

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.