

This large building, with gables, was built by Nicolaes Verlett, Governor Stuyvesant's brother-in-law.[¹] The ground-brief is not of record, but it was confirmed to him May 8, 1668.—*Patents*, III: 25 (Albany). A year later, May 13, 1669, he sold the property to Jacob Leisler (*Liber Deeds*, B: 155; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers*, etc., 1665–1672, translated, 149): “A certaine lott of ground within this Citty with the Building thereupon, Lying and being towards the Waterside betweene the house and Lot of the Heer Petrus Stuyvesant and the howse and lott of the said Jacob Leiseler.” Properly translated, the description should read: “between the *houses* and *lots* of Petrus Stuyvesant,” for he at that time owned the de Sille house (No. 3) as well as his Great House (No. 1). Jacob Leisler's house was the one on the rear of Vander Veen's plot (No. 13), which Leisler had acquired by his marriage with Vander Veen's widow, Elsie Tymens (see No. 13). A five-foot passage, for the use of Jacob Leisler, led out to the Strand (Whitehall Street) from this lot (*idem*), and, no doubt, there was free access to Pearl Street, through Van Borsum's lot (No. 12).

When Leisler bought this building, which was directly in front of his own house, and hides it completely, he demolished it. On the site, he built the large single-gabled house which is pictured in the Labadist View of 1679–80 (Pl. 17).

Between Leisler's new house and the Great House of Stuyvesant, there was left a vacant space, presumably for a garden. It was assessed to Leisler, July 24, 1677, but it was “Ordered y^t it shall not be built upon as M^r May^r Informed M^r Lewis” (Leisler).—*M. C. C.*, I: 52.

Nicholas Verlett was appointed commissary of exports and imports and keeper of the public stores shortly after his marriage.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 183, 184.

With Captain Bryan Newton, he made a treaty of “Amitie & Commerce” with Virginia,

on Stuyvesant's behalf, in 1660.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 482; *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 217. He was one of the six additional Great Burghers, who obtained that privilege, January 28, 1658.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 315. He was also one of the signers of the Articles of Surrender, on August 29, 1664.—*M. C. C.*, II: 52.

In 1665, Captain Nicholas Verlett was appointed president of the Bergen Court, which was composed of the settlements of Bergen, Gemoenepaen (Communipaw), Ahasymes, and Hooboocken.—*Winfield's Hist. of the Co. of Hudson*, 94-6; *Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 27.

Site of the present 36-38 Whitehall Street.