renew such placards as occasion demands," so that observance may be assured and ignorance may not be justly pleaded in extenuation of infractions.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 108.
- 20-30 John Pynchon writes from Springfield to Gov. John Winthrop of Connecticut: "Major Hawthorne & Mr Richards Goe to yt Monhatons ye first opportunity to treat w<sup>th</sup> ye dutch Governour, or Company purposeing to carry on their design of Trade vp y<sup>t</sup> River [Hudson] if fairly they may."—*Winthrop Papers*, XVI: 136 (*Mass. Hist. Soc.*).
- 31 Stuyvesant's request that only persons who are "friendly and not opponents" be nominated as burgomasters and schepens is related to the city court.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 120. The following day (Feb. 1) was a Sunday, and on that afternoon the burgomasters and schepens assembled. Each one made his nomination by a ticket in writing, "in presence of Mr. Nicasius de Sille, Delegate from the Director General and Council." After several ballots had been taken, a double set of names was fixed upon and sent to Stuyvesant and the council, from which to elect a single set. The supreme body, on Feb. 2, sent in an approved list, which contained some substitutions of names not among the original nominees. The new board was duly sworn in and installed by Nicasius de Sille, in his capacity of fiscal and as a member of the council, and by Cornelis van Ruyven, as provincial secretary, both of whom had been duly delegated for the purpose. The instructions were read to the court elect, the oath of allegiance was taken and, "after ringing the bell three times," announcement was made to the burghers and inhabitants of the city to "hold the aforesaid persons in due respect and consideration."—*Ibid.*, III: 122-26.
- Feb. 7 The burgomasters nominate Oloff Stevensen van Cortlandt and Pieter van Couwenhoven, that one of them may be chosen as an orphan-master in place of Allard Anthony, whose withdrawal has become imperative through his elevation to a burgomastership. Stuyvesant and the council appointed Van Cortlandt on the 9th.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 245; *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 206.
- 9 Stuyvesant and the council now renew the provincial ordinance of Jan. 18, 1656 (*q. v.*), regarding the forming of villages or hamlets as a protection against the Indians. The isolated farmers of the province are required, on pain of confiscation of their goods, and without any distinction of persons, "to remove their houses, goods and cattle before the last of March, or at latest the middle of April, and convey them to the Village or settlement, nearest and most convenient to them; or, with the previous knowledge



1660 and approval of the Director General and Council, to a favorably  
 Feb. situated and defensible spot in a new palisaded Village to be here-  
 9 after formed," where suitable lots will be granted to the appli-  
 cants.—*Laws & Ord. N. Neth.*, 368-70. The people were slow in  
 complying, hence another order was issued, on April 12, and a  
 notice, on May 18, to cause their removal or concentration.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 208, 111. See also May 3 and 18, of this  
 year.

17 Stuyvesant writes to the vice-director of the West India Co.  
 at Curaçao, as follows: "The negroes, whom the Lords-Directors  
 ordered to send hither, must be clever and strong men so that they  
 can immediately be put to work here [New Amsterdam] at the  
 Fort or at other places, also if they are fit for it, in the war against  
 the wild barbarians either to pursue them, when they run away  
 or else to carry the soldiers' baggage, for it is quite evident, that  
 in order to possess this country in peace and revenge the frequent  
 affronts and murders we shall be forced into a lawful offensive  
 war against them. An important service would be done to the  
 Company, to us and to the country, if among the expected negroes  
 some experienced men, who have been some time in Curaçao, were  
 sent to us."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 142-43. Stuyvesant also  
 requests for the cavalry at Manhattan, in the service of the com-  
 pany, "some good and well trained horses, strong stallions or  
 geldings, the latter being preferable as of greater service," and  
 he expects them "with their equipments, that is the saddles and  
 bridles." Among them he wants "three or four good mares; all  
 for account of the Company."—*Ibid.*, XIII: 143.

20 The court of burgomasters and schepens petitions Stuyvesant,  
 and the council that it be obligatory on parties applying for  
 revision of any judgment of that court to deposit a certain sum.  
 This was granted on February 23.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*,  
 207.

23 A proclamation is published by Stuyvesant and the council  
 for "a day of general fasting and prayer, which shall be kept  
 throughout this province on Wednesday before Easter, being the  
 24th of March" (*q. v.*). It is done because of the visitation of  
 many "with hot fevers, heavy colds, giddiness of the head and  
 many other diseases," and on account of "threatened invasions  
 by our neighbors [New England] on the territories, streams and  
 rivers, long possessed by us, with rumors of war and its immediate  
 consequences, murder and arson by the savage barbarous natives  
 committed here [Manhattan and environs] as well as principally  
 . . . on the Esopus" (Kingston). These visitations are declared  
 to be God's punishments, because the people have desecrated the  
 Sabbath, used profane language, neglected divine service, and  
 indulged in "drunkenness, feasting, voluptuousness, adultery,  
 deception and other heinous sins." On the fast day, "during  
 divine service," it is forbidden to play tennis or ball, hunt, fish,  
 drive, plough, sow or mow, or to engage in "all illicit amusements  
 as dicing and hard drinking."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 144-  
 45.

24 It was customary to lead cows to the common pasture upon  
 signal given by "the blowing of the horn," as is shown in a suit  
 before the city court of this date.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 137.

25 Commissary Nicolaes Varleth (Varlet or Verlett), in a petition  
 to Stuyvesant and the council, says he "is interested deeply in the  
 (estate of the) lately deceased Governor of Virginia" (Samuel  
 Matthews), and that he is "exceedingly anxious to go there in  
 person," which can be done by him "best during the present  
 season of winter." As there is now "no suitable ship" in port,  
 Varleth requests them "to grant or hire thereto the Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
 Company's yacht," on their own conditions, and he offers also to  
 be of any service to them in Virginia. They agree to let the vessel  
 to him at "a reasonable hire, certainly not less than six guilders  
 for each day." Varleth is "summoned," and, appearing before  
 them, the agreement is consummated, one condition being that  
 he give "free passage both ways to the Captain-Lieutenant, who  
 is to go to Virginia to see whether he can engage some soldiers  
 there, and that if the said Captain-Lieutenant should get some men  
 there, he shall take as many aboard as he conveniently can,"  
 without charge.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 144.

On the 27th, Varleth, and Bryan Newton, the captain-lieuten-  
 ant, are commissioned as envoys to Virginia, to express officially  
 condolence on account of the death of Gov. Matthews, and "to  
 renew not only the former old friendship, correspondence and  
 neighborly intimacy, but also to propose a closer union, offensive and

defensive, against the barbarous Indian natives, the enemies of both  
 our nations, some further and surer footing in regard to commerce  
 and trade," and to seek permission "to enlist there a detachment of  
 25 to 30 free men as soldiers" for New Netherland. This the Vir-  
 ginians would not allow.—*Ibid.*, XIII: 144, 145-47, 163. They  
 were given particular instructions on March 1, and at the same  
 time the council issued a proclamation offering protection against  
 all prosecutions for debt, for three or four years, to such fugitives  
 as would return from Virginia and Maryland to New Netherland.  
 The envoys were well-received in Virginia and negotiated an inter-  
 colonial treaty of amity and commerce; they returned to Man-  
 hattan in April. On May 18, Sir William Berkeley and Theodore  
 Bland, respectively governor and speaker of the assembly of Vir-  
 ginia, wrote to Stuyvesant and the council, empowering Sir Henry  
 Moody as special envoy to receive their signatures to the treaty  
 concluded by the Dutch envoys in Virginia. Moody appeared  
 before the Dutch provincial authorities, on June 21; the treaty was  
 deliberated, and presently was completed; it received the hearty  
 assent of the directors at Amsterdam.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*,  
 207, 213, 217; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XII: 297; XIV: 482; Brodhead,  
 I: 683-84.

The burgomasters direct an order to be made "instructing each  
 one residing along the beach of the East River to build up and  
 raise their sheet piling higher within the space of six weeks; under  
 a penalty of five and twenty guilders."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 248.  
 On May 4, the schout was directed "to warn and order for the  
 last time those residing on the East and North Rivers" to "build  
 up their sheet piling, within three weeks' time." He was required  
 "to cite those in default to the City Hall," and make complaint  
 against them.—*Ibid.*, VII: 252.

Jan Jansen Hagenaar, city carpenter, having appeared before  
 the burgomasters for further instructions for work to be done, is  
 ordered "to look up the City ladders and to make a shed, to keep  
 the ladders under."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 248. From a later record  
 of the burgomasters (June 8, 1663, *q. v.*), we know that the fire-  
 ladders were kept locked up "at the prescribed place back of the  
 City Hall."—*Min. of Orph. Court*, II: 176.

Claes Jansen Ruyter is appointed Indian interpreter by Stuy-  
 vesant and the council.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 207.

A treaty of peace is made at the city hall of New Amsterdam  
 by Stuyvesant, his council, and the burgomasters of the city, with a  
 delegation of sachems representing Indians of Long Island, Staten  
 Island, Hackensack, N. J., Haverstraw, and Westchester County.  
 These Indians declare that they will keep the peace, but do not  
 speak for the Raritans or those of Esopus, with whom they have  
 no desire to have intercourse. It is agreed that, to prevent murders  
 or other mishaps, no Indian shall "come with his arms" into Fort  
 Amsterdam or the villages, but that they "must deliver them at  
 the gate or at the first house of the village or settlement," to be  
 returned to them again when they leave. To obviate disagreements  
 when the Indians bring peltries, fish, and other wares to market in  
 New Amsterdam, it is provided that henceforth they shall come  
 to barter at "no other places, than near the former beaver-path  
 [at the North River landing, about at Battery Pl. and Greenwich  
 St.] and to the neck near the weigh-house," on the East River,  
 except that firewood may be taken anywhere by them. Another  
 promise of the Dutch is that there will be built at the two trading  
 places "suitable houses." Other agreements provide for doing away  
 with the provocations of war, arranging for the apprehension and  
 punishment of wilfull murderers, either Indian or Dutch, and the  
 education of Indian children. The interpreters of these Indians of  
 Algonquian linguistic stock were Claes de Ruyter, Claes de Nor-  
 man, and Waeringh, an Indian who understood and spoke  
 Dutch.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 147-49.

A placard is prepared by the burgomasters and schepens inform-  
 ing the commonalty that the directors at Amsterdam have been  
 "pleased to favour this Province with a foreign trade, the rather  
 as being a means to encourage some to the cultivation of land,  
 on the prosecution and promotion of which the prosperity and  
 advancement of this state depends; but under express condition,  
 that the ships, which shall proceed from here to France, Spain,  
 Italy, the Caribbean Islands and other countries, to trade or sell  
 their freighted country produce or whatever wares or merchandize it  
 may be, shall be bound and holden to steer right for the City of  
 Amsterdam in Europe with the returns they may obtain [the  
 return freight, bought with the receipts], or if to this place to

Feb. 25  
 27  
 " 6  
 Mar. 1  
 6  
 9



- 1660 discharge and traffic, to pay such customs as the Director General and Supreme Councillors shall find reasonable." Publication of this placard was made at the city hall, with the usual formality, on the 16th.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 45; III: 143-44.
- Mar. 9 " A city ordinance is drawn up by the burgomasters and schepens prohibiting "all Scotsmen and traders" from selling any goods in New Amsterdam, or departing from there to Fort Orange (Albany) or any other place in New Netherland "with their merchandize or goods without having previously sought and obtained their Burgher Right and holding . . . an open shop" or store in New Amsterdam, the staple port of the province. Publication of this ordinance was made at the city hall on the 16th, in the usual formal manner.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 142-43. Laxity in complying with its prescriptions, particularly by "newly arrived Traders, Scotch factors and Merchants," induced Stuyvesant and the council, on May 25, to pass a provincial ordinance against open trading, and requiring the parties alluded to above, to keep "an open store" in New Amsterdam for a period of "at least six weeks" after securing their burgherright.—*Ibid.*, VII: 256-57; *Laws & Ord. N. Neth.*, 377. See Jan. 31, 1661.
- 15 Coetheos, chief of the Wappings, appears before Stuyvesant and the councillors at Fort Amsterdam, under pretext of representing the Esopus chiefs in the interest of a peace, to whom reply is made that the Dutch have learned that the Esopus Indians have said "they would surprise and kill them," when the Dutch on the Esopus least expected it, and that "they would make only a mock-peace." The Indian chief parries the question as to how peace can be maintained under such circumstances, but avers that "only the barebacks" among the Indians are hostile, and the others want peace. Stuyvesant tells him that if the Esopus chiefs want peace, they must come to New Amsterdam to make it, to which he replies that "they were afraid;" whereupon answer is made that "if they did not dare" to come, then "the Director-General would go there at an early day."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 150-51.
- On the same day, Stuyvesant makes arrangements to "be absent for a short time" in the Esopus country. He leaves "the administration of civil affairs" to the provincial secretary and the two burgomasters of New Amsterdam, whilst the military authority is "absolutely committed to Capt. Marten Cregier," who is also one of the aforesaid burgomasters.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 150-53. See March 25.
- 18 While Stuyvesant is on board the yacht "de Haen," before Esopus (Kingston), during Indian depredations in that region, he reveals his solicitude for his family at Manhattan in a letter to Secretary Van Ruyven, wherein he says: "My love to my wife and children, tide and time forbid my writing to them;" also: "Let the free and the Company's negroes keep good watch on my bouwery."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 152.
- 23 The council appoints military officers of Harlem.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 208.
- 24 This day was set apart, on Feb. 23 (*q. v.*), by a proclamation of Stuyvesant and the council, as a day of general fasting and prayer throughout New Netherland, because many persons had been afflicted "with Hot fevers, heavy Rheums, Dizziness of the head and many more diseases;" as well as on account of the visitation on the province in general of "threats of encroachments and invasions of neighbours on our long possessed Lands, Streams and Rivers, with Rumours of Wars and the daily fruits thereof, as Murders and Burnings by the Indians, Barbarous Natives committed here especially on our countrymen and fellow inhabitants in the Esopus." The day was to be observed in fasting, prayer, and attendance upon "Divine Service," and "all exercises and playing of Tennis or Ball, Hunting, Fishing, Trading, Ploughing, Sowing, Mowing, all unlawful games such as dice playing, and getting drunk" were particularly forbidden. This proclamation was read publicly in New Amsterdam on March 16, at the city hall, with due formality.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 148-49.
- 25 War is proclaimed by the Dutch against the Esopus Indians, dated at Fort Orange, on this day.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 152. See March 15.
- 29 The directors at Amsterdam write to Stuyvesant and the council: "We forgot in our last letter . . . to mention the engagement here of another preacher, besides D<sup>o</sup> Blom (who has been married here), called D<sup>o</sup> Henricus Selyns under the same salary and conditions; they both go over in the ship 'de Bever,' the first to take charge of the ministry at the Esopus, the other in the village of Breuckelen. To carry on the service some books are sent over, which your Honors will hand to them, besides the small psalters, prayers and catechisms, to be distributed and used as proper under the community in each respective place for teaching."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 155.
- Mar. 29 The directors at Amsterdam separate the office of schout of New Amsterdam from that of the company's fiscal. They commission Pieter Tonneman, giving him particular instructions and his oath of office. Almost from the very beginning of the city government, in 1653 (see Feb. 2 and Nov. 11, 1653), the burgomasters and schepens had sought a separate prosecuting officer for the city. They had repeatedly solicited it from the company or its provincial representatives. The directors state that they have now finally acquiesced because they believe it will not only "much gratify the burghers of the city" but also will "promote the administration of justice and law."
- Apr. 9 On April 16, the directors wrote that Tonneman was "now coming over in the 'Gulden Otter,' at a yearly salary of 250 fl, over and above what the said Burgomasters and Schepens" might "give him for attending to the duties of the office . . . besides such a share of the fines and penalties" as would be found "stated in his commission and instructions;" that he was to execute his trust punctually, keep the oath to be administered to him by the provincial government, and remain "faithful to the Company." On the other hand, Stuyvesant and the council were enjoined to uphold him in his position "in all matters of law and equity." His duties as schout were "to bring to trial all, who break political, civil and criminal laws, placats and ordinances; to arrest all delinquents in the city and its jurisdiction, as his instructions direct him; to fine, execute and inflict the punishment, therein prescribed; to demand, that upon his direction and complaint all criminal matters and abuses be corrected and decided and all sentences speedily and without delay executed and further to do in this respect, what a good and faithful Schout is in duty bound to do" under his oath of office. He was also to "convoke the board of Burgomasters and Schepens and preside at their meetings, also move all matters coming up for deliberation, collect the votes and decide by their plurality."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 461-65; *Laws & Ord. N. Neth.*, 374-76.
- On Aug. 5, Tonneman was sworn in by the provincial authorities as the first independent schout of New Amsterdam. He had also petitioned for reappointment as schout of Breuckelen and its jurisdiction, but this was refused him by Stuyvesant and the council, who had been forewarned by the directors that they intended that post for Resolved Waldron, whose place as under fiscal of the company they had decided to abolish.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 215; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 461. For references to the controversy over a separate city schout, see Feb. 2, 1653; Nov. 11, 1653; Dec. 24, 1653; May 18, 1654; July 21, 1654.
- " The city having been granted by the provincial government "liberty to take as well from the traders as skippers, for the erection of a Pier to and for the accommodation of the same, in discharging and loading at said Pier, eight stivers per last, the smaller merchandize and goods in proportion," whereof the skipper has to "pay one third and the owner and receiver two thirds," Jan Jansen Bestevaar, a skipper, is ordered by the presiding burgomaster, to pay to the city treasurer before his departure "his imposed quota for the benefit of this City, for the accommodation experienced by him through the abovementioned Pier." On May 4, a similar order was issued to Skipper Jacob Jansen Staats.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 250-51, 252. Apparently, the obligation was not always met, or even understood, by skippers coming into port. Therefore, on May 4, the burgomasters resolved "to make an Order, that no person shall have power to unload any goods coming from abroad, by ships, yachts or boats, from one ship into another, or even to weigh on board, or in any ship what is subject to the Beam; but to discharge the goods on the Bridge or Pier, which is built for that purpose, and to weigh at the Beam, what is subject to the Beam."—*Ibid.*, VII: 252. The new weigh-house and pier were on the East River, at what is now Pearl and Moore Sts.—See Landmark Map Ref. Key, III: 987.
- " Cornelis Barentsen, baker, finding his emoluments "as Measurer of Grain and Lime and Similar things" insufficient for the support of his family, applies to the burgomasters for the place of "Teller of the Bricks and Tiles coming from Patria [Holland] and



- 1660 other places." He is appointed, provisionally, and allowed a fee  
 Apr. of "four stivers [eight cents] per thousand" bricks or tiles, to be  
 9 paid him half each by purchaser and seller.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII:  
 250-51. On April 13, 1663, he appealed for an increase of the  
 fees, and was allowed to charge six stuivers for counting each  
 thousand, "the skipper or the importer" paying him therefor.—  
*Min. of Orph. Court*, II: 172.
- 12 An order is issued by Stuyvesant to Under-Schout Resolveert  
 Waldron and the court messenger, Claes van Elslant, directing them  
 "to warn once more the outlying settlers, each separately . . .  
 that in accordance with the orders, formerly issued and com-  
 municated to them [see Feb. 9, 1660], they must abandon their  
 isolated places within a given time and move into the settlements,"  
 that is, the concentrated centers.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 160.
- 4=14 By the Declaration of Breda, issued by Charles II at Breda, in  
 The Netherlands, he promises a general pardon, religious toleration,  
 satisfaction to the army, and the settlement of confiscated estates  
 on their present possessors.
- 16 The directors at Amsterdam write to Stuyvesant and the  
 council: "As we are told, that Rector Curtius practices medicine  
 there and therefore asked to have a herbarium sent to him [see  
 Sept. 17, 1659], we have been willing to provide him with one  
 herewith, you will hand it to him with the understanding, that it  
 shall not cease to be property of the Company."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*,  
 XIV: 462.
- 20 Stuyvesant writes to the general court of Massachusetts,  
 vindicating the Dutch title to New Netherland, and of Hudson  
 River, in reply to a letter from Secretary Rawson, of Nov. 12, 1659,  
 in which Massachusetts claimed the Hudson River north of 42°  
 20'.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 209. Rawson's original draft and  
 Stuyvesant's original reply are in *Mass. Archives*, II: Colonial  
 Series, at State House, Boston.
- 21 Stuyvesant writes to the directors at Amsterdam: "The dis-  
 tressing situation of the country had compelled us, before we re-  
 ceived your Honors' peremptory order, to draw the out-lying  
 farmers together in settlements, to be at once delivered, as far as  
 possible, from murders of single persons, as your Honors may see  
 from the enclosed placat No. 5, which is now [being] daily carried  
 out."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 163. See the ordinance, Feb. 9,  
 1660.
- " Stuyvesant and the council write to the directors at Amsterdam  
 that, owing to the "troublesome times" occasioned by the danger  
 of an invasion by New Englanders, the Dutch provincial govern-  
 ment is compelled to be economical with its depleted treasury,  
 and that the dangers of an expected invasion compel the main-  
 taining at New Amsterdam of "more than 200 soldiers, the officers  
 and trainmen not counted."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 470.
- " Stuyvesant and the council write to the directors at Amster-  
 dam: "We wish, that what you say so clearly regarding the re-  
 duction of wampum to the value of silver or at least of beavers and  
 your arguments for it, could be put into practice without any  
 trouble and without diverting our trade into other channels. We  
 believe, it cannot be done without considerable risk, for wampum  
 is the source and the mother of the beaver trade, and for goods  
 only, without wampum, we cannot obtain beavers from the savages.  
 If we receive no wampum from outside—we have none in our  
 country—, this would certainly cause a diversion of the beaver  
 trade.  
 "To your further statement, that the special reduction of the  
 wampum must be followed by another and general one, if we  
 desire to prevent its total depreciation in consequence of super-  
 abundant importation, we must say, under correction, that we do  
 not quite understand, what you mean by the special reduction of  
 the wampum. The reduction affects man and man, seller and  
 buyer, generally, who pursuant to the placat count 8 pieces for a  
 stiver, instead of 6, unless they have agreed upon another rate by  
 written or verbal contract. If, as we understand it, you mean by  
 special reduction, that wampum is received at our offices at the  
 rate of ten for a stiver, we have to say, that it is done only in  
 consequence of a previous contract or stipulation in letting, selling  
 or farming out some of the Company's demesne and that except  
 to officers of the Company it is not issued to individuals for either  
 days' wages or commodities at any other rate, than the one estab-  
 lished by the general reduction, to wit, 8 for a stiver, unless called  
 for by previous stipulation, when the one is calculated with the  
 other, as the receipts and disbursements in the ledgers show. If,  
 as we presume and conclude from what follows, you intend to  
 have the wampum once more reduced by a general reduction from  
 8 to 10, then we think that under present circumstances it would be  
 premature, because the reduction from 6 to 8, made last year, has  
 been such an obstacle to its overabundant importation, that wam-  
 pum is somewhat scarce now. Should the importation of it increase  
 with the beaver-trade during the summer, then we shall consider  
 your order for the best of the Company as well as we can, and carry  
 it out, giving you information by every chance. Before we leave  
 this matter, we have to say, under correction, that it matters little,  
 whether 8 or 10 pieces are counted for a stiver, because the dealer  
 marks, holds or sells, his goods, according to the abundance of wam-  
 pum and the price, he has to give for beavers. It would be desirable  
 therefore, as we have repeatedly stated to you, that wampum and  
 beavers, as well as tobacco, should be declared an absolute com-  
 modity or merchandise and that the importation of no other small  
 currency, than silver, should be allowed here, which we believe can  
 be done when beavers, tobacco and other things are brought  
 and kept here under the Dutch market."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*,  
 XIV: 470-71. See Nov. 11, 1658; Dec. 22, 1659; and Sept. 20,  
 1660.
- The old burgomaster, Oloff Stevensen van Cortlandt, exhibits  
 27 to the city court his appointment by Stuyvesant and the council  
 of the previous day as presiding burgomaster, *pro tem*, during the  
 absence of the two ruling burgomasters from the city.—*Rec. N. Am.*,  
 III: 155; *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 209.
- The name of Jacob Leisler (Leyseler), of Frankfort, Germany,  
 " appears on a roll of soldiers sent to New Netherland in this year.—  
*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 292; *Doc. Hist. N. Y.* (4to ed.), III: 37.  
 This seems to be the earliest mention of him in connection with the  
 Dutch province. For a sketch of his life and execution for treason,  
 see May 16, 1689, to May 16, 1691, inclusive.
- Cornelis Steenwyck and others, merchants of New Amsterdam, May  
 3 petition Stuyvesant and the council for permission to trade along  
 the west coast of Africa, from Cape Verde to Cape Lopez de Gon-  
 salvo, etc., and are at once referred in the matter to the directors at  
 Amsterdam.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 210.
- Thomas Hall and others, farmers and proprietors north of and  
 " adjoining the Fresh Water on Manhattan Island, petition Stuy-  
 vesant and the council to allow their houses there to stand, and  
 that other interested parties may be permitted to build near them,  
 in order that a village can be formed. On the same day, a council  
 order gives Wolphert Webber and Hall permission to let their  
 houses stand, and also allows a village or hamlet to be formed  
 near the bouwery of Augustine Heerman, or near that of  
 Director-General Stuyvesant.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 210. This  
 appears to be the earliest official act suggesting the Bowery  
 Village.
- The burgomasters order the court messenger not to presume  
 4 "to serve any attachment on any person or property without first  
 communicating with the Burgomaster or Officer [schout], on pain  
 of dismissal."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 252.
- The schout requests the burgomasters "that the gate [of the  
 " fence] in the rear [of the lot] of the City Hall leading to the High  
 Street (Hoogh-Straat [now Stone St.]) may be made, and that the  
 Jailer be ordered not to bring any planks or other goods on [to] the  
 lot behind the City Hall, without having the previous consent of  
 the presiding Burgomaster and to remove what lies there." Pieter  
 Schaafbanck, the jailer, is accordingly ordered "to notify and  
 direct the owners of the bricks, planks or other goods" that encum-  
 ber the rear lot "to have the same removed," or, failing to comply,  
 the removal will be done by the city at the expense of the owners.  
 He is also charged not to allow in future "any property, of what  
 sort soever it may be," to be brought on to the lot, unless he has  
 first obtained leave from the presiding burgomaster.—*Rec. N.*  
*Am.*, VII: 252.
- In a court proceeding of this date, mention is made of "the  
 " square" before the house of Burgomaster Marten Cregier.—*Rec.*  
*N. Am.*, III: 159. This was the open space before the fort on  
 the Heere Wegh (Broadway), which later became the Bowling  
 Green.
- A contract is made between Stuyvesant and the council on  
 6 the one part and Nicholas Varlet (or Verlett), Stuyvesant's  
 brother-in-law, on the other part, as farmer of the duties on im-  
 posts and exports from and to New England and Virginia.—*Cal.*  
*Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 210.



- 1660 Hellegond Joris, who was appointed, in 1655, as city midwife of New Amsterdam, is now granted by Stuyvesant and the council an annual salary of 100 guilders for her services in attending the poor.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 148, 211. On her petition to the burgomasters of the city, they allowed her provisionally, on Nov. 3, 1662, a similar yearly salary in current money.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, II: 163; cf. 174.
- May 11 Parliament votes that the government of England shall be by king, lords, and commons; and accepts the king's Breda declaration. This led, on May 8 (*q. v.*), to the restoration of the Stuarts.
- 18 A conference is held at Fort Amsterdam by Stuyvesant, Councillor Nicasius de Sille, Burgomaster Allard Anthony, and Oloff Stevensen van Cortlandt, former burgomaster, with Indian chiefs representing the Hackensack, Nyack, Haverstraw, and other tribes, when peace is concluded with the Wappings, and a proposed peace with the Esopus Indians is discussed.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 166-67. See May 24.
- " The provincial council issues a notice to farmers living on isolated bouweries to pull down their houses and settle in villages.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 211. See also Jan. 18, 1656; and Feb. 9, 1660.
- 8=18 The House of the Stuarts is restored. Charles II is proclaimed King of England, Scotland, and Ireland by both houses of parliament.—*Winsor, op. cit.*, III: 149. See, further, May 25/June 4; May 29/June 8.
- 24 An Indian conference is held in Fort Amsterdam between three chiefs of the Mohicans and Stuyvesant, at which these chiefs seek a means of peace with the Esopus Indians. Presents are interchanged. Claes de Ruyter and Jan Darech (usually spelled Dareth) act as interpreters. But on the next day, the provincial authorities concluded that "it is quite evident" from the conference that "a firm and stable peace with the Esopus savages" is not likely "unless the captured Esopus Indians," eleven at New Amsterdam and others in prison at Esopus, who are the boldest of the tribe, are either released, who would then make more causes for trouble, or put where they cannot get back, and so that the remainder of the Esopus Indians may be "forced to a solid peace by force of arms." It is concluded "to send the aforesaid captives to Curaçao by the first good opportunity and at the expense of the Company, to be employed there or at Bonayro with the negroes in the service of the Company," and meanwhile "to continue a defensive and offensive war against the Esopus savages."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 168-69.
- These Indian captives were ordered deported on June 29, in a ship owned by Nicolaes Varleth and Jacob Backer; and Stuyvesant, in a letter of July 5, sent by the same ship, apprised the vice-director of Curaçao what to do with them upon their arrival. After the conclusion of peace with the Esopus Indians, on July 15, and their continued good behaviour warranting some consideration, Stuyvesant ordered, on April 16, 1661, that two "of the better sort" of the captives be sent back; and promised that, if they behaved themselves, the others would "be released and sent back in due time."—*Ibid.*, XIII: 178, 179, 194. See June 3, June 12, and July 15, 1660; July 15, 1662.
- 25 A provincial ordinance is passed against open trading without possession of the burgherright of New Amsterdam.—*Laws & Ord. N. Neth.*, 377. See March 9.
- June — Prior to this, the house was finished (present site, No. 39 Broad St.) in which Harmanus van Hoboocken conducted his "trivial" school.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 238; cf. *ibid.*, A: 178. See also *N. Y. Col. MSS.*, XI: 53 (Albany); *Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 244. Van Hoboocken removed to Stuyvesant's bouwery, to keep school there, Oct. 27, 1661 (*q. v.*).—*N. Y. Col. MSS.*, IX: 869 (Albany). See Castello Plan, II: 291; Landmark Map Ref. Key, III: 941, where the date 1662 is erroneously given.
- 1 The court of schout, burgomasters, and schepens reenacts the ordinance relative to attendance by its members, and fines for tardiness or absence.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 162-63.
- 2 The first post-office in New Netherland is opened, at the office of the "Secretary of the Director General and Council" in New Amsterdam. For details, see Aug. 6, 1652.
- 3 Stuyvesant and Councillor De Sille meet the chiefs of the Hackensack and Haverstraw Indians in conference, at which an armistice is arranged with the Esopus Indians.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 171-72. See May 24, June 12, July 15, 1660.
- My 25= "The Restoration" in England. Charles II, having sailed from Jn. 4 Holland, lands at Dover.
- 7 It is found that the secretary or clerk of the city court has recorded "many Judgments and Decisions rendered and pronounced" by that court, "without such having been revised, as they should have been, or submitted for the signature of the President," which has resulted in instruments not being "drawn up according to the real intent and meaning" of the court. Therefore, the supreme court of director-general and council now orders the city's secretary "not to execute any extracts of any Judgments, Decisions or any other Acts of importance," unless first "revised and signed in the Register . . . by the Court or at least by the President."—*Laws & Ord. N. Neth.*, 380-81.
- The burgomasters of New Amsterdam are appointed by the provincial council to assist the director-general in deciding certain cases on appeal before the council, and to which the company's fiscal is a party.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 213.
- Jacques Cortelyou, surveyor-general of New Netherland, is directed by the provincial government to survey and make a map of the lots within the city of New Amsterdam.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 213. This plan of the city was completed by Oct. 6 (*q. v.*). The Castello Plan can, almost without doubt, be identified as a copy of this survey or of a drawing made from it. See Castello Plan, C. Pl. 82, and pp. 209 *et seq.*, Vol. II; as well as Chronology, Oct. 6 and Dec. 24, 1660.
- Charles II enters London. With the king, Edward Hyde, afterward Earl of Clarendon, returns from exile. He was made Lord Chancellor, and in September (*q. v.*) became closely connected with the royal family by the marriage of his daughter, Anne Hyde, with James, Duke of York.
- The Esopus officials request Stuyvesant to come to them "by the first opportunity, bringing along a good interpreter . . . in order then to conclude . . . a firm, inviolable and eternal peace" with the Indians. On June 21, the provincial council agreed that Stuyvesant "should go there, as soon as the ship *de Trouw* has sailed, in order to conclude, if possible, a peace," on terms already fixed upon.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 174. On July 5, the council appointed Marten Cregier and Oloff Stevensen van Cortlandt, representing New Amsterdam, to assist Stuyvesant at Esopus "in any difficulty with their advice and counsel."—*Ibid.*, XIII: 178-79. They left for Esopus on July 7 and returned to New Amsterdam on the 31st.—*Ibid.*, XIII: 181-84. See May 24, June 3, and July 15, 1660.
- Stuyvesant and the council inform the directors at Amsterdam that only 27 out of 50 horses shipped from Curaçao in the fly-boat "Eyckenboom" have arrived at New Amsterdam, the rest having died from want of good fodder, and that most of those which survive are so weak they can "neither walk nor stand;" they have to be "carried in carts and on sledges from the scow and the shore to the pasture." This ship also brought 19 negroes to New Amsterdam.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 477.
- The city's revenues for payment of ever increasing expenses having been found to be insufficient, the burgomasters petition Stuyvesant and the council for authority "to impose some chimney tax" as a subsidy, from which they may "derive from each chimney or fireplace" as much as the director-general and council may deem proper, the tax so imposed "to be collected every three months by the Treasurer" of the city.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 255-56.
- A provincial ordinance is passed for the regulation of shipping on the North (Hudson) and South (Delaware) Rivers. It is the result of evasions of the old ordinance of March 10, 1648. Skippers are forbidden, without first obtaining a proper commission, "to resort [to] and navigate" these rivers "and the places situate between both," and passes are not to be granted to them by the fiscal unless they first exhibit a proper commission to him.—*Laws & Ord. N. Neth.*, 382.
- Schout Nicasius de Sille informs the burgomasters that when he goes around "at night and at unseasonable hours to make examination," dangerous attacks are made on him by the dogs in the city, and he requests an order for preventing these attacks.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 256.
- The burgomasters, together with Schout Nicasius de Sille, resolve "to draft a Placard respecting the hooting after Indians in Pearl Street, and the cutting of the *Koeckies* [*Koeck-hacken*, a game still indulged in at country fairs in Holland, and consisting in trying to cut a tough piece of molasses cake in two with a hatchet in a given number of strokes] which is done by boys."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 256.



- 1660 An important census of the houses in New Amsterdam is prepared by Nicasiaus de Sille. For a facsimile, first printing, and interpretation of it, see C. Pls. 83-84, Vol. II, and De Sille List, II: 349-51. The original manuscript is in *N. Neth. Papers*, No. 1224, in the N. Y. Pub. Library. See also II: 209.
- July 10 Andries Andriessen receives a ground-brief for a lot on the west side of William St., south of Wall St., the ground now included in the site of the Atlantic building.—See Map of Dutch Grants, C. Pl. 87, Vol. II, and II: 392.
- 11 Albert Cornelissen Wantenaar receives a ground-brief for a lot on the south side of Wall St., 29 feet east of the corner of William St.; the ground is now included in the site of the National City Bank.—See Castello Plan, C. Pls. 82, 82c, Vol. II and II: 324; Map of Dutch Grants, C. Pl. 87, Vol. II, and II: 406.
- 13 Articles of peace are concluded by Stuyvesant with the sachems of the Esopus Indians. He returned to New Amsterdam with his associates on the 31st, and on Aug. 5 made a full report to the provincial council.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 179-84. See May 24, June 3, and June 12, 1660.
- 15 Stuyvesant having concluded peace at Esopus, on the 15th of this month (*q. v.*), now goes to Fort Orange (Albany) and holds a conference with the Senecas.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 184-86.
- Aug. — Prior to this, the Red Lion brewery was built on what is now Beaver St., the buildings Nos. 47, 49, and 51 covering its site. Isaac de Foreest and Joannes Verveelen conducted the brewing business here (*Liber Deeds*, A: 214, New York), De Foreest owning the property by a deed from Joannes de la Montagne, recorded Dec. 29, 1661.—*Ibid.*, A: 253. The buildings were used as a brewery by Joannes and Daniel Verveelen until 1663, and by Daniel Verveelen probably until their demolition in July, 1675.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds* in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections* (1913), 54-55, 56-57. See Castello Plan, II: 288-89; C. Pls. 82 and 82c, Vol. II; Landmark Map Ref. Key, III: 963.
- 5 Pieter Tonneman is sworn in as the first independent schout of New Amsterdam.—See summary under April 9. See also Feb. 1, 1661.
- July 27= Two of the fugitive judges of Charles I, ("regicides"), Edward Whalley and William Goffe, are welcomed at Boston and concealed from officers of the crown. They were also sheltered by New Haven.—Winsor, III: 374. See also 1661.
- Aug. 6 The burgomasters hear that Rector Curtius of the Latin school "of his own pleasure takes one beaver per quarter from each boy" instead of the stipulated tuition of six guilders. They give the schoolmaster "warning and notice, not to take any more, than what is fixed upon," on pain of losing "his Yearly Stipend" and receiving "no further allowance."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 257. See Feb. 25, 1661.
- 9 An "Inferior Court of Justice" is established by Stuyvesant and the council in the "newly commenced Village of Haerlem," consisting of three commissaries—Jan Pietersen, Daniel Tourneur, and Peter Cresson, before whom all minor actions between man and man are to be tried; and the senior commissary is empowered to represent the schout in all criminal actions. Appeals are possible from their decisions, in actions exceeding 50 guilders, to the supreme court of director-general and council. They are also specifically commissioned to enact ordinances providing "that the arable Lands and Gardens" may "be carefully fenced, kept inclosed, and the broken fences properly repaired."—*Laws & Ord. N. Neth.*, 386-87.
- 16 Stuyvesant offers to pay 250 guilders annually toward the support of Rev. Henricus Selyns, provided he will preach the Sunday evening sermon at Stuyvesant's bouwery.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 479. On the same day, Selyns is appointed to be minister to Breuckelen and at Stuyvesant's bouwery. His formal induction at Breuckelen took place on Sept. 3.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 217; *Eccles. Rec.*, I: 479-81. In a letter to the classis of Amsterdam, on Oct. 4, he said of the bouwery: "I serve on Sundays, in the evenings only, at the General's Bouwery, at his expense . . . Catechizing will not be held here [Breuckelen] before the winter; but we will begin it at the Bouwery at once, either on week days, or when there is no preaching service there . . . I preach at Breuckelen in the morning; but at the Bouwery at the end of the catechetical sermon. The Bouwery is a place of relaxation and pleasure, whither people go from the Manhattans, for the evening service. There are there forty negroes, from the region of the Negro Coast, beside the household families. There is here as yet no Consistory, but the deacons from New Amsterdam provisionally receive the alms; and at least one deacon, if not an elder, ought to be chosen here."—*Eccles. Rec.*, I: 487-89. Stuyvesant's Bowery chapel was west of Second Ave. near 10th St., the site being now covered by St. Mark's P.E. Church.—See Landmark Map Ref. Key, III: 936.
- Aug. 30 In a controversy between Lord Baltimore and the Dutch respecting the Delaware River, the minutes taken by the deputies of the West India Co., representing the "Assembly of the XIX," at Amsterdam, show on this day the following entry: "It being submitted by the Commissioners from the presiding Chamber of Amsterdam that the English nation in New England are daily usurping and appropriating considerable tracts of land in New Netherland belonging to this State and the Company, so that they have taken to themselves to within 8 @ 9 leagues of the Manhattans, the Fresh river there situate, wherein not only the inhabitants of this State [The Netherlands] have heretofore had their Colonies and plantations, but also the Company, a trading house or fortress. . . ." The minute recites, further, Stuyvesant's agreement on a boundary line on Sept. 19, 1650 (*q. v.*), to prevent further usurpations; and the further attempts by the English.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 121, 325.
- Sept. 6 Parliament passes an act of general amnesty for political offenders, except regicides, and it receives the king's assent.
- Ag. 29 =St. 8 Schout Pieter Tonneman is ordered by the burgomasters "to direct and charge each and every one dwelling on the East River" of the city, "forthwith to build up the sheet piling before his house and lot, each for his own, and to remove the planks, timbers and other obstructions lying in the way, under the penalty provided therefor, without respect of any person be he who he may."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 257.
- 10 Schout Pieter Tonneman is ordered by the burgomasters "to go with one of the Schepens and inspect all the bakers" of the city, to find out if they weigh the bread in conformity with the assize, and to examine whether the weights they use are stamped regularly as required by ordinance; to impose a penalty upon those who are derelict, and to take care that nobody keeps an open store in the city save those who have obtained the burgherright entitling them thereto, entering a fine of 25 guilders against violators and closing up their places of business.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 257.
- 3=13 James, Duke of York, the king's brother, secretly marries Anne Hyde, daughter of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon.
- 20 The directors at Amsterdam write to Stuyvesant in regard to wampum, as follows: "We will not discuss the arguments and difficulties, raised by you on account of our order [see Dec. 22, 1659] for reducing the wampum, as far as the time to carry it out is concerned, for we perceive by your prolix explanations, that you understand what we mean and therefore we need not repeat it. But about the manner itself we say again and maintain, that it is based upon good reasons, into the explanation of which we have no wish to enter now; we only recommend to you most seriously and order, that this reduction be put into practice as soon as time and circumstances are favorable, without fail."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 481. For their previous communication on the subject, see April 21, 1660.
- " The supreme council of New Netherland resolves to charter the company's sloop to Frederick Phillipse (Felipse), late the director-general's carpenter, for a voyage to Virginia.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 218.
- 21 Schout Pieter Tonneman appears in the city court against Walewyn vander Veen, notary, for having "insulted and calumniated the Magistrates" of that court, charging that he has called them "blockheads" and "fools and simpletons." Although Vander Veen makes a general denial, the court orders him "to repair the injury, honorably and profitably; honorably, by praying with uncovered head forgiveness of God and Justice; profitably, by paying a fine," together with the costs, and, in case of refusal, to "go immediately into confinement." From this judgment Vander Veen appeals to the supreme court of director-general and council. The city court orders him to remain in his own house in confinement, and "to be kept there by a Court Messenger" until he obeys the judgment. At the same time, the city court sends an explanation of the case to the higher court, in which they aver that "the insult" is "destroying the authority and respect" of their court of law, and request "the support of the Supreme government so that similar occurrences" may be prevented.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 212-14.



- 1660 Jacob Jansen Huys, skipper of the Dutch galiot "Nieuw Am-  
 Sept. stel," "lying before the Manhattans," writing to the commissioners  
 30 for the Dutch colony on the Delaware, says: "At present the  
 Indians keep themselves very quiet; . . . the Manhattans, is  
 quite rich of people, and there are, at present, fully over three hun-  
 dred and fifty houses, so that it begins to be a brave place, and divers  
 brave villages are rising up which are built in good order."—*N. Y.*  
*Col. Docs.*, II: 125.
- Oct. Stuyvesant and the council write to the directors at Amsterdam  
 6 about wampum, thus: "Whatever orders, rules and reductions  
 may be made and carried out, they do not prevent its depreciation  
 and further losses. The lower it is reduced, the more the trader  
 gives for a beaver, going, as we said before, as far as 15 or 16 fl.  
 To reduce the price of wampum to 12 or 16 for a stiver, as we re-  
 duced it from 8 to 10 in receiving it at our offices, will remedy the  
 evil only for a brief period; the trader would give the length of  
 one hundred hands, instead of fifty and he, who receives it at so  
 much a guilder, would lose so much more time and have so much  
 more trouble in counting it. To declare it absolutely bullion and  
 not receivable at so much a guilder, would endanger the beaver-  
 trade and lead it into other channels; nor can it be done as long  
 as we have no other currency here for the retail trade. On the  
 other side we are taught by experience, that if we let it go, as at  
 present, wampum will depreciate more and more every year, the  
 inhabitants grow poorer and houses and lands go to ruin. We  
 would therefore request you once more, to consider measures  
 by which coin or some sort of currency may be brought into this  
 country: we have repeatedly submitted to you our plans on this  
 subject, namely, that beavers and other furs should be reduced  
 in price and kept under the market price in the Fatherland; all  
 merchants, Scotchmen and traders, be warned to pay their duties  
 for tobacco and beavers at our office here and to make the calcu-  
 lations accordingly."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 485. See Sept. 20.
- " Stuyvesant, in a letter to the directors at Amsterdam, informs  
 them that the clergymen, Blom and Selyns, have been placed in  
 conformity with the directions "and their call," and he adds:  
 "In the meantime three or four other villages still need preachers  
 and are deprived of religious services, namely New Utrecht and  
 Gravesend on Long Island, New Haerlem on this [Manhattan]  
 Island and a newly planted village of about thirty families across  
 the North river. Necessity therefore requires, that two pious and  
 learned candidates be sent over besides the desired English preach-  
 ers."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 485.
- " That the Dutch Church at Harlem had its origin in this year  
 is indicated by a record of the expiration, on Nov. 30, 1662, of the  
 term of office of Jan la Montagne, Jr., its first deacon, which office,  
 in accordance with the custom of this church, he doubtless had  
 held for two years.—Riker, *Hist. of Harlem* (1904), 177-78.
- " In a postscript to a letter written by Stuyvesant to the directors  
 at Amsterdam, he says: "After closing our letter the Burgomasters  
 have shown us the plan of this city [New Amsterdam], which we did  
 not think would be ready before the sailing of this ship. In case  
 you should be inclined to have it engraved and publish it, we  
 thought it advisable, to send you also a small sketch of the city,  
 drawn in perspective by Sieur Augustin Heermans three or four  
 years ago, which perhaps you may wish to insert in a corner,"  
*i. e.*, as an inset, in case the directors determined to have the plan  
 engraved. Fernow, in his translation in *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV:  
 486, erred in his statement regarding the small sketch; the revision  
 is due to a discovery made by Mr. A. J. F. van Laer in Oct. 1911,  
 while reassembling the salvaged Dutch MSS. after the Capitol fire  
 at Albany in that year. See Pl. 6, Vol. I; June 7 and Dec. 24.
- In London, 29 persons are tried and convicted for complicity  
 in the execution of Charles I. Of the regicides, 25 are dead,  
 19 in exile, 19 imprisoned for life, and 10 executed.
- 15 Acting on a petition "of the neighbours on both sides of the  
 Prince Gracht" (Broad St., between Beaver St. and Exchange  
 Pl.), the burgomasters order "each and every one to pave his  
 lot before his door as far as his lot extends," and to do it "this  
 winter so far at least that it" can "be made use of a-foot." The  
 vacant lot of Jochem Beeckman, the burgomasters offered to  
 make passable.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 258.
- " The burgomasters resolved, on Sept. 24, "to appoint Sworn  
 Butchers," who should "have the killing of all cattle to be con-  
 sumed within this City's jurisdiction."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 258.  
 Asser Levy and several others now appear before them and ask  
 to be appointed. They are at once accepted on subscribing to the  
 following articles and oath, viz: (1) Binding themselves "to  
 accommodate each and every one without delay" to the utmost  
 of their power, "and bring with them their own tools necessary  
 for slaughtering;" (2) not to kill any cattle "before and until a  
 proper permit" has been "exhibited to them from the *Pachter*  
 [farmer of the excise] for the animal to be killed," as evidence that  
 the excise has been paid; (3) "to kill all cattle" which shall  
 be offered for slaughtering within the city's jurisdiction; and  
 (4) to abide by the prescribed rate for slaughtering, namely, five  
 guilders for an ox or a cow, one dollar (*daelder*, = 1½ guilders) for a  
 hog, one guilder for a sheep, calf, or goat, and proportionately for  
 smaller animals. To these articles they subscribe, but Levy asks  
 "to be excused from killing hogs, as his religion" does "not allow  
 him to do it," which is granted. Nobody, save these sworn butch-  
 ers, is allowed "to kill or cause to be killed any cattle whatsoever,"  
 under penalty of a fine of 25 guilders for infractions.—*Ibid.*, 258-60.
- " Louwerens Andriessen receives a deed from the church-ward-  
 ens for a lot now covered by parts of Nos. 35 and 37 Broadway.—  
 See Castello Plan, C. Pls. 82, 82e, Vol. II, and II: 221; Map of  
 Dutch Grants, C. Pl. 87, Vol. II, and II: 362.
- The burgomasters agree with "Jan Jansen Hagenaar and his  
 son Jeremias for the making of four rods of pier" as an addition  
 "to the pier at the Weighscales" (*i. e.*, the custom-house bridge,  
 built on the East River, in 1659, at what is now Pearl and Moore  
 Sts.). The contract is for 225 guilders in wampum "and a half  
 barrel of beer in addition."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 262. The father  
 was drowned accidentally in the East River, on Nov. 22, perhaps  
 in connection with this work, and Jeremias, who was 22 years of  
 age, was ordered by the burgomasters, on Jan. 7, 1661, "to pro-  
 ceed with the making and completing the undertaken Pier," and to  
 get another to work with him "in the place of his dec<sup>d</sup> father."—  
*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 159, 175; *Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 263. See also  
 July 4, 1647; Nov. 9, 1658; April 18, and July 11 and 23, 1659;  
 and June 9, 1697.
- King Charles II, as an Episcopalian, issues a declaration com-  
 mending toleration.
- Stuyvesant goes from New Amsterdam by yacht to Esopus  
 and Fort Orange, principally for grain for the company's use.—  
*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 189-90.
- Charles II establishes two councils of trade for controlling the  
 commerce of England and her plantations.—*Cal. State Papers*,  
*Colonial*, 1574-1660, 490, 492.
- In a letter of this date acknowledging the receipt of a map or  
 plan of the city of New Amsterdam (Cortelyou's survey—see  
 Oct. 6), the directors at Amsterdam write to Stuyvesant and his  
 council: "we noticed, that according to our opinion too great  
 spaces are as yet without buildings, as for instance between  
 Smeë [William] Street and Princes Gracht [Broad St. above  
 Exchange Place] or between Prince Street and Tuyn [Garden]  
 Street, also between Heeren Street [Broadway] and Bevers  
 Gracht [Beaver St.], 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.
- The directors at Amsterdam inform Stuyvesant that they are  
 considering a petition of Evert Pietersen to become schoolmaster  
 at New Amsterdam. "We shall communicate the result to your  
 Honour," they say, after they have enquired about "his character,  
 conduct and abilities."—*N. Y. Col. MSS.*, IV: 364 (Albany).  
 Pietersen had been employed by the company previously at New  
 Amstel, on the Delaware, where, in August, 1657, his school con-  
 tained 25 children.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 17. See May 2, 1661.
- The placard is renewed "against firing on New Year's day, or  
 planting May poles on May day or making a present of any drink  
 to any person for that purpose."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 262.