**The Holland Society of New York**

122 EAST 58th STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

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Rev. Dr. Howard G. Hageman

**Organized in 1885 to collect and preserve information respecting the settlement and early history of the City and State of New York; to perpetuate the memory, foster and promote the principles and virtues of the Dutch ancestors of its members; to maintain a library relating to the Dutch in America; and to prepare papers, essays, books, etc., in regard to the history and genealogy of the Dutch in America.**

The Society is principally comprised of descendants in the direct male line of residents of the Dutch Colonies in America prior to or during the year 1675. Inquiries respecting the several criteria for membership are invited.

De Halve Maen, published quarterly by the Society in April, July, October and January, is entered at the post office at New York, N. Y. Communications to the editor should be directed to the Society's address, 122 East 58th Street, New York 22, telephone PLaza 8-1675.

**Editor’s Corner**

Striking evidences of the historic ties linking present-day Holland with America, and particularly with descendants of the 17th century Dutch here, are to be observed in events taking place this month. Welcome indeed is the opportunity afforded the Society to greet Amsterdam's Burgomaster and Mme. Gysbert van Hall, whose official residence on the Heerengracht in the Dutch capital was the scene of a magnificent reception for the Society's travel group last year. Further, the van Halls and other eminent Hollanders are to attend opening ceremonies of the New York World's Fair, situated on land first given its name of Flushing by Dutch pioneers in 1645; and, in Brooklyn Museum, of the newly restored Jan Martense Schenck House, originally built by a Dutch settler in 1675. The April issues of widely circulated magazines, too, contain leading articles about the Netherlands (Harper's Bazaar and The Readers Digest), while no less than five exhibitions by Dutch artists are being presented here this month and three concerts by the Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra. A great month for the Dutch!

A very fine photograph which shows the "Meeting in Holland" travel party in the famous Hall of Knights, or Ridderzaal, at The Hague last April 29 has just been received. Taken during the course of a memorable address by the Minister of Justice, Dr. A. C. W. Beerman, this picture will be published in the July de Halve Maen in association with notes and reminiscences, of their experience while abroad, provided by participants. Related material already furnished is acknowledged with pleasure (to Harold Schoonmaker, Howard Van Arsdale, Dr. Paul Van Dyke, Walter Van Hoesen and Charles Van Patten), and commentary by others is cordially invited.

In extending a hearty welcome to Carl W. A. Schurmann, who recently was appointed Netherlands ambassador to the United States, we desire to express our warm appreciation for the many kindnesses of his distinguished predecessor, Dr. J. A. van Roijen. During his more than 13 years' service in Washington, he and Mme. van Roijen often attended our banquets and on other occasions evinced keen interest in the Society's activities. His good offices in connection with the '63 "Meeting in Holland," to cite but one instance, went far to make that enterprise the grand success it became. With respect and admiration we bid Dr. van Roijen and his lady godspeed.

Every member's name, residence locality and date of admission will be re-published later this year in the Handbook, or directory of the Society's officers, committees and membership. To assure accuracy of data in this useful compilation, each member is asked to check his listing and, should any correction be needed or desired, to communicate promptly with Mrs. Bailey.
CALENDAR OF SPRING EVENTS

Essex County Branch dinner, Glen Ridge Country Club, Glen Ridge, N. J., informal, ladies invited, 6:30 p.m., Friday, April 17.

Ulster County Branch dinner, Mountain Crest House, Gardiner, N. Y., informal, members and male guests, 6:30 p.m., Saturday, May 9.

Long Island Branch dinner-dance, Swan Club, Glenwood Landing, Roslyn Harbor, L. I., formal, ladies invited, 6:30 p.m., Saturday, May 23.

Old Bergen County branch dinner, Hackensack Golf Club, Oradell, N. J., informal, ladies invited, 6:30 p.m., Wednesday, June 10.

Vreeland Chosen for Third Term

Despite heavy rain which made travel a problem, over 140 members attended the annual meeting at the Union Club here Monday, April 6. In a rarely accorded honor, and by unanimous vote, they elected Louis B. Vreeland of Charlotte, N. C., and Paterson, N. J., to a third term as the Society's 52nd President. Also re-named were Adrian Van Sinderen, Jr., Secretary; J. Cornell Schenck, Treasurer; and, as Domines, the Rev. Drs. Ernest R. Pale and Howard G. Hageman.

Traditional parades of the Colors and beaver by Burgher Guardsmen preceded the invocation, by Rev. W. J. F. Lydecker, which opened the proceedings. Of the officers' reports, that of Mr. Vreeland noted among the Society's accomplishments last year the highly successful group visit to Holland and re-location of the Society in new and tastefully decorated quarters. The proposed slate of officers and trustees was thereupon offered, and, with former President Van der Veer acting as chairman of election, was duly voted into office.

Trustees new to the board are John H. Vanderveer and Paul E. Van Horn, of the Long Island and Essex County Branches. New vice-presidents include Adrian T. Bogart, Jr., Long Island; Jerome K. Kuykendall, Potomac; John T. Outwater, New England; Ralph E. Van Kleeck, Dutchess County; and William F. Van Tassel, Old Bergen County.

Hearty applause greeted the introduction of new members, and of the new executive secretary. Then, after discussing a proposal that the Society found a scholarship, upon which a committee is to report later, the assemblage adjourned for cocktails, a roast beef dinner, and an evening of good fellowship.

Amsterdam Burgomaster Being Honored by Society This Month

The reception for Burgomaster van Hall of Amsterdam, Mme. van Hall and other Dutch dignitaries the Society will give this month was enthusiastically planned in the trustees' meeting at headquarters here Thursday, March 12. With Mr. Vreeland presiding, the board, besides acting on accessions, Branch rebates, and the membership list, approved the annual budget, authorized a spot-check of records in the Netherlands, and elected 14 members.

In reciprocating Mr. van Hall's sumptuous reception for the Society's travel group at his official residence in Amsterdam last May 3, the trustees spared no effort to assure suitable entertainment for the burgomaster and his party of about 20. The conjoint meeting, made possible by the Hollanders' visit to the newly opened New York World's Fair, is to take place Thursday, April 23.

Locale of the affair, following a tour of inspection of the Society's freshly furnished offices and library, will be the attractive Portrait Gallery in another part of the New York G. & B. Building, to which headquarters were removed last summer. Space available indicated the attendance of Society members would be limited to the officers, trustees, travel chairman, past Presidents and their ladies.

Important accessions to the library and its furnishings were reported. Two extremely rare 17th century books donated by Mrs. Adrian Van Sinderen, Sr., and more fully noted on page 14, include van der Donck's "Description of New Netherland" and a text with the famed Hartgers view of New Amsterdam. Her generosity, and that of Mr. Vreeland who has given many articles including a grandfather's clock, and of Treasurer Schenck who contributed Dutch-made chandeliers, has been gratefully and formally acknowledged.

Discussion of the provision for Branch rebates resulted in its deletion from the By-Laws, Article 9. Restricted to localities distant from New York, it had been adopted long ago to help establish new Branches by making dues of area members partially refundable at discretion upon due application. Seldom resorted to in recent years because of uniformly excellent Branch managements, it was thus considered dispensable. The minority thought its retention desirable for possible contingencies.

(Continued on Page 2)
Lydecker Cited at Winter Dinner

Highlighting the well attended sixth annual Mid-Winter dinner meeting at the Union Club here Monday evening, February 3, was the warmly applauded conferal of the Society's distinguished service citation upon Col. Leigh K. Lydecker. In making the presentation, President Vreeland pointed out that the award recognizes merit within the membership as does the Gold Medal bestowed upon those not of the Society, and called the roll of prominent members honored in previous years.

After the reception the some 120 persons present adjourned to the Club's dining room, where Burgher Guardsmen began the proceedings with parades of the Society's Colors and beaver. Domine Palen offered the invocation. When coffee was served following a roast beef dinner, President Vreeland extended cordial greetings, introduced new members and prospective members by name, and drew further applause upon noting that three generations of the DeGroat family were represented in the assemblage.

Then advertising to the award, Mr. Vreeland cited Col. Lydecker's notable career. Native of Greenwich, Conn., and graduate of Stevens Institute of Technology and N.Y.U. law school, he gained distinction as a New York lawyer and civic leader in Maywood, N. J. Eminent, too, for his military record in World War I, and as a Protestant Episcopal layman, his services to the Society are no less outstanding. During 1945-47 its 44th President, Col. Lydecker's work as trustee for over 20 years has been invaluably supplemented by active service in council.

In his address, Col Lydecker reviewed 16th century Netherlands history and that of the colonial Dutch in America during the century which followed. Action taken in 1566, when Holland's leaders combined to resist Spanish persecution, led to a great popular revolt against Philip II. Inspired by William of Orange, surmamed "the Silent," the Dutch people overcame initial reverses and, despite William's assassination in the Prinsenhof at Delft in 1584, went on to defeat the first military power of the time.

The ensuing "Golden Age," an era of extraordinary achievement that made Holland a world power, witnessed the founding of New Netherland. In essence a commercial venture, eventually to be ousted by the more numerous English, it nonetheless introduced a permanent Dutch element in the New World. Although relatively few, these colonists and their descendants greatly influenced the shaping of the American nation. It is the unique heritage of their virtues and accomplishments, Col. Lydecker said, that the Society seeks to perpetuate.

RESEARCHER TO CHECK DUTCH ARCHIVES

Members or prospective members sometimes need on-the-spot research of archival data in the Netherlands. If so, they should get in touch with Miss Rosalie Fellows Bailey, 25 Sutton Place South, New York 22, an expert genealogist who is going abroad May 29.

While in Europe Miss Bailey is to represent the New York Public Library and other organizations at the International Congress of Genealogy and Heraldry at The Hague, June 20-26. She would welcome small commissions for Holland, Scotland and nearby countries.

24th ANNUAL CHURCH SERVICE HELD

Before a congregation which filled the historic house of worship to capacity, Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen conducted the annual memorial service at Middle Collegiate Church here Sunday, April 1. President Vreeland attended, as did many members and their families.

Text of the sermon was from St. Mark 16:15, "And he said unto them, go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." Armed by faith, the disciples eventually conquered imperial Rome; so, too, ardent Christians can make the church an ever more potent force in the modern world, Domine Palen said.

During the service Mr. Vreeland read the names of the 31 members deceased during 1963-64. Flagbearers in the procession included Burgher Guardsmen J. E. Quackenbush, R. L. Smock, N. W. Van Nostrand and J. H. Vander Veer, Jr., led by Captain Van Pelt. An informal reception was held in the Church House afterward.

TRUSTEES' MEETING

(Continued from Page 1)

A review of recent requests to use the membership list in aid of various causes, worthy but unrelated to the Society's purposes, produced a re-statement of policy for the guidance of all concerned. Consistently with the position adhered to for many years, the board held the mailing list exclusively reserved for Society communications.

In presenting the budget for fiscal 1964-65, Treasurer Schenck urged strict economy of expenditure in view of the heavy charges incurred to remove and refurnish Society headquarters last year. Approval of the estimates followed analysis and discussion of each item. A related report, that of Trustee Cornell's committee on finance, disclosed a gratifying increase in value of the Society's investments.

The existence in Holland of previously unknown records relative to Dutch West India Company operations in New Netherland during the period 1623-74 was described by Trustee Amerman from data furnished by Philip Van Wyck of the publications committee. Keenly interested, the trustees authorized a preliminary search and evaluation for the purpose of deciding upon a course of action. Results will be reported at the June meeting.

Emblematic insignia designed to be worn on the breast pocket of blazers by Society members has just been received at the headquarters office. Made in England, of dark silk hand-embroidered in gold bullion, these handsomely executed devices are available for immediate order. Price, $6.50 postpaid.

For the genealogy committee, Col. Lydecker presented the names of 14 candidates for membership and declared their papers duly verified, whereupon the trustees cordially elected those whose names follow.

PETER deKAY DUSINBERRE, Jr., Fair Haven, N. J.
EVERETT STEWART HOPPER, Jr., Maywood, N. J.
PETER ELTING LIEFVRE, Washington, D. C.
ROBERT FOSTER NEVIUS, West Caldwell, N. J.
JOHN RAPELJE RYERSON, Douglaston, N. Y.
GRANDIN WARD SCHENCK, Fair Haven, N. J.
RAY MARTIN SCHENCK, Kensington, Md.
Dr. JOHN HAGGNER SNEDEKER, Silver City, N. M.
SEDGWICK SNEDEKER, New York, N. Y.
SAMUEL THORNE, Old Lyme, Conn.
TIMOTHY COVERT TREDWELL, Garden City, N. Y.
STEVEN NIMS VAN DE MARK, Lawrence, Kan.
HARRY ARTHUR VAN DYKE, Livingston, N. Y.
ROLAND VAN ZANDT, New York, N. Y.

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Branch Meetings:

NEW YORK COUNTY MEETS.—Ways of creating a pattern of activity to develop a sense of Branch identity and to help promote the Society's annual banquet were debated at cocktails at a meeting of Manhattan members, the first to be held in many years, that took place at headquarters here, Monday, January 28. Charles A. Van Patten presided. Those whose remarks preceded the general discussion were Treasurer Schenck, Secretary Van Sinderen, Domine Palen, former President Van der Veer, and Trustees Amerman and Van Siclen.

Since those of the Society now living in Manhattan number about 65, it was felt that an excellent nucleus exists for activities which would make affiliation more rewarding, aid the parent Society, and attract new members. Among many ideas explored were periodic luncheons and that Manhattan members act as hosts at the banquet. The group will meet again later to consider adopting a definite program. Present at the meeting, besides those mentioned, were James H. Blauvelt, Van Dyke Burhans, Jr., T. G. B. Cortelyou, Ormonde de Kay, Joseph W. Dorland, Anthony D. Hoagland, Daniel J. Schoonmaker, Eugene V. B. Van Pelt, Jr., and Edward Van Volkenburgh.

UNION COUNTY NAMES DEYO.—Fifty-nine members and guests attended the annual election dinner meeting held at the Winfield Scott Hotel, Elizabeth, N. J., Friday, March 6. Dr. George J. Deyo, who presided, was re-elected Branch president. Those chosen to serve with him are Frank A. Van Winkle, Jr., vice-president; Richard T. Crane, secretary, and John V. Nostrand, treasurer, with Vincent Van Inwegen named as Branch representative to the parent Society.

Dr. Deyo introduced past President Van Hoesen, Trustees Amerman, Van Etten and Van Pelt, Monmouth Branch President Gilman and, besides the Branch officers and others, Frank J. Hills, president of the New Jersey Society, SAR, and Edgar Williamson, Jr., former President General of SAR. During dinner a musical program was offered by Norman A. Snedeker, bass, Charles C. Miller, tenor, and Edward Jacobs, pianist. Other enjoyable features were the reception and award of the several door prizes.

Elizabeth lawyer and historian Arthur F. Cole gave an illustrated talk on the city's growth from its first settlers in 1664 to recent times. He said the name "Jersey," a Channel island the State is named for, derived from ancient Norse rather than the Latin Caesarea and that many Dutch terms continue as place-names, such as Arthur Kill (from Achter Col), Rutgers, and Staten Island. The city itself, for generations the home of eminent Americans and the scene of many stirring events, developed slowly until the 1890's but has expanded greatly since then, he said.

Others present were E. A. Benson, Mrs. A. F. Cole, H. A. Conover, Mrs. R. E. Crane, David Dearborn, Mrs. G. J. Deyo, Richard Deyo, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dey, Mrs. Diane L. Ferguson, Mrs. C. M. B. Gilman, E. S. Harvey, Mrs. F. J. Hills, Mrs. E. F. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Polhemus, Paul Richter, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Sheppard, Mrs. N. A. Snedeker.

Also Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Therhune, E. A. Traphagen, R. C. Van Aken, W. J. Van Aken, J. H. Vander Veer, J. H. Vander Veer, Jr., J. H. Vander Veer III, Mrs. Vincent Van Inwegen, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Voorhees, Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Voorhees, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Wild, Mrs. Edgar Williamson, Jr., Frank Winter, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Woodruff, Miss Grace Woodruff, and Dr. and Mrs. Fritz Wuerth.

EDITOR ADDRESSES POTOMAC.—Richard H. Amerman, de Halve Maen editor, spoke on "The Story of the Holland Society" before the seventh annual formal Branch banquet conducted with 43 members and guests present at the National Lawyers Club, Washington, D. C., Saturday, March 14. Jerome K. Kuykendall, who presided, introduced Society President Vreeland, former President Van der Veer, Trustee and Mrs. Van Pelt, and Mrs. Bailey, the executive secretary.

Following the reception, dinner commenced with invocation by Bernard S. Van Rensselaer. During the proceedings toasts were proposed to President Johnson and to Queen Juliana. As coffee was served, the chairman called on Mr. Van Rensselaer who related historical and heraldic details of the famous "Beggars Medal," which dates back to 1566 when the Dutch began their valiant struggle for freedom from Spanish tyranny. Mr. Kuykendall then presented the principal speaker.

Wide interest in historical origins of this country, created by the nation's Centennial of 1876, led to the Society's formation by a group of prominent New Yorkers, Mr. Amerman said. Under the guidance of Justice Hooper C. Van Vorst, Society President 1885-89, besides provision for meetings and local branches, there was initiated a program of research into the Dutch colonial period that quickly resulted in the remarkable Year Book series and other publications. This effort continues zealously to the present, warmly supported by Branches coast-to-coast and a membership of exceptional quality.

Others in attendance were Mr. and Mrs. William T. Banta, Mr. and Mrs. James N. Blauvelt, Dr. and Mrs. Philip Bloomsma, Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Maynard B. DeWitt, Mr. and Mrs. William Fowler, former Ambassador and Mrs. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Mrs. J. K. Kuykendall, Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Quick.


SNEDEKER FUND TO AID STUDENTS

The late Chester W. Snedeker, long an official of Douglass College for Women, has been honored by the establishment of a scholarship fund at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J. Now in excess of $8000 from contributions in his memory, it will be devoted to aiding New Jersey residents in obtaining college educations.

A descendant of Jan Snedeker who came to this country from Holland in 1639, Mr. Snedeker served many years as business manager of Douglass, the women's division of Rutgers, and had been twice cited by the university for achievement while in office. He was a Holland Society member from 1945 until his death on February 20, 1963.
HERE AND THERE WITH MEMBERS

John W. Amerman and Mrs. Amerman are parents of Garret John Amerman, their second child and first son, born at Orange, N. J., Memorial Hospital, January 20.

Chester H. Bogert is on the New Jersey Tercentenary committee in charge of arrangements for the celebration being conducted this year in Englewood, N. J.

Harold B. Zabriskie in January was named president of the Intag Division of Interchemical Corporation.

Frank B. Vanderbeek, M.D., has been appointed Executive Surgeon of the Paterson, N. J., Eye and Ear Infirmary.

E. Michael Cadmus in January was admitted as a general partner in the Soman Bank K.G., Chilehaus, Hamburg, Germany.

Lloyd R. LeFever was re-elected president and counsel of the Kingston, N. Y., Savings Bank at the annual meeting of the board of trustees in January.

Dr. George J. Deyo served as publicity chairman and master of ceremonies for the Colonial Ball sponsored by the New Jersey Societies, DAR, SAR and CAR, that took place at Molly Pitcher Inn, Red Bank, N. J., February 22.

Virgil B. DeWitt, M.D., recently was re-elected president of the Ulster County Board of Health, of which he has been a member for the past 14 years and president since 1960.

James E. Quackenbush acted as technical chairman for the monthly dinner meeting held at Totowa, N. J., February 19, of the West Bergen-Passaic chapter, National Association of Accountants.

Vice Admiral H. G. Rickover, U.S.N., creator of the nation's atomic navy, and Medalist of the Society in 1960, was awarded the Gold Star in lieu of a second Distinguished Service Medal by Navy Secretary Paul H. Nitze in February.

C. Malcolm B. Gilman, M.D., Elmer G. Van Name, and Dr. John H. Van Vleck are noted on the list of donors, to the New Jersey Historical Society's library during 1963, published last January in the quarterly Proceedings of that Society.

Albert O. Bogert, president of the Co-Operative Savings & Loan Association, Ridgewood, N. J., is pictured in the Ridgewood News of February 9 in ceremonies which officially opened the Association's new office in that community.

Dr. John R. Voorhis, vice-president of the Bergen-Passaic Optometric Society, in connection with last month's "Save Your Vision Week" took part in a panel discussion of visual care that was broadcast over radio station WJZ.

Captain David S. Quackenbush, U.S. Air Force reserve officer, who is head of publications, Medical Communication department, Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, N. Y., recently completed a tour of active duty at the Pentagon.

Clayton Hoagland and Mrs. Hoagland are parents of Miss Priscilla Jane Hoagland who was married to John A. Costello at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Flatlands Reformed Dutch Church, February 9.

Dr. Hung Hoagland's recent article in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, on biological evidences indicating nature's ways of stabilizing population increase, is discussed at length in Time Magazine, issue of February 28.

Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen was unanimously elected Senior Minister of the Collegiate Church of New York City at a consistory meeting December 7. Succeeding the late Dr. Edgar F. Romig in this office, Domine Palen is the 19th Senior Minister in succession dating back to 1652.

Retired Justice Henry E. Ackerson, Jr., of New Jersey Supreme Court and a past President of the Society, is one of three former board chairmen of Rutgers University whose portraits in oil were presented to the institution by its governors and trustees January 23. Since 1952 he has headed the committee planning the university's new law center in Newark, the construction contracts for which were let in February.

Samuel H. Ackerman upon completing 15 years in office as borough councilman of Ho-Ho-Kus, N. J., including several terms as Council President, in January was unanimously named to the borough's zoning board of adjustment, in which post he began his service to the community nearly 20 years ago.

Rev. Dr. Howard G. Hageman, pastor of North Reformed Church, Newark, N. J., Adjunct Professor at New Brunswick Theological Seminary, and president during 1959-60 of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, spoke at a rededication service which marked the 310th anniversary of founding of the Flatlands Reformed Dutch Church, February 9.

Judge John Van Voorhis and Mrs. Van Voorhis are parents of Miss Emily Van Voorhis who was united in marriage with Edward R. Harris at All Saints' Episcopal Church, Rochester, N. Y., March 7. The bride was graduated from Madeira School and Vassar College. The bridegroom, son of Mrs. Edward Harris II of Savannah, Ga., and the late Mr. Harris, is an alumnus of Millbrook School and Columbia University.

Captain John W. Anderson, Medalist of the Society in 1958, commodore of U.S. Lines and master of the superliner United States, has retired after a distinguished maritime career of nearly 50 years. His skillful seamanship was front-page news February 6 when, during the recent strike of tugboat crewmen, and in gale winds,
Data on the Dutch Background of Peter Stuyvesant

by Dr. S. J. Fockema Andreae, State Archivist of Friesland Province, The Netherlands.

Career of famed colonial governor, born in Frisian parsonage, was influenced by uncle active in trade with West Indies.

Peter Stuyvesant, son of Balthasar, came from Weststellingwerf, a region in Friesland province whose inhabitants have always been characterized by a deeply ingrained love of independence. They are known, for example, to have resisted until the very end their area's annexation into the Burgundian-Austrian empire.

It is strictly a farming region without cities, castles or monasteries. Traditionally, however, some communication with the outside world was provided by the small harbor of Kuinre situated at the mouths of two small rivers, respectively known as Tjonger and Linde.

Stuyvesant's relatives lived in the villages of Oldelamer and Oudetryne where they owned some property; Hendrick Janszoon (meaning "son of Jan") Stuyvesant and Trijntje Jansdochter ("daughter of Jan") Stuyvesant, well known to us from a vast number of historical documents, may safely be assumed to have been, respectively, Balthasar's brother and sister, thus Peter's uncle and aunt. Hendrick Janszoon was in shipping and owned the ship De Witte Reyler (The White Horseman) which sailed to the West Indies. We must bear in mind here that the Amsterdam shipping companies of those days relied heavily upon skippers and shipowners in the small Zuider Zee harbors.

With respect to Stuyvesant's place of birth, however, there is room for doubt. Clearly the name Stuyvesant refers to "blowing sand"; Peter himself understood it so, as his coat-of-arms testifies. However, in Weststellingwerf and particularly Oldelamer and Oudetryne there is no blowing sand to be found; it is a low-lying fen-district. Does this mean that the family came from elsewhere, for example from the hamlet called Stuivezand in the province of Brabant? Or is it a nickname? We are inclined to suppose the latter, since the settlement of strangers in this far corner of Friesland's rural area at that time is hardly probable.

In any case Balthasar, Peter's father, must have been a native of Friesland. We know that the Frisian Reformed Church, which he served as minister in the village of Scherpenzeel, was highly exclusive. Only native-born or naturalized Frisians were eligible to the ministry. Moreover, its ministers were not appointed but elected by those citizens who were eligible to vote. Obviously these people would always prefer a young man who was a native of their area.

Peter was born in his father's parsonage at Scherpenzeel, where he grew up and got to know not only the village where he was born but also the ships and skippers in the little harbor town of Kuinre. However, when Peter was still quite young he moved away with his father, mother and sister. His father probably had good reasons to accept a new post at Berlikum, situated in Friesland about eight miles northeast of Franeker and a like distance from Leeuwarden, the provincial capital.

Undoubtedly his salary as parson in Scherpenzeel was a bare minimum that could only provide the essentials of life; the ministry at Berlikum on the other hand had a capital of its own which the new minister at once set out to use to full advantage. The religious community too, was slightly larger. It is true that the records list only forty-six members for the year 1602, but we know that the number of those who attended church services was much larger. There is evidence, however, that Stuyvesant's father was not very happy at Berlikum. He tried to change places with his counterpart at Oldeloopadie which proves that his heart was still at Weststellingwerf.

Probably his son's education was the principal reason for the family's move, for Weststellingwerf was a long way away from civilization. Yet Peter attended the highest grades of the Latin School at Dokkum. We suppose that during those years he lived in the house of Vincentius Jacobi Hempens, another minister who in 1634 was to succeed Peter's father at Berlikum and so must have known him. Dokkum, while small, is a genuine town; in those days it was largely known as a shipping center and as the residence of the Frisian admiralcy. Often large ships could be seen in the town's principal canal. Ships sailing to the West Indies were equally familiar to the townspeople, for the Groningen Chamber of the West India Company used the Lauwerszee along the Dokkum Strait as its principal passage to sea, and it is safe to assume that these ships called at Dokkum while waiting for a change of wind.

It seems likely that Peter had something to do with the city of Leeuwarden since during the years he spent in Franeker he was a member of the Leeuwarden fraternity. Perhaps he attended some classes at the Latin School in Leeuwarden; he could walk there from Berlikum (our forebears believed in stiff exercise), and perhaps he later went from Leeuwarden to Dokkum.

Possibly Peter's move was also brought about by his father's remarriage in the year 1627. In 1630 Peter became a student at Franeker; thus in 1627 he must have been going through the higher grades of the Latin School. It is, after all, quite common for the older children in a family to have difficulty accepting the arrival of a substitute mother. We know, furthermore, that Balthasar's second wife gave him four children.

Perhaps these developments made Peter decide to leave his constricting environment. He probably could not accept the prospect of a closed existence as village minister for which his background and training seemed to be preparing him. Impressions of his childhood and his relationship with his uncle Hendrick probably pointed a way out, and into a different direction.

The Translator.—Since 1959 associated with the Netherlands Information Service here, and now assistant to its director, Miss Stephanie de Voogd attended the six-year "Gymnasium" in her native Holland. At present she is a top-ranking student at Washington Square College of New York University, specializing in English literature and in philosophy, and is to receive her degree later this year.
His father must have experienced Peter's departure as a terrible blow; to him it must have seemed that Peter was running away. For now he too wanted to leave, not just Berlikum but Friesland itself. This, however, was easier said than done, for if Friesland kept non-Frisians out of its ministries, Frisians were equally unwelcome outside of Friesland. Nevertheless the town of Delfzijl in the adjacent province of Groningen offered some opportunity, for a Frisian garrison was stationed in this fortress and some degree of Frisian co-government was tolerated a least up to 1651.

And so Balthasar Stuyvesant went there in 1634. It was a very different place from the Frisian village he had left behind. Delfzijl was close to the sea, a small harbor exposed to such influences as reached it from afar, and there was a garrison. Could it be that deep down in his heart even Balthasar felt the temptation he had left behind. Delfzijl was close to the sea, a small harbor exposed to such influences as reached it from afar, and there was a garrison. It had happened before to other Frisian villagers; we think of that farmer's son who ended up as a minister in the then capital of the Dutch East Indies, Batavia.

The community that Peter left behind was rigidly formal, as was all of the "ancien régime." Society was rigidly divided into classes and groups; perhaps not quite so rigidly in Holland as elsewhere, but rigidly nonetheless. Calvin himself had written that a person must learn to be content with his condition and submit to it. If one's condition happened to be that of a minister's son, one was destined to become a minister oneself. This meant a lifetime in Friesland province, a lifetime in small circles, with total dependence on the village voters and the favor of the church rulers. On the spiritual level life would be equally constraining. A minister was required to place his signature not only under the Dutch articles of faith and the Heidelberg catechism, but also under the articles drawn up against the Remonstrants in 1619.

The conflict between the Church and the Remonstrants had occurred during Peter's early years; he may have recognized some of the Remonstrants' influence in Dokkum (where Dirck Raphaelszoon Camphuysen had died in 1627); and in Franeker he encountered the odium theologicum et philosophicum, or, hatred of (rival) theologians and philosophers, which must have been repulsive rather than appealing to many people. It seems safe to assume that the reasons which induced so many English people to leave held good for Peter Stuyvesant as well. Our only difficulty is the total absence of records, for as a young man Peter never attracted the attention of the authorities; he had already left before he could have held a position in Frisian public life.

His childhood experiences in Friesland must have determined a good part of Peter Stuyvesant's adult character, specifically his stubbornness, his drive for constructive but orderly action and for personal initiative; lastly, his desire for the freest possible existence on self-conquered soil. All the things he could never have accomplished in his densely populated homeland he realized far away from home.

He never returned to Friesland. He found his wife somewhere in the country's central area. The narrow confines of his native province could not have offered room to a man who had so totally outgrown the mentality and limitations of his ancestry. His father who had died in 1637 did not witness his son's rise. There were no ties to be maintained with the stepmother and her children and so, quite possibly, Peter Stuyvesant's last ties with home were maintained by his father's relatives in the quiet village of Oudtynse.

Here and There

(Continued from Page 4)

he brought the 53,329-ton vessel safely to her berth here unassisted in a maneuver usually requiring the aid of four powerful tugboats.

Robert Van Winkle is president of A. W. Van Winkle & Co., Rutherford, N. J., real estate and insurance firm which during March presented at its offices an exhibit of family deeds and other legal documents dating back to the 18th century, besides local tax bills, original maps, posters, pictures and other memorabilia from the 19th century.

Past President William T. Van Atten and Mrs. Van Atten, who are spending March and April in Greece, plan to visit their son, Lt. Col. William T. Van Atten, Jr., U.S.A., and his wife in Germany and to tour Spain with them in May, returning to their Vermont home about Labor Day after a trip through the Scandinavian countries. Colonel Van Atten, a Society member, is assigned to duty with a NATO unit near Heidelberg and may be reached through Hq, CENTAG, APO 403, New York, N. Y.

Robert Moses, president of the New York 1964-65 World's Fair, and the Society's Medalist in 1954, was pictured on the cover of Newsweek's January 13 issue featuring a five-page preview of the billion-dollar exhibition which runs from this April 22 to October 17 next year at Flushing Meadow Park in a Queens County area first called Vlissingen, or Flushing, in 1645 by Dutch settlers to honor the historic town of that name in Zeeland province, the Netherlands.

Stephen Gerow Elting and Mrs. Elting are parents of James Jerow Elting who in January was united in marriage with Miss Gail Lynne Reid at the Episcopal Church of the Atonement, Tenafly, N. J. The bride, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert J. Reid, of Tenafly, attended Boston University and Columbia Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing. The bridgroom, Yale '61, where he was on the varsity crew, is a student at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons.

John Van Middlesworth's well known "Colonial Farms" property in rural Middlebush, N. J., including the restaurant celebrated for its superlative food, was subject of an article by Walter H. Van Hoesen in the Newark News, March 1. Besides giving many details of local history, the write-up discusses the place and its owners to date from Denys Teunissen in 1703 to the Van Middlesworth family's acquisition of title shortly before the Civil War, noting also that the main structure (built in 1793) stands on foundations of a farmhouse erected in 1733 that was burned down by Cornwallis' troops during the Revolution.

E. Harold Schoonmaker was presented with an engraved sterling silver tray when he and Mrs. Schoonmaker were honor guests at a reception given by his banking associates at Tenafly, N. J., December 29, that marked his impending retirement after a distinguished career of 42 years in the financial field. World War I veteran, and long a leader in civic affairs, he was president of the Northern Valley Savings & Loan Association 1932-63 during his more than 30 years with the Tenafly institution. He retired as vice-chairman of the board January 2.
New Jersey: Site of First Dutch Colony on Delaware

PART I.—DUTCH BASED CLAIM TO REGION ON HUDSON'S VISIT OF 1609.

by C. A. Weslager, Delaware Valley Historian.

English navigator's voyage to New World while employed by Dutch was followed by Hollanders seeking to explore and trade.

(Editor's Note: The following article represents, with slight revision, a paper Mr. Weslager presented before members of the Trenton Historical Society at Trenton, N. J., January 14, 1964.)

One must look deep to find Dutch influence on the culture of modern New Jersey. Indeed, the historical influence was primarily indirect, manifest through the English and Swedes who were strongly acculturated by the Dutch.

By stretching the imagination one might pronounce the modern "coffee break," an essential institution today in the New Jersey business world, a vestige of the Dutch because coffee was the universal beverage in Holland long before it found its way to America. Or we might say that Dutch linguistic influence is seen in such expressions as "Dutch treat," "I'm going to talk to you like a Dutch uncle," or "he gave me the Dutch." Windmills, wooden shoes, dykes, tulips, Dutch ovens, Holland beer, Dutch gin, Delft pottery, Gouda and Edam cheeses, and Hollandaise sauce are some of the symbols that we tend to associate with the Dutch, but one doubts that any of these are traceable to the early Dutch settlements in New Jersey.

On the other hand, certain family names go back without question to Dutch settlers: the Roosevelts, Van Cortlandts, Van Zandts, Van Rensselaers, Van Burens, Schuylers, Staatses, Brevoorts, Vanderbilts, Beekmans, Kips, Vroomans, and others. Many prominent Americans have Dutch forebears in their genealogies: Herman Melville, Walt Whitman, Edward Bok, Cecil B. De Mille, Hendrik Willem van Loon, Carl Van Doren, Walter P. Chrysler, Gladys Swarthout, just to mention a few. Doubtless some of you can lay claim to Dutch ancestry, and you may even be eligible for membership in the Holland Society of New York, composed of descendants in the direct male line of residents of the Dutch colonies in America during or prior to 1675. Incidentally, this organization issues a fine quarterly publication, de Halve Maen, which I heartily recommend to you.

To understand the role that New Jersey played in the early Dutch settlements — and to bring a dramatic story into full perspective — let us turn the pages of the calendar back to the year 1609, or 353 years ago. Although there had been a series of European explorations into American waters — and a handful of English colonists were then seated at Jamestown in Virginia — the Delaware River and its tributaries were still virtually unknown to Europeans, and no maps had yet been made on which the Delaware River was shown.

Europe in 1609 was entirely different from the Europe as we know it today. The United Netherlands was then one of the strongest, most resourceful and aggressive nations of the world. Holland, one of the richest provinces in the Netherlands, outranked the others, and its name became used in a national sense, as it often is today, for that of the country.

By 1602 the Dutch East India Company had been formed in the United Netherlands, a stock company having both political and military authority in addition to its commercial activities. As the Company expanded and prospered, commercial interests became highly developed, and a "Golden Age" visited the Netherlands. The country became the commercial center of Europe and its principal city, Amsterdam, was considered Europe's leading financial metropolis. It was to Europe what New York City is today to America.

Like the ancient Phoenicians, the Dutch were a nation of traders and rovers of the seas. Vessels owned by the East India Company — combination merchant ships and warships — seized Ceylon and drove the Portuguese from the Spice Islands. The Dutch established themselves in what is now Java, Sumatra, and Formosa. They controlled the Indian Ocean and were masters of the trade with the East Indies.

Dutch vessels brought back tea from China, Mocha coffee from Arabia, and pepper, spices, perfumes, dyes, drugs, ivory, and many other commodities from the East Indies, which they not only used at home but shipped to other European nations. The Dutch dominated the business of Europe.

The route to the riches of the Indies around the Cape of Good Hope was a long and dangerous one, and the quest for a shorter all-water passage excited interest in the United Netherlands, as it did among the other leading maritime nations of Europe, particularly England, Spain and France. It was a sort of race, if one may introduce a modern analogy, to reach the moon. The story, a familiar one yet perennially stirring, involves scores of bold navigators and sea captains, including Christopher Columbus, Verrazano, the Cabots, and others who sought to find a less time-consuming route to the wealth of the Far East.

It was the highly competitive search for the shorter route that prompted the directors of the East India Company to persuade a navigator named Henry Hudson to come to work for them. In terms of modern business they were looking for a field executive with know-how to keep them ahead of competition. Since there was an underlying profit motive, it was all a matter of dollars and cents, or, rather, guilders and stivers.

Henry Hudson was an Englishman, although some writers later tried to Netherlandize him by calling him Hendrick Hutson. He was an experienced sea captain, a capable navigator, and a thoughtful student of geog-
ography well versed in the cartographical knowledge of his time.

In 1607 and again in 1608, in the employ of the English Muscovy Company, Hudson had sailed from England to seek a new route to the Indies. It is no discredit to him that he did not attain his objective, for he sailed to the 81st degree of north latitude in the arctic region where few Europeans had been before. His theories of geography were sound and had he been flying a jet plane instead of navigating a sailing vessel, Hudson would have gone over the top of the globe and readily reached his destination.

So enterprising a firm as the Dutch East India Company could use a resourceful, experienced navigator like Hudson, and the directors invited him to Holland for an interview, listened to his account of this two previous voyages, examined his maps and charts, heard his theory about a northern route, and promptly signed a contract with him. Their conversation was through interpreters because Hudson was not fluent in the Dutch language.

The Company placed under his command a small vessel, the *Halve Maen*, manned by a crew of 16 or 18 Dutch and English sailors. With his ship flying the Dutch flag emblazoned with the symbols V.O.C. (*Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie*, or United East India Company), and well provisioned for a long voyage, Hudson left Amsterdam on April 6, 1609, and proceeded north to find a new route according to his contract.

The *Halve Maen* held to her course in the direction of Novaya Zembla, two arctic islands now owned by the Soviet Union, but storms and sub-zero weather made navigation difficult, and after a month the crew became discontent over the hardships they were suffering. Finally, when ice floes blocked the little vessel, Hudson knew that he must turn back. But instead of returning to Holland to make his report to the directors, he decided to take a side-flyer on his own. On May 14, he reversed his course, turning the prow of the *Halve Maen* toward the New World.

After a successful crossing of the Atlantic, Hudson anchored on August 28, 1609, in Delaware Bay opposite present Cape Henlopen, but the river above was shoal, and he felt it too dangerous to proceed upstream in his little craft. Moreover, since the current of the river pressed outward to the sea, he was certain it was not the water passage he sought which he evidently believed could transport him through the land mass that stood between him and the Indies.

He left Delaware Bay without sailing upstream or landing at any part of New Jersey, nor did he attempt to sail southwest to Jamestown where some of his countrymen were then seated. Instead he turned northeast, sailed up the coast, and entered the large river which now bears his name. Details of Hudson's explorations in this region are contained in the diary of his mate, the elderly, cynical Robert Juet of Limehouse, published in 1625 by Samuel Purchas in *Haklytus Posthumus*.

Hudson's voyage to America was the initial step in Dutch exploration and colonization of the New World. It gave the Dutch reason to claim lands in America from Cape Cod to and including Delaware Bay. If the voyage had not been made, the United Netherlands' claim to New World lands might have been pre-empted by others; the profitable Dutch fur trade would not have gotten its early start, and an early chapter of New Jersey's political and cultural history would have been entirely different.

Following Hudson's voyage, individual explorers were sent to America from Holland, and a New Netherland Company was formed by opportunist Amsterdam and Hoorn merchants to exploit the fur trade. Under the auspices of this company several sea captains were sent to American waters to trade and explore, and a number of them touched New Jersey soil, including Cornelis Hendrickzen, Adriaen Block, Hendrick Christiaensen, and Cornelis Jacobsen May. May's name appears on several 17th century Dutch maps which designate Delaware Bay as "Nieuw Port May." The name did not last long as a designation for the bay, but May's name is still perpetuated in Cape May, New Jersey.

By now the Dutch explorers were calling the Hudson the North River and the Delaware the South River. Voyages to the Delaware, which took them into New Jersey streams and rivers, provided the Dutch sea captains with important geographical data as well as information about the Indians. Their voyages were for exploration and trade, not colonization; but the fact is that Dutch mariners had been going in and out of Delaware Bay and river, and visiting the land that is now New Jersey, long before any other European nation made any attempt to explore or settle the region.

The English, who claimed the North American coast as a result of John Cabot's discoveries, were busy colonizing Virginia and Massachusetts, and not until some time later did they turn their attentions to the Delaware River. It is true that Samuel Argall anchored in Delaware Bay, August 27, 1610, where storms had driven him, and he named the cape for Lord de la Warre, then governor of Virginia, but he did not enter the river which emptied into the bay. Later he referred to the bay as "De La Warre Bay" and the name was soon applied to the river. However, it was not until 1634 that the first Englishman, Thomas Yong, sailed up the Delaware River and landed on New Jersey soil. Sir Thomas West, the third Lord de la Warre, for whom the river is named, never saw it or the bay.

Lands lying between the Hudson and Delaware systems, which separated the activities of the London Company in Virginia from those of the Plymouth Company in New England, were of little practical interest to the English prior to 1634. The area was approximately 100 miles in width and the Dutch designated it *New Netherland*. We usually think of this term in relation to Manhattan Island and New York State, but New Jersey was truly a part of New Netherland.

Knowledge of the first Dutch colonization efforts in America is still far from complete because a mass of reports, letters and other documents belonging to the old East, and later West, India Company, of a date prior to 1700, were bundled up and sold as waste at public auction in Amsterdam in 1821. The historian lives in hope that such "lost" records will eventually be found. In 1910 a windfall occurred. Six documents written in old Dutch script, pertaining to the New World, came to light in Amsterdam, the so-called Van Rappard Documents. They shed new light on the Dutch efforts to found a colony on the Delaware.

For a proper understanding of the events it is necessary to have a background of information pertaining to the organizational structure of the West India Com-

(Continued on Page 14)
New Amsterdam's Taverns and Tavernkeepers: I.
by Kenneth Scott, Ph.D., author and historian.

Efforts to regulate traffic in beer and liquor only partially successful, though excise thereon produced needed revenue. (Editor's Note: In his opening article of a four-part series on this topic, the author discusses legal and regulatory control of the liquor business here. Later instalments will concern the City Tavern, which became the Stadt Huys of New Amsterdam, and over a hundred colonists identified from the records as associated with the traffic in greater or lesser degree.)

Taverns were favorite haunts of the inhabitants of New Amsterdam very early in the history of the town with the consequence that on May 17, 1638, Director Willem Kieft complained that "much mischief and perversity" were "daily occasioned by immoderate drinking." For this reason he forbade the sale of wine at any place save the West India Company's store. Tavernkeepers, however, were far from discouraged, and a new ordinance, issued April 11, 1641, prohibited tapping Sundays during service or after ten o'clock on any night in the week. At the same time tapsters were commanded to use only measures common in Holland and to charge no more than eight stivers for a franç (four pints) of beer.

As Indians were a serious threat to the colony, and drunken ones especially, by an ordinance of June 18, 1643, all tapsters and other inhabitants were forbidden to sell liquor to the savages. This ban was renewed, with severe penalties, in 1645, 1647 and 1648. Despite these laws the Director and Council in May, 1648, finding that every day the Indians "were running drunk along the Manhattan," re-enacted the earlier ordinances with the addition that anyone convicted, "even on testimony of an Indian," was to receive corporal punishment as well as fines. Profit in providing drink to the savages led many to defy the law, so that the Director and Council, asserting that many Indians were "daily seen and found intoxicated," provided in 1654 that henceforth all inebriated red men were to be jailed until they told where they had obtained their liquor.

Legislation against selling drink to Indians was renewed in 1656, 1657 and 1667, while in 1663 the inferior courts were empowered to make laws to prevent such selling, and it was provided that Indians found drunk on Sundays should be arrested and not liberated except upon payment of one pound Flemish.

Peter Stuyvesant, Director General after Kieft, observing that some inhabitants, when drunk, quarreled and came to blows even on the Lord's Day, on May 31, 1647, enjoined all brewers, tapsters and innkeepers on Sundays not to "entertain people, tap or draw any wine, beer or strong waters of any kind and under any pretext before 2 of the clock, in case there is no preaching, or else before 4, except only to a traveller and those who are daily customers, fetching the drink to their own homes,—this under the penalty of being deprived of their occupation and besides a fine of six Carolus guilders for each person who shall be found drinking wine or beer within the stated time." Innkeepers, landlords and tapsters were also forbidden to keep their houses open on Sundays or other days after the ringing of the bell at about nine o'clock at night, or to give liquor to any except their family, travellers or table-boarders.

This new legislation was not obeyed, and since tapping produced easy profits many colonists were diverted from their regular trade or occupation to this activity. Fully a fourth of the city's houses, the Director charged, had been "turned into taverns for the sale of brandy, tobacco and beer," and this led to neglect of honest business, "the debauching of the common man and the Company's servants and . . . the young people." As a result, Stuyvesant and the Council made sweeping new regulations, which, in brief, were as follows:

1. No new taproom, tavern or inn was to be opened except by unanimous consent of Director and Council;
2. Existing establishments might continue at least four consecutive years but in the meantime the owners must engage in some other honest business;
3. No tavernkeepers or tapsters were to transfer their occupation of tapping and selling liquor to another without consent of the Director and Council;
4. No liquor was to be sold or given to Indians;
5. If anyone was hurt and wounded in a tavern brawl, the tapster must report the matter daily, on penalty of losing his business and a fine of one pound Flemish (equivalent to six guilders) for every hour that the hurt or wound was concealed from the schont;
6. The previous laws against unseasonable night tipping and intemperate drinking on the Sabbath were to be obeyed;
7. No drink was to be received into houses or cellars before the matter was reported to the office of the Receiver and a certificate therefor had been granted;
8. All tavernkeepers and tapsters desirous of continuing in their occupation were to come before the Director and Council and promise to obey all regulations.

As a result of this ordinance the following twelve tavernkeepers presented themselves and promised to abide by the regulations: Adriaen Dircksen, Martin Cregier, Jan Jansen Schepmoes, Jan Snediger, Philipp Geraerdy, Sergeant Daniel Litschoe, Gerrit Douman, Hendrick Smitt, Cornelis Wolckersen, Abraham Pietersen, Joris Rapalje and Pieter Adriessen.

The excise tax, first imposed in June, 1644, was an important source of revenue. A half-barrel of beer was taxed at two guilders (half payable by the brewer and half by the tapster), a quart of Spanish wine or brandy at four stivers and of French wine at two stivers. In August of the same year the excise payable by the tapsters on each franç (two quarts) of beer was set at nine pennies.

Guest Author.—Dr. Scott, a Williams College graduate who holds the master's degree and doctorate from University of Wisconsin, heads the foreign language department at Queensborough Community College of the City University of New York. An accomplished latinist and writer of books on ancient Rome, he is also keenly interested in early American history and serves as member of the board of directors of Long Island Historical Society. Author of "Counterfeiting in Colonial America" (Oxford, 1957), and of separate treatments of this subject for four of the colonies, Dr. Scott wrote "Domine Lydia's Birthday Ode to Johannes Abel" (pubh. de Halve Maan, October 1961), and has just published in Historical New Hampshire a study of that State's taverns in colonial times.
stivers,\textsuperscript{11} while each tun (a Dutch ton of beer equaled 40.96 gallons) was taxed at three guilders, payable by the brewer if he could sell the beer to the tavernkeeper at twenty-two florins.\textsuperscript{12} Because of frauds practiced to avoid this tax, it was forbidden by an ordinance of January 12, 1648, that any brewer should tap or that any tapster should brew; and these regulations were renewed on November 8, 1649 with the additional provision that no beer or wine should be moved in or brought to the houses of tapsters without a certificate issued by the Secretary.\textsuperscript{13}

Maximum prices were fixed upon occasion. Thus on August 18, 1653, since French wine had become dearer in the fatherland than formerly, it was decreed that tavernkeepers might sell French wine at twenty-four stivers, brandy or Spanish wine at fifty stivers (or seven stivers the gill), and any tapsters selling in excess of these amounts were to be punished by loss of their business and a fine of ten pounds Flemish.\textsuperscript{14} On November 29, 1655, brewers were forbidden to take more than twenty guineas for a tun of strong New Netherland beer.\textsuperscript{15}

Because of complaints over high prices, an ordinance of November 11, 1658, provided that tapsters should sell the vaan of beer at six stivers in silver, nine in beavers and twelve in wampum; the pot of French wine at eighteen stivers in silver, twenty-four in beavers and thirty-six in wampum; the pot of Spanish wine at twenty-four, thirty-six and fifty respectively and the quartar of brandy at five, seven and ten respectively.\textsuperscript{16}

The tavernkeepers, pointing out that in payment of the excise they had to give six black or twelve white sewan (wampum shells) for one stiver, required permission to sell the vaan of beer at a higher rate than before. They were then granted, on June 28, 1661, the right to ask and receive twelve and a half stivers for the vaan.\textsuperscript{17} On June 18, 1663, they were allowed henceforth to charge fourteen stivers for the vaan of beer, and selling at a higher rate was to be punished by a fine.\textsuperscript{18} By October the tavernkeepers asked and obtained leave to sell beer at 16 stivers the vaan.\textsuperscript{19} To protect the consumer the court provided in 1658 that all cans or containers used by tapsters and tavernkeepers must be measured and stamped.\textsuperscript{20}

In August, 1653, the Burgomasters and schepens, of whom the Director wanted money for entrenchments of the city, asked for the excise on wine and beer. The Director replied that he could not surrender it to the city, since he would then be forced to discharge all the troops expected from Holland. After further haggling, however, the excise was turned over, in November, to the treasury of the city and tapsters and innkeepers were henceforth required to obtain permits from the Receiver.\textsuperscript{21} The city, then, on May 10, 1654, set the following excise:

A tun of good beer—20 stivers, a half-barrel—10 stivers, an anker (a little over 10 gallons) or quarter—5 stivers; a tun of small beer—6 stivers, a half-barrel—3 stivers, each anker—2 stivers; each anker of brandy, Spanish wine or distilled waters—30 stivers, and each anker of French wines—half as much. At the same time the officer, with two members of the court, might inspect cellars, gauge barrels and seize items on which no excise had been paid.\textsuperscript{22} Prices remained the same in a table of charges issued November 1, 1658, and it was specified that the excise on an anker of Rhenish wine or wormwood wine should be the same as on French wine, namely, fifteen stivers.\textsuperscript{23} A new item was added to the list on January 29, 1666/7, when Hendrick Obe, then collector of the excise, asked what he should charge "for excise on cider or apple-drink." The court, considering that "in consequence of the want of wine" a great deal of cider was being consumed, instructed Obe to levy for each anker of cider: "ten stivers for Burghers' excise and three guilders for tappers' excise on the same."\textsuperscript{24}

Finally, in August, 1673, during the brief period of Dutch control under Colvle, it was enacted that Barthazar Bayard, Collector of the City of New Orange, should receive the following excise: for a hogheads of French wine, 40 florins; for an anker of the same, 8 florins; for an anker of brandy or Spanish or Faysal wines, or any sorts of certain rum, mead or distilled waters, 14 florins; for an anker of cider, 4 florins; for a tun of foreign beer, 12 florins; for an anker of home-brewed beer, 8 florins.\textsuperscript{25}

Licenses to tap had to be taken out quarterly and cost one pound Flemish.\textsuperscript{26} Failure to secure a license was punished by closing of the tavern and a fine of 25 florins.\textsuperscript{27} The list of tapsters who appeared to be licensed on January 9, 1657, was as follows: Michiel Jansen, Jan d'Young, Solomon La Chair, Jan Rutgersen, Joris Woolsey, Madalen Vincet, Leuntie Pietersen, Daniel Litschoe, Jan Piek, Hend'd d'Ruyter, Jan Perie, Mary Polter, Rendel Huwit, Abram La Nay, Lourens Cornelissen, Luycas Dircksen, Willem Pietersen, Coren Tryn, Jan Damen, Cornelis Langewelthuyzen, and Wernaer Wessels for his mother, Sara Schepmoe.\textsuperscript{28}

It was resolved by the court in September, 1659, that all tavernkeepers should pay, besides the tapsters excise, the usual Burgher excise and that no one should be exempt.\textsuperscript{29} On April 11, 1658, the City Treasurer was ordered to send the court messenger to notify each tapster to take out a license and bring in his old or last license.\textsuperscript{30} Again, on January 6, 1665/6, the court messenger was also required to remind all tapsters and tavernkeepers to renew their licenses within eight days.\textsuperscript{31} The Sheriff was ordered in January, 1671/2, "to make an enquirrie what persons doe Tappe without Licence" and cause them to be fined.\textsuperscript{32} Finally it was ordained in 1673 that all tavernkeepers were to take out licenses under penalty of a fine, and that all who kept boards should
During 1630's groups of Dutch pioneers began communities in area that became towns years before English occupation.

In that lengthy, critical document of 1650, The Representation of New Netherland, Long Island's westernmost settlements in what today comprises Kings and Queens Counties receive only brief and rather uncomplimentary recognition. Just how familiar the probable writer of this treatise, Adriaen van der Donck, was with the number and size of the then outlying plantations just across the East River from New Amsterdam is a matter for conjecture. Warning of the threat to Long Island posed by the encroaching English, he mentions only "two Dutch villages—Breuckelen and Amersvoort, not of much importance—and some English villages, as Gravesande, Greenwich and Mespat (from which the people were driven off during the war, and which was afterwards confiscated by Director Kieft; but as the owners appealed therefrom, it remains undecided). There are now a very few people in the place. Also Vlissengen, which is a pretty village and tolerably rich in cattle . . ."!

Six years afterward, van der Donck drew up a map of New Netherland on which he placed existing Dutch settlements as well as other facts pertinent to the area at that time. This map, notable as one of the earliest made of the Dutch territory in America, is far from accurate both in its geography and location of the Dutch towns. It is difficult to determine the exact sites of these early Kings and Queens County communities, although their general locations are relatively well-placed. "Breuckelen," "Mespat" and "Gravesande" all fall within sections conforming more or less to their probable locations. "Amersvoort" and "Vlissengen," on the other hand, are at some distance from the sites generally associated with their histories. "Greenwich" seems to have been an area immediately adjacent to Gravesend which was absorbed into its larger neighbor.

One of the mysteries of van der Donck's remonstrance and his map is the omission of Bushwick and the active colony of the Waalboght (now Wallabout). These two very early settlements are recorded as being in existence prior to The Representation and the drawing of the map. Yet one searches in vain for them.

Some sort of a case can be made for van der Donck's limited selection of towns. The question of what constitutes a settlement is a matter of personal opinion and judgment even today. Historians are not in complete accord on the founding dates of some Kings and Queens County towns for this very reason. They also differ to a lesser degree on the original names. In the shadowy, incomplete accounts of 17th century New Netherland available today, these fragments are made even more tenuous by spelling variations, translation errors and personal interpretations.

In May of 1640, Director General William Kieft "bought . . . from 'the great Chief Penhawitz', head of the Canarsee tribe, all the land left to him by his father on Long Island, with all his hereditary rights and titles thereto. This purchase, together with that from the Rockaway Indians . . . completed the Dutch title to all lands bounded on the west by the East River and on the east by the present county of Suffolk, which two points embraced all the territory on Long Island, over which the Dutch ever exercised control." The previous year, Kieft had purchased "that portion of the island extending from Rockaway eastward to Sicktew-akcky on the south side and thence across Martin Gerritsen's, or 'Cow Bay' on the north shore; by which purchase, and that of the previous year, he embraced within the company's jurisdiction nearly the whole of the present county of Queens."!

Establishment of the first settlements and settlers of Kings and Queens Counties seems to have taken place within the third decade of the 17th century. The earliest documents include a trio recorded as confirming land "to Jacobus van Corler of the middlemost of three flats named Castuteeuf, June 16, 1636; to Andries Hudden and Wolphert Gerritsen of the westernmost of the three flats named Kaskateuew July 16, 1636; and to Wouter van Twiller of the easternmost of the three flats named Castuteuw July 16, 1636."

The location of Castuteuw or Kaskateuw seems to have been in the area roughly covering the Flatlands-Flatbush-New Utrecht sections of Kings County. In the same year, the famous Gowanus purchase was made by Willem (or William) Adriaensze Benet and Jacques Bentyn, and the following year Joris Jansen de Rapelje acquired land in the Waalboght area of Brooklyn. Benet bought out his partner, Bentyn, in 1639, becoming the sole owner of the Gowanus property.

The Kaskateuw flat of Hudden and Wolphert Gerritsen van Couwenhoven is generally credited as being the "first locality in Kings County to be settled by Europeans."! But its Indian name soon gave way to another name, "the Bay—because it was located on Jamaica Bay." Later it achieved local prominence by the name of Flatlands, a name still used by some historians today. But its owners called it Nieuw Amersfoort, sometimes shortened to Amersfoort, after the village in the mother country from which Van Couwenhoven came. Despite its early founding date, the town did not receive a charter until 1634. By that time, Van Couwenhoven had established there his plantation called Achtervelt which became the nucleus for bouweries of other pioneers such as the Wyckoffs, Schencks, Van Nuyseis, Stoothoffs and Van Voorhees.

From the Bennet-Bentyn and de Rapelje lands, the town of Breuckelen (Brooklyn) came into being. The earliest growth of this Dutch village was undoubtedly hastened by the establishment of a ferry across the East River. The right to operate the ferry seems to have been granted, along with a site for it, to Govert Loockermans and Cornelis Leendertsen in 1642. The first ferryman of record was Cornelis Dircksen Hooglandt, who owned a farm in Brooklyn at the foot of present Fulton Street. A second factor in stimulating the growth of the Breuckelen section was an Indian trail running from the East River directly through the little hamlet to Jamaica Bay. Along this route bouweries...
soon sprang up that helped to swell the population of the small but promising settlement. Here the earlier settlers included many prominent in the affairs of that day, including Cornelius van Tienhoven, Jan Evertsen Bout, Joris Dircksen Brinkerhoff, David Provoost, Wynant Peterse, progenitor of the Winant family, Claes Jansen Van Naeden and others, many of whose descendants have become members of the Society.

One of the more interesting pioneers of the Waalboght was a native of the Island of Malamocco, Republic of Venice, whose name at birth, Pieter Caesar Alberti, came to be variously spelled by the Dutch after his arrival here. As early as December 15, 1639, records cite the fact that "Pieter Montfoort and Pieter Caesar Alberto agree to make a plantation and build a house at Wall-boght." Alberti, who had come to New Amsterdam in 1635 when he was 27 years old, apparently was employed at some time by a Captain deVries, for the court records here reveal that in 1639 he sued deVries for unpaid wages and won his case. On June 2, 1643, he was granted land at the Waalboght by Director General Kieft and four years later received an additional grant for adjacent land. Alberti married Judith Jans, daughter of Jan Mairje and Martha Chambart, Walloons from Flanders, in the Dutch Reformed Church at New Amsterdam in 1642. Their seven children were all baptized in the same church. From this Venetian emigrant to New Netherland have descended the Albertis and Burtis families of America.

Perhaps most noted of the sections in Kings County was Flatbush, whose citizens have possessed a particularly fierce pride in their native heath from the days of the colonial Dutch to the present century. In matter of time it was one of the later settlements on western Long Island, and the influx of those who were to become its first inhabitants was slow. Heavily timbered, it presented them with the unattractive task of clearing the land before being able to use it for farming purposes. Yet once cleared, the land apparently proved to be more fertile than had been anticipated. Although the early date of 1634 has been assigned to this section as its founding date, there is little factual foundation for it in the contemporary documents of the time."

In his History of New Netherland, O'Callaghan cites the year 1652 as the one in which "Vlacke-bos or Flatbush, between Breukelen and Amersfoort" was settled "and received from Director Stuyvesant the name of Middelwout." The same authority also points out that as many as 14 lots were patented by Stuyvesant for the "Church and Schools of Middewout" the year previous, an indication that the Director General's plan had been made for this area in advance.

Using an old Indian path which ultimately became the main street of Flatbush, the farms were laid out in narrow rectangles which fronted on this thoroughfare, totaling 48 lots or land tracts. Following closely upon the clearing of the land, and the erection of dwellings, came a petition to the Director General and Council from the magistrates of Middewout regarding a minister to serve the church which evidently had been speedily organized. This church, celebrated as the first Dutch Reformed congregation on Long Island, was the subject of a vote taken at a meeting of the Director General and Council at New Amsterdam, December 17, 1654, in which it was resolved "to prepare and build in the village of Middewout a house of about sixty or sixty five feet in length, twenty eight feet in width and twelve or fourteen feet high under the crossbeams, with an extension in the rear, where a chamber may be partitioned off for the preacher." 11

Domine Johannes Megapolensis, Jan Snediger and Jan Strycker were placed in charge of this project and authorized to make any necessary contracts. Snediger was one of the first "proprietors" of Flatbush and Strycker a magistrate there from the earliest days until the Dutch reconquest in 1673. Among other pioneer property owners of Flatbush were Cornelis Jansz van der Veer, Tomassen van Rypen, Ferdinandus Van Sycklen, Reynier Bastiaensen van Giesen, Cornelis Jansen Berrien, Domine Johannis Theodorus Polhemus, Gelijam Cornelisse, Adriaen Hegenman, Peter Tonnenman, Thomas Swartout, Arent Van Hattam, Isaac de Forest, Cornelis van Ruyven, Pieter Lott and Jan Everts Bout.

Lying along the eastern shore of the Narrows leading into the harbor, an area known as New Utrecht was bought from the Indians in 1651 for "6 pairs of shirts, 2 pairs of shoes, 6 pairs of stockings, 6 adzes, 6 knives, 2 pairs of scissors and 6 combs." 12 At first the section was known by its Indian name of Nyack but it later adopted the name of the town from which its original Dutch owner, Cornelis van Werkhoven, schepen of Utrecht, in the Netherlands, came. In 1652 van Werkhoven visited his colony but returned to his native land two years later, leaving his two sons and Jacques Cortelyou, who had accompanied them.

Three years following van Werkhoven's death in Utrecht, Cortelyou, who seems to have acted as guardian of the van Werkhoven boys and manager of the properties here, requested and received permission to divide the colony into town lots. Although the town grew slowly, and it was necessary to "borrow" officials from neighboring settlements, such as Flatbush, New Utrecht was granted town government privileges in 1661. Among the earliest patentees were Councillor and Fiscal Nicolas de Sille, Jacob Hellekars Swartout, Jacques Cortelyou, Rutger Jostem, Cornelis Beekman, Jacobus Corlear and Johannis Zeelen.

The origin of Boswyck, or Bushwick, can be traced to a petition made by 14 French Huguenots in 1660 in

(Continued on Page 10)
A Note on Frans Pietersz Clauw: II.

by Dr. Wilson O. Clough, Professor Emeritus, University of Wyoming.

Court minutes at Fort Orange and other records reflect facets of business and home life of 17th century Dutch settler.

The date of Frans’ birth comes from an entry (Court Minutes, III, 468*) of July 1, 1684, when “Frans Pieterse, aged 61,” testified in a land case. Date of his arrival comes from an entry on February 2, 1661 (Early Records, III, 54), when “Frans Pietersen, carpenter,” testified that he had been present at the division of a certain piece of land near Esopus in 1654. The only actual mention before 1660 is one which evidences human frailty, for “Frans Pietersz” was fined on March 4, 1656 because “on Sunday two weeks ago (he) was found sitting in a tavern of Herman Bamboes, drinking.” Bamboes was killed by Indians at Esopus in 1659.

There are other items in the record. On February 15, 1659, one Jan van Bremen demanded from “Francys Petersen” five months wages, or 90 florins, which the defendant was ordered to pay. On May 27 of the same year, “Frans Pieterz” was plaintiff against the same van Bremen who “in the presence of many people before this Fort Orange attacked Frans Pietersen and slashed his hat with a knife, which cut was aimed at his face and was warded off by the said Frans’ arm” (Minutes, II, 188). The assailant was fined 100 florins, and ordered to pay for damage to plaintiff’s clothing. Van Bremen had already some history of knife flourishing. Yet we find him employed later by Frans Pieterz.

On August 25, 1660 Frans Pieterz, “alias kint van weelden,” is summoned for a debt of 73 florins, 10 shillings; and on April 11, 1660, “Frans Pieterse, carpenter,” is summoned as a witness. Later, on February 2, 1661, “Frans Pieterse, carpenter,” appears with Jan Verbeek to depose, on the request of Evert Pels, that both were present in the harvest of 1654, when Pels and the late Jacob Jansz Stol divided certain lands purchased from the Indians at Esopus. Stol was killed by Indians in 1659 (Early Rec., III, 54). About two years later, on May 22, 1662, “Frans Pieterse, master carpenter,” paid 413 good boards for a gray gelding, aged five; and on June 17, 1662 (Early Rec., III, 163), “Frans Pieterse Clauw,” entered into a contract with Jan van Bremen, to the effect that van Bremen should deliver logs “on the bank of Flodder’s Kill” [this was Flodder Gardener’s mill on the Fifth, Plein, between Casper Jacobsz and the first kill or Rutten Kill.” The lot, first held by Peter Winne, was sold by Clauw to Hans Carelsz (Tol). Frans’ son, Juriaen, married in 1699 Maria Jansz Hallenbeck, granddaughter of Casper Jacobsz Hallenbeck.

A contract for sale of land at Kinderhook, dated September 20, 1674 (Early Rec., III, 414), by the widow of Thomas Powell (his deed went back to 1666) to Andries Janse Scherp, acknowledges that she is selling all the woodland “excepting a little piece of woodland which is said to belong to Frans Pieterz Clauw, which lies off from said land about a quarter of an hour’s journey.” Almost the same language is repeated nine years later, November 15, 1683 (Early Rec., II, Deeds, 1680-1704), in a deed from Jannetje Powell to the same Scherp and Juriaen Collier on the same land, “lying near Kinderhook extending from Kinderhook Kill westward to the river on both sides the path,” but again excepting “a little parcel that Frans Pieterz Clauw is supposed to own, which lies about a quarter of an hour’s walk from the aforesaid land of Steph: Janse Connigh.”

In June 1676 (Minutes, II, 112), “Frans Pieterse” is summoned to pay 100 guilders in seawan according to a bond signed by his wife, Elsie, though he says “his wife had done so without his orders.” In October 1679 he is ordered to pay 100 boards for gun, lead and powder which he had bought from Arent van den Berg. In September of 1680, hops purchased of Claes Bever by Herman Gansvoors are to be conveyed by boat “from the shore near Frans Pieterz Clauw’s.” Bever, it appears, had recently established a mill farther inland on the same stream.

“Kint van Weelden” appears in the record during 1682, on payment to him of six florins for mold-board, and on January 8, 1684, Matthias Hooghteling asks one Barent Ackerstaff for payment for a canoe “which the defendant borrowed from Elsie, the wife of Frans Pieterse.” Pieterse is sued on February 5, 1684 by Gysbert van den Berg for the balance of account on 325 boards together with “5 schepels of wheat and 3 of peas”; and is ordered to pay. Land owned by Frans Pieterz is mentioned in a document signed as secretary in 1683 by Robert Livingston, the founder of Livingston Manor.

A suit is brought against Frans’ wife, Elsie, by one Hendrick Coenraets on February 4, 1684, because she had sold a colt pastured with his mare was not his (Minutes, III, 422). The court dismissed the case as “ill-founded,” Elsie having apparently merely repeated some remarks she had heard; but warned her “hereafter to take care to mind her own business.”

On July 1, 1684, “Frans Pieterse, aged 61,” testified in a land case between Peter Bronk and Marte Gerritsen (van den Berg) that he, Frans Pieterse, had “surveyed the flat land of Coxhachky in the presence of Gerrit Slichtenhorst, deceased, and Jan Verbeek, commissary, and Johannes Provost, secretary,” and that he had first measured off 60 morgens (about 120 acres) for Jantie the Irishman, and the remainder for Bronk; and that he had been paid. The case against Bronk was dismissed. The land, purchased in 1666 by Bronk from the Indian, Shakamoes, according to the testimony, and marked out in 1668, was destined to be occupied in part by some of Frans’ descendants and the writer’s ancestors. It was
in the same year, 1684, that Governor Dongan required
the inhabitants on both sides of the river to appear on
August 4 with "patents or Ground Briefs and Trans­
ports and other Indian deeds," to ascertain more accurate
boundaries.

No further mention of Frans Pietersz Clauw appears
in these records except for a brief entry of January 6,
1685. Nevertheless, in 1687 he was a sponsor for a grand­
son's baptism, entered in the Albany Dutch Reformed
church records. He appears twice in 1699, once on a
list of freeholders of Kinderhook, and again, with his
son Juriaen, as a signer of the Oath of Al­legiance to
King William. An item in the N. Y. State Genea­
logical Records (Vol. 86, Jan. 1955) leads one to be­
lieve that he married a second time late in life. This is
the death notice of one Jannetje Clauw, widow of Bever
Van Schaick, at Kinderhook, February 8, 1729, at about
the age of 94, the notice describing her as "youthful,
one might say, for a second time; had dark brown
hair, and did not need spectacles."

Since Claes Bever, mentioned above as having a mill
between Clauw and Kinderhook, is identified (Early
Records, III, 395n) as Claes Bever Van Schaick, wife,
Jannetje, and since Jannetje was born around 1635, the
best assumption is that she was a late and second mar­
riage of Frans Pietersz Clauw and at the time of her
death had been living with one of his sons. A suit
against Claes Bever at one time, involving Jacob Janse
Gardenier and Jochum Lambertse van Valkenburgh
(sheriff) over hogs, land and mill, had included Frans
as a witness. Further, Bever's daughter, Cornelia, mar­
ried in 1698 a Hendrik Jansz van Valkenburgh, and
Frans Pietersz' daughter Jannetje in 1693 married
Lambert, son of Jochum van Valkenburgh.

Such was Frans Pietersz Clauw, sawmill operator,
master carpenter, surveyor, farmer, able to write his
name, perhaps once a child of some wealth, possibly rel­
ated to a shareholder in the West India Company, but
far from a child of luxury in the new colony. Coming
to New Netherland by 1654 at about age 30, possibly
via Brazil, he seems to have lived at least until 1700
and thus attained the age of about 77. His wife Elsie
is mentioned only between 1670 and 1685, and his chil­
dren appear to have been born between 1663 and 1688.

Frans had at least two sons and two daughters. His
eldest son, Hendrick, married a daughter of Andries
Scherp (Sharp), one of the original proprietors of
Kinderhook. Hendrick may have moved later to near
Claverack. His second son, Juriaen, married a daugh­
ter of Jan Caspers Hallenbeck, son of Casper Jacobsz
Hallenbeck, who was in Beverwyck by 1651, ancestor
of the many Hallenbecks in this region. Juriaen lived
near Kinderhook, but may later in life have followed a
son to the west side of the river, in the Coxsackie area,
where Hallenbeck and his son Jan had bought in on the
35,000-acre Leenonk patent which involved Governor
Dongan, Captain Sylvester Salisbury, and Jan Van Looon,
the last two also ancestors of the writer.

Frans' daughter Jannetje, as mentioned, married a
third-generation van Valkenburgh. One of her sons
married a fourth-generation Van Dyck, a name going
back to earliest New Amsterdam, and a maternal an­
cestor of the writer's. Judith, or Judithce, a second
dauughter, married Jacob, son of Jan Van Hoesen, who
had early purchased land south of Kinderhook, includ­
ing the site of Hudson, N. Y., and another maternal an­
cestor, Van Hoesen's, or Van Hussum's, quarrels in
Albany with his neighbor Captain Willem Juriaensz are
recounted in Carl Carmer's The Hudson (New York,
1939). Thus Frans Pieterz Clauw and his descendants
are linked with many of the oldest names in Beverwyck,
Albany, and the upper Hudson region.

(Rare Books Donated to Society)

RARE BOOKS DONATED TO SOCIETY

Two very rare books about New Netherland, printed
in Holland in the mid-17th century, have been pre­
ented to the Society by Mrs. Adrian Van Sinderen, Sr.,
in memory of her late husband. Of these works, both
in mint condition, one is Adriaen van der Donck's
Beschryvinge van Nieuw Nederland, published by Evert
Niewenhof at Amsterdam in 1656. In old Dutch, on
107 closely printed pages some 1 1/2 by 7 3/4 inches in
size, the "Description" also contains the author's famous
map of New Netherland.

The other volume is titled Beschryvinge van Virginia,
Nieuw Nederland, Nieuw Englandt en d' Eylanden
Bermudes, Barbados, en S. Christoffel. In 88 pages of
similar size, with illustrations, the book was compiled
and published by Joost Hartgers in Amsterdam in 1651.
Besides the first known picture of New Amsterdam, it
contains descriptive narratives of the Dutch, English,
French and Spanish settlements at that time in North
America.

EARLY DUTCH IN NEW JERSEY

(Concluded from Page 8)

pany. It was chartered in June of 1621 after lengthy
negotiations by various commercial interests in the
Netherlands, and was modelled after the highly success­
ful East India Company.

Powers delegated to the West India Company by the
Netherlands government were almost imperial. Whereas
the conduct of a modern business corporation is subject
to a great variety of controls, the States General of the
Netherlands relinquished many governmental preroga­
tives to the Company.

The Company was given exclusive jurisdiction over
Dutch navigation and trade along the coasts of America
and Africa. It could establish colonies, appoint and
remove governors and other public officers in any terri­
itories it settled. It could administer justice, build forts
and military establishments, make treaties with Indian
chiefs or princes, and resist invaders.

The Company could also declare war (after first ob­
taining consent of the States General), and the govern­
ment was bound to furnish the Company with a fleet
of warships to be manned at Company expense. The
Company also agreed to keep in commission a fleet of its
own warships, in addition to merchant vessels. The
Company even had its own flag, the national standard
with three horizontal stripes, orange, white, and blue,
over the center stripe of which were superimposed the
letters G.W.C., which stood for Geztoeyeerede West­
indische Compagnie, meaning Chartered West India
Company.

Management of the West India Company rested in
five separate Chambers or boards, and there was an
executive board called the College of Nineteen. Sub­
scriptions were sold to any interested investors, Dutch
or foreigners. A secret purpose of the Company, not
documented in its charter, was to harass and injure the
Spaniards, capturing their vessels, and inflicting other
damage on the long-time enemy.

(To be concluded)
HERE AND THERE  
(Continued from Page 6)

William L. Vroom, M.D., of Ridgewood, N. J., who is one of the nation's oldest physicians, celebrated his 98th birthday April 1.

Dr. Edwin R. Van Kleeck, who spoke last month on "Early Days in Rensselaerswyck" before the Rensselaer County Historical Society, has been elected Historian of the Huguenot Society of New York.

Peter and Michael Albertis are active in the affairs of St. Bartholomew's Community Club here, serving respectively on the membership and sports committees.

In addition, Peter sings tenor with the New York Choral Society, which presented a concert at Town Hall, January 19, and will give another program there May 3.

Voorhis D. Demarest's extensive revision of the Demarest family genealogy is being published this Spring. He is president of the Demarest Association whose members will mark the 301st anniversary of the settling in New Netherland of their Huguenot ancestor, David des Marest, with a banquet at Swiss Chalet, Rochelle Park, N. J., May 22, and program at Church-on-the-Green, Hackensack, May 23, at which the principal speakers will be, respectively, Dr. Calvin Dorr Demaray, president of Seattle Pacific College, and Richard H. Amerman, de Haive Maen editor.

Professor James G. Van Derpool of Columbia University School of Architecture, and executive secretary of the city's Landmarks Preservation Commission, was pictured in a two-page feature article, "The Fight to Save Old New York," in the New York Sunday News, March 1. While the article pointed out that no 17th century structures survive in Manhattan or the Bronx, and very few in Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island, it noted the Commission's many-faceted program includes a plan to construct an "historic enclave" downtown, bounded by Broad, Pearl and Water Streets, and Coenties Slip, that would comprise among other buildings a replica of the original Stadt Huys of New Amsterdam.

TAVERNS OF NEW AMSTERDAM  
(Continued from Page 10)

pay half tapster excise if wines, brandies, distilled waters and beer were to be consumed.

The Director and Council forbade the exercise of all lawful occupations on Sunday, and were still more determined to prevent amusements during divine service. Therefore, on October 26, 1636, they prohibited on the Sabbath "idle and forbidden exercises and plays, excessive drinking bouts, the visiting of taverns and saloons, dancing, playing cards, backgammon or ticktack [a kind of backgammon played with both men and pegs], ball, ninepins, pleasure boating or driving about in carts or wagons before or during church service." Furthermore, tapsters and tavernkeepers were not to sell drink before or during the sermon, under penalty of a fine of six florins for each person found drinking. Additionally, on Sundays and other days, no liquor was to be sold after guard mounting or bell ringing, under the same penalty, except to the tapster's family, servants or boarders.

At the same time these prohibitions were extended to public occasions, except that drinks might be sold with the consent of the magistrates. On December 31, 1655, indeed, the authorities had noted that on New Year's and May Days "much Drunkenness and other irregularities" were committed besides other sorrowful accidents and wounding and unnecessary waste of powder, so that henceforth on those two days there were to be no firing of guns, planting of May Poles, beheading of drummers or treating with brandy, wine or beer.

The evils of excessive drinking were of constant concern to the government. When in February, 1653, it appeared that some of the servants and soldiers of the West India Company were going to ask the court for permission to tap, Fiscal Cornelius van Tienhoven requested that their applications be denied on the ground that thereby many soldiers and servants would be "led into debauchery" and many irregularities occur.

Sailors ashore were a problem both to skippers and to tapsters. For example, in March, 1656, Captain De Coninck of de Waag complained that his crew were running around in the city drinking considerably, contracting heavy debts and doing no work. The court therefore warned all tavernkeepers not to lodge, tap for or credit any of the ship's crew, on pain of not being paid. The same difficulty arose much later, so that in September, 1671, the court ordered that no tapster or innkeeper should sell any drink to sailors unless the master of the ship or merchant had guaranteed payment of what the mariners consumed.

On December 3, 1657, all tapsters and tavernkeepers were forbidden to receive in pawn any goods and sell drink against money so acquired. This ordinance was prompted by "daily complaints" against tapsters and tavernkeepers who kept their business going detained such persons as, for their own sake and advantage, would better attend to their occupations and protect their families. These people, however, could not make up their minds to it because of the pleasures they found in drinking and jovial company. By this they not only spent their daily earnings but also, when out of money, pawned the necessities of their families in order to continue their drinking bouts, while the wives and children suffered and became a burden to the deaconry of the city.

In November, 1662, it was provided that soldiers' clothing and equipment should not be received in pawn.

The authorities were most determined to prevent irregularities on Sunday, and tapsters and tavernkeepers were especially charged in 1663 not to allow gaming or to entertain clubs on the Sabbath. During the brief Dutch recovery of New Netherland the government in August, 1673, forbade within the City of New Orange, from sunrise to sundown on Sunday, "all sorts of handicraft, trade and traffic, gaming, boat racing, or running with carts or wagons, fishing, foliage, running and picking nuts, strawberries, etc., all riotous racing, calling and shouting of children in the streets, together with all unlawful exercises and games, drunkenness, frequenting taverns or taphouses, dancing, cardplaying, ballplaying, rolling ninepins or bowls, etc., which is more in vogue on this than any other day." Tavernkeepers and tapsters were strictly enjoined to entertain no clubs nor suffer games at their houses from sunrise to sunset on Sundays so that people might not be hindered from resorting to divine worship.

(To be continued)
LONG ISLAND’S EARLY SETTLERS  
(Continued from Page 12)

which they requested the Director General at New Amsterdam to lay out a town for them “on the northeast end of Long Island between Breukelen and Middle­burg.”11 The population of this tiny village is said to have been almost doubled in just three years after it was established, a remarkable example of growth in 17th century America. By 1662, the industrious citizens had “erected two block-houses with walls a foot thick, one in the east, the other in the west end of the village,”14 as protection against Indian attack.

Bushwick seems to have been a truly integrated town. Jan “der Swede” is one of the names connected with it. And the clerk of the “subaltern bench of justice” or court was a Frenchman with the fascinating name of Boudewyn Manout of Crimen op de Leege. Another settler was Thomas Craeyen, evidently of French origin also. When, however, in 1663 a request was made for delegates to attend a meeting “on the state of the province,” Bushwick’s two representatives bore the Dutch names of Rykous Leydecker and Guysbert Teunissen.

In the midst of these predominantly Dutch towns on Long Island’s western shore was one wholly English settlement, which existed “by the express will and consent of the Director-general and council of New Netherland.”15 The “pie-shaped piece of land” which came to be called ’Gravenzande by the officials at New Amsterdam was patented to Lady Deborah Moody, an exile from Massachusetts Bay Colony, on December 19, 1645. The charter carried her name, that of her son, and those of two other English immigrants, George Baxter and James Hubbard. She laid out the town and is said to have established friendly relations with Stuyvesant. It became a haven for many whose religious beliefs differed from the ruling groups in the English colonies north-east of New Netherland, including the generally unpopular Quakers. “The first Quaker preacher in New Netherland went to Gravesend at her [Lady Moody’s] invitation and it is believed that the first Quaker meeting in the New World was held at her house.”16

In time, these English at Gravesend would become a thorny problem to the New Amsterdam government. In spite of allowing them the privilege of choosing their own officials, and of having local autonomy denied to the Dutch towns, dissidents such as George Baxter stirred up trouble that later culminated in the English occupation. Although the majority of settlers in Gravesend had such English names as Thomas Morrell, Bartholomew Applegate, Thomas Cornwall and Nicholas Stillwell, the Dutch were also represented by Jan Van Cleef, Jan Barentse Van Driest and Hugh Gerritsen, a millwright.

Of the three main colonies established within Queens County before 1664, the first in point of time was Mespat, Mestpacht or Maspeth. On March 28, 1642, Director General Kieft patented “unto Francis Doughty and associates . . . that certain parcel of land situate on Long Island . . . containing . . . six thousand six hundred and sixty-six Dutch acres or thereabouts, comprehended within four right lines . . .”17 The Reverend Doughty’s original colony was short-lived, however. The fierce Indian war of 1643 virtually wiped out the entire settlement, which later was re-settled by New Englanders in 1652, taking the name of Middleburgh, or, as it became better known, Newtown.

Three years after Doughty had obtained his patent from the Dutch at New Amsterdam, still another group of New Englanders that included Thomas Farrington, John Townsend, William Lawrence and Robert Firman were granted 16,000 acres of land “to the east of Mespath, which was duly incorporated by the title (sic) of Vlissingen, after the ancient trading-city of that name situated on the island of Walcheren.”18 Vlissingen, or Flushing, with its New England settlers was a particularly contentious village as its inhabitants included Quakers who insisted upon holding meetings in violation of Stuyvesant’s pronouncement against such practices. The celebrated John Bowne, whose house is now a national shrine, proved to be unusually stubborn. When banished by Stuyvesant he successfully carried his case for religious freedom to the States General. Bowne’s attitude seems to have been shared by his fellow citizens, for a petition from Flushing to the authorities at New Amsterdam protesting the abridgement of religious liberties was signed by men with English names. Among them were Tobias Peake, John Glover, William Thorne, Edward Hart, clerk of the town; Nathaniel Cee, Elias Doughty, Henry Townsend, Edward Griffin, Robert Field and Edward Farrington.

It was not until 1656 that the third of the earliest Queens County towns was set off at the request of some of the inhabitants west of Hempstead. Called Rust­dorp, the Dutch conferred on it the same privileges, including election of their own magistrates, as those given to Breuckelen, Midwout and Amersfoort. The settlers referred to the town originally as Gemeco but it later adopted the English name of Jamaica. Here, again, the struggle for religious freedom brought about a widening chasm between settlers and their Dutch overlords. Once again, the Quakers stirred up the action. The issue of flouting Stuyvesant’s edict against the practice of their religion was the cause. But it brought about a schism in the ranks of the English, two of whom, Richard Everett and Nathaniel Denton, informed the Dutch of the violations. Both Everett and Denton were joined by others in their move. The breach created opportunity for Connecticut actively to assert claims to the area and an occasion for stirring up further resentment and discord. The result was evident in the looming struggle which reached its climax in the arrival of the English fleet under Col. Richard Nicolls and the seizure of New Netherland.

On the whole, the Dutch towns of Kings and Queens had orderly, progressive government with the exception of those in which the dissident English were predominant. But the latitudine of the States General and the Dutch West India Company, their failure to back up the colonial administration in New Amsterdam, and their preoccupation with commercial aspects of the American colonies they claimed were critical weaknesses that could scarcely have led anywhere except to loss of their possessions. Yet English rule failed to wipe out Dutch customs and ways of life that were to become a permanent part of these areas and even of the future American nation for centuries to come.

(Concluded)

11O’Callaghan, loc. cit.
12Ibid.
13Alexander C. Flick, address at unveiling of a tablet in honor of Lady Moody at Long Island Historical Soc., May 10, 1939.
14O’Callaghan, loc. cit.
15Ibid.
IN MEMORIAM

DON W. JACOBUS

Donald Williams Jacobus of Helena, Mont., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1937, died at the age of 75 on Wednesday, October 23, 1963. Descended from Jacobus Jansz who came to New Netherland before 1663, he was born at Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y., June 11, 1888, son of Samuel Ingham Jacobus and Cora Williams. Widely known as a banker, insurance executive and sportsman in Montana, he attended Millbrook schools and the Eastman Business College of Poughkeepsie. After serving two years with First National Bank of Towner, N. D., he joined the Union Bank & Trust Co., of Helena, in 1909 and five years later organized the Peoples Bank of Augusta, which he managed until disposing of his interests in 1917. Associated for several years with W. G. Conrad, prominent Montana banker, he became affiliated with U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co., Helena, in 1920 and served as the company’s State manager from 1930 until his retirement in 1954. Keenly interested in outdoor sports, he was an ardent fisherman, hunter and golfer, and for years raised trout near his summer home. Of the Episcopal faith, and a parishioner of St. Peter’s Pro-cathedral at Helena, he was a member of Helena Lodge F. & A. M., York Rite Masons, Rotary, Shrine, Elks and the Lambs Club. Survivors include his wife, the former Irene D. McKown; two daughters; three grandchildren, and a brother, John M. Jacobus, M.D., a member and former vice-president of the Society.

LEE N. VEDDER

Lee Nelson Vedder of Amsterdam, N. Y., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1945, died at the age of 76 on Sunday, November 24, 1963. Descended from Harmen Albertse Vedder who came to this country from Holland before 1661, he was born in Glen, Montgomery County, N. Y., December 24, 1886, son of Nelson D. Vedder and Nettie Ingersoll. Prominent in business, civic and fraternal affairs in central New York, he attended Fultonville school and Albany Business College. In 1916, as an auditor, he joined the White Mop Wringer Co., a small firm which had moved from New England to Fultonville at the turn of the century. During the next 47 years, as company operations expanded in this country and Canada, he was successively named superintendent of manufacture, director, president and, after the business became a division of Electrolux Corp. last August, board chairman. Widely traveled, and a trustee of Hartwick College, he had been for many years a resident of Fultonville, of which he was formerly mayor and village trustee. He served as president of the Mohawk Valley Towns Association and director of Amsterdam Memorial Hospital, Johnstown Hospital, Arkell Foundation, and the Montgomery County Trust Co. Active in the Masonic Order, Shrine, and Elks, he was twice appointed to the Grand Lodge of New York during his 56-year affiliation with Fultonville Lodge 531 F. & A. M., of which he was past master. He was a member of Fultonville Reformed Church and the Dutch Settlers Society of Albany. He is survived by his wife, the former Grace Quackenbush, and a brother, Zerah Vedder, of Gloversville.

DR. HAROLD BANTA

Dr. Harold Banta of Ridgewood, N. J., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1958, died at the age of 65 on Saturday, December 21, 1963. Descended from Epka Jacobse Banta who in 1659 with his wife came to New Amsterdam from near Harlingen in Friesland province, the Netherlands, he was born in Ridgewood on October 29, 1898, son of Albert L. Banta and Alida C. Yeomans. Since 1921 a practicing chiropractor with offices in Ridgewood, Paterson, and Suffern, N. Y., he attended the Ridgewood schools and Roosevelt Military Academy, and was graduated from the Philadelphia College and Insrmary of Osteopathy in 1918, Mecca College of Chiropractic in 1920, and the Kansas City University College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1929. A parishioner of West Side Presbyterian Church of Ridgewood, he was a member of Fidelity Lodge 113 F. & A. M., the Elks, Minisceongo Yacht Club, Constitutional Society, Lions Club, and the Junior Order of American Mechanics. He was unmarried. There are no immediate survivors.

EARL S. NEWKIRK

Earl Sherman Newkirk of Pitman, Gloucester County, N. J., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1948, died at the age of 71 on Sunday, January 26, 1964. Descended from Gerret Cornelisse van Nieuwkrk who with his wife, child and younger brother Matheus came to this country from Holland on the ship Morison in 1659, he was born at Cape May, September 1, 1892, son of Irving W. Newkirk and Elii E. Casto. A well known banker and insurance man, he was graduated from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1917. Owner of the L. W. Newkirk & Son insurance agency, he was also for many years secretary and directing officer of the Pitman Savings & Loan Association. He served on key committees which for years formulated policies of the New Jersey Savings & Loan League, and recently had been honored by several insurance companies for his service as their area representative for over a half-century. During World War I he served as a chief yeoman in the U.S. Navy, while in World War II he was chairman of the War Price and Rationing Board for Pitman and several adjacent communities and townships. Formerly president of the Woodbury Country Club and of Pitman Kiwanis, and for over 50 years affiliated with Pitman Lodge F. & A. M., he was a member of Sons of the American Revolution, the Royal Arch Masons, and Delta Epsilon fraternity. He took part in the Society’s “Meeting in Holland” last year. His late cousin, Stanley C. Newkirk, was a Society member. Survivors include his wife, the former Bertha M. Ross; a sister and a niece.

HAROLD L. VAN KLEECK

Harold Lee Van Kleeck of Brooklyn, N. Y., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1944, died at the age of 76 on Sunday, February 23, 1964. Descended from Barent Baltus (Van Kleeck) who emigrated from Holland to New Netherland before 1655, he was born in Brooklyn, February 10, 1888, son of William Henry Van Kleeck and Lily G. Knight. A prominent New York banker for many years, he had retired in 1954 as vice-president of the Chase National Bank. He was graduated in 1903 from Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and began his long association with the Chase as an office boy in 1905. Member of the board of directors of Swedish Hospital, he was a trustee of Union Methodist Church. His grandfather, William Henry Van Kleeck, was a Holland Society member. He is survived by his wife, the former Carolyn D. Meder; a daughter, Mrs. Richard C. Dunham; a sister, Mrs. Albert L. Stevenson; and three grandchildren.