

made, and afterward to proceed to South Carolina and New York. He delivered the despatches at Vera Cruz on the third of July, and sailed at once for the two colonies just named, arriving in New York late in the same year; an event which affected his whole life, and ever after bound him closely to that city and province.

Peace from 1729 lasted for several years, and Captain Warren was unemployed until the spring of 1735. During this period he resided in the city of New York, having married, in 1731, Susannah, eldest daughter of Etienne (in English, Stephen) de Lancey, of that city, and his wife Anne, second daughter of Stephanus van Cortlandt, of Cortlandt's Manor, and his wife, Gertrude Schuyler. Mr. de Lancey was a French Huguenot gentleman, who on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, fled from France to Holland, and thence via England to New York, where he arrived June 7, 1686. He died in 1741, having held many public positions, and leaving a large estate. This marriage was the cause of Warren's identifying himself ever after with New York, an interest which caused Shirley to apply to him on behalf of his Louisbourg project in 1745. On February 11, 1730, the Common Council voted the freedom of the city of New York to "Peter Warren, Esq., Commander of His Majesty's ship 'Solebay.'"^{*} He acquired an immense estate on the south side of the Mohawk River, just east of its junction with the Schoharie Kill, for the settling and management of which he brought out his nephew, his sister's son, afterwards the celebrated Sir William Johnson, Baronet, so prominent in the civic, Indian, and military annals of New York and North America. About 1740 Warren bought that great tract in the city of New York known to this day as "the Sir Peter Warren farm," extending from the North River on the west to what is now Broadway on the east, and from about Fourth Street on the south to about Twenty-first Street on the north. On the western part of this estate he built a large and splendid residence, with grounds extending to the North River, which was only demolished to make

^{*} New York Historical Collections, vol. xviii., for 1885, p. 483.