The Holland Society of New York

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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 9-1675.

With the staff of the Museum of the City of New York now engaged in designing and installing a permanent gallery to represent the Dutch era here, we note with pleasure the action taken in support of the recent trustees' meeting. Under ample safeguards and on a temporary loan basis, the Society is to provide the Museum with several authentic and irreplaceable objects of the period. Members possessing 17th century Dutch wills and inventories, for example, or other items dating from that time should, we feel, do likewise; and soon, for the Gallery is to open this Fall. Director in charge at the Museum is Mr. Ralph R. Miller, Fifth Avenue and 103rd Street, New York 10029.

One's memorable experience in visiting such famous Dutch cities as Amsterdam, Leyden, Rotterdam and Flushing with the Society's travel party in '63 is heightened by opportunity to cite them in this magazine from time to time. Note in this issue, for example, the reference to Rotterdam's illustrious burgomaster Gerard Ewout van Walsum, now retired at 65 after 12 years in that office during which his city became the world's first seaport; and the story about Flushing's Townhalls, new and old. Observe, too, the fine article on page 7 which begins a two-part series by the Amsterdam archives' deputy curator of documents, Mr. Carol H. Jansen, a young colleague there of Dr. Simon Hart, whose historical researches for the Society were recently completed and several of whose writings have appeared herein. Additionally, we should mention having just received for early publication an article by Dr. J. P. Duyverman, history teacher, writer, and since 1958 a member of the town-council of his native city of Leyden.

Now that the Society's scholarship fund is firmly established, thanks to the notable outpouring of donations last winter, we hope it will grow with further gifts. Assistance provided Collegiate School through this means is for a most worthy cause which deserves continuing support.

As this issue went to press, the Long Island Branch was about to hold its annual dinner at the Cherry Valley Country Club in Garden City. Details of the meeting, which took place June 18, will appear in the next number.

The Post Office has extended its deadline for requiring "Zip Code" addresses for third-class matter mailed in bulk (which includes this magazine). Nevertheless, we request members to write their code numbers on correspondence with the Society, so that the office can compile mailing plate changes without delay. Effective date of the postal requirement, which carries a penalty of non-delivery for failure to comply, is January 1, 1967.
CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS

Union County Branch picnic, Fanwood, N. J., Saturday, July 24.

Mid West Branch picnic in September and dinner later in Fall; dates and places to be announced.

New York County Branch meeting, Society headquarters, New York City, Thursday, September 23.

Dutchess County Branch dinner, Amrita Club, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Saturday, October 2.

Potomac Branch dinner meeting, Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C., Saturday October 2.

Burgher Guard annual dinner, Williams Club, New York City, October.

Old Bergen County Branch dinner meeting, in October; date and place to be announced.


Mark “Stone House Day” Aug. 7

One of the nation’s most charming and ancient settlements will be on display when the 15th annual “Stone House Day” takes place in New Paltz, N. Y., Saturday, August 7. Besides guided tours of 11 historic houses on and near Huguenot Street, known as the “oldest street in America with its original houses,” the 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. program offers folk-dancing, a pageant, and exhibits of craftsmanship and Indian artifacts.

Sponsored by the Reformed Church, and the Huguenot Historical Society, of which Kenneth E. Hasbrouck is president, this gala observance has grown steadily in popularity. More than 3500 persons attended last year when a bronze plaque was unveiled that officially marks the designation of Huguenot Street, by the U.S. Department of Interior, as a national historic site.

Meticulously restored, and filled with articles in everyday use generations ago, each house is staffed by ladies in costume who are to tell visitors of its history and traditions, in several instances dating back to the 1690's. Busses are available for thos who wish to see houses in the countryside nearby. Parking facilities have been provided.

Luncheon is to be served at the church between 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. Folk dances by children in traditional dress will be performed beginning at 1:30 p.m. The pageant follows at 2:30 p.m. General admission is $2.50 per adult or $5 per family group, with the luncheon and bus transportation charged separately.

Trustees Meet Branch Heads, Hear Reports, Plan Banquet

Plans for the annual banquet next Fall, progress reports on membership, library and scholarship programs, as well as developments growing out of the '63 “Meeting in Holland,” and election of four new members highlighted the quarterly board session held with President Cornell presiding at headquarters Thursday, June 10. Afterward, at a congenial dinner meeting with Branch presidents and representatives, the trustees heard reports of activities conducted by the Branches and jointly planned for the future.

The 81st annual banquet, with the ladies invited, is to have a new locale this year, Banquet Chairman Schenck reported. To be held at The Plaza here, in the new Baroque Room overlooking Central Park, the formal dinner will take place Wednesday evening, November 10. No effort is being spared to make it a stellar attraction so as to bring out the greatest possible attendance, Mr. Schenck said. In a related report, Chairman Van Horn of the Medal Award committee urged members to submit names of prospective Banquet Medalists for consideration.

Membership Chairman Schoonmaker called for vigorous measures to build up the roster of members well above the relatively constant number of recent years. While his committee can be expected to do their utmost, as should the trustees and Branch officers, the responsibility is one shared by everyone interested in the Society’s welfare. To aid in this work he recommended that the Committee on Branches suggest to each Branch the advisability of having a chairman of membership.

Reporting for the library committee, Chairman Vreeland said the project to index and catalog the Society’s extensive collection of books on Dutch colonial history and genealogy probably will begin this Fall. The expert to be entrusted with this task, funds for which are being provided through the generosity of Trustee Goelet, has not yet been selected. A well-qualified candidate for the assignment, now in Europe, is to be interviewed on returning to this country.

Scholarship funds received from members in response to the extremely successful appeal of last January are to be administered by the committee on objectives and endowment, instead of the ad hoc committee initially charged with the responsibility, it was announced. To this student aid program set up in support of Collegiate School of New York, founded by the Dutch in New (Continued on Page 2)
Flushing's New Townhall Opened

Historic Flushing (Vlissingen) in Zeeland province, the Netherlands, from which Flushing, L. I., took its name in the 1640’s, recently received a new stadhuis. In the presence of Queen Juliana and dignitaries of the national and provincial governments and of Flushing Burgomaster Kolff and city officials, a huge crowd witnessed ceremonial exercises dedicating the above-pictured Townhall May 21.

Located at the mouth of the Westerschelde, on the south side of Walcheren island, Flushing has centuries-old maritime traditions and is now a center for the building and repair of ships. Patriot stronghold in the Eighty Years War for liberation from Spain, the town was the birthplace of many Dutch sea heroes, notably Admiral Michiel Adriaenszen de Ruyter. Today’s mammoth docks and yards of the Royal Company “de Schelde,” founded 1675, continue to expand an installation which began as a naval wharf in 1705.

Zeelanders founded families in 17th century America that became well known. Chic Martenszen Roosevelt, whose descendants include two U.S. Presidents, probably came from this province. Adriaan Vermeer, a native Vlissingen; Johannes Schenck and Cornelis Doremus were from nearby Middelburg, the provincial capital, while Michiel Janszen Vreeland came from South Beveland and Jan Tyse Hoes from Goes; Huguenot families, too, such as the De Graaffs and Demarests, lived in Middelburg before coming here.

In 1639 the West India Company, through Director Kieft in New Netherland, acquired Indian title to lands in western Long Island that included the area now known as Flushing. Originally called Vlissingen in honor of the Dutch seaport, it was settled mainly by the English and granted village rights in 1645. Site of the New York World’s Fair 1964-65, as it was in 1939-40, Flushing continued in village status until 1898, when included in the borough of Queens of the City of New York.

Two years ago a group from the Society’s “Meeting in Holland” travel party, cordially received in the Flushing Townhall, was hospitably entertained by Burgomaster Kolff and municipal and Royal Company officials. Several members have since contributed to funds needed to remove and restore on another site the old stadhuis, which dates from 1733 and has many notable architectural features.

HOLD 25th ANNUAL CHURCH SERVICE

The 25th annual memorial church service was held with a large congregation present that included the Society’s officers and many members, with their families, at the Middle Collegiate Church of New York, Sunday morning, April 25. Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen, pastor of the church, and Society domine since 1938, officiated.

During the service, which honors the memory of Society members deceased in the previous 12-month period, President Cornell read the names of those who died during 1964-65. The text for Dr. Palen’s sermon was taken from Luke 24:32, “They said to each other, ‘Did not our hearts burn within us while he talked to us on the road, while he opened to us the scriptures?’ ”

Flags of the Society were borne in the procession by Burgher Guardsmen R. H. Amerman, W. E. Brown, J. H. Vandeveer and J. H. Vander Veer under the supervision of Captain Wyckoff. After the service an informal reception and coffee hour was held in the Church House.

TRUSTEES’ MEETING

Amsterdam in 1638, further contributions are earnestly invited.

Cordial relations established in Dutch cities during the Society’s “Meeting in Holland” tour produced noteworthy consequences this Spring. Mr. Vreeland cabled a congratulatory message, which was warmly acknowledged, to Dr. G. E. van Walsum upon his retirement as burgomaster of Rotterdam. Travel Chairman Van Arsdale sent felicitations to Burgomaster Kolff of Flushing when the new stadhuis was opened there, and $1000 representing the “Vlissingen Fund” contributed by travel group members to help remove and restore the old Townhall.

Citing the recently reorganized New York County Branch for its excellent program, Chairman Van der Veer spoke of plans being made by his Committee on Branches. Based on manifest local interest, these calls for setting up Branches in two localities, and possibly others. To suggestions made at the recent Ulster dinner, to expand the Society by a change in eligibility date, admission of women and creation of an associate membership, he declared himself opposed on principle, which appeared to reflect the consensus of those present.

Proposals by Mr. Schoonmaker that the Society advance efforts to gain younger members by reducing membership charges to those under age 30, and by Mr. Vreeland for establishing an admissions committee, were put over to October. An announcement by Mr. Van der Veer aroused much interest; this relates to an historical pageant to be held July 31 at Lewes, Del., which in part will concern the Dutch patronage of Swanendael located there in 1631.

Branches represented at the joint meeting were Dutchess County, by Ralph E. Van Kleech; Essex County, by Frank Freer, Jr.; Long Island, by Society President Cornell and Trustee Bergen; Middlesex County, by Edgar L. Van Nuis; Mid-West, by Elmer B. Vliet; New York County, by James H. Blauvelt; Old Bergen County, by William F. Van Tassel; Potomac, by Trustee Amerman for Mr. Van Arsdale; and Union County, by Frank A. Van Winkle, Jr.

Those elected to membership include:

STARR EDWARDS BRINCKERHOFF, Brooklyn, N. Y.
PHILIP JAMES ROOSEVELT, Oyster Bay, N. Y.
LENORON SNEDKER, M.D., Brookline, Mass.
ERRETT ISAAC VAN NICE, Chicago, Ill.
Branch Meetings:

MID WEST ELECTS HEYER.—Arthur J. Heyer, Chicago business executive, was chosen Branch president in the election luncheon meeting held at the Union League Club, Chicago, Thursday, May 6. Merlin W. Dutcher of Minneapolis, a Society member since 1932 who regularly travels 400 miles to attend Branch meetings, was named vice-president to replace Frederick N. Zabriskie, who recently moved back to New York. Francis R. Schanck was elected treasurer and Elmer B. Vliet secretary.

For the past four years Mr. Heyer had served as Branch secretary and Mr. Vliet as president. Members at the meeting discussed plans for a summer outing and a fall dinner. Consideration was also given to ways of establishing more active contacts and cooperation with appropriate officers in New York.

ESSEX HEARS DUTCH CONSUL.—With a program featuring an address by Dr. J. I. M. Welsing, Netherlands Consul General in New York, as well as the remarks of President Cornell and a showing of two color-sound films about Holland, the annual election dinner meeting took place at Glen Ridge, N. J., Country Club, Friday, May 7. Paul E. Van Horn, Branch president for the past year, presided.

Following the reception and dinner, Mr. Van Horn presented Mr. Cornell, who spoke on the Society's early days and urged all present to attend the annual banquet next November 10. Others introduced were former President Van der Veer, Trustees Amerman, Osterhoudt, Schoomaker, Vanderbeek, Vanderveer and Van Pelt, Guard Captain Wyckoff, past and present Branch officers, and Mrs. Bailey. In the election, those named to office included Frank Freer, Jr., president; Robert C. Lydecker, vice-president, and Peter W. Albertis, secretary-treasurer.

In his speech Dr. Welsing said his country's long struggle for freedom in 16th and 17th centuries established the character and institutions of the Dutch people, of whom the settlers here were genuinely representative. Principles such as the importance of the individual, education and equal opportunity were stressed in the election luncheon meeting held at the Union League Club, Chicago, Thursday, May 6. Merlin W. Dutcher of Minneapolis, a Society member since 1932 who regularly travels 400 miles to attend Branch meetings, was named vice-president to replace Frederick N. Zabriskie, who recently moved back to New York. Francis R. Schanck was elected treasurer and Elmer B. Vliet secretary.

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In his speech Dr. Welsing said his country's long struggle for freedom in 16th and 17th centuries established the character and institutions of the Dutch people, of whom the settlers here were genuinely representative. Principles such as the importance of the individual, education and equal opportunity were stressed from the start. To the industrious and venturesome Dutch who bore these qualities for generations at home and abroad, the achievements of their descendants may well be attributed, he said.

Others present were Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Amerman, Mrs. B. S. Cornell, Dr. and Mrs. A. B. DuMont, Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Freer, Mrs. Frank Freer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Haring, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Kouwenhoven, Mrs. R. C. Lydecker, Mrs. L. L. Osterhoudt, L. B. Ringo, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Schoomaker, Mrs. W. L. Schoomaker, Mrs. F. B. Vanderbeek, Mrs. T. M. Van der Veer, Mrs. E. W. Van Horn, C. C. Van Ness, Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Van Ness, Mrs. Kendrick Van Pelt, Jr., and E. W. Vreeland and his daughter, Mrs. Alota.

ULSTER NAMES HOUTHAULTING.—A delightful lawn party and reception at the Modena, N. Y., home of former Trustee and Mrs. Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr., preceded the annual Branch elections in which Earl H. Houthalting, Jr., succeeded Dr. Virgil B. DeWitt as president at a dinner meeting held at Ski Minne, in Gardner, Saturday, May 15. Dr. DeWitt, who had headed the Branch since 1960, presided.

For the more than 60 persons present the gathering out of doors on a glorious afternoon also provided opportunity to tour the fine home of their hosts. Speakers at dinner that evening, in a room brightened by the Society's flags, were Dr. DeWitt, former President Van der Veer and Mrs. Bailey, with remarks also being offered by Trustee Van Horn, C. Chester DuMond and Jesse E. DuBois. At the election, besides a new president, the assemblage named Kenneth E. Hasbrouck (completing 15 years as secretary) and Dr. DeWitt vice-presidents, and Richard W. Lent secretary-treasurer.

Others in attendance were Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Anderson, Hubert Brink, Hubert Brink, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James Crowell, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Delameter, Mr. and Mrs. V. E. DeWitt, and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. DeWitt, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. DuBois, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Elting, Alfred Hasbrouck, Miss Elizabeth Hasbrouck, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Hasbrouck, Mrs. K. E. Hasbrouck, Gen. and Mrs. S. V. Hasbrouck, USA (Ret.), Mrs. E. H. Houghtaling, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. L. R. LeFeve, L. D. LeFeve.

Also past President L. K. Lydecker, L. K. Lydecker, Jr., Rev. W. J. F. Lydecker, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Myers, Jr., Trustee and Mrs. L. L. Osterhoudt, Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Ostrander, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Snow, former Treasurer R. C. Van Aken, Mrs. T. M. Van der Veer, Mrs. P. E. Van Horn, Trustee and Mrs. Kendrick Van Pelt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Van Voorhis, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Van Wagenen, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Vrooman, Raymond Walters, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Wood, and Burgher Guard Captain J. D. Wyckoff.

BERGEN VISITS NEW PALTZ.—Driving to Ulster County from their homes in northern New Jersey, Branch members and guests enjoyed a guided tour of the celebrated stone houses in New Paltz, N. Y., and dinner at the Old Fort there, Saturday, May 22. Led by Branch President Van Tassel, who presided at dinner, the group was shown through the old dwellings and briefed on their history by Ulster Branch Vice President Kenneth E. Hasbrouck.

These houses, built in the late 17th and early 18th centuries, were collectively designated a national historic site last year. Erected near the Wallkill by French and Walloon emigres who established the Huguenot community at New Paltz in 1678, the places have been carefully preserved by descendants of the original builders. Besides the church, founded in 1683, the visitors inspected houses built by Abraham Hasbrouck (in 1712), by Louis Bevier (1694) and by Jean Hasbrouck (1712), as well as the Old Fort (1705) and the nearby Federal period mansion of Col. Josiah Hasbrouck.

After the four-hour tour a reception featuring Poucher's Punch took place at six o'clock on the lawn outside the Old Fort. At the dinner which followed, Mr. Van Tassel's remarks complimenting Mr. Hasbrouck on his able guidance were warmly applauded. Others presented besides Mr. and Mrs. Hasbrouck were former President Van der Veer, Trustees Amerman, Vanderbeek, Vanderveer, Guard Captain Wyckoff, and Mrs. Bailey.

Other members and guests present included Miss Donna Bailey, Mrs. L. R. Bailey, Eugene E. Demarest, Miss Irene Oshinski, Dr. and Mrs. Hilton Read, Dr. and Mrs. Spencer T. Sneadecor, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Stubbs, Mrs. F. B. Vanderbeek, Mrs. J. H. Vanderbeek, Mrs. T. M. Van der Veer, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Flasbrouck, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harold Van Ness, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Van Riper, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Van Riper, Mrs. Juriaen W. Van Riper, Mr. and Mrs. L. George Van Syckle, and Mrs. W. F. Van Tassel.
HERE AND THERE WITH MEMBERS

Barnard D. Van Kleeck II, and Mrs. Van Kleeck, are parents of a son, Ralph Emerson II, born at Northern Westchester Hospital, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., May 6.

John C. Lowe and Rufus Cole Van Aken were re-elected in May to the Council of the Long Island Historical Society.

Vincent Van Inwegen is active on the State board of managers of the New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

Charles A. Van Winkle and Mrs. Van Winkle were saddened by the death of their daughter, Carolyn Van Winkle, at Rutherford, N. J., April 6.

Schuyler Bergen, a member of the New York Stock Exchange for many years, attended the 50th reunion of his class at Poly Prep Country Day School, Brooklyn, N. Y., that was held in Manhattan, April 15.

Frederick W. Bogert, who writes a bi-weekly column of history for the Hackensack, N. J., Record and Paterson Call, last winter acquired a partnership interest in the MacAlister Book Shop of Ridgewood.

William L. Vroom, M.D., on the occasion of his 99th birthday, April 1, was honored by members of the Ridgewood, N. J., Rotary Club, of which he was a charter member in 1924.

Dr. John R. Voorhis, vice-president of the Bergen-Passaic Optometric Society, in April was appointed chairman of the visual training committee of the New Jersey Optometric Association.

Frank Freer, Jr., was elected president, Harold M. Lowe vice-president, and Walter Hasbrouck treasurer of the Freer-Low Family Association at the fourth annual reunion held at New Paltz, N. Y., May 8.

Joseph Clark Grew, 84, the Society's Medalist in 1943, who was U.S. Ambassador to Japan at the time of Pearl Harbor, a former Under Secretary of State and leader in creating the nation's career foreign service, died at his home in Manchester, Mass., May 25.

Ralph D. Terhune, a director of Ridgewood, N. J., Rotary Club, serves on the advisory committee of the Rotary-aided Old Ladies Home of Bergen County, the cornerstone for an addition to which was placed at ceremonies held in Hackensack, April 5.

Daniel H. Van Winkle and Mrs. Van Winkle are parents of a son, Wesley Goodson Van Winkle, who on Palm Sunday was baptized at the Rutherford, N. J., First Presbyterian Church, of which his great-great-great grandfather, Daniel Van Winkle, had been a charter member when the church was organized in 1863 and its first deacon.

Wilfred B. Talman, former president of the Rockland County Historical Society, served on the steering committee which arranged the merger, effective September 1, of that Society and the Tappan Zee Historical Society. The new organization, formed by reason of the older groups' similar State-chartered aims and purposes, is to be known as the Historical Society of Rockland County.

George B. Wendell, Jr. (IV) in a letter written in Dutch acknowledged his election to membership in March by the board of trustees, on whose behalf Charles A. Van Patten replied in the same language expressing pleasure that Mr. Wendell, a graduate last month of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., should feel so much at home in this society ("... dat je je al zo thuishuis voelt in dit genootschap."). The new member, whose father joined in 1926 and formerly headed the Burgher Guard, is a grandnephew of the late Arthur R. Wendell, 41st President of the Society, 1939-41.

Richard A. Lydecker in April was named executive vice-president of the Great American Insurance Co. and its wholly owned affiliate, American National Fire Insurance Co.

Walter E. Hopper, Jr., Secretary of the Society, in April at Philadelphia was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Loyal Legion of the United States, a national organization whose members are descended from Union Army officers who served in the Civil War.

Dr. George J. Deyo was re-elected Vice President General of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, at the 75th annual congress held last Spring at Albuquerque, N. M.

Arthur D. Van Winkle in April was elected to the board of trustees of Centenary College for Women, Hackettstown, N. J., of which his two daughters and daughter-in-law are alumnae.


Gen. Sherman V. Hasbrouck, U.S.A. (Ret.), formerly on the faculty at West Point, and 97th Infantry Division artillery commander during World War II, acted with Mrs. Hasbrouck as hosts at their home and grounds at Stone Ridge, N. Y., June 5, to his fellow classmates at the U.S. Military Academy, class of 1920.

Frederick N. Zabriskie, former Mid West Branch vice-president, who is a marketing executive with the Air Reduction Company, returned to the company's home office here in May after four years as assistant regional sales manager at the mid-western office in Chicago.

Rev. Dr. Howard G. Hageman, pastor of North Reformed Church in Newark, N. J., who was president of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America in 1959-60 and exchange lecturer in theology during 1956 in the then Union of South Africa, preached at a special Holy Week service at First Reformed Church, Midland Park, N. J., April 14.

Herbert P. Van Blarcom on May 7 retired from his position as Deputy Director, Office of Foreign Commercial Services, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Mr. Van Blarcom, who served 35 years with the Department and in 1961 was awarded its silver medal for meritorious service, now resides in East Wolfeboro, N. H.

Tunis Denise in May was presented with the gold medallion of the New Jersey Agricultural Society, highest award of the 185-year-old Society. For over 35 years a fruit grower on Monmouth County orchard-land owned by his family since 1670, and prominent in the State's fruit industry, he was a founder of the Jersey Fruit Cooperative Association and president of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society.

Julian Roosevelt, who was awarded the Nathaniel G. Herreshoff Trophy two years ago for his contributions to American yachting, served as first officer aboard the sailing ship Bounty on a 10-day cruise this month from Oyster Bay, L. I., to St. Petersburg, Fla. The vessel is a replica, built for the MGM film "Mutiny on the Bounty."
The Wyckoff House of Brooklyn
by James A. Kelly, Brooklyn Borough Historian.

Restoration planned for famous landmark owned by descendants of a Dutch colonist who lived there more than 300 years ago.

The weather-beaten old house stands a short distance east of Kings Highway in the Flatlands section of Brooklyn, New York, at the intersection of Ditmas Avenue and East 59th Street. For centuries known as the Wyckoff Homestead and located in the "first white settlement on Long Island," it is in reality the oldest dwelling in Kings County and probably the oldest frame house in New York State, or for that matter in the United States.

Situated in a locality first called Keskachauge by the Indians, New Amersfoort by the Dutch, and Flatlands by the English, this structure dates back to the time when Wouter Van Twiller was director-general of New Netherland (1633-1637), although the year of its construction after his recall is unknown. The borough of Brooklyn, or Kings County, is made up of six "Old Towns" - five Dutch (New Amersfoort, Breuckelen, Flatbush, New Utrecht and Bushwick), and one English (Gravesend). Evolution of five of the towns can be readily traced through records in the office of the County Clerk. The one which has puzzled lawyers and title-searchers from the beginning is New Amersfoort - a state of affairs which stems from the unusual circumstances of its founding.

In 1636 all of the land in New Amersfoort was sold by the Great Chief of the Canaries, Penhawitz, and the Sachem Kakapeteyno to Van Twiller, Jacques Van Corlaer, Andries Hudde, and Wolphert Gerritsen Van Kouwenhoven. This transaction, in fact three private sales of as many tracts, or "flats," conveyed extensive acreage to those named in the deeds, of which two were dated June 16 and the third July 16. All the grantees except Wolphert Gerritsen were officials connected with the government of New Netherland. At that time the Dutch West India Company imposed no restrictions on acquiring land outside Manhattan. The Company had prescribed merely that "Whoever shall settle any colonies out of the limits of Manhattes Island must satisfy the Indians of that place for the land . . ." Van Twiller complied with this provision.

The propriety of this purchase by Van Twiller, however, disturbed the Company directors in Holland, and, indeed, his rights to the property were subsequently annulled. In 1640 the Company proceeded to buy up all remaining lands which belonged to Indians in the vicinity, and the same two Indian principals in the transaction of 1636 were signatories to the later deed of sale. That Van Twiller was a shrewd individual, contrary to popular belief, seems borne out by his efforts to identify personal interest with that of the colony and, too, by the largely unnoticed accomplishments of his administration. As O'Callaghan observes: "Such was the impetus given to the affairs of the country by the arrival of Van Twiller [that] forts, mansions and dwelling houses went up in all directions, for he had a large idea of the West India Company's resources."

It is no wonder that as soon as Van Twiller bought his bouwery at New Amersfoort, where there was no forestland and hardly an acre of unproductive soil, he promptly established a farm and tobacco plantation, and employed colonists to work the land. The great maize fields of the nearby Canarsie Indians gave proof of the fertility of the flat surface of Amersfoort. In July, 1638, he added to his original holdings the bouwery owned by Van Corlaer. Thus we can readily accept O'Callaghan's statement that "Van Twiller's plans were on an extensive scale."

In 1633 Peter Stuyvesant said that Elbert Elbertsen (Stooffh) and one Spicer had been employed on the Van Twiller farm fifteen or twenty years before. His remark indicates that in 1637 or 1638 these men had living quarters on his predecessor's bouwery, and suggests that the Wyckoff Homestead was erected not long afterward. In 1641 Van Twiller reported to the Company that he had caused houses to be built on his land, the Wyckoff house presumably among them, after he returned home in 1639.

Litigation which followed Van Twiller's recall lasted for many years. During the regime of his successor, Willem Kieft (1638-1647), little was accomplished toward the further development of New Amersfoort. Unfortunately, as has been pointed out: "The course pursued served to take the greater part of what may have been Van Twiller's Flat out of the market until 1667, the greater part of what may have been Van Corlaer's Flat until July 1, 1662, and the rest of that Flat until October 4, 1667. A thousand acres or more of its choicest lands was in dispute until September 26, 1705." By such means, the same historian remarks, "The improving of Jamaica Bay was delayed nearly three centuries."

Guest Author - Born in Ireland in 1885, Mr. Kelly, Borough Historian since 1941, has lived in Brooklyn - at first on Wyckoff Street - since coming to this country with his widowed mother at the age of six. His interest in New York lore dates back some 50 years when as a foreman in subway construction near DeWitt Clinton Park, he found and was instrumental in preserving the burned-out hull of Abraham Stock's ship Tiger. Talented entertainer and well known in vaudeville years ago, he composed several songs for Anna Held. He served in World War I and is remembered for his wartime song hit, "When the Boys Come Marching Home." A director of the Long Island Historical Society, he has been widely honored for his noteworthy researches in local history that are now available in the Brooklyn History Division of the Kings County Clerk's office.
In general, the West India Company assisted in developing the five other towns which comprise modern Brooklyn. New Amersfoort, however, seems to have been treated as a kind of stepchild. As a matter of fact, town government came late to the settlement because the initial purchase by Van Twiller and his associates had created seemingly endless disputes. And not until three years after the English occupation was a charter issued to Flatlands, by Governor Richard Nicolls on October 4, 1667. Among the freeholders and inhabitants listed in this document we find the name of Pieter Claesen, who already had acquired the title "Wyckoff" (magistrate), by which the family has since been known.

Valuable records of land ownership in New Amersfoort were lost when the original record-book was destroyed by fire. Many notations in our archives after June 18, 1674, make reference to this disaster. The loss accounts for many self-serving statements by property owners and claimants after that date; for the historian it also may have eradicated any written evidence of land occupancy very early in the Dutch era. There seems little doubt that the region had been occupied years before Van Twiller's purchase. The historian Thompson says: "It is now generally admitted that the first efforts toward the settlement of Long Island were begun in the town of Flatlands. At a very early period (some say in 1624) the farmers residing here leased land from the Indians on Flatlands Neck, until there were twelve to twenty cultivated portions all enclosed in fence. This arrangement seems to have been satisfactory to all concerned for many years, and is reiterated in the Nicolls patent of the township dated 1667."10

The "farmers residing here" may have been some of the men Captain Hendrick Christiansen transferred from his ship Fortune to the Onrust (or Restless), the first vessel ship built at Manhattan, in the spring of 1614, that replaced Adrian Block's burned-out ship Tiger. Perhaps it was in Onrust that Christiansen complied with his orders to visit nearby creeks and bays, Indian villages, and to establish trading posts in the interest of his employers. It has been suggested that in 1615 he wintered at Stroom Kill, an arm of Jamaica Bay which afterward separated Amersfoort and Gravesend.11 This attractive location was eagerly sought by the early settlers for still another reason. For here was established the Indian "mint," where the red men produced some of their finest wampum.

At the outset the Indians in this locality were very friendly, but as time passed their attitude changed. An illustrative incident may be cited to show the change in feeling, and also as evidence of early European occupancy for which no known records exist. Soon after Kieft commenced his unconscionable war on the red men in 1643, Chief Penhawitz and sachems of the Canarsee Indians called a council of war because of the killing of two tribesmen on maize lands some distance away (located between Red Hook and Brooklyn Heights in the present downtown section of Brooklyn). The council met at Keskaachauge, in Flatlands, and decided to send three warriors to Kieft in New Amsterdam to demand justice and a conference. On March 4 the emissaries appeared at the fort under flag of truce and sternly delivered the message.

Somewhat alarmed by these demands, Kieft asked for volunteers to undertake the mission. "There was no one who was willing to do so, among all of them except Jacob Wolfertsen Van Kouwenhoven and I, David Pietersz de Vries."12 They left with the Indians at once to meet Penhawitz, who meanwhile had withdrawn to Rechqua Akie (Rockaway) in fear of treacherous attack. The meeting took place early the next morning before sixteen Long Island tribal chiefs seated in a circle around them. A native orator told his audience how the white men first came upon their coast friendless, helpless and hungry, and the Indians willingly offered food and shelter but had been repaid for their generosity with ruthless slayings. Furthermore, the speaker said that when the white men began their voyages they left men behind with goods to trade until the ships returned. The red men "had preserved these people like the apple of their eye; yea, they had given them their daughters... by whom they had begotten children... but now [you] people have become so villainous as to kill their own blood."13

De Vries signalled the speaker to stop. He assured the assemblage that their wrongs would be righted, and asked that a representative group accompany him to Fort Amsterdam. There, he said, the governor would give them presents for a peace, which was promptly and amicably accomplished. From the Indian orator's address there seems little doubt that he referred to well remembered incidents which happened long before. This supports a belief that Dutchmen were established in Flatlands years prior to Van Twiller's time.

By a strange coincidence, during the same year of Van Twiller's removal from office (1617), a 12-year-old boy who one day would own the director's bouwery sailed from his native Holland to New Netherland. This younger, Pieter Claesen (Wyckoff), born at Norden in East Friesland, came to America on the ship Rensselaerswyck under contract to a Friesland man named Symon Walichsen and lived at Rensselaerswyck. About eight years later Pieter married Grietje, daughter of Cornelis Hendrickssen Van Ness, and began raising a family. In 1649 he removed to New Amsterdam with his wife and children, and soon afterward we find him farming at New Amersfoort and already a factor in the community. The land he worked and the house his family occupied, formerly Van Twiller's, had come under the control of Director Peter Stuyvesant who in turn made Pieter Claesen his agent in charge of managing the property.

Pieter had been in possession several years when, on

(Continued on Page 15)

7Ibid., I, p. 157.
9Ibid., op. cit., p. 89.
11Ibid., op. cit., pp. 40-41.
12Ibid., op. cit., pp. 40-41.
13Ibid., op. cit., pp. 40-41.
14Ibid., op. cit., pp. 40-41.
15Ibid., op. cit., pp. 40-41.
16Ibid., op. cit., pp. 40-41.
17Ibid., op. cit., pp. 40-41.
18Ibid., op. cit., pp. 40-41.
19Ibid., op. cit., pp. 40-41.
20Ibid., op. cit., pp. 40-41.
A Dutch Family’s Ties with Colonial America: I.
by Carel H. Jansen, adjunct-chartermaneester of the Amsterdam Archives, The Netherlands.

The de Wolfs of Amsterdam had problems in developing salt-works here in 1660’s and in trading after English occupation.

In April, 1635, a master baker named Dirck de Wolff married Grietje Engberts, of Deventer, in his native town of Haarlem. Three children, Abel (1636), Geertruyd (1637) and Trijnje (1639) were born of this marriage before the couple removed to Amsterdam in 1641. Once settled in that city, de Wolff was inscribed on the roll of citizens and became a member of the guild of brokers. In the annals of this guild we are able to follow his career as a grain broker for some years.

In 1643 his daughter Judith was born and three years later Hendrik, the youngest of his children, saw the light. De Wolff was reasonably well-to-do, owning some house property in Amsterdam and arable land outside the city confines. He gave his children an excellent education. They were all able to write a practiced hand, and de Wolff himself declared that “he had always set them a good example, endeavoring to promote peace and love among them, and to effect such had kept them with him in his home to an advanced age, he alone defraying . . . [the costs of] the household.”

We have not been able to discover precisely when he took up his first contacts in the possessions of the West India Company on the North American continent, but probably it was before the year 1655. In that year his daughter Geertruyd married Gerrit Jansz Cuyper, otherwise called Groenewoud. Cuyper had sailed to New Netherland in the ship Bontekoe (Brindle Cow) as a free man, and apparently he had braved the Atlantic crossing a few times before that. Together with his partner, the wholesale textile merchant Jan Hendrickz Sijbingh, Gerrit owned among other things a house and yard near Fort Orange.

The inventory of Sijbingh’s property, which Jan caused to be drawn up after the death of his wife, shows the names of Dirck de Wolff and his son Abel as indebted to him for duffel cloth and blankets supplied to them during the years 1655 and 1656. These items were of major importance as barter goods in the trade with the North American Indians.

But the interests of the de Wolfs, father and son, appear to have reached beyond mere trading. When Abel and his brother-in-law Gerrit Cuyper examined samples of minerals which one Claes de Ruyter had brought back from the copper mines at Navesink, the family lost no time in petitioning the West India Company directors for a grant to exploit these mines. Gerrit Baancken and Harmen Vedder, who together looked after the de Wolfs’ interests in New Netherland, were to promote the practical execution of the plan.

The Company directors considered their proposal not unreasonable. Accordingly they requested Peter Stuyvesant, director-general of New Netherland, to arrange matters as suggested by the petitioners. But Stuyvesant confessed himself surprised by the proposal. He knew, or so he said, nothing whatever about these minerals. He appeared unwilling to comply with a request for more samples, giving lack of time and the remote locality of the mines as his excuse. Moreover, the season — for the month was July — made travelling through the dense undergrowth out of the question. If the Good Lord were to spare him, however, he would carry out the directors’ order in the following spring.

The subsequent course of events shows that little or nothing ever came of the plan. But the de Wolff family did not abandon its intention to gain wealth by means of an industrial venture in the New World.

Few opportunities for establishing industries in New Netherland presented themselves. The colonial system was anything but conducive to the development of natural resources or industries, and lack of manpower also acted as a check. Some breweries and distilleries, a potash industry, as well as some brick-and-tile kilns had been established, however, and in 1657 an attempt was made to introduce the silk industry. To this end mulberry trees were imported from Curacao.

On Thursday, March 31, 1661, members of the commission for New Netherland in the West India Company’s College of Nineteen, acted favorably on a petition submitted by Dirck de Wolff to establish a salt refinery in New Netherland. He was to have the sole right of salt refining for ten years, the executive body decided, and during that time the refined product was not to be tax higher than coarse salt. Originally it had been determined that the refinery site would be selected by the director-general, Stuyvesant, who was also to allot the woodland where de Wolff could cut the required timber. The petitioner, however, succeeded in modifying this arrangement so that he himself was to choose the site, provided that he “shall not be permitted to choose a place or places which already, or else before the arrival of his empowered agent or agent to be thus empowered in New Netherland, hath been granted to another person.” Another stipulation was that he should proceed to set up the saltern that same year, 1661.

Dirck de Wolff took the matter in hand without delay. Two weeks after his agreement with the Company had been concluded, he engaged a blacksmith from Amsterdam named Arent Theunisz. As the site for his salt-works he chose Gravesend, in what is now Brooklyn, New York. The smith and his wife were to leave for this village, then largely inhabited by the English, and construct a saltpan and dwelling, the latter to be two boards long and one board wide, at the expense of the employer. When all was in working order, the smith was to boil salt night and day. For this he would receive, apart from free board and lodging for himself, his wife and family, a monthly wage of fifteen guilders or, if the venture were to prosper, 20 guilders per month. This was left to be decided by Evert Pietersz, who would manage the works on de Wolff’s behalf and

*Footnotes begin on Page 8.*
sell the salt in Manhattan. Evert Pietersz and the smith, Arent Theunisz, each would receive one-half the profit on all the salt produced during the first 31 days after their arrival, but they were to pay for the fuel
themselves.

On October 20, 1661, Evert Pietersz and the previously mentioned Harmen Vedder acquired a plot of land on Coney Island from one Gijsbert Op Dijck. Op Dijck had owned the land on the basis of a patent issued on May 21, 1644, by the former director-general of New Netherland, Willem Kieft. But the inhabitants of Gravesend had always regarded this land as common pasture, perhaps because the owner of the tract had failed to fence his property adequately — a not infrequent occurrence, to judge from the number of edicts issued against such negligence. There is a further possibility that the land had been given out twice and to a different person each time. The villagers of Gravesend based their claims on a patent of 1645 by which certain promises made to them in 1643 were confirmed.

In any event, trouble soon arose after de Wolff's agents took possession of the land they had purchased. Consequently they instituted legal action against the Gravesend men, but the latter were more than adequately defended by their own sheriff and magistrates. Stuyvesant and his Council then discovered that Gijsbert Op Dijck's patent had not been signed by Kieft, and that the Secretary had erred in entering it on the register of patents. They also saw fit to accuse Op Dijck of misconduct, claiming he had made use of a copy on pretext that the original patent had been mislaid.

Dirck de Wolff's workers remained at their post during this time. They were harassed constantly by the Gravesend people, who even threatened to burn them at the stake. Stuyvesant exhorted the villagers to let the men carry on their labors at the salt-works undisturbed, for 7000 guilders. The house and the gardens remained the property of his father, but these Abel leased from him for 120 guilders per year. The salt ventures continued the business collaboration with Gerrit Baancken and Harmen Vedder; of these the first-named also had a small share in the working capital, and in addition received 500 guilders annually for his services. Other partners were Dirck's three daughters, Geertruyd, Trijntje and Judith, for each of whom he paid 4000 guilders into the working capital. Upon marriage, each daughter could withdraw this sum from the capital of the business.

Presumably Dirck de Wolff started his North American ventures in order to provide for his children, and particularly to create a useful career for Abel. Indeed, Dirck had written in 1668 "that some years since, a suitable occasion presented itself to him for engaging in trade and commerce in New Netherland through the good offices of Gerrit Baancken, and whereas his son Abel de Wolff was then approaching manhood and it became needful for him to take something to hand by which he might support himself in the world, therefore he [Dirck] resolved to profit by this opportunity and to furnish the capital with which that end might be suitably achieved. And whereas his daughter Geertruyd was about to wed Gerrit Jansz Kuyper, he therefore had resolved that she was to invest her dowry, being four thousand guilders, in this capital."

From all that follows, it will be seen that the children, excepting Abel, were not particularly fortunate with the investments made by their father. The above declaration, made by Dirck in 1668, four years after the English occupation of New Netherland, seems only partially borne out by the record as regards benefits he intended to confer on his offspring. Although settlement of the accounts for 1664 showed a profit of 10 percent, the profit-and-loss balance for 1668 disclose a virtual cessation of trading activity during the previous two years.

Communication with Gerrit Baancken and Herman Veder has as good as ceased. To the wife of Gerrit Baancken, Elisabeth van Eps, who came to settle on behalf of her husband in 1668, Abel gave 500 guilders in payment for a supply of wheat which had come from Gerrit's bouwery at Schenectady. It was then determined that all further assets that had been invested in the family business were to remain Abel's property. These included all that had been transferred in 1664 or were still outstanding.

Man facture of Brick Began Early

Brick kilns were located before 1660 on Manhattan Island, at Fort Orange, and in the Dutch settlement on the South (or Delaware) River.
Mutiny on the Discovery

by Julian Wolfenstein

Hudson’s ill-fated venture in search of a northwest passage, a year after his great voyage here in 1609, is related in detail.

In 1610, the year after his historic voyage to America for the Dutch, Henry Hudson sailed across the Atlantic under orders to search out a northwest passage to the Orient. He explored the strait and part of the great bay which now bear his name. A mutiny broke out among the crew and Hudson, with eight companions, was set adrift in a small boat, never to be heard of again. The ship and part of its mutinous crew returned safely to England. That, in brief, was the fourth and last voyage of Henry Hudson, whose explorations aboard the Halte Maen in 1609 upon a great river here — some 1500 miles from where his employers had directed him to investigate — were to result in the Dutch settlement of New Netherland.

On April 17, 1610, about five months after returning from his earlier venture, Hudson once again sailed forth in search of a short route. This time his backers were three Englishmen, merchant princes of London named Sir Dudley Digges, Sir Thomas Smith and Master John Wolstenholme. No doubt he had attracted their interest by the boldness and skill exhibited during the previous year and before that. All efforts to find a northeast route had failed and also one attempt, Hudson’s, in the northwest. But in that area, though farther to the north, lay the mysteriously alluring and as yet untraversed “Furious Overfall” described by John Davis in the journal of his explorations in 1585-1587.

In point of fact this “Furious Overfall,” geographically, is an opening on the northern coast of Labrador that had been referred to in these words ever since the publication of Davis’ writings. As we now know, it is nothing other than the mouth of Hudson Strait. Davis described it thus: “We fell into a mighty race, where an island of ice was carried by the force of the current as fast as our barks could sail. We saw the sea falling down into a gulfe with a mighty whirlepooles, in such sort as forcible streams passe thorow the arches of bridges.” The tide, or “Furious Overfall,” rushes in and out of Hudson Strait violently at the rate of six miles an hour.

Hence it was with instructions to investigate this route that Hudson sailed from London in the bark Discovery. His crew consisted of 24 men. Besides Hudson as captain, Robert Juet served as mate, John King as quartermaster and Robert Bylot as navigator. Edward Wilson was ship’s surgeon and Francis Clemens boatswain, while John Williams signed on as gunner, Philip Staffe as carpenter, and Silvanus Bond as cooper. The able-bodied seamen were Michael Butt, Syracle Fanner, Arnold Lodlo, Adame Moore, Adrian Motter, Michael Perse, John Thomas and William Wilson. Two “landsmen” came on board, Abacuk Prickett and Bennett Mathues, as did a mathematician named Thomas Wydowse, and two boys, Nicholas Syms and John Hudson, who was Henry Hudson’s son.

Two other individuals rounded out the list, one of whom stayed aboard. One Colburne, who had been “written on” by the promoters, sought a place on the ship. His presence irritated Hudson so much, however, that before Discovery cleared the Thames he was sent back in a small boat with an explanatory letter from Hudson to the promoters. The other man was Henry Greene, a young ne’er-do-well who had been trying with Hudson in London. We know that Greene’s parents were living, as a friend of the captain’s had been able to obtain five pounds from the mother to buy an outfit of clothes for her son. Greene came aboard at Gravesend rather than at London with the rest of the crew.

During the long voyage that followed, Hudson seems to have enjoyed the companionship of several young men in the ship’s company. Besides his son, he apparently favored Greene and Edward Wilson, the twenty-two-year-old barber-surgeon — a partiality which was to figure in his subsequent fate. After an uneventful crossing, Hudson reached America and found his way through the “Furious Overfall” into what is now called Hudson Bay. Here he seems to have spent weeks in tacking to and fro upon the great inland sea, which has an area of some 400,000 square miles. Early that November the ship was frozen in, probably in a corner of James Bay.

With the spring thaw, Hudson continued his restless probing of the bay but found no sea route leading to the northwest. Hunger and discontent grew among his men and eventually the crew mutinied and took over the ship. On Sunday, June 22, 1611, the mutineers put Hudson aboard a shallop, or dinghy, and eight crewmen with him. The men turned out of the ship, besides Hudson and his son John, were Butt, Fanner, King, Lodlo, Moore, Staffe and Wydowse. Supplies consisting of a gun, powder, shot, some pikes, an iron pot and some meal were put aboard the shallop. Then, made fast to the stern of Discovery, the small boat was towed out some distance into the bay and cut adrift.

The mutineers set sail toward the east and clear water. Before undertaking the long passage home they made several landings on shore and lost four men in encounters with hostile Indians. When the Discovery reached London, in September, 1611, only eight men were on board: Bond, Bylot, Clemens, Mathues, Motter, Prickett, Syms and Edward Wilson. Of the others, Robert Juet and John Williams died on the way back, while those slam in the expeditions ashore were Greene, Perse, Thomas, and William Wilson. Any journal kept by Juet (if there was one) seems to have disappeared, unlike his famous diary which describes the voyage in 1609 of the Dutch ship de Halte Maen, in which he also had served as mate.

Few documents survive which describe Hudson’s last voyage. One of them, called “An Abstract from Henry Hudson’s Journal,” is only a fragment of the original, since it covers but a period of about three and a half months, from departure to August 3, 1610. Entries are missing for more than half a month. It is generally assumed that these papers contained incriminating in-
A far more important document, titled "A Larger Discourse of the Same Voyage" (published in 1625 with Hakluytus Posthumous, or Parochas His Pilgrimes), was written by Abacuk Prickett. This man, a servant of Sir Dudley Digges, principal promoter of the expedition, may have been put aboard to observe and report the course of events directly to his employer. The "Discourse," in view of Prickett's connection with the mutineers, appears to have been composed more to defend the culprits and excusate the writer than to give an accurate account of the voyage. Cleverly narrated, it seeks to place some of the blame on Hudson himself. In addition, Prickett endeavors to throw responsibility on the crewmen who perished, while presenting as guil-

less those who survived. However biased, Prickett's account seems to be the only eye-witness recital to have come down to us.

In little over a month after their arrival in London, five men (Clemens, Mathues, Motter, Prickett and Wilson) of the eight survivors went before the Masters of Trinity House for examination on October 24, 1611. No mention is made in the record of Bond, Bylot and Symes. The verdict of the Masters upon their actions was that the men "deserved to be hanged." Three months later the matter came before the Instance and Prize Records division of the High Court of Admiralty, of which the only recorded result is the examination of the barber-surgeon, Edward Wilson. At this point, so far as appears, the mutineers were left to their own devices for more than five years.

Those who survived the ill-fated venture were perhaps of uncommon prospective value to influential English merchants, enough in any case to save them from speedy trial. Prickett and Bylot, for example, both proclaimed that for all practical purposes the northwest passage had been discovered. Wilson in his examination before Judge Trevor of the admiralty court gave an account of the mutiny and, when questioned about a northwest route, replied that in all likelihood there was one. To press capital charges promptly against such useful men may have seemed of little purpose. Thus, for the time being, the matter appears to have been dropped.

And so we find the names of Bylot, Prickett and Wilson duly enrolled among the 288 members of a new company called "The Discoverers of the North-West Passage," that was charted by King James to send out two ships "to search and find out a passage by the north-west of America to the Sea Surf, commonly called the South Sea." The new expedition sailed in May, 1612, with Bylot and Prickett as crew members. While it was unsuccessful, the contemporary compulsion to find a short route to the Far East was such that England's leading merchants continued to dispatch ships after ship in yearly succession.

Not until 1617 did the mutineers become subject of another investigation and a trial. This may have been due to the fact that in 1616 William Baffin made a voyage with Bylot in his crew and on returning home stated there was "no passage nor hope of a passage" (by way of the northwest). By that time, too, the merchants had come to resewe less confidence in the men as explorers. In any event, on July 24, 1618, seven years after abandoning Hudson, a number of his crewmen were tried. Clemens, Mathues, Prickett and Wilson, who appeared as defendants, were charged, first, with "The ejection of Henry Hudson and John Hudson and others from the ship Discovery, in a boat called a shallop without food or drink and other necessaries, and the murder of the same"; and second: with "Fleeing from justice." The men declared themselves "Not Guilty" of either charge.

Papers referring to this case in the Admiralty court, in law-Latin, read in part as follows: "On which day the trial proclamation as is customary having been made that all men rest in silence, for the reason that the Lords Justiciaries be about to deal with pleas of the crown, Letters of commission, sealed with the great seal of England, were read throughout with a loud voice. Then, on the Sheriff of the county of Surrey being called forth, there appeared Robert Belyn, deputy of John Middleton, Esquire, the sheriff aforesaid, and introduced an order to him directed to come forth 24 honest and lawftul men of the said County of Surrey to inquire on behalf of our said Lord the King, etc., with a list of those summoned, from whom the following were chosen and sworn, etc." The trial resulted in a jury verdict of not guilty on both counts.

A principal cause of the mutiny, the defendants claimed, was that Hudson gave them insufficient food while keeping more than enough for himself and for certain favorites in the crew. On this point Prickett went into considerable detail later in his "Larger Discourse." He names the favored ones: Greene, the young man who had stayed with Hudson in London; Wilson, the youthful barber-surgeon, and Philip Staffe, who went into the shallop with Hudson "for love of him." Hudson is also accused of having a scuttle, or secret entrance leading from his cabin to the ship's hold where food was stored. It was further asserted that after Hudson had been put over the side the rebellious seamen found in the cabin "two hundred of bisket cakes, a pecke of meale, of beere to the quantity of a butt, one with another."

Much evidence is still missing, but after more than 350 years it seems doubtful if further revelations will come to light. If Hudson indeed had an unwise pre-
dilection for favorites and gratified his vanity by giving them ship's provisions which should have been shared by all, surely this remarkable sea captain, and those who suffered with him, paid a very heavy penalty for his

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SHIPBOARD CARE FOR ANIMALS

Special care was taken in shipping farm animals to New Netherland. Each animal had a separate stall and a special attendant who received a reward if he delivered the animal alive upon arrival in America.
Period following the Revolution witnessed great expansion of transport facilities by private interests and the public authority. By 1790 state, county, and local governments, as well as groups of enterprising citizens, realized that well planned and costly measures would be required to provide adequate and efficient transportation in Bergen County and elsewhere in the state. One of the experts called upon to study the situation was George Cabot, American statesman and Secretary of the Navy, who had been retained by the New Jersey Corporation to give an opinion respecting the legality, costs, methods of procedure, etc. for organizing a system of ferries and bridges for New Jersey.

Reporting from Newark, May 27, 1790, to the Trustees of the Ferries over the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, Cabot stated that "having examined the rivers where the lower ferries are now kept, and considered all the circumstances attending them that have come to my knowledge," he believed "that Bridges built at those places wou'd be too expensive to" permit repayment of original costs and declared that he would not "be willing to engage in the undertaking, even if I cou'd be allowed to name all the terms upon which it shou'd be executed." After examining "the Passaick River at Newark . . . and the Hackinsack at Mr. Schuyler's ferry," he said "Bridges may be built" at both places "in a manner that would render them safe and . . . most useful to the Community" but that "the charge of securing the Bridges against injury is made so very considerable by the Freshes in one river and the extreme depth of the water in the other that private persons . . . will not . . . build them unless they can obtain the exclusive right of transportation and receiving toll . . . for 150 or 200 years, and also have a certain assurance that good roads leading to and from the ferries shall be made and always kept in good repair free of any expence to the Proprietors of the Bridges."

Despite the difficulties, however, Cabot (continuing his report) thought the project worth "the Zealous pursuit of the Gentlemen of New Jersey who consider the immense advantages that Agriculture, Commerce, and the mechanic Arts will derive from facilitating the intercourse between different parts of the country and especially the communication between the country and New York— . . ." and suggested applying to the "Legislature for the appointment of Commissioners to contract with such Persons as may incline to engage in the business— . . ." He believed the two bridges would cost "not less than 25,000 Dollars" but if "further enquiry concerning the prices of materials and Labor" indicated "that any considerable saving can be made, I will inform you . . .".

On November 24, 1790, as part of the plan to build a road through New Jersey from the Hudson to Trenton, the legislature provided for bridges to be built over the Hackensack and Passaic rivers, and set forth the regulations governing their use. The bridges were to be the property of the Trustees for ninety-nine years, thus enabling them to collect tolls until 1889. The commissioners appointed under the act were authorized by another law, passed the same day, to raise a fund of £4,000 by a lottery, but the minor panic of 1792 brought the plan to a temporary halt.

The uncompleted project was sold by the Commissioners in 1793 to Samuel Ogden and thirty-six other subscribers who quickly purchased the two hundred shares of stock at $200 each, and were given the lease. The stockholders were incorporated under a law of March 7, 1797, as "the Proprietors of the bridges over the rivers Passaic and Hackinsack." Officers and directors were appointed and the corporation was empowered to make by-laws, etc. provided they were not "repugnant to any part of this act, nor to the constitution or laws of this state." Places for the bridges had been agreed upon by 1795 and a road was laid out from Newark Court House to the bridge already built over the Passaic River, and from there to where the bridge over the Hackensack was in process of being built, and on to Paulus Hook.

John Stevens, owner of Hoboken Ferry, meanwhile had promised (May 1, 1793) that in "case a Road is laid out leading from Hoboken Ferry to the Site of the Bridges intended to be erected over the Hackensack River . . ." in accordance with the act of 1790, he would "make, or cause to be made, at his own private expence, a good and sufficient causeway over the Salt Marsh between Hoboken and the main land and that he will keep up and preserve the same in good repair for ever." This was authorized by the Assembly on February 17, 1794, and a road was laid out "from the Ferry at Hoboken to intersect" the road "from Hackensack Bridge to Paulus Hook, thus rendering the Hoboken Ferry equally accessible as that at Paulus Hook." On June 20th, the legislature authorized the relaying of the road from Paulus Hook "to the Bridge at Hackinsack, and . . . the Road lately laid out from Hobackin" intersecting it, so far as the road from "Hobackin may pass over the Salt Marsh," so that a bank to prevent the tide from flooding the road might be built.

The wooden bridges (that over the Passaic at Newark was 492 feet long; the one over the Hackensack, 980 feet) had been nearly completed by the autumn, but the stockholders feared that the deadline originally set in 1790 could not be met, and the money appropriated for the bridges and roads would thereupon revert to the State Treasury. They petitioned the legislature for an extension of time and an additional six months "from and after the 24th day of November instant" was granted on November 5, 1794. Another problem arose when it was discovered that the Commissioners had approved and signed incorrect records submitted by the surveyor, who had failed to include part of the road intended to be laid out from the Hackensack Bridge to Paulus Hook. The General Assembly nullified the erroneous reports, November 10, 1795, by permitting the Commissioners to correct any mistakes in the return of the road and to alter it so as to make the road as originally intended.

Meanwhile, on August 15, 1793, the Bergen County Board of Justices and Freeholders authorized a bridge
with a draw twenty-two feet wide to be built over the Hackensack River to begin at the dock of John Varick in Hackensack, and a bridge with a twenty-foot draw over English Creek to begin where the road opposite the house of Cornelius Vreeland struck the Creek. Both structures were to be completed by October 1, 1794.

A contract for building a causeway over the Hackensack meadows was approved, the causeway to be completed within one month after the bridge was finished, to be eighteen feet wide and two feet above the level of Varick's dock, and "graved sufficient for carriages to pass from the Butterin on the east end of the bridge and across the meadows to the road leading between the houses of Roelof Bogert and Cornelius Banta." A public road was laid out from the west end of Varick's dock north to the town of Hackensack, another from the east end south to the road leading between the houses mentioned above, and a public road was to be laid out from the center of the northernmost end of the bridge north to Old Hackensack Road. Contracts for the construction of the bridges were let to Benjamin Brookfield, III, lowest bidder at £ 495 for the Hackensack Bridge; and to John Crane, lowest bidder at £ 485 for English Creek Bridge. 

On February 24, 1794, the legislature named Daniel Van Ripen of Bergen County and Nathaniel Camp of Essex County as commissioners "to repair the new Road lately laid out from the Bridge now erecting over Hackensack River to Horsimus," and authorized them to draw not more than £ 200 for the purpose from the State Treasury. The next year (March 13, 1795), the General Assembly authorized certain sums to be drawn from the Treasury in addition to those already appropriated for making the "causeway from the fast land of Daniel Van Winkle to Hossimus," and for the "road between the causeway adjacently the Hackensack Bridge and the causeway from" Van Winkle's land "to Hossimus." Camp's request to resign as Essex County commissioner was granted March 18, 1796, and John Condit was appointed in his place.

Nearly two years later, on February 12, 1798, an act granting a further sum of money to the commissioners, authorized Condit and Van Ripen to have repaired "the new road lately laid out from the causeway adjoining the toll-bridge across the Hackensack River to Horsimus . . ." and to "draw from the State Treasury for that purpose not more than £ 500 provided so much remains in the treasury from the taxes from the stages running from Philadelphia through Trenton to Paulus Hook." On November 3, 1798, "An Act Respecting bridges" changed somewhat the legal procedure for erecting or repairing bridges so that such work could be completed more quickly on local and county levels. The law did not, however, operate with respect to privately owned bridges which were still to be maintained by the owners.

What later became known as Hackensack Turnpike was authorized on November 30, 1802, by an act for "Establishing a Turnpike Road from" Hackensack to Hoboken. The act incorporated the Bergen Turnpike Company which was to have capital stock of not more than $7,000 for each mile of road, and nine directors, who were to be stockholders, elected annually. Three commissioners were appointed to lay out a road from Hoboken to Hackensack, the road to strike Overpeck Creek "at the bridge now across same," or at either of two alternate places named, and to "run from the opposite side of the creek to the Hackensack River" near the bridge opposite Hackensack Town, then across the river to the west side and thence northerly through Hackensack to the tavern occupied by Dr. John Campbell. Details of the rules governing construction and maintenance, toll rates, and penalties for breaking the law were also set forth in the act.

Apparently, the general assumption that many benefits would result from the building of toll roads and bridges was not fully realized, and in 1811 revision of the laws and periodical inspection of both roads and bridges were urged by "Monitor", who claimed that in more than sixteen years there had not been "a day nor an hour" that they had answered the "public expectation or been in a state conformable to the intent of the legislature which authorized their construction." He declared that the proprietors had paid dividends of more than ten per cent per annum while failing to obey the law which permitted them to build the bridges and levy tolls, and "... all that the traveler can know with reasonable certainty is, that to be allowed to pass the bridges he must pay toll; but if the bridge or road are so out of repair as to endanger or injure him, from whom, or in what manner he is to seek redress, with a rational prospect of obtaining it, he must be utterly at a loss."

Monitor, continuing, charged that "what ought to be very plain and precise" in the law "is enveloped in a mist of obscurity, happily calculated to favor the stockholders, in acquiring gain by sacrificing the interests of the community." He further asserted that the current laws and the means to enforce them were "deficient and not to be relied upon." The bridges had not been maintained, repaired, or lighted, nor had the footwalks been kept separate from the carriage way as required by law. The causeways had been imperfect from the beginning, being neither of suitable height nor width, nor constructed of materials that make a good road. The roads were too narrow for one carriage to pass another safely and many accidents had occurred. Efforts of the legislature and local governments to abolish the worst abuses were not always followed immediately by noticeably better conditions, however, and many years were to pass before Bergen County highways met fully the requirements of the population. (Concluded)
the Bounty" in 1660, of the famous ship whose master made maritime history by sailing a launch 3600 miles to safety at Timor, N. E. I., when put over the side by mutineers in mid-Pacific in 1789.

Earle H. Houghtaling, Jr., Walden, N. Y., lawyer who recently returned from a trip with Mrs. Houghtaling to Egypt, has been re-elected village magistrate for another four-year term.

Wesley Hardenbergh and Mrs. Hardenbergh after a five months' trip to Australia and New Zealand have returned to their home at Lake Zurich, Ill.

Edward J. Van Dyke was recently elected historian of the Pennsylvania Society, Order of Founders and Patriots of America.

Federal Judge Harold R. Medina, Medallist of the Society in 1930, has been awarded the Learned Hand Medal "for excellence in Federal jurisprudence" by the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

Douglas M. Van Riper, Manhasset, L. I., realtor, has been appointed scoutmaster at St. Francis Hospital in Roslyn and will instruct the boys confined as patients there in the techniques of scouting.

Harry S. Schanck during April was elected Registrar of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution. He is serving also as Registrar and as Reinstatement Chairman for the Society's New York Chapter, which he represented at the recent national congress at Albuquerque, N. M.

Robert L. Smock in March spoke on the battle of Trenton and the approach march to it by Washington's army in 1776, which has been re-traced by several historical groups in recent years, before a State-wide conference of the Children of the American Revolution, at which Richard C. Deyo presided, at Nassau Inn, Princeton, N. J.

Lloyd R. LeFever and Mrs. LeFever are parents of Miss Jane LeFever, Wellesley alumna who received the Ph. D. degree in microbiology from University of Michigan in May. Dr. LeFever, who also holds that university's master's degree in biochemistry and bacteriology, is conducting medical research at the Hospital for Asthmatic Children, Denver, Colo.

Federal Judge Reynier J. Wortendyke, the Society's 49th President in 1956-58, at Newark in May ordered confessed swindler Anthony (Tino) DeAngelis imprisoned for three months' observation to help deter­mine final sentence. Also fined $40,000 and tentatively sentenced to 27 years. DeAngelis, one-time head of Allied Vegetable Oil Refining Corp., who figured in the $100 million salad oil scandal that recently rocked world commodity markets, is to be finally sentenced after the test period, according to the New York Herald Tribune of May 29.

E. Lisk Wyckoff, Jr., was married to Miss Claire Adele Mohnkern, daughter of Mrs. McAllister R. Mohn­kern of Larchmont, N. Y., and the late Mr. Mohnkern, at St. Augustine's Church, Larchmont, May 8. The bride, an alumna of Mount Holyoke and candidate for the master's degree in education at N. Y. U., is with Harcourt Brace & World Inc. The bridegroom, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Wyckoff, a graduate of Trinity College, Duke University and the University of Michigan Law School, and former naval officer, is with the New York law firm of Burlingham, Underwood, Barron, Wright & White.

New Book on Collegiate School


One of the very few remaining links with old New Amsterdam and 17th century Dutch rule in America is Collegiate School, or School of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church in the City of New York, as it was once called. For more than 300 years, Collegiate School has "been in session" with only a few minor recesses. Over this great period its graduates have served city, state and nation well in all walks of life.

In this straightforward, reportorial account of the old school's long and distinguished history, Mrs. Waterbury, mother of two students currently attending Col­legiate School, narrates the succession of schoolmasters, pupils and studies that constitute the chronicle of the school through the years. Amply documented by foot­notes that cite pertinent reference material, the book is admittedly put together from "the bones" of an earlier volume, Henry W. Dunshee's History of the School of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church in the City of New York from 1633 to 1883, with some additional materials added which Mrs. Waterbury has researched and used to fill out "the bones." It combines human-interest anecdotes with data on buildings, background and the trials through which this citadel of early American education has passed.

Until the present century, Mrs. Waterbury points out, the founding date of the school had always been assumed to have been 1633. As recently as March, 1933, a three-hundredth anniversary was celebrated on the basis of this supposed date. However, "under the pressure of facts presented by authorities such as Pro­fessor William Heard Kilpatrick, 1638 was settled upon as the earliest year when it could be said with cer­tainty that the school of the Dutch Church was first established."

The exact founding date of Collegiate School, how­ever, still remains somewhat unclear. Records prove that Adam Roelantsen, the first official schoolmaster in New Amsterdam, "had been in New Amsterdam in 1633 briefly." It is probable that he was not employed in teaching pupils at that time, because the Ecclesiastical Records of the State of New York, which both Kil­patrick and Mrs. Waterbury seem to have used as their principal source, states that "Adam Roelantsen having requested to go to New Netherland as schoolmaster, reader (voorsanger) and precentor (voorsanger) was accepted, as recommended, upon his good testimonials and the trial of his gifts, on August 4, 1637 and was sent thither." The question of whether Dutch dominies actually were teaching children before the second arrival of Roelantsen, however, remains unanswered.

The various locations of Collegiate School, its suc­cession of headmasters or principals and other pertinent data are listed in handy compilations in the rear of the book. Two of the more interesting features include a reproduction of the Castello Plan (made in 1670 from Jacques Cortelyou's survey-plan of New Amsterdam in 1660) on which early sites occupied by Collegiate School are plotted, and a glossary of terms commonly used in Dutch New York pertaining to church and school. Although the narrative is only 136 pages long, it is packed with details and delightful descriptions of this school which has been a factor in American educa­tion far longer than most colleges.
Dutch Ways of Care of Poor: II.

In 1783 a journalist here observed of Holland in the 17th and 18th centuries that “no civilized country in the world exists where there is a smaller proportion of poor, where so few beggars are to be seen, or where the expense of maintaining the poor is less a burden on the public.” His unsigned article in the New-York Gazette and Weekly Mercury of April 21, 1783, continues as follows:

“The principal reason assigned for this [the small proportion of poor in Holland.—En:] is, the natural disposition of the people, strengthened by education and habit. From their earliest days they are trained up in the practice of industry, sobriety and frugality, which enables them to support themselves in almost any situation. They are remarkable for this in every corner of the world; a Dutch family will pick up a subsistence where another is starving. Their habitual temperance becomes a source both of public and private prosperity.

“While they deny themselves those excesses which plunge so many thousands in other countries into the depths of poverty and wretchedness, they become by their industry useful members of the state; and, living with contented parsimony, they are seldom a burden on the public, having laid up some provision for a time of distress. Though they have been stigmatized with selfishness and taking every advantage in trade; yet it is certain that there is neither the same dissipation among the affluent nor the same profligacy among the commonalty, that is observable in most other states of Europe.

“The natural character of the Dutch is probably formed by their situation and circumstances. Confined to a narrow spot of ground, industry, with the most frugal economy, become absolutely necessary. Did they depart from these principles, their ruin must be the consequence. They are encouraged to the practice of these virtues, not only by the example of the rich, amongst whom it is reckoned a reproach to be idle or profligate, but likewise by the employment afforded to every individual, and the opportunity given in a free commercial state of acquiring wealth. Their extensive trade, their fisheries and manufactures, constantly require so many hands, that the natives are insufficient for the demand. There it is well known, that, if any person be found idle, it cannot be want of employment. On this pretence they can expect no compassion; therefore, unless they are disabled by age or disease, they are compelled to labour.

“In Holland, as in every other country, it is to be expected that some will be found addicted to slothful and vicious habits, from which neither poverty, nor the fear of shame can deter them. Though it is not to be expected that any punishment will entirely reclaim such; yet, as the example is dangerous, and the number of the useless and vicious might increase, were any indulgence given to them, persons of this character are treated with great rigour. The civil magistrates are invested with large discretionary powers, as censors of the morals and manners of the people.

“Though it has been said that there is no public begging in Holland, yet this is not strictly true. In some instances it is permitted. When an industrious family is reduced to indigence by fire, or by any uncommon misfortunes, a license is granted to beg; but this is granted with restrictions, and a certificate which they must have ready to produce when required. There are also a few vagrant beggars, but these are seldom natives, being commonly Jews or Germans. Vagrant begging they are at the utmost pains to suppress, and they are rigid in the execution of the laws against it.

“In every town there is a public correction house, in which offenders are confined for a longer or shorter time according to their fault. The provision allowed them is of the poorest kind, being commonly boiled beans and water. Even for this they are compelled to work. They earn their hard fare, by rasping lignum vitae, or by some laborious exertion of the same kind. When they complete their task, whatever they do beyond it is for their own benefit. No corporal punishment can be so great a terror to persons of a slothful or of a vicious disposition; and as, from the strict execution of the law, they may lay their account with this treatment, it is to be expected that the numbers of this character under such a government, will be smaller in proportion, than in other countries, where there is less restraint.

“On the whole, it has been observed, that sloth and vice are the most frequent causes of dependent poverty in this country, so we must ascribe the small number of poor in Holland to their industry, to the encouragement given to it.

“Though it is observed that the number of the poor in Holland is smaller, in proportion to the population of the country, than in any other civilized state, yet still it must be very considerable. Where there are so many thousands employed in the poorest and meanest occupations of life, there must be numbers daily reduced to indigence, from causes which no industry and no foresight could have prevented. The poor of this description ought to be provided for, and there is perhaps no country in the world where greater attention is paid to them than in this, insomuch that there is scarcely one who has any claim to the public charity, who is not supported by it. This, however, is done in the most frugal manner.

“The immediate charge of the poor is committed to the consistory, composed of the elders and deacons of the church, who are generally of the most respectable and intelligent class of citizens. They are at particular pains to enquire into the character, the circumstances, and the real estate of all the poor within their districts. It would be difficult for a person of an idle or a vicious disposition to escape their notice, or to impose on the public by a specious pretence. When an industrious family is in distress their case is immediately attended to, and a weekly pension allowed them, such as is thought sufficient for their support. Families in distress get from one shilling to four shillings per week, according to their number and circumstances, and a loaf weighing 3 lb. valued 4d. is given to each person in the family. In winter they receive necessary clothing, and a certain quantity of fuel.

The great number, however, of these persons are occasional, being continued no longer than the paupers are thought to be unable to provide for themselves. In winter, particularly when, for six or eight weeks, the employment of numbers is at a stand by the frost, there is provision made for them until they can return to their usual occupations. It is in this way that by far the greatest part of their public charity is distributed.”

(Concluded)
July 10, 1655, he entered into a contract "To superintend the Bowery and Cattle of Director Stuyvesant at Amersfoort." From the text of this agreement, he undertook in return for 325 guilders to "sow all the land that is fit for planting" and to fodder and winter the cattle according to custom. There was a provision that Pieter should deduct the value of his own grain from the rent, signifying that he was a lessee. Apparently no deed was issued to him, although the lack is perhaps attributable to the loss of records.

In any event, since Pieter lived there until his death in 1694, he probably gained good title by the Act of Settlement of October 26, 1683. This act provided that "whoever has actually possessed and improved his land for four years previously, if no legal demand is made in fifteen months from now, shall be accounted the lawful owner." His widow resided in the house until she died, about 1700, and their descendants occupied the place for two centuries afterward.

Regarded as a distinguished example of early New York folk architecture, the house when built for Van Twiller differed somewhat from its present appearance. The original unit, which stands between main section and attached outbuilding (see illustration on Page 5), measures about three-fifths the depth of the house with cellar, beams and partitions indicating its size. The wing added later is said to date from the 1780's. Heavy timbers used in construction are hand-hewn and fastened with wooden pins; numbers which guided the builders in erecting the framework are still visible.

Ownership of the old house and farm passed from the Wyckoffs by sale in 1901, but the homestead was reacquired by Pieter Claesen's associated descendants 62 years later. In 1963 the Wyckoff House Foundation, chartered by the Board of Regents for the purpose of preserving the ancient structure, bought it for $30,000. The Foundation, which had been organized by the Wyckoff Association in America (founded 1937), plans to restore the house and convert it into a historic shrine. Pending further development, the place is presently occupied on a caretaker basis by a young theological student and his family.

Under the leadership of their national president, Ernest H. Wyckoff of Stroudsburg, Pa., the some 1500 members of the Wyckoff Association and its affiliated Foundation continue to strive to rehabilitate this historic building and thus preserve the basic values it represents. Problems faced are real and formidable. For example, the city's proposal to pave a stretch of Ditmas Avenue, which is being conscientiously examined, together with alternative solutions. The neighborhood is run down, the house needs attention in many particulars.

In expending their dedicated efforts and funds the Wyckoffs have gained the cordial support of many distinguished individuals and institutions. Among these, to name but a few, are the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission and its executive director, James Grote Van Derpool; the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, D. C.; Brooklyn Eagle, Brooklyn Borough President Abe Stark and the late Borough President John C. Cashmore. While much remains to be done, work is steadily going forward to restore for posterity this storied house as a living memorial of American history.

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**IN MEMORIAM**

**J. LEON SCHANK**

John Leon Schank of Keyport, N. J., a member of the Holland Society of New York since 1924, died at the age of 71 on Saturday, February 13, 1965. Descended from Roelof Martense Schenck of Amersfoort in Utrchet province, the Netherlands, who came to this country in 1650, he was born at Keyport, February 9, 1894, son of John G. Schank and Martha Seabrook. Prominent businessman and civic leader in Keyport for many years, he attended local schools and entered business in 1911 with his father, who then conducted a hardware and house-furnishing concern. Two years later he and his brother, H. Seabrook Schank, started an automobile sales and repair business known as Schank Bros. Garage which their father continued until he undertook military service and saw action in France with the American Expeditionary Force. Mustered out of the Army, the brothers resumed and expanded operations until the father's death in 1921, at which time Leon disposed of his share in the garage to his brother and acquired the latter's interest in the family hardware business, which he conducted for 15 years. Since 1936 he had been president of Schank Inc., oil burner equipment, plumbing and heating firm.Formerly president of the Keyport Chamber of Commerce and Keyport Kiwanis, a trustee of Bayshore Community Hospital and chairman of the Keyport Parking Authority, he served on the consistory of the Keyport Reformed Church. He was an exempt fireman of Engine Company No. 1, and a member of the Monmouth County Fuel Merchants Association, Bayside Lodge of Odd Fellows, and Minuteman Post 23 American Legion. Long active in Scouting, he was named in 1959 to the executive board of Monmouth Council, Boy Scouts of America, and two years later was presented with the Silver Beaver, Scouting's highest award. He is survived by his wife, the former Mary McFarland; his brother; two sons, J. Leon, Jr., for years his business associate, and William G. Schank of Chesterchic, R. I.; and seven grandchildren. Services were held in the Reformed Church, Keyport, February 16, with interment at Old Tennet Cemetery.

**JULIAN P. VAN WINKLE**

Julian Proctor Van Winkle of Louisville, Ky., a member of the Holland Society of New York since 1957, died at the age of 90 on Wednesday, February 17, 1965. A descendant of Jacob Wallingsen (van Winkle) who came to this country from Holland in 1633, he was born at Danville, Ky., March 22, 1874, son of John Sale Van Winkle and Mary Louise Dillon, Dean of Kentucky distillers and retired president of Stitzel-Weller Distillery, Inc., of Louisville, makers of "Old Fitzgerald" and other bourbons, he attended the Danville schools and was graduated from Centre College in 1894. During his 71 years in the distillery business, in which he was the nation's oldest active executive upon retiring last year, he became widely known for his anecdotal style in personally written advertisements which publicized his firm's products in nationally published magazines. In The Social History of Bourbon, a book by Gerald Carson, published by Dodd Mead in 1963, he is referred to repeatedly and with high esteem. Early in his career he joined W. L. Weller & Sons, wholesale whisky firm in Louisville, and traveled as a salesman through Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia. Later he became co-owner of the firm and
acquired the old Sitzel Brothers Distillery. He was president of Sitzel-Weller from 1934 until he retired last October in favor of his son, Julian P. Van Winkle, Jr. A parishioner of the Second Presbyterian Church of Louisville, he was a member of Sigma Chi fraternity, the Pendennis Club, and Louisville Country Club. He is survived by his wife, the former Katie Smith; a son, Julian P., Jr., and a daughter, Mrs. Charles K. McClure.

JAMES N. BLAUVELT

James Nelson Blauvelt of Chevy Chase, Md., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1978, died at the age of 62 on Monday, February 22, 1965. Descended from Gerrit Hendricksen (Blauvelt) who emigrated from Deventer in Overijsscl province to New Amsterdam in 1638, he was born at Chicago, Ill., December 1, 1902, son of James Nelson Blauvelt and Elizabeth Skinner Barker. A sales executive with the Hallmark Company for the past 22 years, he was graduated from East Orange, N. J., High School and in his boyhood earned the insignia of Eagle Scout. He had represented Hallmark since 1933 in the Washington, D. C., area and previously in Buffalo, N. Y., and vicinity, becoming a top salesman and member of the company's Three Million Dollar Club. Earlier he had been associated from 1926 to 1943 with the Buzza Co. of Minneapolis, Minn., after beginning his career in the tannery business with his father in 1920. President of the Association of Blauvelt Descendants for two terms, and secretary of the Holland Society's Potomac Branch in 1960-62, he was a member of the National Genealogical Society, the Brooke Manor Country Club of Norbeck, Md., Brookville Country Club of Clarence, N. Y., Locust Hill Country Club of Rochester, N. Y., and the U.S. Power Squadron, Potomac Branch. He is survived by his wife, the former Eleanor Grace Moran, anil the U.S. Power Squadron, Potomac Branch. He was a member of the Holland Society's "Meeting in Holland" travel group in 1963; two sons, James R., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and John V., of San Antonio, Tex.; and four grandchildren. Services were held in Washington, February 24, and at Saddle River, N. J., Zion Lutheran Church, February 25, with interment in the churchyard there.

FRANKLIN NEVIUS

Franklin Nevius of Spring Lake, N. J., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1933, died at the age of 85 on Sunday, February 28, 1965. Descended from Johannes Nevius who came to this country from Holland in 1651, he was born in Montgomery, N. Y., October 11, 1879, son of Benjamin C. Nevius and Caroline Hicks Cox. For 64 years a New York lawyer specializing in construction contract, engineering and suretyship phases of the law, he was graduated with honors from New York Law School in 1901, and to the Federal courts and United States Supreme Court soon afterward, he became an eminent practitioner while with the law firm of Kellogg & Rose and its successors. Long a member of this firm, which was formed in 1903 at 120 Broadway and has been at 115 Broadway since 1905, he was senior partner when it became Nevius, Brett & Kellogg in 1929 and counsel when the partnership later received its present name of Nevius, Jarvis & Pilz. During his career he represented firms which built subways, tunnels, highways, sewers, airports and bridges, and tried many construction contract cases involving the City and State of New York, the Federal government and various public corporations. He won a $1,240,000 damage suit against the city in a celebrated case, which the trial judge described at length in his memoirs (A Judge Comes of Age, by Judge John C. Knox, late of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York [Scribner's, 1940]), and argued many appeals in the State and Federal courts. The American Institute of Consulting Engineers published his address on "Expert Testimony" in its Proceedings. Formerly a director and member of various committees of the New York County Lawyers Association, he was affiliated with the American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and the Lawyers Club. He was a director of Spring Lake Bath and Tennis Club, and of the Spring Lake Golf and Country Club. His first wife, the former Hilda Booker, died in 1954. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Helen Moritz Nevius; four sons, Franklin C., Garrett W., Peter T., and Robert Y. Nevius; two brothers, and 11 grandchildren. Services were held in Spring Lake, March 2, with interment at Old Tenent Cemetery, Freehold.

JOHN S. VOORHEES

John Sharp Voorhees of White Plains, N. Y., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1939, died at the age of 65 on Saturday, March 6, 1965. Descended from Steven Coerte van Voorhees who came to this country from Holland in 1662, he was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 3, 1900, son of John Sharp Voorhees and Ada Florence Nichols. Since 1960 manager of the wholesale and governmental sales bureau of Consolidated Edison Company of New York, with which he was associated for 42 years, he attended Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and Columbia University. In 1917 he joined the old New York Edison Company, a predecessor of Consolidated Edison, and held various posts in the engineering and test departments until transferred in 1928 to the power sales and promotion field. Veteran of both World Wars, he retired in grade of colonel from the Air Force Reserve in 1960 after 37 years with the Reserve and New York National Guard. During his military service he was awarded, besides the Commendation, American Campaign and Victory Medals, the New York State Distinguished Service Cross and 20-year Service Medal. Formerly a trustee of Manhattan Kiwanis Foundation; a director of the 42nd Street-Mid Manhattan Association and the Bronx Board of Trade, and advisory board vice-chairman here of the Volunteers of America, he was a member of the Air Force Association, New York Engineers Club and New York Hotel Association. He is survived by his wife, the former Virginia D. Davis; a daughter, Mrs. Jacqueline V. Courtwright, and a grandson. Services were held in White Plains, March 1, with interment at Arlington National Cemetery.

ABRAM J. ZABRISKIE

Abram Josiah Zabriskie of Stroudsburg, Pa., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1935, died at the age of 89 on Tuesday, March 9, 1965. A descendant of Albrecht Zaborowsky who came to New Amsterdam via Holland in 1662, he was born at Hackensack, N. J., May 7, 1875, son of Josiah A. Zabriskie and Mary Ellen Van Gieson. Prominent in Stroudsburg business and civic affairs for over 60 years, he attended public school in Midland Park, N. J., and was graduated from Paterson Business College in 1890. Early in his career a clerk with the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad, he went to Stroudsburg in 1894 as chief clerk and storekeeper for the old Wilkes Barre &
Eastern Railroad. In 1903 he became a partner in Zabriskie & L’Hommedieu, coal dealers, and when the enterprise later was incorporated served many years as its president. Since 1932 president of Colonial Securities Corp. and the Home Realty Co. of Monroe County, he had headed the Fairview Water Company of Mt. Pocono and was a director of Monroe Silk Mills and the First Stroudsburg National Bank. Formerly president of the board of trustees of First Presbyterian Church of Stroudsburg, and superintendent of its Sunday School, he had served as Stroudsburg borough assessor and as president of the Monroe Merchants Association. A member since 1900 of Barger Lodge No. 325 F. & A. M., and a director of the Stroudsburg Y.M.C.A. for 50 years, he was affiliated with the Knights of Malta, St. John’s Commandery; and with the Stroudsburg Chamber of Commerce and Kiwanis Club. His uncle, Albert Zabriskie, was a Holland Society member. He is survived by a sister; a foster-daughter; a niece; and a nephew, Stewart A. Zabriskie, a member of the Society. Following the funeral and Masonic services, interment was at Stroudsburg Cemetery.

RAYMOND V. BROKAW, M.D.

Raymond Voorhees Brokaw, M.D., of Plainfield, N. J., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1955, died at the age of 80 on Monday, April 12, 1965. Descended from Bourgon Broucard who came to this country from Holland before 1673, he was born at Flushing, N. Y., March 26, 1885, son of Alonzo Garretson Brokaw and Julia Catherine Voorhees. A retired physician and public health official, he attended Centenary Institute and Wesleyan University, and was graduated from the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1915. An epidemiologist in the Balkans during 1915-16 with the Serbian government under the American Sanitary Commission, he also worked on typhus epidemic control measures as a member of the Lady Paget Hospital in Serbia. In 1918 he joined the International Health Board, sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation, and investigated hookworm and other soil pollution diseases in the South. Health superintendent for Springfield, Ill., 1924-27, he was associated with the American Society for Cancer Control in New York during 1928-33, successively as field representative, acting director and executive secretary. He was manager of the anesthetics and dental division of E. R. Squibb & Sons in New York City, 1934-48, and director of New Jersey Public Health, in charge of its cancer control program, from 1948 until his retirement in 1953. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a fellow of the American Public Health Association, an associate fellow of the American Medical Association, and vice-president of the Van Voorhees Association. He is survived by his wife, the former Charlotte Gardner; three daughters, and three brothers.

FRED V. ACKERMAN

Fred Vernon Ackerman of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1962, died at the age of 52 on Monday, April 5, 1965. A descendant of David Ackerman who came to this country from Holland in 1662, he was born at Poughkeepsie, June 2, 1912, son of Alfred Power Ackerman and Alma Caroline Frederickson. By profession a consulting engineer, he attended the Poughkeepsie schools and was graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute with the civil engineer degree in 1932. Senior partner in the engineering firm of Ackerman, Knox, Hayward & Pakan, of Poughkeepsie, he had previously conducted a private practice in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., and earlier had been associated with engineering firms in the South. During World War II he was a civilian engineer in the construction of Army camps and served as post sanitary engineer at Camp Butner, Durham, N. C. A director of the New York State Society of Consulting Engineers, whose Mid-Hudson chapter he founded and formerly headed, he was affiliated with the State Society of Professional Engineers and active in other engineering societies and community organizations. Formerly an elder, deacon and building committee chairman of the Reformed Dutch Church of Poughkeepsie, he was a charter member of David Ackerman Descendants—1662, and a member of the Rensselaer Alumni Association. He is survived by his wife, the former Emma Gertrude Monrovia; a son, Leslie M. Ackerman; a brother, Leslie Ackerman of Warwick, R. I.; a member of the Society; a niece, and two nephews. Following the services, at which the Rev. Franklin J. Hinkamp officiated, April 7, interment was in Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery.

JAY M. VAN VALKENBURGH

Jay Mills Van Valkenburgh of Chicago, Ill., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1955, died at the age of 80 on Monday, April 12, 1965. Descended from Lambert Van Valkenburg, who came to this country from the Netherlands before 1645, he was born at Inman, Holt County, Neb., August 3, 1884, son of Howard Mills Van Valkenburgh and Lily Fowler Coulery. He retired last November after 28 years as an electrical engineer for the City of Chicago. He was president of the Champion Publishing Company of that city. Treasurer of the Mid-West Branch of the Holland Society, he had been affiliated for more than 70 years with Tracy-Banner Lodge No. 810 F. & A. M., and was a member of Scottish Rite, Zamar Temple, and the Sons of the American Revolution. He is survived by his wife, the former Elizabeth Jeanette Briner; two sons, Robert Mills and Hugh Van Valkenburgh, both of Palo Alto, Calif.; four grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren. Following Masonic services in Chicago, April 14, interment was at Millvale, Pa.

EDMUND W. VAN VOORHIS

Edmund Waterbury Van Voorhis of Rutherford, N. J., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1923, died at the age of 78 on Tuesday, May 4, 1965. Descended from Steven Coerte van Voorhis who came to this country from Holland in 1660, he was born in Jersey City, December 31, 1886, son of Albert Henry Van Voorhis and Marietta Wells. A well known banker and retired attorney, he had been a Rutherford resident for more than 70 years. He was long associated with the Boiling Springs Savings & Loan Association of Rutherford, and had been re-elected chairman of its board of directors last January. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Rutherford. He is survived by his wife, the former Mabel Doremus; and three grandchildren. His son Robert H. Van Voorhis, died in 1962. Services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Fred M. Holloway of the Presbyterian Church in Rutherford, May 7, with interment at Hillside Cemetery.

(Obituaries of Joseph W. Dorland, Philip F. LeFevre, and Francis I. Vander Beek, Jr., late members of the Society, will appear in the October issue.)