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

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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

By naming Richard Rodgers to receive the Gold Medal in recognition of his accomplishments, further luster has been added to the array of distinguished men honored by our Society over the years. The Medalist, who is to present several of his great songs in lieu of a formal address, has enriched the musical theater for over 40 years. In that period he composed more than 80 popular classics for shows that made American theatrical history. In harmony with one of his melodies, an "Enchanted Evening" surely awaits those, and we trust they are many, who attend the banquet in the grand ballroom of the Biltmore next month.

Recent visitors in this area included three young Netherlanders, each interested in this country and the Society's activities. Delft-born Hendrik O. Slok, a research genealogist who lives in Salt Lake City, has done much work on American families of Holland origin. Frans Wytema, 24-year-old son of Alkmaar's burgomaster, spent an enjoyable summer here with fellow university students comprising a five-man Dixieland band which played at the World's Fair and elsewhere in the region once called New Netherland. His father, it will be recalled, graciously presided at the reception for the Society's "Meeting in Holland" travel party in Alkmaar a year ago. Helmut Buismann, 21, University of Utrecht graduate student, was entertained by Dr. E. R. Van Kleeck in Albany, as was Mr. Slok, while visiting that city in connection with his historical studies.

Formal organization this month of the Deyo Family Association brings to twelve the number of presently active groups founded to collect and preserve the monuments and records related to family history and genealogy dating back to Dutch colonial times. The energetic Dr. Deyo and his committee are to be commended for their efforts; and we trust that all success attends the association's program in future as has been the case with so many others. Families previously organized into associations and now at work are those bearing the names of Ackerman, Bevier, Blauvelt, Brodhead, Demarest, Freer-Lowe, Hasbrouck, Sutphin, Van Kouwenhoven-Conover, Van Voorhees, and Wyckoff.

We report with deep regret the recent passing of several members whose obituaries will appear in the next issue: John J. DeWitt, Irving B. Lydecker, Captain William R. Van Buren, USN (Ret.), Schuyler C. Van Cleef, Wyllis V. Van Metre, William D. Van Pelt, and Charles K. Winne, Jr., M.D.

Are members known to you receiving notices and de Halve Maen late (or not at all)? If so—and returned mail indicates a number of incorrect addresses—please inform Mrs. Bailey as soon as possible so that our mailing list and the Society's records can be corrected.
HALVE MAEN

FAMOUS MUSICIAN TO RECEIVE MEDAL AT BANQUET

In this, his inaugural year as president and producing director of the Music Theater of Lincoln Center here and the 45th anniversary of a career on Broadway during which he composed many of the nation's top song hits, Richard Rodgers is to receive the Holland Society's Gold Medal for achievement. President Vreeland will present the award at the Society's 80th annual banquet at The Biltmore, Friday evening, November 13.

With the ladies present, as well as representatives of the Dutch government and of New York's leading patriotic and historical societies, the formal proceedings promise a highly enjoyable evening. The traditional sequence of events that has long made the banquet a notable occasion will be, as in years past, highlighted by Burgher Guard ceremonial parades and formations.

Instead of a formal address, Mr. Rodgers is to provide piano accompaniment and commentary for a program of songs from his famous musicals that will be sung by one of his well known vocalists.

Born in this city in 1902, Mr. Rodgers played the piano at age six and at 17 had his first song introduced. As a Columbia freshman he wrote the 1920 varsity show with lyrics by the late Lorenz Hart. With Hart until 1942 and with the late Oscar Hammerstein 2nd until 1960, his scores featured some of the most successful musical comedies ever staged, among them "Oklahoma!" and "South Pacific."

Decorated by the Navy for his "Victory at Sea" music, and recipient of many other awards, among them the movies' "Oscar" and TV "Emmy," Mr. Rodgers is a trustee of Juilliard School and Barnard College, and a director of the Philharmonic Symphony Society.

School Confers Society Prizes

Winners of the Society's long-established prizes for academic attainment at the Collegiate School of New York, oldest secondary school in the United States, were announced last Spring. Headmaster Carl W. Andrews, Jr., presented the awards at Prize Day exercises in June.

The upper school prize went to Roger Graham Whidden, of New York. His scholastic record included a perfect score in the European history achievement test of the College Board. The middle school prize was shared by three students, Abraham B. Anderson, Stephen Brodie and William Kristol, all of this city.

Founded in New Amsterdam in 1638 when the Dutch here engaged Adam Roelantsen from Dokkum to teach their children, the school's first classes were held in the fort. Since then, sponsored by the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, it has been conducted continuously except for a time during the Revolution.

A top-ranking preparatory school, with 400 students presently enrolled and numbering many Society members among its alumni, the institution has been at 241 West 74th Street since 1893. President Vreeland and Domine Palen serve on its board of trustees.

Trustees Extend Branch Refund

Restoration of the Branch refund provision for the current fiscal year pending further action was ordered at the quarterly board session held with President Vreeland presiding at Society headquarters here Thursday, October 8. Besides hearing of progress on Banquet plans and the projected acquisition of 17th century records about New Netherland, the trustees considered other reports and elected 13 new members.

In submitting his committee's recommendations on the refund issue, Mr. Van der Veer gave each trustee a copy in full text of views written by several Branches urging retention of former By-Law Article 9. It was felt that this voluminous record required careful study, and, accordingly, the board reinstated the By-Law for the time being. Action taken later will not affect refunds for the fiscal year ending next January 31.

The device whereby refunds might be granted distant groups in part of the dues of resident members began in the '20s to aid in forming Branches and continued in the '30s to help them weather the depression. Its continuance as times improved and while other Branches (Continued on Page 2)
Guardsmen Hold 28th Dinner

With John D. Wyckoff presiding at the first Guard function held since his appointment as Captain last June, an enthusiastic group of Burgher Guardsmen conducted their 28th annual dinner at the Williams Club here Wednesday, October 4. President Vreeland and Treasurer Schenck attended, as well as former Captains Amerman, Van der Veer and Van Pelt.

During dinner, plans were formulated for Guard activity at the Banquet. Captain Wyckoff urged that as many as possible attend so as to assure a representative complement for the several formations and parades. Three new Guardsmen were introduced: Michael C. Albertis, John H. Brinckerhoff III, and Walter E. Brown. Mr. Brinckerhoff's father, a Society member since 1930, was formerly a Guard lieutenant and secretary-treasurer of the Long Island Branch.

Mr. Vreeland, elected an honorary Guardsman by acclamation two years ago, complimented the group for its record of performance through the years at Society gatherings and various public ceremonies. He recalled with special pride the part taken by Guard members in parading Society flags when the Netherlands' "Day of Remembrance" was observed in Amsterdam last year. Mr. Schenck, a Guard veteran, spoke on the group's early activities.

Reviewing highlights of his administration during the past eight years, Mr. Van Pelt also cited Guard participation at the reception here for Princess Beatrix in 1959, the Staten Island Tercentenary in 1961, and at Holland's great memorial observance a year ago. Mr. Van der Veer pointed out the values of service in qualifying Guardsmen to help administer Society affairs. Mr. Amerman related details about Stuyvesant's Burgher Guard of New Amsterdam, the Society unit's historic predecessor.


OFFER BOOKLETS FREE TO MEMBERS

To clear space on the library shelves, the trustees have authorized disposal of back numbers of The New Netherland Register, published over a half-century ago by Dingman Versteeg, late archivist to the Society. Sets of six are offered as long as they last on a first-come basis to members who call for them at headquarters, or for one dollar per set if requested by mail.

Issued at intervals during 1911, the series contains 136 consecutively numbered pages in a six-by-nine format. Mostly the material relates to early Dutch settlers and their families, and gives many details of careers in both the old world and the new. Other write-ups, besides several book reviews, concern Holland Society Year Books, Dutch heraldry and the Dutch patronymic system.

In one of his articles Versteeg notes how names changed, sometimes markedly, as when Herck Sybout's name became Krankheyt and later Cronkhite (Register, p. 83). Among other families discussed are those named Bogert, Coeymans, Enjart (Enyardt), Flodder (Gardner), Hogeboom, Roosevelt, Van Alstyne, Van Meteren, Vosburgh, and Zaborowsky (Zabriskie).

TRUSTEES' MEETING
(Continued from Page 1)

throve on a self-help basis suggested an over-all policy review. This resulted in recision of the By-Law by a divided vote last March, followed by the decision in June to reconsider.

While approving the recommendation for a pro tem reinstatement, the board postponed action on three other points presented in Mr. Van der Veer's report. In general these propose to continue the refund in proportion with the degree of activity in distant Branches, to provide incentives for gaining members, and aid as regards postage, stationery and printing.

In a report greeted with enthusiasm, Banquet Chairman Van Siclen spoke on arrangements made for the annual dinner November 13. To assure members opportunity to meet the Medalist and other distinguished guests an open reception is being held and cocktails furnished by the Society. Efforts by the committee in coordination with the ladies group and Branch presidents should bring out an exemplary attendance, Mr. Van Siclen said, especially in view of the great popularity of Mr. Rodgers, the Medalist.

For the publications committee Trustee Amerman spoke on progress made in transcribing and translating into English certain 17th century archival materials in Holland about the Dutch here. This work, being done by Dr. Simon Hart, archivist of the City of Amsterdam, is well on the way to completion, he said. Library Chairman Talman reported on recent accessions and the book re-binding program. He stressed the need to catalog and index the entire library, noting the present system, installed about 30 years ago, had become unworkable for research purposes. His committee is to obtain and present estimates of cost.

Regarding the public relations program, the board heard with pleasure that banquet news and feature material was being prepared for release by member Paul D. Van Derveer. Associated with this was word that Mrs. Bailey, the Executive Secretary, was submitting an article on the early Dutch for publication in McCall's for January, which is largely to concern Holland's pioneers in America. Another article for that issue may be authored by Professor James Grote Van Derpool of Columbia University, a well known Society member who is chairman of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.

After accepting reports by the officers and committee chairmen, the board discussed various items of new business. Put over for further debate at the December meeting were proposals respecting Branches which represent the armed services, the fee for life membership, and formation of a House Committee.

Col. Lydecker of the genealogy committee presented the names of 13 candidates for membership and declared their papers duly verified. The trustees thereupon cordially elected those whose names follow:

NEILSON ABEEL, New York, N. Y.
DR. WILSON OBER CLOUGH, Laramie, Wyo.
SPOTSWOOD DE WITT, Richmond, Va.
JOHN WILLARD De WITT, Matawana, N. J.
DAVID TALMAGE HOPPER, Chappaqua, N. Y.
ROBERT RYCK LYDECKER, Dayton, Conn.
MELVILLE J. VAN HORN, Holokas, N. J.
WALLACE DURYEA VAN SICLEN, Fair Haven, N. J.
LYLE DENNIS VAN VALKENBURGH, Rye, N. Y.
LYLE DENNIS VAN VALKENBURGH, Jr., Rye, N. Y.
WALDO ADRIAN VAN VALKENBURGH, West Orange, N. J.
HUGH BRADLEY VER BRYCK, Fond Du Lac, Wis.
EDWIN WESLEY VREELAND, Little Falls, N. J.
Branch Meetings:

COMING EVENTS.—Old Bergen Branch dinner, Arcola Country Club, Paramus, N. J., October 15.

New York County Branch meeting, Society headquarters, New York City, Tuesday, October 27.

Union County Branch dinner, Snuffy’s Steak House, Scotch Plains, N. J., Friday, November 20.

Ulster County Branch dinner, Williams Lake Hotel, near Rosendale, N. Y., Saturday, November 21.

Mid-West Branch dinner meeting, Knickerbocker Hotel, Chicago, Ill., Saturday, November 28.

MID-WEST GATHERING.—In their attractive Oak Park, Ill., home, Branch Secretary and Mrs. Arthur J. Heyer with the able assistance of their daughter Susan, and sons John, Bill and Bob, entertained a group of 25 members, wives and children Saturday, July 11. Special guests were W. H. J. M. Lambooey, Netherlands Consul General in Chicago, and Mrs. Lambooey.

It was a pleasant evening of genial good fellowship during which progress was reported on plans for the Branch dinner to be held, with Society President Louis Vreeland as honored guest and speaker, at the Knickerbocker Hotel in Chicago, November 28. Featuring the buffet supper was the grand prize lobster-shrimp-wild rice casserole that had won for Mrs. Jay M. Van Valkenburgh and her husband, the Branch treasurer, a jet tour of the Caribbean last winter.

Those attending were Dr. and Mrs. Donald L. Burnhans, Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth B. Cregier, Mr. and Mrs. Merlin W. Dutcher, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Hardenbergh, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Heyer, Mr. and Mrs. F. Walter Van Epps, Mrs. and Mrs. John W. Van Etten, Mr. and Mrs. Jay M. Van Valkenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer B. Vliet, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick N. Zabriskie.

MONMOUTH CLAMBAKE.—On the spacious grounds of their home at Red Bank, N. J., Branch President and Mrs. C. Malcolm B. Gilman were hosts to 72 members and guests at the annual clambake and picnic held Sunday, September 20. Society President Vreeland as honored guest and speaker, at the Knickerbocker Hotel in Chicago, November 28. Featuring the buffet supper was the grand prize lobster-shrimp-wild rice casserole that had won for Mrs. Jay M. Van Valkenburgh and her husband, the Branch treasurer, a jet tour of the Caribbean last winter.

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DUTCHESS ELECTS VAN KLEECHE.—Ralph E. Van Kleeck succeeded Norman H. Polhemus as Branch president at the 75th annual election meeting held in the Nelson House, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Saturday, October 3. Mr. Polhemus, completing his second term, presided over the dinner proceedings which since 1889 have celebrated each year the historic raising of the siege of Leyden on October 3, 1574.

Present to enjoy the traditional buffet and Poucher’s Punch served, and to address the assemblage were Society President Vreeland and Trustees Amerman and Van Pelt. Several former trustees attended: Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr., Rufus C. Van Aken, and Dr. Virgil B. DeWitt, who now heads the Ulster County Branch.

Elected as Branch officers were also Alfred Hasbrouck, vice-president, and John Van Benschoten, Jr., secretary-treasurer. Others at the dinner included Fred V. Ackerman, Leslie M. Ackerman, Robert S. Ackerman, John P. Adrianche, Dr. David G. Bevier. Also Joseph O. Hasbrouck, Rev. Benjamin LeFevre, John H. Myers, John Polhemus, Richard Polhemus, Barnard D. Van Kleeck III, William Van Norstrand, Aaerts N. Van Wagenen, and Edmund Van Wyck.

LONG ISLAND ASSEMBLIES.—Besides the Branch picnic held at Westbury, October 3, a delightful reception with 30 members and guests present took place at the home of Branch President and Mrs. Adrian T. Bogart, Jr., Sunday, August 9.

At the reception, in addition to former President Van der Veer and Trustees Cornel, Vanderveer, Van Pelt, Van Siclen, and Guard Captain Wyckoff, were Mrs. B. S. Cornel, E. F. Hendrickson, Mrs. and Mrs. E. F. Hendrickson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Nostrand, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Nostrand.

Also At the reception, in addition to former President Van der Veer and Trustees Cornel, Vanderveer, Van Pelt, Van Siclen, and Guard Captain Wyckoff, were Mrs. B. S. Cornel, E. F. Hendrickson, Mrs. and Mrs. E. F. Hendrickson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Nostrand, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Nostrand.

POTOMAC NAMES VAN ARSDALE.—Howard C. Van Arsdale, the Branch’s charter president in 1958-59 and chairman of the Society’s “Meeting in Holland” last year, was elected to the presidency and J. Carlton Van Wagoner, secretary-treasurer, at an election dinner meeting held at the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C., Saturday, October 10. Jerome K. Kuykendall presided.

Members present discussed with keen interest the significance as regards Branch activities of the dues refund provision under review by the board of trustees. In another matter group sentiment decidedly favored the fund provision under review by the board of trustees. Jerome K. Kuykendall presided.

SIX BRANCHES OVER 75 YEARS OLD

These are: New York and Ulster (founded 1885), Bergen and Middlesex (1886), Dutchess (1887), Monmouth (1888).
Edward F. L. Bruen is serving on the board of trustees of the New York Genealogical & Biographical Society.

Michael C. Albertis was united in marriage with Miss Joyce Atkinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur O. Atkinson of Yorkshire, England, at St. Bartholomew's Church here August 8.

Frederick W. Bogert spoke on Bergen County's Revolutionary history before the Princeton chapter, Sons of the Revolution, at Nassau Inn, Princeton, N. J., September 17.

John V. Banta, M.D., and Mrs. Banta became parents of a son, their first child, Edward De Mund Banta, born in Valley Hospital, Ridgewood, N. J., September 2.

Dr. Banta, a lieutenant in the Medical Corps, USNR, is on active duty aboard the U.S.S. Canberra in the Pacific.

Charles A. Van Patten's daughter, Miss Victoria Van Patten, since last Spring a stewardess with Mohawk Airlines, flies over the region once known as New Netherland sometimes as often as five times a day.

Edward J. Van Dyke is chairman of the Reception for New Citizens Committee of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, and of the Committee on Naturalization Reception in the Pennsylvania Society of the War of 1812.

Vincent Van Inwegen served as vice-chairman of the program committee which arranged the annual Fourth of July patriotic exercises held by Elizabethtown chapter, SAR, Boudinot chapter, DAR, and other organizations at the Minuteman Statue in Elizabeth, N. J.

Col. Leigh K. Lydecker and Mrs. Lydecker are parents of Gerrit Voorhis Lydecker whose marriage to Miss Brenda Ann O'Brien, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. O'Brien, took place at Old Saint Mary's Church, San Francisco, Calif., June 27.

Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, president of the Rockefeller Institute, and Medalist of the Society in 1961, named by President Johnson in July as one of 30 eminent Americans this year to win the Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civil honor, was awarded the decoration by the President last month.

Dr. George J. Deyo, Vice President General of the National Society, SAR, headed the annual outing of that organization's New Jersey Society, of which he was formerly president, that took place on the estate of C. Malcolm B. Gilman, M.D., at Red Bank, N. J., August 22.

Dr. Charles Dusenberry and Mrs. Dusenberry are parents of Miss Charlotte Ann Dusenberry, whose engagement to Russell F. Lesser was announced in July. The bride-elect is a senior at University of California, Santa Barbara, while Mr. Lesser, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lesser of Manhattan Beach, Calif., was graduated in June from California State College at Long Beach.

James E. Quackenbush, New Jersey certified public accountant and instructor in accounting at Fairleigh Dickinson University, in July was nominated by the Wyckoff, N. J., Junior Chamber of Commerce for inclusion with the 1965 edition of Outstanding Young Men of America, the criteria for which require nominees to have "distinguished themselves in one or more fields of endeavor to the point of becoming outstanding."

Howard C. Van Arsdale was named by the Republican National Committee on August 21 as chairman of the Dutch American section of the nationalities division.

Mr. Van Arsdale has appointed to the various State committees: in California—George Emlen Roosevelt, Jr., chairman; Illinois—Elmer B. Vliet, chairman, and Arthur J. Heyer, vice-chairman; New Jersey—Dr. George J. Deyo, chairman, and David Van Alstyne, Jr., vice-chairman; and New York—Kenneth E. Hasbrouck, chairman, and Douglas M. Van Riper, vice-chairman for Long Island.

Justice Arthur Ervin Blauvelt of New York Supreme Court, senior trial justice of the Seventh Judicial District, has been re-elected by his fellow justices in the Fourth Judicial Department to membership on the State Judicial Conference.

Herbert Hoover, 31st President of the United States and the Society's Medalist in 1947, who on August 10 attained the age of 90, has recovered from the serious illness which disabled him from attending the Republican National Convention in San Francisco last July, the first time he had missed in nearly half a century.

Elmer B. Vliet, who retired last year as board chairman of Abbott Laboratories, now is president of the Society's Mid-West Branch and a trustee of Carthage College, Kenosha, Wis., gave an address on "The Dutch Influence in America" before the Kiwanis Club of Highland Park, Ill., August 24.

Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, U.S. Ambassador to the Netherlands in 1944-47, besides writing an article on U.S. policy for China that was published in the quarterly World Affairs last winter, edited a column of current commentary and in the same issue reviewed a book entitled The Week Before Pearl Harbor, by A. A. Hoehling (New York: Norton, 1963).

Julian K. Roosevelt served on the America's Cup race committee which in August selected the 12-meter sloop Constellation to make the 19th defense of the famous trophy first won by the schooner America at Cowes in 1851. Constellation defeated the English challenger Sovereign, four races to none, in the Cup competition off Newport, R. I., last month.

John J. McCloy, the Society's Medalist in 1955, was on the Presidential investigative commission which in September submitted its 864-page report on the tragic death of President Kennedy in Dallas, Tex., last November 22. From the evidence adduced, the commission found Lee Harvey Oswald to have been the assassin, unconnected either with conspiratorial elements or with his slayer, Jack Ruby.

John C. Schenck, Jr., son of Treasurer and Mrs. J. Cornell Schenck, was united in marriage with Miss Deborah Childs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Childs, of Winnetka, Ill., in the Winnetka Congregational Church Chapel, August 23. The bride is an alumna of Miss Hall's School, Pittsfield, Mass., and attended Smith College. Mr. Schenck, a graduate of Hotchkiss School, is a senior at Yale University, where he is a member of Fence Club and Wolf's Head. The couple are now living in New Haven, Conn., after a wedding trip to Barbados.

Incidents of Dutch colonial enterprise in America sketched from Hudson’s voyage of 1609 until the English take-over in 1664.

(Editors Note: The following article is based upon an address which Col. Lydecker, on the occasion of the award to him of the Society’s distinguished service citation, delivered at the Mid Winter dinner meeting held in the Union Club here, February 3, 1964.)

As the 17th century opened, the Dutch, having won their de facto independence from Spain, turned their attention toward the rich spice islands of the East Indies. This Pacific area offered great opportunities for gaining trade wealth, particularly if a sea-route shorter than that around the Cape of Good Hope could be found. In 1602, merchants of Amsterdam obtained from the States General a 21-year charter and formed the Dutch East India Company. One of their first significant steps was to employ an English sea captain, Henry Hudson, and fit out a vessel called the Halve Maen for the purpose of searching out a northeast passage by way of the Arctic to these far eastern islands.

Sailing from Amsterdam on April 4, 1609, Hudson encountered such severe seas and weather above the North Cape that in mid-May he turned his ship west and reached the Maine coast after a voyage of about two months. His subsequent explorations of the region about the great river named for him (it was then called the Mauritius), and his visit upriver to what is now Albany in futile effort to find a northwest passage to the Orient, established the Dutch claim here.

In the spring of 1614, Adriaen Block, a Dutch, skipper, sailed into Long Island Sound and explored the Housatonic and Connecticut rivers, ascending the latter as far as Hartford vicinity. Returning to the Sound, he continued his investigations eastward to Montauk, L. I., and Block Island. At the same time Cornelis Jacobsz May, another Dutch navigator, ranged along the southern coast of Long Island, later visiting Delaware Bay and the southern cape of New Jersey that bears his name. A third Dutchman, Hendrick Christianesen, seeking to establish a trading post, selected Castle Island, a little below present Albany, where he built Fort Nassau as early as 1614.

On June 3, 1621, the States General granted a charter to leading merchants in the Netherlands who had organized the West India Company, conferring exclusive jurisdiction over Dutch trade and navigation in the Americas for 21 years. Supervision of the enterprise was vested in five separate chambers, or boards, set up with details of management entrusted to 19 directors, all of whom but one (named by the States General) were appointed by the localities concerned.

In 1623 the Amsterdam Chamber, to whose care New Netherland had been committed, fitted out the ship Nieuwen Nederlant, which transported 30 families to the territory early in 1624. Cornelius Jacobsz May commanded the expedition and served briefly as the first provincial Director General. Mostly the new colonists were Walloons or French Protestants. Eight of the families remained at Manhattan, while four couples and eight of the Company’s men settled at the South (Delaware) River, probably on a strategically located island some distance below Trenton. The Walloons who remained in the Manhattan area, headed by George Janszen de Raspelje, chose the Waal-bogt (Wallabout) on Long Island across the East River. Here for many years lived Sarah de Raspelje, George’s daughter, believed to be the first child of European parentage born in New Netherland. The other newcomers made their home on the Fresh, or Connecticut, river or selected Fort Orange on the Hudson, site of present-day Albany.

Skipper May was succeeded as Director General by Willem Verhulst, who in turn gave place to Peter Minuit in May, 1626. The famous purchase of Manhattan Island, negotiated with the Indians for 60 guilders worth of trinkets, is generally associated with Minuit, although some attribute it to Verhulst. That same year Fort Amsterdam was traced out and built in lower Manhattan. During Minuit’s seven-year term, peaceful relations were maintained with the Indians but not without incident, such as the murder of a Westchester Indian whose nephew swore an oath of vengeance that he fulfilled many years later. Intertribal warfare, too, caused uneasiness and brought about the partial withdrawal of Dutch settlers from Fort Orange, from Fort Nassau colony on the Delaware, and from the Connecticut.

In 1629 the Company proclaimed a charter of “Privileges and Exemptions” which was to have an effect on further colonization. Under this charter, any member of the Company who brought 50 adults to the new country within four years was to have the title of “patroon” and become eligible to receive a tract of land 16 miles on one side of a navigable river, or eight miles on both sides, the holding to extend as far inland as deemed feasible. Manhattan Island was excluded from this provision. Patroons were required to pay the Indians for their land and to maintain a minister and schoolmaster for the colonists, while complying with various other terms and conditions.

A number of prominent Hollanders sought to take advantage of this scheme. In one such venture the explorer and writer, David Pietersen de Vries, was a leading light. Under his leadership a shipload of colonists landed “a few miles above Cape Henlopen” and founded the settlement of Zwaanendal (or Swaanndael) near present Lewes, Del., in April, 1631. Patroonships were founded at Rensselaerswyck and Pavonia, and still others later on. But all were to fail except that set up by the Amsterdam jeweler, Kiliaen van Rensselear; the one at Zwaanendal was destroyed by Indians in 1632.

The people who settled New Netherland were not exclusively Dutch. Liberal terms offered by the Company, which for a small sum would transport individuals or whole families across the Atlantic and provide as much land as they could cultivate, attracted emigrants from all parts of Europe but not in great numbers. Religious toleration, too, generally practiced in the Dutch colony as it was in Prata, helped draw Walloons, Huguenots, Quakers and others victimized by religious persecution. Bearing with them the manners and cus-
toms of their homelands, the simple, frugal settlers often brought along family possessions such as furniture.

In April, 1633, the Dutch ship de Zoutberg arrived at Manhattan. It brought Wouter Van Twiller, the new Director General, with a military force of 104 soldiers, and a Spanish caravel, the St. Martyn, captured on the way over. Among the Dutch passengers on this voyage were Domine Everardus Bogardus and Adam Roelantsen. While they have been described as the first clergyman and schoolmaster of New Amsterdam, there is a letter from Jonas Michaelius, dated August 11, 1628, that seems to give him precedence as the first minister in New Netherlands.

There have never been any references found to patroonships along the Connecticut River. The few settlers who went to this region seem to have returned soon with their families to Manhattan. The Dutch kept up a brisk trade with the Indians there and constantly asserted their rights, which the New Englanders just as strenuously opposed. Van Twiller, taking alarm at English activities in this area, determined to gain secure possession. The summer before, during 1632, Dutch agents had acquired Indian titles to large tracts on both sides of the Connecticut and affixed to a tree the arms of the States General. The new Director General now dispatched Jacob van Curler with six others to build a blockhouse. Completed in June, 1633, and armed with two cannon, the bastion was named Fort Good Hope (site of present Hartford, Conn.).

News of this development moved the Plymouth colonists to appeal to Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts Bay Colony for aid in nullifying Dutch influence by building a trade post in the area. Winthrop declined to do so, however, deeming the country almost valueless because of the difficulty in entering the river. He did dispatch a letter to Van Twiller reminding him of the history of the Staten Island and its close association with New Netherland.

The Plymouth people resolved to take more decisive action. After buying lands just above Fort Good Hope, they sent Lieutenant William Holmes with a picked party of men and put on board his ship the frame of a blockhouse. At the vessel neared the Dutch post, Van Curler hailed them and threatened fire if they came closer. In reply Holmes stated the governor of Plymouth had ordered them to proceed regardless of consequences. The Dutch witheld their fire and allowed Holmes' party to sail up the river. A mile and a half above the Dutch fort they set up the blockhouse and founded what became the settlement of Windsor. Van Twiller protested these actions, writing Holmes that he should "depart forthwith" and demanding a written answer. Holmes refused to reply and stood fast. Soon afterward the Dutch withdrew.

On September 2, 1637, the Amsterdam Chamber recalled Van Twiller and replaced him with Willem Kieft. One of the final events in Van Twiller's administration had been, on behalf of the Company, to purchase Poviana on the west shore of the Hudson opposite Manhattan from its patron, Michiel Pauw. This purchase improved the Company's position by giving it control of the adjacent Jersey shore. Previously the Company had purchased Zwaanendal and the other patroonship properties, except Rensselaerswyck.

Kieft set out to make secure the Company's title to (Continued on Page 16)

HERE AND THERE
(Continued from Page 4)

who on this and many other occasions constantly exposed himself to work alongside his men." The officer referred to, Edward W. Sneedker, a Vice President of the Society, subsequently rose to high command and retired last year in grade of Lieutenant General.

Gilbert G. Brinckerhoff, 84, who retired a number of years ago as a New York City high school art teacher, and Mrs. Brinckerhoff celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary at a reunion with their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren at Radnor, Pa., July 20.

Perry B. Van Vleck and Mrs. Van Vleck announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Priscilla Van Vleck, to John T. Sapienza, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Sapienza of Washington, D. C., in Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, Washington, June 10. The bride and bridegroom, both graduates of the University of Pennsylvania, are living in Silver Spring, Md.

George D. Hulst and Mrs. Hulst are parents of Miss Carol C. Hulst, who was married to James M. Parry in the Presbyterian Church of Upper Montclair, N. J., June 13. The bride is a senior at the College of Wooster in Ohio, while the bridegroom, son of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Parry of Cuyahoga Falls, was graduated from the University of Akron.

Dr. Courtland Van Deusen III has been saddened by the death of his father, the Rev. Dr. Courtland C. Van Deusen, an alumnus of Mt. Hermon School, Princeton University and Auburn Theological Seminary, who served in China under the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions 1914-42; at the age of 81, at Hudson, N. Y.

Walter H. Van Hoesen, former President of the Society, spoke before the annual meeting of the Staten Island Historical Society held May 17 in the 19th century building formerly occupied by the Richmond County Clerk and Surrogate that forms part of the Richmondtown Restoration sponsored by that Society. His subject was the history of Staten Island and its close association with New Netherland.

W. Emlen Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt are parents of Miss Lucy Margaret Roosevelt who on October 10, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, in this city, became the bride of Tingeuy Haig Sewall, son of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Sewall of New York and South Lee, Mass. The bride, affiliated with the Junior League and Colony Club, is an alumna of Chapin School and Wheaton College '64. Mr. Sewall, a graduate of Colgate School and Bowdoin College, and formerly an Army officer, is with State Street Bank & Trust Co., Boston.

Alexander T. Van Rensselaer in July became engaged to Miss Sallie Bolton Drackett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Drackett of Cincinnati, Ohio. The bride-elect was graduated from Bradford Junior College, and, after a year's study at the Sorbonne, from the University of Cincinnati. Mr. Van Rensselaer, a graduate of Trinity Pawling School and Lehigh University, is vice-president of National Institutional Marketing Co., Inc., Stamford, Conn. A Fall wedding is planned.

Dr. Edwin R. Van Kleeck and Mrs. Van Kleeck are parents of Robert Nelson Van Kleeck who was united in marriage with Miss Alice Carolyn Staton at the Church of the Holy Nativity, Honolulu, Hawaii, June 12. The bride, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Perry A. Staton of Port Arthur, Tex., is an alumna of Lamar College, of Beaumont. Mr. Van Kleeck was graduated from (Continued on Page 12)
Highlights of Alkmaar's History
by J. H. Rombach, Deputy Archivist, City of Alkmaar, The Netherlands.

Scene of celebrated siege in 1573, and with long record of achievement, town's citizens helped settle New Netherland. (Editor's Note: We are indebted to Mr. Rombach for permission to augment his article with various details. Largely these concern the quotation from Motley and certain data from American sources respecting Alkmaar's pioneers here, as will be found more fully discussed in the text and footnotes.)

It was significant that interest in history, and the ties between North America and the Netherlands, brought members of your esteemed Society to Alkmaar during their visit to Holland last year. Indeed, with its proud motto "Alcmaria Victoria" testifying to borough valor which fought off Spanish invaders in the memorable siege of 1573, the city has a noteworthy record tracing back nearly a thousand years. And, in common with other ancient municipalities in the province of North Holland, Alkmaar was once the home of men and women who went to America in the 17th century.

While by no means the oldest of Dutch towns (some twelve such places had been founded before the 13th century), Alkmaar's early experience illustrates a fact believed unique in the Netherlands of medieval times. To be considered a town or city at that time required that the locality possess three characteristics, namely: a market, a wall, and a charter. Thus Alkmaar (meaning "all sea"), first mentioned in the 10th century as a fishing hamlet on firm ground amid lakes and waterland, grew into a market village by the 12th century and attained municipal status when granted a charter by Count William II of Holland in 1254.

Located close to the Schermeer which with other lakes could be traversed by shipping en route to Zuyder Zee ports such as Hoorn and Enkhuizen until about the 17th century, and also the hub of a developing inland road net, Alkmaar had become a principal market town in North Holland by the time Columbus discovered America. Its political and economic progress was aided by successive local feudatories who, far from opposing the growth of civil liberties, recognized the advantages to themselves that accrued from increases in population and in communal wealth gained from commerce, industry, and the rich dairylands whose products were to make the town's cheese market famous. Thus in thriving Alkmaar was built one of three castles erected by the Count of Holland to protect trade in the region.

An early dike road built toward West Friesland pre­saged the city's physical expansion and the inauguration of polder enterprises which claimed thousands of adjacent acres. Throughout the country, in fact, methods of protecting or reclaiming land by means of dikes, dams, sluices, polders and the indispensable windmill had gradually evolved ever since work of this kind commenced before the 10th century. A windmill built near Alkmaar in 1408 to pump out water drained from polderland was one of the first of hundreds that soon dotted the Netherlands. This technique was employed with remarkable results by the famous "land maker," Jan Adriaensz Leeghwater (1575-1650).

Alkmaar's extension in the 16th century was probably completed, with encircling wall and moat, before 1560. The sketch on this page (made for Mr. Burke's book from the celebrated town plan drawn by Cornelius Drebbel in 1597) outlines the finished result. It more than doubled town size by reclaiming, east of the Mient, a part of the Voormeer (as indicated by several place-names that survive, e.g., Verdonkenoord, meaning drowned place), and by extending the fortifications south and west of the Oude Gracht. The difference in elevation between these two parts (the original town is slightly higher) can scarcely be noticed in the city of today, which with its nearly 30,000 inhabitants occupies a much larger area.

Besides the Voormeer, several nearby lakes and marshes were soon transformed into productive land. One of the first to be reclaimed, about 1600, was the tempestuous Zijpe, to the north, a polder project in which a number of Amsterdam capitalists also participated. The next few years witnessed other spectacular reclamation accomplishments in the vicinity. In part these included draining the Wogner (1608), the Beemster, which yielded some 18,000 acres (1612), the Heerhugowaard (1631), and the Schermer, its polders creating over 12,000 acres of land (1635).

The stirring words, "In Alkmaar the victory begins," have their origin in the Dutch struggle for independence four centuries ago when the city withstood a Spanish siege of seven weeks (August 21-October 8, 1573). Odds for a successful defense were slim indeed. The invading army of 16,000 veterans, fresh from the sack of Haarlem in July of that year, was commanded by Don Federigo, or Frederic, Alvarez de Toledo, son of the notorious Duke of Alva, while the city's ramparts were...
manned by some 800 garrison troops and 1300 armed burghers. But the defenders repulsed all-out assaults with such ferocity that the enemy, his will for combat broken and threatened, too, by inundation of the countryside, was forced to withdraw. Thus the Alkmaarders gained a resounding success, which with the heroic defense of Leyden the next year turned the tide of war.

No one has described the attack more graphically than the American historian Motley. "Daily skirmishes, without decisive result," he writes, "had taken place outside the walls. At last, on the 18th of September, after a steady cannonade of nearly twelve hours, Don Frederic, three in the afternoon, ordered an assault. Notwithstanding his seven months' experience at Haarlem, he still believed it certain that he should carry Alkmaar by storm. The attack took place at once upon the Frisian gate and upon the red tower on the opposite side. Two choice regiments, recently arrived from Lombardy, led the onset, rending the air with their shouts, and confident of an easy victory. They were sustained by what seemed an overwhelming force of disciplined troops.

"Yet never, even in the recent history of Haarlem, had an attack been received by more dauntless breasts. Every living man was on the walls. The storming parties were assailed with cannon, with musketry, with pistols. Boiling water, pitch and oil, molten lead and unslaked lime were poured upon them every moment. Hundreds of tarred and burning hoops were skillfully quoted around the necks of the soldiers, who struggled in vain to extricate themselves from these fiery ruffs, while, as fast as any of the invaders planted foot upon the breach, they were confronted face to face with sword and dagger by the burghers, who hurled them headlong into the moat below.

"Thrice was the attack renewed with ever-increasing rage — thrice repulsed with unflinching fortitude. The storm continued four hours long. During all that period, not one of the defenders left his post till he dropped from it dead or wounded. The women and children, unscared by the balls flying in every direction, or by the hand-to-hand conflicts on the ramparts, passed steadily on and fro from the arsenals to the fortification, constantly supplying their fathers, husbands and brothers with powder and ball. Thus, every human being in the city that could walk had become a soldier. At last darkness fell upon the scene. The trumpet of recall was sounded, and the Spaniards, utterly discomfited, retired from the walls, leaving at least one thousand dead in the trenches, while only thirteen burghers and twenty-four of the garrison lost their lives. Thus was Alkmaar preserved . . . thus a large and well appointed army ended its experiment with a handful of men fighting for their firesides and altars."

An incident of this famous siege which contributed no little to its outcome concerns a courageous carpenter named Peter Van der Mey. Soon after the Spanish army invested their walls, the Alkmaarders sought a messenger to take letters to William of Orange and others urging that the dikes be opened and the land flooded. Van der Mey volunteered for the dangerous task and accomplished his mission, carrying the messages enclosed in a hollow walking stick. He also made his way back, but had to communicate the reply orally, having by mischance lost his stick containing written assurance that the Prince would order the area inundated at all costs rather than allow Alkmaar to fall into enemy hands. The dispatch was found and taken to Don Federigo, who soon afterward decided to raise the siege.

Culturally, besides the beautiful 15th century St. Laurenskerk with its 261-foot nave, other edifices such as the Town Hall built in the next century on Langestraat and the Weighing Hall on the Mient, converted from a chapel in 1582, survive as imposing examples of Gothic or traditional architecture. Alkmaar is also known as a native city of men whose achievements gained wide renown in their time. Thus Petrus Forestus (1522-1597) of the patrician Forest family, became a celebrated physician. Cornelius Drebbel (1572-1633), a noted cartographer, experimented in England to develop a submarine. Drebbel and his fellow townsman Metius (1571-1635) are mentioned as having had part in the invention of the telescope. Well known painters also lived and worked here, such as Maerten van Heemskerk (1498-1574), and Allard van Everdingen (1621-1675). The city museum contains a representative collection of these and other local artists.

Characteristic of the time and place, religious life in Alkmaar was open to new thought and development, and it was here that the Remonstrant movement found its first stronghold as the 17th century began. Earlier, the humanistic views of Erasmus of Rotterdam gained wide support. Thus, long before the great revolt against Spain, Petrus Montanus (Latinized from Peter van den Berg), the rector of an Alkmaar school, satirized the evils of monarchy. One of his successors, Johannes Murmanni, wrote a Latin grammar which became a best seller in the 16th century. The poetess Tesselschade Visscher, born in March, 1594, spent her married life in Alkmaar.

With this municipal heritage, and the burgeoning prosperity of Holland's "Golden Age," it is not surprising that few undertook to leave home and start life abroad in the New World. Yet several people associated with Alkmaar ventured forth during that era, among them, for example, Pieter Hartgers. Originally of Leiderdorp, near Leyden, Pieter went to America and lived at Beverwyck in the 1640's and 150's, serving on the Fort Orange court in 1654 and 1658. He married Anneke Jans' daughter Sytje Roelofs and by her had two daughters. Upon Sytje's death Pieter returned to Holland with his children and settled down in Leyden, whence he conducted a business (especially in duffels) with the Dutch in New Netherland. He re-visited the colony for a short time in 1660-61 after authorizing his second wife, Eva Rijswijk, to handle affairs in his absence. When trade with America languished, Pieter, his spouse having died, removed to Alkmaar with a third wife, Maria Pels, and prospered as a brewer until his death in 1670.

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Dutch settlers' descendants in northern New Jersey were actively identified with early expansion of transport facilities.

Bergen, one of the four original counties set up by the legislature in 1674, shared with much of New Jersey the qualities which attracted both inhabitants and visitors. In 1675, when there were only "seven Towns settled in this Province," it was noted that the "Country is very healthful." The traveler, "Coming to any House," would be asked "to eat and drink, and take Tobacco..." Sugar was cheap, meat and fish were plentiful, grains, vegetables, and fruit grew abundantly, and the province was "a rare place for any poor man or others..." A century later the country was still "all pleasing to the Eye, and for the most part fine and fruitful."

The inhabitants of Bergen County were predominantly sturdy Dutch farmers, industrious, shrewd, and frugal. While upholding civil and religious liberties and providing education, they were basically conservative. Their objection to violent change was clearly illustrated early in the 18th century when rioting and fighting broke out in neighboring counties as a result of factional disputes between certain members of the Provincial Assembly on the one hand and the Governor and Council on the other. Lord Lovelace, the new governor who arrived in December, 1708, learned that Lewis Morris was one of the most active Assembly leaders against the government, and... There is hardly a County in the East Division wherein he [Morris] did not succeed to stir them to dangerous and notorious Riots and Rebellions, but only the County of Bergen where... the Dutch People... were wiser, and treated him with that Contemt his Evill Designs Required; for... he made a Journey... into that County to Infuse the same notions of Rebellion against Government as they had preached at Elizabeth Town, with better success. But all they got of that People was They did not understand oversetting of Government and pulling Magistrates, Judges, and Justices from the Bench; It was a werke they had no liking to; and so closed their Resolutions among themselves, that they would not have to do with the Spiker-maker; That was the very term of contempt (being Dutchmen) they used toward Morris grounded upon the Iron works his Unkle left him."

These sturdy Dutchmen had to contend with many natural hazards common to their day and it is not surprising that they avoided man-made difficulties when possible. Bergen County enjoyed its share of the unusually large number of navigable rivers and smaller streams in the state having within its boundaries the Hackensack, Saddle, and Passaic Rivers, and to the west, in what is now Passaic County, the Pequannock River and Ringwood Creek. The Dutch set up the first trade connections with New York by way of the Hackensack, the chief commercial river of the county. In the early days the river, which is tidal as far upstream as River Edge and was known to the Indians as "river of many bends," was second only to the lower Raritan in the volume of

Freight carried on it. Many wharves and landings were built along the banks to facilitate the loading of boats with farm produce, grain, hemp, pork, beef, butter, flaxseed, and iron for Newark, Perth Amboy, or New York, and with huge amounts of lumber, and large consignments of applejack from the county's distilleries for New York and the South.

The larger landings served as distribution points for all kinds of merchandise carried on the return trips for both individuals and shops as far as New Milford, the head of navigation. Groceries, rum, molasses, sugar, pitch, tar, turpentine, wines, salt, muslin, boots, shoes, hardware, farming implements and, occasionally, household luxuries were transported to the county. Jacob and Henry van Buskirk had a grist mill at New Milford from which great quantities of flour and animal feed were shipped, and River Edge was one of the most active river ports for shipping lumber.

Guest Author.—Dr. Keesey holds a doctorate from Columbia University and has written several studies dealing with New Jersey and Bergen County history before 1800. She is the author of "Loyalty and Reprisal: The Loyalists of Bergen County, New Jersey, and Their Estates", "New Jersey Legislation Concerning Loyalists", "Loyalism in Bergen County, New Jersey", and other articles.
New Bridge was the most important shipping port on the Hackensack River from the early 18th century until the railroads were built in the 19th. Here, on the west bank, lived John Zabriskie who conducted the largest trading station on the river and built up an important community. His great grist mill was operated by the tide flowing in and out of Cole's Brook and he had a dock more than one hundred feet long at which several schooners could tie up. New Bridge derived its name from the "Draw or Swinging Bridge over the Hackensack River" which the provincial legislature (November 17, 1742) had empowered Bergen County inhabitants to build.

The bridge was to be erected "from the common Landing near Peter Demarest's House to the Landing near Johannes Ackerman's Mill," and maintained "By Subscription of the Inhabitants . . ." who were given "full Power and Authority" to build the bridge without "any Hindrance or Molestation of any Person whatsoever." Funds for keeping the bridge in repair were appropriated by the Board of Justices and Freeholders at intervals as needed between 1768 and 1798. New Bridge was built two miles south of Demarest's Landing, which had been chosen as the site of the first bridge, and which became Old Bridge after the construction of the new one.

Demarest's Landing was an important port before the Revolution, for large quantities of iron from Ringwood Furnace were brought in mule or ox-drawn carts to be loaded on boats for New York, and then re-shipped to England. The Demarest mill, built about 1675 on the east bank of the Hackensack, produced a bountiful supply of flour for sale to the settlers along the river. As the community around New Bridge grew, Old Bridge lost its importance and was destroyed toward the end of the Revolution.

The Bergen County Board of Justices and Freeholders, however, on April 8, 1783, agreed to a petition to rebuild the bridge; the county to bear expenses over and above those subscribed for by the inhabitants, and to pay for the abutments at each end of the bridge. A manager was appointed to employ day labor to do the work in a "Good and Sufficient Manner" and to see that all subscribers paid what they had signed for. This system of sharing the cost of bridges between inhabitants and county was used frequently until the 19th century.

Waterways provided the major means of transportation in New Jersey until the last century, and small ferries, some moved by ropes or oars, crossed many of the rivers — about fifty were in active use in mid-18th century. On June 20, 1765, the General Assembly appointed commissioners to erect ferries over the Hackensack and Passaic rivers, to construct the necessary buildings, to keep suitable boats for transportation of passengers and freight, and to receive rents from ferries and buildings. They were also permitted to receive donations up to £5,000 for defraying the costs of ferries, bridges, and causeways.

At the same time, provision was made to enable the owners of land where the ferries were built to operate them for their own benefit, on condition that they would equip the ferries and keep in repair the causeways over their land. Thomas Brown of Bergen, one of the commissioners, owned land on the east bank of the Hackensack where a ferry was erected before June 28, 1766, when a new law permitted owners of land adjoining the ferries to demand their sole management on giving security and repaying the trustees within one year the sums, plus interest, expended on the roads, ferries, and buildings demanded. Such owners and their successors were to keep the ferries operating properly, and to maintain the causeways, ferry stairs, and ferry houses. Penalties for failure to carry out the requirements of the act were fixed.

The law of 1766 also noted "...a dispute... between Captain Thomas Brown and Garrat Newkirk, touching the Title to the Meadows on the East Side of Hackensack River, where the Ferry-stairs is now fixed;..." and provided that whoever gained the title should have a year afterward "to request and demand the sole Management of the said Ferry, upon giving the Security required by this Act;..." A decision was made in favor of Brown and, until the Revolution, the ferry bore his name and was, for nearly thirty years, the only thoroughfare between Hackensack and the country beyond. Early in the Revolution, the State Convention took the ferries out of the proprietors' hands and put them in the care of William Camp and Joseph Hedden until December 1, 1776. When New York fell to the British, the ferries were suspended, but after the war they were repaired and continued in use until the bridges were built on the turnpike.

One of the first trading ports on the New Jersey bank of the Hudson River was established in 1618 under the Palisades at Fort Lee by the Burdett (or Bourdet) family. The landing furnished the only communication between Fort Washington in New York and Fort Lee in New Jersey. The need for regular transporta-(Continued on Page 15)
John Romeyn Brodhead, 1814-1873
by Dr. Adriaan J. Barnouw, Queen Wilhelmina Professor Emeritus at Columbia University

Details related of distinguished career of lawyer-historian whose investigations documented record of New Netherland era.

In a letter I recently received from the editor he referred to "the regrettable omission for reasons of space of a biographical sketch-commentary of John Romeyn Brodhead's arduous and painstaking labors of over a century ago," and he asked me for "a narrative portrayal" of that great historian, whose Albany speech of 1840 appeared in the July issue. I find it difficult to refuse anything to Mr. Amerman, even when his request for a contribution to de Halve Maen over-estimates my capacity. His amiability makes me a willing horse, and I admit the subject he suggests is one that interests me just as much as him. For John Romeyn Brodhead was a very remarkable personage who deserves a fuller biography than can be contained in a periodical whose editor is hampered by lack of space.

Brodhead was descended from a Yorkshireman, Daniel Brodhead, who in 1664 came over to New Netherland among the British soldiers who had to wrest the colony from the Dutch West India Company. After its capitulation he was placed in command of the English garrison at Esopus, and there he remained until his death in 1667. John Romeyn had not inherited Captain Daniel's martial spirit. He was a religious man and a faithful believer in the tenets of the Dutch Reformed Church of which his father was a prominent minister, first in Philadelphia and from 1826 on in New York. The son graduated with honors from Rutgers College at the youthful age of seventeen. He did not follow in his father's footsteps but was admitted to the New York Bar in 1835. However, a lawyer's career was as little to his liking as the pastoral care of a church community. The study of early New York history was his all-consuming passion, and from 1839 on he devoted laboriously hours to rescuing from oblivion the records of the old Dutch colony that his Yorkshire ancestor had helped to annihilate.

He was fortunate in being offered a position at The Hague where he could indulge his hobby. On May 15, 1839, the State Department in Washington, D. C., announced the appointment as Chargé d'Affaires in the Netherlands of Mr. Harmanus Bleecker, a resident of Albany, N. Y. Mr. Bleecker was traveling in England at the time, and as soon as he heard the news of his appointment reached him he abandoned his plan to spend the summer in Scotland and went to The Hague. Holland was not unknown territory to him. He had spent the early months of 1839 on a sightseeing tour through his ancestral country and had made many friends among the Dutch thanks to his ability to speak their language fluently, which was still in use among the old families in Albany. They were glad to see him return as the representative of his country and gave him a cordial welcome.*

The United States did not maintain an official residence for their Chargé d'Affaires at The Hague. Mr. Bleecker had to find one himself and pay the rent out of his own pocket. Neither did the State Department provide him with a secretary who could aid him with his correspondence and his various social duties. Finding himself greatly handicapped Mr. Bleecker wrote to his Albany friend J. V. L. Pruyn: "Do you know a very fine young man in Albany who would like to come to this place and serve as a clerk to me, which would occupy hardly any of his time, with the opportunity of learning German, Dutch, and French very cheaply and general law and jurisprudence? I am not allowed anything for a Secretary or Clerk's hire; and what such a young man as I speak of could earn of me would, of course, not amount to much. I would instruct him in jurisprudence, and by being an attaché of the legation he would be in society, in which he would hear English, French, German, and Dutch. . . . Of course, I wish a person who has a right ambition to improve himself.”

Romeyn Brodhead was the very "fine young man" who fully answered Mr. Bleecker's requirements. He sailed immediately to offer his services as Clerk to the Chargé d'Affaires at The Hague. He did "improve" himself in the one year that he stayed with Mr. Bleecker. He used the free time that was granted him to liberally investigate records that were hidden in the Dutch archives, and he found to his delight that they were rich in material on the early history of New York. When he heard that the Legislature of New York State, by action of May 2, 1839, had authorized the appointment of an agent to procure from the archives of Europe materials to fill the gaps in the State's archives, he applied for the post and was appointed by Governor William H. Seward.

He spent the next four years in Holland, France, and England collecting many valuable data in transcription. The official custodians of these historical treasures were not always very helpful. Some of them were inclined to treat this investigator from the young Republic across the Atlantic as an impertinent intruder and liked to impress him with their importance as keepers of diplomatic secrets that were not destined for his inquisitive eyes, but in such cases he could always count on the backing of the United States representative, Mr. Bleecker at The Hague, General Lewis Cass in Paris, and Edward Everett in London.

In Amsterdam he met with a rebuff that neither the man who administered it nor Mr. Bleecker's intervention could help. He wrote to the latter from there: "Upon calling on Mr. Demunnick I found to my deep sorrow that in 1818 all the old documents of the West India Company previous to 1700 had been sold under an order from The Hague for some 3 or 4000 guilders to paper mills." So little did the Dutch authorities care for the historical records of a since long defunct commercial

The Author.—Medalist of the Holland Society in 1915 for distinguished scholarship, and last year a member of the Society's "Meeting in Holland" travel party. Dr. Barnouw was born in Amsterdam in 1877. After studying at the gymnasmum there and in Berlin, he received the Ph.D. degree from University of Leyden in 1902 and embarked upon a notable career as teacher, scholar and writer. In 1919 he came to the United States, and from 1921 until his retirement in 1948 was Queen Wilhelmina professor of Netherlands history, literature and language at Columbia. Author of many books, and an accomplished artist, he has been decorated by the Dutch government for his achievements.

company. Their thoughtless action was in glaring contrast to Brodhead's zealous endeavor to preserve such material.

Although supported by the State of New York with meager appropriations Brodhead was able, after four years research in European archives, to return with eighty volumes of manuscript copies of documents. It was a valuable cargo with which he sailed for his homeland. George Bancroft said of it: "The ship in which he came back was far richer freighted with new materials for American history than any that ever crossed the Atlantic." I do not know whether it was a sailing vessel or a steamboat. It probably was a sailing ship, for he had little confidence in the seaworthiness of the new invention. In a letter he wrote from London to Mr. Bleeker on April 26, 1842, he said: "The experience of the last winter is rather against ocean steamers in stormy weather. It is not common to hear of accidents to good and staunch vessels when at sea. In every position I think sailing vessels are safer, if they are not as rapid as steamers."

Conservative men are apt to be critical of a new invention, and Mr. Brodhead who lived with his thoughts in the past was by temperament and training a conservative. And he could always quote from his own experience a striking instance of the peril of steamship travel. When he decided in 1839 to go to The Hague he booked passage on the steamer President but was prevented by unforeseen circumstances from boarding the ship in time. She sailed without him and was never heard of again. So you see, he would say, a sailing ship is safer.

The eighty volumes reached New York without damage or loss. Brodhead did not undertake to edit the copied documents himself. That became the task of two other men. Edmund O'Callaghan was the editor of the first eleven quarto volumes, and those were followed by four others which were edited by Berthold Ferno. The entire series of fifteen tomes was issued under the title "Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New York." Their publication covered a period of thirty years from 1853 to 1883.

Brodhead himself intended to use the material he had collected for the writing of a history of the State of New York. But other work postponed the execution of that plan. For three years (1846-49) he served as secretary of legation under George Bancroft in London, a man of kindred spirit who brought together at great pains and expense copies of public documents, family papers, and private journals kept by historic personages, a valuable collection now deposited in the New York Public Library. The two men returned to America in 1849, and Brodhead settled down at last to write his "History of the State of New York." The first volume dealing with the period of New Netherland, (1609-1664) appeared in 1853. The writer's appointment as naval officer of the port of New York was accountable for the slow progress of his work on the second volume. This did not see the light until 1871. It covered the period from Stuyvesant's capitulation to the execution of Leser (1664-1691). He was at work on the third when death took the pen from his hand. He died not yet sixty years old and was buried in Trinity cemetery.

PENALTY MADE TO FIT THE CRIME

For "scandalizing" Director Kieft in 1638, Hendrick Jansen was sentenced to stand at the fort door and, at the ringing of a bell, ask the director's pardon.

HERE AND THERE

(Continued from Page 6)

Mr. Hermon School and the New York State Maritime College. The young couple are living in Tokyo, Mr. Van Kleek having been transferred by Gulf Oil Corp. from Port Arthur to Pacific Gulf Oil Ltd., its Far Eastern subsidiary.

Rev. Dr. Howard G. Hageman, pastor of North Reformed Church, Newark, is pictured in The Church Herald for April in connection with an article describing his composition of "A Folk Song Communion Service" sung at a Lenten communion in his church March 1.

John F. Sne deker and Mrs. Sne deker announced last month the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lynn Elsie Sne deker, to Banning B. Bowes, son of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Bowes of Yonkers, N. Y. Miss Sne deker was graduated from Centenary College for Women '64. Her fiance is a senior at Bucknell University.

Frank Freer, Jr., and Mrs. Freer are parents of Miss Barbara M. Freer, who became the bride of Sergio H. Bocaz in Ridgeview Community Presbyterian Church, West Orange, N. J., June 13. The bride, who received bachelor's and master's degrees at Middlebury College and did graduate work at the universities of Chicago and Madrid, is an instructor in Spanish at the University of Vermont. The bridegroom, son of Mr. and Mrs. Miguel Bocaz of Curico, Chile, and graduate of the University of Chile, is an assistant in Spanish at U.V.M. and studying for the master's degree.

ALKMAAR'S HISTORY

(Continued from Page 8)

A native-born Alkmaarder, Jan Willemz Boekenoogen, became a Quaker and went to Pennsylvania years after the English took over New Netherland. He was married to Sytgen Gerritsdr. Bontekoe, sister of the famous tea-doctor Cornelis Bontekoe, at Alkmaar in 1653. Member of a prominent family which had emigrated from the southern Netherlands, and for some time a Haarlem resident, Jan in 1684 settled at German-town, Pa., and followed the trade of cooper. He died in Philadelphia in 1692. 1

During the Dutch West India Company's administration, that is, until Stuyvesant's capitulation in September, 1664, a number of townpeople 2 settled in America. Adriaen Pietersz. "van Almaer," a widower who had remarried in New Amsterdam during the early 1640's, removed to Renselaerswyck about 1651. By his second wife, Elsje van Breestede, he had three daughters. In 1659 Jan Dirksz left home to pioneer in the New World with his wife and three children. That same year, Cornelis Jansz, founder of the Vanderweel family, reached New Amsterdam and soon established himself in what is now the Flatbush section of Brooklyn.

In 1661 Jan Barentsz (Kunst), a house carpenter of "Almaer in Noort Holland," joined the Reformed Church near Wiltwyck (now Kingston, N. Y.). Two Alkmaar girls found husbands in New Netherland: Maritje Hendricks, who married Wouter Gerritsz van Coe tywck of Gelderland in 1662, and Grietje Harmens, or Hermans, who became the wife of Thomas Winck, a soldier in New Amsterdam, in 1664. Probably from Alkmaar, where he had gone to school, was Rev. Michiel Cornelis Zyperus, a Brooklyn resident. He married Anna Claes Duurkoo and had two children.

1 Details based partly on Alkmaar records, and partly on unpublished Mss by the late William J. Hoffman in library of N. Y. Genealogical & Biographical Soc.

2 Hoffman, op. cit.
New Amsterdam’s Taverns and Tavernkeepers: III.

Dr. Kenneth Scott, of Queensborough Community College, The City University of New York.

Minute details of life of Dutch pioneers in principal town of New Netherland are spelled out from records of 17th century.

Of the earlier articles in this series the first, published last April, dealt with legal and regulatory measures the local authorities took to control the beer and liquor business. The second, in July, discussed the "Stadts Herbergh," or City Tavern of New Amsterdam, and commenced the alphabetical list of colonists connected with the traffic in some degree. The listing, which identifies over a hundred individuals, now continues.

34. Philip Geraerdy: Geraerdy, from Paris, in June 1641 took legal action to force Juriaen Hendricksen to build him a house according to contract. Probably he opened his tavern in that year, and in January, 1642, he was charged by the schout with selling beer at a higher rate than that fixed by ordinance. All this time he was a soldier, and very likely his activity as a tapster in March, 1643, led to his being absent from the guard without leave. As a punishment he was sentenced to ride the Wooden Horse during parade with a pitcher in one hand and a drawn sword in the other. In defiance of the military he named his inn The Wooden Horse, but later changed the name to The White Horse.

One night Geraerdy led a customer home only to receive a wound by the man he befriended. In his tavern, too, "Black Tom" struck Ensign Hendrick Van Dyck on the forehead with a can and threw him over his back. His name appears on a list of tavernkeepers in March, 1648. In May, 1644, he secured the patent for a double lot on the common highway in Manhattan, and in October, 1653, was deeded a lot situated "where the (sign of the) Wooden Horse hangs out, right opposite the Winckel Street, New Amsterdam." Upon his death, his widow, Maria Polet, carried on the business, being listed as a tapster in 1657. She married second Matthaeus de Vos and died in 1668.74

35. Cornelis Gerlofs: He was apparently a tapster in 1655 to judge by the bill of over ninety florins owed by him by nine of the crew of the Unicorn.75

36. Otto Gerritsen: On Sunday, September 3, 1673, the schout, making his rounds, found three persons in Gerritsen's house and on the 15th of that month again caught him tapping without a license. Gerritsen then secured a license but was fined 2 5 florins and costs.76

37. Mary Gosens: She was charged on April 6, 1669, with having sold drink to a soldier and taken goods in pawn for the same. She was nicknamed "Long Mary," and her tavern was located on the north side of Pearl Street at the head of the (later) Coenties Slip.77

38. Lubbens Gysbertsen: Widow Gysbertsen on May 1, 1656, obtained permission to tap because she had been driven from her home during the last trouble with the Indians.78

39. Patrick Hays: He was presumably a tapster, since in October, 1667, he was listed as a debtor to the excise.79

40. Rendel Huwit (Hewit): This Englishman on February 1, 1653, was denied permission to keep lodg-

ings and sell beer by the small measure but on May 31 he was granted leave to tap. His wife, Margaret, was accused in March, 1656, of having tapped and had fel-

los in the house after bell-ring. She pleaded lack of knowledge of the law and said she had obeyed it ever since she was warned by the schout's deputies. Rendel was listed as a tapster in 1657. His wife had an unpleasant experience in the spring of 1663. A native of Amsterdam, a sailmaker from the ship The PuUermeister Church, and another man went to the Hewits about 9 p.m., demanding drink. When they found no liquor, they forced Mrs. Hewit to give them food and went to the cupboard and cut off food against her will. She slipped out, went to George Welsey's for help, returned with Henry Bresar's daughter and finally the two women forced the intruders out of the house. By April, 1671, Rendel Hewit was dead.80

41. John Paulusen Jacquet: On March 22, 1655, he was granted permission to sell drink out of his house by the pot.81

42. Annetje Jans: She was fined 10 guilders and costs in February, 1661, for having tapped with unstamped cans.82

43. Pieterje Jans: The schout in 1664 accused her of not having her beer measure stamped and of selling by her cup.83

44. Michiel Jansen (Vreeland): After some years spent in the employ of the proprietors of Rensselaerswyck he came to live in Manhattan in 1646. Adriaen van der Donck was lodged in a chamber of his house in 1649. When Adriaen was absent, Director Stuyvesant came there, seized Van der Donck's "scandalous journal," and later had him arrested in his lodgings at Michiel Jansen's.84

In June, 1654, Jansen, who was living at Pavonia, was permitted to brew and to sell beer by the small measure there. In the trouble with the Indians he was driven away and lost his all. In addition he was an old man with a large family, so his request for leave to tap was granted him in November, 1653. In 1656 he built his house at what was later 12 State Street. When some windows at his place were broken at night the schout soon afterward found two soldiers and three sailors there drinking after bell-ring, and the two soldiers were also playing backgammon. This breach of the regulations cost Jansen twelve florins. In January, 1657, he was listed as a tapster. The records show that in 1658 a cooper from Breuckelen who had been severely beaten "lay long at the tavern of Michiel Jansen." In September, 1660, Jansen bought a house from Marcus Vogelsanck. He removed to New Jersey in 1661.85

45. Andries Jochemsen: Daniel Litschoe opened a tavern on the East River in 1648 on part of the lot now covered by 125 Pearl Street but on May 13, 1651, he leased this to Andries Jochemsen, whose wife was Seltje Arens. On April 11, 1657, Jochemsen was granted leave to tap. Court records afford some light on the conduct of the house. In 1661 Skipper Willem Bordingh, his cook, pilot, sailmaker, and gunner ran up a bill of nearly 230 guilders for which Jochemsen had to sue. On other occasions the host was in trouble with the law. Thus, Schout Pieter Tonneman accused him of having tapped during preaching on November 6 and 13, 1661; again, on January 17, 1662, the schout charged

*The footnotes beginning on page 14 continue those published in the April and July issues with the first two instalments of this four-part series.
that he had tapped during preaching for three Negroes, Mattheu (slave of Cornelis Steenwyck), Swan (slave of Sieur Govert Lockermans), and Frans (Thomas Hall's slave), but Jochemsens managed to talk himself out of this difficulty.

It was not unusual for a prisoner to be lodged by the authorities in a tavern. For example, in November, 1662, Schout Tonneman was allowed to confine a prisoner "in a respectable tavern," and another prisoner, who had lodged at Jochemsens's early in 1662, was indebted to Mevrouw Jochemsen in the amount of nine guilders.

ILL will grew between Schout Tonneman and the Jochemsens. The officer in June, 1663, entered them authorities in a tavern. For example, in November, that he had tapped during preaching for three Negroes, got off with a reprimand from the court. Indeed, the officer claimed, if he had been as willing as she, there would have been a street uproar. But Tonneman, keeping a close watch on the pair, apparently escaped punishment, as was again the case before the Sunday preaching, he found a man in the house and a glass with branded in it; returning the same evening he found a glass with beer. The host admitted that he gave "a little sup" to one Jan Los that day but apparently escaped punishment, as was again the case when the same officer reported in September that he had seen fighting at La Chair's after 9 p.m. By early September, 1664, La Chair had died, leaving a widow, Anneke Ryzens.

50. Nicholas Langevelt (Huyzen): Nicolaes, a corporal in service of the West India Company, on April 20, 1655, was granted leave to tap.

51. Jan Jansen Langestraet: He was prosecuted on May 11, 1662, for selling liquor during divine service.

52. Severyn Lawrens: Lawrens was brought before the court on May 11, 1662, on the charge of selling liquor during preaching on Sunday, and again in July, 1664, for permitting persons to play at ninepins on his premises on Sunday.

53. Daniel Litschoe: Sergeant Litschoe was listed as a tavernkeeper on March 16, 1648, and had previously established his public house on part of the lot later covered by 125 Pearl Street. Believed to have emigrated from his native town of Cosslin near the Baltic in German Pomerania, a region which had been devastated during the Thirty Years War, Litschoe leased his place in 1651 to Andries Jochemsen and set up a new tavern outside the city wall and then inside it near the city gate. On one occasion in August, 1653, a baker refused to accept wampum from Litschoe in payment for bread. Early in 1655 he petitioned for leave to erect a wharf before his door on the Strand (near the corner of Wall and Pearl Streets). In 1656 the farming out of the excise on wine and beer, and of the tax on slaughtered cattle, was held at "Lieutenant" Litschoe's house, and


Ibid., VII, pp. 101-111.


Ibid., VI, p. 101.

Ibid., I, pp. 280, 317; II, pp. 53, 263; IV, p. 212; VI, pp. 291, 293.

Ibid., I, pp. 301-302.

Ibid., V, pp. 185, 190.

Ibid., V, p. 81.


Ibid., I, p. 152.


Ibid., I, p. 152.


Ibid., I, p. 152.


Ibid., I, p. 152.


Ibid., I, p. 152.


Ibid., I, p. 152.


Ibid., I, p. 152.


Ibid., I, p. 152.


Ibid., I, p. 152.


Ibid., I, p. 152.

about that time he was accused of receiving liquors without a permit. Sir Henry Moody (from Virginia) lodged at Litschoe's tavern but did not pay his bill. By April, 1662, Litschoe was dead, and his widow, Anna Claes Coezenz, who carried on the tavern there until at least 1677, was granted permission to sell books left there by Sir Henry Moody, as he owed her a considerable sum. In 1673 she was ordered to pay a debt in wheat, white peas, or other merchandise.\textsuperscript{396}

54. Governor Francis Lovelace: On January 25, 1669/70 the court granted the governor's desire that he might build an inn on a lot next to the Stadt Huys and construct a passage from the inn and make a door to go from the upper part of the house into the court's chambers. Besides the inn, Lovelace, whose tenure as governor ended abruptly when Admiral Cornelis Evertsen's Dutch fleet recaptured the city and province in 1673, occupied east of the fort on bet Mareckvelt (present Whitehall Street) a house which had belonged to Caspar Steynmets, who was one of the first magistrates of Bergen. Lovelace's tavern was located at 65–67 Pearl Street.\textsuperscript{397}

(Old Bergen County)

(Continued from Page 10)

tion across the Hudson was met first by the members of the New Netherland Council who authorized William Jansen to operate the Communipaw Ferry between New Jersey and New York in 1661.\textsuperscript{379} Later (1669), the proprietors of New Jersey granted Pieter Hetfelsen the exclusive right to operate the ferry under certain regulations governing service and rates.

Other ferries were established, the most frequently used being the Weehawken Ferry, erected in 1700 by Samuel Bayard who owned Weehawken; Bergen Point Ferry, operated before 1750 by Jacob Corsen across the Kill van Kull between Bergen Point and Staten Island; Paulus Hook Ferry, established June 18, 1764, to ply New Jersey and New York in 1661.\textsuperscript{379} Other places along the Hudson in New Jersey with New York and Paulus Hook; and Hoboken Ferry, set up early in 1774 to connect Corporation Dock in New York with Hoboken. Several smaller ferries were built in the late 18th and early 19th centuries connecting other places along the Hudson in New Jersey with New York City.

Although pirates infested both New York and Delaware bays,\textsuperscript{380} most of the dangers to both passengers and cargo came from weather, wind, and wave. Sudden storms or a "Flaw of Wind" overturned canoes, wherries, shallops, and other boats causing loss of life and goods,\textsuperscript{381} and in winter ice added to the dangers, as can be seen from an account of "... a Petit Augre, having on Board a Sleigh, two Horses, and several Men, was entangled in the Ice on the North River ... where they were in imminent Danger of perishing ...". A serious accident on the Bergen Point Ferry occurred in 1767 when the scow taking over one of the stages, in which some of the passengers had kept their seats, overturned in the river and two women were drowned.

(To be continued)

Family Associations' Meetings

DEYO: Intensive efforts by an organizing committee, its 53 members headed by Dr. George J. Deyo, chairman, and including 12 other members of the Society, resulted in the Deyo Family Association being formed this month. Adoption of a constitution and election of officers highlighted the first annual reunion held at New Paltz, N. Y., October 3.

Those elected to office are Dr. Deyo, president; Mrs. Harold A. Lent, secretary; Charles E. Deyo, treasurer; Mrs. Perry J. Wilson, corresponding secretary; Kenneth E. Hasbrouck, genealogist; and Earl H. Houghtaling, Jr., attorney. One objective of the group, which is affiliated with the Huguenot Historical Society, is to acquire the ancestral Deyo Homestead in New Paltz from its present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Harold L. Wood. Nearly one-third of the agreed price of $35,000 was pledged at the meeting.

Association members are descendants of Christian Deyo, in 1678 one of the 12 original Patentees of New Paltz, whose son Peter in 1692 built the homestead which Deyos occupied for over two centuries. Material giving details of family history and the house, with descriptive literature about the association, was widely used by the organizing group. Of the Society, on that committee, besides four of the new officers, were A. M. Deyoe, C. J. Deyo, Jr., D. E. Deyo, H. N. Deyo, Dr. L. E. DeYoe, R. C. Deyo, Dr. W. B. Deyo, W. H. Deyo, and R. C. VanAken.

BLAUVELT: The 38th annual reunion of the associated descendants of Dutch colonist Gerrit Hendrickzoon (Blauvelt), who came to New Amsterdam in 1637, took place with 129 members and guests present at Ramapo Reformed Church, Mahwah, N. J., September 19. Invocation by the church pastor, Rev. H. E. Friebeley, preceded the business session which was followed by luncheon and an afternoon program featuring pictures of past picnics and reunions.

Among matters discussed at the business meeting were progress reports on the well known Blauvelt Family Genealogy, issued by the association in 1957, and the periodically published Blauvelt News. Officers elected for 1964-65 include: Joseph F. Blauvelt, president; Kenneth E. Blauvelt, vice-president; Miss Katharine J. Garrison, second vice-pres.; Mrs. Robert H. Clark, treasurer; Merle R. Blauvelt, chaplain; Mrs. Freda H. Schondorf, secretary, and Miss Ecles Gilbert, genealogist.

VAN KOUWENHOVEN-CONOVER: Arthur B. Kouwenhoven of Short Hills, N. J., was elected president at the 68th annual reunion in Atlantic City, June 26-28. During the two-day meeting the assemblage was addressed by Dr. Kenn Stryker-Rodda on Dutch influences in early New Jersey history. Other principal speakers were Jack E. Boucher, on New Jersey's historical landmarks, and Joseph Truncer, on the State's project to restore the colonial iron foundry at Batsto, in Burlington County, which the group visited.

Association members, descendants of Wolfert Gerritsen van Kouwenhoven (Blauvelt) who first came to Manhattan in 1623, also chose Donald V. N. Conover, vice-president; Wilson Conover, second vice-pres.; Miss Janice D. Conover, secretary; Miss Mida Blake, treasurer; Miss Dorothy Kouwenhoven, historian; Mrs. Leonard G. Rundstrom, genealogist; Herbert T. Conover, Bulletin editor; and Mrs. Herbert T. Conover, agent for the association's supplies.
hungry English prompted these moves, which Kieft within limits of present Kings and Queens Counties that of 1640 he had acquired from the Indians the territory present Newtown, encouraging settlers to move into Boston, who promptly disclaimed responsibility.

Bought a large tract on Long Island in the vicinity of lands east of Manhattan. In the summer of 1638 he made in the year 1621 by James I to the Earl of Sterling, undertaking to keep from being completely overrun. Pressure by the land-hungry English prompted these moves, which Kieft undertook to keep from being completely overrun.

Continued English encroachment in Connecticut had the effect of virtually ousting the Dutch from the Fort Good Hope area. At about this time, in the early 1640's, New Yorkers moved to gain possession of Long Island. Using as their authority a tenuous grant made in the year 1621 by James I to the Earl of Sterling, they landed at a place called "Cow Neck" and removed the previously affixed "arms of the Prince of Orange" symbolizing Dutch sovereignty. Warned of this intrusion by a friendly Indian Sachem, Penhawitz, Kieft dispatched Cornelis Van Tienhoven with an armed force to break up the settlement. Rounding up the English invaders, Van Tienhoven brought them to New Amsterdam. After requiring them to sign an agreement to leave Dutch territory, Kieft released them and forwarded an account of the matter to New England officials, in Boston, who promptly disclaimed responsibility.

Several Company employees committed an offense during 1641 that led to serious trouble in New Netherland. Stealing some hogs belonging to David de Vries and the Company, the perpetrators allowed Kieft to believe Raritan Indians guilty of the crime. Without checking the facts, Kieft hustled off an armed party to demand compensation for the loss or punishment in the form of imprisonment and crop-burning. He gave explicit orders not to "slaughter and plunder" the Raritans but Van Tienhoven, in command, lost control of his men. The resultant unprovoked attack aroused the Indians, who retaliated by burning de Vries's house on Staten Island and by killing four of his men.

Among those exacting vengeance was the nephew of the Westchester Indian who had been slain by Minuit's men in 1626. Living up to his oath, he murdered the elderly wheelwright Claes Smits, rifled his house and fled with booty. Kieft's demand that the culprit be surrendered up, at first rebuffed by the Indians and then promised following an adjustment of grievances, was never complied with. Some time later, in February, 1643, Mohawks from the north attacked the river Indians who, fleeing to the Dutch for protection, camped near Corlaer's Hook and across the Hudson at Pavonia. On the night of February 25, in a wanton attack brought on by his fierce determination to destroy them, Kieft fell upon the sleeping Indians and cruelly massacred over a hundred of them. The consequence was a costly war in which no less than 11 tribes, united in efforts to destroy the Dutch colony, burned homesteads and slaughtered settlers from the Jersey shore to Long Island, and from northern Manhattan to Westchester. Among the victims were a number of colonists in the Achter Col settlement west of the Hudson, and the Englishwoman Anne Hutchinson, in Westchester.

Retaliatory attacks were promptly launched. Thus a detachment of soldiers under the command of Johannes La Montagne, and with the English soldier of fortune Captain John Underhill playing a conspicuous part, assailed Canarsee Indian villages at Maspeth and Hempstead. Encouraged by this success, Kieft in March, 1644, sent Underhill with 130 men on a punitive raid against a fortified camp near Stamford, Conn. After marching through the snow a night attack by the raiders inflicted heavy casualties on the Indians and reduced their stronghold to ashes. This crushing defeat, which cost more than 500 Indians their lives, ended the war.

By the spring of 1645 a general peace had been concluded, the various tribes pledging to arbitrate future differences with the authorities at New Amsterdam. But the long and devastating conflict had disastrous effects upon New Netherland, its people already greatly outnumbered by English to the north and south. Kieft, his regime indelibly marked by suffering and turmoil, was recalled soon afterward. During 1647 he sailed for home on board the ship Princesse, with Domine Bogardus and others, only to perish when the vessel was wrecked on the Welsh coast in August of that year.

One of the vexing problems facing the new Director General, Peter Stuyvesant, was that of English encroachments which had plagued his predecessors and now grew apace. He wrote to Governor Winthrop in an effort to bring about a boundary settlement. Claims and counterclaims of English and Dutch settlers aggravated the situation, and misunderstandings arose again and again. Stuyvesant finally made a trip to Hartford to open negotiations, and an agreement was reached on September 19, 1650, with representatives of New Netherland and New England fixing "Bounds and Limits." This treaty, not ratified by the States General until 1656 and never by England, provided only a temporary respite. By its provisions, a line drawn from Oyster Bay along Long Island to the sea, defined the spheres of interest in that region. In Connecticut the line ran 20 miles north from Greenwich Bay, but the area above that was not marked.

Indian troubles continued to harass New Netherland. During September, 1651, in Stuyvesant's absence, hundreds of tribesmen descended upon New Amsterdam at night to avenge the killing of a squaw caught stealing peaches from a colonist's orchard. After considerable talk and a show of force the Indians were induced to leave, but not until they had wounded the offending colonist, assaulted others and committed many depredations. Elsewhere the toll was much heavier in colonists killed, wounded, taken captive and in property damage on both sides of the Hudson. At this time, Stuyvesant, in command of an amphibious expedition ordered to drive the Swedes from their colony on the Delaware, was completing that task in a bloodless campaign.

When on March 22, 1664, Charles II of England bestowed upon his brother James, Duke of York, all the lands between Connecticut and the east side of Delaware Bay, as well as the islands between Cape Cod and the Hudson, the days of New Netherland were numbered. The Duke of York sent an expedition of four ships and over a thousand troops under command of Colonel Richard Nicolls to seize the Dutch territory. Nicolls arrived at the harbor of New Amsterdam with this overwhelming force on August 26, and summoned Stuyvesant to surrender. The Director, with only 20 guns, inadequate munitions and no more than 400 men capable of bearing arms, at length accepted the inevitable and signed the instrument of capitulation. On Monday, September 8, 1664, Stuyvesant marched his soldiers out of Fort Amsterdam. The city was at once occupied by Nicolls' troops and was re-named New York. Dutch rule thus came to an end, except for a brief period during 1673-74.
IN MEMORIAM

Col. ANDREW TEN EYCK

Col. Andrew Ten Eyck, U.S.A.F. (Ret.), of Washington, D. C., and Selkirk, N. Y., was a member of the Holland Society of New York since 1934, died at the age of 75 on Sunday, April 26, 1964. A descendant of Conraet Ten Eyck who emigrated from Holland to New Amsterdam in 1651, he was born at Coeymans, N. Y., August 3, 1888, son of James Barent Ten Eyck and Helen Huyck. During his many-faceted career a lawyer, soldier, newspaperman, author, and aide to men distinguished in public life, he was graduated from New York University in 1911, and was awarded the LL.B. and J.D. degrees from its Law School in 1914. He studied at Harvard Law School, and received a law degree from the University of Paris in 1919. He was with the Knickerbocker Press, Albany, 1914-15, and foreign correspondent for the New York Herald in 1920. During World War I he served overseas with the 310th Field Artillery, 97th Division, and thereafter was advanced through grades to major in the Army Reserve. In World War II, promoted lieutenant colonel, he held top administrative posts with the Air Provost Marshal, the Under Secretary of War, and Air Staff. Later he acted as advisor to the Air Force Secretary and Department of Defense, retiring in grade of colonel. Admitted to the New York Bar in 1920, he practiced law here about 10 years. As counsel to the New York Stock Exchange, his report regarding the British Companies Act and its applications led to his early association with Franklin D. Roosevelt. Senior attorney with the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities & Exchange Commission in the '30s, he was also legal advisor to other Federal agencies. Well known as writer and editor, he won U.S. decorations for outstanding military service, and was made Cavaliere of the Crown of Italy in 1932 for his work in international relations. A member of Psi Upsilon and Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity, he was a member of International Law Association, Harvard Law School Association, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Cosmos Club of Washington, and the Dutch Settlers Society of Albany. He is survived by his wife, the former Helen Doris Boomer. Interment was at Arlington National Cemetery, Va., with military honors, April 29.

MILTON H. VAN SICLEN

Milton Hewlett Van Siclen of Garden City, L. I., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1928, died at the age of 66 on Friday, May 15, 1964. Descended from Ferdinandus van Sycklen who came to this country from Holland in 1612, he was born at Jamaica, L. I., May 2, 1908, son of Garrett Milton Van Siclen and Jessie Mott Hewlett. For many years a well known merchant in Jamaica, he was graduated in 1926 from St. Paul's School, Garden City. Formerly president of G. M. Van Siclen Fuel Corp., dealers in coal, oil and coke, and treasurer of Long Island Truck Cleaning Corp., he had been with Hubbell & Klapper, real estate, since 1957. Besides serving as president of the Brooklyn & Long Island Anthracite Club and as vice-president of the New York State Retail Solid Fuel Merchants Association, he was past master of Jamaica Lodge No. 546 F. & A. M., a former president of Jamaica Square Club, and member of the Cherry Valley Country Club. In the Holland Society, of which his father had been a member, he was long affiliated with the Burgher Guard. He is survived by his wife, the former Florence Matilda Engel; two daughters, Mrs. William Snyder of Massapequa Park, L. I., and Mrs. Cornelius Hayes of Garden City; a son, Garrett Milton Van Siclen II; and two granddaughters, William, children of John Snyder, Jr. and Nancy Snyder.

CORNELIUS ZABRISKIE

Cornelius Zabriskie of White Plains, N. Y., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1931, died in Boston at the age of 75 on Thursday, June 18, 1964. Descended from Albert Saborowski who came to this country from Prussia by way of Holland on the ship d'Vois in 1662, he was born in Newark, N. J., June 7, 1889, son of Aaron J. Zabriskie and Mary E. DeClark. A patent law practitioner for more than 50 years, he attended the Newark schools and was graduated from Rutgers Law School. Admitted to practice before the U.S. Patent Office in 1913, he was associated with the New York law firm of Griffin & Bernhard and its successors from 1912 until 1926, when he established a private practice, specializing in patents and trademarks, that he maintained until his death. After serving in World War I with the 349th Aero Squadron overseas, he resumed practice and several years later, in order to represent clients in the courts as well as the patent office, studied for the law degree which was awarded him by Rutgers in 1928. He became a member of the New York Bar and that of the State of New Jersey. A charter member of the New York Patent Law Association, he was affiliated with Delta Theta Phi law fraternity, White Plains Lodge No. 473 F. & A. M., and the Westchester County Historical Society. His father was a Holland Society member. Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Florence I. Zabriskie; a daughter, Mrs. Robert L. Henderson; two sons, the Rev. Cornelius A. Zabriskie, Rector of All Souls Church, Asheville, N. C., and the Rev. Stewart C. Zabriskie, assistant to the rector of the Church of the Incarnation here; and four grandchildren. Services were held at St. Bartholomew's Church, White Plains, June 22, with Rev. J. Norman Hall officiating, assisted by Rev. C. A. Zabriskie. Interment was in the family plot at Vallecito Cemetery in Ridgewood, Bergen County, N. J.

BERNARDUS SUYDAM

Bernardus Suydam of Roslyn, L. I., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1939, died at the age of 64 on Saturday, July 18, 1964. A descendant of Hendrick Reycke who emigrated from Zutphen, the Netherlands, to New Amsterdam in 1663, he was born at Elmhurst, July 10, 1900, son of Bernardus Suydam and Elizabeth Grace Covert. Long associated with the real estate business on Long Island, he attended New Town High School, Roxbury School in Cheshire, Conn., and St. Paul's School of Garden City, L. I. Formerly on the board of directors of the Reformed Church in America, he was a parochial of the Reformed Church of North Hempstead, at Manhasset, and had served in Squadron A. His Masonic affiliations included Mizpah Lodge No. 738 F. & A. M., Roosevelt chapter No. 316 R. A. M., Adoniram Council No. 36 R. & S. M., Trinity Commandery No. 18 of the Knights Templar, and Kismet Temple. He was a member of the St. Nicholas Society and the Association of Ex-Members of Squadron A. His father was a Holland Society member. His late wife, the former Adrienne DeBevoise Covert, died in 1912. Survivors include a son, Robert Covert Suydam of Charlotte, N. C., a life member of the Society, and two granddaughters. Interment followed services held at his late residence July 21.