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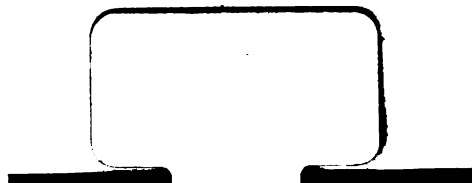


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THE STORY OF NEW AMSTERDAM

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Sydney Van Santvoord

PRESIDENT 1916

OF

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

THE STORY OF NEW AMSTERDAM

by

WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD

Professor of History in Columbia University

TO NEW AMSTERDAM AND NEW YORK

By history's pen thy rise is thus explained:
An island wild, a busy mart, the scene
Of struggle for a city's rights attained;
Metropolis become, the New World's queen
Of empire, in the arts of trade renowned—
A tribute to thee on historic ground!

THE TRADING STATION



THE seventeenth century was peculiarly the age of great commercial companies, organized for trade and colonization, endowed by their governments with extensive powers, and given a monopoly in their various transactions. Of these corporations the Dutch East India Company was a notable example. A few years after its foundation it entrusted to Henry Hudson, an English sailor who had done good service in Arctic waters, the task of finding a northwest passage to Asia, which would lessen the long journey around the Cape of Good Hope, or through the Straits of Magellan.

Though French and Spanish navigators may have seen the river that was to bear the name of Hudson, eighty years and more before the "Half Moon" cautiously poked its nose into the lower bay, the real credit for its discovery belongs to the Anglo-Dutch captain. It was his achievement that made the stream known to the European world and rendered it commercially useful. Here local legend affirms the sober truth of history, for when it thunders in the Catskills the children and the old people say that Hendrik Hudson and his

his phantom crew are playing at skittles. Could Hudson have peered through the mist of the coming centuries and have caught a vision of the mighty city on Manhattan for whose Dutch foundation he had himself provided, the thought of seeking a northwest passage to India must have seemed a trivial thing.

Though variously derived and interpreted, the commonly accepted meaning of the Indian word from which the name "Manhattan" was taken is "island of the hills." In the seventeenth century its southern part showed a series of wooded hills, some of them eighty feet above the present street level, interspersed with grassy valleys, a chain of swamps and a deep pond. To the northward lay high and rocky ground rising at times to 240 feet above tide-water.

While it is true that the Dutch East India Company, interested only in Asiatic commerce, saw fit to ignore Hudson's report on the possibilities of the fur trade in the region that he had visited, certain shrewd merchants of Amsterdam dispatched a number of small ships to traffic with the Indians on Manhattan. By 1613 it appears that their agents had built three or four rude cabins in the neighborhood, perhaps, of 39 Broadway. Another vessel, the "Tiger," commanded by Captain Adrian Block, happened to burn up, but the loss was quickly repaired. "The oaks that sheltered bears on the slopes of Wall Street, where today bulls as well as bears are found, were fashioned into a trim sloop of sixteen tons and christened the 'Onrust' or 'Restless,' a name prophetic of that restless or unresting commerce of which it was the tiny germ." With this product of Manhattan raw material Block sailed into the Sound via the East River, which he called the "Hellegat" after a branch of the river Scheldt near Hulst in Zealand. Whether the word means "clear inlet," or figuratively what its present English spelling and pronunciation might indicate, the name is now applied only to that part of the East River where its waters mingle with those of the Sound.

Two young savages brought back by the Dutch captains may have imparted a zest to the spirit of enterprise

enterprise on Manhattan, for, in 1614, the Amsterdam merchants who had begun work there procured from the general government of the Netherlands a grant that would enable them to continue it to better advantage. In the language of the grant, "whereas we understand it would be honorable, serviceable and profitable to this country, and for the promotion of its prosperity, as well as for the maintenance of seafaring people, that the good inhabitants should be excited and encouraged to employ and occupy themselves in seeking out and discovering passages, havens, countries and places. and being informed by some traders that they intend with God's merciful help, by diligence, labor, danger and expense, to employ themselves thereat, as they expect to derive a handsome profit therefrom," a monopoly of trade between the fortieth and the forty-fifth parallels of latitude, i. e. between Virginia and New France, was to be guaranteed for a specified period. The body organized for the purpose had no powers of government, but merely the rights of discovery and trade, the latter of which, apparently, was prosecuted with some vigor during the allotted term.

The actual settlement of Manhattan began with the incorporation, in 1621, of the Dutch West India Company, a New World counterpart of the Dutch East India Company. This body was vested with extraordinary and almost exclusive authority for 24 years, subject to renewal, over the "barbarous coasts" of Africa and America. The general government of the Netherlands reserved the right of supervision, regulation and appeal in specific cases. The management of the corporation, with its five distinct city chambers or boards, was entrusted to a Council of Nineteen; but the ordinary direction of affairs in North America fell to the Amsterdam Chamber alone.

The terms of the charter granted to the Dutch West India Company will bear a brief inspection, for they show that the operations in "New Netherland"—the name now definitely attached to the Hudson region—concerned only a business venture. According to the charter, the governor or director general of New Netherland

land was to wield absolute power, tempered by the privilege of appeal to the Amsterdam Chamber, thence to the Council of Nineteen, and thence to the States General, or government of the Netherlands itself. On important matters the Council of Nineteen had to consult the five separate chambers, and they in turn the directors and chief promoters in the large cities. Amid the confusion awakened by discussion, reference and counter reference, colonial affairs of a distinctly local sort were apt to meet with sorry consideration.

The charter bound the Company to "advance the peopling of those fruitful and unsettled parts, and to do all that the service of those countries and the profit and increase of trade shall require;" but the corporation chose to emphasize only the "profit and increase of trade." Colonization and agriculture were an afterthought. Being a quasi-public organization, it took up the struggle of the fatherland with Spain, and naturally regarded the plunder of Spanish treasure ships as more desirable than the comparatively trivial sum derived from the furs of New Netherland. Especially did the advantage accrue to the former when persistent neglect and other evidences of a bad economic policy made even the traffic in furs a financial loss. Had the settlers on Manhattan not evinced such sturdy courage and perseverance in coping with the obstacles offered by contact with the wilderness, with Indians and with jealous colonial neighbors, New Amsterdam must have perished soon after its foundation. Under a regime, now neglectful, now despotic, the history of the trading station was bound to be rather uneventful, if not dull, until the time came when the conscious interests of an island community were to clash with the will of an arbitrary governor.

The province of New Netherland having been dignified by the armorial insignia of a countship—a shield with a beaver surmounted by a count's coronet encircled with the words: "Sigillum Novi Belgii" ("Seal of New Belgium"), the Company proceeded to make good its title to the country by actual occupation. In 1623 it sent out thirty families under Captain Cornelius
May,

May, the first director general or governor. Eight men only were placed at Manhattan, and they established themselves in a little cluster of huts, henceforth to be known as New Amsterdam. The expedition arrived just in time to frustrate an attempt of the commander of a French vessel who was about to appropriate Manhattan in the name of the king of France. A Dutch sloop, rendered imposing by two cannon, promptly escorted the Frenchmen down the bay and saw them off at the Narrows.

The instructions of the Company to the director general would not have appealed to the advocates of local self-government had such been found among the early settlers. He was to exercise his authority "as their father and not as their executioner, leading them with a gentle hand. For he who governs as a friend and associate will be beloved by them, but he who shall rule them as a superior will overthrow and bring to naught everything. 'Tis better to govern by love and friendship than by force." But as the director general was the interpreter of these sound admonitions, his construction of their ethics might seem at times a trifle forced.

Under Governor May the fur trade prospered, while the settlers eked out an existence from Indian supplies and the Company's stores. In 1625 the Company dispatched three vessels with horses, cattle, farming implements and seed, along with several families of emigrants. The animals were landed first at Nutten (Governor's) Island; but on account of the lack of pasture they were carried to Manhattan, where they thrived on grass "as beautiful and long as one could wish." The goodly herbage for the beast had its counterpart in rich refreshment for man, since we are reliably informed that strawberries were so plentiful that people were accustomed "to lie down among them to eat them."

With the arrival of Peter Minuit as director general in 1626, a more systematic administration was introduced. It took the form of an adaptation of elements already existing in the fatherland to the actual needs of a small community planted for business purposes.

The

The people whom Mynuit ruled were regarded merely as servants of the Company. They could not hold land in their own right, they could not trade with the Indians, and could not engage in manufactures except in their capacity as the Company's agents. A council was appointed to assist the director general in his task. Its members were Peter Byvelt, Jacob Elbertsen Wis-sinck, Jan Janssen Brouwer, Simon Dircksen Pos, and Reynert Harmennsen. Other officers chosen were the chief commissary, bookkeeper and secretary, known as the "koopman," Isaac de Rasières by name, and a functionary called the "schout" who acted as sheriff, public prosecutor, inspector of customs, and on Sunday, as beadle and tithing-man. These duties were performed by one Jan Lampo. For spiritual needs the Company provided two "Krankbesoekers" or "Zieken-trosters"—a combination of lay reader and consoler of the sick—whose especial function it was to take the place of a clergyman by reading to the people on Sunday texts out of the Scriptures, together with the creeds.

One of the first acts of the new governor was to strengthen by purchase the title of the Company already held by occupation. One may accredit him, therefore, with having made the first real estate transaction on Manhattan to which civilized peoples were a party. For the sum of sixty guilders, or about twenty-four dollars, paid in various kinds of alluring trinkets, he bought from the neighboring Indians the 22,000 acres on Manhattan at the rate approximately of ten acres for a cent.

Mynuit's interest in real estate soon led him to put improvements on it. Under his supervision a fort 300 feet long by 250 feet broad flanked with four bastions, one of them faced with "good quarry" stone, was staked out and partially erected on the site of the United States' custom-house, just south of Bowling Green. The fort, according to the "koopman," was to serve as a "battery that could command both rivers." Another structure to arise at this time was a mill for grinding grain by horse-power, since the settlers did not have the tools and apparatus necessary for putting up
the

the usual Dutch windmill. The mill was located on South William Street near Pearl. Its loft fitted with rough benches served as a religious assembly-room. Here, in 1628, the Reverend Jonas Michaelius, the first clergyman in New Amsterdam, took charge of the services. He formed his first consistory with two elders, one of whom was Director General Minuit. The improvised church could then boast of fifty communicants, Dutch and Walloon.

Another building that bore witness to the governor's energy was a stone warehouse, thatched with reeds. Part of this edifice became the village store. Here Dutchmen and Indians smoked their pipes and bargained for furs. Not far away thirty dwellings, constructed chiefly of the bark of trees, straggled along the east side of Pearl Street. Minuit also laid out several farms or "bouweries" for the Company in the meadows facing the East River. These he stocked with cattle, sheep and hogs. The farms were tilled by the settlers, each of whom the Company furnished with the necessary animals.

Having due regard to the excellent commercial location of New Amsterdam, the director general began the industry of ship-building on a rather large scale. In 1631 he launched a vessel of 800 tons burden and equipped for carrying thirty guns. It was the largest ship built in America up to this time, and was even one of the largest in the world. Nearly two centuries elapsed before the shipwrights on Manhattan ventured to imitate the proportions of this pioneer craft of New Amsterdam.

Busied in the fur-trade, house-building, and the common farming, the settlement thrived, and, with the advent of newcomers in the shape of Walloons and others transferred from the head-waters of the Hudson and the Delaware, by 1628 the number of inhabitants had risen to 270.

One unfortunate occurrence that was destined to entail a terrible vengeance marred this picture of quiet progress. The incident was the robbery and murder of an Indian by some of the Company's laborers near the
large

large pond called indifferently the "Fresh Water" and the "Kalch Hoek" or "Shell Point," from a tiny cape projecting into it on which lay heaps of oyster shells. Later the name became anglicized into "The Collect." The pond covered the district now bounded by Baxter, White, Elm, Duane and Park Streets. Tradition had it that on darksome nights the lingerer by this pool heard the swishing paddles of a canoe propelled by a phantom chief. The tradition was prophetic, for in 1796 were heard in actuality the swishing paddles of John Fitch's tiny steamship, eighteen feet by six, propelling the forerunner of our ocean greyhounds about the pond at the lively rate of six miles an hour.

The successor of Minuit in the post of director general was Wouter van Twiller, formerly a clerk in the West India Company's warehouse in Amsterdam. He is characterized by Brodhead, the historian of New York, as "deficient in the knowledge of men, inexperienced, incompetent and irresolute"; and Captain David Pietersen De Vries, his contemporary, declared that the Company had promoted van Twiller from a clerkship in old Amsterdam so that he might "act farces" in New Amsterdam. Yet within the limits of his ability the new governor certainly tried his best to serve his employers in their business venture.

Van Twiller disembarked at New Amsterdam in the spring of 1633 after the little community had been headless for more than a year. Accompanying the director general were a number of soldiers to garrison the fort, and several notable civilians like Jacob van Couwenhoven, and his brother-in-law, Govert Loockermans, a new domine in the person of the Reverend Everardus Bogardus, who came to succeed the Reverend Michaelius, and a schoolmaster named Adam Roelandsen. The educational efforts of the individual last mentioned appear to have been financially so ill requited that he had to take in washing at so much per year to eke out a livelihood!

The governor promptly formed his council, consisting of Jacob Janssen Hesse, Martin Gerritsen, Andries Hudde, and Jacques Bentyn. The duties of "schout" were

were assumed by Conrad Notelman; but some difference appears in the assignment of the minor offices, that of secretary being separated from the functions of commissary and bookkeeper, the former going to Jan van Remund, and the latter to Cornelius van Tienhoven.

Realizing that the receipts from the fur business were not so large as might be desired, and had even shown a tendency of late to fall off, the Company ordered van Twiller to spare no expenditure at the central points of trade. The director general first turned his attention to the fort. During the interval since the departure of Minitie the earthen ramparts of that stronghold had suffered from the depredations of stray cattle that had wandered over them in quest of herbage. Having put the fort in partial repair, he proceeded to erect a guard-house and barracks within the enclosure. Next he set up three windmills. One of them stood on Broadway between Liberty and Cortlandt Streets. The others he placed so near the buildings within the fort that the south wind was intercepted from their sails. Perhaps the slow and measured revolutions of the winged arms may have possessed peculiar charm for the placid van Twiller!

Pursuing his building operations further, the governor constructed for himself a brick mansion to comport with his official dignity, and various wooden dwelling-houses for the use of his subordinates, as well as for the smith, cooper and other artisans. Then on the Company's farm lying to the north of the fort he erected a bakery on Pearl Street near Whitehall, a brewery on Bridge Street between Broad and Whitehall, a boat-house and several barns. One of the Company's farms—the so-called "boschen bouwerie," or "farm in the woods," located at what was subsequently known as the village of Greenwich, and covering the site of a former Indian settlement—he converted into a tobacco plantation, the crop from which was the first successful yield from agriculture on Manhattan.

Like his predecessor, van Twiller evinced a commendable solicitude for the spiritual as well as the material

material interests of the community in his charge. The loft over the horse-mill he now replaced by a more commodious, if rather barn-like, structure to serve as a church. It was situated near Pearl Street, between Whitehall and Broad. The cemetery did not adjoin the church. That was laid out on West Broadway above Morris Street. For Domine Bogardus, also, he provided a house and stable on Whitehall Street near Bridge. The relations between the director and the domine, however, were not altogether friendly. Van Twiller's behavior on a certain occasion evoked a sounding rebuke from the clergyman, who called him a "child of the Devil" and menaced him with "such a shake from the pulpit as would make him shudder." The habits and temper of Bogardus himself, it might be said, were hardly such as to justify this display of ministerial wrath, which his enemies later declared to be "unbecoming a heathen, much less a Christian, letting alone a minister of the Gospel!"

For the commercial prosperity of Manhattan van Twiller had an especial eye, and here his views coincided with those of the Company, for the measure now to be adopted was probably aimed at the semi-independent "patroons" whose estates lay some distance up the North River. In 1633 he heightened the dignity as well as the importance of New Amsterdam by conferring upon it the so-called "staple right." By virtue of this concession vessels carrying merchandise up or down the river had to stop at New Amsterdam and pay duties whether they discharged their cargoes there or not.

About this time, furthermore, the first faint promise of Greater New York made its appearance in the connection of New Amsterdam with Brooklyn by means of a ferry between Peck Slip and the Wallabout. Near the former spot one Cornelius Dircksen tilled a farm. At the sound of a horn hung on a convenient tree the farmer hastened from his plow, and for a fare of three stivers in "wampum," about six cents, (except in the case of Indians who had to pay double rates), rowed passengers to the Brooklyn shore.

So far as military arrangements were concerned, the
governor

governor did not always take due precaution. Captain De Vries returning from a voyage to Virginia arrived before dawn one morning and found the town fast asleep. At daybreak he jokingly fired a salute of three guns, whereupon the slumbering garrison tumbled suddenly out of bed, "for in sooth they were not accustomed to have one come upon them so by surprise" and ran to their stations. The valiant director general brought up the rear, flourishing a pistol in one hand while he vainly tried to dress himself with the other.

Apropos of this military episode another might be mentioned wherein the bad example occasionally set by van Twiller had a like effect on his subordinates. It seems that he held a farewell banquet in honor of Captain De Vries who was about to return to the fatherland. The festive event took place in a corner of the fort overlooking the bay, where the guests might enjoy the cooling breezes as they quaffed the bumpers of good fellowship. Rendered somewhat exuberant by the flow of spirits, alcoholic and intellectual, Van Corlear, the trumpeter of the garrison, blew a loud blast that made everybody jump. Two of the Company's agents forthwith took umbrage at this unseemly conduct, and roundly upbraided the disturber. As skilled in fisticuffs as he was in music, Van Corlear gave each of his critics a thrashing, whereat they ran home for their swords, breathing vengeance against the brawny trumpeter. Their rage, however, manifested itself, so the record states, "in many foolish words at the director's house," and since their valor had time to evaporate during the night, when morning came, "they feared the trumpeter even more than they sought him."

Van Twiller, nevertheless, preserved good order in New Amsterdam. One Guysbert van Regenslander, for drawing a knife and threatening violence, was condemned to throw himself three times from the sailyard of a ship; and for slandering the governor Hendrick Jansen had to stand at the front door of the fort and ask pardon at the ringing of the bell.

Perhaps the most noteworthy feature of van Twiller's administration was his inauguration of private land grants

grants. In several cases he made these cessions without the approval, and even without the knowledge, of the Company. Hitherto that corporation had allowed only a tenancy-at-will. Under van Twiller, therefore, arose the system of private ownership of property on Manhattan. Of these grants two have especial interest. In 1636 Roelof Jansen, a former farm superintendent, obtained a tract of sixty-two acres, beginning about the present Warren Street and extending along Broadway as far as Duane Street, thence northwesterly to Canal Street, the western boundary roughly coinciding with Greenwich Street. This was the origin of the famous "Trinity Church property."

The director general also made some grants to himself. One of them involved a purchase from the Indians of "Pagganck," or as the Dutch called it, "Nuttan Island." The name "Governor's Island," later assigned to it and erroneously ascribed to van Twiller's ownership, comes from the fact that, in 1698, the provincial legislature of New York reserved the island "for the benefit and accommodation of his majesty's governors and commanders-in-chief" as a military station. In 1800 the state of New York ceded it to the government of the United States.

CIVIC SPIRIT

In view of the rapid growth of the English colonies eastward and southward of New Netherland, an enlightened policy would demand that the settlement on Manhattan, as the heart of the province, be made more than a trading station. So far the Dutch West India Company, anxious only for its profits in furs, had contributed little to the welfare of New Amsterdam. The settlement contained a roving, waterside population of sailors, longshoremen and traders, including many rough and shiftless characters whose main desire was to enrich themselves and go back to their native lands. A handful of soldiers tenanted a dilapidated fort and inclined besides to mutiny, the prevalence of dissension within and hostility without, the confusion and irregularity

larity resulting from the double capacity of the director general, as an officer responsible to the Dutch government and as an agent of a trading corporation desirous of promoting its monopoly, were other obstacles to progress in the island community.

The mismanagement of the West India Company had become so apparent by 1638 that the Dutch authorities resolved to intervene for the establishment of such "effective order as should attract" the necessary colonists to New Netherland. Had the government gone further and assumed actual control of the province, the plight of New Amsterdam, its representative town, must have been radically changed for the better. The only step taken was to exert pressure on the Company to introduce the needful reforms. Too much had that corporation peopled the province with its own dependents, many of whom returning carried with them nothing "except a little in their purses, and a bad name for the country." The attitude of the States General forced the Company to understand how serious the situation was. Monopoly of trade had to be abolished and legitimate colonization encouraged.

Accordingly the announcement was made that henceforth freedom of trade would be permitted with the Company's possessions in North America, provided that the traffic were carried on in the Company's vessels and rendered subject to the payment of freight charges, as well as of export and import duties. On its own part the Company agreed to convey all prospective colonists at its own cost and to give them a suitable amount of land, together with farm buildings, implements and cattle. The yearly rent demanded was a certain amount in money, or its equivalent, and eighty pounds of butter. The Company also declared its intention to provide and support ministers, schoolmasters, and consolers of the sick. On the other hand the emigrants must submit to the local regulations of the government in New Netherland, obey the commands of the Company, and allow all questions and differences that might arise to be decided "by the ordinary course of justice established in that country
for

for the protection of the good and the punishment of the wicked." Under such conditions prosperity, based upon private enterprise and created by persons of substance, thrift and respectability, might be presumed to follow.

The successor to van Twiller in the post of director general was William Kieft. He was a man of considerable ability and experience, and possessed a fairly good education which he displayed at times by allusions to classic authors. As an offset he appears to have been burdened with a vast amount of self-conceit, inquisitiveness and rapacity, the opinion of New Englanders, that he was a "discreet and sober person," to the contrary notwithstanding. Though his activity and his temperate habits contrasted strongly with the traits of his predecessor, on the whole he showed himself to be quite as unfit to perform the duties of his office.

Neither the personal appearance of Kieft nor his masterful air and suspicious looks had a reassuring effect upon his charges in New Amsterdam when, in the spring of 1638, the new governor landed at the floating dock, near the foot of the present Broad Street. Authorized by the Company to fix the number of his council, he did so in a way that does credit to his ingenuity, while it heightened wondrously his self-importance. Though providing for three votes in the council, he permitted only two persons to constitute it: himself with two votes and Dr. John La Montagne, a French Huguenot physician, who had the privilege of always being in the minority, with one. Among the other officials with whom Kieft surrounded himself were Cornelius Van Tienhoven, as secretary, and Ulrich Lupold as the schout fiscal. A year later the functionary last named gave way to Cornelius Van der Huyghens, a man, we are informed, "not to be trusted on account of his drinking, wherein all his science consists."

The condition of affairs in New Amsterdam might have daunted a ruler of less determination than Kieft. The fort almost in ruins, open at every side except at the one spot where it had been faced with stone, its guns lying prone upon the earth, other public structures
in

in dilapidation, one of the three windmills running, the second out of repair, the third a wreck blackened by fire, the several farms of the Company neglected or thrown into pasturage, and their cattle everywhere dispersed—such was the forlorn state of affairs that confronted the astounded eye of Director General Kieft. And when he cast that eye upon the conduct of the people entrusted to his paternal care, amazement faded before the blast of reform that now swept over Manhattan. The local regulations and improvements of an autocrat were about to be inaugurated.

Salutary proclamations were issued forthwith. Written in a clear, bold hand, signed with appropriate flourishes, sealed imposingly and affixed in prominent places, these manifestoes in behalf of righteous conduct awoke the dwellers on Manhattan to a sense of duty, the like of which they had not known since the day of their arrival on its wooded shores. Having clearly in mind the multifarious population of New Amsterdam, Kieft forbade rebellion, theft, perjury and calumny; exacted diligence and subordination; confined sailors to their vessels after nightfall, and compelled the inhabitants to show passports before they could leave the island. Displaying no partiality for soldiers over sailors, he levied fines upon the former for swearing, speaking scandal of a comrade, intoxication, absence from post, and firing a musket without orders. He also forbade the retailing of liquors, except by those who sold wine "at a decent price and in moderate quantities," and allowed the tapping of beer on Sunday only after church hours and before ten o'clock at night.

Another matter of vital importance to the community on Manhattan was the regulation of the currency. The specie of the time consisted of a few Dutch and foreign coins; but the common medium of exchange was beaver skins and "wampum" or "se-want." This primitive money, made from the inside of shells and strung together in the form of beads, early passed current at the rate of four beads for a stiver, or five cents. It was difficult to keep it up to the Manhattan standard of quality and value, since anyone who
could

could find the shells could establish a mint of his own. Inferior "sewant" speedily appeared in circulation. So serious did the evil become that, between 1641 and 1662, no fewer than twelve ordinances were issued, fixing the value of "sewant," punishing its counterfeit, making it legal tender, declaring it merchandise, providing that it be paid out by measure, exempting it from import duties, and even authorizing its debasement at a certain ratio in stivers. Because there was so little actual coin, however, the circulation of the inferior grades of shell-money was not prohibited, lest "the laborers and boors (small farmers) and other common people having no other money would be great losers."

Outside of the realm of proclamation the director general gave careful heed to commerce and local industry. He caused a small redoubt to be erected on one of the headlands of Staten Island, and stationed there a few soldiers whose duty it was to notify the officials at New Amsterdam, by hoisting a flag, whenever vessels arrived in the lower bay—thus establishing the first marine signal-station within the limits of New York harbor. In order, also, to remove the abuses in the cultivation of that staple commodity, Manhattan tobacco, which had injured the "high name it had gained in foreign countries," he appointed two inspectors of tobacco.

All suits at law and all public business transactions had to be drawn up by the provincial secretary, and duly attested by him. The reason for this arrangement the enemies of the governor later ascribed to his desire to prevent any testimony from ever being taken against him. The provincial secretary, himself an appointee of the director, assigned a different motive. "Most of the people," he declared, "are country or seafaring men, who summon each other frequently before the court for small matters, while many of them can neither read nor write, nor testify intelligently, nor produce written evidence; and if some do produce it, it is sometimes written by a sailor or a boor, and is often wholly indistinct and repugnant to the meaning of those

those who had it written or made the statement. Consequently the director and council could not know the truth of matters as was proper, and as justice demanded."

To encourage the growth of stock raising in conjunction with agriculture, Kieft provided for the establishment of two annual fairs, one for cattle and the other for hogs. These he ordered to be held at the "market house and plain before the fort," which plain became known later as the "Bowling Green."

Such efforts at promotion, and the comparatively large amount of freedom in thought and occupation enjoyed by the people of New Amsterdam, attracted many strangers. From New England came the folk who, disliking its ecclesiastical system, began to seek "the southern parts," and from Virginia came redemptioners, i. e. indented laborers whose term of service had expired legally or voluntarily. These persons reinforced the governor in his policy of improving the conditions of agriculture. They bettered the method of raising tobacco, and set out orchards of cherry and peach trees. Upon the strangers, however, Kieft thought it prudent to impose an oath of allegiance and fidelity similar to that exacted from Dutch colonists. They must swear "to follow the Director or any one of the Council wherever they shall lead; faithfully to give instant warning of any treason or other detriment. . . . that shall come to their knowledge; and to assist to the utmost of their power in defending and protecting with their blood and treasure the inhabitants. . . . against all. . . . enemies." In every respect the newcomers enjoyed the same privileges as Dutchmen. But as the number of such persons seemed to increase unduly, in 1642 the governor saw fit to forbid the inhabitants of Manhattan to harbor strangers, or to give them more than one meal or a single night's lodging, without notifying the authorities and furnishing the names of the visitors. So large indeed became the population of English residents in New Amsterdam and elsewhere in the province, that an official interpreter was appointed in the person of George Baxter, an exile from New England.

The

The central position of Manhattan, furthermore, offered attractions to many transient visitors, who on account of the lack of accommodations elsewhere often had to be put up at the director general's house. So many of them came that their presence greatly inconvenienced that officer, who sometimes could afford them but "slender entertainment." Accordingly, in 1642, he decided to build at the Company's expense a "fine hotel of stone," called the city "Harberg" or tavern. "It happened well for the travellers," dryly remarked Captain De Vries, who had dined with the director on several occasions, and doubtless knew whereof he spoke. The hotel stood on the bank of the East River in front of Coenties Slip, and was later converted into the "Stadthuys" or city hall. An imposing edifice it was for New Amsterdam, with its dimensions fifty feet square and its three stories in height, crowned by the crow-step gables up which a truly venturesome chimney-sweep alone would dare to clamber. Its remains still serve as partial foundations for the warehouses at 71 and 73 Pearl Street, and as such are the sole architectural relic extant of New Amsterdam.

In 1643 one Philip Gerritsen became the boniface of the tavern, and acquired the right to dispense the Company's choice brands of beer and liquors. As a means presumably of advertising his establishment, it appears that on a certain occasion mine host had invited a little party to sample his fare, when suddenly in strode a crowd of Englishmen, headed by that doughty Indian fighter, Captain John Underhill. In maudlin tones Underhill sought an invitation to join the festive party. On receiving a polite refusal, he insisted that one of the Dutchmen drink with him and his companions elsewhere. At a second refusal, the valiant captain and his crew pulled forth their swords and proceeded to carve up the metal objects on the tavern shelves, and to slash the door-posts, uttering boastful words withal to the terror of the ladies, when the schout with a small guard arrived, and ordered the roysterers out of the place. Underhill shouted: "If the Director came tis well; I would rather

rather speak to a wise man than to a fool." Whereupon, remarks one of Gerritsen's guests, "in order to prevent further mischief.....we broke up our pleasant party before we intended."

In fulfilment of its promise to display greater care for the physical, mental and spiritual wants of the community on Manhattan, the Company dispatched two surgeons, Gerrit Schult and Hans Kiersted. These, together with Dr. La Montagne, furnished an array of medical talent sufficient to cope with all the ordinary ailments of New Amsterdam. As to educational needs, it will be recalled that the first official schoolmaster obtained renown from his deftness in whitening raiment rather than in that of brightening intellects. The new person selected for this very versatile function had to be of "suitable qualifications to officiate as schoolmaster and chorister, possessing a knowledge of music, a good voice so as to be heard, an aptitude to teach others the science, and.....be a good reader, writer, and arithmetician.....He should be of the reformed religion, a member of the church, bringing with him testimonials of his Christian character and conduct.....Whether married or unmarried he must not be under twenty-five nor over thirty-five." Specifying a few more of his needful accomplishments, he had to keep the books for the church council, read and pray with the sick, and assist the minister by turning the hour-glass in event of the sermon exceeding the proper length. A pedagogue so accomplished was found in the person of one Jan Stevenson who began his labors in 1642. Non-official purveyors of knowledge, to be sure, did not have to possess such diverse qualifications. They needed only a fair amount of teaching ability, a license from the civil and ecclesiastical authorities, and in particular a talent for extracting tuition fees. One Adrian Jansen van Ilpendam started a private school in 1645, and for his instruction charged two beaver skins per annum. Generally speaking, however, these trainers of youthful ideas had to eke out their livelihood by financially more advantageous occupations.

Unfortunately this expansion of educational opportunities

tunities did not carry with it a corresponding expansion of space for school purposes beyond that available in private houses. The question of building a suitable schoolhouse was agitated in 1642, and, as the record expresses it, "the bowl went round a long time"; but the edifice was "built with words" only. The contributions for the purpose "found their way out," or more specifically, were spent by the governor during the Indian outbreaks.

Coincident with the project for erecting a schoolhouse was another for building a suitable church. The ecclesiastical barn near Pearl Street between Whitehall and Broad had become so dilapidated that Captain De Vries declared it was a shame that, when the English visited Manhattan, they "saw only a mean barn in which we preached." "The first thing they build in New England after their dwelling houses," urged De Vries, "is a fine church—we should do the like. . . . We have a fine oak wood, good mountain stone, and excellent lime which we burn from oyster shells." This earnest appeal to civic pride elicited a ready response from the director general. But Kieft, who, according to De Vries, desired to leave a great name after him, put the query: "Who will oversee the work?"—this being a diplomatic method of asking: "Who will start a subscription?" De Vries, just as diplomatically, replied that he would give 100 guilders toward so worthy an object, provided that the governor himself would head the list. Nothing loth Kieft agreed to advance a thousand guilders on the Company's account.

At this juncture a timely event occurred, namely the wedding of Domine Bogardus' daughter. Here was an excellent opportunity offered to evoke generosity on the part of the large number of guests. After the "fourth or fifth round of drinking," we are told, the director set a liberal example of heading the subscription list as he had promised. The other guests, light in head and glad of heart, proceeded to render themselves light in pocket as well, by a proper mindfulness of the Scriptural injunction, "Go and do thou likewise"; hence they outvied one another in "subscribing richly." To be sure
when

when some went home they "well repented it," but "nothing availed to excuse."

This episode has been described in a little rhyme entitled "How the church of St. Nicholas was built: a legend of New Amsterdam." After describing the preparations for the wedding, the verses run:

"It had long been the wish of the good Domine
To build a new church; for the old one, you see,
Was a barn, and at one time had been a horse-mill,
And to preach in it humbled the proud old man's
will.

Now, the Domine thought, is the very best time
To start a subscription, and let each one sign.
The Director was there in his pomp and his pride,
With his worthy co-laborer, De Vries, by his side,
The Stevensens, Schuylers, Bayards, and Van
Dycks,
Polhemuses, Cuylers, Van Winkles, Van Wycks,
De Kays and Van Cortlandts, the Banckers, Van
Brughs,
De Meyers, Van Rensselaers, Kierstedes, De
Trieux,
Van Horns, and Van Brummels, Van Dusens, Van
Burens,
The Brinckerhoffs, Bleeckers, Van Dams, and Van
Keurens,
The Dows and Van Breesteedes, Van Gaasbeecks,
Van Duyns,
De Witts, and Van Geisons, Van Gansevoorts,
Pruyns,
The Visschers, Van Vechtens, and more of renown,
The fairest and best of the little Dutch town.

* * * * *

"Twas the Domine's chance the paper to seize
And lead off the list with Herr Kieft and De Vries;
And each in his turn would not be outdone
And promised to donate a generous sum.
So the money was raised in a very short time,
For the wily host managed that each one should
sign.

When

When the guests realized on the following day
How much they had pledged they were quite loth
to pay;
But as honorable men they were bound by their
word,
And it never would do to go back on the Lord."

The funds having thus been pledged, the director general appointed Captain De Vries, Jochem Pietersen Kuyter, and Jan Jansen Dam as superintendents of the construction of the church. For security against the attacks of Indians, Kieft decided to locate the building within the enclosure of the fort. This arrangement was not at all popular. Since the church was to be built chiefly by public subscription, the argument was that it ought to be placed where it would be most convenient of access. Aside from the significance of this fact, showing the spread of population over central and southern Manhattan, other formidable objections were broached: first, that since the fort was already so small the inclusion of a church within its bounds would be verily a "fifth wheel to a wagon"; second, that such a comparatively lofty structure would take the wind off from the gristmill. To this argument of interception rejoinder was made that the breezes around Manhattan blew from more than one quarter of the compass. "Granted that the walls of the church shut off the wind from one direction," urged the advocates of location in the fort, "cannot the gristmill grind with a southeast wind?" The sturdy defenders of the mill, however, would not be convinced, for they averred the mill had been too long neglected any way. In consequence of its being idle, said they, it had become "considerably rotten, so that it cannot be made to go with more than two arms!" Nonplussed by this argument, their opponents took refuge in pointed remarks about the readiness with which some people subscribed, and then forgot to pay!

The governor promptly terminated a difference of opinion which threatened to wax warm, and made a contract with two English stone-masons from Connecticut

necticut for the construction of a church edifice, 72 feet long, 50 feet broad, and 16 feet in the height of its walls, at a cost of 2,600 guilders. English carpenters also covered the roof with oak shingles which, by reason of exposure to the weather, soon "looked like slate." In the front wall the governor had a stone placed, with this commemorative inscription: "Anno Domini 1642, while William Kieft was Director General the community has had this temple built." When the fort was demolished, in 1790, the stone was removed to the belfry of the Reformed Dutch Church in Exchange Place, where unfortunately it was destroyed by fire in 1835.

Domine Bogardus forthwith took up his pastoral work in a fortress of arms as well as in a fortress of faith, Indeed his preaching there seemed to be almost a matter of military conformity, as if he were the chaplain of an army at once carnal and spiritual. At this time, furthermore, his relations with the director general were rather more friendly than they had been with van Twiller. At the governor's special request he had remained in New Amsterdam, in order that "the increase of God's word might in no manner be prevented." The director general on his own part also inculcated a wholesome respect for the minister. One woman who had dared to ventilate her opinions about the domine somewhat too freely was compelled to appear in front of Fort Amsterdam at the sounding of the bell, and declare in the presence of the governor and council that she knew the minister to be an honest and pious man, and, with all the emphasis of seventeenth century tautology, to confess that she had "lied falsely."

Under the head of material improvements the governor gave particular heed to placing the Company's "bouweries" in order, stocking them with cattle, and seeing that they were profitably leased. On account of its fine view of the East River he selected Pearl Street, then a road along the shore front, as the élite highway for the better class of dwellings. He also straightened the streets and improved their sanitary condition.

This reference to streets permits a brief digression upon
upon

upon the topography of New Amsterdam at the time. When the land on Manhattan had little value, when private ownership of real property was non-existent, and when the population of the island was quite migratory in character, the first settlers had located themselves pretty much at will. Before the arrival of Kieft there had been no regulation of streets, and the thoroughfares had had no names, except those suggested by the nature of the ground and the like. Convenience in arriving at certain places, and in skirting hills or marshes, decided the course of the existing roads or lanes. Some even were mere cow-paths. The fact accounts for the narrow and crooked streets below Wall Street, and for some to the north of that financial highway. There were two principal roads, the first extending northward from the fort along what is now Broadway to the Maagde Paatje or Maiden Lane—so named, perhaps, from the practice of the Dutch damsels of washing clothes in a rill that then ran through it. The second road began along the side of the fort at Whitehall Street, continued along Stone Street, crossed a small stream at Broad Street, where Bridge Street is now found, traversed the shore along Pearl Street to Hanover Square, and from that point made its way by Pearl Street along the river shore to Peck Slip, where the ferry to Brooklyn was located.

Although private ownership of land had begun in the time of van Twiller, it was not until 1642 that care in the location of boundaries and due regard for symmetry in alinement secured the appointment of Andreas Hudde as surveyor. Thereafter, when land was allotted or conveyed, rods and "morgens" or acres defined its limits. In the same year occurred the first recorded sale of what might be termed a city lot, 110 feet in length by 30 feet in breadth, and situated on the present Bridge Street, for the price of 24 guilders. Another grantee of a lot at the lower end of Broadway was Martin Krigier, who built a tavern on what was later the site of Burns' Coffee House. Near the corner of Pearl and Wall Streets Guleyn Vigne tilled a farm. Another one belonging to Jan Jansen Dam north of
Wall

Wall Street extended nearly across the island, while Secretary Van Tienhoven's agricultural establishment stretched from Broadway to a spot between Maiden Lane and Ann Street. One Cornelius Clopper plied the trade of blacksmith on the corner of Pearl Street and Maiden Lane; hence the road passing in front of his forge, and traversing some marshy ground, received the name of "Smit's Vly" or "Swamp." Fulton Market of later times indeed was long known as the "Fly Market." Lying still further to the north came the plantation of the surveyor, Hudde, near Corlear's Hook, at the foot of Grand Street. Certain Virginians, also, George Holmes and Thomas Hall, laid out a tobacco plantation near "Deutel Bay," the word "deutel," meaning a peg by which casks were fastened, and alluding to the peg-like shape of the cove formed by the East River at the foot of East 45th Street. The English later converted the expression into "Turtle Bay." Dr. La Montagne's farm lay to the north of this locality, somewhere between Eighth Avenue and the Harlem River, and rejoiced in the appropriately rustic name of Vriedendael, or "Peaceful Valley." In all "ground-briefs," or patents for land, however, was inserted a clause that "Stuck in the bosom" of everyone. This prescribed that the grantee should acknowledge the "noble lords of the Dutch West India Company as his masters, and should be obedient to the Director and Council and should submit. . . . to all such taxes and imposts as may be. . . . imposed by the noble lords."

Many evidences of wealth, furthermore, among the substantial inhabitants of New Amsterdam, are furnished by the inventories contained in several wills probated at this time. One of them enumerates as family possessions "forty books; eleven pictures; five guns; . . . silver cups, spoons, tankards, and bowls; thirty pewter plates; agricultural and brewing implements; divers specimens of bedding and clothing, such as satin, grogram, suits and gloves; a stone house covered with tiles; tobacco and outhouses; horses, cattle, and pigs." Another tells of "gold hoop rings, silver medals and chains; . . . silver brandy cups and goblets,

goblets; Spanish leather patterns; a damask furred jacket; linen handkerchiefs, with lace, and brass warming pans." Quite edifying matter for reading, also, had the thousand or more dwellers on Manhattan: such as Luther's "Complete Catechism," the "Four Ends of Death" and "Fifty Pictures of Resurrection."

All these signs of prosperity and progress among the people of New Amsterdam had been preparing the way unconsciously for an assertion of their value to the community, which was to assume a form undreamed of by the Dutch West India Company or its zealous agent. Hitherto, because of their manifest utility, the proclamations of Director General Kieft had been obeyed without serious demur. Now, in an evil moment for autocrats and corporations, the governor aroused the latent sentiment of common interests to forcible expression.

The various measures taken by Kieft to define the relations between the white settlers and the Indians had been for the most part wise. For example, he had forbidden the sale of arms and ammunition to the natives. He had ordered all settlers whose lands adjoined those cultivated by Indians to enclose their farms with suitable fences, hoping thus to obviate a frequent complaint of the natives that the white men's cattle injured their cornfields. He had warned his people also against excessive familiarity with their savage neighbors. Yet a foolish act of his own, no less than the imprudence of the settlers, brought on a catastrophe.

Under the plea of the great expense caused by the maintenance of soldiers and fortifications in New Netherland, Kieft proclaimed that the Indians, particularly those around Manhattan, "whom we have thus far defended against their enemies," should pay a tribute of corn, furs and "sewant." In case of their refusal to do so, he threatened summary measures "to remove their reluctance."

Whether the director general's plea was sincere, whether, as was later charged against him, he was "trying to make a wrong record with the Company," or whether

whether he simply regarded this step as a brilliant opportunity for personal enrichment, may never be known. It is highly probable that he expected an eventual, if grudging, obedience. Great must have been his amazement, therefore, when he received a reply from the Indians, couched in their simple and straightforward language, wherein they "wondered how the sachem at the fort dared to exact such things from them. He must be a very shabby fellow; he had come to live in their land when they had not invited him, and now he came to deprive them of their corn for nothing. The soldiers at the fort did not protect the Indians when engaged in war with other tribes. At such a time the Indians crept together like cats upon a piece of cloth, and could be killed a thousand times before any tidings could arrive at the fort. They had allowed the Dutch to take possession of the country peacefully; they had never demanded anything for it, and therefore the Dutch were indebted to the Indians rather than the Indians to the Dutch. Moreover the Indians paid full price for everything they bought, and there was no reason why they should give the Hollanders corn for nothing. In conclusion," ran the reply, "if we have ceded to you the country you are living in, we yet remain masters of what we have retained for ourselves."

Less influenced by the rumor that the Indians were trying to "poison the Director or to enchant him by their devilry" than by the manifest temper of the savages, Kieft ordered the inhabitants of Manhattan to provide themselves with arms and to stand in readiness for any service. The precaution was justified, for this attempted levy of tribute, the hasty punishment of certain savages for a theft they had not committed, and the murder of a Dutch wheelwright by an Indian near Deutel Bay in revenge for the killing of his kinsman by some Dutchmen near the "Collect" several years before, were the direct causes of the coming war with the savages.

Perceiving that he would be held responsible for the consequences of any rash action, the governor determined to consult the opinion of the community, and request

request its advice and approval. This might enable him to offset occasional hints that had been made about his cowardice. "It was all very well for him," some bold spirits ventured to intimate, "him who could secure his own life in a good fort out of which he had not slept a single night." Accordingly, in August, 1641, he summoned all masters and heads of families in Manhattan and its vicinity to meet at Fort Amsterdam "there to resolve on something of the first necessity." At this first mass meeting on Manhattan the governor requested advice as to the best policy to be pursued, his motive clearly being to share, if not to shift, responsibility for any radical treatment of the Indians, or, as one contemporary record states, to have the people "serve as cloaks and catspaws." The assemblage proceeded to choose "twelve select men" to consider Kieft's proposals. This first body of popular representatives on Manhattan was composed of Jacques Bontyn, Maryn Adriaensen, Jan Jansen Dam, Hendrick Jansen, David Pietersen De Vries, Jacob Stoffelsen, Abram Molenaar, Frederick Lubbertsen, Jochem Pietersen Kuyter, Gerrit Dircksen, George Rapelje, and Abram Planck. They immediately elected Captain De Vries chairman. After suitable deliberation they agreed that the murder of the unoffending wheelwright ought to be avenged. Accordingly they asked the director general to make the necessary preparations, and, in particular, to procure a sufficient number of coats-of-mail "for the soldiers as well as for the freemen who are willing to pay their share of the expenses." Since the governor, furthermore, was the military commander, he ought to lead the expedition.

Before any aggressive action was taken the Twelve Men, voicing the sentiments of a community that had remembered at last the free institutions of the fatherland, petitioned Kieft for a reorganization of the Council. The criticism and distrust awakened by the practice of the governor in choosing special advisers from the inferior agents of the Company, rather than from the worthy and competent people at large, explain the desire forthwith expressed for a council of at least
five

five members, and the redress of a number of other grievances. Since the director general had obtained popular approval of his expedition against the Indians he could afford to make a few evanescent promises that he speedily forgot. He did not forget, however, to indulge in a proclamation thanking the Twelve Men for their advice, which would be adopted "with God's help and in fitting time"; and prohibited the further meeting of any popular assemblies without his express command, as tending to dangerous "consequences and to the great injury both of the country and of our authority." The first manifestation of a civic spirit had ended in apparent failure.

Little having been accomplished in the expedition as planned, Kieft, encouraged by the warlike element in the community, ordered vengeance to be wreaked upon some parties of refugee Indians in the neighborhood, who had fled from their tribal enemies, the Mohawks. The barbarity that accompanied this massacre of helpless fugitives, men, women and children, evoked an outburst of ferocity on the part of the savages that repaid the debt of slaughter with horrible interest. The terror-stricken colonists crowded into the fort as the only place of refuge from their fierce enemies. For the director general it was not pleasant to suffer the wrath of the ruined, the widowed, the fatherless, and those bereft of their children. In one short week sorrow and desolation had swept over the island community, and now it was fitting time "to invoke from Heaven the mercy which the Christian had denied the heathen." The governor forthwith proclaimed a day of fasting and prayer. "We continue to suffer much trouble and loss from the heathen, and many of our inhabitants see their lives and property in danger, which is doubtless owing to our sins," ran the proclamation. Everyone, accordingly, was exhorted penitently to supplicate the divine mercy, "so that the holy name may not through our iniquities be blasphemed by the heathen." The director general's inclination to charge the responsibility for the calamities upon his advisers, however, caused one of them, raging with anger, to confront him with drawn sword

sword and loaded pistol. "What devilish lies are you reporting of me?" cried the would-be assassin, as he levelled the pistol. But Kieft's career did not stop then and there, for the bystanders interfered.

Again the governor was forced to consult the views of the community. In 1643 he called a popular meeting for the election of representatives to discuss the situation. This body, composed of eight delegates, had quite a cosmopolitan character. Four nationalities were present in it: Dutch, in the persons of Jan Jansen Dam, Barent Dircksen, Abraham Pietersen and Gerrit Wolfertsen; German, Jochem Pietersen Kuyter; Belgian, Cornelius Melyn, and English, Thomas Hall and Isaac Allerton. The board promptly excluded Jan Jansen Dam as one of the unlucky advisers of Kieft and chose one Jan Evertsen Bout to take his place. The Eight Men then resolved to equip a military force to cope with the river Indians, proposed the suppression of all "taverning" as well as other irregularities, and suggested a week of preaching instead; but a praiseworthy proclamation to this effect was not faithfully observed.

Once more the Indian conflict raged, and the terrified inhabitants of Manhattan flocked to the protecting ramparts of a fort become so dilapidated that to a disgusted critic it seemed "rather a mole-hill than a fortress against an enemy." Thereupon the Eight Men made a radical demand to the effect that the cargoes of two of the Company's ships, then loading for Curaçao, should be landed and a part of their crews drafted into military service; also that the director general should obtain help from the English in Connecticut, even if the province of New Netherland had to be given them as security. In reply to the first part of the demand the governor ordered the vessels to clear for Curaçao, bearing in their holds the very commodities that the people of Manhattan themselves had raised, and for which the island community uttered almost a starving cry. The other portion of the demand was acceded to by sending two envoys to New Haven, but the English declined to do more than supply the Dutch with provisions.

Exasperated

Exasperated by the conduct of Kieft, and rendered desperate by slaughter, destruction and famine, the Eight Men sent to the authorities in the Netherlands a memorial pathetically describing the plight of New Amsterdam and beseeching relief.

By this time the governor had aroused the hatred of the Indians no less than he had excited the detestation of the people of Manhattan. Indeed the savages are represented as crying daily for "Wouter, Wouter," meaning the placid and pacific Wouter van Twiller. But as soon as they had "stowed their maize into holes," says the record, they resumed their practice of murdering Dutchmen. The island community, practically ruined, could not pay the soldiers at the fort, and the Dutch West India Company, rendered bankrupt by recent military fiascoes in Brazil, could do nothing. Kieft thereupon felt obliged to reconvene the Eight Men. To them he proposed the levy of an excise on wine, beer, brandy and beaver skins as a means of replenishing the treasury. The Eight Men promptly opposed the scheme as oppressive, illegal and arbitrary, for which presumption they were roundly censured. "I have more power here," declared the director general, "than the Company itself; therefore I may do and suffer in this country what I please. I am my own master, for I have my commission, not from the Company, but from the States General."

The inevitable proclamation followed. In it Kieft asserted that, acting on the advice of the Eight Men chosen by the community, he had decided to levy the excise in question "on those wares from which the good inhabitants will suffer the least inconvenience." When open discontent was shown, the governor sent for three of the Eight Men, but kept them waiting in his hall without an interview, so they returned "as wise as they came." Probably at the advice of the Eight Men the brewers refused to pay the tax, as not authorized by the community. This flame of liberty produced by the friction of an arbitrary will with the interests of the people, the director general strove to quench by copious draughts

draughts of the taxable beer, confiscated and given as a prize to the soldiers.

Whatever the outcome for the present, the community had learned a lesson in political rights, namely that of resistance to oppression. Those on the governor's side talked of "nothing else but of princely power and sovereignty. . . . maintaining that the power of the Director was greater than that of his Highness of Orange in the Netherlands. . . . They could do nothing amiss, however bad it might be, while those opposed to him were always wrong in whatever they did well." On its part the community could afford to wait.

Meanwhile in his reports to the Company Kieft had tried to fasten the blame for all the misfortunes upon the people of New Amsterdam themselves, and particularly so in a "book ornamented with water color drawings," which, in the opinion of the Eight Men, contained "as many lies as lines." "It would be well," observed the Eight Men in a memorial they now sent, praying for the governor's recall, "to inquire how the Director General can so aptly write. . . . since his honor. . . . has constantly resided on the Mannhattans, and has never been further from his kitchen and bed-room than the middle of the aforesaid island." The memorial proved effective. Kieft, after a salutary warning from the Company, became somewhat milder in his behavior and utterances. When in 1645 the Indians asked for peace he willingly granted it, and general rejoicing for the deed was manifested by a majestic salute of three guns from the fort. Summoning the people to assemble there at the ringing of the bell and the hoisting of the colors, in order to hear the articles of peace read, the governor went so far as to assure them that, "if anyone could give good advice, he might then declare his opinions freely."

But "the spit was soon turned in the ashes." Aware that the Company contemplated his recall, and aware also that the community knew it, Kieft was in no humor to tolerate personal remarks about him, especially from pugnacious persons who threatened to "fix" him as soon as he should "take off the coat with which he

he was bedecked by the lords his masters." Those who dared to speak too freely he fined and banished without appeal to the fatherland, as causing "dangerous consequences to the supreme authority of this land's magistracy."

At length the domine espoused the popular cause. "What are the great men of the country," cried he, "but vessels of wrath and fountains of woe and trouble. They think of nothing but to plunder the property of others, to dismiss, to banish, and to transport to Holland." Kieft promptly retorted in kind. He denounced the minister as a rattler of "old wives' stories drawn out from a distaff, as a great cackler, and withal a seditious man who sought to excite the people against him who was their sovereign ruler." Unable, however, to escape the fulminations of clerical wrath, the governor absented himself altogether from church; and, in order to annoy the domine, encouraged the soldiers "to perform all kinds of noisy plays during the sermon, near and around the church, rolling nine-pins, dancing, singing, leaping, and other profane exercises." As this was ineffectual in lessening the domine's anger, he determined to "out-thunder the man of God." He therefore ordered the drums to be beaten; but even as they rolled, the sonorous voice of the minister rose higher and higher and his words became still more defiant, until in sheer desperation Kieft ordered the cannons fired, for the purpose, says one of his indignant opponents, "of going a Maying so that a miserable villainy was perpetrated in order to disturb the congregation." But even the roar of guns could not silence the stentorian voice of the domine and its echo in the hearts of his congregation. Then, his patience all exhausted, Kieft haled the audacious Bogardus before the tribunal of governor and council. "Your conduct," snapped the director general, "stirs the people to mutiny and rebellion when they are already too much divided, causes schism and abuses in the church, and makes us a scorn, and a laughing stock to our neighbors." Whatever the answer of the domine,
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the difference appears then to have been settled without further ado.

RISE OF THE TOWN

In the year of grace, 1647, the people of New Amsterdam doubtless dreamed as little of that community's future greatness as they were wont to suspect their English neighbors of honesty. Be this as it may, they certainly learned to distinguish their own welfare from the possible success of a trading company. In the past their interests had been too much subordinated. "Things have gone on so badly and negligently," says a remonstrant, "that nothing has ever been designed, understood, or done that gave appearance of content to the people; but on the contrary, what came from the community has been mixed up with the affairs of the Company Very great discontent has sprung up on all sides against the expense and waste Moneys given by taxation have been privately appropriated Pride has ruled when justice dictated otherwise, just as if it were disgraceful to follow advice, and as if everything should come from one head." The community of Manhattan, therefore, was dissatisfied with the policy hitherto pursued by the Dutch West India Company and its provincial agents.

Stirred somewhat by the protests of the inhabitants themselves, and impelled to action by the warnings of the Dutch government, in 1645 the Company determined to reorganize the provincial administration in New Netherland; and since New Amsterdam was still subject in all respects to the director general and his council, any change in the ruling body would be of much concern. It was accordingly resolved that the power should be vested in a supreme council composed of a director general, a vice-director, and a schout fiscal, or public prosecutor and sheriff. If by this arrangement the Company intended to modify the autocratic regime hitherto in force, and hence to employ the vice director and schout fiscal as checks upon the director general, it did so only in appearance, for it knew the character of the person it now selected for the office of
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governor too well to suppose that he would tolerate any encroachment upon his authority. That person was Peter Stuyvesant.

This vigorous and autocratic old soldier had filled for several years the post of governor in the Company's colony of Curaçao, and in an attack upon a Portuguese island had lost a leg. The missing member he had replaced by one of wood. His military career had imbued him with a martinet's desire for discipline and obedience to orders. A man of great decisiveness and strength of character, given over alike to prejudice and to passion, severe in morality and haughty in demeanor, with no inclination to conventional refinements, devoted to the service of the Company, his superiors, and yet thoroughly interested in the welfare of the community about to be entrusted to his care, Director General Stuyvesant was destined to show that he had a heart as big as an ox's and a head that would have set adamant to scorn.

In Stuyvesant's opinion the difference between bad government and good government did not lie in the contrast between paternal rule and popular control—the latter being the sheerest nonsense—but between a selfish administration and an unselfish one. This leaning to paternalism in government was eventually to call forth the caustic comment: "the director hath so many particular qualities of which not one is serviceable in a desirable republic, that he is not fit to rule over Turkish slaves in the galleys, much less over free Christians." The civic spirit, indeed, that had begun to pervade the community under the rule of Kieft became especially active when stirred up by the staff of an iron will or by the autocratic thumps of a wooden leg. And combat as he might, with imperious vigor and resolution, the popular efforts to restrain his paternal authority, he had to succumb, partially at least, to the determination of New Amsterdam that it would obtain the privileges known and enjoyed in the fatherland. Yet however ostentatious in command and arbitrary in his conduct, Stuyvesant was never intentionally unjust or capricious, even if a rude warmth of affection
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and a real tenderness of sympathy concealed beneath a rough exterior did make him at times the instrument of unscrupulous advisers. If his rule far excelled that of his predecessors it was not because he was less of an autocrat, but because he had more honesty and more sense. Even when compelled by force of circumstances to relinquish some of his prerogatives, he remained throughout a man of masterful personality.

As the commissioned "redresser-general" of all grievances, Governor Stuyvesant arrived at Manhattan in May, 1647—"like unto a peacock, with great state and pomp," observes a disgusted contemporary. In joyous anticipation of a liberal government the people of New Amsterdam fired such profuse salutes as to use up nearly all the powder in the fort. Some of the principal inhabitants then welcomed him with uncovered heads. Stuyvesant kept them standing several hours in this fashion while he had his hat on, "as if he were the Grand Duke of Muscovy, offering nobody a seat to sit down, although he himself had sat down at his ease in a chair in order the better to give audience." In this posture the new director general proceeded to enlighten the people of Manhattan on his principles of government. His utterances were certainly not those of a ruler who intended to be guided by public opinion; rather did they savor of benign paternalism. Desirous of being deferentially addressed as "Lord General"—a title "never before known here" says the same indignant commentator—Stuyvesant concluded his exposition of political science by the assurance: "I shall govern you as a father his children for the advantage of the chartered West India Company, and these burghers, and this land." Some inkling of forthcoming events might be gathered from the order in which these respective advantages appear. By way of benediction Stuyvesant "under the blue heaven" promised equal justice to all. Believing the occasion auspicious, ex-Governor Kieft, who had participated in the ceremonies of welcome, ventured to offer a few words of thanks to the community for their loyalty; but "some spoke out roundly that

that they did not thank him, nor had they reason to do so."

A short time after this popular installation Stuyvesant organized his council. Its members were Van Dincklagen, the vice-director; Van Dyck, the schout fiscal; Keyser, the commissary; Dr. La Montagne, the sole councillor of Kieft's regime; Captain Bryan Newton, an English military adventurer who had seen service in Curaçao, and Van Tienhoven, the provincial secretary. In addition to his advisory and other powers, the vice-director acted as chief justice of the province, with a reservation to the director general of final judgment in important cases. Such was the regular constituency of the supreme council; but occasionally other persons, like business agents of the Company, prominent sea captains when ashore, and in the event of great emergency, the chief citizens of New Amsterdam, might be summoned to attend its deliberations. The practice of appointing special councillors, it was said, insured to the governor a majority he might not otherwise obtain—"with their votes to accomplish his devilry, and then advises with his ordinary council." The same authority declares that the majority of the council stood in absolute awe of the director general. Some, like Bryan Newton, were simple and inexperienced in law, and not understanding Dutch, "could and would say yes." Others were indebted to the governor or to the Company, and hence did not fare badly. Indeed one of them, though drawing small wages in the capacity of master of equipment, managed by strict economy to build a better dwelling-house than anybody else. How this happened, says the informant in question "is mysterious."

Of all the members of the council the one who roused the greatest amount of popular ire was the secretary, Cornelius Van Tienhoven. He is described as "cautious, subtle, intelligent and sharp-witted," so expert in dissimulation "that he appears to be asleep, yet it is only in order to bite." More forcibly still he is likened to "an evil spirit scattering torpedoes." Said Van Dyck, the schout fiscal to whose position Van Tienhoven

hoven was later promoted: "Had an honorable person taken my place, I should not so much mind it; but here is a public, notorious and convicted fellow who has frequently come out of the tavern so full of strong drink that he was forced to lie down in the street, while the fault of drunkenness could not easily be imputed to me." Even worse offences were charged against this clever rascal, who appears to have exercised over Stuyvesant that occult and mysterious influence of the inferior over the superior mind. Not for a moment, however, is it to be supposed that the director general was a mere instrument in the hands of his secretary. To quote from contemporary testimony of what went on before the Director and his council: "If anything was said before the Director more than pleased him, very wicked and spiteful words were returned. Those who made it their business to speak to him. . . . were, if he were in no good fit, very freely berated as clowns and bear-skinners." Indeed he "made it a personal matter against those who looked him in the eye." Such overbearing conduct frightened those who did not stand well with him from bringing matters before his court, since "whoever had him opposed had as much as the sun and moon against him." In this case he "bursts out. . . . in such a fury and makes such gestures that it is frightful. . . . yea, he rails out frequently at the councillors. . . . with ill words which would better suit the fish-market than the council chamber. . . . But what shall we say else, of a man whose head is troubled and who has a screw loose?"

From the outset of his official career in New Amsterdam his adversaries acknowledged that Stuyvesant was ever "busy building, laying masonry, making, breaking, repairing and the like; but generally in matters of the Company." Nor does he appear to have been backward in his own behalf. "The Director is everything," complained his critics, "and does the business of the whole country, having several shops himself. . . . He is a brewer, is a part owner of ships, a merchant and a trader." But with all his multifarious interests Stuyvesant did not forget the welfare of Manhattan. In order

order to promote it, he became addicted to the proclamation habit like his predecessor, although with rather more effective results.

The plight of New Amsterdam assuredly called for improvements. Few were the "bouweries" under cultivation. Disorder and discontent roamed apace. Armed with a number of instructions from the Company, among which were commands to repair the fort, encourage the general planting and settlement of Manhattan, and concentrate colonial trade at New Amsterdam by all available means, Stuyvesant entered briskly upon his task. One of the first of his ordinances dealt with the observance of the Sabbath. It runs: "Whereas we have observed and remarked the insolence of some of our inhabitants who are in the habit of getting drunk, fighting and smiting each other on the Lord's day of rest. . . . in defiance of the magistrates, to the contempt and disregard of our person and authority, to the great annoyance of the neighborhood, and finally to the injuring and dishonoring of God's holy laws and commandments. . . . we do charge, command and enjoin all tapsters, and innkeepers, that on the Sabbath. . . . before two o'clock in the afternoon, no liquors may be sold except to persons travelling and to daily boarders that may from necessity be confined to their place of abode, under penalty of being deprived of their occupations, and fined six guilders for each person who shall have run up a score. Nor shall there be any selling after the ringing of the bell about nine o'clock." Also, for prudential reasons, "the selling, dealing out, or bartering in any way whatsoever, of strong drink to the Indians, or of permitting the same to be fetched by the mug directly or indirectly, even though it may be the third or fourth person," was absolutely prohibited under a severe penalty. Irregularity in trading, which injured the business of the Company as well as tended to interrupt the good understanding with the Indians, was likewise forbidden. Additional solicitude for the revenues of the Company revealed itself in port regulations designed to prevent smuggling. All vessels of a certain tonnage had

had to anchor henceforth under the guns of the fort near the "hand-board" at Coenties Slip; while those of a larger tonnage should locate themselves a few rods higher up the East River opposite the "Smits Vly," or South William Street. For violations of marine ordinances, indeed, the director general was much disposed to confiscate the offending craft—a fact that crippled commerce somewhat and provoked great dissatisfaction.

Nor had Stuyvesant an eye for the management of trade alone: his aesthetic sense was shocked by the untidiness and lack of symmetry that marked New Amsterdam. Pig-pens and chicken-coops in front of otherwise respectable residences, and the presence of domestic animals of the larger sort wandering nonchalantly about the crooked streets, were offences against the canons of a well-ordered community which must be removed. The governor, accordingly, appointed three inspectors of buildings who were to correct the straggling fence and the zigzag street by restricting houses and house-lots to their proper limits, and by securing improvement of lots within a given period. To check the migrations and depredations of cattle, the director general commanded the inhabitants to put all their plantations into good fence, and authorized the construction of a pound for the harboring of stray animals. Finally, in order to replenish the treasury, and thereby to facilitate the construction of still more "laudable and necessary works," the governor saw fit to reimpose the excise on wines and liquors—much to the disgust of certain inhabitants who declared that "in a thousand ways it was sought to shear the sheep, though the wool was not yet grown." For the present at least Stuyvesant ignored the popular disapproval and turned to the performance of other serious duties.

It appears that Kuyter and Melyn, two of the Eight Men who had upheld the interests of New Amsterdam against the autocratic regime of Kieft, had the temerity to lay before Stuyvesant a formal arraignment of that administration, with a request for an investigation, on
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the basis of which they intended to take legal action in Holland. But if the rule of a previous director general should be subjected thus to popular condemnation, the same disposition might be made of his own. Should such a precedent be created, remarked Stuyvesant, "will not these cunning fellows, in order to usurp over us a more unlimited power, claim and assume in consequence even greater authority. . . . should it turn out that our administration may not square in every respect with their whims?" "Forsooth," continued he, "these brutes may hereafter endeavor to knock me down also; but I will manage it so now that they will have their stomachs full for the future." He therefore affected to regard Kuyter and Melyn, though acting as prosecutors in behalf of the Eight Men, as merely private individuals engaged in a suit against Kieft. Otherwise it would be the crime of treason "to unite against the magistrates, whether there was cause or not." Kieft, accordingly, felt emboldened to come forward and deny absolutely the charges made by his accusers; and, says the aggrieved narrator, "his bare denial availed more than the community's men proved." The result was that the governor and council rendered judgment upon the unlucky Melyn and Kuyter instead. The indictment stated that they had opposed and violated justice, threatened Director General Kieft with the gallows and the wheel; denied any subjection to the governor; called that officer a "duyvelkop" or "devil-head," and the greatest liar in the country; uttered mutinous and seditious words; and, to crown all, had shaken their fingers at the chief magistrate. A great legal writer, declared Stuyvesant, "hath held that he who threatens a magistrate or a clergyman even by a frown is guilty of assaulting him; how much more guilty then if he shakes his finger at him?" In the opinion of Stuyvesant and his council such offences were of great and serious importance, and not to be tolerated "in a well-ordered and governed republic, it being a matter of very evil consequence." The penalties of banishment and heavy fines were thereupon visited upon the popular tribunes. They also received a gratuitous

gratuitous warning against an appeal to the Dutch government. "If I knew, Melyn," said the director general grimly, "that you would divulge our sentence I would cause you to be hanged immediately on the highest tree in New Netherland." That this prohibition of appeals from his decision to the home government was a part of his general policy, appears still more strongly on another occasion when he remarked: "It may during our administration be contemplated to appeal; but if anyone should do it, I will make him a foot shorter, and send the pieces to Holland, and let him appeal in that way."

This business disposed of, the needs of the treasury and the possibility of another Indian attack forced the governor, though sorely against his will, to allow a certain amount of popular representation in government. At the advice of the council he ordered an election to be held in which the inhabitants of New Amsterdam and vicinity should choose eighteen "of the most notable, reasonable, honest and respectable persons among themselves." From this number the director general and the council would select nine, the particular function of whom, after their powers and duties had been carefully defined, was to advise and assist when called upon.

However limited their activities, the appearance of the Nine Men as an institution marked an appreciable advance toward local self-government and toward keeping arbitrary power within bounds. The assemblies of Twelve Men and of Eight Men had been called by Kieft to consider definite things, and had performed certain temporary services, whereas the board of Nine Men as now constituted might fairly be regarded as a more or less permanent body. To be sure it could meet only at the summons of the director general, and the hazardous experiment of electing the members by that "wavering multitude" known as the people was tried but once. Thereafter, at its annual meeting in December, the board should nominate a double number of persons from whom the governor would fill the vacancies caused by retiring members. Despite the restriction.

tion, this practically self-perpetuating body of nine represented with considerable ability the interests of the people, became an important element in the administration, and hastened the rise of the town of New Amsterdam. The names of the original Nine were: Augustine Heermans, Arnoldus van Hardenburg, Govert Loockermans, Jans Jansen Dam, Jacob Wolfertsen van Couwenhoven, Hendrick Hendricksen Kip, Michael Jansen, Jan Evertsen Bout, and Thomas Hall.

The business laid before the first meeting of the board concerned repairs to the fort, the erection of a school-house, toward the expense of which the Company would contribute in order to promote the "glorious work," the completion of the church, and the prevention of fire. Though several of these measures involved public taxation, the Nine Men approved all of them, except that relating to the fort. Since the community already had to pay customs duties, excises and tolls for grinding grain, the board maintained that the cost of repairing the fort ought to come out of the Company's revenues. The first session thus ended without serious dissension, even if the matter of the fort was "left sticking between them."

Nor was this the sole cause of discontent. Popular disapproval manifested itself against the collection of debts due to the Company while the claims of colonists for wages and grain continued unpaid. Public opinion criticised the high customs duties and the readiness with which the director general seized suspected vessels. His traffic, moreover, with the Indians, which enabled him to sell them ammunition, while withholding the privilege from the people themselves, awakened so much indignation that, had Stuyvesant not produced his instructions from the Company authorizing the official sale in moderate quantities, and thereby calmed the fiery spirits in the community, "something extraordinary might have happened."

When the director general summoned the next meeting of the Nine Men, therefore, he found them ready with complaints and with the suggestion of contrasts between the "desolate and ruinous" state of
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New Amsterdam and the flourishing circumstances of its New England neighbors. The governor admitted the suggestion but asserted that he had only obeyed the Company's orders. The Nine Men proposed to dispatch a remonstrance to the Dutch government. Stuyvesant demanded the right to censor the message; but, as the board would not consent, "the matter fell asleep" for a while. The Nine Men then asked for permission to confer with their constituents, a request which the director general promptly denied, but which denial they as promptly ignored. Such audacity made Stuyvesant wrathful beyond measure. Not satisfied with verbal denunciation of the Nine Men and their abettors as "clowns, rascals, liars, rebels, usurers, spendthrifts and the like," he brought suits against the ringleaders, seized the rough draft of a memorial to the Dutch government drawn up by Adrian Van der Donck, who had now become one of the Nine Men, and threw that representative into prison.

Perhaps the governor's arbitrary conduct in this case had some personal justification. The memorial contained a few pointed remarks like: "Godly, honorable and intelligent rulers" should be provided "who are not very indigent, or indeed are not too covetous"; for a "covetous governor makes poor subjects," and a "good population will be the consequence of a good government." At all events Van der Donck was soon summoned before a special council, but he could not "make it right in any way." Meanwhile the judgment against Kuyter and Melyn had been reversed by the Dutch government. They returned in triumph, and, desiring that they should be "rung in" as they had been "rung out," asked that their official vindication be read by some of the Nine Men before the community assembled in the church. This the director general felt obliged to grant, but he took care to notify the domine that otherwise he should not read from the pulpit any papers alluding to the government unless they had been previously approved.

The memorial of the Nine Men was accordingly completed and sent to Holland in charge of three of their own

own number. Among other things the Nine Men petitioned the States General to assume direct control of New Netherland, and to provide for the erection of a popular government, such as that existing in the English colonies, "where neither patroons, nor lords, nor princes are known, but only the people." The memorial contained a statement relative to the need of a public school in New Amsterdam. This should have not fewer than two good masters, so that "first of all in so wild a community where there are many loose people, the youth be well taught and brought up, not only in reading and writing, but also in the knowledge and fear of the Lord." An almshouse and an orphan asylum, also, were mentioned as desirable institutions for Manhattan.

With the desire of the Nine Men for an improvement in educational facilities the director general was in full accord. At the time they sent the memorial Stuyvesant requested the church authorities at Amsterdam to provide New Amsterdam with a "pious, well-qualified, and diligent" schoolmaster. One William Vestens appears to have met these requirements, and in conjunction with the local talent furnished by one Jan Cornelissen, began the task of stimulating the youthful intellect in Manhattan. The latter individual speedily developed traits of laziness and a particular fondness withal for the use of "hot and rebellious liquors," so his educational career came to a timely end. The Company further agreed to set aside a suitable amount of space in the Town Tavern for a school-room; but for some years the authorities at New Amsterdam seem to have found it impracticable to oust the loungers who had long puffed their pipes, tiddled their beer, and dozed in many a convenient nook. These self-appointed mentors of the community did not like to have their profound deliberations upon the religion and politics of New Amsterdam disturbed by the presence of round-eyed school children sitting solemnly on the narrow benches that ran along the wall, and perhaps, like their youthful posterity, stealing anon a furtive glance of admiration at the bold scapegrace, "zotschap" on head, who stood in the dunce's corner.

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The care of souls was a matter of even greater interest than the provision of schools. This laudable work was entrusted to Domine Johannes Backerus, who succeeded Domine Bogardus in the pulpit of the church militant within the fort, at a salary of 1400 guilders. For some reason he appears to have become dissatisfied with his pastoral charge in New Amsterdam, and accordingly to have departed in 1649. One might seek the reason for his leaving in an utterance of the governor, elders and deacons, expressed shortly afterwards, to the effect that an "old, experienced, and godly minister" was desirable, "to the end that the very bewildered people might not. . . . be left in destitution." Fortunately Domine Megapolensis who had just come from up the river on his way back to Holland was induced by Stuyvesant to remain in New Amsterdam, partially on the plea that children were every Sunday presented for baptism, "sometimes one, sometimes two, yea sometimes three and four together," and partially for a consideration of 1200 guilders a year. In 1652, also, in response to the demands of cosmopolitan growth, came another minister, the Reverend Samuel Drisius, who was able to preach in three languages, Dutch, French and English.

On their own part the director general and the council ably seconded spiritual effort by Sabbath legislation, providing that "in the afternoon, as in the forenoon, there should be preaching of God's Word, and the usual exercises of Christian prayer and thanksgiving" which all officers, "subjects, and vassals were requested and charged to frequent and attend." At the same time they forbade all taverning, fishing, hunting, and other usual occupations to be carried on during divine service. Stuyvesant himself set a sonorous example of piety when he "sighed during the sermon so that he was heard by the whole church." The governor and council, furthermore, opposed any encroachment of civil upon ecclesiastical functions, for, when the proposition came up to appoint two orphan-masters, they declared that it was the business of the deacons to
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“keep their eyes open and look after widows and orphans.”

Solicitude having thus been displayed for the minds and souls of the people of New Amsterdam, the director general and the council hearkened to the complaints of certain quasi-medical practitioners who manufactured and sold pills and “Vienna drink” (a compound of rhubarb, senna and port wine), and who resented the competition on shore of ship-barbers in the sometimes truly surgical art of shaving. To these complaints the authorities replied: “On the petition of the chirurgeons of New Amsterdam that none but they be allowed to shave,” it is understood “that shaving doth not appertain exclusively to chirurgery, but is an appendix thereto; that no man can be prevented operating on himself nor to do another the friendly act, provided it is through courtesy, and not for gain, which is hereby forbidden. It is further ordered that ship-barbers shall not be allowed to dress any wounds nor administer any potions on shore without the previous knowledge and special consent of the petitioners.”

In this connection it might be mentioned that, in 1653, the governor and the council had to determine whether certain medicines were liquors and hence liable to an excise tax. One Peter de Feher, it seems, had petitioned them for permission to sell a decoction prepared by him for purely medicinal use. Since the applicant claimed many curative properties for his “wonderful water,” the authorities granted the request, albeit with some misgivings. Aware of the propensity of their fellow men at times to value liquors for medicinal and other purposes, they expressed some doubt as to the legality of their consent, since “brewers and distillers were usually not permitted to sell at retail.”

The subject, indeed, was only a minor phase of a very general question. Previous ordinances having been disregarded, Stuyvesant and the council proceeded to issue a comprehensive one that thoroughly exposed the evils of the liquor traffic. It lamented the fact that the “easy profits flowing” from this kind of business “divert and seduce many from their primitive calling. and they

they devote themselves to tapping so much so that almost one full fourth part of New Amsterdam hath become houses for the sale of brandy, tobacco and beer." No new tavern, therefore, was to be opened without the unanimous consent of the governor and the council. Existing innkeepers had to take up some other business at the expiration of four years, without the right of transference; they must report all cases of brawling to the authorities, and must maintain decent houses for the adornment of New Amsterdam. Nor did the possibility of pretending to supply a meal to those who wished to drink at unseasonable hours escape the vigilant observation of Stuyvesant and his councillors. "Whereas we notice and see," said they, "that former ordinances issued against the defraudations and smugglings practised with beer are not observed, we hereby command and order that no inhabitant shall be allowed to tap, sell, or give away beer, wine, or strong water by the small measure . . . to table-boarders whom they may pretend to board, under which pretext we have seen many frauds perpetrated."

In addition to the drink problem the regulation of the food supply demanded attention. The temporary scarcity of food and the nefarious practices of bakers led to the official injunction that bakers should make their bread of the "standard weight of the Fatherland," and should use "naught else than pure wheat and rye flour as it comes from the mill." The Indians around Manhattan, possessing fastidious palates, and preferring white bread to the ordinary black sort, paid for it in perfect sewant which the poor Europeans could not do. Because the "Indians and barbarous natives" were thus "better accommodated than the Christians," the director general and the council not only prescribed the manner of baking the staff of life, but fixed its price, and even forbade the sale of white bread or cakes. This they subsequently modified by limiting the prohibition to white cakes and cracknels. In order, also, to forestall any dearth of bread by reason of a poor harvest, they forbade under such circumstances the brewing of wheat and the exportation of bread and grain.

Trade

Trade and real estate also, came up for consideration. In order to protect the business men of the island, "who by their freehold and birth are obliged to bear all the burdens," against the hurtful competition of merely transient traders, and to lessen the consequent drain on the supply of money, Stuyvesant and the council prescribed a permanent residence of three years and the possession of a "decent and habitable tenement" as prerequisites to the right of trade. Every Monday was set aside as a market-day, and an annual kirmess or fair to last ten days was established. Business, however, could not flourish as it should until the measures of size, weight and value had received the necessary regulation. "It is believed," remarks a contemporary, "that some" persons "of large consciences have two sets of weights and measures"; hence the authorities resolved to systemize matters by compelling the use of Amsterdam standards. Observing, moreover, that a large amount of the sewant in circulation was loose, unperforated, badly finished, and broken, or else made of stone, bone, glass, mussel-shells, horn and wood, the director general and the council demonetized such sewant, and declared the genuine article, when properly strung, to be a legal tender at an ascertained rate in stivers.

These local efforts to promote the economic welfare of New Amsterdam the Company supplemented by its orders to Stuyvesant to stimulate commerce, by which means "must the Manhattans prosper," its population increase, and its trade and navigation flourish. When the ships of New Amsterdam "ride on every part of the ocean, then numbers now looking thither with eager eyes will be allured to embark for it." Such was the prophecy addressed by the merchants of Amsterdam to the merchants of Manhattan when New Amsterdam was a community of a thousand souls.

For the protection of real estate owners and their property the director general and the council framed two appropriate ordinances. The first declared that, since contracts for land on Manhattan had become frequent of late, and in order to guard against fraud in
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the future, all sales of real estate must receive the approval of the authorities. The second ordinance decreed that, since most of the houses in New Amsterdam were built of wood and thatched with reeds, some even having wooden chimneys, and that since the people had been careless in not keeping their chimneys clean, it had been decided to appoint four fire-wardens "to visit and inspect" the chimneys of all houses between the fort and the "Fresh Water," or the "Collect," *i. e.* between Bowling Green and Centre Street, approximately, at the present time. If the negligence of its owner caused a house to burn down, he was to be fined 25 guilders, and the proprietors of unclean chimneys were to be mulcted in the sum of three guilders, these amounts being devoted "to the maintenance of fire-ladders, hooks, and buckets." In 1651, indeed, Stuyvesant himself took such a personal interest in real estate that he purchased his famous "bouwerie" or farm, together with a dwelling house, barn, six cows, two horses and two young negroes. Bounded by what are today Third Avenue and the East River, Sixth and Sixteenth Streets, it furnished a name to one of New York's most cosmopolitan thoroughfares—the Bowery.

Turning from these acts of the provincial government to the events immediately preceding the rise of New Amsterdam as a town, of all the articles contained in the remonstrance laid by the Nine Men before the authorities in Holland the most important one was that which requested the establishment of a "suitable burgher government" on Manhattan, "such as their High Mightinesses should consider adapted and resembling somewhat the laudable government of the Fatherland." Brooklyn and Gravesend had already obtained this privilege on a small scale, but since the Dutch West India Company had reserved Manhattan as the seat of its provincial governor and his council, the local affairs of New Amsterdam had been managed by these officials alone. Although the representations of the Nine Men had induced the Dutch government, in 1650, practically to order the Company to grant New Amsterdam a separate administration, the command had

had not been obeyed. However disadvantageous on the whole both for the Company and for the island community the prevailing system might be after the growth of New Amsterdam had made it worthy of a separate government, the dread of possible friction between provincial and town authorities prevented for a while the municipal incorporation so much desired.

Meanwhile Stuyvesant had continued to wrangle with the Nine Men. So threatening did the attitude of some aggrieved spirits become that the council decreed that the director general should be regularly attended by a bodyguard of four halberdiers. Backed chiefly by the English element in the community, Stuyvesant deprived the Nine Men of their official pew in church, and expelled the vice-director from the council board for a satire against him, "stuck in the poor-box." "Our great Muscovy Duke," wrote the indignant vice-director to Van der Donck in Holland, "keeps on as of old—something like the wolf, the longer he lives the worse he bites."

At length even Stuyvesant himself believed that the time had come for New Amsterdam to be invested with separate powers of government, and informed the Company to that effect. Acting under pressure from the authorities in the Netherlands, in April, 1652, that corporation replied as follows: "We have already connived as much as possible at the many impertinences of some restless spirits in the hope that they might be shamed by our discreetness and benevolence; but perceiving that all our kindnesses do not avail, we must therefore have recourse to God, Nature and Law. We accordingly charge and command your Honors whenever you shall certainly discover any clandestine meetings, conventicles or machinations against our . . . government that you proceed against such malignants in proportion to their crimes. We remark in many representations, though, of malversants that some hide themselves under this cloak; though we must believe and even see that they have not in reality so suffered; yet to stop the mouth of all the world we have resolved, on your Honor's proposition, to permit you
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hereby to erect.....a bench of justice formed as much as possible after the custom of this city (Amsterdam).....And we presume that it will be sufficient at first to choose one schout, two burgomasters and five schepens (aldermen)." These officers were to form a municipal court from the decision of which an appeal should lie to the provincial governor and council. In the choice of these magistrates, said the Company, "every attention must be paid to honest and respectable individuals who we hope can be found among the burghers."

New Amsterdam was now to obtain the municipal government for which the island community had striven so long. But what was actually granted did not in fact resemble "as much as possible" that of old Amsterdam. At the outset Stuyvesant declared that the creation of the new town government diminished in no respect his own authority as director general. He construed the word "choose," as it appeared in his instructions from the Company, in such a manner as to reserve to himself the absolute appointment of the city magistrates, contrary to the practice of popular election in the fatherland. He insisted upon the prerogative of himself and the council "to make ordinances and to publish particular interdicts" affecting New Amsterdam. He retained the right to collect and dispose of the municipal revenues. He even asserted his intention to preside at the meetings of the town fathers whenever in his opinion such a course was desirable, and in fact he often assisted at their deliberations, thumping imperiously on the floor with his wooden leg, when things did not go as he wished.

On February 2, 1653, Stuyvesant inaugurated the municipal system in New Amsterdam by the appointment of Arendt van Hatten and Martin Krigier as burgomasters, Paulus Leendertsen van der Grist, Maximilian van Gheel, Allard Anthony, William Beeckman, and Peter Wolfertsen van Couwenhoven as schepens; while the Director's prime favorite, Cornelius van Tienhoven was to add to his duties of provincial schout or sheriff those of the town as well, and Jacob
Kip

Kip was made city clerk. Of the burgomasters, van Hatten was a wealthy trader and Krigier the captain of the burgher guard and the proprietor of a tavern opposite the Bowling Green. Of the schepens, Van der Grist, a retired sea captain who had a fine house on Broadway below the present site of Trinity Church, plied the vocation of grocer and haberdasher, and van Couwenhoven was a tobacco planter. Beekman, whose name is perpetuated by William and Beekman Streets, was a tanner, and owned besides several farms, one of which lay in the neighborhood of a swamp now traversed by Beekman Street. Tenanted as of yore by tanners, the section is still called the "Swamp." Anthony was the agent of a large firm in Holland, and kept a store in the "ecclesiastical barn" formerly erected by Director General van Twiller. Here he carried on a retail as well as a wholesale business, for it is said that on a certain occasion he sold a hanger to Jan van Cleef "for as much as Anthony's fowls could eat in six months." Jacob Kip tilled a farm of 150 acres fronting on the East River at Kip's Bay, at the foot of the present 34th Street.

The burgomasters and schepens announced that they would hold their regular sessions every Monday at nine in the building hitherto known as the Town Tavern, but henceforth to be named the "Stadthuys" or town hall, at Coenties Slip. After the meeting had been opened by prayer, the magistrates proceeded to civic business. Record books were formally begun, and fines were imposed upon delinquent members: six stivers for tardiness of a half hour, twelve for tardiness of an hour, and forty for total absence. The burgomasters and schepens received no compensation other than the distinguished consideration of the community. A pew of honor having been set apart for them, every Sunday morning, preceded by that versatile functionary the bell-ringer, court messenger, grave-digger, chorister, and janitor of the town hall, who bore in addition to his other burdens the magisterial cushions of state, the city fathers assembled at the town hall and, with Director General Stuyvesant at their head, marched
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in solemn procession to church. As a body the burgo-masters and schepens issued municipal ordinances and tried local suits and offences. The schout was presumed to execute their commands and also to serve as public prosecutor.

One of the early ordinances of the town fathers placed a suitable restraint upon importunate office-seekers the gratification of whom might influence politics. "Teunis Kraey orally requests, as he is an old burgher, that he may have the office of city crier. . . . It is answered: the petitioner may proceed. . . . after the election, and then his prayer will be attended to." Another ordinance was aimed against possible Gretna Greens for lovelorn swains and lasses. It recited that the proceedings of the court of Gravesend in "setting up and affixing bans of matrimony" between persons who had their domicile in and about the town of New Amsterdam "greatly tend to the infringement on the privilege and jurisdiction of this city, and prepare a way whereby. . . . sons and daughters unwilling to obey their parents and guardians will, contrary to their wishes, secretly go and get married in such villages and elsewhere." The magistrates, therefore, took action to maintain the jurisdiction of New Amsterdam and to prevent unlawful marriages.

Among the early suits at law decided by the burgo-masters and schepens was one in which Roelof Jansen sued Philip Geraerdy for damages in loss of time and in surgeon's fees arising from the alleged fact, as Jansen stated, that the defendant's dog had "bitten him in the day time." On his own behalf, the defendant declared that he had already tried to salve the wound by a gift of four pounds of butter, carried by his own wife, and was willing besides to give the plaintiff four guilders "as a charity." The judgment was so ordered.

As war was raging between England and the Netherlands at the time New Amsterdam secured municipal government, the infant town was fortunate in having a man of military training as its guardian. The problem of defending Manhattan and the province at large against a possible attack by English neighbors, therefore,

fore, induced the governor to convene a joint session of the council, the burgomasters and schepens at the city hall. After due deliberation the assemblage resolved that the citizens should mount guard nightly; that Fort Amsterdam should be repaired; and that, since the stronghold in question was not large enough to shelter all the inhabitants, the town should be enclosed between the East River and the Hudson by a ditch, a palisade and a rampart.

Organized early in Stuyvesant's administration, the burgher guard consisted of two companies, one under the blue flag, the other under the orange. Its officers were appointed by the director general and the council from a double number chosen by the rank and file. As to the matter of repairing the fort, the Company had already instructed Stuyvesant to bolster it up with "good clay, earth and firm sods." That corporation of course did not know that the herbage growing on the earthen mounds of the fort was very attractive to cattle, horses, pigs and goats that browsed along the ridges and gazed as they munched at the martial spectacle beneath them. The damage to the stability of the structure, indeed, caused by the depredations of rooters and ruminants led the director general repeatedly to warn the inhabitants of New Amsterdam against allowing their animals to run at large. "We see with great grief," observed Stuyvesant, "the injury done to the walls of the fort by pigs, especially in the spring when the grass comes out To our trouble and shame we see the pigs daily on the walls busy with their destruction. Therefore we request burgomasters and schepens to fence in the fort and prevent the pigs."

In order to meet the expense entailed by the project of fortifying New Amsterdam, the municipal government resolved to raise 6000 guilders by a loan from the leading citizens, who were to be repaid by a tax upon the community. A contract was thereupon made with one Thomas Baxter to undertake the building of the proposed palisades and their adjuncts. The idea was to construct a wall across the island at the northern
limit

limit of the city, as a defence against hostile forces that might land above. This should consist of a line of round palisades, twelve feet in height and several inches in diameter, strengthened at intervals of a rod by stout posts to which split rails were fastened. Back of the wall a ditch was to be dug, and the dirt from it thrown up against the palisades. This sloping earthwork four feet high would serve as a platform on which the defenders might stand and overlook the stockade. The wall in fact ran along the East River to the so-called "Water-gate" near the junction of the present Pearl and Wall Streets; it followed the line of Wall Street—its future namesake—to the "Land-gate" at the corner of Broadway; and thence it proceeded westward to a steep bluff overlooking the Hudson near Greenwich Street. The strength of the wall, however, was never destined to be put to the test of war.

THE STRUGGLE FOR TOWN RIGHTS

The establishment of the town of New Amsterdam certainly attested the public spirit and the zealous perseverance of its inhabitants, even if they had secured only a semblance of local self-government, a municipal framework similar in aspect to that of a Dutch town, but devoid of its popular characteristics. So long as the director general and council, acting in the name of the Dutch West India Company, remained supreme in the management of town affairs, the mere creation of a body of burgomasters and schepens meant little more than an increase in the number of officials, and a possible enlargement of the public burdens for their maintenance. The people of the youthful town, on the other hand, wished to enjoy a proper share in government. To do so they had to assert municipal individualism against the will of an autocratic governor and his council, and they had to extort from a grudging commercial corporation an acknowledgment of certain civic rights which would leave to the director general and his employers in Holland only a proper degree of supervision and regulation.

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As an illustration of the difficulties that lay in the way of public-spirited deeds and utterances, two communications, one from the Company, the other from Stuyvesant and the council, to the city magistrates might be quoted. Said the Company: "It is the height of presumption in the people to protest against the government; so rulers debase their authority when they pay wordy attention to it, and do not punish them as they deserve. . . . Conduct yourselves quietly and peacefully, submit yourselves to the government placed over you, and in no wise allow yourselves to hold particular convention. . . . in deliberation on affairs of state which do not appertain to you." On their part the director general and the council reminded the town magistrates of their very subordinate position in the management of New Amsterdam affairs. Said they: "The establishing of an inferior court of justice under the name. . . . of schout, burgomasters, and schepens does in no wise infringe on or diminish the power and authority of the director general and council to enact any ordinances. . . . which tend to the best interest of the inhabitants. What are the qualifications of the schout, burgomasters and schepens, and for what purpose they are appointed, appear sufficiently from the instruction given to them, by which they have to abide and conform themselves."

Despite the wrathful demeanor of Stuyvesant, the irate thumps of his wooden leg and the distant scoldings of the Company, the town of New Amsterdam contended bravely for rights of government along two lines that best displayed its individuality, namely, the election of officers and the control of the purse. When these had been attained and rendered conformable to the practice of the cities of the fatherland, the municipal structure of New Amsterdam would be fairly complete. For the time being, however, the people of New Amsterdam could not choose their own officers; the town itself had no revenues; the magistrates, appointed by the director general and the council, had no authority to impose any kind of a tax without the consent of the provincial government; and town ordinances, as well as
other

other manifestations of municipal activity, were liable to modification and overruling.

Shortly after the formal organization of the town had been effected, the governor requested an increase in its contribution for the repair of the fort. The burgo-masters and schepens ventured to return a negative answer with the observation that they were "altogether in the background." Stuyvesant then resolved to test the sentiment of the community on the question. He found it solidly arrayed on the side of the town magistrates. The expenses for the maintenance of military works should be defrayed out of the regular provincial revenue, said the burghers. At all events they would grant nothing until the director general gave the town a revenue of its own by making over to it the excise on liquors. This proposition Stuyvesant flatly declined to entertain, surmising perhaps that such an encroachment on the provincial treasury would be an entering wedge for other kinds of municipal claims. Later, taking into consideration the possibility that the war between England and Holland might reach their respective colonies at any moment, the governor saw fit to modify his attitude. Before a public assembly he offered to surrender part of the excise if the town would support the clergymen, the schoolmaster and the secretary. Believing the moment opportune, certain enterprising spirits now petitioned the director general to appoint a separate schout for New Amsterdam. Their belief was not well founded. Stuyvesant would consider but one radical scheme at a time. He agreed to relinquish to the town that portion of the excise which was levied upon liquors actually consumed in New Amsterdam, though solely on condition that the local government should contribute substantially to the repair of the fort, take care of the civil and ecclesiastical officers, and let out the collection of the excise to the highest bidder.

The success attained in this skirmish with the director general emboldened the citizens of Manhattan and vicinity to call a popular convention. It met at the town hall, in November, 1653, ostensibly to discuss
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measures for protecting the inhabitants against pirates and Indians. After some conference the members invited Stuyvesant to a banquet at which they informed the astounded director general that they would meet again next month, and that he might "then do as he pleased, and prevent it if he could." Encouraged by this expression of public opinion, the magistrates of New Amsterdam on their own part administered a further shock to the governor. They notified him of their intention to send a memorial to the Company, and requested him to summon a convention still more representative of Manhattan and its neighborhood. Since this gathering would rest on an official basis, it could promote more effectually the preparation of the address in question. Realizing that for the moment he was helpless, Stuyvesant grudgingly consented; but his suspicion of popular movements led him to remark that these proceedings "smelt of rebellion and of contempt of his high authority and commission."

The "Landdag" or convention thus brought together met in December, and laid before Stuyvesant the heads of its memorial, which dilated upon the alleged maladministration of the province and called for the redress of certain specified grievances. This effrontery was too much for the doughty old governor. He characterized the convention as a few "unqualified delegates who assume without authority the name and title of commonalty." Under that designation they had no right to address the director general or anyone else. Taking up one of the matters of grievance, Stuyvesant asserted that, if the "nomination and election of magistrates should be left to the populace who were the most interested, then each would vote for one of his own stamp; the thief for a thief, the rogue, the tippler and the smuggler for his brother in iniquity, so that he may enjoy more latitude in vice and fraud." But as the convention, heedless of the censure, affirmed its purpose to appeal from his opinion, Stuyvesant unceremoniously bade the delegates disperse "on pain of our highest displeasure." "We derive our authority from God and
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the Company, not from a few ignorant subjects," was the parting blast from the director general.

On December 24, 1653, the burgomasters and schepens dispatched their memorial to the Company, praying for a more liberal allowance of municipal privileges. They requested that the office of town schout be made separate from that of the province, and that they be granted the power to collect for municipal purposes all of the excise levied upon liquors in New Amsterdam. Since even that would be insufficient to pay salaries and meet the various needs of the town, the authority to impose other taxes was desired. The magistrates petitioned, also, for the right to let out on contract the ferry between New Amsterdam and Brooklyn, to convey land, to have a seal distinct from that of the province of New Netherland, and lastly to have a special "stadthuys" or town hall, unless the Company felt disposed to donate the existing structure.

Having started their manifesto on its way to the Company, the burgomasters and schepens asked Stuyvesant for permission to imitate the electoral custom of the fatherland so far as to lay before him a double list of names from which he might be pleased to select the magistrates for the ensuing year. Incidentally they requested that the town fathers be given an emolument for their services more substantial than that of pretentious titles and distinguished consideration. As to the first item, the director general merely reappointed the outgoing officials, with one or two changes; as to the second, he fixed the salary of the burgomasters at 350 guilders, and that of the schepens at 250 guilders a year, to be paid out of the municipal treasury. In this concession there was a touch of irony. Owing to the scant state of the treasury during the early stages of the town's growth, the payment of salaries was decidedly irregular, otherwise the town fathers would not have applied, as they did on a certain occasion, "for the arrears of their salary so long forgotten, in order that once seeing the fruits of their labors, they might be encouraged to still greater zeal." For a while at least they

they had to eke out their municipal stipends in dignity, titles and grumbling.

When an irascible notary ruffled by an adverse decision inveighed against the magistrates as "simpletons and blockheads," he was compelled to beg pardon, "with uncovered head, of God, Justice, and the Worshipful Court," as well as to pay a round sum in fines. Undaunted by this punishment, the same individual called the secretary a "rascal," who, much aggrieved by this epithet, "which affected his honor being tender," demanded "honorable and profitable reparation." Again was the notary fined for his intemperate language as a warning to slanderers "who for trifles have constantly in their mouths curses and abuses of other honorable people." Upon what seemed righteous provocation strong language might be used even by the town fathers themselves. A poor widow happened to have her house sold under judicial proceedings. In desperation at the loss of her home she indignantly characterized the sheriff's deputies thus: "Ye despoilers, ye blood-suckers! Ye have not sold but given away my house." On the complaint of the officers that the exasperated woman's words were a "sting that could not be endured," the burgomasters and schepens solemnly condemned her utterances as "foul, villainous, injurious, infamous, blasphemous, insulting, and affronting," and as such meriting a severe reprimand, which was duly inflicted.

While on the subject of judicial proceedings it might be said that a particularly litigious notary and legal practitioner of New Amsterdam, named Solomon La Chair, had a mania for personally conducted lawsuits which placed him quite frequently in the posture of defendant. At one time suit was brought against him for the balance due on a house and for a can of sugared wine. On the stand he testified that he had intended to pay, but that somehow the money had "dropped through his fingers." This plea the municipal court admitted to be ingenuous, though not especially convincing, and ordered him to pay up at once. He appears not to have relished the decision, and while in this mood
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made the fire inspectors partial recipients of his contempt for the entire official fraternity by dubbing them "chimney sweeps." Fined for this remark he wreaked wordy vengeance on the bailiff who came to collect the fine by calling him a "little cock, booted and spurred."

Perhaps the choleric temperament of New Amsterdam notaries was due quite as much to their slender fees as to their litigious inclinations. The legal Solomon above mentioned, if not equalling his earlier namesake in the ability to decide partition cases, did not, on the other hand, enjoy so large a remuneration. For professional services on one occasion he received as much as ten dollars in "gray peas," and at another time was rewarded with an "English book of no use." Though history naively tells of how much this seventeenth century Solomon received, even to the extent of "gray peas," it fails to furnish enlightenment on a more interesting question, namely, how much he charged! What might be called the "vegetable item" indeed, appears in more than one judicial action in New Amsterdam. A certain Mesaack Martens, for example, having stolen some cabbages from the garden of Pieter Jansen was condemned to stand in the pillory with his head encircled by cabbages—a punishment doubtless intended to fit the offence, and not to indicate a possible resemblance between the head and its decorations!

After this digression upon matters judicial it would be well to note the opinion of the Company on the pleas of New Amsterdam for redress of grievances. Regarding them it wrote to Stuyvesant: "We are unable to discover one single point to justify complaint You ought to have acted with more vigor against the ringleaders of the gang, and not have condescended to answer protests with protests, and then have passed all by without further notice It is therefore our express command that you punish what has occurred as it deserves, so that others may be deterred in future from following such examples." The Company, nevertheless, proceeded to grant several of the requests. It authorized the separation of the office of municipal schout from that of the provincial schout, but denied
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to the town magistrates the privilege of participating in the choice of the new officer. It granted, also, the whole of the excise to the town on condition that it fulfilled its previous obligations; permitted the municipality to impose other taxes with the consent of the provincial government and of the commonalty; vested the town with powers over real estate, and formally authorized the use of the "stadthuys" for local purposes.

So liberal a recognition of municipal claims the magistrates of New Amsterdam hastened to acknowledge, and at the same time repudiated earnestly any thought of disloyalty. Said the burgomasters and schepens: "We have never thought of anything but of discharging our duties to the utmost," and of displaying "to the best of our ability the situation and necessity of this country." Stuyvesant, however, placed little confidence in this protestation of civic virtue. He did in fact appoint a special town schout; but when the appointee declined to serve, he allowed the provincial officer, Cornelius Van Tienhoven, to hold over in spite of remonstrances against this violation of the Company's orders.

Before long the director general complained that the burgomasters and schepens had been "prodigal of fine promises without any succeeding action." In response to his demand for an account of the receipts and disbursements from the excise, the magistrates estimated the town's expenditure at 16,000 guilders "for outside and inside works," and agreed to contribute 3000 guilders toward objects mentioned by the governor, provided that the town be empowered to levy a tax on real estate. Stuyvesant roundly berated the local officers for laxness of duty, declaring that the provincial government would resume its control of the excise and let it out for the benefit of the Company. He also announced that the provincial authorities would themselves insure the fulfilment of the obligations originally undertaken by the town when it was given the excise, and to that end would impose taxes on real estate, neat cattle, and exports in New Amsterdam as well as in the province at large.

Thoroughly

Thoroughly aroused over the prospective loss of the excise, the first and only independent revenue that the town had ever enjoyed, the burgomasters and schepens forthwith offered to support at municipal expense one of the ministers, a schoolmaster and precentor, a "dog-whipper," or beadle and sexton, the schout, the secretary, the court messenger, and finally themselves into the bargain, if only they were allowed to retain control of the excise and levy the proposed assessment on real estate. For the maintenance of the soldiers at the fort, they affirmed that they could not provide, since they had already "continually engaged in the general works, submitting to watchings, and other heavy burdens," and had often demonstrated their bravery and willingness in times of calamity. Stuyvesant expressed some incredulity as to the truth of this assertion, and remarked that the quota of 3000 guilders was not large enough. He then proceeded to carry his declarations into effect.

Once more the town magistrates carried their complaints to the Company, only to find it less liberally disposed than before. As on the previous occasion, the Company chided Stuyvesant for not having used his authority as he should have done, and bade him enforce the collection of taxes even against the will of the community, so that "these men shall no longer indulge themselves in the visionary dream that contributions cannot be levied without their assent." To the town officials themselves it addressed the following reproof: "Honorable, Worshipful, Upright, Beloved, Faithful: As good governments are bound to take care that their lands, cities, and peoples be freed and protected as much as possible from violence and injury on the part of enemies and neighbors, so it is the duty of a good commonalty to assist in defraying the common burthens which were contracted for maintaining themselves therein Your Worships have failed to procure any subsidies for this purpose. Inasmuch as that is contrary to the maxims of all well regulated . . . cities it becomes necessary that no further postponement be made We enjoin this especially upon

upon your Worships, with serious and earnest recommendation, not only to set a good example to the commonalty in contributing the aforesaid supplies, but also to encourage them therein. for such we find to be for the best advantage of the state." Here the matter rested while the director general made preparations for a trip to the West Indies in the commercial interests of the province.

Just before Stuyvesant sailed, in December, 1654, the burgomasters and schepens resolved to tender him the official courtesy of a "gay repast" at the city hall. On this festive occasion the governor, on behalf of the Dutch West India Company presented to Martin Krigier, the presiding burgomaster, the formal seal of New Amsterdam so long desired. Heraldically described it had an "argent per pale, with three crosses saltier; for a crest a beaver proper surmounted by a mantle on which was a shield argent bearing the letters G. W. C. (Geoctroiuyeerde West-Indische Compagnie—Chartered West India Company)." Under the base of the arms were the words: "Sigillum Amstellodamensis in Novo Belgio,"—the Seal of Amsterdam in New Belgium—the whole being surrounded by a wreath of laurel.

After Stuyvesant's return from his voyage, and while he was engaged in the task of subjugating the Swedes on the Delaware, in 1655 the Indian trouble so long quiescent broke out again. It seems that Van Dyck, the ex-schout, shot a squaw whom he caught stealing peaches in his orchard near the corner of the present Rector Street and Broadway. A party of 1900 savages forthwith took advantage of the director general's absence with the soldiers to beach their canoes at Manhattan very early one morning in September, and broke into several houses on the pretense of searching for Indian enemies. The members of the provincial council, the town magistrates, and other men of prominence hurried to the fort, and parleyed with the sachems, trying to induce them to leave. This they pretended to do, but wreaked their vengeance on Van Dyck and another burgher before the citizen guard and the

the handful of soldiers at the fort could drive them from the island. The savages then proceeded to slaughter and pillage pretty much at their pleasure in the neighborhood of Manhattan, and prowled around the northern part of the island itself, committing outrages on all who fell in their way. A messenger, thereupon, was hurriedly dispatched to recall Stuyvesant. Comprehending the situation in a moment, he sent off detachments of soldiers to the neighboring settlements; detained for military service able-bodied persons who were about to sail for Europe, cutting short their objections with a curt "possess your souls in patience"; and forbade anyone to leave the town limits without special permission. Fortunately, however, New Amsterdam escaped the horrors of another Indian war. Thanks to the conciliatory methods of the governor, the savages were pacified and their captives ransomed by persuasion and presents, rather than by a resort to the strenuous policy of his predecessor, Kieft.

Stuyvesant now seized the auspicious moment to impress the citizens of New Amsterdam with the necessity of improving the fortifications by having boards nailed along the top of the palisades, so as to prevent the savages from "overloopen" or scaling them. The burghers agreed that the funds for the purpose should be raised by special assessment. But since any form of direct taxation was unpopular, the assessment was to be called a voluntary contribution, because not based on a formal valuation of property. The government, therefore, called upon each burgher to give "according to his state, condition and good will," which circumstances the officials determined in accordance with a rough estimate made in advance. Less than half of the usual taxpayers hastened to avail themselves of such an opportunity to combine patriotism with generosity, as these qualities were rated by burgomasters and schepens. Some ventured to disagree with the official ideas about "state, condition and good will," whereupon their contributions as offered were promptly increased. Others were taxed formally since they "always resorted to one excuse or another." And forcible measures were employed

employed in the case of "disaffected and malevolent" persons, to whom, it would seem, patriotism was not synonymous with purse.

The comparative success of the expedient caused Stuyvesant to suggest to the council the advisability of a general increase in taxation, so as to reimburse the provincial government for its expenditure on ransoms to the Indians. In his judgment the luxury and high wages then prevailing did not argue an inability to contribute for the public service, but rather a "malevolent unwillingness arising from an imaginary liberty in a new and, as some pretend, a free, country." The council, more amenable to popular opinion, agreed only to an increase in the excise.

Early in 1656 the burgomasters and schepens made another trial at what they had often attempted before. They asked Stuyvesant why other communities in the province enjoyed the privilege of electing their officers, and not New Amsterdam, its capital? The director general replied that this very circumstance explained the denial of the privilege. Such a right, he said, had been granted only because the places in question lay at some distance from the seat of government. He promised, however, that he would vest New Amsterdam with the privilege desired, on condition that the election of magistrates should always be subject to the ratification of the provincial government, that only persons well qualified and agreeable to the director general and the council should be chosen, and that some members of the council should be present when the magistrates actually in office nominated their successors. Yet after the conditions had been accepted, Stuyvesant objected to the choice of the incumbents on the ground of personal distrust, and hence continued the practice of appointing the burgomasters and schepens directly.

Not disheartened by their defeat, the town fathers made further efforts in behalf of municipal rights. Stuyvesant's favorite, Van Tienhoven, having been superseded as schout by Nicasius de Sille, they requested the governor to appoint a local schout from among the "intelligent and expert" citizens—that is,
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of course, if the town itself were not permitted to choose the officer. Stuyvesant resolutely declined thus to weaken the control of the provincial government. On the other hand, he met the wishes of the magistrates by authorizing the schout to enforce the judgments of the municipal court in its own name, by extending the criminal jurisdiction of that body and by allowing town officers to collect fees for recording public documents. He even created the office of town treasurer to be held by an ex-burgomaster. Since the accounts of this officer were subject to audit by the provincial authorities, Stuyvesant occasionally warned the town government that, unless it kept its accounts straighter, he would be forced to resume management of the municipal revenue-books.

In the firm belief that the concessions that he had just made ought to be followed by a suitable financial response, the director general called upon the town government to pay the arrears of its contributions toward the repair of the fortifications. Evasive promises, complaints about hard times, and a refreshing petition for aid from the Company's own revenues were not what he had expected. He continued, therefore, to exert pressure in the hope of seeing some definite action taken, though to little result.

Municipal individuality having appeared so often in political form, it was now to assume a social guise. The burghers of old Amsterdam, it seems, had recently divided themselves into two classes—"great and small," financial, not physical, considerations fixing the distinction. All citizens who paid to the city 500 guilders enjoyed the title of "Great Burghers," a monopoly of the public offices, and other especial privileges. "Small Burghers" were those who paid 50 guilders for the honor, thereby insuring their right to do business. Desirous of patterning the social structure of New Amsterdam after this model, of safeguarding the town's trade against foreign competition, and, incidentally, of replenishing the municipal treasury, in 1657 the burgo-masters and schepens decided to establish there the system of the "burgher-right."

Much

Much democratic criticism has been vented upon this creation of a municipal aristocracy based on wealth alone. In fact it had no extraordinary consequences either political or social. It was a police measure and sprang from an economic motive. The people of New Amsterdam disliked, and very naturally, the itinerant traders who brought to the town nothing of much account while they often carried its money away. Already had it been provided by law that peddlers of the sort should keep "fire and light"—that is, have a reasonably permanent place of business—in the town. Now, since the number of these undesirable persons showed a tendency to increase, the burgomasters and schepens petitioned Stuyvesant that, in consideration of the burdens the citizens had to bear, and of the loyalty they had always exhibited, they should be allowed to enjoy the close citizenship of the "burgher-right." Regarding the privilege as one of the most important in a well-governed town, they asked the director general to restrict the right of carrying on business in New Amsterdam to such as held the distinction.

In response to this appeal the provincial government decreed that, before attempting to sell their goods, traders must "set up and keep an open store within the gates and walls" of New Amsterdam, and secure from the burgomasters and schepens as well, the common or small "burgher-right," for which they would have to pay the town 20 guilders. The body of small burghers, also, should include all freemen who had resided in the town a year and six weeks, all who had married or might marry the daughters of burghers, all who did business regularly in the town, and all the salaried officers of the Dutch West India Company. "In conformity to the laudable custom of the city of Amsterdam in Europe," there should be established a great "burgher-right," for the enjoyment of which one must pay New Amsterdam 50 guilders. In addition to the business privilege as such, the burghers of this class alone should be eligible to municipal office, be exempt for a year and six weeks from watches and military expeditions,

expeditions, and be free from arrest by order of any inferior court.

Twenty "great burghers" were forthwith enrolled. Among them were the director general, the councillors, the military officers, the municipal authorities, and one woman, Mrs. Cornelius Van Tienhoven, whose husband had recently left for parts unknown. The "small burghers" numbered 216, out of a population of about 1000. The inability of the existing body of "great burghers" to fill the municipal offices without absolutely monopolizing them soon became so apparent that, in the year following the establishment of the institution, the director general found it necessary to dilute this exclusive and somewhat unpopular class by adding eight names to its roll. The "small burghers," on the contrary, induced the governor, in 1661, to tighten their monopoly by expelling any member who absented himself from New Amsterdam for four months without holding "fire and light" there.

With the eligibility to municipal office so narrowly restricted, Stuyvesant had little to fear from encroachments upon the provincial administration, or from undue manifestations of democratic sentiment. He knew, also, that the proceeds from the fees for the enjoyment of the "burgher-right" were to be used largely for military purposes. Accordingly, it is not strange that, when in 1658 the burgomasters and schepens applied once more for leave to nominate a double number of persons out of whom the director general should choose the incumbents for the places to be vacated, Stuyvesant should have consented. Thereafter the town was to possess some right in determining the selection of burgomasters and schepens, limited and far from popular though the privilege might be.

The governor went even further. He agreed finally to the separation of the office of town schout from that of provincial schout; but he retained the prerogative of appointment in both cases. Thereupon the magistrates of New Amsterdam declined to recognize the new schout, Resolved Waldron by name, and turned for aid and comfort to Brooklyn. Here they found

found one Pieter Tonneman, an ex-schout and a wily man withal, by whose assistance they managed to circumvent the director general. This Brooklynite they sent to Holland with a petition to the Company for his appointment as town schout. In April, 1660, he returned triumphantly bearing his commission, and Stuyvesant had ruefully to acknowledge that he had been vanquished. So far as the customs of the seventeenth century would allow, the struggle for municipal rights had been fought and won.

MUNICIPAL GROWTH

In tracing the fortunes of the community on Manhattan from its establishment as a trading station to the attainment of its rights as a municipality, two main lines of growth have been visible. Of these, one concerned the efforts to distinguish the town of New Amsterdam as clearly as might be from the province of New Netherland, and the other had to do with the promotion of moral, intellectual and material progress. Local self-improvement and local self-government, indeed, continued throughout to dominate the history of the town so long as the Dutch rule lasted.

Before taking up for consideration the further circumstances under which New Amsterdam secured its distinctive growth, it might be well to glance for a moment at its blood, bone and sinew—the finances, anticipating to some extent facts that will appear later. As a whole the financial system of New Amsterdam resembled that of the average Dutch town, modified of course by its size and local situation, and by its dependence upon the Company. Strictly speaking there was no direct taxation. Even when sums were specially levied for the support of the fire and police departments, they rested on the foundation of immediate payment for service, and fell upon individual houses, chimneys, fire-places and the like. Certain revenues came from fees, duties and other indirect forms of taxation. Among them were an excise on the brewing and sale of liquors, an excise on the slaughtering of cattle, dues from grocers,
fees

fees for stamping weights and measures, fees for surveying land, the proceeds from the disposal of lands owned by the town, the tax on houses and their "appurtenances," and the fees from the "burgher-right." All of the revenues had been obtained from the provincial government at one time or another, and resembled those common to European towns of a fairly advanced type. The levying of special assessments for local improvements, however, was a product of the new world and its conditions. This took the form of compelling a person to make certain improvements on or near his property for the public good and at his own expense; otherwise the town would do it for him and then charge him proportionately for the outlay. The expenditure of the municipality consisted mainly in the payment of salaries to officials, and in defraying the cost of constructing wooden ramparts and of repairing the walls, the town hall and other public structures. Yet in spite of the various sources of revenue which the town had managed to worry out of the provincial government, and regardless of the fact that the Company itself had been compelled to pay a considerable part of the cost of the fortifications, which it had hoped to impose upon the town, the municipal treasury of New Amsterdam, like that of its successor, New York, often reached the limit of indebtedness.

Turning now to a more general survey of municipal development on Manhattan, the most important aspect of it was the moral and religious one. Director General Stuyvesant and his provincial advisers, it would seem, accepted absolutely the principle pervading an utterance of the Reverend Cotton Mather: "If worship be lawful, the compelling to come to it compelleth not to sin, but the sin is in the will that needs to be forced to Christian duty." This principle the provincial government was disposed to apply rather more strictly than was the case with the town fathers of New Amsterdam. Stuyvesant's own interest in the religious welfare of the community became all the more personal when he agreed to pay part of the salary of Domine Selyns, the minister at Brooklyn, on condition that the domine would

would preach on Sunday afternoons in the little chapel which the director general built on his "bouwerie," and which stood on the site of the present St. Mark's Church. Here were assembled in due season all of the members of the Stuyvesant family, the fifty negro slaves and the various white servants in his employ, and a number of religiously inclined people from the town as well.

Up to this time, in contradistinction to the practice elsewhere, a fair degree of religious toleration had prevailed in New Amsterdam. Whether or not the attitude was due to the small and unobtrusive body of dissenters from the official faith—the Calvinistic Dutch Reformed—the fact remains that not until 1654 did anything serious occur to change so wise a policy. In that year the Lutherans ventured to ask permission to worship by themselves. The director general declined to grant it on the ground that other sects, like Anabaptists, English Independents and their kind, would request the same privilege. Instead, he heeded the Company's advice to "use all moderate exertions" to attract Lutherans to Calvinism. What constituted "moderate exertions" from the official standpoint is illustrated by a proclamation of the governor and council in 1656. It recited that, "whereas conventicles and meetings are held in which some unqualified persons have assumed unto themselves the office of teaching, announcing and declaring God's Holy Word without being called thereunto by authority either of Church or State and because from such manner of gatherings divers mischiefs, heresies and schisms are to be expected, the governor and the council absolutely prohibit all unlawful conventicles of that character." In no respect, however, was this to affect purely private worship at home.

When the Lutherans complained against what they regarded as sheer intolerance, the Company wrote to Stuyvesant: "We would fain not have seen your worship's hand set to the placard against the Lutherans, nor have heard that you oppressed them It has always been our intention to let them enjoy all calmness and

and tranquillity. Wherefore, you will not hereafter publish any similar placards without our previous consent, but allow all the free exercise of their religion in their own houses." The Company, of course, did not perceive that instructions of this sort might be interpreted so as to authorize assemblies for public worship if held in private houses—a view that the orthodox director general would not willingly entertain. Accordingly, in 1657, when the Reverend Ernest Goetwater arrived to take charge of the Lutheran community, Stuyvesant, hearkening to the objections of the two Calvinist clergymen, Megapolensis and Drisius, who were something of heresy-hunters, forbade him to hold any meeting or to perform any religious function whatever. In this action the Company upheld the governor, but observed that it "might have been done in a more gentle way." Realizing, furthermore, that the strenuous qualities of the director general displayed themselves in religious as well as in secular concerns, it enjoined him to moderate measures in order that "those of other persuasions may not be frightened away through such a preciseness in the public Reformed Church. . . . but by attending its services may be attracted and gained." It added significantly that, if it sent any more clergymen, they would be persons "not tainted with any needless preciseness, which is rather prone to create schisms than. . . . adapted to edify the flock."

Denials of religious toleration did not stop with the Lutherans. In August, 1657, a number of Quakers, including several who had recently been expelled from Boston, arrived at New Amsterdam. Two of the women of the party soon began to preach in the streets, "pretending to be divinely inspired. . . . and made a terrible hue and cry, crying woe! woe! to the crown of pride and the drunkards of Ephraim! Two woes past and the third coming, except ye repent." They also appear to have entered the church, making a great disturbance. Utterances of this kind Stuyvesant doubtless believed inspired—though not from above; for that reason he promptly ordered the Quakers out of the province.

province. One of the men, however, was condemned to labor two years at a wheelbarrow alongside of a negro convict, or pay a fine of 600 guilders. After having been chained to the wheelbarrow and ordered to work he refused, whereupon he was beaten by the negro with a tarred rope till he fell unconscious. Even worse tortures were applied in the town hall prison without extorting from him any repentance until Mrs. Bayard, the director general's sister, interceded in his behalf. Stuyvesant then expelled him from the province also.

Following these measures came a proclamation announcing that the entertainment of a Quaker would be visited with a heavy fine, half of which was to go to the informer, and that vessels bringing Quakers to New Amsterdam would be liable to confiscation. Since the wrath of the Almighty had become manifest in "permitting the spirit of error to scatter its injurious poison in spiritual matters raising up and propagating a new, unheard of, abominable heresy called Quakers seeking to seduce many," the director general and the council appointed a day of fasting, prayer and thanksgiving, so as to ward off any other signs of divine displeasure. On that day, while the religious observances were in progress, "all exercises and amusements, tennis, ball-playing, hunting, fishing, sailing; also all unlawful plays, such as gaming, dice-playing, drunkenness and the like" were prohibited on pain of "arbitrary punishment and correction," i. e. whipping at the post in front of the town hall. The same punishment Stuyvesant ordered some years later to be inflicted upon persons who had participated more than twice in the public exercise of any religion, except the Reformed, in "houses, barns, ships, woods, or fields."

So drastic a policy did not meet with the approval of the Company. "Although it is our cordial desire," wrote that body to Stuyvesant, "that sectarians may not be found there, yet as the contrary seems to be the fact, we doubt very much whether rigorous proceeding against them ought not to be discontinued; unless, indeed, you intend to check and destroy your population,

population, which in the youth of your existence ought rather to be encouraged by all possible means. Wherefore, it is our opinion that some connivance is useful, and that at least the consciences of men ought to remain free and unshackled. Let everyone remain free as long as he is modest, moderate, his political conduct irreproachable, and as long as he does not offend others or oppose the government." The admonition proved to be effective, and no more religious persecution darkened New Amsterdam or its vicinity.

Aside from "exercises and amusements" that violated the laws of public worship, Stuyvesant in general did not eye with favor any sports and games that offended his sense of propriety. For this reason he forbade certain farmers' servants to "ride the goose on the feast of Bacchus at Shrovetide." "It is altogether unprofitable, unnecessary, and censurable," he declared, "for subjects and neighbors to celebrate such pagan and popish feasts, and to practice such evil customs in this country, even though they may be tolerated and looked at through the fingers in some places in the Fatherland." The pastime was in fact a cruel one. It consisted of greasing a live goose, hanging it up, and while riding swiftly by, endeavoring to catch the bird by the head. When, however, the director general punished some persons for disregarding his command, the burgomasters and schepens complained that his action, without their knowledge and consent, had exceeded his authority within the town limits. The remonstrance evoked the sarcastic rejoinder: "as if we can issue no order or forbid no rabble to celebrate the feast of Bacchus without the advice, knowledge and consent of burgomasters and schepens, much less have power to correct such persons that transgress the Christian and holy commandment, without the cognizance and consent of a little court of justice." Stuyvesant, of course, did not care whether the protest of the burgomasters and schepens arose from liberal views about holiday diversions or from a jealous regard for the protection of the town against the encroachments of the provincial government; he was simply determined to suppress all forms

forms of frivolity that differed from his canons of correct deportment. Indeed he went still further in his proclamation of December, 1655. "Whereas," it ran, "experience has manifested and shown that on New Years and May days much drunkenness and other irregularities are committed, besides other sorrowful accidents, such as woundings, frequently arising therefrom by firing, Mayplanting and carousing, in addition to the unnecessary waste of powder; to prevent whichthe Director General and Council expressly forbidwithin this provinceon New Years or May days any firing of guns, or any planting of May poles or any beating of drums or any treating with brandy, wine or beer." Thereafter the working off of surplus enthusiasm became increasingly difficult.

Despite enactments to the contrary, the imbibing of "hot and rebellious" liquors, as well as of less noxious ones, at forbidden times, especially on Sunday, was persisted in to such an extent that, in 1656, the director general and the council resolved to check the practice by a comprehensive ordinance that gives further insight into the amusements of the sporting element in New Amsterdam. Not only were ordinary occupations to be laid aside on the Lord's Day, but also "any lower or unlawful exercises or games, drunkenness, frequenting taverns or grog-shops, dancing, card-playing, backgammon, tennis, ball-playing, bowling, rolling nine-pins, racing with boats, cars or wagons before, during or between divine service" were strictly forbidden. "More especially," ran the ordinance, "no tavern-keepers or tapsters shall allow any clubs to sit during, before or between the sermons," or on days other than Sunday "after the setting of the night watch or ringing of the bell"; or "tap, present, give or sell directly or indirectly" liquors to any person, under the penalty of fines upon the guests and upon the tapster, both for the offence and for each one of such guests. The prohibition to be thus regaled at unseasonable times, however, did not apply to persons "attending by order and with consent of magistrates to public business."

In prosecuting violations of the law against the sale
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of liquor on Sunday it was relatively as difficult then as it is now to obtain evidence sufficient for conviction. On one occasion Resolved Waldron, the schout, haled Solomon La Chair, the bellicose notary, before the municipal court on the charge of breaking the law in this respect. He declared that he had gone to La Chair's house "before the preaching and found a man in the house and a glass with brandy in it; also returning in the afternoon he found a glass with beer or something else, he knows not what, in it." When, also, he undertook to chide the defendant for desecrating the Sabbath he was promptly called a rascal. On his own behalf La Chair asserted that "he had been on the watch, and coming home in the morning he tapped a little drop for himself of which some remained in the glass, and that he thereupon went to sleep. Meanwhile people came into the house but did not tap; and in the afternoon some beer remained in the glass. Denying to have ill-treated the officer, but said 'Come, see here what the house contains.'" The "man in the house," Jan Los by name, admitted that the defendant "gave him a little sup," but the schout "cannot say that he had drank it." The schout then declared that Los was present when La Chair berated him as a rascal, to which Los "being asked, answers he did not hear but says he heard talk, but knows not what." The municipal court thereupon dismissed the complaint on the ground that the prosecution had been unable to produce "any proper proof."

It has already been observed that Resolved Waldron, as the director general's appointee for the office of city schout, stood in no great favor with the town magistrates; hence it is not altogether surprising that his successor, Pieter Tonneman, the "wily man from Brooklyn," and the town's own appointed schout, should have secured a conviction on about the same amount of evidence. Before the court of burgomasters and schepens he stated that he had fined the wife of Andrees Rees "because there were nine-pins at her house last Sunday during preaching and the can and glass stood on the table." In response Rees declared "that

“that he was not at home, but on the watch, and that there were no nine-pins at his house nor drinking during the preaching.” His wife also contended “that there were no nine-pins or drinking at her house, saying that some came to her house who said that church was out, and that one had a pin and the other a bowl in the hand, but they did not play.” In rebuttal the schout asserted that the defendant’s wife had said “she did not know that Church was out,” and, “trying to corrupt his official integrity in an artful manner,” had offered to “compound with him!” The defendant, accordingly, was condemned by the court to pay a fine of six guilders.

A more interesting attempt to safeguard the morality of New Amsterdam is found in an ordinance that provided virtually for the abolition of long engagements! Since betrothed persons, it seems, had postponed their marriage until a long time after the banns had been published, which conduct was “directly in contravention of the excellent order and practice of our Fatherland,” all such persons in future would have to marry within a month after their engagement had been announced, unless they could give a good excuse to the contrary. The consternation thereby awakened among prospective husbands, and the utter chaos in arrangements for trousseaux thereby caused among prospective brides did not affect this rigid decree, so long as the Dutch rulers presided over the destinies of New Amsterdam.

In a similar connection it will be remembered that, when the burgomasters and schepens applied to Stuyvesant for the privilege of choosing orphan-masters, they had been ordered to leave the care of widows and orphans to the deacons. But persistent endeavor in this respect, rather than any lack of confidence in the deacons, eventually obtained for the town magistrates the right to appoint, not only orphan-masters, but churchwardens as well. About the same time, in 1658, solicitude for the helpless and afflicted on the part of the Company’s surgeon led to the establishment of the first hospital on Manhattan. Here the patients were to
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be taken care of by a faithful person who should supply them with food, fire and light, while the doctors furnished the medicine, and presumably the barbers, the surgery! In this year, also, the first coroner's inquest in New Amsterdam appears to have been held.

Passing now from morals to intellect, it appears that, after the public school had taken up its quarters in the town hall, in spite of the grumblings of the loungers, the portly size of these persons, and the presence of sundry huge sacks of salt stored in the building, seriously limited the amount of space available for official uses. Accordingly the burgomasters and schepens ordered both of the encumbrances to be removed, so that the city hall "be not wholly ruined by the salt nor occupied by the lodgers." So large, indeed, became the attendance at the school that, in May, 1655, William Verstius, the teacher, had to transfer his flock to a building on Pearl Street. His successor in the post was one Harmanus van Hoboocken, who was superseded in turn by Evert Pietersen at a salary of \$14.50 a month and \$50 allowance for board a year.

By this time the magistrates of New Amsterdam had become convinced of the necessity for higher education. In 1658 they wrote to the Company as follows: "Laying before your Honors the great augmentation of the youth in this place which yearly increases more and more, and finds itself now very numerous; and though many of them can read and write, the burghers and inhabitants are nevertheless inclined to have their children instructed in the most useful languages, the chief of which is the Latin tongue; and as there are no means to do so here we shall therefore trouble your Honors and humbly request that you would be pleased to send us a suitable person for master of a Latin school hoping that it may finally attain to an academy whereby this place arriving at great splendor from your Honors shall have the reward and praise On your Honors sending us a schoolmaster we shall endeavor to have constructed a suitable place for the school." To this request the Company readily acceded, and a gentleman named Alexander Carolus

Carolus Curtius, the sound of whose name might reasonably argue a knowledge of the Latin tongue, came in 1659 to administer learning in the first high school established on Manhattan, and that for boys only. The capacity of girls for absorbing Latin was not then appreciated. From the public school they were graduated forthwith into the kitchen and the sewing-room, where they might indulge their linguistic talents in other directions.

Though Alexander Carolus Curtius may have had a good knowledge of dead languages, he did not know much about live boys, whose wish to learn that all Gaul was divided into three parts did not equal their desire to ascertain into how many parts they could tear each other's clothes. Accordingly, since the parents of his pupils would not permit him to leave any impressions on their offspring other than mental ones, he failed to associate Roman discipline with a Latin education. This fact, coupled with his claim as a professor to exemption from taxes—a claim which the magistrates promptly overruled—led to his supersession in 1662 by one Aegidius Luyck, whose last name, if less Romanic than that of his predecessor, had certainly a more auspicious sound to it. In point of fact, Aegidius Luyck made such a reputation for his discipline and his Latin that pupils flocked to the school from various parts of the province and even from Virginia.

Reverting once more to the matter of the observance of Sunday, the accounts already given of its regulation by law, in accordance with the Calvinistic standards of the seventeenth century, show that it occupied an important place among public improvements. The impulse in this direction appears to have emanated more from the strict piety of Governor Stuyvesant than from the conscientious scruples of burgomasters and schepens. For example, in 1663, the city authorities were reminded by the director general that previous ordinances on the subject had been disregarded by some persons who had misconstrued their terms to mean the observance of only half the Sabbath. In order, therefore, to remove false impressions or interpretations on
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this score, the magistrates themselves proclaimed the order of the governor and council that henceforth not only a part but the whole of the Sabbath should be kept sacred. Customary labor, and in particular the gathering of social clubs, were absolutely forbidden. Under the same prohibition were placed all "unusual exercises such as games, boat, cart or wagon racing, fishing, fowling, running, sailing, nutting or picking strawberries, trafficking with Indians. . . . all dissolute. . . . plays, riots, and calling children out to the streets and highways." As penalties for the first offence the forfeiture of the upper garment or a fine of six guilders was prescribed, these penalties increasing to corporal punishment in case of repetition.

Though agreeing with Stuyvesant and the council that an enactment of this sort was desirable, in their actual judgments the burgomasters and schepens suitably tempered its severity. On one occasion the schout prosecuted a man before the municipal court for having worked at his cart on Sunday. In his own defense the culprit said that he "merely took a pin out of his cart through fear that. . . . boys would otherwise ride" it to pieces. Another individual was brought to book for having cut wood on Sunday to keep his children warm, and still another pleaded guilty to having cut a stick as a plaything for his little boy. In all these cases the magistrates dismissed the offenders with a simple reprimand.

In addition to the regulation of morals and the encouragement of education, salutary measures were adopted to safeguard the persons and property of the citizens, by calling into existence the Dutch forerunners of the metropolitan fire and police departments. Since the wooden houses with their thatched roofs and wooden chimneys were too near equally inflammable haystacks, in 1657 the town authorities ordered the latter to be moved to a safe distance. In the following year they levied a tax of one guilder on each chimney, from the proceeds of which tax hooks and ladders and leather fire-buckets were to be purchased. So as to avoid the delay and difficulty incident to the importation

tion of the buckets from the Netherlands, the magistrates resolved to patronize home industry, and accordingly made a contract with the shoemakers of New Amsterdam to supply the city with a suitable number. The buckets were placed "at the corners of the streets, in public houses, and in other places convenient of access." Fifty of them were placed in the town hall at Coenties Slip, twelve in a tavern near the corner of Broad and Pearl Streets, and a like number in a private house in the "Smit's Vly." This apparatus, and the supervision of the two fire-wardens, constituted the first fire department on Manhattan. Some years later when it became known that certain rich people had a number of fire-places connected with the same chimney, thus causing the incidence of taxation to fall unequally, the town government ordered the assessment to be levied upon each fire-place instead.

More or less as an adjunct to the fire department, the project of forming a "rattle watch," or police force, was mooted in 1654, as a substitute for the volunteer citizen's night watch; or in the words of the record: "by consideration of the small accommodation and convenience for the citizen's watch, and likewise because of the great cost of fire and light for the same, making it burdensome upon the citizens to sustain them during the winter." At this time, however, no one seemed inclined to assume the duty of springing a rattle to frighten off the midnight marauder, of detecting the presence of fire, or of calling out the hours and of assuring the Dutchmen who sonorously slept them away that all was well. Not until 1658 did the magistrates feel emboldened to issue an ordinance governing the organization and activity of the first police force established on Manhattan. It was composed of a captain and eight men who were to be on duty from nine o'clock in the evening till drum-beat, approximately six o'clock in the morning. The salary attached to the office of policeman was to be eighteen guilders a month, certain allowances for candles, and several hundred sticks of fire-wood. For the support of the force the captain was authorized to collect fifteen stivers a month from each household.

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A close inspection of the rules and regulations shows that the management of policemen was not an easy task. Fines were imposed for tardiness in arriving at the "usual hour, to wit, before bell ring"; for not coming in person to serve on the watch, or if detained for good cause, not sending a substitute; for appearing drunk on duty; for indulging in any "opposition or insolence. . . . within the square of the Town Hall," or in going the rounds; for sleeping or other negligence on post; for failure to catch thieves; and for "lying still" when people called "Watch! Watch!" Subject to like penalties were such further evidences of misconduct as swearing or fighting while on duty, unwillingness "to go around or in any way lose a turn," and being off post without leave. On the other hand fines were inflicted on persons who challenged any member of the watch "to come with him to fight," or threatened a policeman "to beat him in the morning," when the watch was dismissed. The record then adds: "Whatever any of the watch shall get from any of the prisoners, whether lock-up money, present or other fee, which those of the watch shall receive by consent of the burgomasters shall be brought into the hands of the captain for the benefit of the fellow watchmen and shall be there preserved until it be divided around." The proceeds from fines, also, were to be divided four times a year among the members of the watch, "without their holding any drinking meeting thereupon or keeping any club."

Great as the inducements for service appear to have been, it was not until January, 1661, that the police department of New Amsterdam reached final organization. Its members were Captain Lodowyck Pos and Patrolmen Jan Cornelisen van Vlensburgh, Hendrick Hendrickzen van Doesburgh, Cornelis Hendricksen, Andries Andriesen, Cornelis Barenzen, Pieter Jansen van de Lange Straat, Pieter Jansen Werckendam and Mattys Muller—together a fairly solid Dutch phalanx.

Closely associated with this care for the protection of person and property was that shown by the magistrates in fostering the business interests of New Amsterdam.

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The appointment, in 1655, of a high constable or town marshal to enforce judicial proceedings in civil cases tended to make business activities more secure. To remedy the lack of a suitable currency, the burgomaster and schepens petitioned the Company to authorize the establishment of a mint for the coinage of silver, and the conversion of sewant into an article of trade, which would promote the purchase of furs from the Indians. Perceiving no especial advantage in the proposal, the Company declined to consider it. On the other hand, business was aided by the appointment, in 1656, of an official broker who served the Dutch and English merchants in their transactions, and who received a commission on sales. The merchants met on 'change Friday morning near the corner of the present Bridge and Broad Streets—a centre of trade that has not greatly shifted in more than two centuries and a half.

Hard by this first exchange on Manhattan lay the market-place, on the corner of Broad and Pearl Streets, to which on Saturday mornings the country folk brought their produce and where they placed their wagons—much to the annoyance of one prominent citizen, Allard Anthony, whose wife and daughters disliked the proximity of the market to their own house. As a supplement to this emporium the town magistrates erected a meat-market, and licensed official butchers. Another measure that protected the pocket as well as the health of the citizens was the appointment of two inspectors of baking, who were to take care "that the bread within this city's jurisdiction be baked of good material and due weight, and as it comes from the mill unmixed or with other stuff amongst it." But as the price of bread fixed at the same time proved unprofitable, on petition of the bakers, the burgomasters and schepens agreed to raise the price to twenty-six stivers for an eight pound loaf of wheat, and to twenty-two stivers for a loaf of rye.

Commercial business, no less than mercantile, had its share of attention also. Cargoes had been landed hitherto in scows at the wharf on the line of the present Moore Street, and jutting out from Pearl, or they had
been

been discharged directly from vessels of small draught that came up the creek running through the middle of Broad Street as far as Exchange Place. The growth of shipping soon made an enlargement of the wharf at Moore Street necessary, and in 1658 led to the erection of a dock near the corner of Bridge and Broad Streets where the exchange was held. These structures, for the use of which the city charged so much per "last" or double ton, were the scant beginnings of the vast system of docks and wharves that now line the river front of New York.

One of the activities along the East River side of New Amsterdam that needed regulation was the ferry from Peck Slip to Brooklyn. So much "daily confusion" and, incidentally, competition, had arisen among the ferrymen on Manhattan, that sometimes people had to wait "whole days before they could obtain a passage, and then not without danger, and at an exorbitant price." To cope with this situation, the director general and the council ordered that no person should conduct a ferry without a license, and that the ferrymen should always keep "proper servants, boats and lodges" on both sides of the river. In summer the passengers should be accommodated from five o'clock a. m. to eight o'clock p. m., and in winter, from seven o'clock a. m. to five o'clock p. m., provided that the windmill "hath not taken in its sail," this being supposedly an infallible barometer that indicated the approach of bad weather. On the other hand, no one need be taken across before the payment of ferriage, except the director general, the members of the council and other official persons, who should be allowed to ride free.

The control of this ferry and the management of the public weigh-scales often aroused controversy between the provincial and the town authorities. The governor had always maintained that the proceeds from the ferry and the fees exacted for the public weighing of goods were perquisites belonging to the Company alone. Beset, however, by the constant protests and importunities of the burgomasters and schepens, Stuyvesant and the council at length agreed, in 1658, to allow one-fourth

fourth of the revenue to be paid into the municipal treasury—a concession that was promptly annulled by the Company. The matter came up again in 1663. On account of trouble with the Indians at Esopus or Kingston, the director general requested the town to maintain a military force that would be able to aid other settlements in time of distress. The magistrates of New Amsterdam readily consented to enroll twenty or twenty-five men and provide suitably for their support, on condition that the town might raise the necessary money by a loan based upon the security of the funds accruing from the weigh-scales and the ferry. The approach of the crisis of 1664 prevented any realization of this plan.

The wisdom of bettering the appearance and the facilities of a municipality that, in 1655, boasted a census of 120 houses and 1000 inhabitants, so impressed the burgomasters and schepens that in November of that year they resolved to have the town properly surveyed for the location of lots and the alinement of streets. They accordingly appointed a commission, made up of the two town surveyors, one burgomaster, and one member of the provincial council, to undertake the task. In the following year the commission surveyed the lots and fixed their prices; then laid out seventeen streets and marked them by stakes. So as to preserve the compactness of the town, the magistrates issued an ordinance directing the holders of lots to build on them within a specified time under pain of forfeiture. This decree was read by the crier as usual to the citizens assembled around the "puy" or platform in front of the town hall by the ringing of the bell which the magistrates had recently induced the director general to transfer from the fort to the belfry of this edifice. For some reason the ordinance proved incapable of enforcement; hence the burgomasters and schepens proceeded to lessen the penalty prescribed by merely taxing the vacant lot as such at the owner's valuation, but reserving the right to purchase it, again at the owner's valuation, and grant it to some one else. The tax, of course, ceased as soon as a house had been built on the property.

In

In 1657 the question of paving the streets came up for discussion. As often is the case with municipal improvements, the idea was suggested by a woman. This was Mrs. Oloff Stevensen Van Cortlandt, whose husband's brewery and residence lay on Brouwer, or Brewer, Street between the present Whitehall and Broad Streets. The street in question, it seems, was so dusty that the worthy dame could not keep her house clean, hence she ventilated the subject so vigorously among her neighbors that they petitioned the burgo-masters and schepens to have the thoroughfare paved. The work was assigned to a contractor who laid down a rude paving of cobble stones or the like, whereupon the name of the street was changed to that which it now bears, Stone Street. Since the paving had been undertaken by the town at the request of the property owners, its cost was apportioned among these persons, thereby furnishing one of the first examples of the levy of a special assessment to which allusion has already been made. Before 1661, presumably by a resort to this method of taxation, all of the streets most in use had been paved. The gutters lay in the middle of the street which served as a highway for man and beast alike, since sidewalks there were none.

A similar plan to promote the cause of public improvements is visible in the resolution of the town magistrates about the same time to check the tendency of the banks along the inlet running through the centre of the present Broad Street to cave in, by shoring them up with planks and charging the resultant cost upon the owners of the adjacent property. These individuals, however, did not receive the idea kindly. They denounced the proposed improvement as useless, extravagant and undesirable; but they remarked ingenuously that, if it were to be made at the expense of the town, it would greatly benefit the public at large. The distinction does not seem to have penetrated Stuyvesant, or if it did he evinced no sign, for he had the natural canal widened to sixteen feet, its banks properly strengthened, and the roadway on each side of the stream made twenty-eight feet in breadth, or in all
seventy-two

seventy-two feet, which is the average width of Broad Street today. When some of the property holders wrathfully declined to pay, Stuyvesant simply locked them up until they cooled off and changed their minds.

The wooden sidings and other betterments along the canal were so useful that in 1660 still further action was taken. A town ordinance of that year, after alluding to the advantages enjoyed by the residents of the immediate neighborhood in having a landing-place without the expense of a dock, prescribed that these favored persons should themselves pave the roadways on both banks of the canal; otherwise the town would do it at their expense. Moreover, to keep that water highway free from obstructions, the throwing of any rubbish into it was strictly prohibited. When some people were prosecuted for violating the ordinance, they proved to the satisfaction of the magistrates that, since the rubbish they had dumped into the canal was snow, it probably would not interfere very much with navigation, and they were accordingly released.

The preservation of thoroughfares from nuisance, especially that made by roving animals of the domestic sort, had often engaged the attention of the authorities; but the measures hitherto adopted to protect the streets of the town and the walls of Fort Amsterdam also against the destructive undermining of that insidious leveller, the wandering pig, had been so ineffective that the director general and the council ordered the inhabitants in future to put rings through the noses of all such miscreants. One class of animals, however, obtained favorable consideration, namely, the cows belonging to the burghers of New Amsterdam. Perhaps the possession of the exclusive burgher-right by their owners may have suggested the creation of a kind of bovine aristocracy as well. At all events, in 1660, a tract of land near the "Collect," or the Fresh Water—the pond about Centre Street—hitherto used as a common for pasturing cattle, was fenced in and reserved for the burgher cows alone. One Gabriel Carpsey was their herdsman, and, like his angelic namesake, he carried a horn which, to pursue the likeness still further, he blew in the morning
at

at the gates of the owners, collected his drove and conducted it along Broadway through Pearl Street and Maiden Lane to its exclusive pasture. In the evening the procession wound slowly homeward from the lea, and Gabriel's trumpet announced the several arrivals at the proper destination.

The wooden siding along the banks of the watery portion of Broad Street, erected at the expense of the vicinage, was not the only structure of the kind. On account of the necessity of protecting the shore in front of the town hall and the houses of the inhabitants along Pearl Street against the inroads of high tides from the East River, the magistrates decided to have planks driven down and a "schoeynge" or sheet-piling thus made. It extended from the foot of Broad Street to the city hall at Coenties Slip, thence to the "Water-gate" at the corner of Pearl and Wall Streets. The fine dry walk formed in this way was called the "Waal," and is to be distinguished from Wall Street which ran nearly at right angles to it. Along this promenade the young men and maidens of the town were wont to take their evening stroll, "watching the silver moonbeams as they trembled on the calm bosom of the bay, or lit up the sail of some gliding bark, and peradventure interchanging the soft vows of honest affection." The proximity, furthermore, of Director General Stuyvesant's new residence on the corner of State and Whitehall Streets to the promenade on the "waal" might serve to explain why he too was occasionally to be found among the strollers, though not, however, of the romantic sort just described. His official domicile in the fort had become so dilapidated that, in 1659, he found it necessary to change his quarters. The new house was made out of hewn white stone, a circumstance that gave its name to Whitehall Street. Gardens surrounded the mansion on three sides, and in front the lawn stretched down to the water's edge

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THE PASSING OF NEW AMSTERDAM

The foregoing study of municipal growth naturally suggests a broad survey of the town's topography on the eve of the passing of New Amsterdam. The actual area, of course, was not very large. The habit of crowding together for various reasons had retarded the process of extension. In particular the barrier formed by Wall Street not only kept Indians and possible enemies from New England out, but also on its northern line kept the town in. At its southern end, moreover, Manhattan is now much broader than it was during the period of the Dutch occupation. Many of the mud flats then in existence have been filled in, and on them streets laid out as, for example, Water Street. A great part of the Battery has been similarly reclaimed from the tides.

From the so-called "Marckvelt" or Marketfield—the later "plaine" or Bowling Green—in front of the fort, where markets, fairs and festivities were often held, a road to the west of the town ran up a rather thinly populated hill. As it was the principal highway by which one could pass through the "Land-gate" at the western end of Wall Street, it bore the name of the "Heere Straat" or "Main Street," and still retains its prominence as Broadway. From the "Marckvelt" eastward was a thoroughfare known as the "Marckvelt Steegie," the present Marketfield Street, leading to the "Heere Gracht," now Broad Street. The thoroughfare behind Fort Amsterdam, then extending properly from State Street to Whitehall Street, was the oldest and apparently the most populous on the island, and still keeps its Dutch name of Pearl Street, however anglicized the mode of spelling. In the rear of the town ran a highway, known today by its English equivalent of High Street, from a bridge over the outlet of the Broad Street canal along the East River to the "Water-gate" at the junction of Pearl and Wall Streets, where one might leave the town on its eastern side. On High Street were located the residences of the well-to-do folk of New Amsterdam.

From the "Water-gate" the main road crossed the
present

present Roosevelt Street, at that time a stream called the "old kill," by the famous "Kissing Bridge." "Here," says an English clergyman of the eighteenth century, it was "customary before passing beyond to salute the lady who is your companion." On his own behalf he ingenuously admitted that he found the practice "curious, yet not displeasing!" Indeed it seems to have been so much appreciated by the young men of the period, and possibly also by the young women, that at several other bridges on Manhattan, ordinarily free to cross, it became the rule to collect toll of this description. North of the "Kissing Bridge" the road came to a hill so steep that a roundabout way had to be devised. The loop thus made still exists in the form of Chatham Square. North of this in turn lay the "bouwerie" of Director General Stuyvesant, which served as the nucleus of Bowery Village.

Considerably to the northward lay still another settlement which in the twentieth century has become of prime importance, whatever its standing in the seventeenth may have been. Situated north of a line stretching from the present Central Park West and 112th Street to the East River at 100th Street were broad, moist and fertile meadows called by the Dutch "The Flats." Because of an apparent similarity to their own well-watered lowlands at home, Dutch settlers had established themselves there quite early. So large comparatively did the number become that, in 1658, the director general and the council resolved to promote the progress of agriculture and also to provide a "place of amusement for the burghers of New Amsterdam," by elevating the hamlet to the dignity of a village. The selection of a name gave rise to a small tempest. Every resident Dutchman naturally wanted it to be called after his own native town. The gratification of all these desires would probably have stunted the growth of the village by the mere weight of names, hence Stuyvesant found it expedient to make the choice himself. Having ascertained that none of the settlers had come from Haarlem, he forestalled any sentiment of jealousy by naming the place New Haarlem. Liberal inducements were

were offered to newcomers. A good road to facilitate transit between that village and New Amsterdam "on horseback or in a wagon," a ferry to Long Island, the organization of a court, and the appointment of "a good orthodox clergyman" as soon as the village should have a population of twenty-five families, were all promised. Ere long a little tavern rose on the banks of the Harlem River, and became a popular resort for pleasure parties from the city; but just why it should have been christened the "Wedding Place" does not appear.

By 1660 New Haarlem contained the requisite number of families, and was accordingly vested with a separate village government, composed of a deputy schout and three schepens appointed by the magistrates of New Amsterdam out of a double number presented by the retiring board. Subordinate of course to the municipal authorities, the village was destined to reproduce some of the individuality of the parent town, and like it in the course of the centuries has come to spread over a much wider area. Yet in the straw-thatched farmhouse on the flats of New Haarlem one may hardly detect the earliest form of the institution known as the "Harlem flat"!

How long before the various outlying communities would have become merged in the parent town may never be known, for the passing of New Amsterdam was at hand. Disquieting rumors from abroad and the rebellious behavior of the English towns under Dutch jurisdiction on Long Island caused Stuyvesant, in February, 1664, to call a joint meeting of the council with the burgomasters and schepens, as was his custom when about to consider matters of great public moment. He asked the advice of the assembled body as to the feasibility of suppressing the insurrection on Long Island, and of fortifying New Amsterdam against possible attacks from England or from the colonists of that country beyond the Connecticut River. With justifiable pride the municipal magistrates declared that the town adorned as it was "with so many noble buildings at the expense of the good and faithful inhabitants. . . . that it nearly excels any other place in North America,"
should

should be well fortified, and its military force increased, thereby "to instill fear into any envious neighbors." But when the governor asked for contributions to this end, the burgomasters and schepens displayed a spirit of caution which did not reveal any marked degree of loyalty to their mother country.

The attitude of the town fathers of New Amsterdam in this respect is not difficult to understand. The neglect shown by the Dutch West India Company, and even by the Dutch government, and the extent to which the genuine interests of the colonists had been ignored, were responsible for the haggling that ensued over questions of expenditure, the procrastination, and even the indifference as to the outcome, provided only that their lives, property and privileges should be spared. In reply, therefore, to the request of the director general for pecuniary aid, the burgomaster and schepens pleaded poverty, and intimated that the Company, through Stuyvesant as its representative in New Netherland, ought to furnish a few hundred soldiers and pay them from the money it received in customs duties. The governor then asked them to make some arrangement for the erection of defensive palisades. To this the magistrates responded that the Company's negro slaves ought to be employed in cutting and hauling them. As an illustration of their real indifference as to whether England or Holland had possession of New Netherland, the following may be cited from the records: "We are of opinion," said the magistrates, "that the burgher is not bound to dispute whether this be the king of England's soil or their High Mightinesses, but if they (the English) will deprive (us) of our properties, freedoms, and privileges, (we are bound) to resist them with our lives and fortunes." Such a statement must have seemed to a man of Stuyvesant's mold a sordid and pusillanimous, if not indeed a treasonable, performance. But he succeeded in keeping his temper, and proceeded to inquire sarcastically whether the city militia would assume any share whatever in the measures of defence. This query the magistrates answered calmly by remarking that the burgher guard might keep watch by night,
but

but that the Company's soldiers in the fort should mount guard by day.

Eventually the town fathers came to the conclusion that fortifications in the shape of a stone wall ought to be erected on the land side of Manhattan, and palisades also along the shores of both rivers. For this purpose they declared a loan should be raised, on condition that all of the revenues from the excise be turned into the municipal treasury. Under the circumstances the governor had to yield, and he accordingly surrendered the tax for a period of five years within which the debt incurred by the town in raising the loan would have to be paid off. He stipulated, however, that the municipality should enlist a volunteer force of 200 men and provide for their maintenance as well as for that of 160 regular soldiers. To these ends the sum of 27,500 guilders was soon raised on the security of town property and the proceeds from the excise.

In their attitude of reluctance, be it said, the burgo-masters and schepens did not stand alone. Popular conventions from New Amsterdam and vicinity, summoned by Stuyvesant at their suggestion, to deliberate on the state of the province, displayed much the same spirit. Throughout they declined to vote supplies or to approve the drafting of men until the director general could afford better assurances that the Company would perform its share of the common obligations.

Warned that an English expedition had sailed from Portsmouth, presumably with hostile designs against New Netherland, the citizens of New Amsterdam had begun more active measures for defence when a reassuring letter arrived from the Company. Deceived by false information from London, the Company notified the residents of the province that they need apprehend no danger, since King Charles II had dispatched the squadron for the purpose merely of adjusting certain matters in New England and of establishing there the Anglican faith. Stuyvesant accordingly went to Fort Orange (Albany) on business, but he had hardly arrived at his destination when the news that the English vessels had been sighted off the
Massachusetts

Massachusetts coast caused the council to recall the governor general in haste. Realizing now that the situation might become serious the schout, burgomasters and schepens requested the provincial government for the services of twenty-five negroes to labor eight days at the defensive works, and ordered that one-third of the inhabitants should work at them every third day with a shovel, spade or wheelbarrow. They also approved the mounting of a citizen guard at night and the parade of one company of the town militia daily at five o'clock, each soldier being supplied with a pound of powder and a pound and a half of lead. Finally to insure the proper provisioning of the town, they forbade the brewers to malt hard grain for the space of eight days, or to brew beer at a rate higher than twelve guilders a ton.

The preparations having been made, the magistrates proceeded to petition the governor and council for eight more pieces of cannon, together with the needful appurtenances and ammunition, to be placed upon the walls of Fort Amsterdam. They requested, also, a supply of lead for musket balls, and expressed the opinion that the walls of the town should be defended by the soldiers, the Company's servants and the burgher guard first, lest, if the town itself be captured, the fort become thereby untenable. A favorable response to these petitions was destined to be the last official communication between the governor and council of New Netherland and the schout, burgomasters and schepens of New Amsterdam.

The English squadron of four vessels under the command of Colonel Nicolls anchored just below the Narrows, between New Utrecht and Coney Island, on August 29, 1664. Affecting not to know its errand, Stuyvesant sent a commission of four, composed of one councillor, one burgomaster and two clergymen, to inquire the purpose of the visit. On the next day the English commander dispatched in reply four commissioners to demand the surrender "of the town situate on the island and commonly known by the name of Manhattoes." This summons he accompanied with a proclamation

proclamation assuring protection in person and property to all who would voluntarily submit. As fond as ever of display, the Dutch director general received the English officers with a salvo of artillery that appreciably lessened the scanty stock of powder in the fort. After the communication had been delivered, Stuyvesant called a joint session of the provincial and municipal authorities to consider the matter; but he flatly refused to publish the terms offered lest the people should insist upon immediate surrender. To a meeting of citizens, however, the burgomasters explained the demands of Nicolls. The burghers forthwith called for a copy of Nicolls' proclamation and obtained it despite a flash of the governor's old masterfulness, when he declared that he would not be held responsible for the "calamitous consequences" of submitting to the popular will.

When Nicolls offered still more liberal terms the director general communicated them to the council and burgomasters in the fort, who in turn promptly advised him to make them known to the people, since "all which regarded the public welfare ought to be made public." At first Stuyvesant tried to dissuade the officials from this opinion; then, on finding them inflexible, he burst into a rage and tore Nicolls' letter in pieces. At this news the burghers dropped their work on the fortifications, hurried down to the fort and made a categorical demand for the letter. In vain did Stuyvesant threaten and cajole. Complaints and curses against the Company's misgovernment were mingled with hoarse cries for the letter. To avoid insurrection, the director general was forced reluctantly to allow the secretary to piece the fragments together and make out a copy. This he delivered to the burgomasters who in turn read its contents to the people.

Meanwhile Stuyvesant had sent to Nicolls a lengthy statement of the Dutch rights. In response the English officer and his colleagues politely informed him that "they were not come here to dispute about it, but to execute their order and commission without fail either peaceably or by force; and if they had anything to dispute about it, it must be done with his majesty of
England,

England, as they could do nothing here in the premises." Nicolls then began to prepare for the bombardment of the fort. Two of the vessels landed troops at Gravesend, who marched up to the Brooklyn shore and effected a junction with colonial volunteers from New England and the Long Island towns. The other ships passed in front of the fort, and anchored between it and Governor's Island with the decks cleared for action and the guns shotted.

Standing at an angle of the fort the Dutch governor watched the movements of the enemy while an artilleryman at his side held a lighted fuse ready to apply it at the word of command. The word never came, for just at this moment Domine Megapolensis laid a hand gently on the old soldier's arm. "Of what avail," pleaded the man of God, "are our poor guns against that broadside of more than sixty? It is wrong to shed blood to no purpose." Still confident of ultimate escape, the director general tried to arrange some kind of a compromise with Nicolls. "Tomorrow," said the English commander, "I will speak with you at Manhattan." "Friends," answered Stuyvesant quickly, "will be welcome if they come in a friendly manner." "I shall come with my ships and soldiers," rejoined Nicolls grimly, "and he will be a bold messenger indeed who shall then dare to come on board and solicit terms. . . . Raise the white flag of peace at the fort, and then something may be considered."

Stuyvesant had not yet despaired, though men, women and children implored him to submit. The magistrates, the clergymen and the officers of the burgher guard then adopted a remonstrance depicting the helpless condition of the town "encompassed and hemmed in by enemies"; and when the valiant but obstinate old man saw his own son's name in the list he gave way. "Well, let it be so; I would much rather be carried to my grave," was his reply. Thus fell the city of New Amsterdam, fifty-one years after its first settlement and eleven years after it had been made self-governing.

The question now arises: could New Amsterdam
have

have withstood the English attack? The evidence shows conclusively that the staunch loyalty and all the fighting powers of Stuyvesant were powerless against the overwhelming odds. In the forefront of weakness stood the indifference and procrastination of the burghers and their municipal representatives. A thrift that amounted almost to parsimony, and a phlegmatic temperament that was averse to fighting explain why the town lay exposed to assault. If the walls of Fort Amsterdam succumbed to the snout of the predatory pig they could hardly bear up against English artillery. In fact some of the private houses that clustered about the fort exceeded its walls in height and offered an easy approach by scaling ladders. Though that stronghold mounted twenty-four guns at the time, with only six hundred pounds of powder available, their effectiveness could not have lasted very long. Besides, the hills to the north over which ran the present Broadway commanded the structure completely. Even Stuyvesant himself admitted later that "there was an absolute impossibility of defending the fort, much less the town." As to the ramparts and palisades on Wall Street, the only fortified makeshift the town possessed, they might deter acrobatic Indians from jumping over, but they could not sustain a regular military siege. Furthermore, out of a population of 1500 perhaps 250 were capable of bearing arms, in addition to the 150 regular soldiers in the fort; and these forces would have had to encounter 1000 English soldiers and sailors as well as a large number of colonial volunteers. Even these defenders could not be relied upon. Neither the burgher guard nor the farmers in the vicinity were inclined to fight, and the troops in the fort, verging on the point of mutiny, muttered about the places "where booty is to be found, and where the young women live who wear gold chains." The inhabitants of New Amsterdam, naturally, dreaded the consequences of a useless resistance, a capture by storm and the outrageous treatment that would probably follow at the hands of the English colonials "who expected nothing else than pillage, plunder and bloodshed, as men could perceive

perceive by their cursing and talking when mention was made of a capitulation."

On September 6 the commission to arrange the terms of surrender met at Stuyvesant's "bouwerie." Among other privileges the Dutch were promised security in property and liberty of conscience. For the present, also, the municipal magistrates should retain their offices and perform their customary duties. Two days later "the fort and town called New Amsterdam upon the island of Manhattoes" formally surrendered. With ex-Director General Stuyvesant at the head, the Dutch garrison marched out "with their arms, drums beating, and colors flying and lighted matches." The fort was renamed Fort James, the city, New York, and the province, the same. All the public rights and franchises, also, of the Dutch West India Company were vested in the Duke of York.

In contrast to the sadness with which the masterful old autocrat of New Amsterdam now beheld his army departing for the fatherland, his province passing to the rule of the foreigner and himself destined for the scant solace of retirement, the English gazed with satisfaction at the tight little Dutch town on Manhattan which had now become their own. To quote from contemporary description: "The town is compact and oval, with very fair streets and several good houses. built most of brick and stone, and covered with red and black tile after the manner of Holland, to the number of about four hundred. which in those parts are held considerable. and the land being high, it gives at the distance a pleasing aspect to the spectators. The city has an earthen fort. within (which) stand a wind mill and a very high staff upon which a flag is hoisted whenever any vessel is seen in. . . . (the lower) bay. The church rises with a lofty doubled roof, between which a square tower looms up. On the one side is the prison, and on the other side of the church is the governor's house. At the waterside stand the gallows and the whip (ping post) (and) a handsome city tavern adorns the furthest point." Governor
Nicolls

Nicolls in fact wrote to the Duke of York that it was "the best of all his majesty's towns in America."

How the burgomasters and schepens of New Amsterdam regarded the change of rule is seen in the communication that they sent to the Dutch West India Company a few days after the surrender. In part it ran as follows: "We, your Honor's loyal, sorrowful, and desolate subjects, cannot neglect nor keep from relating the event which through God's pleasure. . . . unexpectedly happened to us in consequence of your Honor's neglect and forgetfulness. . . . Since we have no longer to depend on your Honor's promises of protection, we with all the poor, sorrowing and abandoned commonalty here must fly for refuge to the Almighty. . . . not doubting but He will stand by us in this sorely afflicting conjuncture." After the names of the magistrates comes the subscription: "Done at Jorck heretofore named Amsterdam in New Netherland." To the Duke of York they wrote, after Nicolls had administered to them the oath of office: "It has pleased God to bring us under your Royal Highness' obedience wherein we promise to conduct ourselves as good subjects are bound to do, deeming ourselves fortunate that His Highness has provided us with so gentle, wise and intelligent a gentleman as governor as the Honorable Colonel Nicolls, confident and assured that under the wings of this valiant gentleman we shall bloom and grow like the cedar on Lebanon, especially because we are assured of His Royal Highness' excellent graciousness and care for his subjects and people. . . . Praying then his Royal Highness to be pleased to take our interest and the welfare of this country into serious consideration. . . . we are your. . . . dutiful subjects, schout, burgomasters and schepens of this city." Just as the previous subscription indicated a state of transition, so now the indorsement of this communication reveals the transition completed: "Done, New York on Manhattans Island, 1664."

Nor did the town fathers forget to honor the man who had guided so long the destinies of New Amsterdam. Says the record: "Petrus Stuyvesant. . . . communicates

cates. as he is about to depart for Fatherland, that he wishes the bench of burgomasters and schepens every luck and happiness, which was also wished to him by burgomasters and schepens, and that he may settle and arrange his affairs in Fatherland to his satisfaction. And the above named Heer Stuyvesant requests, if the burgomasters and schepens think proper, that they accord to him a certificate of his comportment, which may avail him or his children today or tomorrow. And they resolve as follows: 'We the undersigned schout, burgomasters and schepens of the city of New Yorck on the island of Manathan, formerly named New Amsterdam, certify and declare, at the request of the Honorable Petrus Stuyvesant, late Director General of New Netherland, and who now on the change by the English is about to return to Patria, that his Honor has during about eighteen years administration conducted and demeaned himself not only as (a) Director General according to the best of our knowledge ought to do, on all occurring circumstances, for the interest of the West India Company, but besides as an honest proprietor and patriot of this province and a supporter of the reformed religion'."

More than a tribute to the sterling character of Stuyvesant, this testimonial was intended to aid him in the defense of his conduct before the Company and the Dutch government. He returned to Manhattan triumphantly vindicated, gave up his house on Whitehall Street to the English governor as an official residence, and retired to his "bouwerie." He and Nicolls, indeed, became fast friends and many were the genial meetings enjoyed by the English officer and his Dutch predecessor at the country house. Ever interested in the civil and religious welfare of his beloved town, the director general lived to the hale old age of eighty, a noble gentleman of the ancient school, and to the day of his death, in 1672, cherishing not a "particle of respect for popular liberty. or notions about the rights of man." He was buried in a vault under the little church he had built on his "bouwerie." On the site of that chapel stands the church of "St. Marks-in-the-Bouwerie,"
and

and on a stone embedded in the wall of that building the wayfarer may still read the inscription that reveals the last resting-place of Peter Stuyvesant.

Turning now to a brief survey of the circumstances under which New Amsterdam passed into New York, so as to note the modifications introduced by the English system of government, it may be said that the Dutch magistrates continued to transact their judicial and administrative business for a while as calmly as if nothing unusual had occurred. Not until it became necessary to choose new officers did the first political change appear. Instead of being permitted to present a double number of names from which the governor could select the incumbents for the vacant offices, the retiring board of burgomasters and schepens were allowed merely to nominate the precise number of persons whom the governor then formally appointed. But even this form of municipal privilege did not last long. In June, 1665, Nicolls abolished the "form of government late in practice within his majesty's town of New York, under the name and style of schout, burgomasters and schepens which are not known or customary in any of his majesty's dominions," and substituted for it "one body politic and corporate under the government of a mayor, aldermen and sheriff." In this arrangement it will be noticed that the office of sheriff is named last, as contrasted with the practice of the Dutch in mentioning the office of schout first. The deviation indicates that the English considered the dignity and duties of a sheriff to be inferior to those of the other offices. The Dutch, on the contrary, by making the schout at once sheriff, public prosecutor and supervisor of the customs, assigned to the office a higher degree of importance, and accordingly placed it at the head of the list of municipal magistrates. All of the new offices the governor proceeded to fill by direct appointment, his choice for the first mayor of New York falling upon Thomas Willett.

Of the town officials thus designated the mayor, two of the five aldermen and the sheriff were Englishmen. The old burgomasters and schepens, some of whom
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were on the new board, entered forthwith an earnest protest against the method of appointment, as involving a violation of the terms of surrender, one of which had provided that the magistrates should continue in office until the time of election, and then be allowed to choose their successors as before. To this attempt at revival of municipal privilege Nicolls suavely replied that, at the first election held after the establishment of English power, the retiring magistrates had in fact chosen their successors with his approval; and that, since these officials had remained in office up to the present, the terms in question had not suffered infringement. Remonstrate though they might against this close construction of language, the governor's contention was technically correct. His orders from the Duke of York to "establish the government of the city conformable to the customs of England" left him no alternative. He politely ignored the protest, therefore, and on June 24 installed his appointees.

This plan of direct appointment by the governor, instead of the Dutch method of proposal by the town officials themselves, remained in force until 1669 when, after Nicolls had been succeeded by Colonel Francis Lovelace, the mayor and aldermen prevailed on the new governor to restore the Dutch practice. They accordingly submitted to him a list of names, double the number required for the offices of mayor, aldermen and sheriff, out of which Lovelace graciously chose the necessary half. On the occasion, also, of his accession to the governorship Lovelace presented to the town authorities on behalf of the Duke of York what was called at the time "the gayety and circumstantial part of government," namely, a new seal, a silver mace, and seven ornate gowns for the seven dignitaries of New York.

Other modifications introduced into New Amsterdam by the advent of English rule were: the employment of the jury system as against the Dutch method of referees; the support of clergymen by the town instead of by the provincial government; and in 1668 the abolition

abolition of the exclusive burgher right created eleven years before. The explanation of the act last mentioned lay in the fact that subjection to English jurisdiction had removed the fear of competition from colonial neighbors, and that the municipal offices had ceased to be the prerogative of great burghers alone.

Over a further modification in local practice quite a little controversy arose. This had to do with a proposition to quarter soldiers on the inhabitants. According to Governor Nicolls, the soldiers of the garrison at Fort James "were not boarded or washed nor had pot or kettle to cook for themselves," and were inclined withal to insolence and disturbance as a result of such conditions. For the sake of the public peace he believed it needful to quarter the soldiers on the citizens. For this object the provincial government was to furnish a certain amount of provisions, and the householder concerned to receive from the town two guilders a week. To enable the municipality to meet the expenditure, he would reassign it the income from the excise, the weighing-scales and the ferry, all of which had been seized by the provincial government at the time of the surrender. Out of the fifty householders, however, summoned to consider the question, only ten professed willingness to harbor the soldiers. That the rate of board, rather than the principle of the quartering of troops in this form, had something to do with the reluctance was manifest, when in October, 1665, the governor agreed to increase the payments to be made to the temporary landlord, for board, lodging, washing, small beer and firewood. When this was done the objections disappeared.

However well the English soldiers may have been treated at the hands of the New York householders, they could not cope with the great fleet of twenty-three Dutch warships, having on board 1600 men under the command of Admirals Evertsen and Binckes, when it arrived off Sandy Hook, August 7, 1673. English commissioners were sent to demand why the Dutch fleet had come in "such a hostile manner to disturb his majesty's subjects in this place." To this demand the
Dutch

Dutch commanders replied that they had come simply to take what was "their own and their own they would have." After further negotiations, at the expiration of a specified half hour, the Dutch vessels opened fire on the fort, killing and wounding several of the garrison. Captain Anthony Colve, also, landed with six hundred men on the shore of the Hudson back of the present Trinity Church and marched down Broadway; but, before they could arrive at the fort they were met with proposals for a surrender on substantially the same terms as those of 1664. The naval commanders now assumed possession of the province in the name of the Dutch government, and proceeded to rechristen the province New Netherland, its capital, New Orange, instead of New Amsterdam, and the fort, after the name of the stadholder of the Netherlands who later became King William III of England, William Henry. Captain Colve they appointed military governor.

On August 15 a general meeting of the citizens who had cordially welcomed the restoration of Dutch rule, was convened at the town hall to elect six persons for burgomasters and fifteen for schepens from among the wealthy people and those professing the Reformed Calvinistic faith only. From this number the military government selected three names for burgomasters, thus making one additional, and the usual number of five schepens. The schout as the most important officer was appointed directly, and the new municipal regime was inaugurated on August 17.

But if the people of New Orange, formerly New Amsterdam and New York, imagined that the return of Dutch rule meant a restoration of municipal privilege, the military governor soon convinced them of their mistake. Indeed the system of control now to be exercised by the provincial authorities was more severe than anything the town had known for twenty years. Viewed in the light of the conduct displayed by the inhabitants of New Amsterdam on the advent of the English in 1664, the strictness of the military government seems due, less to a fear of reconquest from that quarter than to a suspicion that the political affections cherished by
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the citizens of Manhattan were a trifle inconstant. Of course the municipal magistrates had to renounce the insignia of English forms—"the gayety and circumstantial part of government"—furnished by the official seal, mace and gowns, which were carefully deposited in the fort. Governor Colve, furthermore, restricted the nomination of the double number of persons by the retiring board to the "most wealthy and such as are of the Reformed Christian religion, or at least well affected towards it," reserved the right to keep the present incumbents in office, and ordered a military commissioner to preside at the sessions of the magistracy in his behalf. Naturally the schout, burgomasters and schepens resented the suspicion involved in the presence of this officer, and protested to the governor that it violated the practices of the fatherland, injured the privileges of the bench and the burghership, and seriously depreciated their standing in the community. But the stern threat of instant dismissal from office checked any further remonstrance, and in July, 1674, much to their disgust, the burgomasters and schepens beheld their especial aversion, the military commissioner, elevated to the permanent presidency of the board in the capacity of schout. In the following month, also, the governor tightened the reins of control by reducing the number of burgomasters from three to two and the number of schepens from five to three, while he retained the direct appointment of the schout. He did allow the old system of double election for the burgomasters and schepens to continue, but modified it by having only one burgomaster retire at a time, thus insuring the possibility of a longer term of service if deemed necessary.

Just as the governor believed it advisable to forestall any refractory conduct on the part of the town magistrates, so did these officials in turn deem it necessary to check the disorderly practices on Sunday, which the recent changes had probably aggravated. The last ordinance on the observance of the Sabbath to be framed under Dutch auspices on Manhattan closely resembled the earlier regulations on the subject. It forbade

forbade "from sunrise to sundown.....all sorts of handicraft, trade and traffic, gaming, boat racing, or running with carts or wagons, fishing, fowling, running and picking nuts, strawberries and the like, all riotous racing, calling and shouting of children in the streets, together with all unlawful exercises and games, drunkenness, frequenting taverns or taphouses, dancing, card-playing, ball-playing, rolling nine-pins or bowls..... which is more in vogue on this than on any other day." All tavern-keepers and tapsters, therefore, were "strictly enjoined to entertain no clubs on this day..... nor.....suffer any games in their houses or places," under a heavy penalty. And if any children were caught on the street, playing, running or shouting "previous to the termination of the last preaching, the officers of the law may take their hat or upper garment, which shall not be restored to their parents until they have paid a fine." The intention of such prohibition was, "not that a stranger or citizen shall not buy a drink of wine or beer for the assuaging of his thirst, but only to prevent the sitting of clubs on the Sabbath, whereby many are hindered (from) resorting to Divine Worship." Taken as a whole the ordinance indicates clearly two facts: first, that the earlier enactments against the sale of liquor on the Sabbath had undergone some modification, and second, that, judging from the list of offences catalogued, Manhattan must have been a lively island for young and old, notions about the ponderous solemnity of Dutchmen to the contrary notwithstanding.

About this time also it appears that the fences, as well as the morals, of the people residing between New Haarlem and the "Fresh Water" in particular were in need of correction. In the instructions drawn up by the magistrates for the fence-viewers it is stated that, not only should an individual keep his own fence in repair, but that, if he thought his neighbor's fences not "good or sufficient.....and dreading damage thereby" from migratory animals, he should first request his neighbor "in love and friendship to repair his fence," otherwise he was to complain to the proper officials.

Also

Also, the depredations still committed upon the fortifications by the burrowing snouts of peregrine pigs led the military governor to command that their sphere of activity "within this city and its jurisdiction unto the Fresh Water" be confined within fences on pain of confiscation.

In order to place the city in a proper state of defence against the risk of English hostility, the governor ordered the removal of all houses near the fort, thus safeguarding the structure against one point of attack at least. For their losses the owners received compensation in money or in land. The people of New Orange, furthermore, had to perform military service, part of which consisted in working on the fortifications; otherwise they had to pay a special tax. So as to facilitate the performance of the financial duties of the town in this respect, the revenues from the excise, the weigh-scales and the ferry, which the provincial government had seized at the beginning of the Dutch reoccupation, were again turned over to it.

With the same general object in view, Colve issued a series of military regulations. He forbade the inhabitants of New Orange to export provisions, and commanded them to lay in a stock that would last eight months. Since the fortifications had nearly attained completion, a corresponding strictness had to be observed in the duties of the civil and military authorities. Not only could no one enter or leave the town except by the regular gates, but an elaborate formality had to be maintained in guarding these portals. At drumbeat, a half hour before sundown, the militia paraded in front of the town hall. Then the burgomasters received the municipal keys from the guard at the fort, and, with an escort of six, proceeded in state to lock the gates, and assign the citizen night-watch. By a similar pageant at sunrise the gates were opened and the keys restored to their keepers at the fort.

For the domestic habits of the burghers this martial service must have been rather unpleasant, and the honor an irksome one to the burgomasters, especially on cold winter mornings. The pageant which the magistrates

magistrates took part in has been thus described by Mrs. Sigourney, with some words of eulogy on the burghers and their city:

“Lo! with the sun came forth a goodly train,
The portly mayor with his full guard of state.
Hath aught of evil vexed their fair domain
That thus its limits they perambulate
With heavy measured steps and brows of care,
Counting its scattered roofs with fixed portentous
stare?

Behold the keys, with solemn pomp restored
To one in warlike costume stoutly braced—
He of yon fort the undisputed lord—
Deep lines of thought are on his forehead traced,
As though of Babylon, the proud command,
Or hundred-gated Thebes were yielded to his hand.
See here and there the buildings cluster round,
All to the street their cumbrous gables stretching,
With square-clipped trees and snug enclosures
bound—

A most uncouth material for sketching—
Each with its stoop from whose sequestered shade
The Dutchman’s evening pipe in cloudy volumes
played.

Yet deem them not for ridicule a theme—
These worthy burghers with their spouses kind—
Scorning of heartless pomp the gilded dream
To deeds of peaceful industry inclined;
In hospitality sincere and grave,
Inflexible in truth, in simple virtue brave.
Hail! mighty city—high must be his fame
Who round thy bounds at sunrise now should walk—
Still wert thou lovely, whatsoe’er thy name—
New Amsterdam, New Orange, or New York,
Whether in cradle sleep on seaweed laid,
Or on thine island throne in queenly power arrayed.”

But the days of New Orange were numbered. At the conclusion of peace between England and Holland, early in 1674, New Netherland reverted to the former country

country and again became New York. The entry in the municipal records announcing the fact runs as follows: "The governor general appearing in court (of schout, burgomasters and schepens) states that he has now received.....absolute orders from..... their High Mightinesses for the restitution of this province.....to his majesty of Great Britain pursuant to the treaty of peace.....with further orders that he return home with the garrison as soon as possible, which his Honor resolved to communicate to the court, informing them.....that, if they had yet any representation to make to their High Mightinesses, it would be willingly presented by his Honor." Since the recent military regime had apparently moderated an earlier enthusiasm for the fatherland, the magistrates answered simply: "The worshipful court hath thanked the governor." Finally, it is stated that "on the tenth of November, anno 1674, the province of New Netherland is surrendered by Governor Colve to Governor Major Edmund Andros in behalf of his majesty of Great Britain." Thus did New Orange pass from view and with it the days of the Dutch dominion.

Though New York grew up as an English town and became the metropolis of the American nation, it has remained absolutely true to the memory of its Dutch forerunner, for when we would personify the city we call it "Father Knickerbocker." Perchance the spirit of Peter Stuyvesant yet stumps along unseen amid the multitudes and guards with jealous care his "island of the hills"!





John F. Sibley

PRESIDENT
THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
AND
COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

*ALBANY COUNTY HUDSON-FULTON TER-
CENTENARY CELEBRATION*

OCTOBER 7, 8, 9, 10, 1909

It is much to be regretted that, in the Year Book for 1910, which contains accounts of the activities and participation of The Holland Society and its members in the Hudson-Fulton Ter-Centenary celebration, there is unfortunately no mention of the part taken in that wonderful event by our brethren of Albany County. It was the climax of the celebration when the replica of the "Half Moon," escorted by its flotilla of naval and other vessels, after its triumphal progress up Hudson's River, reached Albany at the end of its voyage, three hundred years after Hudson had made the same trip.

The explanation for this omission is the fact that the Committee to which was entrusted the duty of publishing the delayed Year Books of 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, found, among the mass of material, of which it finally got possession and from which said delayed books were compiled, no data, nor any account of the Albany Celebration, in any proper shape for publication.

The prime importance of getting out these year books promptly, without any further delay, dictated to the Committee the policy of at once publishing all material on hand, that could be readily put in shape for the printer, and not to endeavor to supply material lacking after so many years of vexatious delay, as this latter procedure would occasion still further postponement of publication and prevent the prompt performance of the duty with which the Committee was charged.

In recognition of the natural feeling of disappointment of our loyal Albany members that their part in a remarkable experience in the life of the Society had been ignored in the Society's records, and to make amends, as far as might be at this late date, it was resolved at the regular quarterly meeting of the Trustees held June 8, 1916, "that an account of the luncheon given by the Albany members of The Holland Society at the Fort
Orange

Orange Club on October 8, 1909, as a part of the celebration ceremonies of the Hudson-Fulton Ter-Centenary be published in the next Year Book, with a prefatory note of explanation of the reason for its delay and why it was not published in the Year Book of 1910.

THE PART PLAYED BY THE ALBANY COUNTY MEMBERS
OF THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW
YORK IN THE HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION.

Early in the summer of 1909, when the Hudson-Fulton Ter-Centenary Commission began to arrange for the celebration, the active and efficient Vice President for Albany County, William B. Elmendorf, appointed a committee of Albany County members to take such action as was possible under the rules of the Society to aid in said celebration and to see that The Holland Society was properly represented.

He appointed on such committee: Dr. James N. Vander Veer, Chairman, Charles V. Winne, Warren L. Bradt, Edmund N. Huyck, Morton Van Loan, and George W. Van Slyke, with the vice president as an *ex-officio* member.

The vice president called the attention of the Committee to the fact that Hon. Tunis G. Bergen was chairman of the Committee of the Society on the Hudson Ter-Centenary and that he was also a member, and Chairman, of the Committee on Memorials of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission of the State of New York.

Dr. Vander Veer accepted his appointment as chairman of the Committee and called meetings which were held at his home in Albany, one on July 8, 1909, when the members were entertained by him at dinner, and another on August 16, 1909, in the afternoon. He wrote Chairman Bergen of the Commission notifying him of the formation of the Albany Committee and of its readiness to act.

The Albany vice president also corresponded with Secretary Bogert, and communicated with President
Van

Van Duser of The Holland Society, advising him of the appointment of the Committee.

As is well known, all the details and arrangements of the Celebration were in charge of the State-created and—controlled Hudson-Fulton Commission and the program of the Celebration was arranged by it and the record of what happened can be found in the printed report of its proceedings and actions.

All the members of The Holland Society resident in Albany were prominent citizens of that old Dutch settlement, and took active parts and had prominent places in the Celebration there during the days of October 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th. The principal members of the Albany Reception Committee in charge of the municipal banquet, were members of the Society. The Capital of the state had a noteworthy celebration, civic, army and naval parades, decorations, fireworks, and an enthusiasm worthy of the descendants of the founders of old Fort Orange.

The real Hollanders of the city of Albany and its vicinity had an important part in the Hudson-Fulton Celebration parade on Friday afternoon, October 8th. A local Society had been formed, known as the "Holland Hudson-Fulton Society," which was composed of about one hundred Holland-born citizens from Albany, Castleton and various villages contiguous to the city of Albany, and they paraded as a separate detachment.

One of the distinctive features, however, of the Celebration at Albany was the reception and luncheon tendered by the Albany County members of The Holland Society of New York to the official guests of the Hudson-Fulton Commission and the officers in command and charge of the "Half Moon" and "Clermont," and their escorting vessels, at the Fort Orange Club, at noon, Friday, October 8, 1909.

It was a Red Letter day for the Albany members of the Society on which they had the opportunity to demonstrate in a practical manner the well known hospitality of the Albany County Branch.

The luncheon was given ostensibly for, and in honor of, the officers manning the "Half Moon," but in reality

reality many distinguished guests participated. Among those present were Jonkheer J. Loudon, Minister from the Netherlands to the United States, Mr. W. de Beaufort, Attache of the Netherlands Legation, Lieutenant Commander W. Lam, Lieutenant A. de Bruijne, Netherlands Naval Constructor E. J. Bentham, Governor Charles E. Hughes, and staff, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, President of the Hudson-Fulton Commission, Assistant Secretary of War Robert Shaw Oliver, Major General Leonard Wood, and staff, of the United States Army, Mayors of Hudson Valley Cities, prominent men impersonating historic characters from the replica steamer "Clermont," several delegates from Holland, and Mr. Eben E. Olcott of the Hudson River Day Line, whose fleet of vessels includes the steamers "Hendrick Hudson" and "Robert Fulton," in all seventy-five guests.

The time allowed to greet the guests was so limited on account of the preparation for the great Albany parade that the Vice President was of necessity compelled to be brief in his address and to ask that all remarks be in like order.

In greeting the guests Vice President William B. Elmendorf, who acted as Toastmaster, said in part, addressing Minister Loudon:

"Your Excellency, Governor Hughes, and distinguished guests of The Holland Society: Our time is too limited for me to attempt to tell those of you who are not Dutchmen, why a mistake was made in your Nationality, suffice it to say that hospitality is a characteristic of the Dutch race and that your presence here is highly appreciated."

Turning to Minister Loudon, the Vice President said:

"Mr. Minister, Lieutenant-Commander Lam and fellow officers of the Royal Navy of the Netherlands, it gives me great personal pleasure as Vice President to welcome you to Old Dutch Albany, and on behalf of our Albany County members of The Holland Society of New York, it makes me doubly happy to be able to greet you as 'our kin beyond the Seas'; possessed of a common ancestry and glorying unitedly in the deeds
of

of other days, we sit here today as members of one family.

"God bless the Queen of the Netherlands,

"God bless the Holland of today,

"And God bless the sons and daughters (cheers) of Holland who by their sturdy integrity have helped to make this great Nation what it stands for today among the Nations of the Earth.

"Welcome men of Holland." (Great applause.)

The Vice President then proposed a toast to Queen Wilhelmina which was drunk with enthusiasm. Minister Loudon, jumping to his feet, said with great feeling:

"The remarks of your Vice President have touched my heart and I want to say to you gentlemen that those remarks and sentiments, so beautifully and so heartily spoken, will go straight home to Holland, to our little Queen, and will be cherished, I can assure you gentlemen, in my own, and the home of your ancestry." (Hearty cheering.)

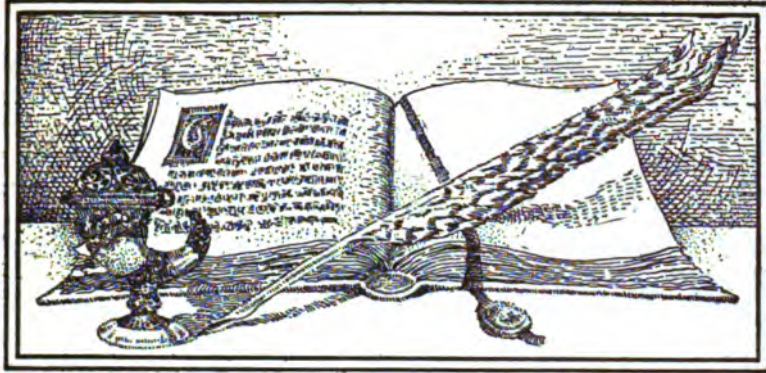
The toastmaster called on Governor Charles E. Hughes for a few remarks. The governor, replying "I am somewhat fatigued, but when a neighbor calls I cannot refuse," in a characteristically clever speech extolled the virtues of the Dutch race. Others, who were called upon and who spoke briefly were Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, a former Albanian, who was given an ovation, and spoke feelingly of "his old town," Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, who complimented the Albany Dutchman, Major General Leonard Wood, and the mayor of Albany, Hon. Henry F. Synder.

Enjoyment prevailed to the utmost in the brief time allowed for the function; and at its termination automobiles were on hand to carry the members and guests to the official reviewing stand at the entrance to the beautiful Washington Park, where they enjoyed the large Army, Navy, and Municipal parade, to the best possible advantage.

The subscribers to the entertainment were Messrs. William B. Elmendorf, J. Townsend Lansing, Albert V. Bensen, Edmund N. Huyck, Gerrit Y. Lansing, Isaac D.

D. F. Lansing, Richard Lansing, Edward H. Leggett, Wm. Scott Elmendorf, Robert C. Pruyn, William N. S. Sanders, James Ten Eyck, Thomas I. Van Antwerp, Albert Vander Veer, James N. Vander Veer, Charles M. Van Huesen, Morton Van Loan, George W. Van Slyke, John L. Van Valkenburgh, William H. Van Wormer, Edward W. Visscher, Col. Charles K. Winne, U. S. A., retired, Charles V. Winne, Willis A. Winne, David H. Van Auken, D. L. Van Antwerp, Stephen Schuyler, Warren L. Bradt, and Isaac H. Vrooman, Jr.





CONSTITUTION

ADOPTED APRIL 30, 1885.
AS AMENDED APRIL 6, 1911.

ARTICLE I.

Name.

SECTION I. This organization shall be called
THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

ARTICLE II.

Object.

The object of the Society shall be:

FIRST. To collect and preserve information respecting the early history and settlement of the City and State of New York by the Dutch, and to discover, collect, and preserve all still existing documents, etc., relating to their genealogy and history.

SECOND. To perpetuate the memory and foster and promote the principles and virtues of the Dutch ancestors of its members, and to promote social intercourse among the latter.

THIRD. To gather by degrees a library for the use of the Society, composed of all obtainable books, monographs, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., relating to the Dutch in America.

FOURTH,

FOURTH. To cause statedly to be prepared and read before the Society, papers, essays, etc., on questions in the history or genealogy of the Dutch in America.

FIFTH. To cause to be prepared and published when the requisite materials have been discovered and procured, collections for a memorial history of the Dutch in America, wherein shall be particularly set forth the part belonging to that element in the growth and development of American character, institutions, and progress.

ARTICLE III.

Members.

SECTION I. No one shall be eligible as a member unless he be of full age, of respectable standing in society, of good moral character, and the descendant in the direct male line of a Dutchman who was a native or resident of New York or of the American colonies prior to the year 1675. This shall include those of other former nationalities who found in Holland a refuge or a home, and whose descendants in the male line came to this country as Dutch settlers, speaking Dutch as their native tongue. This shall also include descendants in the male line of Dutch settlers who were born within the limits of Dutch settlements, and the descendants in the male line of persons who possessed the right of Dutch citizenship within Dutch settlements in America, prior to the year 1675; also of any descendant in the direct male line of a Dutchman, one of whose descendants became a member of this Society prior to June 16, 1886.

So long as there are one thousand members of the Society no further elections to membership shall be held, but candidates for admission shall be placed in order upon a waiting list; *provided*, however, that this restriction shall not prevent the immediate election of any candidate who is the descendant of a present or former member of the Society.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE IV.

Officers.

SECTION 1. A President, Vice-Presidents as provided in the By-Laws, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary and a Treasurer shall be chosen at each annual meeting and shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected. There shall also be chosen from its members twenty Trustees. Those elected at the first election shall divide themselves into four classes of five each; one class to hold office one year, the second class for two years, the third class for three years, and the fourth class for four years, next thereafter. At each annual meeting thereafter there shall be chosen five Trustees to fill the place of the class whose term will then expire. The offices of Secretary and Treasurer may be filled by one person.

If one who is not a Trustee should be elected President, Recording Secretary or Treasurer, he shall be ex-officio a member of the Board of Trustees during his term of office.

SECTION 2. All elections shall be by ballot, under the direction of inspectors, to be appointed by the President, and a plurality of votes shall elect.

ARTICLE V.

Powers and Duties of Officers.

SECTION 1. The President of the Society, and in his absence the Vice-President for New York County, shall authorize the call for all meetings of the Trustees, and of the Society, and appoint the place of each meeting, and shall exercise the usual functions of a presiding officer.

Vice-Presidents shall, as far as possible, keep in touch with the members resident in their several counties and stimulate their interest in the affairs of the Society. On the occasion of the death of any member, the Vice-President for the county in which such member has resided shall represent the Society and procure the necessary material for an appropriate memorial sketch to be inserted in the Year Book.

SECTION

SECTION 2. The Recording Secretary shall make and keep a true record of all meetings of the Trustees, and of the Society, and of all Standing Committees; he shall also act as Librarian and Curator and shall have the custody of the Constitution and By-Laws, the Corporate Seal, and all books, pamphlets, manuscripts and personal articles belonging to the Society.

The Corresponding Secretary shall notify each Trustee of all meetings of the Trustees, and each member of all meetings of the Society; issue all other authorized notices to members, distribute all books, pamphlets, souvenirs and other matter, authorized by the Trustees, and conduct the correspondence of the Society.

SECTION 3. The Treasurer shall collect, and under the direction of the Trustees disburse, the funds of the Society, and shall keep regular accounts thereof, which shall be subject to the examination of the President and Trustees. He shall submit a statement thereof to the Trustees at each regular meeting.

SECTION 4. The Trustees shall have general charge of the affairs, funds, and property of the Society. It shall be their duty to carry out the objects and purposes thereof; and to this end may exercise all the powers of the Society, subject to the Constitution, and to such action as the Society may take at its special or stated meetings.

SECTION 5. The Trustees shall have power to fill any vacancy which may occur from death or resignation among the officers of the Society, for the unexpired term of office vacated. Absence from three consecutive stated meetings of the trustees, without satisfactory explanation or excuse, shall be deemed equivalent to resignation and may be acted upon accordingly.

SECTION 6. The Trustees shall cause to be prepared annually a detailed statement of the financial condition of the Society, showing its receipts and expenditures for the current year, the number of members, and other matters of general interest to the Society, and

a statement thereof shall be printed and a copy sent to each member ten days previous to the annual meeting.

SECTION 7. The Trustees shall, from time to time, make by-laws, rules and regulations, and appoint standing committees and sub-committees on matters not herein determined.

ARTICLE VI.

Membership.

SECTION 1. Candidates for admission must be proposed by one member and seconded by another, and the member proposing a candidate shall state in writing the name of the person proposed, his occupation, place of residence, and his qualifications for membership.

SECTION 2. The name of every candidate, with those of his proposers, shall be sent to the Corresponding Secretary at least fifteen days, and by him sent to each Trustee at least ten days, before he is balloted for. Members shall be chosen by the Trustees, and no candidate for membership shall be elected unless he receive an affirmative vote of four-fifths of the Trustees present, and in every instance two blackballs shall exclude.

SECTION 3. Any Trustee may, at the same meeting, move the reconsideration of a vote, either of admission or exclusion; but after an adjournment no rejected candidate shall be eligible for six months thereafter.

SECTION 4. The admission fee shall be five dollars. The annual dues shall be five dollars, payable in advance on the first day of February in each year, or, in the case of newly elected members, upon notice of election. By the payment of ninety-five dollars at one time a member not in arrears may exempt himself from further payment of annual dues. The Trustees shall have power to increase each of said amounts from time to time, but not to a sum greater than one hundred dollars

dollars for the admission fee, and ten dollars for the annual subscription.

SECTION 5. Every person elected to membership, as a condition thereof, shall, within thirty days after being notified, pay to the Treasurer the amount of the admission fee and sign the Constitution; the Trustees may extend the time for the latter in special cases.

SECTION 6. Should any member neglect to pay his annual subscription within six months of the time when it is due, his name shall be dropped from the roll of the Society, unless for any good and sufficient excuse the Trustees shall vote to remit or suspend such penalty.

SECTION 7. The Trustees shall have power, by a vote of a majority of its members, to suspend or forfeit the membership of any member of the Society for conduct on his part likely, in the opinion of the Trustees, to endanger the welfare, interest, or character of the Society, an opportunity being first given such member to be heard before the Trustees in his defence.

SECTION 8. Any person who shall cease to be a member of the Society shall forfeit all right or interest in the property of the Society.

ARTICLE VII.

Meetings.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on April 6th, the anniversary of the day when, in A.D. 1566, the Dutch combined against tyranny and adopted the badge which is now the badge of this Society. Should such date fall on Saturday or Sunday, the annual meeting shall be held on the Monday following.

SECTION 2. No special meeting of the Society shall be called at any time except by order of the President, with the approval of three Trustees, or by the Corresponding Secretary whenever the President shall be thereunto requested in writing by twelve members,
setting

setting forth the purpose of such meeting. At any such special meeting no business other than that specified in the call shall be considered, except by unanimous consent. At least ten day's notice shall be given to the members of all meetings of the Society.

SECTION 3. The Trustees shall hold four regular meetings each year at such times as may be provided in the By-Laws.

ARTICLE VIII.

Notices.

SECTION 1. All notices shall be sent to such address as shall be left with the Corresponding Secretary. If no address be so given, such notices shall be sufficient if addressed to the member at his last known place of residence.

ARTICLE IX.

Amendments to the Constitution.

SECTION 1. To amend the Constitution, an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present at a general or special meeting shall be requisite, but no amendment shall be made except upon the recommendation of the Board of Trustees, or upon the written request of at least fifteen members of the Society, and after the mailing to each member notice of any proposed amendment at least ten days before the meeting at which it is intended to be acted upon.



By-Laws

BY-LAWS OF THE HOLLAND SOCIETY

AS AMENDED MARCH 12, 1914.

I. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

At all meetings of the Society, the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Reading the minutes of the previous meeting.
2. Reports of officers.
3. Election of officers.
4. Reports of committees.
5. Miscellaneous business.
6. Adjournment.

2. MEETINGS OF TRUSTEES.

The Trustees shall hold stated meetings on the second Thursday of each March, June, October and December.

Special meetings of the Trustees may be called by order of the President, or, in his absence, by the Vice-President for New York County.

3. PROOF OF DESCENT.

Before being voted upon for membership, each candidate shall furnish satisfactory proof of his pedigree to the Committee on Genealogy, who shall report thereon to the Board of Trustees.

4. ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the day specified in the Constitution (at such place and hour as the President shall appoint), and at least ten days' notice of the same shall be sent to each member by the Corresponding Secretary.

5. NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

The Trustees shall, at least sixty days before any annual meeting, elect a committee who shall nominate a ticket

a ticket to be voted for at the annual election, and a list of the nominations shall be sent to each member of the Society at least ten days before the annual meeting. The Vice-Presidents shall be promptly notified of the election of the Nominating Committee and requested to obtain suggestions of the names, desired by the members of each locality for nomination as Vice-Presidents, and to forward same to the Recording Secretary.

6. COMMITTEES AND APPOINTMENT.

All standing committees and sub-committees shall be appointed by the President or other chairman of the meeting, unless specially named in the resolution creating the committee, and the gentleman first named shall be Chairman of each committee. The standing committees shall be on Finance, on Genealogy, and on History and Tradition.

7. COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Committee on Finance shall consist of three members, and shall, at least once in each year, and oftener if they choose, audit the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer of this Society and report upon the same at the annual meeting of the Society, and oftener to the Board of Trustees as they may see fit, or as the latter may order.

8. COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Genealogy to report to the Trustees upon the genealogy of candidates that may be submitted to them, and to collect and preserve, in accordance with the Constitution of this Society, information and documents relating to the genealogy of the members of this Society and of the Dutch settlers of New York and of the American colonies, and said committee may expend the funds of this Society for that purpose, but not to exceed a total amount of twenty-five dollars in any one quarter of a year, unless especially authorized by the Trustees. Said committee shall consist of three members.

9. Committee

9. COMMITTEE ON HISTORY AND TRADITION.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on History and Tradition to collect and preserve, in accordance with the Constitution of this Society, information, documents, books, and monuments relating to the history and tradition of the ancestry of the members of this Society, and of the Dutch settlers of New York and of the American colonies, and to print and publish the same, and papers and essays relating to the same, copyrighting original publications for the benefit of this Society; and said committee may expend the funds of this Society for that purpose, but not to exceed a total amount of one hundred dollars in any one quarter of a year, unless especially authorized by the Trustees. Said committee shall consist of three members.

10. SPECIAL APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS.

A. All initiation fees received for this Society, together with ten per cent. of the amounts annually received for dues of this Society, shall be, and they hereby are, appropriated for a special fund, which, with such gifts and additions as may be made thereto, is hereby set apart as the building fund, to be applied to the erection of a suitable, and if possible a self-supporting building, as the future home of this Society; but such fund, or parts thereof, may from time to time, be otherwise appropriated by the Board of Trustees.

B. Ten per cent. of the amount annually received for dues of this Society shall be, and they hereby are, appropriated to a special fund, which, with such gifts and additions as may be made thereto, is hereby set apart as a fund to be applied to the publication, in accordance with the Constitution of this Society, of a memorial history of the Dutch in America, such history to be copyrighted for the benefit of this Society, and to be prepared and published under the direction of the Committee on History and Tradition; but such fund, or parts thereof, may, from time to time, be otherwise appropriated by the Board of Trustees.

11. Centers

II. CENTERS ENTITLED TO A VICE-PRESIDENT.

Any county in which there may be ten resident members of the Society shall be entitled to a Vice-President in the Society. There may be also a Vice-President for the United States Army and one for the United States Navy. The Trustees may elect temporary Vice-Presidents for other localities, appropriately delimited and containing ten members or more, and may recommend the election of regular Vice-Presidents for these localities at the next annual meeting.

12. AMENDMENT.

These By-Laws can be altered, amended, or abrogated only at a stated meeting of the Trustees, or at a meeting specially called for that purpose, and upon a notice of ten days to each Trustee by the Corresponding Secretary, informing him of the proposed alteration, amendment, or abrogation, and then only upon the affirmative vote of a majority of members present. Provided, however, that each meeting may regulate and control its order of business.



BADGE

**BADGE OF
THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK**

ADOPTED MARCH 30, 1887



THE most significant medal, from an historical point of view, which was ever struck in Holland, is the so-called "Beggars' Medal." It is the memorial of the very first steps of that march toward civil and religious liberty in which the men of the Netherlands, after heroic struggles, finally led the world. And, therefore, it is a most appropriate token for us to wear, who have received in largest measure, in this New Republic, the benefits of the noble conflict of our Dutch forefathers.

In Bizot's *Medallic History of the Republic of Holland*, published at Amsterdam in 1690, the place of honor is given to this famous "Geuzenpenning." The following description of its origin is translated from that work, with a few additions from the accounts given by Prof. J. W. Kitchin, of Oxford.

"In the year 1565, immediately after the decrees of the Council of Trent were promulgated, Philip II determined to put them in force throughout his dominions. Accordingly, he now made a more vehement attack upon the reformers; and then it was, in 1566, that

that the Netherland nobles, led by Count Brederode, signed the famous 'Compromise,' with which the open rebellion of the provinces begins. Margaret of Parma was Philip's regent in the Low Countries. Before her Brederode appeared with the Protest against the Inquisition and other innovations which the King proposed to introduce into Holland. He was accompanied by three hundred noblemen, who had bound themselves together for the preservation of the Liberties of the Provinces. The Duchess of Parma appeared to be much disturbed at the sight of such a multitude of noble remonstrants, but the Count of Barlemont, who stood beside her, begged her not to be alarmed, 'For,' said he, in French, 'they are only beggars.'

"The next day, the 6th of April, 1566, as the confederates were sitting together at dinner, and talking of a name for their new party, they remembered Barlemont's sneer, and cried out, '*Vivent les Gueux!*'—'Hurrah for the Beggars!' When dinner was over, Brederode, having hung a beggar's wallet around his neck, filled a wooden bowl with wine and drank the health of the company, declaring that, for his part, he was ready to sacrifice life, property, everything, in defence of his country's freedom. The room rang with applause,—'Hurrah for the Beggars!' The cup was passed from hand to hand. Every man drank the same toast and made the same pledge of devotion. And thus it was that the name of the *Gueux*, or Beggars, which has become famous throughout Europe, had its origin at a social feast; for it often happens that the most important and serious affairs begin amid jests and laughter.

"Soon afterward the men of the new Party appeared at Brussels, dressed in coarse gray cloth, with wooden cups attached to their belts, AND WITH THIS MEDAL HANGING ABOUT THEIR NECKS."

One of these medals was worn by William of Orange at the time of his assassination.

The following is the description, translated by the first Secretary of the Society, Mr. Geo. W. Van Siclen, from Van Loon's *Nederlandsche Penningen*.

"The

“The nobles assembled several times in different places to find methods to protect the liberties of their country from the perils which menaced them from all sides. Those who showed themselves most zealous and most ardent upon these occasions were Henry of Brederode; Louis of Nassau, brother of the Prince of Orange; Florent of Pallant, Count of Culemburg; and William, Count of Bergen. They pushed the affair so far that meetings were held, first at Breda, and afterward at Hoogstraten.

“At the latter place several discontented nobles projected an alliance, which, going from hand to hand, was in a short time accepted and signed by more than four hundred persons, all of whom promised to be in Brussels on a certain day. To give greater *éclat* to this league, Henry of Brederode, as chief of the confederates, found it convenient to make his entry into that city on the 3d of April, A. D. 1566, accompanied by Count Louis of Nassau and many nobles, followed by a great number of servants. The fourth day of that month was employed in preparations and in awaiting the Counts of Bergen and of Culemburg. Although on the following day these lords had not yet arrived, the confederates did not delay in demanding an audience. It was granted to them, and the Princess-Regent appointed the hour of noon to avoid the tumultuous concourse of the populace.

“The time named being near, Brederode and Count Louis were seen to leave the residence of Culemburg and to walk with a decent gravity toward the court, preceded by more than three hundred gentlemen, of whom they themselves formed the last rank. When they arrived before the Duchess, Brederode spoke for all, and, having finished his harangue, he presented to Her Highness a petition signed in the name of all that illustrious troop. In this petition, after having represented their obedience and their fidelity to the King, they declared that, notwithstanding the hatred that their procedure would very likely draw upon them, they would risk, in the service of the King, showing to Her Highness the dangerous condition of affairs, and
warning

warning her, if the protection of the Inquisition were continued, of the terrible consequences which they foresaw would shake the State to its foundations. They demanded, secondly, that the edict of the King relating to the Inquisition, and relating to religion in general, be reformed by the Assembly of the States-General, and that, while awaiting this, the execution of this edict should be suspended, as a protection against the sad evils of which it was already, and of which it would be more and more, the fertile source.

“The Regent, hiding as well as possible the uneasiness and indignation which this affair caused her, received the petition, and replied to the supplicants that she would examine into their demands with the Lords of the Council, and that in a short time she would let them know her decision. With this response, the confederate lords returned to Culemburg’s residence in the same order and with the same gravity with which they had left it.

“After the Regent had deliberated on the petition of the nobles, that Princess replied the following day in writing that she would represent to the King their first demand in the most favorable manner possible, but that she was obliged to refuse absolutely the second, because the matter was not in her power.

“While this affair was thus treated at the palace of the Princess, the populace insulted the confederate nobles by the opprobrious epithet of *Gueux*, which those who understood French badly changed into *Geuzen*, which afterward became very common as the name of a party or sect. Others say that the author of the sobriquet was the Baron of Barlemont, who, seeing the Regent surprised at the sight of so many nobles, tried to encourage her by saying, ‘*Ce ne sont que des gueux.*’ However that may be, this name was received by the nobles as a precious epithet, and soon became the most honorable title of that illustrious league.

“The 6th of April, Brederode, being at dinner with other lords of his party at Culemburg’s, put around his neck a wallet, and filling with wine a wooden cup, like that

that worn by the beggars, made all the guests follow his example. He declared to them at the same time that, while always remaining faithful to his King, not only would he risk everything in defence of the liberties of the country, although he might be reduced to carrying a wallet, but he was even ready to give up his life in so good a cause. All those who were at the feast, having in turn taken the wallet and the cup, made the same declaration one after the other, in the midst of a continual cry of '*Vivent les Gueux!*'

"Several of these nobles appeared the next day in the streets dressed in gray frieze, and carrying at the girdle, as a badge of honor, a small wallet and a little wooden cup or calabash.

"Then (A.D. 1566), as now (A.D. 1732), the wooden bowl was in Brabant, like the wallet, a distinctive mark, and, so to speak, a livery of beggars. Furnished with this necessary utensil of their profession, they went certain days of the week to the cloisters, where, after having taken part in the catechising, they each received, according as he had answered well or badly, a portion of soup left over by the monks.

"It was by this low and despised method that the Professor, Thomas Stapleton, was able to reach the highest degree of erudition, notwithstanding his poverty and low birth. Sure, thanks to his porringer, of victuals which were absolutely necessary to him, he applied himself first to the languages, and afterwards to the higher sciences, with such success that he was honored with the most distinguished professorship in the University of Louvain. He never forgot his porringer. In the feasts which they gave when he was elevated to this important charge, not only did he then cause the first toast to be drunk in that cup, then ornamented with a foot of silver, but he desired that after his death it should be added to the rich ornaments of his marble tomb, as an example and as a beacon for other distinguished men of genius, the meanness of whose extraction might seem to condemn them to darkness.

"The reader must pardon me this digression, which I would not have made but from the same motive
which

which caused this great man to parade his beggar's bowl.

"The gourd or bottle had its origin from the usage made of it by the pilgrims—that class of people who, to perform a penance or to fulfil certain vows, undertake a journey to the distant shrine of some saint, like that of St. James in Spain or of Loretto in Italy. They are obliged to go there begging by the way, and they carry this bottle-gourd, or calabash, attached to the girdle, for the purpose of carrying water for their use when they have to traverse dry and arid parts of the country. For this reason these allied nobles made use both of the porringer and the wallet as an emblem of poverty, and to turn into pleasantry the name of beggars, which had been given to them with so much indignity. This is not all. These lords, wishing to engrave on each other's memory the vow which each had made to defend the privileges of the country, even to carry the wallet, took pride in wearing on the breast certain medals attached to ribbons, and very often joined with a porringer and a gourd."

The form adopted by The Holland Society is a facsimile of the one to which are attached two such porringers and a gourd or bottle, and shows on its face the armed bust of Philip II of Spain, with the first half of the motto, "EN TOUT FIDELLES AU ROY," and on the reverse two wallets, between the straps of which are two hands joined, with the remainder of the motto, "JUSQUES A PORTER LA BESACE," together with the date, 1566, the figures of which are, however, separated, one in each corner formed by the crossed hands and wallets.

Plaster casts of originals of various sizes, in the Museum of Antiquities in Amsterdam, were kindly presented to the Society by Dr. T. H. Blom Coster, physician to the Queen of the Netherlands.

The die, which has been cut by Tiffany & Co., is the property of the Society. The medals, including the cups, the flagon, the orange ribbon, and the pin, can be furnished in silver for six dollars (\$6) each. They can also be supplied in gold for twenty-eight dollars (\$28)

(\$28) each. Members can obtain orders from the Secretary and therewith be furnished with the Badge by addressing Tiffany & Co.

THE SOCIETY BUTTON

At the annual meeting of the society, April 6, 1897, the society adopted a button, to be worn on occasions when the wearing of the other insignia might be deemed inappropriate.

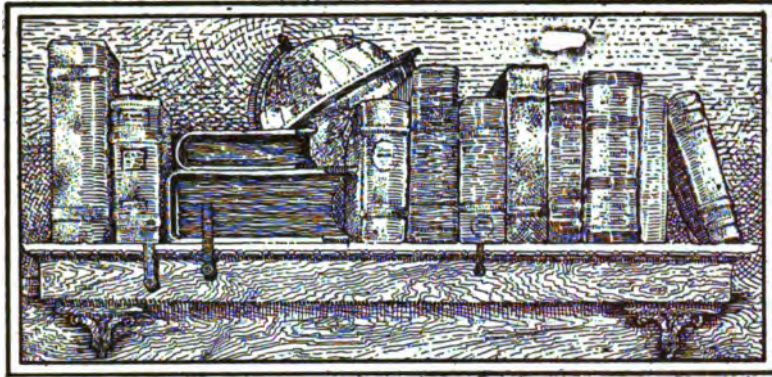
This consists of a shield of gold one-half inch high bearing the Lion of Holland in red enamel. Members can obtain them of the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co. corner of Chestnut and 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., in silver gilt at one dollar each, or in 14 k. gold at two dollars and seventy-five cents each.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND LIBRARY OF THE SOCIETY,

90 West Street, Room 1311, New York City.

Phone 4139 Rector.



*ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY AND
COLLECTIONS*

TO FEBRUARY 1, 1917

Books by Gift, Purchase and Exchange

From William S. and Clinton D. Ackerman:
History of Bergen & Passaic Counties

From Brooklyn Trust Company:
Rambles About Historic Brooklyn

From The Calumet Club:
Year Book 1916

From Hon. A. T. Clearwater:
History of Ulster County, New York

From John Crerar Library:
Twenty-first Annual Report for 1915

From Mrs. Enoch H. Currier:
Copies of "Coryell's Ferry"

From De Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken te
Rotterdam:
Jaarverslag—1915

From Fairmount Park Art Association:

Publication No. 52

From Historical Society of Pennsylvania:

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. XL—1916

From Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio:

Quarterly—Vol. XI, 1916

From Interstate Commerce Commission:

Thirtieth Annual Report—1916

From James A. Lansing:

Lansing Genealogy, with copious typewritten notes collected by James A. Lansing, bound in the book

From Marshall C. Lefferts:

American Ancestry of Marshall Lefferts and Mary Allen

Chart—Genealogy of The Lefferts-Haughwout families

From Library of Congress:

Report of Superintendent of Library Building and Grounds, for year ending June 30, 1916

“Publications” issued since 1897

From Maatschappij der Nederlandsche Letterkunde:

Handelingen en Medelingen 1914-1915

Handelingen en Mededeelingen 1915-16

Levensberichten der afgestorven medeleden 1914-15

Levensberichten der afgestorven medeleden 1915-16

Tydschreef Voor Nederlandsche Taal en Letterkunde (4 vols.)

From Michigan Historical Commission:

Collections, Vol. 39, 1916

From Ministry of the Colonies, The Hague, Holland:
Catalogus van de Boeken en Kaarten uitmakende
de Bibliotheek van het Dep't van Kolonien 4e
vervolg, 1915

From John W. Morrell:
The Ancestry of Daniel Morrell

From New Jersey Historical Society:
Proceedings 1916-1917

From New York Genealogical and Biographical So-
ciety:
Record—Volume XLVII—1916

From New York Historical Society:
Collections for 1914-15-16, consisting of:
Revolutionary Muster Rolls, Vol. I—1914
Revolutionary Muster Rolls, Vol. II—1915
Minute Book—British Army—1916

From New York State Historical Association:
Volume XIV—Proceedings

From New York State Library:
Early Records of Albany, Volume II

From North Carolina Historical Society:
The James Sprunt Historical Publications,
Vol. 14, No. 1
Vol. 15, Nos. 2 and 1

From Pennsylvania Society:
A Calendar for Pennsylvania, 1915
Year Book—1916

From Daniel T. Ronk:
Manuscript Record of the Old Grave Yard at
Shawangunk Church

From Edward L. Ryerson:
The Ryerson Genealogy

From St. Nicholas Club:
Year Book for 1916

From St. Nicholas Society of New York:
Genealogical Record, Volume II

From Mrs. J. D. L. Schoonover:
New Jersey Archives, Volume IV, Second Series

From Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New
York:
Year Book 1915-16
Pamphlet on The Insignia

From Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick:
Year Book 1916

From Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State
of New York:
Bulletin No. 5

From Sons of The Revolution in New York:
Report and Proceedings 1914-15

From State Historical Society of Iowa:
The Iowa Journal of History and Politics, Volume
XIV—1916

From Slason Thompson:
The Railway Library 1915

From Union Club:
Year Book 1916

From Union League Club:
Year Book 1916

From United States Bureau of Education:

Bulletin 1909, No. 5

Bulletin 1915, No. 25

Bulletin 1915, No. 40

From Bibliotheek der Universiteit van Amsterdam:

Catalogus van de Schenking-Quack

From University Club:

Year Book 1916

From University of North Carolina:

The James Sprunt Historical Publications, Volume
14, No. 2

From University of Tennessee:

Record, August, 1915

Summer School of the South—15th Session, 1916

From George B. Vanderpoel:

Vanderpoel Genealogy

From Horace S. Van Voast:

St. George's Lodge in the Revolution

From Edward Van Winkle:

Manhattan, 1624-1639, De Luxe

Manhattan, 1624-1639, Manuscript copy

Original Illustrations of Manhattan

From E. K. Voorhees:

Notes on the Rynearson (Van Hengel) Family

From William H. Wanzer:

Inscriptions of Family Burying Grounds, Town of
New Scotland, Albany Co., N. Y.

From Edmund Brownell Weston:

In Memoriam Hon. Gershom Bradford Weston,
Deborah Brownell Weston, of Duxbury, Massa-
chusetts

From Jennings Cropper Wise:

Genealogical Record and Chart of the Family of
Elizabeth Lydecker Anderson
(Anderson-Lydecker)



FORMER OFFICERS

PRESIDENTS

ELECTED

HOOPER C. VAN VORST.....	1885
ROBERT BARNWELL ROOSEVELT.....	1890
GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN.....	1891
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK.....	1892
JAMES WILLIAM BEEKMAN.....	1893
WARNER VAN NORDEN.....	1894
D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA.....	1895
CHARLES H. TRUAX.....	1896
JOHN W. VROOMAN.....	1897
ROBERT A. VAN WYCK.....	1898
TUNIS G. BERGEN.....	1899
HENRY VAN DYKE.....	1900
JOHN H. STARIN.....	1901
GEORGE G. DE WITT.....	1902
THEODORE M. BANTA.....	1903
ALBERT VANDER VEER.....	1904
GARRET J. GARRETSON.....	1905
JOHN R. VAN WORMER.....	1906
FRANK HASBROUCK.....	1907
EVERT JANSEN WENDELL.....	1908
HENRY S. VAN DUZER.....	1909
ALPHONSO T. CLEARWATER.....	1910
SAMUEL VERPLANCK HOFFMAN.....	1911
HENRY LAWRENCE BOGERT.....	1912
WILLIAM LEVERICH BROWER.....	1913
GERARD BEEKMAN.....	1915
SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD.....	1916

ACTIVE COUNTIES

VICE-PRESIDENTS

FOR NEW YORK

ROBERT BARNWELL ROOSEVELT.....	1885
MAUS ROSA VEDDER.....	1890
CHARLES H. TRUAX.....	1891
WARNER VAN NORDEN.....	1892
CHARLES H. TRUAX.....	1894
SAMUEL D. COYKENDALL.....	1896
TUNIS G. BERGEN.....	1898

ELECTED

LUCAS L. VAN ALLEN.....	1899
JOHN L. RIKER.....	1901
SAMUEL VERPLANCK HOFFMAN.....	1906
WILLIAM LEVERICH BROWER.....	1911
GERARD BEEKMAN.....	1913
J. MAUS SCHERMERHORN.....	1915

FOR KINGS COUNTY, N. Y.

ADRIAN VAN SINDEREN.....	1885
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK.....	1887
TUNIS G. BERGEN.....	1888
HARMANUS BARKALOO HUBBARD.....	1890
JUDAH BACK VOORHEES.....	1891
DELAVAN BLOODGOOD.....	1893
WILLIAM C. DE WITT.....	1895
DELAVAN BLOODGOOD.....	1896
PETER WYCKOFF.....	1897
SILAS B. DUTCHER.....	1906
EDWARD J. BERGEN.....	1909
ALBERT VAN BRUNT VOORHEES, JR.....	1911
JOHN LOTT NOSTRAND.....	1913
JOHN VAN VORST BOORAEM.....	1914
ALBERT VAN BRUNT VOORHEES, JR.....	1915

FOR QUEENS COUNTY, N. Y.

JOHN E. VAN NOSTRAND (for Newton).....	1886
ANDREW J. ONDERDONK (for North Hempstead).....	1890
HENRY A. BOGERT.....	1894
JOHN H. PRALL.....	1904
WILLIAM F. WYCKOFF.....	1909
JAMES CORNELL VAN SICLEN.....	1913

FOR WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

CHARLES KNAPP CLEARWATER.....	1886
WILLIAM L. HEERMANCE.....	1889
EZEKIEL JAN ELTING.....	1891
WILLIAM L. HEERMANCE.....	1892
CHARLES H. ROOSEVELT.....	1892
DAVID COLE.....	1893
HARRIS E. ADRIANCE.....	1894

FORMER OFFICERS

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	ELECTED
JOHN R. HEGEMAN.....	1896
WILLIAM L. HEERMANCE.....	1898
CHARLES R. DUSENBERRY.....	1900
PETER J. ELTING.....	1902
JOSEPH HASBROUCK, M.D.....	1904
EUGENE ELSWORTH.....	1906
JOHN B. KOUWENHOVEN.....	1909
CHARLES DUSENBERRY, JR.....	1911
ELIAS WARNER DUSENBERRY.....	1913
WILLIAM M. VANDERHOOF.....	1915

FOR DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

FRANK HASBROUCK.....	1887
EDWARD ELSWORTH.....	1894
REV. A. P. VAN GIESON.....	1905
IRVING ELTING.....	1907
MARTIN HEERMANCE.....	1909
J. WILSON POUCHER.....	1911
I. REYNOLDS ADRIANCE.....	1913

FOR ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.

ALPHONSO TRUMPBOUR CLEARWATER.....	1885
SAMUEL DECKER COYKENDALL.....	1888
AUGUSTUS SCHOONMAKER.....	1891
ELIJAH DU BOIS.....	1894
AUGUSTUS H. BRUYN.....	1895
CHARLES BURHANS.....	1898
JACOB LE FEVRE.....	1901
JESSE ELTING.....	1903
HYMAN ROOSA, M.D.....	1904
CHARLES C. TEN BROECK.....	1906
ALPHONSO TRUMPBOUR CLEARWATER.....	1908
PHILIP ELTING.....	1909
DE WITT ROOSA.....	1910
GILBERT D. B. HASBROUCK.....	1913
FRANK J. LE FEVRE.....	1915

FOR ALBANY COUNTY, N. Y.

ALBERT VANDER VEER, M.D.....	1886
THOMAS J. VAN ALSTYNE.....	1901
ROBERT C. PRUYN.....	1904
J. TOWNSEND LANSING.....	1906

ELECTED

WILLIAM B. ELMENDORF.....	1907
EDMUND NILES HUYCK.....	1912
CHARLES VISSCHER WINNE.....	1913
JAMES N. VANDER VEER.....	1914

FOR SCHENECTADY COUNTY, N. Y.

JAMES ALBERT VAN VOAST.....	1886
GILES YATES VAN DER BOGERT.....	1890
JOHN LIVINGSTON SWITS.....	1893
JAMES ALBERT VAN VOAST.....	1895
THOMAS L. BARHYDT.....	1896
JAMES R. TRUAX.....	1901
CHARLES C. DURYEE.....	1907
HORACE SILLIMAN VAN VOAST.....	1912
WILLIAM G. SCHERMERHORN.....	1915

FOR SUFFOLK COUNTY, N. Y.

FREDERICK VAN WYCK.....	1913
ROBERT LEFFERTS.....	1914

CENTRAL NEW YORK¹*Formerly Onondaga County, N. Y., 1901 to 1913*

WILLIAM H. BLAUVELT.....	1913
EDWARD J. WYNKOOP.....	1914
JOHN VAN DUYN.....	1915
STEPHEN HOLT STARIN.....	1916

FOR HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

THEODORE ROMEYN VARICK.....	1886
J. HOWARD SUYDAM.....	1887
HENRY M. T. BEEKMAN.....	1888
ISAAC I. VANDER BEEK.....	1889
GEORGE CLIPPINGER VARICK.....	1890
HENRY TRAPHAGEN.....	1891
CORNELIUS C. VAN REYPEN.....	1892
FRANCIS I. VANDER BEEK.....	1893
GARRET DANIEL VAN REIPEN.....	1894

¹ See page 120, 1915 Year Book.

FORMER OFFICERS

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ELECTED

CHARLES HENRY VOORHIS.....	1895
ISAAC PAULIS VANDER BEEK.....	1896
ISAAC ROMAINE.....	1897
WILLIAM BRINKERHOFF.....	1898
FRANK I. VANDER BEEK, JR.....	1899
HENRY H. BRINKERHOFF, JR.....	1900
JOHN WARREN HARDENBERGH.....	1901
DANIEL VAN WINKLE.....	1902
JOHN J. VOORHEES.....	1903
JOHN J. VOORHEES, JR.....	1904
EVEREST B. KIERSTED.....	1905
REYNIER J. WORTENDYKE.....	1906
MARSHALL VAN WINKLE.....	1907
THOMAS E. VAN WINKLE.....	1909
JACOB R. WORTENDYKE.....	1910
JAMES S. NEWKIRK.....	1911
HAMILTON VREELAND.....	1912
DE WITT VAN BUSKIRK.....	1913
WILLIAM VAN KEUREN.....	1915
JOHN WINNER.....	1916

FOR BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.

GEORGE FREDERICK SCHERMERHORN.....	1886
JOHN QUACKENBUSH.....	1891
JAMES M. VAN VALEN.....	1893
JOHN PAUL PAULISON.....	1894
ELBERT A. BRINCKERHOFF.....	1895
ANDREW D. BOGERT.....	1896
PETER BOGERT.....	1897
JAMES M. VAN VALEN.....	1898
EDWARD STAGG.....	1901
MORSE BURTIS.....	1903
ANDREW D. BOGERT.....	1904
MILTON DEMAREST.....	1905
ARTHUR WARD VAN WINKLE.....	1906
JOHN BALDWIN LOZIER.....	1907
FRANK O. VAN WINKLE.....	1908
WILLIAM M. JOHNSON.....	1909
WALTER BOGERT.....	1910
ALBERT REUBEN BOGERT.....	1911
ISAAC I. DEMAREST.....	1912

ELECTED

WILLIAM H. ZABRISKIE.....	1913
BYRON G. VAN HORNE.....	1914
ELMER BLAUVELT.....	1915
LEMUEL LOZIER.....	1961

FOR PASSIAC COUNTY, N. J.

MARTIN JOHN RYERSON.....	1886
JOHN HOPPER.....	1888
ROBERT I. HOPPER.....	1898
FRANK VAN CLEVE.....	1910
J. ALBERT VAN WINKLE.....	1915
WILLIAM SICKLES ACKERMAN.....	1916

FOR ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.

JOHN N. JANSEN.....	1894
ANSON A. VOORHEES.....	1896
MOSES J. DE WITT.....	1898
CARLYLE E. SUTPHEN.....	1899
JOHN B. VAN WAGENEN.....	1901
HARRISON VAN DUYN.....	1902
BENJAMIN G. DEMAREST.....	1903
JAMES SUYDAM POLHEMUS.....	1904
FRANK R. VAN NEST.....	1905
NEILSON ABEEL.....	1906
MOSES J. DE WITT.....	1908
HERBERT S. SUTPHEN.....	1909
THERON Y. SUTPHEN.....	1910
JAMES S. POLHEMUS.....	1912
HENRY VAN ARSDALE.....	1913
JACOB T. B. BOGARDUS.....	1914
ANDREW H. DEWITT.....	1915
FREDERICK H. ACKERMAN.....	1916

FOR UNION COUNTY, N. J.

HARRY VANDER VEER DE HART.....	1910
THOMAS MCE. DEBEVOISE.....	1912
PHILIP VAN R. VAN WYCK.....	1914
FREDERICK ARDEN WALDRON.....	1915

FOR MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.

D. AUGUSTUS VAN DER VEER.....	1888
WILLIAM H. VREDENBURG.....	1894

FORMER OFFICERS 149

ELECTED

PETER STRYKER.....	1897
WILLIAM E. TRUEX.....	1899
HENRY H. LONGSTREET.....	1903
DAVID V. PERRINE.....	1909
WILLIAM VAN DORN.....	1910
DAVID V. PERRINE.....	1911
WILLIAM H. HENDRICKSON.....	1914
FREDERICK CHRISTIAAN VAN VLIET.....	1916

FOR MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.

CHARLES EDWARD SURDAM.....	1912
HARRY ABRAHAM VAN GILDER.....	1914
CHARLES GAGE VAN GILDER.....	1916

FOR PACIFIC COAST¹.

HENRY L. VAN WINKLE.....	1913
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FOR NEW ENGLAND².

WILLIAM HARMAN VAN ALLEN.....	1913
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FOR UNITED STATES ARMY.

MAJOR-GENERAL STEWART VAN VLIET.....	1890
GENERAL HENRY C. HASBROUCK.....	1901
COLONEL CHARLES K. WINNE.....	1908
COLONEL ADELBERT CRONKHITE.....	1913
COLONEL ALFRED HASBROUCK.....	1916

FOR UNITED STATES NAVY.

DELAVAN BLOODGOOD.....	1890
WM. KNICKERBOCKER VAN REYPEN.....	1891
CASPER SCHENCK.....	1895
EDWARD S. BOGERT.....	1896
ARTHUR BURTIS.....	1897
CHAPLAIN ROSWELL R. HOES.....	1901
COM. LEWIS SAYRE VAN DUZER.....	1911
COM. WARREN J. TERHUNE.....	1912
CHAPLAIN ROSWELL R. HOES.....	1916

¹Comprising all of the Pacific Slope.

²Comprising the New England States.

SECRETARIES

GEORGE WEST VAN SICLEN.....	1885
THEODORE MELVIN BANTA.....	1891
HENRY LAWRENCE BOGERT.....	1903

Discontinued in 1911

RECORDING SECRETARIES

HENRY LAWRENCE BOGERT.....	1911
EDWARD VAN WINKLE.....	1912

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

EDWARD VAN WINKLE.....	1911
JOHN T. CONOVER.....	1912
SEWARD G. SPOOR.....	1914

TREASURERS

GEORGE WEST VAN SICLEN.....	1885
ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD.....	1886
EUGENE VAN SCHAICK.....	1890
TUNIS G. BERGEN.....	1896
ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT.....	1898

TRUSTEES

HOOPER C. VAN VORST.....	1885
WILLIAM M. HOES.....	1885
WILHELMUS MYNDERSE.....	1885
ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD.....	1885
GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK.....	1885
DAVID VAN NOSTRAND.....	1885
HENRY VAN DYKE.....	1885
GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN.....	1885
PHILIP VAN VOLKENBURGH, JR.....	1885
EDGAR B. VAN WINKLE.....	1885
W. A. OGDEN HEGEMAN.....	1885
HERMAN W. VANDER POEL.....	1885
GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN.....	1885
BENJAMIN F. VOSBURGH.....	1885
JACOB WENDELL.....	1885
GEORGE G. DE WITT.....	1885
ROBERT BARNWELL ROOSEVELT.....	1885

TRUSTEES—*Continued*

	ELECTED
LUCAS L. VAN ALLEN.....	1885
AARON J. VANDERPOEL.....	1885
HENRY S. VAN DUZER.....	1885
ALEXANDER T. VAN NEST.....	1886
*AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK.....	1887
THEODORE M. BANTA.....	1887
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.....	1887
FREDERICK J. DE PEYSTER.....	1887
WALTON STORM.....	1888
HENRY R. BEEKMAN.....	1889
JOHN L. RIKER.....	1889
WILLIAM W. VAN VOORHIS.....	1889
WILLIAM J. VAN ARSDALE.....	1890
HENRY S. VAN BEUREN.....	1890
*JOHN W. VROOMAN.....	1890
WILLIAM D. GARRISON.....	1890
EUGENE VAN SCHAICK.....	1891
JAMES WILLIAM BEEKMAN.....	1892
ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD.....	1892
*TUNIS G. BERGEN.....	1892
D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA.....	1892
CHARLES H. TRUAX.....	1892
ROBERT A. VAN WYCK.....	1893
ALEXANDER T. VAN NEST.....	1893
*FRANK HASBROUCK.....	1894
ABRAHAM LANSING.....	1894
WARNER VAN NORDEN.....	1895
JOHN H. STARIN.....	1896
JAMES B. VAN WOERT.....	1896
EGBERT L. VIELE.....	1899
JOHN R. VAN WORMER.....	1899
SAMUEL D. COYKENDALL.....	1900
COMMODORE P. VEDDER.....	1901
WILLIAM L. HEERMANCE.....	1902
*GARRET J. GARRETSON.....	1903
ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT, <i>ex-officio</i>	1903
HENRY L. BOGERT, <i>ex-officio</i>	1903
ALBERT VANDER VEER, <i>ex-officio</i>	1904
FOSTER M. VOORHEES.....	1905

*Now in office.

TRUSTEES—*Continued*

	ELECTED
*WILLIAM LEVERICH BROWER.....	1906
SAMUEL V. HOFFMAN.....	1908
*DAVID D. ZABRISKIE.....	1908
*FRANK I. VANDER BEEK, JR.....	1909
*ALPHONSO T. CLEARWATER.....	1909
*EVERT JANSEN WENDELL.....	1909
ARTHUR H. MASTEN.....	1910
HENRY S. VAN DUZER.....	1910
*GERARD BEEKMAN.....	1911
*E. COVERT HULST.....	1911
*J. MAUS SCHERMERHORN.....	1911
*ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT.....	1911
SAMUEL OAKLEY VANDER POEL.....	1911
*JOHN EVERITT VAN NOSTRAND.....	1912
*EDWARD VAN WINKLE, <i>ex-officio</i>	1912
*HENRY L. BOGERT.....	1913
JOHN LEONARD VARICK.....	1913
*SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD.....	1914
*EDWARD DE WITT.....	1914
*WILLIAM BRINKERHOFF.....	1915

Centers formerly represented by a Vice-President but not now represented. See Article II of the By-Laws.

FOR COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.

AUGUSTUS W. WYNKOOP.....	1885
AARON J. VANDERPOEL.....	1886
PETER VAN SCHAICK PRUYN.....	1887
PIERRE VAN BUREN HOES.....	1891
CHARLES KING VAN VLECK.....	1894
JOHN C. DUBOIS.....	1896

Discontinued in 1907

FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY, N. Y.

WALTER L. VAN DENBERGH.....	1886
ALFRED DE GRAAF.....	1893
JOHN H. STARIN.....	1894
MARTIN VAN BUREN.....	1896
JOHN D. WENDELL.....	1898

Discontinued in 1906

*Now in office.

FORMER OFFICERS

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FOR GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.

	ELECTED
EVERT VAN SLYKE.....	1886
PHILIP V. VAN ORDEN.....	1898
Discontinued in 1906	

FOR MIDDLESEX COUNTY, N. J.

WILLIAM HOFFMAN TEN EYCK.....	1886
CHARLES H. VOORHEES.....	1891
ABRAHAM V. SCHENCK.....	1894
WILLIAM R. DURYEE.....	1896
Discontinued in 1897	

FOR COBLESKILL, N. Y.

JOHN VAN SCHAICK.....	1886
Discontinued in 1895	

FOR ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.

GARRET VAN NOSTRAND.....	1886
CORNELIUS R. BLAUVELT.....	1892
ISAAC C. HARING.....	1893
Discontinued in 1894	

FOR ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

AMOS VAN ETEN, JR.....	1888
CHARLES F. VAN INWEGEN.....	1893
SEYMOUR DE WITT.....	1894
SELAH R. VAN DUZER.....	1896
CHARLES H. SNEDEKER.....	1897
JOHN SCHOONMAKER.....	1898
JOHN D. VAN BUREN.....	1899
CHARLES F. VAN INWEGEN.....	1901
HIRAM LOZIER.....	1903
REV. WM. WYCKOFF SCHOMP.....	1905
Discontinued in 1906	

FOR SOMERSET COUNTY, N. J.

LAWRENCE VAN DER VEER.....	1888
JAMES J. BERGEN.....	1891
Discontinued in 1894	

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY

FOR BUFFALO, N. Y.

ELECTED

SHELDON THOMPSON VIELE 1889

Discontinued in 1894

Re-established in 1906 as Erie County

FOR ERIE COUNTY, N. Y.

TRACY C. BECKER 1906

Discontinued in 1909

FOR CAMDEN, N. J.

PETER L. VOORHEES 1889

Discontinued in 1894

FOR PHILADELPHIA, PA.

EUGENE VAN LOAN 1889

SAMUEL S. STRYKER 1893

EUGENE VAN LOAN 1895

SAMUEL S. STRYKER 1897

THEODORE VOORHEES 1898

LOUIS Y. SCHERMERHORN 1903

Discontinued in 1907

FOR STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

WILLIAM PRALL 1890

JAMES D. VAN HOEVENBERG 1891

Discontinued in 1894

Re-established in 1906 as Richmond County.

FOR RENSSELAER COUNTY, N. Y.

WILLIAM CHICHESTER GROESBECK 1889

CHARLES R. DE FREEST 1894

SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD 1897

CHARLES E. DUSENBERRY 1903

JOHN KNICKERBACKER 1905

SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD 1906

THOMAS A. KNICKERBACKER 1908

WILLIAM M. SWARTWOUT 1910

Discontinued in 1913

FOR ONONDAGA COUNTY, N. Y.

	ELECTED
JOHN VAN DUYN.....	1901
FORBES HEERMANS.....	1904
FRANCIS HENDRICKS.....	1905
JOHN MARSELLUS.....	1906
RASSELAS A. BONTA.....	1908
WILLIAM H. BLAUVELT.....	1910

Discontinued in 1913

Re-established in 1913 as Central New York.

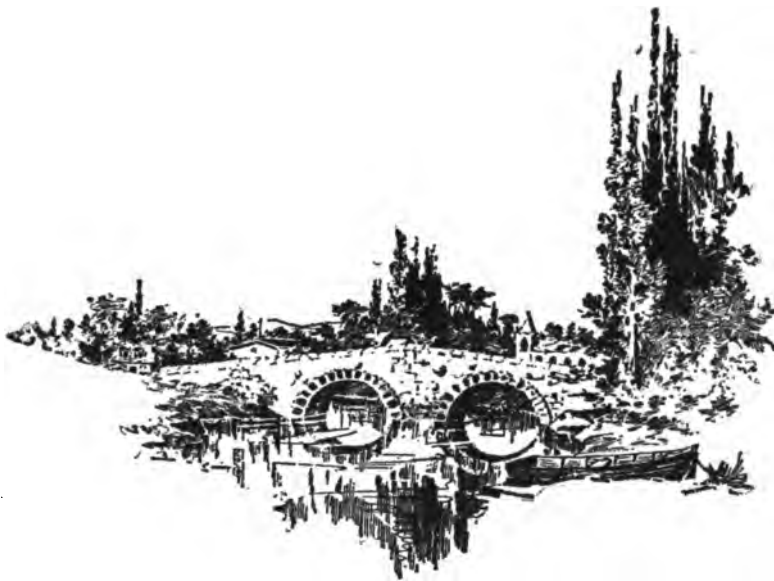
FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, N. Y.

Formerly "Staten Island"—1890 to 1894

Re-established in 1906

CALVIN D. VAN NAME.....	1906
DAVID BARCALOW VAN NAME.....	1911

Discontinued in 1914



COMMITTEES*Appointed by the President on May 1, 1916***BANQUET OF 1917:**

John Leonard Varick¹, Chairman
 Frank Isaac Vander Beek, Jr., Acting Chairman
 Seymour Van Santvoord
 William Brinkerhoff
 Evert Jansen Wendell
 Edward De Witt
 William Leverich Brower²
 Edward Van Winkle, Secretary

FINANCE:

Edward Covert Hulst, Chairman
 David Demarest Zabriskie
 Gerard Beekman

GENEALOGY:

John Wright Vrooman, Chairman
 Frank Hasbrouck
 Henry Lawrence Bogert

HISTORY AND TRADITION:

Garret James Garretson, Chairman
 Henry Lawrence Bogert
 Tunis G. Bergen
 Seymour Van Santvoord
 Edward Van Winkle

MEETINGS:

Evert Jansen Wendell, Chairman
 John Everitt Van Nostrand
 Seymour Van Santvoord
 Arthur Hoffman Van Brunt
 Edward Van Winkle

¹Died July 6, 1916.²Appointed to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Varick.

MEMORIALS:

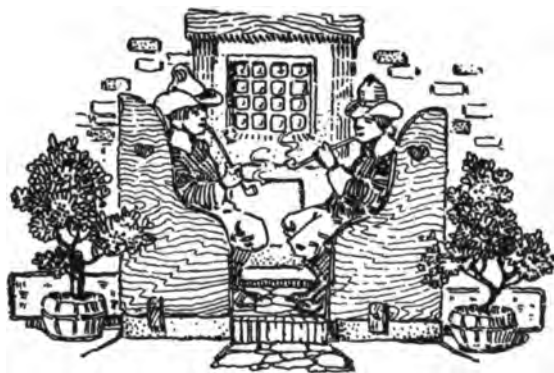
Frank Hasbrouck, Chairman
J. Maus Schermerhorn
Tunis G. Bergen
Augustus Van Wyck

STATUE TO WILLIAM THE SILENT:

Tunis G. Bergen, Chairman
Augustus Van Wyck
Henry Lawrence Bogert
Garret James Garretson
David Demarest Zabriskie
Alphonso Trumpbour Clearwater
Dr. Albert Vander Veer

NOMINATING:

Elected by the Trustees, December 14, 1916
Augustus Van Wyck, Chairman
William Leverich Brower
Henry L. Bogert
John W. Hardenbergh
James S. Polhemus



LIST OF MEMBERS, FEBRUARY 1, 1917

A

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Abeel, John Howard	New York City	1904
Ackerman, Albert Ammerman	San Diego, Cal.	1907
Ackerman, Charles M.	Bayside, L. I.	1916
Ackerman, Clinton D.	Paterson, N. J.	1915
Ackerman, George H.	Passaic, N. J.	1907
Ackerman, John Edmund	Passaic, N. J.	1907
Ackerman, J. Walter	Auburn, N. Y.	1907
Ackerman, William Sickles	Paterson, N. J.	1907
Ackerson, Garret G.	Hackensack, N. J.	1908
Ackerson, James B.	Passaic, N. J.	1908
Adriance, Harris Ely	Englewood, N. J.	1887
Adriance, Henry Benson	New York City	1896
Adriance, I. Reynolds	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1887
Adriance, John Erskine	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1887
Adriance, William A.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1887
Allerton, Walter Scott	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	1914
Amerman, Frederick Herbert	Montclair, N. J.	1889
Amerman, James Lansing	Cobleskill, N. Y.	1894
Amerman, William Henry Houghton	Garden City, N. Y.	1888
Amerman, William Henry Houghton, Jr.	Garden City, N. Y.	1907
Amerman, William Libbey	New York City	1889
Anthony, Richard A.	New York City	1888
Aten, William Henry	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1909
Auten, Harry Fish	Trenton, N. J.	1901

B

Baker, Willard	Sharon, Ct.	1911
Banta, Albert Zabriskie	Jamaica, N. Y.	1914
Banta, Edward Woodruff	New York City	1900
Banta, Walter Augustus	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1896
Barhydt, Thomas Low	Schenectady, N. Y.	1899
Bates, Lindon Wallace	New York City	1907
Bayles, William Harrison	Verona, N. J.	1908
Baylis, Robert N.	Bloomfield, N. J.	1906

LIST OF MEMBERS

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NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Beekman, Alston	Red Bank, N. J.	1904
Beekman, Gerard	New York City	1885
Beekman, Henry M. T.	New York City	1886
Benson, Arthur Davis	New York City	1911
Bergen, A. Beekman	Newton, Pa.	1909
Bergen, Francis H.	Summit, N. J.	1890
Bergen, James J.	Somerville, N. Y.	1888
Bergen, John	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1912
Bergen, Teunis J.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1914
Bergen, Tunis G.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1885
Bergen, Van Brunt	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1886
Berry, John F.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1890
Blauvelt, Elmer	Oradell, N. J.	1902
Blauvelt, Ernest E.	Paterson, N. J.	1911
Blauvelt, George A.	Monsey, N. Y.	1915
Blauvelt, George Van Houten	Nyack, N. Y.	1916
Blauvelt, James Gillmor	Paterson, N. J.	1908
Blauvelt, Martin Post	Chicago, Ill.	1910
Blauvelt, William D.	Paterson, N. J.	1910
Blauvelt, William Hutton	Syracuse, N. Y.	1898
Blauvelt, William V. A.	Hackensack, N. J.	1906
Bleecker, Anthony James	New York City	1907
Bleecker, Theophylact Bache	Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.	1889
Bloodgood, Francis	Milwaukee, Wis.	1889
Bloodgood, Hildreth K.	New York City	1889
Bloodgood, William Denton	Garden City, L. I.	1916
Bloomington, James	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	1904
Bogardus, Henry J.	Jersey City, N. J.	1915
Bogardus, Jacob T. B.	East Orange, N. J.	1900
Bogart, John	New York City	1885
Bogart, John Benjamin	New York City	1910
Bogart, Joseph H.	Roslyn, N. Y.	1887
Bogert, Albert Reuben	Oradell, N. J.	1901
Bogert, Charles Albert	Englewood, N. J.	1903
Bogert, Charles Jacob	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1900
Bogert, Daniel Gilliam	Englewood, N. J.	1903
Bogert, Frederick H.	Ridgewood, N. J.	1904
Bogert, Gilbert P.	Glen Ridge, N. J.	1915
Bogert, Henry L.	Flushing, N. Y.	1889

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Bogert, John Jacob	New York City	1908
Bogert, Matthew J.	Demarest, N. J.	1905
Bogert, William Jesse	Westfield, N. J.	1910
Bogert, William Russell	New Brighton, N. Y.	1899
Bonta, Edwin W.	Syracuse, N. Y.	1912
Bonta, Frank Manley	Syracuse, N. Y.	1914
Bonta, Rollin Adelbert	Syracuse, N. Y.	1914
Booraem, John Van Vorst	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1886
Bradt, Aaron John	Schenectady, N. Y.	1899
Bradt, Herbert Schuyler	Dongan Hills, N. Y.	1913
Bradt, S. Vedder	Schenectady, N. Y.	1891
Bradt, Warren Lansing	Albany, N. Y.	1907
Bradt, William H.	Schenectady, N. Y.	1900
Brevoort, Edward Renwick	New York City	1907
Brevoort, James Renwick	Yonkers, N. Y.	1887
Brinckerhoff, Alexander Gordon	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1888
Brinckerhoff, Charles Fuller, Jr.	New York City	1912
Brinckerhoff, Gurdon Grant	New York City	1905
Brinckerhoff, Gurdon Grant, Jr.	New York City	1905
Brinckerhoff, Henry Gordon	Greenfield, Mass.	1913
Brinckerhoff, J. Howard	Herkimer, N. Y.	1916
Brinckerhoff, Walter Wyckoff	New York City	1916
Brink, Jacob Louis	Bogota, N. J.	1906
Brink, Theodore	Lake Katrine, N. Y.	1906
Brinkerhoff, George Alyea	Hackensack, N. J.	1897
Brinkerhoff, Henry H.	Jersey City, N. J.	1893
Brinkerhoff, Roelif Coe	Riverside, Cal.	1905
Brinkerhoff, William	Jersey City, N. J.	1896
Brodhead, Robert Packer	Kingston, Pa.	1906
BROKAW, GEORGE TUTTLE	New York City	1906
Brower, Abraham T. H.	Chicago, Ill.	1886
Brower, Ogden, Jr.	Montclair, N. J.	1916
Brower, Ward	New York City	1898
Brower, Wilber F.	West Summit, N. J.	1916
Brower, William Leverich	New York City	1885
BUSH, IRVING T.	New York City	1909

C

Cadmus, William H.	Rochester, N. Y.	1915
Christiancy, Cornelius	Port Orange, Fla.	1911

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Clearwater, Alphonso T.....	Kingston, N. Y.....	1885
Clearwater, Ralph Davis.....	Kingston, N. Y.....	1906
Clute, Jesse H.....	New York City.....	1911
Cole, Cornelius A.....	Hackensack, N. J.....	1908
Cole, Peter Lozier.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1915
Collett, Samuel D.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1915
Conover, Charles Tallmadge.....	Seattle, Wash.....	1897
Conover, Frank B.....	Long Branch, N. J.....	1887
Conover, Frank E.....	New York City.....	1888
Conover, Frederic King.....	Madison, Wis.....	1891
Cortelyou, George Bruce.....	New York City.....	1904
Cowenhoven, Garret P.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1916
Coykendall, Russell A.....	Jersey City, N. J.....	1915
Crum, Frederick Henry.....	River Edge, N. J.....	1914
Cruser, Matthias Van Dyke.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1890
Cuyler, Thomas De Witt.....	Haverford, Pa.....	1887

D

De Bevoise, Charles Richmond.....	Newark, N. J.....	1914
De Bevoise, Cornelius S.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1898
Debevoise, George.....	New York City.....	1895
Debevoise, George W.....	New York City.....	1888
Debevoise, Paul.....	Elizabeth, N. J.....	1910
Debevoise, Thomas M.....	Summit, N. J.....	1904
De Forest, Howard.....	Baltimore, Md.....	1898
de Forest, Louis E.....	New York City.....	1913
De Graff, Alfred.....	Fonda, N. Y.....	1887
De Groff, Arthur Lewis.....	Newark, N. J.....	1898
de Kay, Sidney Gilder.....	New York City.....	1914
de la Montanye, James.....	New York City.....	1894
Demarest, Benjamin G.....	Montclair, N. J.....	1899
Demarest, Benjamin W.....	Nyack, N. Y.....	1916
Demarest, Cornelius B.....	Hackensack, N. J.....	1905
Demarest, Donald De Gray.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1916
Demarest, Henry Samuel.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1907
Demarest, John G.....	Oradell, N. J.....	1902
Demarest, Milton.....	Hackensack, N. J.....	1902
Demarest, William H. S.....	New Brunswick, N. J.....	1898
Demarest, William Curtis.....	New York City.....	1914
Denise, David D.....	Freehold, N. J.....	1888

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Denise, Edwin Stanton	Baltimore, Md.	1898
Depew, Chauncey M.	New York City	1885
De Pew, Pierre H.	Nyack, N. Y.	1911
De Pew, Ralph Huyler	Nyack, N. Y.	1914
de Peyster, Frederic Ashton	New York City	1909
De Witt, Andrew Heermance	Maplewood, N. J.	1906
De Witt, Edward	Englewood, N. J.	1902
De Witt, J. Walter	Newark, N. J.	1904
De Witt, Jerome	Binghamton, N. Y.	1888
De Witt, Jerome Pennington	Newark, N. J.	1908
De Witt, Macdonald	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1915
de Witt, Moses J.	Newark, N. J.	1888
De Witt, Sutherland	Elmira, N. Y.	1890
De Witt, Theodore	New York City	1902
De Witt, Thomas May	Cleveland, O.	1891
De Witt, William Cantine	Kingston, N. Y.	1914
DE WITT, WILLIAM G.	New York City	1885
Dey, Morris	Amsterdam, N. Y.	1913
Dey, Richard V.	San Francisco, Cal.	1892
Deyo, Emery	Weehawken, N. J.	1905
Deyo, Norman LeRoy	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1911
Deyo, Perry	New Paltz, N. Y.	1907
Deyo, Solomon Le Fevre	New York City	1892
Deyo, Walter Christian	Hoboken, N. J.	1905
Dillenbeck, Morris H.	New York City	1885
Dingman, John H.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1915
Ditmars, Edward W.	New York City	1886
Ditmars, Harold Edward	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1914
Ditmars, Isaac Edward	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1888
Ditmars, John	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1900
Ditmars, Townsend Van Pelt	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1906
Dolson, Josiah W.	New York City	1911
Dolson, William Hamilton	New York City	1910
Douw, Charles G.	Scotia, N. Y.	1887
Du Bois, Charles A.	New York City	1904
Du Bois, Cornelius	New York City	1889
Du Bois, Philip H.	New Paltz, N. Y.	1909
Du Bois, William E.	New Paltz, N. Y.	1904
Dumont, John Eignace	Rochester, N. Y.	1906
Duryea, Harry H.	New York City	1898

LIST OF MEMBERS

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NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Duryee, Gustavus Abeel	Pelham Manor, N. Y.	1889
Duryee, Harvey Hoag	Los Angeles, Cal.	1898
Duryee, Jacob Eugene	Los Angeles, Cal.	1891
Duryee, Joseph R.	New York City	1885
Duryee, Peter Stanford	Englewood, N. J.	1899
Dusenberry, Charles, Jr.	Tuckahoe, N. Y.	1898
Dusenberry, Charles R.	Yonkers, N. Y.	1898
Dusenberry, Elias Warner	Bronxville, N. Y.	1898
Dusenberry, James Dudley	New York City	1914
Dusenbury, Edwin Coles	Lake Mahopac, N. Y.	1901
Dusenbury, Henry Genet	Cedar Grove, N. J.	1905
Dutcher, Charles Mason	Montclair, N. J.	1906
Dutcher, De Witt P.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1906
Dutcher, Frank J.	Hopedale, Mass.	1902
Dutcher, Malcolm B.	Westfield, N. J.	1906
Dutcher, Robert R.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1906
Dutcher, William A.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1911

E

Earl, Edward	Montclair, N. J.	1911
Earle, Arthur Winthrop	New Haven, Ct.	1914
Earle, Frank Hasbrouck	Newark, N. J.	1908
Earle, Thornton	New York City	1914
Edsall, William Henry	Wallingford, Ct.	1906
Elmendorf, Dwight L.	New York City	1888
Elmendorf, John B.	New York City	1888
Elmendorf, William Burgess	Albany, N. Y.	1892
Elsworth, Edward Wead	Watertown, N. Y.	1887
Elsworth, Eugene	Irvington, N. Y.	1897
Elting, Irving	Brookline, Mass.	1887
Elting, Jacob	Clintondale, N. Y.	1890
Elting, Jesse	New Paltz, N. Y.	1890
Elting, Philip	Kingston, N. Y.	1892
Eltinge, Henry	Loyd, N. Y.	1904
Esselstyn, Everett James	New York City	1889
Everson, Charles B.	Syracuse, N. Y.	1903

F

Fosburgh, J. B. A.	Irvington, N. Y.	1913
Freer, Alfred Maurice, Jr.	New York City	1906

G

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Garretson, Elmer Sharp	Roselle Park, N. J.	1916
Garretson, Garret J.	Elmhurst, N. Y.	1887
Garretson, James	Elmhurst, N. Y.	1911
Garretson, Mitchell P.	New York City	1909
Glen, Henry	Schenectady, N. Y.	1915
Goelet, Robert	Newport, R. I.	1901
Goelet, Robert Walton	Newport, R. I.	1901
Groat, Louis William	New York City	1908
Groat, William Avery	Syracuse, N. Y.	1914
Groesbeck, Edward Anson	Albany, N. Y.	1887
Groesbeck, Herman John	Cincinnati, O.	1887
Groesbeck, Telford	Cincinnati, O.	1899
Groesbeck, William Gerard	Philadelphia, Pa.	1899
Gulick, Alexander Reading	Princeton, N. J.	1890
Gulick, Charlton Reading	New York City	1890
Gulick, Luther H.	New York City	1915

H

Hance, John Atkinson	New York City	1911
Hardenbergh, John Warren	Jersey City, N. J.	1891
Hardenbergh, Thomas Eddy	New York City	1907
Haring, James Smith	Crafton, Pa.	1898
Haring, Teunis A.	Hackensack, N. J.	1907
Hasbrouck, Alfred	Fort Bliss, Texas	1890
Hasbrouck, Bruyn	New Paltz, N. Y.	1907
Hasbrouck, Cornelius Van Dyke	Rosendale, N. Y.	1903
Hasbrouck, Frank	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1886
Hasbrouck, Garrett Roosa	Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	1900
Hasbrouck, Gilbert D. B.	Kingston, N. Y.	1890
Hasbrouck, Howard	New York City	1892
Hasbrouck, Isaac E.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1889
Hasbrouck, James Foster	Larchmont Manor, N. Y.	1894
Hasbrouck, J. Roswell	Larchmont Park, N. Y.	1902
Hasbrouck, Joseph E.	Modena, N. Y.	1890
Hasbrouck, Levi	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	1892
Hasbrouck, Louis Bevier	New York City	1899
Hasbrouck, Louis Philip	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1893

LIST OF MEMBERS

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NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Hasbrouck, Sayer	Hamilton, Bermuda	1887
Hasbrouck, William Fitch	Yonkers, N. Y.	1906
Heermance, Martin	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1887
Heermance, Radcliffe	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1906
Heermans, Forbes	Syracuse, N. Y.	1890
Hegeman, Adrian Augustus	Black Mountain, N. C.	1895
Hegeman, Alanson Kerr	New York City	1914
Hegeman, Albert Clarence	New York City	1903
Hegeman, Charles	New York City	1908
Hegeman, Daniel Andrew	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1904
Hegeman, Daniel Van Brunt	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1901
Hegeman, John Rogers	Mamaroneck, N. Y.	1892
Hegeman, Joseph P.	Washington, D. C.	1885
Hendricks, Clarence P.	Kingston, N. Y.	1906
Hendricks, Francis	Syracuse, N. Y.	1904
Hendricks, Howard	Kingston, N. Y.	1907
Hendrickson, George Davis	Jersey City, N. J.	1914
Hendrickson, James P.	Red Bank, N. J.	1898
Hendrickson, William Henry	Red Bank, N. J.	1898
Hoagland, Henry Williamson	Colorado Springs, Colo.	1909
Hoagland, Ira Gould	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1913
Hoagland, Mahlon L.	Rockaway, N. J.	1911
Hoagland, Thomas Gordon	Rockaway, N. J.	1911
Hoagland, Thomas Hudson	Rockaway, N. J.	1910
Hoes, Ernest Peter	Yonkers, N. Y.	1904
Hoes, Roswell Randall	Washington, D. C.	1887
Hoes, William Myers	New York City	1885
Hoffman, Charles Frederick	New York City	1910
Hoffman, Charles Gouverneur	New York City	1912
HOFFMAN, SAMUEL VERPLANCK	Morristown, N. J.	1904
Hoffman, William M. V.	New York City	1910
Hogeboom, Francklyn	New York City	1898
Holdrum, Garret Samuel Milton	Westwood, N. J.	1903
Hopper, Abram B.	South Orange, N. J.	1911
Hopper, Albert A.	Paterson, N. J.	1916
Hopper, John Jacob	Waldwick, N. J.	1911
Hopper, Raymond Gould	East Orange, N. J.	1912
Hopper, Robert Imlay	Paterson, N. J.	1886
Hopper, Roland Inslee	Newark, N. J.	1910

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Hopper, Stanley H.	Newark, N. J.	1910
Hornbeck, Frederick Augustus	Kansas City, Mo.	1898
Hotaling, George P.	New York City	1898
Hubbard, H. Barkaloo	Bayshore, N. Y.	1887
Hubbard, Timothy I.	Babylon, N. Y.	1889
Hubbs, Charles Francis	West Islip, N. Y.	1911
Hulst, E. Covert	Flushing, N. Y.	1897
Huyck, Edmund Niles	Albany, N. Y.	1890

J

Jacobus, David Schenck	Jersey City, N. J.	1891
Jacobus, John W.	New York City	1887
Jacobus, Melancthon Williams	Hartford, Ct.	1891
Johnson, William Colet	Boston, Mass.	1904
Johnson, William Mindred	Hackensack, N. J.	1905
Johnston, Charles Edward	San Diego, Cal.	1902

K

Keator, Frederic Rose	New York City	1909
Keator, Frederic William	Tacoma, Wash.	1916
Keator, Harry Mayham	Roxbury, N. Y.	1909
Keator, William Chauncey	Wayne, Pa.	1910
Kiersted, Everest B.	New York City	1896
Kiersted, Henry S.	Burlingame, Cal.	1907
Kip, Charles A.	Morristown, N. J.	1893
Kip, Clarence V. S.	New York City	1885
Kip, Elbert S.	Morristown, N. J.	1902
Kip, Frederic Ellsworth	Montclair, N. J.	1907
Kip, George G.	Morristown, N. J.	1885
Kip, Ira A., Jr.	South Orange, N. J.	1895
Kip, Irving De Forest	Passaic, N. J.	1896
Kipp, Reuben E.	Passaic, N. J.	1909
Knickerbacker, John	Troy, N. Y.	1887
KNICKERBACKER, THOMAS ADAMS	Troy, N. Y.	1889
Kouwenhoven, Gerrit	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1888
Kouwenhoven, John Bennem	Yonkers, N. Y.	1904
Kouwenhoven, Peter	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1892
Kouwenhoven, William Henry	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1910
Kuykendall, George Benson	Pomeroy, Wash.	1914

L

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Lansing, Charles E.	New York City	1910
Lansing, Charles Treadway	Tenafly, N. J.	1914
Lansing, Cleveland Coxe	War Dept., U. S. A.	1894
Lansing, Egbert Peake	New York City	1909
Lansing, George Dow	Providence, R. I.	1905
Lansing, Gerrit Yates	Albany, N. Y.	1892
Lansing, Gulian ver Planck	New York City	1910
Lansing, Hugh Henry	Watervliet, N. Y.	1899
Lansing, Isaac De F.	Albany, N. Y.	1887
Lansing, James Albert	Scranton, Pa.	1904
Lansing, James B. W.	Tenafly, N. J.	1900
Lansing, John Townsend	Albany, N. Y.	1886
Lansing, Robert	Washington, D. C.	1907
Lansing, Sanford Green	Tenafly, N. J.	1914
Lansing, Willard Irving	Providence, R. I.	1905
Lashar, Thomas Benton	Bridgeport, Ct.	1902
Le Fever, Henry B.	New Paltz, N. Y.	1902
Lefevre, Abram Philip	New Paltz, N. Y.	1903
Lefevre, Albert A.	New Paltz, N. Y.	1909
Lefevre, Arthur N.	Albany, N. Y.	1911
Le Fevre, Edward Young	Monticello, N. Y.	1905
Le Fevre, Frank Jacob	New Paltz, N. Y.	1906
Lefferts, Robert	East Moriches, N. Y.	1891
Leggett, Edward Henry	Albany, N. Y.	1899
Longstreet, Henry H.	Matawan, N. J.	1889
Lott, Henry Ditmas	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1904
Lott, Jerome	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1905
Lowe, Charles	Dayton, O.	1902
Lowe, John Gilbert	Dayton, O.	1911
Lozier, Hiram	Newburgh, N. Y.	1895
Lozier, John Baldwin	Oradell, N. J.	1900
Lozier, Lemuel	Hackensack, N. J.	1906
Lozier, Theodore F.	New York City	1908
Luyster, Samuel Britton, Jr.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1905
Lydecker, Charles E.	New York City	1886
Lydecker, Ralph D.	Englewood, N. J.	1912
Lydecker, Robert Colfax	Honolulu, Hawaii	1914
Lydecker, Thomas William	Englewood, N. J.	1905

M

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Marsellus, John	Syracuse, N. Y.	1887
Masten, Arthur Haynsworth	New York City	1896
Mead, Isaac Franklin	Caldwell, N. J.	1893
Merseles, Theodore Frelinghuysen	Jersey City, N. J.	1916
Merselis, Abram Jacobus	New York City	1907
Meserole, Clinton V.	Englewood, N. J.	1904
Meserole, Walter Monfort	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1890
Messler, Benjamin Edmund	Montclair, N. J.	1909
Messler, Robert Ayres	Trenton, N. J.	1906
Miller, George Congdon	Buffalo, N. Y.	1910
Morrell, John Watson	New York City	1916
Morris, John J.	New York City	1896
Mott, Alexander Hosack	New York City	1906
Mott, Hopper Striker	New York City	1889
Myer, Albert James	Pemaquid, Me.	1889
Myers, Edward	White Plains, N. Y.	1909
Myers, George T.	Seattle, Wash.	1915
Myers, John Hays	White Plains, N. Y.	1895

N

Neafie, John	New York City	1912
Nevius, David	New York City	1905
Nevius, Theodore Mellick	Glen Ridge, N. J.	1905
Newkirk, Arthur P.	Jersey City, N. J.	1909
Newkirk, Charles Allison	Jersey City, N. J.	1914
Newkirk, Clarence Garfield	Mahwah, N. J.	1906
Newkirk, Eugene	Jersey City, N. J.	1902
Newkirk, George Albert	Jersey City, N. J.	1913
Newkirk, Halsey Vreeland	Jersey City, N. J.	1907
Newkirk, Henry Cady	New Rochelle, N. Y.	1916
Newkirk, James Stewart	Jersey City, N. J.	1906
Newkirk, Lewis Henry	Jersey City, N. J.	1913
Nostrand, George Englebert	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1889

O

Onderdonk, Andrew J.	Manhasset, N. Y.	1885
Onderdonk, Andrew J., Jr.	New York City	1910
Onderdonk, Thomas W.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1888
Opdyke, Charles P.	Jersey City, N. J.	1913

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Opdyke, George H.	New York City	1913
Opdyke, Levings A.	Jersey City, N. J.	1913
Opdyke, William Stryker	Alpine, N. J.	1892
Osterhoudt, Jeremiah P.	Schenectady, N. Y.	1909
Ostrander, Alson B.	New York City	1902
Ostrander, John Edwin	Amherst, Mass.	1907
Ostrom, Frederic Posthof	New York City	1899
Outwater, Edwin	Riverdale on Hudson, N. Y.	1910
Outwater, Samuel	Riverside, Cal.	1906

P

Palen, Frank A.	New York City	1901
Poillon, Arthur	The Hague, Neth.	1912
Polhemus, Abraham	Newton Centre, Mass.	1887
Polhemus, George Weeks	Canal Zone	1912
Polhemus, Henry Martin	Englewood, N. J.	1912
Polhemus, James Suydam	Newark, N. J.	1887
Post, James S.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1910
Post, Livingston S.	Paterson, N. J.	1909
Post, Walter	Passaic, N. J.	1909
Post, William H.	Paterson, N. J.	1910
Poucher, J. Wilson	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1890
PRALL, JOHN HOWARD	Elmhurst, N. Y.	1889
Prall, William	Princeton, N. J.	1887
Prall, William Russell	Boonton, N. J.	1910
Provost, Andrew Jackson	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1904
Provost, Andrew Jackson, Jr.	Richmond Hill, N. Y.	1894
Pruyn, Foster	Albany, N. Y.	1911
Pruyn, Robert C.	Albany, N. Y.	1886

Q

Quackenbos, Henry Forrest	New York City	1894
Quackenbos, John Duncan	New York City	1912
Quackenbush, Abraham C.	New York City	1885
Quackenbush, Edward	Sherwood, Oregon	1911
Quackenbush, Peter	Paterson, N. J.	1915
Quackenbush, Peter C.	Paterson, N. J.	1915
Quackenbush, Schuyler	New York City	1897
Quinby, Frank Haviland	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1912

R

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Rapelje, Charles Vanderveer	Elmhurst, N. Y.	1912
RAPELJE, JACOB GEORGE	Paris, France	1897
Rapelje, Peter	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1913
Rapelje, Peter Ditmars	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1912
Rapelje, Walter Suydam	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1913
Rapelye, John A.	Elmhurst, N. Y.	1911
Remsen, Phoenix	Cazenovia, N. Y.	1894
Riker, Henry Ingersoll	New York City	1895
RIKER, JOHN JACKSON	New York City	1886
Romaine, De Witt Clinton	New York City	1889
Romeyn, James A.	Hackensack, N. J.	1904
Roosa, De Witt	Kingston, N. Y.	1887
Roosa, Frederick Howland	New York City	1907
Roosa, Jay Hardenburgh	Kingston, N. Y.	1907
Roosa, Philip G.	Albany, N. Y.	1911
Roosa, Tracy Louis	New York City	1908
Roosa, William Minard	New York City	1906
Roosevelt, Franklin D.	Hyde Park, N. Y.	1910
Roosevelt, Robert B.	New York City	1885
Roosevelt, Theodore	Oyster Bay, N. Y.	1885
Ryder, Charles A.	Jamaica, L. I.	1915
Ryer, Thomas Albert	Jersey City, N. J.	1914
Ryerson, Jacob V.	Jamaica, L. I.	1913

S

Sanders, William N. S.	Albany, N. Y.	1890
Sayres, Gilbert Barker	Richmond Hill, N. Y.	1907
Schenck, Charles De. Bevoise	Englewood, N. J.	1898
Schenck, Charles Lott	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1901
Schenck, Douglas S.	Jersey City, N. J.	1908
Schenck, Edward Felton	New York City	1911
Schenck, Henry De Bevoise	Ridgefield, Ct.	1892
Schenck, Mervin Ryerson	Wyoming, N. J.	1903
Schenck, Robert P.	Jersey City, N. J.	1908
Schenck, Vincent R.	Jersey City, N. J.	1908
Schermerhorn, Arthur Frederic	New York City	1909
Schermerhorn, E. Gibert	New York City	1909
Schermerhorn, J. Maus	New York City	1886
Schermerhorn, James R.	Cortland, N. Y.	1915

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Schermerhorn, Julian H.....	Jersey City, N. J.....	1902
Schermerhorn, Nicholas Irving.....	Schenectady, N. Y.....	1898
Schermerhorn, William George.....	Schenectady, N. Y.....	1898
Schomp, William Wyckoff.....	Beacon-on-Hudson, N. Y.....	1893
Schoonmaker, Adrian Onderdonk.....	Montclair, N. J.....	1886
Schoonmaker, Frederick W.....	Montclair, N. J.....	1885
Schoonmaker, James M.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1889
Schoonmaker, Nathaniel Roos.....	Nyack, N. Y.....	1904
Schoonmaker, Samuel V.....	Newburgh, N. Y.....	1909
Schoonmaker, Sylvanus Lothrop.....	New York City.....	1889
Schurman, George Wellington.....	New York City.....	1895
Schurman, Jacob Gould.....	Ithaca, N. Y.....	1892
Schuyler, Clarence R.....	Newark, N. J.....	1912
Schuyler, Hamilton.....	Trenton, N. J.....	1897
Schuyler, Montgomery Roosevelt.....	Nyack, N. Y.....	1885
Schuyler, Philip Van Rensselaer.....	New York City.....	1907
Schuyler, Sidney Schieffelin.....	Plainfield, N. J.....	1907
Schuyler, Stephen.....	Albany, N. Y.....	1889
Shockley, William Penn.....	Bordeaux, France.....	1910
Sickels, John E.....	West Nyack, N. Y.....	1916
Simonson, Charles Edgar.....	West New Brighton, N. Y.....	1909
SIMONSON, WILLIAM ABRAM.....	New York City.....	1908
Sip, Richard Garrett.....	Jersey City, N. J.....	1908
Skaats, David Schuyler.....	New York City.....	1899
Skillman, Joseph H.....	Flushing, N. Y.....	1892
Sleght, B. Has Brouck.....	Newark, N. J.....	1904
Sleight, David B.....	Arlington, N. Y.....	1908
Sleight, Peter R.....	Arlington, N. Y.....	1908
Slingerland, George Oscar.....	Mechanicsville, N. Y.....	1910
Slingerland, William Harris.....	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	1892
Sloat, Benjamin C.....	Patterson, N. Y.....	1910
Sloat, Edson S.....	Patterson, N. Y.....	1911
Sloat, Orson Wright.....	Patterson, N. Y.....	1910
SMIDT, A. CAMPBELL LEE.....	New York City.....	1909
Smidt, Frank B.....	New York City.....	1888
Snedeker, Alfred Melvine.....	New York City.....	1904
Snedeker, Charles Dippolt.....	Perth Amboy, N. J.....	1908
Spoor, Seward Goetschius.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1912

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Springsteen, Azariah M.	Forest Hills, N. Y.	1913
Springsteen, David	Forest Hills, N. Y.	1913
Staats, John Henry	New York City	1907
Staats, Robert Parker	New York City	1914
Stagg, Edward	Leonia, N. J.	1892
Stagg, Peter Westervelt	Hackensack, N. J.	1905
Starin, James Henry	Homer, N. Y.	1904
Starin, Stephen Holt	Syracuse, N. Y.	1913
Stevens, John Bright	W. New Brighton, N. Y.	1888
Stillwell, John E.	New York City	1901
Storm, Irving G.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1902
Stoutenburgh, Abram Sheffield	Culver, Ind.	1912
Stoutenburgh, John Hall	New York City	1905
Stryker, John Edwards	St. Paul, Minn.	1893
Stryker, Samuel Stanhope	Philadelphia, Pa.	1890
Stymus, William Pierre, Jr.	Port Chester, N. Y.	1903
Suits, Peter Langrave	Tribes Hill, N. Y.	1914
Surdam, Charles Edward	Morristown, N. J.	1896
Sutphen, C. Edgar	Newark, N. J.	1892
Sutphen, Carlyle E., Jr.	Newark, N. J.	1904
Sutphen, Duncan Dunbar	New York City	1897
Sutphen, Henry R.	New York City	1912
Sutphen, Herbert Sands	Newark, N. J.	1892
Sutphen, John Schureman	New York City	1890
Sutphen, Theron Y.	Newark, N. J.	1892
Sutphen, William Potter	Bloomfield, N. J.	1904
Suydam, Bernardus	Elmhurst, N. Y.	1908
Suydam, Evert	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1899
Suydam, Lambert	New York City	1900
Suydam, Walter Lisenard	Blue Point, N. Y.	1905
Suydam, William F.	Montclair, N. J.	1888
Swart, Roland B.	Glen Ridge, N. J.	1908
Swartwout, John Benjamin	Richmond, Va.	1909

T

Tallman, Francis John Newton	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1914
Tappen, Frank Muir	Jersey City, N. J.	1916
Tappen, James Macfarlane	New York City	1898
Tappen, Richard	Kingston, N. Y.	1904

LIST OF MEMBERS

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NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Teller, George Gregg	Cranford, N. J.	1906
Teller, Myron	Kingston, N. Y.	1896
Ten Broeck, Charles Cornwall	Kingston, N. Y.	1899
Ten Broeck, Rensselaer	Hillsdale, N. Y.	1907
Ten Broeck, William Edward	Milwaukee, Wis.	1901
Ten Eyck, Mills	Albany, N. Y.	1911
Ten Eyck, Peter G.	Albany, N. Y.	1911
Terhune, J. Edwin	Albany, N. Y.	1910
Terhune, John Irving	Paterson, N. J.	1905
Terhune, Nicholas	New York City	1908
Terhune, P. Christie	Hackensack, N. J.	1906
Terhune, Peter P.	New York City	1912
Terhune, Walter	Hackensack, N. J.	1905
Terhune, Warren Jay	Key West, Florida	1906
Terhune, William Lewis	Swampscott, Mass.	1916
Terwilliger, Edward N.	Ellenville, N. Y.	1911
Traphagen, Henry	Jersey City, N. J.	1890
Truex, William E.	Freehold, N. J.	1890
TURNER, CHARLES HENRY BLACK	Waycross, Ga.	1904

U

Underhill, Francis Jay	New York City	1907
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VAN A

Van Aken, Harry Herbert	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1915
Van Alen, Benjamin Taylor	Jersey City, N. J.	1913
Van Allen, Harry John	Utica, N. Y.	1906
Van Allen, John Delbert	Clinton, Ia.	1908
Van Allen, William Harman	Boston, Mass.	1890
Van Alstine, Philip	Spring Valley, N. Y.	1898
Van Alstyne, Lawrence	Sharon, Ct.	1893
Van Alstyne, Percy W.	New York	1905
Van Alstyne, William Becker	Plainfield, N. J.	1904
Van Antwerp, Dudley Strickland	Montclair, N. J.	1909
Van Antwerp, Elmer Howard	Denver, Colo.	1910
Van Antwerp, Frederick G.	Montclair, N. J.	1909
Van Antwerp, Thomas Irwin	Albany, N. Y.	1889
Van Antwerp, William C.	New York City	1892
Van Arsdale, George D.	New York City	1910
Van Arsdale, Henry	Newark, N. J.	1892
Van Arsdale, Henry, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	1914

VAN B

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Van Benschoten, Elias T.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1908
Van Benschoten, John	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1908
Van Benschoten, Richard Palmer	New Haven, Ct.	1912
Van Benschoten, William A.	Washington, D. C.	1904
Van Benschoten, William Henry	West Park, N. Y.	1902
Van Benschoten, William Henry	New York City, N. Y.	1906
Van Benthuyzen, Walter	New Orleans, La.	1892
Van Beuren, Frederick T.	New York City	1885
Van Blarcom, Wessels	Paterson, N. J.	1914
Van Blaricom, George W.	Jersey City, N. J.	1913
Van Brunt, Arthur Hoffman	New York City	1885
Van Brunt, Cornelius Bergen	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1891
Van Brunt, Jaques	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1905
Van Brunt, Jeremiah Rutger	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1905
Van Brunt, John Lott	Westwood, N. J.	1907
Van Brunt, Mervin Schenck	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1913
Van Buren, Charles Henry	Englewood, N. J.	1908
Van Buren, Howard	Nyack, N. Y.	1915
Van Buren, John Craig	San Francisco, Calif.	1913
Van Buren, John Dash	New Brighton, N. Y.	1887
Van Buren, Martin Enders	Chicago, Ill.	1913
Van Buskirk, Arthur	Hackensack, N. J.	1905
Van Buskirk, Charles John	Hackensack, N. J.	1906
Van Buskirk, De Witt	Bayonne, N. J.	1889
Van Buskirk, William	Jersey City, N. J.	1914

VAN C

Van Cleaf, John C.	Montclair, N. J.	1885
Van Cleave, Brenton G.	St. Louis, Mo.	1911
Van Cleef, Henry Howell	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1895
Van Cleef, James H.	New Brunswick, N. J.	1887
Van Cleve, Frank	Paterson, N. J.	1909
Van Cleve, Garret	Clifton, N. J.	1909
Van Cortlandt, James Stevenson	Croton, N. Y.	1906
Van Cott, Lincoln	Pequannock, N. J.	1887
Van Cott, Pierrepont	New York City	1909
Van Cott, Waldemar	Salt Lake City, Utah	1907

VAN D

Vander Beek, Francis Isaac	Glen Spey, N. Y.	1892
Vanderhoef, Frank Fellows	New York City	1899

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Vanderhoef, George Wyckoff	New York City	1905
Vanderhoef, George Wyckoff, Jr.	New York City	1916
Vanderhoef, Harman Blauvelt	New York City	1898
Vanderhoef, Nathaniel Wyckoff	New York City	1899
Vanderhoof, Charles A.	Locust P. O., N. J.	1885
Vanderhoof, William M.	Bronxville, N. Y.	1906
Vander Poel, John	New York City	1913
Vander Poel, S. Oakley	New York City	1911
Vander Poel, W. Halsted	New York City	1911
Vanderpool, Wynant Davis	Morristown, N. J.	1907
Vander Veer, Albert	Albany, N. Y.	1885
Vander Veer, Albert, Jr.	New York City	1905
Vander Veer, Edgar Albert	Albany, N. Y.	1895
Vanderveer, Edward Bennett	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1905
Vander Veer, Francis S.	Somerville, N. J.	1912
Vanderveer, Henry Boerum	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1898
Vander Veer, James Newell	Albany, N. Y.	1904
Vanderveer, John	West Islip, N. Y.	1912
Vanderveer, John H.	Elmhurst, N. Y.	1910
Vanderveer, John Lott	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1912
Van Derveer, John Reeve	Mt. Kisco, N. Y.	1885
Vander Veer, Seeley	New York City	1906
Vander Voort, Frederick Ten Eyck	Paterson, N. J.	1914
Vander Voort, John Coe	Paterson, N. J.	1914
Van Derwerken, Alfred	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1901
Van Deusen, Absalom	Madison, Wis.	1915
Van Deusen, Albert H.	Washington, D. C.	1906
Van Deusen, Frank Montague	Sylacauga, Ala.	1892
Van Deusen, George Clark	Albany, N. Y.	1897
Van Deusen, Leon Wilson	Canandaigua, N. Y.	1915
Van Deusen, Walter M.	Newark, N. J.	1913
Vandevanter, Charles Oscar	Leesburg, Va.	1897
Van Deventer, Christopher	Chicago, Ill.	1897
Van Deventer, William Edward	Chicago, Ill.	1914
Van De Water, George Roe	New York City	1886
Van Doren, J. I.	Ilion, N. Y.	1914
Van Doren, Louis O.	New York City	1887
Van Doren, Nathaniel Goodwin	Newark, N. J.	1907
Van Dusen, James Wallace	Washington, D. C.	1915
Van Duyn, Edward S.	Syracuse, N. Y.	1901

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Van Duyn, John	Syracuse, N. Y.	1887
Van Duzer, Adelbert Hervey	New York City	1912
Van Duzer, Frank A.	Albany, N. Y.	1911
Van Duzer, Henry S.	New York City	1885
Van Duzer, Lewis S.	Horseheads, N. Y.	1910
VANDYCK, JAMES RUTHERFORD	Hackensack, N. J.	1916
Van Dyke, Henry	Princeton, N. J.	1885
Van Dyke, Henry Seward	Los Angeles, Cal.	1904
Van Dyke, Robert L.	New York City	1913
Van Dyke, Theodore A., Jr.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1906
Van Dyke, William	Detroit, Mich.	1908

VAN E

Van Emburgh, Wesley	Ridgewood, N. J.	1904
Van Epps, Robert Johnson	Schenectady, N. Y.	1914
Van Etten, Amos	Kingston, N. Y.	1886
Van Etten, Edgar	New York City	1887
Van Etten, John De Camp	Tuckahoe, N. Y.	1909
Van Etten, Nathan Bristol	New York City	1898

VAN F

Van Fleet, Frank	Scarsdale, N. Y.	1894
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VAN G

Van Gaasbeek, Amos C.	Chester, N. J.	1892
Van Gaasbeek, Harvey David	Sussex, N. J.	1896
Van Gaasbeek, Louis Wheat	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1914
Van Gieson, Henry B.	Bridgeport, Conn.	1915
Van Gieson, John Banta	Hackensack, N. J.	1907
Van Gilder, Charles Gage	Morristown, N. J.	1912
Van Gilder, Harry Abraham	Morristown, N. J.	1912
Van Gilder, Harry Pruden	Morristown, N. J.	1912
VAN GUYSLING, GEORGE EDMUND	Los Angeles, Cal.	1904

VAN H

Van Heusen, Charles Manning	Albany, N. Y.	1896
Van Hoesen, David Wadsworth	Cortland, N. Y.	1903
Van Hoesen, Henry Bartlett	Princeton, N. J.	1907
Van Horn, Frank Milton	Murray Hill, N. J.	1905
Van Horne, Byron G.	Englewood, N. J.	1901

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NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Van Horne, John G.	New York City	1889
Van Houten, Alfred B.	Paterson, N. J.	1915
Van Houten, George Dexter	Richmond Hill, N. Y.	1906
Van Houten, Isaac	Paterson, N. J.	1900
Van Houten, Zabriskie A.	Passaic, N. J.	1906

VAN I

Van Inwegen, Charles F.	Port Jervis, N. Y.	1888
Van Inwegen, Cornelius	Wyoming, N. J.	1908

VAN K

Van Keuren, Charles A.	Jersey City, N. J.	1909
Van Keuren, Clarence E.	Jersey City, N. J.	1912
Van Keuren, Fred C.	Newark, N. J.	1909
Van Keuren, George	Englewood, N. J.	1909
Van Keuren, Graham	Jersey City, N. J.	1909
Van Keuren, William	Jersey City, N. J.	1909
Van Kleeck, Barnard D.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1915
Van Kleeck, Charles Mayer	New York City	1902
Van Kleeck, Frank	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1887
Van Kleeck, Theodore	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1889
Van Kleeck, William H.	New York City	1888

VAN L

Van Liew, Alfred B.	Bloomfield, N. J.	1909
Van Liew, Henry A.	New York City	1897
Van Loan, Andrew B.	New York City	1891
Van Loan, James C. P.	New York City	1905
Van Loan, Joseph T.	New York City	1907
Van Loan, Morton	Albany, N. Y.	1904
Van Loan, Thomas	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1890
Van Loan, William Thomas	Athens, N. Y.	1912
Van Loan, Zelah	New York City	1893

VAN M

Van Mater, George G.	Peru, Indiana	1897
Van Mater, Gilbert Taylor	Keyport, N. J.	1905

VAN N

Van Name, Calvin Decker	Mariner's Harbor, N. Y.	1888
Van Ness, Carl Condit	Newark, N. J.	1916

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Van Ness, Frederick L.	Orange, N. J.	1899
Van Ness, Melville C.	Paterson, N. J.	1909
Van Ness, Schuyler Waldron	Framingham, Mass.	1904
Van Ness, Wallace	Newark, N. J.	1903
Van Ness, Wallace M.	Paterson, N. J.	1909
Van Nest, Frank Roe	Upper Montclair, N. J.	1888
Van Norden, Ottomar Hoghland	New York City	1904
VAN NOSTRAND, BENJAMIN T.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1910
Van Nostrand, Frank D.	New York City	1897
Van Nostrand, Harold Townsend	Orange, N. J.	1912
Van Nostrand, John E.	Evergreen, N. Y.	1885

VAN O

Van Olinda, Edgar Sim	Albany, N. Y.	1913
Van Olinda, James E.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1889
Van Olinda, Walter King	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1909
Van Orden, Albert Randell	Montclair, N. J.	1905
Van Orden, William	Catskill, N. Y.	1886

VAN P

Van Pelt, John Jacob	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1909
Van Pelt, John Vredenburgh	New York City	1904
Van Pelt, Walter G.	Los Angeles, Cal.	1899
Van Pelt, William Johnson	New York City	1909

VAN R

Van Reypen, William Knickerbocker	Washington, D. C.	1887
Van Riper, Abram Zeek	Paterson, N. J.	1907
Van Riper, Alfred Jacob	Paterson, N. J.	1908
Van Riper, Anthony Bowden	Paterson, N. J.	1909
Van Riper, Arthur Ward	Passaic, N. J.	1906
Van Riper, Charles King	Paterson, N. J.	1916
Van Riper, Cornelius	Passaic, N. J.	1886
Van Riper, Donald K.	Paterson, N. J.	1916
Van Riper, John Terhune	Passaic, N. J.	1904
Van Riper, Julius Fernando	Westfield, N. J.	1897

VAN S

Van Santvoord, George	Troy, N. Y.	1913
Van Santvoord, John Griswold	Troy, N. Y.	1916

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NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Van Santvoord, Seymour	Troy, N. Y.	1887
Van Schaick, John	Cobleskill, N. Y.	1885
Van Schaick, John, Jr.	Washington, D. C.	1916
Van Sickle, John	Auburn, N. Y.	1908
Van Siclen, Abraham L.	Richmond Hill, N. Y.	1912
Van Siclen, Andrew James	Jamaica, N. Y.	1912
Van Siclen, G. Elmer	Hollis, N. Y.	1912
Van Siclen, Garrett M.	Jamaica, N. Y.	1913
Van Siclen, G. Schenck	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1909
Van Siclen, James Cornell	Jamaica, N. Y.	1912
Van Siclen, John Remsen	Jamaica, N. Y.	1912
Van Siclen, Peter Nostrand	Jamaica, N. Y.	1912
Van Siclen, Wyckoff	Jamaica, N. Y.	1912
Van Sinderen, Howard	New York City	1885
Van Size, Hebbard Kimball	Utica, N. Y.	1897
Van Slyck, George W.	New York City	1885
Van Slyke, George W.	Albany, N. Y.	1907
VAN SLYKE, HORACE McBRIDE	Trenton, N. J.	1915
Van Slyke, John O.	Newark, N. J.	1915
Van Slyke, Warren Clark	New York City	1895
Van Slyke, William Hoag	Kingston, N. Y.	1907
Van Syckel, Bennet	Trenton, N. J.	1885
Van Syckel, Charles S.	Trenton, N. J.	1892
Van Syckel, Larmar	Plainfield, N. J.	1908

VAN T

Van Tassell, Richard L.	Passaic, N. J.	1909
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VAN V

Van Valen, Charles B.	Newark, N. J.	1912
Van Valen, Garret A.	Woodcliff Lake, N. J.	1911
Van Valen, James A.	Hackensack, N. J.	1906
Van Valkenburgh, John Bradford	Albany, N. Y.	1910
Van Valkenburgh, John L.	Albany, N. Y.	1890
Van Valkenburgh, Ralph D.	Greene, N. Y.	1898
Van Valkenburgh, Raymond H.	Schenectady, N. Y.	1899
Van Vechten, Arthur Livingston	Elizabeth, N. J.	1910
Van Vechten, Charles D.	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	1892
Van Vechten, Eugene Montgomery	Elizabeth, N. J.	1910
Van Vechten, Henry Girard	West New Brighton, N. Y.	1912

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Van Vechten, Ralph	Chicago, Ill.	1892
Van Vechten, Robert Clarkson	Elizabeth, N. J.	1910
Van Vleck, Charles King	Hudson, N. Y.	1887
Van Vleck, William David	Montclair, N. J.	1887
Van Vliet, Deuse Mairs	Plainfield, N. J.	1885
Van Vliet, Frederick Christiaan	Shrewsbury, N. J.	1886
Van Vliet, Frederick Christiaan, Jr.	Shrewsbury, N. J.	1910
Van Vliet, Frederick Gilbert	New York City	1886
Van Vliet, George S.	Staatsburg, N. Y.	1897
Van Vliet, William Downs	Goshen, N. Y.	1887
Van Voast, Horace S.	Schenectady, N. Y.	1909
Van Voast, James A.	Schenectady, N. Y.	1885
Van Voast, Rufus A.	Cincinnati, O.	1907
Van Volkenburgh, Thomas S.	New York City	1885
Van Voorhis, Eugene	Irondequoit, N. Y.	1892
Van Vorhis, Harry Stephen	New York City	1914
Van Vorst, Frederick B.	Hackensack, N. J.	1885
Van Vredenburg, Geo. Ward	New Brighton, N. Y.	1903

VAN W

Van Wagenen, Bleeker	South Orange, N. J.	1886
Van Wagenen, Easton	New Paltz, N. Y.	1907
Van Wagenen, Edward W.	Newark, N. J.	1912
Van Wagenen, Henry William	Morristown, N. J.	1888
Van Wagenen, John Brouwer	Spring Lake Beach, N. J.	1893
Van Wagner, Ernest Lyon	Tottenville, N. Y.	1907
Van Wagner, Roy Webb	Waterbury, Ct.	1907
Van Wagoner, Jacob	Ridgewood, N. J.	1907
Van Winkle, Arthur A.	Jersey City, N. J.	1912
Van Winkle, Arthur W.	Rutherford, N. J.	1903
Van Winkle, Charles A.	Rutherford, N. J.	1905
Van Winkle, Daniel	Jersey City, N. J.	1898
Van Winkle, Edgar Beach	New York City	1885
Van Winkle, Edward	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1904
Van Winkle, Frank O.	Ridgewood, N. J.	1889
Van Winkle, Henry L.	San Francisco, Cal.	1908
Van Winkle, Isaac	New York City	1916
Van Winkle, J. Albert	Paterson, N. J.	1886
Van Winkle, Marshall	Jersey City, N. J.	1894

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NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Van Winkle, Theodore	Rutherford, N. J.	1916
Van Winkle, Thomas Earle	Jersey City, N. J.	1906
Van Winkle, Waling W.	Parkersburg, W. Va.	1892
Van Woert, James Burtis	Greig, N. Y.	1902
Van Woert, William	Montclair, N. J.	1898
Van Wyck, Albert	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1893
Van Wyck, Augustus	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1885
Van Wyck, David B.	Arlington, N. Y.	1902
Van Wyck, Edward W.	Huntington, N. Y.	1913
Van Wyck, E. Hawley	New York City	1911
VAN WYCK, FREDERICK	West Islip, N. Y.	1905
Van Wyck, Herbert Lee	New York City	1915
Van Wyck, Jacob S.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1887
Van Wyck, Joseph H.	Arlington, N. Y.	1899
Van Wyck, Philip V. R.	Summit, N. J.	1893
Van Wyck, Robert A.	New York City	1886
Van Wyck, Walter	Babylon, N. Y.	1912
Van Wyck, William	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1892
Van Wyck, William	New York City	1906

V

Varick, Theodore Romeyn	Yonkers, N. Y.	1885
Varick, Theodore, Romeyn III.	East Orange, N. J.	1907
Varick, Uzal C.	Glen Ridge, N. J.	1911
Vedder, Charles Stuart	Charleston, S. C.	1889
Vedder, Harmon A.	New York City	1891
Vedder, Wentworth Darcy	Wellsboro, Pa.	1892
Vedder, William H.	Pasadena, Cal.	1911
Veeder, Eugene W.	Schenectady, N. Y.	1908
Veeder, Herman Greig	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1894
Veeder, R. De Witt	Schenectady, N. Y.	1915
Veeder, Ten Eyck De Witt	Washington, D. C.	1888
Veeder, Van Vechten	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1901
Vermeule, Cornelius C.	East Orange, N. J.	1889
Ver Planck, William G.	New York City	1885
Viele, Charles Lewis	Bronxville, N. Y.	1911
Viele, Dorr	New York City	1915
Viele, John J.	Bronxville, N. Y.	1890
Visscher, Barent Lambert	West New Brighton, S. I.	1916
Visscher, Edward Willett	Albany, N. Y.	1891

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Visscher, William Lerversee.....	Albany, N. Y.....	1909
Voorhees, Albert V. B.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1898
Voorhees, Anson A.....	Upper Montclair, N. J.....	1887
VOORHEES, ANSON WILLARD.....	Upper Montclair, N. J.....	1915
Voorhees, Charles C. V.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1891
Voorhees, Edwin Strange.....	Rocky Hill, N. J.....	1904
Voorhees, Foster M.....	Elizabeth, N. J.....	1900
Voorhees, Harvey McLean.....	Trenton, N. J.....	1908
Voorhees, H. Russell.....	Plainfield, N. J.....	1910
Voorhees, James Ditmars.....	New York City.....	1916
Voorhees, John A.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1898
Voorhees, John Jacob.....	Jersey City, N. J.....	1889
Voorhees, John Jay, Jr.....	Jersey City, N. J.....	1902
Voorhees, John Stanley.....	Cranford, N. J.....	1907
Voorhees, Judah Back.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1887
VOORHEES, J. EDGAR.....	Upper Montclair, N. J.....	1911
Voorhees, Stephen F.....	Nyack, N. Y.....	1904
Voorhis, Augustus M.....	Nyack, N. Y.....	1887
Voorhis, Casper J.....	River Edge, N. J.....	1914
Voorhis, Jacob.....	Greenwich, Ct.....	1889
Voorhis, John R.....	New York City.....	1886
Voorhis, William L.....	West N. Brighton, N. Y.....	1912
Vosburgh, Royden Woodward.....	New Brighton, N. Y.....	1899
Vredenburgh, Edward L.....	Bayonne, N. J.....	1889
Vredenburgh, La Rue.....	Somerville, N. J.....	1894
Vredenburgh, William H.....	Freehold, N. J.....	1887
Vreeland, Charles M.....	Jersey City, N. J.....	1909
Vreeland, Clarence L.....	Pompton Lakes, N. J.....	1912
Vreeland, Frederick King.....	Montclair, N. J.....	1912
Vreeland, Hamilton.....	Jersey City, N. J.....	1909
Vreeland, Harold Van Pelt.....	Charlotte, N. C.....	1911
Vreeland, Herbert Harold.....	New York City.....	1902
Vreeland, Herbert Harold, Jr.....	New Haven, Conn.....	1916
Vreeland, Howard Romine.....	Jersey City, N. J.....	1912
Vreeland, Joseph Warren.....	Jersey City, N. J.....	1909
Vreeland, Louis Beach.....	Charlotte, N. C.....	1910
Vreeland, Nehemiah.....	Paterson, N. J.....	1909
Vreeland, Nicholas Garretson.....	Metuchen, N. J.....	1913

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NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Vroom, Peter Dumont.....	New York City.....	1886
VROOMAN, ISAAC H., JR.....	Albany, N. Y.....	1909
Vrooman, John Wright.....	Herkimer, N. Y.....	1886

W

Waldron, Charles Newman.....	Schenectady, N. Y....	1915
Waldron, Frederick Arden.....	Plainfield, N. J.....	1912
WALDRON, HERBERT M.....	New Brunswick, N. J..	1907
Waldron, William Gunsaul.....	Amsterdam, N. Y.....	1893
Wandell, Francis L.....	New York City.....	1908
Wendell, Evert Jansen.....	New York City.....	1885
Wendell, Willis.....	Amsterdam, N. Y.....	1889
Westervelt, John C.....	New York City.....	1885
Westervelt, Josiah Arnold.....	New York City.....	1899
Westervelt, Vincent Ralph.....	Schenectady, N. Y....	1909
Westervelt, Walter.....	Englewood, N. J.....	1907
WESTERVELT, WILLIAM YOUNG.....	New York City.....	1907
Whitbeck, Andrew J.....	Boston, Mass.....	1889
Wicoff, John Van Buren.....	Trenton, N. J.....	1906
Williamson, George Danforth.....	Wyoming, N. J.....	1904
Williamson, Henry Christie.....	New York City.....	1910
Williamson, Royden.....	New Rochelle, N. Y...	1901
Williamson, William A.....	Newark, N. J.....	1915
Wilsey, Walter W.....	Ridgewood, N. J.....	1910
Wiltzie, Charles Hastings.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	1914
Winne, Alonzo E.....	Kingston, N. Y.....	1904
Winne, Charles K.....	Albany, N. Y.....	1892
Winne, Charles Visscher.....	Albany, N. Y.....	1889
Winne, Ogden Fremont.....	Kingston, N. Y.....	1903
Winner, John.....	Jersey City, N. J....	1907
Witbeck, Charles Lansing.....	Cohoes, N. Y.....	1914
Witbeck, Clark.....	Schenectady, N. Y...	1890
Woolsey, Clarence Hood.....	New Paltz, N. Y.....	1906
Wortendyke, Jacob Rynier.....	Jersey City, N. J....	1905
Wortendyke, Nicholas Doremus.....	Jersey City, N. J....	1904
Wortendyke, Rynier Jacob.....	Jersey City, N. J....	1899
Wyckoff, Charles Rapelyea.....	Hartsdale, N. Y.....	1909
Wyckoff, Charles Sterling.....	Walton, N. Y.....	1909
Wyckoff, Clarence Johnson.....	White Plains, N. Y...	1905
Wyckoff, Edwin M.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	1908

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Wyckoff, Garrett.....	Red Bank, N. J.....	1913
Wyckoff, Joseph Lewis.....	Holyoke, Mass.....	1899
Wyckoff, Peter B.....	New York City.....	1890
Wyckoff, Richard Tuttle.....	Springfield, Mass.....	1908
Wyckoff, William F.....	Jamaica, L. I.....	1887
Wynkoop, Asa.....	Albany, N. Y.....	1911
Wynkoop, Edward J.....	Syracuse, N. Y.....	1896
Wynkoop, Hubert Schuurman.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1914

Y

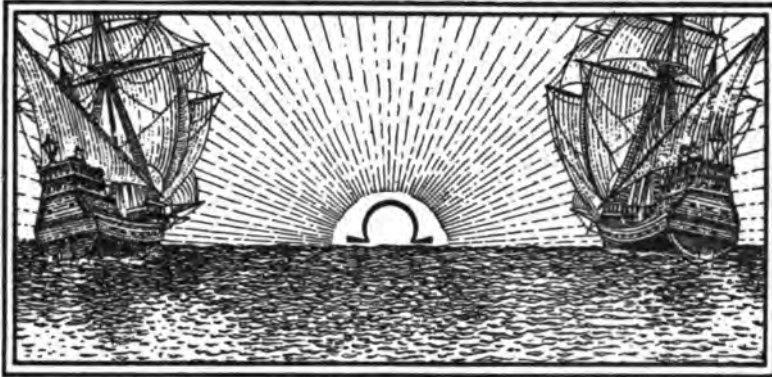
Yereance, James.....	New York City.....	1904
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Z

Zabriskie, Albert.....	Paterson, N. J.....	1912
Zabriskie, Albert A.....	Bloomington, N. Y.....	1903
Zabriskie, C. Brevoort.....	Port Jefferson, L. I.....	1898
Zabriskie, David Demarest.....	Ridgewood, N. J.....	1905
Zabriskie, Edgar.....	Maplewood, N. J.....	1905
Zabriskie, Edward Graham.....	New York City.....	1909
Zabriskie, Frederick Conklin.....	Hackensack, N. J.....	1909
ZABRISKIE, GEORGE ALBERT.....	New York City.....	1904
Zabriskie, Simeon Templeton.....	New York City.....	1896
Zabriskie, William Hastings.....	Oradell, N. J.....	1904

NOTE: Members whose names are written in Caps and Small Caps are life members—22 in all.





LIST OF DECEASED MEMBERS

DATE ELECTION		DATE OF DEATH.
Mar. 14, 1885	Theodore Romeyn Westbrook Kingston, N. Y.	Oct. 6, 1885
June 25, 1885	Stephen Melancthon Ostrander Brooklyn, N. Y.	Nov. 19, 1885
Mar. 14, 1885	John D. Van Buren Newburgh, N. Y.	Dec. 1, 1885
Dec. 23, 1885	James Westervelt Quackenbush Hackensack, N. J.	Mar. 6, 1886
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Mar. 14, 1885	Augustus W. Wynkoop Kinderhook, N. Y.	April 18, 1886
Mar. 14, 1885	David Van Nostrand New York	June 14, 1886
Mar. 14, 1885	John Thurman Van Wyck New York	Nov. 23, 1886
Dec. 23, 1885	John Van Vorst Jersey City, N. J.	Feb. 4, 1887
—		
June 25, 1885	Bartow White Van Voorhis New York	April 27, 1887
Mar. 14, 1885	William Van Wyck New York	May 28, 1887
June 25, 1885	Clarence R. Van Benthuyssen New York	July 18, 1887
June 25, 1885	Aaron J. Vanderpoel New York	Aug. 22, 1887
April 30, 1885	Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt South Orange, N. J.	Sept. 30, 1887
Dec. 20, 1886	Barent Arent Mynderse Schenectady, N. Y.	Oct. 2, 1887
Mar. 14, 1885	Theodore Romeyn Varick Jersey City, N. J.	Nov. 23, 1887
Oct. 27, 1887	Henry James Ten Eyck Albany, N. Y.	Nov. 29, 1887
Mar. 14, 1885	Henry H. Van Dyke New York	Jan. 23, 1888
Oct. 27, 1887	David D. Acker New York	Mar. 23, 1888
Dec. 20, 1886	George Washington Schuyler Ithaca, N. Y.	Mar. 29, 1888
—		
Dec. 23, 1885	Benjamin Stevens Van Wyck New York	Aug. 31, 1888
Mar. 29, 1888	Henry R. Low Middletown, N. Y.	Dec. 1, 1888
April 30, 1885	W. A. Ogden Hegeman New York	Dec. 24, 1888
Dec. 7, 1888	John J. Van Nostrand Brooklyn, N. Y.	Jan. 7, 1889
Dec. 23, 1885	Abraham Lott Brooklyn, N. Y.	Jan. 13, 1889
June 25, 1885	John Voorhees Van Woert New York	Jan. 24, 1889
June 25, 1885	Gardiner Baker Van Vorst New York	Feb. 5, 1889

DATE OF ELECTION		DATE OF DEATH
Oct. 25, 1886.	Edward Y. Lansing Albany, N. Y.	Mar. 8, 1889
Oct. 25, 1886.	Cornelius M. Schoonmaker Kingston, N. Y.	Mar. 15, 1889
May 19, 1887.	Theodore C. Vermilye Staten Island, N.Y.	Mar. 31, 1889

April 30, 1885.	Garret Lansing Schuyler New York	April 20, 1889
Mar. 28, 1889.	James Riker Waverly, N. Y.	July 3, 1889
April 6, 1886.	Martin John Ryerson Bloomingdale, N.J.	July 30, 1889
Oct. 25, 1886.	Augustus A. Hardenbergh Jersey City, N. J.	Oct. 5, 1889
June 20, 1885.	Hooper Cumming Van Vorst New York	Oct. 26, 1889
Mar. 30, 1887.	John Waling Van Winkle Passaic, N. J.	Nov. 2, 1889
Oct. 27, 1887.	John Enders Voorhees Amsterdam, N.Y.	Nov. 26, 1889
June 25, 1885.	Abram Bovee Van Dusen New York	Dec. 19, 1889
April 30, 1885.	Henry Jacob Schenck New York	Dec. 30, 1889
April 6, 1886.	William Voorhis Nyack, N. Y.	Jan. 4, 1890
Dec. 22, 1887.	Louis V. D. Hardenbergh Brooklyn, N. Y.	Jan. 4, 1890
Dec. 22, 1887.	John H. Suydam New York	Jan. 8, 1890
Dec. 22, 1887.	John Schermerhorn Schenectady, N. Y.	Jan. 27, 1890
Dec. 8, 1888.	William Bross Chicago, Ill.	Jan. 28, 1890
Mar. 30, 1887.	John Barent Visscher Albany, N. Y.	Jan. 31, 1890
Mar. 28, 1889.	Edgar Van Benthuyssen New Orleans, La.	Mar. 21, 1890

Dec. 23, 1885.	Henry Everett Roosevelt New York	April 29, 1890
May 19, 1887.	Thomas Storm New York	May 1, 1890
Mar. 30, 1887.	Sidney De Kay Staten Island, N.Y.	Aug. 30, 1890
Dec. 8, 1888.	George W. Van Vlack Palatine B'g, N.Y.	Sept. 7, 1890
Jan. 30, 1890.	Edward Van Kleeck Poughk'psie, N. Y.	Nov. 13, 1890
June 25, 1885.	Jacob W. Hoysradt Hudson, N. Y.	Nov. 15, 1890
May 19, 1887.	Cornelius Rapelye Astoria, N. Y.	Nov. 20, 1890
Mar. 28, 1889.	Nicoll Floyd Elmendorf New York	Nov. 25, 1890
Oct. 25, 1886.	Charles B. Lansing Albany, N. Y.	Dec. 1, 1890
Oct. 27, 1887.	Coert Du Bois New York	Jan. 1, 1891
Dec. 7, 1888.	Charles E. Conover Middletown, N.J.	Jan. 9, 1891
Dec. 20, 1886.	Leonard G. Hun Albany, N. Y.	Mar. 11, 1891

April 6, 1886.	George G. De Witt Nyack, N. Y.	April 22, 1891
Mar. 29, 1888.	Hugh B. Van Deventer New York	April 27, 1891
Oct. 25, 1886.	Peter Van Schaick Pruyn Kinderhook, N.Y.	May 2, 1891
Nov. 17, 1885.	Henry Jackson Van Dyke Brooklyn, N. Y.	May 25, 1891
Dec. 7, 1888.	Charles Livingston Acker New York	May 26, 1891
Mar. 29, 1888.	John Baker Stevens New York	June 10, 1891
April 6, 1886.	Garret Van Nostrand Nyack, N. Y.	June 15, 1891
Dec. 22, 1887.	John Peter Adriaance Poughk'psie, N. Y.	June 18, 1891
Mar. 30, 1887.	Eugene Du Bois Staten Isl., N. Y.	June 26, 1891
Oct. 27, 1887.	Henry W. Teller Pompton Pl'ns, N. J.	July 2, 1891

DECEASED MEMBERS

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DATE OF ELECTION		DATE OF DEATH
Oct. 25, 1886.	George Washington Van Slyke Albany, N. Y.	Aug. 11, 1891
Dec. 7, 1888.	Jacob Glen Sanders Albany, N. Y.	Sept. 28, 1891
Oct. 22, 1890.	Anthony G. Van Schaick Chicago, Ill.	Oct. 13, 1891
Dec. 23, 1885.	William Harrison Van Wyck New York	Nov. 15, 1891
Dec. 7, 1888.	Peter Van Vranken Fort Albany, N. Y.	Dec. 13, 1891
April 30, 1885.	Jacob Dyckman Vermilye New York	Jan. 2, 1892
Mar. 28, 1889.	John Nelson Van Wagner Troy, N. Y.	Feb. 7, 1892
Mar. 26, 1891.	Junius Schenck Brooklyn, N. Y.	Feb. 15, 1892
June 15, 1886.	Van Wyck Brinkerhoff New York	Feb. 25, 1892
April 6, 1886.	Nicholas Van Slyck Providence, R. I.	Mar. 3, 1892
Dec. 23, 1885.	Samuel Van Benschoten Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mar. 12, 1892
June 15, 1886.	Henry Lienau Booraem N. Br'swick, N. J.	April 9, 1892
Mar. 14, 1885.	Edward Electus Van Auken New York	April 29, 1892
Nov. 30, 1890.	Samuel Bowne Duryea Brooklyn, N. Y.	June 7, 1892
Oct. 29, 1891.	William Brownlee Voorhees Blauwenburgh, N. J.	June 13, 1892
June 25, 1885.	Elias William Van Voorhees New York	Sept. 21, 1892
Mar. 28, 1889.	Alfred Vredenburg Bayonne, N. J.	Oct. 11, 1892
Oct. 25, 1886.	Giles Yates Vander Bogert Schenectady, N. Y.	Nov. 4, 1892
Jan. 30, 1890.	Thomas Beekman Heermans Syracuse, N. Y.	Dec. 1, 1892
Mar. 29, 1888.	William Dominick Garrison New York	Dec. 2, 1892
Dec. 23, 1885.	Nicholas Latrobe Roosevelt New York	Dec. 13, 1892
April 6, 1886.	Isaac I. Vander Beek Jersey City, N. J.	Feb. 8, 1893
Dec. 22, 1887.	Charles Henry Voorhees New York	Mar. 9, 1893
Oct. 25, 1886.	Peter Labagh Vander Veer Santa Fe, N. M.	Mar. 16, 1893
Dec. 20, 1886.	Gerrit Hubert Van Wagenen Rye, N. Y.	Mar. 29, 1893

Mar. 27, 1890.	John Lefferts Flatbush, N. Y.	April 18, 1893
Oct. 21, 1889.	George Titus Haring Allendale, N. J.	May 7, 1893
Jan. 30, 1890.	George Pine De Bevoise Denver, Col.	May 20, 1893
June 15, 1886.	Theodore V. Van Heusen Albany, N. Y.	June 15, 1893
April 30, 1885.	Lawrence Van der Veer Rocky Hill, N. J.	June 21, 1893
Oct. 25, 1886.	Stephen W. Van Winkle Paterson, N. J.	June 28, 1893
Oct. 22, 1890.	William Vandever Ventura, Cal.	July 23, 1893
April 6, 1886.	John Banta New York	July 26, 1893
Dec. 7, 1888.	Thomas Doremus Messler Pittsburgh, Pa.	Aug. 11, 1893
June 15, 1886.	John Evert De Witt Portland, Me.	Aug. 30, 1893
Mar. 26, 1891.	Wynford Van Gaasbeek New York	Sept. 5, 1893
Mar. 30, 1893.	Richard Amerman Flatbush, N. Y.	Oct. 6, 1893
Mar. 30, 1887.	Willard Charles Marselius Albany, N. Y.	Dec. 24, 1893
May 27, 1890.	Gardiner Van Nostrand Newburgh, N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1894
April 6, 1886.	John Hancock Riker New York	Jan. 26, 1894

Dec. 23, 1885.	Augustus Schoonmaker Kingston, N. Y.	April 10, 1894
Oct. 27, 1887.	Abram Jansen Hardenbergh Spring H'ee, N. Y.	May 7, 1894
Mar. 30, 1887.	Abraham Van Vechten Albany, N. Y.	May 7, 1894

DATE OF ELECTION		DATE OF DEATH
Dec. 7, 1888.	Jasper Van Vleck New York	June 4, 1894
Mar. 29, 1894.	Francis Salmon Quackenbos Hartford, Conn.	July 1, 1894
Mar. 29, 1888.	Solomon Van Etten Port Jervis, N. Y.	July 7, 1894
Oct. 24, 1886.	Walter L. Van Denbergh Amsterdam, N. Y.	Aug. 5, 1894
April 6, 1886.	George Van Campen Olean, N. Y.	Aug. 12, 1894
Mar. 29, 1888.	James Scott Conover New York	Sept. 18, 1894
Dec. 22, 1887.	Richard Van Voorhis Rochester, N. Y.	Oct. 21, 1894
Nov. 9, 1893.	Hoooper Cumming Van Vorst Bath-on-Hudson, N. Y.	Oct. 26, 1894
Jan. 30, 1890.	James A. Van Auken New York	Nov. 5, 1894
Mar. 26, 1891.	Thomas Lenox Van Deventer Knoxville, Tenn.	Nov. 5, 1894
Mar. 28, 1889.	George Washington Roosevelt Stamford, Conn.	Nov. 7, 1894
Dec. 7, 1888.	David Buel Knickerbocker Indianapolis, Ind.	Dec. 31, 1894
Dec. 23, 1885.	John Fine Suydam New York	Jan. 3, 1895
June 29, 1893.	Moses Bedell Suydam Allegheny, Pa.	Jan. 14, 1895
Oct. 25, 1886.	Elijah Dubois Kingston, N. Y.	Feb. 7, 1895
Mar. 29, 1894.	Frank Roosevelt New York	Feb. 7, 1895
Mar. 30, 1887.	Henry Ditmas Polhemus Brooklyn, N. Y.	Feb. 14, 1895
Mar. 28, 1889.	Francis Latta Du Bois Bridgeton, N. J.	Feb. 24, 1895
Nov. 17, 1885.	Albert Van Wagner Poughk'psie, N. Y.	Mar. 28, 1895
—		
Oct. 25, 1886.	Charles H. Van Benthuyssen Albany, N. Y.	April 15, 1895
Oct. 24, 1889.	James Dumond Van Hoesenberg N. Brighton, N. Y.	May 9, 1895
Mar. 31, 1892.	Cornelius S. Cooper Schraalenburgh, N. J.	May 12, 1895
Nov. 17, 1885.	John Paul Paulison Tenafly, N. J.	May 30, 1895
Oct. 25, 1886.	John Jacob Morris Paterson, N. J.	June 9, 1895
Dec. 20, 1886.	Hiram Edward Sickels Albany, N. Y.	July 4, 1895
Oct. 27, 1887.	Josiah Pierson Vreeland Paterson, N. J.	July 19, 1895
May 19, 1887.	Fletcher Vosburgh Albany, N. Y.	July 30, 1895
May 19, 1887.	Theodore Miller Hudson, N. Y.	Aug. 18, 1895
Jan. 7, 1892.	John Ryer Lydecker Bogota, N. J.	Oct. 4, 1895
Mar. 27, 1890.	Frederick William Nostrand Glen Ridge, N. J.	Oct. 27, 1895
Mar. 28, 1889.	Johnston Niven Hegeman New York	Nov. 12, 1895
Dec. 22, 1887.	Peter L. Voorhees Camden, N. J.	Nov. 29, 1895
June 15, 1886.	Edward Schenck New York	Dec. 18, 1895
Oct. 25, 1886.	William Henry Montanye New York	Dec. 23, 1895
Jan. 30, 1890.	John Waddell Van Sickle Springfield, O.	Dec. 26, 1895
Oct. 25, 1886.	Stephen Van Rensselaer Bogert N. Brighton, N. Y.	Jan. 10, 1896
Oct. 24, 1889.	Joseph Woodard Duryee New York	Jan. 25, 1896
Dec. 22, 1887.	John Brower New York	Feb. 28, 1896
Oct. 24, 1889.	Daniel Berten Van Houten New York	Mar. 27, 1896
—		
Oct. 22, 1890.	David Demaree Banta Bloomington, Ind.	April 9, 1896
June 25, 1885.	John William Somarindyck Glen Cove, N. Y.	April 12, 1896
Mar. 31, 1892.	Charles Henry Voorhis Jersey City, N. J.	April 15, 1896
Oct. 22, 1890.	Cornelius Tunis Williamson Newark, N. J.	May 7, 1896

DECEASED MEMBERS

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DATE OF ELECTION		DATE OF DEATH
April 6, 1886.	Henry Keteltas New York	May 23, 1896
Mar. 30, 1887.	George Henry Wyckoff Montclair, N. J.	June 20, 1896
Dec. 20, 1886.	Thomas Hun Albany, N. Y.	June 23, 1896
April 30, 1885.	Henry Peek De Graaf Oscawana, N. Y.	July 11, 1896
Dec. 29, 1892.	Richard Riker New York	Aug. 2, 1896
Oct. 25, 1886.	Lawrence Van Voorhees Cortelyou Brooklyn, N. Y.	Aug. 5, 1896
June 25, 1885.	Alexander Thompson Van Nest New York	Aug. 10, 1896
Mar. 30, 1887.	Ransom Hollenback Vedder Cha'm Center, N.Y.	Aug. 12, 1896
April 30, 1885.	Joshua Marsden Van Cott New York	Aug. 13, 1896
Dec. 23, 1885.	John Holmes Van Brunt Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	Sept. 26, 1896
April 30, 1885.	Eugene Van Benschoten New York	Oct. 26, 1896
Oct. 24, 1889.	George Aaron Banta Brooklyn, N. Y.	Nov. 2, 1896
Dec. 22, 1887.	William Dilworth Voorhees Bergen Pnt., N. J.	Nov. 11, 1896
Dec. 22, 1887.	Stacy Prickett Conover Wickatunk, N. J.	Nov. 17, 1896
Jan. 30, 1890.	Jerome Vernet Deyo Poughk'psie, N. Y.	Dec. 28, 1896
Mar. 30, 1893.	Williamson Rapalje Brooklyn, N. Y.	Dec. 28, 1896
Jan. 30, 1890.	John Newton Voorhees Flemington, N. J.	Jan. 7, 1897
Dec. 22, 1887.	Jacob Charles Van Cleef N. Brunswick, N.J.	Jan. 11, 1897
May 19, 1887.	William Rankin Duryee N. Brunswick, N.J.	Jan. 20, 1897
Sept. 29, 1892.	Abram Winfred Bergen Cornwall, N. Y.	Jan. 21, 1897
April 30, 1885.	William Henry Van Slyck Valatie, N. Y.	Mar. 3, 1897

Oct. 25, 1886.	Stephen Van Wyck Brooklyn	April 25, 1897
April 6, 1886.	William James Van Arsdale New York	April 30, 1897
Jan. 7, 1892.	David Provoost Van Deventer Matawan, N. J.	June 30, 1897
Oct. 22, 1890.	Charles Banta New York	Aug. 15, 1897
April 6, 1886.	Ogden Goelet New York	Aug. 27, 1897
Dec. 20, 1886.	John Hopper Paterson, N. J.	Oct. 21, 1897
Nov. 9, 1893.	Thomas Henry Edsall Colorado Springs, Col.	Oct. 26, 1897
Mar. 27, 1890.	James C. Cooper River Edge, N. J.	Dec. 5, 1897
Oct. 27, 1887.	Lewis Foster Montanye Atlantic High- lands, N. J.	Dec. 8, 1897
Oct. 27, 1887.	Albert Hoysradt Hudson, N. Y.	Dec. 8, 1897
Oct. 29, 1891.	John Wesley Vandevort Pasadena, Cal.	Dec. 16, 1897
Mar. 30, 1893.	John Gregory Truax New York	Feb. 1, 1898
Dec. 23, 1885.	Jeremiah Johnson, Jr. Brooklyn	Feb. 14, 1898
Oct. 22, 1886.	Jacob Hendricks Ten Eyck Albany, N. Y.	Mar. 24, 1898

Oct. 24, 1889.	John Demarest Newark, N. J.	May 20, 1898
Mar. 14, 1885.	Jacob Wendell New York	May 21, 1898
Jan. 30, 1890.	Francis Skillman Roslyn, N. Y.	Sept. 5, 1898
Dec. 20, 1886.	Samuel McCutcheon Van Santvoord Albany, N. Y.	Sept. 19, 1898
Nov. 17, 1885.	Thomas Francis Bayard Wilmington, Del.	Oct. 7, 1898
Mar. 29, 1888.	Zaccheus Bergen New York	Oct. 11, 1898
Mar. 29, 1888.	Daniel Polhemus Van Dorn Freehold, N. J.	Nov. 23, 1898

DATE OF ELECTION		DATE OF DEATH
Mar. 28, 1889.	Evert Peek Van Epps.....	Schenectady, N.Y. Jan. 7, 1899
Oct. 25, 1886.	John Nathaniel Jansen.....	Newark, N. J. Jan. 13, 1899
Oct. 25, 1889.	Samuel Mount Schanck.....	Highstown, N. J. Jan. 15, 1899
Mar. 14, 1895.	William Manning Van Heusen.....	New York Feb. 3, 1899
April 6, 1886.	Abram Douwe Ditmars.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. Feb. 19, 1899
Oct. 22, 1890.	John Butler Adriance.....	New Haven, Conn. April 5, 1899
April 6, 1886.	Robert Goelet.....	New York April 27, 1899
Oct. 24, 1889.	Joseph S. Schoonmaker.....	Plainfield, N. J. May 8, 1899
Mar. 30, 1887.	Seymour Van Nostrand.....	Elizabeth, N. J. July 16, 1899
Mar. 29, 1894.	Charles De La Montanye.....	Port Ewen, N. Y. July 23, 1899
Dec. 7, 1888.	Garret Daniel Van Reipen.....	Jersey City, N. J. Aug. 1, 1899
Oct. 24, 1889.	Tunis Schenck.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. Aug. 15, 1899
Oct. 25, 1886.	Abraham Lansing.....	Albany, N. Y. Oct. 4, 1899
Nov. 17, 1885.	Alfred De Witt.....	Staatsburgh, N. Y. Oct. 11, 1899
June 8, 1899.	George Platt Van Vliet.....	Salt Point, N. Y. Oct. 29, 1899
Oct. 25, 1886.	Abraham A. Van Vorst.....	Schenectady, N. Y. Dec. 2, 1899
June 30, 1892.	Joseph C. Hoagland.....	New York Dec. 8, 1899
Dec. 20, 1886.	Howard Osterhoudt.....	Kingston, N. Y. Dec. 25, 1899
Mar. 30, 1887.	John Walker Van De Water.....	New York Dec. 28, 1899
Oct. 24, 1885.	Augustus Rapelye.....	Elmhurst, N. Y. Feb. 7, 1900
Oct. 25, 1886.	Maunsell Van Rensselaer.....	New York Feb. 17, 1900
Mar. 31, 1892.	Benjamin Alexander Van Schaick.....	Philadelphia Mar. 5, 1900
Oct. 22, 1890.	Dr. Peter Stryker.....	Asbury Park, N. J. Mar. 25, 1900
Oct. 27, 1887.	Eugene Van Ness.....	Baltimore, Md. Mar. 31, 1900
Oct. 24, 1889.	Samuel Burhans, Jr.....	New York April 2, 1900
Mar. 29, 1888.	John Augustus Elmendorf.....	New York April 5, 1900

Mar. 27, 1890.	Isaac Cornelius Haring.....	West Nyack, N. Y. April 16, 1900
Oct. 24, 1889.	Charles Holbert Voorhees.....	N. Brunswick, N. J. May 13, 1900
Jan. 30, 1890.	Ebenezer Lane Cooper.....	New York May 27, 1900
Dec. 29, 1892.	Peter Le Fevre Van Wagenen.....	Poughk'psie, N. Y. June 10, 1900
Oct. 27, 1897.	Cornelius C. Van Reypen.....	Jersey City, N. J. June 17, 1900
Oct. 25, 1886.	Harman Wortman Veeder.....	Schenectady, N. Y. Oct. 15, 1900
June 15, 1886.	William Scudder Stryker.....	Trenton, N. J. Oct. 29, 1900
Dec. 20, 1886.	George Duryee Hulst.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. Nov. 5, 1900
Mar. 27, 1890.	John Schureman Sutphen.....	New York Nov. 17, 1900
Mar. 28, 1889.	Henry Veight Williamson.....	New York Nov. 18, 1900
Dec. 20, 1886.	William Henry Harrison Stryker.....	Paterson, N. J. Nov. 26, 1900
Oct. 27, 1887.	James Roosevelt.....	Hyde Park, N. Y. Dec. 8, 1900
Dec. 23, 1885.	Henry Rutger Beekman.....	New York Dec. 17, 1900
Dec. 7, 1888.	Peter Cantine.....	Saugerties, N. Y. Dec. 24, 1900
April 6, 1886.	William Ledyard Van Der Voort.....	New York Dec. 31, 1900
June 8, 1899.	Ralph Saxton Lansing.....	New York Jan. 5, 1901
June 25, 1885.	John Voorhees Van Woert.....	New York Jan. 7, 1901
June 14, 1900.	Christopher Yates Wemple.....	New York Jan. 25, 1901
Oct. 27, 1887.	Isaac C. De Bevoise.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. Feb. 20, 1901
Dec. 23, 1885.	Charles Henry Roosevelt.....	Pelham M'n'r, N. Y. Mar. 24, 1901

DECEASED MEMBERS

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DATE OF ELECTION		DATE OF DEATH
June 25, 1885	Stewart Van Vliet	Washington, D C. Mar. 28, 1901
Dec. 7, 1888	Watson Van Benthuyssen	New Orleans, La. Mar. 30, 1901

Dec. 20, 1893	William Moore Stilwell	New York April 11, 1901
Oct. 22, 1890	Charles Rutger De Freest	Brooklyn, N. Y. May 10, 1901
Mar. 29, 1894	Isaac Romaine	Jersey City, N. J. June 22, 1901
Oct. 25, 1886	John Cornelius Hasbrouck	New York July 5, 1901
May 19, 1887	Simon J. Schermerhorn	Schenectady, N.Y. July 21, 1901
June 10, 1897	William Mabie	Peekskill, N. Y. Aug. 14, 1901
Oct. 25, 1886	Richard Varick De Witt	Albany, N. Y. Aug. 21, 1901
Mar. 10, 1898	John Hopper	Hackensack, N. J. Aug. 31, 1901
Dec. 7, 1888	John Gillespie Myers	Albany, N. Y. Dec. 1, 1901
Oct. 25, 1886	John Barnes Varick	Manchester, N. H. Feb. 8, 1902
June 25, 1885	Sandford Rowe Ten Eyck	Waterloo, N. Y. Feb. 17, 1902
April 30, 1885	Frederick D. Tappen	New York Feb. 28, 1902
June 30, 1892	Frederick Pentz Voorhees	New York Mar. 19, 1902
Mar. 29, 1888	Delavan Bloodgood	Brooklyn, N. Y. April 4, 1902

Dec. 7, 1888	Egbert Ludovicus Viele	New York April 22, 1902
Oct. 27, 1887	Abraham Voorhees Schenck	New Brunswick, N. J. April 28, 1902
Mar. 28, 1889	Menzo Edgar Wendell	Saratoga Springs, N. Y. June 3, 1902
Mar. 14, 1885	Abraham Van Santvoord	New York June 15, 1902
Dec. 7, 1888	Caspar Schenck	Annapolis, Md. June 21, 1902
Mar. 30, 1887	Purdy Van Vliet	New York June 25, 1902
Mar. 29, 1894	Paul Vandervoort	Omaha, Neb. July 29, 1902
Jan. 7, 1892	Isaac Myer	New York Aug. 2, 1902
Dec. 9, 1897	Robert Cumming Schenck	Dayton, Ohio Oct. 15, 1902
Dec. 8, 1898	Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef	New York Oct. 28, 1902
Dec. 7, 1888	John Cowenhoven	Brooklyn, N. Y. Oct. 29, 1902
Oct. 22, 1890	Joseph Walworth Sutphen	Brooklyn, N. Y. Nov. 2, 1902
Oct. 11, 1900	Washington A. H. Bogardus	New York Nov. 7, 1902
Mar. 14, 1885	Lucas L. Van Allen	New York Dec. 26, 1902
Dec. 7, 1888	Charles Wessell	New York Dec. 30, 1902
Dec. 29, 1892	Peter Phillips Burtis	Buffalo, N. Y. Jan. 7, 1903
Mar. 29, 1888	John Henry Brinckerhoff	Jamaica, N. Y. Jan. 16, 1903
Dec. 7, 1888	William K. Van Alen	San Francisco, Cal. Jan. 19, 1903
Mar. 29, 1888	Adam Tunis Van Vranken	Watervliet, N. Y. Jan. 19, 1903
Oct. 25, 1886	Maurice Edward Viele	Albany, N. Y. Feb. 19, 1903
Dec. 22, 1887	David De Peyster Acker	Los Angeles, Cal. Feb. 19, 1903
Oct. 16 1804	John Butler Brevoort	Johnsonburg, Pa. Feb. 21 1903
Mar. 29 1888	William Laing Heermance	Yonkers, N. Y. Feb. 25 1903
Dec. 20 1886	Albert Gilliam Bogert	Nyack, N. Y. Mar. 24 1903

Oct. 25 1886	William Meadon Van Antwerp	Albany, N. Y. April 9 1903
Mar. 14 1885	George West Van Siclen	Cornwall, N. Y. April 19 1903

DATE OF ELECTION		DATE OF DEATH
Oct. 22, 1890.	Alfred Hasbrouck	Poughk'psic, N. Y. May 9, 1903
Oct. 24, 1889.	De Witt Chauncey Le Fevre	Buffalo, N. Y. May 24, 1903
Oct. 24, 1889.	Johnston Livingston De Peyster	Tivoli, N. Y. May 27, 1903
Mar. 28, 1889.	Eugene Vanderpool	Newark, N. J. July 12, 1903
May 19, 1887.	Miles Woodward Vosburgh	Albany, N. Y. Aug. 30, 1903
Oct. 10, 1895.	Zaremba W. Waldron	Jackson, Mich. Oct. 1, 1903
Mar. 14, 1885.	Cornelius Van Brunt	New York Oct. 1, 1903
Oct. 25, 1886.	David Cole	Yonkers, N. Y. Oct. 20, 1903
Mar. 10, 1898.	Thomas J. Van Alstyne	Albany, N. Y. Oct. 26, 1903
April 6, 1886.	John Henry Van Antwerp	Albany, N. Y. Dec. 14, 1903
June 25, 1885.	Selah Reeve Van Duzer	Newburgh, N. Y. Dec. 27, 1903
Mar. 27, 1890.	John Schoonmaker	Newburgh, N. Y. Jan. 1, 1904
June 12, 1902.	George L. Becker	St. Paul, Minn. Jan. 6, 1904
June 25, 1885.	Peter Q. Eckerson	New York Jan. 10, 1904
June 8, 1899.	James Lansing	Troy, N. Y. Jan. 21, 1904
Mar. 14, 1885.	George Van Wagenen	New York Jan. 29, 1904
Mar. 30, 1887.	Pierre Van Buren Hoes	Yonkers, N. Y. Feb. 5, 1904
Dec. 7, 1888.	John Van Der Bilt Van Pelt	Brooklyn, N. Y. Feb. 17, 1904
Oct. 12, 1899.	Dominicus Suedecker	Brooklyn, N. Y. Mar. 18, 1904
June 11, 1903.	Vedder Van Dyck	Bayonne, N. J. Mar. 24, 1904
Dec. 9, 1897.	Evert Sheldon Van Slyke	New York Mar. 24, 1904
June 13, 1901.	Caleb Coles Dusenbury	New York Mar. 24, 1904
Mar. 27, 1890.	George Howard Vander Beek	Allentown, N. J. Mar. 31, 1904

Mar. 26, 1892.	George A. Zabriskie	Bloomfield, N. J. April 14, 1904
Oct. 25, 1886.	James Monroe Van Valen	Hackensack, N. J. May 19, 1904
June 25, 1885.	James Davis Wynkoop	New York June 1, 1904
Oct. 25, 1885.	Isaac Pruyn	Catskill, N. Y. June 2, 1904
Jan. 30, 1890.	Jacob Deyo	New Paltz, N. Y. June 8, 1904
Mar. 26, 1891.	Alvah Deyo Hasbrouck	Wilmington, Del. July 5, 1904
Mar. 20, 1886.	Ferdinand Hasbrouck	New York Aug. 7, 1904
Oct. 24, 1885.	Sylvester Daley Boorum	Horseheads, N. Y. Sept. 20, 1904
Dec. 23, 1885.	John Van Schaick Lansing Pruyn	New York Sept. 22, 1904
Oct. 25, 1886.	Augustus Hasbrouck Bruyn	Kingston, N. Y. Oct. 23, 1904
Dec. 12, 1901.	Teunis Whitbeck Van Hoesen	Philadelphia, Pa. Nov. 18, 1904
May 19, 1887.	Edgar Knickerbocker	New York Nov. 20, 1904
May 19, 1887.	Charles Hageman Voorhees	Brooklyn, N. Y. Dec. 11, 1904
June 11, 1903.	Leander Mortimer De La Mater	Elizabeth, N. J. Dec. 12, 1904
Nov. 17, 1885.	Menzo Van Voorhis	Rochester, N. Y. Jan. 18, 1905
Mar. 30, 1887.	Cornelius J. Dumond	New York Jan. 21, 1905
Dec. 29, 1892.	John Abraham Lott Jr.	Brooklyn, N. Y. Feb. 2, 1905
Mar. 28, 1889.	Remsen Varick Messler	Pittsburgh, Pa. Feb. 2, 1905
Oct. 22, 1890.	Jacob Lefever	New Paltz, N. Y. Feb. 4, 1905
Dec. 7, 1888.	John G. Bogert	New York Feb. 14, 1905
Dec. 9, 1897.	William Rea Bronk	New York Mar. 30, 1905

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DATE OF ELECTION		DATE OF DEATH
Oct. 27, 1887.	De Witt Heermance.....	Poughk'psie, N. Y. April 16, 1905
June 10, 1897.	John William Cooper.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. April 23, 1905
Dec. 7, 1888.	Benson Van Vliet.....	Poughk'psie, N. Y. April 30, 1905
June 30, 1890.	Joseph Warren Scott Dey.....	New York May 4, 1905
Dec. 23, 1885.	Frederick J. De Peyster.....	New York May 10, 1905
Mar. 14, 1885.	Charles Henry Van Deventer.....	New York May 25, 1905
Mar. 27, 1890.	John Lefferts Jr.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. May 28, 1905
Oct. 24, 1889.	William Fargo Kip.....	New York July 5, 1905
Mar. 29, 1894.	Frederick Cruser Bayles.....	Houston, Miss. July 10, 1905
Oct. 24, 1889.	Henry Augustine Bogert.....	Flushing, N. Y. July 12, 1905
Dec. 22, 1887.	Clarkson Crosby Schuyler.....	Plattsburgh, N. Y. Aug. 16, 1905
April 6, 1886.	Cornelius Vreeland Banta.....	Roselle, N. J. Sept. 5, 1905
Mar. 10, 1904.	Edwin Ruthven Dusingery.....	Liberty, N. Y. Oct. 17, 1905
June 25, 1885.	John Van Voorhis.....	Rochester, N. Y. Oct. 20, 1905
Dec. 22, 1887.	Philip Verplanck.....	Yonkers, N. Y. Nov. 10, 1905
Mar. 12, 1903.	Maurice Penniman Hasbrouck.....	New Paltz, N. Y. Nov. 25, 1905
Nov. 7, 1901.	Walter Van Dyck.....	Oakland, Cal. Dec. 25, 1905
Mar. 14, 1885.	John Henry Van Wyck.....	New York Jan. 29, 1906
Dec. 22, 1887.	Peter Van Voorhees.....	Camden, N. J. Feb. 25, 1906
Mar. 9, 1905.	Ernest Graves Bergen.....	New York Mar. 6, 1906

Oct. 27, 1887.	Robert Sickels.....	New York April 11, 1906
Oct. 27, 1887.	Acmon Pulaski Van Gieson.....	Poughk'psie, N. Y. April 19, 1906
Mar. 28, 1889.	Richard J. Berry.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. May 26, 1906
June 13, 1895.	Paul Richard Brown.....	Tulsa, Ind. Ter. May 31, 1906
Oct. 25, 1886.	Hyman Roosa.....	Kingston, N. Y. June 8, 1906
Mar. 14, 1885.	Robert Barnwell Roosevelt.....	New York June 14, 1906
Dec. 22, 1887.	John Egmont Schermerhorn.....	New York June 21, 1906
Oct. 22, 1890.	Charles Adolphus De Witt.....	Jersey City, N. J. June 27, 1906
Mar. 28, 1889.	Charles Lansing Pruyn.....	Albany, N. Y. July 7, 1906
June 8, 1899.	Samuel Brinkerhoff.....	Fremont, O. Aug. 5, 1906
April 6, 1886.	Chauncey Schaffer Truax.....	New York Aug. 9, 1906
Mar. 14, 1901.	Frederick Hasbrouck.....	New York Aug. 28, 1906
Mar. 28, 1889.	Abraham Van Wyck Van Vechten.....	New York Aug. 28, 1906
Mar. 14, 1885.	Gilbert Sutphen Van Pelt.....	New York Sept. 11, 1906
Dec. 11, 1902.	William Ide Van Bencoter.....	Detroit, Mich. Sept. 23, 1906
Mar. 9, 1899.	Edward Augustus Van Wagenen.....	Newark, N. J. Sept. 28, 1906
Oct. 29, 1891.	Samuel C. Bradt.....	Albany, N. Y. Oct. 14, 1906
Dec. 29, 1892.	Tunis Henry Bergen.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. Oct. 17, 1906
Mar. 29, 1894.	Robert Bayles.....	Englewood, N. J. Oct. 21, 1906
Mar. 14, 1885.	Wilhelmus Mynderse.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. Nov. 15, 1906
April 30, 1885.	Henry Spingler Van Beuren.....	New York Nov. 29, 1906
Mar. 28, 1889.	Benjamin Lander Amerman.....	New York Feb. 1, 1907
Mar. 29, 1888.	Stephen Gilliam Bogert.....	New York Feb. 10, 1907

Mar. 9, 1905.	John Goldsmith Prall.....	Elmhurst, N. Y. April 22, 1907
April 6, 1886.	John Watts de Peyster.....	Tivoli, N. Y. May 4, 1907

DATE OF ELECTION		DATE OF DEATH
Mar. 31, 1892.	Robert Bentley Brinkerhoff Pelham M'n'r, N.Y.	May 9, 1907
Mar. 9, 1905.	Neilson Abeel Newark, N. J.	May 18, 1907
April 6, 1886.	William John Fryer New York	June 2, 1907
Mar. 26, 1891.	Jacob L. Van Pelt Bensonhurst, N.Y.	June 8, 1907
Jan. 30, 1890.	Francis Conklin Huyck Albany, N. Y.	July 4, 1907
Dec. 20, 1886.	John Lansing Watertown, N. Y.	July 4, 1907
Mar. 28, 1889.	John Henry Sutphen Jamaica, N. Y.	July 21, 1907
Mar. 29, 1888.	John Hunn Voorhees North Bend, O.	Oct. 14, 1907
May 19, 1887.	Henry Martin Polhemus Astoria, N. Y.	Oct. 23, 1907
Oct. 25, 1886.	Jasper Van Wormer Albany, N. Y.	Nov. 4, 1907
Mar. 26, 1891.	Joseph Dwight Van Valkenburgh Greene, N. Y.	Nov. 4, 1907
Dec. 22, 1887.	Abraham Giles Brower Utica, N. Y.	Nov. 8, 1907
Oct. 25, 1886.	Hubert Van Wagenen New York	Jan. 12, 1908
Dec. 22, 1887.	John Hayden Visscher Brooklyn, N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1908
Oct. 25, 1886.	Douw Henry Fonda Albany, N. Y.	Feb. 23, 1908
April 30, 1885.	John William Van Hoesen Nyack, N. Y.	Feb. 26, 1908
Mar. 28, 1889.	Peter Deyo Albany, N. Y.	Mar. 8, 1908
Dec. 23, 1885.	Daniel Bennett St. John Roosa New York	Mar. 8, 1908
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Dec. 23, 1885.	William Hoffman Ten Eyck Astoria, N. Y.	April 25, 1908
Mar. 28, 1889.	James Van Der Bilt Lott Brooklyn, N. Y.	May 28, 1908
Dec. 28, 1893.	Harmon Van Woert Athens, N. Y.	May 31, 1908
Oct. 24, 1889.	Townsend Wandell New York	June 28, 1908
Dec. 22, 1887.	Joachim Elmendorf Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	July 19, 1908
Dec. 23, 1885.	James William Beekman New York	Aug. 7, 1908
Dec. 20, 1886.	George Ohlen Van der Bogert Schenectady, N.Y.	Aug. 20, 1908
Mar. 30, 1887.	Jacob Craig Van Blarcom St. Louis, Mo.	Aug. 24, 1908
Mar. 14, 1885.	Henry De Witt Van Orden Brooklyn, N. Y.	Oct. 6, 1908
Mar. 28, 1889.	Frank Vredenburg Bayonne, N. J.	Oct. 7, 1908
Nov. 17, 1885.	John Howard Suydam Philadelphia, Pa.	Oct. 17, 1908
Mar. 30, 1893.	Arthur Burtis Buffalo, N. Y.	Oct. 22, 1908
Mar. 29, 1888.	Alonzo Edward Conover New York	Oct. 23, 1908
Dec. 7, 1888.	John Bullock Van Petten Cazenovia, N. Y.	Oct. 31, 1908
June 25, 1885.	James Burtis Van Woert New York	Nov. 21, 1908
Mar. 14, 1895.	Peter Bogart, Jr. Bogota, N. J.	Jan. 6, 1909
June 15, 1886.	Garret Adam Van Allen Albany, N. Y.	Jan. 28, 1909
April 30, 1885.	William Leslie Van Sinderen Washington, Conn.	Feb. 3, 1909
Dec. 11, 1902.	Silas Belden Dutcher Brooklyn, N. Y.	Feb. 10, 1909
Mar. 14, 1907.	Theodore Sheldon Winans New York	Mar. 8, 1909
April 6, 1886.	Evert Van Slyke Riverdale, N. Y.	Mar. 10, 1909
Dec. 11, 1902.	Mark Vernon Slingerland Ithaca, N. Y.	Mar. 11, 1909
May 19, 1887.	John Henry Starin New York	Mar. 22, 1909
Mar. 13, 1902.	Abram Cornelius Holdrum Westwood, N. J.	Mar. 24, 1909
Mar. 10, 1904.	John Lawrence Riker, II Woodmere, N. Y.	Mar. 25, 1909
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Mar. 14, 1885.	George M. Van Hoesen Nyack, N. Y.	April 18, 1909
Oct. 21, 1897.	Charles Edward Witbeck Cohoes, N. Y.	May 13, 1909

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DATE OF ELECTION		DATE OF DEATH
Dec. 8, 1904	Cornelius I. Zabriskie	Hackensack, N. J. May 13, 1909
Mar. 14, 1885	Gerardus Hilles Wynkoop	New York May 16, 1909
April 6, 1886	John Lawrence Riker	Cedarhurst, N. Y. July 6, 1909
Mar. 26, 1891	Seymour De Witt	Middletown, N. Y. July 12, 1909
Oct. 24, 1889	Richard Henry Van Alstyne	Troy, N. Y. July 28, 1909
Mar. 30, 1887	Cornelius Cuyler Cuyler	New York July 30, 1909
June 5, 1885	Thomas Dunkin De Witt	New York Aug. 13, 1909
Oct. 25, 1886	Abraham Quackenbush	New York Aug. 26, 1909
June 30, 1890	Charles Winegar Crispell	Rondout, N. Y. Aug. 30, 1909
Oct. 24, 1889	Henry Waller Brinckerhoff	Brooklyn, N. Y. Sept. 7, 1909
Mar. 29, 1894	John Cornell Schenck	Brooklyn, N. Y. Sept. 29, 1909
Oct. 25, 1886	Charles Burhans	Kingston, N. Y. Oct. 15, 1909
Oct. 25, 1886	Francis Isaac Vander Beek	Jersey City, N. J. Oct. 23, 1909
April 30, 1885	John Rufus Van Wormer	New York Oct. 27, 1909
Mar. 8, 1906	William H. Van Schoonhoven	Troy, N. Y. Nov. 2, 1909
June 10, 1909	Albert Waling Van Winkle	New York Dec. 16, 1909
Mar. 11, 1909	John Newton Van Ness	Newark, N. J. Dec. 28, 1909
June 15, 1886	Charles H. Truax	New York Jan. 14, 1910
Dec. 10, 1896	Edward Langdon Bogert	New Brighton, N. Y. Jan. 19, 1910
Oct. 27, 1887	Gordon Wendell	New York Jan. 31, 1910
Oct. 24, 1885	Peter Wyckoff	Brooklyn, N. Y. Feb. 9, 1910
April 6, 1886	Louis Bevier Van Gaasbeek	Kingston, N. Y. Feb. 16, 1910
Mar. 9, 1899	John Percival Roesa	Monticello, N. Y. Feb. 23, 1910

Mar. 24, 1910	Abram Van Arsdale	Newark, N. J. April 7, 1910
Oct. 27, 1887	Daniel Lewis Van Antwerp	Loudonville, N. Y. April 16, 1910
Mar. 11, 1897	Andrew Jackson Kiersted	Philadelphia, Pa. May 10, 1910
Mar. 31, 1892	William Henry Slingerland	Slingerlands, N. Y. May 13, 1910
Dec. 8, 1904	James Wallace Van Cleave	St. Louis, Mo. May 15, 1910
Mar. 12, 1896	Edward Boyce Adriaance	New York July 22, 1910
Dec. 20, 1886	James Ten Eyck	Albany, N. Y. July 28, 1910
June 25, 1885	Hiram Schoonmaker	New York Aug. 2, 1910
June 15, 1886	Theodore Melvin Banta	Brooklyn, N. Y. Sept. 17, 1910
Dec. 8, 1888	James Thayer Van Deventer	Knoxville, Tenn. Sept. 18, 1910
Dec. 7, 1888	Townsend Cortelyou Van Pelt	Brooklyn, N. Y. Oct. 16, 1910
Oct. 27, 1887	Samuel Van Wyck	Brooklyn, N. Y. Oct. 18, 1910
Jan. 7, 1892	Josiah H. Zabriskie	Brooklyn, N. Y. Nov. 1, 1910
Jan. 30, 1890	Philip Vernon Van Orden	Catskill, N. Y. Dec. 13, 1910
Oct. 24, 1885	John Garnsey Van Slyke	Kingston, N. Y. Dec. 15, 1910
Nov. 9, 1893	Henry Corneluis Hasbrouck	Newburgh, N. Y. Dec. 17, 1910
Mar. 30, 1887	Commodore Perry Vedder	Ellicottville, N. Y. Dec. 24, 1910
June 12, 1902	Ferdinand Lott Wyckoff	Brooklyn, N. Y. Dec. 30, 1910
Oct. 25, 1886	Isaac Paulis Vander Beek	Jersey City, N. J. Jan. 10, 1911
Mar. 14, 1901	Henry Mesier Van Wyck	New Hamburg, N. Y. Jan. 27, 1911
Dec. 23, 1885	James Suydam	Philadelphia, Pa. Jan. 28, 1911

DATE OF ELECTION		DATE OF DEATH
Mar. 30, 1887.	Edward Elsworth.....	Poughk'psie, N. Y. Feb. 2, 1911
Oct. 27, 1887.	Edward Strong Bogert.....	New York..... Feb. 16, 1911
June 25, 1885.	Peter J. Stuyvesant.....	New York..... Mar. 3, 1911
Oct. 22, 1890.	James Pilling Rappelyea.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. Mar. 8, 1911
Jan. 30, 1890.	Washington Lafayette Cooper.....	New York..... Mar. 10, 1911
Jan. 11, 1909.	George Washington Schoonmaker.....	Jamaica, N. Y. Mar. 10, 1911
Dec. 28, 1893.	Arthur Peter Sutphen.....	Somerville, N. J. Mar. 14, 1911
Mar. 29, 1888.	John Brower Blydenburgh.....	Hudson, N. Y. Mar. 18, 1911
Mar. 30, 1887.	Charles Francis Van Horn.....	Newport, R. I. April 4, 1911
Dec. 9, 1909.	Franklin David Putnam.....	Auburn, N. Y. April 5, 1911

Oct. 27, 1887.	Jacob Winne Clute.....	Schenectady, N. Y. April 12, 1911
Oct. 24, 1889.	Leonard Harvey Groesbeck.....	Syracuse, N. Y. April 27, 1911
Dec. 20, 1886.	David Augustus Vander Veer.....	Freehold, N. J. April 26, 1911
Oct. 24, 1889.	John Henry Hopper.....	Paterson, N. J. May 7, 1911
Oct. 25, 1886.	Theophilus Anthony Brouwer.....	New York..... June 15, 1911
Nov. 9, 1893.	John Jeremiah Van Rensselaer.....	Dongan Hills, S. I. June 18, 1911
May 19, 1887.	Stephen Van Alen Van Horne.....	New York..... July 11, 1911
June 13, 1901.	Peter A. Dey.....	Iowa City, Iowa July 11, 1911
Oct. 29, 1891.	Edward Jacob Bergen.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. July 14, 1911
Dec. 7, 1888.	Peter Jacobus Elting.....	Yonkers, N. Y. Aug. 10, 1911
Mar. 10, 1904.	Cornelius Bloomingdale.....	New York..... Aug. 22, 1911
Mar. 9, 1905.	Cornelius Ditmars.....	Flatbush, N. Y. Sept. 20, 1911
Oct. 24, 1885.	Charles Crooke Suydam.....	Elizabeth, N. J. Nov. 9, 1911
Dec. 17, 1908.	William White Hance.....	Palenville, N. Y. Nov. 14, 1911
Dec. 17, 1908.	David Springsteen.....	Elmhurst, N. Y. Dec. 14, 1911
June 15, 1886.	Bloomfield Brower.....	New York..... Jan. 5, 1912
Mar. 14, 1885.	George Gosman De Witt.....	New York..... Jan. 12, 1912
Dec. 7, 1888.	Francis D. Kouwenhoven.....	Steinway, N. Y. Jan. 20, 1912
Mar. 31, 1892.	John Henry Dingman.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan. 27, 1912
June 9, 1904.	Abraham Zabriskie Van Houten.....	Passaic, N. J. Feb. 24, 1912
Oct. 27, 1887.	Albert Van Brunt Voorhees.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. Mar. 8, 1912
June 25, 1885.	Eugene Van Loan.....	Athens, N. Y. Mar. 10, 1912

Dec. 20, 1886.	Samuel Oakley Vander Poel.....	New York..... April 22, 1912
Oct. 22, 1890.	Edward Tompkins Hulst.....	Poughk'psie, N. Y. April 23, 1912
Mar. 31, 1890.	Arnatt Reading Gulick.....	New York..... April 24, 1912
June 25, 1885.	Richard Mentor Jacobus.....	Maplewood, N. J. April 30, 1912
Mar. 10, 1898.	Charles Eagles Dusenberry.....	Troy, N. Y. June 25, 1912
Mar. 12, 1908.	Charles Freeman Cantine.....	Kingston, N. Y. July 14, 1912
Mar. 12, 1903.	Harry Van der Veer De Hart.....	Elizabeth, N. J. July 16, 1912
Mar. 29, 1894.	Sherman Esselstyn.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. Sept. 22, 1912
Mar. 30, 1893.	Joseph Hasbrouck.....	Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Oct. 2, 1912
June 11, 1908.	Willis Alvin Winne.....	Albany, N. Y. Oct. 2, 1912
June 30, 1891.	Anthony Dey.....	New York..... Oct. 11, 1912

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DATE OF ELECTION		DATE OF DEATH
Mar. 10, 1898	William Wallace Brower New York	Oct. 15, 1912
Mar. 29, 1894	Wellington Vrooman Parkersburg, W. Va.	Oct. 26, 1912
Mar. 9, 1899	John Monroe Van Vleck Middleto'n, Conn.	Nov. 4, 1912
Dec. 12, 1901	P. A. V. Van Doren Princeton, N. J.	Nov. 4, 1912
Dec. 10, 1903	Isaac I. Demarest Hackensack, N. J.	Dec. 2, 1912
Mar. 31, 1892	Andrew James Hageman Somerville, N. J.	Dec. 3, 1912
June 8, 1899	William Van Dorn Freehold, N. J.	Jan. 1, 1913
Oct. 25, 1886	Andrew Truax Veeder Pittsburg, Penn.	Jan. 4, 1913
Nov. 30, 1892	Ernestus Schenck Gulick New York	Jan. 6, 1913
Mar. 10, 1904	Henry Benjamin Van Winkle Paterson, N. J.	Jan. 7, 1913
June 15, 1886	Samuel Decker Coykendall Rondout, N. Y.	Jan. 14, 1913
June 17, 1910	Wessel Ten Broeck Van Orden New Baltimore, N. Y.	Jan. 28, 1913
April 30, 1889	William Van Alstyne Plainfield, N. J.	Jan. 30, 1913
June 15, 1886	David Harrison Houghtaling New York	Feb. 14, 1913
Mar. 8, 1900	Rasselas A. Bonta Syracuse, N. Y.	Mar. 1, 1913
Oct. 27, 1887	Elbert Adrian Brinckerhoff Englewood, N. J.	Mar. 23, 1913
June 25, 1885	Alfred De Groot Port Richmond, N. Y.	Mar. 31, 1913
Dec. 12, 1912	Charles Norton Van Buren Elizabeth, N. J.	Mar. 30, 1913

June 14, 1894	William R. P. Van Pelt Brooklyn, N. Y.	April 19, 1913
Mar. 29, 1888	Frederick Brett Schenck Englewood, N. J.	May 21, 1913
Dec. 2, 1895	Charles Harold Montanye Scarsdale, N. Y.	June 26, 1913
Mar. 9, 1899	Theodore Wells Barhydt Pasadena, Cal.	July 16, 1913
Oct. 25, 1886	John Lott Nostrand Brooklyn, N. Y.	Aug. 3, 1913
Mar. 14, 1885	Dr. Richard Van Santvoord New York, N. Y.	Sept. 10, 1913
Mar. 28, 1889	James C. Gulick New York, N. Y.	Sept. 23, 1913
Dec. 13, 1894	Adrian Meserole Brooklyn, N. Y.	Sept. 26, 1913
Oct. 24, 1889	Cornelius De Witt Norfolk, Va.	Sept. 28, 1913
Dec. 7, 1888	Ezekiel J. Elting Yonkers, N. Y.	Oct. 26, 1913
June 10, 1897	Thomas C. Van Antwerp Cincinnati, Ohio	Nov. 20, 1913
Dec. 14, 1899	Richard Lansing Albany, N. Y.	Dec. 2, 1913
April 6, 1886	William C. De Witt Brooklyn, N. Y.	Dec. 4, 1913
Dec. 12, 1912	Effingham Marsh Van Buren Flatbush, N. Y.	Dec. 8, 1913
Mar. 14, 1885	Warner Van Norden New York, N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1914
Dec. 23, 1885	John R. Van Buskirk Brooklyn, N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1914
Mar. 12, 1908	William H. Van Wormer Albany, N. Y.	Jan. 29, 1914

Oct. 24, 1889	Cebra Quackenbush Hoosick, N. Y.	Feb. 16, 1914
June 30, 1892	Henry Moore Teller Denver, Colo.	Feb. 23, 1914
June 15, 1886	Garret D. W. Vroom Trenton, N. J.	Mar. 4, 1914
June 13, 1907	Nicholas Vreeland Jersey City, N. J.	Mar. 29, 1914
June 11, 1908	Egbert Le Fevre New York, N. Y.	Mar. 30, 1914
Dec. 13, 1894	Aaron J. Zabriskie Newark, N. J.	April 15, 1914

DATE OF ELECTION		DATE OF DEATH
Dec. 17, 1908	Eugene W. Veeder	Schenectady, N.Y. April 18, 1914
Mar. 14, 1895	Harrison Van Duyn	Newark, N. J. May 3, 1914
June 9, 1898	Hiram Duryea	Brooklyn, N. Y. May 5, 1914
May 19, 1887	W. P. Voorhees	N. Brunswick, N.J. May 31, 1914
Oct. 11, 1900	D. B. Van Name	Mariners' Harbor, N. Y. June 11, 1914
April 30, 1885	Maus Rosa Vedder	New York, N. Y. June 13, 1914
June 9, 1904	Jacob Storm Varick	Susquehanna, Pa. June 16, 1914
Oct. 14, 1909	Charles R. De Bevoise	Newark, N. J. July 5, 1914
Dec. 8, 1888	Milton B. Van Zandt	New York, N. Y. July 6, 1914
Oct. 21, 1897	Garrett J. Lydecker	Detroit, Mich. July 9, 1914
Dec. 22, 1887	Albert V. Bensen	Albany, N. Y. July 15, 1914
June 9, 1904	L. A. Powelson	Brooklyn, N. Y. Sept. 1914
June 12, 1902	C. A. Schemmerhorn	New York, N. Y. Oct. 2, 1914
Mar. 14, 1885	Henry Van Schaick	New York, N. Y. Nov. 14, 1914
Dec. 7, 1888	J. Van Vranken	Potsdam, N. Y. Jan. 20, 1915
Dec. 8, 1898	Jacob Van Woert	Greig, N. Y. Jan. 26, 1915
Mar. 29, 1888	Herman S. Bergen	Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan. 31, 1915
Dec. 22, 1887	David H. Van Auken	Cohoes, N. Y. Feb. 8, 1915
Dec. 20, 1910	Van Rensselaer Schuyler	New York, N. Y. Feb. 17, 1915
—————		
Dec. 28, 1893	Frederick W. Van Loan	Flushing, N. Y. Mar. 11, 1915
Nov. 17, 1885	W. B. Vanderpoel	New York, N. Y. Mar. 9, 1915
Mar. 28, 1889	J. F. Bloodgood	Flushing, N. Y. Mar. 12, 1915
Oct. 24, 1889	J. R. Truax	Schenectady, N.Y. Mar. 17, 1915
June 14, 1894	Clarence Storm	New York, N. Y. Mar. 24, 1915
—————		
Oct. 24, 1889	Maurice A. Viele	New York, N. Y. April 10, 1915
Mar. 26, 1891	Warren A. Conover	New York, N. Y. April 20, 1915
Mar. 31, 1892	Cyrus M. Van Slyck	Providence, R. I. April 27, 1915
June 25, 1885	John D. Vermeule	New York, N. Y. May 18, 1915
Mar. 14, 1912	Joseph B. Vandergrift	New York, N. Y. May 23, 1915
April 30, 1885	William E. Van Wyck	New York, N. Y. June 2, 1915
Dec. 7, 1888	James Van Voast	Cincinnati, O. July 17, 1915
Dec. 7, 1888	Herbert Van Dyke	New York, N. Y. July 31, 1915
Dec. 20, 1910	Earle Van Benschoten	New Haven, Conn. Sept. 4, 1915
Oct. 9, 1902	Abraham Van Winkle	Newark, N. J. Sept. 30, 1915
June 10, 1915	Harry M. Conover	Upper Montclair, N. J. Oct. 1, 1915
Mar. 8, 1906	Benjamin Myer Brink	Saugerties, N. Y. Oct. 3, 1915
Dec. 20, 1886	Robert L. Fryer	Buffalo, N. Y. Oct. 20, 1915
June 13, 1907	William Stark Elmendorf	Albany, N. Y. Oct. 30, 1915
Dec. 20, 1886	John R. Van Wagenen	Oxford, N. Y. Nov. 16, 1915
Dec. 14, 1899	Theodore Vosburgh	Buffalo, N. Y. Dec. 20, 1915
Nov. 17, 1885	Lambert Suydam	New York, N. Y. Jan. 18, 1916

DECEASED MEMBERS

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DATE OF ELECTION		DATE OF DEATH
Dec. 7, 1888	Eugené Van Schaick.....New York, N. Y.	Jan. 27, 1916
Mar. 11, 1909	Abraham B. Du Bois.....New Paltz, N. Y.	Jan. 30, 1916

Mar. 9, 1905	William M. Swartout.....Troy, N. Y.	Feb. 11, 1916
Mar. 26, 1891	David Brower.....Brooklyn, N. Y.	Feb. 14, 1916
April 6, 1886	Theodore Voorhees.....Philadelphia, Pa.	Mar. 12, 1916
June 11, 1903	Walter Bogert.....Tenafly, N. J.	Mar. 16, 1916

Ed. Note: Deceased Members recorded to February 1, 1917, will be found under "In Memoriam" on last pages of this volume.





*THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL DINNER
OF THE POUGHKEEPSIE MEMBERS*

OCTOBER 3, 1916



THE twenty-seventh annual dinner of the Poughkeepsie district members of The Holland Society of New York, in commemoration of the relief of the siege of Leyden, was held at the Nelson House on Tuesday evening, October 3, 1916.

The following members participated in the feast: John E. Adriance, William A. Adriance, Peter Adriance, S. C. Wallbridge of Toledo, Ohio, Dr. J. H. Dingman, Hon. Frank Hasbrouck, Hon. Martin Heermance, Dr. J. Wilson Poucher, Dr. Barnard D. Van Kleeck, Jesse Elting of New Paltz, Bruyn Hasbrouck of New Paltz, Abraham Philip Lefevre, Frank J. Le Fevre, and Henry B. Le Fevre of New Paltz, George S. Van Vliet of Pleasant Plains, Joseph E. Hasbrouck of Modena, Jacob Elting of Clintondale, Clarence H. Woolsey of New Paltz, Hon. Seymour Van Santvoord of Troy, Edward Van Winkle of New York and Arthur H. Van Brunt of New York. The Vice-President for Dutchess County, I. Reynolds Adriance, presided, and on his right was seated the President of The Holland Society of New York, The Hon. Seymour Van Santvoord. On his left sat Arthur H. Van Brunt, the

the Treasurer, and Edward Van Winkle, Recording Secretary, who came up from New York City especially for the dinner.

President Van Santvoord made the principal speech of the evening, confining his remarks to the importance in completing our membership list with young men and more especially with the sons of members.

Hutspot this year was served from two large iron pots, one of which has been in use at these October third functions for thirty consecutive years, and enjoyed to the utmost. Most of the diners ate so plentifully that the Jumbo squabs became birds of passage.

After singing Auld Lang Syne, in which Frank Hasbrouck was the principal factor, the meeting broke up and the members dispersed, all feeling that the twenty-seventh dinner had been a most enjoyable one.

*“Haring en witbrood
Leiden heeft geen nood”*

MENU

Little Neck Clams on half shell

AMONTILLADO

Celery Radishes
Green Turtle Clear

VIN DE GRAVES

Olives Salted Nuts
Crab Flakes in Shell a la Diable

PONTET CANET

Hutspot
Holland Punch

KRUG

Roast Jumbo Squab, Currant Jelly
Grilled Sweet Potatoes
Cauliflower au Gratin Lima Beans
Heart of Lettuce, Russian Dressing
Ice Cream Cake
Camembert Crackers
Demi-Tasse

THE



*THE FIFTH ANNUAL DINNER OF THE
HUDSON COUNTY MEMBERS*

DECEMBER 12, 1916



THE fifth annual dinner of the Hudson County Branch was held in the new auditorium of the Jersey City Club, Clinton and Crescent Aves., Jersey City, on Tuesday evening, December 12, 1916. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags of the United States and Holland.

The annual meeting was held prior to the dinner. In the absence of President John Winner, who was detained by illness, Ex-president James S. Newkirk presided.

The following officers were elected: President Charles M. Vreeland, Secretary-Treasurer C. G. Newkirk. The election of Mr. Vreeland carries with it his nomination as Vice-President of The Holland Society of New York.

After the business meeting the members filed into the banquet hall and a very enjoyable evening was spent. Letters were read from Mr. John Winner, the president, regretting his inability to be present and one from Secretary Van Winkle in which he expressed his intention of being present, but "Ed" was conspicuous by his absence.

absence. Mr. Wm. Brinkerhoff, one of the Trustees of The Holland Society of New York, acted as toastmaster. Colonel Geo. T. Vickers of the Fourth Regt., N. G. of N. J., delivered a splendid address on "Life on the Border," which touched upon the experience of the regiment in Texas last summer. Mr. Daniel Van Winkle (Uncle Dan) read a paper on "Recollections of the Early Dutch in Bergen," which was much enjoyed. After singing Auld Lang Syne, the meeting adjourned.

Those present were:

Hon. Wm. Brinkerhoff, Col. G. T. Vickers, Wm. C. Glass, President Jersey City Club, F. W. Gainsway of the Jersey Journal, Gen. H. H. Brinkerhoff, R. H. Coykendall, Theo. F. Merseles, Jas. S. Newkirk, Clarence G. Newkirk, Lewis H. Newkirk, Chas. A. Newkirk, Halsey V. Newkirk, Dr. C. P. Opdyke, Thos. A. Ryer, R. G. Sip, Melvin R. Schenck, Chas. M. Vreeland, R. J. Vreeland, Howard Vreeland, Chas. A. Van Keuren, Graham Van Keuren, Wm. Van Keuren, A. A. Van Winkle, Thos. E. Van Winkle, Daniel Van Winkle, B. T. Van Alen, Jas. P. Van Cleef, Geo. Van Blaricom, Nicholas D. Wortendyke, Frank M. Tappen, Clarence Tappen, G. Danforth Williamson.

The menu follows:

MENU

<i>Cocktail</i>	Cotuits on Half Shell	
Olives	Cocky Leeky Soup	Celery
<i>Sherry</i>	Filet of Sole, Mousseline Sauce	
	Sweetbread Patties a la Toulouse	
<i>Sauterne</i>	Roast Vermont Turkey, Giblet Sauce	
	Mashed Potatoes	
	Lettuce and Tomatoes	
Tutti Frutti Ice Cream		Olie Kock
	Demi Tasse	

THIRTY-SECOND



THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL BANQUET



THE Thirty-second Annual Dinner of The Holland Society was held in the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday evening, January 18, 1917. The members and guests assembled in the Astor Gallery, where an informal reception took place and escorts were assigned to the repre-

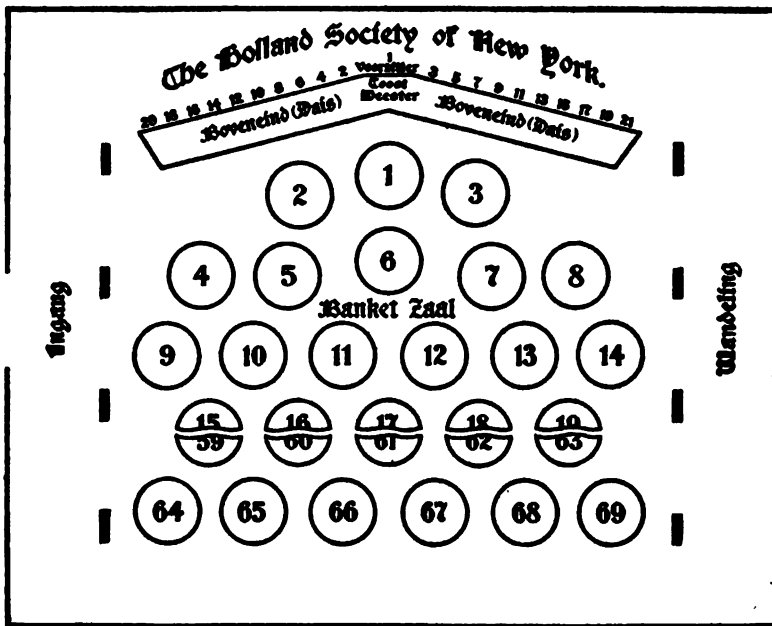
sentatives of the Societies invited as honorary guests. The following is the list of guests and their escorts:

OFFICIAL PROCESSION

GUESTS	ESCORTS
Netherlands Ambassador	Seymour Van Santvoord
Friendly Sons of St. Patrick	Edward Van Winkle
Huguenot Society	James S. Polhemus
Colonial Order of the Acorn	Louis E. de Forest
Colonial Wars	Capt. Albert H. Van Deusen
Sons of the American Revolution	Garret J. Garretson
St. Nicholas Society of New York	William Brinkerhoff
Dr. Rooseboom	Henry L. Bogert
Dr. Finley	F. I. Vander Beek
Deputy Consul-General	E. Covert Hulst
Mayflower Society	Frederick A. Waldron
Sons of the Revolution	William L. Brower
St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island	Frank Hasbrouck
St. Andrew's Society	Samuel D. Collett
	St.

St. George's Society Gerard Beekman
 St. David's Society David D. Zabriskie
 Dr. William H. S. Demarest, President of Rutgers
 College, pronounced the following blessing:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, Thou art the
 Giver of all good gifts. We thank Thee for Thy bounty,
 new every morning and renewed every evening. Bless
 unto us, we beseech Thee, Thy gifts. Strengthen us
 unto Thy service and grant us Thy Grace that we may
 always serve Thee, serve our native land, and serve
 our fellow men—through Jesus Christ, Amen!



Following the innovation of last year the same original seating arrangement was used and the "Voorzitter" acted as "Toast Meester," the honored guests being grouped about him.

The guests of honor as seated at the Dais and the societies they represent follow:

- 18 Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, John G. O'Keefe, Treasurer.
 - 16 Huguenot Society, William Mitchell, President.
- The

- 14 The Colonial Order of the Acorn, Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer, Chancellor.
- 12 The Society of Colonial Wars, Major DeWitt Clinton Falls, Governor.
- 10 Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Louis Annin Ames, President.
- 8 The Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, Delancey Nicoll, President.
- 6 Dr. M. P. Rooseboom, Assistant Secretary, Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague.
- 4 Hon. Martin H. Glynn. (Absencia.)
- 2 Hon. W. L. F. cr. ridder van Rappard, Minister from the Netherlands.
- 1 Hon. Seymour Van Santvoord, President, The Holland Society of New York.
- 3 Dr. John H. Finley, President of the University of State of New York.
- 5 Mr. D. J. Steyn Parvé, Deputy Consul-General from the Netherlands.
- 7 Mayflower Society.
- 9 Sons of the Revolution, Walter C. Hubbard, Director.
- 11 Saint Nicholas Society of Nassau Island, John F. Berry, President.
- 13 Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New York, William Sloane, President.
- 15 Saint George's Society of New York, C. F. Shallcross, President.
- 17 Saint David's Society, George Morgan Lewis, Recording Secretary.

In front of the Dais the following members and their guests were seated at tables:

Table 1: Albert H. Van Deusen, Frank E. Davidson, Frank N. Dodd, Samuel D. Collett, Frederick A. Waldron, Barr Ferree, Edward Van Winkle.

Table 2: William Leverich Brower, H. S. Paterson, E. M. Raeder, Geo. F. Giraud, Garret J. Garretson, Charles K. Clearwater, William W. Gillen, John H. Jackson, James Garretson.

Table 3: Frank Hasbrouck, Augustus Van Wyck, Henry L. Bogert, Gerard Beekman, Charles K. Beekman,

man, John E. Van Nostrand, Arthur H. Van Brunt.

Table 4: Edward R. Brevoort, Daniel Anthony, Warren A. Leonard, Roderick Stephens, A. E. Mettlach R. F. Seidensticker, W. H. Jaquith, Frank X. Conlon.

Table 5: William Brinkerhoff, Wm. B. Jenkins, John M. Campbell, William Van Buskirk, John Van Schaick, Jr., John Van Schaick, David D. Zabriskie, James S. Polhemus.

Table 6: Evert Jansen Wendell, William Temple Emmet, H. H. Vreeland, Robert B. Van Cortlandt, Walter C. Wyckoff, Edward DeWitt, Henry W. Banks, Danforth Gerr, Henry Gansevoort Sanford, H. Harold Vreeland, Jr.

Table 7: E. Covert Hulst, T. H. Mackenzie, H. Pushal Williams, William H. Kouwenhoven, William W. Kouwenhoven, Gerrit Kouwenhoven, John B. Kouwenhoven, Alexander S. Williams.

Table 8: Chas. M. Vreeland, De Witt Van Buskirk, Thomas Van Loan, C. B. Zabriskie, Henry J. Bogardus, G. K. Dickinson, Albert Kapzeyn, Jr.

Table 9: Frank R. Van Nest, Henry R. Sutphen, F. W. Pot, J. M. de Booy, Henry R. Carse, Teunis J. Bergen, Charles C. Ten Broeck, D. D. Sutphen, Chester A. Braman, Alexander F. Hobbs, George Debevoise, Paul S. Carter.

Table 10: Willard P. Lansing, Joseph J. Hart, Francis J. N. Tallman, Byron G. Van Horn, Alexander Livingston, Jr., Jesse Elting, Jacob Elting.

Table 11: Frank H. Quinby, Frederick H. Crum, Samuel A. Vanderwater, Caspar J. Voorhis, John W. Bogert, Charles B. Van Valen, Joseph R. Van Valen, Charles E. Purdy, Charles C. Haviland, A. Vanderlaan.

Table 12: Francis I. Vander Beek, Calvin J. Husen, J. F. De Vine, Francis I. Vander Beek, Jr., John K. Clark, Edward Barnes, Burdette P. Craig, A. J. Stone.

Table 13: J. M. Tappen, John V. Cockcroft, E. B. Kiersted, A. W. Van Winkle, Charles A. Van Winkle, Theodore Van Winkle, Isaac Van Winkle.

Table 14: T. H. Hoagland, Chester Bayliss, Geo. Mott Doremus, Morford B. Strait, Sheldon Franklin, T. Gordon

T. Gordon Hoagland, Harry Batchellor, Mahlon L. Hoagland.

Table 15: Charles A. Van Keuren, George Van Keuren, Graham Van Keuren, Fred. C. Van Keuren.

Table 16: J. S. Newkirk, C. G. Newkirk, C. P. Opdyke, Theodore F. Merseles, R. A. Coykendall, A. M. Henry, Jacob R. Wortendyke, Walter G. Muirheid.

Table 17: Andrew J. Onderdonk, Luke D. Stapleton, Walter H. Jaycox, Charles H. Kelby, Stephen Callaghan, Jas. S. Jones, Samuel H. Andrews, Frederick E. Crane.

Table 18: Charles G. Van Gilder, Harry A. Van Gilder, Harry P. Van Gilder, William H. Bailey, Ralph S. Streett, Orlando M. Bowen, Arthur D. Coffin, Charles H. Coye, Leon S. Freeman, Ralph H. Thompson.

Table 19: Elmer S. Garretson, Willis E. Miner, Cornelius S. De Bevoise, James P. Cooke, Timothy F. Allen, Henry S. Fullerton, Moses J. de Witt, Kenneth R. Shand, Edward E. Murdoch.

Table 20: Walter M. Meserole, John Alden, Frank D. Van Nostrand, Willis McDonald, Jr., A. B. Spencer, James A. Van Wout, Joseph F. Simmons.

Table 21: Wm. S. Ackerman, John F. O'Rourke, Albert C. Hopper, John W. Harding, C. D. Ackerman, Thos. F. McCran, Geo. W. Fuller, P. C. Quackenbush, E. M. Rodrock.

Table 22: H. W. Van Wagenen, Geo. L. Turton, Robert J. Van Epps, John J. Bogert, Willard Baker, Harold P. Balston.

Table 23: Benj. T. Van Nostrand, [Horace Secor, Jr., Charles Jerome Edward, Harry M. De Mott, A. V. B. Voorhees, Robert O'Bryne, John R. Allen.

Table 24: J. R. Van Dyck, Rear-Ad. R. T. Hall, U. S. N., Charles A. Schieren, John Bergen, John L. Vanderveer, P. P. Terhune, A. D. Terhune, Wesley Van Emburgh.

Table 25: Dr. B. H'B. Sleght, F. C. Zabriskie, Frank W. Kitching, Judah B. Voorhees, Anson A. Voorhees.

Table 26: S. L. F. Deyo, Charles Warren Hunt, J. Odell Whitenack, Benjamin F. Groat, Mervin R. Schenck, John S. Van Siclen, G. Danforth Williamson,

Charles

Charles L. Schenck, Walter V. Cranford, E. B. Vanderveer.

Table 27: John Watson Morrell, Francklyn Hogeboom, Frank C. Sidley, H. R. McChesney.

Table 28: G. Elmer Van Siclen, Andrew J. Van Siclen, Robert P. Wick, Garret M. Van Siclen, Jacob Ryerson, Charles Ryder.

Table 29: Gulian ver Planck Lansing, Abram G. Lansing, Oscar W. Eagle, John D. Quackenbos, J. T. Joseph Bird, L. Leland Pierce, Wm. Crawford, Van Tassel Sutphen.

Table 30: T. Y. Sutphen, Thornton Earle, Horace M. Van Slyke, J. Chauncey Van Horn, Wm. S. Kulp, Herbert Sands Sutphen.

Table 31: Elmer Blauvelt, W. H. Zabriskie, Frank B. Plympton, Charles H. Plenty, John W. Bellis, David D. Bellis.

Table 32: Theodore Brink, Louis E. de Forest, E. Van Etten, T. A. Hurdy, A. M. Freer, Jr., R. J. Kieffer.

Table 33: James N. Vander Veer, Albert Vander Veer, Jr., O. F. Winne, F. C. Sutro, Geo. A. Blauvelt, Jos. A. Warren, Rutger Van Woert, William Van Woert.

Table 34: A. Campbell Smidt, Stephen N. Bond, William F. Suydam, Fred D. Suydam, Wm. P. Sutphen, A. B. Schultz.

Table 35: T. V. P. Ditmars, John H. Thuman, Fred G. H. Strohsal, Fredk. G. Van Antwerp, John J. McNamara.

Table 36: Geo. O. Slingerland, Frank J. Dutcher, W. H. S. Demarest, E. Hawley Van Wyck, William J. Bogert, Henry B. Adriance, C. D. Sabin, J. M. Jones.

Table 37: Melville C. Van Ness, J. Irving Terhune, Wallace M. Van Ness, Bruce K. Conover, Harold E. Ditmars, Harry D. Leopold.

Table 38: James F. Hasbrouck, Harold C. Pryer, Herbert Gulick, Charles H. Wiltsie.

"Hutspot" was, as customary, given the place of honor on the menu, and "Oscar" more nearly provided the real article than ever before, which promises well for next season. It seems necessary to remind many at these

these dinners and repeat it every year that this historic dish was the inspiration for our American Thanksgiving.

The menu was particularly pleasing in design, having on its front cover a copy of that old well-known view of "Fort Amsterdam op de Manhatans" and in the clouds, rising as it were from the inspiration of the founders of the great city, a present day sky-line showing the city of New York from the same point of view in the lower bay. The design was well executed and received universal endorsement.

The committee decided not to have any souvenirs, but the ice boxes, which contained an excellent copy of the Vingboom Map taken from "Manhattan 1624-1639" mounted behind glass, in *passé partout*, were a pleasing substitute. The unfortunate part of it was that there were not enough to go the rounds so appreciative were those who first saw them, and even after the echoes of the banquet have become a matter of record of the past we are still receiving requests to furnish extra copies.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

HON. SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD

The muscles of the human jaw exert a force of 534 pounds. In this somewhat abrupt mention of a well known physiological fact, I decline to be more specific; I refuse to say whether the reminder is in the nature of a conclusion or a warning—whether it is in respect of what the members of The Holland Society have thus far enjoyed, or what they are now called upon to endure. In fine as that great philosopher, the immortal Captain Cuttle, used to observe in rounding out his cryptic remarks, "The bearings of this here observation depends on the application of it."

There is a story of a fine young Irish gentleman, who, when asked if he could play the fiddle, promptly replied that he thought he could, but he wouldn't say for certain because he had never tried. I hazarded the same sort of reply to the cautious inquiry of your Dinner Committee whether, if allowed to preside at this banquet, I thought I could resist the temptation to
make

make a speech. And although the chairman of the Committee disclaimed intention of anything more than a friendly hint, he was nevertheless at especial pains to emphasize his conception of an ideal toastmaster. "The true function of a presiding officer," he blandly observed, "is the persistent exercise of self-restraint; which in your case and on the present occasion means that inasmuch as we have provided some real speakers we don't want any Dutch wind mills!"

Dutch wind mills indeed! Of course, unlike my friend Governor Glynn, who was to have been one of the speakers tonight, I have not been blessed with what Mr. Samuel Weller colloquially termed "the gift of gab, wery gallopin." Nor have I ever cherished a hope of acquiring that command of epigrammatic and absolutely unaccented English so invariably displayed by Her Majesty's Minister from the Netherlands. And I admit—to tell the truth, I glory in the fact—that unlike the gifted head of the State Educational Department, I have never published an Edition of Ready Made Speeches in 16 Quarto Volumes. But as remarked by that historic tramp who was found calmly sleeping in the guest chamber of the Astor mansion—which formerly occupied this very site—I think I know my place. And if by chance under the impulse of your kindly greeting, and in the warmth of this congenial fellowship, I yield for a moment to the natural tendency of the untrained after dinner speaker to improvise a few life long convictions on the spur of the moment, you at least have a consolation in the fact that The Holland Society almost never re-elects its President. And therefore I shall cherish the same serene confidence in your leniency which was displayed by that Vermont mother who wrote to the teacher at the little White District schoolhouse, adjoining my farm at Bennington, in explanation of her son's tardiness, "Johnnie is late at school today because I have had twins; it won't happen again!"

But then, as the program indicates, it is a word of welcome—not a plea for mercy nor yet a baccalaureate address, that is incumbent upon me. The Dutch is essentially

essentially a cosmopolitan race. Having once taken possession of a bit of the earth's crust, whether at, above or below tide-water, your true dutchman never fails to at once assemble all the materials of comfort and make himself thoroughly at home. There is nothing before us to indicate any decadence of this national trait; and for these reasons, with all due deference to that arbitrary dinner committee, I see no occasion for an address of welcome. But if indeed it were otherwise, why should it devolve upon a plain unvarnished Mohawk Dutchman to welcome back to the "Manhattans" the descendants of those who were so unceremoniously ejected from their island 250 years ago—which as my friend Mr. De Lancy Nicoll, the President of the St. Nicholas Society, just reminded me, occurred through the friendly ministrations of one of his ancestors who was in command of the expedition. As he expressed it, 'New York was taken from the Dutch by the English.' 'No,' I replied to him, 'New York was stolen by the English from the Dutch.'

The persistent selection of one of their own number as Voorzitter on these occasions is to be accounted for only upon the theory that the dutch are like that old Schaghticoke farmer, who in reply to his wife's question why he talked so much to himself instead of to her, icily remarked, "When I talk I want to talk to an intelligent person, and when I listen I want to hear an intelligent person talk."

But notwithstanding this gracious attitude toward each other, we are fortunate in not being confined to the joys of a purely family celebration, because as one of the keenest analysts of human nature has observed, relations never did agree and never will; which is a wise dispensation or there would be none but family parties and everybody would bore everybody else to death. On your behalf then, gentlemen of the Society, I extend a most unaffected welcome to our guests: Scotch, Irish, English, Welsh, Huguenot—the Dutch have always welcomed them—always have taken them in. As for the charming ladies in the boxes—well, as unfortunately so often happens in respect of fulfillment
of

of our duties to them, for the expression of any adequate welcome Time is too short and we must leave it to Eternity!

But I should be recreant to the finer sense of responsibility if I met you at the threshold of this post prandial without one word in reference to the underlying emotions of such a distinctive gathering at this time of chaos in affairs beyond the seas and of serious introspection here at home. Surely some one is expected to say that it is not in the mere complacency of self-esteem that we have come together tonight; that it is not in the pride of birth or the laudation of ancestry that this splendid Society is grounded. Nor is it in the folds of another flag, howsoever honored and respected and sentimentally endeared to us, that we for one moment pretend to exploit our love for America. God forbid that the aims of The Holland Society should find no higher level than these. In the shadow of the fearful pall that hangs over the old world, in the echos of the cataclysm that is tearing Europe asunder, the spirit which, as never before, has been aroused in this Society is the spirit which despite all differences of opinion upon the lesser postulates, dominates America today. It is the spirit of patriotism, the spirit of liberty, the spirit which is anchored to ideals, the spirit which refuses to accept the dreadful dogma that the laws of God must yield to the law of self interest, the spirit which flows from the same tenacity of purpose as that displayed by your forefathers when they wrote upon their Domesday Book, where after the lapse of a thousand years you may still read it, "The Frisians shall be free as long as the wind blows out of the clouds!"

No wonder that the distinguished editor of the North American Review in his recent comment upon the "Verdict of the people" solemnly declares that if his publication shall ever for one moment cease to be a patriot he prays that it may be struck dead! Ah yes, my friends, who does not want to be a patriot? The difficulty is not in bringing men to accept the idea; the difficulty is in bringing them to agree upon the definition—"hoc labor, hic opus est." But we can sometimes catch

catch the inspiration of a great idea without fully apprehending its final analysis. And if the bare bones significance of liberty and patriotism ever can be borne home to an entire nation without actually undergoing the travail and agony which ordinarily attends the lesson, it has been disclosed to the American people in this stupendous tragedy of Europe where the basic principles of civil liberty are being put to the supreme test and the true meaning and potency of national ideals are being analyzed to the last fibre. Ourselves removed from the agony and miseries and horrors of this dreadful inquisition we have at once been stirred to the depths by the spectacle and aroused to the highest pitch of wonder by its revelations. And thus it has burned into us that liberty has its duties, as well as its rights; that patriotism has its sacrifices as well as its cheers for the flag; that loyalty has its abnegations, as well as its bringing of gifts to the altar; and that in the ordinary to live for one's country is quite as fine as—yes, often indicative of even a greater nobility of soul than to die for it.

But the cynic and the pessimist will tell you that all this talk of patriotism marks only a passing fashion, of which the newspapers and platform orator, the pulpit and the man on the barrel alike will soon tire. Welcome a fashion which if only for the time being shall stamp on the base and exalt the noble in human nature. Welcome the fashion which if we can but keep it in vogue will give us in those crises of the republic which are bound to occur and recur, the effective devotion which springs from a noble spirit and a soul bent on honor. All hail to the fashion which puts more of the spartan and less of the sybarite into the sons of men, and whose only decoration is self-sacrifice!

And so I say, my friends, if patriotism is in the air, let us clutch it down to earth! Let us make it a vitalizing force in these patriotic societies of ours whose loftiest purpose has been to encourage high ideals in individual service. Let us stand in the forefront of the national awakening. Let us firmly resolve that under the existing stress the preservation of the national integrity
and

and honor, the maintenance of our national rights and the safeguarding of an uninterrupted development of the national ideals should be the dearest thing reserved to every true member of this great republic; so that without regard to descent or previous nationality, without regard to race, creed or other human relationship whatsoever, and especially without regard to those more dangerous, because insidious, considerations of either prejudice or sympathy, the highest duty of American citizenship today is to hold America first! And in this 350th year since the liberty loving followers of the great stadtholder made their memorable declaration of loyalty to government, even to "beggary and death"—this society badge of ours having thus become the classic token under which brave little Holland fought its way to civil and religious liberty—in profound gratitude for all that America has done for us, and in proud recognition of her enduring accomplishments in the cause of human liberty, let us once more pledge our unreserved loyalty to the republic and our steadfast support of the government in its every determination to maintain the honor, to uphold the dignity and adequately provide for the safety of these United States of America. (*Prolonged applause.*)

President Van Santvoord continuing: I have very great pleasure before announcing the next text, to read a letter from the White House.

The White House,
Washington,
December 5, 1916.

My dear Mr. Van Santvoord:

I warmly appreciate the invitation of The Holland Society of New York to attend its thirty-third annual dinner on January eighteenth next.

My public duties prevent my accepting their very attractive invitation, but I beg that you will convey to the Society not only an expression of my warmest best wishes, but also a very cordial hope that the activities of the Society and the spirit of patriotic cooperation

operation which it seeks to cultivate will meet with increasing success as the years go by.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Signed) Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. Seymour Van Santvoord,
Albany, New York.

Gentlemen, we will rise and drink to the toast of "The Country and its President."

The diners rise with glasses on high while the Star Spangled Banner is rendered.

THE TOASTMASTER: In the absence of the Governor, you will be glad to have me read to you this gracious letter which he has written to the members of The Holland Society:

STATE OF NEW YORK EXECUTIVE CHAMBER

ALBANY

January 15, 1917.

Hon. Seymour Van Santvoord,
President, The Holland Society of New York.

My dear Mr. Van Santvoord:

I am very sorry that my engagements are such that it will be impossible for me to attend the dinner of The Holland Society.

I have enjoyed the occasion of your annual dinner before, and hope that I may have the privilege and the opportunity at some future time.

No one may more properly than the Governor acknowledge on behalf of all of the people of our State the great debt which we owe as a commonwealth to the splendid qualities possessed by the sturdy ancestors of the members of your Society.

We have cause for gratitude in the present and confidence for the future that the qualities, which the early Dutch of New York possessed, still characterize those in whose veins flows their blood.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Most cordially yours,

(Signed) Charles S. Whitman.

Let

Let us rise and drink to the health of "The Empire State and its Governor."

The members all rise during the playing of "America.

THE TOASTMASTER: The Mayor is not here "in corpore," but I am sure he is "in spiritu"; and therefore let us rise and drink a toast to "The Greater City and its Mayor." (Applause.)

(The members rise while "Hail Columbia" is rendered.)

THE TOASTMASTER: Of all the Presidents of this Society, no one has been more universally admired, esteemed and beloved than Dr. Henry van Dyke. For that reason especially you will agree with me that there could be no more happy introduction to the next sentiment, than the reading of this letter which came to me a few days ago through the diplomatic channels at Washington:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS

December 21, 1916.

Mr. Seymour Van Santvoord,
Pres. The Holland Society of New York,
Albany, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Van Santvoord:

I received yesterday your kind letter of November 23rd, with its invitation to speak at the dinner of The Holland Society on January 18th. I should be delighted to accept it, but unfortunately it is not possible, as I shall not be in America at that time.

I hope that this letter will reach you before the date of the dinner, and I rejoice to send a hearty and fraternal greeting to the "Sons of Dutchmen" who will be assembled there.

My service in the land of dunes and dikes, canals and windmills, has been a very laborious one, but very peaceful and delightful, and I have found many friends here.

The indebtedness of the United States to the Netherlands for many of the vital principles of our Government and our social life, has become more and more
clear

clear to me as I have studied the essential characteristics of this country, which was one of the earliest of modern republics and is now probably the most democratic of the European monarchies. "Neerlandsch Bloed"—Dutch blood—has had much to do with the making of America.

It has been interesting and sometimes amusing to me to recognize here some of the traits which I have inherited from my Dutch ancestors. For example, a strong sense of personal independence, and also a large share of that quality which our friends, when they come in contact with it, call firmness, and our enemies call obstinacy.

It has not been a difficult task to keep the relations between the United States Government and the Government of the Netherlands on a thoroughly friendly footing. They have been amicable ever since the first salute to the American flag was fired by Dutch guns off the Dutch Island St. Eustatius, and the first loan to the united colonies was made by the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

I shall not lose my interest in these relations because I am leaving the Hague, but I shall be always ready to do whatever lies within my power to forward them, both by a recurrence to the history which discloses the unity of the two nations in support of the principles of popular government and religious liberty, and by an effort to make clear the mutual advantage and duty of the two nations to co-operate in the promotion of peaceful civilization and the free interchange of ideas and commerce all round the world.

It gives me sincere pain to leave the Netherlands, but it is a joy to think of getting back to the United States—

"Where the air is full of sunlight,
And the flag is full of stars."

The Dutch do a great deal of feasting. It is in their nature. But I shall be glad when I can sit down to dinner again with The Holland Society in New York.

Believe me,

Faithfully yours,

(Prolonged applause.)

HENRY VAN DYKE.

THE

THE TOASTMASTER: Now, so much by way of address to the sentiment. But we must have a word of introduction to the man who is to respond to the sentiment.

Years ago, when Barnum's Circus was exhibiting the Siamese twins, there was an old lady from up the country, a fine old lady with her hair all frizzed, with her little black mesh bag, who dropped into the circus, and in the course of time into the side show where the twins were on exhibition. She took her spectacles out of her bag, adjusted them firmly on her nose, and examined the twins very critically and then turning to the official, she remarked confidentially, "Hm, brothers, I presume!" (Laughter.)

Anybody glancing over the characteristic Dutch names in the list of members present tonight and then looking at that fine assortment of vowels and consonants which sits on my right (Hon. van Rappard) might make the same remark. He certainly looks to us like a brother. And we regard him with genuine affection, because he has met and dined with us on many previous occasions; and I know that you have it in your hearts to give the warmest welcome to Chevalier Van Rappard who will now respond to the toast, "Holland and her Gracious Queen." (Great applause.)

*ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY, HON. W. L.
F. C. RIDDER VAN RAPPARD,¹
MINISTER FROM THE
NETHERLANDS*

"Faithful to the traditions of The Holland Society, you again kindly extended to the Netherland Minister to the United States an invitation to attend your annual dinner, and I need not tell you how gladly he accepted it. I begin to feel quite at home at your dinners, and I guess I would not feel at my ease at all if I spent the third Thursday of January at any other place than at the Waldorf-Astoria with The Holland Society as my host. (Applause.)

I begin

¹Portrait faces p. 182—1914 Year Book.

I begin to consider myself now more or less a veteran of your illustrious society, and thinking matters over, I observe some things that change every year in The Holland Society and other things that do not change. Amongst the changes I would mention first a new president. I have noted the fact that as in all things you are also clever in the choice of your president. The acting one is always as distinguished and hospitable as his predecessor. Another change is that, at the principal table, I see other speakers than on former occasions, but always they are eloquent men whom it is a real pleasure to hear and against whom I have only one grudge—namely, that, when my turn to speak comes, they make me feel very small, very “cheap,” to use an American expression. Further changes I notice in the guests; but always they are sympathetic; always they show that they appreciate our Dutch ways; that they realize the close relations between our two countries.

Also changes the artistic annual souvenir which The Holland Society offers its guests; so I see that this year The Holland Society has reproduced on the souvenir box offered to us, the famous Vingboom map of Manhattan made in 1639, reminding us of those glorious years when New York was under the jurisdiction and control of the Dutch, which map was the inspiration for your distinguished Secretary's most interesting book, “Manhattan 1624-1639,” a notable publication which will find its place in the library of every student of the ancient history of the States, and upon which I offer to the author my most sincere congratulations. (Prolonged applause.)

When I look at the menu I even notice changes. I never suspected there were so many varieties of old Dutch dishes, which I consider a proof that the old Dutch settlers, your ancestors, notwithstanding their noted simple and frugal ways, were epicureans, perhaps even Sybarites at heart.

Now I come to what never changes at your annual dinners; never changes the general aspect of the banquet hall. Each time I come here I am happy to look at your smiling faces. I enjoy the sight of the
balconies

balconies where New York's most attractive women gather to see—cruel as they are—the speaker suffer, and try to understand what he says. Each time, also, I regret that the strict rules of your Society seem to prevent the fairer sex from joining us at the dinner and force me, poor foreigner, to look at them as Moses looked at the land of Canaan, without permission to enter the Paradise.

Never changes your valiant Recording Secretary, seeing everything, arranging everything, always running about to give us a real good time. And lastly, never changes the Netherland Minister as speaker, nor changes the topic on which he is invited to speak. That subject is always his own country, your motherland, a topic that never varies, but, let me add quickly, never tires him, is never exhausted, can be the topic for himself and for his successors at scores of dinners of The Holland Society because that subject is really great, important, never fully grasped, never uninteresting even when treated by a poor speaker like myself.

At every turn, you citizens of the United States are reminded of Holland and of those Hollanders, your ancestors, who, with prophetic foresight laid the foundations of your institutions and your policies.

Holland, as we all know, is a small—and as compared with yours—an insignificant country. And yet, small as it is, it has, I believe, a history second to no other nation of modern times. The small nations—as witness the Greeks—have not been inferior to large ones in ideals and in their contributions to human progress and to civilization.

Though Napoleon called Holland "A mere deposit of German mud vomited by the Rhine," and though Andrew Marvell, long before him, spoke of it as "The off-scouring of the British Sand," adding that the people fished the land to shore, and though many others have waxed facetious over Holland's oddity, one poet characterizing the Netherlands as a land "where people do not live, but go abroad"—yet those who have studied her history concede that she has played as great a part in human affairs as countries to whom
nature

nature was kinder. Her chief advantages were her disadvantages, for these made possible the survival of only the fittest. The prosperity of Holland during the seventeenth century and the first half of the eighteenth century was the result of the splendid qualities of her citizens. Amsterdam, at that time, became the emporium of Europe. The houses of its patricians, in their magnificence, rivaled the palaces of Italy. And with this advance in commerce, learning and the arts kept pace, especially painting. Painting, once the minion of the court, became in Holland the servant of the people. Within one hundred and fifty years, the Northern and Southern Netherlands together produced hundreds of painters of lasting distinction, and one must not forget that the whole race was less than the present population of New York City.

Not even your country, with its hundred million people, and its immense territory of over three million square miles, has produced more great men than this small nation in a country only the size of the State of Maryland, and by great men I mean those men of ideas who have helped man forward and have influenced civilization. No country has produced superiors of Rembrandt, in art. Nor in the domain of politics has any country produced the superiors of William the Silent, Prince Maurits, or Oldebarneveldt; nor in the realm of scholarship the superior of Erasmus; nor in law the superior of Grotius; nor in medicine of Boerhave; nor in philosophy of Spinoza; nor in poetry of Vondel.

I said just now that Holland had laid the foundation of your constitutions. Perhaps this assertion may seem boastful to you, but yet I maintain it. Your government and political and educational institutions were in nearly every essential copied from those of the Netherlands. John Adams, no mean authority, who negotiated the treaty whereby Holland acknowledged the independence of the United States—she was the second nation to do so—said that Holland's history and the great characters it had exhibited in the various arts of peace as well as of war, by sea and land, had
been

been particularly studied, admired and imitated in every state; and he adds that the originals of the two republics are so much alike, that the history of the one seems but a transcript of that of the other. The Declaration of Independence, issued by the United Provinces in 1581, because of Spain's violation of its pledges, is an instrument, which, because of its resemblance may be well regarded as the prototype and the pattern of the American Declaration of Independence as written by Jefferson. These are only a few facts to prove the Dutch influence upon America's political institutions. Had I to enumerate them all I would tire you so much that I fear you would feel inclined to make, next year, a change in your rules and exclude the Netherland Minister from your annual dinner. (Cries of No! No! Never!)

"Allow me only yet to mention that Hooker, Davenport, Roger Williams and William Penn, those most important and influential men amongst the founders of your nation, had lived in Holland and that Miles Standish, John Smith, Gardiner, Gorgas, Dudley and Leisler had all been soldiers in the Low Countries. I finish by quoting Mr. Rogers, the well known professor of political economy at Oxford, who said:

"To the true lover of Liberty, Holland is the Holy Land of modern Europe and should be held sacred."
(Great applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: A short time ago, when I wended my way up to that beautiful building on the hill in Albany, where reposes the official soul of the gentleman who is about to address us, to enlist his assistance in making this postprandial a success, his secretary said to me, "The doctor is extremely busy today, engaged upon a most arduous undertaking; and unless you have something very important, I don't think he would thank me for letting you in."

"Well," I said, "I guess I have something important. I want to extend to him"—and I said that, remembering the host of honors he has received—"I want to extend to him the honor of his life—to speak at the
annual

annual dinner of The Holland Society of New York." The way that secretary flew for the "Holy of Holies" in that building was the greatest compliment The Holland Society has ever had. (Applause.) He let me right in and the Doctor certainly was busy. He was leaning on his elbow, with corrugated brow, a pad in front of him, lead pencil in hand, and a volume of Omar turned upside down at his right; and when I came in, he tore off the sheet of paper upon which he had been writing and threw it away, exclaiming, "It's no use."

Now, up in Albany, we do not think that anything that Dr. Finley does is of "no use," and I made up my mind to have that scrap of paper. By careful manœuvering—dropping my handkerchief into the waste paper basket, and sneezing two or three times—I got the paper, and here it is. And when I read to you what the learned head of the State Education Department had been writing, if you don't say that I am the "Twentieth Century Boswell," I am going to resign my post right now. I don't need the paper. I have already committed it to memory:

"There was an old sculptor named Phidias
Whose statues were perfectly hideous,
He carved Aphrodite
Without any nightie

And we had to take something to stiddy us."
(Laughter.)

If ever there shall be an auction for the benefit of the orphan children of a former president of The Holland Society, I think that if this "scrap of paper" were put up for sale, it should bring a high price.

But the Doctor is distinguished for other things than his poetical lucubrations. I suppose if you go up and down the state here and there you will hear criticisms of the Governor, dissatisfaction with the gubernatorial policies. I have no doubt if you go down to the tavern, you will hear the old traditional faultfinding with the Court of Appeals and some of its decisions. I myself have at times indulged in that time-honored professional

professional prerogative. I am told that there have even been whispered criticisms of the Public Service Commission and its chairman. (Laughter.) Now, I was very careful not to say which Commission, or which chairman; there are two of them, you remember. But you may go up and down the state, never so often, and I think you will not hear even a whispered suggestion anywhere that we have not an ideal head at the State Department of Education. (Applause.) And therefore, when you go up to Albany and look at that beautiful structure on the hill, you will agree with all Albanians that it is none too fine for the official residence of Dr. John H. Finley, who I have now the great pleasure of introducing. (Applause.)

*ADDRESS BY DR. JOHN H. FINLEY,¹
PRESIDENT UNIVERSITY OF
STATE OF NEW YORK*

Mr. President, your Excellency, Members of The Holland Society and Ladies: I do not wish to detract at all from the implied compliment of the immediate ushering of President Van Santvoord into my office when his errand was known, but I think I ought to tell you that my secretary is a Dutchman named Ten Eyck.

I am greatly honored that your president should have consulted my published speeches in preparing himself for this dinner. It gives me pain, in view of that compliment, that I must correct a slight inaccuracy of his in quoting the flute story, which is fresh in your memory. The correct version is this: A man was asked if he could sing, and his answer was, "No, I cannot sing, but I have a friend who can play the German flute."

This is my plight. I have not, I regret to say, your Excellency—and yet I have a certain relief that I do not have to compete with those great gentlemen who have been by you—I have not a drop of Dutch blood in my veins.

HON. VAN RAPPARD: I am sorry for you.

DR.

¹Portrait on page 112.

DR. JOHN H. FINLEY: I am sorry, sir, but I cannot alter that fact. I think, however, we might as well have this understanding at the start. I do not want to be here under any false pretenses. I have no Dutch ancestors, but, as the man who could not sing, I do know a man who lives in Troy, who is connected with the Public Service Commission and is President of The Holland Society; and it is on account of my devotion to him and my lasting regard for him that I am here. Moreover, I am the occupational descendant of the first schoolmaster of New Netherlands; that is of New York—the occupational descendant of that man whose Christian name was the same as my first natural ancestor, Adam.

I regret that I have not myself had access to the collection of addresses which has been mentioned by your president. The only books of my own which I have in my own library, are first, a book in French containing some lectures that I gave on the other side, but cannot read myself with great facility; and the other a book on taxation, "Taxation in American States and Cities." Gentlemen, it does not seem quite proper to mention one's own publications, to advertise them, as it were; but I think I ought to say in my self defense that that book is out of print. You could not get a copy if you wanted to, and you wouldn't want to if you could. It is the dryest book that has ever been written, within my knowledge. It is as dry as we wish to have our cellars be. And that reminds me that your President was kind enough to loan me two volumes¹ containing speeches that had been given in the remote past; he, realizing that I was not equal to this occasion, had provided me with this material in order that I might perhaps make use of some fragments of it. In one of these volumes I came upon an address by Mr. Cleveland, who was once your guest, and who was my very dear friend. I was once his tenant. He built a house for me in his yard, and when it was completed, we found that the cellar was not as dry as the book just referred to. I had some hesitancy in speaking to him about it. At last I got up my courage, went to him and said

¹Year Books for 1900-1901.

said, "Mr. Cleveland, I am sorry to say that there is some water in my cellar." "Well," he said, "my good friend, what do you expect to have in your cellar for the rent you are paying? Champagne?"

I could not, in all honesty, use one of the speeches that had been given here in the past, though I was very much tempted to quote at length. I have ancestors, so it was reported, very thrifty but very honest ancestors, somewhat like the Dutch. I am told by my friend on the left that the Scotch are nearer the Dutch than any other race—I think that was it—and I am very proud to know that. It is confirmed, as I understand, on the right.

Now, Mr. President, I have to begin my brief address with an affidavit. I know it has the appearance of coming into court, or before the Public Service Commission; but the history of the first schoolmaster, the record at any rate of the first schoolmaster, begins with an affidavit, a sworn deposition.

The affidavit with which we have to begin the record of the first schoolmaster in New York is one that would better serve a playwright as a dramatic episode with which to open a Manhattan drama. The names even seem generic as if fabricated for some imaginary primal scene. But all is sworn to before a notary; for it is a deposition of the schoolmaster himself, Adam—made at the instance of the Domine Bogardus—complaining against one Grietje because of unladylike language which she had used when walking with the deponent Adam on the Strand (that is near South Ferry) in returning the salutations of some profane sailors, all of which was done, as it is written, on the Island of Manhate. It is the old elemental story—Adam (in this case Rolants), laying blame upon Eve (in this case Grietje) in the world of Manhate where Cain set the manhating precedent by killing Abel.

It is not a nice or gallant affidavit and the subsequent career of the pedagogical deponent does not permit us to believe that he was moved by any such high puritanical purpose as might have actuated a primal settler near Boston.

But

But he was our educational Adam and we must not be irreverently critical of his conduct. Rather do we pity poor Adam Rolants, about whose qualifications we know only that he passed the Regent's examinations in Holland, as a reader and precentor, for a license, "upon good testimonials and the trial of his gifts," about whose school methods we know nothing whatever (for there were no school surveys in those days), about whose foibles and failings as a human being we are alone informed, just as of Father Adam. The historians, O'Callaghan and Brodhead, Innes and Kilpatrick, have with the best of scholarly intent made the evil that he did live after him, while the good, so far as their meticulous chronicles are concerned, was all interred with his bones. They remind us of his slander suits; of his taking in washing, to eke out his meager salary; of his going to Albany (one seemingly creditable act, which is, however, not accepted by the latest authority); of his banishment from New York (as Adam from Paradise), of his Paradise regained after two days; of his haughty and noisy quarrel with Henricus Van Dyke; of his precarious career as a wood-sawyer and as a butcher; and of his ignominious disappearance from the chronicles in the record of a suit over some bad meat in whose sale he had acted as middleman.

We wish that we might have known something of what Adam Rolandsen (Adam, son of Roland) did for his little Dutch school-children at the fort near the Battery, just as we wish we might have known something more of our common ancestor Adam than that he was a faunal naturalist and ate the forbidden fruit. In Adam Rolant's Paradise as in Father Adam's lurked the subtle serpent and there lives his ungallant complaint against the generic woman.

But this record, full of scandal as it is, gives us this satisfaction at any rate; the consciousness that we have ascended from our Adam and not descended, as paleolithic perfectionists and contemporaneous pessimists are wont to contend, seeing Paradise ever behind them, as Eve in her old age.

One wonders what Father Adam would think if he
were

were to come back to this earth and see the nations fighting to gain possession of the traditional Paradise along the Tigris River. What he would say we should not be able to understand because of his illiteracy, and if the proposed literacy test were now in force neither Adam nor the rest of our ancestors a few generations back would be permitted even to come into this beloved free country of ours.

A year or so ago I happened upon the first of our literate European ancestors, Cadmus, who is reputed to be the race's first school teacher, the Asian immigrant who brought the alphabet from Phoenicia, who had as boisterous and variegated a career as Adam Rolants, and who was turned into a serpent, and appointed to watch eternally beside his own tomb. I know what his confused opinion is as nearly, at any rate, as I can translate his early Attic Greek into Manhattanese; for this is a fragment of a soliloquy which I overheard:

“When I contemplate the ravage
 Of my alphabetic lore,
 See the neolithic savage
 Waging culture-loving war,
 Using logarithmic tables
 To direct his hellish fire,
 Preaching philosophic fables
 To excuse his mad desire;
 See pure science turned to choking,
 Shooting, drowning human kind;
 Hear a litany, invoking
 Hate in God's benignant mind;
 See the forest trees transmuted
 Into lettered pulp, while man
 With a brain, deep-convoluted,
 Takes the place of primal Pan,
 And instead of finding pleasure
 In a simple life, with song,
 Spends his planetary leisure
 Reading how the world's gone wrong—
 Seeing, hearing this, I've wondered
 'Mid this murder, greed and fret,
 Whether I have sinned or blundered
 Giving man the alphabet.”

But

But our New York educational Adam, our American Cadmus, the schoolmaster who brought the alphabet to New York—can take no such pessimistic view of this corner of civilization, where hundreds of school buildings have sprung up, each larger than the fort near the Battery, in or near which he kept his little school for the entire island of Manhate, which is now the island of Manlove, for into it have been gathered in peaceable and amiable living, men, women and children from all the races of the earth.

It is recorded in the Book of Genesis that a certain child (the son of Eber, not many generations after Adam) was named Peleg because in his day the confusion of tongues came, and the earth was divided. Here have the children of Peleg, the children of the divided earth, been gathered into Adam's school to learn again one language—though it is not Dutch.

I would, if I could, summon his shade that we might hear his surprised comment. I will try.—Come back, Adam Rolants! Your slanderers are in their graves and their mouths are stopped with dust. The statute of limitations has run against your misdoings; Henricus Van Dyke, the prosecutor, who struck you in the face, has given his name to our dearest minister, both of the Gospel and of State. And the Indians are living peaceably in remote reservations. Come back and see the city which is still a Dutch city because it was born Dutch, which is a "van" city, and so doubly Dutch, the new world's Megapolensis!

(He comes but like Hamlet's father's ghost. He will not speak except to me alone and apart. I therefore speak to him.)

O Schoolmaster Adam! You will find your scholars no longer in or near a fort. They have been gathered from all nations under the sun into buildings, adorned with art and flowers, where women for the most part preside. Here it is sought to lead them away from their old world hates, to keep from their shoulders the old world burden of arms. Here they are inoculated with the anti-toxin of neutrality. Here is sought the moral equivalent of that martial discipline which gave William the Silent to Holland.

But now, O Adam, the popular cry is to carry the pupils back to the fort, not for protection against the aboriginal savages that were accustomed to swoop down from upper Manhattan upon you, but from the scientific savages that may come up from the seas or down from the skies. And we are distraught, Adam, between the fear that prepared we shall go back to savagery and the fear that unprepared we shall be overcome by it.

Yet through this darkness of doubt, we are beginning to see the light of another educational day. We see that we must not be satisfied with trying to quiet old world hates or loves. We must nourish a possessing love for our own land through which we are to serve the world. It is through the national mind that we are to rise to the international mind. It is as ourselves that we are to love our neighbors, and if we do not love our country, respect ourselves, how can we love the rest of the world in any helpful, high degree?

And in our schools we are to nourish that love of country not by mere salutations of the flag, but by daily teaching of what this country stands for and of how every child may prepare to serve her, in some direct, helpful, tangible way, in manhood or in womanhood—for a universal service in peace as well as in war, in the ennobling of our country as well as in its defense.

But I must not keep you standing too long, Adam. These people about here are tiring of what I am saying. They want to hear the next man. And so, Adam, I ask you to go back with me to that beautiful place which has been described by the President of The Holland Society. I will tell you about it sometime. Come to Albany, and there I will introduce you to the State Archivist, and you can tell him about your little school here.

I once went—and I want you to know this, Adam—with Lord Bryce to Ellis Island. That is the place where they come in. And I heard him say, as he saw that great procession of immigrants coming up through the gates, "This is Europe stepping up into America." No, Adam; it is the school through which Europe steps up into America. It is the school through which one

generation steps up into the next generation. And we should put into our state motto that homely salutation with which all these men about you are familiar, though you do not know it—"Watch your step." That is to say, watch your school, for the school is the step by which we go from one to the other.

If you go back, Adam; if you go back to Albany, I shall have to tell you to "watch your step." But if you go back to the ground from which you have come, I hope you will find a resting place where I have wished, Adam, that I might be buried—under a schoolhouse, that you might hear the footsteps of the children as they step up from one generation to another; as they step up into our better America.

THE TOASTMASTER: In the columns of the Albany Times-Union, which every one who has enjoyed the most shadowy rudiments of a liberal education knows, is a paper owned and edited by the Hon. Martin H. Glynn, there appeared yesterday this rather startling news item:

"There will be two speakers at tomorrow night's meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association. The subject will be 'Hell: What kind of a place it is and how to avoid it.' The musical part of the programme will be especially interesting and will consist of a baritone solo by Mr. Blank, who will sing, "Tell Mother I Will Be There."

The rather startling dissonance of this announcement is perhaps at first blush scarcely more incongruous than to call upon an unregenerate Irishman to pronounce a benediction at a Dutch house party; some of you may be inclined to believe that the incongruity suggested to him by the news item accounted for the eleventh hour non-appearance of the former Governor. But I assure you that is not so. We have had a telegram from him which I beg you now to listen to. It will be read by Mr. Evert Jansen Wendell, a member of the Dinner Committee.

MR. E. J. WENDELL: The telegram is addressed:
"Hon.

“Hon. Seymour Van Santvoord,
President Holland Society of New York,
Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

“I have been compelled to capitulate at the last moment to the ill effects of a grippy cold. Until nearly train time I hoped to be able to go to New York, but the hope was a delusion. The snuffles have got me. The sneezes have downed me. I wheeze like a porpoise and croak like a frog. I am sorry I cannot be with The Holland Society tonight as a living example of what can and what cannot be done with an Irishman born and raised amid Dutch influences and among Dutch surroundings. Some of my Irish friends say I am proof that the thing cannot be successfully done; some of my Dutch friends, though, hold that the result might be even worse than it is. Be this as it may I was born on the farm of a Kinderhook Dutchman named Pruyn and I have followed in the political footsteps of another Kinderhook Dutchman named Martin Van Buren. I would like to have told The Holland Society tonight something about that old Dutch town of Kinderhook which sent Martin Van Buren and you, Ichabod Crane, and me out into the world. Crane and myself rank among the small potatoes; the Van Burens and the Van Santvoords among the big pumpkins of that old Dutch town, but there always was a strong feeling of kinship about the old place, and as Van Buren gloried in the fact that he made Butler, a fellow Kinderhookian, attorney general of the United States, so I glory in the fact I, as governor of New York, gave the upstate Public Service Commission an honored chairman in another fellow Kinderhookian by the name of Seymour Van Santvoord. If I could have spoken tonight I intended to urge the inauguration of a movement to erect in old Kinderhook a suitable monument to Martin Van Buren who climbed the ladder of public life step by step, without leaps or bounds, as no other man in this country has ever climbed it—a monument to Martin Van Buren, a sturdy type of Dutch character,
a laudable

a laudable reflection of Dutch conduct, a shining example of Dutch accomplishment.

(Signed) MARTIN H. GLYNN."

(Applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: When the Dutch cannot make a living off their neighbors, they have been in the habit of taking toll from themselves. And, in recognition of this time-honored trait, I have taken the liberty of calling upon one of our own number to fill the breach, occasioned by the absence of Governor Glynn. Mr. Glynn's toast was to have been, "The Dutchman in Character, Conduct and Accomplishment." President Demarest of Rutgers College has very kindly consented to speak for a few minutes, but he is not limited to this toast. He can select as his topic anything in the whole range, the whole gamut of human emotions, (except the Peace note and the "Leak")—anything from equal suffrage to the Pythagorean theory of metempsychosis.

*ADDRESS BY DR. WILLIAM H. S. DEMAREST,
PRESIDENT OF RUTGERS COLLEGE*

Mr. President and Gentlemen of The Holland Society: The Committee that made such admirable arrangements for this occasion can hardly be commended, I think, for asking me to stand in Mr. Glynn's place at this time. And I am sure that I can hardly be commended for having consented to do so. I think the motive was to occupy time. The programme would not be long enough. It has been, I think, long enough, and it has been so fine that it seems to me we might well go out from this room with the words of Dr. Finley ringing in our ears, his splendid tribute to the school of our American life, what it stands for, and the promise that is in it for the commonwealth; and the words of the Ambassador from the Netherlands, so clearly and so finely telling us something of the debt our land owes to the old country.

In just the few words I have to say, having consented at the moment to stand here, I shall not depart
from

from the subject which was assigned to Mr. Glynn. Can I do better than remind you and remind myself, before we leave the room, of what it means that we are organized in the name of The Holland Society, that we assemble here from year to year, and that between our annual occasions from time to time we give ourselves to certain interests to which the Society is pledged? It is in a way a memorial—a memorial to the character of the Dutch and the conduct of the Dutch and the accomplishment of the Dutch. I take it that it is a memorial of some history on the other side of the water, of some history on this side of the water, a memorial to certain great values in the beginning of our national life, at the laying of national foundations; that it is a memorial to ideals, cherished by men whose names with their ideals we delight to honor.

In these recent months, during this year just passed, the old college, Rutgers, originally Queen's, founded by the Dutch, has been celebrating its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. Looking into the beginnings of that institution, there came to any searcher of the life of those early days a new vision, a new knowledge, a new conception of the Dutch character, underlying that and any institution, whatever it might be, a college, a school, a church, a national life. There was the story of faith. There was the story of a marvelous persistence and of a patience that would not give up; of a hope that would not die, of a sacrifice that knew no measure. Men were willing to give themselves, all they had and all they were, to establish those things which they felt were for the enduring welfare of human kind. And when we are organized and when we meet, as in memorial of the Dutch, we are memorializing just those things—a great patriotism, a patriotism that wrought marvelous things on the other side of the water and a patriotism that has made itself rich and strong and fruitful in the national life on this side of the water; "patriotism devoted to education as one of the great foundation stones of the state; a patriotism shown not simply in devotion to fatherland and adopted land, and
foundation

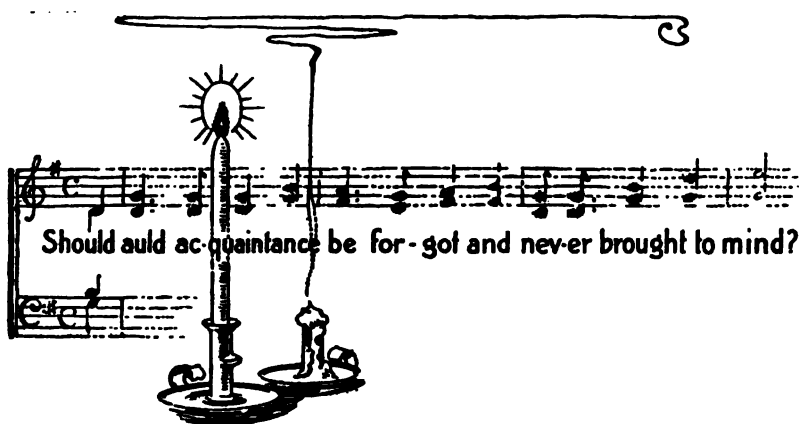
to education in school and university, but as well in devotion to church and religion, believing that, lay the foundation walls as you may, the church, religion, must be the very corner-stone of an enduring state.

And so, as I think of the Dutch and have, through all the years, thought of them with great pride, by reason of the ancestry, the heritage in which I rejoice, not simply down the Dutch line, but down the Huguenot line as well—as the Huguenot fathers dwelt for a time in Holland and there gathered into their life something that might enrich even the Huguenot spirit, which we so delight to exalt—I honor the faith and the spirit of self-sacrifice, the perseverance, the indomitable will that would not give up when an undertaking had been started. That is the spirit that we memorialize tonight.

And just this word, as I close, touching what Dr. Finley said. What does it mean for us today? Is it worth while to build monuments to the fathers of the old country, to build monuments to the fathers at the beginning of this American state; to tell the story of that throbbing current of splendid life that has permeated the complex life of this commonwealth? Is that enough? Is that all? Far from it. Vain is that, if it mean not that you and I covet that same character, live out that same conduct and have something the same to be written as our accomplishment. It must mean that in our spirit we be men of faith, of integrity, of loyal patriotism, in all the organized society with which we have to do; that we give ourselves in service, not satisfied to say that the spirit is ours, but contributing day by day to the common life of our commonwealth, the life of a great city like this, a great state like this, a great nation like this, and building up, as was just said, not simply a great nationalism from which streams shall go forth to make glad the city of the world, but an internationalism as well. And, without primarily forcing to the front the distinctively religious aspect, let me say to you that I believe that
the

the supreme conception to be exalted, to be followed and honored in the hearts of American citizens today, is not simply the United States of America, our nation, but the Kingdom of God, the union of all nations of the earth in one great brotherhood. (Applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER: Now, gentlemen, good night.





THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING



THE Thirty-second Annual Meeting of The Holland Society of New York was held in the Hotel Astor, New York City, on Friday, April 6, 1917, the Three Hundred and Fifty-first Anniversary of that memorable day when brave little Holland made its immortal declaration for human liberty—"even to beggary and death."

President Seymour Van Santvoord took the chair and called the meeting to order.

The minutes of the Thirty-first Annual Meeting were, on motion, approved as printed in the Year Book for 1916, pages 254 to 282 inclusive.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

MR. ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT: The report of the Treasurer has been completely printed, and is before the membership. I have nothing to add to it except to suggest to you that if you will look at the report and at the reports for about three previous years you will note that our expenses have been exceeding our income by a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars a year. I want to call that to the attention of the Society and to say there has been, what I might call a Committee on Frugal Living, appointed by the Trustees,

Trustees, who, at the last meeting of the Trustees, reported that they had carefully examined into the situation, but that they could not get further than progress. I make this suggestion because I will welcome, when we come to miscellaneous business, any thoughts that may occur to the members by which some curtailment of our expenses can be reached, because we cannot afford to go on in the way we have been going. Of course, for quite a number of years we had no expenses for year books, and in consequence, we had a great deal larger yearly balance during those years than we have now. The expense of the year books in arrears is what hurts very materially; but an analysis of the expenditures shows that the current expenses average about a thousand dollars ahead of our income. It has been suggested that we leave out the Smoker; and I am not sure but what that is the thing we can best dispense with. I do not think we can afford to curtail the year book. The other expenses are the expenses that have gone up by reason of the increased cost of everything, while our income has been just about the same for ten years past. The formal printed report follows:

ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT, *Treasurer,*

in account with

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

RECEIPTS

<i>Dr.</i>	
Balance on hand March 1, 1916.....	\$2,886.17
Initiation Fees.....	160.00
Annual Dues.....	4,597.30
Certificates of Membership.....	44.00
Interest on Investments.....	598.72
Interest on Daily Balances.....	17.99
Life Memberships.....	95.00
Sale of Securities.....	6,996.58
Sale of Souvenirs and Collections.....	49.32
	<hr/>
	\$15,445.08

DISBURSEMENTS.

DISBURSEMENTS

<i>Cr.</i>	
Rent of Society Rooms.....	\$800.00
Annual Meeting.....	406.56
Current Year Books.....	1,646.91
Belated Year Books.....	5,039.74
Copying and Publishing Records.....	485.00
Library.....	599.51
Smoker.....	681.41
Annual Dinner.....	227.76
Engrossing.....	135.85
Insurance on Library (3 Years).....	93.75
Contribution to Hollandish in Belgium.....	205.00
Publishing Domine Selyn's Diary.....	579.06
Interest on Loans.....	23.75
Recording Secretary.....	645.37
Corresponding Secretary.....	33.30
Treasurer.....	161.76
Cash with Recording Secretary.....	33.23
Cash with Corresponding Secretary.....	100.00
Balance on Hand.....	3,547.12
	<hr/>
	\$15,445.08

INVESTMENTS

	PAR VALUE	COST
2 West Shore R. R. 1st Mortgage 4% Bonds.....	\$2,000.00	\$1,957.50
1 St. Paul & No. Pacific Ry. 6% Bond..	1,000.00	1,230.00
1 Northern Pacific Ry. Prior Lien and Land Grant 4% Bond.....	1,000.00	1,037.50
1 New York, Lackawanna & Western Ry. 1st Mortgage 6% Bond.....	1,000.00	1,345.00
2 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. General Mortgage 4% Bonds.....	2,000.00	2,080.00
2 Providence Securities Co. 4% Bonds..	2,000.00	1,807.94
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$9,000.00	\$9,457.94

ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT,
Treasurer.

Dated March 1, 1917.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the printed report was received and referred to the Finance Committee.

THE PRESIDENT: That Committee on "Frugal Living," as our friend has designated it, has myself as Chairman, and, perhaps unfortunately, I have the reputation

reputation in my own family, and am rather proud of the fact, of being the most extravagant spender on the face of the earth; and I want to say that I am not in favor of eliminating the Smoker. I am not in favor of curtailing any good thing that the Society does; and the Committee was unanimous in respect of keeping up; and I hope you will back up the Committee. I ask you to seriously consider whether, instead of curtailing some of these activities of the Society which have obtained so long, we should not put our hands in our pockets and give another dollar or two per year for dues. But that is out of order. The next order of business is the report of the Recording Secretary which is practically the report of the Trustees.

The Recording Secretary Edward Van Winkle then presented his Annual Report as follows:

To the Members of The Holland Society of New York,

MIJNE HEEREN:—

The Recording Secretary begs leave to submit his sixth annual report as follows:

Membership: The total number of members reported in the notice calling this meeting was nine hundred and seventy-seven, with loss by death since then of two, making the present recorded membership nine hundred and seventy-five.

During the year we have lost by death the following members:

ELECTED	MEMBERS	DIED
Mar. 6, '05	William Merrill Swartwout, Troy, N. Y.	Feb. 11, '16
Mar. 26, '91	David Brower, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Feb. 14, '16
Apr. 6, '86	Theodore Voorhees, Philadelphia, Pa.	Mar. 12, '16
June 11, '03	Walter Bogert, Tenafly, N. J.	Mar. 16, '16
June 11, '08	Arthur T. Hanson, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Mar. 28, '16
Mar. 27, '89	Andrew D. Bogert, Englewood, N. J.	Mar/ 30, '16
Oct. 8, '08	Charles Ferdinand Ostrander, New York	Apr. 27, '16
Mar. 14, '85	Abraham Kip Van Vleck, New York	May 8, '16
June 13, '07	Harry M. Newkirk, Glen Rock, N. Y.	May 10, '16
Apr. 6, '86	Sheldon T. Viele, Buffalo, N. Y.	May 12, '16
		June

June 10, '09	Hubbard Hendrickson, Bayside, N. Y.	May 25, '16
Jan. 11, '09	Henry Trenor Van Pelt, New York	June 2, '16
June 7, '92	Andrew Deyo, Yonkers, N. Y.	June 11, '16
Apr. 30, '85	Frederick Roosevelt, New York	June 15, '16
Dec. 7, '88	John Callbreath Gulick, New York	June 20, '16
Dec. 12, '95	Arthur Dickinson Truax, New York	June 20, '16
June 25, '85	John Leonard Varick, New York	July 6, '16
June 11, '96	James Hudson Brown, Stamford, Conn.	Aug. 24, '16
Oct. 27, '87	Andrew Christian Zabriskie, New York	Sep. 15, '16
Aug. 12, '09	John Coykendall, Newark, N. J.	Nov. 14, '16
Mar. 14, '12	Charles Vanderveer, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Nov. 18, '16
Mar. 10, '04	Edmund C. Van Brunt, Leonia, N. Y.	Nov. 27, '16
Mar. 30, '87	Edward A. Groesbeck, Lansingburgh, N. Y.	Dec. 26, '16

Deaths not recorded in the Annual Notice:

Oct. 12, '16	Benjamin W. Demarest, Nyack, N. Y.	Mar. 12, '17
Oct. 12, '05	Gurdon Grant Brinckerhoff, New York.	Mar. 19, '17

Resolution to the President of the U. S.: At the meeting held a year ago tonight resolutions were adopted,¹ ordered engrossed, attested by the seal of the Society and certified by the President and Secretary to be transmitted to the President of the United States, Senate and House of Representatives. These resolutions were engrossed in triplicate and handsomely bound in flexible morocco, signed by the President and Recording Secretary; and within a few days following the Annual Meeting these bound copies were transmitted to the President, the Senate, and the House of Representatives respectively.

Felicitations to Henry van Dyke: In accordance with the instructions of the Annual Meeting of 1916 the President sent the following cable to Ambassador van Dyke: "The Holland Society of New York this day in Annual Meeting assembled extends to you its friendliest salutations, and records its unreserved confidence in you and its pride in your high public service." This cable was acknowledged by Dr. van Dyke as follows:

LEGATION

¹See pages 277-278—1916 Year Book.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA

The Hague, Netherlands, April 10, 1916.

My dear MR. VAN SANTVOORD:

I was very much gratified and delighted to receive the cablegram which came to me from the annual meeting of The Holland Society in New York. Such a kind message of encouragement and cheer from old friends and comrades is very helpful to a man who has rather a hard task to perform and wishes to do it as well as he can.

During my stay as minister in the land of my ancestors, all the relations between Holland and the United States have been of the friendliest character, and we have been able to work together for the help and comfort of other people less fortunately situated. The work on behalf of the Belgian refugees here has been one in which many Americans have cooperated most generously making me their almoner. The great task which the Commission for Relief in Belgium has accomplished would have been impossible, but for the friendly and ever helpful attitude of the Dutch Government. There has been nothing for which I have asked on behalf of the Committee, which has not been freely granted, and they have been most generous in giving the fullest protection, transportation facilities, etc., for our cargoes.

I think perhaps the members of The Holland Society would like to know this. Please convey to them, if you can, my cordial thanks for their message.

Believe me, as ever

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) HENRY VAN DYKE,

Hon. Seymour Van Santvoord,
President of The Holland Society,
% Mr. Arthur H. Van Brunt,
54 Wall Street, New York.

Belgian

Belgian Relief: At the regular meeting of the Trustees held October 13, 1916, it was unanimously voted to contribute 500 Dutch Guilders to the relief of the Hollandsche people in Belgium, as a proof of sympathy and to help keep the historical peculiarities of the oldest part of the Holland Race from disappearing. In accordance therewith a draft was sent to Henry van Dyke under registered mail on November 22, 1916, for transmissal to the Committee in charge of the relief work. This draft was acknowledged by Dr. van Dyke as follows:

The Hague, Netherlands, December 16, 1916.

MR. EDWARD VAN WINKLE,

Recording Secretary of The Holland Society of N. Y.,
90 West Street, New York City.

My dear MR. VAN WINKLE:—

Your letter of November 22nd was received with great pleasure on December 14th. I shall immediately transmit the generous gift, which The Holland Society has sent, to Mr. Groeninx van Zoelen, who is my opposite neighbor here. I am quite sure that his committee will make good use of this money in relieving the Dutch speaking people of Belgium. There are so many people of all kinds in that neighboring country at present who need to be helped. I have reason to believe on the best and most careful information, obtained from eye-witnesses, that there are over a million and a half people in Belgium at present who are dependent upon charity for food and clothing. If the "deportation" were carried out exclusively among these people, it would not be so bad; but unfortunately those who have work and are able to support themselves are taken away. It is a wretched situation, and our own Americans who are working on the Commission for Relief all over the country and in the Northern part of France, say that the nervous strain and depression of living there are almost unbearable.

I am

I am sure that the committee to whom The Holland Society has sent this gift of Fl. 600.—will be extremely grateful to the Society and will write you to that effect.

Many thanks for your pleasant message. Unfortunately it will not be possible for me to be in New York at the time of the annual banquet of The Holland Society. Please convey my hearty greetings and best wishes to the Society. I expect to come to America a little later in the year, arriving probably about the middle of February.

Believe me, with best regards,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) HENRY VAN DYKE.

Trustees' Meetings: The Trustees have held five meetings in New York City, during the year, as follows: June 8, 1916, at Delmonicos; October 12, 1916, at the Waldorf-Astoria; December 14, 1916, at Delmonicos; February 23, 1917, at the Waldorf-Astoria; March 8, 1917, at the office of the Society. The meetings held in Delmonicos and the Waldorf-Astoria were upon invitation of the President.

Society's Meetings: On November 28, 1916, the Annual Smoker was held in the Hotel Astor, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, New York City. This year an opportunity was given the membership to pay for their guests. Two hundred and forty-six attended and enjoyed the program provided by the committee on Meetings. On January 18, 1917, the Thirty-second Annual Dinner was held in the Waldorf-Astoria, Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fourth Street, New York.¹

Branch or County Meetings: The Poughkeepsie District Members celebrated their Twenty-seventh Annual Dinner in Commemoration of the Relief of the Siege of Leiden, at the Nelson House, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on October 3, 1916.² The Hudson County members celebrated their Fifth Annual Dinner in

¹ Full account on page 204.

² Full account on page 200.

in the Jersey City Club, Jersey City, N. J., on December 12, 1916.¹

Proposed Amendments to Constitution: At a special meeting of the Trustees held on February 23, 1917, the following amendments to the constitution were unanimously recommended to the Annual Meeting for adoption:

“Amend Article VII, Section 2, by adding at the end thereof, the words “Twenty-one persons shall be necessary to constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn the meeting to another date.”

“Amend Article VII, Section 3, by adding at the end thereof the words “Seven members shall constitute a quorum but a less number may adjourn the meeting to another date.”

The following letter on this same subject was received on March 10, 1917:

March 8, 1917.

Edward Van Winkle, Esq., Recording Secretary, and Seward G. Spoor, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, The Holland Society, 90 West Street, N. Y. City.

Gentlemen:

We request you, pursuant to Article IX of the Constitution of The Holland Society, to mail notice of the following proposed amendments to the Constitution, at least ten days before the next annual meeting of the Society, so that the members may be notified that the subject matter of the proposed amendments will be presented for action at such meeting.

Amend Article VII, Section 2, by adding at the end thereof, the words “Twenty-one persons shall be necessary to constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn the meeting to another date.”

Amend Article VII, Section 3, by adding at the end thereof, the words “Seven members shall constitute a quorum,

¹ Full account on page 202.

quorum, but a less number may adjourn the meeting to another date."

Yours very truly,

(Signed by)

JOHN E. VAN NOSTRAND	HENRY L. BOGERT
CHAS. B. VAN VALEN	FRANK H. QUIMBY
WM. L. BROWER	EDWARD VAN WINKLE
EDWARD DE WITT	FREDERICK H. BOGERT
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK	EDWARD STAGG
WM. C. DEMAREST	SEWARD G. SPOOR
ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT	W. H. H. AMERMAN
JAMES S. POLHEMUS	FREDERIC R. KEATOR
SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD	

Accessions: The list of accessions to the library and archives during the year will be found detailed on pages 137 to 142 inclusive of the 1917 Year Book. To mention the notable gifts herein would be but duplicating most of the list, inasmuch as almost every item is a valuable addition to our historical records.

Publications of the Society: The Year Book for 1916 was sent by express to each member of the Society in good standing and to organizations appearing on the approved exchange list. Shipments commenced May 15, 1916, ending June 9, 1916. The book is submitted as an exhibit and speaks for itself.

Volume V of the Society's collections was completed in August, 1916. Two hundred and fifty copies of a De Luxe Edition was printed on Van Gelder Zonen, Holland hand-made paper and bound in royal Turkey morocco. This book is not to be distributed to the membership nor the Exchanges but is placed on sale at \$6.00 per copy. No library on the early history of New York is complete without this work. A copy is also submitted as an exhibit.

There has been very little call for Society's Year Books from stock but the Recording Secretary is happy to report that Volume I, Year Book for 1886,
has

has been sold in private sale twice during the year, one copy bringing \$100 and another \$50, thereby establishing a new high price for this rare number.

Copying Records: In the Recording Secretary's report of last year certain recommendations were made for increasing the value of the manuscript records in the Society's library (See pages 260 and 261 in 1916 Year Book). These recommendations are again repeated with the hope that funds may be made available for the amplification of the records which we have, and further research for a possible extension of the field.

Library: The research work at the Library is becoming to be recognized more and more each year and students of genealogy and history are constantly consulting our records. During the year just passed we have rendered assistance to Stanley M. Arthurs who has been commissioned to decorate the Library of the College of Delaware, situated at Lewes, Delaware, with mural paintings illustrating the Dutch Period.

Mr. Dingman Versteeg, the library clerk who has been identified with the Society for over twenty years, resigned on Saturday, December 23, 1916. The place vacated by him will be a hard one to fill, for it is doubtful if we ever could secure a more efficient Dutch expert and specialist in the New Netherland history within the resources of the Society available for clerk hire. We have been fortunate however in securing the services of a young library clerk who, though not a native Hollander, is a hundred per cent Dutch, a daughter of a member, who is more able and willing to do the routine office work than her predecessor. A typewriter has been installed in the Society's rooms and we are now prepared to furnish typewritten extracts of records for the membership at cost.

Historical Functions Participated in by the Society: The Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of Newark, New Jersey, was celebrated from May to October, 1916. The opening ceremony was given under the auspices of the New Jersey Historical Society on May 1, 1916. Luncheon was served
in

in the Society's library, 16 West Park Street, and commemorative services were held in Proctor's Theater at two o'clock. Justice Francis J. Swayze delivered an historical address. The Recording Secretary represented the Society.

The Society was invited to be represented at the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of Rutgers College, October 13-15, 1916, and your President deputized Frederick Arden Waldron, Vice-President from Union County, to represent the Society on that occasion.

The Recording Secretary attended the dinner of The Huguenot Society of America, held in Hotel Knickerbocker on Thursday, April 27, 1916.

The Sons of the Revolution invited the Recording Secretary to a "Flag Day" celebration on Wednesday, June 14, 1916. The guests assembled in Fraunces Tavern and marched to the Sub-Treasury, occupying seats on a platform built over the steps. The principal address was delivered by Mr. John Cornfield Tomlinson.

The President, Treasurer and Recording Secretary attended the Twenty-seventh Anniversary Dinner of the Poughkeepsie District Members, which was held at the Nelson House, October 3.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Opening of St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity Parish, New York, was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies on Monday, October 30. The Society was represented by the Recording Secretary.

The Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Founding of the Reformed Dutch Church at Poughkeepsie was held November 12 to 19, 1916. Assistance was given the Rev. Clifford P. Case, the present Domine of the Church, on the records and in the preparation of his historical address; and he writes an appreciation as follows:

My dear MR. VAN WINKLE:

The package of our old church records came safely to hand. I wish to express my thanks for your personal assistance

assistance and through you my thanks in behalf of my Consistory and Congregation to The Holland Society for the work done upon our records. Our appreciation will be all the greater when the Society sees its way clear to have the translation typewritten and a copy given to the Church.

I hope that I may have the opportunity of meeting you again and receive further guidance in the study of old Dutch life in this country.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) CLIFFORD P. CASE.

The Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution held its Twenty-Seventh Annual Banquet on the evening of Saturday, the Eighteenth of November, 1916, in the Waldorf-Astoria. The Recording Secretary represented the Society.

The Twenty-third Annual Dinner of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York was held at Delmonicos, November 18, 1916. The Society was represented by your President.

A special dinner of the League to Enforce Peace, Ex-President William H. Taft presiding, was held in the large ball-room of the Hotel Astor on November 24, 1916. The Society was represented by the Recording Secretary. Your President expected to attend but at the last moment was prevented.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth Anniversary Dinner of the St. Andrew's Society of New York was held in the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of Wednesday, November 29, 1916. The Society was represented by the Recording Secretary.

A St. Nicholastide festival was celebrated by the St. Marks-in-the-Bouwerie December 3 to 9, 1916. On December 3 the programme took the form of a thanksgiving service for the Order of Jeanne d'Arc. The Society was represented by Frederic R. Keator and the Recording Secretary.

The Sixty-eighth Annual Dinner of the St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island was held in the Brooklyn Club

Club on St. Nicholas night. The Recording Secretary represented the Society.

The Annual Dinner of the St. Nicholas Society of New York City was held in Delmonicos on December 6, 1916. The President represented the Society.

The Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution invited a delegation to represent The Holland Society at a Special Church Service to be held on the afternoon of February 18, at four o'clock, at the Church of the Divine Paternity. At the suggestion of President Van Santvoord, Mr. Augustus Van Wyck selected the following Committee: Gerard Beekman, Edward Van Winkle, Frederic R. Keator, Arthur H. Van Brunt, Henry L. Bogert and Irving T. Bush; Messrs. Keator, Bush and Recording Secretary attended.

The Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York held a Banquet on Thursday evening, February 22, at Delmonicos, in Commemoration of the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. The Society was represented by our President.

The Eighty-second Annual Dinner of the St. David's Society was held on March 1, 1917, at Hotel Astor. The Society was represented by the Recording Secretary.

The One Hundred and Thirty-third Anniversary Dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick was held on St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1917, at Hotel Astor. The Society was represented by the Recording Secretary.

Year Book 1917: This Year Book will be delivered to the membership during the month of May. The entire book, with the exception of minutes of this meeting, in page proof was submitted to the Trustees at their March meeting for approval. The first one hundred and eleven pages contain a monograph by Dr. William R. Shepherd, Professor of History at Columbia University, entitled "The Story of New Amsterdam." It gives the Secretary great pleasure to

to predict that, notwithstanding the increased cost of paper and binding materials, fifty per cent in some cases in the materials used in the Year Book, the 1917 Year Book will be less in total cost of manufacture and handling than the 1916 Year Book. The economies practised will be hardly recognized by the membership no matter how skilled in the art of book-making. It is a great satisfaction to call attention to the fact that the 1916 Year Book cost \$131.82 less than the 1915 Book as evidenced by a comparison of the Treasurer's report for the two years.

All the routine matters of the office have had attention.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Edw. J. Paulsen". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name of the Recording Secretary.

Recording Secretary.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried the report was accepted and approved, and upon further motion the thanks of the Society was tendered the Recording Secretary by a rising vote in which every member participated.

THE PRESIDENT: Since the report of the Nominating Committee is the next order of business, it seems manifestly incumbent upon the presiding officer to yield the further conduct of this meeting to some other member of the Society, and, while without assurance as to the orderly procedure under these circumstances, I feel that it is proper at this stage to surrender into the custody of the Recording Secretary this imposing badge of office with which I was invested one year ago tonight. I must regretfully admit that its possession by me, as you have observed from the report of the Recording Secretary, has not been marked by any memorable achievement by the Society; and I am also painfully aware that the wearing of this badge has not been attested by any high degree of service on my part.
But,

But, gentlemen of the Society, I am at least happy to be able to assure you that no dishonor has tarnished its brightness while I have held it. (Applause.) I have, in mind, held it close to my heart during this year, in token of the fact that I have felt it especially my duty to see that the welfare and interest of the Society were properly safeguarded and that its honor and its reputation should be maintained.

Now, I think I will venture to call upon that sterling Dutchman, the Honorable Schaghticoke Knickerbocker Kouenhoven Hasbrouck, familiarly known as "Frank," to occupy the President's chair, and make us all sorry that we don't live in Poughkeepsie.

(The Hon. Frank Hasbrouck takes the Chair.)

MR. HASBROUCK: The modesty of our President is only exceeded by his merit. I have been a member of this Society a great many years. I was President once. I have known all the Presidents and I think all the Trustees. The manner in which the duties of the office of President have been conducted this year is commendable. He has performed with great diligence and ability, his efforts have never been exceeded by any incumbent of the office during the history of the Society; so I don't know why my friend from up the River should take pains to depreciate himself—I won't permit it—so, gentlemen, come to order.

The next order of business is the report of the Committee on Nominations—Judge Augustus Van Wyck.

JUDGE AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of The Holland Society:

It has been very amusing to me, and very entertaining, to see this mutual tickling on the part of Mr. Hasbrouck and Mr. Van Santvoord. They seem to indulge in unlimited compliments to each other. I want to say that your Committee had a number of meetings, and we concluded that our Trojan President, deserved another term. (Applause.) He has made a good President. His addresses have been entertaining and fragrant with wit and eloquence. The annual dinner

dinner, presided over by him, was intensely interesting; and your Committee felt that he deserved at our hands re-election, and therefore we have nominated him for President. We renominated the Treasurer, because he is the best Treasurer we ever had. (Applause.) The next thing we took up were the Vice-Presidents; and you will notice that we have a great many Vice-Presidents, but we don't use them because our President is always on hand, and, even when he is not, or when he is here and he wants somebody to take the chair, he doesn't call on a Vice-President; (laughter) he calls on Frank Hasbrouck, the tickler from Poughkeepsie. Now, you have a printed list of these Vice-Presidents, and I don't intend to read them; but I want to say that your Committee omitted two names, and we ask the unanimous consent of this body to amend our report by the addition of Robert Ayres Messler for Mercer County, New Jersey, and Augustus M. Voorhis for Vice-President for Rockland County, New York. Then the additional officers, members of the Board of Trustees, are to be passed upon. We take great pleasure in believing that our report will not only be adopted, but we have done the best thing that could be done for the Society under the circumstances.

I now move that we go into an election.

The formal printed report follows:

TO THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

The Committee selected to make nominations for officers of the Society respectfully reports the following names as its recommendation for the offices to be filled at the Annual Meeting, to be held April 6, 1917:

President:

SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD*

Vice-Presidents:

New York County.....	WILLIAM LEVERICH BROWER
Kings County.....	ALBERT VAN BRUNT VOORHEES*
Queens County.....	JAMES CORNELL VAN SICLEN*
	Westchester

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING 255

Westchester County.....WILLIAM MATTHEW VANDERHOOF*
Dutchess County.....I. REYNOLDS ADRIANCE*
Ulster County.....FRANK JACOB LEFEVRE*
Albany County.....JAMES NEWELL VANDER VEER*
Schenectady County.....WILLIAM GEORGE SCHERMERHORN*
Central New York.....STEPHEN HOLT STARIN*
Suffolk County.....ROBERT LEFFERTS*
Rockland County.....AUGUSTUS M. VOORHIS*
Hudson County, N. J.....CHARLES MUSK VREELAND
Bergen County, N. J.....LEMUEL LOZIER*
Passaic County, N. J.....ALFRED JACOB VAN RIPER
Essex County, N. J.....WILLIAM POTTER SUTPHEN
Monmouth County, N. J..FREDERICK CHRISTIAAN VAN VLIET*
Union County, N. J.....FREDERICK ARDEN WALDRON*
Morris County, N. J.....CHARLES GAGE VAN GILDER*
Mercer County, N. J.....ROBERT AYRES MESSLER*
New England.....REV. WILLIAM HARMAN VAN ALLEN*
Pacific Coast.....HENRY LIVINGSTON VAN WINKLE*
United States Army.....COL. ALFRED HASBROUCK*
United States Navy.....CHAPLAIN ROSWELL RANDALL HOES*

Treasurer: Recording Secretary:
ARTHUR HOFFMAN VAN BRUNT* EDWARD VAN WINKLE*

Corresponding Secretary:
FREDERIC ROSE KEATOR

Trustees—Class of 1921:

ALPHONSO TRUMPBOUR CLEARWATER*
JAMES SUYDAM POLHEMUS
J. MAUS SCHERMERHORN*
FRANCIS ISAAC VANDER BEEK*
JOHN EVERITT VAN NOSTRAND*

(*Renominated.)

Dated, New York, February 9, 1917.
Amended April 6, 1917.

THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE:

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, *Chairman*,
WILLIAM LEVERICH BROWER,
HENRY LAWRENCE BOGERT,
JOHN W. HARDENBERGH,
JAMES S. POLHEMUS.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried the printed report of the Nominating Committee as amended by the Chairman was accepted, and upon further motion the nominations were closed and the

Recording

Recording Secretary was instructed to prepare and cast a ballot in favor of the nominee for every position except that of Recording Secretary, and the Chairman was directed to cast a ballot for the Recording Secretary.

The ballots were duly cast and the chair announced the unanimous election of the entire ticket as recommended by the Nominating Committee.

MR. HASBROUCK: Mr. Van Santvoord, you have been unaminously re-elected. (Applause.) Will you please step forward; I would like to put this badge of office on you. (Mr. Hasbrouck invests Mr. Van Santvoord with the badge of office.)

PRESIDENT VAN SANTVOORD: Fully sensible of the honor conferred on me I must nevertheless say that I am more deeply moved by the confidence implied in this renomination and re-election. I must say unaffectedly that I am not conscious of any special fitness for this office unless, perhaps, in this one single particular, that I have a real love for, a real veneration for and a real admiration for this Society. I fortunately became a member in early manhood, nearly thirty years ago. I think it was almost, if not actually, the first organization of any importance of which I ever became a member. I suppose today I am paying annually perhaps five hundred dollars dues in organizations of this kind. If ever fortune is unkind and my ability to pay dues flies out of the window, I want to say truthfully that all the rest would go, University Club, Campfire Club,—everything—and, when I can't pay my dues in The Holland Society, then I won't pay dues any where—that is the truth. (Applause.)

I have four sons and I have said to each one of them that his father's wish is that the first organization he joins after leaving college should be The Holland Society, and two of them have, strange to say, taken their father's advice and the other two will do so if I have anything to say about it. (Applause.)

Some time ago, as President of the Society, I received an excellently well written letter from an unknown correspondent

correspondent with an undeniably Dutch patronym, who wrote that he was projecting a serious work on aristocracy; that while he well understood that the patriotic societies which possessed patrician characteristics had selected nationalism as their paramount purpose, nevertheless he was convinced that the American patrician should make an effort, through open recognition of the most extreme tendencies of democracy to recover the balance of power for the minority of quality against the majority of quantity alone; and in reply to his request for cooperation on our part I wrote him, with the approval of my associates in the Board of Trustees, that while The Holland Society was strictly an ancestral organization, nevertheless it was essentially and thoroughly democratic, alike in its origin, its growth and development and in its general view, and that the bare word "patrician," as a serious proposition with which we were requested to sympathetically align ourselves, would be as much disliked by, as I believe it would be absolutely distasteful to, the membership at large. But, gentlemen, while we are not an aristocratic society, we are proud of our birth; and I have never thought it any disgrace to a man that he has had respectable and respected ancestors. It has occurred to me, on looking over the map, how widely spread throughout the United States is the preponderance of alien-born residents. Here in New York and also in New England and in many of the other States more than fifty per cent are alien-born, and, in one of the Carolinas there are less than one per cent of native born citizens. So, I have felt that these so-called ancestral societies are a good thing for America, and a good thing now as never before, because this country of ours, with all it stands for, has crossed the threshold of the greatest episode in history. It doesn't make any difference what our beliefs have been in the past; it doesn't make any difference whether some of us have been educated in Germany or not; it doesn't make any difference whether we are pacifists or warriors; the country has spoken, and we are Americans, for America first. (Great Applause

Applause.) Some one said at the dinner that was given to the Board of Trustees of the Society by Mr. Van Beek last night, that the time has passed for resolutions; we have had resolutions galore; the time has come for men to show their colors and to act and to get behind the flag and march; not to prate about liberty, but to show mankind what sacrifices we are willing to make for liberty. That is the duty of the hour.

So, I have very great pleasure in presenting to you, not a resolution, but sort of a memorial, handed me by Col. John W. Vrooman, who intended himself to present it tonight, but at the last moment he was compelled to go out of town, and he met me this afternoon and asked me to read to you a something that he would like to have the privilege of offering at this meeting, and he hopes for your unanimous approval of it. It is as follows:

As loyal sons of worthy sires, members of The Holland Society of New York, mindful of the early struggles for freedom of their ancestors, who proclaimed "Better a drowned land than a lost land"—the proud little government which they then established in later days being the first to salute the flag of our own republic—desire to place on record our unwavering loyalty to the United States in this hour of supreme importance for the cause of liberty throughout the civilized world. Regardless of all individual party affiliations we will uphold the hands of the President of the United States, whose recent message to congress we unreservedly commend, and we hereby authorize the president of this Society to prepare and transmit a telegram to President Wilson applauding him for his admirable State paper and assuring him of our unconditional support in whatsoever shall be determined necessary for the upholding of our honor, the protection of our flag and the preservation of our self-respect as lovers of humanity, of righteousness and of liberty.

Gentlemen, will some one feel inclined to second that resolution?

MR. HENRY L. BOGERT: I will be very glad to second it, and I wish to add that in the name of this Society,
we

we feel very happy on this sixth day of April, this is the day we celebrate, and we celebrate it not only as our anniversary, but we celebrate it as the anniversary of a day that is momentous to the people of the world; and I feel that I voice the sentiments of the members of this Society when I say that we are most heartily in accord with this memorial that President Van Santvoord has read and that we will honor ourselves by adopting it. (Applause.)

The Resolutions were unanimously carried.

Committee on William the Silent: In the absence of the Chairman of the Committee Mr. Henry L. Bogert made a progress report, reading from the Year Book of 1916¹ the report that was rendered at the Annual Meeting a year ago, explaining that on account of the war, no further progress was made.

Upon motion, duly made, seconded and carried the report was accepted.

Committee on Finance: Mr. E. Covert Hulst presented the following report on behalf of the committee:

Gentlemen of The Holland Society:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I have examined and audited the annual report of the Treasurer for the year ending March 1, 1917, together with the vouchers for the expenditures set forth and I have also checked the securities constituting the investments as set forth in said report, and hereby beg to report that the report and the securities are correct and as set forth therein.

E. COVERT HULST,

Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried the report of the Finance Committee was accepted and approved.

MISCELLANEOUS

¹See page 271—1916 Year Book.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS

Amendments to the By-Laws:

Amend: Article VII, Section 2, of the Constitution by adding at the end thereof, the words, "*Twenty-one persons shall be necessary to constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn the meeting to another date.*"

Amend: Article VII, Section 3, by adding at the end thereof, the words, "*Seven members shall constitute a quorum, but a less number may adjourn the meeting to another date.*"

Upon motion, duly made and seconded, the questions being separately put, were both unanimously carried.

Mr. Henry L. Bogert then presented the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, the Recording Secretary of the Society has been the fortunate discoverer of a most interesting map of New Netherland and, as the first to reproduce it, has made it the subject of a book which he has entitled "Manhattan 1624-1639," which has met with high commendation from many sources and has been the subject of enthusiastic reviews by genealogists, historians and others, and has also been awarded a place of honor among productions of this nature, as will appear by the printed reviews and comments in the daily and and periodical press of the day; and

WHEREAS, the Recording Secretary has signified his regard for The Holland Society and his esteem for its position and standing among patriotic societies and the value and distinction which its library may claim among libraries of that nature, by depositing the original manuscript of his book with the original illustrations and a de Luxe published copy of his work in the library of The Holland Society; and

WHEREAS, the production and publication of this work is well calculated to confer honor and distinction

tion upon the Society, and some appropriate mark of appreciation and recognition should form part of the permanent record of the proceedings of The Holland Society; Now Therefore Be It

RESOLVED, that the thanks of The Holland Society of New York be tendered to Edward Van Winkle, its Recording Secretary, for the gift of the book "Manhattan 1624-1639" in its printed form and in its manuscript, together with its original illustrations, and also that the appreciation of the Society be manifested by adopting this expression of the annual meeting and that the same be set forth in full in the Year Book of the Society, together with such extracts from the book as may constitute a proper item for inclusion in the Year Book.

MR. BOGERT continuing: It appears to me, gentlemen, that some of us may have overlooked the value and distinguished character of the book to which I have referred, and I hope that the members of the Society may take an early opportunity to examine it and to read some of the reviews it has received, and I hope also that what I have said may meet with their approbation.

THE PRESIDENT: Of course, we have all noted the extremely flattering reviews of Mr. Van Winkle's literary production that have appeared in the recent periodicals. Of course, we are very glad to pass this resolution.

The resolution being duly seconded was put and unanimously carried.

Mr. Arthur H. Van Brunt then explained more fully the state of the Society's finances and after some considerable discussion the matter was left in the hands of the committee of the Trustees appointed for the purpose of considering the ways and means for the Society to live within its income.

There being no further business before the meeting the President said:

We

We have a little treat tonight in the way of some moving pictures and private slides. Our fellow member, Mr. Vander Beek, has some very interesting slides taken during the Holland pilgrimage of 1888, and some Dutch moving pictures. Mr. Vander Beek has donated these slides to the Society, and, before we separate, I hope we shall not forget to adopt a resolution of thanks for this gift.

After the pictures, Mr. Frank Hasbrouck then offered a resolution thanking Mr. Vander Beek for his interesting films and pictures, which was seconded and unanimously carried.

The meeting was then adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Edw. S. Van Buren

Recording Secretary.







Ningboom Survey- Van Winkle Edition
 from "MANHATTAN 1624-1639" ∞

From "Manhattan 1624-1639" by Edward Van Winkle. Book and plates copyrighted 1916.



“MANHATTAN 1624-1639”



SINCE the acquisition by the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C., of the famous Vingboom map, students of early New York have had the first opportunity of making a detailed study of that valuable survey depicting topographical and farming conditions as they existed on and adjacent to Manhattan Island a few years after the trading settlement was established on what is now the Battery end of the Island.

The Vingboom map dates from the year 1639, and is the earliest known survey of Manhattan Island and its environs. Apart from its topographical features, its chief value to students of the infant days of New Amsterdam lies in the fact that it designates by figures the sites of forty-five bouweries and plantations, twenty-eight of which are on Manhattan Island. In addition, small houses are depicted on the majority of these individual settlements, showing that the landholders had made a good start toward cultivating the land and building up the future metropolis of America. Indian settlements are shown in a large part of the present Brooklyn area, a long house of the Keskachaue tribe being placed in the Flatbush and Flatlands districts, with the explanatory inscription, in Dutch, to the effect that this style of houses was occupied by savages. On the outermost point of this Brooklyn district

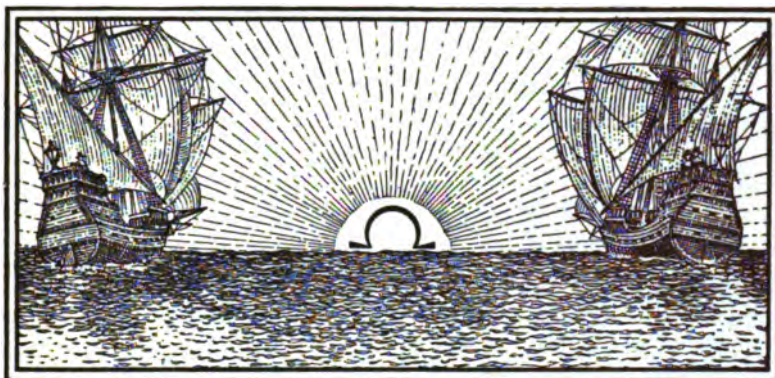
district is a knob of land bearing the name Conyne Island, the dutch for Rabbit Island, revealing the interesting fact that the celebrated Cosmopolitan Summer resort and pleasure ground of New Yorkers was a well-defined locality as early as 1639.

The first reproduction of this map was made by Edward Van Winkle, Recording Secretary of The Holland Society, who combined the information contained on the map with a heretofore unpublished Van Rensselaer Manuscript, which furnished authoritative information about all of the settlers, their farms and live stock, on Manhattan and vicinity between 1624 and 1639. The book has the simple title "Manhattan 1624-1639" and is the one referred to by the Ambassador from the Netherlands in his address delivered at the Thirty-second Annual Banquet of the Society.¹ The reproduction of the English translation of the map appeared on the souvenir ice box used on that occasion.²



¹See page 220, 2nd paragraph.

| ²See page 210.



In Memoriam¹

JOHN LEONARD VARICK

Born—December 1, 1846.

Died—July 6, 1916.

JOHN L. VARICK was born in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York, and prepared for College at Warring's Military Academy. He was graduated from Yale University with the class of '68. Since graduation he was located in New York City, engaged in the hardware business, and until his retirement in 1913 he was continuously affiliated with the same company. He was one of the organizers, and Secretary for eight years, of the Hardware Club and later became its President, which office he held for two years. He was President of the Dutchess County Society from 1905 to 1907 and a Trustee of that Society at the time of his death. He was also a member of the University Club of New York, the Yale Club of New York, the Graduates Club of New Haven, Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity, and the Quill Club. He joined The Holland Society on June 25, 1885. He was a descendant of Rev. Rudolphus Van Varick, who in 1666 matriculated at the University of Utrecht. After his graduation he

¹Unless otherwise specifically noted these memorial notices were prepared in accordance with Arti-

cle V, Section I of the Constitution; collected and edited by the Corresponding Secretary.

he departed for the Dutch Indies where from 1673 to 1678 he preached the Gospel at Malacca. After his return he settled at Hem, in Holland, whence had come in 1628 the Rev. Joannes Michaelius, New Netherland's earliest Minister of the Gospel. Probably owing to this circumstance the Rev. Van Varick on November 12, 1685, offered his services to the Classis to Minister to the Church in New Netherland. This offer was gladly accepted by the Classis. In consequence he was subsequently unanimously called as Minister in New Netherland with the proviso that he should have the choice of such churches as should be vacant at the time of his departure for New Netherland. In March, 1686, Mr. Varick sailed for New Netherland, and arrived here early in July. Immediately he settled on Long Island where the Church engaged him as their Pastor at an annual salary of nine hundred guilders. John Leonard Varick was the son of Abraham and Margaret V. S. Bronk. His great uncle was Col. Richard Varick, who was private secretary to General George Washington during the Revolution, and later one of New York City's most famous Mayors, serving in that capacity for twelve years. On his mother's side he traced his ancestry to Jonas Bronck, who in July, 1639, occupied Bouwerie 43, shown on the Vingboom Map at the North of the Great Kill (Harlem River), and for whom the Bronx Treaty, Bronxville and Borough of Bronx are all named. With these antecedents it was but reasonable that he took such pride in his membership in The Holland Society of New York. He was always in attendance at the meetings of the Society, and he was a valued member of the Trustees, which body unanimously adopted the following minute on October 12, 1916, the first regular meeting of the Trustees after his death:

John Leonard Varick, a trustee of this Society and since 1885 one of its most ardent and enthusiastic members, passed away on the 6th day of July, 1916. His death was sudden; on the day previous he had been actively engaged in planning the

the forthcoming Annual Dinner and had made arrangements for a meeting of the Dinner Committee, of which he was Chairman, during the following week.

Mr. Varick was a popular member of many societies and clubs, for the welfare of each of which no personal sacrifice or labor on his part had ever been too great. His sterling qualities won for him the respect of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. His associates always found him approachable, sympathetic, generous and warm-hearted. Possessed of these traits, he never failed to reciprocate in kind the genuine friendships which he inspired. Deceit and hypocrisy were foreign to his nature; of absolute integrity, possessed of good judgment and endowed with the courage essential to the exercise of all manly traits, he readily acquired and held the unflinching respect of all with whom he came in contact. In his death the Society at large has sustained a genuine loss; and it is with a deep sense of personal bereavement that the Trustees inscribe in the Minutes this record of his death.

Mr. Varick died on July 6, 1916. Funeral services were held in the Marble Collegiate Church on Sunday afternoon, July 9, the Rev. Dr. Oliver Paul Barnhill officiating; the body was conveyed to rest at Kensico Cemetery by private car. His widow, Julie Henriques de Leon, whom he married October 16, 1883, survives him.

SHELDON THOMPSON VIELE

Born—January 4, 1847.

Died—May 12, 1916.

SHELDON THOMPSON VIELE passed away at his Buffalo home, May 12, 1916, after an illness of nine days. The immediate cause of death was pneumonia, but he had not entirely recovered from the effect of being struck by an automobile over a year earlier. He was born in Buffalo, January 4, 1847, and it is interesting to note, that St. Paul's, the oldest church in that city, was the scene of his christening, his marriage,

marriage, and his funeral. His father, Henry Knickerbocker Viele, lawyer and colonel of a New York regiment during the Civil War, was the son of John L. Viele, a state senator and regent of the University of the State of New York, and belonged to a Dutch family which came to New York early in the seventeenth century. His mother, Laetitia Porter (Thompson) Viele, was the daughter of Sheldon Thompson, one of the founders of the lake transportation industry, the first mayor of Buffalo elected by the people, the son of a Connecticut Revolutionary colonel who was killed during the American retreat from New York, and a descendant of Anthony Thompson, who emigrated from London to New Haven with Governor Eaton in 1637. Sheldon T. Viele was prepared for college at Walnut Hill School, Geneva, N. Y., and entered Yale with his Class [1868]. In college, he took composition prizes and a special prize for a poem in Sophomore year, and he wrote the Colloquy for the Wooden Spoon exhibition and the parting ode for Presentation Day. He was a member of Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Delta Beta Xi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Spade and Grave, and an honorary member of Wolf's Head. After graduation, he studied law in the office of E. C. Sprague, of Buffalo, was admitted to the bar in November, 1869, and began a practice in May, 1871, which continued until his death, being associated for some years after 1887 with Willis O. Chapin, under the firm name of Viele & Chapin. In February, 1880, he was awarded a prize of two hundred and fifty dollars by the New York State Bar Association for the best essay on the subject: "Is the Common Law a Proper Subject for Codification?" In 1885, he bore the principal part in founding the Yale Association of Buffalo, two previous attempts on the part of others to effect such an organization having come to naught, and he was its president in 1895-96. Again, in 1894, he had a very large share in the establishment of the University Club of Buffalo, of which he was the first president. When, in later years, an oil portrait of him was presented to the club by the Yale members, the late
George

George E. Matthews, '77, in his presentation speech happily referred to the large amount of energy expended by Viele in efforts to contribute to other people's enjoyment. He was the first secretary of the first district committee of the first Charity Organization society from its incorporation until 1908. He was also active in the reform of the Civil Service, being on the executive committee of the Buffalo association from its organization. In 1906, Governor Higgins appointed him a state lunacy commissioner; Governor Hughes, reappointed him the next year, and he performed excellent service in this capacity until superseded by a personal friend of Governor Dix. He was a vestryman of St. Paul's Church from 1891 until his death, and had at various times been vice president for Buffalo of The Holland Society of New York, a curator of the Buffalo Library, a director of the Buffalo Club, dean of the Saturn Club, president of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Association of Western New York, and president of the Buffalo Association of the Sons of the Revolution. It may properly be added that a series of misfortunes that overtook his later years were borne with a manly courage that aroused the admiration of all who knew him. Viele was the author of a "Memoir of Sheldon Thompson" and of "A Glimpse of Holland in 1888¹," being an account of the visit of The Holland Society, and of papers on "State Legislation and Charity Organization" in the Albany Law Journal, on "The Democratic Principle of Civil Service Reform" in a printed collection of papers read before a Buffalo political association, and on "The Yale Alumni Association of Western New York," in the University Magazine in 1896, besides addresses before the New York State Bar Association and other bodies. He married June 5, 1877, Anna Porter Dorr, of Buffalo, who survives him, as do two sons, Dorr, Yale '02, and Sheldon Knickerbocker, Yale 1916, and three daughters.

FREDERICK

¹ See Holland Society, Year Book for 1888-89.

FREDERICK ROOSEVELT

Born—February 28, 1850.

Died—June 15, 1916.

FREDERICK ROOSEVELT, a son of the late James A. Roosevelt, a former Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, died on June 15, 1916, at his home, 8 East 52nd Street, New York City. He had lived in New York City all his life but had a country estate at Skeneateles, N. Y., where he took an active interest in civic affairs and charities. Mr. Roosevelt entered The Holland Society of New York by right of descent from Claes Martenszen Van Rosenvelt, who seems to have first appeared in the records of New Netherland in 1638, although he probably was here much before that. It has been often advanced that Claes Martenszen Van Rosenvelt (Clein Claersye), Jacob Wallingsen Van Winkle and Klein Lieuwartzen were the three fur traders who were ransomed from the Indians in the spring of 1616 by Captain Cornelis Hendricks of the "Onrust," while on the Delaware River. Claes died probably about 1658 and his wife, Jannetje, in 1660. She was known both as Jannetje Samuels and Jannetje Thomas. Her father's name was probably Thomas Samuels and she was called by both her own patronymic (Thomas) and his (Samuels). Claes Martens became a farmer, with his property, known as Bouwerie No. 5, situated near that of Stuyvesant's, known as Bouwerie No. 1, both located on the Vingboom Map of 1639, in "Manhattan 1624-1639." This would place the Roosevelt property between Broadway and the East River in the neighborhood of Tenth Street, and not on Roosevelt Street, as has been presumed from its name. In official records the first Roosevelt is usually put down as Claes Martenszen and twice only with the addition of Van Roosevelt. Only one of his four children took their father's name of Van Roosevelt, and this one, Nicholas, became the ancestor of the American Roosevelt family. Frederick Roosevelt was also a member of the St. Nicholas Society and of the Union, New York Yacht and New York Athletic Clubs. His wife, who was
Miss

Miss Mary Toney survives him. Funeral services were held at his late residence, 8 East 52nd Street, New York City, on Saturday afternoon, June 17, 1916.

THEODORE VOORHEES

Born—June 4, 1847.

Died—March 11, 1916.

THEODORE VOORHEES, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, died on March 11, 1916, at his home in Elkins Park, a suburb of Philadelphia, Pa., in his seventieth year. He had returned two weeks before from the Mayo Hospital in Rochester, Minn., where he had undergone an operation. Mr. Voorhees was born in New York City on June 4, 1847, and was the son of B. F. Voorhees and Margaret Sinclair. He first entered Columbia University, but left there before finishing his course to become a student in Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, where he was graduated in 1869 with a degree in civil engineering. He began his railroad career the same year as a member of the engineering staff of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, where he remained for four years, leaving to become Superintendent of the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railway. Later he was in charge of the Transportation Department of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and Assistant General Superintendent of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad of which he finally became General Superintendent. During this time Mr. Voorhees was also Superintendent of the Champlain Division of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. From March, 1890, until February, 1893, Mr. Voorhees was General Superintendent of the New York Central, leaving this line to become First Vice-President of the Reading. Mr. Voorhees held this office until May 8, 1914, when he was chosen President of the road. His connection with railroads of necessity brought him into financial circles. He was a director of the Market Street National Bank of Philadelphia, of the Catawissa Railroad Company and several other small railroads, and was regarded as an authority upon questions of
railroad

railroad building and development. He was a member of many Societies and Clubs, including The Holland Society of New York, The St. Nicholas Society, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Century Association, University Club of New York, the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, Racquet Club and Philadelphia Club of Philadelphia. Mr. Voorhees, who was married on February 4, 1874, is survived by his wife who was Miss Mary E. Chittenden, of Syracuse, N. Y., and by four sons and four daughters. Funeral services were held at his late residence, Colony House, Elkins Park, Pa., on Tuesday, March 14, 1916.

CHARLES VANDERVEER

Born—December 4, 1856.

Died—November 18, 1916.

CHARLES VANDERVEER was born in the Town of New Lots, December 4, 1856, the son of Abraham and Ann Vanderveer. He joined The Holland Society in 1912 by virtue of descent from Cornelis Jansen Vanderveer who immigrated from Alkmaar, North Holland, in 1659, and settled at Flatbush, Long Island, where he engaged in farming, adding to his original holdings there, on February 24, 1679, the farm of Jan Jansen Fyn, for which he paid two thousand guilders. He married Tryntje Gillissen de Mandeville, who gave him ten children. For many years in succession he was a magistrate of Flatbush. The family have all been tillers of the soil down to Charles, who moved to Flatlands and farmed on a large scale for many years, finally retiring in 1903, when he moved to 881 Ocean Avenue, Flatbush, with his family, consisting of his wife, Janna Ryder Allegeo, whom he married on the 28th day of November, 1883; one son, William Henry Vanderveer, and four daughters. Besides being a member of The Holland Society he belonged to the St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island and the Dutch Club of Flatbush.

JOHN

JOHN COYKENDALL

Born—January 2, 1842.

Died—November 14, 1916.

JOHN COYKENDALL, founder of the wholesale tea, coffee and spice business which bears his name at 55 Mechanic Street, Newark, New Jersey, and a member of one of the old Colonial families of the State, died Tuesday afternoon, November 14, 1916, at the home of his son in Maplewood, New Jersey. He was stricken with apoplexy while answering the telephone on his return from business the previous Saturday. In 1914 he suffered a slight stroke. Mr. Coykendall was a native of Deckertown, now Sussex, New Jersey, where he was born January 2, 1842. He was the son of Gabriel and Harriet Ayers Coykendall. There were seven other sons and one daughter. His grandfather, Samuel Coykendall, was one of the early pioneers of Sussex County and during the Revolution joined the 2nd N. J. Regiment, shouldered a musket and went to the front in the defence of the Colonies and assisted in establishing American Independence. This musket is still in possession of the family. He was the great great great great-grandson of Jacob Luurszen Kuykendall, a native of Holland, who came to this country prior to 1650. His mother was a direct descendant of John Ayers, who came to America on the ship James from Hampton landing at Newbury, Mass., April 5, 1635. On April 29, 1871, he married Euphemia B. Crooks, who died in 1883. He had three children of whom one, an only son survives. His daughter, Miss Harriet Coykendall, who died twelve years ago, was one of the first women dentists in the State. When a young man Mr. Coykendall went from his birthplace to New York City, where he was employed in the Auditor's office of the Erie Railroad and later went in the Express business on lower Broadway. Four years after going to Newark in 1876 Mr. Coykendall founded The John Coykendall Company and ever since was active in its management. He built up an organization of loyal employees and when the business was

was incorporated in 1905, five of the older employees were taken into the firm as a reward for their work. He lived at Wakeman Avenue, Newark, for 39 years before moving last summer to his son's home. Mr. Coykendall was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, The Holland Society of New York and the Masonic Order St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Newark, New Jersey. He was a Director in the Eighth Ward Building and Loan Association and for many years a member of the Board of Trade. For over thirty years he had been a member of the Centenary Methodist-Episcopal Church of Newark and was one of the Trustees at the time of his death. He had traveled extensively during his late years. He was a gentleman of the old school with a warm Christian heart, active to the last.

EDWARD ANSON GROESBECK

Born—September 21, 1843.

Died—December 26, 1916.

EDWARD ANSON GROESBECK was born at Lansingburgh, New York, and was educated at the Academy and Troy University, entering with the Class 1867. He came to Albany as a young man and entered the Commercial Bank with which he was connected for thirty-nine years, being Cashier and Director for a long period. He was identified with business, educational, philanthropic, and religious activities throughout his career, retiring from business in 1902. At the time of his death, he was Secretary and Director of the Albany Car Heating Company, Director of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, President of the Albany School for the Deaf which he founded, Chairman of the Advisory Board for the Vocational Schools, Trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association and Elder of the State Presbyterian Church. Mr. Groesbeck, who belonged to an old Dutch family, was elected to membership in The Holland Society on March 30, 1887, tracing his ancestry through Claase Nicholas Jacobse Groesbeck, who came to

to this country from Rotterdam and settled in Albany in 1632. His branch of the family lived in Albany through the balance of the seventeenth century and later moved to Scaghticoke, New York, and thence to Lansingburgh. Mr. Groesbeck was also a member of the University Club, the Fort Orange Club for a number of years, the Albany Country Club, and The Club of 1843, which was comprised of men prominent in public and business life. The funeral services, which were private were held at the home of Mrs. Ide, 586 Fourth Avenue, Lansingburgh, New York, on Friday afternoon, December 29, Rev. Charles G. Sewall, pastor of the State Presbyterian Church, officiating. Interment was at Oakwood Cemetery. Mr. Groesbeck is survived by his wife who was Miss Letitia Ide, of Troy; one son, Edward C. Groesbeck, of Pittsfield; a daughter, Mrs. Clayton K. Haskell, of Rochester, three grand-children, Katherine, Edward Anson and Henry Haskell; a brother, John Groesbeck, and a sister, Miss Helen M. Groesbeck, both of Lansingburgh. Mr. Groesbeck was married on December 3, 1874.

ANDREW CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE

Born—May 30, 1853.

Died—September 15, 1916.

ANDREW CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, who resided at the time of his death at 34 West 53rd Street, New York City, died on September 15, 1916, at his country home, Blithewood, at Barrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y., in his sixty-fourth year. He was born in New York City and was a son of the late Christian A. Zabriskie and Sarah J. Titus. His membership in The Holland Society of New York was based upon descent from Allbrecht Zaborowsky, a Pole, who came to New Amsterdam in the ship Fox in 1662. Mr. Zabriskie was educated in private schools and was a graduate of the School of Mines of Columbia University. In 1873, he entered the Seventh Regiment, N. G., N. Y., subsequently serving as the Inspector of Rifle Practice for the Seventy-first Regiment in which he was Captain
of

of Company C, and from which he resigned in 1897. He was active in politics in Dutchess County, being at one time a member of the Democratic Executive Committee and Chairman of the Dutchess County Board of Supervisors. Mr. Zabriskie was also interested in breeding Ayrshire cattle and fancy poultry on his 1000-acre estate at Blithewood. He was a director of the Poughkeepsie Trust and Bonner Brick Companies, Vice-President of the Hospital and the House of Rest for Consumptives, a Trustee of the Sheltering Arms and of the Parochial Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and President of the Board of Trustees of the Church of St. John the Evangelist at Barrytown. In addition, he was a member of the St. Nicholas, and The Holland Societies, the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, The Military Society of the War of 1812, and the Union, Metropolitan, Army and Navy, City, Riding, and Church Clubs, and the Aero Club of America. All his life Mr. Zabriskie was a collector of coins and medals, and owned one of the best collections in this country, in which are many rare Lincoln medals and rare Polish coins and medals. He was for ten years President of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society. His collection of books and prints relating to the early history of New York is also notable. He was one of the largest real estate owners of New York City and spent much of his time taking care of his estate, making his offices at 52 Beaver Street, in the building erected more than seventy years ago by his grandfather, William M. Titus, on land once owned by his great-grandfather, Thomas Gardner. Mr. Zabriskie was known for his charities. In 1895, he married Miss Frances Hunter, daughter of Charles F. Hunter, President of the People's Bank for many years. They had two children, Miss Julia Romeyn Zabriskie and Christian Andrew Zabriskie.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM MERRILL SWARTWOUT

Born—May 1, 1837

Died—February 11, 1916.

WILLIAM MERRILL SWARTWOUT was a member of one of the old Troy families. He was born in Troy and received his education in the public schools there. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the 169th Regiment. In 1865 he was made Captain for gallantry at the battle of Dutch Gap, Virginia, where he lost an arm. He remained with the regiment throughout the war and returned with the rank of major. He was active in many historical organizations. The only survivors are three cousins.

DAVID BROWER

Born—October 22, 1842.

Died—February 4, 1916.

DAVID BROWER was born and educated in Brooklyn. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted as a member of the Thirteenth Regiment, and on the expiration of his term he enlisted in the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn. After two years he was made Captain of Company E. Mr. Brower was retired on pension a short time ago, after fifty-four years in the employ of the City. At the time of his retirement he was assistant engineer in the Bureau of Sewers, Borough of Brooklyn, and had been connected with that department since 1861. Three sons survive him.

BENJAMIN W. DEMAREST

Born—June 27, 1858.

Died—March 19, 1917.

BENJAMIN W. DEMAREST was born in Paramus, Bergen County, New Jersey, on June 27, 1858, and died on March 19, 1917, at his home in Nyack, N. J., after a brief illness of pneumonia. He moved to Nyack in 1876; where he resided until his death and where he was associated in business with the Christie Carriage Company. In local politics Mr. Demarest was active.

He

He served as a member of the Board of Trustees and was twice elected a member of the Board of Education. Several years before his death he had served as President of the Board and was a member at the time of his death. He was an exempt fireman, having been a member of Jackson Engine Company of Nyack. In addition to The Holland Society of New York, he was a member of the Nyack Boat Club and the Reformed Church. Mr. Demarest is survived by his wife and two daughters, Dr. Ruth Miltimore of Nyack, and Norma Demarest Halsey of Jacksonville, Florida.

HARRY MEEKER NEWKIRK

Born—June 10, 1886.

Died—May 10, 1916.

HARRY MEEKER NEWKIRK, son of James S. Newkirk and Annabella Meeker Randall, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, on June 10, 1886, was educated at Public School No. 12 and Jersey City High School. He entered the employ of John D. Everitt & Co., Bond Brokers of New York in 1902 and continued with them until his death. Mr. Newkirk married Olive Randall of Flatbush, Long Island, November 7, 1906. He leaves a widow and three children. He joined the Holland Society of New York in 1907.

EYNDE.



