

sent Arendt van Curler, the commissary of Rensselaerswyck, a map of the projected church-neighborhood (*kerckbuurte*), with instructions that, with the exception of the farmers and tobacco-planters who should reside on their farms and plantations, no other colonists should establish themselves elsewhere than in the vicinage of the church.

The church which the *patroon* had instructed Arendt van Curler to build on Domine Megapolensis's arrival was not erected, it seems, until 1646. Writing to the *patroon* on June 16, 1643, the busy commissary wrote: "As for the church it is not yet contracted for, not even begun. I had written to your honor that I had a building almost ready, namely the covenanted work, which would have been for Domine Megapolensis's occupation, but it did not suit Domine Johannes; in other respects it was adapted in every way to his wants. On this account I have laid aside its completion. The one I intend to build this summer in the pine grove will be thirty-four feet long by nineteen wide. It will be large enough for the first three or four years to preach in, and can be used afterward as a residence by the sexton, or for a school."

When Father Jogues, the distinguished French Roman Catholic missionary, visited Fort Orange, in the summer of 1646, Domine Megapolensis was still preaching to the settlers in his own dwelling. The plain wooden building that had been erected for a house of worship was then nearly completed. Shortly afterward, when it was dedicated, it contained a pulpit with a canopy, a seat for the magistrates, one for the deacons, nine benches and a corner-seat. These and several other things had required an outlay of eighty florins or thirty-two dollars. The small edifice stood not far west of Fort Orange, which occupied a part of the present open space lying immediately west of the wharf of the night-line of steamboats plying during the season of navigation between Albany and the city of New York.

In April, 1652, when Director-General Stuyvesant defined the extent of land claimed by the West-India Company at Fort Orange, he ordered a number of posts to be planted at points within the range of a cannon-ball fired from it. In obedience to his commands, the small community of colonists, whose dwellings obstructed a full view of the environs of the fort, moved their houses to designated sites north of it, between the present line of Hudson Avenue and that of Steuben Street. The seat of this settlement he named Beverswyck. Two roads formed its principal thoroughfares; one called *Handelaarsstraat* (Traders' Street) is now known as Broadway; the other, titled *Jonkersstraat* (Gentlemen's Street), is recognized as State Street.

The cost of removing the buildings was defrayed by a joint contribution of the West-India Company and the colonists. Joachim Ketelhuyn was regarded as highly fortunate in having assigned him a plat of ground on the west side