The Holland Society of New York

122 EAST 58th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

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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 Soil was 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 10022, telephone Plaza 8-1675.

Editor's Corner

Adding great brilliance to the roll of Medalists honored by this Society through the years is H.R.H. Prince Bernhard, the Prince of The Netherlands, upon whom our Gold Medal is to be conferred at the Banquet in September for his outstanding achievements. The Holland Society Banquet, a premier annual event in New York since 1885, this year will be the first that royalty is to attend and the first at which a citizen of our ancestral nation will receive the Gold Medal. His Royal Highness' notable accomplishments, especially since Princess Juliana became Queen of the Netherlands in 1948, in the advancement of international goodwill and in the development of closer ties between his country and our own are universally recognized. So, too, are his indefatigable exertions in behalf of the Netherlands in war and peace. His wartime record is well remembered—when, besides his principal office as adviser to Queen Juliana and the Netherlands government-in-exile and as commander, he trained as a pilot, became Chief Netherlands Liaison Officer to the Royal Navy, the Army and the Royal Air Force, and headed the Netherlands mission to the British War Office. With a Medalist of His Royal Highness' stature, one can appreciate why other distinguished persons plan to attend our Banquet, and why such intense interest already is developing in the occasion the Prince of the Netherlands is to grace with his presence. In these circumstances, members can take pride in assembling next September to witness the investiture of Prince Bernhard with the highest award our Society can bestow.

Readers of de Halve Maen will be pleased to learn that Frederick W. Bogert's book review in last July's issue of "The Dutch Windmill," by Frederick Stokhuyzen of Leyden, was reprinted in the Winter 1966-67 number of Delta Magazine, the admirable English-language review of arts, life and thought in the Netherlands, published quarterly in Amsterdam. We wish to compliment Mr. Bogert on the excellence of his reviews appearing in 14 of our last 23 issues, several of which were previously republished by Delta. At the same time we would particularly thank Ralph L. DeGroff and Charles A. Van Patten on obtaining materials from Dutch authors for publication herein. Results of Mr. Van Patten's efforts are to be noted on Page 7, while those of Mr. DeGroff came out in the fine articles by Ton Koot of Amsterdam in January and by Pastor J. M. Charensol of Leyden last October. Since Dutch sources can portray, perhaps better than any other, the facets of life in 17th century Holland when our forebears settled New Netherland, we trust that other members will do what they can to develop like articles for our magazine.
H.R.H. Prince Bernhard, the Prince of The Netherlands, will be honored at the Society's formal dinner here September 25.

Hopper Re-Elected as President

In a lively and well attended Annual Meeting held at the Union Club here Thursday evening, April 6, Col. Walter E. Hopper, Jr., was unanimously voted a second term as Society President. Besides re-electing Anthony D. Hoagland, Secretary; William F. Van Tassel, Treasurer, and the Rev. Drs. Ernest R. Palen and Howard G. Hageman as Domines, the members also named five trustees and confirmed 14 Branch heads in office as vice-presidents. Col. Hopper presided.

Three of the nine Past Presidents were present to receive the medal officially instituted last December in appreciation for their services. The recipients, whose remarks in acknowledgment evoked hearty cheers from the audience, were Retired Justice Henry E. Ackerson, Jr., of the New Jersey Supreme Court, 38th President in 1933-35; Federal Judge Reynier J. Wortendyke, Jr., 49th President in 1956-58, and Walter H. Van Hoesen, 50th President in 1958-60.

Traditional parades of the Colors and Beaver by (Continued on Page 2)
HOLD 27th ANNUAL CHURCH SERVICE

Before a congregation which included President Hopper and many members with their families, the 27th annual memorial church service was conducted at Middle Collegiate Church here Sunday, April 2. Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen, church pastor and dome of the Society, officiated.

The commemorative service in this historic church, originally founded by the Dutch in 1729, honored 26 Society members deceased during the past year whose names were read by Col. Hopper. Text of Domine Palen’s sermon was from Matthew 5:9, “Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called sons of God.”

Society flags were borne in the reception by Burgher Guard Lieutenants Vander Veer and Van Syckle, former Guard Captain Van Pelt, and William F. Van Tassel. After the service an informal coffee hour, affording Society members opportunity to meet the clergy and parishioners, was held in the church house.

ANNUAL MEETING
(Continued from Page 1)

Burgher Guardsmen in 17th century uniform opened the business meeting. Following the invocation by Dr. Hageman, and the introduction of and presentation of Society rosettes to new members, officers’ reports were submitted and the necrology read. Trustee Bogert offered the slate of candidates, which, with former President Van der Veer acting as chairman of election, was duly elected.

In his address Col. Hopper pointed out that the Society, which now has 999 members, had been especially well served during the past year by his fellow officers, de Hulme Maen Editor Amerman, Finance Chairman Van Sinderen, and Mrs. Bailey. Citing Trustees Goheen and Talman for their able service to improve the library, he noted the establishment last year of medals for the Past Presidents and members cited for distinguished achievement. He also referred to the new Burgher Guard uniforms and complimented the Guard on its fine work.

With H.R.H. Prince Bernhard as Medalist, the coming Annual Banquet will prove a milestone in the history of the Society, and an occasion worthy of exemplary support. Col. Hopper declared that one of the famous personages are being invited to participate in the program, he noted, to a rising groundswell of appias, a number of details of the arrangements and preparations being made to provide for an event of outstanding excellence.

Two constitutional amendments scheduled for vote were adopted as re-phrased after debate. Effective next January 1, annual dues will become $25 and the life member fee $500. In addition, life membership may be acquired on a deferred basis for one under age 18 on payment of a non-refundable lump sum discounted to his age at the time of application. A person thus elected is to have no vote until automatically becoming a life member on his 18th birthday.

Trustees new to the board include Charles M. Brinckerhoff, John A. Pruyn and James Grote Van Derpool; those re-elected are Dr. Frank B. Vanderbeck and Hendrick Van Pelt, Jr. Upon adjournment of the business session, the members, after enjoying a sociable cocktail hour, savored an excellent roast beef dinner and an evening of good fellowship spiced with beer and Dutch cheeses.

Trustees Elect 17 New Members

Seventeen new members, among them John A. Roosevelt, son of the late President, were elected at the quarterly board meeting held in the Union Club here Thursday, March 9. The trustees took steps to increase annual dues to $25 and the life membership fee to $500, prepared for the Annual Banquet, and established a Branch activity standard. President Hopper presided.

A resolution with respect to the memory of the late L.t. Spotswood de Witt, USA, who died in combat in Vietnam last December, was unanimously adopted. The trustees also elected to the board Ralph L. DeGroff, Baltimore investment banker and Potomac Branch member, vice William L. Schoonmaker, whose resignation was accepted with regret; acted to provide special safeguards for assets with unique value, and accepted reports from the officers and each committee chairman.

Rising costs in virtually every phase of Society operation foreshadowed the decision, reached after long discussion, to step up the dues and fees. It was felt that this move, already taken by a number of like societies in line with present day conditions, could be deferred no longer. The board action, which requires membership approval, is to be voted upon at the Annual Meeting.

Word of the acceptance by H.R.H. Prince Bernhard of the invitation to serve as Medalist at the Annual Banquet was received with great enthusiasm. The event, unprecedented in the Society’s annals, will take place in the Grand Ballroom of The Baltimore here September 25, at a per ticket price set at $30 so as to make it entirely self-sustaining. Banquet Chairman Vanderbeck’s group and other committees will make maximum efforts to assure success of the undertaking.

To qualify for retention on the active Branches list the board held, approving a recommendation by Branches Chairman Van der Veer, that each local group should conduct at least one meeting per year. This criterion is to apply to all except the Armed Forces Branches at committee discretion in the circumstances. The committee is compiling a panel of speakers for meetings, and the Branches list itself, the chairman said, is to be augmented soon by new groups in Westchester and Florida.

Jurisdiction of the library committee was extended to include accountability for antiquarian physical assets such as artifacts and rare books, a number of which are out on loan. The committee is to inventory items now owned or later received as accessions, ascertain values, and establish procedures for record keeping, reporting and retrieval. It also seeks memorabilia of genealogical value (see article on Page 8).

Those elected to membership are:

BRUCE FERRIS BANTA, Ridgewood, N. J.
GEORGE BANTA, III, Appleton, Wis.
REGINALD TILGHMAN BLAUVELT, III, Madison, N. J.
SCOTT COLE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN ASPINWALL ROOSEVELT, Hyde Park, N. Y.
PETER KEAN ROOSEVELT, Englewood, Colo.
HARRY RULEF SCHANCK, Springdale, Conn.
DAVID HIGGINS SCHURMAN, Reading, Mass.
KENT LEON STRAAT, Stamford, Conn.
HUGH M. TRAPHAGEN, New York, N. Y.
DOUGLAS FELIX VAN ESSELSTYN, Morris Plains, N. J.
ALFRED BUTTLER VAN LIJN, Providence, R. I.
HENRY CRAIG VAN ZANDT, Madison, Conn.
NICHOLAS PHIPPS VEEDER, St. Louis, Mo.
HAROLD RAYMOND VIET, Edison, N. J.
JOSEPH RICHARD VIET, Highland Park, N. J.
DUNCAN CONRAD WORMER, M.D., Fortville, N. Y.
Brinckerhoff Honored at Dinner

Charles M. Brinckerhoff (center) is presented with Society’s Distinguished Service Medal by President Hopper, as Dr. D. A. van Hamel, Netherlands Consul General, looks on.

Charles M. Brinckerhoff, board chairman and chief executive officer of the Anaconda Company, was awarded the Holland Society’s Distinguished Service Medal and citation for industrial leadership, at the Mid Winter formal dinner in the Waldorf Astoria here Tuesday evening, February 7. A large audience of members and guests attended despite the blizzard which struck New York that day. President Hopper presided and made the presentation.

In another ceremony which delighted the assemblage, Col. Hopper bestowed upon three former Society Presidents the medal recently instituted to honor past incumbents of that office. Those present to receive the insignia, to warm applause, were Col. Leigh K. Lydecker, 44th President in 1943-47; William T. Van Atten, 47th President in 1952-54, and Thomas M. Van der Veer, 51st President in 1960-62.

A social hour in the West Foyer preceded dinner in the Sert Room, where uniformed Burgher Guardsmen paraded Colors and Beaver. During the dinner proceedings, Col. Hopper introduced new members and presented them with Society rosettes. He offered toasts to the President and to the Queen that were drunk with hearty good will as the orchestra played “The Star Spangled Banner” and “The Wilhelmus.”

Prolonged applause greeted the announcement by Col. Hopper that H.R.H. Prince Bernhard was to be honored as Medalist at the Annual Banquet next September 25. He then conducted the investiture of the Past Presidents and presented the new Consul General of the Netherlands in New York, Dr. D. A. van Hamel, who responded with a gracious address.

Adverting to the Distinguished Achievement award for Society members, which this year combined a newly established Medal with the ninth annual Citation, Col. Hopper outlined Mr. Brinckerhoff’s career with the world’s largest copper producing enterprise. This notable record, it was pointed out, “places him in the forefront of the leaders of American industry and does honor to his Dutch heritage.” Medal and scroll were then presented, to great applause.

In his acceptance address Mr. Brinckerhoff related some of his experiences within the industry in work which took him to Arizona for a time and to Chile for 23 years, expressing esteem for the Chilean people and their forward-looking country. He also referred to Fortune Magazine’s article in 1936 about Anaconda Copper that described the large stock interest of a Netherlands syndicate as illustrative of how the Dutch found the company as attractive as he had since joining it.

Recipients of the Citation in prior years include Tracy S. Voorhees (1959), former Under Secretary of the Army; Gen. Cortlandt V. R. Schuyler, USA, Ret. (1960), former Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe; the late Dr. Stanley K. Hornback (1961), U. S. Ambassador to the Netherlands in 1944-47; Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen (1962), Domine of the Society; George Van Santvoord (1963), Hotchkiss School headmaster 1926-55; Col. Leigh K. Lydecker (1964), lawyer, churchman and soldier; Retired Justice Henry E. Ackerson, Jr., of the New Jersey Supreme Court (1965); and the late Louis B. Vreeland (1966), lawyer, historian and genealogist.

Branch Meetings:

COMING EVENTS.—Essex Branch dinner, Stouffer’s, Short Hills, N. J., Friday, April 14.

Burgher Guard dinner meeting, Playboy Club, 5 East 59th Street, New York, Thursday, April 20.

Ulster County Branch dinner, Governor Clinton Hotel, Kingston, N. Y., Saturday, May 6.

New York Branch reception, Explorers Club, 46 East 70th Street, Thursday, May 11.

Long Island Branch dinner, Stouffer’s Restaurant, Garden City, L. I., Friday, May 19.

Mid West Branch luncheon, Chicago Club, 81 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill., Friday, May 19.

Old Bergen Branch Spring meeting, date and place to be announced.

Union County Branch annual meeting, date and place to be announced.

NEW YORK RE-ELECTS PRUYN.—John A. Pruyn was re-elected Branch president at the annual business meeting held in his home at 115 East 67th Street here Tuesday, February 21. To serve with him the members chose Ralph L. DeGoff, Jr., vice-president; Bache Bleecker, secretary, and Van Dyke Burhans, Jr., treasurer. Mr. Pruyn presided.

In a summary of Branch activity Mr. Pruyn noted the two receptions held last year had proved highly successful, each attracting well over a hundred members and guests. He cited also the presentation of a Dutch flag to the rector of St. Mark’s Church in the Pinkster festival in May and of a check, with which to acquire a Dutch colonial beaker, to the Museum of the City of New York in December. Future events should be planned on the basis of this experience, he recommended, and all present heartily agreed.

After discussion it was decided that the Branch would conduct a reception for members and wives at the famed Explorers Club here May 11 through the courtesy of the Club’s vice-president, Hobart D. Van Deusen, with a second function to be held later. To improve finances the group favored appeal for a five-dollar contribution from each Branch member, and authorized a notice to be prepared and mailed accordingly. Chairman

(Continued on Page 8)
Dr. John V. Banta and Mrs. Banta became parents of their second child and first daughter, Susan Jane Banta, in Pasadena, Calif., last December 25.

Lloyd R. LeFever was re-elected president of the Kingston, N. Y., Savings Bank at the annual meeting of its board of trustees, January 16.

C. Malcolm B. Gilman, M.D., is serving as president of Monmouth chapter, New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

Hugh G. Bergen was elected to his ninth term as a Vice President of the New York State Bar Association at its annual election meeting, January 27.

Former Congressman Jay LeFevre was saddened by the death of his sister, Mrs. Eugene Denniston, at Kingston, N. Y., January 30.

Aartsen N. Van Wagenen's son Raymond, on active service with the U.S. Army in Vietnam since last June, was recently commended and promoted from Pfc to SP4 for his efficient performance of duty.

Richard H. Amerman and Frederick W. Bogert were speakers in a panel discussion of "Our Dutch Heritage" before members of the Historical Society of Rockland County at Summit Park School, near Spring Valley, N. Y., March 13.

Virgil B. DeWitt, M.D., in December was re-elected president of the Ulster County Board of Health, of which he has been a member for 16 years and president since 1960.

Eugene V. B. Van Pelt, former New York Branch treasurer who with his wife took part in the Society's "Meeting in Holland" four years ago, recently retired. He and Mrs. Van Pelt now reside at Belmont Acres, Route 2, Lancaster, Va.

Rev. Dr. Howard G. Hageman was guest speaker at the fourth union Lenten program of the congregations of Fair Street Reformed and St. James Methodist Churches in Kingston, N. Y., March 1.

Roland Voorhees has been saddened by the death of his father, H. Behn Voorhees, a former vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, who died at the age of 90 in Fairfield, Conn., December 19.

Kenneth E. Hasbrouck's annual report as Ulster County Historian, reviewing gains and events during 1966, appeared in five columns of the Kingston, N. Y., Daily Freeman, January 14.

Thomas M. Van der Veer and Mrs. Van der Veer are grandparents of Thomas Morris Van der Veer, III, born to their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Carole H. Van der Veer, wife of Capt. T. M. Van der Veer, Jr., USAF, at Plattsburgh, N. Y., Air Force Base Hospital, February 1.

L. George Van Syckle, who took part in the Society's '63 tour of the Netherlands and was named a Burgher Guard Lieutenant last Fall, has been elected Vice President of the Sussex County, N. J., Historical Society.

Circuit Court Judge Harold R. Medina of the U.S. Court of Appeals, and the Society's Medalist in 1950, was presented with the 1967 State Bar Award for distinguished service in the law, at the annual dinner of the New York State Bar Association here January 27.

Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen in his sermon at Middle Collegiate Church here January 8, extensively reported next day in The New York Times, described the modern era as a time of immorality, of disillusion, of unrest and suspicion, and called for a return "to the place where we see our lives in terms of their fulfillment of God's laws that relate to purity and goodness and peace and love."

Associate Judge John Van Voorhis of the New York Court of Appeals is depicted in the February Journal of the New York State Bar Association, with other members of that tribunal, at the Albany Bar dinner given in their honor January 18.

Harry A. van Dyke served as chairman of the ninth annual International House Ball held here February 3 to benefit the center's Fellowship fund, which provides scholarships or living allowances for over a thousand graduate students in New York from nearly 100 countries.

Charles A. Van Patten and Mrs. Van Patten on March 30 returned to their home here after a month of extensive travel, by KLM jet aircraft, during which they visited the Netherlands, Cairo, Calcutta, Kathmandu in Nepal, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Beirut, and again Amsterdam, thence flying back to New York.

Arthur W. Van Dyke and his family for three weeks last winter were hosts to Pieter Muyzken, 16, of Brunssum in Limburg province, a student at Grotius College, Heerlen, during Pieter's recent visit to the U.S. as Netherlands delegate to the 21st annual World Youth Forum.

Charles M. Brinckerhoff as chief executive officer of the Anaconda Company, which last year recorded a 67 percent gain in earnings to $132 million on sales of $1.2 billion, recently signed a 20-year agreement with the Chilean government that is designed to stabilize company operations in that country, from which 65 percent of its copper supply is derived, according to Time Magazine of March 3.

John A. Roosevelt and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., two of the late President's sons, gathered with other members of the family and friends in the East Room of the White House, February 1, to unveil a portrait of F.D.R. that was accepted with warmth and pleasure by President Johnson and now hangs over the mantel in the Presidential office.

Franklin M. Depew presided as section chairman and introduced speakers representing the Bar and several Federal agencies, including U.S. Food and Drug Administration Commissioner James L. Goddard, at proceedings of the New York State Bar Association's Food, Drug and Cosmetic Section during the Association's recent annual meeting in New York.

Frederick W. Bogert, a former trustee of the Society and past President of the Bergen County Historical Society, wrote two long articles published in The Record, Hackensack, N. J., January 30-31, that told of historic structures in the county dating back to the Revolution that were either lost or jeopardized in the advance of new construction, and of steps to be taken to save those that remain.

Dr. John H. Van Vleck, Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Harvard University, was one of the 11 outstanding scientists honored in December when presented by President Johnson with the 1966 National Medal of Science, established by Congress in 1959. The award to Dr. Van Vleck, the citation reads, was "For his many contributions to the development of the theory of molecular structure and (Continued on page 13)
The Schout: Precursor of our District Attorney: I.
by W. Scott Van Alstyne, Jr., Professorial Lecturer in Law at the University of Wisconsin.

Dutch law officer's function as prosecutor, unknown in 17th century English law, now a vital part of legal system in U.S.

(Editor's Note: The following article combines in slightly revised form Mr. Van Alstyne's address before the Society's Mid West Branch in Chicago, Ill., November 18, 1966, and, by permission, his article published in the Wisconsin Law Review, January 1952 issue, at pages 125-138.)

Two years ago our late President Louis B. Vreeland delivered an illuminating address before this group with regard to the transmission of Dutch customs and principles to 17th century colonial America. His remarks were of two-fold interest to me in that I had previously made a study of Dutch origins of the American district attorney and because, earlier still, I had gained some knowledge of the widely debated theories of historians respecting the foundations of our American institutions.

Thus, as a student engaged in the formal study of history, I learned that the rise of historical scholarship in 19th century America was largely confined to what was then the center of scholarly activity — New England. It became apparent to me that, not unnaturally, these historians, of whom the late Professor Edward Channing was perhaps the great exemplar, tended to dwell more or less exclusively on the Puritan contributions to our national culture.

While the "New England School" of historians performed outstanding work in research and analysis, their emphasis became so heavy, even when discussing broader aspects of colonial America, that John Fiske during the 1890's began to talk of a "rut of New England tradition." The backlash that ensued took on emotional overtones and various writers came to assert general claims for other national groups, in particular the Dutch, that sometimes reached absurd proportions.

Meanwhile, thoughtful students began to speculate about American institutional origins in more level terms. Also as early as the 1890's, Professor Frederick Jackson Turner at the University of Wisconsin cast out the idea that national origin was of decisive importance in forming American institutions as we know them. His thesis, that frontier conditions played the dominant role, was carried to extreme lengths by some of his pupils. It was not until the 1940's that voices such as Professor Wertembaker's, at Princeton, tempered the scholarly argument with the almost obvious position that the Dutch, that sometimes reached absurd proportions.

Out of this turmoil, coupled with my own descent from Jan Martense Van Alstyne, a pioneer of New Netherland, I became interested in the assertions made for Dutch influences in American society. From many broad claims I selected one, the District Attorney, and proceeded to examine 17th and 18th century primary sources with a view to proving or disproving the notion that the District Attorney was a Dutch colonial contribution to the American legal system.

Bearing in mind that English common law has been an organic part of our legal heritage since the Revolution, it came as a distinct surprise to discover that the traditional manner of conducting criminal prosecutions in England in no way provides for a public prosecutor such as our district attorney. The nearest present-day counterpart of that official is the Director of Public Prosecutions whose office was created in 1879 by the Prosecution of Offences Act. Prior to 1879 there was no English functionary who even vaguely resembled the American prosecuting officer.

On the other hand, evidence exists that the American district attorney functioned in certain colonies during the 18th century and even before. To find an explanation for this puzzling fact suggested inquiry into three hypotheses: (1) that conditions peculiar to the New World scene caused our forefathers to adapt to their own needs an already extant facet of common law criminal procedure; (2) that one or more groups in our early history created the office spontaneously to solve procedural problems native to the colonies; and (3) that several of the original colonies adopted a non-common law institution already known to them through some channel. It is with the last possibility that this paper primarily concerns itself.

Today there are but two systems of criminal procedure known in western society: the continental or civil law system and the Anglo-American. The outstanding feature of criminal prosecution in continental countries is the existence of a public prosecutor in whose hands rests the sole right and power to accuse, collect evidence, and manage prosecutions for the state. In England, on the other hand, these attributes have traditionally rested with the individual and the police. Their right and power to accuse has always been exercised through the Grand Jury, the Coroner's Inquest, the Attorney-General (in very special cases), and the Justice of the Peace.

Since the majority of English criminal actions are instituted by private parties or the police, utilizing the Grand Jury, it is of interest to note how the English have historically managed their prosecutions beyond the accusatory level. In a private prosecution (once an indictment or presentment has been returned by the Grand Jury) the private complainant puts the case in the hands of his own solicitor. In preparing the case the police help the solicitor, who turns the prepared briefs over to a barrister who tries the case. Solicitor and barrister perform the functions of the American district attorney in collecting evidence and managing the prosecution of the trial itself. More common, however, is the police prosecution, which takes place if the crime involves violence.

The Law Officers of the Crown, the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General, handle a few special types of cases, most important of which is high treason. However, their action is not typical of the ordinary and

Footnotes begin on Page 6.
traditional English criminal prosecution.

It should be recalled that here at home we have re­
tained to this day, in many jurisdictions, the accusatorial
institution of the Grand Jury. In addition we have a
public prosecutor in whose hands rests the right and
power to instigate accusations (in general the Grand
Jury, where it exists, must still make the formal ac­
cusation), collect evidence, and manage prosecutions
for the state. In short, we have added a prosecutor
of the civil law type to the English system.

From this discussion it seems clear that the office
of district attorney lies outside the tradition of English
prosecution. Therefore, let us examine more fully the
suggestion that our public prosecutor is an adoption
from a non-common law source, of which the obvious
one is the civil law of the continent. Since the only
other nation which ever governed any portion of the
Middle Atlantic area of the original thirteen states was
the Netherlands, let us turn to an examination of
Dutch law and its bearing on our puzzle.

Dutch law, including criminal procedure, is like the
substantive law and procedure of other continental
countries, essentially the product of Roman, Canon,
and "tribal" law.1 In their criminal prosecutions the
Dutch have always employed a public prosecutor whom
they call the schout.2 When the Dutch founded the
colony of New Netherland in the 17th century, they
brought their schout and system of prosecution with
them.3 Thus, it would be curious to determine whether
the 17th century public prosecutor of the Dutch bore
any relation to the modern American public prosecutor.

A glance at a map showing the areas claimed by
England and the Netherlands along the eastern seaboard
in the 1650’s will clarify misinformed geographical
ideas about New Netherland in its position relative to
the English colonies.4 New Netherland extended over
a much larger area than is commonly imagined. The
Dutch claimed and had settlements in what are now
parts of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsyl­
van, and Delaware.5

Thus, New Netherland comprised more than a village
of Manhattan Island and a few estates on the Hudson.
However, a word of caution is necessary, for we must
not imply that the Dutch population at any time
equaled the English in numbers (even in areas of
the Dutch colony). Rather, it is pointed out that an
extensive land mass and its settlers (not necessarily
Dutch) were under the political direction or subject
to the influence of a continental power, the Nether­
lands. The question then arises: was this political
control and influence exercised long enough and over a
sufficiently large group of people to have one of its
institutions, the public prosecutor, merit perpetuation?
Evidence from the court records and statutes of the
Middle Atlantic states (which roughly embrace the
former Dutch colony) justifies at least a tentative
answer in the affirmative.

Wherever the Dutch went they took their laws and
legal customs with them.6 From the very beginning
of New Netherland, Director Minuit and his council
were provided with the services of a schout who sat on
the council, albeit without a vote.7 As in the Nether­
lands he acted as public prosecutor and sheriff, but in
the colony he found himself with additional duties.
He was to act as fiscal — an office of rather vague
definition. The fiscal represented the West India
Company as a sort of financial agent invested with legal
powers.

Records for the first twenty-odd years of New
Netherland are indeed scanty.8 The main court records
which have survived begin in 1653, and these are for
the Court of Schout, Burgomasters and Scheepen at
New Amsterdam.9 The schout-fiscal in New Ameri­
dam at this time, Cornelius van Tienhoven, appears
at first to have been more of a fellow-officials for the
burgomasters, complaining of him in a stiffly-worded
letter to the Amsterdam Chamber of the West India
Company, requested that the offices of the schout and
fiscal be separated, and that the power to appoint the
(Continued on Page 15).

1Chitty, A Practical Treatise on the Criminal Law (1816), I:
2Van Leeuwen, A History of the Criminal Law of England
(1883), I, pp. 493-495; Howard, Criminal Justice in Eng­
land (1931), I.

34 & 5 Vict. c.22 (1879), Halsbury’s Laws of England,
I, pp. 696-698.

4At least in the Middle Atlantic colonies.

5See Note 1.

6Chitty, op. cit., at p. 162. Also see comments of Stephen,
op. cit.

7Best details are at Chitty, op. cit., ch. 22.

8Thus, Attorney-General Lord Coke conducted proceedings
against Sir Walter Raleigh in 1603. Cobbett, Complete

9Thus, to some extent, the schout did to some extent among our
political scientists for abolition of the Grand Jury. None­
theless, it continues to persist in many jurisdictions.

10Van Leeuwen, Commentaries on Roman-Dutch Law
(Kotte transl. 1921). Canon law leans in part on Roman
law. Surveys of continental law are at The Continental
Legal History Series (1912-1918), I and XI. Also of interest
is Vinogradoff, Roman Law in Medieval Europe (1909).


12Mott mentions the use of the schout as early as 1217 in
the city of Middelburg, The Rise of the Dutch Republic
(1868), pp. 35-36. Schout is pronounced “skout.”

13Powers and duties of the schout at New Amsterdam were
defined in detail by an ordinance of the Amsterdam Chamber
of the West India Company on April 9, 1660. Laws and
Ordinances of New Netherland (1868), pp. 374-375. The
translator substituted the English word sheriff for the Dutch
word schout. The two words are not synonymous.

14A rough idea may be obtained from Nettles, The Roots

15The classic contemporary description is that by Adriaen
van der Donck in 1649, in his Remonstrance of New
Netherland (transl. by O’Callaghan in 1856). Dutch presence
in Connecticut is evidenced by a Hartford court case of 1659.
The 1650 Treaty of Hartford, delimiting Dutch and Eng­
ish territorial areas in Connecticut, appears at State Papers
(Hazard ed. 1792-1794). II. See also Pennsylvania Archives,
2d Series (1874-1893), XVIII, pp. 277-322.

16Burke, Commentaries on Colonial and Foreign Laws
(1907), p. 90.

17See Note 11.

18Brotherton, commissioned by the New York State
Legislature in 1841 to go to Europe and buy documents
pertinent to the colonial history of New York, discovered
on his arrival in Holland that all West India Company
records prior to 1700 had been sold as scrap paper. Such
records as are extant (Dutch records) have been copied
from the Royal Dutch Archives. See The Final Report of
John R. Brotherton (1845), p. 9; also Documents Rela­
tive to the Colonial History of the State of New York
(1856-1887), I, p. xxv.

19The Records of New Amsterdam from 1653 to 1674
(Fernow ed. 1897), 7 vols. For some details of a few
of the other courts which were established, see Laws and Ordi­
nances of New Netherland, op. cit., vii, ix, x, 43, 53, 58, 77-78,
97; Minutes of the Orphansmasters of New Amsterdam, 1655
1663 (Fernow ed. 1902-1907), 2 vols. See also Minutes
of the Court of Renselaarswyck, 1648-1652 (van Laer ed.
1922); and Minutes of the Court of Fort Orange and
Petten: a Dutch Village That Defied Disaster

by J. P. Geensen, Retired School Principal, of Petten, North Holland, The Netherlands.

Birthplace in North Holland of progenitor of the Van Pattens, now shore resort and nuclear reactor site, survived calamities.

(Translator's Note: In an article about Petten appearing in Algemeen Dagblad, of Rotterdam, June 30, 1966, the village name, it is stated, derives from pet (Old Dutch for weil) and bem (place), thus signifying "place of the well" (or wells). Of Mr. Geensen the article states that since his retirement he has continued to pore over the history of the village, whose coat-of-arms is affixed above the door of a local inn, Het Wapen van Petten (the Arms of Petten), which his daughter manages. The Hogerad van Adel (High Council of Heraldry) at The Hague describes Petten's insignia thus: Van laauw beladen met 3 waterputten staande 1 en 2 en boven de middelste een wip alles van goud, which in translation reads, "On lapis lazuli background with 3 water wells standing 1 and 2 and above the middle one a sweep all in gold.")

At the beginning of the Christian era the piece of land which many centuries later would bear the name Nederland, abounded with water. By far the greater part lay below sea level, which means that water from the North Sea and the rivers covered the land most of the time. Only a few higher lying parts to the east and southeast, and a relatively narrow row of dunes in the west, were permanently above the water. It was here, therefore, that the first inhabitants, who came from the east, settled.

In excavations in the neighborhood of the present Petten there are found potsherds and articles of use which experts recognize as earthenware from the 1st century A.D. Moreover, it appears from very old documents that the missionary, Willibrord, sought to establish the Christian doctrine in these regions, certainly not without success. About the year 800 A.D., a so-called Mother Church stood here, from which a more extensive Christianizing of the inhabitants around Petten was carried on. Various chapels, established in the area, belonged to this Mother Church.

Granted that Petten is very old, it has always remained small and without great historical significance. Prosperity was a word unknown to its people, who occupied themselves mainly with coastal fishing. Moreover, this region was repeatedly tormented by catastrophes of nature. Consider, for example, the appalling St. Elizabeth's Day Flood of 1421. On November 21 of that memorable year the dike (not much more than a low ridge of sand) broke apart and all the houses, together with the church, in which about 400 villagers had sought refuge, were swallowed up by the waves. This was the end of the first Petten.

The few survivors of this debacle rebuilt the village further inland. Not much blessing rested on this labor, however, for hardly a half-century later, on All Saints Day, 1470, once again a great number of the houses of Petten disappeared in the raging waters. The story would surely become too monotonous if we were to mention all the calamitous storms and floods that destroyed or damaged the existing dwellings in the village.

Scene shows the village, looking west to North Sea, as it was in year of Hudson's famous voyage in the Halve Maen. Picture was made by Abraham Rademacker (1675-1735), well known Dutch engraver of town scenes and landscapes.

But now we write of March 7, 1624. Day after day a violent storm from the southwest lashed our coasts and drove up the water to an alarming height. The people of Petten looked out from their homes, built on the dunes at the edge of the beach, with anxious faces at the lurid play of wind and wave. Then occurred, on March 7, the disaster which experienced fishermen had already foreseen. The storm, still increasing in strength, veered to the northwest; moreover, it was just at springtide. Quickly the drama came to its fateful climax. Every house, the church, and the greater part of the population, vanished in the boiling waves.

For the third time, Petten was entirely rebuilt, something more to the east. Although it still had to endure many fierce onslaughts of storm and sea, the village held out until 1943, during the Second World War. In that year the German invaders levelled Petten to the ground. By this act they thought to hamper a possible landing there by Allied troops attacking from across the North Sea.

Reconstruction of the village, the fourth Petten.
began in 1947 and is now completed. In the meantime it has developed into a much-visited family beach resort, while also acquiring an even wider reputation from the establishment of an atomic energy plant.

This narrative will conclude with mention of two unlucky, indeed harrowing, events which took place at or near Petten during the lifetime of Claes Frederickszoon (van Petten), who left his native village and went to New Netherland, settling at Schenectady in New York during 1664 and whose descendant, Charles A. Van Patten, has requested of me this contribution for the Holland Society magazine.

On the night of November 9-10, 1653, a Dutch fleet under Vice Admiral de With lay anchored very close off Petten, where the commander wanted to take some needed provisions on board before going out to engage the English. That night a great storm suddenly struck out of the northwest which destroyed 11 warships out of a total of 72 in the fleet. Hundreds of sailors lost their lives.

Of another disastrous storm which afflicted the village not many years later it is recorded: "The same destiny was endured by five herring dories off this seaside village on the 22nd of August, 1666, in which 29 fisherman of Petten perished leaving behind 75 children and widows." These words, contained in one of a series of historical sketches, are from a book published in 1727, Kabinet van Nederlandsche en Kleefse Oudheden, collecting events of olden times in the Netherlands and Cleves.

**VREELAND ESTATE SILVER FOR SALE**

Sterling silver flatware engraved with the letter "V" that belonged to Louis B. Vreeland, late President of the Society, is among the estate assets being offered for sale by his executors. The silver, of Etruscan design, includes twelve complete 10-piece settings and about a hundred other items.

Thomas M. Van der Veer, co-executor of the estate, and former Society President, would welcome inquiries about the silver. Mr. Vreeland, a Charlotte, N. C., lawyer whose wife predeceased him, died childless February 21, 1966 while serving as Acting President after three terms in office during 1962-65.

**BRANCH MEETINGS**

(Continued from Page 3)

of two committees were named: Livingston Fryer, Jr., membership, and Trustee Booraem, program.

Others present were Trustee Amerman, Mrs. Bailey, Trustee Blauvelt, Arthur B. Kouwenhoven, Jr., Domine Palen, Derick D. Schermerhorn, Sedgwick Snedeker, James G. Van Derpool and former President Van der Veer.

**POTOMAC NAMES VAN VLECK**—Perry B. Van Vleck of Silver Spring, Md., became Branch president and his brother, William H. Van Vleck of Kensington, Md., secretary-treasurer, at an election luncheon meeting conducted at the National Lawyers Club, Washington, D. C., Wednesday, March 29. During the program the members, aided by retiring President Bernard S. Van Rensselaer and Jerome K. Kykendall, former chairman of the Federal Power Commission, and Branch president in 1964-65, considered future plans. Luncheons will be given from time to time, and other events announced as scheduled.

**Committee Requests Family Data**

The Committee on Library, History and Tradition has embarked on a continuing project of rounding up genealogical and historical oddities and ends which are outside the normal channels of research and frequently escape processes of formal publication. These are the Bible records, scraps of family memoranda and the sometimes extensive accounts of past generations that are often kept by old families. Once or twice in a generation they may be referred to purposefully or out of curiosity, but they are always in danger of being discarded as "out of date" or of no value.

These bits of family memorabilia sometimes give a key to genealogical and historical problems. Often they provide information available from no other source. What is desired is material that relates predominantly to Dutch families.

In its discussion, the committee visualized family Bible records and the notes of family genealogists as probably the most productive. Next come the yellowed scraps of paper, often left between the pages of books, on which great-grandmothers jotted down in odd moments who was born, who died, and who married whom. At times these were torn from receipt books which had been account books originally. Material of this sort from the early 1800s especially can be very helpful.

It is hoped the Bible records can be copied by the possessor, with care to preserve the old spellings and punctuation exactly as they appear, and the copies forwarded in care of the committee at the Society's headquarters. The donation of fragmentary notes and short manuscripts will be appreciated, but on request the Society will copy them and return the originals. Before sending longer or bound manuscripts it would be well to query the Executive Secretary, describing what is available.

The material assembled will be bound or filed, as its nature dictates, for the Society's use in genealogical research and for others who use the Society's library.

Another desire of the Committee on Library, History and Tradition is for published genealogies of early families in the Dutch-settled regions of America, and local histories of these same regions. Although its volumes of this kind are extensive, the library has certain gaps to be filled and some books have deteriorated into almost unusable condition.

In its hope to keep the Holland Society's Library at a high quality level to reflect the Dutch contribution to American history, the committee feels it proper to seek library material such as this first from its most obvious source. It believes it advisable to ask those most likely to provide it because of their heritage of interest before attempting to purchase through commercial channels what has been discarded because of the lack of that interest.

**V.O.C. STOCK WAS SOUND INVESTMENT**

Stories About the Van Cortlandt Manor House
by Lewis B. Sebring, Jr., Author and Historian.

Mood of affectionate reminiscence illumines account of visits to cousin who was last Van Cortlandt to occupy famed home.

It's not often that a house in which a branch of your family has lived, and which you visited frequently in your earlier years, becomes a museum, open to the eager, pressing, treading public, but such is the story I should like to relate here for my fellow members of the Manor House, that impressive, Dutch-gabled building little publication.

The story I would tell you is of the Van Cortlandt Manor House, that impressive, Dutch-gabled building which for just under three centuries now has dominated the broad sweep of the Hudson River known as the Tappan Zee from its position on the east bank of the river just above the village known as Ossining and below the one called Peekskill.

The domination in this final third of the 20th century is not quite as complete as it used to be, thanks to a high-speed motor road in the immediate foreground of the old house, a drive-in theater screen just beyond, and, nearer the river, the track network and buildings of the New York Central Railroad's Harmon Yards, with a bridge across the mouth of the Croton River just to the south of the yards. All of this, they tell me, represents "progress." This is not the place to argue that point.

But I remember the old Manor House before all of these things came, or at least the stories of how it was before they came, for, from the time I was a very small boy living in Schenectady, N. Y., I used to visit there with my parents, and in later years, when I was located in New York City and could do the trip easily, I found great pleasure in visiting the old house and its lone family occupant, Anne Stevenson Van Cortlandt, the last in direct descent to occupy the treasured and historic building. It is my recollection of some of those visits, and of the wonderful home in which she lived, that forms the basis of this presentation.

As background, let me state briefly that my family, through my father's mother, who was a Beck, was related by marriage to the Van Cortlands, and that's how all this visiting came about. Anne Van Cortlandt, for as far back as I can remember, was "Cousin Annie." However, since this article is one of reminiscence, and not of genealogical statistic, I shall go no further into the details of relationship. They can be boring to those who are not involved.

But to those who know the old place as simply the museum that it is now, or older people who might remember it as a dwelling, albeit somewhat rundown in its later years, and always very much hidden behind its trees and hedges, it might be of passing interest to hear of the days when there was family life there, and of some of the legends and traditions that were entwined in its past, recent and distant. I shall not try to piece together any memories of my childhood visits, for they are much too vague at this late date, but I do remember vividly the visits I had with "Cousin Annie" through the 1930s, when I was with the Herald Tribune in New York, and could easily run up to see her of an afternoon off.

She was not then a young woman — she died in 1940 at the age of 92 — but she was a vivacious woman, a remarkable woman, and surely, if ever there was one to whom the term might properly be applied, a woman "to the manor born."

She was tiny, very tiny, and frail, and of course advancing years did no favor to her in either respect, but in charm, and graciousness, and in the never-ceasing interest in the history of her home and her family, and the ability to relate it to visitors, she never flagged, even as the final years approached. Too, she was not out of touch with the world about her, and could keep up a spirited conversation about the events of the day, especially with a cousin who was a newspaperman in New York. Sometimes I wondered if she did not have a better grasp of current events than I did.

But never for a moment did she fail to be the "Miss Van Cortlandt" that one would expect to find in such a setting — I used to think as I sat talking with her of the calling cards she used in more active days. They were inscribed: "Miss Van Cortlandt."

I still have some of them that had been attached to Christmas cards she had sent, and one to a very miniature bayberry candle that she sent one Christmas many years ago, with a verse calling upon the little taper to shine its light into the world. But most of her Christmas cards were of the Manor House, usually engravings done by some famous artist who had visited it and had been entranced.

One can imagine that Christmas in the Manor House in the old days was truly an occasion to be remembered, and Cousin Annie did remember it, from her girlhood, and she also remembered the old-time winters there, when the Manor House stood alone in a vast area of uninhabited woodland and river marsh. And one of her favorite stories dealt with this subject. I shall not vouch for the truth of all details, but who wishes too much truth when dealing with the fanciful world of yesteryear?

It was a cold, cold, winter's night, one of those you read about in the storybooks. Outside the wind whistled off the Tappan Zee onto the gambrel roof of the Manor House, and clouds of driven snow from time to time would pass before the panes. No one would venture out on a night like this, certainly not in those far-off days of which the story is told.

Inside there was warmth and coziness. The fireplaces exuded glow and heat, and the candles on sideboard and table glistened and flickered. There was good conversation (this was the olden days, before TV, you remember), and all was right with the Van Cortlandt family and the world.

But suddenly a sound, a sound foreign to the blistering wind and the swish of hedge and pine, and the
crackle of bits of ice against the panes. Sleighbells. Sleighbells, the tinkle of many sleighbells, almost, as if, indeed, it were from the harness of a coach and four, or a stage, strayed from the Post Road in the fury of the storm.

Closer, closer, came the sound, and the man of the house arose to peer out of windows. A servant was summoned, to stand by to open the door when steps might be heard on the broad verandah. Then the tinkling stopped, as if the team had come to a halt before the wide steps which led up from the driveway. A signal was given to the servant, and the top half of the Dutch door was opened.

The wind roared in, and with it gusts of snow — but nothing more. No human forms were discerned outside, and even with the most intent squinting through the flakes, no coach or team could be seen. There was nothing in the driveway. The mystery was never solved, Cousin Annie would conclude, and to “this day” no one could ever figure out what had happened.

If you don’t think that story didn’t fascinate children who came to visit Anne Van Cortlandt you have another guess coming — and it fascinated, too, many an adult. She was the master raconteur, and that story was, perhaps, one of her best.

But there was another that, I have no doubt, had real basis in fact, though Miss Van Cortlandt laid no claim to knowing it at first hand — nor did she to the “Legend of the Missing Coach.” This second one she credited to her grandmother, though I doubt not that it had been passed down by many members of the family who were living during the Revolutionary War period.

It related how, very frequently, General George Washington and some of his staff would visit the Manor House, and would be invited by the then Lord of the Manor, General Pierre Van Cortlandt, to sit out on the verandah with its magnificent sweep out over the Tappan Zee, sparkling with liquid gold in the rays of the late afternoon sun.

As I sat there often myself, I could imagine them, engaged in forceful conversation, probably indulging in some of the fine potions which the Manor House undoubtedly boasted (the fine wine cabinet which I often saw in the dining room during my visits attested to that), discussing the issues of the day, perhaps even some of the campaigns which were to come, and yet relaxing in a setting that most of us cannot imagine today.

Miss Van Cortlandt also would tell of the visits of other famous personages of that earlier and later times, but to go into them at this point would merely be to recite a long list of famous Americans, for many, it seems, had occasion to visit the Manor House at one time or another.

Not only by word of mouth, but also by picture, was the story of the Manor House told, for its many rooms were galleries of beautiful art — historic scenes, portraits of members of the family down through the years, likenesses of famous personages, many undoubtedly presented by the persons themselves, before the days of the autographed picture craze.

And all these things looked down on an assemblage of furniture and antiques that was in itself priceless, and fortunately much of which has now been assembled again in the Manor House after having earlier been disposed of at public auction. There are those who read this who probably will remember the auction, at Parke-Bernet in New York in the early 1940s — one of the great events of the auction world, but a sad day for the memory of the once-great Van Cortlandt family.

I shall not attempt at this point to go into even a brief catalogue of the things that were in the Manor House — had been there for untold years. But one thing I do particularly remember — the dining room table.

I remember it well because it was there that I often sat with Cousin Annie on the frequent occasions when she invited me to lunch on one of my days off. Not only were the occasions unforgotten for the fine visits we were able to have around that beautiful table, and for the always tasty lunches, perfectly served, but for the fact that when you stepped into that dining room of the Van Cortlandt Manor House, as I did, in the 1930s, you were carried back to another year and another time, a time when, I firmly feel, life meant much more than it does today.

After I had arrived at the Manor House, always to be met at the top of the front steps by Cousin Annie, she would escort me into the main parlor and there we would sit a while to catch up on events since we had last met, and to talk over events of the day. And almost invariably I would spot something among the treasures in the room that I had not seen before, and I would inquire as to its history. Oh, there was so much there to see and admire.

And then Miss Van Cortlandt’s maid (for years she had had Irish girls brought directly from Ireland and they were wonderful) would announce that luncheon was served, and Cousin Annie would wave me into the dining room, with she, as the Hostess of the Manor, following. She would take her place at one end of the table, and indicate my place at one side, always so that I could have a view from the south window, toward the Tappan Zee. At her back was the fine old fireplace, lined with Dutch fireplace tiles, of course, but no longer used in a day when better heating had come, even for an old Manor House.

Service of the food would begin, and the whole setting, including the mannerliness with which everything was done, could with very little imagination carry one back into another century or two. Over it all presided this charming little old lady, thin, gray-haired, but never for a moment losing that sense of being literally to the manor born. It was always truly a remarkable experience.

At one side of her, at the edge of the table, was a small silver bell, and when she was ready for the next course, she would gently tinkle it, and a door behind her, beside the great fireplace, would open, and the maid would appear.

When we had finished, she would lead the way to the porch, and there we might sit for a while beneath the brace of deer antlers which were over the door, near the inscription “1680” carved in a piece of the stone-work — the legendary date of the construction of the first fort-like part of the building. As to exact dates and history, I shall not go into the matter for this writing, for this, as I said before, is reminiscence and not a statistic.

A walk through the old garden behind the house might follow, if the season were right for flowers, or

(Continued on Page 14)
Life and Times of Jacob Jansen Stol: I.
by Fred Sisser, III, Student of Dutch Colonial History and Genealogy.

Career of Dutch pioneer, at first in Rensselaerswyck and later in Esopus, to his death in Indian war, traced from records.

Jacob Jansen Stol, who died at the hands of the Esopus Indians in 1659 at a time when he had become prominent among the Dutch colonists there after some twelve turbulent years in Rensselaerswyck and Fort Orange, was born about 1615 in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.* By his patronymic we know he was the son of Jan Stol (which in Dutch means steel), and from Selerswyck and later in Esopus, to his death in Indian war, traced from records.

Slicoten, who was in turn the son of Jacob Stol.

In the first of these instruments, executed on August 26, 1661, before D. V. Schelluyne, the notary at Beverwyck, "Geertruyt Andriesz van Doesburch, widow of the late Jacob Jansz Stol" conferred a power of attorney upon her brother Hendrick Andriesz, then about to depart for Holland, that would enable him to collect "the lawful inheritance and succession which was due to her child Jan Jacobsz Stol out of the estate of the late Jan Jacobsz Stol, grandfather of the said child, deceased at Amsterdam in Holland." Two affidavits made "after his death we learn that his father was Jan Jacobz Stol, known also as Jan Jacobsen Slicoten, who in turn is the son of Jacob Stol.

The second affidavit was recorded ten years later, on November 4, 1671. By its terms the affiant, "Aerdt Martensen Doorn, husband and guardian of Geertruyt Andriesen, widow of Jacob Jansen Slicoten [Stol], as well as the guardian of the latter's son Jan Jansen [sic] Slicoten" had appeared in the court at Kingston, New York, and similarly empowered Nicolaes de Meyer "to enquire at Amsterdam for the last will of Jan Jacobsen Slicoten, grandfather of the said child." Jan Jacobz Stol, Jacob's sire, was also the father of Willem Jansen Stol, and both sons immigrated to New Netherland during the 1640's although we do not know the exact date or dates. Jacob's name first appears in the accounts of the colony of Rensselaerswyck in 1645, when he is noted as having furnished the various colonists with shoes, stockings, shirts and other supplies. The earliest records about him refer to his occupation as "skipper," and Jacob may well have followed this calling by 1645 when engaged in the Hudson River trade and the transport of goods between Rensselaerswyck and New Amsterdam. Evidently he retained an interest in river shipping as late as 1654, for on June 6 of that year it is recorded that Jacob had owned the yacht Princess Royale, subsequently bought by one Dirrick Bensing.

Circumstances changed for Jacob in 1648. He quit river trading to succeed the recently deceased Hendrick Albertsz as ferrymaster at Rensselaerswyck. Soon afterward he took as his wife Geertruyt Andriesen van Doesburgh. Hendrick's widow, and entered upon a stage in his career that would be marked by no little public controversy.

His predecessor, the late Hendrick Albertsz, from London, England and known also as Harry Albertsz, had been a baker at Rensselaerswyck from 1639 to 1642. In the latter year he went to Holland. During his visit he met and married Geertruyt, daughter of Andries van Doesburgh. In addition, on June 7, he signed a contract with the patroon, Kiliaen van Rensselaer of Amsterdam, for the post of ferrymaster at Rensselaerswyck, a position he held until his death six years later. Hendrick and his bride left Holland in the ship den Houttuyn, which sailed from the Texel in June, 1642, under orders of the patroon. Also on board was Domine Johannes Megapolensis, the Dutch Reformed clergyman who would become a power in New Netherland. Prior to the ship's departure, a note from the patroon was delivered to the minister that read as follows:

Memorandum for Dr Johannes Megapolensis, this 3d of June 1642, in Amsterdam. His reverence will please look after my people and goods who in the name of God now go over in the ship den Houttuyn. The persons who sail are the following: Hendrick Albertsz van londen, 29 years old; Geertruyt Andries van Doesburgh, his wife, 23 years old; Hendrick Albertsz [sic]dries van Doesburgh, his wife, 21 years old, her brother. [The list includes other names.]

Marriage to Hendrick's widow did not prevent Jacob from getting into many scrapes and difficulties, two of which, however, serve to fix key dates in his career. In a dispute settled January 20, 1651 between Jacob and Brant van Slichtenhorst, director of the colony of Rensselaerswyck, the court found that Stol had no knowledge of a stipulation about the beaver trade mentioned in the contract between the late patroon (Kiliaen van Rensselaer died in 1646) and "Hendrick Albertsz, deceased." This matter was adjusted by "impartial men," who "... decided that for the aforesaid trade, until the death of the aforesaid predecessor [Hendrick], including the trade of the said Jacob Jansz for the period of about eight months in the year 1648, there is due fl. 36:—." From this we may infer that Jacob became ferrymaster at Rensselaerswyck about April, 1648.

The fact and approximate date of Jacob's marriage to Geertruyt may be ascertained from a raffish episode which came before the court at Rensselaerswyck in 1649. For on August 11 of that year one Willem Juriaensz was summoned to appear before the bench, as he had "accused Jacob Jansz Stol in public of being a whoremonger and Stol's [wife] of being a whore, which led to a fight." How this charge was disposed of the records do not reveal, but since there is no reason to doubt the Stols' marital relationship we can infer they were married at some time after April 1648 and before August 1649.

Guest Author.—Descended from Dutch stock on both sides of his family, Mr. Sisser was born in 1940 at Somerville, Somerset County, N. J., and lives there on land first bought by an ancestor, Pieter Van Nest, in 1688. By profession a County Probation Officer, he was graduated in 1963 from Assumption College, Worcester, Mass., a city in which the American Antiquarian Society maintains a notable library whose resources he came to value highly in his researches. Member of the New York Genealogical & Biographical Society, New Jersey Historical and Genealogical Societies, Dutch Settlers Society of Albany, the Wyckoff and Van Kouwenhoven-Conover Associations, and other organizations, he has compiled brief genealogies of the Van Vliet, Booreen and Bunn families, and has in preparation a study of the Schomp family. This is his first published article.
Jacob and his wife soon went to live in a dwelling they owned on land granted him by the “Honorable Director General [Stuyvesant] and Council of New Netherland” on July 3, 1649. The house is described as “standing in Fort Orange with . . . gardens thereto belonging . . ..” 1

As Jacob and Geertruyd were to occupy the place until about 1657, when they removed to Esopus, near the present Kingston.

The first of Jacob’s many appearances before the Rensselaerswyck court is noted in the record for March 30, 1648. On that date he “complained of violence committed by Jan van Bremen at night on his door and windows.” Jan was fined 150 guilders, and, since the incident took place at night, the fine was doubled. 1

More often he appeared as defendant, however, charged with offenses of one kind or another by the schout, Brant van Slichtenhorst. An early confrontation, which involved a warning, came on July 16, 1649, when Slichtenhorst served notice on “skipper” Jacob Jansz Stol not to take any colonists to New Amsterdam, or out of the colony of Rensselaerswyck, without official approval. This was because Slichtenhorst did not want people who owed debts to the colony, or otherwise, to leave the locality. 2

Further conflict with the director and schout, or bouwijts officier, developed on December 27, 1650, when Slichtenhorst “once more arrested Jacob Jansz Stol in the colony, in the first place to fulfill the contract between the late patroon and his [Stol’s] predecessor, Hendrick Albertsz, deceased, and furthermore to answer for all crimes committed to this day, and also appointed the 5th of January [next] . . . as the day on which he is to appear in court.” 1

The director, though presumably primarily interested in having the ferrymaster perform his contractual duties, drew up against Jacob about a dozen charges for assaults, defamation, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct. As Jacob was then living in Fort Orange and had been arrested outside the Fort, he avoided trial simply by returning home. The aroused director then sought additional fines for contempt and security for judgment. In the next month, however, four arbitrators settled the contract matter, and criminal charges were forgotten. 2

From the variety of accusations leveled against Stol, it seems abundantly clear that Jacob’s besetting sin during this period was an overfondness for strong drink. All too plainly his tippling made him argumentative and profane, and led often to unruly behavior or worse. Thus, the Rensselaerswyck court records disclose that on May 30, 1648, Jacob “struck Hans Vos, when he suspected no harm, on the forehead with his fist.” 3

Again, on June 6, 1648, an entry reports that “Jacob Jansz fought against Andries Constapel with his fists . . . at the house of Gysbert Cornelisz, tavernkeeper.” 4

Later, on June 2, 1649, Jacob “without cause, threw a tankard at Hans Vos, the court messenger, smashing his face, so that for two months he could not perform his duties.” 5 And, on August 11, 1649, because “Abraham Pietersz, carpenter,” tried to prevent Stol from hitting “Willem Jeuriaens on his back with a tankard,” Jacob struck the unoffending carpenter “on the head.” 6

The ferrymaster inflicted other injuries on September 29, 1650, when he “fought with Pieter Hertgerts and struck de Hooges on the left eye with his fist and greatly injured the thumb of Volkert Hansz.” 7

Admonitions and fines failed to hasten the day of Jacob’s reformation, which would come about only with a change of scene. Meanwhile, his depredations at Fort Orange and Rensselaerswyck continued. In 1653 Jan Labatie brought charges against him “on account of fighting and a blow with the fist.” 8 On November 30, 1653, he was accused of having “about three weeks ago ventured to injure and wound the person of Dirk van Hamel severely in the head with a mug.” Pleading guilty to this charge, Jacob was fined thirty guilders. The court was asked to adjudge a heavier fine since the defendant “recently threw a knife, wounding his servant Issak Floris, in the shoulder.” To this Jacob replied that his act was committed in haste. Unimpressed, the court added an extra twenty guilders to the fine. 9

Even the local tavernkeeper, Gysbert Cornelisz, was not immune. In his establishment, where Jacob had been guilty of misbehavior on several occasions, the ferrymaster in December 1650 struck the tapster “with a golf club” and also hurt a patron, Claes Andrries. 10 In the same tavern “with some other persons” on a Sabbath in December, 1648, Jacob was charged with drinking “during divine service.”

Drinking and brawling were not the only vices Jacob possessed at this time; he also had a very sharp tongue. Thus, on June 25, 1652, a court entry records the testimony of two women regarding “abusive words spoken by Jacob Jansz Stol . . . against the respective magistrates.” 11 His foe, Slichtenhorst, was often the target of his cutting remarks.

Perhaps the most conspicuous example of Jacob’s prediction for getting into trouble while at Fort Orange occurred during the summer of 1653. While Jochem Becker kept watch at the Fort as corporal of the burgher guard he observed “Jacob Jansz Stoll come to the guard-

(Continued on Page 14)
for his profound influence, through original contributions and through many brilliant students, on the theory of the magnetic and dielectric properties of materials."

R. Allen Durling is retiring this Spring as assistant managing editor of The Daily Journal, Elizabeth, N. J., with which he has been associated since 1934. He and Mrs. Durling intend to divide their time between their summer home in Barnegat, N. J., and their property at Lake Rose, near Orlando, Fla.

Wilfred B. Talman besides citing many local landmarks needing attention, described the prevalent general tendency to neglect such places as attributable in part to inadequate civic and patriotic education, during his address as panelist on "What Historic Sites in This Area Should be Preserved?", before the Rockland County Conservation Association at Blauvelt, N. Y., February 2.

J. Howard Haring, internationally known analyst of questioned documents, and author of "The Hand of Hauptmann," gave expert testimony for the government in a recent major case on the issue of whether defendant had lied in denying under oath he signed another name to a passport application, that with the other evidence resulted in the perjury conviction of one Joseph Stassi in Federal Court, Miami, Fla., February 1.

Robert H. Schenck, senior partner in the law firm of Schenck, Price, Smith & King, of Morristown, N. J., was tendered a dinner by the board of managers and the officers of Morris County Savings Bank at the Governor Morris Hotel there, January 11, upon his retirement after serving 35 years on the board and as a Vice President from 1938 to 1960.

George O. Zabriskie, of Honolulu, who came East last Fall to attend the American Society of Genealogists' annual meeting in Brooklyn, and to address the Genealogical Society of New Jersey at New Brunswick, spoke during his trip before other groups in New York, Hackensack, Wilmington, Del., and Midvale and Salt Lake City, Utah.

Henry L. Van Horn after 41 years in the insurance business, in the course of which he became a lawyer and CPA, recently retired as president of American Health & Life Insurance Co., Baltimore, board chairman of Calvert Fire Insurance Co., Baltimore, vice-chairman of Farmers & Bankers Life Insurance Co., Wichita, and director of American Credit Indemnity Co. of New York, insurance subsidiaries of the Commercial Credit Co.

Dr. George J. Deyo, a former trustee of the Society and past Vice President General of the SAR, is pictured with Mrs. Deyo in costume as George and Martha Washington in the Elizabeth, N. J., Journal, February 10, at a rehearsal for the Colonial Ball held by the SAR and related groups February 18.

Howard A. Rusk, M.D., director of N.Y.U.'s Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine, and Medalist of the Society in 1963, has been awarded a gold medal by the Congress of Rehabilitation for his outstanding work in the development and spread of rehabilitation throughout the world.

Edward J. Van Dyke's article on the European trip he and Mrs. Van Dyke enjoyed last summer and their luncheon in Paris with Count Patrice de Rochambeau, a Vice President General of the Sons of the American Revolution and descendant of the Count de Rochambeau (Continued on Page 15)

**IRS Ruling Aids Family Groups**

Recently the Internal Revenue Service issued an administrative determination which will interest many members. The ruling provides that a non-profit corporation formed to bring members of a particular family into closer association, through social and historical activities, is exempt from Federal income tax under Sec. 501(c)(7), Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

Text of the ruling, Rev. Rul. 67-8, published in Internal Revenue Bulletin 1967-2 at pp. 21-22, follows:

"Advice has been requested whether the nonprofit membership corporation described below qualifies for exemption from Federal income tax under section 501(c)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

"The non-profit organization, which was incorporated under the membership laws of its state, was formed to bring the members of a particular family into closer association through social activities revolving around matters of common historical and genealogical interest to the members as a group. Lineal descendants of a particular individual are eligible for membership. The organization's activities include collection and preservation of family records and similar memorabilia, social activities for its members, and distribution to members of a newsletter containing matters of family interest. The organization's funds are derived from membership fees, dues, and sales to members of monographs and insignia relating to the history of the family. No part of the net earnings of the organization inures to the benefit of any member.

"Section 501(c)(7) of the Code provides for the exemption of clubs organized and operated exclusively for pleasure, recreation, and other nonprofitable purposes, no part of the net earnings of which inure to the benefit of any private shareholder.

"The purposes and activities of the organization are directed to promoting closer ties among the members of the family and providing opportunities for social mingling among them. These purposes and activities are similar to providing pleasure and recreation for the members of a social club. Therefore, the organization is exempt from Federal income tax under section 501(c)(7) of the Code.

"An organization which considers itself within the scope of this Revenue Ruling must, in order to establish its exemption under section 501(c)(7) of the Code, file an application on Form 1023, Exemption Application, with the District Director of Internal Revenue for the internal revenue district in which it is located the principal place of business or principal office of the organization. See section 1.501(c)-1 of the Income Tax Regulations."

**DEDUCTIBILITY OF DUES:** In another ruling, IRS earlier held that if membership in an exempt organization (contributions to which are allowable as charitable contributions) does not bestow any benefits or privileges in return for dues paid, such payment is to be treated as a charitable contribution. However, if membership confers upon members certain benefits or privileges, such as a published periodical, free use of a library, etc., membership dues are not treated as charitable contributions but may qualify as ordinary and necessary expenses in carrying on a trade, business or profession. Rev. Rul. 54-565, IRB 1954-2, p. 95.
STOKES’ ICONOGRAPHY RE-ISSUED

Regarded by researchers as the definitive compilation of historical data about New York, especially the Dutch colonial period, I. N. Phelps Stokes’ six-volume Iconography of Manhattan Island was republished this month on the centenary of his birth (April 11) at $79.50 the set by Arno Press of New York.

As originally prepared over a 20-year period at personal expense of about $25,000,000 to Mr. Stokes (1867-1944), the volumes came out between 1915 and 1928. An original set of these books, virtually unobtainable now, is said to cost from $600 to $1,100, depending on condition.

JACOB JANSEN STOL

(Continued from Page 12)

house drunk and full, or at least quite intoxicated,” and that he had with him a loaded gun which he fired.

After this, the corporal’s report continued, Jacob went home to get his sword and returned “intending to clear out the guardhouse therewith.” He menaced Adriaen van Ilpendam, the schoolmaster, and “threatened to cut and hack at him, the corporal.” Then, failing to force Becker to fight “life for life,” Jacob walked out of the Fort and again tried to provoke an encounter with van Ilpendam, or, indeed, any other bystander. These efforts proving of no avail, he struck and reviled the schoolmaster without cause, and “used much useless and abusive language.”

Stol’s misconduct at the guardhouse came before the Fort Orange court. Slichtenhorst scheduled a hearing, and many witnesses were available to testify. However, the case was not heard until the following February. On March 3, 1654 the court ordered Jacob “to present his written answer [to the charges] promptly on the next court day.” However, the record for the next court day, March 13, discloses no record of testimony by Jacob or further action by the authorities. Apparently the matter was allowed to blow over and the charges dropped.

Disturbances of the peace were but one side of the coin; Jacob experienced domestic troubles as well. On February 1, 1656, he was accused of “having last week scandalously beaten and wounded his wife and thrown firebrands at her.” Jacob readily admitted that he beat his wife and added that he “drew blood.” The court, however, was of the opinion that Jacob was not punishable, “for it happened between man and wife.”

It was customary among the early Dutch to bestow nicknames on one another. In this manner Jacob acquired a name which he bore for the rest of his life. As much as the surname Stol, or Stoll, was used to identify him, so was the nickname Hap.

The records frequently mention him as “Jacob Jansz Stol, commonly called Hap,” or “Jacob Jansen Stol, alias Hap,” or simply “Jacob Jansen Hap.” However, as a literate man who could read and write, an acquirement not possessed by every colonist, he always signed his name as Jacob Jansen Stol. It is not difficult to guess why he received the nickname Hap, for “hap” in Dutch means “mouthful” — a condition in Jacob’s case of which his contemporaries were well aware. Oddly, Jacob’s distressing habit, which had caused so much trouble, left him when he removed to the Esopus.

(To be continued)

VAN CORTLANDT MANOR

(Continued from Page 10)

Cousin Annie might suggest a motor ride through the countryside, with her faithful Russell, in the last years, as the driver. Russell also was Irish, and one of the finest — brisk, courteous, pleasant, and yet always at the service of the lady who was “Miss Van Cortlandt.”

On one of my last visits with her, in the late 1930s, she suggested going north on Route 9 and over the Bear Mountain Bridge, for she wished to show me something in which she was especially interested — aside, of course, from seeing the magnificent Hudson River scenery of that area. I could not imagine what it was she wanted to show me.

We drove north to the bridge, and across it, and then upon our return over it, she swept her hand to the right of the car, southward from the bridge, and said: “Lewis, do you realize that once all of that was Van Cortlandt property?” Her wave encompassed all of the east side of the Hudson south to the Manor House, and far beyond that — it was all once part of Van Cortlandt Manor, a proud domain. I had never quite thought of it that way, but how true. Sic transit gloria.

Now the Manor House is a museum, thanks to the good offices of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who saved it from the oblivion so many fine old places have faced. Anne Stevenson Van Cortlandt is gone, the last of the line direct from Olaf Stevens Van Cortlandt to live in the old house. The great manor granted by Royal Patent is gone, divided into a million pieces. Only the accounts of history remain.

It is into those that I have attempted, in this article, to breathe a little of the life that once existed, of which I had the good fortune to know a little by virtue of family relationship.

But there is one legendary story that I have not yet related, and with it I shall conclude.

Anne Van Cortlandt often told, with a twinkle in her eyes, of the travel propensities of one of the early Mrs. Van Cortlandts — it was either her mother or her grandmother, I do not now remember which.

This Mrs. Van Cortlandt, it seems, was quite a traveler, for her time, but the unfortunate part of it was that her time was before there was a New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. So she had to use that new-fangled invention of her day, the Hudson River steamboat.

On the occasions when she wished to travel, which apparently were quite frequent, she would sweep down to the fine steamboat dock at Croton Landing on Croton Point (you can find Croton Point now, but try to find Croton Landing) and have the servants arrange all her luggage, of which there was, to put it mildly, a great deal.

In fact, it made a huge pile, and she would then arrange herself on top of the pile, and doubtless daintily fan herself as she awaited the boat. All of this was very well, except that invariably Mrs. Van Cortlandt would arrive at Croton Point several hours before the boat was due, and there she would sit, quietly and patiently.

In that spirit of a day when life was more leisurely than now, sit back and relax, and think how nice it must have been then.

DAMAGED LIMB DOCTORED FOR KETTLE

As payment for curing Jacob Scheltinger’s leg in 1656, Aldart Swartwout demanded a kettle.

[14]
who in 1781 commanded the French troops at Yorktown, appeared in the Fall issue of The Pennsylvania Minuteman, published by the Pennsylvania Society, SAR.

J. Robert Westervelt and Mrs. Westervelt in January announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Letitia Ann Westervelt, to William Talmadge Holcomb, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Holcomb of Reno. The bride-elect attended the Beard School and Mount Holyoke College. Mr. Holcomb, an alumnus of Princeton University and the University of Michigan Law School, is with the New York law firm of Hughes, Hubbard, Blair & Reed.

W. Halsted Vander Poel and Mrs. Vander Poel are grandparents of the former Miss Jane Stuart Vander Poel, who was united in marriage with Eric Richards Rippel in All Saints Anglican Church, Rome, Italy, March 28. The bride, a graduate of The Masters School, attended the Villa Mercede and the Academy of Fine Arts in Florence. The bridegroom, son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius A. Rippel of Madison, N. J., was graduated from The Choate School and Columbia University, and attended Dartmouth College and University of Edinburgh. He is vice-president of Hay, Fales, Pizzini & Co., Inc., New York, and a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

Andrew J. Snyder formerly a trustee of the Society, is president of the Century Cement Mfg. Co. Inc., of Rosendale, N. Y., corporate successor of A. J. Snyder & Sons, established by his grandfather in 1850 to quarry and later to mine local stone found to make a natural cement which produced concrete of exceptional durability. Part of the old Rosendale cement mines and caves, from which came the binding element of concrete going into foundations for the U.S. Capitol's two wings in 1851, the Brooklyn Bridge in 1876, and the Statue of Liberty in 1885, is being converted by National Storage Co., Boyers, Pa., into an ultra-modern security vault for protection of vital documents against atomic attack, radiation, fire, and other types of disaster.

THE DUTCH SCHOOUT
(Continued from Page 6)

schout be vested in the burgomasters.18 In due course the Amsterdam Chamber granted both requests with the proviso that the director and council, not the burgomasters, appoint the schout.19 Oddly enough, van Tienhoven continued in office for over a year afterwards, but was finally replaced by Nicasius de Sille.

The first real case which shows the schout prosecuting appears on Monday, February 17, 1653.20 Van Tienhoven appeared as plaintiff against Stoffel Elsers, and charged that the defendant had assaulted Adam Roelantsen. The defendant denied the charge, but, since the action had occurred before witnesses on a public street, he was found guilty and placed on probation. From this time on the records are full of criminal actions in which Schout van Tienhoven acted as prosecutor in court.21

Six other schouts held the office at New Amsterdam for the years between 1653 and 1674. They were Nicasius de Sille, Pieter Tonneman, Allard Anthony, John Manning, Anthony de Mil, and Willem Knyff. It is to be noted that Allard Anthony, and de Mil, held the position under both the Dutch and the English.

Some of the schouts in areas outside New Amsterdam (New York) over the years included John Ogden, at Achter Col (Elizabethtown, Newark, and some other towns in New Jersey); Tielen van Vleck, Claes Arentse Stoers (New Jersey); Jacob Planck, Adriaen van der Donck, Nicolaes Coorn, Brant van Slichtenhorst, Gerard Swart (Albany, New York); Andries Hudde, Fort Casimir (Delaware); Andries Hudde, Gerrit van Sweringen, New Amstel (Newcastle, Delaware); Gregorius van Dyck, William Beekman, Fort Christina (Wilmington, Delaware); Mattys Bengson, Altona (Delaware); Pieter Alighis, South River (Upland, Pennsylvania; Newcastle and Whorekill, Delaware).22

In 1664 Charles II made a grant to his brother James, Duke of York, of the land which comprised New Netherland.23 In August of that year an English force appeared at New Amsterdam and demanded its surrender. Terms were arranged and the English took over the province in September. A law code commonly called the Duke's Law was to serve as the basis for the legal system of the province.24 However, it was not until June 1665 that the new English governor, Richard Nicolls, published a proclamation revoking the Dutch, and establishing the English form of government.25

At the time of the English seizure Pieter Tonneman held the position of schout at New Amsterdam. Evidently shortly thereafter Allard Anthony was given the position.26 The pertinent fact is, of course, that he continued to prosecute cases in the Mayor's Court (as the tribunal was now called)27 as had been done under the Dutch, even after June 1663, the date of Nicolls' proclamation.28 The sheriff continued to prosecute in court on up to 1673 when the Dutch re-took the province.29 The Dutch changed the name of the court back to the Court of Schout, Burgomasters and Schepens.30 Anthony de Mil was appointed schout.31 De Mil and, later, his successor Willem Knyff prosecuted cases until the records end in 1674,32 when the province was returned to England by treaty.

(To be continued)

22Ibid., passim.
23Ibid., p. 34.
24Ibid., pp. 6-7.
25Ibid., I, pp. 1-5, contains a copy of the grant.
26Ibid., at p. 218.
27Ibid., at pp. 100-101.
28Anthony seems to have led a rather unusual career. In the first part of the court records he often appears as a defendant, being accused of purloining a hogshead of tobacco. Finally he wound up as burgomaster and then schout, positions which only citizens of first rank were supposed to hold.
29Records of New Amsterdam, op. cit., V, p. 311. The Court of Schout, Burgomasters and Schepens was changed in name to the Court of Mayor and Aldermen by the English.
30E.g., ibid., passim. The first prosecution by the sheriff in New York was on June 27, 1665, fifteen days after Nicolls revoked the Dutch system on paper, pp. 267-268 and 248.
32Ibid., ibid., passim.
33Ibid., V, p. 311.
IN MEMORIAM

GEORGE C. VANDERBURGH

George Cowdroy Vanderburgh of Yonkers, N. Y., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1913, died at the age of 62 on Thursday, June 30, 1966. Descended from Lucas Dircksen Vanderburgh who came to this country from Holland in 1653, he was born at Yonkers, October 7, 1903, son of William B. Vanderburgh and Jeanette McEwen. He attended the Yonkers public schools and had been associated with the New York Central Railroad as an electrician for many years. He was a parishioner of Westminster Presbyterian Church of Yonkers. Surviving are his wife, the former Teresa Maria Prior, and a son, George William Vanderburgh, of Yonkers.

MAURICE D. LOW

Maurice Donald Low of Syracuse, N. Y., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1952, died at the age of 68 on Monday, October 10, 1966. Descended from Jan Bastiensen (Low) who in 1663 came to this country from Leerdam in Gelderland province, the Netherlands, he was born at Syracuse, November 27, 1897, son of Fred Cornelius Low and Jessie Irene Taggart. A retired business executive, he attended the Syracuse public schools and was graduated from Syracuse University in 1920 with the degree of electrical engineer. He was associated for more than 40 years with the Crouse-Hinds Company, of Syracuse, manufacturers of electrical products, being appointed purchasing agent in 1925 and director of purchases in 1952. After his retirement he developed his own business as M. D. Low, Engineering-Sales, in which he was active until the time of his death. A former trustee of Furman Methodist Church, past president of the Purchasing Agents Association of Syracuse and Central New York, and director of the Bellevue Country Club of Syracuse, he was a member of Tau Beta Pi, honorary engineering fraternity, Phi Gamma Delta, Central City Lodge No. 305 F. & A. M., and the Liederkranz Club. He served in the U.S. Navy during World War I. Survivors include his wife, the former Dorothy Gertrude Cox; a son, Maurice D. Low, Jr., and a daughter, Miss Nancy Elizabeth Low.

RAY M. SCHENCK

Ray Martin Schenck of Kensington, Md., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1964, died at the age of 68 on Friday, November 4, 1966. Descended from Roelof Martense Schenck who in 1650 came to New Amsterdam from Amersfoort, Holland, and was graduated from Rutgers University in 1917. As a member of Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity, the Middlebush Reformed Church, Franklin Lions Club, and the Guernsey Cattle Club. He is survived by his wife, the former Pearl R. Gibbs; a daughter; four sisters, and three grandchildren.

LT. SPOTSWOOD DE WITT, U.S.A.

First Lieutenant Spotswood de Witt, USA, of Richmond, Va., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1964, died in action at the age of 24 while serving with the U.S. Army in Vietnam on Wednesday, December 21, 1966. Descended from Tierck Claessen de Witt who came to this country before 1656 from Grootholt, Holland, and settled near Wilwytck (Kingston, N. Y.), he was born at Macon, Ga., January 24, 1942, son of Cornelius de Witt, Jr., and Catherine Newton Cogbill. A Regular Army officer since graduating as a 2d Lieutenant from the U.S. Military Academy with the class of 1965, he attended Thomas Jefferson High School, Richmond, and the USMA Preparatory School at Fort Belvoir, Va. Assigned to the artillery when commissioned, he took Ranger training at Fort Benning, Ga., and was promoted 1st Lieutenant last
June 15, three months before beginning his duty in Vietnam. At the time of his death while leading a seek and destroy patrol, he was executive officer of Battery C, 6th Battalion, 29th Artillery, 4th Infantry Division. Besides the Purple Heart, awarded posthumously, he had received the Bronze Star and service medals, and two decorations from the Vietnamese government. The 14th member of his family to attend West Point, and a great-great-grandson of General Henry Brewerton, Academy Superintendent in 1845-52, he qualified for selection as a cadet when serving an Army enlistment which commenced in 1960 upon his graduation from high school. While at the Point he became an officer in the Corps of Cadets, took part in athletics and among many other activities the Cadet Chapel Choir and Glee Club, taught in the Church School, made an outstanding record in tactics, and, as noted in the Howitzer, cadet yearbook, was one of the most popular members of his class. A third-generation member of the Holland Society, he had been prominently identified with the Episcopal Youth of Virginia and the Boy Scouts. He is survived by his parents and two brothers, Alexander B. de Witt and Cornelius de Witt III, of Richmond. Funeral services conducted in St. Paul’s Episcopal Church, Richmond, December 30, were followed by interment with full military honors at St. James Episcopal Churchyard, Boydon, Va.

CLIFFORD A. CRISPELL, M.D.

Clifford Alexander Crispell, M.D., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1919, died at the age of 77 on Friday, January 6, 1967. Descended from the French Huguenot Antoine Crispell (Crespell), a native of Artois who in 1660 emigrated from Holland to America, and became one of the Twelve Patentees of New Paltz in 1678, he was born at Roscoe, Sullivan County, N. Y., August 17, 1889, son of Rev. Frank Burr Crispell and Eva L. Smith. A well known physician and surgeon in Poughkeepsie for over a half-century, he attended the local schools and was graduated with the M.D. degree from Syracuse University in 1914, interning afterwards at Flower Hospital in New York. Staff member at Vassar Hospital for many years, and at St. Francis Hospital, he served as president of the Dutchess County Medical Society and in 1960-61 was head of the Dutchess-Ulster Surgical Society. Formerly president of Poughkeepsie Kiwanis, and director of its workshop for disabled persons, he was a trustee of Trinity Methodist Church and had been affiliated with the International College of Surgeons, Syracuse Medical Alumni Association, Poughkeepsie Lodge F. & A. M., Cyprus Temple, and the Euterpe Glee Club. He was an active member of the Holland Society and its Dutchess County Branch for 48 years, and had been elected Branch president at the 77th annual Dutchess dinner last October. He is survived by his wife, the former Georgia Snyder; a son, Clifford A. Crispell, Jr., of Poughkeepsie; a daughter, Mrs. William Garlick, of Albany; a sister, and five grandchildren. Services were held in Trinity Church, January 9, with interment at Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery.

Gen. HERBERT H. VREELAND, U.S.A.

Brigadier General Herbert Harold Vreeland, Jr., USAR (Ret.), of Greenwich, Conn., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1916, died at the age of 75 on Tuesday, March 7, 1967. Descended from Michiel Jansen Vreeland who came to this country from Zeeland province in 1638, he was born in New York City, May 28, 1891, son of Herbert Harold Vreeland and Caroline Louise Reed. Veteran of the First and Second World Wars, former divisional commander in the U.S. Army Reserve, and an eminent educator, he was graduated from The Hill School in 1909 and from Yale University in 1912, subsequently receiving his master’s degree at Columbia in 1926 and the Ph.D. at Yale in 1941. In 1916 he became a Captain in the Yale Battery, 10th Connecticut Field Artillery, and was promoted Major while serving with the unit in France as part of the American Expeditionary Force. Advanced to Colonel, Field Artillery Reserve, in 1927, he was recalled to active duty in 1942, serving for a time at the Army War College and later in military intelligence in China. Just after the war, while in grade of Brigadier General, he was given command of the 76th Infantry Division (Reserve). From 1949 to 1951 he was secretary-treasurer of the Senior Reserve Commanders Association of the Army of the U.S. In the field of higher education he served as registrar of Sheffield Scientific School at Yale during 1914-17, and as executive secretary and treasurer to the Trustees of Yale in China, 1921-24. An instructor at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., 1924-26, and headmaster of Hampden Hall School, New Haven, Conn., 1927-33, he was assistant professor at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., 1935-38. His father, and his late brother, T. Reed Vreeland, were Holland Society members. His wife, Anne-Marie Juliette (Baylin) Vreeland, died a number of years ago. He is survived by three sons, Herbert H., 3rd, of Washington, D. C., John B., of Corpus Christi, Tex., and Dirck Vreeland, of this city; and a daughter, Mrs. Edward S. Cholmeley-Jones, of Wilton, Conn. Services held at First Congregational Church, Madison, Conn., March 11, preceded interment with full military honors at Arlington National Cemetery, March 13.

(A obituary of Frank H. Sebring, III, late member of the Society, will appear in the July de Halve Maen.)