

## ABSTRACTS OF EARLY BLACK MANHATTANITES

BY RICHARD DICKENSON

### *Introduction*

The initial impetus for “Abstracts. . .” came in a November 16th 1981 letter from the president of the New York Archival Society, Paul O’Dwyer, who hoped that I would be provoked into writing a book “about the freeborn Negroes here in New York in Dutch and later days.” In some later correspondence, Mr. O’Dwyer — a former City Council President who was largely responsible for the formation of the New York City Records and Information Department — sent a copy of a March 17, 1800 letter from Isaac Van Vleck. Mr. Van Vleck was one of the trustees of the “late Negro Burial Ground” who sent his letter to the Common Council of New York.

This, in turn led to a search for earlier records on where the burial ground was and who might have been buried there. It turns out that the burial ground forms the site of a building on the north east corner of Broadway and Chambers Street. The building is currently owned by the City of New York, but it was once occupied by the now defunct *New York Sun*. The building was New York’s first department store when it was built in the 1840s by Alexander T. Stewart. Unsubstantiated rumor has it that many corpses were uncovered in the excavation for the building. Subsequent to 1755 it was “a common potter’s field, and a burying place for the dead American prisoners” (Icon. 6:394).

This writer has been provoked into writing at least an article with sketches of who some of the Blacks buried there might have been. It is noteworthy that the so-called “Negroes Burying Ground” was a part of the legal language used when describing the widening of Chambers Street, or other property changes near the site during the 17th to 19th centuries of New York City and County (Manhattan Island).

### *Origins*

The origins of the first Black Manhattanites is a tale replete with mystery, piracy, legend, colonialism, imperialism, mercantile exploitation, wars and — of course — slavery. It is also a story studded with the expression of human yearnings for security, freedom and equality. In a sense, it is the history of original New World immigration, in a much older context than the 19th and 20th century stories most of us are accustomed to. But it portrays the ever new abilities of immigrants (even forced ones) to cope with adaptation to a new environment; and of the inner similarities among people who are constantly reacting to stereotyped differences — and how those differences are accepted or rejected by those with the power to do so unchallenged.

As far as is known, the first Blacks to arrive in Manhattan did so about 1625. They were purloined immigrants among immigrants, surrounded, as it were,

by Indians. Spike Harris, author of "A Negro History Tour of Manhattan" stated that not every Negro who came to America was a slave, nor was every white person free. But in this case, it seems that Blacks who came, came as captive slaves taken from Portuguese or Spanish ships. Significantly however, few Europeans were here before them, and only the Indians were native to Manhattan.

There had been a century-old commerce between Iberia, Africa and Brazil. In reviewing the names of those petitioning for their freedom on February 25th, 1644, after 18 or 19 years of working for the "Company," one can clearly identify the Iberian-Lusitanian-Brazilian-Bantu heritage of the first manumission group. They include Paula Angola, Gratia D'Angola, Little or Cleyn Anthony Van Angola, Jan Fort Orange, Jan Francisco, Big or Groot Manuel, Little or Clein Manuel, Simon Congo, Willem Anthony Portuguese, Peter Santomee and Manuel de Gerrit de Reus. To this roster of names could be added a number of others who were mostly awarded grants of land along the west side of the "Bouwerie" (farm) road between present Prince St. and Astor Place. This area north of the Negroes Burying Ground, known today as Greenwich Village, was once a swamp—and it remained essentially a Black neighborhood for more than two centuries. Today, that former farm road through the lands of former Dutch governors Wouter Van Twiller and Peter Stuyvesant does not include any mention of the Blacks who once lived there during the Dutch and English Colonial periods, even prior to the patents being issued. For example, some of the earlier ground-briefs (patents) in 1643 recite other Blacks already living there as neighbors.

In the eyes of those who have long followed the African Independence movement, the surname "Angola" among the first Black arrivals in New Amsterdam may invoke confusion, even disbelief, that Angola would have any connection with early New World settlements. But Angola and neighboring Congo are among the oldest colonial outposts of Europe in Africa. According to E. Bradford Burns in *A History of Brazil* (N.Y., 1971), "The trade between Angola and Brazil reached such proportions that the former became practically a dependency of the latter. The Portuguese historian Jaime Coresao has affirmed 'Angola was during the 17th and 18th Century a Portuguese province of Brazil' " (p. 38). Brazil was itself first settled by the Portuguese nearly a century before the Pilgrims arrived at Plymouth; moreover, "Negroes had to be imported into Portugal at least since 1433, and by the mid 16th Century the Portuguese were well acquainted with the West Africa Coast and its inhabitants." (p. 43).

#### *Accounts Abstracted*

Many of the early Black Manhattanites were used to work as agricultural laborers on Dutch West India Company farms, and to work on the construction of public buildings and military works (e.g. Fort Amsterdam). Much of this construction took place below what is now Wall Street in lower Manhattan.

But because of the system of 17th Century Dutch slavery, there were other roles that Blacks could and did play. For one thing, it is apparent that slaves could and did own land, and their wives and children could inherit such property (and this system was affirmed immediately after the English takeover in 1664). One Black—Solomon Peters—is seen to have an affluence beyond his family landholding, and to have attained a professional status as a physician. Moreover, Blacks could marry in the Dutch Reformed Church.

The following account (sketches) is abstracted primarily from Volume VI of Isaac Newton Phelps Stokes's six volume work *The Iconography of Manhattan Island, 1498–1909* (New York, 1909–1924) hereafter Icon. Although it is a secondary source, it contains many facsimiles of original documents which are difficult (if not now impossible) to obtain.\*

Luckily, enough records have been retained relating to people who lived in Manhattan three hundred and fifty years ago. What follows is here by virtue of the manumissions and property ownerships still being a matter of record. Perhaps some of these Blacks are interred in the "Negroes Burying Ground."

*Andries and Anna (NEGRINE) d'ANGOLA.* Anna, a free negress and widow of Andries, was awarded a ground-brief (patent) for three Morgen two rods by Governor Kieft on 8 February 1647. A confirmation for the six acres was issued on 19 October 1667 by English Governor Richard Nicolls (Icon: 74,100)

*Assento ANGOLA.* Petitioned to be manumitted, along with eight others, from status as half-slave. Certificate granted 11/21 December 1664. Governor Nicolls confirmed a patent—original date not found—to Assento Angola, on 16 October 1667. Parcel was number 14, and was adjacent to that of Anthony the Blind and the garden of Pieter Tamboer. Plot no. 7 was also confirmed to him on the same date (Icon:124)

*Anthony Van ANGOLA.* A patentee of six acres on 30 December 1644; he was also known as Cleyn (Little) Antonio, or Anthony of Angola. A widower of Catalina Van Angola, he next married, on 5 May 1641 Lucie D'Angola (the widow of Laurens d'Angola): the first marriage of Black people recorded in the Dutch Reformed Church in New York. Their son, of the same name as the father, was christened 23 August 1643 with Dorothy D'Angola as the Godmother. She immediately adopted her godson when his parents died soon thereafter. At age 18, on 21 March 1661, he was declared "born free" and given a certificate of freedom, due to a petition filed by his adopted mother and her husband, Emanuel Peterson. The son, on 19 October 1667, received confirmation of the ground-brief of 1644 to his father. (Icon: 76, 502)

*Bastiaen D'ANGOLA.* Captured in the West Indies by the prize bark *DeJone Raven* and manumitted by Pieter Jacobz of Flushing and Jan DeGrau—Captain and mate of the vessel—on 21 August 1654. Bastian was the father of Frans Bastiaensz, a free negro. In his patent of 26 March 1647, he acquired a parcel of 200 × 300 paces. (Icon.; 98; CEM274)

\* For the original Dutch grants see *New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch: Land Papers* Translated and Edited by Charles T. Gehring (Baltimore, 1980).

*Catalina/Katalina Van ANGOLA.* Wife of Anthony Van Angola. She died before 5 May 1641, the date on which her widower married Lucie D'Angola. (Icon: 76).

*Christina ANGOLA.* Wife of Domingo Angola, she died before sometime in 1664 when a certificate of manumission was granted to Domingo Angola and his (second) wife Maycke. A certificate of manumission of the orphan Christiana Trumpeter had been granted to Domingo Angola on 6 December 1663. (Icon: 502; CEM 269)

*Domingo ANGOLA.* Domingo Angola married Francienne Mandeere on 14 September 1652 in the Dutch Reformed Church; and in 1663 Angola requested the manumission of Christina, orphaned daughter of Manuel Trumpeter and Anthonya, his wife (both then deceased). In 1664 a Certificate of Manumission was granted to Domingo Angola and Maykie, his wife (CEM 269). A patent confirmation dated 15 October 1667 from Governor Nicolls was given to Domingo Angola for Parcel #8—by the land of William Anthonys Portugijs—which later become the Pero Farm, then the Elliot lands, and later the Randall property. On 19 October 1667, a confirmation was given to Domingo Angola and his wife Marycke (widow of Lawrence) by Richard Nicolls, Governor, for a ground-brief to Marycke (“a free negress”) dated 12 Dec. 1643, containing about six acres or three morgen and 60 rod. (Icon 100,124)

*Dorothy D'ANGOLA.* A free negress also known as Clara Creole, Etoria and/or Retory. She was widowed by Paulo D'Angola and married Emanuel Peterson on 2 February 1653. She was the godmother of Anthony Angola and adopted him in 1643, following his parents' death. Dorothy D'Angola and her husband Emanuel Peterson successfully applied for a certificate of freedom for Anthony on his 18th birthday. (Icon: 76, 504).

*Francienne (MANDEERE) ANGOLA.* Married Domingo Angola, on 14 September 1652 in the Dutch Reformed Church of New York.

*Gratia DANGOLA.* This was a free Negro who was given a ground-brief for 10 acres (5 morgen, 590 rod) dated 15 December 1644 by Willem Kieft. This was confirmed on 19 October 1667 to Christoffel Santomee and Maria d'Angola, his wife. Maria Santomee was the widow of Gratia d'Angola and inherited Gratia's property. Gratia had been one of the original 11 men and their wives who successfully petitioned Governor Kieft in 1643 for the manumission granted to them on 25 February 1644. (Icon, 75)

*Laurens D'ANGOLA.* The husband of Lucie D'Angola, he had died some time prior to her 5 May 1641 marriage to Anthony Van Angola. (Stokes, 76).

*Lucie D'ANGOLA.* The widow of Laurens D'Angola, she married Anthony Van Angola (the patentee of 30 December 1644) on 5 May 1641. Lucie and Anthony died shortly after their son, Anthony, was baptized on 3 August 1643, but presumably their deaths were not recorded until after 30 December 1644, when the patent was granted. Dorothy D'Angola adopted Anthony immediately thereafter. (Icon, 76)

*Mary/Maria VAN or D'ANGOLA-SANTOMEES-SANDERS.* Ultimately, the widow of Gratia d'Angola, Christoffell Santomee and Manuel Sanders, her marriage to Sanders took place on 16 April 1671. She inherited property from each of her husbands and was probably able to assist the apparently affluent Sanders to employ his medical advisor on an annual retainer basis. On 15 April 1684, nearly 40 years after a patent was issued to her as the wife of Gratia D'Angola, she was noted as "Mary van Angola, widow of Manuel Sanders" in a deed to Bastian Ellise. (Icon, 75, 104).

*Marycke ANGOLA.* "A free negress and a widow of Laurence, a negro," is the way she was described in a ground-brief for six acres (three morgan, 60 rods) issued by Governor Kieft on 12 December 1643. Governor Richard Nicolls confirmed the brief in a deed dated 19 October 1667 to Domingo Angola and Marycke, his wife. Marycke had evidently married Domingo Angola after the death of Laurence. (Icon, 100)

*Paulo deANGOLA.* Governor-Director Willem Kieft issued a ground-brief to Paulo d'Angola and his wife, Clara Creole (also known as Dorothy d'Angola) on 14 July 1645. Another patent by Kieft was issued on 30 December 1644, this for land in Greenwich Village between present Minetta Lane and Thompson Street. Paulo was a free negro at the time, one of the West India Company eleven who successfully petitioned Governor Kieft for manumission on 25 February 1644. The property obtained on 14 July 1645 was deeded on 8 March 1651 by Paulo and Clara to Symon Joosten. This property is perfectly outlined in a map of the Sixth Ward by Stephen Lulam, in 1844. (Icon, 71, 74, 76)

*Cleyn (little) ANTONIO.* Also known as Anthony from Angola and Anthony Van Angola, he received a ground-brief, dated 30 December 1644 for six acres (three morgan 549 rods). On 5 May 1641 Anthony van Angola, the patentee, was the widower of Catalina van Angola when he married Lucie D'Angola, widow of Laurens D'Angola in the Reformed Dutch Church. When their son, Cleyn Antonio, was christened on 30 August 1643, Dorothy D'Angola stood in as God-mother for him. The God-mother immediately adopted him when Anthony and Lucie died shortly after the christening. Dorothy and her husband, Emanuel Peterson, successfully petitioned 11 March 1661 that Cleyn Antonio be declared free-born. (Icon, 76)

*Anthony, the Blind Negro.* All of Anthony's lands were vested in one Ariaen Cornellison Van Schaik, of some unknown significance. Evidence of Anthony is found solely in confirmation of adjacent properties, such as lot #14, of which he may have once been owner along with lots 8-13 and part of lot #7. (Icon, 126)

(To be continued)

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(Continued from THE RECORD 116:104)

*Anthony ANTONNYS.* His ground-brief from Peter Stuyvesant was dated 1659/1660; Governor Richard Nicolls confirmed it on 16 October, 1667 for the "16 rods breadth before the 'wagon path,' 30 rods behind; and in length on each side 55 rods.". As land between Christoffel Santomes and Manuel de Spang (The Spaniard), it later became part of the Tucker Farm. Its location may be the basis for Anthony's other identity as "Anthony of the Bowery." (Icon, 123, 150)

*Catalina/Katalina ANTHONY.* Widow of Jochim Anthony, a patentee of 13 July 1643 who was issued eight acres (four morgen 94 rods). The property was next to that of Domingo Antonio. (Icon, 74)

*Domingo ANTHONY/ANTONIO.* The groundbrief to him from Willem Kieft was dated 13 July 1643, and granted 12 acres, or five morgen 505 rods, behind Bowery #5 and south of Bowery No. 7. Governor Nicolls confirmed the patent in his issuance to Augustine Hermans on 1 August 1668. (Icon, 73)

*Jochem/Jochim ANTHONY.* His widow, Catalina/Katalina, was the recipient of the ground-brief from Gov. Kieft for eight acres on 13 July 1643.

*Willem Anthonys.* Also known as Willem Anthonys Portugies, see Anthony Portugies. (Stokes, 76, 105, 124, 128; 505)

*Frans/Francisco BASTIAENZ.* A free negro who was doubtless the son of Bastiaen d'Angola. When Bastiaen died, the patent of 26 March 1647 that had been granted to him reverted to the Stuyvesant family. Judith Stuyvesant, Peter's widow transferred the three acres of land to Frans Bastiaenz by a deed dated 24 September 1674. Bastian's land again reverted to the Stuyvesant family before 24 June 1746, after which the land went to James Delancey, John Watts and James Duane in Gramercy Park. Francisco Bastian/Bastiansen/Bastiaenz was also issued a patent for land on "York Island" on 4 September 1686. (Icon: 98, 87)

*Peter Van CAMPEN.* Also known as Pieter Tambour, he was issued a Ground-brief for three Morgens, 225 rods on 8 April 1647; a confirmation was issued on 15 October 1667. (Icon, 74, 502; 75, 92, 124)

*Francisco CARTAGENA.* Governor Nicolls gave a confirmation of Plot No. 6 on 15 October 1667. (Icon, 124; 123; Liber Patents II: 121)

*Anthony CONGO.* A patent was made to him for land 200 × 325 paces, on 26 March 1647. (Icon. 87, 150, 151; CEM 374)

*Symon CONGO.* Manumitted on 25 February 1644, his ground-brief from Governor Kieft was for eight acres on part of the former Governor Wouter Van Twiller's "Bouwery." The patent of this property, dated 15 December, 1644 was confirmed in an instrument from Governor Richard Nicolls "to Symon Congoe, a free negro" on 18 October, 1667. (Icon, 147)

*Clara CREOLE*, “*negress*.” Mentioned in a ground brief as widow of Paulo D’Angola, she later married Emanuel Pieteron. (Icon: 76)

*DOMINIKES*. A lot once granted to Dominckis, a free Negroe, was included in the Perrow-Elliott-Randall farm. (Icon, 100, 105, 124, 128)

*Jan de FORT ORANGE*. Jan’s name hints at a link to the 1624 settlement built 10 years after that of Fort Nassau, the first Dutch fort built near Albany. He was manumitted by Willem Kieft on 25 February 1644 for his service of 18 to 19 years to the Dutch West India Company; and was notable for having married the widow of Jan Primero, a negro slave murdered in January 1641. No patent was found, but his land was cited as being next to that of Emanuel Peterson (a.k.a. Emanuel Minuet). (Icon, 76)

*Jan FRANCISCO—father and son*. Willem Kieft manumitted the father on 25 February 1644 as one of the original 11. Francisco had earlier obtained a ground-brief—prior to 15 December 1644. His namesake son was manumitted by Kieft on 27 February 1646 by request of Domine Johannes Manplusis, minister of the Renslarswyck Colony, “in consequence of the promise of (Kieft’s) predecessor, Wouter Van Twiller, and his long and faithful service.” The son also received a patent of 200 × 335 paces on 25 March 1647, the same date that Jan Negro and Anthony Congo received theirs. (Icon: 74, 75)

*GROOT/GREAT MANUEL DeGERRIT*. Also known as Big Manuel, he was manumitted with 10 others on 25 February 1644. He took the blame for the murder of Jan Primero, the Black slave. Manuel was pardoned on 6 January 1641 when the hangman’s noose around his neck broke. His owners were only too glad not to lose him. On 21 December 1644, and again on 19 October 1645 he was issued a patent for 12 and eight acres, respectively. These were confirmed on 19 October 1667 by Governor Richard Nicolls. His holdings covered much of what is now Washington Square Park. (Icon: 74, 105, 124, 502)

*LAWRENCE, a Negro*. This man died before his widow, Marycke, received a ground-brief from Governor Kieft on 12 December 1643. The confirmation was made to Domingo Angola and his wife Marycke (widow of Lawrence) on 19 October 1667. (Icon: 100)

*Cleyn MANUEL*. Also known as Little Manuel, no grants were found of record, however descriptions of adjacent grants place him as early as 1644. (Icon. 176)

*MAYKEN*. Described as an old and sickly Black woman, she petitioned for her freedom on 19 April 1663, having served as a slave since 1628. Her petition was granted.

*Claes de NEGER*. Plot No. 12, along side Manuell Sanders and William Portugijs, was confirmed to Claes de NEGER by Governor Nicolls on 15 October 1667. (Liber Patents II:120; Icon. 124, 128)

*Anna NEGRA*. Mentioned in description of Ground-brief to Big Manuel from Willem Kieft, dated 19 October 1645. (Icon: 74)

*Anna NEGRINE.* A free "negress" and widow of Andries D'Angola. A ground-brief in her name was issued on 8 February 1647 and confirmed on 19 October 1667. (Icon: 74, 100)

*Francisco NEGRO.* Petrus Stuyvesant, Director of the Dutch West India Company issued a ground-brief dated 1662, to Francisco Negro. This record was not found; however, Richard Nicolls, Governor of the New York Province confirmed the land grant on 16 October 1667 as being ". . . west by land of Symon Congo, negro. . . ." Francisco Negro conveyed this land to Bastian Ellise in a deed dated 15 April 1684. (Icon: 87, 104, 150)

*Jan NEGRO.* Governor Willem Kieft issued a ground-brief to Jan Negro "one who came with the captain (or privateer)" on 26 March 1647. The grant extended back from the wagon road 325 paces "to the house of Mr. Hans."\* Moreover it may have encroached upon land earlier leased to Thomas Hall, and for this reason it was either revoked or allowed to lapse. (CEM: 374; Icon: 73)

*Luycas PIETERS.* The exact date of Peter Stuyvesant's Ground-brief to Luycas Pieters was not found. The confirmation of the land to Luycas Pieters for parcel No. 3 "alongst Solomon Pieters (probably the brother of Luycas) the Negro," was dated 16 October 1667. Luycas Pietersz (a son of Pieter Santomee?) married Anna Jans, 12 November 1667 in the Dutch Reformed Church. (Icon, 106, 123)

*Anna (JANS) PIETERSZ.* On 12 November 1656 she married Lucas Pieters(z) in the Reformed Dutch Church. (Icon, 106)

*Solomon PIETERS/PETERS.* Peter Stuyvesant issued a ground-brief to Solomon Pieters (son of Pieter Santomee) date of which was not found in the record. In Liber Patents II: 123, Richard Nicholls, Governor, confirmed the patent on 16 October 1667 as "Parcell No. 4." Apparently this property devolved to William Smith of Orange Co. and Maria his wife as indicated in a conveyance to Garrit Onckelbagg, Silversmith in a deed dated 2 October 1721 which cited that it was "Heretofore possessed peaceable by their Grant (sic) father Solomon, free Negro, dec'd." This was one of a number of the "Negro Lots" along the west side of the Bowery Road between Prince Street and Astor Place which were taken from the Wouter van Twiller plantation when it reverted to the Dutch government. These were all Stuyvesant ground-briefs, but the negroes had been there for a long time before the patents were issued. Solomon Peters, by 1697 deemed to be "one of the most capable men in the city" had bought all of lot 6 and part of lot 7. (Icon, 104, 106, 107, 123, 124, 137, 145, 154, 160)

*Emanuel/Manuel PETERSON, also known as Emanuel Minuet.* Alleged to have been a slave of Peter Minuet, the first director-general of the Dutch West India Co. Married to Dorothy D'Angola (a.k.a. Etory or Retory), the widow of Paulo D'Angola, he received confirmation of the six acre Paulo D'Angola property from Governor Nicolls on October 18, 1667. His plantation is referred to in

\* Dr. Hans Kiersted. ED



Governor Kieft's decree to build a fence. There is currently in existence an Emanuel Pieterse Historical Society. (Icon, 74, 76)

*Anthony PORTUGUESE/PORTUGIES/PORTUGYS.* Also known as Willem/William Anthonys, he was one of those included in the first multiple manumission, issued by Governor Kieft on 25 February 1644. Anthony later was granted a patent for six morgens/425 rods on Sept. 5, 1645 by Governor Kieft. This patent was confirmed by the English Governor Nicolls on 16 October 1667 as parcel no. 9. A probable descendant, Sussanah Anthony Robert, a free negress, was in possession of this property before 1694. (CEM 369; Icon VI: 76, 105, 124, 502, 128; II: 302)

*Jan PRIMERO.* One of the original company slaves who worked for the West India Company, he was murdered by one of his slave comrades in 1641. Manuel the Giant was selected for punishment by example, but when the hangman's rope broke, Manuel was pardoned and became known as Manuel DeGerrit. The co-conspirators to the murder were Clein Antonio, Paulo d'Angola, Garcia D'Angola, Jan of Fort Orange, Anthony Protuguese, Manuel Minuet, Simon Congo and Manuel de Groot (big Manuel). Primero's widow married Jan of Fort Orange. (Icon, VI: 75)

*Manuel Gerritt de REUS/ROS, a.k.a. Manuel SWAGER.* A free negro, he was manumitted with 10 others by Governor Kieft on 25 February 1644 according to the "Laws of New Netherland." Governor Kieft had made a ground-brief to Reus for 12 acres earlier than December 1643. It was between the plantations of Dominikes and Great Manuel, both free negroes. This was confirmed on 15 May 1668. Another ground-brief was issued to him by Governor Peter Stuyvesant, granting Manuel parcel #2 along the Bowery with Governor Nicolls confirming it on 15 October 1667. This parcel consisted of 12 acres. The neighbors of de Reus on this second parcel consisted of Cristoffell Santomee, Luycus Pieters and Great Manuel. His name Swager meant son-in-law in 17th Century Dutch; his Rues name may have some connection with the town of the same name in northeast Spain. (Icon: 76, 105, 123)

*Susanna Anthony ROBERTS.* Before 1694, Susannah Anthony Roberts, a free negrees, was in possession of Anthony Portuguese's tract, probably because she was a descendent of his. She also hired out her brother to Wolphert Webber. (Icon. 105, 302 & 502)

*Manuel SANDERS.* While not one of the freed eleven, he was linked to the first Black Manhattanites through his second wife, Maria Angola, whom he married on April 15, 1671. She had been widowed first by Gratia Angola, then by Christoffel Santomee. Sanders received his patent from Peter Stuyvesant in 1662 and it was confirmed — as parcel #11 — by Governor Nicolls on 16 October 1667. Mary/Maria, his widow, deeded the property to Bastian Ellise on 15 April, 1684. (Icon, VI: 104, 124, 128)

*Christoffell SANTOME(E)*. He, like Manuel Sanders, had the distinction of being linked to the first Black Manhattanites by virtue of marriage to Maria Angola (her second marriage). Another unique status he was in was that of having his property numbered as the first to whom Governor Stuyvesant made a ground-brief/patent in 1659-60. Richard Nicolls confirmed on 15 October 1667. He was one of only seven recorded on 4 September 1664, as petitioning the West India Company for manumission from "half slavery." His property eventually became part of the John Dyckman farm. Christoffel may have been the son of Pieter Santomee. (Icon:100, 123)

*Pieter SANTOME E.* \* He was one of the first manumission group authorized by Governor Keift on 25 February 1644. Kieft also issued Santomee a land grant on 15 December 1644, adjacent to that of Simon Congo. Santomee's surname would seem to indicate that he may have come from Sao Tome or Sao Thome (St. Thomas) a Portuguese island in the Gulf of Guinea off the West African coast. His known sons were Lucas, a physician; and Solomon, the first patentee of the John Horn farm. Solomon had a grandson, William Smith of Orange County, N.Y., who with his wife Maria conveyed the property of his ancestor to Garrett Onkelbagg, a silversmith, on 2 October 1721. (Icon VI: 75, 76, 148)

*Manuel de SPANGIE/SPANG, a. k. a. Manuel the Spaniard.* He was manumitted from slavery on 17 February 1646 by Philip Jensen Ringo for 300 carolus guilders. He received a grant of land on 18 January 1651, which was confirmed by Governor Richard Nicolls on 19 October 1667. The boundaries of the property were about 22 feet south of Houston Street in New York City. On 11 April 1681, his son and heir, Manuel Manuelson deeded the property to one Jacob Stiles. Indicative of the growing affluence of the family, it may be that it was a descendent of Manuel the Spaniard, Manuel D. Spaynies, who deeded land to the deacons of the Reformed Church of New York on 20 Apr. 1780. (Icon: 123, 149, 150)

*Pieter TAMBOER* (see Peter Van Campen)

*Manuel SWAGER* (see Manuel de Reuss/Ros)

*Manuel TRUMPETER/TROMPETER.* He was a free negro at the time of Kieft's land grant to him of 18 acres (nine Morgen, 586 rods). The grant, with a surveyor's certificate dated 12 December 1643, was adjacent to that of Anthony Portuguese and Groot Manuel. The land grant was confirmed by Governor Nicolls on 19 October 1667, but the confirmation went to Manuel and Anthonya Trumpeter's orphaned children, Bernard and Cristina. The Trumpeter parents had died before 6 December 1663, and on that date Domingo Angola and his wife Mayke petitioned for manumission of Cristina. The petition was granted. (Icon: 105)