

Chapter 4 The Mariner

Cornelis was born in Beverwyck in 1663, the year prior to the English conquest of New Netherland.¹ As a young man he ran a sloop on the Hudson River between New York City and Albany. Later, in his thirties and forties he made a living as a deep sea sailor. There are no records of him being in court, at least when young, so he seems to have been a quiet law-abiding man, no mean feat in a decade made famous for piracy and smuggling. His only brush with the law that we know of happened in 1699, when he transported in his sloop a small portion of the treasure of Captain Kidd—done it seems as a favor to a friend. Like his father he died young: he was lost at sea at around 1706 when little more than forty. His family was large, his life short.

Cornelis was born in Albany, but did most of his growing up in New York City. He lived with his parents on Broad Street between about 1665 and 1678, receiving the kind of education in writing and arithmetic thought useful to a merchant. After his grandmother died in 1678 and his parents returned to Albany, he stayed behind with his brother and sister in the house owned by his parents. He was pretty much independent from the age of fifteen.

Cornelis, like his parents, was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church throughout his life. We know from church records that he attended the church in the fort quite faithfully. And later, when the new Reformed church was built in Garden Street, he went there.² In 1681 he courted a fellow parishioner named Abigail Abrahamse, the daughter of an old friend of his father's. They were married by Dominie Henricus Selyns on 23 January 1682, when he was nineteen.³ Their first child was baptized on 26 October of that year. He was named Abraham after Abigail's father.⁴

Cornelis probably would never have become a skipper had it not been for his father. Skippering would shape his adult life. Already by 1680 as a seventeen-year-old, he was helping to operate the sloop his father had purchased. Opportunities opened in 1678 when the Bolting Act brought an increase of trade to the city and a rising demand on the carrying business. It has been estimated that the shipping out of New York City was handled by only three ships, seven boats, and eight sloops when the act was passed. But the numbers soon blossomed to 60 ships, 40 boats, and 25 sloops. Flour became so important to the city that its coat-of-arms granted in 1682 display the sails of a windmill and two flour barrels (next to the beaver, a nod to the city's origins). In all likelihood Cornelis and his first cousin Carsten Luersen Junior, who also owned a sloop, hauled grain from Albany and Kingston down to the bolting mills on the *waterside*.

By the 1680s some of the extended family had become wealthy—the de Keys in particular—

1 Cornelius Jacobsen Quick might be confused with a different man, Cornelius Jacobs (or Jacobsen), on account of the use of patronymics. Cornelius Jacobs was an English pirate who lived in New York City. He made trips to Madagascar and the Caribbean and did time in a Boston jail on charges of piracy. An inventory of his estate on his death in 1700 listed a good deal of what must have been "pirate gold". NYHSC, 25, 97. The 1703 census of New York City shows the men to be two different people: "Cornelius Quick" lived in the West Ward with his wife, 4 male children and 2 female children (and 1 negress). The entry for "Cornelius Jacobs" lists 2 females (one most likely Jacob's widow) 1 male child and 5 female children (and 1 negress and 1 negro child). NYCD, 1, 395-405.

2 Cornelis was a witness to the baptisms of a number of nephews and nieces, the children of Theunis and Gerretje, his brother and sister, and of Elizabeth van Hoogten, his sister-in-law.

3 NYGBC, 1, 39.

4 The baptismal records of Abraham and Jacobus, the children of Cornelius and Abigail Abrahamse, are in NYGBC, 2, 155 and 160.

and while Cornelis was not in that league, as a master mariner, he was highly regarded by the townsfolk, for the sloop was the major vehicle of transport between Manhattan and the settlements upriver. The masters or captains of these vessels gained a reputation for being rugged and dependable, able to cope with the vagaries of river navigation. Most masters lacked an office or a secretary and so did everything themselves that was required of their business. Cornelis hauled produce to market, found a buyer, drummed up a cargo for the return trip and paid the farmer or supplier on his return. In addition to cargo he carried messages, letters, and occasionally, the important political figure. With this activity he saw his parents in Albany regularly.

Cornelis loved his sloop. The typical Dutch sloop was a sturdy little craft with a keel drawing ten to twelve feet of water with a capacity of seventy to a hundred tons of cargo. The journey from New York City to Albany took about twenty-four hours if the wind and tide were favorable; and a round trip could be made in about four days. This is not to say that a sloop could be sailed on the river like a bus could be driven along a city street. The level of the water is affected by tides as far as Troy and the river “flows two ways” as the Indians knew well. The master had to sail his craft in tidal water, to manage it in all kinds of weather and to read the depth of water all along the river. Danger might arise from a sudden shift of wind or an unexpected current.

The master mariner measured progress along the river not in miles traveled, but in “reaches”, a distance that could be seen in a straight line from one vantage point to another. There were fourteen reaches between Manhattan and Albany the head of navigation. Beginning from the rocks at the tip of Manhattan Island, the first reach took the voyager the length of the Palisades. The second spanned the Tappan Zee to Haverstraw. Seylmaker’s, Hoge’s, and Vorsen’s reaches took the mariner past the Highlands and the present site of West Point. After that came Fisher’s Reach, Esopus and Claverack Reaches. The reaches of Bacerack, Playsier, Vaste, and Hunters followed one another until the last reach, the Kinderhook.

Cornelis had his share of emotional shocks when a young man. He was twenty-five when in 1684 his father died suddenly in Albany. Soon afterwards, Abigail died following the birth of their second son, Jacobus. With two babies on his hands he looked about him for a second wife. On 2 May 1685 Marritie (or Maria) Van Hoogten, who was just nineteen, agreed to be his wife. She like Abigail was a fellow parishioner in the Dutch Reformed Church.^{5,6} (From now on I shall call her Mary.) Their first child, Saertie, was baptized on 22 February 1686. From the records of baptisms it was a productive marriage. Babies Helena, Cornelis, Rebecca, Frans, Theunis, Johannes and Petrus were born one after the other nearly every other year between 1686 and 1703.⁷

Cornelis and Mary lived in New York City the capital of New York Province. They were born into places in a society with a well-defined class structure—for the most part an import of the English. This is not to say that “classness” was a foreign concept to the Dutch. During the Dutch administration a class structure had existed, but the system was based largely on literacy and economics, and was easily breached by hard work or luck. The English brought with them a more inflexible system, an old world structure based on birth, wealth, religion and politics. The upper class boasted the English governor and court, wealthy English merchants with English business connections, a few rich Huguenots who had smuggled their fortunes out of France, and the old Dutch families of “merchant princes”, the van Courtlandts, Phillipses and others who actively courted English favor. There was virtually no middle class. The lower class consisted of the large Dutch majority of artisans and craftsmen (excluding negro slaves). The English were members of the Church of England (Anglican), the Dutch were Reformed, and the Huguenots,

5 NYGBC, 1, 56.

6 The baptismal record of Maria (Marritie or Maryken) van Hoogten (or Hoogte) is in NYGBC, 2, 81.

7 The baptismal records of Saertie, Cornelis, Rebecca, Frans, Theunis, Johannes, and Petrus are in NYGBC, 2, 172, 185, 191, 206, 231, 253, 273 and 296 respectively.

though Calvinist, were organised like the Church of England. In the early years these strong, disparate groups speaking their own language and intent on preserving their own culture all used the old stone church in the now-defunct fort—the Dutch on a Sunday morning, the French at noon, and the English in the afternoon. There was little intermarriage.

Table 1. *Baptismal record of Marritie (Marike) Van Hoogten, 1665. The (days) of the week given here were added for the reader's information and are not part of the original record.*

Date/Place	Parents	Note	Witnesses	Note
13 Dec 1665 (Sun)	Frans van Hoogten	(a)	Thomas Hall	(b)
St. Nicholas Church	Marritie Gerrits		Anna Maria Bayard	(c)

Notes: Frans and Marritie van Hoogten had four children. In addition to Marritie there were two other daughters—Jannetje and Elizabeth—and a fourth child, probably a boy, who was killed in 1665 in the streets of New Amsterdam by a runaway horse.

- (a) Frans Jansen van Hoogten was from Amsterdam. He arrived in New Amsterdam as a young man in about 1651, probably aboard *De Bonte Coe* (The Spotted Cow). NYHMD, doc 86j. He was well-respected in the city and the arbiter of many courtroom disputes. He died around 1670.
- (b) Thomas Hall was from Gloucestershire in England. He was an early settler in New Amsterdam. Beginning in 1635 as a tobacco farmer, he rose to the position of farm superintendant for the West India Company. Later he became a large landowner. In 1641 he married Anna Mitford, the English widow of one William Quick in New Amsterdam. This man, also English-born from Bristol, was not related to our family. Anna had no children either by Quick or Hall, who died in 1669.
- (c) Anna Maria Bayard was Peter Stuyvesant's sister and at this time, the widow of Samuel Bayard, a prominent citizen of New Amsterdam.

Examples of this structure can be found in the marriages of the members of our family and their business associations. Cornelis and his wives were of the working class. Abigail's father, Jacob Abrahamsen, was a tanner. Maria Van Hoogten was the daughter of Frans Jansen Van Hoogten, a carpenter. Van Hoogten and wife, Marritie Gerrits, were capable ambitious people. When her husband died in 1670 Marritie married Nicholas Jans Backer, a baker. When Backer died she ran the bakery herself. Hillegond (Quick) de Key also worked with her husband in the bakery. In fact, Dutch women were noted by the English for their industry, and not just in the home. By 1686 five bakeries in the city were being run by Dutch women, occupations then unheard of among "proper" English womenfolk.⁸ The Dutch had their own social aspirations as did everyone else; most households, even of this working class, kept at least one slave for wet-nursing or housework.

With the passage of years the two cultures gradually intermixed. An event symbolizing the changes in the city occurred in England in 1688. The English Crown vacated by James II was offered to the Dutch sovereigns William of Orange and Mary Stuart. William and Mary went on to rule both England and the Netherlands, the former until 1702. Cornelis was obviously proud of his Dutch heritage and this turn of events as he named his sloop William.

Cornelis took *William* wherever he could drum up a transport contract. One job of note was the hauling of the stone for the building of the first Trinity Church. Governor Benjamin Fletcher had proclaimed the Church of England the state religion. Everyone of means was expected to

8 Women in Holland had for a long time been treated more generously at law than elsewhere in Europe. They were able to own property, make contracts, participate in business and leave their dowry to whomever they chose. Dutch women in early New York therefore enjoyed more emancipation than did women in the other English colonies.

donate for the construction of the new state church, to be called Trinity, to be erected on the west side of Broadway near Wall Street. Included as donors were the Dutch, who were actually members of the Dutch Reformed Church as we have seen, and the Jews, who were becoming more numerous. On 17 February 1696 Cornelis and Isaac Anderson agreed with the vestry of the church “to cut and bring ‘Stones from Monnius (now Blackwell’s) Island’ for the period of one month beginning next week, at one shilling and three half-pence a load”.⁹ On 6 April 1696 Cornelis and Carsten Luersen Junior signed a contract with Trinity vestry to “Employ their sloop or boats to fetch stones from little Barnes Island for ye Building the Church aforesaid att the Rate of Six pence @ Loade...”¹⁰ The stones were manhandled with the runner and tackle owned by William Kidd, a member of the church and a prominent merchant-captain. The building took shape as a squat barnlike structure without a steeple facing the Hudson (long since replaced by a second and a third Trinity—the present one). It was occupied by its congregation on 13 March 1698.

By this time the Dutch had their own new church. The congregation had outgrown the church in the fort and in 1691 chose a site for a new church in Garden Street in what is now called Exchange Place. This church was also named St. Nicholas and was dedicated and occupied in 1693.¹¹ In the following year, 1694, Cornelius and Theunis and their families moved to the North Ward of New York City (north of Wall Street between William Street and Broadway) a few blocks from the new church.

The economy of New York that had risen like a firework in the 1680s fizzled in the 1690s. The reasons for decline came from within and without the province. In the autumn of 1696 the Provincial Assembly repealed the Bolting Act, thus throwing open the commerce in flour to all competitors. Also in 1696 the British Parliament passed another Navigation Act. With this act New Yorkers were forbidden from engaging in any aspect of manufacturing. Finished goods had to be purchased from England or through England and had to be shipped in English-built ships. These factors hurt trade in the city and had a serious financial impact on local skippers.

However, the crafty merchants soon found a way to evade the new laws: smuggling. Smuggling very quickly became an accepted way of life indulged in by all classes of society (and especially the upper classes). There was born a new character called the privateer, the owner of a private vessel which preyed on the merchant shipping of foreign powers. This brings us to the story of Captain Kidd, the “notorious pirate”, and how Cornelis became an accessory in his activities.

William Kidd was a character who seems to have materialized from the mists of time with very little being known of his early life. Born the son of a Scottish Presbyterian minister he seems to have run away from home to join a band of pirates in the Caribbean. By the middle 1690s he was a citizen of substance, having amassed a modest fortune running a packet line between New York City and London. By this time it was known that pirates were already operating out of the island of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean.

Though many merchants and colorful sea captains traded with the pirates of Madagascar for their India goods, as the profits to be had were astronomical, no evidence exists that William Kidd ever involved himself in this particular activity, at least up to this time. Indeed, in 1691 he married a rich widow and settled more comfortably into the English upper class in a fine large house in Hanover Square. He was a regular attender of the Church of England and contributed to

9 From the original Trinity Minutes (Ms), as quoted in SI, 4, 393.

10 Trinity Minutes, as quoted in SI, 4, 394.

11 To make this note on churches complete I should add that in 1703 the French Protestant Church, Du Saint-Esprit, was built in Pine Street, New York City, by the Waldenses and Huguenots, many of whom had settled in New York and vicinity. Jean Pierre Melott and his wife Marie Bellemain, ancestors of the Malott family in Ontario, Canada (and most of the Malotts in the whole of North America), were members of the church at this time.

the building of the new Trinity Church.

Table 2. Baptismal records of the children of Cornelis Jacobsen Quick and his two wives in St. Nicholas Churches, New York City, 1682-1703. The (days) of the week given here were added for the reader's information and are not part of the original records.

Parents	Child	Witnesses	Note	Date
Corn. Jacobsen Quick Abigael Abrahams	Abraham	Carsten Leuersen Francyntie Andries	(a) (b)	26 Oct 1682 (Mon)
Cornelis Jacobszen Abigael Abrahams	Jacobus	Jacon de Key Geertie Theunis	(c) (d)	9 Jan 1684 (Sun)
Cornelis Quick Marietie Van Hoogten	Saertie	Theunis Jacobszen Gerritie Jacobs	(e) (f)	22 Feb 1686 (Fri)
Cornelis Quick Maria Van Hoogten	Helena	Gerrit Cousynszen Neeltie Cornelis	(g) (h)	22 Apr 1688 (Thu)
Cornelis Quick Maryken Van Hoogten	Cornelis	Helena van Brug	(i)	19 May 1689 (Thu)
Cornelis Quick Maryken Van Hoogten	Rebecca	Pieter Jansz. Van Tilburg Tryntie Nicolaes	(j)	3 Jan 1692 (Thu)
Cornelis Quick Maria Van Hoogte	Frans	Theunis de Key Elizabeth Van Hoogten	(k) (l)	24 Nov 1695 (Thu)
Cornelis Quick Maria Van Hoogte	Theunis	Carste Lieuerse Junior Vroutje Quick	(m) (n)	21 Aug 1698 (Thu)
Cornelis Quick Maria Van Hoogte	Johannes	Frankje Buyls		26 Jan 1701 (Wed)
Cornelis Kwik Maria Van Hoogte	Petrus	Cornelia Bosch		6 Feb 1703 (Tue)

Notes: These records illustrate the variations in the spelling of names. The children who were born before 1693 were baptized by Dominie Henricus Selyns in St. Nicholas Church in Fort Amsterdam, those after that date in St. Nicholas Church in Garden Street.

- (a) Probably Cornelis's uncle, Carsten Luerson Senior, (d)'s husband.
- (b) Abraham Lubberts's wife and Luersen's neighbor.
- (c) Cornelis's uncle.
- (d) Cornelis's aunt.
- (e) Cornelis's brother.
- (f) Cornelis's sister.
- (g) the husband of Belitje Jacobs, Cornelis's sister.
- (h) Cornelis's mother.
- (i) the daughter of Johannes Van Brugh one of New York City's original aldermen and the wife of Tunis Jacobsen de Key(k).
- (j) (m)'s husband.
- (k) a son of (c) and Hillegond Theunisse Quick.
- (l) Maria van Hoogten's sister.
- (m) a son of (a) and (d) and therefore Cornelis's first cousin.
- (n) probably Vroutje Jans (Haring) Quick, (e)'s wife.

In 1695 Kidd happened to be in London attending to his business when parliament was discussing the depredations of English and American pirates on the Red Sea commerce and

debating what to do about it. The Earl of Bellomont, the newly-appointed governor of New York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, quietly approached King William and certain wealthy Whigs with a proposition. They would outfit Captain Kidd with a warship to capture the pirates, and would in return share in whatever booty Kidd might collect. Accordingly, Kidd was commissioned to attack and bring in enemy ships under a common agreement of the day: “no purchase, no pay”. On 6 September 1696 he sailed from Sandy Hook aboard the Adventure Galley, a ship of 34 guns on a course for Eastern waters. It was understood that his subsequent activities would in no way involve the names of the King of England or the Earl of Bellomont.

Table 3. Information on the children of Cornelis Jacobsen Quick and his two wives, 1702-1774. Designations D1, D2, etc., and information unless otherwise indicated are from ACQ, 's book and not necessarily verified by the author. Most records are in NYGBC, 1.

Child	Note	ACQ's designation
Abraham	(a)	D1
Jacobus (cordwainer) m 1st 4 May 1707 Marytje SMITH d 8 Apr 1736 m 2nd 23 Mar 1737 Heyltje CLOPPER d 1 Apr 1774 will: 15 Jan 1740/1. Proven 1 Dec 1741		D2
Saertie m Thu 16 Nov 1702 Abraham MOLL		D3
Helena m Wed 1 Jul 1722 Jan DEKKER m 2nd 31 Mar 1758 Johannes COOL ? COLE ?	(b)	D4
Cornelis No records - died of yellow fever?		D5
Rebecca m 1 May 1709 Jan ESTRY “young man from Old England”		D6
Frans, Theunis, Johannes and Petrus These four brothers settled in New Jersey in the same general area (Chapter 5)		D7, D8, D9, D10

Notes: From the advent of the British occupation of New Netherland the quality of church records decline.

(a) Abraham apparently died unmarried.

(b) Records for Helena are suspect. According to ACQ, 35, she married Dekker when 34 years old and had five children. One was supposedly baptized in 1747 when she was 59.

Over the years writers have scrutinized the historical records of Kidd's activities from this time onwards until his arrest in 1699. Most agree that he was not a pirate in the usual sense. From the evidence it seems he was the victim of his own poor judgement and the perfidy of backers in the English aristocracy. On 30 January 1698 according to most accounts, he captured an Armenian ship, the Quedagh Merchant, laden with silks, fine muslin and gold coin. The ship was sailing on a French pass and should have been regarded as legitimate prey to an English privateer. However, the British East India Company, for their own reasons, pronounced it piracy. Kidd's repute with English authorities was further damaged when at St. Mary's on Madagascar, 97 of his men deserted to join Captain Culliford, one of the very same pirates Kidd was commissioned to capture. Powerless to do anything about these defections, or so he would testify later, he sailed

for home aboard the *Quedagh Merchant*.

It was off Anguilla in the West Indies in April 1699 that Kidd learned he had been branded a pirate and that English men-o'-war were out hunting for him. He beached his ship on the coast of Hispaniola (present day Haiti) and proceeded in a well-laden sloop to Long Island Sound. He was convinced of his innocence and was determined to come in and clear his name. At the same time, of course, he hoped to realize a profit on the sale of his booty in New York City and elsewhere.

Bellomont, Kidd's major backer had meanwhile installed himself in His Majesty's Colonies. In the three-year period since his last audience with Kidd, the political climate had changed. Kidd now had the potential to embarrass the governor and the Whigs, the governor's political party. When Kidd dropped anchor in June off Gardiner's Island at the northeast end of Long Island, Bellomont was in Boston preparing a trap. It was essential for him to silence Kidd, or at the very least discredit whatever he might reveal.

Kidd delayed several days to unload the treasure from his sloop in the vicinity of Gardiner's Island to people he trusted. And this is where our Cornelis comes into the story. Cornelis unloaded at least two chests of booty from Kidd's ship, as related under oath by John Gardiner, the owner of the Island some days later:

... After which Kidd sailed with his sloop for Block Island; and being absent for the space of Three Days, returned to Gardiner's Island again, in Company of another Sloop belonging to New York, Cornelius Quick Master,... ; and Captain Kidd's Wife was then on board his own Sloop: And Quick remained with his Sloop there from Noon till the Evening of the same Day, and took on board two Chests, that came out of the said Kidd's Sloop... ; and, he believes several goods more; and they sailed up the sound: Kidd remained there with his Sloop next morning, and then set sail; intending, as he said, for Boston. Further the Narrator saith, That the next Day after Quick sailed with his Sloop from Gardiner's Island, he saw him turning out of a bay called Oyster-pan Bay (Oyster Pond Bay), although the Wind was all the time fair to carry him up the Sound. The Narrator supposes he went thither to land some goods.

John Gardiner.¹²

Block Island is 30 miles northeast of Gardiner's Island just off the coast of Rhode Island.

Bellomont was determined to interrogate anyone who had anything to do with Kidd's treasure. Accordingly Cornelis was summoned before a council in Fort William Henry to give information on 25 August. The court heard:¹³

The Lieutenant Governor in Council produced two severall depositions against Cornelius Quick of this city Marriner setting forth that he had been on board Captain Kidd's Sloop and had loaden and taken from thence into his own sloop severall Bales of Goods and merchandise with Severall Baggs of money and that he putt the same on shore on the Island Nassau. It was therefore ordered that the said Cornelius Quick be committed to the custody of the high sheriffe of the city of New York for his offence aforesaid.¹⁴

On 27 September the value of the sloop *William* was appraised on orders of the Council and returned to Cornelis "upon security".¹⁵ No evidence exists that Cornelis actually went to jail for his "complicity", but if he did it was probably only for a short time.¹⁶ However, he would

12 Public Record Office (London), Colonial Office Papers, 5: 860, No. 64, 21, quoted by M. Penny-packer in *N.Y. History*, 25, 497.

13 Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies (London, 1903), 17 (1699), doc. 738, also Cal.CM, 8, 142. Carsten Luersen Jr. also handled some of Kidd's loot. See *ibid.*, 8, 141, 143 and CM, 8, 136.

14 CM, 8, 130.

15 Calendar of State Papers, *ibid.*, 17 (1699), doc. 828.

16 On 9 September 1699, and again on 7 July of the following year he was a witness to baptisms in

certainly suffer for this lapse in judgement.

Kidd's fate was different. He was questioned in Boston by the Council and the scheming Bellomont. Evidence in his favor disappeared. On 3 July he was put in irons. On 10 February 1700 he was shipped to England for trial (there being no laws against piracy in the colonies at this time). He languished in Newgate Prison without trial or council for more than a year. Finally, a grand jury, pressured it was said by the aristocracy, found him guilty of piracy. Contending his innocence to the end he was hanged on Execution Dock at Wapping, East London, on 23 May 1701. His corpse was left to rot in public view.

Cornelis's association with Kidd, however minor, almost certainly affected his reputation as a skipper in New York City and his ability to attract trade.¹⁷ Contracts dried up. The problem of making ends meet was exacerbated by a developing economic depression. Bellomont died in 1701. Edward Hyde, Lord Cornbury, was appointed the new governor. Cornbury, a widely known transvestite and the object of ridicule to the people on the street, was a favorite of Queen Anne and secure in his position. As an administrator, he proved an even greater incompetent than Bellomont. To make matters worse for the general public an epidemic of Yellow Fever, brought from Cuba it was said by ship, struck New York City in June 1702 killing 300 people in the space of weeks. In August, Carsten Luersen Junior and his wife Petronella died within days of each another.¹⁸ (Cornelis' great-uncle Dirck, only fifty-four, died in this year, too, possibly from the Yellow Fever. And Cornelis' son, Cornelis, now thirteen may also have been a victim.) "The great sickness of New York", as it came to be called, drove hundreds of the city inhabitants to seek the "clean airs" of the countryside of New Jersey and Long Island. The calamity would have the effect of contributing to the settlement of both places.

However, the most influential factor to affect the prosperity of New Yorkers was the decline in merchant shipping. After the turn of the century, the number of vessels of the port of New York dropped dramatically. Savage competition from the canny Boston Yankees proved difficult to surmount. The economic gloom affected artisans, shopkeepers and farmers as well as the once-prosperous merchants. Then in 1702 King William's war with France, which had been in abeyance since 1697, was resumed. War often has the effect of bolstering an economy.

Cornelis was a mariner—and a mariner he would stay. In the midst of this economic climate and resumption of war he arranged for himself a position on a ship "bound for a long sea voyage". Intelligent and cautious, on 29 May 1704 he gave to Mary the power of attorney over his estate.¹⁹ A few days later he then sailed away, and as it happened, never returned. We have no idea where he went or what was his ultimate fate. It seems possible he enlisted aboard a Royal

church and couldn't have been in jail! NYGBC, 2, 261 and 268.

17 An indication of the relative worths of the various citizens of NYC for the period 1695-1699 can be gleaned from tax lists in NYHSC, 43. The following are extracts from 1695:

East Ward

Christopher(Carsten?)Lewersen(Luersen?)house etc	£ 150
William Kidd house etc.	£ 200

Dock Ward

Thomas Clarke Estate in said house	£ 75
Cornelius Jacobsen house & Estate	£ 140
Jean Peters Melott Estate in Said house	£ 20

West Ward

Cornelius quick house & Estate	£ 40
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South Ward

Helena D:Key	£ 250
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18 Abstracts of their wills are in NYHSC, 25, 368 and 369, dated 16 and 23 August 1702, respectively.

19 The document made out to "my said loving friend and wife" "for as much as I am now bound on a voyage to sea" was signed "Coernelis Quycck". It was witnessed by a van Hook, Hendrick Bosch and the lawyer William Huddleston. Conveyances, NYC, 26, 156 on LDS888338.

Navy ship. More research might uncover the facts.

More than two years later, on 26 October 1706, apparently convinced Cornelis was lost to her forever, Mary had the document of the Power of Attorney recorded in the registry office of New York City. She was left a widow at forty-one with five children under fourteen.²⁰ From this time onwards she has left no records of herself.

20 Though Cornelis was almost certainly lost at sea before 1706, the following item appearing in the Boston News Letter of 1 July 1736 is interesting: "A Capt. Quick was killed by falling from the round top to the deck of a ship at Antigua". *Index of Obituaries in Boston Newspapers 1704-1800*, Boston Athenaeum (G.K. Hall, Boston, 1968), 248.

