

Isaac Grevenraet,^[1] of Amsterdam, bought the house of Hendrick Hendricksen, the tailor, July 9, 1659; he sold it to Robert White, March, 1683.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 164; *ibid.*, XXIII: 68.

The house was not Grevenraet's residence. He lived on Pearl Street (Block J, No. 3).

From May 1, 1663, to May 12, 1664, the house was rented to Jan Jelizen Kock, for 225 guilders in seawant. As a guilder seawant was worth about $13\frac{1}{3}$ cents, this was about \$29.99 per annum.^[2] It is to be noted that Kock paid the taxes, in addition.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 221. When Grevenraet sued him for rent, Kock alleged that his landlord "has not performed what he promised, to wit that he could make fire on two fireplaces, also to have the windows glazed." Grevenraet said, "such was not agreed on." Arbitrators were appointed to estimate the damage "found to have been suffered in consequence of the glass not being inserted and [the house] not having two hearths."—*Ibid.*, V: 81.

At the surrender, the English government commandeered the house as barracks for its soldiers. In April, 1665, the owner "requests, that his house, where the soldiers are quartered may be again placed at his disposal on the first of May, when the lease is expired."—*Ibid.*, V: 219.

Evidently, the lease was renewed, for, in February, 1666, Grevenraet deposes:

that he hired to the late Burgomasters of this City his house standing in the Broadway for fl. 220 a year, commencing first of May last and whereas the soldiers have now left the same, demands payment of the rent, and further as the house has been so improperly used, that the window glass, hinges and all are most broken and ruined, requests that some persons may be authorized to estimate the damage.

The court appointed the Worshipful Paulus Leendertsen van de Grift and two others to estimate the damages, and ordered the first half-year's rent to be paid.—*Ibid.*, V: 337-40.

This was the first barrack for English soldiers in New York, outside of the Fort. As the Plan shows, it was one of the most commodious houses on the block. It stood on the site of 46 Broadway, now part of the Standard Arcade.

Isaac Grevenraet was schepen in 1657 and 1662, and was also a member of the last city government under the Dutch. His term of office as schepen expired in February, 1665. He was one of the "sorrowful and desolate subjects" who signed the letter of September 16, 1664, to the West India Company, which related in a few words the story of the capitulation of New Netherland.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 114-116; reprinted in Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 451-3.

Grevenraet remained in New York until March, 1671, when he removed to Kingston, where he succeeded Willem Beeckman as schout.—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 479. He married, March 24, 1652, Lysbeth Jeuriaens; secondly, Marrisje Jans, June 2, 1663.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 16, 29.