

# New Netherland Papers

C. 1650 – 1660



**New Netherland Papers,  
C. 1650 -1660**

From the Collected Papers of Hans Bontemantel,  
Director of the Amsterdam Chamber of the West India Company,  
Held by the New York Public Library

Translated by Dingman Veersteeg

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**A Publication of  
the New Netherland Research Center  
and the New Netherland Institute**

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## **About the New Netherland Research Center and the New Netherland Institute**

The New Netherland Research Center is a partnership between the New York State Office of Cultural Education and the New Netherland Institute. Housed in the New York State Library, the Center supports research on the seventeenth century Dutch province of New Netherland, which was centered on New York's Hudson Valley and extended from Connecticut to Delaware. Under Director Dr. Charles Gehring and Assistant Director Dr. Janny Venema, it continues the work of the New Netherland Project, which since 1974 has translated Dutch era documents held by the New York State Library and the New York State Archives. Visit the New Netherland Research Center online at [www.nysl.nysed.gov/newnetherland/](http://www.nysl.nysed.gov/newnetherland/).

The New Netherland Institute is an independent nonprofit organization supporting research and education in Dutch-American history. For over three decades, the Institute and its predecessor organization the Friends of New Netherland have supported the translation of New York's Dutch era documents by the New Netherland Project. Through a three-year matching grant from the State of the Netherlands, the Institute now undertakes financial and programmatic support of the New Netherland Research Center. The Institute relies heavily on its members to fulfill this mission. Interested parties can learn more about the Institute's programs and how to join at [www.nnp.org](http://www.nnp.org).

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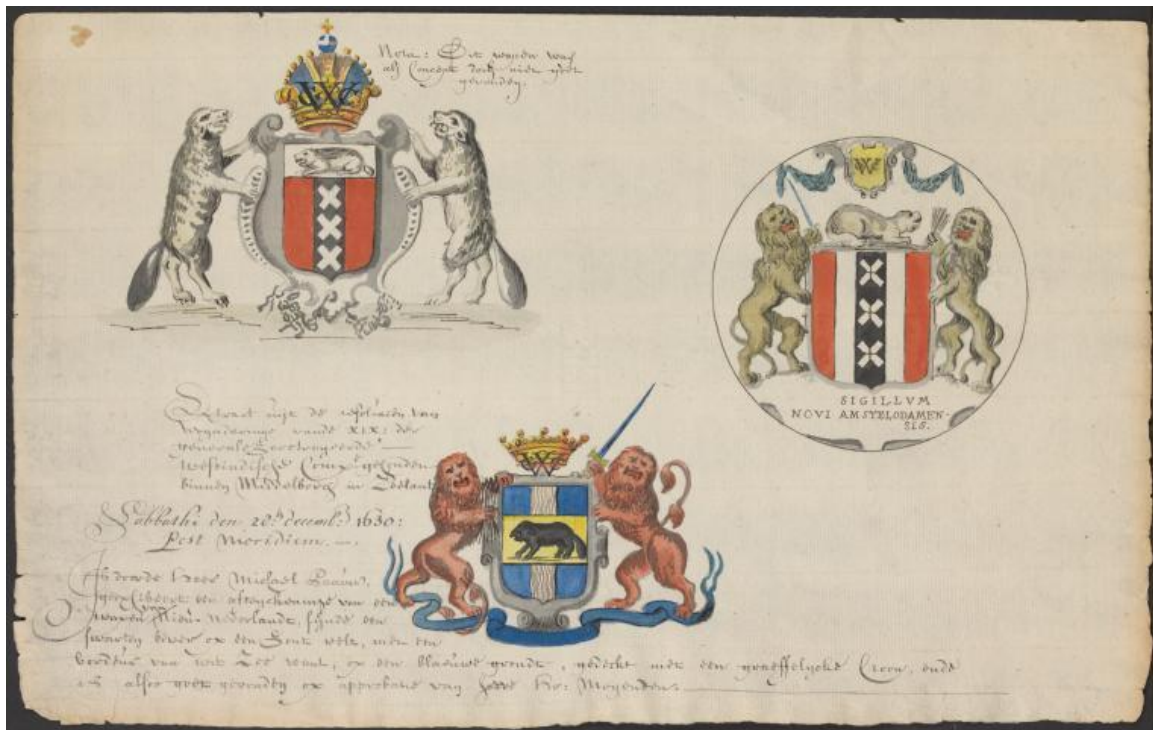
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## Proposed Coats of Arms Of New Amsterdam and New Netherland

Among the papers of Hans Bontemantel held by the New York Public Library are these drawings of proposed coats of arms for New Amsterdam and New Netherland. An anonymous artist prepared these drafts in 1630 for the consideration of the Heeren XIX, the ruling council of the West India Company.

The right drawing was adopted for New Netherland. A coat of arms was not approved for New Amsterdam.

*Source: Jews in America: Conquistadors, Knickerbockers, Pilgrims, and the Hope of Israel, Guide to the Exhibition at the New York Public Library. Full Exhibition Guide available [online](#).*



## Introduction

The New Netherland Papers are part of the Bontemantel Collection which is held by the New York Public Library. The other papers in the collection are the Brazil and Evertsen papers.

The original owner of the papers was Hans Bontemantel (1613-1688), a *schepen* (magistrate) of the city of Amsterdam from 1655-1672. However, it was his position as a director of the Amsterdam Chamber of the West India Company, which had oversight of New Netherland's management, that makes the information the papers contain of particular interest to its history.

New Netherland's colonial council was required to govern by the ordinances of the City of Amsterdam as well as the laws and ordinances of the Netherlands. The Chamber's directors kept in close and constant correspondence with the council to make sure that it was not only following the requirement for a civil society, but also to hear and determine the council's requests and concerns. Many of the papers are Bontemantel's extracts from the originals, and contain letters from either Director-General Stuyvesant, writing privately, or Stuyvesant and the council, writing as the colony's ruling body, as well as from other villages in the colony and the occasional individual. There is also communication from the Amsterdam Chamber to the council on a variety of subjects.

The papers chosen for this publication start in 1650 with the petition of Johan van Rensselaer, and end in 1660 with Nicasius de Sille's New Amsterdam house census, a list of the villages, and the places directly under the council's control. In between there is a wealth of information on a variety of subjects, information that adds to our knowledge of the colony's history, its people and its problems. For some examples: the problems of the South River [the Delaware] and the Swedes are discussed, including some aspects of the Swedish capitulation, as well as attitude and trade with the Minqua Indians – as the Dutch called the Susquehannock Indians - and their testimony about the land sale to the Dutch. Economic problems can be seen in the costs to the West India Company of running the colony; the list of salaries and board paid to Company officials as well as the high cost of various goods and labor; the problem of itinerant (“Scotch”) traders and the tremendous mark-up on goods by private merchants. The financial aspect of the slave trade can be ascertained in the accounts for the years 1651-1660. As well as the Minquas, the problems with the Indians on Staten island, Pavonia and the Peach War are discussed as is the “Sinneken” arrival in New Amsterdam and the reaction to their suggestion regarding direct trade with Manhattan.

On the more personal side, there are revealing comments about various people, particularly those made by Stuyvesant about his councilors in his private letters to the West India Company directors, as well as his concerns about the Jews recently arrived from Brazil and the general dislike of Van Tienhoven. Councilor Nicasius de Sille's letters to the directors and one specifically to Bontemantel complain about his treatment by Stuyvesant and the councilors; another discusses the state of the colony. These, and



others, provide a closer and often personal look at the political rumblings behind the public actions.

The translator of these papers was the late Dingman Veersteeg acting under the supervision of Victor H. Paltsits, the director of the New York Public Library. On October 21, 1922, Paltsits wrote to Versteeg that “There are here two texts of the same document on the plan for governing the city of New Amsterdam. I want an exact copy of each, one of the Kip original [Kip was originally a clerk in the secretary’s office of the Colonial Council and was then appointed secretary to the new city court on February 2, 1653], and another of the Bontemantel copy, each literally copied and kept each by itself. The translation can be made from the Kip original, then later we will find out if there are variations.” While the translations of the plan for governing New Amsterdam are not in the Bontemantel papers, they can be found in Stokes *Iconography of Manhattan Island*, volume 4, page 133-35, dated February 2, 1653.

Not every extract required annotation as some of the material is self-explanatory. Annotations are provided where it is necessary to enlarge the understanding of the material under discussion or to provide the background of individuals or situations. Although occasionally the spelling of some words changes in different extracts, the changes have been kept.

Finally, we are most appreciative of the New York Public Library which gave its permission to the New Netherland Institute to publish and annotate the papers.

Martha Dickinson Shattuck

## **New Netherland Papers, C. 1650 -1660**

[204] *Petition of Johan van Rensselaer, Patroon of Rensselaerswijck, and others, to the Burgomasters of Amsterdam. c1650*

To the Very Noble Right Honorable Sirs, the Burgomasters of this City of Amsterdam.

The undersigned Patroon, fellow Directors and partners in the Colony called Rensselaerswijck, situate on the North River of New Netherland, make known with all reverence and due respect:

That the petitioners, since the year 1629, as well by themselves as through their ancestors, have spent large sums and gone to great pains in founding, peopling, and putting under cultivation unproductive and undeveloped lands in the region of the aforesaid Colony, conditioned upon certain liberties and exemptions issued by the Assembly of XIX of the chartered West India Company, Chamber of Amsterdam, on June 7, 1629, concerning which there has arisen some misunderstanding between the government in New Netherland, the Directors [of the Company] here, and the Patroon and his associators, whereby the aforesaid Colony's privileges and rights are being violated, tending to frustrate and make vain. Therefore the petitioners most respectfully turn to you, noble [Sirs], humbly beseeching you, very noble [Sirs] to be pleased to allow the examination of parties by Commissioners pleased to ordain that, as formerly, and provisionally, before the departure of the first Schepen, those of the West India Company shall order Director Petrus Stuyvesant to support and restore [said liberties] as they have been now enjoyed for more than twenty years, and that you, very noble [Sirs] be pleased to allow the examination of parties by Commissioners, in order that the aforesaid Colony may be maintained in its liberties, rights and privileges, and following thereupon may secure from the Company every aid and friendship. This done by

Johan Van Rensselaer

Welter Pelser, in the name of the widow Blomart

Giacomo Bessels Pr. Dexuen van Bessels \*

\* When Kiliaen van Rensselaer, the first patroon of Rensselaerswijck, died in 1643, his eldest son, Johannes (Johan) Van Rensselaer, became the second patroon. Like his father, Johan never visited Rensselaerswijck and the patroonship was run by appointed directors. Although Johan did not enumerate just what rights and privileges were being violated by Stuyvesant in this petition, his detailed protest against Stuyvesant was made in Holland on December 1652 on his behalf by notary Joost van de Ven. The protest asked for a “categorical response” to their complaints which was given by the West India Company directors. That was followed by detailed points made against the patroon and the co-directors by the Company, starting with the comment that “Those of the Colonie Rensselaerswijck have far exceeded the limits granted them by the Freedoms.” + Ultimately, Brandt van Slichtshorst, the patroonship’s director, who defied the Company’s authority and ignored the proclamations of the colonial council on Manhattan, went too far when he moved the patroonship’s non-agricultural people across the river, despite Stuyvesant’s order that no building be done within 3,000 feet of Fort Orange. However, the effort to enlarge the patroonship’s holdings was terminated with the establishment in spring of 1652 of an Inferior Court of Justice for Fort Orange and the village of Beverwijck by order of Stuyvesant and the council.

+ Johannes van Rensselaer’s protest against Stuyvesant appears in Correspondence 1647-1653. Charles T. Gehring trans. and ed. (Syracuse University Press, Syracuse, NY; 2000) 193-95. The Company’s response to the points in the protest and the points made against Rensselaerswijck’s patroon and co-directors follow on pages 196-202.

[206] *Official list of New Netherland showing the salaries and board of each official, as well as soldiers, the schoolmaster, clergymen, the barber and the midwife. 1650.*

Director Petrus Stuyvesant monthly, 250 guilders, board money 900 guilders a year.

Lubbert van Dincklagen per month 120 guilders with board money, vice director.

Fiscal Hendrick van Dyck 60 guilders per month.

Johannes La Montagne, Councillor, 50 guilders per month, and 300 guilders per year board money.

Secretary Cornelis van Tienhoven 36 guilders per month, and 200 guilders per month board money.

Commiss [Commissary] Adriaen de Kyser 36 guilders per month, and 200 guilders a year board money.

Commiss [Commissary] at Fort Nassau [on the South River], Andries Hudden, 30 guilders per month and 150 guilders board money per annum.

The Supercargo 18 guilders. 120 guilders board money.

Captain Lieutenant Brian Nutton. 50 guilders per month, 200 guilders board money per annum.

The Commies [Commissary] at Fort Good Hope [on the Fresh River], Gysbert van Dyck [op Dyck], 30 guilders per month, 150 guilders board money.

Barber [Surgeon] Jacob Hendricksen, 26 guilders, board money 100 guilders.

Ensign, 42 guilders, 200 guilders board money.

Sergeant Daniel Litschoe, 18 guilders, 100 guilders board money.

Corporal, 18 guilders per month, 100 guilders board money.

Cadet, 10 guilders per month, 100 guilders board money.

Foreman of the laborers at Fort Nassau, 10 guilders, 80 guilders board money.

Clerk, 20 guilders, 100 guilders board money.

Soldiers, 8 to 9 guilders, 100 guilders board money.

Court Messenger, 230 guilders per year.

Keeper of the Negroes, 25 guilders per month, 100 guilders per year.

Midwife, 100 guilders per year.

Commies [Commissary] at Fort Orange [on the North River], Carel van Brugge, 50 guilders, 200 guilders board money.

Precentor [no figures]

Schoolmaster, 35 guilders, 100 guilders board money.

Preachers, 100 guilders per month, board money 40 guilders per month. There are two preachers. +

+ The list was written in Bontemantel's handwriting.

*Extract from the articles of agreement entered into and concluded at Hartford situated in Connecticut 19th of September 1650 between the arbitrators of the Honorable Commissioners of the United English Colonies and Petrus Stuyvesant, Director of New Netherland.*

Relative to the boundary line between the United English Colonies and the Dutch Province of New Netherland, we agree and conclude as follows:

1. A line shall be drawn on Long Island from the Westernmost part of Oysterbay, continuing in a direct and straight line to the seacoast, which shall mark the boundary between the Dutch and English on Long Island, the easternmost and the north English, and the westernmost and North Dutch.
2. The limits on the Mainland shall begin at the West side of Greenwich Bay, situated about four miles from Stamford and thus extend inland in a northerly direction twenty miles, provided it shall not approach the North River within ten miles as afterword it shall be decided about by the two Governors of the Dutch and New England. It was also agreed that the Dutch after this shall build no houses within six miles of the said line; the inhabitants of Greenwich till further orders and considerations, to remain under the government of the Dutch.
3. The Dutch shall retain and possess the territory at Hartford they now actually own, known by various marks and signs, and all other lands on both sides of the Fresh River, to belong and to remain to the English there. It is also agreed that the said boundary division, both on the Island and the Mainland, shall be observed, and not be violated, by both the United English Colonies and the Dutch nation, without any further extension [of boundaries] or violation until the time that a final decision shall be made in Europe, through the mutual agreement of both the governments of England and of Holland.

#### Regarding the Fugitives

It is agreed that the same method shall be followed between the United English Colonies and the Dutch nation in these regions of New Netherland as is expressed in the eighth article of the covenant made between the English colonies.

With respect to the proposal of a closer union and amity between the English and the Dutch in these parts, especially against a common enemy; We deem it necessary that the United Colonies shall maturely consider this matter; and also desire that they shall be

urged and recommended to pass a resolution concerning the same at the next annual meeting of the Commissioners; and, in testimony of our unanimous consent to the foregoing several agreements, we have subscribed to these presents with our own hands this September 19, 1650. [Signed] Symon Broadstraete, Thomas Prence, Thomas Willet, George Bacxter. Below was written:

Upon comparison with the translation of the above agreement the same was found to be thus far correct, and signed Cornelis van Ruyven, Secretary.

\* For an overview of the treaty see "The Hartford Treaty: A European Perspective on a New World Conflict" by Dutch historian Jaap Jacobs which appears in the Winter 1995 issue of de Halve Maen.

[(645) 646] *1651-60, 1673 Accounts of the Dutch West India Company, slave trade, etc.*

Commissions beginning March 1651, to December 1656, not yet adjusted, as well in regard to the Caribbean as to the slave trade. *f* 12720:0

1657 in March  
still unpaid 1658

1657

3865 paid

38220 unpaid

42085

till December 1656 *f* 12720:0

from the year 1657 *f* 38220:0

—————  
*f* 50940:0

1658 till April *f* 6050:0

—————  
*f* 56990:0

f 15135 recognition for the trade with the Caribbean Islands from the year 1656 and for the slave trade.

Annual recognition of the Caribbean and the Slave trade. The Chamber of Amsterdam.

1656 f 15135:0 1657 f 42085:0 1658 f

[648] *Recognition for the year 1655, and also the 4 percent for the following ships in New Netherland.*

The <i>Groote Christoffel</i> , (1) on account of the 4 percent.	f 2147:8
The <i>Swarten Arent</i> , (2) on account of the 4 percent.	f 494:13
Recognition of The <i>Gelderse Blom</i> . (3)	f 3130:
Recognition of The <i>Groote Christoffel</i> .	f 4585:
Recognition of The <i>Swarte Arent</i> .	f 1945:
The <i>Bonte Koe</i> ,(4) on account of the 4 percent	f 1915:
The <i>Beer</i> ,(5) on account of the 4 percent.	f 1303:
N.Amsterdam, on account of the 4 percent.	f 1356:
Recognition of The <i>Bonte Koe</i> .	f 4638:
Recognition of the Ship The <i>Beer</i> .	f 6564:
Recognition of the Ship The <i>Witte Paert</i> . (6)	f 772:
	<hr/>
	f 28850:-: +

(1) The Great Christopher

(2) The Black Eagle

(3) The Flower of Gelder

(4) The Spotted Cow

(5) The Bear

(6) The White Horse

+ f stands for the guilder.

Received for recognition fees for goods to and from New Netherland with the following ships.

[In 1220] This September 26, 1657, at Amsterdam.

Received since the above written date for Recognitions (duties) for goods to and from New Netherland with the following ships:

<i>f</i> 2 From the ship <i>The Wasbleecker</i> (1)	<i>f</i> 2235:13:8
4 From the Ship <i>The Vogelsanck</i> (2)	731:10
6 From the Ship <i>Goude Molen</i> (3)	544:3:8
8 From the Ship <i>St. Jan Baptista</i> (4)	3304:-:8
10 From the ship <i>The Otter</i> (5)	5642:16:8
12 From the Ship <i>The Beer</i> (6)	3641:13:-
14 From the Ship <i>The Draatvat</i> (7)	2135:4:-
15 From the Ship <i>The Vergulde Son</i> (8)	666:-8
16 From the ship <i>The Vogelstruys</i> (9)	103:3
	<hr/>
	<i>f</i> 19004:5:-

1658

From <i>The Bever</i> (10)	4752:19:8
From the Ship <i>The Moesman</i> (11)	4831:4:-
From the Ship <i>The Goude Molen</i>	909:9:8
From the Ship <i>The Bruynvis</i> (12)	2699:-
	<hr/>
	<i>f</i> 32196:18:

- |                          |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| (1) Washbleacher         | (7) Wire Cask  |
| (2) Birdsong             | (8) Gilded Sun |
| (3) Gold Mill            | (9) Ostrich    |
| (4) St. John the Baptist | (10) Beaver    |



(5) Otter (11) Market Gardener  
 (6) Bear (12) Porpoise

1657

From the Goods to New Netherland by The <i>Gelderse Blom</i>	f2909:3
The <i>Bever</i>	f 5540:12
The <i>Beer</i>	f 4260:12
The <i>Prins Maurits</i> (1)	f 167:9:8
Also the City [of Amsterdam] 4 percent	f 165:3:8
The <i>Goude Moolen</i> (2)	f 2271:11:
The <i>Draetvat</i>	f 4478:2:8
The <i>Vogelesangh</i> (3)	f 3827:9:
The <i>Waegh</i> (4)	f 468:14:
The <i>Wasbleecker</i>	f 2235:13:8

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f 26324:10:8 f 26324

From the goods from New Netherland by The <i>Bever</i>	f 682:13
The <i>Bonte Koe</i>	f 1223:5 8
The <i>Duyff</i> (5)	f 368:11:8
The <i>Waegh</i> , yet	f 974:-
The <i>Dolphyn</i> , (6) yet	f 44:-
The <i>Beer</i>	f 192:10:8
The <i>Bever</i>	f 191:8:8
The <i>Gelderse Blom</i>	f 149:8:-
The <i>Draetvat</i>	f 961:13:-

(1) Prince Maurice	<i>f</i> 4787:10 - <i>f</i> 4787:
(2) Gold Mill	_____
(3) Bird song	<i>f</i> 31, 111:
(4) Balance	
(5) Pidgeon, Dove	
(6) Dolphin	

Expenses

1657, 11 August. Sent to Curaçao by the Yacht *Diemen*: Shirts, Linen, stockings, shoes and other necessities, amounting together to *f* 2514:11:8.

18 Sept., by The *Wasbleecker* to New Netherland *f* 1138:14:8.

22 Dec., by *St. Jan Baptist* to New Netherland *f* 1764:7:

\_\_\_\_\_

*f* 5417:13:

In the Year 1659 there was paid to the West India Comp. for Recognition (import) on goods to New Netherland.

By The *Trouw* (1) *f* 10924:4:8

By The *Otter* *f* 6174:9:8

By The *Bever* *f* 4561:10:8

By The *Moesman* *f* 3160:12:

By The *Liefde* (2) *f* 1951:8

\_\_\_\_\_

*f* 26772: -- *f* 26772

For Convoy of Goods from Netherland

By The *Beer* *f* 568:14:

By The *Bever* *f* 1068:2:

By The *Draetvat* *f* 580:11:

By The <i>Moesman</i>	f 373:1:
By The <i>Bruynvis</i>	f 585:15:
By The <i>Wapen van Hoorn</i> (3)	f 451:-
By The <i>Trouw</i>	f 1066:-
By The <i>Otter</i>	f 1172:4:-

(1) Faith (2) Love (3) Arms of Hoorn \_\_\_\_\_  
 f 5865:7:- f 5865

\_\_\_\_\_

f 32637:

Arms of Hoorn Sent to New Netherland in necessaries for the Soldiers

By The <i>Otter</i>	f 596.-
By The <i>Moesman</i>	f 1326:16
By The <i>Bever</i>	f 1486: 17: 8

\_\_\_\_\_

f 3409:13:8

[1660/1659] Anno 1660, This 12th February, Amsterdam Memorandum of what New Netherland, in the past year 1659, has cost the Company here in charges for the conveyance thither of people besides ammunition and other supplies; viz:

119 Souls, independent settlers, who went thither by the Ship The <i>Trow</i>	f 3,600:-
27 Souls, ditto, by The <i>Bever</i>	f 945:-
18 Souls, ditto, by The <i>Liefde</i>	f 630:-
32 Souls, ditto, by The <i>Moesman</i>	f 1028:-
196 Souls, cost in passenger charges	f 6203:-
To whom some money was yet disbursed, in order to enable them to procure sustenance, amounting to	f 240:
15 discharged soldiers who were conveyed from there to this country by the above named ships; for whose board and passage has been paid.	f 540:-

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To ammunitions of war sent there by the Ship <i>The Trouw</i>	f 1249:10
To School furnishings and stationery, the amount of	f 290:5
	f 8522:15:
Paid to Cornelis Melyn, for transferring and conveying the Rights of Patroonship of Staten Island	f 1500:
Still paid to the same on account	f 250:-
	f 10272:15
Monthly wages paid	15006: 8
Necessaries sent over	3409:13:8
	f 28678:13:0
Still disbursed for sundries	f 1249:0:0
	f 29927:13:0
Total payments	f 29927:13:0
Advanced	2709:7:0
	f 32637:0:0
Received f 32637:0	f 32637:0:0

*Memorandum of what the Conquests of New Netherland and of Curaçao, etc., have cost the Company here in the past year 1657; viz:*

New Netherland

To passage and board of soldiers and freemen gone there with the Ships the <i>Draetvat</i> , <i>St. Jan</i> and <i>Gulde Otter</i> , as also for some who returned hither from there, besides a few other smaller disbursements	f 3920:2
To arms for the soldiers besides gun powder and other ammunition of war	f 1349:8

Curaçao, etc.

To liquid and solid victuals as well for the yachts *Diemen* and *Slooten*, as what has been sent therewith, and also with the ship *Prins Hendrick* in cash for the behoof of the country, besides some other small necessaries amounting to f 5047:-8:

To ammunition and equipment as well as to procuring and calking the said two yachts, as to what has been sent by them in cash to the said Island, with a few more small disbursements and expenses amounting to f 11396:1:

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*f* 16443:1:8

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*f* 21712:11:8

[*Letter*] *To my Lord, the Lord Schepen Bontemantel [regarding disbursement of proceeds from recognition fees].*

1657/58. Interest 43193 guilders 5 stivers.

This September 26, 1657, Amsterdam.

Disbursed from September 26, 1657, to June 31, 1658 from the proceeds of the Recognitions (contributions) noted on another page.

By Treasury Orders	Curaçao	<i>f</i> 8247:1
By Monthly Payments	ditto	759:14
By Orders on the Treasury	New Netherland	9742:5:8
By Monthly Payments	ditto	7166:14

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*f* 25915:14:8

2 months pay to the Soldiers 797:18

There is still to be paid as follows:

To Marten Pieterse Rol for gunpowder *f*270:18

To Gerrit Schimmel 210:-

To Barent and Jan Janse Codt 58: 13

To the owners of the ship The <i>Bever</i> For conveying the people	1472: -
To the owners of the ship The <i>Moesman</i>	288:-
To the owners of The <i>Bruynvis</i>	1944:-
To the owners of The <i>Goude Moolen</i>	198: f4441:11
	<hr/>
	f 31155:3:8
To the 2/m pay of the soldiers gone to New Netherland with the ships <i>St. Baptista</i> and The <i>Otter</i>	f 1058:
	<hr/>
1658 July	f 32213:3:8

[650/1220] *Recognitions and Convoy charges which have been received by the West India Company at the Chamber of Amsterdam for goods which, in the year 1656, have been sent to New Netherland, with the following ships viz:*

Of the Ship

The <i>Bever</i>	f 3496:2:1
The <i>Bontekoe</i>	f 2048:13:1
The <i>Blaeuwe Duyff</i> (1)	f 1962:9:1
The <i>Vergulde Otter</i> (2)	f 4239:4:1
The <i>Gelderse Blom</i>	f 2909:3
The <i>Bever</i>	f 5540:12
<i>Prins Maurits</i> , For the City	f 167:9:8
The <i>Beer</i>	f 4260:12:
	<hr/>
	f 24624:4:8

1657. From Outward bound ships

To New Netherland	f 26324:
Returning	f 4787:

	f 31111:-
(1) The Blue Dove	
(2) The Gilded Otter	
Anno 1656 Convoy by the returning ship	
The <i>Beer</i>	f 728:10:8
Ditto by The <i>Bontekoe</i>	f 271:4:1
Ditto by The <i>Wittepaert</i>	f 26:10:1
Ditto by <i>Nieu Amsterdam</i>	f 159:19:8
Ditto by The <i>Gelderse Blom</i>	f 50:1:8
Freight and Convoy charges by The <i>Dolphijn</i>	f 2013:17:8
Ditto by The <i>Waegh</i>	f 3562:4:-
Return from Cabo Verde	
On the Ship The <i>Swarte Leeuw</i>	f 134578: 14: 8
the Stockfishwood with the Ship The <i>Liefde</i> from Curaçao	f 45519:7:
From the Salt	f 472:-
5 Skins	f 46:10 – +

[654/1220] 1673. *Elephants' teeth (ivory tusks) bartered by the ship the Salamander in May.*

13804 pounds cost 4745 guilders, 8 stivers, so that the pound costs 6 stivers 15 pennies.

("Gryn") Camlet 116005 pounds, cost 1416 gilders 3 stivers. The pound costs 4 pennies.

[208] *Letter from the Directors of the West India Company, at Amsterdam, to Hendrik vander Cappellen toe Ryssel, Deputy to the Assembly at Zutphen, 10 March 1652.*<sup>1</sup>

Honorable, High Worthy Sir, Our Confreres, Messrs. Eduard Man and Isaac van Beeck, exhibited today at our extraordinary meeting Your Honor's letter of the fifth instant, from Zutphen; to which, in order to satisfy His Honor, we cannot omit replying. Regarding the ship "The New Netherland Fortune", we cannot perceive otherwise than that the Director and Councillors, in accordance with a common usage in these Countries, have proceeded properly, because the skipper has violated the contract entered into with the Directors. If he has had reasons to complain about the confiscation, he has done so against the person of Cornelis Melijn, who, as it seems, had violently taken away the ship from the skipper, on account of which he has even been condemned on bail for the benefit of the skipper, and his property has been confiscated for the same; we believe that the [value of said property] amounts to more than the ship has taken out, for which money the skipper is responsible to his owners. We never have known either the owners or the freighters, but simply dealt with the skipper, so that even the Gentlemen of the Court have not been able to perceive who was the sufferer in the case. On this account Your Honor will please properly inform yourself about the same; we shall not neglect to give such satisfaction to yourself and others as is reasonable and could be desired in accordance with the merits of the case. We shall also inform Mr. Werckhoven concerning the opportunities about the Countries of the Nevesinchs and the Raritans, in order then to be able to take proper measures. At the same time we shall add that if his Honor is inclined to send some persons to New Netherland, he be pleased first to send us a list, for the purpose of causing the shippers who daily engage people to keep open the places for them; and for men and women the charge is thirty guilders per head; and regarding the children from eight to fifteen years old, less or more, according to their size, agreements may be reach. As far as we know no board is paid for sucklings.

Herewith Honorable, High worthy Sir, we commend Your Honor into the protection of God and remain

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<sup>1</sup> Zutphen is in Gelderland.



Your Honors Servants – The Directors of the Privileged West India Company at the Chamber of Amsterdam.

David van Baerle

A. Pater

I the undersigned secretary of the city of Zutphen certify that this copy agrees with the original letter.

Theod. Cornu, secret:

1653

[In margin:] Amsterdam this 10th March, 1652. Honorable High Worthy Sir Henrick vander Cappellen toe Rijssel, Deputy to the Assembly of their High Mightinesses, now at Zutphen. \*

\* In July, 1640, Cornelis Melijn was granted the colony of Staten Island by the West India Company. Detained by a “Dunkirk frigate”, Melijn and his people, cattle and goods did not make it to New Netherland until 1641, only to have the Staten Island house and farms burned by Indians and people killed. Melijn took his wife and children to the safety of Manhattan where he became one of the eight men advising director Kieft. Their written complaints about Kieft’s handling of the Indian problems were sent to the West India Company directors who in turn sent them back with the new director-general, Petrus Stuyvesant. Ultimately, on July 1647, Melijn and Cuyter were banished by Stuyvesant and the Council and left New Netherland on the Princess Amelia, the ship that carried the previous director, Willem Kieft, who did not survive its shipwreck. Melijn and Cuyter did survive the wreck and appealed their case in a petition to the States General. The latter’s mandamus granted them their rights and freedom to return to New Netherland and suspended Stuyvesant’s sentence. The States General’s decision was sent to the West India Company Directors. Cuyter and Melijn were given passports to return to New Netherland in May 1648. Needing capital in order to restore his patroonship, Melijn sold “about one-third” of his Staten Island colony to the Baron Hendrick vander Cappelle toe Rijssel, lord of Nederhorst. Both Melijn and Vander Cappelle eventually returned their patroonships to the West India Company.

Melyn Papers, 1640-1699 in *New-York Historical Society Collections, 1913*. Vol. 46. *Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York*. E. B. O’Callaghan, ed. (Albany, 1856), Vol 1: 248-253. *Correspondence, 1647-1653*: 139-143

\*\* Despite the land dispute between Vander Cappelle and Cornelis van Werkhoven, the West India Company directors authorized Werkhoven as a patroon to establish two colonies in New Netherland, one starting at Nevesinck and stretching to near Vander Cappelle’s colony, and the other beginning at Tappan, also near Vander Cappelle’s colony. *Ibid*: 135-38.

[140] *Extract from the Resolutions of the Lords States of Holland and West Friesland, adopted in their Hon. Great Mightinesses' Assembly of Monday, August 4, 1653.*

Read at the Meeting certain advice of the States' lawyers, Paets and Strijen, communicated at the request of the Lords commissioned Councillors in reply to the petition of Jan Claesen Heuckelum and others, owners of the ship *Vaertwel*, recently presented to their Hon. Great Mightinesses, and it was then also reported that said Lords Commissioned Councillors had agreed with the said advice, and consequently that the same could also be considered as the advice of the said Lords Commissioned Councillors, agreeable to their Hon. Great Mightinesses' decision of June 20, last.

After deliberation it was approved and consented to, that for sentences pronounced in New Netherland their High Mightinesses cannot properly, and in no wise ought to, grant order of appeal, and that, consequently, with the States General's proper efforts shall be made to have abrogated such order of appeal granted to Lord Henderick van der Cappelle t Hoverijssel on April 10th last, by their High Mightinesses under similar circumstances, being an abuse and contrary to all good practice. Lower stood issued for authentic Extract, on August 11, 1653. \*

Was subscribed to by me

Herbert van Beaumont

1657

In the margin Bontemantel wrote: "Sentences pronounced according to the Charter cannot be appealed to this Country. Read the new charter of the year 1674."

\* The original resolution was made by the States of Holland and Westvriesland on 4 August, 1653, which "Resolved and concluded that a Writ of Appeal from Judgments pronounced in *New Netherland* can not be properly, and ought in no case be granted by their High Mightinesses, and that, therefore, care shall be taken at the General Assembly to revoke such writ of appeal as Mr. Hendrick van Cappelle tho Rhyssel obtained on the 10th April last from their High Mightinesses in similar circumstances, the same having been issued without authority and contrary to all good order."

*Laws and Ordinances of New Netherland, 1638-1647.* Compiled and translated by E. B. O'Callaghan. (Weed, Parsons and Company, Albany, NY., 1868); 147.

[300] *Extract from the Register of the Resolutions, kept by the Directors of the West India Company at the Chamber of Amsterdam. Thursday, March 5, 1654.*

Mr. van Beeck submitted to the consideration of the meeting; first whether it would not be proper to request the Hon. High Worthy Lords Burgomasters here a copy from the resolution adopted by the High Worthy XXXVI Councillors of this City, about the upkeep of New Netherland, in order to be serviceable to the Company on future occurring occasions, though the peace with England appears to have been concluded.

Second, whether it would not be proper to indemnify Lord van de Cappelle in a measure regarding the known affair, because on the one hand the owners of the little ship the *Vaerwel* fear to freight the same for a trip to New Netherland in apprehension, when freighted, that the same will be attached at Texel, which would cause them great expense and many difficulties, and on the other hand that said Lord vande Cappelle evinces a favorable interest in the affairs of the Company. Regarding the request of subsistence for Brazil etc., to the State and the province of Gelderland and County of Zutphen, this was desired. Whereupon a vote having been taken, in regard to the first proposition, Messrs. Schepens Pater and Bontemantel were requested and authorized to call, regarding this matter, on the Lords Burgomasters, and to endeavor to receive said resolution from their Honors; and regarding the second matter it was resolved, in some way or other, to satisfy said Lord vande Cappelle.

Agrees with the said Register

Note: The Resolution of the Council, dated April 20, 1654.

[302] *Extract from the Register of the Resolutions adopted by the Lords Directors of the West India Company at the Chamber of Amsterdam.*

Monday April 13, 1654

Upon proposal it was approved that the Messrs. Receivers shall be requested to keep separate the monies about to be received as recognition of the merchandise going to New Netherland, and not to spend the same without an express order of the Assembly.

Agrees with the said Register. In the absence of the  
Lawyer,

C. Van Seventer, 1654.

[224] *Statement concerning the Dutch Claims with respect to the Delaware Country, the capture of Fort Casimier by the Swedes and Peter Minuit's entry into the Swedish Service.*

[Versteeg noted that the following account was in Bontemantel's handwriting.]

Anno 1654.

South River in New Netherland and surrender of Fort Casimier, taken by the Swedes.

In the year 1626 the West India Company by virtue of its charter also took possession of, or caused possession to be taken of the South River, for which purpose two forts were built there, the largest about sixteen miles up the River on the east bank, named Nassau, being the furthest limits South; the other downward on the West bank about the Schuylkil, named Beversrede, most favorably situated for the beaver trade.

At about this time the Company purchased there much land from the savages.\*

This river had been occupied by the Company for many years in peaceful possession, until at last a certain person, named Peter Minuit (having acted for the Company as director in New Netherland) cast an eye on the same appearing to have been allured by the extensive beaver trade, went to Sweden and obtaining a commission from the Crown, took with him a number of Swedes, mostly bandits, repairing to the said South River, where he had a fort erected named Cristina about five or six miles below Fort Nassau. The Company's servants issued divers protests against this, as can be seen from the letter of Director Kieft, dated April 28, 1638.

Afterward the Swedes also had a trading post erected close by our fortress Beversreede.

Afterward some more forts were built by the Swedes, and some of the Company's buildings were demolished.

As a consequence the new Director, Peter Stuyvesant, went thither and summoned the chief of the savages and asked them whether they had not sold the lands on the said River to the Company, and conveyed [to it] the lands situated there, and whether they had also sold or presented any lands to the Swedes as the latter asserted. To this the savages unanimately replied No; only the soil on which the Swedish fort Christina was built and some gardens thereabout.

Further declaring to give all the land, from the said Fort downward to Boompities Hook (present-day Bombay Hook), to the Company, which was refused by the Director Stuyvesant, but he bought said land from the Chiefs of the Savages, and paid for it to their satisfaction, according to the writings thereof in *debita forma*, and subscribed to with their own hands, as can be seen from the notes taken by the preacher Grasmear.

And to prove the ownership he caused to be erected, about a mile from Fort Cristina a fort named Casimier, in which he put a garrison, occasionally providing the same with ammunition.

Before his departure from there he had several conversations with the Swedish general Johan Prints, promising each other not to enter into hostilities but to observe neighborly friendship and intercourse.

Afterwards said Swedish governor departed from there, and Swedish interests there having declined, they requested Director Stuyvesant that the Company might protect and defend them, offering to deport themselves as subjects of this State, which the Director did not dare to accept solely for the sake of preventing any complaints which might be made on this account against the Company, as may be seen from his letter of [blank]

The Company was ill repaid for this civility for meanwhile in the year 1654 there arrived at the South River a Swedish ship full of people with a new governor, who violently took possession of the Company's newly erected fort, denuded the soldiers of

their arms and then expelled them, and practically forced the free people to take the oath of allegiance to him, all of which is more extensively dwelt upon in the letters, as well of Director Stuyvesant as of Gerrit Bicker, ex-commander of the said fortress Casimier, and also in the declaration made by the people who have arrived from there.

In this manner then, they rendered themselves masters of this beautiful and navigable South River, to which they never had any claim, because the Company, prior to the arrival of any Christian nation, had taken possession of the same.

So that there is not, in the entire world, any valid pretext wherewith to cover this detestable and unheard act, which the new Swedish governor in his letter written about this affair to the Director, also appears sufficiently to acknowledge, by saying that this is too important an affair to be decided by servants, who only have to act according to orders [take notice] thus excusing his improper procedure with the orders he should have received in this matter from the Crown of Sweden, etc.

\* Two Indian deeds with the Dutch for the purchase of land on the South River took place on 25 September 1646, and 19 April 1649 respectively. They can be found in the *Delaware Papers*, 1648-1664. Charles T. Gehring, trans. and ed. (Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1981); 16-18 and 19-21.

As Dr. Gehring notes in his preface to the *Delaware Papers*, Minuit had been discharged by the West India Company for several years before being hired by Sweden to lead an expedition to the Delaware, an area he well knew, to form a trading colony. He landed with the first Swedish settlers in 1638. Minuit purchased land from the Indians, and began the construction of Fort Christina. Several months later, when he was returning to Sweden, he was lost at sea during a storm.

[1655] *No. 1215 To the Honorable, Worthy Gentlemen, my Lords the Directors of the Chartered West India Company of the Chamber of Amsterdam.*

Nicasius de Sille humbly makes known, that to him, the petitioner, on July 24, 1653, an open letter had been given along, addressed to Director P. Stuyvesant and the Council, to acknowledge the petitioner as first political and military councilor of the Director, there, to reside in said quality in the fort, to deliberate with and in conjunction with his Honor concerning all matters that transpire, etc.; further in all such occurrences and affairs, as here should happen or transpire; which [letter] the petitioner, upon his

arrival here, has personally delivered into the hands of the General, in the presence of all the councilors; but found that the same was little respected, because on a certain occasion the petitioner, finding that something improper took place in the Council, maintained the opposite of what had been passed alone by the Director and the fiscal, for reason that similar resolutions could not be adopted unless the petitioner were present. Then the General derisively answered, “Well, you sit beside me, where is the written authority for it? I haven’t got it, Or, have you a commission?” Thus the petitioner not having anything from your Honors was scornfully laughed at by the fiscal, and they continued; and, whereas the petitioner has always been expecting some commission or instruction, and still awaits them, because he the petitioner can do nothing against the two aforesaid, and the General has first departed for Curaçao, then to Fort Orange, then to the South River, and elsewhere. The petitioner with his Honor having authority here, it left this place without either one, the petitioner not knowing the reason, meanwhile greatly inconveniencing this province. The petitioner looked after everything so far as he was able, to the extent entrusted to him, fearing nothing, neither war nor the danger of the sea, and others. In between all, so many things happened, that the petitioner has fears, concerning how these things shall be accounted for to you Honors, whereas he sees that it is tending to the great injury of this province, [causes] talk among the inhabitants, damage to the people, brings into contempt (*vilipendentie*) the petitioner. Therefore the petitioner finds himself obliged to address your Honors, praying for a commission or instruction, as your Honors shall find proper, in order to prevent all improprieties, so that the petitioner may know how to regulate himself, and that besides, the Director and the council shall be obliged to acknowledge the petitioner.

This doing, etc.

Your Honors’ Servant

Nicasius de Sille. \*

\* De Sille did not date the letter and Versteeg used both c.1654 and 1655 as possible dates.

In a letter dated June 6, 1653 the West India Company directors informed Stuyvesant that they were sending as first councilor to him Nicasius De Sille who was “experienced in the law and military,” and about whom they had “heard very good testimony concerning his life and specific

experience.” (*Correspondence 1647-1653*, 213.) De Sille arrived in New Netherland in November, 1653. He replaced Cornelis van Tienhoven as fiscal in 1656 and was also appointed the fiscal/sheriff to the New Amsterdam court the same year.

[No. 1214] 27 October 1655 Original letter from Nicasius de Sille. Councillor of New Netherland, to Hans Bontemantel, Director of the Dutch West India Company.

Mr. Bontemantel:

Very cordial greetings and commendations to aunt and cousin vander Haghe. I have to report our sad experiences, and the coming misfortune. I hope that the Honorable Estimable Gentlemen will now at last open their eyes, and not place anymore confidence in the flattering letters. We have been, as you will perceive from the general letter and the journal of 1st September, at the South River, where we have captured the fortresses Casemier and Christina from the Swedes without any combat or discharge of shot. While lying before Christina we received letters, that at the Manathes some hundreds of savages came, who upset everything there by murdering, setting afire, and taking captives, so that the General departed from us on the 29th with the small vessels for New Amsterdam in New Netherland, leaving me behind with Captain Coninx to regulate everything at the south that was required for the repair of Fort Casemier, as you will be more explicitly informed by the Journal. In consequence [thereof], I arrived here only on Friday night, the 22nd of October, finding everything in a very bad condition, the houses on Staten Island all burned down, also those at Pavonia, with some others; more than 100 dead and many prisoners, who are daily ransomed by us. \*

There were ten nations of savages and only a little over sixty of them were killed; the others still use menacing threats, lying in the environs of Manates; but we have invited their chiefs to visit us, who have promised to come and reach an agreement. The community and all the householders who have sought refuge here, call for revenge and murder against the fiscal (Cornelis van Tienhoven) and two or three others, whom they loudly proclaim by name to have been the only cause [of the attack]. The general is not praised, because he does not investigate, but upholds, as it appears, the fiscal; does not lend much ear to the complainants, and when I say anything, or make inquiry, or want to do something, nobody pays attention to me. Everything happened in my absence, so that



I do not know how things will continue here any longer. They follow me cautiously, all to belittle me; for the wagon does not go straight, everyone follows his own counsel; the General and the fiscal act together, but make it appear before everybody as if they were great enemies. La Montagne is also in the cabal. The people want to go to Holland; many merchants depart with these ships because there is no order; therefore it is now my humble request that you will show yourself favorable toward me. Whereas, when I propose something or should do something, they will not give me instructions by which I can act or give orders, as has already happened when the general [Stuyvesant] went to Curaçao, and at other times, and is still happening. Neither will he [Stuyvesant] give me orders, saying, do as you please, and he takes me all over with him, wherever he goes, which I neither will nor can refuse him, though it is highly necessary that one of us always remains here to keep everything in good order, as I have proposed several times; but was answered: 'Have you any writing or authorization for that'? And, perhaps, had either one of us remained here, this [Indian depredation] would not have happened. And what has been done at the South River, Captain Coninx and I could easily have accomplished. But if I have to go along with one or the other, then the one who remains can play his part, and they understand each other. For this reason I have requested before a Commission or an Act from the Honorable Lords Directors, with which they did not comply; hence I prefer to you the following request, if you think it advisable, to present it to the meeting, and to support the same, that I may also have something to say here by virtue of their Honors' authorization in case those two should be continued [in their offices]. If not, as we hope, that a General be sent who is not selfish, and no untutored fiscal, and also another able councilor; because I and La Montagne have only two votes, and the Director and the fiscal have three together, so we are obliged to follow them whether right or wrong, whether it be to the profit or loss of the Company, and, therefore, everything cannot go well here; but I fear an evil and short end. I have also before written about these matters to Messrs. Van Beeck and Man, and have learned that my correspondence was not very acceptable to their Honors. But I protest before God and the world, that if no alteration takes place in this matter, that I cannot perform my duties with a good conscience, for, moreover, everything is going to ruin here. I would write more, but you and the honorable Lords Directors will be fully able to read in the general letter

and the journal, and the accompanying affidavits, about what has passed here. I also think it advisable, that the passengers and the free people, who now go over with these two ships, should, each in particular, be examined; because they were all present and under arms. Then the Honorable Lords will speedily discover the reason and know the cause through which these disasters have befallen us.

Now ending with this, I commend you and all friends to the protection of the Almighty; and recommending myself to your good graces, I remain, Sir,

Your Honor's obliging servant,

Nicasius de Sille.

With haste

From Amsterdam in New Netherland

The 27 October, 1655. Goodby.

In Bontemantel's hand: Answered the 11 March, 1656

\* The war discussed is called the Peach War as it was suggested that it started when Hendrick van Dyck killed an Indian whom he caught stealing peaches from his orchard. A thorough account of the affair can be found in Allen W. Trelease's *Indian Affairs in Colonial New York*. (Cornell University Press, 1960); 138-148.

[506] *Extract from the private letter of Stuyvesant to the Company, dated October 28, 1655, from Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland.*

Arrived July 10, in the ship *de Liefde* from Curaçao at Manhattan.<sup>2</sup>

Shows vexation at the Company's displeasure over his trip to the Islands and Curaçao.

Hints that the first Councillor, Nicasius Sille, is not fit man for those countries, and that during his absence he was also thanked.

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<sup>2</sup> Versteeg noted that this meant Stuyvesant.

That he took him [de Sille] along on the expedition to the South River.

Says not to put any confidence in Johan la Montaigne, the second Councillor.

The report of the South River expedition can be read in the Journals and the general letters.

Holds our officers responsible for the massacre committed by the savages on our nation.

28 farms were destroyed and 12 thousand schepels of grain were burnt, 40 Christians were killed, and about 100, mostly women and children, were taken prisoners.

Is of the opinion that it is very desirable to conclude a firm and lasting peace with the Indians.

That they should not be permitted to enter each other's hamlet or town armed.

In case anyone should be killed, one of the town should be delivered up for punishment.

That none shall be permitted to get drunk, and being drunk shall remain a prisoner until he has stated who made him drunk. \*

Should any domestic animal be killed, the chiefs shall be obliged to pay for the same.

Cursing, swearing, getting drunk, desecrating the Sabbath should be prevented among our Nation. +

States what kind of ammunition would be serviceable to him.

To enter into an offensive and defensive covenant with the English.

Those of the country people living asunder to be made to dwell closely together, by manner of a neighborhood, divided by a cross street, and at the crossing a frame doublet, to resist the savages.

The Community desires revenge and war against the savages.

Fiscal Tienhoven is so much hated that he advises him and the Company to have him discharged or to remove him either to Curaçao or Fort Orange because else some mishap is bound to happen, because even the English are talking much against him.

That Vice director Mathyus Beck of Curaçao could be made use of in New Netherland, as he is an intelligent man, and good reports were issued about him at the Recif and afterward at Stara, where he has been Director.

The wife of Aert Willemsz, alias Clyn Aert, declares to the elders who did the house-visiting that the (former) fiscal Van Dyck sorely beat a savage who stole a peach from his garden, so that he died. That much brandy was also sold to the savages, which made them drunk.

That the savages, being in trouble, had shot again and thus began to rage.

Sends Cornelis Jacobsz Steenwyck hither with a commission to import information about everything.

\* The Ordinance for 28 August 1654 required drunken Indians to be imprisoned until they told who sold them the liquor, which was illegal. The Indians' confessions were to be "accepted and believed." Laws and Ordinances, 183.

+ The Ordinance against desecrating the Sabbath by swearing or getting drunk and forbidding tapping, hunting, fishing or trading during Divine service was passed by the Director and Council on 29 April, 1648. Ibid, 98-99.

[500] *Extract from the general letter from New Netherland dated October 30, 1655, signed by Petrus Stuyvesant, Nicasius de Sille, La Montaigne. By order of the said Messrs. Director General and Councillor Cornelis Van Ruyven.*

That on account of the great amount of work, owing to the boundary partition, it has not been possible to undertake anything.

The documents of sale and conveyance of the lands on the South River have been already sent prior to this, in 1651, by the ships *Valconier* and *Waeterhont*. That the same were badly written is the fault of the drunkard, Johannes Dyckmans. Will send all in

better shape by the ship *New Amsterdam* as well old documents as the new ones, we can get hold of. But ex-Director Kieft has taken with him many of the same.

The boundary partition, provisionally entered into at Hartford in 1650, would be very useful, and the English appear to be well satisfied with it, as is evident from the letter of Mr. Bradfort, Commander of the Colony of New Plymouth, as also from a declaration by Tomas Willet. But we might judge differently from the usurpation by Mr. Pell, of the district of Vreeland, and by a preacher, Mr. Levereth, of the lands on this side of Oysterbay. But we cannot tell whether the same has been protocolled by the other heads of the English. It is unfortunately true that the savages appeared at their convention at New Haven in order to settle everything. But before everything else, authorization by the States General is necessary in order to attain to the boundary petition of Hartford and a closer union; because the English say that the Company's charter only last a certain time, and that in case of a change, all would be void, but that, on the contrary by virtue of their High Mightinesses' consent the same should be forever in force.

Regarding the subsidy (taxes) to be levied from the Commonalty, will write about the same by the ships *de Waeg* and *Bonte Koe*.

Account concerning Cornelis Oetsma.

Jewish liberty there is very detrimental, because the Christians cannot compete against them, and in case they receive liberty the Lutherans and papists cannot be refused.

Levied from the Commonalty, by request, 6000 guilders, which is little, considering the expenses incurred on account of the English, and now at the South River, and against the savages; also on account of surrounding New Amsterdam with palisades.

There has been little trade this year, consequently small revenues.

Will wait till further orders with suspension of the tenths.

The savages burnt 28 farms and ten thousand schepels of grain.

The alterations in the deeds will follow.

The revenues of this country are annually sent over, so that it is easy to know what they amount to, and mostly consist of the tapsters excise on beer, (and) wine, for this city of N. Amsterdam only; the impost on the foreign beer and wine which are transported in this country to the savages your honors have abolished. This tax has been imposed for the purpose of redeeming the borrowed money. It is true that the revenues, last year, amounted to 22 or 23 thousand guilders ; on the contrary the expenses are large, as can be seen from the bills, sent over; this year little revenue and large expenses, so that it is not possible to make a true estimate.

As far as it is possible to do, so shall send a true estimate by the ship the *Waeg*, and further each year, if the bookkeeper, Carel van Brugge, does not fail us.

To report the execution of the order and the expedition to the South River would take too long. All has been properly related in appendix No. 15.

Deem it risky to send over the original conveyances of the lands, will therefore send as many copies as can be procured, but if the directors so please, they will be sent.

Sustaining the right on the South River against the Swedes; purchase and conveyances from the savages, who sell as often as there appear purchasers; deems this to be a bad arrangement; it is to be founded on the longest possession, having built there three forts, before, at the mouth, in the center and above, on the river 1625 and 1626, with a trading house, provided with palisades and battlements though afterward abandoned. Later on, in 1629, bought and fortified at the mouth of the river, about the Hoere Kil, land at Swanendael; and again in 1633 built there, in the center, Fort Nassau, five or six years before the Swedes entered said River.

Copy of the [deeds] for lands bought from Bronck's land, till Greenwich Bay goes under No. 7.

The authentic copy of the provisional boundary partition entered into with the English has been sent over prior to this and was received, according to the reply received by letter.

The orders in regard to anticipating the English in our territory would have been already carried out, if this had not been prevented by the invasion of the savages.

The order not to keep any one in the country against his will, will prevent the erecting and repairing of the forts, and other useful works.

The increase in the pay of carpenters was necessary because labor is high.

Will try to have corrected and mended the mistakes in bookkeeping.

The villages of Breukelen, Midwout and their neighbors will not be able to support a preacher at their own expense.

The history of Polhemius, late preacher at Tamarica in Brazil, is known to everyone. He intends to depart for the Fatherland per the ship *De Waeg*, so that said villages will be without a Pastor.

The decrease of duties from 16 to 10 per cent does not make goods cheaper, but merchandise like shoes and other commodities were sold this year for 4 and 4 ½ in place of for 3 ½ guilders.

That, of the levied ten percent, four percent were ordered to be received here for the purpose of repaying the borrowed money.

It would be best to receive the same there [in Holland] besides the six percent on the domestic merchandise, and to send us, for that money, clothes, shoes, shirts and other commodities, because here we must purchase the same for the poor soldiers at a hundred percent profit [to the importers].

Advise to send cargoes of clothes and necessaries for the home to the value of 20 or 25 thousand guilders, to provide for the military, which, even though the same should be distributed to them in the customary manner would furnish large profits.

Complaint that the expedition to the South River was not supported, but nevertheless had been a success according to the Journals.

Complaint that a letter of exchange for 800 guilders [drawn] to pay for a little vessel, named *Abrams Offerhande*, has been protested.

All the traders favor the purchasing through the sending of the said cargoes the contracted debts could also be paid.

Revenue of the salt prices 18, 24, to 30 stivers the schepel, according to whether the same is collected much about the North or elsewhere. The same cannot be profitably imported from Curaçao and Bonaire, owing to the high wages of sailors, the high price of the vessel, and the great cost of the victuals. Vinegar brings 70 to 80 guilders per hogshead. Converting beer into vinegar is too costly. Farmers and country men do not cultivate the grape, the same is speckled and after having been pressed cannot be made to ferment.

The Scotch or itinerant merchants who only travel hither and thither spoil the trade.

The commissioners of the South River expedition have decided that the Swedes must be absolutely dispossessed, as has been done, excepting some lands at Fort Christina which have again been offered to the Swedes, provided they took the oath of allegiance.

Will attend to the purchase of lands, as soon as cargoes for the savages are at hand.

The letters to the Magistrates have not been delivered, and [don't] intend to deliver the same owing to the difficulties with the savages; but one thousandth [1/100] penny on the lands and Rensselaerswijck might be levied for the payment of the charges.

Will detain the ship *de Waeg* till further orders because in an intercepted letter from Stockholm it is mentioned that a royal and a private ship were there to support the Swedes. Request instructions about how to deal in the future with Swedish ships. Whoever is master on the water, commands the River.

Has left 60 men for the defense of the South River.



Recommends population and country people.

The magistrates expend the excise as they please, and to defray the expense of one Le Bleu, sent prior to this to the fatherland.

What has become of the borrowed moneys is mentioned in the mailed account or appendix No. 13.

Many passengers have been obliged to remain behind till the departure of the ship *New Amsterdam*, which caused some to protest and speak ill; these were condemned to pay 50 guilders for the poor prisoners.

Complaints of the inhabitants about the Scotch or merchants \* traveling hither and thither, these same always take with them [from Europe] gunpowder and fire locks, which they sell to the savages to our own damage.

No snaphaunce should be allowed to be taken along [by emigrants, etc.] but firelocks 3 ½ feel in length.

Barbers are needed as well at Curaçao, the South River as at other places.

Send a remonstrance to be delivered if the Company approves, to the States General as well as to the Amsterdam Magistrates.

Send Cornelis Jacobsz Steenwyck, former ensign of the Civil Militia, provided with a commission, verbally to discuss all that has been stated before.

\* “Scotch” does not refer to the people of Scotland, but rather to itinerant merchants and traders.

[508] *Extract from a private missive of Petrus Stuyvesant dated November 7, 1655 from Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland.*

Complains about the secrecy of the Directors here. Also in the small assembly there.

That the Indians are being stirred up by our own nation, and that he himself is named “the great Sachem with the wooden leg”.

Also that the remaining prisoners can hardly be ransomed.

Councillor La Montaigne is an evil instrument, so that we are nourishing a serpent in our own bosom.

La Montaigne instigates the skippers concerning the transportation of the Swedes according to the capitulation entered into with them, such as Governor Rysing, Factor Elswyck, and other military [prisoners].

Is obliged to force the skippers.

La Montagne, while going to church, uses seditious language in the presence of Fiscal Tienhoven, Captain Cryger, Lieutenant Newton, and Secretary Van Ruyven, concerning the conveying of the Swedes, going to church.

Recommends keeping a watchful eye on Sweden, regarding what is being done there, or whether they are going to arm [a force] against the Company.

Small arms should be sent so as to be able to arm the free people.

Also soldiers up to the number of 200; good men, able to mind everything.

The Swedish commander Rysing is doubtful about going to Sweden; wants to go first to the Queen and [to land] first in England.

Requests money for traveling, and is given £ 300 Flemish, which he will pay back at Amsterdam in six months.

Pledges there all the property of the Crown [of Sweden].

Writes to Commissary Pieter Claesz Croon, at de Helder, immediately to dispatch the deported soldiers to Sweden.

[518] *The West India Company Chamber of Amsterdam has received for tax and convoy of merchandise sent by private parties to New Netherland.*

In the Year 1654

By the ship <i>De Vergulde Beer</i>	f 10619:19:8
By the ship <i>De Vergulde Schel</i>	f 5906:12:8
By <i>Abrams Offerhande</i>	f 424:12:-
By <i>De Peereboom</i>	f 9152:18:8
By <i>De Gelderse Blom</i>	f 4698:19:8
By <i>De Swarten Arent</i>	f 1800:5:-
	<hr/>
	f 32603:7:-

In the Year 1655

By the Ship <i>De Vergulde Beer</i> read	
By <i>De Grote Cristoffel</i>	f 8061:9:-
By <i>De Bonte Coe</i>	f 5566:16:8
By <i>De Vergulde Beer</i>	f 3746:14:-
By the Ship <i>Nieu Amsterdam</i>	f 3613:1:8
By <i>De Waech of Amsterdam</i>	f 252:12:-
By <i>De Gelderse Blom</i>	f 1732:5:8
	<hr/>
	f 22973:8:8

[638] *To the Honorable, Highly Worthy Gentlemen, the Deputies of the City of Amsterdam at the affairs of the West India Company. Feb. 15, 1656.*

Listed in the margin –

Commissaries from the Council: Spiegel, Witsz, Hasselaer, van Look, Geel vinck and Bontemantel.

Commissioners from the Company: Wilmerdonck, Van Baerle, Van Beeck and Timmerman, and the Lawyer of the Company.

Honorable High worthy Gentlemen,

The answer given by the commissioned Directors of the West India Company in yesterday's conference, to the questions propounded by You Hon. High Worthy [Gentlemen] consists in substance, briefly, as follows: First referring to the Conquest, called New Netherland. That since the management of that district has been surrendered by the respective Chambers to the sole conduct of the Directors here, the opportunity now presents itself to attach and annex said country to this City.

That said, Directors are much inclined to follow the directions which, in the course of time, may be promulgated for the welfare of the aforesaid country, to enter into communication with the government here, and not to undertake anything without its knowledge.

That the climate there is very temperate and healthy exactly suited to the temperament of the inhabitants of these countries; also naturally fitted to produce all kinds of Oriental fruits, besides, in many respects, being well situated for commerce, which increases daily, as well with the natives of the country as with the neighboring English.

That in order to maintain said Conquest, and, in course of time, to gather the fruits thereof, it is highly, yea only necessary that the same be properly peopled.

That the Company, owing to its difficulties, cannot sufficiently promote said peopling, and that consequently it would be desirable if the government of this City could be induced, for some time, annually to expend a certain amount of money for the carrying over and transporting of people.

That said, people, besides receiving passage, ought to be provided with necessaries for the time of one year (including the voyage) after which they should be able to provide for themselves.

That the Company shall show said people sufficient and fit land; and in case the Gentlemen of the government could approve of said people settling on the South River, where there is the best land, but the best people, Fort Casimier could provisionally be surrendered to the City, for the purpose of better defense and greater security.

That the expenses incurred through the convening and maintenance of the said people, after a certain time should be repaid by the same, in installments, or in place of this a reasonable recognition should be annually paid.

That for the payment of the same, everybody's land allotted to him, should be mortgaged to the City, and nobody be permitted to leave the country, unless after paying for what he had received.

That provisionally, said expenses for passage would be very much decreased if it should be resolved to freight the ships destined from here to said country and, after arriving there, to have them wait for a cargo, and have them return hither with the same.

Secondly, concerning the restoration of the Company in general.

That on this subject several suggestions were offered, in the year 1654, to the High Government of these Countries, copies of which accompany the present in order that you, Honorable High Worthy [Sirs] may consider in how far the present opportunities will permit the taking up of this or that project.

That besides the before mentioned points, the reduction of the Island St. Thomas is highly desirable, which could be accomplished with a small force, and [said force] would be able again to bring under the authority of this State the entire coast of Guinea.

That at the same time it would be serviceable should the Company be relieved from the charge of the Trainmen, having served with the military in Brazil; and that consequently, it may be arranged that the one as well as the other shall be paid by the country.

Finally and lastly, that the suspension of execution provisionally granted till the eighth day by the States of the Country in the present Meeting of their Honorable Great Mightinesses, may be continued for some time longer, because the Directors, without this, will be so much harassed in their management, that they will not be able any longer to carry on the work.

[552] *Extract from the Register of Resolutions taken by the Lords Directors of the West India Company, at the Chamber of Amsterdam.*

[Marginal note in handwriting of Hans Bontematel reads as follows: “To New Netherland free passages” i.e. Free passages to New Netherland), ]

Thursday March 9, 1656

Some deliberations having been had concerning the population of New Netherland, it was resolved and approved that all mechanics and farmers, who can show that they will be able to make a living there, shall receive, with their wives and children, free passage thither, provided that, if they should wish to return here, they shall be obliged to pay double passage, which shall be communicated to the absent members [of the Chamber].

Agrees with the aforesaid Register.

[554] *Extract from the Register of the resolutions adopted by the Directors of the West India Company at the Chamber of Amsterdam.*

Monday, April 3, 1656

In conformity with the resolution of March 9 last, it was proposed: That free passage to New Netherland being granted to Anneken de With, widow, and her three daughters, the Company should pay their board to the skipper with whom they sail.

Agrees with the said Register,

In the Absence of the Lawyer –

Van Seventer

[520] *Extract from the missive of Director and Councillors in New Netherland dated June 10, 1656. Arrived by the ship de Waeg.*

Concerning the Jewish nation as far as trade is concerned, they are not hindered, but trade there with the same privileges and liberties as other inhabitants. They have

many times petitioned us for the free and public exercise of their abominable religion. Time will teach what they can obtain from Your Honors.

The capitulation entered into with the Swedes had to be consummated for many reasons. Otherwise we would not have done so, as per advice of the Company. The invasion by the savages also was one of the chief causes.

If we had not still had the ship *de Waegh* there the Swedes would again have been masters of the South River, through the dispatch of their ship the *Mercurius* with a crew of 130, who allied themselves with the savages.

Request population on the South River in order to preserve the same [for the Dutch].

The prisoners have all been ransomed from the savages, excepting two or three children it is impossible.

Again to get the ransom away from them unless by force of arms, if consent were given to make war upon them, and after having captured them to deport them to the islands, to be sold there or exchanged for Negroes.

Whereas the savages arrive in large numbers with their wares, numbering one, two or 300, they are not permitted to pass the night [in town]. Always keep a watchful eye on them.

The wine and beer excise produced this year 5030 guilders.

Owing to the great complaints [the excise on] exported wines and beers has again been diminished one third.

The twentieth penny of the rents would produce little, and it will be difficult to collect the tenths of the Colony.

Rensselaerswijck is unwilling to pay, they also oppose the tapsters beer and wine excise.

The Colonies of Hemstead, Flushing and Gravesend claim privileges and exemption of the tenths, as long as Rensselaerswijck doesn't pay.

In obedience to written orders, Fiscal Tienhoven and his brother Adriaen Tienhoven have been dismissed. Deem Fiscal rendered valuable services to the Comp. and wish that he might be employed in some other occupation. \*

To appoint Jan de Decker Commissary of the merchandise and the warehouse, and at the same time a member of the Council; he is still at Fort Orange; after his return will sound his preferences.

The case of Cornelis Martenez, factor. The wines have been confiscated by the Council but on revision the case will be more closely examined into. \*\*

Deem the case concerning the fiscal to be finished.

The little ship *de Dolphyn*, taken from the Swedes, is sent over with a cargo of tobacco for private parties besides the man of war *de Waeg*, as they have no employment there for the same. The little ship was taken by way of reprisal.

Could again be sent across, and be repaired and partly provisioned in payment of the freight charges.

Will send the books and Accounts. The same could not be gotten ready because Fiscal Tienhoven had gone to the South River.

[The End]

\* Dated 13 March 1656 the letter of the West India Company Directors informed the colonial council that "because of manifold complaints.." both fiscal Cornelis van Tienhoven and his brother Adrian van Tienhoven, commissary of imported goods, were to be dismissed and not ever be employed "in any public service or civil office." *Correspondence 1654-1658*; 86.

\*\* The examination, based on a notary's deposition regarding Martenz's petition, and one from the former skipper, attested to Martenz's honesty. *Ibid*: 79-81.

[522] *Notes from the missive from New Netherland dated August 11, 1656 signed by Stuyvesant, Sille and La Montagne.*



The books would have been sent but for many errors found in them.

Regarding the savages, conditions are the same; they show great boldness when drunk; know of no better advice than to resent the same when opportunity offers.

Some savages, named Sinneke savages, from the section situated behind the country of the Maquaas [Mohawks] about W.N.W., brought about 4,000 beavers, exchanging the same for fire-locks and ammunitions of war, so that we have been obliged to renew the placard published against this [traffic in fire arms] prior to this. It takes said savages 16 or 18 days to make the trip.

Request that no snaphaunce shall be brought over, not even by private parties, but carbines 3 or 3 ½ feet in length.

Consider the Sinnekes savages dangerous. In order to keep them outside the fort and city [the missive] suggests the erection of a trading house up the river behind the Col where the Colony of Nederhorst has been.

They say they want to change the trade through the Mohawk country with Fort Orange, and to come to the Mannhattans by traveling south of the land of the Mohawks. \*

Understand from the Sinnekes savages, and also from Fort Orange, that recently there arrived from Canada in the country of said Sinnekes savages, a Jesuit with about fifty Frenchmen who have settled there. Fear that the Frenchmen there will divert the trading of peltries.

The Sinnekes savages are a very powerful nation, and it would not be surprising should they look for revenge on the Mohawk savages, and against our nation at Fort Orange.

Again request support for keeping possession of the South River.

All necessaries are very expensive and request annual cargoes to be distributed to the officers of the Company with fifty percent advance in payment of their salary; for now they cannot get along well [on their pay] and most of them request their discharge.

Thus as long as the beavers continue to be burdened with 8 per cent [duty] cannot look forward to cheaper necessities.

This year trade has been very good, and through the collected duties the Company's debts have again been most all paid; but next winter shall again be obliged to borrow money for the support of the military.

The income through the tenths amounts to little and is not worth the expenses and the detraction.

The Colony of Rensselaerswijck is unwilling to pay either tenths or excise, which has been written about many times; request directions how to deal in this matter.

Have offered to appoint Jan De Deckere, as per written orders, a member of the Council; while expressing gratitude, says he cannot accept the same, but for important reasons to be obliged to return to the fatherland; we could not refuse this but gave him permission; wish he had still been willing to stay; it is said that he is an able man.

The people of Fort Orange and Beverwijck have built a small church toward which we contributed twelve hundred guilders for account of the Company. It is to be provided with a little bell. The costs have been paid, and we have written the Court there to ask the Company to make it a present of the little bell.

The villages of Midwout and Hemstead, on the assurance of their preachers, also request little bells. Request to please, send them 3 or 4 little bells weighing 200 or 300 pounds.

Dirck Jansz Croon was granted exemption, or permitted to export without paying duties, 25 beavers, for which he will erect a pew in the Church, for the Court at Fort Orange.

\* The Dutch called the Iroquois Indians Sinnekens, with the exception of the Mohawks. In this case the Indians the Dutch were referring to were the Onondagas, which we know from the report from the Court of Fort Orange and Beverwijck which, in 1654, wrote the Council for advice on the problems between the Sinnekens and the Mohawks who had slayed "the chief of the Sinnekens of Onnedaege." [*Fort Orange Records, 1654-1679*. Translated and Edited by Charles T. Gehring and Janny Venema. (Syracuse University Press; Syracuse, New

York, 2009); 53.] The Onondagas were looking for a way to bypass the Mohawks and wanted a trading house near Manhattan, but the Council decided against it. See *Iconography of Manhattan Island, 1498-1909*, compiled and edited by Stokes, I.N.P., 6 vols. (New York, 1915-1928); 4:169, for a summary of the above August 11, 1656 letter which discusses this problem.

[642] *Extracts relating to the appointment of Commissioners to attend to the business and colony in New Netherland, 15 September, 1656.*

1656 September 15, the Commissaries, mentioned in the margin, were appointed by Burgomasters to attend to the business and Colony in New Netherland, and on the 16th following the Company was much pleased to add to them these two Directors Man and Van Beeck.

[Names in the Margin: Burch, Roeters, Man, Van Beeck, Hector Pietersz, Jan Tayspel]

September 2, 1656. The *Coninck Salomon* left the Texel Strait for the Coast of Guinea.

Mathys Roemer, Minister Resident for this State at Hamburg, also writes sometimes to the West India Company.

[711] *1657 July. Papers from New Netherland arrived with the ship the Bever.*

Copy of a letter by Stuyvesant, Director in New Netherland, dated ult. May, 1657, to the Directors of New Netherland at Amsterdam, containing a report of the foundering of the ship *Prince Mauritius*, which had sailed to the Colony with the first settlers on the city's account and also seems to contain hints about the unfitness of Jacob Alrix, director for Amsterdam on the South River.

Burgomasters of New Amsterdam ask permission to draw from the community for a subsidy for paying for the fortifications erected during the English war. The Councillors postpone the decisions till the return of the Director from the South River, dated September 30, 1655.

October 11, 1655, Director and Council consented to the request about appealing to the residents of New Amsterdam for a voluntary contribution towards paying for the erected works and fortifications. And there was subscribed *f* 6305:0-

With the knowledge and approval of the Director the Magistracy was further permitted to tax real estate, to be expended in repairing the City works.

Those of the village of Beverwijck, dated May 1657, at Fort Orange, petition Director and Council that La Montaigne may be continued as Commissary in place of sending De Decker who is a proud personage, and who did not well administer his last commissariat there, having caused the poor to want, and not having minded the most important affairs.

A placard by Director and Councillors concerning the price of the Beaver, fixed at eight guilders.

To permit Director and Councillors to fix the value of the Seawant.

A concept for standardizing the tobacco at the time of loading for export, and grievances of the merchants.

A remonstrance of the Swedish nation living at the South River [containing] that the prohibition of trading in the Minqua Country is detrimental.

Order not to enforce the above placard, March 26, 1656.

A letter from Jaquet, director at the South River, dated March 26, 1657 containing that he was to deliver to Jacob Alrix, Director for the Burgomasters of the Colony to be planted on the South River, Fort Casimir now named Newer Amstel. \*

Conveyance by Stuyvesant to Jacob Alrix, of Fort Casimir now the Newer Amstel, according to and in obedience of, orders, as well of the Company as of the Burgomasters of Amsterdam.

Complaints about Jaquet commander of the South River. Permission is required for embarking ship.

Some orders issued and affixed at the Manhattans regarding the mailing of letters to the Fatherland.

A private letter by Stuyvesant in which he replies to some accusations his Honor appears to have been charged with requesting to be permitted to come over to vindicate himself.

A letter dated June 3, 1657, by director and Councillors, containing in substance...and what is serviceable.

The account about the little ship *Dolfyn* goes herewith [above letter].

Are concerned regarding the boldness of the savages, who are daily becoming bolder; therefore in obedience to orders, exert themselves to have the farms located closely together.

Did not send delegates to the diet of the English, only wrote a letter.

Sent a concept for a placard regulating the prices of the Beavers and the Seawant, requesting advice.

Report the difficulties in collecting the tenths, especially in the village of Hemstead; are obliged to levy on the property of some, on account whereof we are being hailed as tyrants.

Rensselaerswijck refuses the payment of tenths as well as of any other taxes; request instructions about how to act further in this matter.

Renders and account of the revenues which have amounted to about 65 thousand [guilders] in beavers, seawant and other values.

The discharged Receiver Tienhoven's effects have been attached, until the books shall have been examined.

Request masons.

The French remain in the Sinnekes Country; the Jesuit also sometimes visits Fort Orange, as is likewise done by some of the French.

Jan de Decker's mistakes at Fort Orange, and have been obligated to send La Montagne thither; all provisionally. \*\*

Convey to Jacob Alrix, for the Burgomasters, Fort Casemier, now named the Newer Amstel. The garrison has been removed from Casemier; has been stationed at Fort Cristina, now named Altena; it numbers 16-18 soldiers.

New Gottenburg, now named Cattenburg; is no fort; just a stately country house. Have left it ungarrisoned till further orders. Is the property of the Swedish Governor Prints, whose wife is living there.

How shall they act when people at the City's Colony should desire to live in the Company's territory, which is happening already; and if it should happen that people living in the Company's territory should desire [to settle in the City's colony.]

Replies to three counts of accusations.

In obedience to orders will also pay the debts incurred there, for as far as the cash on hand will permit.

The cargo of the foundered ship *Mouritius* has been saved; among it were found some smuggled goods which have not been entered on the city's manifest.

The man living on Weckhoven's farm, and who understands surveying, in obedience to orders, has been requested also to go to the South river; and the same has been communicated to Jacob Alrix, but [he] has not been addressed by Alrix.

Six soldiers have been stationed on the farm of Lord Van der Capelle.

Jacob Van der Linde shall receive permission.

Account of Jacob Hendricksz.

Ask whether they shall demand the officials living in Company's houses [to vacate them], [or to pay rent].

The horse medicine and 600 lbs of gunpowder, sent besides paper and books, have not been delivered here; it is said the same have been again sent back from the island of Texel.

While writing, the ship *de Bever* arrives, having gone to the South River with the City's foundered goods and people. Some appear to be rather indifferently pleased.

City officials have treated the Company's officials indifferently; and Dirck Smit and Hendrick Huygh have been commissioned to inventory the goods to be conveyed [at the S. River].

The military has been removed from Fort Casemier, and stationed on Cuypers Island, because Fort Cristina is in ruins.

Director Jacob Alrix acquired oxen, cows, and horses and other necessaries from the Swedes which had been left to them in accordance with the Capitulation.

Deem it advisable to retain the Company's authority on the South River, as the oldest and highest patroon, according to the agreement entered into with the Burgomaster; and that consequently it will be necessary to annex the lands of the Swedes and Fins to the Company, and to establish a village or city about Fort Altena because the same is favorably situated on the river and on the land side, and most favorably located for the traffic with the country of the Minquaes. Pieter Tonnemans would be the man most fit to supervise the same and he has been requested to accept there the office of commissary instead of Jan Paul Jaquet, concerning whom there are many complaints.

\* In August 1655, Petrus Stuyvesant, accompanied by a military force and the man-of-war ship *de Waegh* brought the South River under Dutch control. As the *de Waegh* had been loaned by the City of Amsterdam, the West India Company gave the Mayors of Amsterdam the area from Christina Kill to Boomptjes Hoeck which the City called New Amstel and whose first director was Jacob Alrichs. The West India Company controlled the land from Christina Kill to the Schuyl Kill, and from Boomptjes Hoeck to Cape Henlopen, an area that they called New Amstel. See Charles T. Gehring's introduction to the *Delaware Papers, 1648-1664* for a full discussion.

\*\* Johannes La Montagne held the position of vice director of Fort Orange and Beverwijck until the English take-over in 1664.

[510-512] *Extract from the letter of Director and Councillors, from New Netherland, dated August 16, 1657.*

Answer to the letter of the Company.

Concerning the reduction of the sewant from six to eight for a stiver, will wait till the spring, as per order; meanwhile suggest whether it would not be feasible to distribute the same by measure [instead of by string or loose].

Judge that the four percent [and axes] received there in beavers could be collected here, and soldiers' clothes could be sent over instead.

The eight percent could also be received here [Holland] otherwise, should the ships founder, the Company would loose the same.

The tapsters excise; farmed out for	f 10200
The Scales	3500
	—————
	13700

In New Netherland money it amounts to little.

Need masons for repairing the forts and the Company's works.

Have no Negroes fit to be employed by mechanics.

When having a proper vessel intend continually to keep up the communication with the islands of Curaçao, and Bonaire and Aruba.

The eggs of the silkworms were spoiled when they arrived; the Mulberry trees grow wild and are fleasy so that silk culture will be no easy matter.

Is astonished at the Company's permitting a Lutheran preacher to sail for New Netherland; this will be followed by nothing but schism.



The books having been badly kept by the receiver Tienhoven, will be corrected, and his defalcations can be made good out of his property.

Considers Verbrugge, the bookkeeper, an honest man.

The books will be sent by the earliest ships.

The error in Cristiaen Kemming's account was not intentional.

Will try to send map of the South River, executed by Andries Hudde.

Tax on the beer and wine, sent from there to the English settlements in Virginia, 2 guilders, and on other merchandise nothing at all.

Further, tobacco is taxed 5 stivers per hundred pounds, and the factors charge their masters six stivers, so that they should not complain.

Difficulty about Jan Wishart's fine reduced from 2000 guilders to 1500 guilders.

Are daily threatened with murder by the savages, as they have already murdered some in the neighborhood of Barnegaet, (located on the coast of New Jersey) and two coming from the South River; still keep a child a prisoner for the massacre.

Have issued new orders for the watch, and the distribution of gunpowder.

Request gunpowder for the magazine with all ships.

Issued proper orders against smugglers.

Request a standing order about how much gunpowder each ship shall be permitted to carry for its defense and regarding the sailors' lining.<sup>3</sup>

How to act regarding the passage money the Company pays for some.

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<sup>3</sup> [Merchandise the sailors were permitted to sell here without being obligated to pay duty.] Versteeg note.

Request an annual list of the Company's servants, whether they are paid anything here [in Holland] in order on being paid there they should not be over paid.

Have ordered some light women to be deported. \*

\* According to a letter from the Amsterdam directors, the two women sent back to Amsterdam were Magdalena Dirx and Geertie Jacobs who were returned "because of their dissolute life" and would not be given permission to return to New Netherland. See *Correspondence 1654-1658*;175

*Extract from the private missive of Petrus Stuyvesant, Director of New Netherland, dated August 13, 1657.*

Before having been advised of the differences between this state and France, there arrived at Sandy Hook a French privateer, named Augustin Beaulieu, with a commission of the Chevalier du Pointy, with a Spanish prize. He divided the prizes on Nooten [Governor's] Island, selling the same as well to our as to the English nation.

The prize has now been converted into a merchantman and will be used in the trade with the Islands so that, by her, some victuals will be shipped to Curaçao.

Requests to be informed how further to behave regarding French and English privateers as the order has been given to Beck at Curaçao [by the Company's Directors].

Is grateful for two months' salary paid to his cousin Van Lit.

Will acknowledge Councillor de Decker, to be sent over, but thinks it is not possible to find a better Receiver than Secretary Van Ruyven, who has been provisionally appointed to the office.

Request that the Lutherans be not permitted to preach.

Fears for another massacre, and misfortunes, through the savages.

Requests a few soldiers.

Whereas some dissatisfaction with him is shown, requests to be permitted to cross over to vindicate himself.

Says to be entitled to 132 months' salary, amounting to 33 thousand guilders.

[710] *Extract from the missive of Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General in New Netherland, written to the Lords Directors of the West India Company at the Chamber of Amsterdam, dated 30 October, 1657.*

(In the margin: Cromwell's letter to those of the Long Island, Oct. 30, 1657)

Most Honorable, wise, provident and right worthy Sirs.

In the general missive we have related piece-meal, and brought before your Honors' attention, our opinion concerning those of the English nation, living under your honors' authority on Long Island. Since then, right Hon. Gentlemen, after the closing and dispatching of our general [letter] we received the probably true notice that the said English nation on the Eastern extremity of Long Island have sent a petition to the Lord Protector, to be delivered from the Netherland government and to be admitted under his protectorate which for many reason – too long to be here related – we believe to be true. One of the foundations they built on is the letter addressed by the Lord Protector “To the English well affected on Long Island, in America.”

Said letter taken to the village of Gravesend, the carrier requested that the same should be there opened and read. The annexed copy contains deductions as well from the carrier as the Magistrates, sent to us in regard to said matter, and besides our reply and orders for preventing the same; which letter in the same condition as received by us, is sent to you Hon. Worthy, by the ship *de Waegh*, without our venturing to open the same, or to have it opened, in order not to be accused of a crime either by the Lord Protector for opening his letter or spoiling his seal, or by you Hon., Worthy, for admitting letters to your Hon. Worthy subjects from a foreign Prince or Potentate, which might cause a revolution. We request once more that you, Hon., Worthy, be pleased to watch carefully so that either through sinister practices or violence, the whole of Long Island be not rendered useless to you, Hon. Worthy. Should the English, either through revolt or other means become masters of the same, it is finished with the entire North River.

That the English constantly plot and strive to bring this about, was continually shown during our governorship, and is still evident through signs which cannot be denied. Should this happen, without assistance of military from the fatherland, we are not able [only] with the Hon. Company's servants, to prevent the same. Independent settlers cannot easily be commandeered for this purpose.

[712] *New Netherland papers and letters. Extract arrived by the ship de Waech. Read at the meeting, March 26, 1658.*

Send inventory of the goods arrived in the little ship, named *de Hey*, shipped for the account of the Swedes to the South River.

Raise objections against keeping the books in Holland money, on account of the fluctuations in the value of the Seawant and Beavers.

Regulation regarding the measure and quantity and value of the Seawant.

Van Ruyven is to keep proper account of the moneys.

Complain about Alrickx, Commander for the City on the South River, for having loaded the ship *de Waegh* with clapboards which had been cut in summer; though in order to be good they ought to have been chopped and watered in winter, also because at the recommendation of this Chamber the merchants there had been informed to load their merchandise in the ship *de Waegh* so that the same should have a good cargo, which has been frustrated on account of Alrix's load of wood.

James Grover, a seditious English merchant, accomplice of George Baxter and James Hubbard, who in the year 1655 erected the arms of Cromwell in the village of Gravesend, who having fled, said James Grover [also] fled to England and received from the Protector there a letter, taking the same to the village of Gravesend to be read there but they sent it unopened hitherward by the said ship *de Waegh* because they deemed it unadvisable to open the same, on account of so powerful a prince as Cromwell.

Fear that the English on Long Island shall revolt, and resort under Protector of England.

The savages are getting bold and took about five hundred guilders from a brewery, pigs from Staten Island, and plundered a little vessel.

Request recruiting of soldiers.

Under cover of goods for the City's Colony, much is smuggled.

Understand they must not permit Lutheran preaching; prohibit the same and order the Lutheran preacher, named Jacobes Ernestes Goetwasser, to depart. \*

Jan Gallarde, Spanish pilot, has been there, provided with recommendatory letters from their High Mightinesses and from the Burgomasters; was sent back with his unfounded claims.

On the contrary, they complain about the little ship *het haentie*, coming from Curaçao in the year 1653, taken by the Spaniards and carried to St. Domingo; and about the detaining at Curaçao of a shallop belonging at Curaçao, owing to lack of water.

Ask how to act in case Spanish, English or French [ships] arrive there to buy fresh provisions as has happened.

Private letter of Director Stuyvesant, dated October 30, read March 15, 1658.

Says that the English on Long Island are inclined to betake themselves under the protection of Cromwell, on account of a letter written in the manner as has been related in the general letter mentioned above.

The inhabitants and himself complain about the bad treatment by Captain De Raet, Commander of the ship *de Waech*.

They are well able to get along with English masons, but want carpenters.

Request 18 or 20 sledge hammers for the purpose of splitting the rocks, and some iron and coal.

Complains about the smuggling of wares, arriving under cover of the City's Colony.

Expects the little ship *Het Heytie* from Curaçao with salt and clothing for the soldiers.

Complains about the insolence of Captain De Raet, skipper of the ship *de Waech*.

Requests permission to come over.

\* The manner in which the colonial council dealt with both the Jews and the Lutherans by acting against the orders of Amsterdam directors did not please the directors. The Jews were not permitted to trade at Fort Orange or the South River, nor could they purchase real estate which was allowed in Amsterdam. Meanwhile the council posted a placard against the Lutherans and sent them to prison, much to the directors' annoyance. In fine, while the Jews were not to be employed in any of the trades or allowed to open retail shops as was the case in Amsterdam, they could "peacefully carry on their business as before and exercise in all quietness their religion within their houses..." Such placards as posted against the Lutherans were not to be posted again without the directors' knowledge and they too were to have "free religious exercises in their houses." For more details see *Correspondence 1654-1658*; 49, 83, 93 for the Jews, and 93, 128, 182, 185-86, 174 for the Lutherans.

25 May 1658 *The City of New Amsterdam requests Director and Councillors [to grant it] a share in the revenues from the scales to be used in fortifying the City.*

The city is allowed a certain share of the revenues amounting, according to the assizes, to *f* 6000:0

For the discharge of the debts incurred during the uprising of the savages.  
*f*6000:0

The burgher excise for the consumption of wine and beer, farmed out last year for  
*f*3700:0

A citizens tax on slaughtered cattle, last year producing *f*720:0 and this year  
*f*1452:0.

A Tapsters license, in the form of a workhouse license, one pound Flemish for the year's quarter, of each tapster.

The assize of the measures, cans, tuns and weights.

Granted to the City the undisposed of lots within the City walls.

The great and small burgher right.

Was contributed toward the erection of the City wall 1000gl.

Further a beaver tax on each house and a guilder annually for each chimney.

However, Director and Councillors consent that the City shall receive one quarter of the revenues of the scales.

Purchases from the savages of the land situated opposite Staten Island at the Col, January 30, 1658, provided they shall quit their dwellings, and move to other lands. <sup>4</sup>

Consent to the founding of a village at the end of Long Island. Each settler is granted 128 to 24 morgen, at 8 guilders per morgen and 15 year's exemption from paying tenths. March 4, 1658. [N. Utrecht] <sup>5</sup>

Order concerning the living together of the farmers on Long Island. March 26, 1658.

Instead of one percent on exported merchandise, an impost is put on the wines and waters [distilled waters; liquors] April 2, 1658.

Resolution to set off the water side of the City with palisades, and to construct two bars in the same for the sake of preventing smuggling. May 25, 1658.

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<sup>4</sup> Likely the Kil van Kol on the New Jersey side of the river.

<sup>5</sup> A morgen is equal to 2 ½ acres of land. The bracketed N. Utrecht is Versteeg's insert. The land was at the western end of Long Island. The village had problems in its growth and the appointment of a deputy sheriff and a secretary in 1660 did not have much effect as it continued disorganized and had "non-administration of Justice." The Director General and Council therefore appointed a court of justice with a provisional Schout and three Commissaries on 22 December 1661. The appointment is in *Laws and Ordinances*; 422-424.

*Some extracts from the additional writs, arrived with the letter of Director and Councillors, dated July 23, 1658. Read at the Meeting in September 1658.*

One from Jan de Decker Councillor there and superintendent of the finances, dated June, 1658, which came over with the ship the *Otter*, departing from Tessel January 6, arriving in New Netherland March 13 or 14.

Find the books were slovenly kept, and cannot be corrected except by a bookkeeper.

Say the Receiver is an honest man, who has good knowledge.

Judges it would be very serviceable should said Receiver have an advisory vote regarding the finances because having sometimes ventured his advice, he was not well treated on account hereof. He should send in to the Council meeting there his written advice, so that the 1st and 2nd article of this instruction regarding the finances should be observed. Without it being necessary for the old books first to have been corrected, and for the late Fiscal Tienhoven's Accounts to have been balanced, for which time is being taken, the Inventory of the liquid properties could be well taken. Such as of the cash on hand, contents of the warehouse, victuals, ammunition, equipment and necessaries of the soldiers, merchandise and floating obligations of the imports, tenths, Lands and buildings belonging to the company. The old bookkeeper is incapable, a new one is needed. The Accounts should be first examined in the council, then entered in the books and paid; the examination should take place in my presence. The fort should be repaired and rendered fit. The Company's slaves should be taught trades. The stockfish wood arrived on the little ship de Hay, now named Yacht Diemen, should be shipped to the fatherland by the ships offering to take it over at the lowest freight rates.

A letter from the preacher Drisius [requesting] that 913 guilders may be paid over to Eduart Man, which is part of the Account.



Decree regarding the regulating of the price of the Beavers and Sewant to be paid for and received by the Company; the Beaver at eight guilders; the Sewant from 6 to 8 white ones for a stiver; and the black Sewant from 3 to 4 for a stiver.

Rules for the Civil guard. Each spring they will receive from the warehouse one pound of powder and 2 pounds of lead, which they shall always keep ready for use. And they will receive for their money, four times a year, 1 pound of gun powder and 2 pounds of lead, paying 36 stivers i.e., 24 stiver for the pound of gun powder, and the pound of lead 6 stivers.

Farming out of the excises at New Amsterdam. The excise on the wines, beers and distilled waters in the tapsters dwellings, 10500 guilders. On Long Island 775 guilders.

Report about the General's activities at the Esopus, owing to the insolence of some savages. The Christians there number 60 to 70 persons. Have in the earth which is fine and fertile, over 990 schepels of seed corn. Caused all the Christians to dwell together and surrounded the town with palisades. The savages promise to surrender the murderer if they are able to find him.

Report of the General's experiences on the South River, named Newer Amstel. That many goods, under cover of the City of Amsterdam's goods, are imported without paying duties. That several residents of the colony, the Newer Amstel, request permission to settle and cultivate land near fort Altena, in the Company territory. To issue rules for the Swedes on the South River. Smuggling there is not punished. Firearms, which are contraband, were imported or sent there by Domine Welius's Brother, and distributed to the community by Director Alrix.

That the oath taken by the Colonists there does not mention the Lords Director and the General and Councillors of New Netherland on account whereof, having addressed Director Alrix, he promised to change the same, requesting to mention this to the Directors.

That the Secretary declined to register an appeal.

That the Swedes on the South River had requested to be permitted not to take part, but to remain neutral in case any differences should arise between the Swedish Crown and this State.

Has distributed lots at Fort Altena, under condition that the same be built on.

Has put officers over the Swedish nation.

The wages of the masons at Manhattan or New Amsterdam, have been raised.

Petition by Francooy Bruyn, concerning tobacco shipped from Curaçao and forced to call at an Irish port, sold there to procure ships' provisions.

Declaration by Pieter Plovier that the Captain of the ship *de Wasbleecker* unnecessarily threw overboard some goods.

Copy of the confiscated property of Molyn [Melijn?].

Documents and papers concerning Jan Gaillardo, Spanish pilot.

Resolution adopted by Director and councilors in New Netherland. Whereas La Montaigne has been appointed Vice Director at Fort Orange and Fiscal Tienhoven has been dismissed, therefore Pieter Tonneman was provisionally elected Councillor. 3 January 1657.

Decree that everybody shall mark and cultivate or use the lands conveyed to him because the chopping of wood, which through ignorance often is done on other peoples' property, then causes great quarrels. 16 Jan. 1657.

Jacques Corteljouw is appointed sworn surveyor, at an annual salary of 250 guilders; may charge 6 stivers per morgen to private parties and 3 stivers per morgen to the Council or the Company. Dated as above.

New Amsterdam is favored in this manner: that by virtue of the staple right, the Scottish or itinerant merchants shall be obliged to keep stores and take out the common or Small burgher right for which they shall pay 20 guilders to the city.

Nobody shall be permitted to keep a store unless they are burghers; also those exercising trades.

A great burgher right for which 50 guilders must be paid to the City, entitling them to occupy any office, exempting them, during a year and six weeks, from joining expeditions and keeping watch, and not being subject to arrest in person in any places of that province – all subject to the approval of the Lords Directors. January 30, 1657.

The retiring burgomaster is treasurer. March 6, 1657.

Commissaries appointed to correct the improper books, kept by the late fiscal Tienhoven.

Commander Jacquet at the South River forbids the importation and peddling of merchandise in the Minqua country, on account of which the community complains to the Director and Councillors, who again abolish said interdict, and grant freedom [of trade] to everybody. March 26, 1657.

The preacher Johannes Megapolensis is granted annually for rent and firewood 300 guilders. April 7, 1657.

Conveyance of Fort Casemir, now named Nieuwer Amstel, with the territory beginning on the west bank of the Minquaes or Cristina Kil to the mouth of the River named Boompities Hoock and as far inland till the boundaries and limits of the Minquaes Country, with all streams, kills, etc. The conveyance was made to Director Jacob Alrix for the behoof of the Burgomasters of the City of Amsterdam. April 12, 1657.

Jacquet, commander at the South River, is recalled. April 20, 1657.

The French captain Augustin Beaulieux, arrives with a Spanish prize on the River. Receives permission to take in fresh supplies.

What has happened on Long Island in regard to the tenths.

Petition of the Preachers to Burgomasters and Regents of New Amsterdam, opposing the Lutheran Preacher Johannes Ernestus Goetwaeter.

Some women banished from the Country on account of their evil life.

Jannes Grover arrives from England with letters by Cromwell; desire to have them read in the villages on Long Island; the magistrates prevent the same and surrender the letter, which is sent to the Directors. August, 1657.

The Lutheran preacher is ordered to depart.

A savage has committed burglary and stolen 30 beavers. Is pardoned.

October 16, 1657.

Domine Gideon Schaets, preacher in the Colony of Rennselaerswijck, becomes preacher at Fort Orange and the village of Beverwijck at the request of their congregations shall receive hundred guilders per month; all subject to the approval of the Directors. October 16, 1657.

Jan Juriaensz Becker is appointed Commissary of the Company's territory on the South River.

Decree in regard to the reduction of the Seawant and the Beavers: the Beaver to 8 guilders. Seawant from 6 to 8 white ones for a stiver and the black from 3 to 4 for a stiver, at the Company's office. November 29, 1657.

Thatched roofs, wooden and plastered chimneys are forbidden in accordance with the orders issued prior to this by the fire [masters]; every house is charged to contribute one beaver or eight guilders in Seawant, for the purpose of ordering 150 leather pails from the fatherland and to have ladders made. December 15, 1657.

The village of Flushing on Long Island gave the Director a bold answer in refusing to obey the [order] to expel the Quakers, but conceive that they are obliged and permitted to lodge the same; orders and punishment meted out on account hereof.

It is also forbidden to erect structures outside the City, until the inside lots shall have been built on. January 15, 1658.

Orders regarding marriage. Parties are to marry one month after the proclaiming of the banns. January 15, 1658.

[1021] *Anno 1660 at Amsterdam*

New Netherland is indebted to board or charges for the passage of 205 people, as well independent settlers as soldiers, men, women and children departed thither with the ships the *Trouw*, the *Bever*, the *Otter*, the *Moesman* and the *Bontekoe*, altogether  
f 6698:-

To board and passage money for 10 discharged soldiers and one woman, carried over from there by the ships *de Bruynvisch*, *Trow* and *Moesman*.  
f 396:-

To ammuniton and other necessaries with the above ships, according to the book of invoices.  
f 5150:7

To freight on goods thither  
f 40:

To a little horse for Director Stuyvesant  
f 110:-

To some victuals consumed by the soldiers going thither  
f 68:1:8

To lighterage and wharf charges  
f 50:10

To necessaries for clothing for the soldiers sent by the ship the *Otter*  
f 2229:4

To monthly wages paid this year according to the Cash book of the cashier Hontum, per folio  
f 9381:10:8

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f 24124:7:8

To what has been advanced this year  
f 18918 8-

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f 43042:15:8

[1022] *Anno 1660, at Amsterdam*

8 January. New Netherland must receive by recognition, convoy charges, etc. of exported goods and merchandise with the ship the *Trouw* departed on this date.  
f 20246:16:

13 March by the same with the ship the *Moesman*,  
departed on this date f 7114: 3:

5 April by the same with the ship the *Gulde Bever*,  
departed on this date f 6741:18:

26 ditto by the same with the ship the *Bonte Koe*,  
departed on this date f 5505:11:0

29 ditto by the same with the ship the *Otter*,  
departed on this date f 5165:-:0

Ult. Dec. by convoy charges of the furs, etc. which arrived from there with the above ships, besides also with the *Eyckenboom*, the *Liefde* and *Ste. Catarina* arrived here in this year from there, and therefore entered here though booked in the year 1661 by the Cashier Houtom, amounting together to f 4944:6:

Ditto by the same of the furs, etc., which arrived here from there in the foregoing year, with the ships the *Moesman*, *Speraimundi* and *Bever*, and since the same were not then entered, therefore it is done now, as shown by the Receiver's book f 2372:7:0

Ditto by Recognition, Convoy charges etc., of exported goods in the years 1656 and 1657, sent by the ships *Prins Maurits*, *Gelderseblom*, and *Waeg*, neither having been entered before, as is shown by the Receiver's book f 752:12:0

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f 43092:15 -

[1016/1017] *List of the enumerated Houses, on July 10, 1660, within this City, Amsterdam, in New Netherland.*

The Heere Straet [Gentlemen's] where Burgomaster Poulus LeenderGrift lives,  
there are 51 houses

The Heere dwars [Gentlemen's cross] Straet is next to the Latin School 0.

Outside of the Heere Poort [gate] on the Haerlem Road there stand 9.

The Prince Gracht [Prince's Canal] where the Fiscal's house stands, there are 24.

The Prince Straet [where] is the Brewery, the Red Lion 5.

The Tuin [garden] Straet where lies the Fiscal's garden 1.

The Smee [Smith] Straet where Notary Schelluyn lives 16.

The Slick Steegie [Muddy Lane] where Evert Duijckingh lives 6.

The Singel [walk at the City wall] where Moesman lives, there are 17.

The Waeterpoort [Water Gate] on the Wael [riverbank] where Mr. Govert Loocquermans lives and Carel van Bruggen, there are	23.
The Hooghstraet [High Street] where the Notary Van Vleeck lives	25.
The Heere Gracht [Gentlemen's Canal] where Jacobus Backer lives	23.
The Bevers Gracht [Bevers Canal] where Echbert Wouters lives	14.
The Marck velt [Market field] where Teunis Quick lives	10.
The Marck velt Steegje [Market field Lane or Alley] where Nevius lives	9.
The Brouwers [Brewers] Straet where Burgomaster Cortlant lives	14.
The Winckel [Store] Straet where the Fiscal lives, there are	9.
The Nieuwe Bruch [New Bridge] at Hendrick Jansen Van der Vin's - - -	
The Browsers Brugh [Brewer's Bridge] at Jacob Van Couwenhoven's - - -	
The Bruch [Bridge] Straet where Schepen Hendrick Kip lives	11.
On't Waeter [on the East River Bank] where Stuyvesant and Burgomaster Antonides [Anthony] live	18.
The Paerle [Pearl] Straet where Schepen P. Couwenhoven lives	20.
The Schryers Hoeck [Weepers' Corner] where Michiel Jansen lives	2.
Stuyvesant's Hoeck [Corner] where Jan Evertsz Bout lives, there are	5.
The Voorstadt [Suburb] otherwise the Smits Valley [Smith's Valley] has	24.
On the Kaey [wharf or pier] at the end of the suburb there are	2.
At the Belle Videre, where Dom. Drisius houses stand there are	4.
	342.
Houses	

List of 12 noted places in New Amsterdam.

Fort Amsterdam stands on Stuyvesant's Hoogh [Stuyvesant Height]

Likewise the Windmill

The Company's garden [abuts] on the Heere Straet [Gentlemens' Street].

The Church [stands] in the Fort.

The Cemetery [abuts] on the Heere Straet.

The City Hall stands on the Wael [River Bank]

The Shambles in the Hoogh [High] Straet behind the City Hall.

The Fish Market on the Wael [River bank] in front of Hendrick Jansen Van der Vin's.

The Scales on the River bank, next to the Wine Pier which is also fastened on the Water's edge.

The hospital is in the Bridge Street behind the fiscal's house.

The 5 houses of the Company stand in the Winkel [Shop] Straet.

The gallows on the Capske [little Hood]

Names of all the places in New Netherland, under the jurisdiction of the West India Company.

Fort Amsterdam

The City of Amsterdam

Fort Orange

The City of Beverwijck The entrêpot of the fur trade, Beverwijck was the second largest city in the colony.

The Colony of Rensselaerswijck

Fort Altena

The Colony of New Amstel

The Swedish Colony, Tennecoug

#### Villages

As the names do not indicate date of establishment or, on Long Island, those that were settled by colonists from New England living under the Dutch government. This information has been added.

Breuckelen [Brooklyn] 1646

Midwout [Flatbush or Midwood] 1654 (Eng.colonists)

Vlissingen [Flushing] 1654 (Eng. colonists)

Middleburgh [Newtown] Middleburgh/Mespath (Maspeth/Elmhurst) 1652 (Eng.colonists)



Heemstede [Hempstead] 1644 (Eng. Colonists)

Aernhem [Bushwick] – Village of Aernhem was just started in 1656 on Long Island but is not listed as being an established village.

Bushwijck, however, received its court of justice in 1661.

Utrecht [Fort Hamilton] ? – New Utrecht, 1661 called the same now.

Haerlem/Haarlem [Harlem] - 1660

Amersfoort [Flatlands] 1654

Rustdorp 1656 - Jamaica

Esopus [Wiltwijck or Kingston] Incorrect – Wiltwijck 1661 – Kingston

Gravesande [Gravesend] – 1645 – (English colonists)

Oostdorp (also called Vreedlant) 1656 – Westchester – (English colonists)

Not listed

Bergen, 1661 - Bergen

Beverwijck 1652 - Albany

Staten Eylandt 1664 – Staten Island

City

Nieuw (New) Amsterdam 1653 – New York City

Patroonships

Nieuwer (New) Amstel 1657 – New Castle, Del.

Rensselaerswijck – 1630 – Albany, Rensselaer, Columbia