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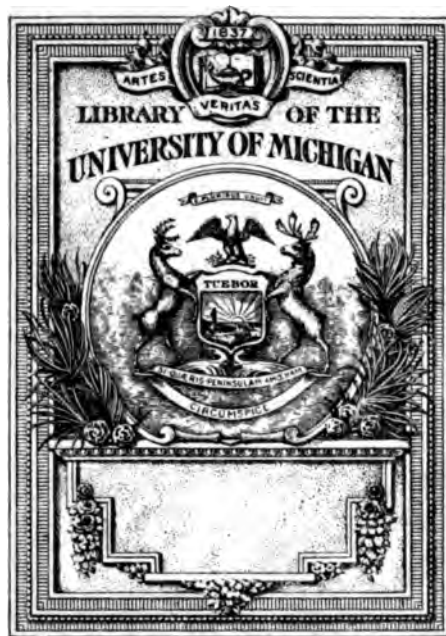
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MANHATTAN

1624

1639





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MANHATTAN
1624  **1639**

by
EDWARD VAN WINKLE
RECORDING SECRETARY
of
THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

**NINETY WEST STREET
NEW YORK CITY
M C M X V I**



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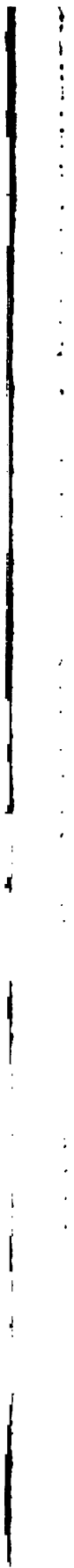
G. P. Putnam's Sons

TO
CAPTAIN ALBERT HARRISON VAN DEUSEN
A DESCENDANT
OF ONE OF THE EARLY OCCUPANTS
of a
BOUWERIE ON "MANATUS"
a
CO-WORKER IN THE REALM
of
HISTORICAL RESEARCH
THIS VOLUME IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED



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The author takes extreme pleasure in acknowledging the great assistance rendered by Dingman Versteeg, who not only translated the Dutch on the original map and manuscript, but in the solution of knotty problems rendered able advice which made the task much simpler. He has read over the manuscript and his suggestions were very helpful; and the author hereby acknowledges his indebtedness to him.



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CITY SEAL
1654
NIEUW AMSTERDAM



PROVINCIAL SEAL
1623-1664
NIEUW NEDERLAND



NEW YORK CITY SEAL 1669



MANHATTAN FROM 1624 TO 1639



THE cartographer of Amsterdam, Holland, Joan Vingboom, made many manuscript maps for the West India Company, not the least important of which is the one of "*MANATUS*," dated 1639. The map, twenty-six and five-eighth inches by eighteen and one-fourth inches in size, shows Manhattan

Island with Westchester and Bronx Counties on the North; a good part of Long Island on the East; the Bay, *Sant Punt*, and *Hoogen Hoeck* on the South; with Staten Island, *Achter t' Col*, Newark Bay, the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers on the West. Sufficient of the surrounding country is shown to give a good idea of the comparative importance of the Island of Manhattan and its location with respect to the mainland. The value of this map is greatly enhanced because of an inset giving the names of the early settlers on Manhattan, their bouweries or farms being numbered correspondingly and located on the map. Some time during the middle of the

seventeenth century this map passed into the hands of Hulst and Van Keulen, a publishing firm of Amsterdam, and two hundred years later it was added to the library of Henry HARRISSE, where it reposed unknown to the world until 1892, at which time it was exhibited in Paris at the Columbian Exhibition of Maps and Globes during the month of July in that year.

Henry HARRISSE was a bibliographer of considerable note. In 1892 he was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor by the French Government. He allowed no reproductions of the Vingboom Map during his lifetime, but by his will gave it, with others, to the Library of Congress. Early in 1916 this map was delivered to the Library of Congress in accordance with his bequest. It is perfectly preserved, the colors laid by the hands of Joan Vingboom being firm and the lines clear and strong. The large cloth map which is here appended was traced from a full size photo print of the original and carefully compared. The translation was made by Dingman VERSTEEG, Library Clerk of The Holland Society of New York, and is accurately presented.

The second map of Manhattan, which for many years was accorded first honors, is a map of "t' Fort Nieuw Amsterdam op de Manhattans" by Joost HARTGERS, published in 1651, which illustrates the early topography of New Amsterdam, probably sketched by means of a plain camera obscured from some point on the Long Island shore. This map was engraved on copper and by some is said to have been "concocted in the tiny back parlor" by Hartgers, to illustrate his little book. It shows the fort and some buildings on the lower portion of the Island. Mr. J. H. INNES, in his book *New Amsterdam and Its People*, page 2, states that the map was made between 1628 and 1632, and gives his reasons for this belief. It certainly shows less development of Manhattan than the Vingboom Map and it does not locate the eight

Company Bouweries of the Van Rensselaer Manuscript, to be later discussed, which tends to fix the date prior to 1630.

The church that was built in 1633 is not shown on either the Vingboom or the Hartgers Map.

The 1639 Map of Vingboom, taken in conjunction with the Van Rensselaer Manuscript of 1630, heretofore unpublished, mentioned in *The Holland Society Year Book*, 1915, page 9, and herein illustrated, is most interesting. It shows the occupants of the Company's Bouweries from 1624 to 1636 which were not occupied in 1639 when the map was made by Vingboom.

The occupants of the Bouweries follow:

1—THE COMMANDER'S HOUSE—1639

Bouwerie No. 1 was occupied in 1626 by Peter Minit, a Director who came from Wesel in Germany, having received his appointment from the chartered West India Company in the fall of 1625. He sailed on the *Het Meeuwje* (*The Little Meu*) sometimes written *Meeuwken* (*Sea Meu*), arriving in New Amsterdam on May 4, 1626, to take charge of the Colony then "consisting of two hundred souls." He made a survey of Manhattan and found the island to be "eleven thousand morgens (about twenty-two thousand acres) in size," with practically the topography shown on the Vingboom Map illustrated herewith. He immediately appointed a council of five members, consisting of Peter Bylevelt, Jacob Elbertsen Wissinck, Jan Jansen Brouwer, Symon Dirckssen Pos (Post), Reynert Harmensen with Isaac de Rasieres as secretary and Jan Lampo as *schout-fiscal*; governing New Netherland for a little less than six years. Bouwerie No. 1 is mentioned as "The Company farm with an imposing house" and can be seen on the map on *Deutel Kill* near the East River.

Notwithstanding his government was a success he was called home by the chartered West India Company, owing to factions in Amsterdam, and left the government in the hands of Bastiaen Jansz Krol and his Council, and sailed March 19, 1632, in the ship *Eendragt* (*Concord* or *Union*).

The Governors who occupied Bouwerie No. 1 in succession were:

Peter Minit	May 4, 1626, to March 19, 1632.
Bastiaen Jansz Krol	March 19, 1632, to April 16, 1633.
Wouter Van Twiller	April 16, 1633, to March 28, 1638.

On April 22, 1638, Director Kieft leased, to Wouter Van Twiller, Company's Bouwerie No. 1. It is therefore improbable that Director Kieft ever occupied the Company's farm No. 1 for any length of time; especially since the fort had been completed in 1635 and it contained the Governor's house within its walls.

This farm was purchased by Peter Stuyvesant in 1652.

2—BOUWERIE—1639

Bouwerie No. 2 was occupied in 1626 by Peter Bijvelt (Bijleveldt—Bylevelt) who was one of Governor Peter Minit's Council of five.

Bylevelt was evidently not contented with this farm, for some reason or other, because when Wolfert Gerrets was recalled to Amsterdam by the chartered West India Company, on July 20, 1632, he took over Bouwerie No. 3, "having sold to Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, with the consent of the Lords Directors of the chartered West India Company," the animal increase on that farm. He occupied Bouwerie No. 3 until just before his recall, April 27, 1634.

In February, 1634, he sold to Kiliaen Van Rensselaer all his farm implements. Van Rensselaer sent Gerrit de Reux down from Castle Island to manage this farm in February, 1634, and de Reux is mentioned as managing this farm on April 27, 1634, when he also was ordered home.

3—BOUWERIE—1639

Bouwerie No. 3 was occupied prior to 1630 by Wolfert Gerritsz from Amersfoort; occasionally referred to as Wolfert Gerritsz "van Couwenhoven," after the name of a farm about four miles northwest of Amersfoort, in the province of Utrecht. He was engaged by Patroon Van Rensselaer January 16, 1630, to superintend the establishment of farms and to purchase cattle. He was to serve four years, April to November, but at his request was released July 20, 1632. He leased farm No. 6 from July, 1632, till June 16, 1636, when he received a grant for several hundred acres of land at Achtervelt, now Flatlands, L. I., shown on Vingboom Map as Farm 36 near the Indian house of the *Keskackau* tribe. Van Rensselaer wanted him to move up to Castle Island, but he did not accept the invitation.

Wolfert Gerritsz is the progenitor of the Kouwenhoven and Conover families in America. His head farmer was Teunis Dircksen Poentee Van Vechten.

Bouwerie No. 3 was occupied by Peter Bylevelt from July 20, 1632, till February, 1634, and on May 18, 1639, it was leased to Leendert Arentsen de Grauw by Director Kieft. It is one of the Bouweries mentioned by Vingboom as being vacant at the time the map was drawn.

Wouter Van Twiller evidently operated this bouwerie in the period between 1634-1639 (*Calendar of Historical Manuscripts*. Part I, page 6).

4—BOUWERIE—1639

Bouwerie No. 4 was occupied by Gerrit Theusz de Reux (de Reus) or Jehan Ydes in 1626. The former was engaged by Kiliaen Van Rensselaer as a farmer, primarily to establish a farm on Blommaerts Kill on June 15, 1632, and sailed with four laborers in *den Soutbergh* (*Salt Mountain*.) When at Manhattan he became associated with Jehan Ydes and upon his arrival at Rensselaerswyck was appointed Schepen and presented with a black hat with silver band July 20, 1632, by Van Rensselaer. During his absence from Manhattan the bouwerie was managed by Jehan Ydes. On account of disagreement in transferring and sale of some cattle, Gerrit de Reux was ordered home on April 27, 1634, before the expiration of his employment. He transferred all his cattle to Van Rensselaer who assumed his obligations to the Company for the bouwerie: he having paid the first installment of one hundred guilders and first year's rent only. In June, 1632, he appears to have been established on a complete farm and a suitable house on Blommaerts Kill on an island called "de Laets" island near Albany.

In February, 1634, he is back on Manhattan, occupying Bouwerie No. 2, to take charge of the farm sold by Bijlevelt to Van Rensselaer. He was ordered home April 27, 1634, by the chartered West India Company and died August 4, 1639.

5—BOUWERIE—1639

Bouwerie No. 5 was occupied by Jacob Walich Van Winkle and Claes Cornelissen Switz, in 1624.

Jacob Walich (Walings, Walingen, Walingsen) was a resident of Hoorn, the family originally coming from Winkel in North Holland, a village located about fifteen miles north-

west of Hoorn on the Zuyder Zee. He occupied Bouwerie No. 5 from 1624 to 1636. He went to Rensselaerswyck in 1642 and remained there until 1650 when, on October 1st of that year, he returned to Manhattan. It is in this period between the occupation of Bouwerie No. 5 in 1636 and his arrival at Rensselaerswyck in 1642 he is supposed to have lived on the plantation No. 14 which was called "Walenstyne" (House of Waling). He obtained a patent for land in Pavonia near Communipaw, October 23, 1654. In the fall of 1641 he was appointed one of the "twelve men," the advisory board to Governor Kieft. Jacob Walich made a trip to Holland in 1633 in the ship *den Soutbergh* to stock his farm, and while absent the farm was managed by Claes Cornelissen Switz. Switz was a wheelwright by trade. He combined with one Jacob Wolfersen Van Couwenhoven to bring over cattle to the Colony, the undertaking being financed by Kiliaen Van Rensselaer. Claes Cornelissen Switz became involved over the sale of land with Adrian Petersen. On January 24, 1639, he leased Bouwerie No. 18 (Vingboom calls it a farm) previously occupied by Jacobus Van Curler opposite Johan la Montagne's bouwerie called "*Vredendael*" on the northern part of the Island of Manhattan. On December 13, 1645, Switz's son (Cornelius Claeson Swits) received a patent for this bouwerie from the chartered West India Company, containing twenty-five morgens, two hundred and ninety-six rods, of land. He was murdered by the Indians in September, 1655, like his father before him in 1641, and his wife, unable to continue the payments, gave up the farm.

Bouwerie No. 5 was in 1642 occupied by Dr. Pieter Vande Linde, whose farm extends on the north to that which is occupied by Hendrick Hendricksen Kip, 45, the tailor. Dr. Vande Linde was a surgeon who came in the ship *Love* in 1638. He was at various times inspector of tobacco, schoolmaster, and clerk of the church.

On March 1, 1642, Abraham Pietersen sold the grain on this farm as well as that raised on Bouwerie No. 6 to Jacob Barens.

In 1653 William Beekman occupied this bouwerie.

6—BOUWERIE—1639

This is the Geurdt Van Gelder farm. The records fail to show anything about the occupant of this farm. There appear to be many records of Van Gelders subsequent to 1660 but it is not known whether or not Geurdt Van Gelder returned to Gelderland. It has been advanced that Gerrit de Reus was from Gelderland; therefore he might be known as Gerrit or Geurdt Van Gelder. The author has little faith, however, in this theory because there is a single record of both men occupying different bouweries at the same time.

Cousin Notelman mentioned in the Van Rensselaer Manuscript (Coenraet Notelman) was, in 1630, placed in charge of this bouwerie and probably continued to operate it in the interests of Van Rensselaer until July, 1632.

Wolphert Gerritsen Van Couwenhoven operated this farm from July, 1632, till July, 1638, at which time it was leased by Abraham Pietersen Gorter, who is claimed to be progenitor of the Van Deursen family by Captain Albert H. Van Deusen, the author of the *Van Deursen Family Record*. Although this Bouwerie is mentioned by Vingboom as being unoccupied in 1639, it was leased in November of that year by Abraham Pietersen Gorter from Director Kieft.

Cornelius Jacobsen Stille (Wortendyke) occupied this bouwerie at a later date, he having previously occupied Plantation No. 14 till about 1638.

This farm is said to have been leased by Jan Corneliszen Van Vorst, 1639-1642. He was the son of Cornelius Van Vorst, the first Schout of Pavonia.

7—PLANTATION OF TOMES SANDERS—1639

Bouwerie No. 7 was occupied in 1630 by Evert Focken and Rutger Hendrixsen Van Soest. Early in January, 1630, Focken died. On January 16, 1630, the farm was declared unfit for cultivation. Van Rensselaer took over the farm, assuming Focken's contract of purchase with the chartered West India Company, and sent Rutger Hendrixsen to manage the farm. This he operated until July 20, 1632, when he went to Rensselaers Burg on Castle Island. He left the Colony in 1634.

Rutger Hendrixsen came from Soest, a village in the province of Utrecht, four miles northwest of Amersfoort and ten miles southeast of Naarden. He was appointed first Schout. Van Rensselaer presented him with a "silver plated rapier with baldric and a black hat with a plume," insignia of his office. He was accredited as being a very fine farmer, for Van Rensselaer says that he "acquitted himself well and has a fine farm with good farm house."

In 1639 this Bouwerie No. 7 was occupied by Thomas (Tomes) Sanders, the blacksmith, and operated as a plantation. Thomas Saunders came from Amsterdam. He obtained permission to settle in the "*byeenwooning*" (Village of) van Rensselaerswyck on July 13, 1650. This Bouwerie No. 7 was called "*Mallesmits berch*" (crazy Smith's hill), which was just north of "Smith's Valley" or "The Swamp," sometimes called "The Salt Meadow."

8—PLANTATION OF OLD JAN—1639

Bouwerie No. 8 was occupied by Jan Lampo and Cornelius Van Voorst prior to 1627. Cornelius Van Voorst went over to Pavonia prior to 1632.

Jan Lampo was the first sheriff of New Netherland (Schout-Fiscal), a sort of attorney-general. He returned home with Minit in the ship *Eendragt* (*Concord* or *Union*) March 19, 1632. He came from Cantelburg. He occupied this farm about six years, three years of which Governor Minit's secretary, de Rasieres, lived with him!

In 1639 this bouwerie was occupied by old Jan (John Seals). On Vingboom's Map there does not appear to be any house located at 8. The farm of old Jan is supposed to be north of the farm of Anneke Jans, which is numbered 21. Old Jan's farm was north of what is now Canal Street.

9—PLANTATION OF JAN PIETERSZ—1639

This was Jan Pietersen Slot who came to this country with Nicholas De Meyer by way of Amsterdam from Holstein. This bouwerie is described as being of eight morgens (sixteen acres) of land situated opposite to Bouwerie No. 5. He later operated a farm in Harlem near Van Keulen's Hoeck. He is the ancestor of the Slott or Sloat family of Orange and Rockland Counties and the Ramapo Valley. In 1660 he appears as senior member of the Board of Commissaries, the duties of Schout devolving upon him. Later he became chief magistrate. In 1662 he is listed as the owner of Van Keulen Hook lots numbered 7, 8, and 9.

10—PLANTATION OF TWILLER—1639

This was a tobacco plantation of Wouter Van Twiller, who operated it, in all probability, immediately upon his arrival on Manhattan in April, 1633. His farm house is supposed to be the first house erected north of Canal Street. This was known as the *Sappokanikan Bouwerie* and later as the *Bossen Bouwerie*. It was the beginning of the now famous Greenwich Village.

This bouwerie was leased on December 18, 1646, to Geurt Coerten and Wouter Aertsen.

11—PLANTATION OF BOERE BAECKER—1639

This is undoubtedly meant for Edward Fiscock. See comment under Brewery No. 16. This bouwerie is described on February 19, 1639, as a farm on the North River, near the plantation heretofore possessed by Tonis Nysen in a deed to Maryn Adriaensen.

*12—PLANTATION OF MR. LESLE DE NEVE
SINX—1639*

Mr. Lesle de Neve Sinx leased one-half of this plantation on December 17, 1638, from Edward Wilson, his name being given as Francis Lastley.

13—PLANTATION OF THOMAS BETS—1639

Thomas Bets (Bescher) acquired an interest in this bouwerie located where Greenwich Village now stands, because of

holding a mortgage of Oloff Stevensen Van Cortlandt who settled here in 1637. Bescher occupied the farm for some time. He was an Englishman and is said to have succumbed in 1639-1640 to twofold misfortunes of an encumbered farm and a worthless wife. On November 20, 1639, he leased this plantation to Abraham Newman and Pieter Breyle, and later to John Wood. Van Cortlandt on the other hand married Anneken, a sister of Govert Loockermans; received an important appointment from Governor Kieft as keeper of the public stores, and straightforward made rapid advancements, becoming one of the leading merchants of New Amsterdam.

Bescher died prior to April 27, 1641.

14—PLANTATION OF JAN VAN ROTTERDAM—1639

On May 14, 1639, Barent Dircksen (Van Naarden), a baker, leased to Gerrit Jansen and Volckert Evertsen the plantation called "Walenstyne" formerly occupied by Cornelius Jacobsen (Stille) of Mertensdyk, and located north of Mr. Lesley's bouwerie on the North River. Gerrit Jansen was the son of Jan Van Rotterdam. Cornelius Jacobsen Stille was from St. Maartensdijk, a village in the Province of Zeeland, six miles northwest of Tholen, nine miles southeast of Zierikzee, and is the progenitor of the Wortendyke family in America.

It has been suggested that "Walenstyne" is a corruption of "Walingstein" ("House of Waling") and that Jacob Walich (Waling) Van Winkel lived here after his having occupied Bouwerie No. 5, and previous to his going to Rensselaerswyck.

15—PLANTATION OF HENDRICK PIETERSZ—1639

Hendrick Pietersz is Hendrick Pietersen from Wesel, who occupied Plantation No. 15, which is described as a plantation near "reed valley" in a deed to Adrian Petersen, dated February 3, 1640.

16—BREWERY OF BOERE BACKER—1639

O'Callaghan's *Calendar of Historical Manuscripts*, Part I, page 8, says that on May 18, 1639, certain farms come in order from South to North. These farms were Mr. Lestley's, Gerrit Jansen's, and Fiscock's. According to the map, 16 is therefore the farm and brewery of Fiscock.

Edward Fiscock was an Englishman and was a "farmer" (boere) and a "baker" (backer) by trade. He occupied Bouwerie No. 16 with Hans Hansen (Bergen) and Maryn Adriaensen, all of whom transferred the property on November 20, 1642, to Thomas Hall. This plantation is described as being adjacent to the plantation of Wouter Van Twiller, but on the map there is considerable distance between farms 10 and 16.

17—PLANTATION OF JACOB COLLAAR—1639

Jacob Collaar is Jacobus Van Corlaer (Van Curler), who occupied this plantation on May 18, 1638, coming from farm No. 18 which he previously occupied. This plantation was called *Nechtans* and known at the present time as Corlaers Hoeck. On September 28, 1640, he leased the same to William Hendriesen and Gysbert Cornelissen. There appear to be two houses on this plantation.

Jacobus Van Curler took active part in the settlement of New Utrecht, where he built one of the first houses and was the town clerk and magistrate.

Jacobus Van Corlaer came from Nykerk. He was appointed Commander of the fort on the Connecticut River by Wouter Van Twiller.

On June 16, 1636, Jacobus Van Corlaer (Curler) received a patent for a tract of land on Long Island which is not indicated on the Vingboom map as it evidently was not worked at that time (1639).

18—FARM OF CORNELIS VAN THIENHOVEN—1639

There are two farms on the map bearing this number. The data refers to the northernmost one. This farm was owned by Cornelius Van Thienhoven at the time the map was made. On May 18, 1638, this was known as the *Otterspoor* farm and was leased by Jonkheer Jacobus Van Curler. The rent was paid in produce and "the land, when vacated, to be left well sowed." Cornelius Van Thienhoven purchased this farm in the fall of 1638 at the request and on behalf of Coenraet Van Keulen, a merchant residing in Amsterdam, for the sum of 2900 gl. (\$1160.00). Van Keulen made Kieft his agent to manage the farm. On January 25, 1639, Van Thienhoven gave a new lease to Claes Corneliszen Swits who had previously been associated with Jacob Walich Van Winkel in the operation of Bouwerie No. 5 on the lower end of Manhattan. Two years later Swits was murdered by an Indian at Deutel (Turtle) Bay on the East River, in the neighborhood of the present Twenty-fourth Street. Bouwerie No. 1 extended to *Deutel Kill*, which emptied into the Bay and is plainly indicated on the map. On August 22, 1639, Van Keulen

received title to Bouwerie 18. This was subsequently called Van Keulen's Hook.

Van Tienhoven owned several pieces of land in lower Manhattan and a farm lying between Maiden Lane and Ann Street.

On December 6, 1642, Kieft as agent for Van Keulen contracted for a "fine substantial residence on *Otter-Spoor*, size fifty feet by one hundred feet, with porticos front and rear and all very complete."

19—FARM OF LOEN ONTANGELE—1639

Loen Ontangele (Dela Montagne) is Dr. Johannes Mousnier de La Montagne (Montanye), husband of Rachel de Forest, daughter of Jesse de Forest.

This bouwerie was originally called *Muscoota* and was chosen by Henry de Forest in April, 1637, who obtained a grant from Wouter Van Twiller. This bouwerie was originally of "one hundred morgens of land" (about two hundred acres), on a plain extending "between the hills and the kill"—what is now Morningside Heights to Harlem Creek, which rose not far from the present Mount Morris Park and ran in a southeasterly and easterly direction until it emptied into the Harlem River. The northern boundary was at 124th Street, while on the south were the hills at 109th Street. (See *A Walloon Family in America*, page 82, for further description.) Henry de Forest died on July 26, 1637, and Dr. La Montagne completed the buildings started by Henry de Forest. As de Forest was childless his estate fell to his widow. Montagne took care of the plantation. Andries Hudde, an ex-member of Van Twiller's Council, married widow de Forest and went to Holland. He secured a patent to this farm in July, 1638,

and engaged Hans Hansen, from Bergen, in Norway to farm his shares. On October 28, 1638, Dr. Montagne purchased at auction a portion of this plantation, and on May 9, 1647, received a patent from Kieft for the balance of *Vredendal*, to which was now joined what was not included in the original grant to Henry de Forest, namely the point or neck of land called *Rechawanes* (The Great Sands). This addition was granted to La Montagne so that he might have some salt meadow and an outlet on the river. The projection was called Montanye's Point. This bouwerie was called *Vredendal* or Quiet or Peaceful Dale, although its history for many subsequent years was anything but peaceful. There was a spring on this farm known as *Montanye's Fonteyn*.

20—FARM OF TWILLER—1639

Van Twiller plantation on Great Barents or Wards Island. He purchased the Indian title to this island; also the lesser one "lying westward" called *Minnahanonck* (Blackwells Island) from the Sachems, Heyseys and Numers. He erected a dwelling house and outbuildings and procured all things necessary for a well regulated plantation, with a "boat and fixtures" for passing to and from New Amsterdam. This island is described as being opposite the *Otter-spoor* farm of Van Tienhoven. This plantation was in charge of Barent Jansen Blom, a Dane, who owned a plantation at Paulis Hook in 1642, although he is supposed to have lived and died in Wallabout. He came from Ockholm, Province of Sleswick, in Denmark.

It should be noted that Blackwells Island is opposite the "Quarters set aside for The Blacks, the Company's slaves."

Van Twiller's title to the Island under his Indian purchase

was disallowed by the Company and annulled by Director Pieter Stuyvesant and his Council on July 1, 1652. It fell to the English by the general act of confiscation of October 10, 1665, and was soon afterwards sold to Captain Delavall, August 14, 1667, although his patent did not issue till February 3, 1668.

Blackwells Island was transferred by patent to Captain Francis (Francoys) Fyn together with one hundred acres on Long Island in that part of Newtown called Ravenswood. John Manning owned it and his daughter married Robert Blackwell, inherited it, and the island subsequently succeeded to the Blackwell estate from whence it is supposed to have received its name.

21—*FARM OF SENIKANT—1639*

Senikant is undoubtedly a mistake of Vingboom and is evidently meant for *PREDIKANT*, meaning preacher. This is, however, the famous farm of Anneke Jans, who married Domine Bogardus, the Predikant, in March or April, 1638. This farm extended along the North River from what is now Warren Street on the south, to Canal Street on the north; on the east was *Kalck-Hook*. This is part of the famous grant which Queen Anne made over to Trinity Church so long in litigation in our courts.

22—*FARM OF ANTHONY THE TURCK—1639*

Anthony Jansen Van Salee, called the Turk, occupied this *bouwerie* prior to 1639. He and his wife were banished on April 7, 1639, from New Amsterdam on account of their being disturbers of the peace, and he was given, on August 1, 1639, one hundred morgens (two hundred acres) of land on a

bay in the North River on Long Island over against *CONYNE EYLANT* extending along the shore some two hundred and fifty-three rods.

23—FARM OF JAN CLAESEN—1639

Jan Claesen of Coedyck occupied this farm prior to 1639. He married Lysbeth Jans. Jan Claesen died prior to December, 1666, in as much as his widow married Auché Janse (Auché Jansen Van Nuyse) in that month.

24—PLANTATION OF DAVIT THE PROVOOST—1639

Davit "the" Provoost occupied this bouwerie prior to 1639. Provoost was thought to be a family name but Vingboom clearly emphasizes "the" before the name, showing that Davit was "the Provoost" of the garrison. The Provoost, (Provost) family in America, however, are the descendants of this Davit. On February 2, 1652, he was appointed a member of the "Nine Men," and in April, 1642, was appointed Commander of Fort Hope on the Connecticut River and became one of the most important men in the Colony.

25—PLANTATION OF HENDRIC THE TAILOR—1639

Hendric (Jansen) the Tailor occupied this plantation and brewery in 1639, and on August 26, 1641, he transferred by deed to Maryn Adriaensen, the house, barn, and arable land, except the brew house and kettles therein. Adriaensen transferred the land only to Jan Damen, and it is described as being

in Smith's Valley (Salt Meadow, sometimes called "The Swamp"). Hendric Jansen transferred the balance with the brewery to William Adriaensen the Cooper on November 24, 1642.

26—PLANTATION OF TYMEN JANSZ—1639

Tymen Jansz (Jansen) was one of the guardians of children of Cornelis Van Vorst. He was a ship carpenter by trade and occupied this bouwerie prior to 1639.

In 1642 Jansen secured a patent for land on the east side of *Mespachies Kill* behind Domine's Hook (Newtown, L. I.) and, on July 3, 1643, secured a patent for six hundred and forty-six rods, ten feet, and five inches of land on Manhattan. He is the ancestor of the Valentine family. (*The Holland Society Year Book, 1913, page 49, entry 357.*)

27—FARM OF VAN VORST—1639

Cornelius Van Vorst was settled at Ahasimus as superintendent of the Colony as early as May, 1632. For further details see the *1914 Year Book of The Holland Society of New York*. He died early in the spring of 1639. His house was burned to the ground on June 25, 1636, and was rebuilt. It was considered a fireproof house in those days. This family was the first known family to have permanently settled in New Jersey.

28—V————— — 1639

This is without doubt Hendrick Cornelissen Van Vorst's farm at Hoboken. He re-rented this farm from the Company

on March 12, 1639, which he probably occupied shortly after 1630. Hendrick died a bachelor.

This bouwerie was leased by Director Kieft, after Hendrick's death, on February 15, 1640, to Aert Teunissen Van Putten, who was murdered in the Indian War of 1643 while most of his farm and cattle were destroyed.

29—FARM OF JAN EVERTS—1639

Jan Everts Bout's plantation at Communipaw in 1634. He arrived in New Netherland June 17, 1634, and was commissioned by Pauw to be one of his superintendents. His house was destroyed by the Indians in 1643. On June 20, 1640, he received from the Dutch West India Company three milch cows as his share of the distribution of the cattle. He subsequently acquired property in Brooklyn where he went to live and became one of the most important settlers there. After leaving Communipaw he sold part of his farm to Michael Jansen Vreeland, and the rest to Claes Pietersen Cos.

30—PLANTATION ON THE LAETER HOECK—1639

Jan de Lacher's or Jande Lachers (Laughing John) Hoeck is a tongue of land just south of Communipaw or Mill Creek.

This plantation was occupied by Egbert Wautersen (Watterson), 1640, for on June 20th of that year he received as his share of the general distribution of animals imported by the Dutch West India Company three milch cows, three mares.

31—THREE PLANTATIONS AT POUeles
HOECK—1639

Abram Isaacsen Plank or Verplank purchased on May 1, 1638, from the chartered West India Company, Poules Hoeck, and on October 21, 1638, Plank leased to Claes Jansen Van Purmerent, the ancestor of the Cooper (Kuyper) family, one morgen for a tobacco plantation; on the same day Garrit Dirksen Blauw leased a similar property from Plank. These two, with Plank, were occupying the three houses shown on the map in 1639.

32—PLANTATION OF MAERYENES—1639

Maryn Adriaensen at Weehawken. On May 11, 1647, he received one hundred acres additional at "Awiehaken" north of Hoboken. He was a hot-headed man and threatened Governor Kieft, actually firing at him in March, 1643, when he was sent to Holland in "Irons." He evidently was acquitted or only served a short sentence for he returned to New Netherland.

33—PLANTATION OF DAVIDT PIETERS—1639

Davidt Pieters de Vries of Hoorn, a sea captain, Commander of the ship *King David*, on August 16, 1636, requested Wouter Van Twiller to register Staten Island for him as he wished to plant a colony upon it, which was done. On January 5, 1639, De Vries sent his people to Staten Island to begin to plant a colony there and build.

On August 20, 1641, a person named Melyn claimed that Staten Island belonged to him as he received it from Director Verhorst (the Lord of Nederhorst). On September 1, 1641, the Raritan Indians killed the de Vries' settlers on Staten Island and thereby de Vries lost his holdings.

Davidt de Vries was a patroon of New Netherland and a member of the "Twelve Men," acting as their president.

This plantation is located where New Brighton is to-day.

34—NOOTEN ISLAND—1639

This is Governors Island on which was a plantation of Wouter Van Twiller in 1634. This island was called by the Indians *Pagganch* and by the Dutch *Nooten Eilant* or Nut Island. Van Twiller purchased this island as early as 1634 from the Indians in exchange for some axe-heads, a string of beads, and a few nails. The chartered West India Company repealed that grant, and on January 12, 1648, the Council of New Netherland passed a resolution to take the saw mill at Nooten Island to pieces if possible, if not, to burn it to save the iron. This saw mill is indicated on the map at *D*.

After the English occupation it became known as Governors Island, which name it has retained until the present time.

35—PANNEBACKERY—1639

Pannebacker operated in 1639 two houses and three plantations on Long Island near *Red Hoeck*, which is shown on the map as being an island, southeast of Governors Island.

In 1645 Pannebacker obtained a bouwerie adjoining No. 5 and a wagon road on Manhattan. A *pannebackery* is a tile kiln, while *pannebacker* is a tile manufacturer; it is therefore probable that tiles were manufactured at 35.

36—TWO PLANTATIONS OF WOLFERT
GERITSZ—1639

Two plantations and two farms of Wolfert Geritsz Van Couwenhoven and two of his partner Andries Hudde. These were tobacco plantations. The patent was granted on June 16, 1636, making these patentees together with Jacobus Van Curler the first recorded land owners on Long Island.

Andrew Hudde, a surveyor by occupation, was the son of Rutger Hudde of Amsterdam and was born in 1608. In 1633 he became a member of Van Twiller's Council.

These farms were called *Achtereeld* meaning rear tract, and later "Amersfoort," and at present "Flatlands," a part of Brooklyn.

37 & 38—PLANTATIONS OF GEGOERGESYN—1639

Plantations, four in number, credited by Vingboom as belonging to Gegoergesyn. On June 16, 1637, Joris Jansen obtained a patent for a plantation at the Wallabout, shown on Long Island at 37 and 38, which he occupied at the time the map was made. This property was confirmed to him by a deed from *Kakapeteyno* and *Pewichaas*, the Indian Chiefs, and was known in the Indian language as *Rinnegachonck*.

This was Joris Jansen Rapalie who first settled in Albany where his daughter, Sara, was born on June 9, 1625, "the first christian daughter born in New Netherland" according to her declaration made on April 4, 1656.

He was one of the board of "Twelve Men" representing the New Netherland people.

39—*PLANTATION OF CLAES NORMAN—1639*

Claes Carstensz Norman's plantation on Long Island just north of Wallabout.

March 25, 1647, he received a Patent for fifty morgens of land on the west side of the North River near Dirck the Paver's land and kill.

Claes Carstensen Norman and Dirck Jansen Dey were the first known settlers of Bayonne, New Jersey.

40—*FARM OF DIERYCK THE NORMAN—1639*

Dieryck the Norman was Dirk Volkersen who occupied house and lot on Manhattan and operated a plantation on Long Island just north of 39, but it is not shown on the map. He transferred by deed his Manhattan house in "Smith's Valley," called the "Salt Meadow" and "The Swamp," facing the strand or highway, in 1642, to Govert Aertsen.

41—*FARM OF COSEYN—1639*

Cosyn Gerritsen Van Putten was a wheelwright by trade and occupied this bouwerie in 1639, the location of which is not indicated on the map; but on March 13, 1647, Cosyn Gerritsen received a Patent for thirty-four morgens (sixty-eight acres) of land adjoining Twiller's plantation and the *Sapokanikan* wagon road on Manhattan in the Greenwich Village section.

42—COMMENCED FARM OF POELEN PIETERSZ—
1639

Poelen Pietersz was Captain Jochem Pieters Kuyter. This farm was known as Jochem Pieters' flats, and was located on the south side of the Harlem and situated between Kingsbridge Road and Harlem River. Both he and his wife were killed by the Indians.

Just to the southeast of this plantation is one of Van Keulen's which extended into the water and is known as Van Keulen's Hook.

While in deeds this farm was known as "Jochem Pietersen's flats," in the gratitude of his pious heart Kuyter named it *Zeegendal* or the "Vale of Blessing." This, it will be noted, was some time before the catastrophe wiped out his family.

James Riker in his fine *History of Harlem* says that Isaac de Forest received from Peter Stuyvesant on May 12, 1647, a grant "for a tract between Kuyter and Van Keulen." This is the location of the unnumbered house between 18 and 42. Isaac sold this bouwerie to William Beekman in 1650, who re-sold it to Cornelis Claesen Swits (Suits) in 1653. Cornelis Claesen Swits is a son of Claes Cornelis Swits who formerly occupied Bouwerie No. 5 in 1630 and Bouwerie No. 18 in 1630. Bouwerie No. 18 and the unnumbered one of Isaac de Forest are closely situated and were occupied by Father and Son.

43—COMMENCED FARM OF JONAS BRONCK—1639

Jonas Bronck's plantation, now called "Morrissania," was located at the north of the great Kill (now the Harlem River) directly opposite Kuyter's land, 42. Jonas Bronck came from Denmark, probably Copenhagen, in July, 1639, and at once

started to erect a stone house, covered with dutch tiles, a barn, tobacco houses, and barracks. The famous treaty with the Indians, known as the Bronx Treaty, was signed on April 22, 1645, in this house. Bronxville and the Borough of the Bronx are named after the famous owner.

44—PLANTATION OF PIETER SCHORSTINVEGER—
1639

This bouwerie is described as being north of the Bronx farm, separated from it by the *Kill Mannepus* (Cromwell's Creek); it was a hilly tract called *Kaxkeek*, and said to be "lying over against the flats of the Island of Manhatus, extending along the kill." This is the beginning of Westchester County.

On August 3, 1639, the farm was purchased for the Company and was operated by Pieter Schorstinveger, who was a chimney sweep by occupation.

45—PLANTATION OF THE TAILOR—1639

This was probably Hendrick Hendriksen Kip who occupied this farm in 1639.

On August 29, 1651, this property was transferred by deed to Albert Andriessen and is said to be north of the plantation of Dr. Pieter Vande Linde. The farm south is Bouwerie No. 5.

On September 25, 1647, he was appointed on the board of "Nine Men," and in 1656 a Schepen. He is the progenitor of the Kip family.

TOT BESLUIT:

This map does not locate all the farms which were in operation in 1639, as will be readily seen by a careful reference to the record of deeds and leases in O'Callaghan's *Calendar of Historical Manuscripts*, Part I, and the *Colonial Documents of New York*, nor does it locate the Company's stores on Winkel Straat, nor the Church built in 1633 and used till 1642, which was built before the Church in the fort. The horse-mill which was outside the fort, located in the rear of what is now Nos. 20-28 South William Street, the loft of which was used as the first place of worship, is also omitted. It should be noted that this Church was the first fully organized Reformed, or Protestant Dutch, Church in America and was begun on Manhattan in 1626. The mill in which these services were held was built by François Molemaecker in 1626. The map is therefore not complete, but gives a good idea of the topography and the relative locations of the principal farms. It is, however, the most complete early map of Manhattan in existence, prior to 1650.

The Indian houses indicated by Vingboom on Long Island and referred to by him as "Dit fatsoen Huysen Bewonen de Wilden Keskachane" appears also on the so-called Costello map as "Dit fatsoen van Huysen Bewonen de wilden Keskachane," and is translated *This style of houses occupied by savages*. Mr. A. J. F. van Laer, Chief Archivist of the State of New York, translates it as "The shape, or style, of houses the Indians Keskachane inhabit or dwell in."

Fort Amsterdam is diagrammatically shown at *A* with its four bastions. The fort was built by Kryn Frederickse. It was laid out after the approved style of the day in 1628 and completed in 1635. The walls were constructed of brick work on the inside and battered earth on the outside covered with sod. Inside the wall was the Governor's house built of stone, like-

wise the Church with its steep double-gabled roof and low belfry, the council chamber with the government offices, and the barracks for the soldiers. A tall flagstaff with the orange, white, and blue flag at the top was also inside—*ORANJE BOVEN*. In 1787 the fort was demolished to make room for the old government house. The Holland Society of New York erected a tablet on the spot in 1890. The tablet now reposes on an inner wall of the United States Custom House.

The grain mill is shown outside the fort at *B*. This was the Company's grist mill located on a small knoll outside the fort. Just south of this was the Company's saw mill, finished on August 11, 1628, which is located at *C*. Its large sails reminded the inhabitants of their picturesque fatherland.

There was another saw mill owned by Van Twiller and located on Nooten Eylant (Governors Island). This mill was demolished in 1648 and the iron work moved to Manhattan.

The blacks were segregated from the whites and were housed on a plantation opposite Blackwells Island at a point marked *F* on the map, a considerable distance from the nearest farm. These were the Company's slaves which were sometimes let out for hire to the inhabitants for heavy work in construction of buildings or operating the farms or plantations. The Company maintained slaves for this purpose as early as 1628.

It will be seen that on the Vingboom Map distinctions are made between *PLANTATIONS* and *BOUWERIES*. The difference between a plantation and a *bouwerie* or farm was that on a farm everything in the line of agriculture was raised, while on a plantation only tobacco or indian corn was cultivated, preparatory to turning it into a farm. Plantations were usually small, seldom exceeding five acres in extent, and gradually were developed into farms.

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1624-1639

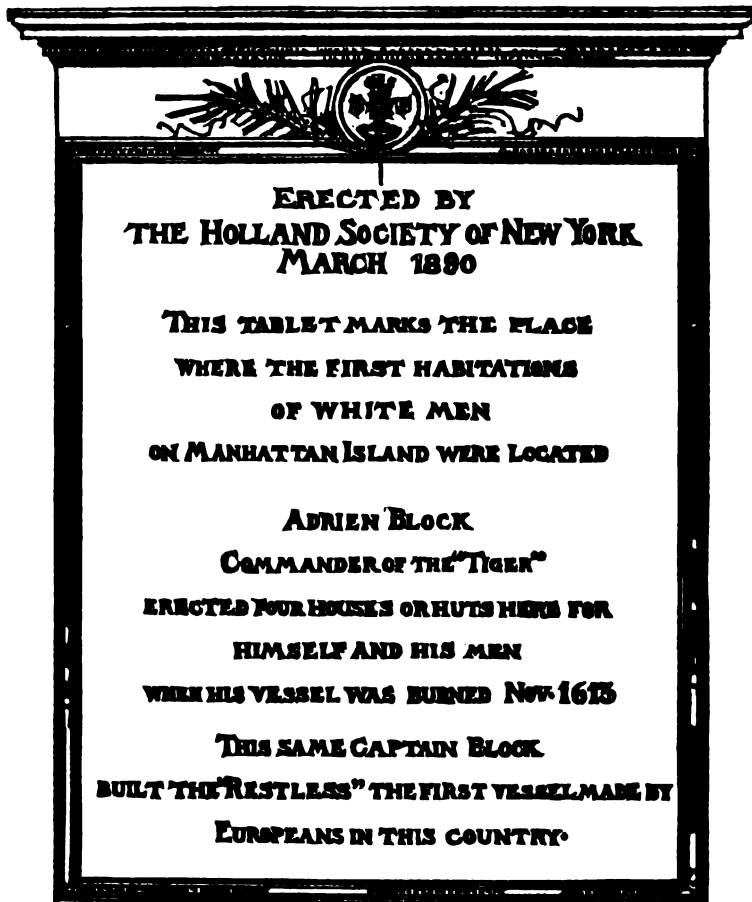
APPENDIX

At the time this manuscript was completed there came from the press Volume I of the exhaustive work of I. N. Phelps Stokes called *The Iconography of Manhattan Island* in which appears a half-page reproduction of both the Vingboom and Costello Maps, with a note that the description appears in Appendix, Volume II., not yet issued in May 1916.

CONEY ISLAND

Manhattan's famous cosmopolitan summer resort and pleasure ground is indicated on the Vingboom Map as *Conyne Eylant*, which is a modification of *Konijne* the Dutch for Rabbit Island. Just how early this "island," which is shown as a peninsula, was named is not known, but in 1639 it is boldly in evidence. In 1651 a salt works was located there with extensive "salt pans" exposed to the sun for the evaporation of the water.





ON THE
ALDRICH COURT BUILDING
41-45 B'way, New York City

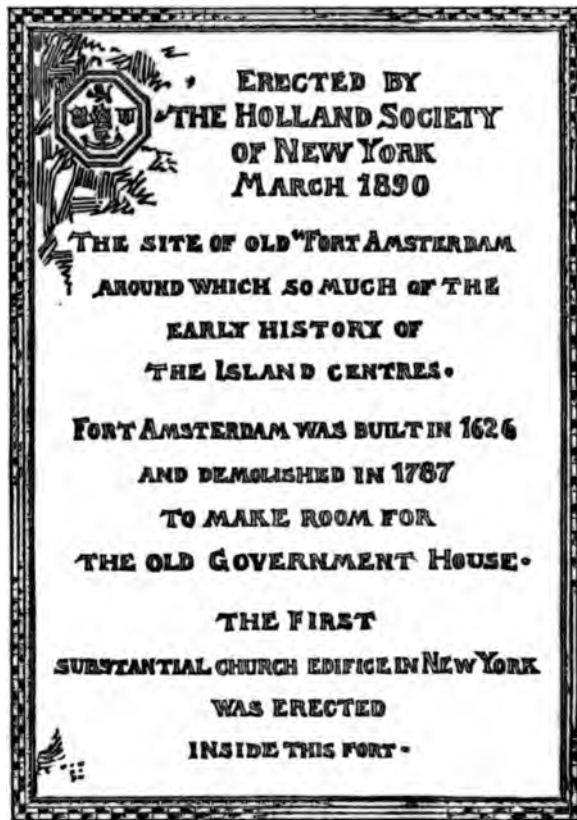
APPENDICES

A is a photographic copy of the Van Rensselaer manuscript.

B is a photographic reproduction of the Vingboom Map.

C is an English translation of A.

D is a full-size reproduction of Map with English translation of insert and data.



THE FORT
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS BUILDING
New York City
(See page 28)

APPENDIX A
VAN RENSSELAER MANUSCRIPT



STADT HUYS
North West Corner
PEARL STREET AND COENTIES ALLEY
New York City

Diensten van de ... in ... 1698

	Mars		April		Mey		Juny		July		August		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Mars	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
2. April	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
3. Mey	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
4. Juny	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
5. July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
6. August	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
7. Sept.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
8. Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
9. Nov.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
10. Dec.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Diensten van de ... in ... 1698

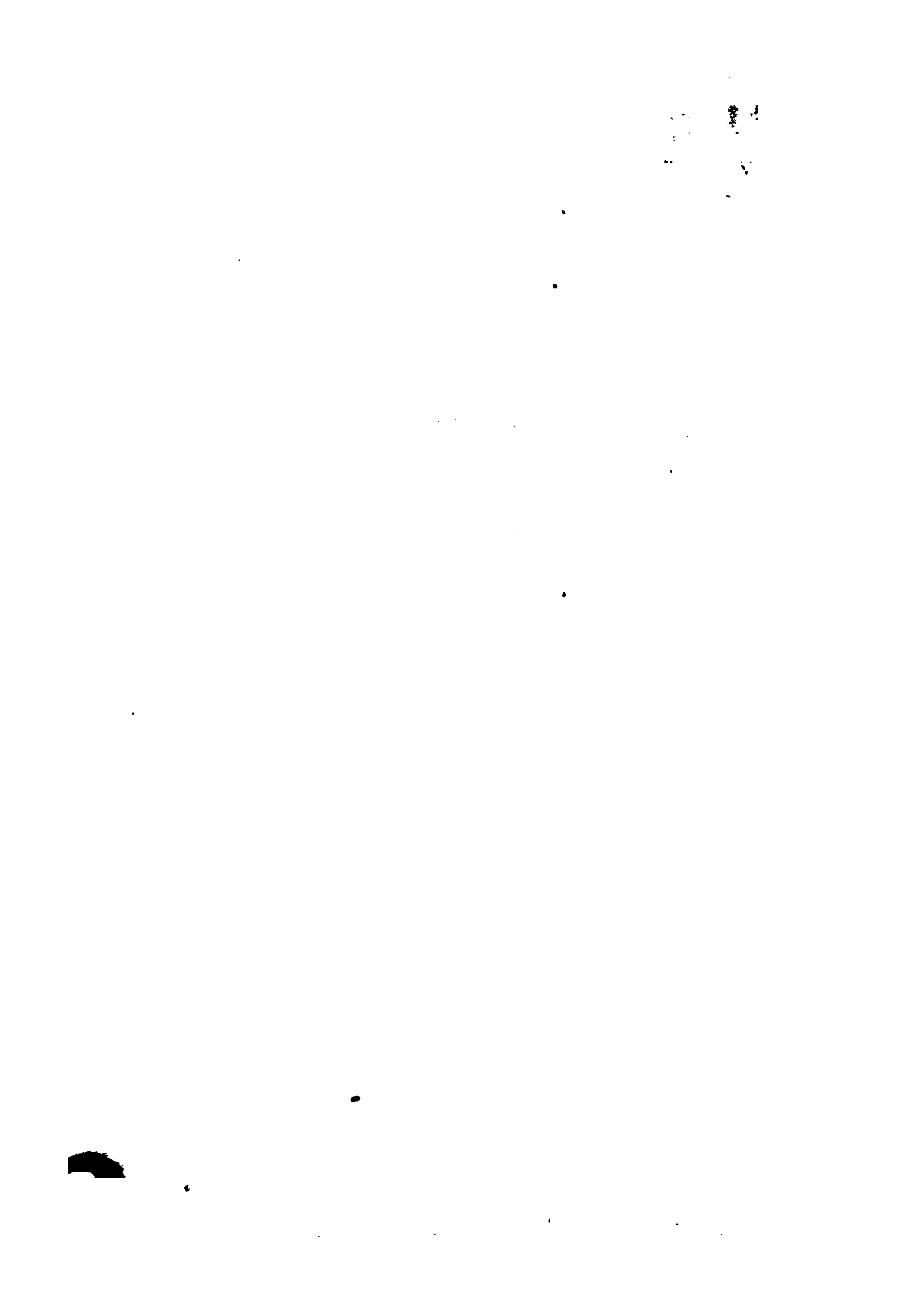
Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page.

Original in Archives at The Hague (Koninklijke Bibliotheek) © Edward Van Winkle, 1916

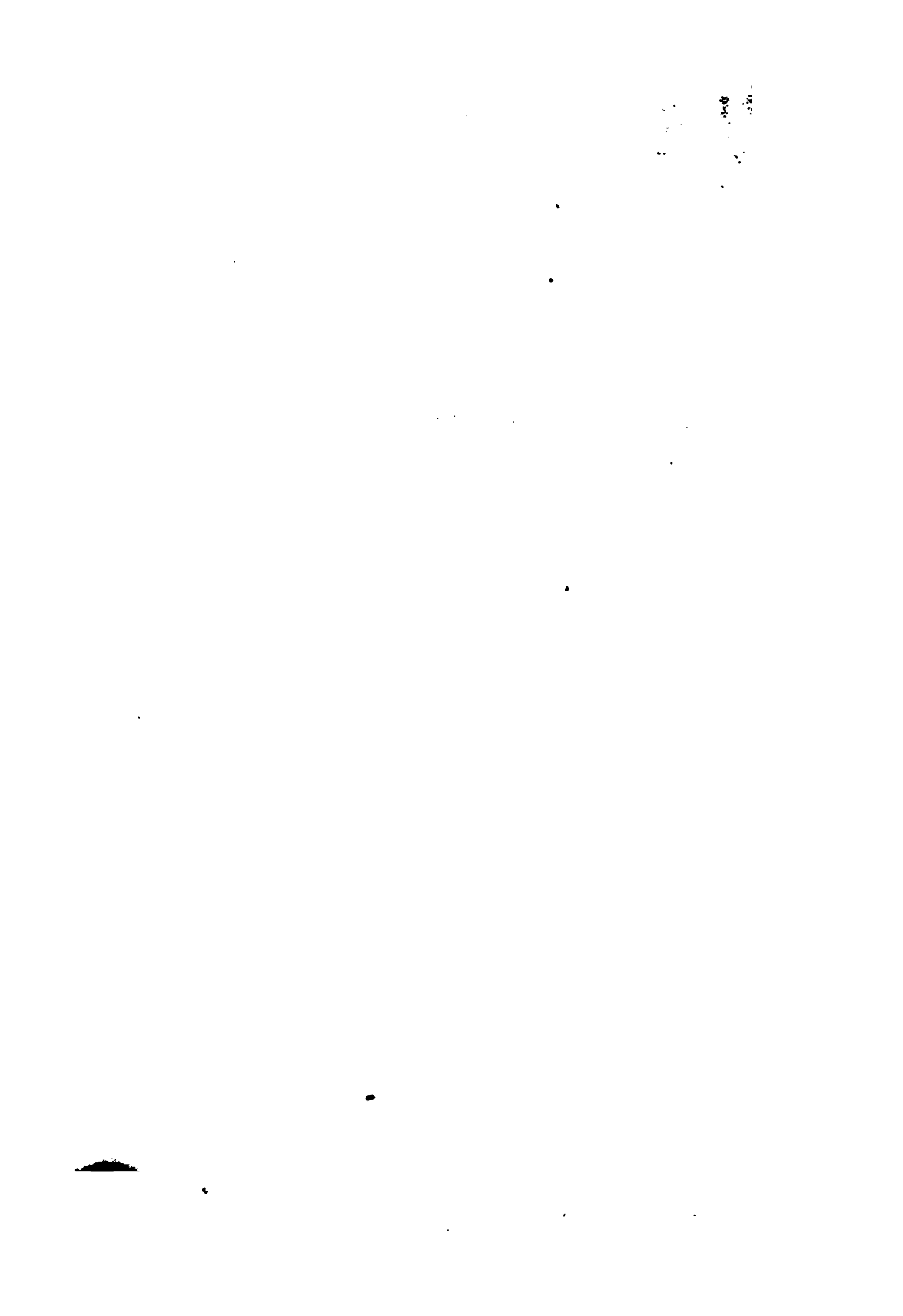


APPENDIX B

**VINGBOOM MAP—THE ORIGINAL IN LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, D. C.**



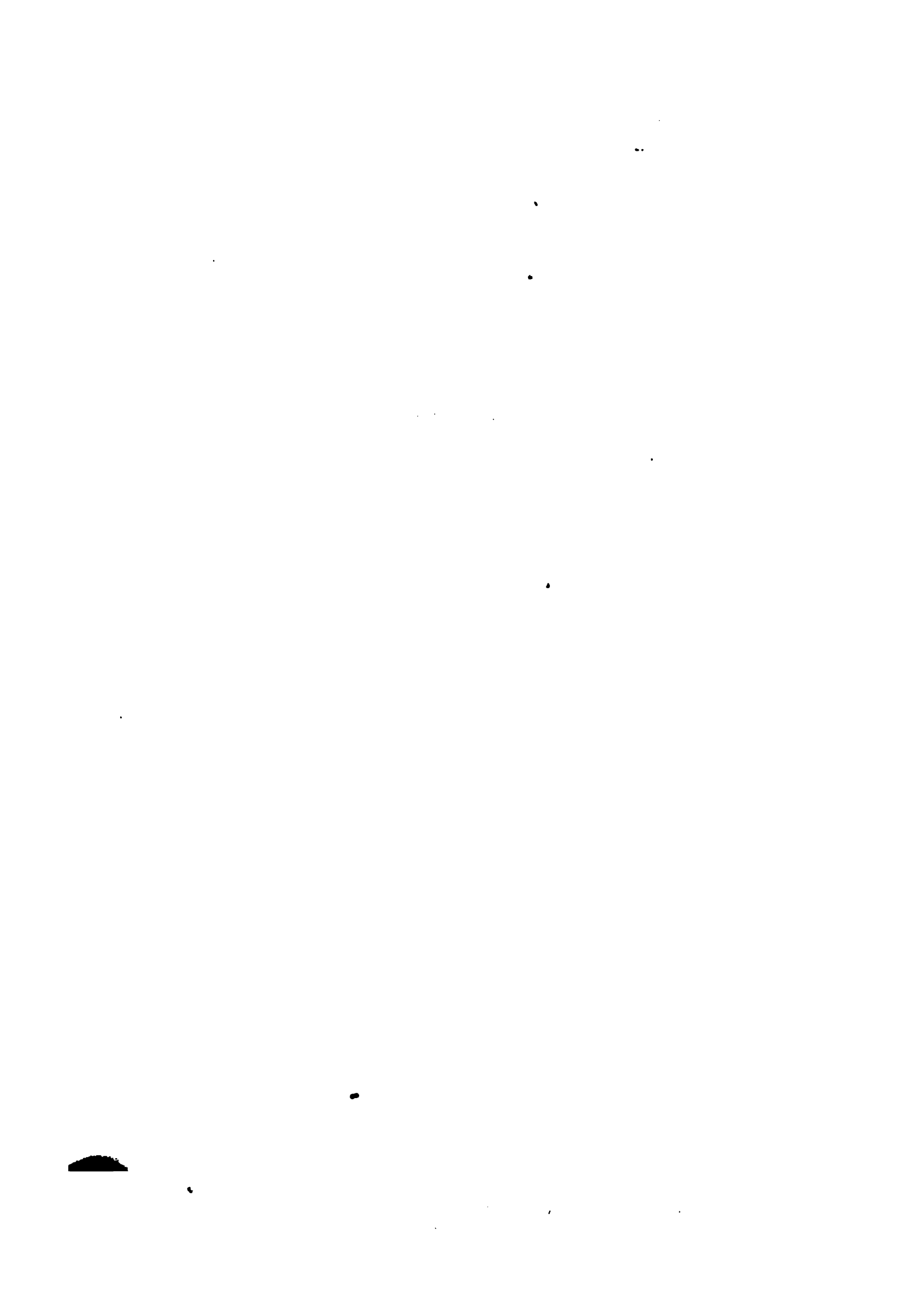






Afweging der voornaemste Plaanen op de
MANATVS

1. Comp Bouwvrij met Een roffel	20. Bouw van Twillev in 't kistloger	37. Plaan van Geyorgyten
2. 1000000 Bouwvrij met Een roffel	21. Bouw van Senikene	38. 3 Plaan van Geyorgyten
3. Comp die 't d'ick Plooi en de van nu in 1689 w'erde 3 h'ouwt van	22. Bou van Antoni de Turck	39. Plaan van Claes Norman
4. Plaan van Teniel l'nders	23. Bou van Jan Chetten	40. Bou van D'ingch'd' Norman
5. Plaan van Van	24. Plaan van Davit w' Brovste	41. Bou van Cofyn
6. Plaan van Jan Pieterfs	25. Plaan van Hendrick's Inidit	42. B'eyden bou van Peter Pieter in 't'yn Geyorg' in 't' g'eyst 11 van Rinde tot 't' hooft' Sant
7. Plaan van Twillev	26. Plaan van Tjonne Jansfs	43. B'eyden bou van Tomas Brovst
8. Plaan van Beerd' k'atker	27. Bou van van v'orste	44. Plaan van Peter Schapf' in 't
9. Plaan van M' l'el' de N'ou' l'nders	28. v	45. Plaan van hand' Inidit
10. Plaan van Tomas D'ets	29. Bou van Jan E'v'et	A. 't D'et Anse'v'edam
11. Plaan van Jan van Rotterdam	30. Plaan op 't' l'v'v' h'ock	B. Cooren Moolen
12. Plaan van Hendrick B'v'v'fs	31. v'ry Plaan op P'v'v'v' h'ock	C. Saag Moolen
13. Bouwvrij van Beerd' B'v'v'fs	32. Plaan van Maeryon's	D. S'ag Moolen
14. Plaan van Jacob Cellaar	33. Plaan van Davit de B'v'v'fs	F. 't Quartier van de Swart' de Comp' Haver
15. Bouwvrij van Geyorg' van Th'v'v' h'ock van	34. n'v'v'v' l'v'v' met Een Plaan van Twillev	
16. Bouwvrij van l'v'v' v'v'v'v'v'	35. v'v'v'v' h'ock op 't' Plaan van P'v'v'v' h'ock	
	36. 't' Plaan in 't' bou van v'v'v'v'v'v'v' met 't' van l'v'v'v'v'v'v'	





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