Unit II
Many Nationalities

Introduction Unit II: Many Nationalities

That the invaders were not just a homogenous group of Dutch people will become clear to the students in this unit. The Dutch Republic was a center for numerous Walloons, Germans, Italians, English and Scandinavians. Refugees such as French Huguenots, Spanish Jews and English Brownists were welcomed in the Dutch Republic. New Netherland reflected this international character and perhaps as much as 50 percent of the colony's population consisted of non-Dutch male immigrants.

The first document in this unit is an indication of the diversity of people in New Netherland. By presenting a random collection of documents from various translations the students can research about the national backgrounds of these settlers. Students can also do this by researching indexes of existing translations of primary source materials.

The second half of the unit offers more material on one specific group of immigrants, the slaves." The Journal of the St. Jan" may provide information on the slaves' background and history before they came to the New World. The collection of documents used for lesson 4 shows how by reading through documents information can be acquired about the lives of a specific population group.

Unit Objectives

1. Students will become aware of the varied national backgrounds of the early inhabitants of New Netherland.
2. Students will be able to distill specific information out of translated primary source materials.
3. Students will be aware of the status and position of one specific group of the population, in this case the slaves.
4. Students will be aware of the significance of the slave trade in the 17th century.

Lesson 1:

Objectives	Activities	Resources
1. Students can distill a focused question out of translated primary source material. 2. Students will become aware of the value of letters as primary sources.	1. Have students read *Novum Belgium,* by Father Isaac Jogues, 1646. 2. Discuss the theme: How can we learn about the variety of people in New Netherland? The discussion should end with the class wanting to find answers to the question: "Which different languages could have been meant by the Director General, when he said that eighteen different languages were on Manhattan (p.54, bottom)? Which different sects were present?" Words as sect, religion, Dutch Reformed, Calvinist, Lutheran, Catholic, Papist, Anabaptist/Mennonite, Dutch West India Company, Indians, Iroquois, Mohawks, nations can be discussed and explained. N.B.: the religious variety will be treated more extensively in Unit III.	1. Franklin E. Jameson (ed.), *Narratives of New Netherland 1609-1664*, p. 257-263. 2. Dictionaries and encyclopedia. 3. Recommended background reading for the teacher: 1. Rink, Oliver A. *Holland on the Hudson. An Economic and Social History of Dutch New York* (Cornell University Press, 1986), chapter 6: The People of New Netherland.

(Continued on next page)

Lesson 1 (continued)

Objectives	Activities	Resources
		2. Rink, Oliver A. "The People of New Netherland: Notes on Non-English Immigration to New York in the Seventeenth Century." *New York History 62* (January 1981): 5-42. 3. Cohen, David Steven. "How Dutch were the Dutch of New Netherland?" *New York History 62* (January 1981): 43-60.

NOVUM BELGIUM, BY FATHER ISAAC JOGUES, 1646

NEW HOLLAND, which the Dutch call in Latin *Novum Belgium*—in their own language, *Nieuw Nederland*, that is to say, New Low Countries—is situated between Virginia and New England. The mouth of the river, which some people call Nassau, or the Great North River, to distinguish it from another which they call the South River, and which I think is called Maurice River on some maps that I have recently seen, is at 40 deg. 30 min. The channel is deep, fit for the largest ships, which ascend to Manhattes Island, which is seven leagues in circuit, and on which there is a fort to serve as the commencement of a town to be built here, and to be called New Amsterdam.

This fort, which is at the point of the island, about five or six leagues from the [river's] mouth, is called Fort Amsterdam; it has four regular bastions, mounted with several pieces of artillery. All these bastions and the curtains were, in 1643, but mounds, most of which had crumbled away, so that one entered the fort on all sides. There were no ditches. For the garrison of the said fort, and another which they had built still further up against the incursions of the savages, their enemies, there were sixty soldiers. They were beginning to face the gates and bastions with stone. Within the fort there was a pretty large stone church,[1] the house of the Governor, whom they call Director General, quite neatly built of brick, the storehouses and barracks.

On the island of Manhate, and in its environs, there may well be four or five hundred men of different sects and nations: the Director General told me that there were men of eighteen different languages; they are scattered here and there on the

[1] See De Vries, p. 212, *supra*, and the *Representation of New Netherland*, p. 326, *post*.

river, above and below, as the beauty and convenience of the spot has invited each to settle: some mechanics however, who ply their trade, are ranged under the fort; all the others are exposed to the incursions of the natives, who in the year 1643, while I was there, actually killed some two score Hollanders, and burnt many houses and barns full of wheat.

The river, which is very straight, and runs due north and south, is at least a league broad before the fort. Ships lie at anchor in a bay which forms the other side of the island, and can be defended by the fort.

Shortly before I arrived there, three large ships of 300 tons each had come to load wheat; two found cargoes, the third could not be loaded, because the savages had burnt a part of the grain. These ships had come from the West Indies, where the West India Company usually keeps up seventeen ships of war.

No religion is publicly exercised but the Calvinist, and orders are to admit none but Calvinists, but this is not observed; for besides the Calvinists there are in the colony Catholics, English Puritans, Lutherans, Anabaptists, here called Mnistes,[1] etc.

When any one comes to settle in the country, they lend him horses, cows, etc.; they give him provisions, all which he returns as soon as he is at ease; and as to the land, after ten years he pays to the West India Company the tenth of the produce which he reaps.

This country is bounded on the New England side by a river which they call the Fresche River,[2] which serves as a boundary between them and the English. The English, however, come very near to them, choosing to hold lands under the Hollanders, who ask nothing, rather than depend on the English Milords, who exact rents, and would fain be absolute. On the other side, southward, towards Virginia, its limits are the river which they call the South River, on which there is also a Dutch settlement,[3] but the Swedes have one at its mouth extremely well supplied with cannons and men.[4] It

[1] Mennonistes, Mennonites. [2] Connecticut.

[3] Fort Nassau, at the mouth of Timber Creek.

[4] He probably means Fort Nya Elfsborg, on the Jersey side of Delaware Bay, below Salem.

is believed that these Swedes are maintained by some Amsterdam merchants, who are not satisfied that the West India Company should alone enjoy all the commerce of these parts.[1] It is near this river that a gold mine is reported to have been found.

See in the work of the Sieur de Laet of Antwerp, the table and chapter on New Belgium, as he sometimes calls it, or the map "Nova Anglia, Novum Belgium et Virginia."[2]

It is about fifty years since the Hollanders came to these parts.[3] The fort was begun in the year 1615; they began to settle about twenty years ago, and there is already some little commerce with Virginia and New England.

The first comers found lands fit for use, deserted by the savages, who formerly had fields here. Those who came later have cleared the woods, which are mostly oak. The soil is good. Deer hunting is abundant in the fall. There are some houses built of stone; lime they make of oyster shells, great heaps of which are found here, made formerly by the savages, who subsist in part by that fishery.

The climate is very mild. Lying at 40¾° there are many European fruits, as apples, pears, cherries. I reached there in October, and found even then a considerable quantity of peaches.

Ascending the river to the 43d degree, you meet the second [Dutch] settlement, which the tide reaches but does not pass. Ships of a hundred and a hundred and twenty tons can come up to it.

There are two things in this settlement (which is called Renselaerswick, as if to say, settlement of Renselaers, who is a rich Amsterdam merchant)—first, a miserable little fort called Fort Orenge, built of logs, with four or five pieces of

[1] The reference is to the aid rendered by Samuel Blommaert, an Amsterdam merchant, formerly a director of the Dutch West India Company, in fitting out the first Swedish expedition in 1637, and in engaging Peter Minuit to command it. Blommaert's letters to the Swedish chancellor, Count Axel Oxenstjerna, thirty-eight in number, 1635–1641, letters of great importance to the history of New Sweden, have just been published in the *Bijdragen en Mededeelingen* of the Utrecht Historical Society, vol. XXIX.

[2] De Laet, *Histoire du Nouveau Monde*, table of contents, bk. III. ch. XII. (see pp. 53, 54, *supra*), and map.

[3] An exaggeration. There is no evidence of Dutch visits before Hudson's.

Breteuil cannon, and as many pedereros. This has been reserved and is maintained by the West India Company. This fort was formerly on an island in the river; it is now on the mainland, towards the Hiroquois, a little above the said island.

Secondly, a colony sent here by this Renselaers, who is the patron. This colony is composed of about a hundred persons, who reside in some twenty-five or thirty houses built along the river, as each found most convenient. In the principal house lives the patron's agent; the minister has his apart, in which service is performed. There is also a kind of bailiff here, whom they call the seneschal,[1] who administers justice. All their houses are merely of boards and thatched, with no mason work except the chimneys. The forest furnishing many large pines, they make boards by means of their mills, which they have here for the purpose.

They found some pieces of ground all ready, which the savages had formerly cleared, and in which they sow wheat and oats for beer, and for their horses, of which they have great numbers. There is little land fit for tillage, being hemmed in by hills, which are poor soil. This obliges them to separate, and they already occupy two or three leagues of country.

Trade is free to all; this gives the Indians all things cheap, each of the Hollanders outbidding his neighbor, and being satisfied provided he can gain some little profit.

This settlement is not more than twenty leagues from the Agniehronons,[2] who can be reached by land or water, as the river on which the Iroquois lie,[3] falls into that which passes by the Dutch; but there are many low rapids, and a fall of a short half league, where the canoe must be carried.

There are many nations between the two Dutch settlements, which are about thirty German leagues apart, that is, about fifty or sixty French leagues.[4] The Wolves, whom the Iroquois call Agotsaganens,[5] are the nearest to the settlement of Renselaerswick and to Fort Orange. War breaking out some years ago between the Iroquois and the Wolves, the Dutch joined the latter against the former; but four men having been taken and burnt, they made peace.[6] Since then some nations near

[1] The *schout*. [2] The Mohawks. [3] Mohawk River.
[4] One hundred and fifty English miles. [5] The Mohicans.
[6] See pp. 84, 85, *supra*.

the sea having killed some Hollanders of the most distant settlement, the Hollanders killed one hundred and fifty Indians, men, women and children, they having, at divers times, killed forty Hollanders, burnt many houses, and committed ravages, estimated at the time that I was there at 200,000 l. (two hundred thousand livres).[1] Troops were raised in New England. Accordingly, in the beginning of winter, the grass being trampled down and some snow on the ground, they gave them chase with six hundred men, keeping two hundred always on the move and constantly relieving one another; so that the Indians, shut up in a large island, and unable to flee easily, on account of their women and children, were cut to pieces to the number of sixteen hundred, including women and children. This obliged the rest of the Indians to make peace, which still continues. This occurred in 1643 and 1644.[2]

From Three Rivers in New France, August 3, 1646.

[1] *Livres tournois* or francs, worth two or three times as much as francs of our time.
[2] See the next piece.

Lesson 2:

Objectives	Activities	Resources
1. Students can read primary source material, focusing on a specific goal, in this case the question: "Which eighteen languages could have been spoken on Manhattan Island in 1646?" 2. Students realize that, in order to find specific information, they have to read critically. 3. Students will be able to plot the origins of some settlers on a world map.	1. Distribute packets with primary source material (pages 59–75) from various volumes of translations to the students (divide the documents provided in as many packets as there are groups; teacher may perhaps photocopy some documents). 2. Have students in groups find proof of the presence of various nationalities. Explain that a key can be found in a place name, a sentence someone may say in a different language, a name starting with *van* (= from), etc. 3. Discuss in class; have groups report their findings to the class and list the various nationalities on the blackboard. 4. On a world map, mark the likely places of origin and, if possible, plot out the journey these people may have made. Dutch places can be marked on a map of the Netherlands.	1. Fernow, Berthold, ed., *Records of New Amsterdam*, 7 vols. (Baltimore, 1976) (RNA) II: 63, 370-71. 2. Van Laer, A. J. F., trans., and Kenneth Scott and Kenn Stryker-Rodda, eds., *Register of the Provincial Secretary, 1638-1660*, 3 vols., (Baltimore, 1974) I: 10-11, 211-14, 65, 47-48, 89-90, 143-144, 65-66. 3. *Court Minutes* IV (1638-42): 35. 4. *Fort Orange Court Minutes (FOCM)*: 88, 286, 365, 404. 5. Van Laer, A. J. F. , trans. and ed., *Minutes of the Court of Rensselaerswijck*, 1648-52 (Albany, 1922): 134. 6. *Register of the Provincial Secretary*, vol. 2 (1642-47): 283, 60, 284.

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Lesson 2 (continued)

Objectives	Activities	Resources
		7. Gehring, C. T., *Delaware Papers (Dutch Period) 1648-1664* (Baltimore 1981): 328, 21, 320-21. 8. Pearson, Jonathan, trans. and ed., *Early Records of the City and County of Albany and Colony of Rensselaerswijck*, 4 vols. (ERA) I: 8. 9. *Ecclesiastical Records (ER)*: 40. 10. Atlases. 11. Outline map of the world. 12. Dutch-English dictionaries and/or the *FOCM*-glossary. 13. Map of the Netherlands.

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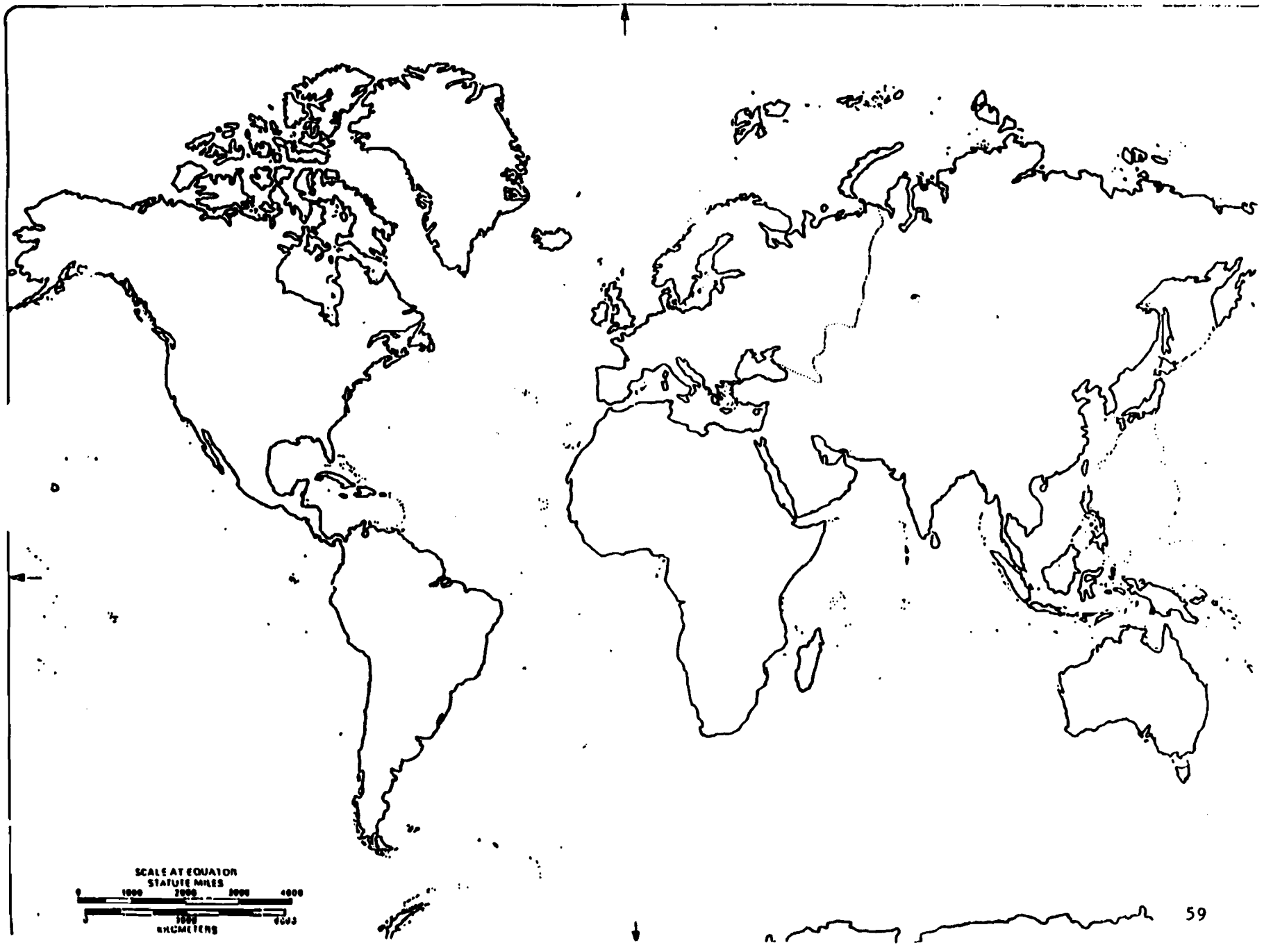
Objectives	Activities	Resources
1. Students can read primary source material, focusing on a specific goal, in this case the question: "Which eighteen languages could have been spoken on Manhattan Island in 1646?" 2. Students realize that, in order to find specific information, they have to read critically. 3. Students will be able to plot the origins of some settlers on a world map.	1. Distribute packets with primary source material (pages 59–75) from various volumes of translations to the students (divide the documents provided in as many packets as there are groups; teacher may perhaps photocopy some documents). 2. Have students in groups find proof of the presence of various nationalities. Explain that a key can be found in a place name, a sentence someone may say in a different language, a name starting with *van* (= from), etc. 3. Discuss in class; have groups report their findings to the class and list the various nationalities on the blackboard. 4. On a world map, mark the likely places of origin and, if possible, plot out the journey these people may have made. Dutch places can be marked on a map of the Netherlands.	1. Fernow, Berthold, ed., *Records of New Amsterdam*, 7 vols. (Baltimore, 1976) (RNA) II: 63, 370-71. 2. Van Laer, A. J. F., trans., and Kenneth Scott and Kenn Stryker-Rodda, eds., *Register of the Provincial Secretary, 1638-1660*, 3 vols., (Baltimore, 1974) I: 10-11, 211-14, 65, 47-48, 89-90, 143-144, 65-66. 3. *Court Minutes* IV (1638-42): 35. 4. *Fort Orange Court Minutes (FOCM)*: 88, 286, 365, 404. 5. Van Laer, A. J. F. , trans. and ed., *Minutes of the Court of Rensselaerswijck*, 1648-52 (Albany, 1922): 134. 6. *Register of the Provincial Secretary*, vol. 2 (1642-47): 283, 60, 284. (Continued on next page)


SCALE AT EQUATOR
STATUTE MILES
0
1000
2000
3000
4000
0
1000
6000
KILOMETERS

Parties being heard, the Court of the City of Amsterdam by plurality of votes decide, that deft. is not bound to deposit any monies on account of the bill of exchange, or to hypothecate the wines therefor, inasmuch as it does not appear that the bill, on which pltf. founds his claim, has been refused. Therefore the arrest imposed on the wines was declared null and invalid, and the deft. or Van Hamel's attornies, were allowed to keep the same.

Joost van Beeck appeared on this day the 13th of March at the Secretary's office of this City and declared to have appealed from the judgment pronounced by the Court of the aforesaid City in date 6th January last in the case between Maria Verleth as pltf., and him as deft., and that before the Honble Director General and Supreme Council of New Netherland.

Wednesday, 15 March 1656. In the City Hall. Present the W Heeren Oloff Stevensen, Allard Anthony, Jacob Strycker, Jan Vinje, Willem Beekman, and Hendrick Kip.

The Burgomasters communicate to the Court the order granted by the Honble Director General and Council on their petition relative to the Indians presented on the 3d inst. And whereas the Court is not complete, the disposal thereof is postponed until the Bench is full.

Further, the Placard approved by the Director General and Council relative to the drunkenness of the Indians, is published and posted at the City Hall.

The disposition on the petition of the Burgher Court Martial, presented to the Court, is postponed until the Honble Schout is present.

On the proposition made to the Court by some of the Bench, that some order be concluded for preparing the Burghers of this City in keeping open retail stores, inasmuch as Jews and Foreigners are as much encouraged as a Burgher or Citizen, it is Resolved that the same be taken into consideration in full Court.

Whereas, it has frequently happened, that the Bench is not complete, and order has been formerly taken thereupon and fines established, Resolved that the fines due be promptly collected and paid, and from now henceforth shall be discharged precisely every month. Wherefore the Secretary was ordered to draw out a list of the fines, already incurred, to be paid by the next Court day.

The dire[4] ordered in writing, which writing is still in the possession of the said skipper. The leak of said ship was discovered after unloading. All of which they, the deponents, declare to be true, further persisting therein. Thus done at Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland, this 28th of April A°. 1638.[5]

Declaration of Reyer Stoffelsen and Jan Gerritsen respecting the death of Anthony Jansen's dog

This day, date underwritten, before me, Cornelis van Tienhoven, secretary of New Netherland, at the request of Jan Cornelissen from Rotterdam, appeared Reyer Stoffelsen, smith, who declared by true Christian words on his conscience, in place and with promise of an oath if necessary, that it is true and truthful that yesterday, being the 28th of April A°. 1638, he, the deponent, coming near the house of Anthony Jansen from Zalee,[1] found said Anthony's dog lying dead in the marsh near the stockade and on going to the house he found the door locked. All of which Reyer Stoffelsen declares to be true.

At the request as above, Jan Gerritsen declares that he saw the wife of the said Anthony drag the dead dog out of the marsh toward the house or within the stockade.

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[4] Meaning Director General Willem Kieft.
[5] Not signed.
[1] Sallee, a seaport of Morocco. In other places Anthony Jansen is called from Vaes, Vees, or Fes, meaning Fez, the principal city of Morocco. Occasionally, he is referred to as "the Turck", as on the Vingboom map of "Manatvs", of 1639, on which his name appears as "Antoni du Turck". The inference is that he had been a captive among the Barbary pirates, or else, that he was born at Salee and was the son of a Dutch sailor who had turned pirate, it being not uncommon in those days for Dutch sailors bound for Mediterranean ports to desert and to join the piratical ships which infested the Barbary coast.

They, the deponents, hereby concluding their declaration, persist therein and declare that they have made it solely for the purpose of bearing witness to the truth. Thus done at Fort Amsterdam, this 28th of April A°. 1658.

The original was signed: Reyer Stoffelsen and Jan Gerritsen.

Declaration of Johannes La Montagne and Philippe de Remier respecting the testamentary disposition of his property made by Jan Manje, lying wounded at Stamfort

[101a] Before me, Cornelis van Tienhoven, secretary of New Netherland, appeared Johannes La Montangne, councillor of the said place, and Philip Dorme, aged 34 years,[1] who at the request of Marta Chombar, widow of the late Jan Manje, attest, testify and declare, in place and with promise of an oath if need be and required, that it is true and truthful that Jan Manje at Stamfort being wounded, requested and charged him, the deponent, to tell his son-in-law, Piter, the Italian,[2] that the above mentioned Marta Chombar, his wife, should remain in full possession of all the property they might jointly possess, without being disturbed about it by his son-in-law as long as she lived. All of which they offer to confirm. The 11th of March A°. 1644, in Fort Amsterdam, New Netherland.

La Montagne

Ph[i]lipe X de Remier

Acknowledged before me,

Cornelis van Tienhoven, Secretary

[29] On Thursday, being the 9th of December anno 1638

Anthony, the Portuguese, plaintiff, vs. Anthony Jansen from Salee, defendant, for injury to a hog. The plaintiff demands reparation of the damage which the defendant's dog caused to the hog. Claes van Elslandt and Barent Dircksen are ordered to appraise the damage, the defendant to pay whatever they shall estimate the damage to be.

Tomas Bescher, plaintiff, vs. Hendrick Jansen, tailor, defendant, for slander. Case put over to the next court day.

On Thursday, being the 16th of December anno 1638

Anthony, the Portuguese, plaintiff, vs. Anthony Jansen from Salee, defendant. Plaintiff demands payment for the damage done to his hog. Defendant is condemned to pay for the damage according to the judgment of the appraisers.

Francoys Lasle, plaintiff, vs. Nidt Wilson, [1] defendant, Parties request that the council be pleased to appoint two persons to appraise their plantation and to examine their accounts. Claes van Elslandt and Tomas Hal are appointed to examine the affairs and accounts of the parties.

Hendrick Jansen, tailor, plaintiff, vs. Tomas Becher, [defendant], for slander. Parties ordered to keep silent on pain of forfeiting fl. 25

[30] Anno 1639

On Thursday, being the 13th of January, in Fort Amsterdam

Cecero Piere, plaintiff, vs. Davidt Pietersen, defendant. Default.

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[1] Edward Wilson.

The dire [4] ordered in writing, which writing is still in the possession of the said skipper. The leak of said ship was discovered after unloading. All of which they, the deponents, declare to be true, further persisting therein. Thus done at Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland, this 28th of April A°. 1638. [5]

Declaration of Reyer Stoffelsen and Jan Gerritsen respecting the death of Anthony Jansen's dog

This day, date underwritten, before me, Cornelis van Tienhoven, secretary of New Netherland, at the request of Jan Cornelissen from Rotterdam, appeared Reyer Stoffelsen, smith, who declared by true Christian words on his conscience, in place and with promise of an oath if necessary, that it is true and truthful that yesterday, being the 28th of April A°. 1638, he, the deponent, coming near the house of Anthony Jansen from Zalee, [1] found said Anthony's dog lying dead in the marsh near the stockade and on going to the house he found the door locked. All of which Reyer Stoffelsen declares to be true.

At the request as above, Jan Gerritsen declares that he saw the wife of the said Anthony drag the dead dog out of the marsh toward the house or within the stockade.

---

[4] Meaning Director General Willem Kieft.
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[1] Sallee, a seaport of Morocco. In other places Anthony Jansen is called from Vaes, Vees, or Fes, meaning Fez, the principal city of Morocco. Occasionally, he is referred to as "the Turck", as on the Vingboom map of "Manatvs", of 1639, on which his name appears as "Antoni du Turck". The inference is that he had been a captive among the Barbary pirates, or else, that he was born at Salee and was the son of a Dutch sailor who had turned pirate, it being not uncommon in those days for Dutch sailors bound for Mediterranean ports to desert and to join the piratical ships which infested the Barbary coast.

They, the deponents, hereby concluding their declaration, persist therein and declare that they have made it solely for the purpose of bearing witness to the truth. Thus done at Fort Amsterdam, this 28th of April A°. 1658.

The original was signed: Reyer Stoffelsen and Jan Gerritsen.

Declaration of Johannes La Montagne and Philippe de Remier respecting the testamentary disposition of his property made by Jan Manje, lying wounded at Stamfort

[101a] Before me, Cornelis van Tienhoven, secretary of New Netherland, appeared Johannes La Montangne, councillor of the said place, and Philip Dorme, aged 34 years, [1] who at the request of Marta Chombar, widow of the late Jan Manje, attest, testify and declare, in place and with promise of an oath if need be and required, that it is true and truthful that Jan Manje at Stamfort being wounded, requested and charged him, the deponent, to tell his son-in-law, Piter, the Italian, [2] that the above mentioned Marta Chombar, his wife, should remain in full possession of all the property they might jointly possess, without being disturbed about it by his son-in-law as long as she lived. All of which they offer to confirm. The 11th of March A°. 1644, in Fort Amsterdam, New Netherland.

La Montagne

Ph[i]lipe X de Remier

Acknowledged before me,

Cornelis van Tienhoven, Secretary

decided that the said Vosburgh shall pay the aforesaid sixteen guilders to both parties, each *pro rata* what is due to them, provided that the court shall free the said Vosburgh from all further claims on that account.

Joannes Dijckman
Rutger Jacobsz
Jacob Schermerhooren
Cornelus Thonisen
Jan Thomasz

[91] Tuesday, February 3, 1653*

Present:

Everyone, except Jan Verbeeck

Various persons examined on interrogatories regarding the crimes committed by Jacob Jansz Stoll van Amsterdam. In the first place, the person of Jochem *Becker Backer*.

How old he is and where born?	Answers, 38 years; at Jeveren.
Whether last summer he did not keep watch in this fort as corporal of the burgher guard?	Answers, Yes.
Whether, at one time, being on watch with his corporal's guard, he did not see Jacob Jansz Stoll come to the guardhouse drunk and intoxicated, or at least quite befuddled, after the men had gone on watch?	Answers, Yes.
About how long ago?	Declares that he has forgotten, or does not know very well, the exact time.
What he, Hap, did there and whether he did not go to his house to get his sword, intending to clear out the guardhouse with it?	Answers, Yes, and that he gave Adriaen *de Schoolmeester*,† a handkerchief to fight against him with his sword; and threatened to

* mistake for 1654

† Adriaen Jansen van Ilpendam, schoolmaster

Extraordinary Session held in Fort Orange April 14, 1657

Interrogatory of Hans Vos, residing at Katskill, conducted at the request of the officer, J. La Montagne, before the Hon. Anderies Herbertsen and Jacob Schermerhoorn, magistrates of the said court, April 14, Anno 1657.

1. How old he is and where born?	1. Answers, 40 years and born at Leunenborch.*
[55] 2. Whether last fall, being assisted by Michiel, his servant, he did not get two *ankers* of anise water at the rift of Katskil?	2. Answers, No.
3. From whom he received or bought the same?	3. Answers as above; did not get any.
4. Whether he did not sell the same to the Indians and to the Christians?	4. Answers, No.
5. Whether he, Hans Vos, did not order Michiel, his servant, to get another *anker* of anise water out of a canoe and whether he took the said anker to his house?	5. Answers, No.
6. Whether shortly afterward there was not another *anker* of anise water in his house?	6. Answers, That during the whole fall he has not had any wine except one *anker* from Eldert de Gojer and a half *anker* from Lourens Lourensen.
7. Whether he did not say, in the presence of *Lange* Gijsbert, If anyone denounces me or blabs that I sell, or have sold, any wine to the Indians, I'll tie a rope with a stone around his neck and throw him into the kill?	7. Answers: No.

* Lüneburg in Hanover, Germany

The court, having heard the parties, condemns the defendant to restore the plaintiff's canoe, or another as good as his, within the space of 24 hours, and to pay the costs of the suit.

The former magistrates, plaintiffs, against Teunis Teunissen *Metselaer*, defendant.

The plaintiffs demand payment of the fine imposed on his wife a year and a half ago.

The defendant admits the debt and humbly requests delay in payment and grace.

The court condemns the defendant to pay *f*100 in a month and the balance a year later.

Albert Gerritsen, plaintiff,
against
Default. { Willem *de Backer*, Pieter Loockermans, Foppe Barensen, } defendants.

[33] Ordinary Session Held in Fort Orange
May 14, 1658

Present:

Lamontagne
Jan Tomassen
Pieter Hartgers
Francoys Boon
Adriaen Gerritsen
Dirck Janssen Croon

Barent Slecht, plaintiff, against Pieter Bronck and Jacob Adriaensen, defendants.

The plaintiff demands payment of *f*64:, for which Pieter Bronck in Katskil became surety for Jantjen *de Iersman*.

The defendant says that he gave the plaintiff an order on Jacob Adriaensen, to wit, orally.

The plaintiff replies that if Jacob Adriaensen will pay in three days, he will be satisfied. If not, he will maintain his claim against Pieter Bronck.

The court condemns the defendant, Pieter Bronck, to pay the sum of

On the date aforesaid the honorable director has in like manner once more arrested Jacob Jansz Stol in the colony, in the first place to fulfil the contract between the late patroon and his predecessor, Hendrick Albertsz, deceased, and furthermore to answer for all his crimes committed to this day, and also appointed the 5th of January Anno 1650 as the day on which he is to appear in court, but notwithstanding the arrest he has without giving bail gone outside the jurisdiction of the colony into the fort, in contempt of the liberties[1] obtained.

Aert Jacobsz was summoned on December 14, 1650, to appear on January 5, Anno 1651, on account of his dispute with Jan Helms.

Abraham Stevens Croaet, on December 15th, summoned for the second time to appear on the above court day.

Christoffel Davits summoned for the second time to appear on the above court day.

Cornelis Cornelisz van Voorhout summoned to appear on the above court day.

December 22, Gysbert Cornelisz from Weesp is granted the garden heretofore used by Carsten Carstensz at one beaver yearly, on condition that [68v] whenever the honorable masters need it, he will have to give it up, subject to reimbursement for his outlay.

1 January 1651	Seger Cornelisz, Peter, the Frenchman, and Jan Tyssen summoned to appear on the 5th of this month, at nine o'clock.
2 ditto	Egbert Sanders's servant, Jem;[2] Toenis Cornelisz. On the 3d, Henrick Driesz, Mr Rutger Jacobsz' servant.
3 ditto	Jan Helmsz summoned in writing, in the name of the patroon, against Aert Jacobsz.

[1] *Vryheeden;* meaning the liberties or privileges, granted by the charter of Freedoms and Exemptions, of 1629.
[2] James.

decided that the said Vosburgh shall pay the aforesaid sixteen guilders to both parties, each *pro rata* what is due to them, provided that the court shall free the said Vosburgh from all further claims on that account.

Joannes Dijckman
Rutger Jacobsz
Jacob Schermerhooren
Cornelus Thonisen
Jan Thomasz

[91] Tuesday, February 3, 1653*

Present:

Everyone, except Jan Verbeeck

Various persons examined on interrogatories regarding the crimes committed by Jacob Jansz Stoll van Amsterdam. In the first place, the person of Jochem *Becker Backer*.

How old he is and where born?	Answers, 38 years; at Jeveren.
Whether last summer he did not keep watch in this fort as corporal of the burgher guard?	Answers, Yes.
Whether, at one time, being on watch with his corporal's guard, he did not see Jacob Jansz Stoll come to the guardhouse drunk and intoxicated, or at least quite befuddled, after the men had gone on watch?	Answers, Yes.
About how long ago?	Declares that he has forgotten, or does not know very well, the exact time.
What he, Hap, did there and whether he did not go to his house to get his sword, intending to clear out the guardhouse with it?	Answers, Yes, and that he gave Adriaen *de Schoolmeester*,† a handkerchief to fight against him with his sword; and threatened to

* mistake for 1654

† Adriaen Jansen van Ilpendam, schoolmaster

Extraordinary Session held in Fort Orange April 14, 1657

Interrogatory of Hans Vos, residing at Katskill, conducted at the request of the officer, J. La Montagne, before the Hon. Anderies Herbertsen and Jacob Schermerhoorn, magistrates of the said court, April 14, Anno 1657.

1. How old he is and where born?	1. Answers, 40 years and born at Leunenborch.*
[55] 2. Whether last fall, being assisted by Michiel, his servant, he did not get two *ankers* of anise water at the rift of Katskil?	2. Answers, No.
3. From whom he received or bought the same?	3. Answers as above; did not get any.
4. Whether he did not sell the same to the Indians and to the Christians?	4. Answers, No.
5. Whether he, Hans Vos, did not order Michiel, his servant, to get another *anker* of anise water out of a canoe and whether he took the said anker to his house?	5. Answers, No.
6. Whether shortly afterward there was not another *anker* of anise water in his house?	6. Answers, That during the whole fall he has not had any wine except one *anker* from Eldert de Gojer and a half *anker* from Lourens Lourensen.
7. Whether he did not say, in the presence of *Lange* Gijsbert, If anyone denounces me or blabs that I sell, or have sold, any wine to the Indians, I'll tie a rope with a stone around his neck and throw him into the kill?	7. Answers: No.

* Lüneburg in Hanover, Germany

In the afternoon of the 12 Oct. 1655. In the City Hall.
Present the Honble Petrus Stuyvesant, Allard Antony, Oloff Stevensen and Joh. Nevius.

Bro't from the other side fl. 3575.—

Juriaen Blanck voluntary fl. 30. fixed at..... 20 —
Claes Carstensen Noorman..... 10.—
Isaac Kip, voluntary..... 20.—
Andries d' Haes " ..... 20.—
Tomas Fredericksen taxed at..... 6.—
Jan Gerritsen, Mason taxed at..... 6.—
Andries Hoppen promises to furnish two cargoes of stone for the City Hall.
Tomas Lambertsen, voluntary... ..... 20.—
Guert Coerten to give work on the City defences..... 10.—
Jacob Boheem, exempt.
Maryn Luyckesen voluntary..... 12.—
Claes Bordingh voluntary fl. 16. taxed @..... 20.—
Jan the Cooper " " 20. taxed..... 25.—
Pieter van Naerden, voluntary..... 12.—
Lodewyck Pos " ..... 15.—
Jan Paulusen Jacquet " ..... 20.—
Jan Dircksen's wife " ..... 20.—
Jan Peck " ..... 20.—
Fredrick Hendricksen " ..... 10.—
Rynhout Rynhoutsen " ..... 15.—
Pieter Jacobsen Marius " and taxed at..... 20.—
Pieter Cornelissen at Skipper Juriaens vol..... 20 —
Adriaen Woutersen, exempt.
Abram Pietersen, Miller, voluntary..... 6.—
Andries Jochemsen " fl. 6. taxed @ ..... 10.—
Michel Poulisen's wife " and taxed..... 15.—
Egbert van Borsum " and taxed..... 30.—
Hage Bruynsen 3 days at the City works.
Hendrick Hendricksen, Tailor taxed and vol..... 12.—
Roelof the Mason, voluntary..... 10.—
Jan Peerie, voluntary,..... 10.—

Jacob Veets voluntary,..... 6.—
Reyndert Pietersen voluntary fl 12. taxed at..... 20.—
Claes Tysen, Cooper voluntary fl 10. taxed..... 12.—
Francis Claesen, Pilot voluntary..... 6.—
Coenraet Ten Eyck " ..... 20.—
Isaak Foreest voluntary and his negro 1 @ 2 days.... 20.—
Abram Clock " ..... 15.—
Dirck van Schelluyne voluntary..... 12.—
Aldart Coninck voluntary fl 12 taxed..... 15.—
Auke Jansen being aged, offers 1 @ 2 days work for the City.
Sybran Jansen Galma voluntary..... 10.—
Willem Brouwer was excused
Hage Volckertsen, voluntary fl 6. taxed..... 10.—
Hans Steyn voluntary..... 15.—
Willem Pietersen d'Groot absent taxed at..... 15.—
Jan Gerritsen Brouwer voluntary..... 12.—
Albert Jansen, absent; taxed..... 15.—
Claes van Elslandt absent; taxed..... 15.—
Michel Tadens absent taxed at..... 18.—
Warnaer Wessels " " ..... 25.—
Solomon Pietersen d Laschar absent, taxed..... 10.—
Cornelis Jansen Clopper absent; taxed..... 15.—
Myndert the Cooper absent " ..... 10.—
Claes Jans^s de Ruyter and Harmen Douwesen absent; taxed at..... 15.—
Lourens d'Drayer absent; taxed at..... 15.—
Abram la Cuia is voluntarily taxed at..... 100.—
Joseph de Coster Item..... 100.—
David Frerie Item..... 100.—
Salvader Dandrado Item..... 100.—
Jacob Cawyn Item..... 100.—
Jacob Barstinsen voluntary..... 6.—
Assar Leevens Item..... 6.—

case against the honorable West India Company. Thus done and appealed on the day and year above mentioned. The original hereof is [signed] in the record by the aforesaid Symon Jansz and [ ][2]

Symen Janssen

Oloff Stevensz, witness

Willem de Key, witness

Acknowledged before me,

Cornelis van Tienhoven, Secretary

Power of attorney from Roelant Hackwaert to Claes Jansen to collect his debts

[139b] Before me, Cornelis van Tienhoven, secretary of New Netherland, appeared Roelant Hackwaert, who empowers Claes Jansz, baker, to collect all his outstanding debts and, if there are any debts to be paid, Claes may pay them out of what he receives. In witness whereof this is signed by Roelant Hackwaert. Done the 3d of January 1645.

This is the X mark of Roelant Hackwaert

Acknowledged before me,

Cornelis van Tienhoven, Secretary

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[2] The names of the witnesses have been left blank.

Affidavits secured by the fiscal against Barent Jorissen Tourbay on a charge of assault

[139c] Information taken by Fiscal van [der] Hoykens respecting the offense committed by Barent Jorisz Tourbay, a soldier of Captain Jan de Vries' company, on last Monday evening, after mounting the guard.

Marten Ael, sergeant of the above mentioned company, declares at the request of the fiscal that, seeing that Barent Jorisz had drawn his naked sword and intended to cut or stab Piere Melefan, who defended himself with the musket which he had in his hand, the sergeant aforesaid immediately ran toward them and wrested and took away the sword from Tourbay, commanding him further to go to his quarters. Whereupon the aforesaid Barent Jorisz said: "You are only my sergeant, du bist mein Gott nicht." About noon on the same day, at the guard house, he heard Tourbay say: "If the captain or the ensign call me a dog or bearskinner, I, Tourbay, shall cut their throats."

Jan Schut, of Lubeck, aged about 20 years, a soldier in Jan de Vries' company, declares at the request of Fiscal van [der] Hoykens that on Monday last, it being the 2d of January, in the evening, after mounting the guard, Tourbay asked him for [his] sword [which] he refused), in order to fight Sergeant Marten Ael with it, he having taken away Tourbay's sword. Captain de Vries thereupon came and gave Tourbay a blow, commanding him further to go home, to which Tourbay gave for answer: "You are my captain, you are not my God." He, the deponent, by order of the captain, went to his quarters.

date hereof, Symon Jansen shall not be bound to pay anything to the aforesaid Willem Claesen, or his heirs, but shall retain the aforesaid anise for nothing, Willem Claesen hereby promising the appearer, if he dies within the aforesaid time, to free him from all future demands.

Further, for what is hereinbefore written Symon Jansen binds his person and property, real and personal, present and future, nothing excepted, and all the means and effect which he, the appearer, possesses in the fatherland, submitting the same to the Provincial Court of Holland, and Zeeland and to all other courts, judges and justices, all in good faith. Thus done in Fort Amsterdam, in New Netherland, this 9th of August 1638.

Symon Jansen Quylenburch [1]

Willem Claessen [2]

Evert Evertsen Bysschop
witnesses
Yillis Pietersen

Power of attorney from Rev. Everardus Bogardus to Wouter van Twiller

[33] This day, date underwritten, before me, Cornelis van Tienhoven, secretary of New Netherland, appeared Everardus Bogardus, minister in this place, as husband of the widow of

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[1] Apparently a family name, derived from Culemborg, or Kuilenburg, a city on the river Lek, in the province of Gelderland, Netherlands.

[2] This name was canceled in the original. According to Education Department Bulletin, No. 462, p. 14, the original signature was written: Wyellem claes.

Rouloff Janssen of Masterlandt, deceased, [1] and in said capacity the appearer constitutes, as he hereby does, the Hon. Mr. Wouter van Twiller, late director of New Netherland, his attorney, with full power to collect from the honorable directors of the Chartered West India Company the sum of two hundred and seventeen guilders, earned by the late Rouloff Jansen above named of said gentlemen, which was remitted [2] in the year 1635 to the orphan masters of the city of Amsterdam and has not been received by them; holding as valid all that shall be done in this matter by the above named van Twiller.

Thus done in Fort Amsterdam, on the island of Manhates in New Netherland, this 12th of August A°. 1638. [3]

Declaration of Adriaen Pietersen that the tobacco delivered by Barent Dircksen to Master Gerlyn was in good condition

[34] This day, date underwritten, before me, Cornelis van Tienhoven, secretary of New Netherland, appeared Adriaen Pietersen, aged about 20 years, to me well known, and declared at the request of Barent Dircksen, baker, that he, the deponent, saw that when Barent Dircksen delivered to Mr. Gerlyn the tobacco, to wit,

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[1] The well known Anneke Jans. Masterlandt refers to Marstrand, an island off the coast of Sweden, which till the peace of Roeskilde, in 1658, belonged to Norway. See Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS., pp. 56 - 57; J. O. Evjen, Scandinavian Immigrants in New York, p. 89.

[2] Meaning probably that the account had been sent to the orphan masters with power to collect the amount for the benefit of the minor children of Rouloff Jansen, deceased.

[3] Not signed. Another power of attorney to the same effect was given on April 16, 1639, to Hendrick Cornelissen van Vorst.

Declaration of Jacob Walingen that Skipper David Pietersen threatened to put Cicero Pierre ashore at Cayenne and in Virginia

Before me, Cornelis van Tienhoven, secretary of New Netherland, appeared Jacob Walingen, about 40 years of age, who at the request of Cicero Piere,[1] by true and Christian words in place and with promise of an oath if need be, declared that it is true and truthful that the said appearer and Cicero Piere aforesaid in the year 1635 jointly served skipper David Pietersen from Hoorn as sailors and that among other things the aforesaid David Pietersen had threatened to put the said Cicero Piere ashore at Cayenne and also in Virginia,[2] it being well understood that he, the appearer, did not personally hear the aforesaid David Pietersen himself say what is above written, but only the ship's crew. All of which the appearer declares to be true and that he has done this to bear witness to the just truth, in confirmation of which he has subscribed this with his own hand. Done on the island of Manhates, In Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland, this 12th of January A°. 1638.[3]

This is the X mark of Jacob Walingen, above named

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[1] Cesare Pietro Alberto, from Venice, the ancestor of the Alburtis and Burtis families. He is also spoken of as Pieter de Italiaen (the Italien), and Pieter Mallemocque, or Mallemock, so named for Malamocco, a town 5 miles S.S.E. of Venice, on the island of Malamocco. The present declaration was made in connection with a suit brought by Cicero Pierre against Captain de Vries for the recovery of wages. See N.Y. Col. MSS., 4:30-31. See also Doc. Rel. Col. Hist. N.Y., 14:34, 47, 49, 140-42, 381; and Minutes of the Orphanmasters of New Amsterdam, 1:4, 9, 13.

[2] Captain David Pietersen de Vries sailed from Holland on July 10, 1634, on the ship De Coninck David, to plant a colony on the coast of Guiana. He anchored at Cayenne on Sept. 14, 1634, and on October 14th proceeded to Virginia and New Netherland. See D. P. de Vries, Korte Historiael, 1655, reprinted by the Linschoten Vereeniging (1911), pp. 187, 192, 202-3, 216-17, 223.

[3] Read: 1639.

Declaration of David Davidsen and others as to an assault committee by Hendrick Pietersen

[65] Before me, Cornelis van Tienhoven, secretary of New Netherland, appeared David Davitsen, at the request of Ulrich Lupoldt, fiscal, and declared on his conscience with true Christian words, in place and with promise of a solemn oath if need be, that it is true and truthful that he, the appearer, standing near the skipper of the ship Love,[1] conversing about those who sat on the wooden horse, was approached by Hendric Pietersen,[2] mason, who said to the appearer: "Thou Danish dog, what wilt thou say?" striking the appearer with his fist, who put himself on his defense with his fists, but the said mason cut the appearer's cheek with his knife.

Whereupon we, the undersigned soldiers, witnesses hereto requested, drew our swords in order to separate them. Then came Beyerl^t.[2] to assault Jacob Swart with a knife, we endeavoring to prevent mischief and to hinder him from doing harm. Nevertheless, Hendric Harmansen continued with Hendric Pietersen to cut with a knife and to throw stones, whereby Beyerl^t. severely wounded one of ours.

Thus done, this 13th of January A°. 1638 [sic].

Dauiet Dauietzen

Jacob Schwart, witness

This is the X mark of Jochem Beeckman, witness

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[1] The ship De Liefde, which sailed from Holland in Septemb 1638 and on which David Pietersen de Vries made his third voyag to New Netherland, to plant a colony on Staten Island.

[2] Hendrick Pietersen from Hasselt, province of Overyssel.

[3] Gysbert Cornelissen Beyerlandt. See N.Y. Col. MSS., 4:3

was forced to leave Oplant's Kil.

Jan Danielsz also complains that Evert Hendricksz Fin came to his door three times with an ax and invited him with insulting curses, to come outside and harasses him so before his house that he cannot occupy his house in peace.

After having considered the case of Evert Hendricksen Fin and having heard the complaints of various people, it has been resolved to place him temporarily under arrest until the matter can be examined in more detail, so that other measures can be taken according to circumstances.

16 April 1663, in Oplant's Kil.

Pouwls Peersz was asked whether the wife of Andries Andriesen did not daily meet with Evert Fin at his house, in spite of the fact that he knew it was forbidden her to associate with him. Pouwls Peersz answers that it is true that the wife of Andries Andriesz Fin came to his house.

Jan Danielsz declares that Evert Hendricksz Fin met the wife of Andries Andriesz Fin daily at Pouwl Peersz' house. He gives as proof that he has seen it with his own eyes.

Nielis Maersz declares that Evert Fin is a quarrelsome man who daily causes trouble with everyone.

The vice-director and magistrates, after considering the case of Evert Hendricksz Fin and hearing of the numerous and continued complaints against him, have decided, in order to prevent further injury and strife, to send the aforesaid Evert Hendricksz to the director-general and council with the documents in his case so that this matter can be judged there. Was signed: Willem Beeckman, Oloff Stille, Maes Hansz, Pieter Cock.

The aforesaid copy has been collated and agrees with the minutes. Altena, dated as above.

A. Hudde, secretary

19:74 [LETTER FROM ANDRIES HUDDE TO PETRUS STUYVESANT]

Noble Esteemed Lord:

My Lord, I received news from a certain Harmen Reyndersz, resident of the colony of New Amstel, who was told by the English through Jacob my Friend to inform us that the Sinnekes, 1600 men strong, with women and children, were marching against the Minquas (with women and children) and were only two days away from the Minquas fort. Most of the Minquas are at home except for 80 men who are still away; also, there are 100 River Indians in the fort. The English would have attacked the Minquas but it was rejected. Because the English lean towards the Sinnekens, they intend to send some of their people to them to make peace; and since these

River Indians will be offended by this, there will be unrest this summer on the river. My Lord, since I have forwarded this to Mr. Beeckman in order to inform him of this and other matter concerning him, I also have to inform you of the same because we are exposed here, and if anything happens we could offer no defense. We trust nothing will happen but we cannot be assured of remaining unmolested.

Your most himble and trusted ser

Altena,

A. Hudde

29 May 1663.

[Addressed:] The Honorable, Esteemed Lord, Lord Peterus Stuyvesant, Directo General over New Netherland, Curacao, etc. In New Amsterdam.

[Attached Note:] The bearer of this is to have one blanket, four handfulls of powder and one stave of lead. These Indians asked me to inform you that half of them have already been kill by the Sinnekus; they are the Indians from Armewamus. I leave it them to attest to the truth of it. I also request that you inform Henderick Huyge that Erwehongh is coming soon.

A. Hudde

19:75 [LETTER FROM WILLEM BEECKMAN TO PETRUS STUYVESANT]

Noble, Honorable, highly Esteemed, Wise, Prudent and Discreet Lords:

When I arrived at New Amstel at the end of May, I found everyone there is in a great uproar. All hands were busy repairi fort because the Sinnecus (about 800 men strong) had blockaded the Minquas in their fort. When the Sinnecus arrived, three or four men were sent into the Minquas' fort with presents and offers to make peace, while their force remained concealed at some distance. However, a Minqua returning from the hunt sighted the Sinnecus and thus they were discovered. In the following days, those [Minquas] outside the fort attacked them in bands of 20 or 30 men. In the end, the Minquas sallied out and drove the Sinnecus away. They pursued them for two days, taking ten prisoners and killing a number of them according to the report of two Minquas who arrived on the 2nd of this month.

On the first of this month it was proclaimed at New Amstel, with the ringing of the bell, that a letter had come from the fatherland addressed to the director and council which announced that the schout, van Sweeringen, had been pardoned for the shooting of an insolent soldier; also, that the director and council were advised to stock their warehouse because their superiors intended to send over a shipload of colonists, together with a group of farm laborers. Supposedly, by the closing of the letter on 3 December, 130 families had already promised to come over at their own expense. Furthermore, it was stated in

Contract of sale from Anthony Jansen to Barent Dircksen of a farm near Fort Amsterdam[1]

[104] This day, the 7th of May A°. 1639, before me, Cornelis van Tienhoven, secretary of New Netherland, personally came and appeared Anthony Jansen from Vees,[2] of the first part, and Barent Dircksen, baker, of the second part, who in the presence of the undersigned witnesses acknowledged that they had amicably and in friendship agreed and contracted about the purchase of the farm hitherto occupied by the said Anthony Jansen, situated near Fort Amsterdam, bounded westerly by Hendric Jansen, tailor, and easterly by Philip de Truy, on the conditions and terms hereinafter written.

First, said Anthony Jansen shall deliver, as he is now doing, to Barent Dircksz aforesaid, who also acknowledges that he has bought and this day received from said Anthony, the land as it is sowed and fenced, the house and barn, together with all that is fastened by earth and nail, except the cherry, peach and all other trees standing on said land, which said Anthony reserved for himself and will remove at a suitable time; one stallion of two years, one ditto of one year, one wagon, one plow and one harrow with wooden teeth.

For all of which Barent Dircksz shall pay to said Anthony Jansen the sum of fifteen hundred and seventy guilders, to be paid in two consecutive years: immediately after the receipt of

[1] Revised from Doc. Rel. Col. Hist. N.Y., 14:20.
[2] Fez, the principal city of Morocco. In other places Anthony Jansen is referred to as from Salee.

what is above written he, Barent Dircksz, shall pay to Anthon Jansen, or his order, one just fourth part of the aforesaid money, and six months after the date hereof the second fourth part, and so on one fourth part every half year, until the la payment inclusive.

For all of which the parties bind their persons and prop movable and immovable, present and future, without any except under binding obligation as by law provided. Without fraud o deceit, two copies of the same tenor are made hereof and sign by the parties. Done the day and year aforesaid.

This is the X mark of Anthony Jansen above named

This is the X mark [of Barent] Dircksz

This is the X mark of Henric Harmsz

Gillis de Voocht, witness

Cornelis van Tienhoven, Secretary

Declaration of Jeuriaen Rodolff and Pieter Cock that Jacob Jeuriaens, lying abed wounded, had forgiven Jochem Beeck

[105] Before me, Cornelis van Tienhoven, secretary in N Netherland, appeared at the request of Jochem Beeckman from Statyn,[1] soldier, Jeuriaen Rodolff, sergeant, aged 25 years, and Pitter Cock, cadet, aged 27 years, who jointly, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, certifiec and declared as they hereby do certify and declare, that it is true and truthful that Jacob Jeuriaensen from Dansick, lying abed woun

[1] Stettin, Pomerania, Prussia.

Power of attorney from Hendrick Cornelissen van Valckenburg to Jan Dircksen van Bremen

[152] This day, date underwritten, before me, Cornelis van Tienhoven, secretary in New Netherland, appeared Hendric Cornelissen van Valckenburg, who in the presence of the undersigned witnesses constituted as he does hereby, Jan Dircksen from Bremen [his attorney], with power in his, the principal's, name to collect from the honorable directors of the Chartered West India Company such sum of money as is due him, Hendric Cornelissen aforesaid, according to the account hereto annexed, signed M. van Gents; and whenever the aforesaid Jan Dircksen shall receive the money, he shall have power to give a receipt, which shall be valid, and further to proceed as time and circumstances may require. Done this 4th of August A°. 1639, in Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland.

This is the X mark of

Hendric Cornelissen van Valcken[burg]

Jan Jansen, witness

Adriaen van Tienhoven

Assignment by Andries Hudde to the West India Company of his half-interest in the live stock remaining with Wolphert Gerritsen

[152] This day, date underwritten, before me, Cornelis van Tienhoven, secretary in New Netherland, appeared Andries Hudde, who in the presence of the undersigned witnesses transfers and conveys to and for the behoof of the Chartered West India Company all his right, title and interest in and to the cattle remaining with Wolphert Gerritsen, to wit: three cows,

one heifer, five oxen, one horse, twelve pigs, the half where belongs to Andries Hudde, which half must be understood in th conveyance.

Wolphert Gerritsen shall have the control of the above mentioned cattle and their increase until Andries Hudde shall have paid the Company and said Hudde shall not in any manner have anything to say about the aforesaid cattle until he shall have satisfied the Company.

In testimony and token of the truth this is signed by Andries Hudde and Wolphert Gerritsen. Done in Fort Amsterdam, this 5th of August A°. 1639.

A. Hudde

This is the X mark of Wolphert Gerritsen

Gysbert op^e Dyck

Marriage contract of Jan Jacobsen from Vreelant and Marritje Pieters from Copenhagen[1]

[153] In the name of God, Amen. Know all men [by these presents] that on the 15th of August of the year 1639, before me, Cornelis van Tienhoven, secretary residing in New Netherl on behalf of the Chartered West India Company, and before the undersigned witnesses, appeared the worthy Jan Jacobsen from Vrelant,[2] future bridegroom, [of the first part], assisted by

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[1] Also printed with slight variations in J. O. Evjen, Scandinavian Immigrants in New York, pp. 257-58.

[2] Probably the village of Vreeland, in the province of Utrecht, but perhaps the polder of Vreeland, in the province of Zeeland, Netherlands.

Maritje Piters from Copenhagen, his future bride, of the second part, and they, the appearers, declared that they had mutually resolved, engaged and agreed to enter together into the holy state of matrimony under the following contract, praying God Almighty that it might please His divine Majesty to bless their future marriage and to let it redound to His honor.

First, in regard to the property which he, the bridegroom, shall leave behind in case of his death, whether movable or immovable, or such as may rightfully belong to him, it shall belong in free ownership to Marritje Piters aforesaid, without any of Jan Jacobsen's blood relations having any claim thereto.

On the other hand, if Marritje Pieters, the future bride, should happen to die first, Jan Jacobsen shall in like manner possess in full ownership all her means and effects, without his giving any account thereof to any of her blood relations. Provided always that he, the bridegroom, or she, the bride aforesaid, whoever of the two shall survive the other, shall hold the property only until the day of his or her death, when it shall be partitioned and divided by the brothers or lawful heirs of him, the bridegroom, and Teuntje Jeuriaens from Amsterdam,[3] or Jonas Bronc, her present husband, as heirs of Maritje Pieters aforesaid, each obtaining the just half.

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[3] Anthonia Jeuriaens Slachboom, or Slaghboom, who in 1643 married Arent van Curler. Professor Evjen says that she was probably Danish, because in the above contract she is mentioned as the heir of Marritje Pieters of Copenhagen. It should be noted, however, that Slachboom is a perfectly good Dutch name and that in the contract she is distinctly given as from Amsterdam. See also The Dutch Settlers Society of Albany, Yearbook, 1927-28, 3:12, note.

Thus done and executed in the presence of the undersigned witnesses in Fort Amsterdam, the day and year aforesaid.

This is the X mark of Jan Jacobsen, above named

This is the M mark of Maritje Pieters, above named

Claes van Elslant, witness

Harmanua A: Booghardii, witness[4]

Declaration of Philip du Trieux and others that Edward Wilson kicked the wife of Du Trieux's gardener

[154] This day, date underwritten, before me, Cornelis van Tienhoven, secretary of New Netherland, appeared Philip de Truy, aged 53 years, Pieter van de Linde, aged 43 years, and Jan Hendricksen, sailmaker, aged 26 years, and at the request of Cornelis van der Hoykens, fiscal, jointly and severally declared, testified and attested, with offer of a solemn oath if necessary, as follows:

Philip de Truy and Jan Hendricksen jointly declare that they saw Edward Wilson, an Englishman, on the evening of the 13th of August, kick the wife of the gardener in the garden of the witness.

Pieter van de Linde declares that he heard the above named woman scream, whereupon, turning around, he saw the woman, bitterly complaining, firmly hold her belly with both her hands.

All of which the witnesses declare to be true and truthful, persisting herein, and that they have done this only to

---

[4] Surgeon Harmen Meyndertsen van den Boogaert.

Declaration of Philippe du Trieux and Wolphert Gerritsen regarding the answer of Anthony Jansen when asked to pay Domine Bogardus

[48] Before me, Cornelis van Tienhoven, secretary of New Netherland, appeared, at the request of Everardus Bogardus, minister of this place, Philip de Truy,[1] aged about 53 years, and by true Christian words, in place and with promise of a solemn oath if need be, declared, attested and testified that it is true and truthful that by order and command of the Domine he went this day to the house of Anthony Jansen from Salee, to notify him to tender and pay Bogarde the money which belonged to him. Whereto Anthony gave for answer: "If Domine will have his money at once, then I had rather lose my head than pay him in this wise, and if he insist on [having] the money, it will yet cause bloodshed". Further, the said De Truy by command of Bogarde offered him peace, or else that he prove that said Bogarde was a perjurer. Whereupon, he gave for answer:

[1] His real name was Philippe du Trieux. He came from Roubaix, France, and would seem to have been among the Walloons who arrived at Manhattan in 1624. He married in 1615, at Amsterdam, Jaquemine Noiret, of Ryssel (Lille), and in 1621, also at Amsterdam, Susanna du Chesne, of Sedan. By the first wife he had a daughter Marie, born in 1617, who married, probably in New Amsterdam, in 1634 or 1635, Cornelis Volckertsen, the ancestor of the Viele family; by the second wife he had a daughter Sara, born in New Netherland, who married in 1641 Isaac de Forest. In the record of his betrothal to his first wife, dated April 11, 1615, he is called a trypmaker (plush maker), aged 27 years; in that of the betrothal to his second wife, dated July 17, 1621, he is called a worsted dyer, aged 34 years, both of which ages are slightly at variance with that given in the above document. See Mrs. Robert W. de Forest, A Walloon Family in America, 1:110; and Kathlyne K. Viele, Sketches of allied families Knickerbacker - Viele, pp. 107 - 9.

"Domine Bogarde must first declare before the director and council that they[2] are honorable people, and then they would see what they would do, for if I should clear the minister and remain myself in disgrace, what would be the result"?

Wolphert Gerritsen, aged 54 years, declares as the exact truth, on his conscience and with the offer of an oath if need be, that all that Philip de Truy, court messenger, aforesaid, has testified is true and that the above words were spoken in his presence. All that is hereinbefore written the aforesaid persons declare to be true, maintaining that every one is to bear witness to the truth, especially when required so to do. Done this 4th of 8ber A°. 1638, in New Netherland.

Philippe du Treux

This is the X mark of Wolphert Gerritsen, above named

Declaration of Lysbet Dircks, midwife, as to her conversation with Grietje Reyniers respecting the father of her new-born child

[49] Before me, Cornelis van Tienhoven, secretary of New Netherland, appeared Lysbet Dircks, aged 45 years, wife of Barendt Dircksen, at the request of Everardus Bogardus, minister of this place, and by true Christian words, in place and with promise of an oath if need be, declared, testified and attested that it is true and truthful that she, the deponent, as midwife was invited by Grietje Reyniers to assist her in her confinement and that when she, the deponent, had received the child,

[2] Meaning Anthony Jansen and his wife, Grietje Reyniers.

Appeared before me Johannes La Montagne, in the service of the Privileged West India Company, etc., Zacharias Sickels[1] Van Weenen, dwelling at Fort Orange and in the presence of the after named witnesses, who has appointed and empowered, as, by these presents, he does appoint and empower, Adriaen Simonse, in the appointer's name and for his benefit to demand of the Honorable Directors of the West India Company of the Chamber at Amsterdam, the payment of such moneys as are due to him for services rendered by him for said company, on the island of Curaçoa, as appears by a settlement made on said island and of date A. D. 1655, and for its receipt quittance to give in proper form; with power in case necessity requires it, to substitute one or more persons in his place, for the furthering the payment: promising to hold good all that the aforesaid attorney or his substitutes shall do in this matter (provided that the aforesaid attorney or his substitute, shall be holden to render an accounting of the money received to the principal or his attorney), under a pledge of his person and estate, fast and movable, present and future, submitting the same to all laws and judges.

Done in Fort Orange this 4th day of November, A. D. 1656, in presence of Johannes Provoost and Jan Lambertse [Van Bremen].

Witness. SACKARYST SECKELS.

This is the mark of + *Jan Lambertsen.*

Johannes Provoost.

LA MONTAGNE, Deputy at Fort Orange.

Appeared before me Johannes De La Montagne, in the service of the Privileged West India Company, etc., Hendrick Gerritse [Van Wie, or Verwey], citizen of the village of Beverwyck, and in the presence of Messrs. Philip Pieterse [Schuyler],[2] and Jacob [Janse] Schermerhooren,[3] commissaries, etc., who declared that he had granted and conveyed, as he does grant and convey, by these presents, in real and actual possession, for the behoof of Pieter Janse Loockermans,[4] his heirs or assigns, a certain house lot[5] situate in the village of Beverwyck, bounded on the south by Adriaen Janse De Vries, north by Huge Bruynsen, east and west on the wagon road, which lot is five rods wide; in length seven and a half rods, in a square, according to the patent to Rem Janse [Smit], granted by the Honorable Director General and Council of New Netherland, on the 23d of Octob., 1653, of which lot the grantor according to said patent received a deed from said Rem Janse, on the 16th Oct. last, and said grantor promises said lot to free from all incumbrances, claims and demands, which may come against the same, under a pledge of his person and estate, movable and immovable, present and future, submitting the same to all courts or judges; acknowledging that he has received satisfaction for said

[1] Zacharias Sikels was corporal in the Company's service in 1658; in 1661-2-3 he was the town's herder and contracted to perform this duty for 18 guilders each beast for the season. In 1669 he was *rotel watch* for the town; and in 1693 he removed to New York.

[2] Col. Philip Pieterse and David Pieterse (Schuyler), brothers, early settled in Albany. The former married Margareta Slichtenhorst, 22d Dec., 1658, at the age of 22 years, and had a family of ten children. He died 9th of March, 1683-4.

[3] Jacob Janse Schermerhooren was a native of Waterland, Holland; he early settled in Beverwyck as a trader, and acquired a large estate for the times, which he left to his nine children. He died in Schenectady in 1686. All the families of this name in the state of New York are believed to be descended from him.

[4] Pieter Janse Lookermans was a brother of Govert L. of New Amsterdam, and in 1658 was boatswain in the West India Company's service.—*Dutch Manuscripts*, VIII, 535.

[5] See page 6.

Interrogatory of Nicolaes Gregory Hillebrant, held before the honorable magistrates of this court, at the request of the officer.

1. How old he is and where born?	Answers, 29 years and born at Prague.
2. Whether on the 20th of this month, being a Tuesday, in the evening, he was not in the garden of Jochim Ketluyn?	Answers, Yes.

1657

1657, Aug. 10.

Evert Pietersen, Schoolmaster at South River, Delaware, to the Commissioners in Fort Amstel, South River, New Netherland.

We arrived here on April 25th (1657). I find twenty families, mostly Swedes. Not more than five or six families belong to our nation. I have already begun to keep school, and have twenty five children, etc.

Your Honor's most obedient servant,

Evert Pietersen.

Lesson 3

Objectives	Activities	Resources
1. Students will be aware of the reasons Africans were brought to New Netherland. 2. Students will be aware of the background and significance of the slave trade. 3. Students will be aware of the value of a ship journal as primary source material.	1. Have small groups of students read fragments of the *Journal of the St. Jan* and the list of slaves who died, and then complete assignments. 2. Have students prepare a calendar in which attention is paid to: a. how long the journey lasted; b. what happened at various stages of the journey? (This and also the list of deaths should be marked on the calendar). 3. Have groups present and discuss their products in class. Attention should be paid to the length of the entire journey and the events that took place at various places. During the discussion plot out the journey on a large world map. 4. Individual assignment: report the journey from the point of view of: a. the skipper; b. a male slave; c. a female slave; d. a 10 year old child; e. a trader/merchant.	1. Gehring, Charles T. and Schiltkamp, J. A, trans. and eds. *Curacao Papers, 1640–1665* (Interlaken, NY, 1987): 128–133, 176–77. 2. Illustrations of slave ship interiors. 3. Recommended to read for teacher: Postma, *The Dutch and the Atlantic Slave trade.*

42

Duplicate

Noble [ ] Valiant, Wise
Prudent [ ] very
Discreet Lord.

My Lord. Whereas the ship *Speramundij* could not or dared not put in here at the Bay of St. Jan in order to take on salt there, and as a result decided to go over to Bonayra to take on salt; therefore, it was reported to the commissary, and orders were issued to dispatch the aforesaid ship as quickly as possible after its arrival there. Although it is doubtful whether the Company's sloop will be able to meet the aforesaid ship there, [ ] I am sending along with some necessities these few lines to be directed to your honor as a cover to the letter to the honorable lords-superiors, being duplicates of those which departed with *Den Coninck Salomen* and *St. Jan* directly from here to the fatherland on the 3rd of September. I have left them open with the humble request that after your honor has made use of them that they be sealed and sent over with your honor's letters to the lords-superiors as soon as possible; and whereas nothing else has happened, since the other [ ] here, than was considered in the same letter, I shall refer to it for the sake of brevity.[1]

Hereby

Noble, Honorable, Valiant, Wise, Prudent and very Discreet Lord, I commend your honor, after our humble respects, together with Mrs. Stuyvesant and all those whom your honor holds dear, to the merciful protection of the Almighty and remain as long as I live,

Curacao, in Fort Amsterdam, the 10th of September 1659.

My Lord, your honor's faithful and devoted friend and servant.

43a

Copy

Journal kept aboard the ship *St. Jan*, begun the 4th of March in the year 1659.

The 4th of March.

We weighed anchor by order of the honorable lord director Johan Valkenborch and the honorable director Jasper van Heussen[1] in order to continue our voyage to Rio Reael† to trade for slaves there on behalf of the honorable Company.

The 8th ditto.

We arrived with our ship on Saturday before Arda‡ to take on board the surgeon's mate, and tamarinds as refreshment for the slaves. We set sail the next day to continue our voyage to Rio Reael.

The 17th ditto.

We arrived in Rio Reael before the village named Bany.§ We found there the Company's yacht named *De Vrede*, which was sent out to assist us in the slave trade.

In April nothing happened except trading for slaves.

The 6th of May.

One of our sailors died whose name was Claes van Dienen from Durgerdam.

The 22nd ditto.

We weighed anchor again and sailed out of the Rio Reael with the yacht *De Vrede*. We acquired there in trade two hundred and nineteen slaves, men and women, boys as well as girls; and we set our course for the high land of Ambosius* in order to seek food for the slaves, because nothing was to be had in Rio Reael.

The 26th ditto.

On Monday we arrived below the high land of Ambosius in order to seek food for the slaves. We spent seven days there looking but barely obtained enough for the slaves' daily consumption; therefore, we decided to sail to Rio Cammerones†† in order to see whether any food could be found there for the slaves.

The 5th of June.

On Thursday we arrived in Rio Cammerones, and the yacht *De Vrede* went upriver to look for food for the slaves. On the same day our cooper died whose name was Pieter Claessen van Amsterdam.

The 29th ditto.

On Sunday we decided to continue our voyage because there was also little food there for the slaves because of the heavy rain which we had

† River in present-day Nigeria which flows by Port Harcourt.
‡ In present-day Dahomey on the slave coast of Africa.
§ Bonny on the coast of Nigeria, south of Port Harcourt.
* Islands in the Gulf of Biafra.
†† River emptying into Gulf of Biafra.

daily, and because many slaves were suffering from dysentery caused by the bad food supplied to us from Delmina,† among which there were many barrels of groats which were not fit for use. We delivered to the skipper Adriaen Blaes one hundred and ninety five slaves consisting of eighty one men and one hundred and five women, six boys and three girls, for which the manifests were signed and sent with the yacht *De Vrede* to Delmina, together with an account and the receipts for the remaining goods.

The 25th of July. We arrived at Cabo de Loop du Consalvo‡ to take on water and firewood.

The 27th ditto. Our surgeon, Martijn de Lonoij, has died of dysentery.

The 10th of August. The Company's ship named *Den Swarten Arent* arrived. It was coming from Casteel St. George del Mina bound for the fatherland.

The 11th ditto. We decided again to continue our voyage to the island of Annibo§ in order to buy some refreshments for the slaves there. We lay sixteen days at Caap de Loop* in order to take on water and firewood. Among the water barrels some forty were taken apart to be repaired because our cooper died in Rio Cammerones; otherwise we had no one who could repair them.

The 15th ditto. We arrived at the island of Annibo, where we bought as refreshments for the slaves one hundred *halff Keer*†† of small beans, twelve hogs, five thousand cocoa nuts, five thousand sweet oranges together with other refreshments.

The 17th ditto. We set sail again to continue our voyage to the island of Curacao.

† i.e., St. George del Mina, Dutch fortified slave post, today Elmina, Ghana.
‡ Cap de Lope Gonzalves, today Cape Lopez, Gabon just south of Libreville.
§ i.e., Annabon, island just west of Cape Lopez.
* i.e., Cape Lopez.
†† keer is translated as "tierce" in *Voyages of the Slavers St. John and Arms of Amsterdam* by E. B. O'Callaghan, Albany: J. Munsell, 1867; 1 *tierce* = 42 gallons or 1/3 pipe, a measure halfway between a barrel and a hogshead.

The 21st of September. The skipper convened the ship's council and it was decided to run to the island of Tobago and take on water there; otherwise we would have died for want of water because much of ours had leaked out of the water barrels.

The 24th ditto. On Friday we arrived at the island of Tobago where we took on water and also bought some bread for our crew because for three weeks they had had no rations.

The 27th ditto. We set sail once more to continue our voyage to the island of Curacao as before.

The 1st of November. We lost our ship on the reef of Rocus† and our crew fled in the boat immediately. There was no chance to save the slaves because we had to abandon the ship on account of the heavy surf.

The 4th ditto. We arrived with the boat at the island of Curacao. The honorable Governor Beck dispatched two sloops to retrieve the slaves from the shipwreck. One of the sloops was taken by a pirate together with eighty-four slaves.

43b

Copy

List of the slaves who died aboard the ship *St. Jan* from the 30th of June to the 29th of October in the year 1659.

	Men	Women	Children
June 30	3	2	
July 1 ditto	2	1	
The 3rd ditto		1	
The 5th ditto		2	1
The 6th ditto		1	
The 7th ditto	1		
The 8th ditto	2	1	
The 9th ditto	2		
The 10th ditto		2	
The 12th ditto		1	

† Island of Los Roques about 125 miles east of Curacao.

77.

The 13th ditto	2		1
The 14th ditto	1		
The 16th ditto	3	2	
The 17th ditto	2		
The 18th ditto	3	1	
The 19th ditto	1	3	
The 20th ditto	1		
The 21st ditto	1	1	
The 23rd ditto		2	
The 24th ditto	1	1	
The 25th ditto	2	1	
The 26th ditto	1		
The 28th ditto	3		
The 29th ditto		2	
August the 2nd ditto	2		
The 3rd ditto	1		
The 6th ditto	1		
The 8th ditto	2		1
The 9th ditto		1	
The 11th ditto		1	
The 16th ditto	1 man jumped overboard		
The 18th ditto	1		
The 20th ditto		1	
The 22nd ditto		1	
The 23rd ditto		1	
The 24th ditto	1		
The 29th ditto		1	
The 31st ditto	1	1	
	41 Men	31 women	3 children

	Men	Women	Children
September the 3rd ditto		1	
The 6th ditto	2		
The 7th ditto	1		
The 8th ditto	1	1	
The 13th ditto	1	1	
The 14th ditto	2	2	1
The 16th ditto	1		
The 19th ditto	1		
The 23rd ditto		2	
The 24th ditto	1	3	
The 26th ditto		1	
October the 1st ditto	2		
The 3rd ditto	1	1	
The 4th ditto		1	
The 10th ditto	1	2	
The 12th ditto	1		

The 13th ditto	1		
The 19th ditto		1	
The 23rd ditto	1		
The 29th ditto	1		
	59 Men	47 women	4 children

On the first of November two hours before dawn we lost the ship *St. Jan* on the reef at Rocus† and fled in the boat to the island of Curacao, leaving the ship *St. Jan* there with eighty-five slaves on board, men as well as women and boys and girls. We reached Curacao on the 4th of this month.

44

Copy L.S. Schaef:[1]

In the name of the Lord, amen. In the year of the birth of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ 1659 the 25th of January appeared in person before me, Henrick Schaeff, notary public, appointed by the court of Holland, residing in Amsterdam, the underwritten witnesses, Messrs. Eduard Man and Abraham Wilmerdoncx, directors of the Chartered West India Company at the chamber here in Amsterdam, hereto authorized by the board of their associates as charterers on the one part and on the other part skipper Jan Janssen Eyckenboom from Hoorn, master (under God) of his ship named *Den Eyckenboom:* length 122, width 25½, hold 11½, above 5½ and 6 feet with a forecastle and half deck on either side; and the aforesaid deponents declared, as they hereby do declare, to have made and concluded together a certain contract for a charter of the aforesaid ship, in the form and manner herein described to wit: that the aforesaid skipper shall be bound immediately to deliver his aforesaid ship here in the city fitted out, tight, well-caulked and provided with good and sufficient anchors, cordage, tackle, sails, running and standing rigging and all other necessities and appurtenances belonging thereto; and the same mounted with ten good pieces of cannon, with the powder and shot required thereto, and other ammunition in proportion, but that the necessary consumption of powder and shot aforesaid shall be made good by the Company, which shall also put on board the aforesaid ship, in addition to the aforesaid ten pieces, as many other guns as they please and can be properly mounted, and shall itself provide and pay the expense of the powder and shot therefor, on the condition that, in the necessary consumption thereof, the aforesaid skipper shall also assume the share of his

† i.e., Los Rocus.

By balance of this from the Company	ƒ 919, 9
By the freight of 10 Negroes brought from there for the Company	ƒ 300,—
	ƒ 3120,-

71

Inventory of the accompanying papers sent to the honorable lords Petrus Stuyvesant, director-general, and councillors in Nieuw Neederlandt aboard the ship *Den Indiaan,*† skipper Dirck Jansen van Oldenburgh.

1 A letter dated 21 July 1661.[1]
2 Receipt of the Negroes loaded in the aforesaid ship.[2]
3 Bond of a female Negro sold to the aforesaid skipper.[3]
4 A letter from the honorable lords superiors in Holland.[4]
5 Manifest of the cloth loaded in the aforesaid ship.[5]
6 Receipt of the skipper concerning the same.[6]
7 Account of that which was bought and received here from the skipper.[7]

72/78[1]

I, the undersigned Dirck Jansen van Oldenburgh, skipper, next to God, of my ship named *Den Nieuw Neederlantsen Indiaen,* hereby acknowledge to have received under the deck of my aforesaid ship from the honorable lord vice-director Mathias Beck, for the account of the honorable Company, seven cases with this distinguishing mark and numbers [GWC 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 54],‡ which I accept and promise to deliver, after the safe arrival of my aforesaid ship in Nieuw Neederlandt, to the honorable lords Petrus Stuyvesant, director-general, and councillors there. In acknowledgement hereof, three identical receipts have been executed, of which the others are invalid when one has been satisfied. Curacao in Fort Amsterdam, the 21st of July 1661.

Skipper Dierck Janse

† This is *De Nieuw Nederlantse Indiaen.*
‡ These markings appeared in the margin on the original. GWC is Geoctroyeerde Westindische Compagnie, i.e., Chartered West India Company.

73/80

I, the undersigned Dirck Jansen van Oldenborgh, skipper, next to God, of my ship named *Den Nieuw Nederlantsen Indiaan,* presently lying within the harbor of the island of Curacao ready to sail to Nieuw Neederlant, hereby acknowledge to have received from the honorable lord vice-director Matthias Beck, for the honorable Company's account, forty healthy slaves or Negroes consisiting of fifteen men, fourteen women, six boys and five girls, whom have agreed to deliver, after the safe arrival of my aforesaid ship in Nieuw Neederlant, to the honorable lords Petrus Stuyvesant, director-general, and councillors there. In testimony thereof three identical receipts were issued of which the others are invalid when one is satisfied. Curacao in Fort Amsterdam, the 21st of July 1661.

Skipper Dierck Jansz

74

Mons. Capt. John Allen.

Debit

Anno 1661

25 Feb.	To Jacob Abondano for 10 pieces of rough Osnabruck linen, 938 ells at 6 st. per ell	ƒ 281, 8,-
	To Curacao horses, 20 head at 60 guilders a head	ƒ 1200, -,-
	To tanned leather, 46 pieces at 3 rl. a piece	ƒ 41, 8,-
	To Negroes, 5 head at 150 pieces of eight per head	ƒ 1800: -,-
	To cash with which to pay his men, 200 pieces of eight	ƒ 480; -,-
	Total	ƒ 3802,16,-

Lesson 4

Objectives	Activities	Resources
1. Students will be able to distill and categorize information from the documents. 2. Students will gain more knowledge about the lives of slaves in New Netherland. 3. Students will become aware of the position and status of slaves in New Netherland.	1. Have students read through packages, page 82–95. 2. Have students distill and categorize all information about the lives of slaves. Introduce this in a class discussion in which some categories [such as work, price, character, condition, free time, entertainment, language] are mentioned. OR: have students think of the categories themselves. 3. After reading discuss: What do you get to know about these people's family, their religion, their free time, the way they educated their children. Make clear that much information has to be read between the lines. (for example: slaves are tapped beer on Sunday morning during church service. That means that 1. they did not have to work at that time. 2. they were able to buy brandy. 3. they did not go to church. 4. the tavern owner apparently did not discriminate in that way that he forbade them to enter the tavern (In the contrary, he ran the risk of being fined himself).	1. *Court Minutes 1638-49*, vol. 4: 100. 2. *Register of the Provincial Secretary, 1642-46*, vol. 1: 223-24. 3. O' Callaghan, Edmund B., trans. and ed., *Laws and Ordinances of New Netherland 1638-1674* (Albany, 1868): 36-37. 4. *Patents*: 56, 58. 5. *Register of the Provincial Secretary, 1648-60*, vol. 3: 228-29, 82. 6. *ER*, vol. 1: 409-10. 7. *ERA*, vol. IV: 112-13.

(Continued on next page)

Lesson 4 (continued)

Objectives	Activites	Resources
		8. Van Laer, A. J. F., trans. and ed., *Correspondence of Jeremias van Rensselaer, 1651-1674* (New York, 1932) (CJVR): 167, 364-65. 9. *RNA* IV: 9, 13-14, 22, 33-34, 41, 45. 10. *Register of Salomon Lachaire*, 1661-62: 99-100. 11. O' Callaghan, Edmund B. trans. and ed., *Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York*, 11 vols. (Albany 1856-1861) vol. 2: 222-23. 12. Van der Linde, A. P. G. Jos, trans. and ed. *Old First Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn, New York*, 1660-1752. (Baltimore, 1983) 223-24.

[84] On the 24th of January, being Thursday

The governor and council, residing in New Netherland in the name of the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United Netherlands, his highness of Orange and the honorable directors of the Chartered West India Company, having seen the criminal proceedings of Cornelio vander Hoykens, fiscal, against little Antonio Paulo d'Angola, Gracia d'Angola, Jan of Fort Orange, Manuel of Gerrit de Reus, Antony the Portuguese, Manuel Minuit, Simon Congo and big Manuel, all Negroes and slaves of the aforesaid Company, in which criminal proceedings by the fiscal the said Negroes are charged with the murder of Jan Premero, also a slave, committed on the 6th of January 1641, which said defendants on Monday last, being the 21st of this month, without torture or irons, jointly acknowledged in court at Fort Amsterdam that they had committed the ugly deed against the slain Premero in the woods near their houses; therefore, wishing to provide herein and to do justice, as we do hereby, in accordance with the Holy Scriptures and secular ordinances, we have, after due deliberation and consideration of the matter, condemned the delinquents to draw lots which of them shall be hanged until death ensue. And after we had called upon God to designate the culprit by lot, finally, through the providence of God, the lot fell upon Manuel of Gerrit de Reus, who therefore is thereby debarred from any exceptions, pleas and defenses which in the aforesaid matter he might in any wise set up, inasmuch as the ugly murderous deed is committed against the highest majesty of God and His supreme rulers, whom he has deliberately robbed of their servant, whose blood calls for vengence before God; all of which can in no wise be tolerated or suffered in countries where it is customary to maintain justice and should be punished as an example to others; therefore, we have condemned, as we do hereby condemn, the aforesaid Manuel of Gerrit de Reus (inasmuch as he drew the lot) to be punished by hanging until death follows, as an example to all such malefactors.

Thus done and sentenced in our council and put into execution on the 24th of January of this year of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ anno 1641.

[85] On the 24th of January 1641

Manuel of Gerrit de Reus having been condemned to be executed with the rope so that death would follow, standing on the ladder, was pushed off by the executioner, being a Negro, having around his neck two good ropes, both of which broke, whereupon the inhabitants and bystanders called for mercy and very earnestly solicited the same.

We, therefore, having taken into consideration the request of the community, as also that the said Manuel had partly undergone his sentence, have graciously granted him his life and pardoned him and all the other Negroes, on promise of good behavior and willing service. Thus done the day and year above written, in Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland.

on the conditions hereinafter written they have made and entered into the following contract. The aforesaid Hans Jansen, father and guardian of Marritjen Hans, his daughter, acknowledges that he has bound his aforesaid daughter to Philip Gerritssen aforesaid for the term of three consecutive years, beginning on New Year A°. 1645 and ending on New Year A°. 1648, in order during the aforesaid time to serve the said Philip Gerritsz or his wife. Philip Gerritsz acknowledges that he has engaged the said Marritjen to serve him for three years, in return for which he shall properly provide her during the said three years with board, lodging and the necessary clothing, and also have her taught sewing, in such a manner as a father should or might do with his child, all however according to his circumstances. Thus done the 23d of May A°. 1644, in Fort Amsterdam, New Netherland.

Philip Gerritsen

This is the H I mark of Hans Jansen, made by himself

Acknowledged before me,

Cornelis van Tienhoven, Secretary

Indenture of service of Maria, a young Negro girl, to Nicolaes Coorn

[111b] This day, date underwritten, before me, Cornelis van Tienhoven, secretary of New Netherland, appeared Nicolaes Coorn, residing in the colony of Renselaers Wyck, who acknowledged that he had accepted and this day received from the Hon. Willem [Kieft], director general of New Netherland, Maria, daughter of Big Pieter, being a young Negro girl belonging to the honorable West India Company, for the term of four consecutive years, during which said time the above mentioned Maria shall remain in the

service of the aforesaid Nicolaes Coorn, on condition that he shall provide her with food and clothes. At the expiration of the aforesaid four years, Coorn shall be bound to restore the aforesaid girl, if she be living, to the honorable director above mentioned, or to his successor. In witness whereof this is signe by Nicolaes Coorn. Done the 25th of May A°. 1644, in Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland.

N. Koren

Acknowledged before me,

Cornelis van Tienhoven, Secretary

Power of attorney from Jan Jansen Schepmoes to Cornelis Antonisse to collect Aeltje Claes' portion of her father's estate

[112a] Before me, Cornelis van Tienhoven, secretary residing in New Netherland on the part of the General West India Compa appeared Jan Jansen Schepmoes as guardian of Aeltjen Claes, surviving minor daughter of Marritjen Piters, who in the aforesai capacity appoints and empowers, as he does hereby, Cornelis Antonisz, [1] residing in the colony of Renselaers Wyck, to demand, collect and receive in his, the principal's, name from the heirs of the late Brant Pelen, [2] residing in the colony aforesaid, all such portion of the estate of the deceased Brant Pelen as is due to the above mentioned Aeltjen Claes, as may more clearly appear from the will, a copy of which is in the possession of the said Cornelis Antonisz; which attorney shall have power to institute

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[1] Cornelis Antonissen van Schlick, from Breuckelen; see Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS., pp. 255-56, 809.

[2] Brant Pellen, from Nykerck, one of the first settlers of Rensselaerswyck. See Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS., p. 806.

ACT

Of the Director and Council of New Netherland emancipating certain Negro Slaves therein mentioned. *Passed* 25 *February*, 1644.

[N. Y. Col. MSS. IV. 183.]

Preamble.

Petition of certain Negroes to be liberated from Slavery.

WE, *William Kieft* and Council of *New Netherland* having considered the petition of the Negroes named *Paulo Angola*, *Big Manuel*, *Little Manuel*, *Manuel de Gerrit de Reus*, *Simon Congo*, *Anthony Portugis*, *Gracia*, *Peter Santomee*, *Jan Francisco*, *Little Anthony*, *Jan Fort Orange*, who have served the Company 18 *a* 19 years, to be liberated from their servitude, and set at liberty, especially as they have been many years in the service of the Honble West India Company here, and have been long since promised their Freedom; also, that they are burthened with many children so that it is impossible for them to support their wives and children, as they have been accustomed to do, if they must continue in the Company's service; Therefore, We the Director and Council do release, for the term of their natural lives, the above named and their Wives from Slavery, hereby setting them free and at liberty, on the same footing as other Free people here in *New Netherland*, where they shall be able to earn their livelihood by Agriculture, on the land shewn and granted to them, on condition that they, the abovenamed Negroes, shall be bound to pay for the freedom they receive, each man for himself annually, as long as he lives, to the West India Company, or its Deputy here, thirty skepels of Maize, or Wheat, Pease or Beans, and one Fat hog, valued at twenty guilders, which thirty skepels and the hog they, the Negroes, each for himself, promises to pay annually, beginning from the date hereof, on pain, if any one of them shall fail to pay the yearly tribute, he shall forfeit his freedom and return back into the

Said Negroes and their Wives declared free.

Conditions.

said Company's slavery. With express condition, that their children at present born or yet to be born, shall be bound and obligated to serve the Honble West India Company as Slaves; Likewise that the abovenamed men shall be obliged to serve the Honble West India Company here, by water or on land, where their services are required, on receiving fair wages from the Company.

Their Children to remain Slaves, and

The men to serve, when required, for wages.

Done 25 February, 1644, in *Fort Amsterdam* in *New Netherland*.

ORDINANCE

Of the Director and Council of New Netherland for the Construction of a public Inclosure on the Island of Manhattan. *Passed* 31 *March*, 1644.

[N. Y. Col. MSS. IV. 186.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Indians, our enemies, daily commit much damage, both to men and cattle, and it is to be apprehended that all the remaining stock which will be driven out will be destroyed by them, and that the lives of many Christians will be lost who daily would go out to look the cattle up, It is, therefore, decreed by the Director and Council that there shall be constructed a Fence, Palisade, or Clearing, beginning from the Great Bouwery to Emanuel's plantation, and every one who owns cattle and shall desire to have them pastured within this clearing, is warned to repair thither with tools on next Monday morning, being the 4th of April, at seven o'clock, in order to assist in constructing the said Fence, and in default thereof, he shall be deprived of the privilege of pasturing his cattle within said inclosure. Let every one take notice hereof, and communicate it to his neighbor.

Inclosure to be erected for the protection of cattle.

Thus published and posted on the day aforesaid.

extending from the house along a certain marsh and along the beach of the aforesaid river south east 80 rods; around the point further west north west a little north 80 rods; along a certain marsh to a thicket north by west to a certain thicket 27 rods; further into the woods westward 63 rods; through the woods 75 rods; north by west 75 rods; then north east 60 to a thicket; along the thicket in various courses to the place of beginning; amounting in all to 23 morgens, 486 rods, with the express conditions etc...
Done at Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland, 2 April 1647.

GG 208 PATENT TO TONIS NYSEN

We, Willem Kieft, etc... have given and granted to Tonis Nysen a certain plantation located on the island of Manhattan formerly cultivated by Jan Celes, deceased; extending on the south side of the land and marsh belonging to Everhardus Bogardus, minister; and on the north side of Cornelis Maersen; and further along the Negroes' plantation until the marsh of the aforesaid Bogardus; extending in breadth along the strand 50 rods; from the strand along the thicket south east by east 150 rods; along the thicket until the Negroes' land; extending east by south 45 rods; along the Negroes' plantation upwards north north west 60 rods; downwards to the strand north west by west 37 rods; along the thicket of Cornelis Maersen, extending north west by north 27 rods; along the aforesaid thicket until the strand westerly 40 rods, with the express conditions etc...
Done at Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland, 3 April 1647.

GG 209 PATENT TO PIETER VAN CAMPEN

We, Willem Kieft, etc... have given and granted to Pieter van Campen [Tamboer], Negro, a certain piece of land located on the island of Manhattan behind the land of Tosyn Briel; it extends north east by east and north north east 53 rods to the Negroes' land; north north west and north west by north 30 rods; further along the aforesaid Negroes' land west south west 45 rods; and then to the place of beginning south east by south 55 rods; amounting in all to 3 morgens, 225 rods, with the express conditions etc...
Done at Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland, 8 April 1647.

GG 169 PATENT TO ANNA NEGERINNA

We, Willem Kieft, etc... have given and granted to Anna Negerinna, the widow of Andries d'Angola, a certain piece of land located on the island of Manhattan; its front is on Pieter Tamboer's land; its rear on Touchyn Briel's; it extends east by east 51 rods; north 30 rods; north north west 54 rods; north east and north east by east 41 rods; amounting in all to 3 morgens and 2 rods, with the express conditions etc...
Done at Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland (no date).

GG 199b PATENT TO ANTONY CONGO

We, Willem Kieft, etc... have given and granted to Antony Congo a certain piece of land located on the island of Manhattan; its length along the public wagon road is 200 paces; its breadth 335 paces, with the express conditions etc...
Done at Fort Amsterdam, 26 March 1647.

GG 200 PATENT TO BASTIAEN NEGRO

We, Willem Kieft, etc... have given and granted to Bastiaen Negro a certain piece of land located on the island of Manhattan; its length along the public wagon road is 200 paces and its breadth 300 paces, with the express conditions etc...
Done at Fort Amsterdam, 26 March 1647.

GG 201 PATENT TO JAN NEGRO

We, Willem Kieft, etc... have given and granted to Jan Negro, who came with the Captain, a certain piece of land located on the island of Manhattan; its length along the public wagon road is 200 paces and the breadth is 325 paces; it extends to the end of Dr. Hans's house which stands on his plantation, with the express conditions etc...
Done at Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland, 26 March 1647.

GG 202 PATENT TO PIETER LOURENSZ

We, Willem Kieft, etc... have given and granted to Pieter Lourensz a certain lot located on the island of Manhattan opposite the lot of Hendrick Kip on the public road; its breadth northerly is 2 rods, 2 feet; its breadth southerly is one rod, 7 feet, 9 inches; its length on the west side is 2 rods, 4 feet, with the express conditions etc...
Done at Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland, 28 March 1647.

GG 203 PATENT TO TONIS NYSEN

We, Willem Kieft, etc... have given and granted to Tonis Nysen a certain lot located on the island of Manhattan formerly belonging to "Tall Tryn," extending west from the public wagon road, south of the aforesaid Tonis Nysen, north of Leendert Aertsen's lot and east of the Company's land; its breadth on the west side is 5 rods, 8 feet; its breadth on the east side is 5 rods, 8 feet; its length on the south side is 18 rods, 5½ feet; and its length on the north side is 18 rods, 5½ feet, with the express conditions etc...
Done at Fort Amsterdam, 28 March 1647.

Netherland, datum ut supra.

B. v. Slichtenhorst

Adriaen van Tienh[oven], witness

Jacob Jansen Huys

Acknowledged before me,

Jacob Kip, Clerk

Deed from Paolo de Angola and Elaria the Creole, Negroes, to Symon Joosten of a lot of land on the east side of the Kolck on Manhattan Island

[75a] This day, the last of March 1651,[1] in the absence of the secretary before me, Jacob Kip, appointed by the honorable director general and council of New Netherland, appeared Paolo de Angola, Negro, and Elara d'Crioole, Negress, both of Captain Johan de Vries, deceased, of the first part, and Symon Joosten, of the second part, who declared that they had amicably agreed together in regard to Symon Joosten's claim against said Captain deceased, on account of six hundred guilders loaned to him, as follows. He, Paolo d'Angola, for himself and his two children, and Elara Crioole, [for herself] as also for the child of the said Vries, named Jan d'Vries, a minor, in satisfaction of the aforesaid claim shall transfer and convey a certain parcel of land situated on the east side of the Kolck of the Varsche Water,[2] belonging to them according to the patent thereof, as in consideration of the aforesaid claim they hereby do transfer and convey the said land with the appurtenances thereof to and for the behoof of Symon Joosten and

1 In the Calendar listed by mistake under date of March 8, 1651.
2 The same as Versche Water, meaning Fresh Water.

his successors, in true, free, lawful and perpetual ownership; provided, however, that if the aforesaid six hundred guilders should in the name Captain de Vries have been paid in the fatherland to Abraham Jansen, as attorney, he, Symon Joosten, shall be obliged to restore to the above named Paulo, Elaria, or the child of Jan d'Vries an equally good and similar quantity of land as he now receives in satisfaction of the aforesaid claim. In the meanwhile he, S. Joosten, may again transfer the aforesaid land to Mr. Augustyn Heermans, with power to enter upon and cultivate the same as he shall think proper; they, the grantors aforesaid, promising to hold this their agreement and conveyance firm, binding and inviolable and to observe and fulfil the same under obligation as by law provided. In testimony whereof this is signed by the parties respectively and the witnesses, datum ut supra, New Amsterdam, New Netherland.

This is the X mark of Paulo de Angolo, Negro, made by himself

This is the X mark of Elaria Crioole above named, made by herself

Symon Joosten

Jacob Jansen Huys
Pieter Stoutenburch } witnesses
Gerret Jansen

Acknowledged before me,

Jacob Kip, Clerk

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quietness, peace and harmony of this place. Thus done at Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland, the 16th of October, Anno 1657.

By order of the Honorable Director-General and Council;

C. V. Ruyven, Secretary.

Correspondence from America.

1657, Oct. 25th.

Revs. Megapolensis and Drisius to the Classis of Amsterdam.

Brethren in Christ: —

Since our last letter, which we hope you are receiving about this time, we have sent in a petition, in relation to the Lutheran minister, Joannes Ernestus Gutwasser. Having marked this on its margin, we have sent it to the Rev. Brethren of the Classis. We hope that the Classis will take care that, if possible, no other (minister) be sent over, as it is easier to send out an enemy than afterward to thrust him out. We have the promise that the magistrates here will compell him to leave with the ship De Wage. It is said that there has been collected for him at Fort Orange a hundred beaver skins, which are valued here at eight hundred guilders, and which is the surest pay in this country. What has been collected here, (at New Amsterdam), we cannot tell. Our magistrates have forbidden him to preach, as he has received no authority from the Directors for that purpose. Yet we hear that the Hon. Directors at Amsterdam gave him permission to come over. We have stated in a previous letter the injurious tendency of this with reference to the prosperity of our church.

Lately we have been troubled by others. Sometime since, a shoemaker, leaving his wife and children, came here and preached in conventicles. He was fined, and not being able to pay, was sent away. Again a little while ago there arrived here a ship with Quakers, as they are called. They went away to New England, or more particularly, to Rhode Island, (a place) of errorists and enthusiasts. It is called by the English themselves the Latrina of New England. They left several behind them here, who labored

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to create excitement and tumult among the people,— particularly two women, the one about twenty, and the other about twenty eight. These were quite outrageous. After being examined and placed in prison, they were sent away. Subsequently a young man at Hempstead, an English town under the government, aged about twenty three or twenty four years, was arrested, and brought thence, seven (Dutch) miles, (twenty one English miles.) He had pursued a similar course and brought several under his influence. The magistrate, in order to repress the evil in the beginning, after he had kept him in confinement for several days, adjudged that he should either pay one hundred guilders or work at the wheelbarrow (Kruywagen) two years with the negroes. This he obstinately refused to do, though whipped on his back. After two or three days he was whipped in private on his bare back, with threats that the whipping would be repeated again after two or three days, if he should refuse to labor. Upon this a letter was brought by an unknown messenger from a person unknown to the Director-General. The import of this, (written in English), was, Think, my Lord-Director, whether it be not best to send him to Rhode Island, as his labor is hardly worth the cost. Since the arrival of De Wage from the South River (the Director?) has again written to Joannes Ernestus Gutwasser to go away. On this he presented a petition, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, as also a copy (signed by) several of the Lutheran denomination. We observe that it is signed by the least respectable of that body, and that the most influential among them were unwilling to trouble themselves with it. Some assert that he has brought with him authority from the West India Company to act as minister. Whether dismission and return will take place without trouble remains to be seen. We are at this time in great want of English ministers. It is more than two years since Mr. Doughty, of Flushing which is a town here, went to Virginia, where he is now a preacher. He left because he was not well supported. On Oct. 13, Mr. Moore, of Middleburg, which is another town here, died of a pestilential disease, which prevailed in several of our

Netherland, datum ut supra.

B. v. Slichtenhorst

Adriaen van Tienh[oven], witness

Jacob Jansen Huys

Acknowledged before me,

Jacob Kip, Clerk

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This is the X mark of Paulo de Angolo, Negro, made by himself

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Symon Joosten

Jacob Jansen Huys
Pieter Stoutenburch } witnesses
Gerret Jansen

Acknowledged before me,

Jacob Kip, Clerk

marked as in the margin, containing 95 whole beavers and 12 otters, and two beaver *lapjes*, of which [45] beavers and 12 otters are for account of [ ] and 50 beavers and 2 beaver *lapjes* belong to [you and Sr P.] Hartgras [ ].[757]

[75] As to the maid,[758] of whom you wrote to me by the *Gekruyste Hart*, I would have sent over her account, but I have not yet been able to find brother Nicolaes' letter, so that I do not know what goods there have been, but I shall do my best to send it over by the next ship.

In answer to your favor of the 18th of April, this will serve to let you know that I as well as my wife thank you very much for accepting the sponsorship over our Kiliaen, who, God be praised, is strong and well and runs around everywhere. He grows lustily. May the good Lord let him grow up in virtue. Secondly, we thank you for the christening present sent to him and for the two large cakes sent to us; the others I have delivered according to your instructions [to the friends] who have accepted them with thanks.

The arrival of brother Ryckert and how he found things here you will have learned from his letters. We shall consult and act together as brothers ought to do. As to my coming over next year and settling all accounts beforehand, this can be done if it please God, but as to not coming home with empty hands, I see as yet not much chance of bringing home much, for one can not sell a hundred schepels of wheat for beavers and how the wheat is to be sent over next year [remains to be seen, so that] I do not know what will become of the trade between us.

I bought a Negro for the colony from the honorable General Petrus Stuyvesant, but the said Negro had to remain a few weeks more in the Company's service, so that I received him only a fortnight ago, together with the Negress whom the said general urged me to buy also, although he had given her to him later,

[757] One or two lines destroyed.

[758] See letter of January 5, 1664.

after I had bought the Negro. She is a [good], sound wench. They cost, the Negro 400 guilders, and the Negress 350 guilders, in beavers, but I paid for them by means of accounts, so that now your 511 guilders are also paid. I shall let the scholtus employ the Negro when he needs him [ ] and shall try with the wife to start raising [.] whether a [ ] the [ ].

[76] As to sending over the kettles of Bessels, I should not like that, for you know what they look like owing to [their having been used for] the raising of chickens and pigeons and drawing water, so that they will have to be sold for old copper.

I would have sent you from year to year a pertinent account of what you have sent to me if the circumstances had not changed here so much. During the spring we had so much trouble with the Indians that we thought that everything would go to ruin, but afterwards, with the surrender of the country, things went even worse, as you no doubt have learned before this. How matters stand with our colony, you will see from the enclosed patent.[759] I have tried my best to get as much from the governor as I could. He has already been here to urge me to enter into an agreement with him, but I appealed to the King or to the Duke of York, saying that you would agree with them and that our brother Nicolaes had spoken with the King about the prediction he had made to him. I do not doubt therefore that you will be able to make better terms there than I can make here, for Governor Richard Nicoll demanded of me an annual recognition of 200 whole beavers, but after much arguing he left it to me for 50 beavers and 1000 boards, and this on condition that there would be no war, for otherwise he would run off with the whole boodle *(wilde hy met het heele sootie doorgaen)*. Therefore I was advised by one of the four com[missioners], Colonel

[759] Perhaps "The Confirmation of Mr. Jeremias Renzluers Authority & privileges in Renzluerswick," October 18, 1664, in *General Entries*, 1660-65, p. 50 (N. Y. State Library Bulletin, History No. 2, p. 119). This confirmation, however, does not mention any annual recognition.

Public sale of three negroes and a negress of Cornelis Martensen Potter

[442] Conditions on which Cornelis Martensen Potter proposes to sell at public sale to the highest bidder three negroes and one negress, who shall be sold separately, excepting the negress, who shall be sold with a negro.

Delivery of the same shall be made at once.

Payment shall be made in good, whole, merchantable beavers on Monday morning next, being the 14th of this month, or today, if it can be done.

The buyer shall be holden to furnish at once two sufficient sureties, jointly and severally liable as principals, to the satisfaction of the seller.

If the buyer can not furnish sufficient sureties in said time, then the aforesaid negroes shall be offered for sale again at his expense and charge and whatever less they shall bring, he shall be holden to make good, and whatever more they bring shall not inure to his benefit.

[443] The auction fees shall be charged to the buyer.

On the aforesaid conditions, by lowering bid (*bij afslach*), Abraham Staets was the last bidder for one of the three negroes, named Augustynus, for the sum of three hundred and fifty guilders.

TO JAN BAPTIST VAN RENSSELAER

[ ][300]

which Teunis Jacobsz failed to [ ]

so that together with the 50 beavers [for the Negro?] the accounts are completely settled. You write me[301] to send over the Negro Andries, but the friends have advised me against this, saying that it would be nothing but foolishness to try to have him serve you in a free country, as he would be too proud to do that. I have noticed that in his manner. It is bad enough here to get him to do anything for anybody if I have not expressly ordered him to do so, so that at times I have to punish him for it. Moreover, to tell the truth, I could not spare him very well, for I sent away Theunis three months after your departure, as I noticed things in him that did not suit me very well, so that for about two months I was obliged to get along with the Negro and a boy, who was not much cleverer. Then I hired your former servant, Hendrick Ruer, again for a month or two. Therefore, instead of sending you the Negro Andries, I am sending you the sum of 50 beavers in payment of him, which I think is much more profitable to you than if I sent him to you, for you would get no service from him. I have not had him appraised or valued, but send you these 50 beavers upon my own appraisal and I think that he is not worth much more, for that sort of Negroes is too treacherous, although he is among the best. If you think that is not enough, you might write me about it some time and if it were a matter of three or four beavers I should be glad to send them next year. But if he were appraised here, I do not think that he would have been rated so high, for Negroes who had been 12 or 13 years in the West Indies and who for a year or two had always lived here with Dutch people have been sold here at public sale for 300 or 350 guilders, and they were of a better sort of Negroes, so that I do not doubt but you will be satisfied with such good payment.

[300] The first part of the letter is destroyed.

[301] See letter of April 25, 1659.

Tuesday, the 17th January 1662. In the City Hall. Present the Heeren Pieter Tonneman, Paulus Leenderzen van der Grift, Allard Anthony, Tymotheus Gabry, Pieter Wolferzen van Couwenhoven, Jan Vigne.

Schout Pieter Tonneman, pltf. v/s Andries Joghimzen, deft. Defts. 2d default. Pltf. demands of deft. eighteen guilders fine, for that deft. on Sunday, during preaching has tapped to three negroes; and further that the deft. shall be condemned not to tap any more for a year and six weeks; all with costs. The W: Court order the deft. to deposit the money with the Secretary of this City, and the deft. was provisionally ordered not to tap.

Tuesday, 24 January 1662. In the City Hall. Present the Heeren Pieter Tonneman, Paulus Leenderzen van der Grift, Allard Anthony, Tymotheus Gabry, Pieter Wolferzen van Couwenhoven, Joannes van Brugh, Jan Vigne.

Schout Pieter Tonneman, pltf. v/s Andries Joghimsen, deft. Pltf. concludes in writing, that deft. shall be condemned in a fine of eighteen guilders for that he has tapped for three negroes on Sunday during preaching, according to declaration thereof produced, and be moreover suspended from trading for the term of one year and six weeks, with costs. Deft. requests by petition time until the next Court day to prove the contrary, depositing according to order of the last Court day, the eighteen guilders. Pltf. requests definitive judgment. The W: Court order the Officer to produce further proof, and that deft. shall summon his witnesses by the next Court day.

Andris Joghimzen, pltf. v/s Pieter Jelle, Frerick Flipzen and Reinier Pieterzen van Bolsaart, defts. Frerick Flipzen absent. Reinier Pietersen was asked, if he had drank on Sunday, during preaching at Andris Joghimsen's? Answers, No; offering to confirm the same on oath, and to declare (before being asked), that he had seen no negroes when he came to Andries Joghemsen's, but that they came afterwards, and that they came after the 2nd preaching. Burgomasters and Schepens postpone the matter to the next Court day, when it was decided, that the negroes of Cornelis Steenwyck, Govert Loockermans and Tomas Hall be summoned.

The Officer Pieter Tonneman producing his papers exhibited in the suit against Andries Joghimsen, requests, that Andries Joghimsen shall be ordered to produce by next Court day the papers in his defence, on pain of deprivation of right. Burgomasters and Schepens order Andries Joghimsen to produce by the next Court day, on pain of deprival of his right, the papers and documents relative to his defence in the action, which the Officer has against him.

Schout Pieter Tonneman, pltf. v/s the negroes of Cornelis Steenwyck, Govert Loockermans, and Tomas Hall. Defts. entering with Resolveert Waldron as interpreter, were, one by one, asked, if they had not drank one Sunday during the preaching, at Andries Joghemsen's house? Mattheu, the negro of Steenwyck, answers; drank brandy there in the afternoon during preaching. Swan, the negro of Sieur Govert Loockermans, answers and declares, that he was playing near M: Hans' and that Frans, Thomas Hall's negro, drew him away from there and that they went together to Andries Joghemsen's, being in the afternoon as the preaching was nearly over, and that the preaching came out, whilst he was there; had not drank the second half quartern of brandy. Frans, Thomas Hall's negro, says, he went to Andries Joghemsen's in the afternoon, when the preaching was out. They declare, the three together, that they were there but once that day. The W: Court postpone the case until the next Court day.

Schout Pieter Tonneman, pltf. v/s Andries Joghimsen, deft. Pltf. requests definitive judgment on the monies deposited by the deft. regarding the irregular tapping on the Sabbath to negroes and heard the 28. Feb. last. Deft. denies having tapped on a Sunday during preaching. Is asked if he will swear, that he gave no drink, either directly or indirectly, himself or by his wife, at the time when Steenwyck's negro played the Jews harp at Govert Loockerman's? Answers, Yes; and confirmed the same on oath at the hands of the President. Therefore Burgomasters and Schepens excuse him from the fine fixed therein and dismiss the Officer's demand and adopted conclusion herein.

Before me, Salomon Lachaire, Notary Public, admitted etc., and before the underwritten witnesses appeared Manuel Pieters and Pieter Tamboer, both of competent age, free Negroes, known to me the Notary, and on the requisition of Domingo Angola, also a free Negro, but to no man's wrong or prejudice, but in favor of justice, hath testified, attested and declared that it is true and truthful that more than a year ago, with the consent of Isaac de Foreest the farmer [of the excise], the requirant presented a half barrel of beer and some eatables at the house of Cors Jansen, on a Saturday evening, to the deponents and several other Negroes and Negresses, and that on Sunday morning, they the deponents having remained overnight with the requirant, both asked Cors Jansen if they owed anything, who answered thereupon, No not at all, for you have not drunk my drink nor eaten my food and the place I have made you a present of, but if you will do me a friendship and deliver me a hundred sticks of firewood, I shall pay you for them. They the deponents concluding herewith their deposition being ready to confirm the same on oath when necessary and required. Done without fraud at Amsterdam in New Netherland in the presence of Lambert Barents and Cornelis Dirx, witnesses hereunto invited on the 14 day of January 1662.

The mark of Lambert Barents X

Cornelis Dircksen

The mark of MP Manuel Pieters

The mark of Ic. / Pieter Tamboer

In my presence
Salomon Lachaire, Not. Pub.

justify it to his principals; if not, he appeals to his competent judges according to the charter party and the bills of lading, without evasion, come what will. New Amsterdam, the 10th of February A°. 1649.

Thieleman Willekens

I affirm that this was done on the date above written.

Arnoldus van Hardenberch

Manumission of Manuel the Spaniard by Philip Jansz Ringo

[30b] Before me, Cornelis van Tienhoven, secretary of New Netherland, appeared Philip Jansz Ringo, who declared that of his own free will he released and liberated from servitude and slavery, as he hereby does [release and liberate], Manuel the Spaniard, promising that he shall nevermore molest him on account thereof, provided that the above named Manuel promises to pay the aforesaid Philip Jansen or his heirs for said freedom the sum of three hundred Carolus guilders within the term of three consecutive years, one hundred guilders on the 15th of February of each year during the three years and no longer, in seawan, grain or such pay as is current here and can be raised by him, Manuel. For the fulfilment of this contract he, Manuel, binds his person and, in case he fail in the payment, Philip Jansz shall have power to reclaim and command him as bond-slave, as if this had never been executed. But in case of payment as above mentioned, Philip Jansz shall, as he hereby does, relinquish all right of ownership. In testimony whereof this is signed this 17th of February A°. 1649. in New Amsterdam, New Netherland.

We infor[illegible] you in our last letter, now again inclosed, that we had entered into a contract here with Symen Gilde, commanding the ship *Gideon*, to take in a good cargo of Slaves at Loango, on the coast of Africa, and to fetch them, by way of Curaçao, to New Netherland; also, that this city was a partner for one-fourth thereof; as can be more fully seen by the copies which we have directed to be sent you herewith for your information. And as these Slaves are sent solely to be employed in agriculture, which is the only means whereby this State can be rendered flourishing, we expect and require most expressly that the aforesaid Slaves must be sold there to our inhabitants on express condition that they shall not be taken beyond our district, but kept specially there and be employed in husbandry, so that the great expense we are incurring herein may not be in vain; but the fruits we promise ourselves therefrom be abundantly reaped. That ship may arrive next June or July with about 300 Slaves, according to our calculation. As your Honors will possibly be bravely assisted by this supply, you will, therefore, be careful that the third part at least of the proceeds of the Company's Slaves shall be sent hither in Beavers, in order to be able, on the arrival of said ship, to pay the freight or the greater part thereof, according to contract. Otherwise, we shall lose all desire to continue supplying Slaves. Your Honors are, then, to pay particular attention to this matter. • • • •

Herewith,

Honorable, Prudent, Worthy, Dear, Faithful,

Shall we commend you to God's protection, and remain

Your good friends,

The Directors of the West India Company, Chamber at Amsterdam.

(Signed), ABR. WILMERDONX,
DIRCK SPIEGEL.

Amsterdam, this 20th January, 1664.

[1] Equal to $15.20. — ED.

BREUCKELEN CHURCH RECORDS

Translation

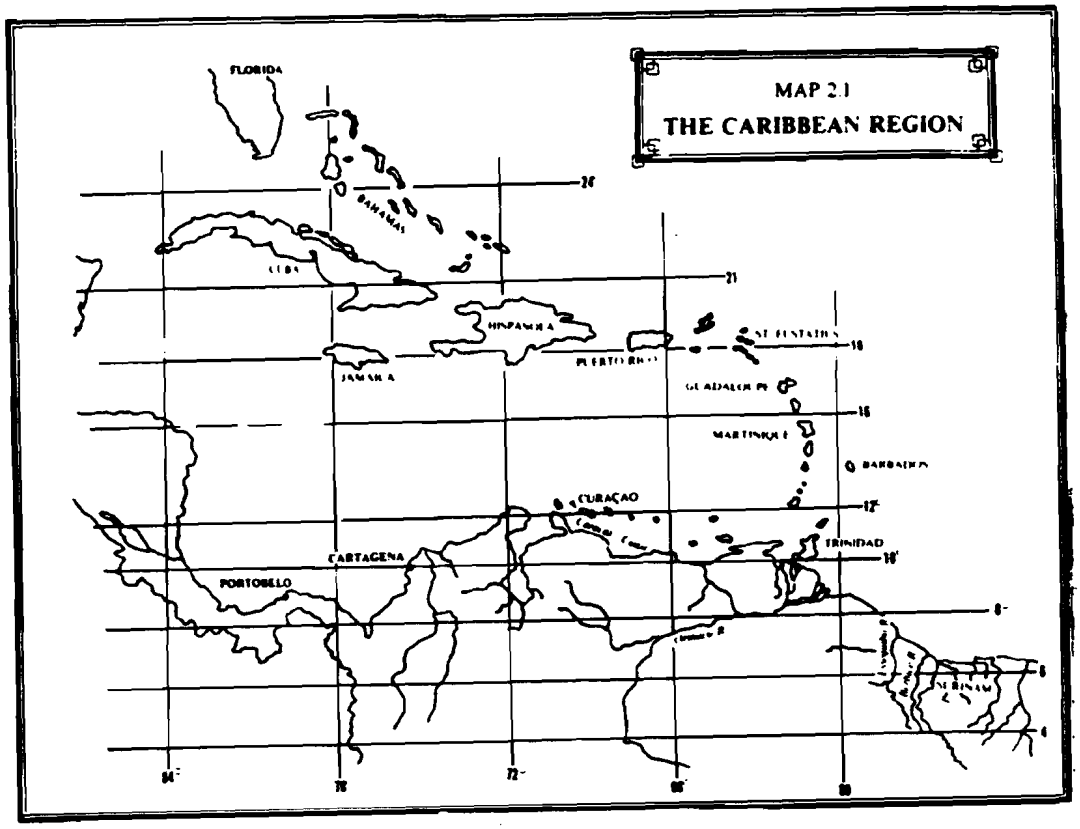
As for the Holy Baptism, we were sometimes asked by the negroes to baptize their children, but we refused, partly because of their lack of knowledge and faith, and partly because of the material and wrong aim on the part of the afore-mentioned negroes who sought nothing else by it than the freeing of their children from material slavery, without pursuing piety and Christian virtues. Nevertheless, [we] have taken great trouble to the best of our ability, which was proper, through private and public catechizing, which bore little fruit among the old people, who do not understand, but gave more hope with regard to the young, who have improved reasonably well. And not admitting them to the Holy Baptism for the aforesaid reasons, is also the custom among our aforesaid colleagues.

And herewith, Very Reverend, Godly, and Learned Brethren in Christ Jesus, be commended to the same God so that you will perfect the saints and edify the body of Jesus Christ. Farewell. Done in Breuckelen in New Netherland, June 9, 1664.

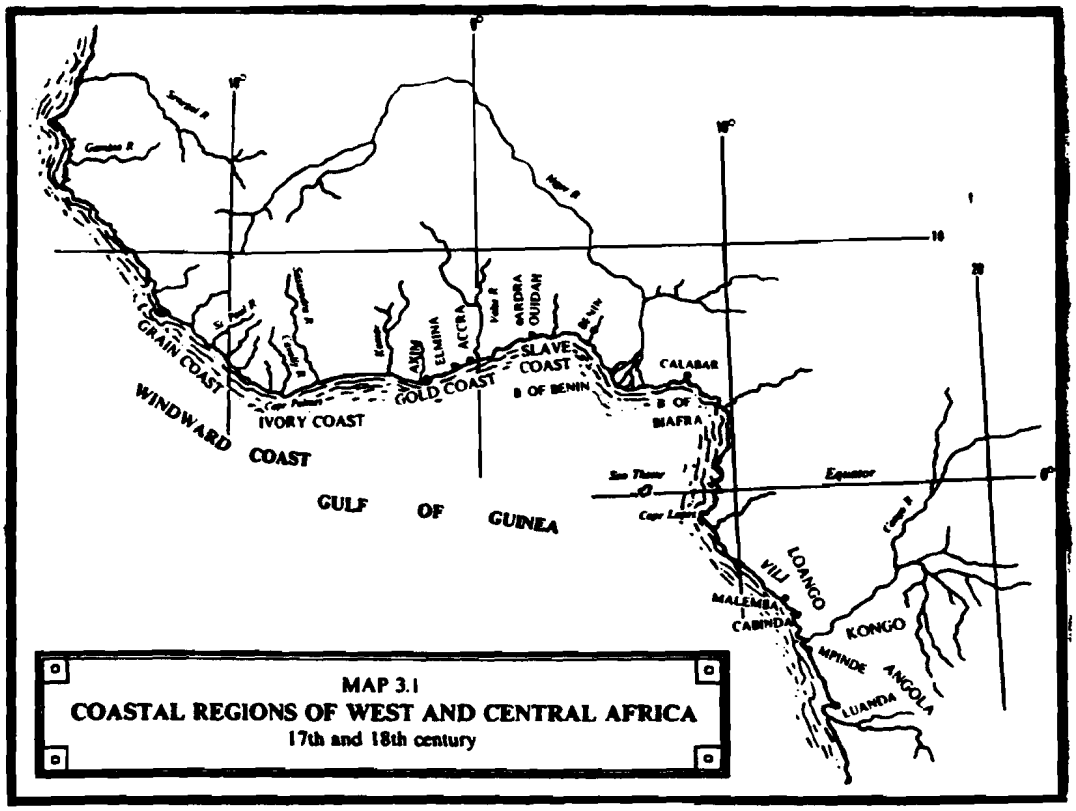
Your Reverences'

most obedient brother in Christ Jesus,

Henricus Selijns.



MAP 2.1
THE CARIBBEAN REGION



MAP 3.1
COASTAL REGIONS OF WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA
17th and 18th century

Lesson 5

Objectives	Activities	Resources
1. Students will be able to use some of the information found in the previous lessons for creating a fictional character, with elements of possible truth. 2. Students will be able to experience history as a part of life in the seventeenth century.	1. Explain to the students the difference between oral and written history. Much of the history of the slaves has been passed on orally, an older person telling a younger one. 2. Have students prepare, based on the information gathered from the documents, a life story of a. an old female slave who still remembers where and how she lived in Africa; b. a freed male slave, who still remembers his life in Africa and the way he was brought over to the New World. The story should contain at least five elements found in the documents. 3. Have students present their stories in class. While listening, the class will list the elements they recognize from the documents. Discuss this later.	1. Documents previously used in this unit. 2. Additional material to read could be *The Dutch and the Slave Trade* by Postma