

1623- The above mentioned "Eendracht" is referred to by Wassenaer, 1626
Historisch Verhael, part VIII, fol. 104-104 vo., under date of December, 1624, as follows: "As we have come to the account of the Zeelanders, it may not be amiss to relate what was done by Admiral Schout. As he had brought in a good booty, he was sent thither by the West India Company with three ships to infest the *Sinum Mexicanum*, called the Bay of Honduras, and there to seek his adventure. He himself [meaning his own ship] was admiral, named 'de Hoop,' provided with one hundred and fifty men; the Vice-Admiral, Garbrandt from Middelburgh, with fifty men and eight small pieces, was the 'Eendracht,' and the yacht, with thirty men and some pieces, was called 'de Trouwe.'" See above (in this summary) under May, 1623. Wassenaer goes on to state that the vice-admiral took a fine prize, valued by the Spanish at 16 tuns of gold (1,600,000 guilders), and returned to Zeeland. The admiral abandoned his large ship, "de Hoop," which he sent home, and took command of the yacht. Cf. De Laet, *Kort Verhael*, in his *Jaerlyck Verhael*, p. 10. Wassenaer, pt. V, fol. 42 vo., under date of May 1623, mentions a prize taken by "de Eendracht," of Enchuyssen, belonging to the fleet under Admiral l'Hermite. This fleet left England, May 23, 1623, and about two weeks later sighted some Turkish ships near Port à Port. The prize taken by the "Eendracht" was taken shortly after that time and sent to Amsterdam, where it arrived apparently in June (p. 43 vo.). This may have been the same ship as the vice-admiral, mentioned above. It was evidently a man-of-war, and presumably not the ship of which Catalina Trico speaks in her deposition. It is possible that the ship "New Netherland" was convoyed by "de Eendracht," and that Catalina Trico got the names mixed.

The above items present an interesting example of Wassenaer's method of dating. The return of "de Hoope" and "de Eendracht," which occurred in Sept., is entered under Dec., whereas he enters under Sept., 1624, the sailing of Schouten on the ship "de Hoope."

1626 Peter Minuit arrives at Manhattan Island, to succeed Willem
 May Verhulst as director-general of New Netherland. He had sailed
 4 from Holland on Jan. 9 (q. v.) in the ship "Zeemeeuw," or "Meeuwken" (Sea-Mew), of which Adriaen Joris (Tienpont) was skipper.—Wassenaer, *Historisch Verhael*, in Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 83, 87, 88.

Sum- Soon after Minuit had established his colony on Manhattan
 mer Island, he ordered the outlying families and most of the men at Fort Orange (Albany), as well as all who were at Fort Nassau (Gloucester, N. J.) to concentrate at Manhattan. We know from Wassenaer that by November the "fort at the South River" had already been vacated (*Historisch Verhael*, in Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 86), and that the 8 families at Fort Orange "were to leave there this year," . . . "ten or twelve seamen in the Company's service" alone remaining.—*Ibid.*, 85. The "Arms of Amsterdam," which had sailed from New Netherland on Sept. 23, and arrived at Amsterdam on Nov. 4, carried news of this plan to the Fatherland. As already noted, the population of all New Netherland had "now increased to two hundred souls." The purchase of Manhattan Island from the Indians had been effected (see Nov. 5). Director-General Minuit, and Isaack de Rasière, chief commercial agent of the West India Co. in New Netherland, lived together, whilst the others lived in "thirty ordinary houses on the east [sic] side of the river"—i. e., near the strand on the east side of the island, and in temporary hovels built "of the bark of trees." Jan Lempou was *schout*, an officer who exercised a composite authority, like that of an English sheriff and a public prosecutor. Concerning the administration of law and order and the occupations of the people, Wassenaer made the following record: "The council there administers justice in criminal matters as far as imposing fines, but not as far as corporal punishment. Should it happen that any one deserves that, he must be sent to Holland with his sentence. . . . Everyone there who fills no public office is busy about his own affairs. Men work there as in Holland; one trades, upwards, southwards and northwards; another builds houses, the third farms. Each farmer has his farmstead on the land purchased by the Company, which also owns the cows; but the milk remains to the profit of the farmer; he sells it to those of the people who receive their wages for work every week."—*Historisch Verhael*, under Nov. 1626, in Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 82-86 (preface dated June 14, 1627); De Laet, *New World*, in *ibid.*, 54; Schaghen's letter (see Nov. 5).

" Among the first buildings erected upon Manhattan Island, after its settlement under Minuit, was "the counting-house" of the West

India Co., "a stone building, thatched with reed."—Wassenaer's *Historisch Verhael*, in Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 83. It was the headquarters of the company's stores, and here its business was transacted under the supervision of its "koopman" or chief commercial agent, Isaack de Rasière, who had arrived in the "Arms of Amsterdam," on July 27 of this year (see Sept. 23).—Letter of de Rasière, in Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 102. This building did not survive long. It may have been burned in the conflagration which we know early destroyed one of the mills of the company. When Kieft arrived as director-general, in March, 1638, its site could with difficulty be discovered.—Joint deposition of April 16, 1639, in *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 6; see below. In a declaration made by Adam Roelantsen, on Oct. 13, 1638, "the late warehouse for cargoes" is placed near the Strand, on the East River.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 4; *Educational Review*, XXXVIII: 383. Cf. Hartgers View (Pl. I, Vol. I), in which one of the two or three substantial buildings shown occupies this position. The evidence is so meagre as to make its exact location impossible. It may have been on the Marcktveldt (Whitehall), between Bridge and Pearl Sts., as stated by Innes, in *New Amsterdam and Its People*, 18, 52-53.

The earliest known reference to a mill on Manhattan Island is given by Wassenaer, under November (preface being dated June 14, 1627), as follows: "François Molemaecker [Francis, the millwright] is busy building a horse-mill, over which shall be constructed a spacious room sufficient to accommodate a large congregation, and then a tower is to be erected where the bells brought from Porto Rico will be hung."—*Historisch Verhael*, in Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 83-84. This information is part of the news brought to Holland by the "Arms of Amsterdam," which sailed from Manhattan on Sept. 23, 1626, and shows, therefore, that up till this time one mill was in course of construction, and at the very time that the first crops of grain were ready to be ground into grist. That this "horse-mill" was a grist-mill, and not a bark-mill, as Innes declares, seems to be established by every bit of very early evidence. Michaëlius, the first minister, who organized the first church corporation in New Amsterdam, in his known letters of Aug. 8 and 11, 1628 (q. v.), emphasized the fact that "much lumber" was being cut, "for the purpose of exporting to the Fatherland whole cargoes of timber fit for building houses and ships," and that they were then "making a windmill to saw lumber." He referred also to a mill already in operation. In his letter of Aug. 11, he wrote: "we also have a gristmill."—Letter of Aug. 8, in Versteeg's *Manhattan in 1628*, 69; letter of Aug. 11, in Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 131. These two mills, one a saw-mill and the other a grist-mill, are shown in the Manatus survey of 1639. They stood near the forts and are both indicated as wind-mills. The site of the horse-mill is nowhere indicated in the early records; but there is strong presumptive evidence that it was the mill that was burned some time before the arrival of Michaëlius in 1628. The conflagration, merely hinted at by Michaëlius, is mentioned in a joint deposition made before Kieft, on April 16, 1639, by Jacob Stoffelsen, overseer, Gillis Pietersen van der Gouw, house carpenter, and Tymen Jansen, ship carpenter. They declared that upon the arrival of Kieft, in March, 1638, there were, among other things, "One grist and saw mill in operation; another out of repair, and a third burned."—*N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections* (1841), 279; *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 6. This seems to indicate that the grist-mill and the saw-mill near the fort were then the only mills in operation; that the one "out of repair" was the company's saw-mill on Noten (Governors) Island, which was leased on Sept. 13, 1639, to Evert Evertsen Bischoep and others (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 11), and that the "third burned" mill was the horse-mill. This explanation would account for all of the mills known to have been built in the neighbourhood of the Manhattan colony during the first decade after its settlement. In the light of these circumstances, the horse-mill must have been near the "counting-house," also built in 1626, which was destroyed by fire, and whose location we know to have been near the Strand of the East River. Innes, in *New Amsterdam*, (etc.) 155 et seq., and in a special monograph, in *Federation* (periodical), Vol. 3, No. 5, avers that the horse-mill of 1626 was a "bark mill" for grinding bark for the tan pits, and he says it was on "the north side" of the lane "early called the Slyck Steegh, or 'muddy lane,' and upon a site now [1903-4] occupied by the buildings Nos. 32 and 34 South William street." His arguments are not, however, supported by the evidence. There is an hiatus of decades between the erection of the horse-mill in 1626 and the land records that he cites as cumula-

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