

The house which Evert Duyckingh sold to Jan Reyndersen (Reinders, Reidersen) in April, 1655 (*Liber Deeds A*: 133; *Powers of Attorney*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 120-2), had not been paid for in 1658. Reindersen was absent, probably over in Pavonia.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 355, 363. Sibout Clasen, acting for him, sold the house, in 1664, to Arent Fransen Vanderbriel (Vander Brul—from the Brielle), who, in turn, sold it to Jan Harpendingh, February 14, 1668.—*Liber Deeds, B*: 40, 138; *cf. Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 118.

Harpendingh pulled the wretched little structure down, and the land remained vacant for a number of years. (See tax-list of September, 1677, in *M. C. C.*, I: 58.) On October 13, 1700, the land on the west, which had been Duycking's house plot, was bounded "on the East by the house and ground of John Harperdingh now Commonly Known by the name of the Jews Synagogue."—*Liber Deeds*, XXIII: 230. No deed has been found from Harpendingh to the Jewish congregation, nor any record of conveyance from them. The inference is that the first Jewish Congregation rented John Harperdingh's house. The lot was only 28 feet wide by 51 feet deep. The deed to Dr. Kerfbyl, dated May 28, 1697, does not mention a synagogue to the east, which may indicate that its establishment in Harpendingh's house was between these dates. However, the Jews had been holding meetings in New York for a number of years. In 1682, Domine Selyns referred to the "separate meetings" of the Jews, Quakers, and Labadists—undoubtedly all in private houses; and, in 1695, Rev. John Miller lists a "Jewes Synagogue" among the churches in New York.—*Eccles. Rec.*, II: 830; Miller's *New York Considered and Improved, 1695*, ed. by V. H. Paltsits, 54, 116; *cf. A. M. Dyers's monograph on New York Jewish History*, in *Publications*, Am. Jewish Hist. Soc., No. 3, pp. 41-60; see, also, Oppenheim's *The Early Hist. of the Jews in New York, 1654-1664*.

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