

RESOURCES

**Unit VI/ Lesson 4 -
Unit VII/Lesson 3**

NEW YORK HISTORY

Quarterly Journal of the New York State Historical Association



volume 72 • October 1991 • number 4

COOPERSTOWN, NEW YORK

Book review on Fort Orange Court Minutes

444

NEW YORK HISTORY

leading; most of the examples are from New England. And the readers of this journal should be aware that there is almost nothing about New York.

But within the limits he has set for himself, Brown has written a book filled with insights. He has an amazing mastery of a wide range of sources and secondary materials relating the patterns of personal experience to changes in politics, the economy, and technology. Over the century and a half, he concludes, the change was from a scarcity of information to abundance, which led to specialization in the acquisition of information. There were two networks by the mid-nineteenth century. One was knowledge oriented and represented elite culture; the other was entertainment oriented and represented popular culture. In 1700 public information came from word of mouth; by 1865 it came from print.

Reading this book is a humbling experience for the historian of eighteenth-century newspapers. Brown argues, very convincingly, that newspapers until the 1840s were on the periphery of the information network, valuable not for the news they contained but to verify information conveyed in face to face encounters and from letters, and to provide definitive texts of public documents.

The scarcity of New York information aside, this book will interest a variety of readers, from specialists in the history of mass communications, for whom it will be required reading, to generalists interested in social and cultural history broadly defined. It raises a host of interesting and important questions, and it answers some of them.

Fort Orange Court Minutes, 1652-1660. Translated and edited by Charles T. Gehring. (Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse University Press, 1990. Pp. xliii, 591. \$75.00.)

Reviewed by Oliver A. Rink, Department of History, California State University, Bakersfield.

In the early 1920s, New York State librarian A.J.F. van Laer translated and edited the minutes of the court of Fort Orange and Beverwyck. Unfortunately, his two-volume translation has long been out of print and difficult to obtain. Moreover, in recent years the New Netherland Project, under the able direction of Charles Gehring, has uncovered new source materials and identified some problems in the work of van Laer. These problems, it should be pointed out, have less to do with translation and more to do with a lack of corroborating primary sources. In

any case, many of the problems have been corrected in this new edition, and a vitally significant record of the early settlement of the upper Hudson River region is now available to scholars in a handy one-volume format.

The translation has been improved with a new glossary of Dutch terms, a superb index with all the variant spellings of names, and dozens of explanatory footnotes which bring the latest scholarship to bear on issues raised in the text. Scholars intent on pursuing the history of the court and its place in the colonial administration of New Netherland will find the introduction and brief bibliography a useful starting point. To understand the importance of these documents a brief history of the court of Fort Orange and Beverwyck is necessary.

Although the West India Company had established Fort Orange as its northernmost outpost of the fur trade in the 1620s, it was not until mid-century that population growth and Indian war created a need for a *Kleine Bank van Justitie* (inferior court for civil and minor criminal cases) in the upper Hudson region. In response to Company orders, Director-General Petrus Stuyvesant established the court of Fort Orange and Beverwyck in 1652. Settlers in the area north of the fort were required to swear allegiance to the Company, and the municipality of Fort Orange and Beverwyck was created. The court was organized as a *Kleine Bank van Justitie*. Its sessions were conducted by the *commies*, the fort's garrison commander and chief Company official. He brought cases before the court and served as its prosecuting officer. The cases were decided by a jury of magistrates who not only rendered verdicts but also determined penalties and fines. Magistrates were appointed annually by the director general at Manhattan from a double number submitted by the townspeople.

The court met continuously (about twice monthly, excluding extraordinary sessions) from 1652 until the end of the Dutch period and under a different name until the establishment of the mayor's court of Albany in 1686. Only a fraction of the court's record has survived. The court minutes from 1661 until the English conquest in 1664 are lost as are those of the English administration from 1664 to 1668. Thus, this volume contains only eight years of minutes from the court's founding in 1652 to 1660. It presents approximately 1,586 entries that are detailed enough to determine the nature of the case before the court. There are also several hundred entries involving defaults in which one or more parties do not appear in court.

A content analysis of the 1,586 major entries in the court minutes suggests that most of the magistrates' work involved contract enforcement, the vast majority of such cases being requests for payment of debts. Some

626 such entries (about 39 percent of the total) may be classified as creditor requests for payment. Minor criminal cases (note that capital crimes were not tried before this court) comprised about 194 entries, or 12 percent of the total. Of these, approximately 82 cases involved charges of physical assault: 26 entries for knife fighting, 16 entries for brawling, and four sex crimes, including two cases of fornication, one case of child molestation, one attempted rape, and one charge of cross-dressing. The remaining 77 criminal entries concerned accusations of slander, defamation of character, and verbal assault. Some 35 cases are less easily identified because the minutes reveal too little detail. The third largest category of entries may be classified as administrative cases (approximately 180 or 11.3 percent of the total). These involved resolutions, proclamations, and the election of magistrates. Another 164 entries (10.3 percent of the total) dealt with real estate, including the granting of town lots and the adjudication of boundary disputes. Eighty-two entries touched upon the Indian trade, the majority of which were violations of the fur trade ordinance and allegations of illegal liquor trading. In addition to these, one finds entries concerning violations of municipal ordinances, the probate of estates, the publication of marriage banns, the issuance of burgher oaths, violations of various excise tax laws, the abuse of servants, one divorce granted for bigamy, and some 40 requests for arbitration.

Although this simple aggregate tabulation makes no claim to being exhaustive, it does suggest just how valuable the court minutes of Fort Orange and Beverwyck may be for social historians of the Dutch period. Scholars are thus indebted to Charles Gehring and the staff of the New Netherland Project for making these important documents once again available.

Border Diplomacy: The Caroline and McLeod Affairs in Anglo-American-Canadian Relations, 1837-1842. By Kenneth R. Stevens. (Tuscaloosa and London: The University of Alabama Press, 1989. Pp. xii, 225. \$36.95.)

Reviewed by Reginald C. Stuart, Dean, Humanities and Sciences, Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The touch points of the American-British provincial border west of Montreal were potential sites of violence after the War of 1812 because of martial and ideological legacies and the rhetorical styles of English, pro-

Power of attorney from Pieter van Alen to his servant Dirck Wessels to look after his affairs during his absence in Holland

[251] On this day, the 19th of August 1662, Pieter van Alen, proposing to depart for Holland, declared that he had constituted and appointed by these presents his servant¹ Dirck Wessels his special attorney during his absence to take good care of the merchandise he leaves in his hands, the same to his best advantage to sell; also according to the obligations and accounts to demand, collect and receive of diverse persons payment of what they owe; acquittance for receipts to deliver; the unwilling to constrain to pay by legal proceedings and rigor of justice; to which end all terms of courts to observe to judgment and extreme execution thereof; with power also one or more persons *ad lites tantum* in his place to substitute; promising at all times to hold valid whatever in the matter aforesaid may be done and performed by said attorney without any contradiction, provided that he be holden a proper return to make of his said transactions and returns when required. Done in Beverwyck in N. Netherland, dated as above.

PIETER VAN ALEN

In my presence,

D. V. SCHELLUYNE, *Not. Pub.*

1662

Contract of sale of a bakery from Jan Barentsen Dulleman to Juriaen Theunissen Tappen

[252]. On this day, the 27th of August 1662, appeared before me, Dirck van Schelluyne, notary public, and before the afternamed witnesses, Jan Barentsz Dulleman, baker, of the first part, and Jurriaen Theunissz, glazier, of the second part, both dwelling in the village of Beverwyck, acknowledging the said Jan Barentse that he had sold and he, Jurriaen Theunisz, that he had bought of him the seller's bakery tools, consisting of eight grain bags, three bolting bags, bolting chest, kneeding trough, and other implements, by the buyer seen to his satisfaction; together with about fifty skipples of wheat, more or less, as shall appear by measurement; the implements being in the bakery and the grain at the house of Lourens van Alen (which Jurriaen Theunissz has hired of him): for which Jurriaen Theunissz promises to pay to him, Jan Barentsz, four and a half merchantable beavers reckoned at eight guilders each (for the said implements), valuing the wheat at fl. 2-10 a skipple, also

¹ *Knecht*.

in beavers, the amount to depend on the measure, and this in the month of June 1663; said tools and wheat to be delivered to the buyer on Tuesday the 31st of this month of August. Moreover said Jurriaen Theunisz has hired and said Jan Barentsz has bound himself to serve him, Jurriaen Theunissz, faithfully in baking coarse and fine bread with whatever belongs thereto, likewise to chop wood, keep the bakery clean, etc., and both in [253] baking and in taking charge of the trading season with the Indians to render his service with all honesty, faithfulness and obedience; which service shall begin on the 1st of October next and last for the time of one year. In consideration of which the aforesaid Jurriaen Theunisz promises to pay him, Jan Barentsz, at the end of the service thirty-three merchantable beavers, reckoned as before, besides free burgher board during the term of his service; but in case said Jan Barentsz should notoriously neglect his work and service to his master's material damage, then the wages of said Jan Barentsz shall be forfeited and he may be discharged. For the faithful performance of these, the parties hereto mutually bind their respective persons and estates, nothing excepted, subject to the authority of all courts and judges. Thus done and executed in Beverwyck in N: Netherland, in presence of Lauris van Alen and Lambert van Neck, as witnesses hereto called.

JAN BARENTSEN DULLEMAN
JUREJAN TUNSEN

Lourus Van Alen
Lambert Van Neck

D. V. SCHELLUYNE, *Not. Pub.*
1662

Release by Daniel Ringhout of a legacy from his late uncle Jan Ringhout

[254] On this day, the 29th of August 1662, appeared before me, Dirck van Schelluyne, notary public, and before the afternamed witnesses, Daniel Ringhout, elderly bachelor¹ born in the land of Pomeran,² aged about thirty-six years, so he says (known

¹ *Bedacht* (= *bedagd*) *jongman*: meaning an unmarried man of mature years, a middle-aged bachelor. Cf. the use of the term *bedacht man* in connection with the patroon's idea of a suitable minister for the colony of Rensselaerswyck, in *Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.* p. 361.

² Evidently the province of Pomerania in Germany, and not a place in Holland, as stated in the *Genealogies of the First Settlers of Albany* under Daniel Ringhout's name. In the same place his age in 1662 is by mistake given as 32, instead of 36, as above and in the will which follows.

Deposition of Marten Cornelissen van Ysselsteyn as to remarks made by Harmen Harmensen at Bethlehem about Claes Bever

[36] On this day, the 28th of October 1660, appeared before me, Dirck van Schelluyne, notary public, and before the hereinafter named witnesses, Marten Cornelissz,¹ farmer, dwelling in the colony of Renselaerswyck (being of competent age), who at the request of Claes Bever declared it to be true to his certain knowledge that on Friday last, a week ago, being in a tavern and holding conversation with Harmen Harmensz,² brewer, at Bethlehem, concerning the requirer [Claes Bever], he, the deponent, among other things said: "It may well be that the requirer has been a shepherd or a swineherd, but not as far as he [Marten Cornelisz] knows." On the contrary, he declares that he knew him many years in his youth at Houten, in the bishopric of Utrecht, having been brought up with him in the same neighborhood, and that he never had seen or heard that he had herded hogs or sheep; also that he is ready when requested to confirm the foregoing if need be by oath. Thus done and executed in the colony of Renselaerswyck in New Netherland, in presence of Arien Appel and Teunis Jacobsz, beer worker,³ as witnesses hereto called.

A: Appel

Tuenes Jacobsz

This is the mark X made by MARTEN CORNELISSZ, aforesaid
D. V. SCHELLUYNE, Not. Pub.
1660

Contract between Folckje Jurriaens, wife of Jan van Hoesen, and Seger Cornelissen in regard to the purchase of wheat

[37] On this day, the 28th of October 1660, appeared before me, Dirck van Schelluyne, notary public, and before the hereinafter named witnesses, Folckje Jurriaensz, wife of Jan van Hoesen, dwelling in Beverwyck, of the first part, and Seger Cornelisz, farmer, dwelling in the colony of Renselaerswyck, of the second

¹ Marten Cornelissen van Ysselsteyn, near Houten, in the province of Utrecht. He was also known as "Black Marten," and must not be confused with Marten Cornelissen, the son of Cornelis Maessen van Buren. See *Van Rensselaer Bouwer Mss.* p. 180-81.

² Harmen Harmensen Gansevoort.

³ *Bierwercker*. Two brothers, Rutger and Teunis Jacobsen van Schoenderwoert, came out to Beverwyck at an early day; the former was a brewer; his descendant assumed the surname of *Rutgers* and removed to New York. The latter (Teunis) remained in Albany and his descendants took the surname *Van Woert*; he married Sara Denys in New Amsterdam, April 19, 1650, and left one son, Jacob, from whom have sprung the Van Woerts of Albany county. J. P.

part, and declared that they, the appearers, had contracted and agreed with each other in the manner following: Seger Cornelissz promises to deliver next winter, at the latest before the month of May 1661, to Folckje Jurriaensz aforesaid the quantity of three hundred skipples of winter wheat the skipple reckoned at three guilders, for which she, Folckje Jurriaense, promises to pay to said Seger Cornelissz, on his order, on or before the 1st of June 1661, punctually and without further delay, the quantity of one hundred and twelve and a half good, merchantable winter beaver skins, reckoned at eight guilders a piece (whole); thereto binding their persons and estates, nothing excepted, subject to all courts and judges. Appeared likewise Adriaen Symonsz, trader, at present here, dwelling at Amsterdam in New Netherland, who declared that in connection with the foregoing agreement he becomes surety and coprincipal for the full satisfaction and payment of the aforesaid one hundred and twelve and a half beaver skins, on the day of payment aforesaid, renouncing therefore the *beneficium ordinis* [38] *et excussionis*, the effect whereof he understands, binding and subjecting himself as above. Thus done and executed in Beverwyck in New Netherland, in presence of Mr Phillip Pietersz Schuyler and Jurriaen Teunisz, innkeeper, as witnesses hereto called.

This mark X was made by FOLCKIE JURRIAENSZ, aforesaid

Philip Pieterse Schuyler
Jureyaen Tunsen²

This mark X was made by SEGER CORNELISSZ,¹ aforesaid

ARYAN SYMENSE
D. V. SCHELLUYNE, Not. Pub.
1660

Deposition by Jacobus de Looper and Robert Sanders about a wager between Harmen Harmensen and Claes Bever

[39] On this day, the first day of November 1660, appeared before me, Dirck van Schelluyne, notary public, and before the hereinafter named witnesses, Jacobus de Looper¹ and Robbert Sandersz, both of competent age and dwelling at Beverwyck, who

¹ Seger Cornelissen van Voorhout.

² Jurriaen Teunissen Tappen.

³ In *Early Records of Albany*, 1:246, his name is given as Jacobus Teunisse, alias de Looper. By his mark, which resembles the commercial symbol for number, he seems well identified with Jacob Teunissen Quick (*Notarial Papers*, 1:191), who belonged to an English family which at an early date settled at New Amsterdam and descendants of which are still found in Ulster county. As "de Looper" means "the runner," it is likely that this

at the request of Claes Bever declare that to their certain knowledge it is true that on the 24th of October last, while they with other company were at the brewery of Harmen Harmensz at Betlehem in the colony of Renselaerswyck, there was a wager of half a cask of beer about the assertion of Harmen Harmensz that the requirer [Claes Bever] had been a shepherd, and that he could prove it by Martin Cornelisz *alias* Swarte Marten,¹ staking his brew kettle against the requirer's canoe, which lay on the shore laden with firewood, the one to be delivered with the other. Whereupon, the beer having been drunk, Harmen Harmensz wanted to take possession of the canoe and the wood that lay therein, without delivering the kettle, as indeed he could not do immediately because it stood masoned up. The requirer not being willing to let the canoe go without first receiving the brew kettle, Harmen Harmensz said: "I will nevertheless have the canoe and the firewood too, at my risk and fine, for I have a valid enough claim thereto." As a result of which Hendrick Andriesz, by order of the aforesaid Harmen, in spite and against the will of the requirer, hauled the canoe hard upon the shore and by order of Harmen aforesaid Jacobus de Looper took one piece and Coos Bouts and Jan [blank],² dwelling at Katskil, each also took out a load, although the requirer said to Harmen: "You wrong me and do me an injustice." Herewith they conclude their deposition, offering to confirm the same under oath if need [40] be, when requested. Thus done and executed in Beverwyck in N. Netherland, in presence of Cornelis Cornelisz van Starrevelt and Frans Pietersz,³ carpenter, as witnesses hereto called.

This mark X was made by JACOBUS
DE LOOPER, aforesaid

I, the undersigned, ROBERT SANDERSZ

Cornelis Cornelissen uen Sterrenuelt
Frans Pietersen

D. V. SCHELLUYNE, Not. Pub.
1660

designation was a play upon the English name of Quick. According to *Records of New Amsterdam*, 6:307. Jacob Looper's wife was named Neeltie Cornelis, which again identifies him with Jacob Theunissen, from Naerden, who in 1655 married at New Amsterdam Neeltje Cornelis, from Amsterdam. Jacob Teunissen de Looper should not be confused, as has been done in the index to the *Records of New Amsterdam*, with Capt. Jacob Loper, from Stockholm, who in 1647 married Cornelia, the eldest daughter of Cornelis Melyn, and who died before April 1655, when his widow married Jacob Schellinger.

¹ Marten Cornelissen van Ysselsteyn, *alias* Black Marten.

² Jan Dircksen van Bremen?

³ Frans Pietersen Clanw.

**Deposition of Hendrick Arentsen and Gabriel Thomassen about
a wager between Harmen Harmensen and Claes Bever**

[41] On this day, the 1st of November 1660, appeared before me, Dirck van Schelluyne, notary public, and before the hereinafter named witnesses, Hendrick Arentsz and Gabriel Tomasz,¹ of competent age, dwelling in Beverwyck, and declared at the request of Harmen Harmensz, brewer at Betlehem, that to their certain knowledge it is true that fourteen days ago last Saturday, they with other company and Claes Bever were at the house of the requirer and heard Claes Bever say in jest to the requirer that he had been a hog driver; whereupon the requirer answered: "Swarten Marten² says, and I will prove it by him, that you, Claes Bever, have been a shepherd." Thereupon a wager was made between them, first for a half cask of beer, namely that Swarte Marten had said so; and though the requirer thought that the wager would not be accepted and he would not tap the beer, Claes Bever, nevertheless, wished to have it so. When the beer was nearly finished, they raised the wager, to wit, Harmen Harmensz staked his brew kettle against Claes Bever's canoe with firewood, then laying off the shore at Betlehem, to be delivered the one with the other, in consequence of which the canoe was brought upon the land by Hendrick Andriesz, who was asked to do so by the whole company, and Claes Bever consented that the company should take out five or six pieces of firewood, which they did, but he said: "If you take out more, you shall rue it." But as for the requirer, these deponents do not know that he concerned himself therewith. [42] Herewith they conclude their deposition, offering to confirm the same under oath if need be, when requested. Thus done and executed in the colony of Renselaerswyck, in the presence of Eldert Gerbrantsz Cruyff and Hendrick Cornelisz Slecht, as witnesses hereto called.

HENDERICK ARENST

Ellert Gerbertsz Cruif

This mark X was made by GABRIEL

Hendrick Cornelisz Slecht

TOMASZ, aforesaid

D. V. SCHELLUYNE, Not. Pub.

1660

¹ His real name was Gabriel Thompson Stridles or Struddles. See account of him in *Early Records of Albany*, 1:73, 503; and abstract of his will, dated September 14, 1702, proved October 2, 1702, in New York Historical Society, *Collections*, 1892, 25:338. See also baptismal records of the Reformed Dutch Church at Albany, 1683-1700, in Holland Society of New York, *Year Book* 1904.

² Black Marten, referring to Marten Cornelissen van Ysselsteyn.

and executed in the colony of Renselaerswyck, in presence of Pieter Adriaensz and Arien Appel, as witnesses hereto called.

AERT GOOSEN TWYLLER

Pieter Adriaen[sz] Sogemacklick

A: Appel

D. V. SCHELLUYNE, *Not. Pub.*
1661

Jillis Pietersz declares at the request as above that he saw said canoe last Sunday and that he tried thereon a mast bench which he made last fall at the request of the requirer and that from the fitting of the bench it looks as if it were the same canoe, but that he can not say that it is the same canoe.

Done the 8th of March 1661, in Beverwyck.

JELIS PIETERSZ

In my presence,

D. V. SCHELLUYNE, *Not. Pub.*
1661

[65] Jurriaen Jansz,¹ having now also examined the aforesaid canoe, declares that it is said Cornelis Cornelisz's own canoe; that he used to know the same well and even recognized it when it was among the Indians and that he had almost brought it down with him from the Indians because he knew it to be the requirer's.

Done the 9th of March 1661, in Beverwyck.

JURRIAEN JANSEN

In my presence,

D. V. SCHELLUYNE, *Not. Pub.*
1661

Will of Jurriaen Teunissen Tappen and Wybrecht Jacobs, his wife

[66] In the name of God, Amen. Know all men [by these presents] that on this day, the 17th of March 1661, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, before me, Dirck van Schelluyne, notary public, and before the hereinafter named witnesses, personally came and appeared the worthy Jurriaen Theunisz² and Wybrecht Jacobsz's daughter, married persons, dwelling in Beverwyck (known to me, the notary, and the subscribing witnesses), the aforesaid Jurriaen Theunisz being in bodily health and said Wybrecht Jacobsz lying sick in bed, but both of sound and disposing mind

¹ Jurriaen Jansen van Hoesen?

² Jurriaen Teunissen Tappen, the glazier.

as outwardly appeared; which persons declared that without inducement, persuasion or influence of any one they had made, ordained and concluded this their joint reciprocal and mutual last will and testament, in manner following:

First, committing their immortal souls, whenever they shall be separated from their bodies, to the gracious and merciful hands of God, their Maker and Redeemer, and their bodies to a Christian burial, revoking, canceling and annulling hereby all and every testamentary dispositions which they heretofore may jointly and severally have made and executed and now disposing anew, they, the testators, inasmuch as they have no children procreated by them living, hereby nominate and institute the survivor of the two [67] as their sole and universal heir to all their estate, real and personal, claims and credits, gold and silver coined and uncoined, jewels, clothing, linen and woolens, household furniture, etc., nothing reserved or excepted of what shall be left behind by the one who dies first, to do therewith as with his or her own property, provided that if the testator happens to die first, the testatrix shall be holden to pay as a legacy to Theunis Pietersz, the testator's sister's son, the sum of one hundred guilders Holland money, and if the testatrix happens to die first, the testator shall pay as a legacy to Jacob Cornelisz and Grietie Machielsz, the testatrix' brother's and sister's children, each the sum of fifty guilders, also Holland money; and furthermore the survivor shall give to the deacons of the village of Beverwyck the sum of five and twenty guilders seawan out of the first available means of the first deceased of the two.

All of which that is hereinbefore written the testators declare to be their last will and testament, desiring that the same after the death of the first of them both shall have full force and effect, be it as a will, codicil, donation, or gift in anticipation of death, or otherwise, as the same can best be carried out, even though the formalities demanded by law or custom may not have been fully observed herein.

Thus done and executed in Beverwyck in N: Netherland, at the house of the testators, in the presence of the Rev. Domine Gideon Schaets, minister of the gospel here, and Mr Jacob de Hinsse, Chirurgion, as witnesses hereto called.

JUREYAN TUNSEN

Gideon Schaets, pastor
in Beverwyck
J. Dehinsse

This mark W J W J was made by
WYBRECHT JACOBZ, aforesaid.

D. V. SCHELLUYNE, *Not. Pub.*
1661

must without any gainsay depart therefrom according to the opinion of all reasonable minds;

For no one may reside therein, not only in this but in all other jurisdictions, without duly respecting and obeying the government and courts thereof.

In case he acknowledges it, it is surprising that he ignores his own competent judges and there seeks judicial relief.

Commissary Dijckman, plaintiff, against Jacob van Loosdrecht, defendant, for fighting.

Defendant's second default.

Joannes Dijckman
Jan Verbeeck
Jacob Schermerhooren
Jan Thomasz

[104] Tuesday, March 3, 1654

Present:

J. Dijckman
J. Verbeeck
J. J. Schermerhooren
Jan Thomasz

Commissary Joannes Dijckman, plaintiff, against the following persons:

Jan Hendrixsz. Defendant's first default.

Hendrick Gerritsz, for drinking at Hendrick Jochemsz's, after the ringing of the bell. Also first default.

The commissary, plaintiff, against Jurriaen Theunisz *Glasemaker*, innkeeper, and Claes vande Hoogebergh, on account of fighting on Shrove Tuesday at the house of Jurriaen Theunisz.

Jurriaen Theunisz, appearing, declares that his opponent came into his house drunk and beat him, thereby committing violence in his house.

It is decided to summon the parties again at the first opportunity.

Abraham Pietersz Vosburgh declares that having some time or some

days ago been called upon to survey the lot of Dirck Bensingh and being busy therewith and things not going as he, Bensingh, liked, he said to the aforesaid surveyor: "That stake standing there is more trustworthy than you are and if you do not survey according to those stakes standing there, you survey falsely," or other similar remarks. The aforesaid surveyor maintaining that the above-written statements were made, it is resolved and decided to have the said Dirrick Bensingh and both the surveyors summoned again to appear on the next court day.

The commissary aforesaid, plaintiff, against Jochem *Becker* and Jacob Willemsz de Wolff, defendants, on account of fighting, which took place last Saturday evening at the house of Jacob Willemsz.

Jacob Willemsz declares that the old captain's hens, sitting on the nest to lay, were chased off the nest by Jochem *Becker*, who said that they were his hens, and when Jacob said, "What do you mean? They are the old captain's hens," Jochem *Becker* challenged Jacob Willemsz to come outside the door. The latter not coming, he ran into the house after Jacob, grabbed him by the throat or neck, and gave him a sound beating, besides calling him an old dog, without the deponent having hit him in return.

The old captain, Willem Juriaensz, being summoned by the court, declares that what Jacob testified to above, happened as he said.

[105] Willem Hoffmeyer being also summoned to testify regarding the aforesaid matter, the first default is entered against him, but it is decided to have him summoned again to appear on the next court day.

Jochem *Becker* declares that Jacob returned the blows and pulled him by the hair and called him, *Becker*, a dog and a son of a bitch. Resolved to summon him to reappear also.

Jacob van Loosdrecht *Timmerman*, having been fighting twice, once at the house of Hendrick Jochemsz and once at Pieter Bronck's, is ordered to pay to the officer here the sum of ten guilders, with costs, to be paid immediately.

Abraham *Crabaat*, for having last Shrove Tuesday walked along the street in woman's clothes, is, because it is the first time and because he offers the excuse that he did not know that he was doing wrong, condemned to pay a fine of six guilders for the benefit of the poor, with costs, to be paid immediately, provided that if he, *Crabaat*, or anyone else should hereafter undertake to do this again, he shall be arbitrarily punished as an example to others.

ORDINANCE

Of the Director General and Council of New Netherland renewing and amending the Ordinances for the due observance of the Sabbath; against furnishing Liquor to Indians, or exporting Liquors without a permit, and for establishing an Assize of Bread and regulating the trade of Baking. *Passed 26 October, 1650.*

[N. Y. Col. MSS. VIII. 240; XVI. 91.]

THE Director General and Council of *New Netherland*,

To all those who hear or see these Presents read, Greeting, make known.

Preamble.

That it is found by daily and sad experience, that the previously issued and frequently renewed Ordinances and Edicts against the desecration of the Lord's Sabbath; the unseasonable Tapping on that day and at night after the posting of the guard or the ringing of the bell; the very dangerous, yea damnable, sale or bestowal of Wine, Beer, and distilled Liquors*; and the baking and sale, as well of coarse as of small or white Bread, are, to the dishonor of God, to the serious damage, loss and disturbance of the peace and quiet of the Inhabitants, and to the gross contempt of the authority and quality of the Superior and Inferior Magistrates of this Province, neither regarded, observed, maintained nor even enforced according to the good meaning of the Director General and Council, and as necessity clearly requires; Therefore, the Director and Council aforesaid, wishing, in virtue of their office, and prompted by duty and necessity, to provide herein, do renew and enlarge their previously enacted Ordinances and Edicts, and hereby interdict and forbid,

Ordinary labor on the Sabbath, prohibited

First, all persons from performing or doing on the Lord's day of rest, by us called Sunday, any ordinary labor, such as Ploughing, Sowing, Mowing, Building,

*I. e., to Indians. Tm.

Woodsawing, Smithing, Bleaching, Hunting, Fishing, or any other work which may be lawful on other days, on pain of forfeiting One pound Flemish for each person; much less any lower or unlawful exercise and Amusement, Drunkenness, frequenting Taverns or Tippling houses, Dancing, playing Ball, Cards, Tricktrack, Tennis, Oricket or Ninepins, going on pleasure parties in a Boat, Car or Wagon before, between or during Divine Service, on pain of a double fine; especially, all Tavern keepers, or Tapsters from entertaining any Clubs or tapping, bestowing, giving or selling directly or indirectly any Brandy, Wine, Beer, or Strong Liquor to any person before, between or during the Sermons, under a fine of six guilders, to be forfeited by the Tavern-keeper or Tapster for each person, and three guilders by every person found drinking at the time aforesaid.

Penalty.

Amusements, Drunkenness, Playing at Cards, Oricket, Ninepins, &c., Pleasure parties, and

Selling Liquor on Sundays, before, between or during Divine Service, forbidden.

Penalty.

In like manner, Tavern keepers or Tapsters shall not accommodate or entertain any company, or tap, sell or give any Wine, Beer, distilled Liquors or waters to any person at night, on Sundays or on other days, after the posting of the guard or ringing of the bell, on the same penalty; the domestic guest, persons appointed on public business with the consent and by order of the Magistrates, alone excepted.

Tavern keepers not to entertain Clubs or sell Liquor at night, after the posting of the guard or ringing of the Bell.

Exempt to domestic guests, or persons on public business.

Secondly, with regard to the very dangerous, injurious and damnable sale, bestowal and giving of Wine, Beer or distilled Liquors to the Indians or Natives of this Country, from which almost as many mischiefs proceed, or at least are threatened and apprehended, as there are drunken Savages, the Director General and Council aforesaid, renewing and enlarging their previously published Edicts, do hereby Order and command, that no person, of what quality or profession he may be, shall sell, trade to, bestow, give, furnish or carry or allow to be carried, to or for any Indians, in or out of the house, by land

Laws against selling Liquor to Indians, renewed.

No Liquor to be sold or given to Indians under a

Penalty of 50 guilders or four-year punishment and banishment from the Province.

Persons privy to such sales and not informing against those who violate this law, to pay half the fine.

Peddling liquor along Rivers prohibited

Masters of Vessels, &c., to enter and take out a permit for liquors which they receive on board.

or water, from Yachts, Barks, Boats, or Canoes, Carts or Wagons, by what name soever such vehicles may be called, either directly or indirectly, any Beer, Wine, distilled Spirits or Liquors, under a penalty of Five hundred guilders, and in addition to be arbitrarily punished on the body, and banished from the country. And in order that the same may be discovered, for the better promotion and maintenance of the public peace and quiet, between the good Inhabitants of this Province and the Barbarians, all superior and inferior officers, free or hired servants of the company, and Inhabitants of this Province are, by their office and fealty, exhorted, required and commanded to aid in preventing, discovering and giving information of such most dangerous and damnable sale or bestowal of Wine, Beer, or distilled Spirits, or, failing therein, to pay half the fine in case it afterward appear, or become known, that they were privy to, or had not informed of, such sale, gift or present of Wine, Beer, or distilled Spirits to any Indians.

Further, the said Director General and Council, being credibly informed and told, that Wine, Beer and distilled Liquors, are peddled and retailed up and along the Rivers, from up-going and returning Yachts, Barks, Boats, Ships and Canoes, do hereby not only interdict and forbid such peddling and retailing, but Ordain, enact and command that no Skippers, Sloop owners, Canoe-men or Boatmen, or any other free or bound Inhabitants, of what name, nation, quality or business they may be, shall from this time forth, either for themselves or for others, embark, load, take with them, in any Bark, Yacht, Boat, Canoe, or any other vessel, any Wine, Beer, distilled Liquors or Spirits in large or small casks, or even in Cans, Jugs or Demijohns, without having first entered the correct quantity with the

Officer of the place where the Wine, Beer or distilled Spirits, in large or small quantities, are embarked, shipped or loaded, and received from the Officer a certificate or permit, on which shall appear the quantity and quality of casks and other measure of the Wine, Beer or distilled Liquors to be taken along, for whom shipped, and to whom consigned, and shall bring back a proper certificate or proof of the delivery to such person, signed by the Officer and the Receiver thereof at the place of delivery; and all that on pain of forfeiting the concealed Wine, Beer or distilled Liquors, and a fine of Five hundred guilders for the first time, and forfeiting in addition, for the second offense, the Bark, Yacht, Boat or Canoe.

Thirdly, in regard to the baking and selling of coarse and white Bread, neither of lawful weight nor at the fixed price, the Director General and Council renewing and enlarging the previously published Order on that subject, do hereby Ordain and command that all Bakers and all other Inhabitants who make a business of baking or selling Bread, whether for Christians or Barbarians, shall be obliged, as well for the accommodation of Christians as to derive profit thereby from Indians, to bake at least once or twice a week both coarse and white Bread, as well for Christians as Indians, of the stated weight and at the price, as follows:

The Coarse loaf shall weigh

The double, 8 lbs., and cost 14 stivers.
The single, 4 lbs., and cost 7 stivers.
The half, 2 lbs., and cost 3½ stivers.

Weight and price of coarse Bread;

The White loaf shall weigh

The double, 2 lbs., and cost 8 stivers.
The single, 1 lb., and cost 4 stivers.
The half, ½ lb., and cost 2 stivers.

Of White Bread.

Bread short of the prescribed weight or sold higher than the legal price to be forfeit, and the Baker fined.

Sifted Bran not to be mixed with Coarse Bread.

Local Courts to have inspection of Bread.

Bakers and Tappers to be licensed quarterly.

Fee for license.

All Bread found to be of a less weight or sold at a higher price, without the previous knowledge, order and consent of the Inferior Court, shall be forfeit, and there shall be paid in addition a fine of Twenty-five pounds Flemish for the first time; for the second time, double as much, and for the third time, Six hundred guilders, and the trade be absolutely prohibited [the offender].

Further, no Bakers or persons who make a business of selling coarse or white Bread to Christians or Indians, shall be allowed to mix any sifted bran either wholly or in part with the coarse Bread, but bake the coarse Bread as the flour comes from the Mill; or to make any other sort of coarse or white Bread either for Indians or Christians, than is hereinbefore specified, on the penalty as aforesaid. The inspection thereof remains subject to the respective Courts, each within its jurisdiction, and those whom, as better judges of Bread, they shall adjoin to themselves.

Fourthly, the Director General and Council, being further informed, and duly considering, that frauds can creep in, both in the matter of tapping and baking, for the concealment whereof excenses may be set up and invented, because no Guild or association is hitherto known; to prevent such, as much as possible, the Director General and Council Ordain and command that, from this time forward, no person shall make any profession of Baking or Tapping, unless he first apply to the Court in the respective jurisdiction and receive from it, or its Agent, a License for that business, which all Tavern keepers and Bakers shall renew every quarter of a year commencing the first of November next, and pay for it each time One pound Flemish for the benefit of the respective Court, on pain of suspension of his business for notorious and obstinate neglect.

The Fines and Amercements above specified are to be applied one-third for the Officer who shall enter the complaint; one-third for the Church or the Poor; one-third for the public benefit.

Fines under this Act, how to be applied.

In order that all this may be the better known, practiced and obeyed, and that no one pretend ignorance hereafter on this subject, the Director General and Council do hereby Ordain and command that these presents shall be published and posted everywhere that it is customary to have publication made, and that after publication they be observed and executed without any favor, affection, simulation or respect of persons, as we find such to be for the public service and for the better and greater peace of the good Inhabitants.

Thus done, renewed and enlarged in the Assembly of the Director General and Council of *New Netherland* the 26 October, 1656.

ORDINANCE

Of the Director General and Council of New Netherland further regulating the Excise in New Amsterdam. *Passed 25 November, 1656.*
[N. Y. Col. MSS. VIII. 261.]

It is, on the proposal of the Schout, Burgomasters and Schepens, advised and, until there be a larger number of the ordinary Councillors, also provisionally Ordained, that when the Schout, Burgomasters and Schepens rent out the Burgher Excise on Wine and Beer, with the approbation of the Director General and Council, agreeably to the Custom and Order of Fatherland, the Ordinances and Regulations on that subject enacted by the Supreme Government of our Fatherland* ought consequently be likewise put in practice and observed here as far as possible: Therefore we resolve and Ordain by form of Explanation.

Laws of Holland introduced in regard to the Excise in New Amsterdam.

*See Ordinance of the States, enacted in 1640. Article 34. Tr.



PRE-VISIT ACTIVITIES

1. Review and discuss Hearthside Cooking Program vocabulary list.
2. "Kitchen Utensil Investigation" - Part I

Allow students to select a colonial kitchen utensil from the list below. Prior to their Crailo visit, students are to draw an illustration of what they think the colonial utensil may look like. A definition should also be provided. An encyclopedia may be used as a resource. The second part of the "Kitchen Utensil Investigation" is to be completed after Crailo is visited.

Kitchen Utensils

trivet
crane
trammel
Dutch oven
iron kettle
mortar & pestle
bellows
non-electric toaster
ceramic plate
wooden bucket
long-handled frying pan
storage barrel, wooden
wooden bowl
pewter plate & spoon
wooden plate & spoon



POST-VISIT ACTIVITIES

1. "Kitchen Utensil Investigation" - Part II

After Crailo is visited, the students may revise their original colonial utensil illustrations and definitions. Revisions should be based on the students' experience at Crailo and new information received during the Hearthside Cooking Program.

2. A Classroom Recipe

Cabbage Salad

from Travels in North America, Peter Kalm

Slice cabbage, green and red, in thin strips. Season with a mixture of oil, vinegar, salt and pepper. Prepare a little ahead of meal time so that the salad can marinate.



HEARTH-SIDE COOKING PROGRAM

The Hearthside Cooking Program presented at Crailo State Historic Site is designed to complement the fourth grade local history curriculum. During this program, school groups will actively participate in the preparation of seed cakes. The recipe for these comes from the hand written receipt book of Anna de Peyster (1701-1774), a Dutch woman who lived in the Hudson Valley during the 1700s. The seed cake recipe allows Crailo staff to incorporate various aspects of colonial life into the program and discussion. Food preparation time is discussed and how much longer it took during colonial times.

As well as preparing and baking seed cakes, the children will participate in a role playing activity in which they assume the persona of Van Rensselaer family members, indentured servants and slaves.

SEED CAKES

1/2 cup butter
1 cup sugar
2 cups flour
2 eggs
1 tablespoon caraway seeds, bruised

Cream the butter with the sugar. Add the eggs, one at a time, mix thoroughly. Add the flour and seeds, a little at a time, and mix well. Roll the dough into small balls and place on a cookie sheet. Bake in a moderate oven for 10 - 15 minutes or until the bottoms are slightly browned.



VOCABULARY

andirons - metal supports for firewood, placed on the hearth in the fireplace

butter - made from cream by churning

buttermilk - liquid left after cream has been churned into butter

hearth - brick or stone area directly in front of the fireplace

kettle - iron vessel used for boiling water, making stews, also used in making candles and soap

lard - animal fat, used in cooking, also used in making candles and soap

skillet - cooking utensil, frying pan, the "colonial sauce pan"

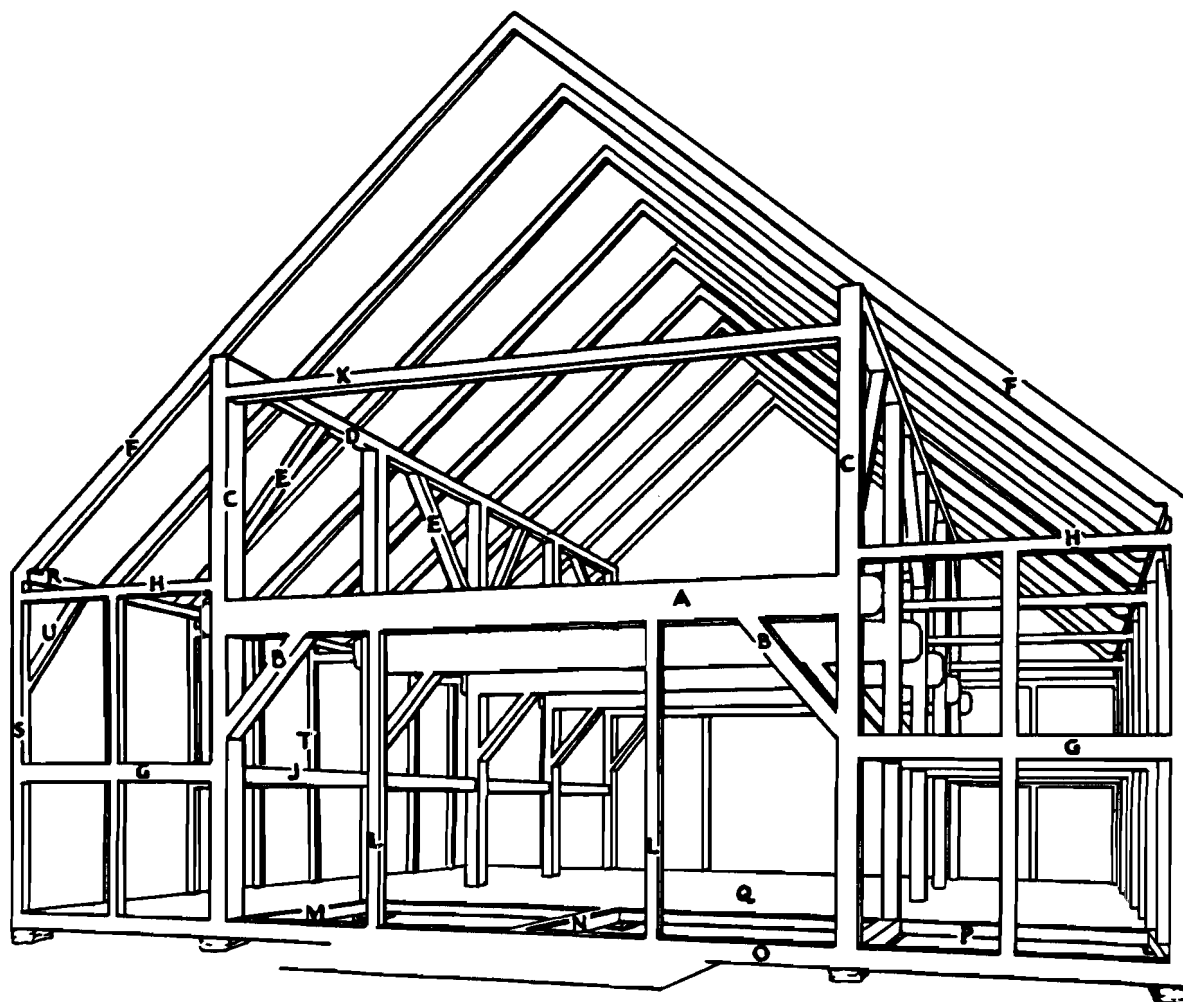
DUTCH POUND CAKE

- 1 lb. flour
- 1 lb. sugar
- 1 lb. butter (not margarine)
- 8 eggs
- 1 cup wine (can be either cooking or drinking wine)
- 1 tbs. each cinnamon, cloves, and nutmeg (all ground fine)

1. Cream butter in large bowl until very soft
2. Separate eggs - set yolks aside
3. Beat egg whites until stiff
4. Add egg yolks to creamed butter; beat until fluffy
5. Mix flour, sugar and spices and add to butter mixture
6. Add wine (alternate with dry ingredients). Mix well.
7. Fold in stiffened egg whites
8. Grease with butter a 14 inch diameter Dutch oven *
9. Pour pound cake batter into the Dutch oven and put cover on
10. Put hot wood coals on the hearth and place Dutch oven on top of the coals; pile hot coals on cover of Dutch oven. (Cover has to have a rim)
11. Be sure the layer of coals under the pot is only one coal deep, because the bottom can burn easily. The cake takes from 20 minutes to 40 minutes to cook, depending on the coals, so you need to keep checking until it appears golden brown.

Serves an average class, about 25 students.

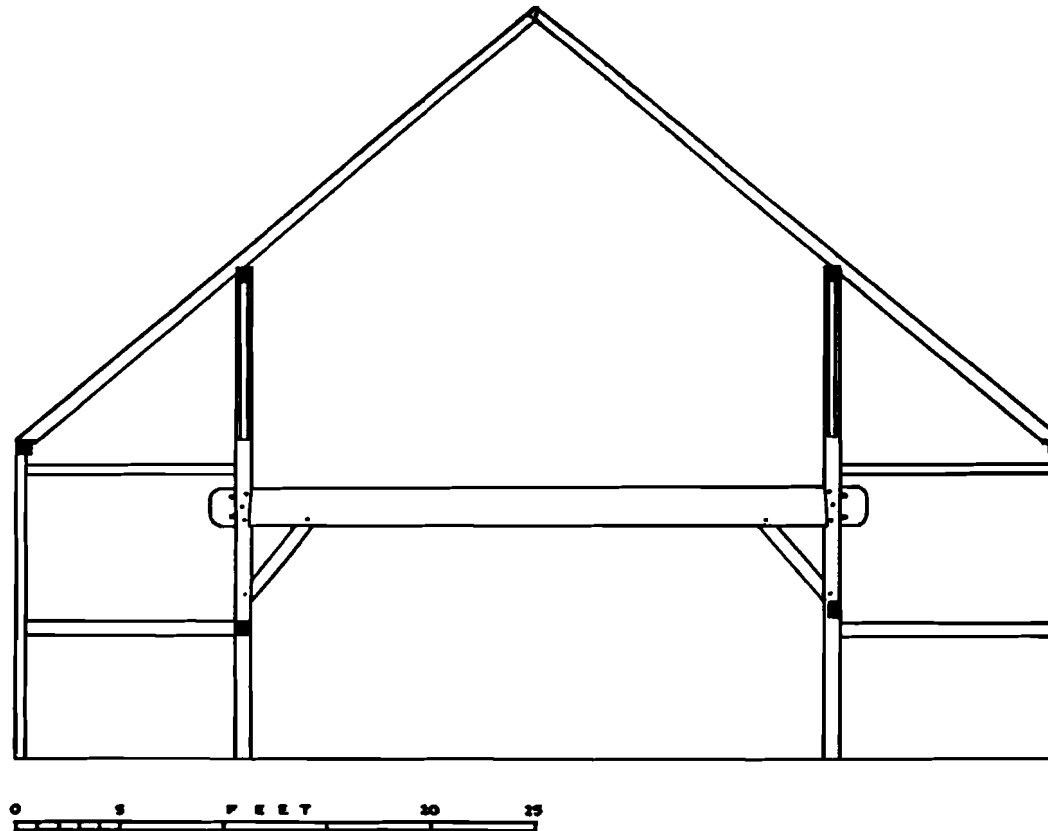
- * For those using a conventional oven, try baking the cake uncovered in a 9 x 13 inch baking pan in an oven set at 350°F for 30 minutes.



PICTORIAL GLOSSARY

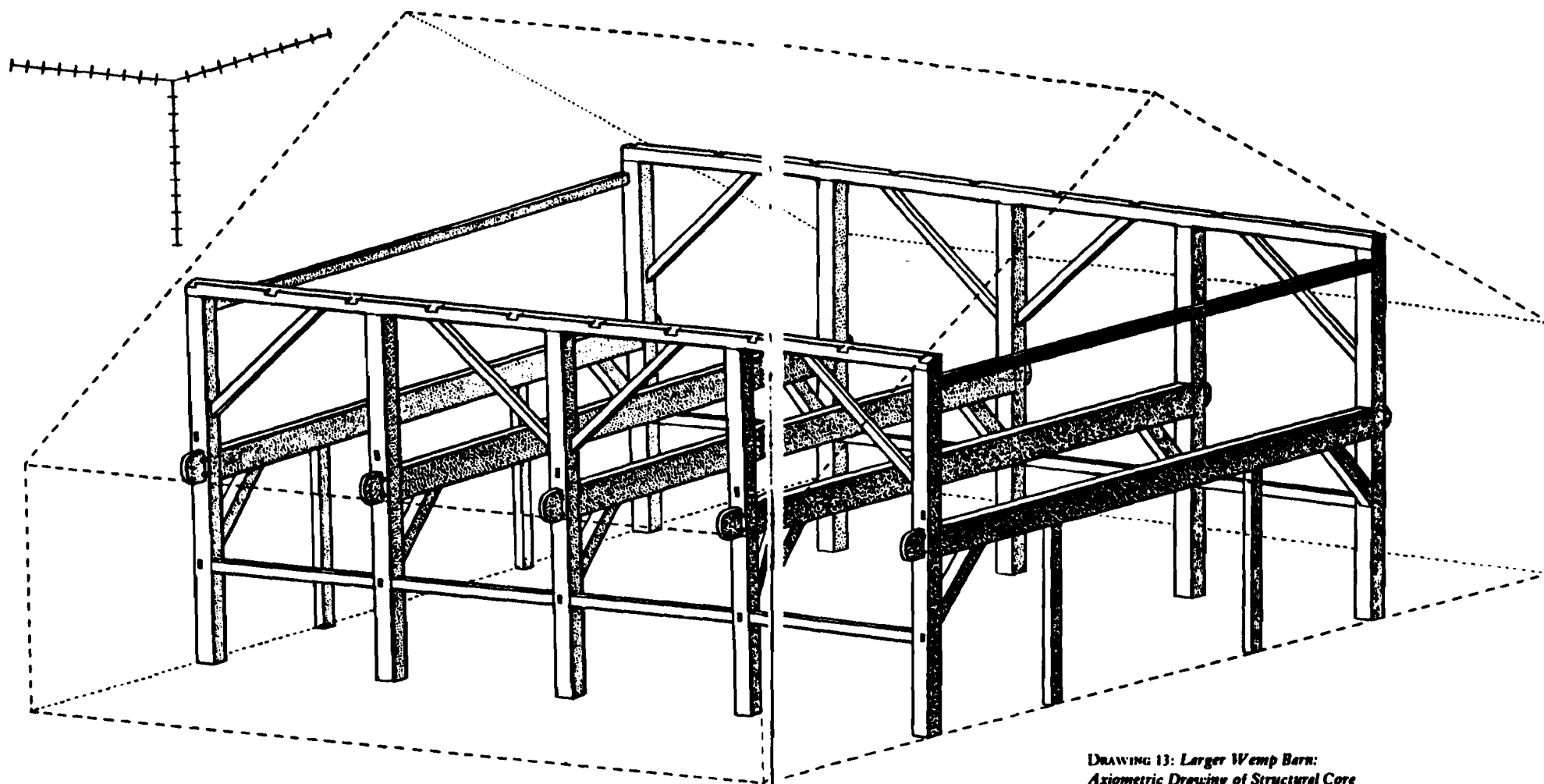
Shown here in perspective is the structural skeleton in timber-work, characteristic of a 4-bay Dutch barn. The dimensions (and most of the details) are those of the Larger Wemp barn. Omitted from this drawing are the following: (1) Roofers and roof shingles, (2) Clapboards, (3) The gable-ends' upper tiers of studs (inserted after the structural frame was assembled and in place, and installed without pins), (4) Pentice over wagon entrance, (5) Doors and their hinges, (6) Mangers, (7) Eaves troughs.

A – Anchorbeam	H – Upper transverse struts	O – Gable-end (mud) sill
B – Anchorbeam braces	J – Longitudinal head-height strut	P – Side-aisle transverse sill
C – Columns	K – High transverse beam	Q – Threshing-floor planking
D – Purlin-Plate	L – Wagon-door posts	R – Wall plate
E – Sway-bracing	M – Column sill	S – Corner wall-post
F – Rafters	N – Median floor sill	T – Wall-post or major stud
G – Lower transverse struts		U – Side-wall sway-bracing



DRAWING 3: *Larger Wemp Barn: Transverse Section, Looking South*

This is a drawing of the barn's timberwork framing, omitting such surface features as (1) flooring, (2) weather-boarding, (3) roofers and shingles, as well as (4) the horizontal sapling poles laid across the anchorbeams of the two northern bays to provide an aerated floor for the hayloft. This fine barn is in a good state of preservation, so the sills and their framing, obscured under the flooring, cannot be examined.



**DRAWING 13: Larger Wemp Barn:
Axiometric Drawing of Structural Core**

This central framework, the first portion of the timberwork to be erected, constitutes the rigid core on which the stability and security of the entire barn depended. The total space-volume of the building, indicated by broken lines, was subsequently attached to this core: the side walls, framed of stout posts; the gable walls of somewhat slighter studding; and the roof, in two slopes, on long tapering rafters in separate, widely-spaced pairs. This view is from the northeast, and is to the scale indicated in the upper left corner, where each of the major directions is calibrated in feet.

**Contract for the repairing and lengthening of the barn of Jan
Barentsen Wemp**

[74 blank; 75] On this day, the 21st of April 1661, Jan Barentsen Wemp has engaged Cornelis Woutersz¹ to repair and lengthen the barn which the employer [Wemp] has on the farm of the honorable patroon of this colony and which is known to the contractor, on the following conditions:

The contractor shall repair said barn by laying new sills on one side and setting such posts thereon as the work requires; he shall also put in some new rafters where needed and further make the whole snug and tight. Furthermore, the contractor shall lengthen the barn fifteen feet, making therein two or three bents at the option of the employer and proper bays on both sides; the end gable to be of planed boards, tongued and grooved as required. The employer shall furnish all the material for the aforesaid work, the old barn to be repaired by the middle of next May and the lengthening of the barn to be completed in the month of October of this year.

For the aforesaid work the employer promises to pay the contractor (besides reasonable food and drink during the work) the sum of thirty good beavers, reckoned at eight guilders apiece, [76] or wares and merchandise in place thereof at beavers price, at the option of the contractor, one-half in the month of August next and the other half in the following month of August 1662.

For the faithful performance and fulfilment hereof the parties on both sides bind their respective persons and estates, nothing excepted, subjecting the same to the jurisdiction of all courts and judges. All without fraud, these are signed by the parties in the colony of Renselaerswyck on the date above written.

This mark B I W² was made by the
aforesaid JAN BARENTSZ's own
hand

By me, COERNELIS COERNELISSEN VAN STERRENUELT
Jan Labatie
Mees Pietersz Hoogboom
as witnesses

D. V. SCHELLUYNE, Not. Pub.
1661

¹ Apparently a mistake; see signature.

² The W is written upside down.

Indenture of apprenticeship of Cornelis Dyckman to Jan Nack and Willem de Maerschalc

[309] On this day, the 19th of February 1663, Cornelis Dyckman, young man, aged about sixteen years, with consent of his mother, Maria Dyckmans, acknowledges that he has bound himself, and Jan Nack, both for himself and herein representing and having power from Willem Marchalck,² that he has engaged said Cornelis Dyckman, faithfully to serve them according to his ability, with all diligence and obedience, as well in the household as in such other duties as he is capable of performing and shall be proper, for the term of four consecutive years, running from the first day of November last to the last day of October 1666; for which service said Cornelis Dyckman shall receive during said time reasonable board, clothing and lodging; moreover, Jan Nack promises to teach him the trade of gunstock making (*laamaecken*) as well as he himself knows it, and at the end of the service (to give him) a suit of Sunday clothes and a suit of working clothes of cloth, together with an *innocent*³ and what belongs thereto. For the performance and fulfilment of this contract, the parties on both sides, each as far as he is concerned, bind their respective persons and estates, nothing excepted, subject to the jurisdiction of all courts and judges. Done in Beverwyck in N: Netherland, on the date above written.

CORNELIS DYCKMAN
MARIA DYCKMANS
JAN NACK

J. G. v. Marcken, witness

In my presence,

D. V. SCHELLUYNE, *Not. Pub.*
1663

¹ There is a blot between the first and the second *a* of "aalbers," as if the writer had blotted his *l* and then written the first letter of the name anew.

² Willem de Maerschalc: see his signature on page 230.

³ A sort of loose garment, or dressing gown, much worn by men in Holland in the second half of the seventeenth century.

Contract whereby Maria Goossens binds her son Jan Stevensen to serve Cornelis Theunissen Hoogeboom in making tiles

[187] On this day, the 18th of December 1661. Cornelis Theunisz Hoogeboom has engaged and Maria Goossens has bound to him her son named Jan Stevensz, aged about twelve years, to serve said Hoogeboom faithfully in the work of tile making and what appertains thereto, the next two summers, as long as the season is suitable for work, commencing with the year 1662; for which service he, Hoogeboom, promises to pay to her each summer eleven good, whole beavers and a hundred guilders in good seawan, the half thereof for the first year or summer when said Jan Stevensz shall have served ten weeks, to wit, five and a half beavers and fifty guilders in seawan, and the remaining $5\frac{1}{2}$ beavers and 50 gl. in seawan when the work of tile making for the first summer is done; in like manner also he is to pay for the second summer A°. 1663, each time punctually. These subscribed by the contracting parties in good faith in the colony of Rensselaerswyck, dated as above.

This mark VII was made by CORNELIS
THEUNISZ HOOGEBOOM, aforementioned
This mark X was made by MARY
GOOSSENS, aforementioned

In my presence,

D. V. SCHELLUYNE, *Not. Pub.*
1661

all courts and judges. Done in the colony of Rensselaerswyck, dated as above, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses.

JEREMIAS VAN RENSSELAER
JURE JAN TUNSEN

As witnesses { *G. Swartt*
Philip Pictersz Schuyler

In my presence,
D. V. SCHELLUYNE, Not. Pub.
1662

Indenture of service of Hendrick Arentsen as farm hand to Jan Barentsen Wemp and Marten Mauritsen

[266] On this day, the 16th of September 1662, Jan Barentsz Wemp and Marten Mouwerensz¹ have hired and Henderick Arentse *de suyckerbacker* (the confectioner) has bound himself to serve them in cultivating, plowing, sowing, mowing, threshing, winnowing, cutting wood, and whatever else pertains thereto; and likewise to perform all further service possible that may be asked of him on their farm lying at Schenectede, to him, Hendrick, known, for the time of one year beginning from the date hereof; for which service they, Jan Barentsz Wemp and Marten Mouwerensz, promise to pay the sum of three hundred guilders in beavers at eight guilders each, or in grain or other wares at beaver's value, to be paid here in the *Fuyck*² to said Hendrick Arentsz, or his order; and he, Jan Barentsz, is bound for the full payment of said stipulated hire as his own debt. [267] All in good faith; dated as above, in the colony of Rensselaerswyck.

This mark I B W was made by JAN
BARENTSZ WEMP

This mark M M was made by MAR-
TEN MOUWERENSZ
HENDERCK ARENST

¹ Marten Mauritsen van Slyck, who seems to have died soon after the date of this contract. He and Jan Barentsen Wemp owned the large island lying west of the city of Schenectady, which was at first called Marten's island and afterwards Van Slyck's island. See *History of the Schenectady Patent* p. 77.

² The same as Beverwyck.

Certificate of Surgeon Jacob de Hinsse that Cornelis van Dyck has served his apprenticeship as a surgeon

[95]¹ On this day, the 14th of June 1661, appeared before me, Dirck van Schelluyne, notary public, and before the hereinafter named witnesses, Mr Jacob de Hinsse, chirurgion in the village of Beverwyck near Fort Orange, who hereby declares it to be the real truth that Cornelis van Dyck, son of the Honorable Hendrick van Dyck, late fiscal of this province of New Netherland, has served him honestly and faithfully for the space of four successive years, ending the 10th of this present month of June, having performed service in the art of surgery and what appertains thereto as well as otherwise, well and faithfully to the satisfaction of the subscriber, and trained himself and duly and honestly served out his apprenticeship, in consequence of which the subscriber thanks him for his faithful service and the respect and consideration shown to him, as likewise he, Van Dyck, hereby thanks the aforesaid Mr Jacob de Hinsse for the good instruction and friendship bestowed on him. And the subscribers asked one or more authentic

¹ Between 94 and 95 there is a blank page which was originally numbered 90.

NOTARIAL PAPERS 1 AND 2, 1660-1696

75

copies hereof to serve as occasion may require. Thus done and executed in Beverwyck in New Netherland, in presence of Laurens van Alen and Jan Claesz Backer, traders here, as witnesses hereto called.

J. DEHINSSE
CORNELIS VAN DYCK

Lourus van Alen
Jan Claesen Backer

D. V. SCHELLUYNE, Not. Pub.
1661

TO GOVERNOR RICHARD NICOLLS

[81] HONORABLE AND VALIANT GENERAL:

My last letter to you, dated November 15/25, last, was sent by the scow of Jacob Engelen, together with the 308 boards. I hope that your honor duly received these, as also the 100 schepels of wheat sent in the yacht of Lucas Andriesz.

As to taking the oath, I refer to my aforesaid last letter and in case your honor should hear anything further to the prejudice of this colony from the inhabitants of Albany (since they have resided there from the year 1652 until now by virtue of infraction and usurpation, for which, however, the good people can not be blamed), I hope and request that your honor be pleased not to act in the matter until we have been given an opportunity to be heard in the matter, which I hope, with God's help, will take place in the spring. I shall then also at the first opportunity send the remaining boards. In whatever other way I may further be able to be of service to your honor I shall not fail to do so according to the best of my ability.

{ There is no special news here, except [that we follow] the }
old winter custom, namely, of one neighbor visiting the other. }

Here I shall break off. After cordial greetings and best wishes for happiness in the coming new year, I commend your honor to God's mercy and remain,

Your honor's affectionate servant

J. v. R.

In Rensselaers Wyck
the 21/31st December 1664

The superscription was:

The Honorable General
Richardt Nicolls
Residing in Fort James
at New York

Worshipful, valiant, most noble general, and right honorable sirs of the high council of New Netherland:

As the first of May next will be the time when the terms of office of the three persons now serving as commissaries shall have expired, viz: Jan Vorbeeck, Jacob Janse Schermerhooren, who last year departed for Holland, and Jan Thomase [Mingiel], so to fill up the bench, according to former custom, a nomination is made of a double number of six persons, viz: Philip Pieterse Schuyler, Derrick Janse Croon, Volkert Janse [Douw], Rem Janse [Emit], Evert Wendel and Arent Andriese [Bratt], from whom, if it please your honors of the high honorable court, to elect three persons, for this bench, to supply the places of the aforesaid retiring officers; and our humble petition is, that your honor and the court will please make the election at the aforesaid time, otherwise the bench will be deficient, to the great inconvenience of the people here, and also the honorable company's service; awaiting the same, in the meantime, we pray Almighty God to prosper your honors and the council's government, and that your counsels may long abide. In the meantime, Heer general and honorable sirs, we remain your honors' humble and trusty servants of the court, at Fort Orange and Beverwyck.

Fort Orange, 30th of March, 1655.

Steven Janse [Coninck] desires to sell, at this sale or auction, the following goods, on these conditions, to wit: The payments shall be made in good merchantable beavers, without any abatement, in the month of May. The buyers shall make said payments, at the time fixed, to Pieter Ryverdingh, who shall receive the money for the aforesaid goods:

To Baechtgen, a ticktack table (<i>ticktack bort</i>),.....	f 16.00
Kanselaer, 11 axes (<i>Zylen</i>),.....	f 9.10
Beger Cornelise, 35 lb tobacco,.....	f 25.00
Do. 6 beer glasses,.....	f 6.04
Jan the Jester (?) (<i>van de boert</i>), 3 pictures,.....	f 2.00
Henderick Jochemse, a sign, ²	f 8.12
Jacob Adrianse, ³ a gun,.....	f 13.00
Peter Bout, a canoe (<i>knoo</i>),.....	f 85.00
Jan Thomase [Mingiel], 8 gutters [for a brewery],.....	f 60.00
Steven Janse, a sow (<i>schik</i>),.....	f 17.00
Henderick Gerritse [Van Wie], a hog,.....	f 15.00
Steven Janse, a hog,.....	f 14.00
Hubert the Rogue (?) (<i>de geyt</i>), a cask of No. 1 Holland beer, f	41.00
Philip Pieterse [Schuyler], do. No. 2,.....	f 33.00
Willem Pieterse [Van Slyck], ¹ a barrel (<i>ton</i>) No. 8 Holland beer, f	30.00
Willem Pieterse, No. 9, ditto,.....	f 24.00
Beger Cornelise, a tobacco—,.....	f 2.10

Agreement between the relatives of the late Seger Cornelissen van Voorhout and Folckertje Juriaensen, sister-in-law of Andries Herbertsen Constapel, the parties of the first part engaging not to prosecute said Constapel for the slaying of Seger Cornelissen

[231] On this day, the 27th of June 1662, appeared before me, Dirck van Schelluyne, notary public, and before the hereinafter named witnesses, Cornelis Segersz van Voorhout^a and Brechtie Jacobsz's daughter, married people, father and mother of the late Seger Cornelisz van Voorhout;¹ Jannetie Theunisz's daughter van Vechten, widow of said Seger Cornelisz, assisted by Theunis Dircksz Van Vechten, her father, and Dirck Theunisz, her brother; Cornelis Cornelisz van Voorhout, brother of said Seger Cornelisz, deceased; Jacob Schermerhoorn, husband and guardian of Jannetie Cornelisz's daughter van Voorhout; and Hans Carelsz,² husband and guardian of Neeltie Cornelis van Voorhout, as well for themselves as herein representing and undertaking for François Boon, husband and guardian of Lysbet Cornelisz van Voorhout, sister of said Seger Cornelisz van Voorhout, deceased, and all other their relatives, blood relations and kindred, of the first part; and Folckertje Juriaensz, wife of Jan Franssen van Hoesen, in the name and on the part of her sister Annetie Juriaens, wife of Andries Herbertsz Constapel,³ of the second part; all dwelling, some in the village of Beverwyck and the others in the colony of Rensselaerswyck (known to me, the notary, and the undersigned witnesses); which said persons declared that last Friday, the 23d day of this month (God help us), it unfortunately happened that in the course of a dispute between said Seger Cornelisz and Andries Herbertsz Constapel occurring in the tavern of Anthony Janssz in Beverwyck aforesaid, he, Seger Cornelisz, with a cue of the billiard

[table struck said Constapel over the head and severely wounded him, whereupon he, Constapel, [232] stabbed him, Seger Cornelisz, in the belly with a knife, in consequence of which (after they on Saturday, the 24th of this month, had forgiven each other this misfortune and accident from the bottom of their hearts) said Seger Cornelisz

in the latter part of the night died. NOW THEREFORE, since this matter is very grievous to both sides, the parties of the first part at the request of said Folckertje Jurriaens, henceforth and forever heartily forgive said Andries Herbertsz Constapel for whatever offence he may have committed thereby, without desiring now or at any time hereafter to inflict or to cause to be inflicted upon him any manner of punishment or revenge; provided that Andries Herbertsz be holden, for the prevention of greater mischief, to avoid and wherever it may be to keep himself as much as possible out of the way of the relatives of the deceased; hoping, asking and praying that the same pardon and forgiveness may be granted to him by the honorable director general and council of New Netherland, promising nevermore to do nor cause anything to be done contrary hereto in any manner, binding themselves thereto as by law provided. All in good faith, done and executed in the colony of Rensselaerswyck, in presence of Domine Gideon Schaets, minister of the holy Gospel, Mr Jan V(er)beeck, and Adriaen Appel, as witnesses hereto called.

CORNELIS ZEEGERS

This mark X was made by BRECHIE JACOBSZ, aforenamed

JANTJE THEUNISZ

This mark + was made by THEUNIS DIRCSZ VAN VECHTEN, aforenamed

This mark + was made by CORNELIS CORNELISZ, aforenamed

JACOB JANSEN SCHERMERHOOREN

DIRCK THEUNISZ:

HANS CAREL

This mark X was made by FOLCKERTIE JURRIAENSZ, aforenamed

Gideon Schaets, pastor in Beverwyck

Jan Verbeeck

A: Appel

D. V. SCHELLUYNE, Not. Pub.
1662

Jacob Adriaensen *Rademaker* has requested that the attachment of the goods of Jacob van Loosdrecht at the house of Andries Herperts might be declared valid.

The same is declared valid.

[150] Willem Jansz Stoll, being summoned to appear in court on account of his having stabbed Dirrick Lammertsz, this day two weeks ago, at the house of Hendrick Jochemsz, with a knife, has sent in his stead Willem Fredriksz, who, appearing, has requested in the name of the aforesaid Stoll that the matter might be compromised, which the officer is ordered by this court to do, with this reservation, however, that in case he cannot agree with the parties to his satisfaction and as is proper, in the presence of two arbitrators, he can let the action stand, to be hereafter disposed of by this court.

Meanwhile, the witnesses who were present, having been summoned by the commissary and officer to appear in court, have declared as follows:

Interrogatories upon which the honorable court is to examine Hendrick Jochemsz, Jan Gouw, Thomas Sandertsen, and Wijnant Gerritsen.

Whether yesterday, two weeks ago, in the afternoon, they were not at the house of Hendrick Jochemsz?

Answer, Yes.

{ Whether they did not see there some persons who were bowling and who they were?

They declare they themselves, with the exception of Hendrick Jochemsz, and some others were bowling there.

Whether, in the course of the game, some trouble did not arise and through whom?

They declare that they saw no trouble, except during the last game.

Who the first person was to make trouble?

That Dirrick said to Willem Jansz Stoll, shaking him by the sleeve, without striking him, that he should keep his mouth shut, or he would sew it up with a waxed thread. Willem said that Dirrick was a beggar. Willem said: "Go and get a sword or a rapier and

strike if you are an honest fellow!"

Whether Willem Jansz Stoll did not come with a bare knife in his hand and unawares stab Dirrick?

They declare, Yes, and that he said among other things to Thomas Sandertsen: "Will you take it up for him?" stabbing and cutting in every direction.

Whether they know how Dirrick received the stab?

They declare that they paid no attention to it and do not know exactly how.

Whether Dirrick did not seek to retreat from one place to the other?

They declare, Yes, and that others meanwhile did their best to separate them.

[151] Stoffel *de Timmerman*, having come into court, requests payment for four bolt locks and one door lock for the guardhouse, the first being delivered for the bastions of the fort, amounting together to f9:-. Decided to grant him [payment] and draw an order on the honorable treasurers for the amount.

Joannes Dijckman
Jan Verbeeck
Jan Thomasz
Pieter Hertgers
Frans Barentsen Pastoor

Tuesday, July 7, 1654

Present:

J. Dijckman
J. Schermerhoren
Jan Thomasz
Sander Leendertsen
Pieter Hertgers
Frans Barentsz

Jochem *Becker Backer* being legally summoned by the commissary and officer to appear here on account of the declaration made before this

Hon. Pieter Hertgerts what she received for it in order that the missing pint may be returned free of costs and undamaged to Giertgen Bouts.

Jan Gauw requesting that he may have the lot which was heretofore granted to Carsten living in the *Grene Bosch** and which was not built upon within the proper time, this is granted him on condition that he agree with the officer and satisfy him with regard to the fine to be paid because the lot was not built upon within the stipulated time.

{ Hendrick Jochemsz is granted permission to have the burgher guard }
{ shoot the parrot† on the third day after this coming *Pijnghsteren*‡ }
{ provided he keeps good order and takes care that no accidents occur or }
{ result therefrom. }

Steeven Jansz, plaintiff, against Jan Jansz, defendant, about some money due him for tavern expenses.

The defendant is ordered to pay the plaintiff one-half now or within a month and the other half two months later, promptly, without any exceptions.

Maria Jans, wife of Steeven Jansz, is ordered by this honorable court to suspend tapping in this fort for the period of two weeks from this date, precisely.

The commissary and officer is ordered to pay within the space of forty-eight hours [211] to Jacob Jansz Flodder the sum of fifty-six guilders, being the same as what the officer received from the hands of the aforesaid Flodder on account of the late Hendrixsz, but the officer retains, nevertheless, entirely his cause of action on account of his

* "pine woods," now called Greenbush, a section of the city of Rensselaer; the English mistook Dutch *grene* "pine" for English "green," giving rise to such local placenames as Greenbush and Green Island.

† *den papegay door de burgerij te laten schieten*: an annual festival in the Netherlands, held on May Day or at Pentecost. Accompanied by three days of feasting, the local marksmen attempted to shoot the figure of a parrot from the top of a pole. The winner was proclaimed king of the marksmen until bested. See J. Ter Gouw, *De oude tijd* (Haarlem, 1874) 282; and George McCall Theal, *The History and Ethnography of Africa South of the Zambesi*, (London, 1909) 2:316.

‡ i.e., *pinkster* "pentecost," the Greek word for fifty; in the Christian calendar it indicates the seventh Sunday after Easter.

[209] The honorable commissary and magistrates of Fort Orange and the village of Beverwijck, pursuant to the ordinance issued by the honorable director general and council of New Netherland and published here on the 6th of October 1656,* ordain, as they do hereby ordain, that henceforth no one shall be allowed to engage in any business of tapping before and until he shall have obtained a license from the officer, on condition of paying therefor one pound Flemish and of being bound to renew his license every three months, on pain of suspension from his business.

The honorable commissary and magistrates of Fort Orange and the village of Beverwijck, having heard diverse complaints from the burghers of this place against the practice of playing golf along the streets, which causes great damage to the windows of the houses and also exposes people to the danger of being injured, which is contrary to the freedom of the public streets; therefore, their honors, wishing to prevent

* See LO, 262, for the ordinance dated October 26.

the same, hereby forbid all persons to play golf in the streets, under penalty of forfeiture of f25 for each person who shall be found doing so.

Whereas daily experience shows that many burghers of this village of Beverwijck deposit and pile their firewood in the street, contrary to the freedom of said streets, which must always be kept free and unobstructed, whereby not only people are inconvenienced, but wagons, sleighs, and carts can scarcely make use of said streets, to the serious inconvenience of the public; therefore, the commissary and magistrates of Fort Orange and the village of Beverwijck, wishing to provide against such inconveniences, hereby ordain that none of the inhabitants of Beverwijck shall hereafter be allowed to let any firewood lie in the street for more than ten days, under penalty of confiscation of the said wood and of being, in addition thereto, subjected to a fine of f25.

Likewise, the honorable commissary and magistrates prohibit, as they do hereby most expressly prohibit, any of the burghers or inhabitants of the village of Beverwijck from shooting on New Year's day, on account of the great damage and disorder which such firing causes, under penalty of twenty-five [guilders] for each person who shall be found to have done so.

Thus done in Fort Orange, at the meeting of the honorable court of the said place, on the tenth of December 1659.

Conditions: The guardians over the estate left by Dirckjen Pieterse, deceased, wife of Cornelis Vos; propose at once to sell, at public sale, some household stuff, whereof the payment shall be made in good strung merchantable seewant, and that in the time of 8 days, and conditioned that no one shall purchase by an offset of any debts, as the aforesaid household stuff by order of the honorable court is retired, and destined for the payment of the funeral expenses (*dootschult*). The auction fees become a charge on the buyer. Payment as aforesaid.

Done on the 6th of February, A. D. 1665, in Albany.

Rykert Van Rensselaer, a looking glass,.....	f 25.10
also a trammel chain with a <i>pothanger</i> ,	f 24.00
also two audious (<i>brandisers</i>),.....	f 27.00
Poulus Martenssen [Van Benthuyzen], 2 old kettles,.....	f 10.00
also 3 white earthen bowls and a ditto salt-cessar,	f 8.10
Luycas Pieterse [Coeymans], ¹ a maul (?) (<i>loft</i>),.....	f 5.00
Barent Pieterse [Coeymans], the miller, a shovel and tongs,	f 12.00
Barent Pieterse [Coeymans], a hammer, and chopping knife,	f 12.00
Jan Evertsen [Schoemaker], ² a horn and knife,	f 4.00
Johannes Provoost, a chain and also other things (<i>en noch anders</i>),.....	f 12.00
Lowies Cobus, a spice box, a hand candlestick, etc.,.....	f 6.00
Anderies De Vos, a plate (<i>borst</i>), <i>afmanac</i> , and 2 little pictures (<i>schilttertien</i>),.....	f 4.00
Doctor (<i>Merster</i>) Adriacn, 3 tin plates and a liquor measure (<i>mutse</i>),.....	f 10.00
Carried forward,	f 159.20

Albany County Records.

69

Brought forward,.....	f 159.20
Henderick Rosenboom, ¹ 4 plates and 3 spoons,.....	f 13.10
Cornelis Van Dyck, a tin platter,.....	f 15.00
also one ditto,.....	f 14.10
Barent Pieterse [Coeymans], one ditto,	f 11.00
Daniel Rinckhout, 2 platters, tin,.....	f 17.10
Henderick Rosenboom, 2 curtains and a valance,	f 14.10
Poulus Martense [Van Benthuyzen], 2 valances,	f 8.10
Rykert V. Renselaer, a floor cloth (<i>tajpeyt</i>),.....	f 33.00
Lambert Van Neck, ² 2 women's pocket handkerchiefs,.....	f 28.00
Jan Evertse [Schoemaker], 2 funeral bands (<i>beffen</i>),.....	f 6.00
Willem [Frederickse] Bout, 3 bonnets (<i>kapers</i> , similar to those worn by Shakers),.....	f 4.00
Adrian Gerritse [Papendorp], a church [foot] stove (<i>kerckstooff</i>),.....	f 5.00
	f 330.10

The persons who have paid on the above standing sale.

Rykert V. Renselaer,.....	f 109.10
Jan Evertse,.....	f 10.00
Lambert Van Neck,.....	f 18.00
Adria Gerritse,.....	f 5.00
Adrian Van Ilpendam,.....	f 10.00
Hendrick Rosenboom,.....	f 28.00
Cornelis Van Dyck, ³	f 29.10
Paulus Martense,.....	f 27.00
Lambert Van Neck, also,.....	f 10.00
D. Rinckhout,.....	f 17.10

Inventory of the goods and estate left by Tryntie Janssen, deceased, wife of Jan Michielssen¹ [Van Edam], taken the 11 February, A. D. 1665.

A black <i>brat</i> (?) cloak and a stomacher with a program gown, being a black [one],.....	f 80.00
A black cloth bodice, a fur coat trimmed with black (<i>swart gebbant</i>), and a pair of sleeves, and a black curtain stuff (<i>brat</i>), worth,	f 50.00
A colored upper petticoat (<i>machajer</i> , striped goods worn by servants),.....	f 36.00
A blue gown (<i>dosyntiers</i> ?),.....	f 20.00

Carried forward, f 186.00

Brought forward.	f 186.00
2 white aprons, 3 smocks, 2 table cloths, and small lot of articles (<i>perullen</i>), total,....	f 30.00
2 pair of old stockings, and cap with a little box, and an old cap or two; one old cloak with loose sleeves, one bone lace pillow with bobbins,.....	f 12.00
3 earthen dishes, 6 little pictures, 1 little tin cup, 2 copper candlesticks, 1 tin salt cellar, and 3 tin cups, 4 tin platters, and 4 tin trenchers, a little tin basin, with five spoons,.....	f 56.00
A patched bed pan, 1 church stool,.....	f 28.00
A great iron pot. with a little copper pot, 3 little copper kettles, a copper pan (<i>pannekoeck</i> ?), 3 earthen pots, a pepper mill, a little earthen mug, an earthen and tin plate, a butter tub, a sieve,.....	f 60.00
A pothanger chain, a shovel and tongs, gridiron, pothooks, a pail,.....	f 32.00
4 chairs with a little table,	f 10.00
[Total],.....	f 414.00

Unvalued goods which Jan Michielse keeps at his house.

- 2 Sheets (*laecken*),
- 5 pillowbiers,
- 2 blankets (*deeckens*),
- 1 bed,
- 1 bolster, 2 pillows,
- A chamberpot (*waterpot*),
- 2 curtains with a valence,
- and for the chimney, one,
- 6 books, among which two old Bibles,
- 2 axes and an iron vise,
- 2 chests,
- 1 tailor's shears.

These appraised goods, Willem Janssen Schut has taken to himself for the maintenance of Jan Michielse [Van Edam], in board during his life, and at the decease of the aforesaid Willem Schut, the aforesaid goods shall be taken as a payment of the board of Jan Michielse at 200 guilders see-want per annum, and if they come short of paying the board money, Willem Schut shall not claim more; on condition that all work, mending and sewing, that Jan Michielse may do at the house of Willem Schut, shall not inure to his benefit, but shall be for the profit of the aforesaid Willem Schut; which they with their signatures attest (?) and promise to perform.

Done in Albany, the 21st of February, A. D. 1665; done in presence of Stoffel Janssen [Abeel]¹ and Jacob Schermerhooren.

JAN MYCHOYELSOON.

WILLEM JANSEN SCHUIDT.

Jacob Schermerhooren.
Stoffel Janse.

Acknowledged before me,

J. PROVOOST, Secretary.

the same; binding his person and estate, personal and real, present and future, and submitting himself to all judges and laws.

Done in Albany, the 14th July, A. D. 1665.

This is the mark  of TEUNIS CORNELISSE
with his own hand set.

Jan Koster [Van Aken].

Inventory of the goods of Jan Reyerson, deceased, taken on the yacht of Gerrit Visbeeck,² 14th July, A. D. 1665.

Found in a great chest.

- 1 tin mug, 1 tin cup, 3 spoons, 1 tin beaker,
- 1 tankard-tin, 1 smoothing iron, 1 little copper pan,
- 1 chopping knife, 1 tin platter, 2 copper basins.
- 1 iron candlestick, 2 1/2 ells of red calico (*dosyntiens*),
- 2 prs. new Icelandic stockings,
- 2 prs. old ditto,
- 1 valance with 2 curtains,
- 25 articles. caps neckkerchiefs, *santees*³ and handkerchiefs, 3 shirts of coarse cloth, and a parcel of old ragged clothes,
- an iron pot with a cook pan.
- 1 salt box and a candle box,
- 1 pothook, 2 forks, with a handle (*een greep*),
- 3 *sichten* with a *mathneck*,⁴ 1 *schinckel*⁵ of a waggon,
- 4 old horseshoes, 2 iron wedges,
- 1 bail of a pail, 1 old spade, 1 copper kettle,
- 2 iron bands for a cart, 3 axes,
- 1 mattock, 1 pail, 2 torch holders,
- 1 ploughshare, 1 sack of wheat meal,
- 1 butter pot (?) with some butter therein,
- 1 little tub of corn meal,
- 1 great earthen pot of peas (?),
- 1 bed bolster, and 2 pillows and a blanket,
- 1 milk tub, 1 empty tub, 1 old wooden bowl,
- 1 small basket (*mantie*) and pot of fresh butter,
- a white coverlet

Appeared before me Johannes Provoost, secretary of Albany, and in presence of Jacob Schermerhooren and Jan Van Aken, magistrates of the same jurisdiction, Claes Jansse Timmerman, citizen here, who declared that he had granted and conveyed, as by these presents he does grant and convey, in real and actual possession, to and for the behoof of Andries Jochimsen, dwelling at New York, his heirs or assigns, a house and lot

Terms and conditions on which Sieur Cornelis Steenwyck¹ proposes to sell at public sale to the highest bidder his house and lot lying in village of Albany, on the hill, between Harmen Vedder's and Barent Reyn-
dersen's.

[This paper is imperfect and unexecuted].

Terms and conditions according to which Sieur Cornelis Steenwyck proposes to sell at public sale to the highest bidder his house and lot lying in the village of Albany, on the hill, between Harmen Vedder's and Barent Reyn-
dersen's, as it was received by him by conveyance from Rutger Jacobsen, deceased, of date 7 Aug., 1662 new style, which, besides this paper, shall be read to the bystanders.

[This paper was not executed].

Conditions and terms on which the administrators of the estate of the late Rutger Jacobsen [Van Schoenderwoert], propose to sell at once at public sale to the highest bidder some furniture, goods and household stuff, for which payment shall be made in good strong seewant, within the space of a month; and it is expressly conditioned that no one shall pay by deducting moneys due him from the aforesaid Rutger Jacobsen, but that the buyer shall deliver the money into the hands of the vendue master, and wait for a *pro rata* division. The buyer shall be holden to furnish two sufficient sureties for the purchase money. The auction fees for the payment aforesaid become a charge to the buyer.

Done the 9th of December, 1665, old style.

Claes Lock, a stew pan,	f 30.00
Rycker V. Renselaer, a copper kettle,	f 10.00
Mr. (Meester, i. e. Doctor), Jacob [D'Hinse], ² a copper kettle,	f 14.10
Philip Pieterse [Schuyler], 1 ditto (copper kettle), 1 pan, 1 skimmer and candle (kandel),	f 20.00
J. van van Bael, 4 earthen platters,	f 2.00
Andries Teller, ³ 8 earthen platters, and 1 ditto little drinking cup,	f 12.00
Stoffel Janse [Abeel], 1 tin dish, little cup, and salt cellar,	f 14.10
Jan Vinhagen, 1 child's bed basket (luyermant), and 1 little calabash (calbasje),	f 8.10
Jan Clute, one pothook,	f 13.00
Barent Pieterse [Coeymans the miller], a slate with a frame,	f 10.00

Daniel Rinckhout, one ditto without a frame,	f 4.00
Jochim Wesselse [the baker], a wageluyt , ¹	f 13.00
Claes Lock, 3 pewter plates,	f 14.00
Cornelius Bogardus, ² a chain pothanger,	f 15.10
Volkert Jansz 2 pewter platters,	f 25.00
Jan Byvaack, 2 pewter ditto,	f 10.00
Johannes Provoost, 8 earthen platters,	f 17.10
Abram Staets, 6 little earthen ditto,	f 16.00
Daniel Rinckhout, 3 ditto,	f 12.10
John Clute, 3 ditto,	f 16.10
Jan G. Bruyn, 9 pewter spoons,	f 8.00
The Heer Renselaer, ³ 8 great wine glasses,	f 5.05
Barent [Pieterse Coeymans], the miller, two old firelocks,	f 41.00
Mons. [Arent Van] Curler, a tap auger,	f 7.15
Barent [Pieterse Coeymans], the miller, two books,	f 30.10
Abram Staets, a parcel of old books,	f 17.00
Jurien Teunisse [Glazemaeker], a great clothes basket,	f 18.10
Jan G. Bruyn, 1 scrub brush (boende), 1 brush, and wooden bowl,	f 7.10
Philip Pieterse [Schuyler], a picture,	f 85.00
Johannes Provoost, 2 little pictures,	f 17.10
Gabriel Tomassen [Stridles], a looking glass,	f 43.10
Philip Pieterse [Schuyler], a picture,	f 100.00
Mons. Arent Van Curler, one ditto,	f 85.00
Robert Sandersen [Sanders], ⁴ one ditto,	f 36.00
Arent Van Curler, an earthen pot,	f 8.05
Loweis Cobussen, an ash shovel,	f 4.00
Daniel Rinckhout, a piece of lace,	f 10.10
Frans Janssen [Pruyn],	f 8.05
Robert Sandersen [Sanders], 2 andirons,	f 20.00
Jan Clute, a table,	f 10.05
Cornelis Teunisse, Bos, 1 silk wagon cover (toerskleet),	f 97.00
Barent [Pieterse Coeymans], the miller, 1 pair stockings with a pair of breeches,	f 15.00
Jan G. V. Bael, 3 chair cushions,	f 18.00
Jurien Teunisse [Glazemaeker], a chimney hanging,	f 9.00

Lowies Cobus, a chair,.....	f 12.10
Hans de Poolt, for Volkert a safe for provisions (<i>delens kasse</i>), f	9.00
Teunis Gerrits Verwey [or Van Wis], a chest,.....	f 28.10
Mr. [Doctor] Jacob [D' Hinse], a table,.....	f 2.05

[Total], f 983.10

We, the undersigned, acknowledge, that we have received from the hands of the receiver Johannes Provoost the sum of nine hundred and eighty-three guilders and ten stuivers, on account of the estate of the late Rut Jacobsen, arising from the household stuff sold.

Done $\frac{3}{4}$ Jan., 1668, Albany.

R. V. RENSELAER.
JAN VAN BAEI.

The administrators, as before, of said estate of Rut Jacobsen, propose now to sell some silver ware and gold jewels, the payment for which shall be made in good whole merchantable beaver's skins, to be paid in the space of two months from date; and it is conditioned as before, that no money shall be deducted by reason of an account contra. The buyer shall be holden to furnish sufficient sureties for the purchase money. In paying, the auction fees become a charge against the buyer as before.

9th December, 1665, old style.

Abram Staets, a pair of favors (<i>strucken</i>),.....	f 20.17
J. Provoost, one ditto,.....	f 25.16
Jan Clute, a gold ring,.....	f 15.10
Philip Pieterse, [Schnyler], a fine ring (<i>roosjens ringh</i>),.....	f 18.00
Jeremias V. Renselaer, one diamond ring,.....	f 17.00
Immetie De Baxter, 2 half barrels <i>man</i> ,.....	f 7.08
Jeremias Van Renselaer, 1 double ring <i>dubbeldt hoop</i> ,.....	f 26.00
<i>Idem</i> , a gold bodkin (<i>haernaelt</i>),.....	f 29.00
<i>Idem</i> , a gold chain,.....	f 80.00
<i>Idem</i> , a silver dish (<i>schael</i>),.....	f 24.00
Abram Staets, a silver salt cellar,.....	f 16.16
Ryckert Van Renselaer, 4 silver spoons,.....	f 30.00
Arent Van Curler, a silver beaker,.....	f 68.00
Abram Staets, a silver beaker,.....	f 52.13
Andries Teller, 4 silver spoons,.....	f 31.00
Jeremias Van Renselaer, 6 ditto <i>mannetjens</i> , ²	f 51.00

f 512.14

We, the undersigned, acknowledge, that we have received from the hands of the receiver, Johannes Provoost, the sum of five hundred and twelve guilders and fourteen stuivers, beaver money, for the gold and silver ware sold.

$\frac{3}{4}$ Jan., 1668, Albany.

R. V. RENSELAER.
JAN VAN BAEI.

house shall be delivered to the buyer as it lies, upon the lot, with the iron, appendages and dependencies of the same, and wheresoever any part of the woodwork may have been driven, the buyer shall seek for, and gather together the same. The payment shall be made in good current seewant, to be paid within ten months from this date. The buyer shall be held to furnish two sufficient sureties, jointly and severally, as principals, and if the buyer cannot furnish the aforesaid sureties, then the aforesaid house shall be offered for sale again at his cost and charge, and whatever less it becomes worth, he shall be holden to make good, and whatever more it becomes worth, he shall derive no profit therefrom. In paying as above, the auction fees become a charge to the buyer.

Done April 12th, 1666.

The highest bid was f 160, by Geurt Henderickse [Van Schoonhoven]

Terms and conditions on which Gerrit Slichtenhorst¹ proposes to sell to the highest bidder, at public sale, his pan tile shed, to wit, the fallen pan tile kiln. All the wood and iron work that belongs to the aforesaid shed shall be delivered to the buyer as it lies upon the lot, and as it respects what has been swept off (by the ice and water), the buyer must search for the same at his own risk; likewise the buyer shall receive the tiles, which are in the aforesaid shed; all of which the buyer may at once begin to remove from the lot and use at his pleasure. * * * *

[This paper was not executed].

Terms and conditions on which the house and lot, and some furniture and goods of the late Cornelis Bogardus, shall be sold. The house and lot, situate here in Albany, shall be delivered to the buyer, free and unencumbered, according to the conveyance thereof, of date $\frac{1}{4}$ May, 1666, to which reference is made, and which shall be read to the bystanders. The buyer, or bidder, shall occupy the aforesaid house and lot on the first day of November, first coming, new style. The payment therefor shall be made in two installments, half beavers, half seewant; the seewant reckoned at 25 guilders the beaver; the first payment, or the first half, on the first of November aforesaid, and the remaining half in the month of July, A. D. 1667, at which time the aforesaid house and lot shall be conveyed to the buyer. The buyer, or bidder, of the furniture and goods, shall pay for the same in seewant, at the price at which they bought them, or bid them off, within the space of six weeks. The buyer, or bidder, shall not have the power to deduct, or hold back the price, under any pretext whatsoever. The buyer, or bidder, shall be holden to furnish sufficient sureties, for what he buys or bids off, to the content of the administrators, failing of which the same shall again be offered for sale, and sold at his cost and risk. The auction fees become a charge against the buyer.

Household stuff of Cornelis Bogardus, sold, according to the conditions, $\frac{1}{4}$ September, 1666, to be paid in good strong seewant, within six weeks.

Jan G. Bruyn, 2 pewter platters, for.....	f 21.00
<i>Idem</i> , a ditto porridge dish, and one ditto platter.....	f 29.10
Jan Janse Bleycker, 3 great pewter platters.....	f 56.00
Jan Clute, 6 pewter plates.....	f 31.00
Dirk Hesselingh, 6 ditto, new.....	f 39.00
Jan Wolsegracht, one pewter salt cellar, and one ditto mustard pot.....	f 12.05
Tomas the drummer (<i>de tamboer</i>), 1 pewter pot and 6 spoons,...	f 10.00
Jan Vinbagen, 5 little earthen platters,.....	f 9.50
Mr. [Doctor] Adriaen, 2 earthen bowls,.....	f 7.00
Jan Janse Blesker, 2 ditto,.....	f 8.05
Barent the shoemaker, 3 great earthen platters,...	f 26.10
Wouter, the baker, 1 earthen bowl, and 2 ditto platters,.....	f 30.00
Jan Clute 2 little pictures,.....	f 16.00
<i>Idem</i> , 3 pictures,.....	f 34.00
Aernout Cornelise [Viele], 2 little pictures,.....	f 17.00
Jan Bleycker, a framed (<i>lyst</i>) almanac, [or calendar,].....	f 10.15
Abraham Staets, a looking glass,.....	f 31.00
Joachim Kettel [huy], 1 earthen pot, and 1 ditto colander.....	f 7.00
Philip Schuyler, a little iron pot,.....	f 23.10
Aernout Cornelise [Viele], an earthen cheese-pot,.....	f 3.10
Abraham Staets, 3 ditto pots,.....	f 12.00
Harmen Metselaer, a copper kettle,.....	f 10.00
Geertie Bouts, 3 a copper kettle,.....	f 9.05
J. Provoost, a pothook, and a copper pan,.....	f 11.05
H. Roosenboom, 1 little copper pan, and 2 iron candlesticks,...	f 11.05
Robert Sandersen, an old <i>innosent</i> , ⁵	f 32.10
Gabriel Tomassen [Stridles], an old <i>serge</i> (<i>sargis</i>) garment,....	f 30.00
Jan Corneel, soldier, a leather and a cloth breeches,.....	f 36.10
Jan Clute, a copper mortar, and a brush,.....	f 30.00
Abram Staets, a woolen garment,.....	f 45.00
Henderick Lansingh, a black grogram garment,.....	f 205.00
Gabriel Tomassen [Stridles], a pair of black silk stockings,....	f 24.10
Do. Staets, 2 blue waistcoats,.....	f 28.05
Harmen Vander Bos [Bogart?], a little white coat of napped cloth,.....	f 30.00
Dirk Hesselingh, 2 old hats,.....	f 10.00
Jan Bleecker, a pair of old white silk stockings,.....	f 16.00

Willem [Frederickse] Bout, 2 pair of woolen stockings,.....	f 14.15
Jan Janse Blesker, 2 bands with lace,.....	f 22.10
Dirk Wesselse [Ten Brock], 2 ditto. without lace,.....	f 4.00
Aernout Cornelise [Viele], 2 ditto,.....	f 2.10
Do. Schaets, 2 ditto,.....	f 2.15
Ludovicus Cobus, 2 linen and one woolen cap,.....	f 6.05
Gysbert Janse, 2 two cravats (<i>dasiens</i>),.....	f 7.00
Arent Vanden Bergh,.....	f 5.10
Lowies Cobus, a shirt,.....	f 18.05
Do. Schaets, a shirt,.....	f 15.10
Willem Frederickse Bout, one ditto,.....	f 18.15
Lowies Cobus, one ditto,.....	f 29.10
Jan Gauw, 2 pillow biers,.....	f 19.00
<i>Idem</i> , 2 ditto,.....	f 22.00
Arnout Cornelise [Viele], white drawers,.....	f 15.05
Jan Janse Bleycker, 6 pocket handkerchiefs,.....	f 16.15
Jan Vinbagen, a Psalmbook,.....	f 80.05
Dirk Wesselse [Ten Brock], two silver breeches buttons,.....	f 14.00
Juffrouw De Witt, 2 silver spoons,.....	f 26.00
Aernout Cornelisse [Viele], a little silver beaker,.....	f 65.00
Jochim Wesselse [De Backer], 11 ells Haerlemer stuff,.....	f 36.00
Abram Staets, a pipe mould,.....	f 6.00
Lowies Cobus, a pot chain, and iron tongs,.....	f 17.00
Abram Staets, a painted casket,.....	f 59.00
Gerrit Baucker, a little milk pot and a barber's basin (<i>schaerbort</i>),	f 10.00
Jacob Schermerhooren, a meat tub,.....	f 10.00
Pieter Loockermans, Senior, a water pail,.....	f 2.00
Elias Van Ravensteyn, 3 gun barrels (<i>loopen</i>), and a lock,.....	f 40.00
Philip Schuyler, 4 gun barrels,.....	f 25.00
Jan C. Bruyn, 2 guns and 2 gun barrels,.....	f 58.10
Robert Sandersen, 7 old pistol barrels and 2 locks,.....	f 31.00
Heuderick Roosenboom, 5 gun locks,.....	f 45.00
Jacob Loockermans, a dirk and one old hanger,.....	f 21.10
Henderick Cuyler, a little vessel of red paint (<i>menij</i>),.....	f 26.00
Jan G. Bruyn, 7 axes and 2 old andirons,.....	f 42.00
Abram Staets, a smith's bench screw,.....	f 54.00
Jan Clute, a saw with a bit stock (<i>stamper boor</i>),.....	f 11.00
<i>Idem</i> , a parcel of box maker's tools,.....	f 68.00
Jan Clute, a provision safe with drawer (<i>celens laris</i>),.....	f 27.05
Myndert Harmense [Vander Bogart], a cabinet of drawers (<i>laq</i>),	f 50.00
Jan Clute, a wash tub,.....	f 7.10

5th September, 1654.

Gerrit Tennisen (?) desires to sell to the highest bidder the under-written goods, on the following conditions, to wit: The bidder and buyer shall be holden to make payment within twenty-four hours without delay. The bidder shall be held to furnish sufficient sureties to the content of the seller. The payment shall be made in good whole or half beavers.

12 earthen plates, Dolle Griet,	4.16
2 platters and 6 plates, Mr. Adrian,	4.05
5 pairs of pillows, Mr. Jacob Barbier,	12.00
A candlestick and * *, John Thomase,	6.15
6 pairs of pillows, Dolle Gryet,	26.5
1 scale and weights, Goosen Gerritse,	9
A parcel of * *, Cornelis Vastterrick,	
A gun, sword and belt; Goosen Gerritse,	26.00
7 pictures, Jan Van Aecken,	9.00
1 Bible, Cornelis Teunisse,	14.00
5 bands, Dan. Rinckhout,	2.15
1 traveling coat, Barent [Pieterse Coeymans] the miller,	21.00
1 book on health, Mr. Jacob Barbier,	8.00
2 shirts and carpenter's work bench,	6.15
1 gun, Daniel Rinckhout,	19.10
4 porringers, Cornelis Theunisse,	8.10
some knives, Volkert Janse [Douw],	20.10
1 cloak * in beavers,	68.00
6 pewter plates, and a porringer, Juraen Teunisse [Tappen]...f	10.00
10 earthen plates, Barent [Coeymans] DeMolensaer,	8.10
4 dishes, * * * planck,	4.00
1 gun, Barent DeMolensaer,	17.00
6 earthen plates, Nickial De Liemaker,	2.10
6 pair of pillows, Barent De Molensaer,	18.10
2 scales and weights, William Bout,	12.15
6 weights, Jochem [Wesselse] Becker,	7.00
1 pair pillows and bible, Andreyes Herpertse,	12.00
1 carpenter's work bench, and two * * *	13.00
1 book, Festus Jomarus (?) Philip Pieterse Schuyler,	6.00
1 bat and balls, Pieter Hartgens, * * *	6.00
a parcel of tobacco, Volkert Janse [Douw],	10.00
a parcel of snuff, (?) [snuff], Dolle Griet,	2.70
3 books, Philip Pieterse,	16.00
2 schilbroeten, Dominie Schaets,	6.00
1 toaga, shovel and chain, Claes Bordingh, ¹	9.00
1 book, Andreyes Herpertse,	5.00
1 saw bench, pail, and other traps, Carsten Frederickse, ²	55.00
2 books, Cornelis Steenwyck, ³	3.00

1655, 5 February, at the house of Marselis Janse.

Cornelis Wouterse desires to sell, at this public sale, the following goods upon these conditions, to wit: The payment shall be made within the time of three weeks, or at the outside one month, in good whole beavers. The buyer shall be holden to furnish security for the above payment, to the content of the seller, and failing so to do, the articles shall again be offered at his cost and charge. Moreover, the seller puts all upon this footing, that no reduction or increase of price shall be allowed for any reason whatever after the sale.

Andries Herpertse, a bed with pillows and bolsters, for.....f	65.00
Keesie Wouters, a cloak,	64.00
do a petticoat,	86.00
Eldert Gerritse, a little cloak,	17.00
Cornelis, a ditto, with a stomacher,	25.00
Pieter Adreansen [Soogemackelyck], an upper petticoat,	25.00
Barent [Coeymans], the miller, an upper petticoat,	21.00
Cornelis Teunisse, a pair of sleeves,	9.00
Barent the miller, a Turkish (?) coat,	87.00
Lambert Albertsen [Van Neck], a cloak,	49.00
Andres Herpertse, two loorkes,	22.00
Andres Herpertse, two do,	25.00
Corn. Bos, two pillows,	11.00
Grietje Teunisse, two pillows,	12.00
Lambert Albertse, three pillows,	12.00
Jaune Mon, two napkins (serretten),	8.00
do six napkins,	13.00
Lambert Albertse [Van Neck], two napkins,	10.00
Pieter Meesen [Vrooman] two napkins,	9.00
Cornelis Teunis, two napkins,	8.00
Pieter So Mackelyck, two napkins,	9.00
Pieter Bronck, two napkins,	9.00
do do	10.10
do do	9.00
Claes Henderickse [Van Schoonoren], two napkins,	8.00
P. Ryverdingh, two napkins,	8.00
do six pewter plates, for.....f	12.00

Albany County Records. 221

Hendrick Jochemse, six pewter plates, for.....	f 11.00
Cornelis Tennisse, a chest,	f 21.00
Tgerck, a sum of money (<i>ccn pennnigh</i>),.....	f 18.00
	<hr/>
	591.00

Marcelis Janse [Van Bommel] sold a cloak exposed for sale a second time, for.....	f 40.00
Evert Pels, a gun,.....	f 6.70
Pieter Ryverdingh sold the following rolls of tobacco: Gerrit Segerse [Van Voorhoudt] 8 rolls,.....	f 31.00
Jan Andriessse De Graff, 4 ditto,.....	f 10.00
Willem, 3 rolls, for.....	f 8.30
Cornelis Theunisse, 5 rolls,.....	f 35.00
Klaes Hendrickse [Van Schoonhoven or Van Utrecht] stood security for Gerrit Segerse for 6 rolls, for.....	f 25.00
Elbert Gerritse stood security for Gerrit Segerse, for 14 rolls of tobacco,.....	f
Eldert, 6 rolls,.....	f 24.10
Gerrit Reijerse, 2 6 rolls,.....	f 25.10

Mr. Johan De Hultes desires at this sale to sell the following goods, underwritten, upon the following conditions, to wit: The payment of the goods sold shall be made punctually, within two months from this day. The payment shall be made in good whole beavers or wheat. Moreover the buyer shall be holden, at or shortly after the sale, to furnish sufficient sureties to the content of the seller, if not, the articles shall again be offered at the buyer's expense and charge, and if they sell for less, he shall be holden to make good the loss.

An iron vise to Cornelis Vos,.....	f 36.00
An iron vise to Pieter Hertgerts,	f 6.17
Three saw (<i>saye</i>) irons, to Jan Van Aecken,.....	f 25.00
A drill (<i>dril ier</i>), to Mr. Rensselaer,.....	f 8.02
A cloak, Pieter Hertgerts,.....	f 20.01
A silk camlet robe, Pieter Hertgerts,.....	f 30.00
A child's coat, Gousen Gerritse [Van Schaick],....	f 5.01
A <i>bonnetgen</i> , Jan Thomase [Mingael],.....	f 17.00
An old woman's gown, Rutger Jacobsen,.....	f 23.00
Two napkins (<i>acrotten</i>), Mr. Rensselaer,.....	f 9.10
Two napkins, Seger Cornelise [Van Voorhoudt],.....	f 9.10
Two napkins, Mr. Rensselaer,.....	f 8.17
Two napkins, Cornelis Vos,.....	f 9.13
Mr. Rensselaer, two napkins.....	f 9.00

222 *Albany County Records.*

Giertgen Bouts, 1 two napkins,.....	f 9.13
Two napkins, Jonge Ceas,.....	f 9.12
	<hr/>
	f 232.11

18 Feb., 1655.

Brought from the other side,.....	f 241.11
Two napkins, <i>jonge</i> Kees,.....	f 9.12
do. Cornelis Vos,.....	f 9.16
do. Giergen Bouts,.....	f 9.10
do. Cornelis Vos,.....	f 9.12
do. Dicke Ceas,.....	f 9.14
Six napkins, Giergen Bouts,.....	f 31.00
Six napkins, Rutger Jacobsen,.....	f 24.00
One rix-dollar, Claes Janse Van Boere (?),.....	f 5.06
One rix-dollar, Gousen Gerritse [Van Schaick],.....	f 4.08
One rix-dollar, Seger Cornelise,.....	f 4.01
One piece of money (<i>stuck gelt</i>), Jannemon,.....	f 3.16
One piece of money, Louys,.....	f 15.00
One piece of money, Thomas Janse,.....	f 4.08
One piece of money, Segar Cornelis,	f 4.00
One piece of money, Dirrick Bensick,.....	f 4.80
do. Seger Cornelise,.....	f 5.15
do. Mr. Rensselaer,.....	f 5.15
do. Thomas Janse,.....	f 4.00
do. Pieter Meuwse (?),.....	f 4.05
do. Mr. Rensselaer,	f 5.11
do. William Janse Shut,.....	f 5.10
do. do.	f 4.13
do. Seger Cornelise,	f 5.05
do. Cornelis Theunisse,.....	f 4.14
do. Seger Cornelise,.....	f 4.05
do. Jannemon,	f 4.05
do. Mr. Rensselaer,	f 4.05
do. do.	f 6.06
do. Dolle Giet (?),	f 5.10
do. do.	f 5.12
do. Pieter Meuwse, 2,.....	f 4.11
do. Arent Van Curlee,.....	f 3.02
do. Mr. Rensselaer,.....	f 3.05
do. Keesie Woutorse,	f 3.02
do. Jeremias Rensselaer,	f 3.06
do. Kees 3 Wyncoop,.....	f 3.06
Seger Cornelis, scissors,	f 2.10
[Arent Van] Curlee, scissors,	f 2.05
A piece of gold, Seger Cornelise,.....	f 12.50
do. do.	f 14.15
do. do.	f 12.02

Curler, a tinck, (?)	89.00
Thomas Janse, two kooyle, (?)	17.00
Rutger Jacobsen, a tinck, (?)	81.10
Cornelis Vos, do.	61.10
Curler, two * * a tinck, (?)	24.00
Cornelis Theunise, a gold.	92.00
Robbert Engelse, a piece of gold	20.13
do. do.	13.30
Lambert Albertse [Van Neck] do.	11.10
Barent Pieterse, [Coeymans] the miller, two * *	26.00
Rut Jacobse, same *	24.00
do. a cloak,	148.00
Jan Gowen, (?)	8.00
Cornelis Vos, two napkins,	9.11
Filip Pieterse [Schuyler], 6 napkins,	29.00
Rem Janse [Smit], 4 napkins,	20.10

/ 1349.50

On this 22d day of February, 1655, appeared before me Joannes Dyckman, in the service of, etc., the honorable Jan Labatie and Lambert Van Valkenborgh,¹ who declared, by these presents, at the request of Steven Janse [Coninck], that it is a fact, that these deponents, yesterday evening, were at the house of said Janse, and among other things, saw, while said deponents were at the house of said Steven Janse, Jacob Hendrickse Maat come into the house throwing out many abusive words, whereupon said Janse * * * a loaded gun he would shoot him through, afterwards going to close the door, Jacob Hendrickse Maat following drew his knife, then Steven Janse exclaimed "Strike with your fists;" which these deponents heard, and also declared that Jacob Hendrickse Maat further abused him with many ungracious words, whilst said Janse was so far as he could be, patient and remained quietly within his house. By this deposition enough has been said about what said Janse was complaining, especially about what was done to him as well within as without his house. This deposition being presented, is of necessity and by request, strengthened by oath.

In acknowledgment of the truth, this is subscribed by their own hands, in Fort Orange, of date aforesaid.

JAN LABATIE.

The mark set by + LAMBERT VAN VALKENBORGH with his own hand.

Which I attest,

JOANNES DYCKMAN.

Appeared before me Pieter Ryverdingh, clerk in the service of the privileged West India company, the honorable Arent Vandenberg and Hendrick Biermans,² who declared, as by these presents they do, at the

request of Steven Janse [Coninck], the fact, that these deponents, yesterday evening, the 20th of this month, were tarrying at the house of said Janse, and among other things, saw and heard Jacob Losorecht,¹ utter many abusive words against the aforesaid Janse, and soil (?) a handkerchief of said Janse, exclaiming "Come with me out into the woods, and there, with a gun or guns fight;" whereupon said Losorecht further invited him, Steven, out of doors, and Steven answered that he would fight with fists, "as I am content without sharp fighting," complaining further of violence done in his house. Appearing against the aforesaid Jacob, we being required of necessity, strengthen this by an oath.

This 22d of February, 1655, in Fort Orange.

The mark of X ARENT VANDENBERCH
with his own hand set.

The mark HB of HENDRICK BIERMANS
with his own hand set.

Acknowledged before me,

PR. RYVERDINGH.

Appeared before me Pieter Ryverdingh, clerk, etc., the honorable Ryck Riddera, aged about thirty-seven years, and Klaas Andriese [De Graaf]² aged about twenty-seven years, who, upon the request of Steven Janse, declared that it is a fact, they were yesterday evening the 21st of this month, at the house of the complainant [Janse], where was present Harmen N.³ whose surname is unknown; which Harmen uttered many words against the complainant, without said complainant's provoking him thereto; and after many words, said Harmen pulling off his coat wished to strike this complainant in his own house. Stephen aforesaid answered, "Strike on:" After this answer, he went after the officer, complaining of the force and violence used against himself by said Harmen. Appearing against the aforesaid Harmen from necessity and being required to make affirmation with an oath, this is done this 22d of February, 1655, in Fort Orange.

The mark of + RYCK RIDDERSE.
CLAAS ANDRIESE.

Acknowledged before me,

PIETER RYVERDINGH, Clerk.

On this third day of February, 1654, in the forenoon, appeared before me Joannes Dyckman, in the service of, etc., the honorable Stoffel Janse Abeels, aged about thirty-two years, and Jacob Hendrickse Sibinek,¹ aged about twenty-six years, and testified and declared, as by these presents they do testify and declare, that Jan Verheek had said that the fire at the house of Aert Jacobse was set by young Paulus, at another time, by Pieter, the Floming, and that the said young Paulus had brought some fire by which it was kindled (?).

present, lying on Fort Orange. *First*.—The aforesaid house and lot, as it stands in fence, shall be delivered to the buyer, with all that is fast by earth and nailed, just as the seller has possessed it. Delivery shall be made on the first of September, A. D. 1659. * * *

[This paper is incomplete, no sale having been recorded.]

Conditions on which Arent Van den Bergh proposes to sell at public sale to the highest bidder his house, lying in Fort Orange, bounding eastwardly on Hendrick Andriesse [Van Doesburgh], and westwardly on Michael Janse [Van Broeckhuysen]. *First*.—The aforesaid house shall be delivered to the buyer as it stands, with all that is fast by earth and nailed, in such possession and ownership as the seller has in the same, with a garden, lying behind Fort Orange, with the garden crop, which is therein. Delivery shall be made on the first of August next. * * *

[This paper is incomplete, no sale having been recorded.]

Conditions and proposals according to which Pieter Bronck is minded to sell at public sale to the highest bidder his house and lot, lying in the village of Beverwyck, on the hill, where Jacob Teunise [De Looper?] now lives. *First*.—The aforesaid house, one board long, shall be delivered to the buyer, with an Indian house near by, except a little shed, which belongs to Jacob Teunise, who shall take it down immediately, or else resign it to the seller provided the aforesaid Jacob Teunise receive proper satisfaction therefor, as they can best agree, with a parcel of land there, twenty rods in length and five rods broad, according to the patent thereof. [This paper is incomplete, the sale not having been recorded].

Goods of Pieter Claerbout to be sold, and paid for in beavers in the time of eight days, or else what is not beaver and is reckoned in sewant is to be paid at 12 guilders the beaver.

This 16th of July, 1659.

Geurt Gerritsen, a picture,	9.00
Abraham Staets, a ditto,	2.00
The Heer Renselaer, a ditto,	8.05
Cornelis Teunisse Bosch, a ditto,	14.10
Adriaen Gerritse [Papendorp], 2 chandeliers,	9.00
Cornelis Teunisse Bosch, a smoothing iron and lamp,	10.05
Jan de Kuyper, 3 porcelain cups,	5.05
Willem Janse Schut, 3 ditto,	4.04
Roeloff Willemse [Van Heerdeu], 2 porcelain dishes,	6.16
Pieter Jacobse, 6 ditto plates,	5.95
Lowies Cobussen, 7 ditto,	6.13
J. La Montagne, 3 ditto platters,	5.10
Frederic Haruense [Visscher], 3 ditto,	5.00
Geurt Gerritsen, 3 ditto,	9.00
Adriaen Gerritse, 2 valances, with 2 curtains,	24.00
Arent Isaackse [Van Hoeck], a black petticoat,	21.05
Abraham Staets, a black mantel,	55.00

Retained a child's petticoat, and waist coat,	17.00
Geurt Gerritse, a red coat,	44.00
Arnout Corneliso Viek, a guides (?) woolen coat,	48.00
Hendrick Jochemse, a blue coat,	42.00
Woutert de Backer, a black coat,	52.00
Arent Vandenberg, a child's clothes,	14.04
Heer La Montagne, a black linnen apron,	13.00

Eldert Gerbertsen [Cruiff], a little bibb,	14.15
Barent Pieterse [Coeymans], 2 child's caps,	8.16
Abraham Staets, a child's petticoat,	5.05
Retained a silver girdle (riem),	20.00
Retained two gold rings; the one for twenty guilders, and the other for sixteen guilders; total,	36.00
Harmen Vedder, a child-bed basket,	2.00
	500.08
	78.00
	427.08

Appeared before me Johannes La Montagne, clerk of Fort Orange and Village of Beverwyck, Evert Pels, who declared that he was honestly indebted to Mr. Hendrick Van Dyck, in the number of fifteen whole merchantable beavers, remaining from an obligation.

Done in Fort Orange, the 16th of July, A. D. 1659.

LA MONTAGNE, Clerk at Fort Orange.

Appeared before me Johannes La Montagne, in the service of, etc., in the presence of Mr. Francoys Boon and Andries Herpertsen, magistrates of the same jurisdiction; Barent Meyndersen, who declared that he had transferred, as he by these presents does grant and transfer in real and actual possession to the behoof of Barent Reyndersen, his heirs or those who shall receive title from him, a just half of his house and lot, lying in the Village of Beverwyck, to the west Gerrit Baucken, to the east Rutger Jacobsen, with all the right and title, which the grantor has had therein, which title said grantor received by conveyance from Jan Vinhagel, of date the 12th of July, A. D. 1658, and frees the grantee (acceptant) from all claims, demands or pretensions, which may hereafter arise; pledging therefor his person and estate, real and personal, present and future, submitting the same to all laws and judges.

Done in Fort Orange, the 17th of July, A. D. 1659.

BARENT MEYDERS.

Andries Herberts.

Francoys Boon.

Appeared before me Johannes La Montagne, in the service of, etc., in the presence of honorable Jan Verbeeck and Sander Leendersen Glen, magistrates of the same jurisdiction, Cornelis Segersen [Van Voorhoudt], burgher and inhabitant of Colony Rensselaerswyck, who declared that he had granted and transferred as he does grant and transfer by these

CHARLES T. GEHRING

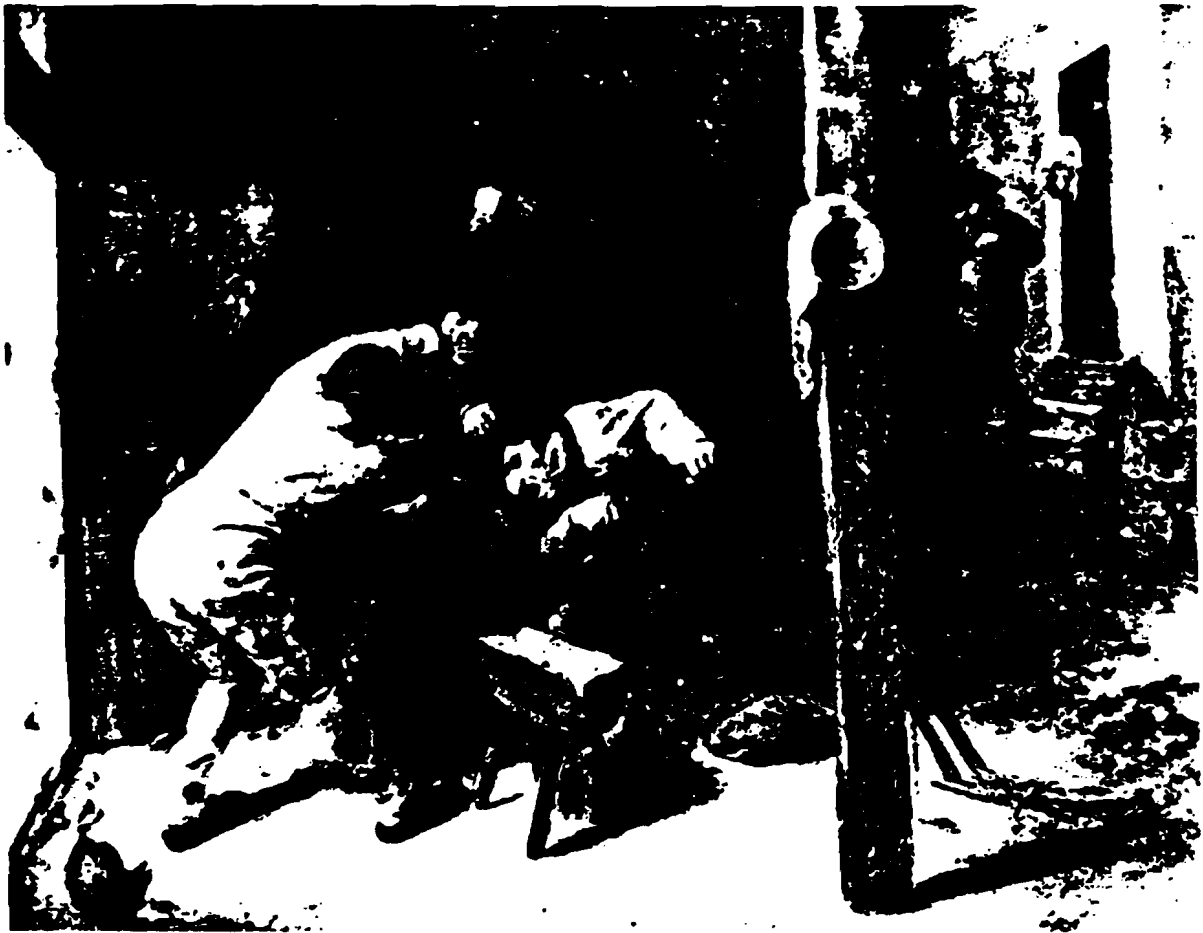
MATERIAL CULTURE IN SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY
DUTCH COLONIAL MANUSCRIPTS

The tavern called *De Vrouw Maria* stood on the southern edge of Beverwijck not far from Fort Orange, the West India Company's trading post on the upper Hudson. The owner of the establishment was Steven Jansz, a carpenter by trade. The tavern was named after his wife Maria Goosens, who ran the business when her husband was employed elsewhere. Before the founding of Beverwijck by Stuyvesant in 1652 Steven Jansz probably lived in the patroon's settlement of 't *Greenenbosch* on the east side of the river opposite Fort Orange. As a master carpenter he was probably attracted to the patroonship from Manhattan by the building boom which followed several severe floods in 1646 and 1647 and the arrival of Brant van Slichtenhorst as director of Rensselaerswijck in 1648. Slichtenhorst claimed that upon his arrival in the colony there were but three houses near Fort Orange; however, by 1652 the number had increased to over one hundred.¹

As busy as Steven Jansz must have been in this period of intense construction, he still found it necessary to supplement his income during the long winter months of inactivity by tapping beer and spirits at his house. On a Monday in December of 1650 a party of men came to his house to drink after having played a round of *kolf* for brandy. Because of the sea-

son the game had probably been played on the ice in the Hudson River (*kolven op 't eys*). Sometime during the drinking session Teunis Jansz Seylemaecker (sailmaker) accused Steven Jansz' wife Maria of having wiped out two strokes at once although she had tapped two *roemers* (green wine glasses) of brandy. Apparently the losers of the match were required to pay the wager to Maria upon arrival at the tavern. She then recorded the amount with chalk on a piece of slate as credit toward the brandy to be consumed by the winners. Each stroke on the slate probably represented two *roemers* of brandy, or a round for the two men on the winning team. By wiping out two strokes for two *roemers*, Maria had cheated the winners out of a round of brandy. As soon as Teunis Jansz made the accusation, Philip de Lademaecker, better known as Philip Pietersz Schuyler, took his part (obviously the other half of the winning team) and demanded that Maria's husband be called in. After an exchange of words, Steven struck Philip on the forehead with his fist. When Gijsbert Cornelisz told Philip he shouldn't make charges without being able to prove them, he also became involved in the fight. Soon all four men were wrestling together during which time Gijsbert was stabbed in the left side. Philip de Lademaecker was arrested and confined to the limits of the patroonship under penalty of β 300 fine. Several weeks later Philip's request to postpone sentencing was granted upon posting security for the fine. Because there is no further reference to the case in the court minutes, one must assume that it was settled out of court for all or part of the β 300 security.²

Charles Gehring received his Ph.D. from Indiana University in 1973. Since 1974 he has worked on the New Netherland Project, sponsored by the New York State Library, as the translator and editor of colonial manuscripts. The most recent publication of the Project is the *Curacao Papers, 1640-1665*, Volume XVII of *New Netherland Documents* (Heart of the Lakes, Interlaken, NY, 1986).



Five Men Fighting by Adriaen Brouwer (Bayerische Staatsgemaldesammlungen, Munich).

by Charles Gehring

The above incident furnishes us with information at various levels. First, the examination of the participants in the fight by Director Brant van Slichtenhorst, the testimony of two eyewitnesses confirmed by handshake with the director, the arrest of Philip de Lademaecker and his confinement to the limits of the patroonship, the $\beta 300$ judgment for injuring someone with a knife, and the apparent out-of-court settlement inform us about judicial proceedings in the court of Rensselaerswijck.

Second, from the perspective of social history it is worth noting that four men, Philip Pietersz Schuyler, gunstockmaker; Teunis Jansz, sailmaker; Gijsbert

Cornelisz, tavernkeeper; and possibly Steven Jansz, carpenter-tavernkeeper, were playing golf on the ice for drinks on Monday; and that during the post-game drinking session a fight broke out over alleged cheating on brandy credited to the winners. It is also worth mentioning that on the same day of the tavern brawl, the 12th of December 1650, Philip Pietersz Schuyler was married to Margrieta van Slichtenhorst, the daughter of the director of Rensselaerswijck. Could the golf match and satisfaction of the wager at the tavern have been a bachelor party for Philip? And could the out-of-court settlement have been influenced by the father-in-law, the director of the

patronship? It is also interesting that Philip's first son was not named Pieter for the boy's paternal grandfather, but rather Gijsbert, the same name of the man Philip was accused of stabbing. Could this have been Philip's attempt at reconciliation? On the same day and in the same tavern Gijsbert Cornelisz was also struck with a golf club swung by Jacob Jansz Stol; however, it is not clear whether it was connected with this free-for-all.³

Finally, the above reference to Steven Jansz' tavern operations also furnishes us with information on various details of material culture in New Netherland. The reference to Steven Jansz' later house in Beverwijk as being called *De Vrouw Maria* would indicate a sign was used to identify his place as a tavern. This is the only such name associated with a drinking establishment in Beverwijk. But even this one example has been obscured in the previous translation of the Fort Orange records which renders the Dutch phrase *ten buyse van Steven Jansz de vrouw Maria genoemt* as "at the house of Steven Jansz whose wife is called Maria," instead of "at the house of Steven Jansz, called *De Vrouw Maria*."⁴

The fact that the men at the tavern had been playing golf (most likely on the ice) establishes the presence of the sport in the colony as early as 1650. The game was played with a ball approximately 5 inches in diameter filled with wound wool. They had leather covers stitched with copper thread. The balls were struck with clubs made of elm or ash about 54 inches in length. The clubhead could be constructed of forged iron or lead cast on the stick. Wooden clubheads were sometimes covered with copper. The object of the game compares with modern golf, however, the target could be a hole, post, tree or even a door. In the winter decorated posts were fixed in the ice, and according to seventeenth-century paintings small boats frozen in the ice often were used as goals. Each player recorded his strokes by cutting notches in a stick. Thus not only were the golfers armed with heavily weighted clubs, but they also carried knives.⁵ In 1659 an ordinance was passed against playing golf in the streets of Beverwijk because of damage done to windows and injuries inflicted on innocent bystanders.⁶



A Golf Player Engraving by Romeyn de Hooghe (National Cabinet of Prints, Amsterdam).

The fact that the fight began over an accusation of wiping out two strokes for two *roemers* of brandy indicates that tavern tabulations were kept by chalking marks on a piece of slate or on the woodwork in the room. Although Steven Jansz' tavern must have been a rather ordinary place, his wife was serving brandy in *roemers*. These are goblet-shaped wine glasses often seen in Dutch genre paintings, especially in still lifes by Pieter Claesz. The glass itself is pale green, indicating possible German origin, called *Waldglas*; the bowl and foot, which are extremely thin, are connected by a hollow stem covered with raspberry-shaped prunts. They were 4-6 inches in

height and held approximately 8 oz. of liquid." The delicate construction and ornate appearance of a *roemer* would indicate a piece of glassware with considerable value; however, its pervasiveness in the colony suggests that mass production of the glasses in Germany kept the price from being prohibitive. A tavern account from 1673 charges a patron *f*5 for breaking a *roemer*, which indicates that it was not a luxury item.⁸ For comparison, 1 pint of French wine cost *f*2 in the same account. Once again the original is obscured in translation by rendering *roemer* simply as a "glass."⁹

In another case Seeger Cornelisz van Egmont and Jacob van Loosdrecht went to the house of Marten Hendricksz de Brouwer after hours looking for beer (curfew began at 9 o'clock with the ringing of the bell). When no one responded to their knocking Seeger Cornelisz kicked the door so hard that the hinges were torn from the posts and casing (*dat de duyten uyt de posten gesprongen sijn & uyt de stijlen*). Once inside, the two unwanted guests proceeded to abuse Marten verbally because he had no beer in the house. They then put out the lamp, and Jacob attempted to get into bed with Marten's wife. Although unsuccessful, he was accused of fondling her. Ignoring the uncomfortable situation Marten and his wife must have found themselves in, the scene tells us something about how doors were hung and that a lamp was used to illuminate the room. It also shows that the bedstead was in the front room of the house.¹⁰

Eight years later Seeger Cornelisz made his final tavern appearance, during or after hours. While playing billiards in Anthony Jansz' tavern he got into a dispute with Andries Herpertsz Constapel. Seeger scored his final point in the debate by striking Constapel over the head with a cue stick, an action which Constapel countered by stabbing Seeger in the stomach with a knife. The following day, with Seeger Cornelisz on his deathbed, both men forgave each other. When Seeger died that same night, Constapel fled to the east side of the river to escape prosecution. While still in hiding several months later, he also died of his injuries.¹¹

Once again this case could be analyzed at various levels; however, for our purposes here it is sufficient

to note that Constapel was struck with a cue from the billiard table (*met de stock vande trucktaefel*). A *trucktafel* (also *trock* and *trek*) was an early version of the modern billiard table; the surface was covered with cloth held in place by the raised boards along each side. The balls were made of ivory and struck with sticks similar to modern cues. It is also interesting to note that the tavern had enough room to accommodate such a game.

I have dwelled on these court cases to show that not so obvious sources of material culture can yield unexpected information. Court minutes demand clear and accurate descriptions of activity usually relayed by precise verbs rather than substantive detail; however, the above examples indicate that certain cases require more detail in the testimony than a mere description of the action. The reference to a billiard cue is essential in the testimony because it can be construed as a deadly weapon whereas the generic term "stick" would not have the same effect. Such references to material culture carry with them the bonus of context. The *roemers* of brandy were being consumed in a certain situation; they were not just items on a list. The hinges were torn from the posts and casing by a violent action; not merely mentioned in an inventory or contract.

This is not to suggest that inventories be ignored, but rather that court minutes must not be neglected. Court minutes yield details of material culture sparingly but when found prove to be extremely rewarding because of their participation in an event. Once the situation is thoroughly analyzed images can be conjured up worthy of a scene from a genre painting by Adriaen Brouwer or Jan Steen. Inventories, accounts, ship manifests, and auction lists on the other hand supply us with massive doses of items representing the material culture of the period generally in a static situation which sometimes have a distinct form but obscure function. For example, ship manifests for goods coming to New Netherland from Curacao list barrels of *kinckboorens*, i.e. conch, being sent to specific merchants or members of the administration in New Amsterdam.¹² At first glance one might assume that conch was considered a delicacy by the upper classes and imported from the Caribbean whenever possible. However, with the



Still Life with Oysters, Rimmer, and Silver Tazza by Willem Claesz Heda (Museum Boymans-van Beuningen, Rotterdam).

presence of conch shell at an excavation of the seventeenth-century almshouse in Albany where it was being used to manufacture sewant or wampum for the Indian trade, it is now clear that the shells were not being shipped north for their edible contents but for the shells themselves.¹³ In this case archeology provided the key to explain the function; however, in most instances it is the association with other items on the list that provides the clue to the function, at least it reduces the field considerably. For example, what is the significance of a *domme kracht*, or "jack" on a list? If its association with other items is uninformative then a non-specific use would be attached to it; but if it appears in the inventory of a farm one can be almost certain that it was a

jack used to elevate the roof of a *booiberg* or "hay barrack."

Some items are puzzling simply because they have been transcribed or translated incorrectly. Unfortunately the researcher using the printed translation or transcription has no recourse but to seek out the original, which may not be readily accessible. I have found that whenever an odd or out-of-place item appears on a list, it usually represents a misreading of the original: "1 cutting box and one blade" should be "1 shingle horse and one drawknife" for *1 snijbanck & een snijmes*. On the same list are "3 Flemish scythes" (*zichten*) followed by "2 reaping hooks" (*madibaecken*) which should be translated "mathooks," tools which were used in conjunction

with *zichten*¹⁴ The lack of context as reinforcement for accurate understanding of items in inventories contributes to such errors when the handwriting is especially difficult or unclear, or the manuscript has suffered some damage. However, in some cases even context offers no help, as in the court case involving one tavern patron striking another with a "hoe." I suppose in an agricultural community such as Beverwijck it should not be so unusual to find someone with a hoe in a tavern. However, it always seemed a bit odd and upon checking the original the "hoe" turned into a "tankard," *kanne* instead of *bouweel*, a frequently used weapon in tavern brawls.¹⁵ Thus researchers relying on translation are cautioned against citing items which appear odd or out of place in context.

Some inventories are more than the sum of their parts and actually take us on a tour of the premises. The inventory of the estate of Jan Jansen Damen on Manhattan in 1651 begins in the large front room (*de groote voor camer*) with a list of 140 items including seven paintings on paper in wooden frames (N.B. that *schilderijen* was translated merely as "pictures"); a single and double bed; a blue chest full of linen sheets, table cloths, napkins, clothing; several other chests full of clothing and valuables such as silver spoons. From this main room we go into *'t voorbuys*, translated as "entrance hall" but actually the rest of the front part of the house, excluding the front room. Here we find all the items associated with cooking and eating, and another chest this time full of beaver skins and linen. Still in the front part of the building, we look into the pantry (*spijskamer*) where more tools for food preparation are stored, such as wooden butter molds and milk measures. In the cellar under the house (*kelder*) we find beer barrels, and tubs for meat and butter. From here we proceed to the rear section of the house called *'t achter buys* or *scheur*, i.e. the barn which may or may not have been separated from the front or *voorbuys* by a partition. The items found in this part of the structure are all those things one would expect to find in a barn, including livestock and tools associated with grain production, such as winnowing baskets, sithes, mathooks and flails. In the loft we find the unthreshed grain, mostly barley malt for the brewery,

which was probably a separate structure. Also mentioned is a *bergb* or barrack containing 3588 sheaves.¹⁶

Although the value of the contents of Damen's "house-barn" (*losboes*) must have been considerable, the structure itself would have demanded a high price. Nine years earlier in 1642 Willem Kieft, director of New Netherland, signed a contract with the carpenter Jeuriaen Hendricksz van Osenbrugge to build a *losboes* 100 feet in length; half barn and half house equally divided. The barn, however, was to have extensions of the rafters to form two side aisles 9 and 10 feet wide on either side of the 24 foot wide central aisle. Kieft was to provide board for the carpenter and a payment of *ƒ*600 Carolus guilders or *ƒ*900 upon completion.¹⁷ It is not stated whether the amount included materials, but probably not. In most contracts it was stipulated that the employer was obligated to provide the necessary building materials, bringing the value of the structure well over *ƒ*1000. Considering the highest salary in the colony (Director-General's salary) was *ƒ*250 per month it represented a substantial investment. Francis Parkman, however, was not so impressed by Dutch house-barns. In his work *France and England in North America*, he described the *losboes* in which the Jesuit Isaac Jogues spent some time with his Mohawk captors as follows: "He and his Indian masters were lodged together in a large building, like a barn, belonging to a Dutch farmer. It was 100 feet long, and had no partition of any kind. At one end the farmer kept his cattle; at the other he slept with his wife, a Mohawk squaw, and his children, while his Indian guests lay on the floor in the middle. As he [the Dutch farmer] is described as one of the principal persons of the colony, it is clear that the civilization of Rensselaerswijck was not high."¹⁸ A hasty judgment obviously based on subjective and superficial evidence.

In connection with building contracts it should be mentioned that certain architectural features have been either misconstrued or mistranslated in the past. For example, *uytlaet*, the side aisle formed by extending the rafters beyond the purlin plate, sometimes appears translated as a "door" and *bolcozijn*, a two-opening window frame with casement sashes

and shutters, appears as a "round window"; while the *cruijscozijn*, a four-light window frame, two above and two below, is simply listed as a "window."¹⁹ Such errors represent early attempts at translation unsupported by printed resources and archeological evidence for understanding the material culture of the seventeenth century.

In summary, the Dutch manuscripts relating to New Netherland can provide a wealth of information for reconstructing the material world in which the settlers of the colony lived. Obvious sources such as inventories, building contracts, leases, manifests and accounts must be viewed critically whether in translation or transcription; the ultimate authority is the original manuscript which should be consulted whenever anomalous items appear. Not so obvious sources such as court and council minutes, and correspondence should not be neglected. They not only contain references to material culture in context — a combination of form and function — but also furnish the researcher with a picture that can be viewed at several levels. Armed with such documentary source material and reinforced by archeological information from sites in New Netherland, historians will eventually be able to portray more completely life in the West India Company's colony in North America.

NOTES

1. All references to Steven Jansz and his wife Maria come from A. J. F. van Laer, *Minutes of the Court of Rensselaerswijck* [MCR] (Albany 1922) and A. J. F. van Laer, *Minutes of the Court of Fort Orange and Beverwijck* [MCFO] 2 Vols. (Albany, 1920 and 1923). Slichtenhorst's claim can be found in MCR, 21. This citation is taken from G. Beemink, *Dr. Arend van Slichtenborst en zijn vader Brant van Slichtenborst, Stichter van Albany* (Arnhem, 1916), 204.
2. See MCR, 132-133 for these proceedings.
3. See MCR, 137.
4. See MCFO, 203 for previous translation; corrected translation of this passage will appear in Charles T. Gehring, *New Netherland Documents*, vol. XVI, *Fort Orange Records* (Interlaken, NY, due for publication in 1987).
5. Steven J.H. van Hengel, *Early Golf* (Drukkerij Tesink, 1982).
6. E.B. O'Callaghan, *Laus and Ordinances of New Netherland, 1638-1674* (Albany, 1968), 367.
7. Roemer description comes from Paul R. Huey who excavated pieces of this glassware from the site of Fort Orange in Albany, NY.
8. "Colonial Manuscripts" 25: 114 in the New York State Archives.
9. See MCR, 132 for this translation.
10. See MCFO, 1: 168-169 for these proceedings.
11. See Jonathan Pearson, *Early Records of the City and County of Albany and Colony of Rensselaerswijck* 1:165-167; also "Notarial Papers 1 ad 2," III (Albany, 1918).
12. See Charles T. Gehring and J. A. Schiltkamp, *New Netherland Documents*, vol. XVII, *Curacao Papers, 1640-1665* (Interlaken, NY, 1986), 138, 139, 169, 213, 218.
13. Excavation of Volckert Jansz Douw's house, known as the Key Corp site, in the spring of 1986 between Norton and Beaver streets, east of Pearl Street, in Albany.
14. These items appear in the inventory of Jan Jansen Damen's estate in A. J. F. van Laer, *New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch* [NYHM] (Baltimore, 1974) III: 273.
15. See MCFO 1:56 for this translation; for corrected translation cf. F.N. 4.
16. See the inventory of Jan Jansen Damen's estate, *op. cit.* in F.N. 14.
17. For this contract see NYHM 11: 91.
18. Francis Parkman, *France and England in North America* 1 (New York, 1983): 563-63.
19. See NYHM 1: 353.

The following illustrations were taken from:

**Adriaen van de Venne's Album in the Department of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum
by Martin Royalton-Kisch (British Museum, 1998)**

Although they served other purposes in the original context, they are meant in a purely illustrative manner here.

10 Shooting the Popinjay

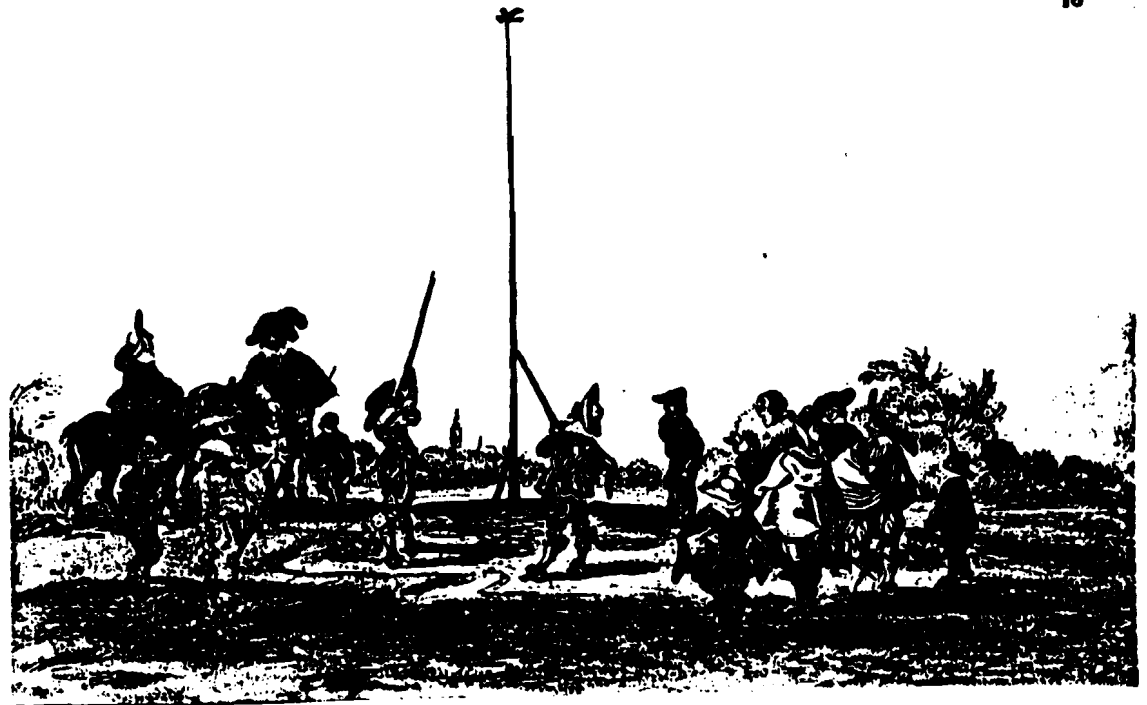
The drawing is a little rubbed towards the lower left corner. Fourteen figures, including two peasants and two on horseback, stand around the pole in the centre, to the top of which a target bird is attached. In the distance the St Jacobskerk in The Hague seen from the south.¹

The motif of shooting the popinjay (*papagai schieten*) can be traced at least as early as an engraving by Hieronymus Cock after Bruegel of c.1560.² The peasantry makes its first appearance in the album on this folio, but only in a subsidiary rôle.

The drawing may be a political allegory, as explained in the commentary, pp.94-95 and n.110.

¹As pointed out by L. J. van der Klooster. The view, like that on folio 11, is taken from near Rijswijk.

²Bastelaer, 1908, 207, the *St George's Day Kermis*; for a recent discussion see exh. Lawrence Yale Texas, 1981-4, no.21 repr. For other representations of this theme, see the commentary.



76 Figures playing Ball-Games



In the foreground, a game of ring-ball (*begbelen* or *beugelen*), with a man attempting to direct a ball through the movable ring on the ground.¹ To the right, a young woman looks on. Behind her, a set of nine skittles, (*kegelen*, *quillien* or *negen-knylen*), three of which have been knocked over. Two men play bowls (*klootspel*) behind, with a view of a town in the distance.²

The nearest game was probably intended as an allegory of love, as in a drawing attributed to van de Venne in a song-book of c.1630 (fig.76a).³ Games of this kind were frequently depicted by Jan Steen and Adriaen van Ostade later in the seventeenth century. See further the commentary (p.104).

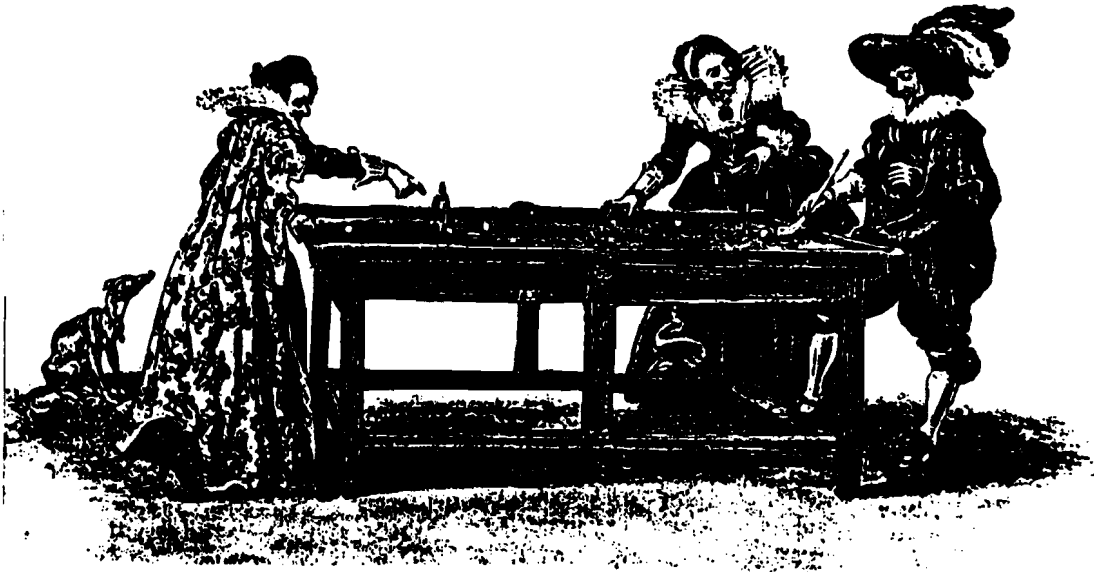
96 A Man and a Boy playing Golf on the Ice

The man is seen full face on the left, about to strike the ball with his club. The boy watches as he moves to the right with his club over his shoulder.

The figure bears some resemblance to the Baron on folio 15. In emblematic literature, such as the *Kinder-Werck* of 1626, the game of golf (*kolf*) usually signifies the need to know one's goal and to avoid dilly-dallying,⁴ and possibly a similar meaning was intended here.



29 A Game of Billiards



To the left of a billiard table, the Winter Queen stands in profile to right, pointing at the port. On the far side of the table, towards the right, Amalia van Solms, and on the right Frederik Hendrik,³ in profile to left, about to strike a ball.

A billiard table belonged to the Winter King and Queen at this period,² although the game was not common in the Netherlands until much later.³ It is worth remarking that the album contains no interior scenes, although it is unlikely that billiards was ever played out-of-doors.

The drawing is a political allegory, stressing the need for unity of purpose between the two courts in The Hague, as explained in the commentary (p.97).

31 A Game of Pell-Mell

The Winter King, wearing a galloon-braided doublet and breeches,¹ is about to strike a ball along the alley. Two boys stand nearby,² with the stadholder Frederik Hendrik on the right.

The game was represented by van de Venne in a panel formerly in the A. Kay collection in Edinburgh.³ Pell-mell or pall-mall (*maliespel*) was played in an alley (*maliebuan*) in The Hague on the site of today's *Malieveld*, and the church in the background, shown in the correct position, is the Kloosterkerk.⁴ The game spread to northern Europe from Italy, where it can be traced in the late fifteenth century, and enjoyed a considerable vogue in the seventeenth century.⁵

The drawing is a political allegory, showing the two leaders sharing their goals, as explained in the commentary (p.97).



18 A Game of Balloon

Two teams of three men play the game on a plot of land outside The Hague, with the tower of the St Jacobskerk in the distance.¹ The central figure in the nearer team holds the ball, as if to serve, while his two team-mates watch him. The three figures on the far side gesture as if helpless, and one appears to retrieve a dropped ball. In the foreground a dog, right, and a discarded hat and collar, left. A bridge and steeple to left.

Van de Venne depicted the game in two paintings, a landscape in the J. Paul Getty Museum, and the *Prodigal Son* of 1617 in Kassel which shows it only in the distance.² Several other artists represented the sport, including Hans Bol in his miniature in Berlin (fig.41), which shows it being played in The Hague.

The drawing is almost certainly a political allegory, as explained in the commentary, pp.96–97, but the meaning is now uncertain.



20

20 A Game of Tennis

Slightly rubbed in the left bat in the foreground. Adjustments in the poses and in the positions of the rackets are visible.

Two courtiers, the nearer wearing a red suit shot with silver and with an orange feather in his hat, the further in black with a yellow shirt and stockings, play tennis (*kaetsspel*) out-of-doors over a low net. Two other figures holding rackets stand behind. Two bats and balls lie on the ground.

The drawing appears in the section of the album given over to political allegories, but cannot be interpreted with certainty.¹





22

22 Two Women playing Battledore and Shuttlecock

An adjustment has been made to the position of the shuttlecock, which was originally nearer the centre. The woman on the left, seen in profile to right, and dressed in blue and yellow, is about to strike the shuttlecock. Her opponent, seen in profile to left and dressed in green and blue, watches the shuttlecock in anticipation.

Van de Venne portrayed the game in a similar fashion on two other occasions, but as being played between a man and a woman. In the text accompanying his illustration to Jacob Cats' *Spiegel van den Ouden ende Nieuwen Tijd* of 1632 (fig. 22a) the game is called *kuetsen*, like tennis (see f. 20), the shuttlecock a *vlieger* and *reertjen*, and the meaning is amorous.¹ The left-hand figure closely resembles the woman here, and her pose is repeated in a drawing (fig. 22b) by van de Venne entitled *Elck sijn Tijd-Verdrieff* ('To each his own pastime').² In this the *vanitas* symbolism is stressed: Death in the form of a skeleton lurks behind a curtain, while the room in which the game is played is strewn with playing cards, wine-glasses, a lute and other items signifying the idleness of such pursuits.

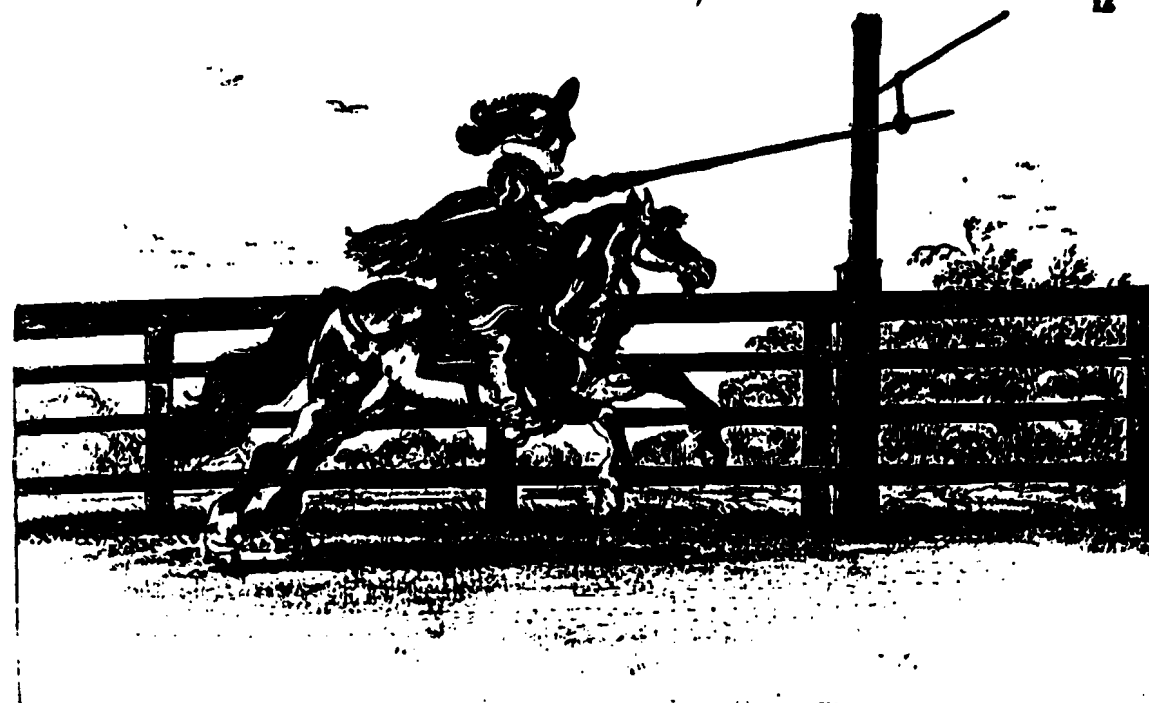
The figures may be portraits, but cannot be certainly identified.³ The Winter Queen is known to have played the game,⁴ and no doubt it was a courtly pastime in The Hague. As explained in the commentary (pp. 96–97), the drawings in this section of the album (ff. 1–35) set a political context for the present composition, but no convincing interpretation can be proposed. The themes used in the artist's other two representations of the game seem inappropriate here.⁵

16 A Knight running at the Ring

Inscribed top centre in gold: *Ridder*.
 wv: an indecipherable fragment, lower left.
 The Knight, in profile to right, mounted on a grey piebald, runs his lance through the ring on the right. He is dressed in red, with a green sash and red and green feathers in his hat.

The composition is based on an engraving by Crispijn de Passe the Younger in Antoine de Pluvinet's *L'instruction du Roi en l'exercice de monter à cheval*, first published in 1623 (fig. 16a).¹ The sport, running at the ring (*ringsteken*),² frequently formed part of tournaments at this period.³ In The Hague it was practised near the Hofvijver or the Voor-hout, as was the case when several days were given over to *Rinck-steekinghe* in June 1624.⁴ The location in the drawing is indeterminate. A further tournament involving the sport was held in The Hague in July 1626.⁵ The figure is probably a portrait but has not been identified and seems to be caricatured.

See further the commentary, p.95.



30

30 A Man by a Dyke

He stands in *profil perdu* to the right, wearing a blue livery with a yellow shirt, holding a pole and carrying a gun. A barking dog crouches next to him.

The livery of blue and yellow resembles that worn by the figure on folio 8, from the Winter King's retinue. His action in this case is uncertain. He may be about to leap across the dyke, but the position of his left hand on his stick (*polstock*) is unusual – it should be placed above his shoulders, by his right hand.¹ He could be fishing, in which case his gun would be superfluous and his courtly dress unusual.² Most probably he is a beater, either sending up birds or collecting one.³

In the context of folios 29 and 31 this is likely to be a political allegory, but its interpretation is uncertain.⁴ This is the last of the hunting scenes, which begin on folio 24.



Will of Jurriaen Teunissen Tappen and Wybrecht Jacobs, his wife

[66] In the name of God, Amen. Know all men [by these presents] that on this day, the 17th of March 1661, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, before me, Dirck van Schelluyne, notary public, and before the hereinafter named witnesses, personally came and appeared the worthy Jurriaen Theunisz² and Wybrecht Jacobsz's daughter, married persons, dwelling in Beverwyck (known to me, the notary, and the subscribing witnesses), the aforesaid Jurriaen Theunisz being in bodily health and said Wybrecht Jacobsz lying sick in bed, but both of sound and disposing mind as outwardly appeared; which persons declared that without inducement, persuasion or influence of any one they had made, ordained and concluded this their joint reciprocal and mutual last will and testament, in manner following:

First, committing their immortal souls, whenever they shall be separated from their bodies, to the gracious and merciful hands of God, their Maker and Redeemer, and their bodies to a Christian burial, revoking, canceling and annulling hereby all and every testamentary dispositions which they heretofore may jointly and severally have made and executed and now disposing anew, they, the testators, inasmuch as they have no children procreated by them living, hereby nominate and institute the survivor of the two [67] as their sole and universal heir to all their estate, real and personal, claims and credits, gold and silver coined and uncoined, jewels, clothing, linen and woolens, household furniture, etc., nothing reserved or excepted of what shall be left behind by the

one who dies first, to do therewith as with his or her own property, provided that if the testator happens to die first, the testatrix shall be holden to pay as a legacy to Theunis Pietersz, the testator's sister's son, the sum of one hundred guilders Holland money, and if the testatrix happens to die first, the testator shall pay as a legacy to Jacob Cornelisz and Grietie Machielsz, the testatrix' brother's and sister's children, each the sum of fifty guilders, also Holland money; and furthermore the survivor shall give to the deacons of the village of Beverwyck the sum of five and twenty guilders seawan out of the first available means of the first deceased of the two.

All of which that is hereinbefore written the testators declare to be their last will and testament, desiring that the same after the death of the first of them both shall have full force and effect, be it as a will, codicil, donation, or gift in anticipation of death, or otherwise, as the same can best be carried out, even though the formalities demanded by law or custom may not have been fully observed herein.

Thus done and executed in Beverwyck in N: Netherland, at the house of the testators, in the presence of the Rev. Domine Gideon Schaets, minister of the gospel here, and Mr Jacob de Hinsse, Chirurgeon, as witnesses hereto called.

JUREYAN TUNSEN	
<i>Gideon Schaets</i> , pastor in Beverwyck <i>J. Dehinsse</i>	This mark W J W J was made by WYBRECHT JACOBZ, aforesaid.

D. V. SCHELLUYNE, *Not. Pub.*
1661

Will of Anneke Jans Bogardus

¹ In the name of the Lord, Amen. Know all men [by these presents] that this day, the 29th of January 1663, about four o'clock in the afternoon, personally came and appeared before me, Dirck van Schelluyne, notary public, and before the hereinafter named witnesses, the worthy Anneke Jan's daughter, first, widow of Roeloff Jansz van Masterlant,² and now lastly of the minister Domine Everhardus Bogardus, dwelling within the village of Beverwyck, well known to us, the notary and witnesses, she, the testatrix, [297] lying sick in bed, but being in full possession of her faculties, reason, memory and understanding, as it outwardly appeared to us, which said testatrix, considering the shortness and frailty of human life, the certainty of death and the uncertainty of the hour thereof, and therefore wishing to anticipate the same by proper disposition of her temporal estate, declared that deliberately, without inducement, persuasion, or deception on the part of anyone, she had made, ordained and concluded this her present last will and testament as follows: First of all, commending her immortal soul to the gracious and merciful hands of God, her Creator and Redeemer, and her body to a Christian burial, and hereby revoking, canceling and rendering null and void all and every testamentary disposition which she may heretofore have made and executed and now disposing anew, she, the testatrix, declared that she appointed and instituted hereby as her sole and universal heirs her children, namely: Sara Roeloffsz, wife of Mr³ Hans Kierstede, Catrina Roeloffsz, wife of Johannes van Brugh, together with Jannetie and Rachel Hartgers, children of her daughter Sytge Roeloffs, deceased, late wife of Pieter Hartgers (jointly by representation in their mother's place),

¹ The pages which should have contained the translation of the above will were missing from Professor Pearson's manuscript. The present translation is revised from that printed in Munsell's *Collections*, 3:460-61.

² Masterlant is the seventeenth century Dutch name for the island of Marstrand, off the coast of Sweden, near Göteborg. See *Van Rensselaer Bowier Mss.*, p. 56, note. The island was ceded to Sweden in 1658 at the peace of Roeskilde between Denmark and Sweden.

³ Meaning *meester*, or *heelmeeester*, that is, surgeon. An abstract of the will of Hans Kierstede, dated April 20, 1601, mentioning his second wife Jannette and five children, is in N. Y. Hist. Soc., *Collections*, 1892, 25:127.

[298] and her son Jan Roeloffsz, and moreover Willem, Cornelis, Jonas and Pieter Bogardus; and this as regards all the property, movable and immovable, claims and credits, money, gold and silver coined and uncoined, jewelry, clothing, linen, woolens and household furniture, nothing excepted or reserved, which she shall vacate and leave behind at her death, the same to be equally divided among them after her death and to be disposed of by them as their own property without opposition from anyone. Nevertheless with this express reservation and condition that the aforesaid first four children shall first of all receive out of their paternal estate apportioned to them in a farm lying on Manhatans island on the North river the sum of one thousand guilders and this out of the proceeds or value of the said farm. And whereas three of the said children at the time of their marriage received a bride's outfit corresponding to their station and the said Jan Roeloffsz is yet unmarried, therefore the testatrix by way of compensation bequeaths and leaves to him a bed and a milch cow and to Jonas and Pieter Bogardus a house and lot standing and lying on the [299] west side of the dwelling house of the said testatrix in the aforesaid village of Beverwyck, extending in breadth to the chamber of the same and thence of such width in length to the rear of the bleaching field, together with a bed for both of them and a milch cow for each of them. Also to Cornelis Bogardus a bed and a milch cow, which shall serve the said children as an equivalent of what the married children have received. Finally, the testatrix bequeaths to Roeloff Kierstede (her daughter Sara's child) a silver beaker¹ and to Annetie van Bruch² (her daughter Catrina's child) a silver beaker and to Jannetie and Rachel Hartgers (her daughter Sytge's children) also each a silver beaker, and to the child of Willem Bogardus, called Sytge, also a silver beaker; all of which the said children and legatees shall take and receive in advance as above stated out

of the first available property and then they shall proceed to the division of the residue of the estate in the manner provided for the above-appointed and instituted heirs. All that is hereinbefore written the testatrix declares to be her last will and testament, willing and desiring that after her decease the same may have full force and effect, whether as testament, codicil, donation, gift in anticipation of death, or otherwise, as may be most effectual, even though certain formalities required by law or usage may not have been fully [300] observed herein, requesting that the utmost benefit

¹The text read at first: "Roeloff and Annetie Kierstede (her daughter Sara's children) each a silver beaker."

²The notary wrote at first "Rodenburch" and then changed the name to "van Bruch."

hereof may be enjoyed and that by me, the notary, one or more instruments in the usual form may be made and delivered. Thus done and executed at the house of the testatrix in the village of Beverwyck in N: Netherland, in presence of the Honorable Ruth Jacobsz van Schoonderwoert and Evert Wendel, former magistrates, as witnesses hereto called and invited.

This mark +AB is made by ANNETIE
JAN's daughter with her own hand

Rutger Jacobsz
Evert Jansz Wendel

D. V. SCHELLUYNE, Not. Pub.
1663

more all things to do, transact and perform in the matter aforesaid that may be needful and to him seem advisable, promising at all times to hold valid whatever may be done and performed in the matter aforesaid by the attorney, without any contradiction, binding himself thereto as by law provided. Done in the colony of Rensselaerswyck, the 28th of May 1663.

SYMEN [J]ANSSEN TURCK

Will of Eldert Gerbertsen Cruyff and his wife

[337] In the name of God, Amen. Know all men that on this day, the 3d of July 1663, before me, Dirck van Schelluyne, notary public, and before the hereinafter named witnesses, personally came and appeared the worthy Eldert Gerbertsz Cruyff, born in Hilleversen in Gooylant¹ in the Netherlands, dwelling in the colony of Rensselaerswyck, and Tryntie Jans, born at Noorstrant in Oostlant,² his wife, known to me, the notary, and to the undersigned witnesses; he, Eldert Gerbertsz, being sick, and she, Tryntie Jans, being sound in body, but both walking and standing and having full possession and command of their senses, mind, memory and understanding, as outwardly appeared, without any evidence to the contrary: which appearers, considering the shortness and frailty of human life, the certainty of death, and the uncertainty of the hour thereof, and wishing therefore to anticipate the same by a proper disposition of their temporal estate to be left behind, declare that without inducement, persuasion or misleading of any persons they had made, ordained and decreed this their joint last will and testament, in form and manner following: First and before all commending their immortal souls, whenever they shall be separated from their bodies, to the gracious hands of God, their Maker and Redeemer, and their bodies to a Christian burial; and revoking, canceling, and annulling hereby all and every [338] such testamentary dispositions and bequests as they jointly or severally may have hitherto made and executed; and especially a will which the testator made and executed in Amsterdam in Holland in the year 1652, when about to depart hither, holding the same null and of no value, and making a new disposition, they, the appearers and testators, reciprocally declare that they have nominated and instituted, as

¹ Hilvsum, in Gooiland, in the province of North Holland.

² The clerk first wrote "by Hœ" (probably intended for Hoesem, or Husum, in Sleswick, near the island of Nordstrand) and then changed it to "in Oostlant." Whether "Oostlant" stands for Sleswick, or refers to some small place on the island of Nordstrand, or is intended for Ostland on the island of Borkum, one of the East Frisian islands (in which case "Noorstrant" should have been canceled as well as "by Hœ") is not clear.

hereby they do nominate and institute, the survivor of them both as their sole and universal heir to all the estate, real and personal, claims, credits, gold and silver, coined and uncoined, jewels, clothing, linen and woollens, household furniture and other things, nothing excepted, which the first deceased shall vacate and leave behind on his or her death, whether here, in Holland or elsewhere, to be used as his or her own absolute property, without the opposition, contradiction or gainsaying of any person; provided nevertheless that the survivor of the two remain holden to nourish, maintain and bring up to maturity or to marriage estate the testatrix's son, named Albert Janssz Ryckman, son of Jan Janssz Ryckman, her first husband, deceased, and then fit him out at the discretion [339] of the survivor, which shall serve him for and in place of the lawful portion of his mother's estate belonging to him. Moreover, the survivor shall be holden to turn over to said Albert Janssz one hundred and fifty guilders in beavers or beaver's value for and in place of his father's estate; and on the death of the first of the two, he or she (the survivor) shall be holden to part with the half of the estate for the behoof of said Albert Janssz, and if he, Albert Jansz, happen to die in his minority, then what is hereinbefore mentioned shall fall to the survivor of them, the testators; but if they, the testators, happen to die before the said Albert Jansz, then shall he be the sole heir, otherwise the survivor of the two, as above. All of which aforesaid conditions they, the appearers, declare to be their last will and testament, desiring that after the death of the first of the two the same may have full force and effect, whether as testament, codicil, donation, gift in anticipation of death, or otherwise, as may be most suitable, notwithstanding that some formalities demanded by law and rules of court may not have been fully observed herein, and requesting that the fullest benefit herefrom may be enjoyed, and that one or more copies hereof in proper form may be made and delivered, to be used according to the exigencies of the case. Thus done and executed in Beverwyck in presence of Mr Adriaen van Ilpendam and Harmen Jansz Ryckman, good friends of the testators, called as witnesses hereto.

ELLERT GERBERTSZ CRUIF

This mark X was made by TRYNTIE
JANSZ, aforenamed

Adriaen van Ilpendam, witness

This mark + was made by *Harmen*
Jansz Ryckman, aforenamed

D. V. SCHELLUYNE, *Not. Pub.*

1663

**Lease of part of a house from Hilletje Tyssinck, wife of Pieter
Bronck, to Jan Harmensen**

[123] On this day, the 18th of August 1661, appeared before me, Dirck van Schelluyne, notary public, and before the after-named witnesses, Hilletie Tyssinck, wife of Pieter Bronck, attorney of her said husband, of the first part, and Jan Hermensz, baker, of the second part; acknowledging, said Hilletie Tyssinck, that she had leased and he, Jan Harmense, that he had hired of her, the front part of her house, consisting of a cellar, front room and loft, at present occupied by Mr De Haen and known to the lessee, for the time of one year beginning when the said De Haen leaves the house, which is to happen in a few days, but the lessee may take possession of and use the cellar from this present moment. As rent for said forepart of the house, the lessee promises to pay the sum of thirty good whole beavers; and whereas said part of the house shall be delivered to the lessee in proper repair, window, roof and floor tight, the lessee promises to deliver up the same in like condition at the end of this lease, accidents from without excepted. For the faithful performance of what is hereinbefore written, the parties hereto, each with respect to his own obligations, mutually bind their persons and estates, nothing excepted, subject to all courts and judges. Thus done and executed in Beverwyck, in presence of Jan van Aken and Daniel Hondekoutre, as witnesses hereto called.

JAN HARMENS
HYLEKE TTESYNCK

Daniel Hondekoutre

This mark X was made by *Jan van
Aken*, aforesaid

D. V. SCHELLUYNE, *Not. Pub.*
1661

**Lease of a house from Catryna Jochems, wife of Abraham Staets,
to Maria Becker, wife of Johannes Becker**

[152] On this day, the 10th of September 1661. Catryna Jochemsz, wife of Mr Abraham Staets, lets, and Maria Beckers, wife of Johannes Becker, hires the lessor's house and lot, standing and lying in the village of Beverwyck near the house of Folckert Jansz and known to the lessee; for the time of one year beginning on the first of November next, for the sum of one hundred and fifty guilders, to be paid in good, merchantable beavers, reckoned at eight guilders apiece. It is further stipulated that in case the lessor wishes to build a little house on the lot for her own convenience, she may do so at her pleasure and during the trading season next summer she may also retain the use of the little house at present standing there. Also, in case of a longer lease, this lessee is to have the preference, provided she pay as much as others. Furthermore, a window is to be made on the north side of the house at the expense of the lessor; and as said house and lot is to be delivered to the lessee in proper repair, window, roof and floor tight, she, the lessee, promises to deliver up the same at the end of this lease in the same condition, unavoidable accidents excepted: thereto binding their respective persons and estates, nothing excepted, to the authority of all courts and judges. Done in Beverwyck, dated as above.

TRINTEN IOCHGIMS

MARYKEN D' BECKER

In my presence,

D. V. SCHELLUYNE, *Not. Pub.*

1661

Promissory note of Sophia van Wyckersloot to Madam Ebbingh

[96]¹ Madam Zophia van Wickersloot, late widow of Mr Dirck van Hamel,² deceased, hereby acknowledges that by a settlement of accounts had between her and Madam Ebbingh,³ she is well and truly indebted in the sum of one hundred and twenty-five guilders Holland money, forty-eight guilders, two stivers and eight pence in seawan and thirteen guilders, two stivers and eight pence in beavers, or beavers' value, which aforesaid respective sums she, Madam Sophia van Wickersloot, promises to pay to said Madam Ebbingh, or to the lawful bearer hereof, in the month of August next ensuing; and as regards the aforesaid item of fl. 125 Holland money, she promises to pay it in beavers reckoned at six guilders to the beaver; binding thereto her person and estate, subject to all courts and judges. In good faith, these are subscribed in Beverwyck, the 28th of June 1661.

SOPHIA VAN WYCKERSLOOT

In my presence,

D. V. SCHELLUYNE, *Secretary*

1661

¹ Between 95 and 96 there is a blank page which was originally numbered 92.

² Dirck van Hamel succeeded Anthony de Hooges as secretary of the colony of Rensselaerswyck and died there July 2, 1660. His wife afterwards married Anthony Toinel.

³ Johanna, a daughter of Johannes de Laet, of Leiden, who was associated with Kiliaen van Rensselaer in the colony of Rensselaerswyck. Her first husband was Johan de Hulter, with whom she came to Rensselaerswyck in 1653 and by whom she had four children, Joannes, Joanna, Samuel and Paulus de Hulter. After de Hulter's death in 1658 she returned to Holland. Soon after February 1659, she married at New Amsterdam Jeronimus Ebbingh, or Ebbinck, a merchant from Hamburg. By this second husband, Johanna de Laet had four more children, Francina, Albertus, and two twins, Francina and Maria Ebbingh, all of whom were baptized in the Dutch Church of New Amsterdam. See *Van Rensselaer Boxvier Mss.*, p. 845; *Minutes of the Orphan Masters of New Amsterdam*, 1:166-70; and *Holland Society of New York, Year Book*, 1900, 13:155.

Agreement between Albert Andriessen Bratt and his children in regard to the settlement of the estate of said childrens' mother

On this day, the 3d of June 1662, Albert Andriessz, widower of the late Annetie Barentsz van Rotmerz,¹ dwelling in the colony of Rensselaerswyck in New Netherland, of the first part, and Mr Roeloff Swartwout, husband and guardian of Eva Albertsz, daughter of Albert Andriesz, Barent and Storm Albertsz, sons of said Albert Andriesz, Theunis Slingerlant, husband and guardian of Engeltie Albertsz, and Jan van Eckelen, husband and guardian of Gisseltie Albertsz, as well for themselves as in these presents filling the place of and undertaking for Andries, Jan and Dirck Albertsz, minor children, sons and daughters of said Albert Andriesz, their father, and Annetie Barentse, their mother, deceased, and therefore heirs *ab intestato* to all the property left by their late mother, of the second part, in the presence [225] of and with the mediation of the Honorable Arent van Curler, commissioned councilor, and Gerard Swart, sheriff of said colony, together with Francois Boon, magistrate of Fort Orange, and Mr Jan Verbeeck, have in all love and friendship contracted and agreed respecting the buying out of said childrens' interest in their mother's estate, as follows: The said Albert Andriessz promises hereby to convey to said children and heirs in free ownership, on the 5th day of this month of June, the house and lot standing and lying within the city of Amsterdam in New Netherland, bounded westerly and southerly by the streets, easterly by Claes van Elslant and northerly by the aforesaid Slingerlant, which house is at present occupied by the honor-

¹ Thus in the records; not Rolmers, as given in *Van Rensselaer Bowier Mss.*, p. 360. note. The place is not identified.

able Burgomaster Allert Anthony, with such servient and dominant estates and rights as the said Albert Andriessz has hitherto possessed in the same, saving the lord's right, of the proceeds of which house and lot, whether in selling or leasing, according to the pleasure of the said children and heirs, they shall receive each an equal portion. On the other hand, said Albert Andriessz shall remain in full possession of the estate, all other effects, debts and credits to be to his loss and profit [226] and furthermore he shall be holden to maintain, nourish and train in all godliness the minor children till they become of age or marry.

Herewith, the parties declare that they have apportioned and divided and to their satisfaction come to a final settlement with each other regarding the inheritance of said children and heirs arising from their maternal estate, without having any further claims one against the other in the matter aforesaid. Promising nevermore to do nor cause to be done anything contrary hereto, they bind hereto their persons and estates, nothing excepted, subject to all courts and judges. Done in the colony of Rensselaerswyck in New Netherland, on the date above written.

AALBERT ANDRIESSE
ROELOFF SWARTWOUT
This mark X was made by BARENT
ALBERTSZ, aforesamed
STORM ALBERTSEN VAN DE SEE
TUENYES CORNELISZ SLYENGHERLANT
This mark was made A by ANDRIES
ALBERTSZ, aforesamed
JAN IANS VAN EECKEL

A: van Curler
G: Swartt
Francoys Boon
Jan Verbeeck

In my presence,
D. V. SCHELLUYNE, *Secret'y*
1662

Agreement of the guardians of the minor children of Claes Cornelissen van Voorhout and Brechie Maryns with Jan Tyssen, second husband of the late Brechie Maryns, regarding said children's inheritance

On this day, the 1st of February 1663, appeared before me, Direk van Schelluyne, notary public, and before the hereinafter named witnesses, Cornelis van Voorhout, senior, father of the late Claes Cornelisz van Voorhout, Cornelis Cornelisz van Voorhout, brother of said Claes Cornelisz, deceased, Jacob Schermerhoorn, as husband and guardian of Jannetie, Cornelis's daughter, van Voorhout, and François Boon, husband and guardian of Lysbet Cornelisz van Voorhout, sisters of said Claes Cornelisz, deceased, both for themselves and herein representing and undertaking for Lysbet Tyssz, mother of the late Brechie Maryns, late wife of said Claes van Voorhout, and in that capacity as guardians related by blood of the four children left by him, Claes [301] Cornelissz, named Maryn aged 12 years, Jacob aged 10 years, Lysbet aged 8 years and Tryntie Claese van Voorhout aged 5 years, procreated by the said Brechie Maryns, deceased, his late wife, of the first part; and Jan Tyssz, the last husband of the said Brechie Maryns and now widower of the same, of the second part; and they, the subscribers, declare that upon inventory and estimate of the estate of said deceased persons, as well in the first as in the second marriage, they have in all love and friendship agreed and settled with each other regarding the amount of the said children's inheritance and portion of their father's and mother's property and the buying out of [their interest in] the same, in manner following:

Jan Tyssz shall be holden and hereby promises the said two oldest children, namely, Maryn and Jacob, according to his ability honestly to rear and bring up for the next five years; to maintain them in food, drink and clothing; to employ them in his service on the farm and furthermore to treat and train them, not as a step-father but as one's own father could and should do; moreover, for the benefit of said two children at his own expense to maintain during said time a heifer now in her third year and the increase of

the same which God shall please to bestow, all which at the end of the aforesaid five years said children shall have and own, each the just half; and likewise Jan Tyssz promises to deliver to each of said two children at the end of said five years a good suit of clothes and whatever belongs thereto [302]; also, three good new shirts for each; and finally for the behoof of all said four children the sum of two hundred guilders in beavers or grain at beaver's value, being fifty guilders for each; in return for which said Jan Tyssz shall remain in full possession of the estate, all the debts and credits to be his profit or loss without said children being liable therefor or having the right to claim any benefit therefrom; and the two youngest children shall remain at the charge and in the care of the aforesaid guardians and blood relations.

The parties hereto having thus come to a final agreement and settlement in the matter aforesaid, promise, each as far as he is concerned, faithfully to observe the contents of these presents without ever doing or causing to be done anything contrary hereto in any manner whatsoever, either by or without resorting to law, for which they bind their respective persons and estates, nothing excepted, subject to the authority of all courts and judges. Thus done and executed in Beverwyck in N: Netherland, in presence of the honorable sheriff Gerrart Swart and Phillip Pietersz Schuyler, called as witnesses hereto.

CORNELYS ZEEGERS ZEGERSZ VOORHOUT¹
This mark + was made by CORNELIS COR-
NELISZ VAN VOORHOUT

JACOB JANSZ SCHERMERHOOREN
FRANCOYS BOON

This mark X was made by JAN TYSSZ,
aforenamed

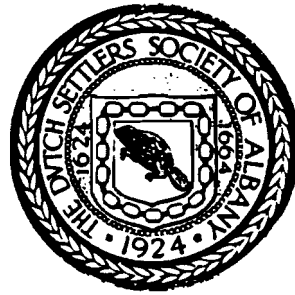
This mark + was made by Brechie Jacobsz, wife of
Cornelis Segersz, aforenamed

G: Swart
Philip Pietersz

D. V. SCHELLUYNE, Not. Pub.
1663

¹ This signature is partly blotted and indistinct. The second "Zegersz" may be a mistake and intended for "Zoon," as in the signature to Cornelis Zegersen's will on page [397].

The Dutch Settlers Society of Albany



Volume 51
YEARBOOK
1989-1993

ALBANY, NEW YORK

WOMEN AND THE ECONOMY IN BEVERWIJCK, NEW NETHERLAND

by Martha Dickinson Shattuck
New Netherland Project

On Tuesday morning, April 24, 1657, tavern keeper Baefje Pieterse, wife of Ulderick Kleyn and mother of two, stood before the Court of Fort Orange and the Village of Beverwijck (present-day Albany). She was there to bring suit against three men who owed her money on their tavern bills. Baefje had the men summoned twice before and each time they failed to appear. On this day, the men defaulted for a third time, an admission of guilt under Roman-Dutch law. In each case, Baefje produced her account book as proof of the amounts the men owed her and requested that, since they had defaulted three times, the men be made to pay their debts as well as court costs. The magistrates agreed, ordering the debts, amounting to a little over 119 guilders in total, to be paid within eight days and assessing each man three guilders and two stivers for court costs.¹

Considerably more money was involved when Trijntie Jans, wife of magistrate Rutger Jacobz and mother of three, sailed to Manhattan in September, 1658, to appear at the municipal court at New Amsterdam. After showing the magistrates her power of attorney from her husband which pre-approved "whatever shall be done by her in this matter," Trijntie negotiated the terms on a bond her husband owed to a New Amsterdam merchant for 5,482 guilders. As security for payment, Trijntie put up her house and lot in New Amsterdam and a lot in Beverwijck.²

The court appearances of Baefje and Trijntie reveal several important things about women in New Netherland. First of all, Baefje appeared for and by herself, while Trijntie appeared for her husband, being able to act in her own name for his interests by virtue of her power of attorney. While the law treated single women liberally, wives were considered minors under the guardianship of their husbands. However, if they had their husbands' verbal approval, or if they had power of attorney to act for their husbands, wives could appear in court unaided and on their own behalf and also engage in trade.³

Second, as proof of the monies owed her, Baefje produced her account book, which was required evidence in debt cases. While women in New England did not keep their own account books, women in New Netherland who did not could easily lose a case without this necessary proof of their finances.⁴

Third, both Baefje and Trijntie knew their rights under the law. The women of New Netherland displayed considerable awareness, if not sophistication, of the legal ramifications of their actions, particularly in business affairs. This is not too surprising as most of the women came from a society that instructed women in the ways of business and provided laws which encouraged their participation.⁵

¹Charles T. Gehring, trans. and ed. *Fort Orange Court Minutes, 1652-1660* (Syracuse, 1990), 289-290; hereafter cited as *FOCM*. The material for this article is drawn from my doctoral dissertation "A Civil Society: Court and Community in Beverwijck, New Netherland, 1652-1664," Boston University, 1993.

²Jonathan Pearson, trans., A.J.F. van Laer, rev. and ed., vols. 2-4, *Early Records of Albany*. 4 vols. (Albany, 1869-1919), 1:279; hereafter cited as *ERA*.

³Hugo Grotius, *The Jurisprudence of Holland*, R.W. Lee, trans. (Oxford, Eng., 1926), 31.

⁴See Laurel Ulrich, *Good Wives: Image and Reality in the Lives of Women in Northern New England, 1650-1750* (New York, 1962), 44.

⁵Simon Schama, *The Embarrassment of Riches* (New York, 1987), 261.

Finally, although married, each woman retained her own patronymic, as was customary for most Dutch women. Their identity therefore was not subsumed by calling them simply Ulderick Kleyn's or Rutger Jacobz's wife.⁶ Further reinforcing Baefje and Trijntie's identities is the language of the cases. Baefje was suing for money owed for "beer and wine drunk at *her* house;" Trijntie "acknowledges that *she* is well and truly indebted." (Emphasis added.) The distinction is important as it acknowledges the fact that, unlike women in the English colonies, Dutch women acquired equal ownership of their husbands' house and property at the time of marriage, as well as sharing in the profits and losses in the family's finances.⁷

These and other rights, such as the right to own property and make wills, came to women through the Roman-Dutch law of Holland, which was the law of the land in New Netherland. Roman-Dutch law had developed in the Netherlands to suit the economic imperatives of a commercial and trading society. It was, therefore, not only equally suitable to the commercial and trading society of New Netherland, but it also equipped women with the ability to make a vital contribution both to the economy of the community and to their families.

A woman's ability to engage freely in all aspects of business was particularly important in the commercial village of Beverwijck. Before we see how women contributed, we need to look briefly at the village's economy. There is no question that the fur trade was central to the community's economy, and in more ways than just the actual trading of furs for goods. During the summer trading months of June, July, and August, the village of approximately 1,000 men, women, and children was host to hundreds of Indians taking their pelts from house to house as they looked for the best trade. Merchants and traders who came from New Amsterdam to sell goods at auctions or to trade in furs, or both, rented houses and rooms for the season. Tavernkeepers did a brisk business, bakers kept busy supplying Christians and Indians with bread, and shippers plied the Hudson with cargo and passengers.⁸

If trading was good, people paid off their debts, as bonds, promissory notes, and mortgage payments were frequently, but not always, due during trading season. Yet anyone counting on that frenetic, competitive time to assure a profit was relying on a game of chance. If the Indians had few pelts due either to poor hunting or inter-tribal wars, a season could be financially disastrous. Goods bought could not be sold and therefore creditors could not be paid, while interest on bonds mounted unrelentingly.

Still, people, from day workers to merchants and bakers to masons, arrived in increasing numbers after Beverwijck was founded, many drawn by the hope of getting rich, or at least enriching their income, through participation in the fur trade. What most discovered, often painfully, was that they could not live by the fur trade alone. By the end of September, when the last of the ships carrying furs and passengers had left for New Amsterdam and the Indians had returned to their lands, the community had nine months left before the next trading season. Since the people did not trap furs themselves, one cannot help but wonder, what did

⁶Occasionally the court records do simply refer to the wife as the wife of so-and-so, without using her name. But on the instruments that were signed by the wife, or widow, women invariably signed or marked with their patronymic. Examples are throughout *ERA*.

⁷See Ulrich, *Good Wives*, 43, for New England wives and R. W. Lee, *An Introduction to Roman-Dutch Law* (Oxford, Eng. 1953), 63, for Dutch marriage practices.

⁸My estimate of a population of 1,000 is based on the court records, which exist only through 1660. Out of the 426 men mentioned in the records, 230 can be identified with certainty as married and therefore heads of household. Using a factor of 3.72, the mean household size in Holland in the seventeenth century, produces a population of 855. To this is added the 196 "single" men, for a population of 1,051. Since many of the single men may well have been married, and since not everyone appeared in court, the figure may well be on the conservative side. For the household size in Holland see A. M. van der Woude, "Variations in the size and structure of the household in the United Provinces of the Netherlands in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries," in Peter Laslett, ed., *Household and family in past time* (London, 1972), 309.

they do for nine months? Did everyone get enough beavers to sustain the economy?

In the highly competitive business of fur trading where the people with the money for better and more merchandise got the larger share of the trade, not everyone got enough beavers to sustain his own finances, to maintain a family for a year or to survive the hard times when the beaver trade dwindled. But those who survived, and those who flourished, did so not by counting on the fur trade alone, but by diversifying their activities and working at their trades. In order to get ahead, or just to make ends meet, most men had two or more occupations. Thus a baker was a common fur trader, ran a tavern and owned farm land; a carpenter traded, freighted goods, and speculated in real estate; a beer carrier ran a tavern; and a farm laborer turned his hand to seasonal work like woodcutting, stave splitting, and working in a mill.

With such diversity, and with the husbands often away on business, it was important to the family's economy that the wife be free to handle both her own and her husband's businesses. With one exception, the men of Beverwijck were an economically enlightened group. They gave their wives the right to act independently and trusted their ability to represent them in both court and business transactions. Sixty-six of the eighty-four women who appeared in court between 1652 and 1660, the only years for which there are records, can be identified with certainty as married. All acted on their own behalf, and in fifteen cases in place of their husbands.⁹ Furthermore, the notarial papers attest to the business activity of the women as fifty-eight wives signed bonds and contracts, granted and received powers of attorney, sold and leased property.

The one exception to this freedom was the wife of Claes van den Bergh, whose name is not given in the court records. Van den Bergh was a beer carrier who apparently had enough money, or credit, to purchase from New Amsterdam merchants such things as linen caps, filigree silver buttons, and a testament with silver mountings which he retailed from his house — items his wife sold. On November 11, 1659, Claes appeared in court to demand that the recipient of the goods return them as his wife sold them "without his knowledge." Undaunted, *Vrouw van den Bergh* persisted in flaunting her husband's restrictions; six months later Claes was back in court claiming that his wife sold goods without his permission.¹⁰

Faced with the husband's denial of his wife's right to trade, the court always upheld Van den Bergh's request to have the goods returned, provided that he return the money. A rare man in Beverwijck, Van den Bergh preferred a submissive wife to the profits she could provide the family by trading on her own. For the rest of the women, neither husbands nor the court doubted their legal authority to act either for themselves or for their husbands. Women in court were treated equal to, and in the cases where they appeared for their husbands, the same as their husbands. They were more than the "deputy husbands" of New England who acted only in their spouse's absence, and then in limited capacity.¹¹ Instead, women in New Netherland were equal partners in their husbands' businesses. And since they had an equal share in both profits and losses, they had a vested interest in the success of those businesses.

Indeed, the wives who appeared in court displayed considerable knowledge of their husbands' affairs, as well as the ability to deal with them, a fact that their husbands counted on. They offered payment in sewant (wampum) or commodities such as planks when beavers

⁹Fourteen of the fifteen appearances by women were before the Court of Fort Orange; see *FOCM*, 67, 114, 260, 275, 296-97, 307, 316-17, 376, 438, 452, 480, 488, 525, 526. The fifteenth was Trijntje Jans' appearance before the New Amsterdam court; see *ERA*, 1:279.

¹⁰*FOCM*, 467-68, 489.

¹¹See Ulrich, *Good Wives*, Chapter Two, on the deputy husband.

were scarce, produced counterclaims, attested to the accuracy of the account books, sued for overdue debts, bought and sold merchandise, negotiated payment deals, and contracted for labor.

The freedom women had that allowed them to share with men in the economy of their family and town should not blind us to the fact that women — in the eyes of both men and women — were first and foremost wives and mothers. Daily life for the average Dutch wife probably did not differ much from the round of endless household tasks that ordered the life of women in English colonies. She prepared the family's meals, cleaned, mended, milked the cow or goat, tended the chickens and pigs, and kept the household books. Beverwijk was not a farming community, so wives did not work in the fields, although those on the patroonship and other agrarian communities helped with the planting and harvest. In Beverwijk, wives had gardens behind the house, or perhaps a larger garden along the river where many good-sized plots were laid out. A wife bore children, nursed them, and buried some. Those that lived she either taught herself, or, if the family could afford it, paid to have them taught by one of the two private schoolmasters in town.

But Beverwijk was a town run by commerce and trade, and this affected the rhythm of daily life. The cost of living was higher than at New Amsterdam or Amsterdam, whether it was for firewood or housing.¹² Furthermore, a great deal of the goods used by the family, from books and pictures to cooking pots and dishware, was imported from Holland. Therefore, anything that a wife could do to supplement the family's income, whether it was helping in her husband's business or running her own, or both, undoubtedly made a difference in the quality and stability of the family's economy.

Nor was this a departure from the cultural norm of the Netherlands. The people who came to New Netherland were for the most part either farmers or from the laboring class. In the Netherlands, it was normal for women of laboring class to work and the endeavors of both men and women were necessary to feed the family. Women worked at the traditional female occupations — taking in washing, cleaning houses, or sewing. But they also ran small shops or sold their merchandise from house to house, and managed their husbands' firms in their absence and after their deaths.¹³

It is impossible to know how many women ran businesses independently in Beverwijk, or how widespread independent commerce was. That which was common was not a subject of commentary by contemporaries, and not everyone in business appeared in court. Therefore, it is quite likely that there were more wives in business or working closely in their husbands' businesses than we have concrete evidence for. Knowledge is further complicated by the joint ownership aspect of a marriage. For example, the court called Dirckje Harmens and Baefje Pieters tavernowners, but so were their husbands. On the other hand, Egbertien Egberts' and Jannetie Jans' husbands are never referred to as being tavernkeepers, leaving ownership a cloudy issue. However, there were at least two women who can be clearly identified as sole owners. Maria Dijckman, wife of the disabled former vice director, Johannes Dijckman, was a licensed innkeeper, a business which enabled her to support her family. And Maria Goosens, who helped run the family's tavern while her husband, Steven Jansz, worked at his carpentering trade, became a licensed tavernkeeper after their separation, enabling her to support herself and two children.

¹²See the comments of Gideon Schaets regarding the cost of living in Edward T. Corwin, ed., *Ecclesiastical Records of the State of New York*. 7 vols. (Albany, 1901-1916), 1:385; hereafter cited as *ER*.

¹³A.T. van Deursen, *Plain Lives in a Golden Age: Popular Culture, Religion and Society in Seventeenth-Century Holland* (Cambridge, Eng., 1991), 8-9.

Whether sole owners or not, the appearances of women tavernkeepers in court indicate that their participation in the business was not limited to pouring a glass of beer or chalking the debits on a slate; they managed the business. As the men were more likely to be working at their trades than running the tavern, it was the wives who kept the books, stocked the bar, paid the excise, and chased down the debtors. Distance did not keep them from their quest either; Baefje Pieters went fifty miles downriver to Wiltwijck (present-day Kingston) to pursue three delinquent drinkers.¹⁴

Brewery management was also women's work. When Jeremias van Rensselaer built a brewery in 1665 it was for his twenty-year-old wife "as in her father's house she always had the management thereof."¹⁵ Maria's job was to find customers for the beer and see to its delivery, and no doubt to keep the books. Just how many wives helped to manage the many breweries in the area is unknown, but apparently it was not an unusual occupation for a woman.

Maria's brewery and other businesses show how closely women worked with their husbands, work which provided the schooling for competent management when their husbands died. Left in full control of the estate on their husbands' deaths, Femmetie Alberts continued her husband's bakery earning the name Femmetie *de baxter* (the bakeress); Johanna de Hulter continued to run the brick and tile yards and oversaw farms in the Esopus and Rensselaerswijck; Maria van Rensselaer ran the patroonship after Jeremias' death in 1674.¹⁶ Although never named director, and although her brother, Stephanus van Cortlandt, who lived in New York, advised her, it was Maria, crippled with a painful leg condition after the birth of her first child and mother to six living children, who dealt with the full scope of running the domain.¹⁷

The most common women's occupation was trading merchandise. The bonds and mortgages to known local and New Amsterdam merchants in the records detail the activity of eighteen women who were undoubtedly public traders.¹⁸ The goods they bought are not described in the notes, but probably they were similar to the merchandise sold at auction by male merchants. Linen napkins were in high demand, as were items like needles, thread, buttons, linen caps, smoothing irons, porcelain dishware, stockings, gloves, and children's toys. As was done in the Netherlands, merchandise was either sold from the home, or as one Mariken ten Haer did, sold door to door.¹⁹

No doubt many women did no more than sell the goods that their husbands purchased. Other, like Trijntie Claes, who Jeremias van Rensselaer called a "great trader" with "plenty of money"; Dirckie Harmens, whose bonds to New Amsterdam and Amsterdam merchants attest to a vigorous business; and Catarina Sanders, the only woman prosecuted for illegal fur

¹⁴Dingman Versteeg, trans., Peter R. Christoph, Kenneth Scott and Ken Stryker-Rodda, eds. *Kingston Papers*. 2 vols. (Baltimore, 1976), 1:5, 8.

¹⁵A.J.F. van Laer, trans. and ed., *Correspondence of Jeremias van Rensselaer, 1651-1674* (Albany, 1932), 377-78; hereafter cited as *CJVR*.

¹⁶Dutch women were able to inherit and will property. Rather than individual wills, the Dutch more commonly made mutual wills in which the survivor was named the "sole and universal heir" and the administrator. The survivor was entitled to the whole estate; half if there were children. See David E. Narrett, "Dutch Customs of Inheritance, Women, and the Law in Colonial New York City," in William Pencak and Conrad Wright, eds., *Authority and Resistance in Early New York* (New York, 1988) for a discussion on inheritance customs.

¹⁷See A.J.F. van Laer's comments in van Laer, trans. and ed., *Correspondence of Maria van Rensselaer, 1669-1689* (Albany, 1935), 4.

¹⁸The names were compiled from *ERA*.

¹⁹*FOCM*, 61.

trading, were just a few of the women who ran independent, successful trading operations.²⁰

The fur trade quite likely accounted for the highest involvement of women. Even if they only managed a beaver or two during trading season, whatever they got helped the family's economy. However, a woman with a bit of duffel laid aside, or perhaps an iron pot purchased at auction, would be in competition with women like those mentioned above who had the financial wherewithal to offer superior goods. Even so, the suspicion that fur trading was fairly widespread among wives, finds support in comments by the minister, Gideon Schaets, who looked to his wife's trading as a way to supplement their income, and grumbled when she did not trade as much as he wished.²¹

Some wives speculated in real estate, while others rented out property and leased rooms in their homes. Again, how many is impossible to ascertain, but since the community swelled considerably between June and August during the trading season, it is a fair assumption that many houses contained a transient or two, or had a room or garret space rented to resident single men during the year. For example, Hilletie Tyssinck, wife of Pieter Bronck, leased the front part of her house, including the cellar and loft, to a baker.²² Other wives dealt in a variety of activities, coupling, like Maritgen Damen, real estate, trade, and foreign investments. Volkertie Juriaens, wife of baker Jan Fransz van Hoesem, was undoubtedly one of the busiest of women in town, for besides raising eight children, managing the bakery, helping with the tavern, and fur trading, she quite likely retailed sewant (wampum) which she bought wholesale in New Amsterdam.

Not everyone was a Maritgen Damen or a Volkertie Juriaens. But for those without a husband's financial backing, an inheritance, or the credit to purchase trading goods, there were alternatives. Baefje Pieters, for example, was married to a man who had been a soldier in the West India Company, and appeared to have no occupation, save perhaps tending the tavern. It was Baefje who was the primary provider for the family of four. When she needed more money than her small tavern on the outskirts of town provided, she strung sewant, cleaned the church, and took in boarders to augment her income. Other women in similar circumstances took in washing or sewing, or hired out for cleaning jobs just as they would in the Netherlands.

Once the husband let the genie out of the bottle by giving her freedom, there was little to stop a Dutch wife. Whether or not they were managing their husbands' business, acting in his place or for their own interests, wives were independent agents. Furthermore, their business networks were not just local and oral. They were contractual, written agreements which often brought them into contact with the wider world as they negotiated with merchants and traders in both Amsterdam and New Amsterdam.

For instance, just to order goods from a merchant in Amsterdam required a knowledge of costs there, what percentage of shipping charges would be added, the amount of insurance necessary to cover potential loss in trans-shipment, and the cost of shipping upriver from New Amsterdam in order to know the minimum that could be charged in Beverwijck and still make a profit. And profit for women was just as important as it was for men. Without it there was not enough money to reinvest for the next round of merchandising or to pay other debts once

²⁰See *CJVR*, 407 for Claes; *ERA*, 3:130-31, 216; *FOCM*, 506, and the *Holland Society Yearbook* for 1990, 164, for Dirckie's bonds; *ERA*, 3:86-87 for Sanders' bond to de Meyer. For examples of other bonds, see *ERA*, 3:98, 112-14, 304-05; *ERA*, 4:39-40; E.B. O'Callaghan, trans., *The Register of Salomon Lachaire* (Baltimore, 1978), 121, 153. Several of these entries are multiple listings of debtors.

²¹*ER*, 1:385.

²²*ERA*, 3:91.

the bonds and notes taken out for purchase of merchandise were paid. Even the small profit made by a housewife on a few items could make the difference in the family's economic well-being.

With marriages as contractual partnerships, and the potential, usually realized in New Netherland, of independence for wives through their husbands' permission, women frequently entered into and worked in the world of men. Overlapping roles also meant that women were physically able to enter alone into realms more commonly thought to be men's preserves in other colonial societies.²³ Thus the women of New Netherland drank in taverns, argued cases in court, bid at auctions, traded directly with the Indians with merchandise they purchased from merchants, sold merchandise to their fellow townspeople, and traveled unaccompanied to other towns and abroad on matters related to their trade and their families.

With few exceptions, once part of the male-dominated world of commerce, women received no special treatment because of their gender. A woman who defaulted on her debts could expect to forfeit her security the same as would a man. Furthermore, she paid the same interest on borrowed money or bonds and the same court costs in suits that she lost. Given the right to act independently, as well as for their husbands, women had to assume responsibility for their actions. It was a responsibility they accepted as part of their contribution to the economy of the family and the community.

²³Robert St. George notes that women in New England were denied access to male domains, to areas beyond the "house, farmyard and garden." See St. George, "'Heated' Speech and Literacy in Seventeenth-Century New England," in David D. Hall and David Grayson Allen, eds., *Seventeenth-Century New England* (Boston, 1984), 333.