The Editor’s Corner

As the Holland Society comes closer to the celebration of its Centennial next year, it becomes more and more apparent that one of the reasons for our survival is the fact that what was founded in 1885 as the Holland Society of New York is now a national organization with members from all over the United States and Canada. Of the ten new members most recently admitted, for example, one comes from Baltimore, one from Pennsylvania, one from the Jersey Shore, while the remaining seven are from the Hudson Valley or towns in upstate New York. A few of them might be able to come to New York City on occasion, but for the most part they would find some more local connection with the Society to their advantage.

Those of us who still live in the metropolitan area may find this trend a difficult one to which to adjust, but it is sure to be a continuing one as we look into our second century. For more and more members of the Holland Society, their only real contact with the Society will be the pages of de Halve Maen (and we hope that even that slender contact makes their membership worth while!).

The other answer to the problem is the strengthening of our branches. We have a number, mostly in north Jersey and the Hudson Valley, that are very active. Beyond that immediate area, our branches in Florida, the Mid-West and the Niagara Frontier give a good account of themselves. An encouraging development is the new South River Branch and the revitalized New England Branch, accounts of both of which will be found in the pages of this issue. Perhaps there are other areas, such as Texas, in which some kind of branch activity could be developed, as well as older branches which could be resurrected.

Important as the development of branches is, however, it does have its limitations because of the way in which our membership is scattered. Experience has shown that a healthy branch requires at least ten members in a central

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The Role of the Dutch in the Iroquois Wars

by P. Lowensteyn

As early as 1606 the Dutch probed the St. Lawrence Rivet in search of furs, in defiance of the French monopoly. In that year, the ship Witteleeuw captured two French vessels and took quantities of whale oil, guns and codfish from Spanish and Portuguese ships.¹

More legitimate Dutch enterprises also began in North America during that period. On July 26th, 1610, Arnout Vogels from Amsterdam chartered a ship called de Hooge in response to discoveries made by Henry Hudson for the Dutch the year before. Vogels was involved in the fur trade with Russia but had been denied access to the trade with New France.² He tried to circumvent the French monopoly by trading with the Indians directly via the newly discovered Hudson River and by establishing a partnership with two French merchants, who could trade with New France as the de Mont monopoly had lapsed in January 1609 and trade was now open to all Frenchmen.³ He tried to circumvent the French monopoly by trading with the Indians directly via the newly discovered Hudson River and by establishing a partnership with two French merchants, who could trade with New France as the de Mont monopoly had lapsed in January 1609 and trade was now open to all Frenchmen. Thus began both competition and cooperation between Dutch and French fur trade interests in North America. Other Dutch traders followed soon. Lambert van Tweenhuysen established trading companies to get the valuable beaver and otter pelts, while Adriaen Block not only traded furs, but also did important cartographic work along the New England coast.³

It was risky to trade with North America. Adventures could be very profitable but could also end in financial disaster. Only large stock-companies had the finances to establish fortifications and to settle people permanently. Instead of the one-ship mobile trading post, which would barter with the Indians as soon as the ice would break up and would sail as soon as the ship was loaded with furs, a permanent settlement with year-round trading staff could extend exploration throughout the summer and fall. That way remote tribes could be contacted.

Such large companies were also in a better position to secure monopolies from the Dutch government to limit risks and receive better profits. On January 1, 1615 a monopoly was given to the New Netherland Company which would last till December 31st, 1617. In 1618, trade with the colony was thrown open and competition between the New Netherland Company and independent traders was vigorous.

On June 3, 1621 the West India Company was incorporated. It was for that time a tremendous enterprise. Established primarily to harass Spanish shipping through piracy, the company was also active for some years in Brazil and was given a monopoly to trade with all of North America.

Although financed on a much larger scale than the earlier companies, the West India Company still had to face the same four basic problems of the New Netherland fur trade: (1) establish regular shipping with New Netherland, (2) contact as many Indian tribes as possible, (3) induce them to hunt, and (4) try and sell the furs on the European market.⁴

The raison d'être for the W.I.C. for being in North America was trade and not settlement or empire building. In this respect, Dutch activity in North America was similar to that of the French, but contrasted sharply with British policies in New England, and specially in Virginia where serious attempts were made to establish permanent colonies.⁵ It is difficult to establish if the W.I.C. made much of a profit in North America. Poor local administration, constant interlopers, encroachment by the British, and the many conflicts with the Indians along the Lower Hudson, made management costly.⁶ In 1639 poor trade results caused the abandonment of the West India Company monopoly, but goods continued to be transported in W.I.C. ships.⁷

Although major settlement was not the aim of the West India Company, some form of trading post was nevertheless necessary. As early as 1614 the New Netherland Company established a trading post on an island in the Hudson River, several leagues south of the mouth of the Mohawk River where it joins the Hudson. It was called Fort van Nassoueen.⁸ It wasn't much, a small redoubt, surrounded by a moat and

² Van Claef Bachman, Peltries or Plantations, p. 3.
³ W.M. Williamson, Adriaen Block, passim.
⁴ Bachman, 15.
⁵ Smith, 147.
⁶ Bachman, 131, 141, 144-147.
⁸ Bachman, 12.
protected with two cast iron pieces and eleven light cannon. The garrison consisted of ten to twelve men. The island was, however, subject to flooding and soon a new fort had to be built. It was called Oranje, today's Albany. By 1624 some Dutch and Walloon families had settled around the fort.

In 1630, Kiliaen van Rensselaer bought a domain surrounding Fort Oranje and called it Rensselaerswyck. Although the patroon of the estate, he never came to the colony himself and instead controlled his estate through members of his family. His major aim was to develop an agriculturally based colony with additional income from the fur trade.

The domain grew very slowly and van Rensselaer blamed the policies of the West India Company for this. As a director of the W.I.C., van Rensselaer had hoped for a more generous patronship, but by the time he bought his estate, directorship of the W.I.C. had shifted toward those who wanted to strengthen the monopoly of the company and van Rensselaer had to accept a much less generous deal in terms of free trade. Although the patroon of the estate, he never came to the fort. It was called Oranje, today's Albany.

Over the years Rensselaerswyck received more settlers, but if New Amsterdam (New York) could be called a "molehill," the settlement around Fort Oranje was even smaller. In 1646, Father Isaac Jogues, who had been ransomed by the Dutch from the Mohawks, wrote that Fort Oranje was nothing but a "wretched little fort, built with logs with four or five pieces of cannon of Beteul and as many swivels." He further mentioned that the van Rensselaer colony was "composed of a hundred persons, who reside along the river, as each one found it most convenient. All their houses are merely boards and thatched. As yet there is no mason work, except in the chimneys. The forests furnishing large pines, they make boards by means of their mills. Trade is free to all, this gives the Indians all things cheap, each of the Hollanders outbidding his neighbour and being satisfied provided he can gain some little profit." Other settlers lived isolated on their farms, scattered over the immense hilly estate. In 1635 only five farms had been cleared.

Poor trade results, caused by the many Indian wars during the 1630's and 40's, poor crop years, and disastrous floods, as well as the uncertainty of possession after the British conquest of New Netherland in 1664, kept the van Rensselaer family in North America from prosperity. Only after the 1740's did the family do better.

The rest of the settlers were considerably less well off than the van Rensselaer. During the seventeenth century, the Dutch settlement around Fort Oranje was thus small and not very prosperous. The settlement on the Upper Hudson River was far away from New Amsterdam, physically as well as politically, as fur trade interest frequently conflicted with the more agricultural pursuits of the settlers along the Lower Hudson. Even when the colony changed hands in 1664, only the names of the towns changed, the political relationships remained the same.

II

Dutch-Indian Relationships

Relations between the Dutch and the Indians were realistic. Each side knew that it needed the other. The Dutch around Fort Oranje had come primarily to trade and although Kiliaen van Rensselaer had bought his estate from the defeated Mahicans in 1630, it was not until 1661 that Arent van Curler actually bought land from the Mohawks.

Trade was the bond that kept Iroquois and Dutch together. Although personal and racial animosities did flare up, trade interests always ensured that conflicts were kept to a minimum.

The first and last major conflict with the Mohawks had occurred in 1626 when commander Crieckenbeeck had involved himself in the Mohawk-Mahican war, paying with his life for it. The Mohawks had later apologized for the killings, stating that they had never injured whites before and asked "the reason why the latter had meddled with them; had it been otherwise, they would not have acted as they had." This was just so much diplomatic language, as the Mohawks knew very well why the Dutch had meddled in a conflict which had been caused by the Mohawk aim of monopolizing the fur trade with the Dutch and Mahican unwillingness to give the Mohawks free passage to Fort Oranje. By 1628, the Mohawks had driven the Mahicans from the region and thus established a trade pattern that would last a long time. The Dutch would have preferred to deal with as many tribes as possible, playing one against the other and keeping prices low. Now they had to deal with the Mohawks only. The Dutch did not like this development at all and made efforts to break up the peace between Mohawks, French and northern Algonquian tribes.

The Mohawks imposed themselves upon the Dutch as sole middlemen, and tried at the same time to establish friendly relations with the French.

The Mohawks did not have much of a choice. As a result of the increasing strength of their Algonquian neighbours, as well as the Iroquoian Hurons, they were threatened with encirclement and lock-out from the important European trade. In an all-out effort they had driven the Mahicans away, having first made sure in 1624 that their northern flank with the French had been secured in a peace treaty.

The settlers were numerically at the mercy of the Mohawks, but the Indians needed European trade goods.

9 Ibid.
11 Henri and Barbara Van der Zee, A Sweet and Alien Land, 11.
12 Ibid., 204.
13 Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents.
16 Thomas Grassmann, The Mohawk Indians and Their Valley, being a chronological documentary record to the end of 1693, 234-236, quoting Calendar of Historical Manuscripts, ed. E. B. O'Callaghan, D-225, 226, 36.
18 Grassmann, 38.
Thus the Dutch had little to fear from the Mohawks, but were repeatedly in conflict with those Indians along the lower banks of the Hudson River who saw the Dutch taking their land. The inhabitants of the northern villages needed the Mohawks to protect them against these "River Indians" who belonged to the Algonquian group of Indian tribes and who saw the Dutch as allies of their traditional enemies, the Mohawks.

The conflict between the Mohawks and the Mahicans lasted well into the 1660's. The wars with the Esopus Indians were the result of the inept policies of the Dutch government in New Amsterdam. The Dutch in Fort Orange knew that the fault was with their compatriots and made every effort to please the Mohawks hoping that they could prevent a "common front" between Iroquois and Algonquian tribes against them.21

Peace between the various Indian tribes along the Hudson River did not come until 1671.22 The settlers in Fort Orange would have preferred an earlier peace but Jeremiah van Rensselaer was not that independent from New York.

The problem the French had was that by maintaining friendship with the Mohawks, they would alienate the Algonquians as well as the Hurons. Peace between the Iroquois and the Algonquians threatened diversion of the fur trade from Quebec to Fort Orange. Thus a peace within the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence region would be beneficial for the Mohawks if furs would flow to Fort Orange from as many Indian tribes as possible, with them as sole middlemen.

The other Iroquois tribes preferred peace as long as they could trade with the Dutch and the French, but they resented Mohawk dominance. Peace would be beneficial to the French as long as they could keep control over their alliance with the Hurons and prevent furs from flowing to the Hudson.

Obviously with so many contradictory aims, lasting peace was almost impossible to achieve, although all sides realized that wars seriously interfered with the fur trade. The Mohawks and the Dutch realized, however, that they had nothing to lose and nothing to gain by hostilities between them. "The two races regarded each other less often as corn thieves, trespassers, or Indian givers, than as sources of economic prosperity; what they thought of each other personally was beside the point."24

The arrival of the Europeans had a profound effect on the In-51dians in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence region and it provided the Iroquois with a timely opportunity to make the most of their accidental geographic position.

The Iroquois Confederacy had not started out as a mighty military machine. The Konoshioni, or Long House People, had been a hunter-subsistence agricultural society with a strong hunter-warrior tradition. They had been a small, relatively unobtrusive people, who had been driven from their territories by Huron and Algonquian tribes. Instead of preventing the rise of a mighty Iroquois nation, as Parkman and other romantic historians have maintained,23 the arrival of the Europeans offered the Iroquois a golden opportunity, which they used astutely and not as pawns of European powers.

The Iroquois Confederacy should not be exaggerated and did not really come into effective existence until after the 1630's, as the Iroquois were still fending for themselves on an individual tribal basis.26 Each one of the five nations continued to do so to a large degree even after that date and the Jesuit Relations, as well as the documents from the Dutch and English in New York, are full of incidents showing that conflicts would flare up frequently between the five nations, mostly caused by differences over the fur trade and the Mohawk dominance of that trade.27 For instance, Stuyvesant found it necessary to warn the Senecas not to use Dutch gunpowder against the Mohawks.28 Even when, late in the seventeenth century, the Senecas were struggling against encroachment by the Susquehannocks they had to fight their battles without the support of their Iroquois brethren. The best that can be said about the Confederacy is that it prevented bloodshed.29

III

The Indian Wars and the Position of the Dutch

The arrival of European guns had a profound effect on inter-tribal relations. Whereas earlier warfare was conducted with stone-age weaponry, the use of guns changed the casualty level considerably. Much has been made of the Dutch role in supplying guns to the Iroquois. Many arguments are based on the Jesuit Relations and other sources which cannot be called unbiased. The Fathers tended to see the French point of view, and explained events in religious rather than in socio-economic terms.30

Documents show that the Dutch were not selling arms during the Crieckenbeek incident in 1626.31 William Bradford reported in 1628, however, that the French did sell weapons to the Indians.32 Most probably, some illegal sales by interlopers did occur on both sides.

On March 31, 1639 the Dutch colonial government issued an ordinance which included a penalty of death as punishment for selling muskets, powder, or lead to the Indians.33 However, this was primarily enforced in view of the hostile attitudes of the Indians along the Lower Hudson River. In the northern parts of the colony control was much more difficult. The supply of guns to the Iroquois from Dutch sources increased considerably after the West India Company gave up its trade monopoly, as independent traders were hard to police.

When on June 5, 1641 a group of Mohawks arrived at Trois Rivieres to try and make peace once again with the French, the Indians had 36 musketeers, "who were as skillful as the French."34

In 1642, Mohawks captured a party of Hurons accompanying Father Jogues. These Mohawks also carried muskets, which the French claimed had been obtained from the Dutch.35
In 1643, Father Jogues reported that the Mohawks had 300 muskets, while in 1644, the Dutch Domine Megapolensis (van Groote) mentions that the Dutch sold muskets to the Mohawks.

De Vries, in "Voyages from Holland to America A.D. 1632-1644," estimates that there were 400 guns among the Iroquois. He also reports that control was difficult and politically unwise as the English, Swedes, and French were selling guns. Besides, the Indians were operating well outside any laws set by Europeans and were pursuing their own aims. The Mohawks needed and demanded firearms and ammunition. If the Dutch wouldn't sell the Indians would go elsewhere. Still the Dutch would impose restrictions and then relax them, all depending on perceived Indian threats and settler demands. Stuyvesant was afraid of a weapons supply to the Mohawks, whom he considered to be a "vain-glory, proud and bold tribe," already too arrogant after their victories over the Hurons and the French. To depend on them would make the Dutch "contemptible in the eyes of the other tribes," while the Mohawks themselves would become more demanding. "It is therefore safer to stand on our own feet as long as possible."

But neither the Dutch nor the Mohawks had much choice after the early 1640's, when the fur bearing animals in Iroquois territory had been hunted close to extinction. Either the Mohawks would get a share of the Huron-French trade, or they had to expand westward themselves. The Dutch fur traders realized this very well and knew that they had to supply the Mohawks and other Iroquois tribes with guns to enable them to do so.

The French, although they had a policy not to sell arms to "heathen savages," did sell arms to converts and actually used it as a tool for conversion. There were always enough converts to guarantee a sufficient clientele for arms. That the Iroquois in 1649 were better armed than the Hurons was not the result of a no-sale policy of the French, but of the fact that French prices for guns were very high.

The shortest fur trade route between the Great Lakes region and the Atlantic Ocean is via the Mohawk and Hudson rivers and not via the St. Lawrence, and therefore the French had to go into the interior to convince the Hurons to trade via Quebec. The Hurons preferred to trade with the Dutch and the French. Iroquois tribes, such as the Senecas and the Onondagas, would have preferred to do so too. Therefore French policy was always aimed at creating discord between Iroquois and Hurons. Father Caron's visit to Huronia, for instance, was such an effort. The Recollect Father Sagard-Theodat writes naively. "I had hoped to promote a peace between the Hurons and the Iroquois, so that Christianity could be spread among them, and to open the roads to trade with many nations which were not accessible, but some of the members of the Company advised me that it was not expedient since if the Hurons were at peace with the Iroquois, the same Iroquois would lead the Hurons to trade with the Dutch and divert them from Quebec which is more distant."

The Dutch were also afraid of trade diversions. As early as 1634 the surgeon at Fort Orange, Harmen Myndertse van den Bogent, visited the Oneidas deep within Iroquois territory. He reported that there were "French Indians in their land, and that they had made a truce because the Indians wanted to receive just as much for their skins as the French Indians did." Tough negotiations between the Dutch and the Oneidas followed, and the Indians promised that they would sell beaver skins to the Dutch only. However, they fully intended to continue to trade with the French.

Till the mid 1640's, tribal trade patterns with the Europeans remained fairly flexible. Convenient peace treaties would be signed between various tribes and the Europeans, which would be broken just as conveniently when mutual mistrust would cause a temporary resumption of the petite guerre of ambush and counter ambush.

Thus the Mohawks would come to the French to "parley" at regular intervals. They signed a treaty with Champlain as early as 1624 involving the Algonquians and as late as 1641 they maintained in Quebec that "they would give a kick to the Dutch, with whom they no longer wished to have an intercourse." But nobody took such pronouncements too seriously.

This situation changed drastically in 1645. That year the Hurons and the French once again made peace with the Iroquois. The next summer a large flotilla of fur canoes arrived in Montreal from the interior unmolested by the Iroquois. In open breach of the treaty, however, the Iroquois were not allowed to participate in the trade. Warfare and blockade were promptly renewed. In 1647, the Hurons made an aggressive alliance with the Susquehannocks, situated south of the Iroquois territory, which threatened the Iroquois with encirclement. The Iroquois realized that they would never be allowed to participate in the St. Lawrence River fur trade. They did not think they could defeat the French and did not want to destroy a potential supplier of much needed goods. They thought, however, that they could defeat the Huron middlemen.

In 1649 they attacked deep into Huron territory and demoralized the Hurons to such extent that they failed to defend themselves properly and were dispersed. The Iroquois soon found out, however, that destroying Huronia was not enough, as the more remote tribes, especially the Ottawas, picked up the trade with the French. Although the Iroquois launched attacks upon these more northern tribes they could not prevent them from trading down the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers.

IV

Chief Canaqueese: An Illustration of Mohawk, Dutch and French Relations

In 1653 some of the Iroquois at least were again ready for peace with the French. One of the Mohawk chiefs present at these negotiations was Canaqueese. His history, however little is known about it, forms an interesting il-
lustration of Dutch, Mohawk, and French relationships with each other.

Although some of the Dutch, such as Arent van Curler and Jeremiah van Renselaer had a good understanding of Mohawk aims and aspirations, most of them regarded the Indians as "wilden" or savages. This did not, however, prevent sexual relationships. Domine Megapolensis complained that "our Dutchmen run after the Indian girls very much," 50 Van der Donck claimed that this was so because Indian women were so similar to Dutch women: "seldom very handsome and rarely very ugly." 51

One result of such a relationship between a Dutch man and a Mohawk woman was Jan Smit, who became the respected Mohawk chief Canaqueese. He appears first in history in one of the many letters Marie Guyart, known as Marie de l'Incarnation, wrote to her son in France. In this letter she describes an attack on Trois Rivières in 1650. 52

In the Spring of 1654, Canaqueese participated in the negotiation for a peace settlement with the French. He brought with him some letters from Fort Oranje. 53 In these letters the Dutch assured the French "that they now really saw a disposition for Peace on the part of the savages allied to them." 54 Johannes Dyckman, the "commissioner" of Fort Oranje and Beverwyck, wrote to de Lauzon in Quebec: "Canaqueese, the bearer hereof, a savage who is much loved by the Maquas (Mohawks), has requested of us a letter of recommendation to your honor, in order that he may be well treated there and be allowed to go and come freely, which we request hereby." 55 This indicated that the Mohawks considered the recommendation of one group of Europeans to another to be important, even though they might be competitors.

Canaqueese, as representative of the Mohawks, was not much in favor of a peace settlement which was mainly being pushed by the Onondagas and the Oneidas. 56 He made a speech clearly stating that the Mohawks considered themselves to be the most important members of the Confederacy and that it would be better if the French listened to them instead of to the other members. 57 The French ignored this, but the Mohawks did not send envoys to peace talks later at Onondaga. 58

The Jesuits did not like Canaqueese and referred to him as a "Hollander—or rather, an execrable issue of sin, the monstrous offspring of a Dutch Heretic Father and a Pagan Woman." 59 The main Mohawk aim during the negotiations was once again to create a split between the French and their Indian allies. 60 It was the French aim to make sure that the Mohawks would toe the line of the other members of the Confederacy who were better inclined to the French, 61 while hoping also that Mohawk recalcitrance would make the Onondagas and Oneidas turn away from the Mohawks and trade with the French. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the treaty collapsed within a year and Canaqueese was involved in a number of skirmishes, all of them efforts to blockade the fur trade to Montreal. 62

In 1658, the Mohawks asked the Dutch to help them establish a peace with the French. Although somewhat unwilling, the Dutch were obliged to send volunteers. 63 As this peace effort seems inconsistent with Mohawk military activities at the same time, it indicates a split of opinion within the Mohawk nation.

A major French counter-attack came in the Fall of 1665. It was the direct result of a Mohawk attack along the Richelieu River, which in turn had been a response to an ill-fated French campaign into Mohawk territory the previous winter, when de Tracy, who had been erroneously told that his nephew had been killed, sent a rescue operation. The French had met Canaqueese and a group of Mohawks on their way to Quebec to return the captives and to negotiate peace terms again. And since that time, Canaqueese, now referred to by the French as the "Flemish Bastard," had been held in a sort of open arrest in Quebec. The French did not hesitate to put considerable pressure on Canaqueese and his group. On the one hand they were required, with the exception of Canaqueese, to make snowshoes for the French, which they knew would be used against their own people; on the other hand Canaqueese was treated with respect by Jean Talon, while de Tracy gave him a fine suit of clothing.

When the army was drawn up, ready to depart, on the 14th of September 1665, Monsieur de Tracy had it pass before Canaqueese and said to him, "Now that we are going to your country, what do you say?" Marie de l'Incarnation writes: "Tears fell from the Flemish Bastard's eyes at seeing such fine troops in such good array. He replied nevertheless, 'Ontonio'—(that is to say, 'great chief')—'I can see that we are lost, but our destruction will cost you dear. Our nation will be no more, but I warn you that many fine young men will remain behind, for ours will fight till the end. I beg you only to save my wife and children who are in such and such a place.' " 64

After de Tracy returned from the campaign, during which they met few Mohawk warriors, but did serious harm to Mohawk villages and crops, he sent Canaqueese back "in search of his fugitive people, with the mandate to tell them that if they stirred again he would go back to see them and this time they would not get off so lightly." 65 During that winter many more Mohawks, women and children, died of starvation than whites would be killed during the raid on Lachine that was to follow.

The history of Canaqueese shows direct and indirect Dutch cooperation with both Mohawks and French. Some French captured by the Mohawks were ransomed by the Dutch, such as Father Jogues and Radisson. During the negotiation of 1653 and 1654, de Lauzon and Dyckman corresponded with each other. 66

60 Jesuit Relations, 40:89, 91.
61 Van der Zee, 106.
63 Jesuit Relations, 35:211-213.
64 Ibid., 41:85-87.
65 Ibid., 41:87.
66 Grassmann.
67 Jesuit Relations, 40:89.
68 Ibid., 41:85.
69 Joyce Marshall, ed., Word from New France. The Selected Letters of Marie de l'Incarnation, 402. See also Hunt, 100.
70 Jesuit Relations, 35:213.
71 Ibid., 41:55-57, 61.
72 Ibid., 41:61-65.
73 Ibid., 42:229-239.
74 Ibid., 44:103, 105. See also Grassmann, 190-191, quoting from the Court Minutes of Fort Orange and Beverwyck 1652-1636, edited by A. J. F. Van Laer, ii, 149-152.
75 Marshall, 319-320.
76 Ibid., 327. See also Jesuit Relations 50:205, 200.
Dutch-French cooperation existed also on the illegal level. *Coureurs de bois*, dissatisfied with their employers in Montreal, and attracted by better Dutch and English trade goods, found their way to Fort Oranje and later to Albany. Officials of New France sometimes took them in for questioning, but on the whole they seem to have come and gone freely, and some even settled near Albany. Marie de l’Incarnation mentions in a letter of October 1658 that there was considerable trade between the French and the Dutch that year. She might, however, have been talking about overseas trade, as much of the trade between New France and France was in Dutch hands. Groulx estimates that the illegal trade during the government of Talon amounted to 1,200,000 pound value of beaver sold yearly on the markets of Fort Oranje and Boston.

The explorer La Salle began his famous expedition down the Mississippi in 1678 from Albany. Later, after the treaty of Utrecht, the traders in Albany found it often more profitable and less trouble to sell trade goods to the French and let the *coureurs de bois* distribute them to the Indians in the interior.

In the context of Canaqueese’s history, it is interesting to note what Nash writes in reference to Indian leaders in other parts of North America. He claims that the male offspring of Indian mothers and white fathers were often leaders of their tribes, and remained in almost all cases within the Indian society. Of all Indians, they were the most alienated from white society, the result of the fact that their white father left them “like bulls or bears to be provided for at random by their mothers” and “some of these bastards have been the leading men or war captains that have done us so much mischief,” as one Virginian settler wrote. There is a small postscript to Canaqueese’s history. According to the Jesuit Relations, he settled later in Caughnawaga near Montreal together with several other members of his tribe, where they came to be known as the “praying Indians.” Later he accompanied Denonville in his campaign against the Senecas in 1687 as the leader of 150 Christian Indians. He had thus not only turned against the Dutch but against his own tribe and the Confederacy.

Decline of the Dutch and Iroquois Position

The 1660’s were an important decade in North America. Not only had the French launched their first major counter attack against the Mohawks, but the Dutch colony of New Netherland had been conquered by the British in 1664 and had been renamed New York. For the Dutch in Fort Oranje, now Albany, the situation did not change much as the British followed a similar policy toward the Indians and the French as the Dutch. Neglect and misunderstandings between Albany and New York were similar to those between Fort Oranje and New Amsterdam. The British welcomed the peace of 1667, but the Dutch in Albany, as always, feared that peace would divert trade. It was to discuss trade relations with the French that Atrent van Curlet went to Quebec in 1667, although the supposed aim of his trip was to receive a reward from the French for what he had done for them in Schenectady earlier in the decade. He never got to Quebec, as he drowned in Lake Champlain under somewhat mysterious and disputed circumstances.

All during these decades tribal wars were fought for economic gain and alliances changed when it seemed opportune to do so. The Senecas came under considerable pressure from the Susquehannocks and the French. The Onondagas and Oneidas continued to establish better relations with the French against the wishes of the Mohawks, but were betrayed by the Deonondadies who had appeared suddenly in Michilimackinac in 1686, and who were interested in establishing trade relations with the Dutch. The Deonondadies followed the old political pattern of trying to create discord. Peace efforts between the Onondagas, the Oneidas and the French did not suit them, as this would block their trade with the Dutch. War between the Iroquois and the French would, however, be advantageous.

They therefore convinced the Iroquois that the French were really plotting against them. The Iroquois attacked Lachine in response. As a result the Ottawas, impressed with Iroquois ferocity, deserted the French temporarily, and again trade came to a virtual standstill. Thus the first Dutch effort to trade directly with the Indians in the interior was directly interwoven with inter-tribal schemes and the safety of the settlers on the island of Montreal.

These wars were never based on tribal linguistic relations. Hurons could cooperate fully with Algonquians and fight other Iroquois. They could even cooperate with Oneidas and fight Mohawks. It was, however, always a war between hunters and hunters, and between traders and traders, never between hunters and traders.

Toward the end of the seventeenth century, the dependence on Albany began to have serious disadvantages for the Iroquois. The one market at Fort Oranje had never fully satisfied them even in the earlier years, and they had always tried to trade with the French as well.

They also realized that the British and the Dutch were letting them fight on behalf of European interests without giving them sufficient military support. As a result of their aggressive and jealous guarding of their trade positions, the Mohawks had also manipulated themselves into a position in which they had antagonized many of the surrounding tribes, including the other members of the Confederacy. French encroachment into the interior, only temporarily slowed down by the infighting between LaSalle and LeFebvre La Barre, strengthened the French position and the Iroquois had to accept the fact that they would never effect (continued on page 23)
The Survival of the Dutch Language in New York and New Jersey

by Charles Gehring

In 1835 an agriculturalist from Massachusetts made the following observations upon entering New York through the Petersburg Pass northeast of Albany:

"Petersburg is in New York; and a change in the general appearance of things is seen as soon as you pass the line of the state. The barracks for hay and some barns covered with thatch; a different construction of their farm wagons; the general use of horses instead of oxen; houses with low piazzas in front and the Dutch style of building indicate a population of different habits and notions from those in New England. Many of the early settlers in this part of the country were Dutch, and though the New Englanders have become intermixed with them, some of the usages of their ancestors are retained."1

If this visitor from the Bay State had stopped at one of the farms along what is now N.Y. Route 2, he may also have observed that Dutch was still spoken among the farmers in the area.2 Although the retention of unique architectural styles and social traditions by the descendants of the Dutch is interesting enough, the focus of this paper will be on the survival of the Dutch language in the area once called New Netherland.

In 1609 Henry Hudson made his first voyage to the New World in the service of the Dutch East India Company. After Hudson was repelled by sand shoals in Delaware Bay, he sailed north along the coast of New Jersey, eventually following the course of the river to be named after him as far as present-day Troy, New York. These two waterways, the Delaware and the Hudson, known to the Dutch as the South and North rivers respectively, were to become the axis of the colony of New Netherland.

For over a decade after Hudson's exploration of the area the States-General of the United Provinces issued licenses to private companies interested in exploiting the resources of this new trading area. When the Twelve Years' Truce with Spain expired in 1621, the Dutch West India Company was formed with the primary objective to disrupt and destroy Spanish shipping in the Atlantic region. This stock company, modelled after the Dutch East India Company, also had the monopoly of all trade from the Gold Coast of Africa to the jungles of Brazil. Profits were to be made from taking Spanish and Portuguese prizes in the Atlantic and Caribbean, and from exploiting the natural resources of lands within the WIC's charter: gold and slaves from Africa, sugar and dyewoods from Brazil, salt from the Caribbean, and furs from New Netherland. After the WIC seized several Portuguese colonies in Africa and South America, much of the Company's capital was diverted from the colony of North America. More profits were to be realized from sugar, slaves and gold, and from the capture of ships carrying silver and gold plundered by the Spanish in Mexico and Peru than from the peltries of New Netherland.

In spite of New Netherland's low priority among the WIC's interests, trading centers were established at strategic locations together with small support communities. The first group of colonists were settled at Fort Orange in the north, on High Island in the south and at Fort Hope in the east. The original conception of the WIC directors was to have the administrative center of New Netherland on High Island (now Burlington Island) in the Delaware.3 However, a local Dutch commander's involvement in a war with the Mohawks near Fort Orange in 1626, caused the new director of the colony, Peter Minuit, to consolidate all the outlying settlements on Manhattan.4 The island was centrally located, had a natural harbor free of ice year-round, and was large enough for an extensive settlement with supporting farms.

New Netherland grew slowly during the early years of the WIC. It is often told how the Company was unable to attract large numbers of colonists because the Netherlands was experiencing a "golden age"; therefore, why would any sane person voluntarily pull up stakes in paradise and move to the wilds of North America? However, the situation in the fatherland was not quite so rosy. The province of Holland was flourishing because of the influx of wealthy and educated Protestant refugees from the southern provinces controlled by Spain; and with the blockade of Antwerp by the Dutch rebels, Holland's major city, Amsterdam, had become the most important and influential trading center of the United Provinces and Europe. This infusion of new wealth into Holland, combined with Amsterdam's growth into a world trading center and intellectual stimulation caused by uncertain times, all contributed to a blossoming of art and architecture. However, the majority of the United Provinces was still devastated or being devastated by the war with Spain, which would not be resolved until 1648. Thousands of acres of farmland had been voluntarily flooded to stem the advance of the Spanish armies, thousands of villages destroyed and tens of thousands left homeless. When added to the mass migration of Protestants and the thousands of displaced persons from the Thirty Years' War in Germany, who were fleeing to the United Provinces for relief, the general population of the Netherlands was not experiencing a "golden age." Then why was New Netherland not inundated with these

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2 In 1791 an immigrant doctor from Scotland noted that the inhabitants of East Greenbush (a few miles south of Petersburg, N.Y.) are Dutch and use that language entirely: they seem pretty industrious, and the most part able livers, but clear Dutch." Memoirs of an Emigrant: The Journal of Alexander Coventry, M.D., (Albany, 1878) 1-634.

3 See Documents Relating to New Netherland 1624-1626, translated by A.J.F. van Laer, (Huntington Library, 1924) for the instructions to the first director of the colony.

4 See "The Decision to Settle Manhattan," by Charles Gehring in NAHO (Spring 1981) for the circumstances surrounding this decision.
refugees? For several reasons: first, most of the skilled craftsmen and laborers preferred to emigrate to less wild and more predictable countries such as England and France; secondly, the East India Company absorbed many laborers for its far-flung holdings from South Africa to Indonesia; and thirdly, the WIC was more preoccupied with defending and expanding its more profitable interests in West Africa, South America and the Caribbean than with populating a small enclave in North America. Because the Company was interested in the commercial exploitation of its overseas territories, the burden of colonization was at first left to private developers.

In 1629 a faction of the Company's directors, who favored the settling of agricultural communities in New Netherland, won approval of the so-called "Freedoms and Exemptions" which established the patroonship plan of colonization. Under this system any member of the Company was allowed to negotiate with the Indians for land a specified distance along both sides of a river and inland as far as the "situation allowed." The conditions of settlement were that the patroon had to equip, transport and settle as colonists 50 persons over 15 years of age within four years of declaring intent. Despite the initial enthusiasm by investors for the establishment of patroonships from Delaware Bay to the Connecticut River, only Rensselaerswyck along the upper Hudson managed to survive. By 1653 the Rensselaerswyck/ Fort Orange region could boast of having 230 men capable of bearing arms, making it one of the largest settlements in New Netherland beyond the immediate Manhattan area. Although colonists were sent over to other patroonships such as Pavonia (in New Jersey) and Staten Island, large groups of colonists were not settled in New Netherland until the years following the fall of Brazil in 1654. With Brazil back in Portuguese hands, the WIC was now able to divert its resources and energies to the promotion of New Netherland. Under the direction of Petrus Stuyvesant, who had become director-general of the colony in 1647, a border dispute with Connecticut was resolved in the East, a jurisdictional quarrel with Rensselaerswyck was settled in the North, and the colony of New Sweden on the Delaware was eliminated in the South.

Stuyvesant's expedition against the Swedes in 1655 was supported by a large warship on loan from the city of Amsterdam. As a means of repayment for the use of the ship and its manpower, the WIC ceded to Amsterdam most of the Delaware region from Christina Creek (Wilmington) south to Delaware Bay. In this area the City established the colony of New Amstel which was set up as a form of patroonship administered by the mayors of Amsterdam. It was the City's intention to populate the colony to the extent that it was self-sufficient and to profit from the extraction of its natural resources. One of the most lucrative enterprises became the tobacco trade with Maryland. Tobacco farmers in Lord Baltimore's colony found that they could sell their crops directly to the Dutch at New Amstel and in the process evade the Navigation Acts. By 1664 New Netherland was on the brink of becoming a prosperous colony: New England was growing more dependent on the Dutch colony for hard goods, while Maryland and Virginia were using the Dutch as middlemen in the tobacco trade. It was for these very reasons that England decided to eliminate New Netherland.

In 1673, after nine years of English rule, the Dutch regained control of the colony in the third Anglo-Dutch war. During the peace negotiations an English official advised that if the colony were returned to the English crown all the Dutch be removed from the province or at least isolated in the Albany area. Although such drastic measures were not carried out when New Netherland again became New York in 1674, it does indicate the concern with which the English viewed the Dutch majority in the colony. Fifty years of Dutch commercial exploitation and colonization from the upper Hudson to Delaware Bay had given rise to a distinct non-English entity sandwiched in between New England and Virginia. Although approximately one half of the colonists sent over by the WIC were not native born Netherlanders, they had been soon assimilated into the Dutch colonial society of New Netherland. Whether Norwegians brought over for their lumbering skills, German refugees from the Thirty Years' War, Walloons fleeing religious persecution in the Spanish Netherlands, or Croats, Polcs and Bohemians (for whatever reasons they were attracted to the New World), they all were required to adhere to the laws and ordinances of the WIC in New Netherland. As with most immigrants in a new land the first requirement was to learn the dominant language which provided access to the law, economy and society.

After the final settlement with England in 1674, assimilation of the colonists of New Netherland was a slow and uneven process. In New York City by the mid-1700s it has been reported that only the elderly continued to speak Dutch, while the younger generation hardly spoke anything but English and were insulted if they were taken for Dutch. However, certain areas of New Jersey and especially the upper Hudson region of New York with its center at Albany became the strongholds for the preservation of the Dutch language. Because of their isolated situations during the New Netherland period, the Dutch in the Albany area and in Bergen County were able to maintain their native language and distinct ethnic characteristics the longest. For example, the Dutch settlers in the Albany area were not only completely cut off from the rest of the colony during the winter months when the Hudson froze, but were also surrounded by potential enemies: French to the north in Quebec, New Englanders to the East and hostile River Indians to the south. To the west a deliberately balanced friendship was maintained with the Mohawk Indians of the Iroquois Confederacy. At any given moment the upper Hudson settlements were in danger of attack and destruction, as happened in 1691 to Schenectady. The inherent dangers of their location in the colony caused these settlers to band together for mutual safety. As a result the Dutch in this region displayed great hostility toward any outsiders who did not share their special situation. They were thus forced to turn inward, depending on their own resources for survival.

Most visitors to Albany in the 18th century made note

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of the Dutch character of the town and the use of the Dutch language by the inhabitants. Peter Kalm, a Swedish botanist, observed in 1749 that "the inhabitants of Albany and its environs are almost all Dutchmen. They speak Dutch have Dutch preachers and the divine service is performed in that language. Their manners are likewise quite Dutch." However, in 1755 the Dutch community in and around Albany was put to its first serious test. Plans for a British expedition against Quebec brought thousands of English speaking troops into the area. Many of the soldiers were billeted with families in town. For three years the troops kept pouring in until Quebec fell to General Wolfe. In 1760 the British soldiers left Albany to garrison the newly conquered territory of New France. This extended contact with a large body of English speakers endangered the closed society of the Dutch. The exposure of the younger generation to foreign manners and ways accelerated the process of assimilation which had been slowly proceeding since the conquest 100 years before.

It is interesting to note that as late as the Revolution soldiers of Dutch background were able to make use of their bilingualism when stationed in New Jersey. An example of this is Colonel Peter Gansevoort who, while in command of the York Brigade at Orange Town, wrote to his wife back in Albany that "This is as pleasant a Country as ever I was in my life. We are encircled by old acquaintances from New York and the inhabitants are all Dutch people from whom I can get everythink by speaking Dutch to them." Although one would expect the Dutch to have been almost totally assimilated by the English majority 100 years after the loss of New Netherland, Dutch social tradition and the language in which it was articulated did not die out overnight. As late as 1794 a traveler to Albany noted that "the people are of a mixed race, but chiefly Dutch, which language, as they call it, they generally speak, but it is corrupted, and so replete with new words, which a new country, new subjects, and new circumstances would unavoidably require, that a minister some time since arrived from Amsterdam, could neither understand his congregation, nor could they understand him to their satisfaction, and it has been necessary for him to study to lower his language to theirs." After almost 130 years of separation from the Netherlands, the Dutch language in North America, or Laag-Duits or de taal (pronounced taal) as it was called by its speakers, had diverged considerably from the language in the fatherland. The so-called "corruption" as quoted above was merely new or divergent forms in the phonology, morphology and syntax, resulting from a long period of separation during which dialectal variations were allowed to spread. This was accelerated by the lack of reinforcement from standardizing developments occurring in the Netherlands. The absence of a socially prestigious standard to emulate, especially among the younger generation, caused the dialectal variations to flourish and seek their own level of communal acceptability. This is evident from a 19th-century observation of Laag-Duits speakers which states that "No Laag Dauitzer ever corrects any speaker no matter how gross his mistake. The reason seems to be that none of them, even the most fluent, is ever quite certain that (he) has the right of it." It should be remembered that the majority of the settlers came from the farming and tradesman class in the Netherlands. Their social level of speech became predominant as the educated class found it increasingly necessary to communicate in English in order to participate in the colonial politics and commerce of New York and New Jersey. This left the burden of language preservation on a socially stratified class of speakers more accustomed to speaking their local dialects than the common cultured speech of a more educated class. The extensive vocabulary borrowing from English into Laag-Duits was a result of the ever-increasing isolation of the Dutch speaking communities from one another and lack of steady contact with the Netherlands. Both inter-dialectal contact and the injection of new blood and ideas from the home country are necessary reinforcements for vocabulary growth. As the older generation of Dutch speakers gave way to the new bilingual generation, English was relied upon increasingly for vocabulary expansion. When a new system of doing things is adopted by a people whether by choice or by force, many elements of the language associated with the new system are also adopted. A case in point is the wholesale adoption in Europe and Japan of American terminology associated with big business operations and high technology.

A typical example of borrowings from English by Laag-Duits speakers in matters associated with the legal system is from a certificate issued in 1716 stating that the undersigned had been present in the court at Albany when a case was tried. It reads: "Deze sertiefseeretaten dat w. geweest syn int coer huijs der stat Albany sijnde in open coer waer een actie getry wiet..." Not only do the English loans for court and courthouse appear but the verb "to try" restructured as a Dutch past participle "getryt." The most divergent feature of Laag-Duits, which made it difficult for visitors from the Netherlands to understand or for them to be understood, was the intonation patterns. A speaker of Laag-Duits in the 19th century described it as a "rising and falling inflection" and a "peculiar singing intonation." Contemporary speakers claimed that you could not be understood if you did not use it. Some older speakers thought that it may have come from the imitation of the mannerism and tone used by the domines (Dutch Reformed Pastors); some thought that it imitated the speech of old Holland. All agreed that every speaker used it and that it was necessary in order to be understood. There is some evidence that the former explanation may be closer to the truth. In the mid-1800's a prominent Albany attorney made an official visit to the Netherlands. When he made a public speech in the Dutch he had learned as a boy, he found to his dismay that it was unintelligible to all of his Dutch audience except for an old man who stated that when he was a boy his church had a very old pastor who had spoken in a similar way during the service. It is possible that the descendants of New Netherland imitated this intonational feature of the domines' delivery during the service because the Reformed Church had become one of the most important...
The New Netherland Project
by Peter Christoph

Historical Background

In colonial North America, between the New England colonies and Maryland, once stood the imposing colony of New Netherland. It included all or part of the present states of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. It maintained outposts in present day Maine and Massachusetts. For forty years this was a functioning colony, but until recently all that was taught of its history was Pieter Minuit's purchase of Manhattan Island, and Pieter Stuyvesant's surrender of the colony (while stomping about on his wooden leg).

Today we are beginning to fill in some of the gaps. We now know that Stuyvesant was a wily diplomat, a tough soldier, and twenty years younger than generally thought. Evidence establishes the existence of the Iroquois Confederacy as early as 1626, and reveals the Iroquois to have had a sophisticated treaty negotiators. Information now available reveals important insights into many of the divisions in colonial New York and New Jersey society which continue down to the present day along ethnic, religious, and geographic lines. There are interesting models of a modern America in microcosm, since New Netherland more than any other colony had a heterogeneous population, a composite of races, religions, languages, and nationalities attempting to overcome the tensions of difference to survive together.

It was the Golden Age of the Netherlands, a nation which enjoyed religious and political freedoms to a degree found nowhere else in 17th century Europe. What New Netherland offered to the settler that he did not have at home was opportunity for wealth. More than any other colony, New Netherland was a colony of tradesmen, land speculators, and fur traders, high rollers willing to take a risk and not always too careful in observing the laws and ordinances. Parallels with other areas past and present that have enjoyed rapid commercial expansion are intriguing.

Broad Constituency

This historical material can be useful to both the specialist researcher and the interested amateur. Previous volumes in the series have proved helpful to colonial historians, Indian ethnologists, lawyers studying land titles and Indian rights, and ethnic historians studying blacks, Jews, and the multitude of European nationalities represented in New Netherland. Archaeologists have consulted these materials for research into sites in the areas of Albany, Manhattan, and Delaware. Restoration specialists have consulted the works for house plans, descriptions of barns, information on interiors, decorations, and furniture. The books have been cited and reviewed in leading historical and genealogical journals. They contain much information on the lives and times of early settlers, data about localities not given in local records, and information about family relationships.

It is not only important that these tools be available for scholars to use, so that we can have a more accurate understanding of the beginnings of the middle Atlantic states. The difficulty is that there are almost no scholars in this country in any discipline who can read 17th century Dutch. The language has moved farther in the past three centuries than has English, so that many words in modern Dutch had a far different meaning in the colonial period. Not only does the ordinary Dutchman of today have difficulty in reading printed works of the seventeenth century, he is completely unable to read the handwriting of that period. These are not documents that can be turned over to just anyone fluent in Dutch and English: accurate translation requires someone steeped in the language and customs of the seventeenth century. Without these translations, the material is absolutely unavailable to scholar and layman alike.

Relation To Other Resources For Research

The documents in this project relate in particular to records in the Royal Archives of the Netherlands. The State Library has received from the Royal Archives microfilms of their holdings relative to the colony of New Netherland, and in particular records of the West India Company and the States General. Some of this material was published earlier in the Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York, and in the Documentary History of the State of New York. The English version of dealings between New Netherland and neighboring English colonies can be found in the archives and governors' personal papers for those colonies. Records relative to New Netherland's relations with New France can be found in French and Canadian archives, and in the Jesuit Relations. Some of the records in the French Archives appear in print in the Documents Relative to the Colonial History.

There are also records of localities within New Netherland that relate to this series; some have been printed. Besides the Dutch records of Albany, New York and Kingston, and the Dutch towns of Long Island, there are English records for Westchester and the English towns of central and eastern Long Island.

History Of The Project

The purpose of the Project is to translate, edit, and interpret the records of the Dutch in New Netherland and colonial New York. The origins of this program may be found in the 1972 publication of the first four volumes of the New Netherland Archives, translated a half century earlier by A.J.F. van Laer but unpublished. This project, which brought together for the first time members of The Holland Society of New York, the State Library, and interested historians and genealogists, led to a search for additional unpublished translations, and then for someone expert in translating 17th century Dutch to continue the program.

In September of 1974 Charles T. Gehring was engaged to begin translating the colonial Dutch records. His credentials suggested the appropriateness of this choice; his doc-

Dr. Christoph, Director of the New Netherland Project, is in charge of the New York State Manuscript Collection in Albany.
etymological lexicons of the medieval and modern Dutch research. He has been provided with sets of the great
repositories, to strengthen its holdings in areas relevant to Dr. Gehring's
country and provides abstracts of many of them. In the process of compiling this data, Dr. Gehring visited many in-
Netherlands, and had for a time been the curator of a colonial historic site. He was familiar with the 17th century
language and handwriting, and had the background to understand the lifestyles, the tools, and the terminology of
the 17th century Dutch in frontier America.

There had been efforts to translate the New Netherland archives in the past. These efforts were largely unsuccessful.
Francis Adrian van der Kemp tried to translate all 13,000 pages in a three year period, although handicapped by failing
eyesight and a lack of reference books. Later efforts by such men as E.B. O'Callaghan and Berthold Fernow were
handicapped because they had little knowledge of Dutch prior to undertaking the translation project. Their work is
marred by a frequency of error, and includes only selections rather than complete texts.

The aforementioned A.J.F. van Laer brought to the task of translating fluency in both Dutch and English and a
scholarly temperament, plus he had available to him lexicons that were unavailable to his predecessors. However,
he was only able to completely translate volumes 1-4, and about half of volume 16.

Since the beginning of the present project, Dr. Gehring has translated and edited for publication volumes 5 (Council Minutes), 18-21 (papers relating to the Delaware region), and the lettered series of volumes GG, HH, and II (Land Papers). He is at present working on volume 17, papers relating to the colony of Curacao. This volume is being published as part of a joint project with Curacao.

These scholarly translations are not the only benefits which the project has been able to provide to historical scholarship. Dr. Gehring has produced a Guide to Dutch Manuscripts Relating to New Netherland in United States Repositories, which identifies documents throughout the country and provides abstracts of many of them. In the process of compiling this data, Dr. Gehring visited many institutions and in several cases was able to arrange and provide descriptions of the collections so that the repository staff could catalog them.

The annual Rensselaerswyck Seminars, sponsored by the State Library (sometimes with local historical societies) have brought together specialists in many areas of research to present papers to the interested public. The particular theme has varied from year to year—agriculture, families, crime and punishment—but all have provided deep insights into colonial Hudson Valley life.

Another important by-product of the program has been the courses Dr. Gehring has offered through the facilities of the Albany Institute of History and Art. The classes have focused on reading colonial Dutch, and have been composed of librarians, archivists, historians, archeologists, and members of the interested public. Class members have come from as far away as New Jersey to attend these sessions, that provide a reading knowledge of the handwriting sufficient enough to recognize the nature of a document; whether it be a will, deed or letter. In some cases the ability to translate the document is achieved.

The program has encouraged the state library to strengthen its holdings in areas relevant to Dr. Gehring's research. He has been provided with sets of the great etymological lexicons of the medieval and modern Dutch language, as well as various dialect dictionaries, Dutch en-
cyclopedias, ancient published texts and modern histories, so that the resources are at hand to enable him to make accurate translations. The Library has also gathered from the various agencies and institutions holding 17th century Dutch records in the United States and the Netherlands, photocopies of all known documents relevant to New Netherland written in Dutch. Recent additions to this collection include 40 microfilm reels of West India Company records and abstracts of the notarial records in Amsterdam pertaining to New Netherland.

Dr. Gehring has addressed many gatherings of local historical societies, Indian ethnologists, editing societies, and academic historians on various aspects of his work, focusing upon the insights that are being gained into the history, life and times of the period. The program thus provides, at many levels, information to various publics. There are pure translations, programs to help the public read Dutch documents for themselves, and efforts to interpret the information to various audiences both scholarly and popular.

On an informal basis Dr. Gehring has met with countless researchers working in the colonial period, not only from this country, but from the Netherlands, Denmark, Curacao, Australia, England, and Germany.

**Dissemination**

The material produced by this project has been published by the Genealogical Publishing Company in its series, *New York Historical Manuscripts*. This series already numbers seventeen volumes. Funding for the publication comes from The Holland Society of New York, which was instrumental in publishing the initial volumes and in raising funds for the matching portion of grant funding. There is no contract, except that between The Holland Society and the publisher for each volume as it is submitted. The material will be presented in a photo-offset edition, with each volume being published within the year after the completion of its translation and editing. Presumably all the volumes except the last one will have been published within the grant period with the last volume appearing in the year following.

**Support**

One of the most striking things about the Project has been the widespread recognition of its importance, as witnessed by financial support offered from a variety of organizations with differing viewpoints. A number of the contributors have been historical organizations such as the New York State American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, the Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America, the St. Nicholas Society, The Holland Society of New York, the Society of Daughters of Holland Dames, and the Albany Institute of History and Art. Various foundations have contributed; particularly the Prince Bernhard Foundation, the H.W. Wilson Foundation, and the Eva Gebhard-Gourgaud Foundation. Dutch or Dutch-affiliated companies and organizations include Royal Packaging Industries, Netherlands-America Community Association, Elsevier North Holland N.V., Loeff & Van Der Ploeg, JOC Oil, AHOLD N.V., KLM, Ashland Oil, Sweeds Offset N.V., Moret & Limperg-Holland, and Heineken N.V. There have also been several small gifts in the range from five dollars to one hundred dollars from private individuals. From the beginning the Project has sought to solicit smaller funds from many contributors rather than a large sum from a few, in order to demonstrate the Project's wide appeal.
Material To Be Published

It is proposed that for the coming three years the following material be translated and edited:

Volume 6, Council Minutes, 1655-1656. This follows immediately after the volume of council minutes which has just been published. It consists of 390 pages. It is a particularly interesting volume, since it contains the record of the conquest of New Sweden by troops from New Netherland, and the concurrent attack by a confederation of Algonquin tribes against the undefended communities along the lower Hudson and around New York harbor, known as the Peach Tree War.

Volume 16. This miscellaneous volume consists of four parts: part 1 contains 135 pages of ordinances promulgated by the colonial government; parts 2 and 3 contain minutes of the court of Fort Orange and Beverwyck, and part 4 consists of 32 writs of appeal.

Volumes 24-29, Administrative Files (1674-1680). Although these volumes are from the period of English government and are largely in English, there are some 143 documents in Dutch, few of which have ever been translated. The English documents in these volumes are being transcribed by the Project Director so that the complete texts can be published.

Completion of these volumes will leave four volumes of Council Minutes, 1656-1664, five of Correspondence 1647-1664, and a single volume of records for the second Dutch administration (1673-1674). Those few documents beyond 1680 in Dutch should also be translated.

Authoritative Text

These records, which are housed at the New York State Archives, are the official archives of the government of New Netherland, and ipse facto are the authoritative text. This is not to deny that errors do creep into official records, and for that reason related documents will be consulted. As previously indicated, the State Library has collected photocopies of all known relevant Dutch texts. The library has also searched diligently for related correspondence among the records of the neighboring English colonies, and among guides to the British archives. It must be noted that the chief value of this material is providing background information; it seldom produces a duplicate that can be used where an original document or a portion thereof is now missing. In some cases earlier translations can be found, and are used as the best existing evidence. However, the fact will be noted in each case, since one of the purposes of this project is to replace unreliable translations already in existence whenever possible.

Methodology

The organization of the material will be according to the arrangement established by Dr. E.B. O'Callaghan in the middle 19th century in his widely distributed Calendar of New York Historical Manuscripts.

Volume 6 poses particular difficulty in that portions of the text were damaged in the State Capitol fire of 1911. Another copy of pages 313-390 exists but was also damaged. Fortunately, in many cases the portion of the text lost in one copy survives in the other. Since no other copy survives of pages 1-312, other translations made prior to the fire will be used. Where none exists, gaps will have to be left in the text. It has been one of the guiding principles of this project that where the contents of a gap are obvious, the reader does not need to be told what was in there, and where they are not obvious, the editor should not pretend that he knows what is there. We have seen too many examples where earlier editors and translators made a guess that later proved to be completely erroneous. We prefer to annotate and mention what other sources are available which are relevant, and what the general direction of their content would seem to indicate was the intention of the lost portion, but in no case to fill in the blank.

Introduction

Following the form established in previous volumes in this series edited by Dr. Gehring, the introduction will include a discussion of the general political, cultural and historical background, the history of the documents, and some explanation about the particular editorial practices used. Previous translations and editions of the material will be discussed, particularly noting their strengths and failings, as well as the existence of closely related materials.

Notes

Among the information presented in annotations will be information on other copies of the particular document, locations of other translations, identification of persons mentioned in passing, explanation of events alluded to, explanations of obscure and archaic terms, locations of documents mentioned in passing, identification of places (especially those cited by names no longer in use). Highly significant documents in other sources are sometimes included in the appendices, along with a table of 17th century Dutch coins, weights and measures.

Personnel

It is the director's task to oversee the project, and in particular to maintain correct relations with the sponsoring institution. This requires that the University of the State of New York, through the State Library, be kept abreast of the progress of the Project, be informed as to the importance of the Project to the goals of the University and Library, and be made cognizant of the professional needs of the staff, including research tools and office supplies. It is the director's task not only to supply what is requested, but to anticipate needs and to develop goals. He also serves as a go-between, resolving the program's more difficult problems of operating in conjunction with the state government.

The project director is Peter Christoph, who has been administrator of the manuscripts and other special collections at the New York State Library for thirteen years. For eleven of those years he has worked with various groups in the effort to have New York's early colonial Dutch records published, and has himself edited six volumes of New York's colonial English records, 1664-1688. He has been invited to address seminars on research and resources at the National Archives in Washington, Princeton University, Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, Western Reserve Historical Society in Cleveland, and throughout New York State. He (continued on page 24)
Society Activities

March Trustees Meeting

The Trustees of the Holland Society met in the Union Club in New York on March 8. President Quackenbush reported that more than $18,000 had been received in special contributions to the Centennial Fund and suggested that the Trustees consider ways in which to use the $90,000 shortly expected from the Bogart Trust to enhance the Fund. This question was referred to the Executive Committee.

Secretary Springsteen reported that after losses by death and resignation and gains by admission of new members, the Society's membership remained at 929. Treasurer Vander Veer presented the 1984 budget for final adoption.

All of the Committees reported progress. In the absence of Trustee Voorhis, it was noted that three of the branches, New England, Florida and the Patrons would be holding gatherings this month. Trustee Peter Van Dyke, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that the Endowment Funds, which now total almost $1,200,000, had performed well in spite of the recent slump in the stock market.

The attention of the meeting was directed primarily to Trustee Arthur Smock’s very elaborate plans for the celebration of the Society’s Centennial in 1985. Trustee Smock was thanked for the splendid schedule of events which have been planned for that year. Trustee William Alrich, reporting for the History and Tradition Committee, presented plans for a special program to be held in New York on September 27, 1985, including a traditional Hutspot dinner. The matter of supporting the Dutch Colonial Studies Center in Gardner Sage Library in New Brunswick was referred to the Executive Committee.

The following were elected into membership in the Holland Society:

Thomas Fraser Alrich, Chicago, Ill.
William Crabbs Alrich, Villa Park, Ill.
Eugene Lee Kuykendall, New City, N.Y.
Abraham Ten Eyck Lansing, Cornwall, Conn.
Cornelius I. Le Fevre IV, Kingston, N.Y.
Andrew Peppel Onderdonk, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Pauk Franklin Ryner, Farmersville, Cal.
John Duanie Voorhees, Plainfield, N.J.

New England Branch Meeting

Twenty-two members and guests of the New England Branch were present at a dinner meeting in Boston at the Club of Odd Volumes in Mount Vernon Street on March 22. The meeting was chaired by Tweed Roosevelt who raised a number of questions for future consideration regarding forthcoming activities of the branch. For the immediate present it was decided that a similar dinner meeting be held in Boston sometime in the fall.

The speaker of the evening, James W. Bradley, Survey Director of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, presented an interesting address on early Dutch influence in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He presented slides of archaeological findings that relate chips of discovered pottery to patterns that were made in the Netherlands.

In addition to Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, those in attendance were Mr. and Mrs. John H. Vander Veer, Mr. Allen O. Hopper, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene M. Van Loan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Willard P. Voorhees and two guests, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Woolsey, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Howard G. Hageman, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Vosburgh, Dematter and Lewis Carter, Mr. Peter van Wyck, Mr. Chandler Steiner and the speaker, Mr. Bradley.

New Branch Established by Trustees

A new branch of the Society called “South River” was set up by the trustees at their meeting October 13, 1983 covering the states of Delaware and Pennsylvania together with the southern portion of New Jersey. The geographic region encompasses the Delaware Valley in which the Dutch settled as early as 1624 when the Dutch West India Company sent a company of Walloons to settle on an island in the Delaware River at present Burlington, N.J. Later the Dutch spread out on both sides of the Delaware, establishing trading posts in this region.

Trustee William M. Alrich is the president of the new branch. He has divided the large area into four sections and appointed the four members of his executive committee, David Riker, Richard deMott, James Ringo and Ralph C. Terhune as regional branch representatives. The first annual meeting of the branch is planned for September 14th to be held in Philadelphia. President Alrich has scheduled as a project to celebrate the Centennial of The Holland Society the compiling of family histories in the South River area. Each member will be asked to bring to the meeting historical and genealogical information about his family or families who settled in the Delaware Valley. Regional meetings will also be held at Pittsburgh, Pa. and Harrisburg, Pa. The first of these meetings took place in Princeton, N.J., March 29th at the Nassau Inn.

Seminar on the Dutch in Colonial America

Gardner Sage Library of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary in New Brunswick, N.J., was the setting for the Adrian Leiby Seminar on the Dutch in Colonial America on March 31, 1984. An audience of forty interested persons attended the all-day seminar at which they heard Dr. Charles T. Gehring, Editor and Translator of the New Netherland Project at the New York State Library in Albany, speaking on “The Survival of the Dutch Language in New York and New Jersey” and Randall Balmer, Visiting Lecturer at Rutgers University and doctoral candidate at Princeton University, winner of the Holland Society Scholarship Award in 1982 and 1983, whose topic was “Social Roots of Dutch Pietism in the Middle Colonies.” Both speakers were introduced by the Rev. Dr. Howard G. Hageman, President of the Seminary.

Dr. Gehring noted that following the final English takeover of New Netherland in 1674 the assimilation of English customs, language and rule by the Dutch was a slow and uneven process. In contrast to the more formal “Neders­duits” language used in Holland and for such printed media as proclamations, provincial papers and in printing the Bible, a local idiomatic language emerged. This colonial dialect was known in New York’s Albany district as Mohawk Dutch and in the Dutch settlements in New Jersey as Jersey Dutch. Local Dutch referred to this as “de Taal” or “Taal.”

Tracing the course of Dutch pietism in New York and
New Jersey, Balmer cited the influence of Domine Theodorus Frelinghuysen as the key factor along with those of the Rev. Bernardus Freeman and Rev. Guilliam Bertholf in championing the evangelical philosophy that resulted in the period of religious fervor known as the 'Great Awakening.' The results of this pervaded the social as well as the religious cultures of the time.

Between the sessions of the seminar, tours were conducted of the Center for Early Dutch-American Studies located in Gardner Sage Library which is sponsored by the Office of Historical Services of the Reformed Church in America.

Florida Branch Meeting

A luncheon meeting of the Florida Branch was held on March 31 at the Lighthouse Point Yacht Club, Lighthouse Point, on Florida's east coast. A cocktail hour preceded the luncheon which was attended by members and their wives. Following luncheon branch members led by President Edward V. Ditmars discussed plans for a special meeting to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the Society in 1985. It was decided to schedule a dinner meeting to be held April 6th in one of three likely places, the Henry Morrison Flagler Museum or the Breakers Hotel, both in Palm Beach, with the Lighthouse Point Yacht Club as a third alternate. Final arrangements are to be made at the November meeting of the branch.

Those present at the luncheon meeting included, in addition to Branch President and Mrs. Ditmars, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore P. Schoonmaker, Mr. and Mrs. Paul B. Van Dyke, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Blauvelt, former Society President and Mrs. Gerrit W. Van Schaick, former Society Treasurer William A. Van Tassel, Col. William T. Van Atten and Mr. and Mrs. Bert Hooper.

The Annual Meeting

Over one hundred members of the Society were present in the Union Club in New York on April 6, 1984 when President James Quackenbush called the 99th Annual Meeting of The Holland Society to order at six o'clock.

After the opening ceremonies the names of seven members who have completed fifty years of membership in the Society were read. One of them, Mr. Philip Van Wyck, who had just returned to this country from England, was present to receive his fifty year lapel pin. All fifty year members are given the privilege of continued membership without further payment of dues.

President Quackenbush reported on the previous year which had been an exciting one, including the visit of Her Majesty, Queen Beatrix, the Society's trip to the Netherlands, as well as the continuation of our publication program and the shaping of plans for the celebration of the Society's Centennial in 1985.

By a unanimous vote the slate of officers proposed by the Nominating Committee was accepted. John Vander Veer, the new President of the Society, was escorted to the Head Table and invested with the seals of his office. After a brief acceptance speech, Mr. Vander Veer presented the Past President's Medal to Mr. Quackenbush after which those in attendance adjourned to dinner.

Since the entertainment of the members of the Society at dinner was made possible by a bequest from the late Frank Vedder, a toast was drunk in his memory. Mr. C.J.M. Kramers, the new Consul General of the Netherlands, was introduced to the company by President Vander Veer. The Distinguished Achievement Gold Medal was presented by Past President Quackenbush to Trustee Frederick W. Bogert for his more than twenty-five years of service to the Society, especially for his work on the Committee on Genealogy.

Niagara Frontier Branch

The Guild Hall of Buffalo's Park Lane Manor House Restaurant provided a traditional setting for the annual spring dinner meeting of the Niagara Frontier Branch on Thursday, April 12th. An enthusiastic group of branch members, their families and guests from Western New York and nearby Canada met for a cocktail hour followed by a delightful dinner honoring special guests society president John H. Vander Veer and Mrs. Vander Veer, whose presence highlighted the affair. Honored guests also were Mrs. Henriette Jockin, Vice-Consul of the Netherlands for Buffalo and Western New York; Chase Viele, Niagara Frontier Branch President; Mrs. John H. Vander Veer; John H. Vander Veer, Holland Society President.

Toasts to the president and the queen by Vice-Consul Jockin and President Vander Veer were followed by brief remarks by both. Mrs. Jockin, a native of the Netherlands, spoke on consular affairs both here and abroad, while Mr. Vander Veer outlined society plans for the 1985 Centennial Celebration year. Following dinner, branch member W.L. Van Schoonhoven and his wife gave a most interesting color-slide presentation, "A Bicentennial Tour Of The Netherlands," based upon their unusual photos of the society's May, 1982 tour, including views of their ancestral town of Schoonhoven, up-river on the Maas from Rotterdam.

Those in attendance at the meeting were: Mr. & Mrs. Appleton Fryer; Mr. & Mrs. David S. Quackenbush; Mr. John I. Eckerson; Dr. & Mrs. John C.G. Boot, representing the Dutch Club of Western New York; Mr. & Mrs. Robert
Old Bergen Branch Meeting

Old Bergen Branch comprising members from Bergen, Hudson, Passaic and Sussex Counties of New Jersey with those from Rockland County, New York, held its annual spring meeting April 24th at the Allendale Bar & Grill, Allendale, N.J. Formed eighty years ago with thirty members, the branch has grown to a current membership of seventy-eight descendants of New Netherland settlers. Among those attending the meeting was the newest member of the branch, Eugene L. Kuykendall of New City, N.Y., who was welcomed by all.

A social hour and roast beef dinner preceded the meeting at which the annual election of officers and advisory board members was held. During the meeting there was general discussion of planning events to be held by the branch during the coming Centennial Year of the Society in 1985, an agreement that the branch should continue to arrange transportation for members to the annual meeting of the Society despite the probability of rising costs and a decision to hold a fall meeting of the branch with the date and program to be determined by the officers and members of the advisory board.

Officers elected at the meeting for the 1984-1985 year were: President, Francis A. Goetschius, Sloatsburg, N.Y.; Vice President, Albert G. Bogert of Fort Lee, N.J.; Albert G. Bogert of Fort Lee, N.J., C. Spencer Terhune, Maywood, N.J.; Secretary, J. Warren Terhune of Englewood, N.J.; and Treasurer, William D. Blauvelt, Jr., Franklin Lakes, N.J.

Memorial Church Service

The annual memorial church service of The Holland Society drew fifty society members, their wives and friends to the Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Reformed Church on May 6th. The service was conducted by the Rev. Herman Harmelink III, minister of the church with the sermon “On Knowing That We Are Known” being preached by the Rev. Dr. Howard G. Hageman, Domine of the Society. Following his sermon, Dr. Hageman led a brief memorial tribute honoring those members of the Society who had passed away during the last year.

Society members attending the service were afterwards entertained by the Dutchess County Branch members with a luncheon and social hour at Banta’s Steak and Ale House in Poughkeepsie arranged by Branch President Clifford A. Crispell, Jr., and George E. Banta. Among those present were President John H. Vander Veer and Mrs. Vander Veer, Branch Presidents Kenneth E. Hasbrouck of Ulster County and Mrs. Hasbrouck and Francis A. Goetschius of Old Bergen Branch and Mrs. Goetschius and Trustees John R. Voorhis III and Mrs. Voorhis and Frederick W. Bogert and Mrs. Bogert.

Mid-West Branch Spring Luncheon

The Mid-West Branch held a successful Men’s Spring Luncheon on May 18 at the Chicago Club in Chicago, III. Members were in attendance from as far away as Strongsville, Ohio and Crown Point, Indiana. Two representatives from the Netherlands Consulate, Messrs. S.C. van Nispen and G.J.A. Chabot were also present.

The guest speaker, Mrs. Thorpe, a retired school teacher, gave an interesting address on How to Trace Your Roots. Mrs. Thorpe’s own roots go back to the province of Friesland and she wore a costume from the area.

Mr. Jack Schermethorn was elected Branch President for the coming year. A Summer Picnic is planned for August 19 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bob Heyet.

Rensselaerswyck Seminar

The seventh Rensselaerswyck Seminar, sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the New Netherland Project of the New York State Library, and the Seminar on New York State History of the Division of Historical and Anthropological Services of the New York State Museum, was held on Saturday, September 22, in the Student Center of the Cultural Education Center in the Empire State Plaza in Albany, New York.

The topic for the Seminar was Education in New Netherland and the Middle Colonies. Speakers included: Prof. Gerald De Jong, University of South Dakota, Training and Education of Dutch Ministers; President Howard Hageman, New Brunswick Seminary, The Dutch Battle for Higher Education in the Middle Colonies; Dr. Leo Herschkowitz, Queens College, Abigail Franks and Jewish Education; Dr. Ronald Howard, Mississippi College, Apprenticeship in New Netherland; and Mr. William Frost, The Collegiate School, 350 Years of Formal Education in New York: Origins of the First Dutch School.

The Editor’s Corner (continued)

location with possibly another twenty to be found in the environs. Given our Holland Society geography, those numbers are often just not possible.

Obviously there is no easy answer to the problem. Since we seem able to recruit new members on a national basis even where there are no branches, the best solution would seem to be to develop branches wherever they can be healthy and active, but to continue to rely on the prestige of the Society, the importance of its historical publications and the significance of its magazine to attract new members from a variety of areas in North America.
Centennial News

The calendar of Centennial Events included in this issue provides additional information, including location, time, and subscription prices for most of our scheduled affairs. We sincerely hope you will be able to participate personally in our Centennial Celebration.

President Vander Veer has mailed to all members a copy of this Centennial Calendar with an attached questionnaire. If you have not already completed and returned your questionnaire, we urge you to do so as soon as possible. The data provided will be of great help to the Centennial Committee in estimating attendance and in procuring attractive souvenirs and favors for our scheduled events.

One of the major problems for an organization such as our Holland Society is maintaining a current and up-to-date mailing list of all members, and identifying the Branch of your affiliation to ensure you receive invitations to all scheduled Branch functions. We ask all members to note their current address and the name of their Branch when completing the questionnaire. This will ensure you receive adequate and timely advance notice of all scheduled Centennial events.

Since the membership in our Society today is widely scattered geographically throughout the United States, and we would like as many members as possible to be able to participate in our Centennial Celebration, the Society is inviting individual members to volunteer to "host" mini-events during the Centennial Year.

If you live outside the New York metropolitan area, and would like to sponsor a cocktail party, luncheon, or dinner (Dutch Treat would be appropriate), for a few members, their families, and guests — living in your immediate area, the Centennial Committee will be happy to provide Centennial Souvenirs and copies of the Society's "History and Traditions" pamphlet for distribution. Such gatherings will provide an opportunity to become better acquainted with fellow members, and to discuss family history and New Netherland traditions. The Geographic Roster, distributed to members in July, will enable you to find the names of other members living near you.

If you would be interested in hosting such a "mini-event," please write the Society's Chairman of the Centennial Committee, The Holland Society of New York, 122 East 58th St., New York, N.Y. 10022 for suggestions and assistance.

All members are urged to note the dates of all our Centennial Events and Programs on your personal calendars, and are reminded that all events and programs, except the 100th Annual Meeting of the Society, will be open to your families and guests.

"De boom groeit en draagt vrucht"

Calendar of Events for the 1985 Centennial Celebration

January 19, 1985 (Saturday)
Sailing date out of Tampa, Florida for the Society's gala 7-day Centennial Cruise aboard the new luxury liner, 'Nieuw Amsterdam.' Rates will begin at $1195 per person including air fare from most U.S. gateway cities ($100 discount for all bookings under deposit by September 1, 1984). The Society plans to include many "extras" including cocktail parties, special dinners including wines, and Centennial souvenirs. Detailed information including a brochure of the ship and its amenities, deposit requirements, and a full schedule of rates will be mailed to all Society members by our Cruise Consultants, Landry & Kling, 232 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

March 7, 1985 (Thursday)
The "Midwinter Gathering" of the Dutch Nation in New York will be an informal reception and dinner to be held at the Union Club in New York at 6:00 p.m. Since, by tradition, the President of The Holland Society is the leader of New Netherland Dutch descendants, the program will feature the investiture of our Centennial President, John H. Vander-Veer, as "Honorary Director-General of New Netherland" successor in spirit to the Directors-General appointed by the Dutch West India Company from Minuit to Stuyvesant. The evening program will be conducted with ceremony and ritual befitting this most auspicious and appropriate appointment. Subscription price $30.

April 8, 1985 (Monday)
The 100th Annual Meeting of the Society will convene at 6:00 p.m. at the Union Club (members only) and will be followed by a cocktail party and dinner. During dinner, the Gold Medal of the Society will be presented to a distinguished member, who will address the gathering. Following dinner there will be a Dutch beer and cheese collation to enable members to renew old acquaintances and meet new friends in an atmosphere of traditional Dutch good fellowship. By virtue of a bequest by the late Frank H. Vedder, there will be no charge for dinner.

May 5, 1985 (Sunday)
The Society's Centennial Church Service will be conducted at 4:00 p.m. in the chapel of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary in New Brunswick, N.J., and will be followed by a reception and buffet. The Service of Thanksgiving will revive a traditional New Netherland Dutch custom, and will feature a liturgy composed by Clergy Members of the Society headed by Dr. Howard Hageman, Domine of the Society and President of the Seminary. While there will be no charge for the reception and buffet, the collection taken during the service will represent an unrestricted gift to the Seminary Library.

September 27, 1985 (Friday)
The History and Traditions Committee of the Society will sponsor an informal reception and dinner at the Union League Club in New York at 6:00 p.m. An audio-visual program is planned depicting the symbolism of four centuries as reflected in the Society's mottos, ceremonies and rituals today. A collection of songs written by and for the Society in its early years, and uncovered from early Yearbooks of the Society, will be featured, and Society memorabilia will be displayed. The subscription price has been set at $30.
October 16, 1985 (Wednesday)

A symposium on New Netherland History will be held in the auditorium of the New York G. & B. (in the same building that houses our Society Headquarters and Library). Sponsored by the Library Committee, the program will feature short talks by Mr. Peter Christoff and Dr. Charles Gehring, both "Fellows of the Holland Society," and reminiscences by Trustee Emeritus Charles Van Patten. Following the program there will be a reception with cocktails and sandwiches. There will be no charge for this event.

Date & Location to be announced (probably November 1985)

The Society is planning an outstanding Centennial Banquet, continuing the tradition of notable Banquets sponsored by the Society from the year of its inception. The Centennial Banquet will be a gala and glittering formal affair featuring a most distinguished Medalist, and eminent honored guests. This high-point of our Centennial Celebration will be held in New York and members will be advised of the subscription price, date and location as soon as arrangements have been completed.

Branch Events Scheduled To Date

Florida Branch

A black-tie dinner is planned to be held at the Lighthouse Point Yacht Club. Final plans, including the program and speaker will be announced after the November meeting of the Florida Branch this year.

Centennial Membership Drive

Anticipating the Holland Society centennial year (1985), we ask all members to encourage their sons, brothers, grandsons, etc. to join the Society. Membership Committee Chairman, William B. Deyo, Jr., will send a membership package to any prospective member. To obtain a membership package or a list of eligible surnames, call William Deyo at (212) 752-9444.

Dutchess/Ulster Branches (Joint)

The Centennial Event sponsored by these Branches will be held at the Huguenot Street Historical Site in New Paltz, N.Y., and will include a tour of the 1700's stone houses, lunch at the Old Fort Restaurant, a Centennial program, and exhibits.

Mid-West Branch

A reception and dinner will be held featuring a speaker from New York (an Officer of the Society) who will address the gathering about the Centennial and its significance, and who will outline future plans and programs of the Society.

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"In memory of J. Allen vande Mark"; Wallkill, NY
Mr. Gordon M. Vanderbeck; Bayside, NY
Mr. Wynant D. Vanderpool; New York, NY
Mr. Wynant D. Vanderpool; Washington, DC
Mr. John H. Vanderveer; Syosset, NY
Mr. & Mrs. John H. Vanderveer; Mineola, NY
Mr. Winslow B. Van Deventer; Chevy Chase, MD
Mr. Arthur W. Van Dyke; Mountainside, NJ
Dr. Paul B. Van Dyke; Jekyll Island, GA
Mr. Peter Van Dyke; Baltimore, MD
Mr. George N. Van Fleet; Syracuse, NY
Dr. James Van Fleet; Louisville, KY
Mr. & Mrs. Ray L. Van Horn; Lenoir, NC
Mr. Erskine B. Van Hornen, Jr.; Richmond, VA
Mr. Eugene M. Van Loan, Jr.; Bedford, NH
Col. Blinn Van Mater; Washington, DC
Mr. George C. Van Mater; Annapolis, MD
Mr. Duncan Van Norden; Palm Beach, FL
Mr. Montagnie Van Norden; New York, NY
Mr. Leroy Van Nostrand, Jr.; Amityville, NY
Mr. Charles A. Van Patten; New York, NY
Mr. Isaac T. Van Patten III; Virginia Beach, VA
Mr. Eugene V.B. Van Pelt; Lancaster, VA
Mr. J. Charles Van Rensselaer; Wilton, NY
Mr. Stanley L. Van Rensselaer; Saratoga Springs, NY
Mr. Daniel S. Van Riper; Plano, TX
Mr. Edwin Van Riper; Plano, TX
Mr. Gerrit W. Van Schaick; Coral Gables, FL
Mr. Anthony G. Van Schaick III; Woodland Hills, CA
Mr. & Mrs. Melwood Van Scyoc; Sarasota, FL
Mr. Melvin G. Van Sickle; Newburgh, NY
Mr. DeForest Van Slick; Washington, DC
Mr. Thomas G. Van Slyke; East Walpole, MA
Mr. & Mrs. William Van Tassel; Sun City Center, FL
Mr. John D. Van Wagoner; McLean, VA
Mr. Robert E. Van Wagoner; New York, NY
Mr. Arthur D. Van Winkle; Rutherford, NJ
Rev. E. Kingsland Van Winkle; West Hartford, CT
Mr. & Mrs. Edgar Van Winkle; Rutherford, NJ
Mr. Richard L. Van Winkle; Rutherford, NJ
Mr. Robert Van Winkle; Rutherford, NJ
Mr. Theodore L. Van Winkle; Rutherford, NJ
Mr. Thomas S. Van Winkle; Roxbury, CT
Mr. E. Hawley Van Wyck III; Vienna, VA
Mr. Nicholas P. Veeder; St. Louis, MO
Mr. Elmer B. Vlier; Lake Bluff, IL
Mr. George B. Vlier; Bridgewater, NJ
Mr. & Mrs. David A. Voorhees; Strongsville, OH
Mr. David William Voorhees; New York, NY
Mr. DeForest B. Voorhees; Houston, TX
Mr. William P. Voorhees; Woodstock, VT
Mr. Gordon D. Voorhis; Red Hook, NY
Dr. John R. Voorhis III; Ridgewood, NJ
Mr. John C. Vredenburgh; Vero Beach, FL
Mr. Donald W. Vreeland; Summit, NJ
Mr. & Mrs. James M. Vreeland; Far Hills, NJ
Mr. Jerome H. Waldron; Vero Beach, FL
Mr. Sherwood Waldron; Locust Valley, NY
Mr. & Mrs. Jay Westervelt; Parsons, KS
Dr. Carl G. Whitbeck; Hudson, NY
Mr. Frederick A. Wyckoff, Jr.; South Yarmouth, MA
Mr. Gerardus Wynkoop II; Clearwater, FL
Mr. William M. Wyckoff; New York, NY
Mr. Harold B. Zabriskie; Flagstaff, AZ
R. Alexander Brink, Emeritus Professor of Genetics, University of Wisconsin, Madison, received the Thomas Hunt Morgan Award at the joint meetings of the American and Canadian Genetics Societies in Vancouver, British Columbia (August, 1984). The award recognizes his many years of service as a leading plant scientist in both theoretical genetics and plant breeding, together with his contribution as editor of *Genetics*.

The President's Bronze Medal of the St. Nicholas Society of New York was awarded to the Rev. Dr. Howard G. Hageman Domine of the Holland Society at the annual meeting of that society on April 24, 1984.

Garret G. Ackerson, Jr., of Geneva, Switzerland, one of the society's members living abroad, recently paid a visit to the society office in New York. Mr. Ackerson, a retired foreign service officer, has been active for over twenty years assisting the International Rescue Committee in its work.

Dr. John R. Voorhis III and Mrs. Voorhis announce the marriage of their daughter, Amy Louise, to Larry Earl Lenow on May 12, 1984 at the Ridgewood United Methodist Church, Ridgewood, N.J. Both the bride and groom are post-graduate students at the Duke University School of Divinity, Durham, N.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Eugene DuBois of Flushing, N.Y. announce the birth of a son, Paul Eugene II, on March 19.

Stanley Van Rensselaer represented the Society at the bicentennial celebration of Stephentown, New York on October 9. He was accompanied by his wife Dorothy and his brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Van Rensselaer. Named for Stephen Van Rensselaer, the last Patroon, the town was founded in 1784. Speakers at the ceremony included the Patroon's great-great-grandson and Dr. John Chandler, President of Williams College. Acknowledgement was paid to the Holland Society for providing funds for the commemorative volume on Stephen Van Rensselaer, a copy of which will be mailed later to each member of the Society.

Rev. Dr. Howard G. Hageman was recently honored by being selected by the Franklin D. Roosevelt Four Freedoms Foundation to present the Freedom of Worship Medal of that foundation to the Rev. Christiaan Beyers Naude of the Republic of South Africa in ceremonies held June 23, 1984 in the "Nieuwe Kerk" at Middelburg, Zeeland, The Netherlands. The Foundation medals are awarded to those men and women whose lives have given special meaning to the Four Freedoms — Freedom of Speech and Expression, Freedom of Worship, Freedom from Want and Freedom from Fear.

Randall Balmer, a doctoral candidate at Princeton University and Holland Society Scholarship Award Winner, recently received a grant-in-aid for research in New Jersey History from the New Jersey Historical Commission. His topic is "The Dutch Exodus from New York to New Jersey c. 1700."

### Distinctive Holland Society Items Available to Members

With the Centennial approaching, The Society is expanding its selection of items featuring Society insignia for sale to members. While most of these items are currently available, those marked with an * are in production, and we beg your indulgence in anticipating delivery. We do, however, guarantee delivery on all items before the end of the year and prior to the start of our Centennial Celebration.

Please use the order form overleaf to place your order. All prices are net including mailing and handling charges. Send your order to: The Holland Society of New York, 122 East 58th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Society Membership Certificate. 11&quot; x 14&quot; overprinted on lithographed 1656 map of New Netherland, with colored depictions of Old and New Amsterdam. Please print your name on the order form exactly as you wish it engrossed on the certificate, and note the year you became a member.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Orange lapel rosette. Traditionally presented to new members at each annual dinner, and worn by members at Society affairs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Blazer Patch. The Dutch Lion, rampant, embroidered in gold on dark blue background. Includes scroll with Society motto: &quot;Eindelijk wordt een spruit een boom.&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. *</td>
<td>Blazer Buttons (set of 2 large, 6 small). The Society Beaver on a blue shield (seal of New Netherland) in cloisonne enamel packaged in a plush jewelry box.</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Necktie (four-in-hand). A deep blue tie upon which is superimposed the Lion of Holland.</td>
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<td>7. *</td>
<td>Delft Tile imported from Holland. 6&quot; x 6&quot;, with delft blue border design with Society Seal in orange, permanently fired into the glass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>On-the-rocks glasses, set of 6. 10½ oz. sham bottom glasses with the Society Seal in orange, permanently fired into the glass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Cocktail napkins, package of 50. The Dutch Lion, in orange, and the Society's name printed on buff background.</td>
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In Memoriam

J. ALAN VANDERMARK

James Alan Vandermark, a member of the Holland Society of New York since 1966 died at the age of 73 years in Kingston, New York on May 5, 1983. Descended from Thomas Van der Mark who came to New Netherland in 1663, he was born March 1, 1910 at Wallkill, New York, the son of Samuel Vandermark and Laura Kline. Following graduation from Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, New York, High School, Mr. Vandermark attended business school before becoming associated with the Tidewater Oil Company. Later he joined the Getty Oil Company becoming a plant manager for that company of which he was an employee for forty years. During World War II, Mr. Vandermark served in the United States Navy including a period of twenty-eight months of duty in the South Pacific theater of operations. Mr. Vandermark is survived by his wife, the former Mary A. Sharp to whom he was married in 1939. Funeral services were held at the Wallkill Funeral Home in Wallkill, New York, with interment taking place in the Walker Valley cemetery.

THOMAS W. HOPPER

Thomas Washburn Hopper, a member of the Holland Society of New York since 1959, died at the age of 75 years in Green Valley, Arizona on May 30, 1983. Descended from Andries Hoppe who was in New Amsterdam before 1651, he was born December 25, 1907 in Suffern, New York, the son of Thomas M. Hopper and Mary Washburn. Mr. Hopper graduated from Cornell University in 1929 with a bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering and became associated with the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation of Boston, Massachusetts, later joining Allied Products Company, Inc., of Suffern, New York before returning again to Stone & Webster. In 1942 he joined Day & Zimmerman, Inc., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, becoming Executive Vice President, President and a Director of the company before his retirement. He is survived by his wife, the former Helene W. Miner, a son, Thomas M. Hopper and two daughters, Maryellen and Helene.

GILBERT D. BOGART

Gilbert Ditmis Bogart, a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1955, died August 22, 1983 at the age of 85 years. Descended from Cornelis Jansen Bongeart who came to New Amsterdam before 1651, he was born October 9, 1897 in Passaic, N.J., the son of Willard L. Bogart and Myrtle A. Blake.

A graduate of Passaic, N.J., High School in 1916 and of Williams College in 1920 with the bachelor of arts degree, Mr. Bogart was president of Theta Delta Chi fraternity at Williams during his senior year there. In 1918 he enlisted in the U.S. Navy, rising to the rank of Chief Quartermaster, U.S. Naval Reserve, Aviation Detachment, by the time of his honorable discharge in November 1918.

Early in his business career he was employed by the Passaic-Clifton National Bank and Trust Company in Passaic, becoming assistant cashier of the bank in 1926. During the same year he formed a business partnership that resulted in the creation of the real estate and insurance firm of Hughes & Bogart of which he was president until his retirement. Mr. Bogart was a former member of the Board of Governors, Passaic General Hospital, a former director of the Passaic Chamber of Commerce; at one time, he was chairman of the Parking Authority of the City of Passaic.

ORDER FORM

Make check payable to: The Holland Society (shipping and handling included in price).

SHIP TO: NAME ____________________________
(Please PRINT)
STREET ADDRESS ____________________________
CITY/STATE _______ ZIP ____________

Complete next line if ordering Membership Certificate

Full name to be engrossed ____________________________ Date joined ____________

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<td>Society Lapel Pin</td>
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<td>Orange Lapel Rosette</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Blazer Patch</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Blazer Button (set)</td>
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<td>Necktie</td>
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<td>Delft Tile</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>On-the-rocks Glasses (set 6)</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Cocktail Napkins (pkg. 50)</td>
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Total Amount Enclosed: $ ____________________________
and past president of the Passaic County Board of Realtors and of the Passaic Neighborhood Community Chest.

He held memberships in the Upper Montclair Country Club, the Pennington Club of Passaic and was a past president of the Passaic Rotary Club. He had also served as Vestryman, Treasurer and Junior Warden of St. John's Episcopal Church in Passaic.

Mr. Bogart is survived by his wife, the former Huldah Lentz, a daughter, Mrs. Barbara Kolbe and six grandchildren. A memorial service was held at St. Bernards Episcopal Church, Bernardsville, N.J.

**EARL W. QUICK**

Earl Wright Quick, a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1953 died at the age of 92 years in 1983 at Portchester, N.Y. Descended from Theunis Thomaszen Quick who came to New Netherland in 1640, he was born August 19, 1891 at Morrisville, Pennsylvania, the son of William S. Quick and Eleanor Wright. Unfortunately information regarding Mr. Quick's life and career, including the exact date of death, could not be obtained from his family. He was active in community affairs in Mamoroneck, N.Y., where he was engaged in the insurance business. He was married in 1916 to the former Grace Harms but survivors, including children, if any, are unknown. Information is also lacking on funeral service and place of interment.

**HOWARD C. VAN ARSDALE**

Howard Campbell Van Arsdale, a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1956, died at the age of 82 years on October 12, 1983 in Alexandria, Virginia. Descended from Simon Jansen Van Aerts Daalen who came to New Netherland in 1663, Mr. Van Arsdale was born September 13, 1901 in Newport News, Virginia, the son of Jacob F. Van Arsdale and Mary E. Dollman. A past vice-president of the Society and president of the Potomac branch of the Society in 1965, he was educated in the Newport News public school system, enlisting in the United States Marine Corps in 1917 serving in the 96th Company, 6th Marine Division. Following his discharge in 1919, he entered Virginia Polytechnic Institute becoming a landscape engineer. At the outbreak of World War II, Mr. Van Arsdale enlisted in the United States Navy, serving in the North Pacific from 1942 to 1945 as a camouflage director.

In 1947 he helped to organize and became vice-president of the Ever Ready Duplicating Service in Washington, D.C., later becoming its president. At the time of his death he was engaged in real estate investment. He took an active part in many organizations in Washington. A member of the Washington Board of Trade, the Connecticut Avenue Association and of the Capital Hill Club, he organized the Holland Society of America and led a drive to restore Ellis Island as a national shrine. Another of his ventures was the organization of a group of Washington business men who sponsored the President's Trophy football game in the District of Columbia stadium in December 1961.

Mr. Van Arsdale was active in Masonic circles, being a member of Washington Centennial #14, A.F.A.M., the Scottish Right, 32nd Degree, the Arlington Commandery #29 and Almas Temple. He also held memberships in the Washington Hearing Society, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Bedlington Terrier Club of America.

He is survived by a daughter, Ruth Hicks, his wife, the former Ruth Torr having predeceased him. Funeral services were held at the Demaine Funeral Home in Alexandria, Virginia with interment following in Hampton National Cemetery, Hampton, Virginia.

**WALDO VAN VALKENBURG**

Waldo Adrian Van Valkenburgh, a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1964, died at the age of 84 years in Sarasota, Florida on October 21, 1983. Descended from Lambert Van Valkenburgh who came to New Amsterdam in 1644 and received a patent for land in Manhattan in 1647, he was born January 30, 1899 at Troy, N.Y., the son of Adrian Van Valkenburgh and Minnie E. Hilsinger. Mr. Van Valkenburgh was for many years an employee of the Hartford Insurance Company and lived in West Orange, N.J., prior to his removing to Florida in 1978. He was a member of All Angels By-the-Sea Episcopal Church in Longboat Key.

Mr. Van Valkenburgh was twice married. His first wife, the former Beatrice A. Carr died July 19, 1958. He is survived by his second wife, the former Kathryn B. Chapman to whom he was married October 14, 1961 in New York, a son, Waldo A. Jr., a brother, Lyle Van Valkenburgh, a member of The Holland Society of New York, a stepson, Blair Hunter and stepdaughter, Mrs. Jane Hoover, two sisters, Mrs. Ruth Norris and Mrs. Evelyn Batey, five grandchildren, one great-grandson and two step-grandchildren. A memorial service was held October 29, 1983 at All Angels By-the-Sea Episcopal Church.

**REVEREND EDWARD KINGSLAND VAN WINKLE**

Reverend Edward Kingsland Van Winkle, a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1954, died at the age of 72 years on January 11, 1984 at Hartford, Connecticut. Descended from Jacob Walingen Van Winkle who first came to New Amsterdam in 1624, returned to Holland in 1633 and came back to New Amsterdam in 1635, he was born April 7, 1911 in New York City, the son of Edward Kingsland Van Winkle and Louisa N. Scott. Dr. Van Winkle, known familiarly to close friends as "Rip," graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1929, from Yale University in 1933 and from the General Theological Seminary in New York in 1936. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology in 1944.

Following graduation from seminary, he became minister of Grace Church in Providence, R.I., for four years before moving to Worcester, Mass., to assume duties as rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church there. In 1946, Dr. Van Winkle became rector of Calvary Episcopal Church in Utica, N.Y., moving five years later to Trinity Episcopal Church of Hartford, Conn., where he served as rector for over thirty years prior to his death. In the words of a close friend, "his was a valuable and useful and colorful life to his family, his parish and his warm friends."

He is survived by his wife, the former Kate L. Vondermuhll, two sons, Peter K., Van Winkle of Palm Beach, Fla., and Edward S. Van Winkle of Rowayton, Conn., both Life Members of the Society, two daughters, Kate Keller of Radnor, Pa., and Anne V.W. Rodrigues of Oakland, California and seven grandchildren. A memorial service was held January 20, 1984 at Trinity Episcopal Church in Hartford, Connecticut.
MORGAN M. WYNKOOP

Morgan Magee Wynkoop, a member of the Holland Society of New York since 1955 died at the age of 63 years in Westport, Connecticut, on March 1, 1984. Descended from Cornelis Wynkoop who was in Beverwyck (Albany, N.Y.) by 1657, later moving to Esopus (Kingston, N.Y.), he was born January 18, 1921 in Montclair, N.J., the son of Carl Burson Wynkoop and Margaret Tethune Magee. Mr. Wynkoop was educated in the public schools of Manasquan, N.J., and attended the University of Virginia, later taking courses at the American Institute of Banking in New York and the Hayes School of Combustion Engineering in Chicago, Illinois. He became associated with the New England Coal & Coke Co. of Boston serving as their Connecticut sales representative and was also a member of the Bituminous Coal Institute where he was active with their Speakers' Bureau. He later became President of Castner, Curran & Bullitt, Inc., and Vice President of Export Primary Coal, Inc., of New York City.

A reserve officer in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, he held the rank of Captain in World War II where he served with the Fourth Engineers Special Brigade of the 594th Engineers Boat and Shore Regiment in the South Pacific Theater and the Philippines as well as in Japan with the Fourth Engineers Special Brigade of the 594th Engineers Boat and Shore Regiment in the South Pacific with the Fourth Engineers Special Brigade of the 594th Engineers Boat and Shore Regiment in the South Pacific district while stationed in the Office of Procurement and Material, Specifications Division, in Washington, D.C. In 1947 Mr. DeGroff became a partner, vice-president and director of Robert Garrett & Sons, Inc., investment bankers in Baltimore, serving in this capacity until his retirement in 1968. Following his formal retirement he acted as consultant to the same firm and later served in the same role for Alex Brown & Sons, Inc., until his final retirement the year before his death. He had many other business connections which included, at one time or another, director of the Van Zelm Associates, Inc., treasurer and director, Transit Storage Corporation and director, National Union Mortgage Corporation, all of Baltimore, Maryland; he was also a director of the Jefferson Lake Sulphur Co., New Orleans, Louisiana and of the Jefferson Lake Petrochemicals Co., Ltd. of Calgary, Canada. Active in civic affairs in Baltimore, Mr. DeGroff served on the boards of the Children's Fresh Air Society, the Florence Crittenton Services, the Florence Nightingale Fund, the Jacob Tone Institute and the Institute of Man and Science, Renselaersville, N.Y. He was also a founder, board member and former treasurer of the Heart Association of Maryland.

His memberships in historical, ancestral and other cultural societies included the Society of the Cincinnati, The Society of Colonial Wars, the St. Nicholas Society of the City of New York, the Dutch Colonial Settlers of Delaware, the Sons of the Revolution, the St. Andrews Society and the Baltimore Bibliophiles. He was a fellow of the Huguenot Society of London and the Bibliotheque Wallonne of the Netherlands. He served the Holland Society as chairman of its Membership Committee from 1967 to 1972, as...
The Role of the Dutch in the Iroquois Wars (continued)

productively blockaded the fur trade routes to Montreal. The Iroquois had nowhere to run anymore.81

In 1668 they simultaneously negotiated in Albany and in Montreal, trying to secure support from the Dutch merchants and the British colonial government, while attempting to come to terms with the French.82 Although temporarily successful, the petite guerre soon erupted again. This time the French used Indian methods in their attack on Albany. But the undisciplined forces of the French only succeeded in destroying Schenectady in 1689. The campaign by Major Schuyler of Albany in 1690 against the French failed due to lack of money and commitment, and in the end the Mohawks had to do most of the fighting in the raid on La Prairie de Magdalene.83

The last military involvement of the Dutch in Albany came in 1709 when a conflict broke out over a French trading post among the Onondagas, too close to Dutch home territory. The post was destroyed by the Dutch under Schuyler with a party of Mohawks. But a larger campaign scheduled for 1711 came to nothing and never went beyond the head of Lake Champlain.

The role of the Dutch on the front lines of the conflict had ended. When the final conflict between the British and French was played out during the French and Indian Wars (1754-63) the Dutch would fulfill the role of suppliers to the redcoat army. They made considerable profits, but also saw the first influx of English speaking settlers, who would ultimately take over.84 The final relationship between the Dutch and Mohawks came during the Revolutionary War when the Iroquois under Joseph Brant returned to their ancestral lands from Canada to ravage the Mohawk valley in 1780.85

VI

Conclusion

The Dutch influence in the Iroquois wars was thus indirect. They supplied the goods and weapons, the Mohawks did the policy-making and most of the fighting.

There was never any real plan of attack by the Dutch to displace the French in the North American fur trade. It was a war between the Iroquois and the other Indian tribes and between the Iroquois and the French.

Only during the revolt by Leisler did some of the Dutch colonists in New York think in terms of any “design” of volumes in the project to date, were recognized by the award to him in 1982 of the Order of Orange-Nassau, in the grade of Officer, by direction of the Queen of The Netherlands and in 1978 of the Distinguished Achievement Medal for Members of the Holland Society.

Mr. DeGroff is survived by his wife, the former Marion Wilson Day, a daughter, Marion Lynn Lafferty of Baltimore, a son, Ralph L. DeGroff, Jr., a life member of the Holland Society, of New York City, two sisters, Georgia Davey and Grace Schwabe, both of Jonesville, N.Y., and two grandchildren. Services were held at the Brown Memorial Woodbrook United Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, which Mr. DeGroff had served as deacon, elder and trustee, on April 28, 1984.

Dutch Style in Brownstone Housing

A prominent and basic feature of early American design in the construction of housing in cities has been traced to the Dutch. This was the custom of raising major rooms, such as parlors, dining rooms and library rooms, to a level well above the street outside. This architectural custom was a notable feature through the Brownstone era of much city housing. A major reason was to protect the family from hazards that might be created by a hole in the dikes. A result would be some flooding, not only of tulip beds, but of home furnishings. Historians have cited this even for such places as lower Manhattan, New York, even when nothing like a dike was to be found in the neighborhood.
The New Netherland Project (continued)

has been to the Netherlands in search of records relevant to the project, and has written articles for several historical and genealogical journals.

It is the translator's job to translate, to edit, and to annotate the text. He provides the intellectual content of the Project. As the only specialist in the field he is often called upon to provide information and interpretations on particular problems for a varied audience. It is thus one of his tasks to meet with scholars individually and advise them on resources and provide insights into the period. He occasionally receives requests for aid from individuals about purely personal matters, such as reading a handwritten inscription in an old family Bible. Translations of short entries are provided, or in the case of more extensive writings, a summary of the main points.

Many groups are addressed by the translator. Historians and other researchers require understanding of the significance of the Dutch records to their disciplines, and suggestions of possible areas where current understandings may be in error or subject to interpretations not previously recognized. Often, our problem is not that we lack the information but that we lack the Dutch viewpoint. The government and people of New Netherland were not what their English neighbors made them out to be, at least not in their own eyes.

The singular abilities of Charles Gehring as a translator of colonial Dutch have been noted earlier, including not only linguistic training but curatorial experience. After nearly a decade of devoting his efforts to the translation of the New Netherland archives, he is unquestionably the authority on colonial Dutch. It is a distinction comparable to that enjoyed by A.J.F. van Laer in the first half of the century.

The position of assistant translator has become a vital part of the project. The assistant undertakes historical research into matters requiring annotation. He oversees the work of the typist during the preparation of the typescript, proofreads the final copy, and provides the index. He has developed, and maintains, close ties with Dutch governmental and commercial interests, meeting frequently with the Dutch cultural attaches assigned to Washington and New York. He provides information on the program to state and local government officials, chambers of commerce, and historical organizations, and prepares informational brochures. He undertakes much of the organizational work for the annual Rensselaerswyck Seminars, and prepares organizational reports.

Bruce Bellinger is in his third year with the project as assistant to the translator. Prior to joining the project he worked for the New York State Division of Historical and Anthropological Services, compiling data on colonial Albany residents for a forthcoming data base program. He provides practical insights into colonial artisanship, having for several years operated his own blacksmith shop specializing in ornamental colonial ironwork. He is enrolled in the master of arts program in history at the State University, Albany.

The Survival of the Dutch Language (continued)

people who were shaping the future of the country. Another 19th-century observer of Laeg-Duits in the Mohawk Valley wrote that "If a stranger be among them who will attempt to speak 'de tawl' and he be not as fluent as his listeners they will change almost at once into English." 18

Unless there are still speakers of Laeg-Duits living in some isolated region of the Catskills, the only remains of the language survive in a handful of words adopted by American English and the nursery rhyme "Trippa, Trop-pa, Trontje." Unlike the "boers" in South Africa who were able to maintain their linguistic and social identity by withdrawing into the interior of southern Africa in opposition to Imperial British pressure, the descendants of New Netherland, after the Revolution, became just another component in the new American nation; no longer an ethnic minority guarding against foreign encroachment, but part of a new national identity. The need to preserve their social tradition and the language in which it was articulated became secondary to the challenge of building a new society.

17 Bachman, op. cit., 15.
18 Ibid., 15.