

five feet north of Hudson Avenue; thence to the intersection of Broadway and Hudson Avenue, and thence to the foot of Hudson Avenue. Strong wooden gates were hung at the ends of the different streets and a number of guard-houses built outside the entrances to the village. The cost of erecting the stockade, gates, and guard-houses was partly liquidated by an annual tax of three guilders on each chimney within the protecting line of palisades.

On the surrender of Fort Orange to the English, on September 24, 1664, the fort and the village were named Albany. The inhabitants of Albany and Rensselaerswyck were thereupon allowed by Governor Nicholls the same privileges as had been granted in the articles of capitulation to the people of the city of New Amsterdam, which thereafter was called New York.

In 1680, Jasper Dankers and Peter Sluyter, two Labadist missionaries from Friesland, Holland, visited Albany and entered the following description of the village in their journal:

“It is nearly square, and lies against a hill, with several good streets, on which there may be about eighty or ninety houses. Fort Orange, constructed by the Dutch, lies below, on the bank of the river, and is set off with palisades, filled in with earth on the inside. It is now abandoned by the English, who have built a similar one back of the town, high up on the declivity of the hill, from which it commands the place. \* \* \* \*

“The town is surrounded by palisades, and has several gates corresponding to the streets. It has a Dutch Reformed and a Lutheran church. The Lutheran minister lives up here in the winter and down in New York in the summer. There is no English church or place of meeting, to my knowledge. As this is the principal trading fort with the Indians, and as the privilege of trading is granted to certain merchants, there are houses or lodges erected on both sides of the town, where the Indians, who come from the far interior to trade, live during the time they are there. This time of trading with the Indians is at its height in the month of June and July, and also in August, when it falls off; because it is then the best time for them to make their journeys there and back, as well as for the Hollanders, on account of their harvests.”<sup>1</sup>

The Reverend John Miller, describing Albany in 1695, says: “It is in circumference about six furlongs, and hath therein about 200 houses, a fourth part of what there is reckoned to be in New York. The form of it is septangular, and the longest line [is] that which abuts upon the river running from north to south. On the west angle is the fort, quadrangular, strongly stockaded and ditched round, having in it twenty-one pieces of ordnance mounted. On the

<sup>1</sup> Journal of a voyage to New York and a tour in several of the American colonies in 1679 and 1680, by Jasper Dankers and Peter Sluyter. Translated by Henry C. Murphy. *Memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society*, 1867, vol. i.