





VI
Book



JAMES WILLIAM BEEKMAN,
President of The Holland Society of New York

YEAR BOOK
OF
THE HOLLAND SOCIETY
OF NEW-YORK



1894



PREPARED BY THE SECRETARY

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Westchester County, N. Y.....CHARLES KNAPP CLEARWATER.
Catskill, N. Y.....EVERT VAN SLYKE.
Schenectady, N. Y.....JAMES ALBERT VAN VOAST.
Amsterdam, N. Y.....WALTER L. VAN DENBERGH.
Newtown, L. I.....JOHN E. VAN NOSTRAND.
New Brunswick, N. J.....WILLIAM HOFFMAN TEN EYCK.
Bergen County, N. V.....GEORGE FREDERICK SCHERMERHORN.
Passaic County, N. J.....MARTIN JOHN RYERSON.
Cobleskill, N. Y.....JOHN VAN SCHAICK.

SECRETARY.

GEORGE WEST VAN SICLEN.

TREASURER.

ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD.

TRUSTEES.

Term Expires in 1887.

DAVID VAN NOSTRAND,
HENRY VAN DYKE,
GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN,
PHILIP VAN VOLKENBURGH, JR.,
EDGAR B. VAN WINKLE.

Term Expires in 1888.

W. A. OGDEN HEGEMAN,
HERMAN W. VANDER POEL,
GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN,
BENJAMIN F. VOSBURGH,
JACOB WENDELL.

Term Expires in 1889.

GEORGE G. DEWITT, JR.,
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,
LUCAS L. VAN ALLEN,
AARON J. VANDERPOEL,
HENRY S. VAN DUZER.

Term Expires in 1890.

WILLIAM M. HOES,
ALEXANDER T. VAN NEST,
ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD,
GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.

COMMITTEES.

ON GENEALOGY.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN,
AARON J. VANDERPOEL,
PHILIP VAN VALKENBURGH, JR.

ON FINANCE.

GEORGE G. DEWITT, JR.,
GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK,
WILLIAM M. HOES.

ON HISTORY AND TRADITION.

HENRY VAN DYKE, JR.,
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,
LUCAS L. VAN ALLEN.

OFFICERS,

ELECTED APRIL 30, 1885.

PRESIDENT.

HOOPER C. VAN VORST.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

New York City.....ROBERT BARNWELL ROOSEVELT.
Kingston, N. Y.....ALPHONSO TRUMPBOUR CLEARWATER.
Kinderhook, N. Y.....AUGUSTUS W. WYNKOOP.
Brooklyn, N. Y.....ADRIAN VAN SINDEREN.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

GEORGE WEST VAN SICLEN.

TRUSTEES.

Term Expires in 1886.

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WILHEMUS MYNDERSE,
ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD,
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GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK,
ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD.

ON HISTORY AND TRADITION.

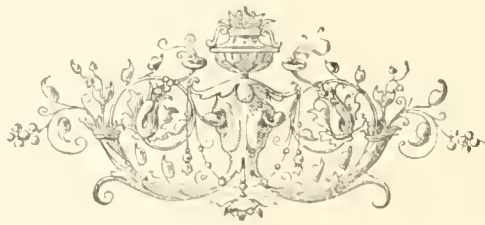
HENRY VAN DYKE, JR.,
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,
LUCAS L. VAN ALLEN.



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Eighth Annual Meeting.



THE Eighth Annual Meeting of The Holland Society of New York was held on Thursday evening, April 6, 1893, at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.

The following named members had signified their intention to be present at the meeting, 260 in all, to wit :

A

ISAAC R. ADRIANCE.
JOHN B. ADRIANCE.
BENJAMIN L. AMERMAN.
FREDERICK H. AMERMAN.
NEWTON AMERMAN.
RICHARD AMERMAN.
WILLIAM H. H. AMERMAN.

B

CORNELIUS V. BANTA.
GEORGE A. BANTA.
JOHN BANTA.
THEODORE M. BANTA.
HENRY M. T. BEKMAN.
EDWARD J. BERGEN.
JOHN W. H. BERGEN.
TUNIS H. BERGEN.
ALONZO BLAUVELT.
DELAVAN BLOODGOOD.
JOHN B. BLYDENBURGH.

JOHN BOGART.
ALBERT G. BOGERT.
ANDREW D. BOGERT.
CHARLES E. BOGERT.
EDWARD S. BOGERT.
HENRY A. BOGERT.
HENRY L. BOGERT.
JOHN G. BOGERT.
PHILIP E. BOGERT.
WALTER L. BOGERT.
SYLVESTER D. BOOROM.
ALEXANDER G. BRINCKERHOFF.
HENRY W. BRINCKERHOFF.
HENRY H. BRINCKERHOFF, Jr.
ROBERT B. BRINCKERHOFF.
BLOOMFIELD BROWER.
CHARLES BURHANS.
SAMUEL BURHANS, Jr.
ARTHUR BURTIS.
MORSE BURTIS.

C

DAVID COLE.
ALONZO E. CONOVER.
WARREN A. CONOVER.
WASHINGTON L. COOPER.
JOHN COWENHOVEN.
SAMUEL D. COYKENDALL.
CHARLES W. CRISPELL.
MATTHIAS V. CRUSER.

D

GEORGE W. DE BEVOISE.
ISAAC C. DE BEVOISE.
WILLIAM R. DE LANO.
JOHN DEMAREST.
CHARLES A. DE WITT.
GEORGE G. DE WITT.
JOHN E. DE WITT.
MOSES J. DE WITT.
ANDREW DEYO.
SOLOMON L. DEYO.
ISAAC E. DITMARS.
ELIJAH DU BOIS.
CORNELIUS J. DUMOND.
JACOB E. DURVEE.
WILLIAM B. DURVEE.

E

PETER Q. ECKERSON.
DWIGHT L. ELMENDORF.
JOACHIM ELMENDORF.
WILLIAM B. ELMENDORF.
EDWARD ELSWORTH.
E. J. ELTING.

G.

ALEXANDER R. GULICK.
ARNATT R. GULICK.
CHARLTON R. GULICK.
ERNESTUS S. GULICK.

H.

FERDINAND HASBROUCK.
FRANK HASBROUCK.

JOHN C. HASBROUCK.
JOSEPH HASBROUCK.
JOSEPH E. HASBROUCK.
MARTIN HEERMANCE.
WILLIAM L. HEERMANCE.
JOSEPH C. HOAGLAND.
ROSWELL R. HOES.
WILLIAM M. HOES.
JOHN H. HOPPER.
EDWARD T. HULST.
GEORGE D. HULST.

J

JOHN N. JANSEN.

K

CLARENCE V. KIP.
WILLIAM F. KIP.
PETER KOUWENHOVEN.

L

JACOB H. LONGSTREET.
JAMES V. LOTT.
CHARLES E. LYDECKER.

M

WALTER M. MESEROLE.
GEORGE E. MONTANYE.
LEWIS F. MONTANYE.
WILLIAM H. MONTANYE.
HOPPER S. MOTT.
ISAAC MYER.
ANDREW G. MYERS.

N

FREDERICK W. NOSTRAND.

O

THOMAS W. ONDERDONK.
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE.

P

JOHN P. PAULISON.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ.
JAMES S. POLHEMUS.

NELSON PROVOOST.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN.

Q

ABRAHAM QUACKENBUSH.
ABRAHAM C. QUACKENBUSH.

R

JOHN L. RIKER.
DE WITT C. ROMAINE.
JOHN V. ROOME, JR.
CHARLES H. ROOSEVELT.
FREDERICK ROOSEVELT.
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.

S

J. MAUS SCHERMERHORN.
ADRIAN O. SCHOONMAKER.
AUGUSTUS SCHOONMAKER.
JOHN SCHOONMAKER.
LUCAS E. SCHOONMAKER.
WILLIAM D. SCHOONMAKER.
CHARLES E. SCHUYLER.
FRANCIS SKILLMAN.
HENRY L. SLOTE.
FRANK BISHOP SMIDT.
JOHN B. STEVENS.
SAMUEL S. STRYKER.
PETER J. STUYVESANT.
C. EDGAR SUTPHEN.
HERBERT S. SUTPHEN.
JOHN S. SUTPHEN.
THERON Y. SUTPHEN.
CHARLES C. SUYDAM.
GEORGE H. SUYDAM.
JAMES SUYDAM.
JOHN F. SUYDAM.
JOHN H. SUYDAM.
LAMBERT SUYDAM.

T

SANDFORD R. TEN EYCK.
STEPHEN V. TEN EYCK.

WILLIAM H. TEN EYCK.
HENRY TRAPHAGAN.
CHARLES H. TRUAX.
JOHN G. TRUAX.

V

LUCAS L. VAN ALLEN.
JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP.
HENRY VAN ARSDALE.
WILLIAM J. VAN ARSDALE.
JAMES A. VAN AUKEN.
WILLARD VAN AUKEN.
FREDERICK T. VAN BEUREN.
HENRY S. VAN BEUREN.
ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT.
CORNELIUS VAN BRUNT.
JOHN R. VAN BUSKIRK.
JOHN C. VAN CLEAF.
AUGUSTUS VAN CLEEF.
FRANCIS I. VAN DER BEEK.
FRANCIS I. VANDERBEEK, JR.
ISAAC P. VAN DER BEEK.
CHARLES A. VAN DER HOOFF.
AUGUSTUS G. VANDERPOEL.
SAMUEL O. VAN DER POEL.
DAVID A. VAN DER VEER.
JOHN R. VAN DER VEER.
WILLIAM L. VAN DER VOORT.
GEORGE M. VAN DEVENTER.
GEORGE R. VAN DE WATER.
HENRY L. R. VANDYCK.
AMOS VAN ETTEN.
EDGAR VAN ETTEN.
WYNFORD VAN GAASBEEK.
JOHN B. VAN GIESON.
CASPER VAN HOESEN.
GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN.
JAMES D. VAN HOEVENBERG.
JOHN G. VAN HORNE.
STEPHEN V. VAN HORNE.
DANIEL B. VAN HOUTEN.
CHARLES F. VAN INWEGEN.

WILLIAM H. VAN KLEECK.
 HENRY F. VAN LOAN.
 JOHN VAN LOAN.
 THOMAS VAN LOAN.
 RUSSELL VAN NESS.
 FRANK ROE VAN NEST.
 WARNER VAN NORDEN.
 JAMES EDGAR VAN OLINDA.
 GILBERT S. VAN PELT.
 JACOB L. VAN PELT.
 GARRET D. VAN REIPEN.
 CORTLAND S. VAN RENSSSE-
 LAER.
 KILIAEN VAN RENSSELAER.
 CORNELIUS C. VAN REYPEN.
 ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD.
 RICHARD VAN SANTVOORD.
 SAMUEL M. VAN SANTVOORD.
 EUGENE VAN SCHAICK.
 JOHN VAN SCHAICK.
 FERDINAND VAN SICLEN.
 WILLIAM L. VAN SINDEREN.
 EVERT VAN SLYKE.
 JOHN L. VAN VALKENBURGH
 ABRAHAM VAN VECHTEN.
 HENRY C. VAN VECHTEN.
 ABRAHAM K. VAN VLECK.
 ROBERT B. VAN VLECK.
 D. M. VAN VLIET.
 PURDY VAN VLIET.
 PHILIP VAN VOLKENBURGH.
 JOHN VAN VOORHIS.
 PETER VAN VOORHIS.
 EDWARD W. VAN VRANKEN.
 JOSIAH VAN VRANKEN.
 HENRY W. VAN WAGENEN.
 HUBERT VAN WAGENEN.
 JOHN R. VAN WAGENEN.
 JOHN A. VAN WINKLE.
 STEPHEN VAN WINKLE.
 JAMES B. VAN WOERT.
 JOHN V. VAN WOERT.
 JOHN R. VAN WORMER.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK.
 JACOB S. VAN WYCK.
 JACOB T. VAN WYCK.
 JOHN H. VAN WYCK.
 PHILIP V. VAN WYCK, Jr.
 ROBERT A. VAN WYCK.
 STEPHEN VAN WYCK.
 WILLIAM E. VAN WYCK.
 MILTON B. VAN ZANDT.
 SIGOURNEY VAN ZANDT.
 JOHN L. VARICK.
 THEODORE R. VARICK.
 MAUS R. VEDDER.
 MARION H. VERMILYE.
 WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK.
 WILLIAM G. VER PLANCK.
 EGBERT L. VIELE.
 JOHN JAY VIELE.
 JOHN H. VISSCHER.
 CHARLES C. VOORHEES.
 CHARLES HOLBERT VOOR-
 HEES.
 FREDERICK P. VOORHEES.
 JOHN N. VOORHEES.
 CHARLES H. VOORHIS.
 EDWARD L. VREDENBURGH.

W

CORNELIUS A. WALDRON.
 SAMUEL H. WANDELL.
 TOWNSEND WANDELL.
 TEN EYCK WENDELL.
 WILLIS WENDELL.
 CHARLES WESSELL.
 CORNELIUS T. WILLIAMSON.
 HENRY V. WILLIAMSON.
 GEORGE H. WYCKOFF.
 PETER B. WYCKOFF.
 WILLIAM F. WYCKOFF.

Z

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.
 GEORGE A. ZABRISKIE.
 JOSIAH H. ZABRISKIE.

The meeting having been called to order by the President, Hon. Augustus Van Wyck, the Secretary, Theodore M. Banta, read the minutes of the last annual meeting, which were duly approved.

Judge Van Wyck then said :





THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen :



I AM glad to see such a large attendance here to-night. It shows a deep interest in the affairs of the Society, and indicates that the members, at least once a year, intend to have their say in its management. In accordance with the custom of my predecessors, permit me briefly to address you before proceeding with the regular business.

I find registered in the log-book for the year just ending that grief-laden winds of adversity have rocked and tossed the ship of life in the storm of its ever recurring struggles, till twelve of our dear friends and brother members were missed from her deck, lost in the fathomless depths of the silent sea of death. We cannot, and would not, if we could, resist the belief or the hope at least that their souls have entered that mansion, the golden gates of which shall forever be closed against the fiery darts of insatiate death ; where the dreary changes toward decay of ruthless time shall cease ; where no longer will be heard the piercing wail of wife and child weeping for dear husband and father, torn from loving bosoms or snatched from the very pin-

nacle of fame. Rob us of this hope and faith in immortality, life will be but an empty gift and death an unbearable calamity, softened by no thought of hope. Misery would reign supreme on earth. Our dear departed friends sprang from the loins of those who were quickened into life amid the same historic lowlands, where, after eighty years of war and sacrifices never transcended, the sun rose and shone upon the resplendent Dutch Republic, which gave new and bright life to what before was a mere dream of liberty. After we drop a tear of sorrow and regret upon the new-made graves of the worthy sons of noble sires and express our deepest and earnest sympathy for their grief-stricken and heart-broken families, let us emulate their usefulness in the great work of life and strive to secure a place with them in the happy hunting-grounds of eternal bliss.

It must be most gratifying to you all to learn that our Society was never in a more prosperous condition, being strong in numbers, all in good standing, and still stronger in *esprit de corps*, each member being more determined than ever that it shall grow and strengthen in all respects that his endeavors can aid. Its finances were never in such good condition, thanks to our treasurer.

There seems to be a prevalent idea that the Dutch of New York owe the duty to the fatherland, to themselves, and to this country of raising in this centre of commerce, culture, wealth, and enterprise, some monument which will revive and recall at a glance the good works of their ancestors. Many think there has been an unjustifiable neglect in this respect, but it is not too late to respond to

duty. He who classifies the duties and responsibilities incident to the manifold rights and privileges of man, awaking others to a lively appreciation of fulfilment thereof, sparkles forth, in the constellation of wise men, a star of greater or lesser magnitude, according to the intensity of the enlightenment imparted and the numbers influenced. In history there are startling periods, when some particular race apparently leaps at one bound to a higher plane than ever before reached, impelled seemingly by the strong personality of a single individual. Holland had such a period in the domain of war and statesmanship. He who sacrificed the ease and comfort of high-born station and inherited wealth to wage war for the oppressed and for independence and the establishment of a Dutch Republic, of which our own is largely an imitation, was the princely hero of that epoch. William the Silent stands forth as Holland's greatest son. His unselfish deeds and teachings raised him to the highest vantage-ground of profound statesmanship and patriotism. He was a philosopher, statesman, patriot, and soldier, who held all his wonderful mental and moral gifts in trust for his fellow-man. He ably and logically classified the rights and duties of the citizen and the State to each other and secured their application in the creation of the institutions of that grand Dutch Republic. He was the first of the world's greatest leaders who entertained a cherished faith in the wisdom of the people and a belief that their decree, orderly and legally pronounced, was the judgment of justice and wisdom. It is intensely appropriate that you should place freely upon the altar of his memory fit offerings of grateful tribute and admiring homage. May

a statue of this grand man soon adorn some public place in this city, and if those within the hearing of my voice will only lend their earnest aid and assistance to the committee having the matter in charge, the hope will be shortly realized.

Since we last met, the lamented Douglas Campbell, a Scotch-American, published to the world the undeniable proofs that Holland was the greatest contributor to American institutions. Sad indeed it is that death, so soon after his wonderful work was completed, should have claimed him as one of her victims. Let us in some marked manner pay suitable tribute to his memory.

I cannot close without thanking you one and all for the cordial support I have always received at your hands.

The President then appointed as the members of the Committee on the Statue to William the Silent, Chauncey M. Depew, John W. Vrooman, George M. Van Hoesen, Samuel D. Coykendall, and Alexander T. Van Nest.

The report of the Committee on Nominations was next presented. The ballots had been printed and were in the hands of the members. There were no other nominations. Judge Van Hoesen moved that the Society proceed to election, and that the Secretary be directed to cast a single ballot, which was agreed to without dissent. Messrs. G. S. Van Pelt and L. L. Van Allen were appointed Tellers. They reported that the following ticket had been unanimously elected :

PRESIDENT,
JAMES WILLIAM BEEKMAN.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

<i>New York City</i>	Warner Van Norden.
<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>	Delavan Bloodgood.
<i>Kingston, N. Y.</i>	Augustus Schoonmaker.
<i>Kinderhook, N. Y.</i>	Pierre Van Buren Hoes.
<i>Fersey City, N. J.</i>	Francis I. Van der Beek.
<i>Albany, N. Y.</i>	Albert Van Der Veer.
<i>Westchester County, N. Y.</i>	David Cole.
<i>Rockland County, N. Y.</i>	Isaac C. Haring.
<i>Catskill, N. Y.</i>	Evert Van Slyke.
<i>Schenectady, N. Y.</i>	John Livingston Swits.
<i>Fonda, N. Y.</i>	Alfred DeGraaf.
<i>Newtown, L. I.</i>	John E. Van Nostrand.
<i>New Brunswick, N. J.</i>	Charles H. Voorhees.
<i>Bergen County, N. J.</i>	James M. Van Valen.
<i>Passaic County, N. J.</i>	John Hopper.
<i>Cobleskill, N. Y.</i>	John Van Schaick.
<i>Poughkeepsie, N. Y.</i>	Frank Hasbrouck.
<i>Monmouth County, N. J.</i>	D. Augustus Van der Veer.
<i>Somerset County, N. J.</i>	James J. Bergen.
<i>Minisink, N. Y.</i>	Charles F. Van Inwegen.
<i>Buffalo, N. Y.</i>	Sheldon Thompson Vielé.
<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>	Samuel S. Stryker.
<i>Lansingburgh, N. Y.</i>	William C. Groesbeck.
<i>Camden, N. J.</i>	Peter L. Voorhees.
<i>Staten Island, N. Y.</i>	James D. Van Hoevenbergh.
<i>North Hempstead, N. Y.</i>	Andrew J. Onderdonk.
<i>United States Army</i>	Stewart Van Vliet.
<i>United States Navy</i>	Wm. Knickerbocker Van Reypen.

SECRETARY,

Theodore M. Banta.

TREASURER,

Engene Van Schaick.

TRUSTEES,

Henry R. Beekman,	John L. Riker,
George G. De Witt,	Robert B. Roosevelt,
Robert A. Van Wyck.	

The President declared that the gentlemen named had been duly elected officers for the ensuing year, and continued :

I am informed that your President-elect is detained in the far West, and therefore you will not have the pleasure of seeing him as soon as I had hoped you would. But we have with us the Vice-President for New York, whom you have elected to-night, and as my functions have ceased, I shall appoint as a committee to escort him to the chair Judge Van Hoesen, of New York, and Mr. Frank Hasbrouck, of Poughkeepsie.

Mr. Warner Van Norden, Vice-President for New York, was escorted to the chair, and the retiring President, addressing him, presented him with the President's badge and gavel, saying :

This badge, which is so highly prized by the Society, in the absence of the President, I confide to your safe-keeping, and this gavel, which it has been my pleasure to keep this fine company of gentlemen in order with, I must now give up to you. I have no doubt they will yield the same obedience to its music in your hands as they have to the sounds I have made with it.

The Vice-President replied, saying :





REMARKS OF MR. VAN NORDEN.



IN behalf of the absent one, as well as myself, and I think I may speak for all who have been elected to-night, I desire to express our appreciation of the honor you have conferred upon us. The Good Book says that he who putteth on his armor should not boast as he who taketh it off, and I suppose it is unsafe to write the history of any office-holder until his career shall have been ended, and his accounts balanced.

You have heard of the man who was very sick. He summoned a physician for consultation. When the doctor had left, the sick man was curious to know the diagnosis. So he called his valet, and asked what the doctor had said was the matter with him. "The doctor said he did not quite know," answered the valet, "but that the *autopsy* would show, whatever that was."

We look back with great pleasure upon the events of our past history. I remember well when we elected Judge Van Vorst President, and Robert B. Roosevelt Vice-President. I looked with awe on those men then, and wondered whether I should ever be chosen to fill such honorable office. To-night I find myself standing in the shoes of our former Minister to the Netherlands.

I have no doubt that we shall get along very pleasantly, and that you will be as kind and as courteous to us, your new officers, as you have been to those who preceded us. A French lady engaged a gardener to do some work for her at a stipulated price. He did the work, but brought in his bill for a larger sum. With her imperfect English she tried to express how he had overcharged her, saying: "You are more dear now than you were when we were first engaged." May we hope that we will be even more dear to you when our work is done, than when we are on this first night of our engagement.

We have had many happy meetings. We have glorified Holland, and I think that we have proven to our fellow-countrymen in this land, that if it were not for the descendants of Holland the engine of public life would lose its balance-wheel. We have said these things so often that I really think we have come to believe them ourselves.

Surely we have a mission to perform. The ancient Jews set up a monument so that those who came after them might ask about it, and give opportunity to tell of the great kindness that led them through the desert, and of the mercy of the Father. I have been asked, What is the Holland Society? and I like to be so asked, for it gives me opportunity to reply that we are perpetuating the memory of an heroic ancestry, men who passed down to us a liberty that we esteem more than life itself. We delight in the belief that those men left an impress on our own beloved land. In our western country you will find that the early inhabitants set their likeness on the places they settled. In our eastern cities you behold com-

munities that have become great and strong, because upon them is the imprint of the forefathers. The stamp has been left upon this whole land, and it will never be effaced. So here, in our own New York, thrifty, honest Dutch merchants settled and fixed their impress as a thrifty, honest, mercantile community. We rejoice that the men whom we are proud to call our ancestors, brought with them to this land the Bible and the common school as well as those traits that have had such an influence upon our national history and prosperity.

The report of the Secretary being called for, Mr. Banta presented the following :

The Secretary respectfully reports that since the last meeting 47 new members have joined the Society, 14 have died, and the present membership is 858. He further reports that the Year Book, which he has been directed by the Trustees to prepare, covering the two years ending with the Dinner of January, 1893, is now nearly completed, and full particulars thereof will be sent to the members in a short time.

Treasurer Eugene Van Schaick offered the following report, which the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, stated had been duly examined by the Committee, and found entirely correct :

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, *in account with*
EUGENE VAN SCHAICK, *Treasurer*, from March 15, 1892,
to March 15, 1893.

Balance to credit of Society at date of last report,	
March 15, 1892	\$ 2,398.48
Old dues collected	\$ 95.00
Dues to February 1, 1893	3,710.00

Dues to February 1, 1894 (current dues)	2,595.00	
Initiation fees	310.00	
Mrs. D. Van Nostrand's contribution to building fund	10.00	
Moneys returned by Dinner Committee of 1892 in addition to those mentioned in the last Annual Report	2.00	
Moneys returned by Dinner Committee of 1893 out of the appropriation of \$1,000 (amount used by Dinner Committee \$5.20)	994.80	
Interest on deposits to January 1, 1893	58.43	
Proceeds of sales of Certificates of Membership	94.00	
Sales of Holland Society Collections	36.00	
Sales of last Year Books and pictures (books on hand 99)	986.70	8,891.93
		<u>\$11,290.41</u>

Expenses of Annual Meeting, April 6, 1892	\$ 509.74	
Manhattan Safe Deposit and Storage Co.	256.65	
Van Wagner account	50.00	
German Insurance Co., insurance on books	8.00	
Farragut " " " " "	6.80	
The Knapp Co., "Membership Certificates"	153.00	
Treasurer's expenses and disbursements	149.34	
Treasurer's clerk	150.00	
Secretary's expenses and disbursements	301.99	
Secretary's clerk	300.00	
Cataloguing Library	40.00	
Library account	192.76	
Appropriation for Dinner Committee (of which \$994.80 was returned)	1,000.00	
Printing and sending Year Books	1,038.67	
To credit of Society, March 15, 1893	7,133.46	
		<u>\$11,290.41</u>

EUGENE VAN SCHAICK,
Treasurer.

The report of the Committee on the Delfts Haven Memorial was read by the Secretary in the absence of Judge A. T. Clearwater, the chairman. Its recommendation was adopted.

April 5, 1893.

To the Holland Society :

The Committee appointed at the Annual Meeting of the Society held in 1890, to consider what steps, if any, should be taken by this Society with reference to the proposed erection at Delfts Haven, in Holland, of a memorial commemorative of the sailing of the Pilgrims from that port in 1620, respectfully reports :

That since the report made by us to the Society at its Annual Meeting in 1892, the only progress made in the movement has been the receipt by the Congregational Club of Boston of the sum of \$200, which was collected by the personal solicitation of the Rev. William Elliot Griffis, D.D. One of the Congregational Clubs in New England, which subscribed \$500 when the movement was originally started, has promised to pay its subscription when the movement has crystallized into more definite form. A Congregational Club at Tacoma, in the State of Washington, has paid its subscription of \$25, apparently indicating a more lively interest in that remote part of the country than exists in the immediate vicinity of Plymouth Rock.

Your Committee does not, as yet, feel justified in advising definite action on the part of this Society,

and suggests that the matter rest until the next Annual Meeting of the Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. T. CLEARWATER, *Chairman.*

EDWARD ELSWORTH,

JOHN VAN VOORHIS,

L. B. VAN GAASBEEK,

KILIAEN VAN RENSSLAER,

Committee.

Col. William L. Heermance, of Yonkers, offered a resolution requesting the Trustees to change By-Law 10, so that it should read as follows :

BY-LAW 10.

The original Dutch settlements in this country, each one of which is entitled to a Vice-President in this Society, are New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Westchester, Dutchess, Orange, Sullivan, Columbia, Ulster, Greene, Rensselaer, Albany, Schenectady, Schoharie, Montgomery, and Erie Counties, in the State of New York ; Hudson, Bergen, Passaic, Essex, Monmouth, Middlesex, Somerset, and Camden Counties in the State of New Jersey ; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, representing the settlement on the Delaware River. There may also be a Vice-President for the U. S. Army and one for the U. S. Navy. No county shall be entitled to a Vice-President unless there shall be at least ten members residing in such county.

In seconding the proposed amendment, Mr. Frank Hasbrouck, of Poughkeepsie, said : There are Vice-Presidents from centres that never were Dutch. Communicating with the Secretary on the

subject, I find also that in several places the only member of the Society living there is the Vice-President. For the sake of the dignity of the office, we should have some sensible way of choosing our Vice-Presidents. While I have often suggested that there should be some change, I never have formulated any resolution. This one meets with my views, and I second it heartily.

Col. Heermance's resolution was put to vote and carried unanimously.

REV. DR. JOHN H. SUYDAM: Two years ago a resolution was adopted by this Society that when any of the members of the Society died every effort should be made to secure their photographs in behalf of the Society and preserve them in the archives. Has that been done?

THE SECRETARY: As far as possible. We have the photographs of almost every member who has deceased since I assumed the office. The friends of deceased members are always written to and requested to furnish the photographs.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT: I move a vote of thanks to the President, who has just laid down his gavel, for the very able manner in which he has performed the duties of his office. We have had the pleasure of listening to him on many occasions. He has done honor and credit to the position he has held. He has mingled that dignity which is due to the office, and which is in a measure a part of the Dutch nature, with the lively, the pleasant, and the agreeable, which is equally a part of the Dutch nature. I think every member of the Society will join with me in saying that as a society we appreciate fully all he has done for us.

Mr. Roosevelt's resolution was adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

Mr. J. V. L. Pruyn gave notice that at the next meeting of the Society he should offer for adoption the following amendments to Article VI. of the Constitution :

Section 4 shall be amended by adding thereto after the word "year" in the third line the words "the payment of fifty dollars at any one time shall constitute a life membership and exemption from annual dues" ; also, after the word "subscription" in the last line, by adding the words "and one hundred dollars for the life membership ; but such increase of the life membership fee shall not apply to life memberships previously paid. The sums paid for life membership shall remain as a permanent endowment fund, the interest thereof to be applied to the purposes of the Society."

REV. DR. WILLIAM H. TEN EYCK : "I want to renew once more my motion in regard to wine at our Annual Dinners. I think I know one hundred members of this Society who will not come to its dinners because of the purchase of wine. I take wine with my own dinner when I want it, but I do not want others to pay for it. I have received letters from many saying that they could not come to our dinners because they could not afford to pay for wine which they did not use, and from others saying that they could not conscientiously pay for wine for others to drink as they were opposed to its use. Therefore I renew my motion that at our dinners in future wine shall not be served as a part of the dinner and its cost included in the price of each ticket."

A motion was made that the matter should be referred to the Trustees.

“I hope not,” said Dr. Ten Eyck. “The resolution was turned over to the Trustees before, and they turned it over to the Dinner Committee. I prefer that the Society shall govern itself, and that we shall say now whether the matter of wine shall remain as it has been or whether it shall be changed. I submit to the majority willingly, always. Now let us have a vote and see where we stand.”

THE REV. DR. DAVID COLE: “I hope there will be an expression of opinion on this. I love this Society as much as any man, but I never have been able to be at its dinners. I conscientiously cannot pay my money for the wine people drink. I do not drink it myself. Let me say, brethren, with the greatest earnestness, and without any fear of a manifestation of levity, that the sons of Hollanders ought to be brave enough to face this greatest evil of the day. I stand here as a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ, and say that if you continue the practice of serving wine *ad libitum* at your dinners I cannot come to them. Sweep away that practice, and I can. They tell me that I cannot afford to stay away from the dinners of the Holland Society. I can well afford it if to go calls upon me to sacrifice my principles.”

COL. HEERMANCE: “Those who have conscientious scruples on this subject should have their scruples respected.”

THE REV. JOACHIM ELMENDORF: “I oppose the reference to the Trustees very strongly. It is our duty to assert our right to come to Holland Society dinners as members, and not be compelled

to violate our consciences in assisting in a work of destruction among the young men of our body. In view of the precedents that have been set all about us, by the St. Nicholas and other societies, we can well do as they have done."

MR. CHARLES H. ROOSEVELT: "I move as an amendment to the motion to refer this matter to the Trustees, that it be referred to the Trustees with instructions to carry out the resolution."

The resolution as thus amended was adopted.

The Secretary called the attention of the Society to the fact that at the approaching Columbian Naval Parade of warships of various nationalities our harbor would be visited by a Dutch ship-of-war, the *Van Speyk*, and suggested the propriety of the Society giving a Reception to the officers of the ship during their stay in our waters.

Mr. Isaac Myer offered a resolution that the Trustees make proper arrangements for such Reception, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The adjournment was followed by a collation, served in such convenient quarters as gave excellent opportunities for very delightful social intercourse among the members.

The Van Speyk.

At a meeting of the Trustees, held on Monday, April 10, 1893, it was decided that the Reception to the officers of the *Van Speyk*, directed at the Annual Society Meeting, should be in the form of a dinner, and the following named gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Arrangements therefor: Judge George M. Van Hoesen, Robert B. Roosevelt, and Eugene Van Schaick.



Dinner at the Waldorf.



THE dinner to the officers of the Royal Netherlands man-of-war, *Van Speyk*, was given in the handsome ball-room of the Hotel Waldorf, on Saturday evening, April 29, 1893. Prior to the dinner the members assembled in the elegant "State Apartments" of the hotel, where the officers were introduced to the gentlemen present and a pleasant hour was enjoyed. All the officers wore full-dress navy uniforms and, with their gold trappings, stood out prominently against the background of the civilians with their regulation evening-dress suits. The full list of officers of the *Van Speyk* is as follows, some of them, however, not being present at the dinner on account of duties on shipboard :

Captain William Arnold Arriëns.
Commander B. de Groot.
1st Lieutenant H. J. F. Michelhoff.
" " M. W. L. Olivier.
2d Lieutenant G. W. de Leur.
" " S. F. Nolst Trenité.
" " J. A. Kool.
" " G. J. J. Verdam.
" " A. J. Kleijnenberg.
Midshipman, 1st class, K. F. Sluijs.
" " M. K. Medenbach.
" " K. W. van der Chijs.



Dinner

given to

The Officers of The Royal Netherlands

Schroefstoomschip 1^{ste} Klasse

Van Speyk

Kapitein-ter-zee W. H. Arriëns

By

The Holland Society of New-York

at the

Hotel Waldorf

April 29, 1893

Van Speyk

No. — As there was not enough of the hero Van Speyk left to paint, after he blew up his ship, his portrait here is lacking; but his memory remains intact.

Menu.

;

Chateau Cérons.

Little Neck Clams.

Consommé printanier royale.

Montillado Pasado.

Filet of Bass à la Van Speyk.
Pommes à la Tromp.

Pontet Canët.

Bouchées of Soft Clams à la de Ruyter.

Spring Lamb, Mint Sauce.
Fresh Peas.

Cigarettes.

Sorbet à la Piet Hein.

Brant.

Ruinart Brut.

Stuffed Green Peppers.

Naval Salute of 21 Bottles.
Pommery Sec.

Lettuce and Tomatoes.

Roquefort.

Brie.

Liqueurs.

Glace de fantaisie.

Cakes.

Cigars.

Café.



DE RUYTER.



PIET HEIN.

Spijskaart.



Little Neck Quahogs.

Koninklijke lente Volmakte Soep.

Bestreepte Baars in Van Speyk stijl.

Cardappelen in Tromp stijl.

Mondvols van zachte Quahogs in de Ruyter stijl.

Lente Lambsvleesch met Munt Saus.

Nieuwe Doperwten.

Sorbet Piet Hein.

Grant-eendvogels.

Volstoppende Groene Peppers.

Latuw en Tomaten.

Ijs in verschillende figuren.

Roekjes.

Koffie.



TROMP.

Badge of The Holland Society



Eindelijk wordt een spruit een boom

;

Commissie tot regeling van den Maaktijd

Geo. M. van Hoesen

Robert B. Roosevelt

Eugene van Schaick

Midshipman, 1st class, L. van Verre.
 “ “ A. N. van Santen.
 “ “ J. R. van der Mandele.
 “ “ F. H. A. Greve.
 “ “ N. van de Roemer.
 “ “ G. R. J. Haentjens Dekker.
 “ “ J. N. de Ronde.
 “ “ A. Goekoop.
 “ “ R. H. van Meerlant.
 “ “ H. C. Steffelaar.
 “ “ L. G. P. Marcella.
 “ “ P. M. A. Bogaert.
 “ “ J. H. Commys.
 “ “ W. F. Prins.

1st Lieutenant Marines J. M. Ente van Gils.
 1st Surgeon J. van der Kolk.
 2d Surgeon H. van der Voo.
 1st Paymaster J. J. van Diemen.
 Clerk J. M. Grullemans.
 Lieutenant Engineer J. Vegtel.

The following gentlemen, members and invited guests, were present. At the President's table sat Mr. J. William Beekman, President of the Society, with Captain W. A. Arriëns, of the *Van Speyk*, on his right, and Admiral Gherardi, of the American Navy, on his left. The others at the table were Warner Van Norden, Vice-President for New York, the former Presidents, George M. Van Hoesen and Augustus Van Wyck, Commander B. de Groot, Consul-General Planten, and Chief-Justice Charles P. Daly.

There were also present :

Dr. W. K. VAN REYPEN.	Hon. ROBERT A. VAN WYCK.
Dr. DELAVAN BLOODGOOD.	L. V. BOORAEM.
A.D.C. to Admiral Gherardi.	A. J. ONDERDONK.
ARTHUR BURTIS.	GEO. VAN WAGENEN.
PETER P. BURTIS.	P. L. VAN WAGENEN.
JOHN H. STARIN.	Hon. EDWARD ELSWORTH.

IRVING ELTING.
 JESSE ELTING.
 JACOB ELTING.
 S. N. ATWATER.
 C. T. WILLIAMSON.
 W. J. VAN ARSDALE.
 HENRY L. SLOTE.
 C. B. VAN NOSTRAND.
 E. RITTNER BOS.
 GEO. M. VAN DEVENTER.
 ROBERT SICKELS.
 JOHN H. DINGMAN.
 JOHN H. HOOPER.
 DR. C. J. DUMOND.
 GEO. MONTANYE.
 D. B. VAN HOUTEN.
 A. K. VAN VLECK.
 J. H. HULL.
 G. S. VAN PELT.
 TUNIS G. BERGEN.
 C. C. VAN REYPEN.
 HON. JOHN W. VROOMAN.
 CHAS. R. DE FREEST.
 DR. M. R. VEDDER.
 M. B. VAN ZANDT.
 FRANK HASBROUCK.
 J. C. HASBROUCK.
 JOHN P. ADRIANCE.
 J. L. VARICK.
 C. H. ROOSEVELT.
 JOHN J. BOGERT.
 A. G. BOGERT.
 JOHN BANTA.
 CASPER VAN HOESSEN.
 GEO. E. NOSTRAND.
 J. LOTT NOSTRAND.
 W. F. KIP.
 HOPPER S. MOTT.
 JERE. JOHNSON, JR.
 J. P. PAULISON.
 CHAS. E. BOGERT.
 STEPHEN VAN WINKLE.
 J. M. WALL.

GEO. G. DE WITT.
 JOHN R. VAN WORMER.
 JACOB WENDELL.
 JACOB WENDELL, JR.
 AUGUSTUS SCHOONMAKER.
 JOHN SCHOONMAKER.
 JAMES M. SCHOONMAKER.
 W. B. ELMENDORF.
 H. M. ALDEN.
 S. M. VAN SANTFOOD.
 C. V. BANTA.
 THEODORE M. BANTA.
 JOHN S. SUTPHEN.
 JOHN S. SUTPHEN, JR.
 WALTER M. MESEROLE.
 W. RAPALJE.
 JOHN H. PRALL.
 FRANKLIN ACKER.
 T. E. DE WITT VEEDER.
 J. A. VAN AUKEN.
 F. I. VAN DER BEEK.
 F. I. VAN DER BEEK, JR.
 NEWTON BIGONEY.
 J. W. HARDENBERGH.
 FRANK RAYMOND.
 JOHN S. STEELE.
 H. N. LAZELLE.
 JAMES B. VAN WOERT.
 JOHN V. VAN WOERT.
 D. S. JACOBUS.
 Gen. E. L. VIELÉ.
 JOHN BROWER.
 EUGENE VAN SCHAICK.
 WALTON STORM.
 HON. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.
 R. B. ROOSEVELT, JR.
 ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD.
 W. L. BROWER.
 WM. M. HOES.
 J. L. RIKER.
 SUTHERLAND DE WITT.
 S. D. COYKENDALL.
 SYLVANUS L. SCHOONMAKER.

FRED. W. SCHOONMAKER.	M. V. D. CRUSER.
F. M. BONTA.	Dr. A. R. GULICK.
J. V. DEYO.	GEO. W. VAN SICLEN.
T. A. KNICKERBACKER.	L. L. VAN ALLEN.
C. C. SCHUYLER.	S. H. ADAMS.
ISAAC MYER.	E. T. GREAVES.
Dr. P. L. SCHENCK.	P. P. BURGIS.
Dr. T. Y. SUTPHEN.	E. CARROLL.
FRED. T. VAN BEUREN.	MORRIS COSTER.
HENRY S. VAN BEUREN.	J. R. VAN DER VEER.
R. B. BRINKERHOFF.	RUSSELL VAN NESS.
W. H. H. AMERMAN.	ALICK G. MACANDREW.

After the dinner had been disposed of, President Beekman arose and said :

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOLLAND SOCIETY : I want to avail myself of this, my first opportunity, of thanking you for the great honor that you have conferred on me, by electing me as your President. And now, gentlemen, as we have gathered here together to do honor to the representative of the Queen of the Netherlands, I take great pleasure in introducing to you, the representative of the Netherlands Navy, the successor to Van Tromp, and to our dear old friend De Ruyter, whom we know so well, here on our *menu* to-night. I call on Captain Arriens of the *Van Speyk*, and before doing so, I wish to ask you all to drink his health."

After several rounds of applause Captain Arriens spoke as follows :





SPEECH OF CAPTAIN W. A. ARRIËNS.

Gentlemen :



WHEN it pleased our gracious Queen to accept the kind invitation of the Government of the United States of America to join in the festivities of the fourth centennial of the discovery of America and to direct H. M. warship *Van Speyk* to your coast, my fellow-officers and myself felt very much honored by this commission. We felt much honored as we knew in advance that we should meet in this country a great many gentlemen who are, with us, the descendants of a common ancestry, and still more so as we knew they continue to be proud of being descendants of those Hollanders who first settled on these coasts, and by that act were the founders of the mighty Commonwealth of the United States of America.

My fellow-officers and myself feel very much honored by this ovation. Of course we knew that we should find here a very kind reception, but none of us could expect that the reception we should meet would be so hearty and good. We are all very thankful for the greeting, and we all are under many obligations to you. I feel myself much honored, and I thank God, who has placed me in

this place on this occasion, to express my most sincere thanks to the honored Chairman and the honored members of The Holland Society for this very kind reception. I want to thank you for your kind invitation. Amongst you, gentlemen of The Holland Society, we feel quite at home, for I remember, with you all, the glorious deeds of our ancestors. If ever a time shall come when we, the officers of our gracious and beloved Queen's Navy, shall have the opportunity to follow the illustrious acts of our ancestors, we hope you all feel sure that we shall emulate their example. Though the ships of our dear country anchored first in your harbor, the time has long gone by since she had absolute possession of these shores. Still, small as our country may be, I believe she keeps her valuable position in Europe, and still ranks high in the list of her colonial possessions, and I am fully convinced that our country will long continue, as she was in former times, the centre of political and religious progress.

Mr. Chairman and honored members of The Holland Society, I beg you to accept our hearty thanks for the kind reception you have given us, and to propose, with most hearty wishes, the prosperity of your Society.

PRESIDENT BEEKMAN: We will proceed now, gentlemen, to our next regular toast: "Our guests—the members of the Navy, whose achievements brought honor and safety to their ancestors and ours." We give to them a welcome befitting their and our honor, and I will call on our Vice-President, Mr. Warner Van Norden.



SPEECH OF MR. VAN NORDEN.

Tis our privilege to welcome to-night to our Board and to our hearts those whom we are proud to call our "kin beyond the sea." Possessing a common ancestry, valuing the same traditions, glorying together in the heroic deeds of by-gone ages, we sit at this table as brethren of one family. But not alone as of Batavian blood do we greet these our guests; much more as Americans we welcome to our shores the representatives of a nation with whom we have always been at peace, whose relations toward us have ever been cordial, and whose flag in all our ports flies over ships engaged in friendly commerce. On occasions like the present we are apt to dwell, and rightly, on the splendid achievements of the past--on the years of bloodshed and suffering, ending in triumph and liberty. But while we rejoice in the sturdy patriotism that sacrificed everything for duty and right, and made every man a hero, we recognize that Holland has won other laurels than those of the field of battle. In pursuing the arts of peace she has earned victories as mighty as when engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the tyrant. She is relatively the richest country in the world. With a home population equal to but seven per cent. of

our own, her foreign commerce is in amount forty per cent. of ours. She rules over a colonial area equal to the whole of the United States east of the Mississippi, omitting New York, New England, and Pennsylvania, and as densely populated. Her chief city is the principal port of North Europe, and she lends money to the world.

In the early ages of the human race, primitive man was wont to write history by symbols. A writer says : " The romantic story of Dutch heroism and perseverance could be delineated in emblems and pictures more eloquently than that of any other nation. On such a canvas we should behold helmet and breastplate, spear and shield ; then castles and fortresses and ships, and all the equipment of war, ancient and modern. But added to these, and of nobler import, the plow of the farmer and the tool of the artisan, the great dykes, the canals, the sluice gates, and the windmills. In the foreground would be warehouses, factories, docks, and the white-winged messengers of commerce sailing to every clime." There would be the pictures of Rembrandt, Van Dyke, Hals, Van Steen, Girard, Wouverman, etc. And then the sweet homes, with their gardens brilliant with the dear old flowers—the larkspur, sweet-william, pinks, and tulips—all familiar to us in childhood, and whose mention recalls some of the tenderest memories of life. But we should see still more—schools, colleges, museums, legislative halls, libraries, hospitals, asylums, churches. There would be monuments and holy places, venerable and broken. And over all, the sweet music of the " church-going bell," proclaiming to all the world that good morals and religion go hand in hand with prosperity and renown.

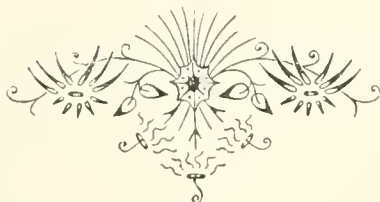
In welcoming you, our guests, to this city, we cannot forget we are giving you welcome to what was first your own. On this Columbian celebration we pay our tribute to that "lord of the lordly sea"—

"When shall the world forget
Thy glory and our debt,
Indomitable soul—
Immortal Genoese!"

And with his name we link to-night the name of another great master of the sea, who discovered the noble river in which the fleets of the world find friendly anchor to-night—Hendrick Hudson—who flung to the winds that blow over this island the three-barred flag of the Netherlands. We would not forget that this metropolis was first New Amsterdam, and that for its earliest prosperity it was indebted to the enterprise, intelligence, and virtue of the Dutch colonists, and that early Dutch impress is still visible in our institutions and still recognized in our civil life. Though a British King seized the colony and unfurled another flag and gave a new name to the city, he did not and could not thereby take the hand of Holland from the future destiny of the Western Metropolis. Holland lives in our colleges and our churches, and the spirit of Hollandish patriotism and religion courses yet in the veins of many of our people. So we welcome you to your own—if not to your own land, yet certainly to the genius of that beloved little Mother-country whose power is felt from the Cape of Good Hope to Behring Straits. Other nations entered into your inheritance in the new world, but they have built securely only because they have built on the solid foundation you have

laid. From the days of the *Mayflower* to this Columbian day, no influence on this new world has equalled that of your people. The path of our glory leads straight from the harbor of New York to the Holland dykes. So welcome, a thousand-fold, to our city and country.

PRESIDENT BEEKMAN: Gentlemen, we will now proceed to the next regular toast, "The United States Navy." I call on Admiral Gherardi to respond to this toast—the first Admiral that has commanded the fleets of the world.





SPEECH OF ADMIRAL GHERARDI.

Mr. President and gentlemen of The Holland Society :



AM put in quite a false position, for I am told if I cannot sound the praises of the profession to which I belong, that I have not wit. I think before I get through you will find it is the case, although I speak of that beloved profession which for forty-seven years I have followed. I have never yet seen the day that I regretted that they yielded to my wishes, boy as I was, and put me to sea. The praises of that Navy have been sung so often and its acts told about so frequently, that it seems to me it is but repeating one's A B C to tell it. You will hardly expect me to go back to Paul Jones, who, when in the celebrated combat between the *Bon Homme Richard* and the *Serapis*, his ship having ceased firing for a few moments, was asked if he had surrendered, replied he had only begun fighting ; or to refer to Preble, who, anchoring the old frigate *Constitution* before Tripoli, one of the Barbary ports, told them for the first time that a young nation had risen in the West that would no longer submit to paying tribute ; or that we come



BANCROFT GHERARDI.
Rear Admiral, U. S. N.

down to the War of 1812, and take up the story of Bainbridge, Decatur, and Hull, and tell what they did; or that we come to 1861, when that mighty struggle commenced, and talk of Farragut, Porter, and Cushing.

But let me, in all true modesty, gentlemen, although it may seem vanity, say that the history of what the Navy did in the Rebellion has yet to be told. We of the Navy assert, and think we can prove, that if it had not been for the blockade that had been established from the Capes of Virginia to the Rio Grande, to-day you would have no nation. We did not fight as many battles as the Army did, but when we did fight, we certainly fought them as well. From that very blockade we closed the out-put of their growth in cotton, and from the moment they were unable to get that cotton out to sea and make it represent bonds in Europe, their fate was sealed.

Now, gentlemen, I am quite confident that if you could be with me now among those with whom I am at present associated, you would have no fear or hesitation in trusting the honor of that dear flag to them under all circumstances and under all occasions. There never was a more highly educated body of men than we are possessed of in the United States Navy, no matter what profession they belong to. It makes no difference what you want done, you will always find some one ready to step forward and do the right thing at the right moment.

Up to the year 1865, everything we had in the Navy was the best of its kind, and then, when that mighty Rebellion closed, you all seemed to have lost your interest, and did not care whether

the Navy was lost sight of or not. People have spoken to me about the Navy, and said: "Why don't you do something?" We don't shape the policy of the country; we simply do what we are told. It is you, the merchants of New York, the merchants of Philadelphia and Boston, and the whole country. You should say to your Congressmen: "If you don't vote for new ships, we won't send you to Washington"; and the moment you live up to that, that moment you get our Navy. In Mr. Arthur's administration we commenced a Navy which to-day we can well be proud of, but you have lots to do yet. You must see to it, if we have again got to go into action, that we shall have the proper material and the guns, but be sure that that which you have got is the best and the very best of its kind. We have thirteen ships as good as any nation in the world is possessed of. You may be assured of that, and it has certainly been a proud and happy moment to me, that in the last three years I have been able to bear my flag upon a ship that I was not ashamed of. Again and again during my last cruise as captain of a ship, it was said to me, "That is a nice, fine, comfortable old ship you have."

Well, gentlemen, it is about time I stopped but I cannot do so without saying something in response to the complimentary things that have been said by the gentlemen here in this room.

Now, gentlemen, don't think all the honor of the Naval Review is due to me. Had I not had able assistance from the foreigners, as well as my own Navy, I never would have succeeded. From the 24th of April, when we got under way, with thirty-seven as fine ships as ever started, from

Hampton Roads eastward bound, it was not the mere act of sailing to New York. The question on the morning of the 26th, when we came through the Narrows, was, would these ships come through zig-zag like a Virginia fence rail, or would they come through so that you might put a blanket from one end to another and touch each ship. I can assure you that again and again when I asked, "Where is the *Van Speyk*," the answer was always, "In her place." Now there being more foreign ships than American ships, I was forced to ask some of the foreigners if they would join my column, and when I asked the captain of the *Van Speyk*, he assured me that there was no position he would more readily join than that of the American column; and when the order was given to start, the landsmen were able to judge, as we stood up the bay and up the Hudson River, and I defy any navy or any combination of ships, to see thirty-seven ships keep—as we call it—a better line than we did on that day.

I thank you for the great courtesy and hearty welcome you have shown me, and I will resign my place to some better speaker.

PRESIDENT BEEKMAN: Gentlemen, we will now proceed to the next regular toast, "New Amsterdam, the bud that has blossomed into New York." I will call to respond to that toast, Chief-Justice Charles P. Daly.





SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES P. DALY.

Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen :



I AM asked to respond to the toast of "New Amsterdam, the bud that has blossomed into New York." It is a very poetical one, but the spring when that blossoming occurred was long ago, and it will be more appropriate for me in reply to the toast to speak of an event within my own recollection, as it was connected, although somewhat remotely, with the budding and blossoming by which New Amsterdam became New York.

I am one of three survivors now remaining of a gathering of gentlemen who came together forty-one years ago in this city, at a banquet given in honor of the commander and officers of the Dutch frigate, *Prince Oranje*, which was the first armed vessel of Holland that entered our waters, from the time when New York was surrendered to the English 180 years before ; and it is to me a great pleasure, after so many years have gone by, to be here to-night upon a second occasion of a like nature. The first was a memorable and even, to me, an interesting event ; for although I am not of the Dutch race, I am connected with it *con amore*,

having married a Dutch wife. She is not, gentlemen, strictly Dutch, but only a descendant of those who settled New Amsterdam.

Gentlemen, there are two classes in this country that have preserved the traits of the nationality from which they have descended in a degree more remarkable than any other. They are the French Canadians, of Lower Canada, and the descendants of the Hollanders who founded New York. The French Canadians preserve the language of their ancestors as it was spoken two centuries ago, and generally know no other tongue. They preserve not only the language, but the manners and customs that characterized their ancestors in that early period; which is not remarkable, living, as they do, in a region of country where they have but little communication with others, and are not, therefore, affected by those influences that change a people's character. But the descendants of the Dutch race of New York are different. They have been subjected to the intermingling of all the races who have contributed to the extraordinary development and progress of New York, and yet, notwithstanding this influence, they have preserved to a degree that is remarkable the characteristics of the race to which they belong, and especially one of the most admirable of the people of Holland—their probity. They have preserved the traits of their race with a tenacity which is quite distinguishable from those of my own blood—the Irish—or from the English, the Germans, or any of those other races who have contributed to the prosperity of this country. In my youth there were some families in New York who still spoke Dutch as the language of

the household. There were many more in Albany and in the various towns situated along the Hudson River, where the Dutch originally settled. This brings to my mind a circumstance which was told to me by Mr. Bleecker, whom President Van Buren appointed our Minister to Holland. Mr. Bleecker said that when he had his audience with the King, and had to deliver the address which is usual on such occasions, he thought it appropriate that he, a descendant of the Dutch, and speaking the Dutch language, should deliver his address in Dutch. He said that he was surprised, as he was speaking, at the steady, fixed stare of the King, and that when he got through the King answered in excellent English: "Where, where, Mr. Bleecker, did you get that Dutch? You speak the language of our literature two hundred years ago."

How much, Mr. Chairman, does the name of Holland suggest! How many eminent men has that small country produced in so many branches of human knowledge?

Grotius, the champion of the freedom of the seas, after whose irrefutable arguments Spain, Portugal, and Great Britain gave up their claim to the dominion of the sea, or a considerable portion of it. Varenus, the father of physical geography, who, although not born in Holland, passed almost the whole of his life in that country, and produced and published there his great work which could not have been written without the materials which, at that time, were to be found only in a great navigating country, such as Holland then was. And Boerhaave, the greatest physician that the world had known up to that time; and Spinoza, the greatest of liberal philosophers, and the foremost of

religious thinkers. And Tasman, Van Diemen, Roqueveen, and others, explorers and discoverers of that large part of the globe we now call Australia, and also those splendid fighters upon the sea, De Ruyter and Van Tromp. But this is a subject, gentlemen, more fit for a volume than a speech, and I will conclude my remarks by saying what one who is not of the Dutch race may appropriately say on this occasion : How gratified the commander of the *Van Speyk* and his officers must feel in coming together to-night with the descendants of those Hollanders who founded this city, and who, in respect to Holland, take pride in her achievements and glory in her renown.

PRESIDENT BEEKMAN : Gentlemen, we will proceed to the next regular toast, one to which we ought all to fill our glasses : " The Netherlands, the Home of our Fathers, the Asylum of the Exiles, the Teacher of Toleration, the Promoter of Commerce, the Pioneer of Liberty, and the Mistress of the Sea " ; and I will call upon Mr. Tunis G. Bergen to respond to that toast.





SPEECH OF MR. TUNIS G. BERGEN.

*Mr. President, Gentlemen, and Officers of the
Van Speyk:*



THE candles were about half burned out when a man who is a Judge, and therefore to be obeyed, commanded me to respond to this toast. I would speak in old New York Dutch were it not for the fact that the gentlemen from "up the country" and the officers of the *Van Speyk* would not understand me. I was told the other day that a man made a wager that the most polite officers of the fleet of all nations now in our harbor were the officers of the Dutch man-of-war. His opponent contended that they were not the most polite, and two Americans took a small boat and went out and surveyed the fleet. They went by those white sides of our American ships, took off their caps or slouch hats, I believe they wore, and the officers of the American fleet saw them not. (Admiral Gherardi: "The ships belonged to them.") They owned those ships. They passed the warlike sides of the German vessel, and the German officers, with their remarkable parade step, saw nothing but the picture of King William. The Spanish officers, as they passed their vessel, said, in effect, they could

not understand English. The officers of the Brazilian man-of-war said: "We thought that Brazil was the largest country on earth until we reached New York, and now we are so scared that we don't know what to think." Finally they came by the sides of the *Van Speyk*, and the two men in the small boat simply took off their hats to salute the *Van Speyk*, and it is a fact that the officers of the *Van Speyk*, alone in the fleet, took off their hats and answered the salute. Gentlemen, that was Dutch.

When I heard that the *menu* to-night was to have a sorbet named *à la Van Tromp*, and some descendants of that great naval commander are probably here to-night (they are in America), somebody said that the latest historical investigations proved that he was not a "Van Tromp," he was a "Tromp." Gentlemen, he was not a "Van"; he was a "trump."

Our Fatherland: If I had not half a second of preparation I know you would sympathize with me, because I speak now of a subject common to us of America, and to the officers of the *Van Speyk*. Nearly three hundred years, gentlemen of the *Van Speyk*, separate you from us, but still we own our common Mother, our common Fatherland of Holland. The descendants of the men of the Dutch Republic who came to these shores make known to you after these nearly three hundred years, that whatever credit may be bestowed to-day upon these Spanish caravels (and we give them credit, for credit is their due), the ship that landed liberty on these shores was the Dutch ship the *Half-Moon*; and, gentlemen of The Holland Society, when, in 1909, only sixteen years from now, the three hundredth

anniversary of the landing of the Hollanders upon this island of Manhattan shall be celebrated, it shall be the fortune of The Holland Society to appeal to the Government of Holland, and, if necessary, to pay the expenses, to have a model of the *Half-Moon* built and sent to these shores as the club-house of The Holland Society. In such a club-house, gentlemen, we would meet as on a festive occasion like this, and have our evening dinners, and then move on to another anchorage. We could fire the guns on Gravesend Bay; we could awake the echoes of the Tappanee. We could shake the hills of Catskill, and in another *Half-Moon* we could land at Albany and fire twenty-one guns in honor of the old Dutch fort, Orange, and then on this new *Half-Moon* come back to the East River, and with Brooklyn and New York joining hands upon the deck of the *Half-Moon* it will be the Dutch that will make them one city.

More seriously, gentlemen, our Fatherland unites us all to-night. Though the centuries have separated us, we are still of the same blood. The sword of William of Orange was your sword and it was ours; and to-day we unite with you in loving that little country which made its soil with the spade and carved its liberty with the sword.

PRESIDENT BEEKMAN: Gentlemen, we will proceed to our next regular toast, "The Friendship between the Netherlands and the United States. It began at the earliest dawn of our national life, founded upon mutual respect and confidence; it has been strengthened by years." I will call on Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, our ex-President, to respond to the toast."



SPEECH OF
HON. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.

Gentlemen :

IT almost seems out of place to talk of peace, friendliness, affection, and mutual kindness, to men of war—to officers who are bent upon destruction, whose duty and pride it is to fight and to slay. But they say that the greatest of all peacemakers are big guns, and certainly if that be true, modern ordnance is arriving rapidly at that position, if we poor civilians are any judges, when war will be a thing of the past, for I understand Admiral Gherardi has still something bigger, something grander, something more terrible in his warlike mind by which we are sure of it—perfectly settled peace. But, after all, the wars of Holland—and I will say also for our country generally, our wars too—have been simply for peace. Holland's great battle, the battle which we recall at this moment under peculiar circumstances and with peculiar propriety, when Centennial honors are being showered upon her ancient enemy, was a war for peace—a war against oppression and against tyranny, a war for freedom—freedom within their own land. It was a war against Spain carried on for

eighty years. It was a war which developed the qualities of Hollanders in the highest degree, as they say trials always develop the qualities of any nation. In that war the "beggars of the sea" became the tyrants of the ocean. We can scarcely conceive of the heroism of Van Speyk, who thrust a lighted torch into a barrel of gunpowder when his ship was in the power of the enemy. We can scarcely comprehend the indomitable courage of the men who threw themselves into the sea and fought their enemy hand to hand when drowning. We have heard of a good many things that were Dutch to-night, but that is Dutch of the Dutch.

These are the memories that we descendants of Dutchmen can recall with pride, as I say at this time, when we are honoring Spain for its great maritime successes won when it was at its acme of power. We also must not forget, when honoring its great discoverer, also to honor a country which contended against that great power for the rights of free speech, of free religion, of free schools, and of free thought. Those are the peaceful things that war gave to the world. Hollanders were contending for what were then new ideas, new thoughts—absolute innovations, intellectual discoveries of those dark days. Up to that time there had been no such things known in the world. They are not new to-day. To-day we all think we have a right to them and always have had a right to them. Our modest friends across the Harlem River, up a little way to the east, imagine that they got them from England. We know they came from Holland.

When I had the honor of representing this country at The Hague, I was received with a kind-

liness, a friendliness of spirit, and heartiness that actually surprised me. The natural sympathy of Holland is with America, and the old Dutch with what is really the new Dutch. The fact is that, after all, America is little more than big Holland, for Dutch ideas have permeated this country from ocean to ocean. I remember being at a party one evening when the gentlemen were saying: "Well, you know, we Dutch think so and so; we Dutch do so and so." I said: "Gentlemen, stop right there, I am as much Dutch as any of you." My father did not have a drop of blood in his veins that was not Dutch—Holland Dutch. My grandmother was a *Van Schaick*—I have a relative here alongside of me, our honored Treasurer, and my grandfather was a Van Roosevelt. My grandmother spoke Dutch with a fluency that startled me when I was a child, and when she scolded me it made my "haar te bergen rÿzen," as we say in Fatherland's quaint style. I hope it was a purer Dutch than that which Judge Daly mentioned. I am sorry to say that I did n't understand it then. I am only learning gradually to understand it now. But there is one thing, gentlemen, that I can assure you of. I can assure the captain of the *Van Speyk*, I can assure every officer of that good Dutch ship, that nowhere on this continent, nowhere on this globe, will you receive a heartier welcome than in New Amsterdam, from your brothers, the descendants of the Dutch, who are proud of their old Motherland."

PRESIDENT BEEKMAN: We will proceed to the next regular toast, and we will all drink a bumper

to "The *Half-Moon*. She sought a pathway to the Indies, but found instead the predestined Metropolis of the New World. Well chosen were the founders of the new empire." I will call on General Vielé to respond to this toast.





SPEECH OF
GENERAL EGBERT L. VIELÉ.

Mr. President :



IT is nearly three hundred years since the *Haalve-Maan* from the Netherlands cast its anchor off Manhattan Island, and we, whose ancestors followed closely in her wake, gladly welcome to the same anchorage the noble war-ship *Van Speyk*, from that land of glorious memory and grand achievements, for are we not bound to that land by the most sacred ties that bind men to each other—the ties of kindred and affection? I sympathized with the Committee of Reception, who, when the officers of the *Van Speyk* were “half seas over” sought in vain for Dutch-speaking members of The Holland Society, who might converse with our expected guests in their own language, and I enjoyed their surprise when they found that “the Dutchmen” were as familiar with the English language as ourselves. How well we understand to-night in this cordial interchange of greetings that blood is thicker than water. Time and distance have not lessened our reverence for the memory of our forefathers, for no time and no distance can destroy in the human soul the instinct of love and admiration

for self-sacrificing and heroic deeds, and although our guests do not speak to us in the language with which we are still more or less familiar, and which in all these years has not been disused or forgotten by us, yet we recognize in them our Dutch cousins from old Amsterdam, and wish them a cordial welcome.

The beautiful model of the *Haalve-Maan* that adorns our banquet table reminds us of the discovery of the Hudson and the founding of New York three centuries ago, and without desiring in the least to detract from the well-earned reputation of Christopher Columbus and his brothers, or take one leaf from the wreath of laurels due to them, I yet am free to say that, so far as the results attained and the benefits that have accrued to humanity, more was accomplished by that one small vessel than by all the caravels that Spain ever launched upon the sea. In that little bark of eighty tons a hardy crew from the Netherlands came to these shores seeking a route to the Orient. It was supposed that this great continent was merely a vast archipelago, through which meandered navigable straits. All that was known of this western world was derived from the islands of the Southern Sea. The immensity of the continent was not dreamed of, and it was supposed that a passage to the Orient might possibly be found. In that little bark came the adventurous crew that was to solve the problem. In their search they came into our lordly river, and well might they suppose that this great stream was a channel to the Pacific, for it is grand from its mouth to its source. Filled with wonder and admiration the brave Hudson and his crew followed the course of the river northward, through the

grand scenery of the Highlands up to that other broad valley down through the Silurian rocks by the beautiful Mohawk. Where these two valleys met the voyage ended, for it was evident that this was not a passage through the continent. But they had found a land of promise. The simple-minded denizens of the forest met them with a gentle hospitality, and in turn they were treated with the utmost human kindness. They raised no cross, they promulgated no creed, neither did they make unwilling captives of the untutored savages. They had come from a land dedicated to freedom and to God, which fettered slaves had never trod, from that land they transplanted the tree of civil and religious liberty, which they had watered with their blood, to these shores where it has grown and flourished until seventy millions of freemen repose under its beneficence with no shackles on their arms, no shackles on their brain, no shackles on their tongues, no shackles on their souls; and to this continent dedicated for all the ages to liberty, we welcome our guests to-night. The seed which our common ancestors had nurtured in the soil which they had redeemed from the sea, became the corner-stone of the Constitution of the United States, and thus America became the asylum of the oppressed of all the nations, of all creeds and of all colors, for all time, and for that reason we ask our brothers to take our hands and with mutual congratulations thank God who guided that little bark to these shores. It is a little singular that this now famous vessel chartered with a mission of freedom should have borne the Crescent flag at her masthead—the sign of the Orient, and emblem of slavery and despotism. The answer is that either

it had been captured in the Mediterranean from the Moslem pirates, a not unusual occurrence, or that sailing for the Orient she had borne the Oriental Crescent as a significance of her voyage. Be that as it may, her voyage proved a triumph for the Occident, and the civilization of the Occident followed her, and saved us from the curse of Orientalism that accompanied Columbus to the islands of the Southern Sea, and left there its withering blight. Let the memory of the *Haalve-Maan* be forever green in our hearts.

PRESIDENT BEEKMAN : Gentlemen, before drawing this memorable banquet to a close, I will call upon Hon. John W. Vrooman for a few remarks, which I know we will all listen to with pleasure.





SPEECH OF MR. VROOMAN.



AM used to surprises, but this is the surprise of all. During the late war, some of our boys at the front, in their meanderings after pigs and turkeys, lost their reckoning and inquired of an old Virginian the nearest way to Harper's Ferry. His answer was, that he did n't know Harper or where he kept his durned old ferry ; and so, Mr. President, while I am proud of my Dutch ancestry, while I trace it back for three hundred years, I, too, have lost my reckoning, because I cannot speak a word of the durned old Dutch. I came here to demonstrate by my presence, and not by word, my unwavering loyalty to our Mother-country that has done more for the cause of freedom and religious liberty, has been braver and nobler in its actions and instincts, than any other country under heaven. Thank God for a people that braved eighty years of war, that were ready to let in the ocean through the dykes, that were ready to sacrifice themselves to maintain their honor. A country thus inhabited, no matter how small in population, no matter how small in area, surely counts among the greatest and grandest nations of the earth. Do you wonder that we love our Motherland so replete with mighty achievements and glorious history ?

Mr. President, while I am the possessor of other

valued emblems, the one most cherished is *this*, which demonstrates to the world that I am a descendant of Holland. I congratulate the members of The Holland Society that we have with us to-night an Amsterdam Dutchman, a Rotterdam Dutchman, and every other kind of a dam—Dutchman. I know that they feel at home with us, and have been delighted with the advertised speakers who have preceded me, and who have filled us with admiration and astonishment in their endeavors to prove that they are real, Simon pure Dutch descendants. I am now unexpectedly called upon to close these interesting proceedings, because I am known as an all-wool, yard-wide, Dutch plow-boy from the Mohawk valley. I have shaken out the hayseed from my hair, I have invested ten cents in a boot shine so that I might make a presentable appearance before the dignitaries of the evening. My present condition reminds me of a Dutch friend in the up country who was once nominated for Member of Assembly. He went home and said to his wife: "Wife, I have been nominated for Member of Assembly; if I am elected, I will be an Honorable, but suppose I am not elected, what will I be?" To which she replied: "You will be the same old fool that you have always been." So, I assume, Mr. President, that in closing these after-dinner festivities you desired to exhibit to our guests the great distinction between the long-haired city Dutchman and the short-haired country Dutchman, and I stand before you a living illustration of the latter. As I arose to my feet, several friends near me, in an endeavor to furnish inspiration, said, "Now spread yourself." It reminded me of that other Dutch friend in the up country who was

the possessor of a smart boy that put twenty-seven eggs under the old bantam hen. His mother inquired the reason for the unusual number, to which he replied, "I wanted to see the old thing spread herself," and certain am I, that in asking me to close this delightful entertainment, you wanted to give our guests an opportunity of taking in a similar spread. For this indiscreet action on the part of the President, I cannot make honest criticism, because, I confess, to him, and to the officers of the *Van Speyk* (you see I pronounce it correctly), that I am the only pig-headed Dutchman in the whole outfit.

Mr. President, I have a fellow-feeling for the naval officers, our guests assembled, because in years gone by, during the late Rebellion, I remember a Dutch boy from Central New York, who left his parental roof and came to this city and enlisted in the Navy. He always has been, and always will be, proud of that event, and he stands before you to-night a lover of home, country, and liberty, the heritage of Dutch ancestry. My love for Holland and the Holland sailor is not the inspiration of a moment, but it came with my birth, and I feel the greatest pride in that grand and glorious land of the sea that sent across the water men who did more to truly make this the land of liberty and the home of religious thought than any other nation. Our ancestors came here—and with this thought I close—to live and labor for common humanity, because they believed in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man.

PRESIDENT BEEKMAN: We have with us Judge Augustus Van Wyck, of Brooklyn, and I am sure we shall be glad to hear from him.



REMARKS OF
HON. AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK.



WHEN I find myself floating in the ocean of good fellowship and gratitude to the Fatherland, I am ready always to obey the commands of The Holland Society, and can permit no trifles to intervene between me and their orders.

It reminds me of the old darkey who was criticised when she had joined the church, because a short time before she was caught stealing a chicken. Her response was : "Do you suppose that I will permit a trifle like a chicken to stand between me and my Maker?" So to-night I will not permit the trifle of having been called upon without the slightest previous notice to speak, to stand between me and my fidelity to the Fatherland, represented by her Navy here to-night.

Mr. President, I never saw you and the members of this Society look better and happier than you do to-night, under the inspiration of this highly deserved tribute to the Navy of Holland, and the Navy, in the presence of Admiral Gherardi, of our own country.

We must not belittle this occasion by forgetting the great deeds of, and our debt and gratitude to, Holland for the impress that she has made upon this country. William the Silent and his Holland,

a small power which waged war for eighty years against the greatest monarch of Europe at that time, produced a spirit of liberty to which we owe this great Republic of freemen ; to her we owe the significance of yonder flag—a union of indestructible States that is represented thereby. That flag beautifully illustrates the true germ of our Republic. There is a radiant star for each State, and a sovereign State for each star. An indestructible union of indestructible States, which was largely fashioned after the “United Provinces of the Netherlands.” Holland sowed the seed of liberty ; sowed the seed of free thought, religious and civil liberty, which prevails in a perfect condition in this country, and never should we forget, at any time, our debt of gratitude to Holland, for Holland is the parent of civil and religious liberty ; and when I heard our distinguished friend, Judge Daly, to-night speak of the *Van Speyk* as a fleet, it only reminded me that Van Tromp, with a single ship, was a fleet against a Spanish Armada. And when I heard my friend, Mr. Bergen, appeal that we should in future create and build a fac-simile of the *Half-Moon*, I thought that we should instead thereof raise a statue in this great metropolis of the Western Empire of Hendrick Hudson.

But, gentlemen, at this stage of the evening we need more than a half-moon ; we need a full moon in wending our way home after this multitudinous demonstration of friendship for Holland and her noble officers, emphasized by a flood of sparkling wine, which would float the Spanish caravels in our bay. My friends, you must excuse me from saying more. My heart is too full for speech. To Holland we owe that brotherhood of

man throughout the world which is the richest and ripest fruit of the tree of toleration. Either our star-spangled banner or your three-barred flag awakens alike in the heart of the New Netherlander admiring homage and grateful reverence for William of Orange, your Washington; Broderode, your Patrick Henry; Barneveldt, your Alexander Hamilton; Maurice of Nassau, your Andrew Jackson; and Van Tromp, your Paul Jones.

PRESIDENT BEEKMAN: Gentlemen, we have with us to-night the Consul-General of the Netherlands, and I am sure we would be all glad to hear from him.





SPEECH OF
CONSUL-GENERAL PLANTEN.

*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Holland
Society :*



AM sure that after all that has been said I shall be excused from adding many words, because you will, I think, agree with me when I repeat what was said at the dinner last night, "that the time for our watch

below has come."

I shall not add a word to what has been said in praise of Holland, but as parents forget the difficulties occasioned them by their children, in the pride of steps they have taken when older, careers they have followed, victories achieved, so Holland, to whom you feel grateful, owes a debt of gratitude to you for the lessons so faithfully followed which our ancestors taught. Holland feels warm affection for you, her kindred, and thanks you for what you have accomplished.

She points with great pride to you as a people and to what you have done for humanity, and rejoices in having received from the pen of an American its best history, one which has become a beacon light for all scholars to its historic record.

The best history we have to-day in regard to the influence Holland has had in forming this nation and country has likewise been written by an American who had no Holland ancestry. Both the works I refer to are admitted to be of great merit and the acknowledged exponents of the virtues and truths practised and promulgated by our ancestors which have helped to found the nation, now a refuge for people of every clime and creed.

Holland claims a close bond of attachment to the United States, while the names of John Lothrop Motley and Douglas Campbell will ever be honored and revered as they are here. I am sure that the officers who have had the great honor of coming here and joining in the festival of the past week will carry with them thoughts of it which shall last through life and be among the happiest to recall. They will tell of you in their homes, of the friendliness and kindness they experienced, and it will be an example to speak of to their children, that the noble deeds done and good seed sown by our forefathers have been incentives to bring about a result in which we all glory.

I feel, myself, somewhat as a brother in your Society, for since your first gathering you have taken me up as one of your own. I thank you for the honor thus bestowed, and in the thanks which I express the officers here will permit me to speak for them, each and all, the thanks of the navy they represent, and I, who have the privilege of representing as far as possible the interests of Holland here, tender you in its name most sincere thanks. May I beg you to accept them?

While most earnestly wishing that as our ancestors have upheld the virtues descended from the

fathers, we may all ever remain true to the old Holland motto "*Je maintiendrai*," and never neglect most loyally to support our own, "*In Union there is Strength*."

PRESIDENT BEEKMAN: Gentleman, I propose one more toast before we go, "The Captain and Officers of the *Van Speyk*." This was responded to with hearty cheers for the captain and officers of the *Van Speyk*.

GEN. VIELÉ: Mr. President, I propose a toast to Holland's Queen. Again the banqueters arose and with much enthusiasm testified to their appreciation of the little Queen of the Netherlands.

CAPT. ARRIËNS: I propose to you all to join with me in drinking the health and the prosperity of the United States Navy, which has been such an excellent and efficient one. I propose the United States Navy and Admiral Gherardi.

JUDGE AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK: One last salvo to Captain Arriëns.

CAPT. ARRIËNS: I hope before leaving these shores to express the hearty thanks of myself and fellow-officers for the delightful reception by The Holland Society, and I give you my sincere assurance that this evening will be the most memorable one in my long naval career.

During the dinner, when the Dutch national air was played by the band the officers rose to their feet, and when other Dutch airs were played they joined heartily in singing the words in the language of the Fatherland.



The Albany Celebration.



THE members of the Society residing in Albany extended a hearty invitation to the officers of the *Van Speyk* to visit that city and participate in the hospitality of that most ancient of Dutch settlements, and Tuesday, May 9, 1893, was fixed upon as the date. Our fellow-member, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, President of the Hudson River and New York Central Railroad Company, generously provided the drawing-room car *Ursula* for their accommodation, which was attached to the Fast Mail train leaving the Grand Central Depot at 9.10 A.M. Captain Arriëns was accompanied by eighteen of his officers, and the party was escorted by the following named members of the Society: Wm. J. Van Arsdale (representing also the railroad company), John V. L. Pruyn, George W. Van Siclen, and the Secretary, Theodore M. Banta.

The day was one of the brightest and most beautiful of the spring, and our guests thoroughly enjoyed their first experience of American railroad travelling as, at nearly fifty miles an hour, they rushed along among the scenery of the noble river whose waters were first disturbed by a Dutch ship two hundred and eighty-four years before.

The Albany members had appointed the following named gentlemen as a Committee on Reception : Dr. Albert Van der Veer, Jacob H. Ten Eyck, William Bayard Van Rensselaer, Charles H. Van Benthuyzen, James Ten Eyck, John V. L. Pruyn, Richard Varick DeWitt, and Miles W. Vosburgh. This committee came into the drawing-room car on its arrival in Albany, and were introduced to Captain Arriëns and his officers, and then conducted them to the open carriages in waiting.

The Albany newspapers had referred to the expected visit of the Netherlanders, and accordingly quite a large gathering had assembled at the depot to welcome the city's guests with hearty cheers, while many of the houses were found to be decorated with bunting and Dutch and American flags in honor of the event.

The party were driven to the Kenmore where rooms had been prepared for them, and a short time was given for rest and refreshment.

The carriages were then re-entered, and the party were driven through Pearl and State Streets to the City Hall. Here the colors of the Netherlands, carried by one of the officers, was festooned from the balcony of the building, and the party passed into the office of the Mayor. Col. J. V. L. Pruyn introduced each officer in turn to Mayor Manning, who, as soon as the ceremony was over, stepped forward, holding in his hand what represented the freedom of the city. It was beautifully engrossed in blue and red on white parchment, and bore the resolution of the Common Council and the arms of the city. The document was enclosed in a case of red, and tied with ribbons of orange. It recited as follows :

CITY OF ALBANY, STATE OF NEW YORK.

In Common Council, May 2, 1893.

Resolved, That the freedom of the City of Albany be extended to Captain William Arnold Arriëns and the other officers of the war-ship *Van Speyk* now representing Holland in American waters, and they are hereby invited to visit the city at such time during their stay in this country as may be most convenient.

Approved.

(Signed)

JAMES H. MANNING, Mayor,
THOMAS H. CRAMER, Clerk of
Common Council.

(City seal.)

A true copy.

In presenting this courtesy of the capital city, Mayor Manning said :

MAYOR MANNING'S GREETING.

Captian Arriëns and Party,—In behalf of the executive and legislative branches of our city government; in behalf of a people numbering nearly one hundred thousand, I have the pleasure and honor of extending to you a most cordial welcome. But a few hours ago you were in the great city of New York, where you found much to admire and enjoy; now you are the guests of the oldest city in the thirteen original States—Albany,—the capital city of the Empire State. It is gratifying to know that you are in our midst, even though it be only for a few hours, for as we take you by the hand and look into your honest faces, we realize that we stand in the presence of true friends who, because of ancestral ties, have more than ordinary interest in the welfare of our municipality: You have journeyed

along the banks of yonder noble river by rail, and as you beheld the beautiful scenery which is so graphically described in the writings of Washington Irving, I dare say you wondered what the condition of affairs hereabouts must have been in those days of long ago when Hendrick Hudson sailed in his primitive way from the bay of New York for the spot which we, who are Albanians, now call our home. We are not prone to dwelling in the past, but we would indeed be ungrateful if we did not bless the day when the Dutch took possession of the ground on which Albany stands. In the year 1879 several Centennial celebrations were held in this State, and at one of them a former Governor, Horatio Seymour, who sprang from good old Dutch stock, said: "No people can rise to a high degree of virtue and patriotism who do not know nor care for the achievements of their fathers." We honor and respect the memory of the men from Holland, who gave us the nucleus of what is to-day a large and prosperous city. All admit that it was fortunate for the future of our country that the Hollanders first occupied the banks of the Hudson and threw open the gateway to the interior of the continent to all nationalities and to all creeds.

The Albany of those times is not the Albany of to-day. Great advances have been made. Instead of mud roads, we have well-paved and electric-lighted streets. The houses and inhabitants which Morse has described as having their gable ends towards the streets have disappeared. It is the modern Albany to which we invite your attention, and for which we sincerely trust you will have none but pleasant memories when we are separated by the broad expanse of oceans. Gentlemen, the free-

dom of the city is yours, and may you enjoy it to the fullest extent is the wish of the dear people for whom I speak.

Captain Arriens thanked the Mayor in very pleasant language, saying :

Mr. Mayor,—We thank you very much for your extremely kind remarks. For my officers and myself, I can assure you that we highly appreciate the most cordial reception we have received at your hands—a repetition of the reception which we have received in New York and other places. I can but say, with deep feeling, that whenever we leave your land and depart for our homes, that we will depart with the pleasant memories of the old Dutch town, Albany.

ENTERTAINED BY MRS. PRUYN.

According to arrangements made, the party then proceeded to the hospitable mansion of Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, No. 13 Elk Street, where a reception was held and an elaborate luncheon served. Among the Albanians and guests present were : Mayor Manning, the Rev. A. V. V. Raymond, D.D., Rev. E. P. Johnson, R. L. Banks, Theodore M. Banta, Albert V. Bensen, Abraham V. De Witt, Richard V. De Witt, Edmund H. Huyck, Francis C. Huyck, T. A. Knickerbacker, Abraham Lansing, Isaac De Freest Lansing, John T. Lansing, Willard C. Marselius, Peyton F. Miller, John G. Myers, Charles L. Pruyn, John V. L. Pruyn, Robert C. Pruyn, Cebra Quackenbush, Hiram E. Sickels, Jacob H. Ten Eyck, James Ten Eyck, Daniel L. Van Antwerp, William M. Van Antwerp, C. H.

Van Benthuisen, Dr. Albert Vander Veer, Theodore V. Van Heusen, William Bayard Van Rensselaer, George W. Van Sicken, Eugene Van Slyke, John L. Van Valkenburgh, Abraham Van Vechten, M. W. Vosburgh, Jasper Van Wormer, Edward W. Visscher, and Charles V. Winne.

One of the interesting incidents of the visit at Mrs. Pruyn's was the signing of a writing upon the fly-leaf of one of the most ancient record books of the city. The document was signed by Captain Arriëns and all his officers present, and reads as follows :

“At the request of the Mayor and citizens of Albany in whose city we are this day, we, the representatives of the Netherland Government at the Naval Review in New York, officers of the frigate *Van Speyk*, remembering the earliest settlement of this State by men of our nationality, cordially insert our names upon the fly-leaf of the Record Book of 1652 at the first place settled in, now the capital of the State of New York.

“Done at the residence of Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn, May 9, 1893.”

Agüero.

Kapitein ter see Commandant.

Graywood

Kapiteinsluitenant ter see
Eerste officier.

Lt. Michellhoff.

Luitenant ter see 1^{ste} klasse.

M. R. Olivier.

Luitenant ter see 1^{ste} klasse.

de Heest. Luit. 1/2 der 2^{de} klasse.

N. Kremitz.

Luitenant ter see 2^{de} klasse.

J. P. W. G. Luit. 1/2 2^{de} klasse.

J. Ver. d. am. Luitenant ter see 2^{de} kl.

A. J. Heringman
Lieutenant in 2nd Klasse

Thrupp
adels. 1. kl.

M. R. Medenbach
adels. 1^{te} kl.

J. W. Althoff
adels. 1. kl.

L. van Viers
adels. 1. kl.

Accumbant
adels. 1. kl.

J. H. M. M. M.
adels. 1. kl.

L. J. J.
adels. 1. kl.

Krands Roemer
adulbort v. klaf

Hantjendobbe
adulbort v. klaf

Jenardjone adulbort v. kl.
A. J. P. Koot adulbort v. kl.

P. H. van Meerland
adulbort v. N. M.

H. C. Steffelaa
adulb. 1½ kl.

P. H. de Waart
Adelborst 1^{te} kl.

J. Rommijn
Adelborst 1^{te} kl.

J. F. Klink
Adelborst 1^{te} kl.

L. G. P. Parcella
Adelborst 1^{te} Klasse.

J. M. Ente van Gyl

1^o Luitenant Mariniers

J. van Koek.

officier van gezondheid v. k. l.

H. van der Vos.

Officier v. gezondheid v. k. l.

J. J. van Diemen

Officier van Administratie v. k. l.

J. Veytel

officier Maats 2^e Klasse

M. G. van der Meer

Adjunct. Administrateur

A VISIT TO THE GOVERNOR.

It was some time after three o'clock when the distinguished visitors bade farewell to Mrs. Pruyn, and again re-entering the carriages proceeded to the State Street entrance of the Capitol. The Executive Chamber was first visited, where all were introduced to Governor Flower, who made a brief and courteous speech of welcome, to which Captain Arriëns bowed his grateful acknowledgments. The Hollanders were then shown about the building, and frequently expressed their delight and admiration. The party left the Capitol by the Washington Avenue entrance and once more entered their coaches. Then came a drive through the balmy atmosphere of the delightful May day. They proceeded up Washington Avenue to Dove Street, to Madison Avenue, and then through Washington Park to Western Avenue, and down the hill again to All Saints' Cathedral, where all entered and remained for some time inspecting the beautiful interior.

They were greatly interested in visiting the new engine-house on Madison Avenue, recently completed, with all the modern improvements relating to fire-alarms ; the entire fire company being present and going through all the movements incident to an alarm of fire, Captain Arriëns himself pressing the electric button which opened the doors and released the horses.

The ride ended at the Kenmore, by the way of Washington Avenue, Eagle, State, and North Pearl Streets.



THE DINNER AT THE FORT ORANGE CLUB.



HORTLY before seven o'clock the visitors were escorted in carriages to the Fort Orange Club-house, where they were entertained at dinner by the local members of The Holland Society of New York. The beautiful dining-room presented a scene of beauty long to be remembered. There were four tables, one extending across the north end of the room and the other three at right angles extending south. Covers were laid for seventy-two. With the exception of the ensign of Holland suspended over the southern door the decorations were mostly floral. The massive fireplace and mantel were almost hidden by waving oriental palms, lilies, field daisies, and gay-colored plants in full bloom. Masses of palms and green foliage were placed in the four corners of the room and at the ends of each table. The chandeliers were festooned with graceful asparagus, and the same artistic treatment was manifest on every hand. The tables, however, were the great delight to the eye. Ferns and asparagus flowers in full bloom were there in profusion, and from between them rose, at frequent intervals, candelabra with waxen candles. In the middle of the

first table was the perfect model of a steamship resting on a bank of ferns and small palms. On the centre table of the three rows was a sloop, with every sail set, sailing on a sea of emerald verdure. In one of the wine glasses before each plate was a gorgeous tulip. The local newspapers stated that nothing to equal this table decoration had ever been seen in the Fort Orange, if ever in Albany.

Dr. Vander Veer, as toastmaster, occupied the middle seat at the first table, and on his right sat Captain Arriens. The other twelve seats at this table were occupied by the speakers and special guests of honor, namely, Governor Flower, Geo. W. Van Siclen, Rev. A. V. V. Raymond, Rev. E. P. Johnson, Hon. John Van Voorhis, Mayor Manning, Sheldon D. Vielé, Hon. Abraham Lansing, Theodore M. Banta, and Alderman Armitage of the Albany Council. The other guests were, in addition to the officers of the *Van Speyk*,

A. V. BENSEN.	D. L. VAN ANTWERP.
A. DE GRAFF.	J. H. VAN ANTWERP.
A. V. DEWITT.	T. I. VAN ANTWERP.
R. V. DEWITT.	D. H. VAN AUKEN.
W. B. ELMENDORF.	CHAS. H. VAN BENTHUYSEN
M. C. GROESBECK.	W. L. VAN DENBERGH.
E. N. HUYCK.	W. B. VAN RENNELAER.
T. A. KNICKERBACKER.	E. VAN SLYKE.
I. D. F. LANSING.	J. L. VAN VALKENBURGH.
W. C. MARSELIUS.	A. VAN VECHTEN.
P. F. MILLER.	A. T. VAN VRANKEN.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN.	JASPER VAN WORMER.
CEBRA QUACKENBUSH.	M. E. VIELÉ.
C. C. SCHUYLER.	EDWARD W. VISSCHER.
H. E. SICKELS.	MILES W. VOSBURGH.
J. L. SWITS.	S. B. WARD.
J. H. TEN EYCK.	J. I. WENDELL.
G. A. VAN ALLEN.	C. V. WINNE.
T. J. VAN ALSTYNE.	JOHN WOLFE.

Dr. Vander Veer, when all had assembled, called upon Rev. E. P. Johnson, pastor of the First Reformed Church, of Albany, to say grace, introducing him in the following words: It gives me pleasure to introduce to you a representative of the oldest church in this country, said by historians to be the oldest, in point of organization, in the United States.

The *menu* was as follows:

Little Neck Clams.	HAUT SAUTERNE.	
Spring Soup.	AMONTILLADO.	
Olives,	Almonds,	Radishes
Chicken Halibut, Sauce Hollandaise.		
New Potatoes,	Cucumber Salad.	
Stuffed Tomatoes.	PONTET CANET.	
Spring Lamb, Mint Sauce.	MOET & CHANDON.	
New Peas.	Fresh Asparagus.	
Roman Punch.	Cigarettes.	
Philadelphia Squab.		
Lettuce Salad.		
Camembert and Edam Cheese.	Toasted Crackers.	
Strawberries and Cream.	Cake.	
Maple Sugar.	LIQUEURS.	
Coffee.	Cigars.	

The toasts and speakers were :

The Queen of the Netherlands, Capt. Arriëns.

The Executive, Governor Flower.

The City of Albany, Mayor Manning.

Oranje Boven, Geo. W. Van Siden.

Influence of the Netherlands upon our Theology, Rev. A. V. V. Raymond.

Dutch Laws, Hon. John Van Voorhis.

Early Settlers of Albany, Hon. Abraham Lansing.

Pilgrims to Netherland, Sheldon T. Vielé.





DR. VANDER VEER'S ADDRESS.

Captain Arriëns and the Officers of the Netherland war-ship Van Speyk:

IT gives me great pleasure to extend to you, in behalf of the members of The Holland Society, residing in Albany and vicinity, an earnest welcome to this old Dutch town. It is peculiarly appropriate that we assemble to-night in a building bearing the name of Fort Orange. The decorations will bring to your mind recollections of the history so intimately connected with your Holland of to-day, the home of our ancestors, the Fatherland of us all. In this welcome we desire to express our pleasure and to assure you of our loyalty to our Mother-country.

It is proper that I should call your attention somewhat to the historical facts associated with the city you are now visiting. No place in the United States is more fruitful in historical interest than Albany, made so by innumerable events connected with our early colonial associations. We can claim for Albany an older date even than that of our great commercial metropolis, which you have so recently visited, and where you have been enter-

tained by descendants of Dutchmen a little younger in years yet none the less cordial in their hospitality. This is the oldest organized Dutch city in the United States, and the oldest but one in this country.

In September, 1609, Hendrick Hudson, in the *Half-Moon*, sailed up the beautiful river along which you were borne to-day by the most modern of railway trains, a river which now bears his name. It delights us to know that you have seen it in so favorable a manner—to carry back with you to the Mother-country an impression of the homage yet paid to the discoverer of what was at first supposed to be the way to the East Indies. The crew of this vessel were the first white men to see the site of our present prosperous city.

Recognizing the commercial worth of so favorable a location in the early part of the seventeenth century, the Dutch established a trading post here.

Hudson had expatiated on the merits of this great river on his return to Europe, and desired immediately to set forth upon another voyage to this land of new wonders, but, as you well know, was prevented by the English authorities, who now began to grow jealous of the maritime enterprises of the Dutch. This was at a period when the Netherlands had reached the century of greatest prosperity in her history. "She was then the first maritime power in Europe, and Amsterdam was the commercial capital of the world." We look back with pride upon the history of old Holland of that day. With the government at that time was mixed the leaven of republicanism which characterizes them now as then, the source of activity and enterprise, the admiration of the whole world.

She had had her successful wars, she had contended with powers infinitely stronger than her own, but after a struggle of eighty years had been successful, not in the spirit that "Might makes right," but in the spirit of quiet determination to follow out the justice of God's doings.

In the settlement of this portion of America by the Dutch there was evinced that spirit of fairness and honesty, born from a policy that had always shown her to be generous, far in advance of all other countries in the arts and sciences, in religious toleration, in all pertaining to the evolution of the tree of progress now bearing such wonderful nineteenth-century fruit. This same factor was exhibited in their treatment of the aborigines of this country. Albany in the past owes much of its wealth and prosperity to the traffic in furs and peltry with the Indians. Such was the evidence of their true, gentle, just, equitable dealings with the natives, that the city was never attacked during the numerous wars which occurred at the time of the Dutch administration.

In 1614, was erected the first trading house on the island below the city. In 1686 Albany became of sufficient importance, in the eyes of the British Government, to be chartered as a city, and what is known as the "Dongan Charter" was then granted by the governor of this province, which brought much joy and pleasure to the Dutchmen of that day.

There are gathered about this table to-night representatives of old Dutch families, many whose names you recognize as familiar, and in introducing them to you I cannot do better than quote from our native poet :

"Where be the Dutchmen of the olden time,
 Who saw our ancient city in its prime ?
 The Bleeckers, Brinkerhoffs, Van Hornes, and Dyckmans,
 Van Hooks, Van Bummels, VanderPoels, and Ryckmans ;
 Van Rensselaers, Ten Broecks, Van Peltz, and Hoppers,
 The Vander Spiegels, Vander Hoofs, and Cloppers ;
 Van Benthuydens, Van Sandtfoord, and Van Deusens,
 The Verra Vangers, Schermerhorns, Van Heusens ;
 The VanderVoorts, Van Rippers, and Van Dycks,
 The Vanderheydens, Slingerlands, Ten Eycks ;
 The Knickerbockers, Lansings, and Van Burens,
 Van Dams, Van Winkles, Stuyvesants, Van Keurens ;
 The Hoffmans, Rosbooms, Hogebooms, and Schroeders,
 Van Valkenburghs, and Stoutenburghs, and Schneiders ;
 Van Schaicks, Van Vechtens, Visschers, and Van Wies,
 Van Tromps, Van Schoonhovens, and Vanderzees ;
 Van Zandts, Van Blarsems, Schuylers, Van Schellynes,
 Douws, Hooghlands, Waldrons, Vandenburghs, and Pruyns ;
 De Witts, Hochstrassers, Bontecous, Van Giesons,
 Van Gaasbecks, Groesbecks, Bensons, and Van Hiesons ?
 Where are they all, those men of sounding name,
 Of pipe, knee-breeches, and round-bellied frame ?
 The buxom, blooming lass, the tidy vrouw,
 The musical old slaves, where are they now ?
 The quaint old houses, with their chimneys tall,
 Their gables to the street, where are they all ?
 The curious purse, with many a guilder stored ;
 The festal dainties smoking on the board ;
 The olycoeck, the crisp and crumbling cruller,
 The cakes of divers taste and shape and color ;
 Sweet cake and doughnut, ginger-cake and honey,
 And pies more precious *now* than modern money ?
 All vanished ! pipes, old customs, breeches—all !
 Like leaves that bloom awhile, then have their fall ;
 Or like a footprint in the fleeting snow,
 When the warm breathings of the springtime blow.
 Ah ! the good Dutchmen of the olden time,
 Who saw our ancient city in its prime !
 Ah, when they flourished, how the jolly year
 Flew, smiling, full of bounty and good cheer !
 Those days—unequalled here or anywhere ;
 Those people, what a good old set they were ! "

Some of our forefathers smoked the pipe of peace with Hendrick Hudson, others fought in the Revolution. We are Albanians of Dutch blood of the deepest dye.

“Dutch emigration to America rested upon the primary conviction that families ought not to be separated. When the movement fairly began, whole families set sail from Holland in the same ship. The object of the Dutch was to set up in America a veritable Nieuw Nederlandt—the name which was given, under their patronage, to this then howling wilderness—not veritable in dykes and ditches, perhaps, but still to be a second Holland, as nearly as possible. With prudent circumspection they brought to their new abodes, along with their intellectual peculiarities, a great array of useful household articles—waffle-tongs, long-stemmed pipes, pewter platters, high-backed settles, and even bricks, the latter by the shipload; so that at first every dwelling-house erected upon the site of what is now Albany was simply a repetition of those left in the Netherlands.”

Had I time I would like to speak of the professions as they were represented in the early settlement of this city. In the practice of medicine the first physician located here bore a name which we recognize among our guests here to-night—Dr. Herman Mynderts van Bogaerdt, and who came to this country somewhere in the neighborhood of 1631. I might mention many other names that would be familiar to you, in the practice of medicine, theology, and law, but this will be done by abler speakers than myself.

At the conclusion of his address of welcome Dr. Vander Veer presented Captain Arriëns and his

companions, fellow officers of the *Van Speyk*, in behalf of President Beekman and the members of The Holland Society of New York, with a beautifully chased silver punch bowl, in the following words :

“And now I feel a degree of embarrassment as we are about to drink to the health of one whom we all admire for her lovely, pure, and winning manners. It gives me pleasure in presenting the toast, ‘The young Queen of the Netherlands,’ that we are to drink from that emblem of purity, a silver punch bowl, now to be presented in behalf of the President and members of The Holland Society to Captain Arriëns and officers of the *Van Speyk*, to be kept as a memento of their visit here, in commemoration of the dinner in New York and of this dinner, and as a tie to cement more closely the relations that have sprung up within the past few days in our pleasant intercourse with each other.”

We shall have the pleasure of listening to Captain Arriëns who will respond to the toast “The Queen of the Netherlands.”





REMARKS OF CAPTAIN ARRIËNS.

Gentlemen :



AM asked by your honored Chairman to respond to the toast of our dear, beloved Queen. I believe there could be no better place to do it than here among the members of The Holland Society in Albany. On behalf of the officers of the *Van Speyk*, I wish to express our gratitude and appreciation of the hospitality you have extended to us. We appreciate it in a very high degree. You have all been very kind to us and I must express our very sincere thanks for it. Our little Queen very happily enjoys very good health. We all hope she will be safely guided by her beloved mother, who in a very tender manner cares for her until her education is completed. We feel very sure that our whole population will be very kind to her. Gentlemen, for this splendid reception which you have given us, I thank you very much, and I propose that we all drink to the health of the Queen of the Netherlands.

The assembled company arose and after giving three cheers drank to the health of the Queen.

DR. VANDER VEER : We are very happy to-night in having with us the honored head of this great



CAPT. W. A. ARRIËNS.
H. N. M. Ship Van Speyk

State, and it gives me pleasure to present the next toast, "Our Executive," whom, were we to judge by his liberality of heart and bounteous giving, we would claim to be a veritable Dutchman. I take pleasure in calling upon Governor Flower to respond.





SPEECH OF GOVERNOR FLOWER.

*Mr. President, Captain Arriens, and Guests of
The Holland Society:*



OUR honored President has hit it right for once. I have never boasted of it, and I never did it because I have never been so proud of it as I am to-night, that I have Dutch blood in my veins. My mother claimed relationship with the Van Rensselaers. Since I have been at this table I have seen this flower of Holland open its petals until it has spread almost as wide as Captain Arriens, typical of that little country of Holland that has been reclaimed from the sea and then spread itself all over the world until it is the richest country on the globe. Every American feels proud of her and of one thing in particular I am sure, and that is, that when the battle was raging fiercely between the North and South, little Holland loaned us on our bonds more than any other nation in Europe. A wonderful country is that land reclaimed from the sea, and every Hollander with any blood in his veins should be proud of the country from which he sprang. They have shown more pluck than all the nations of the old world combined. I remember reading somewhere in history of that famous Dutch general and his answer to his

enemies when they asked him to surrender. He said: "We will eat our horses and our mules, our cats and our dogs, and when they are gone we will gnaw the flesh from our left arm and defend our city with the right."

I remember in the conflict with Spain, when, rather than surrender, Holland submerged her land and kept it under water for years and kept it for herself. One of her famous sailors sailed up the Hudson River in 1609, and at the very time he was sailing up, a very remarkable thing in history occurred. From the north the French were sailing up Lake Champlain, and when Hendrick Hudson was at Waterford, Father Champlain himself was about an hour behind time in reaching that point. He was an hour behind time because his name was n't Van. The Dutchman got there first. And he stayed there last. Those men that came over and founded this great State of New York, landing on Manhattan Island and sailing up the Hudson, have left their imprint in this civilization—all over it. They were far-sighted. There are some men who are born far-sighted. I once read of a Dervish in India who said one day to a merchant: "You lost a camel?" "Yes," the merchant said. "It is lame in one foot?" "Yes." "Blind in one eye?" "Yes." "His teeth are out on one side?" "Yes." "It was loaded on one side with honey and with corn on the other?" "Yes, have you found him?" "No, I have not seen him." How then could he describe the camel so accurately. He was coming over the desert and saw that the camel only kept one side of the road, therefore he knew it was lame in one foot and blind in one eye. It had nibbled the grass on one side of the road,

therefore he knew its teeth were good on but one side. He saw bees on one side and therefore knew it was carrying honey, and he saw ants on the other side and therefore knew it was carrying corn. Men are far-sighted when they found cities. The Dutch founded well, because as they came up the Hudson there were no two better places to found cities than New York and Albany. They had the knack of staying. If we had come over here with our ancestors and had bought a farm around New York, on that rocky ridge, and did n't know any more how to let go of it than they did, we would all have had each a million dollars, and they have n't let go until this time.

The Vans and the other Dutch names of Albany and New York got there first, and they stayed there last, and their tracks are right through this country. Wherever you find that blood, it knows enough when it has got a good thing not to let go of it. Our worthy Mayor has given you the freedom of this city. It was yours long before he came here, but he gave it back to you on parchment. I now offer you the freedom of the Empire State. It has grown nearly double in population the whole people of Holland. You have builded better than you knew. You have read in the books, as I know from conversation with you, of the great springs to the north of us, where the battle of Saratoga was fought. If you should go there a month from now you would find fifty thousand people in pursuit of health and pleasure. You will find there as great a summer resort as you will find near The Hague. You go farther north and you will find nearly three million acres of virgin forest, filling our rivers and springs all the year round. Go a

little farther north, and if you have seen the Irish lakes, the Scottish lakes, the Swiss lakes, and the lakes of Italy, you will say that the whole waters of Europe do not compare any more with the lakes you will find up there than a farthing candle does with an electric light. Visit the Thousand Islands in the great St. Lawrence River. Go with me to the mouth of Lake Erie, which receives the waters of all the great lakes, the largest fresh-water lakes in the world, and as they empty into Lake Ontario I will show you the greatest waterfall, Niagara. In agriculture we surpass any State in the Union. In the arts and sciences and manufactures we exceed them all. In literature and schools no State in the Union is comparable with us. So the Dutch have builded well. I hope you will stay with us to take a trip across the Continent. I would like to have you go to that great city one thousand miles from New York. There you will find a young wonder and the "White City," the Fair grounds that surpass anything the world has ever seen. Go a little farther from Chicago right north to Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, and from there take a trip of three thousand miles to the Pacific Ocean, and there you will find virgin forests and a country capable of sustaining six hundred and fifty millions of people instead of sixty-five millions as we now have. Take a day off and go to Yellowstone Park, and you will find there wonderful works of nature. You will find geysers spurting out of the ground hundreds of feet into the air, and innumerable little geysers that don't count. Go to Tacoma, and Seattle, and Portland. There you will see mountains towering into the clouds, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen thousand feet high, like Mount

Shasta, Mount Hood, and others. Come back to Denver, that half-way house between Chicago and San Francisco, and you will find Pike's Peak, standing like a silver-helmeted sentinel outside the city. Go back then to Chicago, and you have got a little idea of one half of our country. You can go then to any of the fifteen Southern States and you will find three quarters of them filled with virgin forests. You will find there the cotton field and the rye fields, mining industries on every hand. That is part of the country Holland discovered. Part of the country that you people should be proud of, because we are proud of it, and we are proud to have you here to see it. We want you to see all of it. You are on the crust of it, but while you are here in the great State of New York we bid you thrice welcome, and hope you will see it out in its greatness and its glory.

DR. VANDER VEER: The next toast is: "Our own proud city, never surrendering to the enemy; fair, honest, and upright in her dealing; staunch in her friendship." I call upon Mayor Manning to respond.





SPEECH OF MAYOR MANNING.

Mr. Chairman, Captain Arriens, and Gentlemen :



THE city of Albany, gentlemen, is proud to have as guests to-day and to-night the officers of this ship of the Netherlands. His Excellency, who has preceded me, has had a broad territory to cover. The Governor started with the State of New York and has taken you to the Pacific coast. I am limited to the confines of the city of Albany. The State of New York is great, but the State of New York, gentlemen, would be simply nothing at all without the city of Albany which is the Capital. The welcome which was tendered you this morning, and which perhaps was in stereotype form, inasmuch as it was on parchment as the Governor stated, is the same welcome we have given all guests who come within our borders. The city of Albany during these two hundred and fifty odd years has changed greatly in form and in the general make-up, and in its character generally. We no longer have in the city of Albany the old stockade, the old Fort Orange, and the gates leading into the stockade and from it. No ; the stockade is down ; the city has spread ; the people many of them are descendants of the Hollanders, and still we

are more cosmopolitan to-day than we have ever been before. To what has all this been due? In the early days of this city the Dutch set a noble example. They opened up this great gateway of the Hudson River and invited all people of all grades to enter, and they made for us the nucleus of the city, and from that nucleus we have had a healthy growth, and to-day the city of Albany stands stronger and better in every respect, I think, than ever before. About these tables I see not only the gentlemen of the steamship that has come from the Netherlands, but I see many of my fellow-citizens. I see gentlemen who have aided and assisted in making the government of Albany a successful government. I am but the representative head of that government. There are others here who have given valuable assistance, and among others, Rev. Dr. Raymond, who can testify to the good morals of the city of Albany. The city of Albany, gentlemen, is destined to be, in the judgment of sound-thinking men, a great residential city. We are proud of our institutions here. In the arts, sciences, and professions we now have, and have always had, representative men. This city from its earliest stage has been a great political centre. In the early days of the colonists, those who were the agents of the colonists collected here, had their conferences here, and went forth to accomplish what in many cases were great and patriotic deeds. We come down to later years in the politics of this great State, and we have had what is known as the "Albany Regency" here, one of the strongest political organizations that has ever existed. Here we have the great Capitol of the Empire State, costing over

twenty millions of dollars, whereas the Capitol that preceded it cost but a little more than a hundred thousand dollars. You can see, those of you who are our guests, that the city of Albany has made substantial progress during these many years. It has been in keeping with the advances made by other cities of the great Union, and as I said to the officers this morning, when they assembled in the Mayor's office, the city of Albany is proud to have you as its guests. A few years ago we celebrated what is known as our bi-centennial, and at that time Holland sent to the city of Albany three representatives, the only representatives from foreign shores we had. The celebration was a great success, and it was particularly gratifying to have those gentlemen with us from the Mother-country. To those who represent Holland to-night I have this to say, that the city of Albany is old in years, but she is young in spirit, and we wish you gentlemen the greatest amount of success as you journey through life, and trust that this visit to Albany, although it is your first, will certainly not be your last, because you will always be heartily welcome.

DR. VANDER VEER: We have with us "One who has met the Hollander on his native heath, was conquered, captured, and surrendered to his Mother-country, but returned to us with fulness of heart, his lips ever uttering 'Oranje boven!'" It gives me great pleasure to call upon Mr. George W. Van Sicken.

Mr. Van Sicken spoke in Dutch, and the accents of their mother tongue appeared to awaken great enthusiasm among the Dutch officers.



SPEECH OF MR. VAN SICLEN.



ORANJE boven ! Oranje boven ! Oranje
boven ! Dat was de wapenkreet van
onze voorouders van de zestiende en
de zeventiende eeuw.
Luistert !
Oranje boven ! Oranje boven !
Oranje boven !

Dat komt u van drie honderd jaren terug !
Wij hebben andere kleuren, wij Hollanders en
Amerikanen, de schit'rende kleuren van Neder-
lands vlag, dezelfde schit'rende kleuren van Ameri-
ka's vlag,—het rood, wit en blauw.

“ O schit'rende kleuren van Nederlands vlag,
Wat wappert gij fier langs den vloed ;
Hoe klopt ons het harte van vreugd en ontzag,
Wanneer het uw banen begroet !

* * * * *

“ Wij heffen uw wit uit de schuimende zee,
En voeren naar't blauw van den hemel u mée,
Al kleurt zich uw rood met ons bloed.”¹

Of, zoo als wij landbewoners zeggen in Ameri-
kaansch :

¹ These are some of the words of the Dutch flag-song (Vlaggelied).

“Thou art red as the dawn, thou art blue as the sky,
 Thou art white as the noonday light ;
 Fidelity gave thee thy beautiful blue,
 And Piety bound thee with white ;

“Then Faith and Fidelity went to the field
 Where the blood of thy heroes was shed,
 And there, where the sword was the breath of the Lord,
 These gave thee thy ribbon of red.”

En wij beiden—wij allen hebben ook die andere
 kleur, oranje.

“Oranje boven en de Wit onder,
 Die het anders meent, dien haalt de donder !”¹

Wat is die kleur, oranje? Zij is samengesteld
 uit de zuster kleuren, rood en geel—bloed en goud,
 leven en eigendom ; en de Hollanders, onze voor-
 ouders van de zestiende en van de zeventiende
 eeuw, zegden : “Al wat wij hebben, al wat wij
 zijn, en al wat wij hopen te worden, leggen wij op
 het altaar van ons land.”

Dit is dan ook een der oorzaken waarom wij er
 trotsch op zijn, afstammelingen te zijn van zulke
 voorouders, en uwe stamgenooten te zijn, Holland-
 sche matrozen.

Oranje boven !

Put into the vernacular the speech is as follows :

“Oranje boven ! Oranje boven ! Oranje boven !”

That was the war-cry of our ancestors of the six-
 teenth and seventeenth centuries.

Listen !

Oranje boven ! Oranje boven ! Oranje boven !

That comes back to you from three hundred
 years ago.

¹ This is an old saying of the Dutch people of the time of the de Wits
 (Whites).

We have the same colors, we Hollanders and Americans, the brilliant colors of the Netherlands flag, the same brilliant colors of the American flag,—red, white, and blue.

“O schit’rende kleuren van Nederlands vlag
 Wat wappert gij fier langs den vloed ;
 Hoe klopt ons net harte van vreugd en ontzag,
 Wanneer het uw banen begroet !

* * * * *

“Wij heffen uw wit uit de schuimende zee,
 En voeren naar’t blauw van den hemel, u mée,
 Al kleurt zich uw rood met ons bloed.”

Or, as we landsmen say in the American language,

“Thou art red as the dawn, thou art blue as the sky,
 Thou art white as the noonday light ;
 Fidelity gave thee thy beautiful blue,
 And Piety bound thee with white ;

“Then Faith and Fidelity went to the field
 Where the blood of thy heroes was shed,
 And there, where the sword was the breath of the Lord,
 These gave thee thy ribbon of red.”

And we both,—we all,—have also that other color, orange.

“Orange above and DeWitt under,
 Who otherwise thinks, may go to thunder !”

And what is that color, orange ?

It is composed of the complementary colors, red and yellow,—blood and gold, life and property ; and the Hollanders who were our ancestors in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, have done as they have said : “ All that we have, all that we are, all that we hope to be, we lay upon the altar of our country.”

This is one of the reasons why we Americans are proud of being descended from those ancestors, and proud of being relatives of you, Dutch sailors!
Oranje boven!

DR. VANDER VEER: I think it would be well for me to say to our guests that if they knew the gentleman who is about to respond to the next toast as well as we do here in Albany, it would hardly be necessary for me to give him an introduction; he makes the very best of after-dinner speeches. Our next toast is, "The Influence of the Netherlands upon New Netherland Theology," to be responded to by Rev. A. V. V. Raymond, D.D., of this city.





SPEECH OF REV. DR. RAYMOND.

Gentlemen, Hollanders all:



AS my predecessor was speaking, I was wishing that I might speak in a language that would be unintelligible not only to the most, but all of you. There was a certain satisfaction that was expressed in the tone of his voice that was about all I caught from his speech, but watching the faces of those whom I thought understood what he was saying, I inferred from his speech that "It beat the Dutch." Notwithstanding the speech of our Mayor, I shall respectfully decline to discuss the morals of our city before strangers. I find myself to-night in no small sense gratified because the letter "V" has such a large place in my name. It is certainly a sorry day in Albany for a man who has not one in his name. My satisfaction is great, however, that in my own case it is far from being a disagreeable requirement. I am to sing a song that I love, a song of gratitude and praise for the land and people that gave me the truth which it is my joy to preach. The subject given to me is the "Influence of the Netherlands upon the Religion of the United States," and I may say, without venturing too far at the beginning, that if Holland has had any influence upon America



REV. A. V. V. RAYMOND, D. D.

it has been a religious influence, because the old-time Dutchman was nothing if he was not religious, and he had that peculiar kind of religion that would not stay at home when he travelled ; and inasmuch as he was fond of travelling, and in the course of his travels explored this country, he brought his religion with him. You never hear a Dutchman ask " Is life worth living ? " He knew that it was, and a large part of his business in the world was to show why and how life was worth living. Now, he made a good neighbor whether the man next door to him was an Indian or an Englishman, and good neighbors do more to make the world good than all the laws in the statute-books. I speak from experience and with great expectations. I recently changed my residence in this city. My nearest neighbor in my old home was a Knickerbocker. My nearest neighbor in my new home on one side is a Van and my nearest neighbor on the other side is a Van. There is some hope for me under those circumstances. But the religion of the colonial Dutchman not only made him gentle and peaceable, not only made him virtuous, but made him intelligent, and that cannot always be said of every religion. He could scarcely wait to finish his church before he began his schoolhouse, and as a rule the schoolhouse was literally under the droppings of the sanctuary. The colonial Dutchman never wearied of telling about Elijah. But what is the use of telling that here. You have told it to your children and your children's children. The colonial Dutchman believed there was something sacred about religion, so he gave to America the inspiration of the brightest scholarship of his time. His domine must be an educated man,—*must be*,

he would have no other. He listened to no preaching for more than a hundred years that did not have the stamp of the great schools of Holland, and the great schools of Holland were then, as they are now, among the foremost in the world, and when he could not import the greatest men from Holland, he established a university of his own, the very first in this country. I think without any question that this demand upon the part of our Dutch ancestors, this demand for clear thinking and for trained intelligence had a marked and prominent influence upon the religious life of the whole country.

Now, I hesitate somewhat to speak of another characteristic of the Hollander, simply because every one knows it, yet it seems to me that to-night we are telling over a great many things that everybody ought to know, and that everybody ought to know better. Considering the times in which we live, I do not know anything that ought to be said more frequently or with greater emphasis, that is more fit or has more fitness for the requirements of this age, than that characteristic of the Hollander of two hundred years ago at least—what we may call his spirit of Christian charity. When we consider the history of religious bigotry and persecution that has marred the fame of every other nation in the world, then that little land rescued from the sea, rises before us in a blaze of glory and will meet with praise until the stars shall fall. Let others talk of their armed strength and their victories that were bought with their brothers' blood! We will talk of the large-heartedness and the broad-mindedness of the nation that was a church under the cross, and under the cross made what the Father intended all His children should

make under that symbol of love, a sanctuary for the persecuted and the oppressed. And so it is that while time shall last, the name of Holland will live. It is immortal, it is indestructible, because it stands as the representation of a charity which is divine. It is born of the new heavens and the new earth where men shall not learn war any more. Now, this spirit that made Holland the refuge for the oppressed, for the persecuted, the spirit that not only made room in Holland for persecuted Protestants, but, what is more, made room in Holland for him who has been the hated of all nations for nineteen hundred years, (be it said to their shame) made room in Holland for the Jew. That spirit, when brought to these shores, manifested itself in a brotherly love that forbade intolerance. Oh, it were an easy thing to show that in advance of their times, in contrast to every other religious organization in that day, the Church in Holland lived in fellowship with all believers, recognizing the God-given conscience in them as it had fought for it themselves for five hundred years. The whole history of the Holland Church in America is marked by a catholicity of spirit. When the Dutch were defeated at New Amsterdam by the English, while smarting under their defeat, they offered their church for the use of their conquerors. This was not a token, as some have tried to prove, of weakness of faith. There is no church in America, there is no church in the world, that has held more tenaciously to its distinctive beliefs than the Church of Holland, in the Mother-country and here, recognizing the honesty of the convictions of every other man, and finding in the law of love a prac-

tical basis for Christian community, the only basis that will be found by any church until the end shall come. And whatever catholicity has been shown was all expressed in the magnificent doctrines of the Church of Holland adopted by the Church of America. Of this it may be truly said that they stand to-day as the most evangelical, the most scriptural of all the historic confessions of faith. But the influence of Holland in the religious life of America! What has it been after all? It has not been simply the influence of a vast organization. We Americans believe in size to a very great extent, and we tell with just pride of the height of our mountains, the length of our rivers, and the multitude of our people. But it is not always vast size that influences the world most beneficently, and the influence of Holland upon the religious life of America has not been that of a vast organization; it has not been the influence of denominational aggressiveness; but it has been the influence of the spirit, great in its gentleness; unseen, unhonored, but pervasive, leavening, uplifting; recording its achievements upon no manner of scholastic principles, but in the life of a great nation that learns more and more to love God and keep His commandments, which is the whole duty of man.

DR. VANDER VEER: Our next toast is, "In those days they made wise laws, which were given wise judicial interpretation." We have with us to-night a true disciple of this. Gentlemen, I have the pleasure of calling upon the Hon. John Van Voorhis, of Rochester, to respond.



SPEECH OF MR. VAN VOORHIS.

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen :



IT is midnight's holy hour and we are all Dutchmen, and I want to take you into my confidence and say that the smartest thing I think I can do under the circumstances is to speak but a minute and then take my seat. I have been greatly pleased with the speeches that have preceded mine, and I could not hope to entertain you against such eloquence as we have listened to, especially that of the father of The Holland Society, Mr. Van Siclen, of New York. That magnificent voice of his rang out through this hall in tones that reminded us of Orpheus, who had such a mighty voice as to call to him the trees and stones by its power, and who on one occasion stopped an avalanche in the air. Now if there is anything that voice of his calls for and does not get, I am yet to hear of it. I was greatly pleased to hear what the Governor said—that he was a Dutchman. He did not say that he was born in Holland. You know the Irishman said: "Because a man is born in a stable, does that make him a horse?"

Now, from the toast that was assigned to me, I

was to discuss the law. I had not seen the toast, nor did I know anything about it until my friend, the Mayor, on one side, read it to me, and my friend, the Rev. Mr. Johnson, on the other side, read it to me. I could not read it myself because I left my glasses at home. I want to supplement what the Governor said for the benefit of Captain Arriens. It is about the great lakes. There are upon those lakes three thousand six hundred vessels engaged in commerce. There are three thousand of those vessels engaged in the freight-carrying business, and these vessels exceed the carrying capacity of all the vessels on the Atlantic Ocean. It is perfectly amazing, the amount of commerce of these great lakes, and I do not advise our friends going back to Holland without getting sight of the lakes. In fact we cannot talk about this country because it is so large. We can talk about Holland because it is so small. I have never been to Holland, and I have regretted very much that I could not go with Mr. Van Siclen when he went there. I have never tired of listening to the accounts of the great ovation they received there. We cannot do anything in honor of our guests this evening which would begin to repay the cordiality which the citizens of Holland paid to the representatives of The Holland Society when, under the lead of Mr. Van Siclen, they visited the Netherlands a short time ago.

The toast which Dr. VanderVeer has given me I should like to respond to, if I had had a little time to prepare for it, because it is a great subject. The Hollanders came over here in 1625 or 1626. I never heard that they brought a lawyer with them. They brought a schoolmaster and a clergyman.

They built schools and churches, but I never heard of their employing a lawyer, and I never heard that the present Dutch Governor ever employed a lawyer. So you see that lawyers are not in much demand. But if you want to find a lawyer, the greatest lawyer upon the rolls, a jurist, Holland can give you the name. The father of international law was a Hollander. All the nations of the world to-day are governed by the international law laid down by DeGroot. I might say generally that Holland has been in the advance in all ages of civilization. She has been the teacher, and all the other nations of Europe have been her pupils. England has learned an immense amount from Holland. Holland has the benefit of the original, and the British are the copyists. You all know how when John Milton wanted to write his *Paradise Lost* he went over to Holland. So, take the art of covering textile fabrics, they got it from Holland. We got something from Holland too. I mean the United States. There was a United States of Holland before there was a United States of America, and when Thomas Jefferson came to write that glorious Declaration of Independence he found a precedent for it in Holland.

Mr. Chairman, I shall not detain you. I simply throw out a few suggestions and I desire to thank you for the opportunity of being here to-night. I have very much regretted that I could not go to New York to meet our friends there, and when I found that they were to come here, and Dr. Vander Veer kindly sent me an invitation, I laid everything aside and came to Albany. I did not come to make a speech. I simply want to say that I take great pride in Holland and think that everything

about Holland is pretty good, and I believe that the highest civilization the world over comes from Holland.

DR. VANDER VEER: Our next toast is, "The Early Settlers of Albany," to be responded to by the Hon. Abraham Lansing.





SPEECH OF HON. ABRAHAM LANSING.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of The Holland Society :



WE are not unaccustomed to having distinguished foreigners among us. Englishmen, and Irishmen, and Scotchmen, and representatives of other nations and of distinction are quite household words in our history ; but Hollanders, Hollanders in the uniform of their country, bringing to us the presence of Holland and the Netherlands, are very rare. We would be glad oftener to bid them welcome. And yet, in responding to this toast, "The Early Settlers of Albany," the first suggestion which occurs to me is, that it was from the loins of Holland that Albany sprung. Speaking of the sailors of the *Half-Moon*, and with some mental amendments of times and places, we may exclaim with Virgil :

"—genus unde Latinum Albanique patres ;
atque altæ mœnia Romæ."

And with a somewhat free translation and rendering of the Latin poet : Hence sprung the Yankee Dutchman, the Albany fathers, and the Empire City of the Empire State of the Union.

The Netherlanders, Mr. President and gentlemen, did not discover America. I have never heard that they ever claimed, or do claim, to dispute with Christopher Columbus the honor of that achievement. Neither were the Netherlanders among the earliest discoverers or explorers of this country. What they did do after a good deal of deliberation, in which they seemed to have considered very carefully the question whether they should do anything at all in regard to the lands beyond the seas heralded to them in their own country, was this : They started from Amsterdam one morning, sailed across the ocean, skirted along the northern shores of the American continent, and finally picked out its finest harbor and its finest bay ; discovered the Hudson River ; sailed upwards, sounding along its depths one hundred and fifty miles from its mouth, and here, not far from the site of the building where we are now banqueting, founded the Empire State ; that State which is first in population and wealth and greatest in the energies and resources of its people among all the States of this Union.

Now, if they were not the earliest discoverers or the earliest explorers of this country after its discovery, they were among the first, if not the very first, to establish a permanent settlement here. The *Half-Moon* was before the *Mayflower* ; Beverwyck, which is now Albany, was before Plymouth ; it was before Jamestown, and historians are disputing if it was not before St. Augustine in Florida, which is the only rival to the claim of being parent of all. We may, therefore, I think to-night, with some right to vindicate our position as an historical fact, claim to welcome our guests to the

earliest existing settlement of the United States of America.

Now, from the *Half-Moon* to the *Van Spczyk*, from Hendrick Hudson to Captain Arriëns, is over two hundred and eighty years, yet there are those living in this city, and seated at our table, who trace their lineage back to the early Dutch settlers of this neighborhood by so distinct and unbroken a chain of Dutch lineage, that they may claim to be purely and simply offsets of a parent root raised on a foreign soil and under a new allegiance. Now, I confess, gentlemen, that you would not recognize that fact in their ability to talk with you in the language of the Mother-country, but I am bound to say that this misfortune is greatly mitigated by the fact that the gentlemen of the Fatherland, and the ladies at least in some memorable instances also, as I have personally reason to know, have no difficulty in relieving the embarrassment of such a situation by talking with these, in this respect, degenerate Dutchmen in the language of this country. I am bound to say also that when you come to know these gentlemen who are descended from that Holland stock, you will find that they are not degenerate in any of those moral principles or sentiments, or in any of those liberal views or elements of good citizenship which they are proud to boast has come to them with their parentage.

Now, gentlemen, I feel that it is late and it is not right to prolong these remarks ; but I cannot refrain from calling attention to this fact, that it is this relationship—this relationship of the Hollanders in America to the Hollanders in the Fatherland—which gives to this occasion a peculiar interest. We welcome here our guests, as we are bound to do, as

the subjects of a foreign country to which we hold friendly relations. We welcome them especially as the subjects of that sovereign whose young life and promise are to us a matter of the deepest concern and interest. We welcome them also, as I say we are bound to do, as strangers in a foreign land; but we cannot divest ourselves from the thought that we are here to-night with a feeling of "a divided duty," a feeling of loyalty to Holland as well as a feeling of loyalty to America, and we cannot overlook the fact that we welcome them as men of the same kindred race as our own. Now the nations of the world are coming nearer together. It is the fashion of the times, if not the manifest destiny of mankind. These Expositions, these invitations to World's Fairs, are the outcomes of that tendency. The days of exclusive walls and of non-intercourse are past. We have nothing to say in criticism of Holland in that respect. Holland's latch-string has always been out. Holland has been the hope of mankind. With an acreage of less than thirteen thousand square miles she has ever opened her doors to all the earth. She has been the refuge and asylum of persecuted humanity in its greatest distress and difficulty. But we would be glad to have Holland learn more fully the lessons of intercourse with the nations outside of its own domains, and if it shall become more the fashion of the nations to visit each other in this friendly way, I know of no nation on earth whose history I would rather have illustrated and example inculcated among us, than the example and history of the Netherlands. The principles which underlie them were brought here by our fathers, the early settlers of Albany.

DR. VANDER VEER: We regret exceedingly the absence of the Consul-General of the Netherlands who expected to be here, but who was detained at the last moment and was unable to come. We are also exceedingly sorry to have to announce the absence of Judge Clearwater, of Kingston. He is always defending the Dutchmen of his good town, and we thought by assigning to him the toast, "The wicked Dutchman at Kingston and other places," he would come and give us another of those excellent and witty speeches which it has been our pleasure to listen to on other occasions.

Our next toast is: "Another of our number full of the recollections of the hospitality given by our Mother-country to the pilgrims from the New Netherlands of three years ago." It gives me great satisfaction to call upon Mr. Sheldon T. Vielé, of Buffalo, to respond.





SPEECH OF MR. VIELÉ.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen :



It is related of our expedition that during the first three days of our voyage out, when we were not too sea-sick to think of anything else, we spent all of our time in talking genealogy, and it was remarked that each one was profoundly interested in his own family and had but a languid interest in that of the others. So it is a matter of little concern to you but of deep interest to me that to-night, for the first time in my life, I lift up my voice in public in the home of my ancestors, where my father spent his days as a boy, where my grandfather gained his honors as a man. I am glad that I have come on such an occasion, and I am glad that I come to represent Buffalo, because Buffalo (as you may not know) is the extreme west of the Dutch centres of this country. It is made a Dutch centre by the fiat of The Holland Society. It may not be known to you that Buffalo was founded and laid out by a company of Dutch merchants from Amsterdam, who, by their thrift and by their enterprise, succeeded in accomplishing a feat that Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, failed to accomplish. These men

bought that tract, laid it out in the same way that their ancestors laid out the first of their cities at the mouth of the Hudson, and your own fair city at the head of the Hudson. It is the third city in size in this State originally founded by the Dutch. When first laid out, they called it "New Amsterdam," and the principal streets were named "Wil-link," "Vollenhoven," "Van Staphorst," and so on. Hence Buffalo has especial claims to being a Dutch centre. We have another claim also, because our first greatness came from that peculiarly Dutch institution, the canal. And so we are a Dutch centre, and as the extreme west of the Dutch centres I am glad to represent Buffalo, and to express its welcome to the Dutchmen to-night.

The last time that I had the honor of addressing an assemblage of Dutchmen was up in the north of Holland, in that glorious old city of Alkmaar. A small city, it is true, but proud of its record that it alone with Leiden successfully withstood a siege from the bloody Alva. It was there that I was asked to respond to the address of the Burgomaster. The honorable Burgomaster addressed us in Dutch, I replied to him in English; but we each understood the other because our hearts were true and our hearts were in it. I was asked to respond, on behalf of our Holland Society, to the welcome we had at that one place. What can I say to the welcome we had all over Holland? At Brielle, Dordrecht, Rotterdam, Leiden, Delft, The Hague, Amsterdam, and Alkmaar, it was the same at all of them. At them all we received a welcome and hospitality which nobody could appreciate unless they were there. I shall never forget the glorious day and the magnificent welcome we

had at Leiden ; the beautiful weather and the enthusiastic crowds ; the great wealth of historical treasures that were thrown open to us ; and, above all, the love of liberty and loyalty that beat in every heart. Edward Everett made the boast that the foundation of Harvard University was the first instance in the world where the people had taxed themselves to found a university. He did not know that fifty years before the Dutch people laid a tax upon themselves to found the University of Leiden, and that the men who founded Harvard were nurtured beneath the walls of the older university.

None of you, gentlemen, can know Holland unless you visit it. You are proud of being Americans. You should also be proud of being Hollanders. The history of Holland is glorious. We all know it and rejoice in it, but the present accomplishments of this little nation are even more glorious in certain ways. When we in America wish to obtain a little more land, we cut down a tree or fence in the prairie. When Holland wishes to extend her boundaries, she contends with all the forces of nature. We read in history of the Lake of Haarlem, where for months men fought half in water and half on land, through ice, and sleet, and fog, in savage and amphibious warfare. Where once the waters of that Lake of Haarlem ran red with human blood, to-day are blooming polders, and the fields are smiling with grains and fruit. To-day the dark waters of the Zuyder Zee lie beneath the gray skies of Holland, and the winds from the north toss the white caps to and fro. To-day, as for hundreds of years, the men of Marken from Monday morn to Saturday eve out in their boats chase the fish, while

the women at home knit and mow the long dank grass. But a few short years shall pass when the men of Holland, by their skill, their science, and their pluck, shall drive those waters back, and the Zuyder Zee shall blossom with the rose, the tulip, and the orange.

Now, Americans—as you are Americans,—you should love Holland, and, if you would love Holland as you should, you should visit Holland as we did. I came over three hundred miles to-day to express to you and to the men of Holland present here to-night my appreciation of the great hospitality which they accorded us on the occasion of our visit to the Netherlands four years ago, and to express my love and veneration for the Mother-country. I can best close in the words of one of our number on the occasion of our visit :

“ Good men are better for the men of Holland ;
Nations are better whose lives received her life ;
Valor is firmer from the strength each right hand
Gains from her holy strife.

“ God of our fathers, who their nation founded,
Keep Thou the people great, and strong, and pure ;
In love of country, truth, and brethren grounded,
While nations shall endure.”

DR. VANDER VEER : I am sure that as the time has come for our separation, we can hardly go to our homes without a parting word from Captain Arriëns. We would be glad to hear from him once more.

CAPTAIN ARRIËNS : Gentlemen, before leaving I want to express to you the feelings of my heart, to assure you all, gentlemen and Hollanders, how highly we appreciate and how profoundly grateful

we are for your splendid reception in our honor, and also to thank you for the magnificent bowl which you offer us as a souvenir. Your splendid gift will go with us all over the world, and when we look at it, it will always remind us of the kind and good-hearted gentlemen of The Holland Society. I beg to assure you that, without this splendid gift, we would remember you nevertheless. I hope to see some of you gentlemen in our own country. All of us will be more than willing to extend to you all the courtesies we can and show you the same kindness that you have shown to us. Gentlemen, I can only express my wishes for the prosperity of The Holland Society and for the mighty United States of America.

The banquet over, the farewells spoken, the guests were escorted to the Kenmore, and thence to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad station, where a special Wagner car awaited them, in which they enjoyed their first experience of travel in an American sleeping-car.





BOWL PRESENTED TO THE VAN SPEYK



DESCRIPTION OF THE PUNCH-BOWL.



THE silver punch-bowl presented to the Netherlands frigate *Van Speyk* is a reproduction of the English style of the last century with modern modifications. It is thirteen and a half inches in diameter, and six and a half inches

deep, holding about twenty pints.

On the outer surface there are four panels framed by English scroll work in bright chasing, the spaces between the panels being chased in floriated ornamentation. The finish at the edge and at the base is with borders of rococo design.

On the first panel is engraved the coat-of-arms of the kingdom of the Netherlands.

On the second panel is engraved the seal of The Holland Society of New York, flanked by the obverse and reverse of the Society's badge.

On the third panel is engraved the coat-of-arms of the United States, flanked by the shields of the city of New York and the city of Albany.

On the fourth panel is engraved the following inscription in plain Roman capitals :

“ Harer Majesteits Oorlogschip *Van Speyk* aangeboden door ‘The Holland Society of New York,’ als een Getuigenis van Liefde en Dankbaarheid van de Nieuw Nederlanders aan het Vaderland, bÿ gelegenheid van een gastmaal, gedurende

de feestelykheden van de 'Columbian Naval Review,' aan den Kapitein-ter-zee Willem Arnold Arriëns en de officieren van de *Van Speyk*, gegeven op de 'Fort Orange Club' te Albany, den 9den Mei van het Jaar 1893."

TRANSLATION OF THE INSCRIPTION.

"Presented to Her Majesty's war ship *Van Speyk* by The Holland Society of New York as a testimonial of love and gratitude from the New Netherlanders to the Fatherland, on the occasion of a dinner during the festivities of the Columbian Naval Review, given to Captain William Arnold Arriëns and the officers of the *Van Speyk* at the Fort Orange Club, Albany, the ninth of May, 1893."

On the interior at the bottom is engraved the seal of New Netherlands, with the date, 1623, at which the colony was erected into a province, and on the interior rim is engraved the following inscription :

"De eerste heildronk uit dezen feestbeker was gewy'd aan Hare Majesteit Wilhelmina Koningin der Nederlanden, en de tweede aan den Kapitein-ter-zee Commandant en de officieren van de *Van Speyk*.

"Oranje Boven!"

TRANSLATION.

"The first toast drunk from this punch-bowl was to Her Majesty, Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, and the second to the captain in command, and the officers of the *Van Speyk*.

"Oranje Boven!"

The handle of the ladle was engraved on the face with the royal crown and shield, and on the reverse with the word *Van Speyk*.



Luncheon on the Van Speyk.



ON Tuesday, May 16, 1893, Captain Arriëns gave a luncheon on board the *Van Speyk* to Her Netherland Majesty's Consul-General at this port, and representatives of The St. Nicholas and Holland Societies. The ship's steam launch was at the foot of West 42d Street at 12.30 o'clock, and took the guests to the frigate then lying at anchor in the Hudson River.

The table, beautifully decorated with flowers, was spread in the cosy cabin of the Captain. There were present besides Captain Arriëns and his officers, Lieutenant Kool and Surgeon Vander Voo, Hon. John R. Planten, Her Majesty's Consul-General; Mr. Vanden Toorn, the Agent of the Netherland Steamship Company; Mr. Philip Rhineland of The St. Nicholas Society, and the following members of The Holland Society: Dr. Albert Vander Veer and M. W. Vosburgh, of Albany; Wm. J. Van Arsdale, George W. Van Siclen, and the Secretary, Theodore M. Banta; the President of the Society, Mr. James William Beekman, having just sailed for Europe.

The *menu* was as follows :

Clams en Coquille.

Potage.

Bisque d'Ecrevisse.

Hors d'œuvres Variée.

Filet de Sole au Vin Blanc.

Salade de Concombres.

Chapon Truffé, Pommes Duchesses.

Champignons Frais sur Toast.

Punch Admiral.

Pigeonneau au Cresson.

Salade de Lettue.

Savarin au Rhum.

Glace de Fantaisie.

Dessert.

Following the dinner a very enjoyable hour was passed with informal toasts and speeches. Captain Arriëns expressed in very felicitous language his grateful appreciation of the courtesies extended to him and his fellow-officers by The St. Nicholas and The Holland Societies. The guests were then conducted through the ship and shown its various appliances for naval warfare, and with a salvo of guns in honor of the Consul-General's presence they were conveyed ashore with very pleasant memories of the occasion.

Captain Arriëns is a fine-looking officer, tall and of commanding appearance. He is a "Ridder van de Militaire Willems Orde," and a "Ridder van de Orde van de Nederlandsche Leeuw," and was decorated with the mark of honor for gallant services in the Atcheen campaign, and with a special Atcheen medal made of bronze from cannon captured in the war. He entered the Royal Navy September 4, 1858, as midshipman, became 2d Lieutenant April 1, 1861, 1st Lieutenant May 1, 1872, Commander December 5, 1882, and Captain December 1, 1886.





THE SPELLING OF *VAN SPEYK*.



THE following communication published in the *Record of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society* for October, 1893, is appropriate in this connection :

NEW YORK, August 29, 1893.

In a note in the July number of the *Record*, R. W., to whom the readers of the *Record* are much indebted, says "there is no 'y' in the Dutch language." I think he should have added, "except in proper names."

When the Dutch warship *Van Speyk* was here participating in the Columbian Naval Review, its name appeared in the papers as "*Van Speijk*" and "*Van Speyk*."

At a luncheon on board the ship the question of the spelling of the name was discussed and the Captain as well as others stated, as R. W. asserts, that there is no "y" in the Dutch language, and the correct spelling was "*Van Speijk*."

On the other hand, a Dutch scholar informed me that "y" was used in proper names, and that the correct spelling was "*Van Speyk*." I therefore, wrote to a friend in Amsterdam, and requested him to submit the question to the most competent authority he knew in Netherland, and his reply is appended.

Yours very truly,

THEODORE M. BANTA.

AMSTERDAM, 12th July, 1893.

THEODORE M. BANTA, ESQ., *Secretary of The Holland Society of New York:*

MY DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 5th inst. came duly to hand, and I have much pleasure in handing you, enclosed, a reply from the most competent authority. I submitted your question to Professor Doctor Jan ten Brink at Leiden, who by return of post sent the reply, of which I enclose a copy as well as a translation. I have added the original letter as well, thinking you may like to keep it as the autograph of a great authority.

Always at your service, I am, my dear sir,

Yours respectfully,

AUG. RAPP, JR.

COPY.

LEIDEN, 19 Juni, 1893.

WELED. HEER—Van Speyk moet gespeld worden met “y,” niet met “ij.”

Van Speijk zou *twee* lettergrepen vormen, uitgesproken Spe-ijk.

De “y” is niet anders dan de oude lettervorm (17e eeuw) voor onze moderne *i*, zoo “de Bruyn” voor “de Bruin,” “van der Heyde” voor “van der Heide.”

Er is geen andere spelling mogelyk dan *Van Speyk*.

Hoogachtend,

Uw dienstw,

(w.g.) JAN TEN BRINK.

TRANSLATION.

LEIDEN, June 19, 1893.

DEAR SIR—Van Speyk must be spelled with “y,” not with “ij.”

Van Speijk would form *two* syllables, pronounced Spe-ijk.

The “y” is nothing but the old letterform (seventeenth century) of our modern *i*, so “de Bruyn” for “de Bruin,” “van der Heyde” for “van der Heide.”

There is no other way of spelling possible but *Van Speyk*.

Yours truly,

(Signed) JAN TEN BRINK.





SKETCH OF THE *VAN SPEYK'S* CAREER.

BY D. VERSTEEG.



HE keel of the Dutch man-of-war *Van Speyk* was laid at the Government's navy-yard at Amsterdam in 1880, and she was launched in 1882. She is an iron vessel with a wood sheathing and a zinc covering, has a displacement of 3,575 tons, and carries six 7-inch, eight 5-inch, two 3-inch, and eight $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cannon, with six $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch machine guns—in all, thirty pieces. Her crew consists at present of 310 officers and men, 80 of whom are young men who had just finished their theoretical training and were shipped for the purpose of receiving practical instruction.

On March 1, 1887, the *Van Speyk* was commissioned under Commander Chevalier J. A. Roëll, Adjutant of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands. In April of the same year she departed for the Dutch East Indies *via* Rio Janeiro, and was the bearer of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Netherlands Lion for His Imperial Majesty Dom Pedro II. of Brazil. At Rio Janeiro the ship and its crew were received with much enthusiasm and many honors, and then set sail for the East Indies,

arriving at Batavia on August 8 of the same year. Here the ship was put at the disposal of the Naval Commissioner, J. W. Binckes, possibly a descendant of the Jacob Binckes who, in August, 1673, with Cornelis Evertsen, re-conquered New York from the English.

Now the ship and her crew were in for downright, hard work.

The Dutch possessions in the East Indies comprise nearly all the islands of the Indian Archipelago conquered from the Portuguese and the Spaniards during the eighty years' war. The little girl-Queen of the Netherlands is also Empress of "the beautiful Empire of Insulinda, which slings itself like a garland of emeralds around the equator." In most of the islands the authority of the Dutch is absolute; in some of them, however, it is only a kind of suzerainty. The "Vans" in this portion of the globe lead the van in the glorious work of civilizing the native population—by education and commerce when the people are receptive; by the sword when they are obstreperous.

Until 1873 the empire of Atchin or Atjeh, on the northeast coast of the island of Sumatra, had been an independent principality. It is the pepper-growing country of the world, and many vessels during the course of each year call at its harbors for cargoes of this precious merchandise. But the Atjehers, besides raising pepper, followed other ways of raising revenue which were far from being appreciated by their neighbors and others. They were pirates, slave-hunters, and committed many depredations against the inhabitants of the surrounding small islands. More than once ships, wrecked on their coast, had been plundered, and

their crews carried off or maltreated. Many complaints had been made from various quarters, and in 1873 the Dutch Government decided to put a stop to these nefarious practices. It sent out an army to punish the offending *kampongs* or villages, and also a naval squadron to blockade the coast, cut off communication with the sea, and protect the merchantmen as well as the surrounding islands. The Dutch were so far successful that the offending *kampongs* were punished, the surrounding islands protected, the piratical practices suspended. But as soon as the "Blandas" or Hollanders had withdrawn, the Atjehers resumed their depredations, and it became necessary for the Dutch to keep constantly an armed force in the country, as well as a strong blockading squadron on the very extensive coast.

A feature of the country's political condition is that it has no central government, but every tribal or *kampong*-chief is virtually king; the principal chief among them is called sultan, but exercises very little real authority. This sultan desired peace and the adoption of the ways of civilization, but he was deposed by the war party. Whenever, during the progress of the war, one chief had been subdued, others arose, and usually made the friendly chief's *kampong* the butt of their ferocious assaults. For the protection of these allies the Dutch have scattered small forts or *bentings* all through the country. At the same time the blockade is kept up to cut off, as much as possible, every outside communication. Not even fishing or coastwise trading is permitted, unless the skippers of the native *dhow*s can procure a pass, valid for one year only, showing that they and

their crew belong to friendly *kampongs*. Yet, notwithstanding the closest watching, the Atjehers are always well provided with arms and ammunition.

In the fall of 1887 four men-of-war, consisting of the *Van Speyk*, *De Ruyter*, *Java*, and *Madura*, were despatched to the waters of Atjeh. The *Van Speyk* was the flagship of the fleet. Several times the ships were under fire; the ships' boats especially were in requisition. These boats, being armed with heavy guns, were very strongly built.

Many a time, under cover of the night or protected by the dense foliage of the trees along the river banks, the Atchinese *dhow*s, loaded with contraband, their sides bristling with *lilas* or Indian cannon, their numerous crews armed with rifles, pistols, revolvers, and *klewangs* or long Indian swords, would try to run the blockade. When discovered, sometimes the Atjehers would show fight, and regular battles would occur. But most frequently they sought the shelter of a friendly creek or stream, piloted their vessel to a shallow place, or ran it on shore, ambushing themselves upon the banks of the stream, and when the pursuers were busy getting the *dhow*s afloat, would open a murderous fire upon them under cover of rocks and trees.

At other times again, landing parties had to be despatched for the purpose of punishing depredating marauders, or dislodging bodies of enemies from strong points and *bentings* on or near the coast or along river banks. The Atjehers fired from behind low walls and other shelter, while the only protection for the men in the open boats consisted in an incessant and quick fire, preventing the enemy from taking accurate aim. Numerous

instances were cited by the officers of the *Van Speyk*, showing what arduous, dangerous work they had in fighting, storming, boarding, landing, being constantly fired upon by an enemy too cautious to venture into the open field.

The warlike character of the Atchinese people, as well as the topography of the country, covered with dense tropical forests and steep hills, crossed by ravines and streams, and without decent roads or bridges, renders ordinary warfare impossible. It is really a guerilla war. It happens more than once that the inhabitants of a subdued *kampong* simply burn their houses, remove their few possessions, and resume the fight. The tropical vegetation is so rich, food so abundant, the needs of the people are so easily satisfied, that it does not take long for them to establish themselves elsewhere. If the coast could be so successfully blockaded that no vessel could either get in or out, it would be easy to cut off all supplies, especially arms and ammunition, which are smuggled in from the British possessions, and the subjection of the country would have been accomplished several years ago. After twenty years of incessant warfare, many of the tribes have come to the conclusion that it pays to settle down and submit to more civilized ways, rather than to be always on the move. It is only a question of time before the whole of the country will be pacified. The Dutch do all in their power, in the subdued sections, to accustom the natives to the pursuits of civilized life. Railways are built, roads constructed, bridges laid; commerce is encouraged, agriculture is developed, and the despotic power of the native chiefs limited.

Among the thirteen superior deck officers of the

Van Speyk there is not a single one who has not led his men into battle. More than one hundred of the marines and sailors on board the ship have met the enemy face to face, and several of them received serious wounds. More than one of their number escaped death in an almost miraculous way. Several among them proudly display medals as a recognition for deeds of bravery. Many a gallant, gay young sailor, who went out with the *Van Speyk* six years ago, met death by the *klewang* or the bullets of the Atchinese.

The remark has been made that many of the *Van Speyk's* officers wear such a serious expression on their countenance. And little wonder it is. Leading men into battle is serious business. Their responsibility for the lives of their men, as well as for the honor and success of their flag, is so great, that the anxiety and strain they endured has left a grave expression upon the face, which has not been dissipated even after all danger has passed away and the gallant men are being feasted and toasted as guests of honor.

In 1892, after hard service in the empire of Insulinda, the *Van Speyk* was recalled to Holland, and fitted out as a training ship for midshipmen and young sailors. In this capacity she made trips to Madeira, Cape Verde, Bahia, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, the Bermudas, Hampton Roads, and New York.

While in Bahia the officers visited forts built by the Dutch and having ancient Dutch inscriptions on the walls. But at Capetown, especially, everything reminds the visitor of the Dutch origin of the city, not only as far as buildings are concerned, but also in regard to the language and the

customs of the people. Many Dutch men-of-war in the course of each year call at this port, and the officers as well as the crews are always certain of a cordial welcome. Many of the people take the Dutch naval gazetteer, and follow and mark the changes and promotions in the Dutch navy, the same as in the Fatherland. Nearly all the first families of the town speak Dutch as their mother tongue, and the people take the most lively interest in Holland and its affairs.

On the return of the *Van Speyk* to Holland after the Naval Parade, the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, of July 16, 1893, reports her as having been put out of commission, and Captain Arriëns honorably retired.





THE POUGHKEEPSIE DINNER.



HE members of the Society residing in the vicinity of Poughkeepsie have been accustomed to celebrate the anniversary of the relief of Leiden by an Annual Dinner.

In accordance with their custom the

FOURTH ANNUAL DINNER

BY THE

POUGHKEEPSIE DISTRICT MEMBERS

OF

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

IN COMMEMORATION OF

THE RELIEF OF THE SIEGE OF LEIDEN

1574

WAS HELD ON ITS ANNIVERSARY DAY

OCTOBER 3, 1893, AT THE

NELSON HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

The officers of the Society from New York had also been invited ; the President, Mr. J. William Beekman, however, was not able to attend, but the Treasurer and Secretary were present.

After a pleasant social gathering in the parlors of the hotel, the Vice-President for Poughkeepsie led the way to the dining-room, which was appropriately decorated.

The members participating were Mr. Frank Hasbrouck, the Vice-President for Poughkeepsie ; Hon. Edward Elsworth, ex-Mayor of Poughkeepsie ; Rev. A. P. Van Gieson, Pastor of the First Reformed Church of that city ; Rev. J. Howard Suydam, D.D., of Rhinebeck, together with

J. REYNOLDS ADRIANCE.	ALFRED HASBROUCK, Jr.
WM. A. ADRIANCE.	D. A. HASBROUCK.
JACOB DEYO.	J. E. HASBROUCK.
J. V. DEYO.	L. P. HASBROUCK.
CHARLES G. DOUW.	O. H. HASBROUCK.
B. G. DU BOIS.	MARTIN HEERMANCE.
IRVING ELTING.	J. WILSON POUCHER.
JACOB ELTING.	EDWARD STORM.
JESSE ELTING.	P. L. VAN WAGENEN.

EUGENE VAN SCHAICK, Treasurer, and THEODORE M. BANTA, Secretary.

The *menu* was as follows :

“ Haring en Witbrood
Leiden heeft geen nood.”

Little Neck Clams.	VIN DE GRAVES.
Consommé Macedoine.	AMONTILLADO.
Oyster Patties.	
French Peas.	
Lobster à la Newburgh.	
Cucumber.	
HUTSPOT.	PONTET CANET.
Philadelphia Capon.	
Parisiennes Potatoes.	Cauliflower.
Leiden Punch.	
Woodcock.	FERRIER-JOUËT.
Lettuce Salad.	MUMM'S EXTRA DRY.
English Plum-Pudding.	
Ice-Cream.	Cakes.
Edam and Roquefort Cheese.	
Fruit.	Nuts.
Coffee.	Cigars.

The *Hutspot* was brought on in a large black iron pot and placed before the Chairman, who ladled out a liberal allowance to each guest. It is said that when the beleaguered people of Leiden sallied forth from their gates, two hundred and nineteen years before, into the deserted camps of the flying Spaniards, they found this savory dish stewing upon the camp-fires, and, hastening to put it where it would do the most good, considered it a delightful change from the diet of cats and dogs

to which they had been so long accustomed. Their descendants at Poughkeepsie declared that they esteemed it equally delicious, but concluded that for a steady dish the appetite needed to be prepared for it as was that of their ancestors in the heroic city, whose fortitude they were now commemorating.

The dinner was followed by informal impromptu speeches, full of good cheer and hearty fellowship. One of the pleasant features of the occasion was the circulation about the board of the several copies of the *menu*, on the blank pages of which each guest wrote his name, so that every one had the signature of every guest to take away with him as a memento of this very enjoyable feast.





Ninth Annual Dinner.



THE Ninth Annual Dinner of the Society was held at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, on Wednesday evening, January 17, 1894. The members and guests assembled in the drawing-rooms, and after a half hour of pleasant social intercourse, the President led the way to the dining-room, escorting the Minister of the Netherlands, Mr. De Weckherlin.

The dining-room was decorated with the large orange flag and streamer belonging to the Society festooning the music gallery, and with Dutch and American flags upon the walls. Six tables, each with about forty-five guests, were placed at right angles to the President's dais.

The President, Mr. J. William Beekman, presided, and at his right sat the Minister of the Netherlands, Mr. De Weckherlin, Dr. A. Vander Veer, of Albany; Hon. John R. Planten, Consul-General of the Netherlands; Mr. Booker, representing St. George's Society; Mr. Frank R. Lawrence, Mr. Coleman, of St. Patrick's Society; Hon. Charles H. Truax, Mr. Morrison, St. Andrew's Society; Mr. Roberts, St. David's Society; Hon. Robt. B. Roosevelt, and Mr. Tunis G. Bergen.

On the left of the President were General Horace Porter, Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Van Antwerp, Mr. John P. Townsend, of the New England Society; Rev. Dr. A. V. V. Raymond, Mr. Warner Van Norden, Mr. Fred. J. de Peyster, of the Society of Colonial Wars; Mr. John C. Tomlinson, Hon. Augustus Van Wyck, Judge Dugro, and Hon. George M. Van Hoesen.

The members of the Society and their guests seated at the other tables were as follows :

At table A : I. Reynolds Adriance, W. H. H. Amerman, A. T. Clearwater, S. D. Coykendall, S. L. F. Deyo, Elijah DuBois, Edward Elsworth, John A. Elmendorf, John B. Elmendorf, W. B. Elmendorf, Irving Elting, Frank Hasbrouck, Ferd. Hasbrouck, Joseph Hasbrouck, J. C. Hasbrouck, Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Louis P. Hasbrouck, Manning Hasbrouck, Sayer Hasbrouck, D. H. Houghtaling, Geo. D. Hulst, G. E. Montanye, L. F. Montanye, W. H. Montanye, Andrew J. Onderdonk, Howard Osterhoudt, Augustus Schoonmaker, A. O. Schoonmaker, John Schoonmaker, Dr. J. D. Spencer, S. S. Stryker, Peter J. Stuyvesant, Rev. Dr. J. Howard Suydam, Lucas L. Van Allen, E. Van Etten, John G. Van Horne, Stephen V. A. Van Horne, Daniel B. Van Houten, Rev. J. G. Van Slyke, Jacob S. Van Wyck, Geo. A. Zabriskie.

At table B : William A. Bartlett, Francis H. Bergen, Herman S. Bergen, James J. Bergen, John B. Blydenburgh, Jas. H. Breslin, William L. Brower, Geo. G. DeWitt, Alex. R. Gulick, Dr. C. R. Gulick, Ernestus S. Gulick, John C. Hertle, William M. Hoes, John H. Inman, Geo. L. McAlpin, Wm. S.

Pyle, John H. Starin, Henry S. Stearns, John Brighu Stevens, C. Edgar Sutphen, H. S. Sutphen, Rev. Paul F. Sutphen, Dr. R. M. Sutphen, T. Y. Sutphen, James Suydam, Lambert Suydam, Edward B. Toedt, Samuel M. Van Santvoord, Talcott C. Van Santvoord, James B. Van Woert, John R. Van Wormer, Judge R. A. Van Wyck, Samuel Van Wyck, Gordon Wendell, Jacob Wendell, C. T. Williamson, Wm. Alex. Williamson, William H. Willis.

At table C: C. V. Banta, Frederick C. Bayles, Robert Bayles, Gerard Beekman, Arthur Burtis, Morse Burtis, Geo. C. Clark, Mr. Cordes, Sutherland De Witt, Thos. D. De Witt, Thos. K. De Witt, Thos. May De Witt, F. C. Dininny, Jr., Chas. W. Drake, Mr. Fritze, Chas. C. Goffe, Edward B. Harper, William J. Ives, Gov. P. C. Lounsbury, Rev. Dr. Nelson, A. C. Quackenbush, H. E. Reinmund, John L. Riker, J. Maus Schermerhorn, Dr. C. C. Schuyler, H. P. Schuyler, Wm. C. Van Antwerp, Geo. M. Van Deventer, Jas. C. Van Eyck, G. D. Van Reipen, C. C. Van Reypen, Samuel S. Van Saun, W. T. Van Vredenburgh, Jasper Van Wormer, Jacob T. Van Wyck, John H. Visscher, John R. Voorhis, John W. Vrooman.

At table D: Edward Barnes, Henry M. T. Beekman, Cornelius W. Berdan, L. V. Booraem, Walter Bound, Dr. H. H. Brinkerhoff, Jr., Wm. Brinckerhoff, Noah Clark, Stacy P. Conover, M. V. D. Cruser, Isaac C. Debevoise, Isaac E. Ditmars, Judge Dixon, Peter Q. Eckerson, William W. Gillen, William E. Horwill, C. Covert Hulst, E. T. Hulst, Rev. E. M. McGuffey, Adrian Meserole, Walter M. Meserole, Judge Henry A. Moore, Col. John Oakey, William Pearson, E. A. Pyle, William-

son Rapalje, Augustus Rapelye, H. de B. Schenck, John C. Schenck, M. B. Streeter, Dr. Stephen V. Ten Eyck, Rev. Dr. W. H. Ten Eyck, Frank I. Vanderbeek, Frank I. Vanderbeek, Jr., Isaac P. Vanderbeek, Stewart M. Vanderbeek, John E. Van Nostrand, James M. Van Valen, W. H. Vredenburg, Peter Wyckoff, James D. Wynkoop.

At table E : Chas. E. Baldwin, Theo. M. Banta, Samuel A. Beardsley, Richard J. Berry, C. W. Bradley, Chas. De Hart Brower, C. C. Bullock, A. D. Chandler, Geo. W. De Bevoise, Chas. R. De Freest, C. H. Derflinger, Henry C. De Witt, Moses J. De Witt, Dr. C. J. Dumond, E. J. Elting, Peter J. Elting, Alexander Geddes, Robert Gray, Jr., Edward Haight, William L. Heermance, Chas. F. Hoffman, H. B. Hubbard, J. W. Hult, Henry Keteltas, John P. Kelly, Isaac F. Mead, Hon. John A. McCall, Isaac Myer, Geo. E. Nostrand, J. Lott Nostrand, Dr. De Witt C. Romaine, Dr. P. L. Schenck, W. Scott Sims, Geo. W. Slingerland, W. H. Slingerland, Jr., Geo. E. Sterry, Jr., Hon. Walton Storm, W. F. Suydam, John R. Vanderveer, Rev. Chas. N. Van Houten, Eugene Van Schaick, C. Y. Wemple.

At table F : H. M. Alden, John F. Berry, Andrew D. Bogert, Chas. E. Bogert, John G. Bogert, W. H. Buffum, C. H. Clayton, Peter de Baun, Jacob Deyo, Peter Deyo, T. A. Knickerbacker, J. Edgar Leaycraft, August Maze, W. H. H. Stryker, W. J. Van Arsdale, Dr. F. P. Vanderburgh, Eugene Vanderpoel, E. C. Van Glahn, F. W. Van Loan, Thomas Van Loan, Zelah Van Loan, F. R. Van Nest, Townsend C. Van Pelt, Peter Van Voorhees, J. Albert Van Winkle, J. Leonard Varick, W. D. Vernam, Anson A. Voorhees, James Voorhees,

John H. Voorhees, John L. Voorhees, John S. Voorhees, Judah B. Voorhees, Peter L. Voorhees, F. C. Wagner, Wm. G. Waldron, Townsend Wandell, Chas. Wessell, H. V. Williamson.

The Divine blessing was invoked by Rev. Dr. William H. Ten Eyck.

While dining, the band discoursed most excellent music, not omitting the inspiring strains of "The Bowery," which, apparently from some supposed connection with "Stuyvesant's Bouwerie," has evidently come to be understood as a genuine Dutch air.

The *menu* was as follows :

MENU.

HUÎTRES

Blue Points

POTAGE

Ox-tail à l'Anglaise

HORS-D'ŒUVRES

Olives Celery Amandes

POISSON

Redsnapper à la Hollandaise

RELEVÉ

Aloyau aux Cardons à la Bordelaise
Pommes Surprise

ENTRÉE

Soufflé de Jambon
Flageolets

SORBET

ROTI

Canard sauvage
Celery Mayonnaise

GLACE

Gâteaux Bonbons
Fromage
Café

When the twisted pipes made in Gouda, Holland, expressly for the Society had been filled and lighted, the President, by vigorous strokes of the gavel, subdued to silence the well-fed and hilarious Dutchmen, and said :





ADDRESS BY THE
PRESIDENT, J. WILLIAM BEEKMAN.

Gentlemen of The Holland Society :



WE are met to celebrate the Eighth Annual Dinner of this Society, and the third banquet held during the year.

Of these, two have contributed largely not only to the history of this organization, but are interwoven with the history of the country itself.

During this year, remarkable for the celebration of the discovery of this continent and of the events which clustered around the discoverer, there was assembled in the waters of our harbor a peaceful fleet of the war vessels of all nations,—in itself a spectacle the most suggestive and noteworthy of all the pageants which have now become history. In this fleet Holland, the mother of the “beggars of the sea,” whom we honor by the very badges we now wear, was represented by the man-of-war *Van Speyk*, a name in itself so suggestive of the old Dutch self-devotion to country, as to make it doubly dear to us. It was our privilege and delight to welcome the Officers of this vessel, so appropriately chosen, to these two banquets, the one held in what was once New Amsterdam, and

the other in the old Dutch stronghold of Fort Orange.

Here this strong feeling embodied itself in a loving cup presented to the Captain and Officers of the *Van Speyk*, bearing with it greetings from the New World to the Old, and a thrill of the old pride in an ancestry derived from an epoch-making nation.

In Albany the banquet was under the direction of our Vice-President, who is with us to-night. At that dinner the Governor of the State and the Mayor of Albany were present.

Our Society, although young as an organization, is already strong not only in influence but in numbers. I need not remind you that at present 860 are enrolled in its membership. They are all interested in Dutch conditions. Admission to the Society requires that the candidate's Dutch ancestors in the male line must have been residents of this country in the seventeenth century (prior to 1675), so that we are Dutchmen through and through. It seems therefore our birthright and inherited duty not only in this Columbian year, but always to keep bright these memories and traditions, and hand down untarnished the patient, unselfish endurance for right which was the glory of our ancestors.

In the future meetings of this organization, what can be better to this end than the preparation of papers or addresses looking seriously to the accomplishment of this object? There is now in existence a committee having in charge the erection of a statue to William the Silent, a figure speaking not only to his nation, but, like those of our own Washington and Lincoln, to the world.

The English, it has been said, take their pleasure sadly. Let it be said of us that even in our social gatherings we take our pleasure seriously.

We are now about to proceed to the toasts of the evening.

Gentlemen, I welcome the guests of The Holland Society.

Please fill your glasses for our first regular toast, "The Queen of the Netherlands," which will be responded to by His Excellency, the Minister of the Netherlands, whom I have great pleasure in presenting to you.

The President then called upon Mr. de Weckherlin, the Minister of the Netherlands, to respond to the toast,

The Queen of the Netherlands.

"A maid of grace and complete majesty.

May she live

Longer than I have time to tell her years !

Ever beloved, and loving, may her rule be,

And when old time shall lead her to her end,

Goodness and she fill up one monument."

This toast was greeted with loud applause, and Mr. De Weckherlin responded as follows :





SPEECH OF MR. DE WECKHERLIN.

Mr. President and Gentlemen :



IN responding to the toast which you have just been drinking, and to which you have responded with so much sympathy, I can assure you that we Dutchmen in the old country reciprocate your feelings.

The people in the Netherlands have not lost sight of what has become of the first settlers on Manhattan Island and of the Dutchmen that came to the New World. If they rejoice in the general prosperity of this country with which we have always been friendly, they are especially proud of what has been achieved by the men of Dutch blood. They are glad that they all seem to be prosperous, and they hope that these men of Dutch blood and their descendants may always continue to prosper, and may always maintain that prominent position which they deserve by reason of their exertions, by their intelligence and their zeal, and by their efforts to be at the head of what is good, what is honorable, and what is in every respect desirable for the Republic they now belong to. Such are the feelings of the people in the Netherlands. I believe I may also assure you that Her Majesty the Queen and the Queen Regent

also exceedingly appreciate the very kind way in which they are remembered.

I, therefore, am glad that I am able to express to you, in their names, my very sincere thanks.

Now, in order, Mr. President and gentlemen, to show you that the Queen Regent does not forget what happens with the Dutchmen here in America, I ask your permission to read to you a letter which I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and which I now have in my pocket. The letter reads thus—I will read it in English :

“ *Sir :*

“ I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty the Queen Regent, wishing to acknowledge what has been done by The Holland Society in the matter of courtesy to the Captain and Officers of the man-of-war *Van Speyk*, in May last, has conferred the Cross of the Order of Orange-Nassau upon the President of the Society, Mr. Beekman, and upon the Vice-President for Albany, where the same Captain and Officers were received.

“ You are instructed to forward to said gentlemen the insignia of the Order.”

I think, Gentlemen, that you will allow me to hand these neighbors of mine, at this moment, these two crosses, and that you will join me in congratulating your President and the Vice-President of the Albany Branch on Her Majesty's decision.

Mr. BEEKMAN then expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and said :

On behalf of The Holland Society, I beg that you will convey to Her Majesty our sincere appreciation of the great compliment that has been conferred on this Society,—perfectly unlooked for—

unnecessary (if I may be allowed the expression), because the pleasure was ours to thus show our gratitude for what the Dutch have done for us. Personally, I thank you very much.

MR. VANDERVEER, the Vice-President for Albany, said, in thanking Mr. De Weckherlin for the insignia presented to him :

Mr. De Weckherlin, in asking you to extend to Her Majesty the Queen Regent and the Government of Holland my own thanks, I know that I am expressing the gratitude of every member of the Albany Branch of The Holland Society.

It was an occasion of great pleasure to us—an occasion that has left great joy in our hearts—to have been able to entertain Captain Arriëns and his brother-officers of the *Van Speyk*. There is something peculiarly beautiful in this expression ; it is the expression of the grandparents for their children, and we love old Holland. It comes to our hearts as we think of this insignia, and as I carry it to the Dutchmen of the middle and upper Hudson and the Dutchmen of the Mohawk Valley, I know it will receive a hearty welcome.

MR. DE WECKHERLIN (continuing) :

Mr. President, I most certainly will not fail to transmit to Her Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs a report of the very kind words of appreciation which you have been good enough to utter. A diplomat's position obliges him sometimes to write letters which do not always please him. I can assure you that, just as in any other profession, everything a man has to do is not always a pleasure ; but what I had to do to-night was a very great pleasure to me.

Loud cheers were given for the Queen of Holland.

MR. BEEKMAN : Gentlemen, we will now proceed to a toast that we will all enjoy, I am sure, after so much has been said about the Dutch. This toast is to be responded to by a gentleman whom we all know. It is hardly necessary to introduce him. But I will read the sentiment attached to this toast :

The American.

“ Formed of the blendings of the best strains of Europe, he cannot be worthy of his ancestry without combining in himself the best qualities of them all.”

And call upon General Horace Porter to respond.





GENERAL HORACE PORTER.



SPEECH OF
GENERAL HORACE PORTER.

Mr. President and Gentlemen :



THE speakers have naturally been a little embarrassed at the outset this evening, for just as we were about to break into speech, your President reminded us that the only one worthy of having a monument built to his memory was William the Silent. Well, it seemed to carry me back to those ancient days of Greece, when Pythagoras inaugurated his School of Silence, and called on Damocles to make the opening speech.

Your President has shown from the start this evening that he is determined to enforce discipline, totally regardless of previous acquaintance. He appears to have been in a Shakespearian mood to-night. He seemed to be looking at each one of these alleged speakers and saying of him : " Therefore, I'll watch him till he be dieted to my request and then I will set upon him." But he must remember that Shakespeare also said : " Dainty bits make rich the ribs, but bankrupt quite the wits."

I do not know how the rest of you feel, but after these delicious but somewhat plethoric dinners, I feel very much like Mr. Butterby, when his lavender

colored trousers were sent to him the night before his wedding, and he returned them to the tailor with a note saying, "Let them out two inches around the waist, which will leave a margin for emotion and the wedding breakfast."

Now, we speakers to-night cannot expect to be received with any vast ebullition of boisterous enthusiasm here, for we understand that every member pays for his own wine. Besides, I am sure that you will not be likely to get any more ideas from me than you would get lather from a cake of hotel soap.

After having wrestled with about thirty dishes at this dinner, and after all this being called upon to speak, I feel a great sympathy with that woman in Ireland who had had something of a field-day on hand. She began by knocking down two somewhat unpopular agents of her absentee landlord, and was seen, later in the day, dancing a jig on the stomach of the prostrate form of the Presbyterian minister. One of her friends admired her prowess in this direction and invited her in, and gave her a good stiff glass of whiskey. Her friend said, "Shall I pour some water in your whiskey?" and the woman replied, "For God's sake, have n't I had trouble enough already to-day?"

I am a little at a loss still to know how I got into this company to-night. I begin to feel like some of those United States Senators who, after they have reached Washington, look around and wonder how they got there. The nearest approach to being decorated with a sufficiently aristocratic epithet to make me worthy of admission to this Society was when I used to visit outside of my native State and be called a "Pennsylvania Dutchman." But history

tells us that at the beginning of the Revolution there was a battle fought at Breed's Hill, and it was called the Battle of Bunker Hill, because it was not fought there; and I suppose I have been brought into this Dutch Society to-night because I am not a Dutchman.

I have great admiration for these Dutchmen; they always get to the front. When they appear in New York they are always invited to seats on the roof; when they go into an orchestra, they are always given one of the big fiddles to play; and when they march in a procession, they are always sure to get a little ahead of the band. This Society differs materially from other so-called foreign societies. When we meet the English, we invariably refer to the common stock from which we sprang, but in the Dutch Society the stock is always preferred! and when a Dutchman dies, why, his funeral is like that funeral of Abel, who was killed by his brother Cain,—no one is allowed to attend unless he belongs to a first family.

Now, a Dutchman is only happy when he gets a "Van" attached to the front of his name, and a "dam" to the rear end of the city from which his ancestors came. I notice they are all very particular about the "dam."

There was a lady—a New York young lady—who had been spending several years in England and had just returned. She had posed a while as a professional beauty. Then she attempted to marry into the aristocracy, but the market for titles was a little dull that year and she came home. She had lived there long enough to become an Anglo-maniac. She met a Dutchman in New York—I think he was a member of The Holland Society—

and she said: "Everything seems so remarkably commonplace here, after getting back from England; I am sure you must admit that there is nothing so romantic here as in England." The Dutchman remarked: "Well, I don't know about that." She said: "I was stopping at a place in the country, with one of the members of the aristocracy, and there was a little piece of water—a sort of miniature lake, as it were—so sweet. The waters were confined by little rustic walls, so to speak, and that was called the 'Earl's Oath'; we have nothing so romantic in New York, I'm sure." Said the Dutchman: "Oh, yes, here we have McComb's Dam."

But, Mr. President, I certainly am in earnest sympathy with the patriotic sentiment expressed in the toast which you have been pleased to assign to me to-night, saying, in effect, that the American is composed of the best strains of Europe, and the American cannot be worthy of his ancestors unless he aims to combine within himself the good qualities of all. America has gained much by being the conglomerate country that she is, made up of a comingling of the blood of other races. It is a well-known fact in the crossing of breeds that the best traits predominate in the result. We in this land, have gained much from the purity of those bloods; we have suffered little from the taint.

It is well in this material age, when we are dwelling so much upon posterity, not to be altogether oblivious to pedigree. It has been well said that he who does not respect his ancestors will never be likely to achieve anything for which his descendants will respect him. Man learns but very little in this world from precept; he learns something from experience; he learns much from example, and the

“best teachers of humanity are the lives of worthy men.”

We have a great many admirable so-called foreign societies in New York, and they are all doing good work—good work in collecting interesting historical data in regard to the ancestors who begat them ; in regard to the lands from which they came—good work in the broad field of charity. But it is The Holland Society which seems to be a little closer to us than the others—more *our* Society, even with those of us who have no Dutch blood in our veins. We feel that these old Dutch names are really more closely associated in our minds with the city of New York than with Holland itself.

The men from whom you sprang were well calculated to carry on the great work undertaken by them. In the first place, in that good old land they had educated the conscience. The conscience never lost its hold upon the man. He stood as firm in his convictions as the rock to its base. His religion was a religion of the soul, and not of the senses. He might have broken the tables of stone on which the laws were written ; he never would have broken those laws themselves. He turned neither to the past with regret nor to the future with apprehension. He was a man inured to trials ; practised in self-abnegation ; educated in the severe school of adversity ; and that little band which set out from Holland to take up its career in the New World was well calculated to undertake the work which Providence had marked out for them. Those men had had breathed into their nostrils at their very birth the true spirit of liberty. Somehow or other liberty seemed to be indigenous in

that land. They imbibed that true spirit of liberty which does not mean unbridled license of the individual, but that spirit of liberty which can turn blind submission into rational obedience ; that spirit of liberty which Hall says stifles the voices of kings, dissipates the mists of superstition, kindles the flames of art, and pours happiness into the laps of the people. Those men started out boldly upon the ocean ; they paused not until they dipped the fringes of their banners in the waters of the western seas. They built up this great metropolis. They bore their full share in building up this great nation and in planting in it their pure principles. They builded even better than they knew.

In the past year I think our people have been more inclined than ever before to pause and contemplate how big with events is the history of this land. It was developed by people who believed not in the "divine right of kings," but in the divine right of human liberty. Yes, by men who had become convinced that after all it is better to "sit on a pumpkin and have it all to yourself, than to be crowded on a velvet cushion" ; and, if we may judge the future progress of this land by its progress in the past, it does not require that one should be endowed with prophetic vision to predict that in the near future this young but giant Republic will dominate the policy of the world. America was not born amidst the mysteries of barbaric ages ; and it is about the only nation which knows its own birthday. Woven of the stoutest fibres of other lands, nurtured by a co-mingling of the best blood of other races, America has now cast off the swaddling-clothes of infancy, and stands forth erect, clothed in robes of majesty and power,

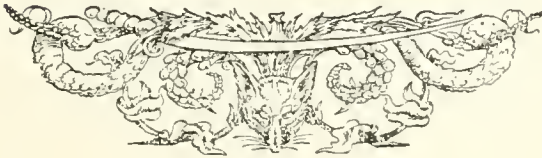
in which the God who made her intends that she shall henceforth tread the earth ; and to-day she may be seen moving down the great highways of history, teaching by example ; moving at the head of the procession of the world's events ; marching in the van of civilized and christianized liberty, her manifest destiny to light the torch of liberty till it illumines the entire pathway of the world, and till human freedom and human rights become the common heritage of mankind.

MR. BEEKMAN : Gentlemen, we will now proceed to the next regular toast. It is of interest to all :

New York, the child of Nieuw Amsterdam.

“Just as the twig is bent the tree 's inclined.”

I call upon Mr. Frank R. Lawrence, President of the Lotus Club, to respond to that toast.





SPEECH OF MR. LAWRENCE.

UNDER any circumstances it would be difficult to follow the distinguished master of the art who has just taken his seat, but when to his glowing words is added the diffidence inspired by this illustrious company, the difficulty of the succeeding speaker is great indeed.

Mr. President, I am like the needy knife-grinder, when asked for his tale: "Story—God bless you, I have none to tell, sir,"—and must beg you to accept from me a few disjointed sentences instead of a more formal speech. Indeed, it is not entirely clear to me which side of the question suggested by the text I am to take; I do not entirely know whether I am expected to prove the truth or to expose the falsehood of the old proverb which adorns your *menu*, and it is commonly the case with sayings that are supposed to represent the wisdom of the ages, that the one may as readily be established as the other.

It might be suggested by one of skeptical mind that the saying that "as the twig is bent the tree's inclined," may not be literally true as applied to this company and this occasion; on the contrary, might it not be true that if your early Dutch ances-



FRANK R. LAWRENCE.

Ninth Annual Dinner

of

The Holland Society of New York



A Long and Prosperous Reign
To Wilhelmina of Orange
Queen of the Netherlands

Sherry's, Fifth Avenue
January 17, 1894

Spijskaart

DE WELEERWAARDE HEER WILHELMUS H. TEN EYCK, TH. D. ZAL AAN TAFEL VOORBIDDEN

Oesters

Soep

Ossenstaart, Engelsche stijl

Zijschoteljes

Taling, Russische stijl

Visch

Roode Snapper, Hollandsche stijl

Gekruide Gerechten

Runderharst met artisjoken, Bordeaux stijl

Aardappelen-verrassing

Eierstruif met ham. Flageoletten

Sorbet (verrassing)

Wilde Eendvogels

Selderijslâ

Gjs

Koekjes. Nagerecht

Kaas

Koffie

Goudsche Pijpen

OPZETTELIJK VOOR DE HOLLANDSCHE SOCIËTEIT
IN NEDERLAND GEMAAKT

Tabak

Heil=Dronken

Introductory by President James William Beekman

I. The Queen of the Netherlands:

"A maid of grace and complete majesty."
"May she live
Longer than I have time to tell her years!
Ever beloved, and loving, may her rule be!
And when Old Time shall lead her to her end,
Goodness and she fill up one monument."

Mr. G. de Weckberlin
The Minister of the Netherlands

MUSIC—WIER NEËRLANDSCH BLOED

II. The American:

"Formed of the blendings of the best strains of Europe, he cannot be worthy of his ancestry without combining in himself the best qualities of them all."

Gen'l Horace Porter

MUSIC—HAIL COLUMBIA

III. New York, the Child of Nieuw Amsterdam:

"Just as the twig is bent the tree 's inclined."

Mr. Frank R. Lawrence

MUSIC—WILHELMUS VAN NASSAUWEN

IV. The Dutch Language:

"The tongue that Civil Liberty first spoke in modern Europe."

Mr. Tunis G. Bergen

MUSIC—VLAGGELIED

V. The Footprints of the Netherlander on the Sands of the New World:

"Durable, and always in the right direction."

Mr. John C. Tomlinson

MUSIC—AL IS ONS LANDJE NOG ZOO KLEIN

VI. The Dutch as Early Geographical Discoverers:

"He laid his hand upon the Ocean's mane and played familiar with his hoary locks."

Rev. William H. Van Antwerp, D.D.

MUSIC—DE KABELS LOOS

VII. The Dutch as Neighbors:

"Virtue is not left to stand alone. He who practises it will have neighbors."

Rev. A. V. Raymond, D.D.

MUSIC—WIJ LEVEN VRIJ



Dinner Committee

George M. Van Hoesen
Robert A. Van Wyck
Abraham Van Santvoord
Eugene Van Schaick
Theodore M. Banta

tors could come back and gaze for a moment upon this sumptuous banquet and these gorgeous surroundings, their first impulse, in accordance with the frugal simplicity of their lives and their habits, would be to repudiate it, and repudiate their descendants, with reprehension and with horror? And would they not straightway proceed, had they the power, to enact such sumptuary laws as should confine you all henceforth and for evermore, to the same simple fare upon which they and their children throve a couple of centuries ago?

Yet, Mr. President, by whatever strange process of evolution the simple festivities of the first settlers upon this island may have grown into an occasion so distinguished as this, I conceive that, after all, the adage which you quote is well applied and has a serious meaning; for despite the lapse of time and the introduction of new races of men, New York is the child of Nieuw Amsterdam—and how the child has outgrown the parent!

I believe it to be true, sir, that New York to-day bears more traces of the less than fifty years of Dutch government than of the more than one hundred years of British rule which followed. New York is indeed erected upon the foundation of Nieuw Amsterdam; yet how impossible to compare the New York of to-day with the original settlement established by your forefathers. As well might we compare the great gathering of the navies of the world which occurred in the Hudson River a year ago with the first expedition sent hither by their High Mightinesses the States-General two hundred and fifty years before. New York to-day, grown up from the Nieuw Amsterdam of a former generation, is a great emporium and a

mighty city. To appreciate the greatness and the swiftness of its growth, we must recall that since this century began its population has increased more than twenty-fold. When this city and its vicinity shall once more have doubled their inhabitants, the result will be the formation of almost the largest mass of people congregated upon the globe.

Contemplating these marvellous changes, past and to come, our reflections are not all pleasant. Often do we regret with Washington Irving the passing away of the Arcadian simplicity which once prevailed upon this island. Often do we recall his plaintive words, applied to this very community: "Let no man congratulate himself when he beholds the child of his bosom or the city of his birth increasing in magnitude and importance." Yet mournful reflections over the passing away of childhood's days have small place in the ceaseless activity of modern life. New York can no more again become the happy village whose departure Irving laments, than the river which nears the ocean can turn back and again become a tiny stream. Like a man approaching his prime, it must go forward to its destiny—and what a destiny seems to await our city! As the nineteenth century—greatest of periods known to man—draws to a close, and opens the way for its successor which we expect will be rich with broader and greater and higher achievements still than the century of our birth, what a future seems to await our city of New York! Is it not manifest destiny that old Nieuw Amsterdam, the present New York, should become a greater city than any on the earth to-day? And it seems to me, sir, that it is in a very large measure

indeed to the rugged industry—to the sturdy honesty—to the indomitable will of your Dutch ancestors,—to the spirit which animated William the Silent, to the spirit and the qualities which sustained the early Dutch settlers upon this island, Wouter Van Twiller and Peter Stuyvesant and the men of their generation, that we and our children must look, to maintain civic virtue, to foster commercial enterprise, and to make the city of New York in the twentieth century the metropolis of the civilized world.

MR. BEEKMAN : We will now come to our fourth regular toast,

The Dutch Language.

“ The tongue that Civil Liberty first spoke in Modern Europe,”
and I will call upon Mr. Tunis G. Bergen to respond to that toast.





SPEECH OF
MR. TUNIS G. BERGEN.¹

Myne heeren van het Hollandsch genootschap :



IN dit gezelschap zal ik Hollandsch spreken. Dezen avond zijn wij allen Hollandsch.

De uitspraak is van drie honderd jaren geleden.

“ Wij leven vrij, wij leven blij
Op Neerlands dierb'ren grond,
Ontworsteld aan de slavernij,
Zijn wij door eendracht groot en vrij ;
Hier duldt de grond geen dwinglandij,
Waar vryheid eeuwen stond.”

You do well to cheer those sounds ; they were first heard in Paradise. Adam was the first Dutchman, because he was a man of honor and fond of his garden. But the introduction of Eve, and the subsequent unfortunate occurrence which compelled the evacuation of Eden, and the fall of the Tower of Babel, caused the Dutch tongue to be lost among the jargons of the world. It was not heard again in history until about ten centuries ago, when on the bleak plains of Friesland and on the shores of the North Sea arose the cry of “ De

¹ A portrait of Mr. Bergen will be found in the Year Book for 1886-7.

Vrÿdom! Der Vrÿheid!"—the cry of freedom. When, in the summer of 1609, that well known ship, the *Half-Moon*, drew up before this island on which we dine to-night, and the order was given in the Dutch of the Republic of three hundred years ago, "'T anker uitwerpen," "Drop the anchor," the words that broke the silence of the virgin shores were in the same language that broke the silence of the centuries, proclaiming to the world civil and religious freedom.

Old Holland Dutch of the Republic can only be spoken by a Dutchman of three hundred years ago who has lived in America, or by his descendants. You may learn to speak all the dialects of England, if you put on enough bluff, and take in enough small ale; you can learn German, if you drink enough Schoppen of beer; you can learn to speak Italian like a Sicilian, or modern Greek like a bandit, if you eat enough garlic; but you can't speak Dutch of the Dutch Republic unless you are a freeman and have a good conscience.

The Frenchman talks with his nose; the German with his throat; the Englishman with his teeth; the American with his mouth; the Dutchman speaks with his heart.

I am sorry to say that in recent years the Dutch language has been very much modified upon this island of Manhattan. The most successful Dutch now spoken in New York is spoken with a strong Tammany accent. Fortunately for us,—and for our Society, especially to-night at this dinner,—a great many of our judges are Dutch. It is a well known fact that whenever a decision is handed down from the bench that is uncertain, or that attempts to distinguish itself, it is always written in English;

but when the decision is sound and unappealable, it is always written in Dutch. I was told to-night by Schepen Van Wyck, and Schepen Van Hoesen, and other Schepens, that that is why so few opinions are written in Dutch nowadays.

There is one word of the Dutch language which is still frequently spoken in New York. "Boss" is still paramount—"Boss" is a bigger word than "Burgemeester."

Up in Albany (and I hesitate to say this, because there are many gentlemen here from up the river, but it is impossible to tell a falsehood in Dutch—you can prevaricate in English, and equivocate in French, and lie in German, but you have got to talk the truth when you speak Dutch)—up in Albany, and I believe it is also true of Schenectady, and on the banks of the Rondout and Esopus (I must speak the truth), and by Wappinger's Falls and Coxsackie, as well as in Catskill and Poughkeepsie—Dutch has become corrupt. At least that is true when the Legislature is in session. I am informed it is due to the excessive use of wampum. There was a time when the Dutch language was potent among our lawmakers. But nowadays, to get a bill through, you don't talk Dutch—you talk Turkey.

Over in Brooklyn (it is only my modesty forbids me saying that I live there), the Dutch language is still triumphant upon the city's coat-of-arms, in the glorious motto, "Eendracht maakt macht." It is an historical fact that the only mayors of Brooklyn that have saved their names from obloquy or oblivion have been those who understood this motto when they affixed the seal. It means in modern American: "When we all pull together, we

have a big pull." More people in Brooklyn spoke good Dutch last November than ever before. I am sorry to say that the Dutch language has been altogether suppressed in Coney Island. So many voters are washed ashore there during the summer months, that the Dutch tongue is no longer heard.

When you consider that those five or six thousand Dutchmen in the Colonial days were surrounded by the French on the north, and about two hundred thousand Englishmen on the east and south, you might wonder that there was anything left of the Dutch tongue. But it is wonderful to what extent it has left its impress upon our own English tongue, and how it has aided in developing it and moulding it in America. Why, in the Colonial days it was a frequent saying in New England—an involuntary tribute to the Dutch by the New Englander—whenever anything good was said or done, it became a proverb: "It beats the Dutch." The best compliment I can give to the speakers who preceded me is that they "beat the Dutch."

There were a good many Dutch names which came on with Dutch things, and which have maintained their places, like the things, in every American household. After the days of fireplaces had passed away, the Dutch "stove" arrived, and still remains to warm nearly every American home. And so has the Dutch "oven," in spite of the persistent endeavors of the New Englanders to fry everything. And what need I say of "cookies," and "noodles," and "cold slaw," and all the goodies for which the Dutch were famous. Why, every American at his breakfast—when he calls for a buckwheat cake—speaks Dutch. "Buck-

wheat" is Dutch. "Boss," we know, is Dutch. It cannot be otherwise; the Dutch *are* "boss." It is a striking proof of the force of the language that the most popular title which we delight in giving to our aldermen is Dutch; I allude to the word "boodle."

You remember when the English called upon the Dutch Prince, William, to go over and be their King and save their liberties, he brought with him a Dutch body-guard. The Dutch made awkward attempts to speak English in the new land, which were greeted with derision by the English populace. They called the English "Yengis" or "Yankees," and the Dutch soldiers frequently alluded in the old Dutch of that day to the snobs and people who jeered at them, whom it was English to hate, as "dudelei, dudelen,"—windbags; so that on the approach of the body-guard of William it became a common saying of the English: "Here come the Yankee doodleums." In later days, when a revolt broke out in America against the English crown, the English populace began to deride the soldiers who fought against the English by applying to the Continentals the old nickname for the Dutch, "Yankee Doodles." So you see "Yankee Doodle" is Dutch. And whenever you hear the inspiring strains of that patriotic air which announces the approach of the American eagle, do not forget that our proud bird of freedom has a Dutch tongue.

There are two or three old Dutch words which have resounded through the world: "Neen, nimmer"—"No, never." When the order was given by the Roman legions to the Batavians in the woods, at the mouth of the Rhine, to lay down

their arms, the answer which came back from those ancient Dutchmen was, "Neen, nimmer." And they kept their word. When the hosts and fleets of Spain dictated to the struggling Dutch of four centuries ago, "Give up your religion," the answer that came back from the men, and the women too, was, "Neen, nimmer." And they repeated the answer for eighty years. When the Admiral of the Spanish fleet, with his twenty-six big galleons of war ordered the commander of the disabled Dutch ship *Klaaszoon* to surrender, the answer that came back from the Commander was, "Neen, nimmer!" and he fought for two days and nights longer. And when, on the third day, the Admiral called out, "Strike your flag; we will give you quarter," the Dutchman, with the orange flag nailed to the stump of the shattered mainmast, and his crew on their knees on the deck, shouted back, "Neen, nimmer!" and set fire to the magazine, and went up in smoke and glory. And when the English fleet arrived before the walls of Nieuw Amsterdam, and the Commander called upon the Governor to surrender, Stuyvesant, as he stood on the ramparts of his rickety old fort, with his sixteen soldiers, shrieked: "Donder en bliksem! neen, nimmer!" until they carried him and his wooden leg away.

What more shall I say of the tongue the fathers spoke? Those accents sound strange and yet familiar to-night, as they come to us out of the low-beamed rooms of our sires on the banks of the Hudson, and the shores of Long Island and New Jersey.

The morning light is streaming through the little window panes as the father takes down

the big Dutch Bible from the mantel-piece, opens the massive lids, and repeats in the words of that translation, said by scholars to be the best ever made :

“ Looft den Heere uyt de hemelen,
Looft hem alle sÿne engelen ! ”

And, on the winter's night, when the storm is howling without, before the capacious fireplace fringed with tiles, glorified by the ruddy glow, sits the mother, her hands busy with her knitting, while her foot rocks the cradle—the half-roofed, mahogany cradle. She stoops and kisses the sleeping babe, and croons in the old tongue : “ Goeden nacht, kindje, goeden nacht.”

Honest-hearted fathers, pure-minded mothers !
Noblest of their kind !

Across the gulf of years, methinks, we hear their accents come to us to-night. Reverently we bow our heads to them—sweet benedictions out of the heroic past.

MR. BEEKMAN : The next toast is,

The Footprints of the Netherlander on the Sands
of the New World,

“ Durable, and always in the right direction,”

and I call upon Mr. John C. Tomlinson, of this city, to respond to that toast.





SPEECH OF MR. TOMLINSON.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of The Holland Society :

LF it be true, as stated by the distinguished gentleman who responded to the second toast, that little enthusiasm could be expected from this audience, because each, in a fashion peculiarly Dutch, must pay for his own wine, the converse should be the case with those who are the recipients of your hospitality, and have been asked to speak to subjects calculated to arouse the enthusiasm of every American.

For the selection of this toast I am not responsible, and I am in some doubt as to how I should treat it. To speak soberly at this late hour, when pipe and glass—the ancient emblems of Dutch conviviality—are in every hand, seems inappropriate, and yet the thoughts suggested by your toast deserve serious expression.

The time has passed when history is made to consist of a description of wars or of a narrative of the intrigues of ministers or the debaucheries of princes. The student of to-day delves deeper. He seeks to trace the growth of institutions and the development of civil liberty. And if we, pursuing

this modern line of investigation, look for the model which we have followed, and upon which our civilization is built, we must turn not to England, but to Holland, for to Holland more than to any other country—I might almost have said all other countries—we are indebted for the liberties we enjoy and the form of government under which we live.

When the rude barbarian of the North broke from his forests in Germany, he brought with him a spirit of individualism as free as the air he breathed, and as strong as the oaks which gave him shelter. That strong passion for personal liberty which ran in the blood of the Teuton was utterly extinguished in England by the Anglo-Saxon invasion, while the rise of feudalism robbed the Germans of many of their ideas of civil rights. One country, and but one, preserved the Roman's sense of self-government, and combined with it the barbaric feeling of personal liberty. In the lowlands of Holland a race too poor to provoke the jealousy of their neighbors, and too weak to invite their attack, was left to develop what remained of Roman civilization, modified by what it had absorbed from the German invasion.

Their national life began in poverty and toil, and the very land which they tilled had to be won from the sea by years of industry and labor. Beginning thus humbly they became the richest and most highly developed nation in Europe. Their flag floated in every land, and their harbors were crowded with the products of every nation. Producing almost no grain, their granaries were the best supplied in Europe; without fields of flax, Holland swarmed with weavers of linen; destitute

of flocks, she became the centre of woollen manufacture; and, without forests, she built more ships than the whole of Europe besides. She became the market of the world, and the trader who sought either the pines of Norway or the spices of India, must resort to the cities of the Dutch. Her moral, civil, and religious development kept pace with her material growth. She taught and permitted freedom of worship at a time when such a principle was not known elsewhere on the earth. She founded schools and provided for instruction at the hands of the State centuries before popular education was even thought of in Great Britain. She abolished primogeniture, and distributed property equally among children. She devised a system of recording deeds; she permitted freedom of the press, and originated the secret ballot. In the organization and conduct of her Government, and in the daily life of her burghers, she recognized and cherished the doctrine "that all men were created equal"—a principle which is the very corner-stone of our institutions, and which never has been, and is not, true of Great Britain. Not a Dutch, but an English historian, in examining the contentions of the writers of *The Federalist*, finds them not of English, but of Dutch origin, and it is a writer of Puritan extraction who demonstrates that we must seek in the free Republics of Holland for the foundations upon which the superstructure we have built rests.

The language of your toast, gentlemen, is true. The footprints of the Netherlanders on the sands of the New World were durable. They pointed out the path we must follow, and were in the right direction. I could exhaust the language of eulogy

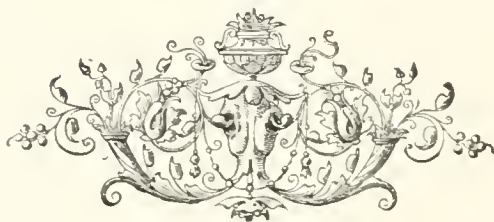
and not do justice to what we owe to Holland. Our institutions are hers. They are her creation, and it is not asking too much to appeal to her children for their preservation.

MR. BEEKMAN: We will now proceed to our sixth regular toast,

The Dutch as Early Geographical Discoverers.

“He laid his hand upon the Ocean's mane and played familiar with his hoary locks.”

I will call upon the Rev. William H. Van Antwerp, D.D., of Marshall, Mich., to respond to this toast.





REV. WM. H. VAN ANTWERP. D. D.



SPEECH OF DR. VAN ANTWERP.

Mr. President and Brethren of The Holland Society:



SOME embarrassment may be pardoned a junior member in addressing the veteran wisdom of The Holland Society.

When spoken to upon the subject, the appeal was made that Holland expects every man to do his duty. He who dallies is a dastard, and he who doubts is damned. To escape the alternative consent is imperative. The theme of the toast just announced proposes a rather long excursion for a festive occasion of a race noted for early hours, but an outline at least may help revive memories for a heroic generation of Dutchmen, who so nobly paid their contribution to the progress of science and civilization.

Thomas Foster, Esq., mentions among superstitions traceable to atmospheric phenomena the legend of the *Flying Dutchman*, a ship said by mariners to become visible about the Cape of Good Hope in stormy weather.

She is never known to get into port, and is seen at uncertain times going at an immense speed before the wind, under full press of canvas and in

the most violent gales. The story runs that her captain once swore so fearful an oath that his punishment was to beat about the ocean until the day of judgment. Now, we know that popular myths have a groundwork of truth. The spectre of the Brocken is only an exaggeration, and all who know anything of the persistence and courage of the early Dutch mariners will readily see that the *Flying Dutchman* was but a national trait synthetically expressed. They were the true Phœnicians of modern history, the pioneers of commerce, the explorers of every sea ; never resting, sailing before all winds and in the teeth of all winds. And impartial truth must sadly confess that, in spite of the well-known piety of the race, those primitive Dutch skippers did not always skip profane language, and a big round-mouthed Dutch oath would be enough to awaken Æolus and drive a ship past all Good Hope.

Civilization as well as a country has its pathfinders, its patient toilers of the lamp and laboratory, who prepare the way for those who follow. And Holland's noble army of pioneers on land and sea played no mean part in laying the foundations of our modern civilization. In the general awakening of the 16th century, she was one of the first to respond to those warm currents of the new mental and spiritual life. And I think we may notice in Holland a fact observable in all great movements that change the aspect of society—the general advance pursues irregular lines, altering the direction yet always going forward.

At such epochs we find two opposite poles, two centres of the elliptical orbit : one the storm centre, the other the centre of repose. The line of ad-

vance in the Netherlands was also a national characteristic. To estimate this you must look at the peculiar environment of the people. In the first place, they were born mariners. They dwelt in a Hollow-land, a land half under water and which they won from that element. They were rocked in the cradle of the deep. What nation on earth ever waged such a struggle to set bounds to the ocean itself? Is it a wonder that they were for a long time semi-amphibious? In the second place, this made them the finest seamen, sailors by stern necessity, navigators by training, inheritance, and habit.

Monuments sometimes become embodied history. Standing in an old square at Amsterdam still may be seen a stony memorial bearing the date 1659. It is known as "The Tower of Tears," because there, in the long ago, Dutch sailors embarked for long and perilous voyages, and there amid sad partings, it might be for years, it might be forever, they took leave of wives, children, and dear ones. It is a silent and tear-stained witness of the early maritime life of the Dutchman.

Under such conditions the energies of the people developed a dominant commercial spirit. Guizot made a striking generalization relative to the broad difference between ancient civilization and the civilization of modern Europe. He showed how each took up and followed some one governing principle, some one element, and aided civilization in that line. Where is there a better illustration than the Netherlands? The people made peaceful industry their destined end and way, and trade came to the fore-front. Commerce has ever been the handmaid of civilization. The spirit of com-

mercial activity in Holland sent out white-winged merchantmen long before England or Spain had any marine.

The statement I think will not be challenged that the first trade-union in all the European history was the Hanseatic League in the thirteenth century. Even then two of those cities were in the Netherlands, and of the sixteen connected by treaty of alliance with that league, five were Dutch and none were English, Spanish, or Italian.

What is better known than that the Dutch were the real teachers of Europe in the art of ship-building? Apprentices from remote lands sought her ship-yards. The little town of Zaandam still preserves the humble house in which an imperial pupil lived while he toiled and studied side by side with Dutch shipwrights. Napoleon did not hesitate to call that simple cabin "the finest monument in all Holland." Holland ships were familiar objects in every port and along all the coasts of Western Europe, long before Columbus sailed West to find a way East.

Such activity is necessarily energetic and daring. It refuses limitations. Napoleon declared that "every nation is perpetually at war with its own boundaries." Whether true of territory, it is true of trade. Holland's commercial energies could not be bound. Strange and little known is the fact that the Netherlands may fairly claim to have been the pioneers of Columbus' voyages. Was it not stout old Joshua Van de Berg who, in 1445, sailed out into the great West and discovered the Azores Archipelago? This was fifty years before Columbus made those islands the base for his Western venture, and thus a Dutchman carried that discovery

eight hundred miles towards America. And in proof of their Dutch discovery, they were called the Flemish Islands for one hundred and fifty years.

Nor should it be forgotten that it was to a young Dutchman, John Van Linschoten, that civilization owes its first authentic and scientific geography of the Indian peninsula and adjacent islands. This patient and scholarly traveller in the sixteenth century spent thirteen years in that far distant region, and returning like a bee laden with spoils of countless flowers, he gave to Europe a mass of intelligence about the climate, races, botany, and resources of India, and led to the creation of the famous Dutch East India Company.

It was a company of Dutch merchants, inspired by his report, who sent out two ships from Texel, in June, 1594, to find, if possible, a northeast passage through the icy gates of the Arctic Sea to India and Cathay. It was that little fleet that reached seventy-seven degrees north latitude and carried our knowledge of geography beyond the lines of all that had preceded.

Who can forget that this expedition was under brave William Barendz, the pilot and burgher of Amsterdam, making this year the ter-centenary of that first renowned exploration?

Then we recall those two voyages that followed, under the heroic Barendz Heemskirk and Van der Ryp. What did they do for knowledge? They wrested Spitzbergen from its icy mystery, giving the world its first information about that rock-riven land. No human being was ever known before to have reached eighty degrees—that is, within ten degrees of the poles. And those Dutchmen dis-

covered the islands and straits that they lovingly named for Fatherland, Orange, Maurice, Nassau, and Staaten Island.

Where does the page of history furnish a parallel to the heroic endurance and patience of that little band under Barendz, who made their wintry bivouac on icy Nova Zembla, in that awful year 1596? Caught by polar ice, they were forced to winter in that appalling solitude. Not a tree or shelter of any kind; yet we see that company of undaunted Dutchmen facing the dread necessity, kneeling down in the blinding snow with faces towards heaven, giving God thanks for mercy, and building their wretched hut from fragments cast up by the sea. The ground was frozen like rock, and the cold so intense, that a nail held an instant in the mouth left it torn and bleeding. White bears, made fearless by hunger, and strangers to the face of man, waged daily battle with them.

On November 4th the sun did not rise, and they realized for the first time by man the horrors of an Arctic night. Brave Barendz cheers them by his hopeful words and example. Coming down the long corridors of these three hundred years, we seem to hear them beguiling the time with Dutch psalms and winter tales of "Home, Sweet Home," one of the company playing on a little flute saved from the wreck. Tears are not too sacred as we listen to their patriotic toasts to the beloved Maurice, and as we see them keeping Twelfth Night, with mimic play of the *Three Kings*,—men strong in manhood's noblest strength that comes from faith in God and love for one another.

Think of those ten months of frigid cold, hunger, and death! Then, in two open boats, we see them

starting for some unknown mainland, wearily dragging their boats over ice fields, with lessening strength, and launching out in an open sea. What a subject for the painter is poor Barendz, sitting there in his boat with a map on his knees, his arm at last falling stiff in death, while in the very act of pointing out the way—his last words full of cheer and counsel to his companions! We feel to-night it was most fitting that, like a soldier falling in battle, he should have been buried there upon the field he had won.

But the Arctic seas were not the only ones explored by early Dutch mariners. Be it remembered that it was a Dutchman, Van Schouten, who sailed from Hoorn in 1616, to find, if possible, some better and safer route to the Pacific than by the perilous Straits of Magellan, and found the way south of the Land of Fire. It was this fearless Flying Dutchman in a little cranky craft of bulbous bottom and tower-built prow, who crossed the four zones, over the windiest and widest Atlantic, a voyage that by contrast makes Columbus' voyage through the Saragossan Sea but a summer pastime. It was that early discoverer who first saw the islands patriotically named *Le Main* and *Staaten*, and has forever engraven the name of his little Dutch town upon the extreme point of South America—Cape Horn.

Even ten years earlier than this, in 1606, it was the Dutch ship *Ruypen*, pushing away beyond the limits of previous discoveries, that first saw that continent of the South Pacific, and named it *New Holland*. And in 1642 another Dutch sailor, *Tasman*, fearlessly facing the unknown, brought to the knowledge of the world *Tasmania* or *Van*

Diemen's Land, so named after the Dutch Governor of the East Indies. Let us not forget that the same Flying Dutchman wrested from its geographical solitude that magnificent island which still bears the name he gave it, in honor of one of the States of the United Netherlands—New Zealand.

We have so long studied English history and geography, that many can think only of Captain Cook as the sailor who first mapped out those remote seas. Yet the *Ruypen* found New Holland 150 years before Captain Cook visited it, and Tasman surveyed Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand 125 years before the brave Englishman followed in the way of his Dutch predecessors.

The world cannot forget that it was Hendrik Hudson, an agent of the Dutch East India Company, who, seeking for a northwest passage, and feeling his way along an unknown coast, in 1609, first saw and gave his name to that noble river, the American Rhine, on whose banks the sons of Hollanders keep this feast to-night. And the fair isle that gems this busy harbor still bears the name of the States of Holland. Was it not the same Dutch enterprise which showed the world the great Hudson Strait and Bay, and did not a company of Dutch sailors, under Hudson, make their wintry camp on the frozen shores of that Arctic water, as Barendz had done at Nova Zembla fourteen years before?

Who but Dutchmen were the true Argonauts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries? Their early adventures, their hazardous voyages, in strange seas, form a perfect Odyssey of adventure, at a period when England's Raleighs and Drakes

were only freebooters preying upon Spanish galleons, and when Shakespeare was writing his *Richard III.* and his incomparable *Midsummer Night's Dream.*

What adds to the glories of Dutch achievements were the conditions and circumstances attending them. Praise and honor for success are usually measured by the difficulties which had to be overcome, the obstacles that had to be encountered. And we to-day are to keep in mind that at the time when Holland was building and endowing her universities, and sending forth ships and men to lift the curtain of mystery from Arctic and Pacific seas, she was engaged in a life-and-death struggle for freedom with the greatest military despotism of Europe, from 1568 to 1648.

Who shall say that the *Flying Dutchman* belongs to the realm of fiction?

The nation had a mission, a work to do, for science as well as civil and religious liberty. Her record shows how well that mission was fulfilled.

Virgil describes Orion as walking through the midst of seas, one half of his body below the waves, and taking his exalted seat among the celestials. Like Orion, Holland emerged from her hollow land, half under water, marching through and over it by a new highway to her place among the foremost commercial countries of the world. Her discoverers were men of purpose and stern resolve, who had work to do and did it—men who realize that it is—

“ Better to stem with heart and hand
The roaring tide of life, than lie
Unmindful, on its flowery strand,
Of God's occasions drifting by !

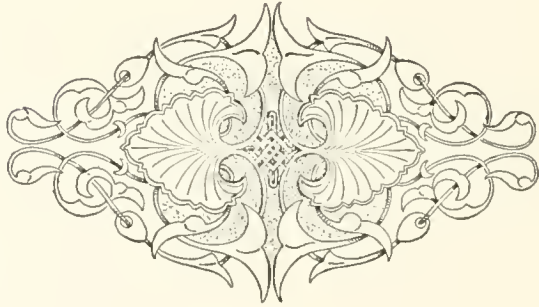
“ Better with naked nerve to bear
The needles of this goading air,
Than, in the lap of sensual ease, forego
The godlike power to do, the godlike aim to know.”

MR. BEEKMAN : We have now come to the final
toast of this most delightful entertainment,

The Dutch as Neighbors.

“ Virtue is not left to stand alone. He who practises it will
have neighbors.”

I have very great pleasure in introducing to you
Rev. Andrew V. V. Raymond, D.D., of Albany,
who will respond.





SPEECH OF DR. RAYMOND.



THIS is a subject upon which I may be supposed to know something, as all through my life I have looked over the fence into a Dutchman's dooryard. It has not always been the same dooryard, but that has only given variety to my experience, making me familiar with all kinds of Dutchmen—I cannot say all degrees, for they were all as Dutch as they could be. First the Schoharie Dutch, and you know what they are; then the Mohawk Dutch, simon-pure; then the Jersey Dutch, and none are finer; and lastly the Albany Dutch, and none are more illustrious. If there is another variety here or in Holland history fails to record the fact. Every one knows that the so-called New York or Manhattan Island Dutch are only a down-the-river branch of the Albany family—at least everybody in Albany knows this.

You must admit that my opportunities for knowing the neighborly qualities of the people under consideration to-night have been rare, and I may add that to my mind these opportunities represent rare good fortune, for experience shows that neighbors have more to do with human happiness than does health or wealth or the tariff. Neighbors are the real environment of life. Environment being that upon

which we depend to modify heredity, and as heredity means for the most of us original sin, the possibility of virtue in this world depends largely upon whether the man who lives next door builds a barbed wire fence between us or a fence with a gate that swings both ways. A line fence is often a surer index to character than church membership.

Now, the Dutch are known in history as the principal patrons of the double-action hinge as a part of a line fence. This makes them the most neighborly neighbors that have as yet appeared in the course of human development, and as all true development is in the direction of the recognition of the claims of human brotherhood, it follows that the Dutch are the highest product of the ages—an assertion which strikes your inner consciousness as singularly true. While the fact of this superiority is to you self-evident, I may be pardoned if I dwell upon some of the things that make it a fact and not simply a pleasing hallucination to which other nations have as much right as have we. As I have said, this position at the head of the race grows out of the neighborly qualities of the Dutch, on the principle that the highest virtue is brotherly kindness.

Now, the test of neighborliness recognized by all the world is a willingness to loan, which sends the spoons through the gate when the family on this side the fence has company. By this test the Dutchman has gained his place in the grateful regard of the rest of humanity; for I make bold to say, although there is little virtue in such boldness here, that the chief characteristic of the nation has been ability and willingness to come to the help of those who find themselves short in any of life's

commodities. Here we strike a great underlying principle. All reciprocal relations are determined by the law of demand and supply. In its grosser form this is the basis of commercial life, and in its finer form it is the basis of educational, charitable, social, and religious life. All these are possible only as they recognize the principle that some have needs which it is the business and pleasure of others to supply. Where this is not recognized there can be no associated life of any kind, no commerce of goods, ideas, or friendship. Now, success in trade always depends upon ability to supply a demand, and that is the measure of success in every other department of human interest and effort. The successful physician is the man who can meet the demand of our often infirmities, and that whether he makes money by his profession or not. His success as a physician is quite independent of the condition of his bank account, save in the estimate of those who see no virtue in anything but a bank account.

BORROWING FROM THE DUTCH.

By the same token the success of the Dutch as neighbors appears in the ability and willingness they have shown in meeting the demand of the world for everything that can be borrowed—for that is the test of neighborly virtue. A man may be a good lawyer and even a good preacher and not a good neighbor unless he is in the loan business. The Hollander has been in that business from the day that he took up his residence among the sons of men. As soon as he had a line fence to set up he gave special attention to the hinges of his gate. The next-door people have worked that gate for about

everything that is transferable or usable. Some Frenchmen wanted food and lodging when things became too unpleasant at home, so they ran over to the Hollander and he put another leaf in his table and aired the spare room. When some Englishmen came along on the same errand he bade them welcome, saying, "Make my house your home as long as you need it," and when they left he went to the door to see them off and made sure that they took some things that would be useful when they set up housekeeping for themselves in a new world. John Bull needed some industries and the Hollander sent over some of his children to teach John's how to do something besides fight one another. The rest of the world found that ideas were sometimes useful, and as the Hollander had enough and to spare he furnished them on demand—ideas about cleanliness and order, about thrift and economy, about commerce and government. The Germans wanted liberty. The Hollander first showed them how to get it and to keep it by giving up everything else for it; and after the object-lesson of the Eighty Years' War, pitched in and helped the Germans to get it for themselves in the Thirty Years' War. Protestantism wanted a creed, and the Hollander said: "Come to Dort and you shall have it." They came and took away the best creed that Christendom has yet known. America wanted men, so the Hollander sent some of his sons, and American civilization began at Fort Orange, now Albany.

The first thing that these sons did was to carry out in the New World their ancestral ideas about a line fence. From the first, they were neighborly to the Indians. The gate was a pleasing novelty

to the Indian, and so he always came in that way, quietly and peaceably, and did not get exasperated by being obliged to climb the fence. This is only another proof that the gate is the greatest civilizing agency that man has ever discovered ; and the only man whom the Dutchman has ever fought has been the one who has tried to get into his house some other way. He insists upon his right to be neighborly, if he has to fight for it. It was only because Philip tried to nail his gate, suppress his kindly impulses, and make him as bigoted and narrow and exclusive as the Spaniard, that the Dutchman took down his gun and went after Philip. So in the New World the Sons of Holland have never fought for any thing but the right of hospitality. They have been willing to be robbed of everything but their kindly nature, and have gone on loaning to anybody and everybody who knocked at their doors, not only their goods and chattels, their ideas and principles, but themselves ; so that there is scarcely a business enterprise or a charitable institution or a church in their neighborhood that does not depend upon Dutchmen.

DUTCH INSTITUTIONS.

One result of this loan system has been that distinctively Dutch institutions have never grown to colossal or even impressive size ; in fact, bigness has never been a Hollander's ambition. It takes a certain amount of selfishness to realize such an ambition, and that is the one thing the Hollander has lacked. Instead of wishing to increase the size of his own house so as to dwarf others in comparison, he has been willing to increase the size of other

houses so that there would be more uniformity on his block and a greater sum-total of happiness in his part of the world. There was a time when Holland might have annexed a large part of Europe and built up a great empire under her own flag, but Holland chose instead to build up other nations under their flags. Now that is a kind of virtue not generally understood, and it makes the world regard the Hollander as queer, to say the least. The more charitable call the Dutchman simply old-fashioned in his notions, but when, let me ask, has it been the fashion to put a stone in another man's house that you might have put in your own? Why! the fashion has always been to pull down the other man's house to get building materials for a new story for your own, and that, too, whether you needed the story or not. The only trouble with the Hollander to-day is that, so far from being behind his times, he is, who can tell how far, ahead of them, for no man scanning the horizon can tell just when it is going to be the fashion to "lend, hoping for nothing again," or to "do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you." The rallying cry of the present is very much as it always has been, "every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost." About the only use we moderns find for the devil is to bring up the rear of the procession for the purpose of gathering in the footsore and weary, the maimed and fallen. Dutch theology runs so far counter to popular theology as to reverse this idea, for it makes these people the divine care and puts the devil at the head of the race to lead the selfishly ambitious on to their own destruction; so that the man who stops to lift up the fallen or to help along

the feeble gets nearer to God than do the selfishly successful.

That has been the Dutchman's creed and the Dutchman's practice, and the only ground upon which he can be called old-fashioned is that some nineteen hundred years ago it was the creed and practice of a certain Teacher and his disciples in Palestine; but it was not popular then, and the fact that the Dutchman's ideas of life are drawn almost exclusively from that source does not tend to make him a popular model to-day and may justify the charge that he is not up to date. It is an old Book that defines a neighbor as the man who helped one of another nation in distress and loaned him his beast and his wine flask and his oil bottle and purse, and in realizing that description the Hollander may seem out of date.

But that old Book is a prophecy of the golden age that ever beckons this stumbling world onward. It gives a picture of life, not as it was or is, so much as of life as it shall be, and the older it grows the more divine appears its portrayal and the more inspiring its promise of a new heaven and a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness, for the world learns slowly and by bitter experience that selfishness is the curse of life; but still it learns, and every step in its progress only brings out more clearly the blessedness and the holiness of the time when men shall not learn war any more, when the cry of weakness shall be the call of God, when the glory of life shall be to minister, and the greatest among men shall be the humblest servant of men.

The more clearly this vision rises before humanity the more exalted will appear the character and the work of the people whose chief distinction among the

nations of the earth has been the service they have rendered, not for selfish gain or passing glory, but out of human sympathy, as though their "brother's sin and sorrow were their own." Let other nations sing of victory over the weak, the spoils gathered by force along life's highway; let the priests and the Levites of a proud ecclesiasticism meditate upon the glories of their temples and the splendors of their festal days; we tell of the goodness and grace, the strength and the gentleness that have gone to the help of the weak, the wounded, the distressed—the Samaritan spirit that has made Holland a neighbor to the humanity that has fallen among thieves.

HOLLAND'S PLACE IN HISTORY.

Gentlemen, toward the realization of the divine idea of human brotherhood all the hidden forces of life are working. I say hidden because all constructive energy works in secret. The leaven that lifts and lightens the meal is buried; the sunshine and air and water that build the tree first lose themselves in its life; and all the forces of righteousness in human society are unseen because pervasive. And so the measure of a nation's influence is determined not by the extent of its territory, the absoluteness of its sovereignty, the visible strength of its institutions, but by the spirit, the unseen energy, which it contributes to the life of the world. The first condition of constructive power is the apparent loss of that power. Holland's place in history is not fixed by its institutional greatness, but rather by the diffusiveness of the ideas, the spirit, which constitutes its real life. Its part in the making of America is not seen in

the separate institutions, civil, educational, religious, which it transplanted, but in the spirit of its scattered people losing everything like organic union, but thereby carrying into every community and every school and every church the influence of a high ideal of character, a strong sense of human brotherhood, a spirit of conciliation and kindness which is to make it the destiny of Holland to live a still larger life in the America which is to be the strong and helpful neighbor to all the world, hastening the time when all the sons of men shall be the sons of God, and He who "went about doing good" shall be in truth the King of a regenerated humanity, and the whole earth one great neighborhood, where the need of each will be the care of all.





SELF-SACRIFICING DUTCH SAILORS.

The following circular sent to all the members of the Society by the Secretary explains itself :

NEW YORK, January 30, 1894.

MY DEAR SIR :

The race of Dutch heroes died not with the age that produced the defenders of Alcmaar, of Harlem, and of Leiden. Our journals to-day record a deed of self-sacrificing bravery which evinces that the spirit which animated the "Beggars of the Sea" yet lives in the hearts of their descendants though manifested in other fields than those of war.

The Netherland-American Line steamer, *Amsterdam*, from Rotterdam, arrived in the port of New York on Wednesday, January 17th. Three days before, on Sunday, 14th inst., during a heavy gale, the American fishing schooner, *Maggie E. Wells*, was discovered in distress. Her sails were blown away, she was lying in the trough of the sea, and apparently sinking, with two sailors lashed to the pumps and a dozen more lashed to the rigging. The sea was very rough and it was evidently perilous to attempt a rescue. The captain of the *Amsterdam*, however, called for volunteers to man the life-boats, and more than a score of hardy Dutchmen stepped forward.

The Chief Officer, J. Meyer, selected from these the following to accompany him on his dangerous mission, namely :

<i>Boatswain</i>	.	.	.	F. Requart.
<i>Quartermaster</i>	.	.	.	F. G. E. Eickorn.
<i>Carpenter</i>	.	.	.	A. J. Oudyn.
<i>Steerage Steward</i>	.	.	.	A. Bosch.
<i>Seaman</i>	.	.	.	A. Van Vliet.
<i>Seaman</i>	.	.	.	A. Vanderwilt.

The life-boat with the noble seven was launched on the tempestuous seas and had almost reached the imperilled schooner when a sudden squall struck the boat and capsized it. One man only, the seaman, A. Vanderwilt, was rescued, and the six other heroic volunteers were lost.

All of these were married men, leaving dependent families in the Netherlands.

At a special meeting of the Trustees of The Holland Society, called by the President, the Secretary was instructed to send a circular to the members of the Society, embodying these facts and asking for a subscription of money to be sent through the Consul-General of the Netherlands, Hon. John R. Planten, for the relief of the families of these men who lost their lives in endeavoring to save the lives of American seamen. We have on our rolls nearly a thousand members; shall we not contribute one thousand dollars to help make life less hard for the widows and orphans of these brave mariners who showed themselves not unworthy of their—and our—heroic ancestors.

If you desire to show your appreciation of the self-sacrificing spirit of these men and your sympathy with their bereaved families, please enclose

your "free-will offering" in envelope herewith, and remit to our Treasurer, Mr. Eugene Van Schaick, No. 6 Wall Street.

Sincerely yours,
THEODORE M. BANTA, Secretary.

In response to this appeal our Treasurer received \$499, which was duly remitted through the Consul-General of the Netherlands, who had also received a considerable amount direct from other members of the Society.





INSIGNIA OF THE ORDER OF ORANGE-NASSAU.



OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

PERTAINING TO THE APPOINTMENT OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE HOLLAND SOCIETY AS A KNIGHT OF
THE ORDER OF ORANGE-NASSAU.

's GRAVENHAGE, den 18 September, 1893.

No. 545 C.

Daar het Hare Majesteit behaagd heeft U Wel Edel Geboren bij besluit van 8 September, 1893, No. 18, waarvan hierbij een afschrift gaat, te benoemen tot RIDDER IN DE ORDE VAN ORANJE-NASSAU, heb ik de eer U Wel Edel Geboren hiernevens het versiersel van dien Graad te doen geworden, en U Wel Edel Geboren tevens mijne welmeenende gelukwensen, over dit uitstekend bewijs van welwillendheid van Hare Majesteit, met de uitdrukking mijner bijzondere hoogachting, aan te bieden; dienende voorts tot informatie, dat het gemeld versiersel, bij bevordering tot een hooger Graad of bij overlijden van den Gedecoreerde, aan de Kanselarij der Orde, en wel door middel van de dewone post, zal behooren te worden teruggezonden.

De Luitenant-Generaal,

Adjutant in buitengewonen dienst

[ZEGEL]

van wijlen Z. M. den Koning,

Kanselier der Nederlandsche Orden,

H. G. BOUMEESTER.

Den Wel Edel Geboren Heer J. W. BEEKMAN.

Voorzitter der "Holland Society of New-York"
te New-York.

TRANSLATION.

[Copy]

THE HAGUE, September 18, 1893.

No. 545 C.

As it has pleased Her Majesty to appoint you, by decree of September 8, 1893, No. 18, of which a copy goes herewith, a KNIGHT IN THE ORDER OF ORANGE-NASSAU, I have the honor to forward to you herewith the insignia of that Grade, and to offer you at the same time my sincere congratulations on this signal demonstration of Her Majesty's kindness, together with the expression of my especial regard; informing you furthermore that the said insignia, when the wearer is promoted to a higher Grade, or in case of his death, will have to be returned, by ordinary mail, to the Chancery of the Order.

The Lieutenant-General,
Adjutant in extraordinary service
Of His Majesty The Late King,
Chancellor of the Netherlands Orders,
(W. S.) H. G. BOUMEESTER.

J. W. BEEKMAN, Esq.
President of "The Holland Society of New York,"
at New York.

[Copy]

The undersigned, Consul-General of the Netherlands at New York, United States of America, hereby certifies that the foregoing document in the English language is a true and correct translation of a letter, dated The Hague, September 18, 1893, and written in the Dutch language by H. G. Bou-

meester, Esq., Chancellor of the Netherlands Orders, to J. W. Beekman, Esq., President of "The Holland Society of New York," at New York, U. S. A.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this sixth day of February, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Four.

[OFFICIAL
SEAL]

(Signed) J. R. PLANTEN,
Consul-General of the Netherlands.

In naam van Hare Majesteit
AFSCHRIFT. WILHELMINA, bij de gratie Gods,
8 September, 1893. Koningin der Nederlanden, Prin-
No. 18. ses van Oranje-Nassau, enz., enz.,
enz.

Wij EMMA, Koningin-Weduwe,
Regentes van het Koninkrijk,

Op de voordracht van de Ministers van Marine en
van Buitenlandsche Zaken van $\frac{4 \text{ September, 1893,}}{5 \text{ September, 1893,}}$

Bureau B. No. 428 Geheim
Kabinet No. 2.

Hebben goedgevonden en verstaan, te benoemen
tot RIDDER in de Orde van Oranje-Nassau, den
Heer

J. W. BEEKMAN,

Voorzitter der "Holland Society of New-York"
te New-York.

De Ministers van voornoemd zijn belast met de
uitvoering van dit besluit, waarvan afschrift zal

worden gezonden aan den Kanselier der Nederlandsche Ouden.

Her Leo, den 8 September, 1803.

(Get.) EMMA.

De Minister van Marine.

(Get.) J. C. Jansen

De Minister van

Saxonijsche Zaken.

(Get.) Van Tienhoven

1803.

Associeert met desselvs ingenieel.

De Keizerdars vódelijk belast

met het beheer van het Kabinet der Koningin.

(Get.) P. H. Gevers Deynoot.

Voet eensdu dend afschiet.

De Lieutenant-Generaal.

Adjutant in buitengewonen dienst

van wijler E. M. den Koning.

Kanselier der Nederlandsche Ouden.

H. G. BEUWENSTRA.

TRANSLATION.

[Copy]

September 8 1803.

No. 18.

In the name of Her Majesty
WILHELMINA by the grace of God,
Queen of the Netherlands, Princess
of Orange-Nassau, etc., etc., etc.

We EMMA, Queen-Widow, Re-
gent of the Kingdom.

On proposal of the Ministers of Marine and of
Foreign affairs of September 4, 1803
September 5, 1803.

Bureau B. No. 218 Secret

Cabinet No. 2

Have thought fit and resolved to appoint KNIGHT
in the Order of Orange-Nassau

Mr. J. W. BETHMAN.

President of "The Holland Society of New York"
at New York.

The Ministers aforesaid are charged with the execution of this decree, copy of which will be sent to the Chancellor of the Netherlands Orders.

Het Loo, September 8, 1893.

(W. S.) EMMA.

<p>The Minister of Marine, (W. S.) J. C. Jansen. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, (W. S.) van Tienhoven.</p>	<p>Agrees with the original of these, The Referendary temporarily in charge of the Queen's Cabinet, (W. S.) P. H. Gevers Deynoot For Copy conform, The Lieutenant-General, Adjutant in extraordinary service of His Majesty, the Late King, Chancellor of the Netherlands Orders. (W. S.) H. G. BOUMEESTER.</p>
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[SEAL OF THE
CHANCERY]

The undersigned, Consul-General of the Netherlands at New York, United States of America, hereby certifies that the foregoing document in the English language is a true and correct translation of the Royal Decree, dated Het Loo, September 8, 1893, by which Her Majesty, Queen Emma, Regent of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, appoints J. W. Beekman, Esq., President of "The Holland Society of New York," at New York, U.S.A., a Knight in the order of Orange-Nassau.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

[OFFICIAL
SEAL]

(Signed) J. R. PLANTEN,
Consul-General of the Netherlands.



TRANSLATION.

THE ORDER OF ORANGE-NASSAU.

LAW

Of April 4th, 1892, No. 55, for the
Institution of the Order of Orange-Nassau.

In the name of Her Majesty Wilhelmina, by the
Grace of God, Queen of the Netherlands, Princess
of Orange-Nassau, etc., etc., etc.

We Emma, Queen-Widow, Regent of the
Kingdom,

To all, who shall see these presents or hear
them read, Salute! Know all ye:

As We have considered, that it is desirable to
increase the opportunity for the bestowal of honor-
able distinctions, by instituting a new order of
Knighthood; With reference to article 66 of the
Constitution; Therefore it is, that We, having
heard the Council of State, and with common
concert of the States General, have thought fit
and permitted, as We do think fit and do permit
by these:

ARTICLE I.

An Order is instituted, serving as honorable
distinction for Netherlanders or foreigners, who

have, in a signal manner, deserved well of Us and the State, or of the public at large.

ARTICLE 2.

This Order bears the name of "The Order of Orange-Nassau."

ARTICLE 3.

The degree of Grand-Master of this Order is inseparably allied to the Crown of the Netherlands.

ARTICLE 4.

This Order consists of five classes, and a medal of honor is connected with it.

ARTICLE 5.

All appointments in this Order are made by Royal decree.

ARTICLE 6.

The Knights of the first class of this Order bear the name of Grand-Cross ;

Those of the second class bear the name of Grand Officers ;

Those of the third class bear the name of Commanders ;

Those of the fourth class bear the name of Officers, and

Those of the fifth class bear the name of Knights.

ARTICLE 7.

The insignia of this Order consists of a cross with eight pearl points and a continuous laurel wreath between the arms, covered by a Royal

Crown, the whole being of gold for the first four classes, and of silver for the fifth class ; the arms of the cross are in white email, with a heart in blue email ; in the centre of the cross is a round shield in blue email, surrounded by a rim in white email, both framed in gold ; on one side of the round shield is the Lion, as it appears in the coat-of-arms of the Realm, and on the rim in gold letters the words "Je maintiendrai,"¹ and on the reverse of the round shield a golden W, covered with a golden Royal Crown, and on the rim in golden letters the words "God zij met ons."² For the military, the insignia have, instead of the laurel wreath, two silver swords, with golden hilt, in an oblique cross behind the round shield. The ribbon is orange between two stripes of Nassau blue, the colors being separated by a narrow stripe of white.

ARTICLE 8.

The insignia for the different degrees are :

For the Grand-Cross :

An eight-pointed silver star, having in the centre the round shield with rim, upon which appear the Lion and the words "Je maintiendrai," to be worn on the left breast, and the insignia of the Order on a ribbon, one hundred and one millimeter wide, to be worn as a sash, from the right shoulder to the left hip.

On the star destined for the military, silver swords with golden hilt, in an oblique cross, are placed below the round shield.

For the Grand-Officers :

A four-pointed silver star, having in the centre the round shield with rim, whereon appear the

¹ I shall maintain.

² God be with us.

Lion, and the words "Je maintiendrai," to be worn on the left breast, and the insignia of the Order on a ribbon, fifty-five millimeter wide, to be worn around the neck.

On the star destined for the military, two silver swords with golden hilt, in an oblique cross, are placed below the round shield.

For the Commanders :

The insignia of the Order on a ribbon, fifty-five millimeter wide, to be worn around the neck.

For the Officers :

A smaller insignia of the Order on a ribbon, thirty-seven millimeter wide, to be worn in the left buttonhole, and on the ribbon a rosette.

For the Knights :

An insignia of the Order of the same size as that of the Officers, but with crown, pearl points, frame around the arms of the cross and silver laurel wreath, on a ribbon thirty-seven millimeter wide, to be worn in the left buttonhole.

ARTICLE 9.

The medal of honor, which can be given in bronze, silver, and gold, is round, covered by a Royal Crown of the same metal as the medal, and shows on one side the cross of the Order, according to circumstances ornamented with the laurel wreath or the crossed swords ; on the reverse a W, with the inscription " God zij met ons " ; it is worn on the ribbon of the Order, twenty-seven millimeters wide, in the left buttonhole. The ribbon shall, however, not be worn without the medal.

ARTICLE 10.

In order to defray the expenses of the Order a

certain sum shall annually be brought on the national budget.

ARTICLE 11.

The membership and insignia can only be lost by an irrevocable condemnation to imprisonment for three years, or to a heavier penalty.

ARTICLE 12.

The Chancellor of the Order of the Netherlands Lion is also Chancellor of this Order.

ARTICLE 13.

The insignia of this Order is forwarded to the appointee together with the copy of the Royal decree of his appointment, and is returned to the Chancellor in case of promotion to a higher rank, or in case of death.

Ordain and command that these shall be inserted in the Staatsblad,¹ and that all Ministerial Departments, Authorities, Colleges, and Officials, whom such concern, shall observe the strict execution.

Given at The Hague, April 4, 1892.

EMMA.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs,

VAN TIENHOVEN.

The Minister of Justice,

SMIDT.

The Minister of the Interior

TAK VAN POORTVLIET.

The Minister of Finances,

PIERSON.

Issued April 26th, 1892.

The Minister of Justice,

SMIDT.

¹ Official collection of laws and decrees.

According to the statutes of the Order of Orange-Nassau, the decorations ought to be restored in case of death of the titular, or in case of his promotion to a higher degree.

In foreign countries the decorations can be remitted to Netherlands Legation.

The undersigned, Consul-General of the Netherlands, at New York, United States of America, hereby certifies that the foregoing document, in the English language, is a true and correct translation of a pamphlet, written in the Dutch language, containing the statutes of the Order of Orange-Nassau.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this sixth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

[OFFICIAL
SEAL]

(Signed) J. R. PLANTEN,
Consul-General of the Netherlands.





Ninth Annual Meeting.



THE Ninth Annual Meeting of The Holland Society of New York was held at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue, on Friday evening, April 6, 1894.

The President, Mr. James William Beekman, was in the chair, and the following named members were present, or had expressed their expectation to attend the meeting :

JOHN B. ADRIANCE.	ALBERT G. BOGERT.
I. REYNOLDS ADRIANCE.	ANDREW D. BOGERT.
WILLIAM H. H. AMERMAN.	CHARLES E. BOGERT.
FREDERICK C. BAYLES.	EDWARD S. BOGERT.
ROBERT BAYLES.	HENRY A. BOGERT.
GEORGE A. BANTA.	HENRY L. BOGERT.
THEODORE M. BANTA.	JOHN G. BOGERT.
HENRY M. T. BEEKMAN.	PHILIP E. BOGERT.
HENRY R. BEEKMAN.	STEPHEN G. BOGERT.
A. WINFRED BERGEN.	WALTER L. BOGERT.
EDWARD J. BERGEN.	SAMUEL C. BRADT.
JAMES J. BERGEN.	ALEX. G. BRINCKERHOFF.
JOHN W. H. BERGEN.	H. WALLER BRINCKERHOFF.
TUNIS G. BERGEN.	HENRY H. BRINKERHOFF, Jr.
TUNIS H. BERGEN.	ROBERT B. BRINKERHOFF.
ALONZO BLAUVELT.	THEOPHILUS A. BROUWER.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER.	BLOOMFIELD BROWER.
JAMES BLEECKER.	DAYID BROWER.
THEO. B. BLEECKER, Jr.	WILLIAM L. BROWER.
DELAVAN BLOODGOOD.	CHARLES BURHANS.
JOHN BOGART.	SAMUEL BURHANS, Jr.

ARTHUR BURTIS.	GARRET J. GARRETSON.
MORSE BURTIS.	ALEXANDER R. GULICK.
ALPHONSO T. CLEARWATER.	A. READING GULICK.
JACOB W. CLUTE.	CHARLTON R. GULICK.
FRANK E. CONOVER.	ERNESTUS GULICK.
WARREN A. CONOVER.	JOHN C. GULICK.
JOHN H. COOPER.	FERDINAND HASBROUCK.
WASHINGTON L. COOPER.	FRANK HASBROUCK.
SAMUEL D. COYKENDALL.	G. D. B. HASBROUCK.
MATTHIAS V. CRUSER.	ISAAC E. HASBROUCK.
GEORGE W. DE BEVOISE.	JOHN C. HASBROUCK.
CHARLES R. DEFREEST.	JOSEPH HASBROUCK.
JAMES DE LA MONTANYE.	MANNING HASBROUCK.
JOHN DEMAREST.	OSCAR HASBROUCK, JR.
J. WATTS DE PEYSTER.	WILLIAM M. HOES.
HENRY C. DE WITT.	JOHN H. HOPPER.
MOSES J. DEWITT.	DAVID H. HOUGHTALING.
SUTHERLAND DEWITT.	HARMANUS B. HUBBARD.
J. WARREN S. DEY.	CHARLES W. HULST.
ANDREW DEYO.	EDWARD T. HULST.
JEROME V. DEYO.	ARTHUR M. JACOBUS.
SOLOMON L. F. DEYO.	RICHARD M. JACOBUS.
CHARLES G. DOUW.	JOHN N. JANSEN.
ELIJAH DU BOIS.	JEREMIAH JOHNSON, JR.
CORNELIUS J. DUMOND.	CLARENCE V. S. KIP.
GUSTAVUS A. DURYEE.	WILLIAM F. KIP.
JACOB E. DURYEE.	PETER KOUWENHOVEN.
JOSEPH R. DURYEE.	DE WITT C. LE FEVRE.
JOSEPH W. DURYEE.	JOHN LEFFERTS.
WILLIAM B. DURYEE.	J. HOLMES LONGSTREET.
PETER Q. ECKERSON.	JAMES V. LOTT.
DWIGHT L. ELMENDORF.	CHARLES E. LYDECKER.
JOACHIM ELMENDORF.	GEORGE E. MONTANYE.
JOHN A. ELMENDORF.	LEWIS F. MONTANYE.
WILLIAM B. ELMENDORF.	WILLIAM H. MONTANYE.
EDWARD ELSWORTH.	HOPPER S. MOTT.
EZEKIEL J. ELTING.	ISAAC MYER.
IRVING ELTING.	FREDERICK W. NOSTRAND.
JESSE ELTING.	WILLIAM M. ONDERDONK.
PETER J. ELTING.	WILLIAM S. OPDYKE.
EVERETT J. ESSELSTYNE.	JOHN P. PAULISON.
HERMAN V. ESSELSTYNE.	ABRAHAM POLHEMUS.
SHERMAN ESSELSTYNE.	NELSON PROVOOST.

JOHN V. S. L. PRUYN.	JOHN FINE SUYDAM.
FRANK S. QUACKENBOS.	J. HOWARD SUYDAM.
ABRAHAM QUACKENBUSH.	LAMBERT SUYDAM.
ABRAHAM C. QUACKENBUSH.	SANDFORD R. TEN EYCK.
WILLIAMSON RAPALJE.	STEPHEN V. TEN EYCK.
CHRISTIE ROMAINE.	WILLIAM H. TEN EYCK.
DE WITT C. ROMAINE.	HENRY TRAPHAGAN.
ISAAC ROMAINE.	CHARLES H. TRUAX.
JOHN V. B. ROOME, Jr.	CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX.
DANIEL B. ST. J. ROOSA.	JAMES R. TRUAX.
HYMAN ROOSA.	JOHN G. TRUAX.
CHARLES H. ROOSEVELT.	LUCAS L. VAN ALLEN.
FREDERICK ROOSEVELT.	WILLIAM H. VAN ALLEN.
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.	CORNELIUS H. VAN ANTWERP
JOHN C. SCHENCK.	WILLARD J. VAN AUKEN.
GEORGE F. SCHERMERHORN.	FREDERICK T. VAN BEUREN.
J. MAUS SCHERMERHORN.	HENRY S. VAN BEUREN.
WM. W. SCHOMP.	ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT.
ADRIAN O. SCHOONMAKER.	CORNELIUS VAN BRUNT.
AUGUSTUS SCHOONMAKER.	JOHN R. VAN BUSKIRK.
JOHN SCHOONMAKER.	JOHN C. VAN CLEAF.
CHARLES E. SCHUYLER.	AUGUSTUS VAN CLEEF.
DAVID B. SICKELS.	LINCOLN VAN COTT.
FRANCIS SKILLMAN.	FRANCIS I. VAN DER BEEK.
HENRY L. SLOTE.	ISAAC P. VAN DER BEEK.
ALLEN L. SMIDT.	AUGUSTUS G. VANDERPOEL.
FRANK B. SMIDT.	ALBERT VAN DER VEER.
HENRY T. STAATS, Jr.	D. AUGUSTUS VAN DER VEER.
EDWARD STAGG.	JOHN R. VAN DER VEER.
JOHN H. STARIN.	CHARLES H. VAN DEVENTER.
JOHN B. STEVENS.	GEORGE M. VAN DEVENTER.
WALTON STORM.	GEORGE R. VAN DE WATER.
BARENT W. STRYKER.	HENRY L. R. VANDYCK.
PETER STRYKER.	AMOS VAN ETTEN.
WILLIAM S. STRYKER.	EDGAR VAN ETTEN.
PETER J. STUYVESANT.	SOLOMON VAN ETTEN.
EDGAR C. SUTPHEN.	FRANK VAN FLEET.
HERBERT S. SUTPHEN.	LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK.
JOHN S. SUTPHEN, Jr.	CASPER VAN HOESEN.
JOSEPH W. SUTPHEN.	GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN.
THERON Y. SUTPHEN.	JAMES D. VAN HOEVENBERG.
CHARLES C. SUYDAM.	STEPHEN V. A. VAN HORNE.
JAMES SUYDAM.	DANIEL B. VAN HOUTEN.

EUGENE VAN LOAN.	JOHN V. VAN WOERT.
JOHN VAN LOAN.	JOHN R. VAN WORMER.
ZELAH VAN LOAN.	AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK.
CALVIN D. VAN NAME.	JACOB S. VAN WYCK.
RUSSELL VAN NESS.	JACOB T. VAN WYCK.
ALEXANDER T. VAN NEST.	JOHN H. VAN WYCK.
FRANK R. VAN NEST.	PHILIP V. R. VAN WYCK, Jr.
WARNER VAN NORDEN.	ROBERT A. VAN WYCK.
HENRY D. VAN ORDEN.	SAMUEL VAN WYCK.
GILBERT S. VAN PELT.	WILLIAM VAN WYCK.
GARRET D. VAN REIPEN.	WILLIAM E. VAN WYCK.
CORTLAND S. VAN RENSS- LAER.	MILTON B. VAN ZANDT.
CORNELIUS C. VAN REYPEN.	THEODORE R. VARICK.
ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD.	WILLIAM W. VARICK.
RICHARD VAN SANTVOORD.	HARMON A. VEDDER.
SAMUEL M. VAN SANTVOORD.	JOHN D. VERMEULE.
BENJAMIN A. VAN SCHAICK.	WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK.
EUGENE VAN SCHAICK.	WILLIAM G. VER PLANCK.
JOHN VAN SCHAICK.	JOHN H. VISSCHER.
FERDINAND VAN SICLEN.	ANSON A. VOORHEES.
EVERT VAN SLYKE.	CHARLES C. VOORHEES.
ABRAHAM V. W. VAN VECH- TEN.	CHARLES H. VOORHEES.
HENRY C. VAN VECHTEN.	FREDERICK P. VOORHEES.
CHARLES K. VAN VLECK.	JUDAH B. VOORHEES.
JOHN M. VAN VLECK.	CHARLES H. VOORHIS.
DEUSE M. VAN VLIET.	MILES W. VOSBURGH.
STEWART VAN VLIET.	ALFRED P. VREDENBURGH.
THOMAS S. VAN VOLKEN- BURGH.	EDWARD L. VREDENBURGH.
DICKINSON M. VAN VORST.	TOWNSEND WANDELL.
EDWARD W. VAN VRANKEN.	B. R. WENDELL.
GEORGE VAN WAGENEN.	CHARLES WESSELL.
HENRY W. VAN WAGENEN.	ANDREW J. WHITBECK.
HUBERT VAN WAGENEN.	CORNELIUS T. WILLIAMSON.
EDGAR B. VAN WINKLE.	HENRY V. WILLIAMSON.
JOHN A. VAN WINKLE.	GEORGE H. WYCKOFF.
MARSHALL W. VAN WINKLE.	GERARDUS H. WYNKOOP.
JAMES B. VAN WOERT.	JAMES D. WYNKOOP.
	ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.
	GEORGE A. ZABRISKIE.
	JOSIAH H. ZABRISKIE.



THEODORE M. BANTA.
Secretary of The Holland Society of New York

After the minutes of the previous annual meeting had been read and approved, the Secretary, Mr. Theodore M. Banta, presented the following annual report :

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The prominent events in the Society's history during the past year were in connection with the visit of the Dutch ship of war, *Van Speyk*, to our harbor, to participate in the Columbian Naval Parade.

At our last annual meeting the Secretary called the attention of the Society to the expected arrival of the ship, and suggested the propriety of extending courtesies to its officers during their stay in our port, whereupon the Society directed the Trustees to make suitable arrangements to that end. Accordingly a banquet was given by the Society at the Hotel Waldorf on the evening of Saturday, April 29, 1893, to Captain W. A. Arriëns and his officers, which proved to be a most delightful occasion, and which was greatly appreciated and enjoyed by our kinsmen from beyond the seas.

The members of the Society at Albany and vicinity also arranged for a function at that ancient Dutch city. Through the liberality of our fellow-member, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, a special drawing-room car was provided for the Dutch officers and the committee of the Society, and on Tuesday, May 9th, they went to the Capital, where they were received at the City Hall by the Mayor, who presented them with the freedom of the city. A reception followed at the elegant mansion of Mrs. Pruyn, where some of the most

distinguished people of the city were present, and in the evening a banquet was served in the Fort Orange Club, speeches being made by Captain Arriëns, Governor Flower, Mayor Manning, Dr. Van der Veer, and others.

On Tuesday, May 16th, Captain Arriëns gave a luncheon on board the *Van Speyk* to the Consul-General of the Netherlands and representatives of the St. Nicholas and Holland Societies.

The attentions shown by the Society appeared to have been greatly appreciated, not only by the officers themselves, but by the Government they represented. In recognition thereof, at the annual dinner of the Society, given at Sherry's January 17, 1894, the Minister of the Netherlands was present and read an official communication he had received from the Queen-Dowager of the Netherlands, bestowing upon President Beekman and Dr. Van der Veer, vice-president for Albany, the decoration of the order of Orange-Nassau.

A full account of all these proceedings will be found in the Year Book for 1894, now in press.

During the year our library has been added to by a gift of valuable Dutch books from Austin Gunnison, Esq. We are also indebted to the New Haven Colony Historical Society for a number of volumes, and to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania for several volumes of their collections; also to many clubs and societies for copies of their annual Year Books.

The Treasurer's report, which was published in full in the call for the annual meeting, and sent to all the members, showed receipts from annual dues, etc., of \$5252.72, and expenditures \$5525.48; the balance in the Treasurer's hands

March 15th being \$6860.70, of which \$3915 had been invested in four West Shore bonds of a par value of \$4000.

The Treasurer had also received \$499 from subscriptions of members for the relief of the families of the heroic Dutch sailors of the S. S. *Amsterdam*, which had been remitted through the Consul-General of the Netherlands.

The membership at last report was	858	
New members received	48	
		—
		906
Died	17	
Resigned	9	26
		—
Membership at date		880

The Secretary concluded to discontinue the practice of issuing special circulars in reference to the decease of any of our fellow-members, deeming it more seemly to insert any obituary notices in a formal report at the annual meeting, and thus preserve them in more permanent and appropriate form in our Year Book.

The members who have died since our last report are as follows :

PETER LABAGH VAN DER VEER, the son of Lawrence Van der Veer, our former vice-president for Somerset County, New Jersey, was born at Brookside, in that county, September 30, 1846, and died at Santa Fé, New Mexico, March 16, 1893. He had a distinguished course in college, was noted for his scholarship in all departments, taking several prizes. He also took a course in the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J.,

and subsequently studied several years in the Universities of Berlin and Göttingen. He studied law in Columbia College, and having been admitted to the bar in New York in 1873, practised his profession in that city for nine years. In 1881 he removed to New Mexico and secured a very influential position among the legal fraternity of that territory.

He was a man of commanding presence and endowed with natural abilities of a very high order.

GERRIT HUBERT VAN WAGENEN, died in the city of New York March 29, 1893, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He was born in Brooklyn and was graduated from Columbia College in 1858. Being possessed of an ample fortune he was enabled to devote his time to literature and the pleasures of rural life. He was interested in the subject of genealogy, and had prepared quite an extensive account of the Van Wagenen family, which was published in the Record of the New York Genealogical Society, of which Society he was a trustee and librarian. He was for many years a vestryman of Christ Church at Rye, N. Y., and was very active in the mission work connected with that church.

JOHN LEFFERTS, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Flatbush, who united with the Society March 27, 1890, died suddenly, April 18, 1893. He was sixty-six years old, and was born in the old mansion which has always been his home, his estate forming part of the land which was deeded to his ancestor in the time of Governor Stuyvesant.

He was a director in the Brooklyn Savings Bank, in the Long Island Safe Deposit Company, Long Island Loan and Trust Company, and in the Flatbush Gas and Water Companies; a member of the Board of Education of the Reformed Church in America, and an elder in the old Reformed Church of Flatbush, an office he had held for thirty-three years. His charities were many, among the last being the presentation to Grace Chapel of the site upon which it is now being erected.

His funeral was the most largely attended that ever took place in Flatbush, all the stores in the town having been closed during the services.

In the address by Rev. Dr. Wells, his pastor, he said :

“I might speak of John Lefferts as the inheritor of an honored name, the head of various enterprises, but I prefer to speak of him as the Christian man who fulfilled in all degrees of life the pure mission of Christ, to visit the widow and the oppressed and to keep his life unspotted from the world. His was an ideal life of Christian manhood, so gentle, so pure. Nature, pointing to him, might stand up before the world and say, ‘This is a man.’ He had abiding faith in the Word of Words. His was a Christian life rooted and grounded in faith.

“To the church John Lefferts gave fulness of service. None can tell how we shall miss him and his Christian influence in our councils. I was his pastor and his friend for thirty years. I knew his true spirituality. I knew how in all the conditions of life his strength was in communion with Jesus Christ. A sudden end like his was but the translation to the life that never dies; to the life in the Divine Presence, redeemed from sin and sorrow. Death was no triumph; death was no victory.”

GEORGE TITUS HARING, formerly of Brooklyn, died at Allendale, N. J., May 7, 1893, in the forty-eighth year of his age. He was a member of the

Veteran Corps, Seventh Regiment, and an officer in the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard State of New York, and also of the Second Regiment, National Guard of the State of New Jersey.

GEORGE PINE DEBEVOISE, who resided at Denver, Col., died in that city, May 20, 1893.

THEODORE VAN WYCK VAN HEUSEN was born in Albany, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1818, and died in that city, June 15, 1893. He was one of Albany's oldest and most respected citizens. In 1843 he established the crockery business, and at the time of his death he was probably the oldest merchant of prominence in that line in the country.

He was one of the earliest members of the Young Men's Association; was a charter member of the Fort Orange Club; a member of the Albany Club, and one of the oldest members of the Albany Institute; was a constituent member of the Emmanuel Baptist Church. In 1882 he was the Republican candidate for Congress from the Albany District.

He had travelled extensively in Europe and elsewhere abroad, and for many years had contributed to the public press very interesting letters containing his observations in foreign lands. He also wrote frequently and forcibly in discussing the public questions of the day, evincing literary ability which secured him more than a mere local distinction.

LAWRENCE VAN DER VEER, one of the earliest members of the Society, having been elected April 30, 1885, died at Rocky Hill, N. J., June 21, 1893. Mr. Van der Veer was formerly vice-president for Somerset County, and always took the deepest interest in the affairs of the Society, rarely failing to

attend its meetings. He was born in November, 1815, at the homestead on the large farm in Somerset County, which had been in the family for generations, and which he continued to cultivate until his death. He was the town superintendent of public schools. He had been identified with the Reformed Church for more than fifty years, filling the offices of deacon and elder and superintendent of the Sunday-school. He was a man of sterling integrity, of unusual sweetness of disposition, of most generous impulses, of invariable courtesy of manner and of speech. His only son, Hon. Peter Labagh Vander Veer, who was also a member of the Society, died at Santa Fé, New Mexico, March 16, 1893.

STEPHEN WALING VAN WINKLE died suddenly of heart disease, at Lake Hopatcong, June 28, 1893, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He was a man of genial qualities, and of the kindest heart, and was one of the best known and most popular men in Paterson, N. J., where for many years he was engaged in the manufacture of silk. He was a descendant of one of the original Acquackonock patentees, and was born in Paterson, where he resided all his life.

General WILLIAM VANDEVER died in Ventura, California, July 23, 1893. He was born in Baltimore, Md., March 31, 1817. He studied law, and in 1839 moved to Illinois, and twelve years later removed to Iowa, settling in Dubuque, where he practised his profession. He was elected a Representative to Congress in 1858, from the Dubuque district, being re-elected the succeeding term. After the first battle of Bull Run, he raised the Ninth Iowa Volunteers, and received the command as colonel.

He served with distinguished gallantry during the war, receiving the commission of brigadier-general. After the war, he resumed the general practice of the law, was appointed by General Grant Inspector of Indian Affairs, holding the position for four years, and in 1886 moved to California, from which State he was again sent to Congress, serving for two terms.

“In both private and public life, his record was unblemished by a single stain. Engaged in active political affairs for thirty years, through periods when so few men were spared from scandal or free from taint of corruption, General Vandever's reputation was never impugned. His integrity was unquestioned, his honesty undoubted.

“Personal dignity was a marked feature of his demeanor, but it never disguised a kindness of nature that was unlimited. His heart and hand were always open to his fellow-man, and the full stores of his knowledge and experience were ever at the service of humanity.”

JOHN BANTA, one of the old-time builders of New York, died in this city July 26, 1893. He constructed many of the great buildings of the city, among them the Dakota and Van Corlaer apartment-houses. He had been President of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, and for thirteen years represented them as a member of the Board of Examiners in the Department of Buildings. He was President of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, and chairman of important committees in that organization.

THOMAS DOREMUS MESSLER, one of the best known business men and financiers in Pittsburgh, died at Cresson Springs, Pa., August 11, 1893. He was born at Somerville, Somerset County, N. J., May 9, 1833, and received his early education at the Somerville Academy.

In 1852 he entered the service of the Erie Railway in New York, and four years later went to Pittsburgh as Secretary and Auditor of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, just then organized, and subsequently became Comptroller of that company. In 1876 he became third Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Company, and subsequently President of half a score of other railways auxiliary to that company.

He was a director in the Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, and one of the trustees of the Shadyside Academy. He was a gentleman of artistic tastes, and always took an active part in social, educational, and financial affairs in Pittsburgh.

“He had a remarkable aptitude in the direction of railroad science, and special genius for settling the financial questions that naturally arise in so vast a railroad system as the Pennsylvania, and was recognized as one of the most valued officials of that company.”

JOHN EVERT DEWITT was killed in the railroad catastrophe near Chester, Mass., on the Boston and Albany Road, August 31st, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He was born in New York City, where, for many years, he was the successful general agent of the Phœnix Life Insurance Company. He subsequently organized the Ben Franklin Life Insurance Company, which was absorbed by the United States Life Insurance Company, when he was elected its President. Six years later he was chosen President of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine, and in 1881 he took up his residence in Portland.

“Mr. DeWitt loved letters and the arts, and his library, as well as his collection of etchings, was choice and extensive. He was first Vice-President of the Portland Society of Art, and President of the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, also a member of the Union League Club of New York, and the Falmouth and Cumberland Clubs of Portland. In Portland's business life, he figured as a director of the Portland National Bank, a member of the Board of Trade, and as President of the Union Safety Deposit Vault Company. Of a social disposition, he entertained generously in his handsome house on Deering Street. He was a prominent Episcopalian, a vestryman of St. Luke's Cathedral, and took great interest in the work of the diocese of Maine.”

WYNFORD VAN GAASBEEK was born in the city of Hudson, N. Y., September 30, 1867, and died in New York, September 5, 1893, after three days' illness. “Of a loving disposition, always kind and generous, he was loved by all who knew him; and his sudden, untimely death was a severe blow to his parents and a sad shock to his friends and associates.”

Dr. WILLARD CHARLES MARSELIUS died in Albany, N. Y., December 24, 1893, after a few days' illness. He was born in Schenectady County, thirty-six years ago. He was graduated from Union College in 1881, and from the Albany Medical College in 1884. After practising his profession in Phillipsport and Port Jackson, he moved to Albany in 1886, and associated himself with his uncle, Dr. Albert VanderVeer. Among the large number who gathered at the funeral were about sixty of the most prominent physicians in the city, who testified to the high esteem in which Dr. Marselius was held by the profession.

A committee of the Medical Society of the county of Albany drew up a minute, which was

ordered to be inscribed on the records, which contained this tribute :

“To all of us, the fact of the death of Dr. Marselius comes with a sense of deprivation, and we wish to make record of our feeling of having lost by it, one who was, in his private life, a loyal friend who drew us to him by his unfailing courtesy and goodness of heart, as well as by his genuine integrity of purpose, and in whom in our professional relations we always found him trustworthy, prudent, and honorable, and thoroughly fitted for his work. He was a good friend, a good physician, and a good citizen.”

RICHARD AMERMAN, who was elected a member of the Society March 30, 1893, died October 6th, of the same year, at his home in Flatbush, Long Island, in the seventieth year of his age. For many years he was a city surveyor in New York, and at the time of his death was the oldest one of the profession in the city. He had long been a member of the Consistory of the Collegiate Dutch Church of New York, first as Deacon and afterwards as Elder, and was also the most efficient superintendent of one of the oldest Mission Sunday-schools in the city. His pastor wrote : “ Few men that I have known were so active in every good work as he.”

GARDINER VAN NOSTRAND died very suddenly at his home near Newburg January 1, 1894. He was said to be one of the wealthiest men of that city. He was greatly interested in winter sports and for a long time was treasurer of the Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club.

JOHN HANCOCK RIKER, of New York, died January 26, 1894, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was a son of Richard Riker, formerly Recorder of the city of New York. He was graduated at

Columbia College, and practised law in New York for more than a half century. He was president of the Northeastern Dispensary and was one of the commissioners appointed to plan street blocks for the city.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was the next thing in order. The nominations made by the Committee on Nominations had been printed and sent to all members with the notice for the annual meeting. There being no other nominations, by unanimous consent, on motion of Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot, and the following named officers were declared duly elected:

President,

WARNER VAN NORDEN.

Vice-Presidents,

New York.....CHARLES H. TRUAX.
 Kings County.....DELAVAN BLOODGOOD.
 Queens County.....HENRY A. BOGERT.
 Westchester County.....HARRIS E. ADRIANCE.
 Orange County.....SEYMOUR DE WITT.
 Dutchess County.....EDWARD ELSWORTH.
 Ulster County.....ELIJAH DU BOIS.
 Columbia County.....CHARLES KING VAN VLECK.
 Albany County.....ALBERT VAN DER VEER.
 Rensselaer County.....CHARLES R. DE FREEST.
 Schenectady County.....JOHN LIVINGSTON SWITS.
 Montgomery County.....JOHN H. STARIN.
 Hudson County, N. J...GARRET DANIEL VAN REIPEN.
 Bergen County, N. J... JOHN PAUL PAULISON.
 Passaic County, N. J...JOHN HOPPER.
 Essex County, N. J...JOHN N. JANSEN.
 Monmouth County, N. J.WILLIAM H. VREDENBURGH.
 Middlesex County, N. J.ABRAHAM V. SCHENCK.
 Philadelphia, Pa.....SAMUEL S. STRYKER.
 United States Army.....MAJOR-GENERAL STEWART VAN VLIET.
 United States Navy.....MEDICAL INSPECTOR WILLIAM K. VAN REYPEN.

Secretary,

THEODORE MELVIN BANTA.

Treasurer,

EUGENE VAN SCHAIK.

*Trustees,*FRANK HASBROUCK,
HENRY S. VAN BEUREN,ABRAHAM LANSING,
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK,

JOHN W. VROOMAN.

The president-elect, Mr. Warner Van Norden, was then escorted to the chair and invested by the retiring President with the badge of office, whereupon he delivered the following inaugural address :

Gentlemen of The Holland Society :

It is with difficulty that I find words to express my appreciation of the exalted honor you have conferred upon me. You will not think me extravagant in asserting that the Presidency of this Society outranks the like position in any of the kindred organizations. For we represent not only the earliest Protestant civilization on the continent, but we boast the proudest lineage in the land. Our fathers came to these shores—not as exiles from religious persecution : much less did they come as homeless wanderers seeking a shelter. From a land of liberty and prosperity, they came to found a state, built upon truth and righteousness ; to establish in a new land the free institutions of the old, and to engage in lawful commerce.

The cause we represent becomes daily more attractive to the historian and philanthropist.

On occasions like the present it is our wont, and properly, to dwell on the heroism of the past. Especially do we recall the fierce conflict against Spain, with all its attendant horrors and sacrifices. Our ancestors chose for their national color, orange, a mixture of red and yellow, representing

blood and gold—life and property, and over all they placed the Word of God. For these they fought with a tenacity and courage that challenged the admiration of the world.

But let us not forget the victories achieved other than those of war. During the dreadful years of struggle, Holland established two universities, originated a system of common schools, searched for the North Pole, and founded an empire in the East Indies. Their ships sailed every ocean, and as colonizers they have never been equalled by any people but the Anglo-Saxon. While straining every nerve to keep out the invader on one hand, on the other they were adding to the nation's resources by commercial enterprise and sagacity unrivalled.

It is, however, more especially to the triumphs of the Dutch spirit in our own land that I would direct your thoughts to-night. On a previous occasion I have referred to the impress left by the early settlers on the various sections of our Republic. The stamp of the Puritan on New England will never be effaced. Virginia is cavalier and Louisiana is creole. So on our own city of New York, the handful of Dutch settlers have left their mark, which the deluge of recent foreign immigration has been ineffectual to wash away. New York is still the thrifty commercial city of our ancestors, distinguished for its business integrity, its aggressiveness, and enterprise. Amid countless changes the Dutch element rises to the top and stays there. In the commercial world, Petrus Stuyvesant and Johannes de La Montagnie still govern.

This ancestral spirit has never had more complete exemplification than during the year that is

just gone. None need be reminded of the horrors of the past summer when panic seized the land and the stoutest hearts feared. Manufactories were closing on every side. The ten thousand voices of unemployed artisans moved all to pity. Merchants were failing and banks breaking. Every day disclosed some new disaster. Each prominent centre, in turn, had its period of distress, and each in turn sent up to our New Amsterdam its cry for help. Banded together in solid phalanx, the banking institutions of our great metropolis answered every appeal and furnished tens of millions of money. The empty vaults of out-of-town banks were refilled, and over and over again ruin to other cities was averted. Nearly the last utterance of suffering came from the Pacific coast, to which New York sent almost half a score of millions of gold. New York never faltered in her generosity to sister cities. There seemed no end to her resources. The world wondered, while the strain lasted for weeks and months. At last the tide turned. The victory had been won by the old Dutch persistency, energy, business sagacity, and heroism of the business men of New York. This splendid achievement saved the country from a catastrophe that would have required many years to recover from, and added new glory to the name of our beloved city. Thus I claim that New York is still New Amsterdam, and that it is still dominated by the spirit of its invincible founders.

Again thanking you for the honorable position in which I find myself to-night, I congratulate you on your ancestry, on your inherited virtues, on your social standing and worth, and on your happy homes and loved ones.

Judge A. T. Clearwater, of Kingston, on behalf of the Committee on Delfts Haven Monument, reported that the project suggested by the Congregationalists of Boston to erect a monument to the Pilgrim Fathers at Delfts Haven had not met with much enthusiasm among the descendants of the Pilgrims, and that a few hundred dollars only had been subscribed by them, and the Committee asked to be discharged from any further consideration of the subject. The Society, however, voted to continue the Committee.

Hon. George M. Van Hoesen, on behalf of the Committee on Statue to William the Silent, proposed to be erected in Central Park, made an informal report that the Committee had not held a full meeting, but that it appeared to some of them that the financial condition of affairs made the time inopportune to attempt to raise money for the purpose, and he asked for the discharge of the committee. On motion of Hon. Augustus Van Wyck, however, the Society voted to refer the matter to the Trustees, with the expression of the earnest desire that prompt and efficient measures should be taken to secure the erection of the monument.

Amendment to the Constitution :

The Constitution prescribes that the Trustees shall hold quarterly meetings on the last Thursday of each March, June, September, and December. It has been found that some of these dates are quite inconvenient for the meetings, making it difficult at times to secure a quorum. The Trustees suggested a change in these dates, and also that the provision fixing the dates of meeting

should be transferred from the Constitution to the By-Laws, so that changes may be more readily made if found to be desirable.

The Trustees, therefore, recommended that the following amendments be made to the Constitution, due notice having been given as required :

Article VII., Section 3, shall read : The Trustees shall hold four regular meetings each year, at such times as may be provided in the By-Laws.

Article VII., Section 4, shall be stricken out.

If these amendments shall be approved by the Society, the Trustees stated they proposed to amend the By-Laws as follows :

By-Law 2 shall read :

MEETINGS OF TRUSTEES.

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

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

Notice of the following proposed amendment, signed by fifteen members, as required, had also been sent in due form :

Resolved that Section 4 in Article VI. of the Constitution of The Holland Society of New York be and is hereby amended to read as follows :

Section 4. The admission fee shall be five dollars. The annual subscription fee, five dollars, payable in advance on the first day of February in each year. The payment of fifty dollars at any one time shall constitute a life membership and exemption from 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 for the admission fee, and ten

dollars for the annual subscription and one hundred dollars for the life-membership, but such increase of the life-membership fee shall not apply to life memberships previously paid. The sums paid for life membership shall remain as a permanent endowment fund, the interest thereof to be applied to the purposes of the Society.

The Trustees reported that they did not recommend the adoption of this proposed amendment, and on motion it was laid upon the table.

On motion of Judge Augustus Van Wyck, the Society voted unanimously to express its sincere thanks to our retiring President, Mr. J. William Beekman, for the masterly, graceful, and efficient manner in which he had administered the affairs of the Society during the past year.

Mr. Beekman responded briefly, expressing feelingly his appreciation of the resolution just passed.

After the adjournment a collation was served, and a very agreeable hour was passed in a social way.





LIST OF MEMBERS.

WITH DATES OF ELECTION.

April 6, 1894.

NOTE.—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 descendants in the male line of persons who possessed the rights of Dutch citizenship within Dutch settlements in America, prior to the year 1675; also, 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.—CONSTITUTION, Article III.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Mar. 26, 1891..	Charles Marseilles.....	Exeter, N. H.
Oct. 25, 1886..	John Barnes Varick.....	Manchester, N. H.
Mar. 30, 1887..	Francis Charles Van Horn.....	Dedham, Mass.
Oct. 27, 1887.	Sayer Hasbrouck.....	Providence, R. I.
Mar. 31, 1892..	Cyrus Manchester Van Slyck.....	“ “
Oct. 24, 1889..	Jacob Voorhis.....	Greenwich, Conn.
Dec. 7, 1888..	John Voorhis.....	“ “
Dec. 22, 1887..	Francis Henry Adriance.....	Hartford, “
Oct. 29, 1891..	Melancthon Williams Jacobus.....	“ “
Mar. 29, 1894..	Francis Salmon Quackenbos.....	“ “
Mar. 14, 1885..	Edgar Beach Van Winkle.....	Litchfield, “
Oct. 24, 1889..	John Monroe Van Vleck.....	Middletown, “
Oct. 22, 1890..	John Butler Adriance.....	New Haven, “
Jan. 7, 1892..	Henry De Bevoise Schenck.....	Ridgefield, “
Nov. 9, 1893..	Lawrence Van Alstyne.....	Sharon, “
Mar. 28, 1889..	George Washington Roosevelt.....	Stamford, “
Oct. 23, 1889..	Warren Roosevelt.....	“ “
Oct. 29, 1891..	Satterlee Swartwout.....	“ “

NEW YORK STATE.

NEW YORK CITY.

- Mar. 28, 1889..Franklin Acker.
 Mar. 28, 1889..Benjamin Lander Amerman.
 Mar. 28, 1889..Frederick Herbert Amerman.
 Dec. 20, 1886..Newton Amerman.
 Mar. 28, 1889..William Libbey Amerman.
 Mar. 29, 1888..Richard Amerman Anthony.
 Mar. 30, 1894..Frederick Cruser Bayles.
 April 30, 1885..Gerard Beekman.
 Dec. 23, 1885..Henry Rutger Beekman.
 Dec. 23, 1885..J. William Beekman.
 Mar. 29, 1888..Herman Suydam Bergen.
 Mar. 29, 1888..Zaccheus Bergen.
 Jan. 30, 1890..Alonzo Blauvelt.
 Jan. 30, 1890..Anthony James Bleecker.
 Dec. 7, 1888..James Bleecker.
 Mar. 28, 1889..Theophylact Bache Bleecker, Jr.
 Oct. 24, 1889..Hildreth Kennedy Bloodgood.
 Dec. 7, 1888..John Bloodgood.
 Mar. 29, 1888..Benjamin Brewster Blydenburgh.
 Mar. 29, 1888..John Brower Blydenburgh.
 Dec. 20, 1886..Albert Gilliam Bogert.
 Mar. 30, 1887..Charles Edmund Bogert.
 Dec. 7, 1888..John G. Bogert.
 Mar. 29, 1888..Stephen Gilliam Bogert.
 Oct. 27, 1887..Elbert Adrian Brinckerhoff.
 June 15, 1886..George Howard Brouwer.
 Oct. 25, 1886..Theophilus Anthony Brouwer.
 Oct. 25, 1886..Abraham Thew Hunter Brower.
 June 15, 1886..Bloomfield Brower.
 Oct. 25, 1886..Charles De Hart Brower.
 Dec. 22, 1887..John Brower.
 Dec. 23, 1885..William Leverich Brower.
 Oct. 24, 1889..Samuel Burhans, Jr.
 Mar. 29, 1888..Alonzo Edward Conover.
 Mar. 29, 1888..Frank Edgar Conover.
 Mar. 29, 1888..James Scott Conover.
 Mar. 26, 1891..Warren Archer Conover.
 Mar. 26, 1891..John Henry Cooper.
 Jan. 30, 1890..Washington Lafayette Cooper.
 Mar. 30, 1887..Cornelius Cuyler Cuyler.

- Dec. 7, 1888..George W. De Bevoise.
 April 30, 1885..William De Groot.
 Mar. 29, 1894..James De La Montanye.
 Dec. 29, 1892..William Ray De Lano.
 Oct. 24, 1889..John Demarest.
 April 30, 1885..Chauncey Mitchell Depew.
 Dec. 23, 1885..Frederick J. De Peyster.
 Oct. 27, 1887..Frederick William Devoe.
 Nov. 17, 1885..Alfred De Witt.
 Mar. 14, 1885..George G. De Witt.
 June 25, 1885..Henry Clinton De Witt.
 April 30, 1885..Peter De Witt.
 April 30, 1885..William G. De Witt.
 June 30, 1892..Anthony Dey.
 June 30, 1892..Joseph Warren Scott Dey.
 Dec. 29, 1892..Solomon Le Fevre Deyo.
 Oct. 24, 1885..Morris H. Dillenbeck.
 April 6, 1886..Abram Douwe Ditmars.
 April 6, 1886..Edward Wilson Ditmars.
 Mar. 29, 1888..Isaac Edward Ditmars.
 Mar. 28, 1889..Cornelius Du Bois.
 Mar. 30, 1887..Cornelius J. Dumond.
 Oct. 29, 1891..Jacob Eugene Duryee.
 Nov. 17, 1885..Joseph Rankin Duryee.
 Oct. 24, 1889..Joseph Woodard Duryee.
 June 25, 1885..Peter Q. Eckerson.
 Dec. 7, 1888..Dwight Lathrop Elmendorf.
 Dec. 22, 1887..Joachim Elmendorf.
 Mar. 29, 1888..John Augustus Elmendorf.
 Dec. 7, 1888..John Barker Elmendorf.
 Mar. 28, 1889..Everett James Esselstyn.
 April 6, 1886..William John Fryer, Jr.
 April 6, 1886..Ogden Goelet.
 April 6, 1886..Robert Goelet.
 Nov. 30, 1890..Alexander Reading Gulick.
 Mar. 28, 1889..James Callbreath Gulick.
 Dec. 7, 1888..John Callbreath Gulick.
 Dec. 20, 1886..Ferdinand Hasbrouck.
 Mar. 29, 1888..George Wickes Hasbrouck.
 Oct. 25, 1886..John Cornelius Hasbrouck.
 Mar. 28, 1889..Johnston Niven Hegeman.
 Mar. 14, 1885..William Myers Hoes.
 June 15, 1886..David Harrison Houghtaling.

- Mar. 14, 1885.. Arthur Middleton Jacobus.
 Dec. 22, 1887.. John Wesley Jacobus.
 June 25, 1885.. Richard Mentor Jacobus.
 April 6, 1886.. Henry Keteltas.
 April 30, 1885.. Clarence Van Steenberg Kip.
 Oct. 25, 1886.. Ira Andruss Kip.
 Oct. 24, 1889.. William Fargo Kip.
 May 19, 1887.. Edgar Knickerbocker.
 April 6, 1886.. Charles Edward Lydecker.
 Dec. 28, 1893.. Isaac Franklin Mead.
 Oct. 27, 1887.. George Edward Montanye.
 Oct. 27, 1887.. Lewis Foster Montanye.
 Oct. 25, 1886.. William Henry Montanye.
 Oct. 24, 1889.. Hopper Stryker Mott.
 Jan. 7, 1892.. Isaac Myer.
 Dec. 7, 1888.. Thomas William Onderdonk.
 April 30, 1885.. William Minne Onderdonk.
 Sept. 29, 1892.. William Stryker Opdyke.
 June 15, 1886.. Archibald Maclay Pentz.
 May 19, 1887.. Henry Martin Polhemus.
 Mar. 30, 1887.. James Suydam Polhemus.
 Oct. 25, 1886.. Abraham Quackenbush.
 Dec. 23, 1885.. Abraham C. Quackenbush.
 Oct. 24, 1885.. Augustus Rapelye.
 Mar. 27, 1890.. Charles Edgar Riker.
 April 6, 1886.. John Jackson Riker.
 April 6, 1886.. John Lawrence Riker.
 Dec. 29, 1892.. Richard Riker.
 Oct. 24, 1889.. De Witt Clinton Romaine.
 Jan. 7, 1892.. John Van Buren Roome, Jr.
 Dec. 23, 1885.. Daniel Bennett St. John Roosa.
 Mar. 29, 1894.. Frank Roosevelt.
 April 30, 1885.. Frederick Roosevelt.
 Mar. 14, 1885.. Robert Barnwell Roosevelt.
 May 18, 1887.. Robert Barnwell Roosevelt, Jr.
 April 30, 1885.. Theodore Roosevelt.
 Oct. 27, 1887.. William Emlen Roosevelt.
 June 15, 1886.. Edward Schenck.
 Mar. 29, 1888.. Frederick Brett Schenck.
 Dec. 20, 1886.. James Maus Schermerhorn.
 Dec. 22, 1887.. John Egmont Schermerhorn.
 Oct. 24, 1885.. Frederick William Schoonmaker.
 Oct. 25, 1886.. George Beekman Schoonmaker.

- June 25, 1885.. Hiram Schoonmaker.
 Oct. 25, 1886.. Lucas Elmendorf Schoonmaker.
 Oct. 24, 1889.. Sylvester Lothrop Schoonmaker.
 Mar. 30, 1887.. William Davis Schoonmaker.
 Oct. 24, 1889.. Charles Edward Schuyler.
 Oct. 27, 1887.. Gerald Livingston Schuyler.
 April 30, 1885.. Montgomery Roosevelt Schuyler.
 Oct. 22, 1890.. Walter Grinnell Schuyler.
 Dec. 7, 1888.. David Banks Sickels.
 Oct. 27, 1887.. Robert Sickels.
 Mar. 26, 1891.. George Wayne Slingerland.
 Mar. 31, 1892.. Henry Lowery Slote.
 June 25, 1885.. Allen Lee Smidt.
 Mar. 29, 1888.. Frank Bishop Smidt.
 June 30, 1892.. Henry Taylor Staats, Jr.
 Mar. 29, 1888.. John Bright Stevens.
 Dec. 20, 1893.. William Moore Stilwell.
 May 19, 1887.. Walton Storm.
 Oct. 22, 1890.. Peter Stryker.
 June 25, 1885.. Peter J. Stuyvesant.
 Mar. 27, 1890.. John Schureman Sutphen.
 Mar. 27, 1890.. John Schureman Sutphen, Jr.
 Dec. 23, 1885.. James Suydam.
 Dec. 23, 1885.. John Fine Suydam.
 Nov. 17, 1885.. Lambert Suydam.
 April 30, 1885.. Frederick D. Tappan.
 June 25, 1885.. Sandford Rowe Ten Eyck.
 Dec. 23, 1885.. Stephen Vedder Ten Eyck.
 Dec. 23, 1885.. William Hoffman Ten Eyck.
 June 15, 1886.. Charles Henry Truax.
 April 6, 1886.. Chauncey Schaffer Truax.
 Mar. 30, 1893.. John Gregory Truax.
 Mar. 14, 1885.. Lucas L. Van Allen.
 Oct. 22, 1890.. William Harman Van Allen.
 April 30, 1885.. William Van Alstyne.
 April 6, 1886.. William James Van Arsdale.
 Jan. 30, 1890.. James A. Van Auken.
 Mar. 28, 1889.. Willard J. Van Auken.
 April 30, 1885.. Eugene Van Benschoten.
 April 30, 1885.. Frederick T. Van Beuren.
 April 30, 1885.. Henry Spingler Van Beuren.
 Nov. 17, 1885.. Arthur Hoffman Van Brunt.
 Mar. 14, 1885.. Cornelius Van Brunt.

- Dec. 23, 1885..John R. Van Buskirk.
 June 25, 1885..Augustus Van Cleef.
 June 25, 1885..Alexander Hamilton Van Cott.
 April 6, 1886..Cornelius Van Cott.
 April 30, 1885..Joshua Marsden Van Cott.
 Mar. 30, 1887..Lincoln Van Cott.
 Oct. 22, 1890..Richard Van Cott.
 Dec. 20, 1886..George Ohlen Van Der Bogert.
 Dec. 23, 1885..Charles Albert Van der Hoof.
 Jan. 30, 1890..Augustus Gifford Vanderpoel.
 June 25, 1885..Herman Wendell Van der Poel.
 Dec. 20, 1886..John Van der Poel.
 Dec. 20, 1886..Samuel Oakley Van der Poel.
 Nov. 17, 1885..Waldron Burritt Van der Poel.
 Mar. 14, 1885..John Reeve Van der Veer.
 April 6, 1886..William Ledyard Van Der Voort.
 Mar. 14, 1885..Charles Henry Van Deventer.
 Oct. 27, 1887..George Mather Van Deventer.
 Dec. 20, 1886..George Roe Van De Water.
 Mar. 30, 1887..John Walker Van De Water.
 Dec. 22, 1887..Louis Otis Van Doren.
 Mar. 14, 1885..Henry Sayre Van Duzer.
 June 25, 1885..Henry Van Dyke.
 Dec. 7, 1888..Herbert Van Dyke.
 Mar. 30, 1887..Edgar Van Etten.
 Mar. 29, 1894..Frank Van Fleet.
 April 6, 1886..Louis Bevier Van Gaasbeek.
 Mar. 30, 1893..Casper Van Hoesen.
 Mar. 14, 1885..George M. Van Hoesen.
 April 30, 1885..John William Van Hoesen.
 May 19, 1887..Stephen Van Alen Van Horne.
 Oct. 24, 1889..Daniel Berten Van Houten.
 Jan. 30, 1890..Cornelius Van Keuren.
 Mar. 29, 1888..William Henry Van Kleeck.
 Mar. 26, 1891..Andrew B. Van Loan.
 Dec. 28, 1893..Frederick William Van Loan.
 Dec. 7, 1888..Henry Fairbank Van Loan.
 Oct. 23, 1889..John Van Loan.
 Nov. 9, 1893..Zelah Van Loan.
 Mar. 14, 1885..Russell Van Ness.
 June 25, 1885..Alexander T. Van Nest.
 Mar. 14, 1885..George Willett Van Nest.
 Mar. 14, 1885..Warner Van Norden.

- Mar. 14, 1885 . Henry De Witt Van Orden.
 Mar. 14, 1885 . Gilbert Sutphen Van Pelt.
 Jan. 30, 1890 . Cortland Schuyler Van Rensselaer.
 Oct. 25, 1886 . Maunsell Van Rensselaer.
 Mar. 14, 1885 . Abraham Van Santvoord.
 Mar. 14, 1885 . Richard Van Santvoord.
 Dec. 7, 1888 . Eugene Van Schaick.
 Mar. 14, 1885 . Henry Van Schaick.
 Mar. 14, 1885 . Jenkins Van Schaick.
 April 30, 1885 . Alvan Howard Van Sinderen.
 Mar. 14, 1885 . George Whitfield Van Slyck.
 April 30, 1885 . William Henry Van Slyck.
 Mar. 28, 1889 . Abraham Van Wyck Van Vechten.
 Mar. 14, 1885 . Abraham Kip Van Vleck.
 Dec. 7, 1888 . Jasper Van Vleck.
 Oct. 27, 1887 . William David Van Vleck.
 Dec. 20, 1886 . Frederick Gilbert Van Vliet.
 Mar. 30, 1887 . Purdy Van Vliet.
 Mar. 28, 1889 . Edward Van Volkenburgh.
 Mar. 14, 1885 . Philip Van Volkenburgh.
 Mar. 14, 1885 . Thomas Sedgwick Van Volkenburgh.
 Dec. 7, 1888 . Josiah Van Vranken.
 Mar. 14, 1885 . George Van Wagenen.
 Oct. 25, 1886 . Hubert Van Wagenen.
 June 25, 1885 . James Burtis Van Woert.
 June 25, 1885 . John Voorhees Van Woert.
 April 30, 1885 . John Rufus Van Wormer.
 April 30, 1885 . Jacob Theodorus Van Wyck.
 Mar. 14, 1885 . John H. Van Wyck.
 Mar. 30, 1893 . Philip Van Rensselaer Van Wyck, Jr.
 Oct. 25, 1886 . Robert Anderson Van Wyck.
 April 30, 1885 . William Edward Van Wyck.
 Dec. 7, 1888 . Milton Burns Van Zandt.
 Oct. 24, 1889 . William T. Van Zandt.
 June 25, 1885 . John Leonard Varick.
 April 30, 1885 . Theodore Romeyn Varick.
 Mar. 26, 1891 . Harmon Albert Vedder.
 April 30, 1885 . Maus Rosa Vedder.
 Oct. 24, 1889 . Cornelius Clarkson Vermeule.
 June 25, 1885 . John D. Vermeule.
 Dec. 22, 1887 . Marion Hoagland Vermilye.
 Oct. 25, 1886 . Thomas Edward Vermilye, Jr.
 April 30, 1885 . William Gordon Ver Planck.

Dec. 7, 1888..Egbert Ludovicus Viele.
 Mar. 26, 1891..Charles Cohen Voorhees.
 June 30, 1892..Frederick Pentz Voorhees.
 April 6, 1886..John R. Voorhis.
 Mar. 14, 1885..Benjamin Fredenburgh Vosburgh.
 Dec. 20, 1886..John Wright Vrooman.
 Oct. 24, 1889..Townsend Wandell.
 Dec. 20, 1886..Benjamin Rush Wendell.
 Oct. 24, 1885..Evert Jansen Wendell.
 Oct. 27, 1887..Gordon Wendell.
 Mar. 14, 1885..Jacob Wendell.
 Oct. 29, 1891..Jacob Wendell, Jr.
 Dec. 20, 1886..Ten Eyck Wendell.
 Dec. 7, 1888..Charles Wessell.
 Mar. 26, 1891..Charles Alonzo Wessell.
 April 30, 1885..John Calvin Westervelt.
 Mar. 28, 1889..Henry Veight Williamson.
 Oct. 22, 1890..Peter B. Wyckoff.
 Mar. 14, 1885..Gerardus Hilles Wynkoop.
 June 25, 1885..James Davis Wynkoop.
 Oct. 27, 1887..Andrew Christian Zabriskie.

KINGS COUNTY.

Oct. 22, 1890..John F. Berry.....Bath Beach.
 Oct. 24, 1889..George Englebert Nostrand..... " "
 Oct. 25, 1886..John Lott Nostrand..... " "
 Dec. 7, 1888..John Vanderbilt Van Pelt..... " "
 Oct. 27, 1887..Albert Van Brunt Voorhees..... " "
 Oct. 25, 1886..Van Brunt Bergen.....Bay Ridge.
 Mar. 27, 1891..Cornelius Bergen Van Brunt..... " "
 Dec. 7, 1888..John Cowenhoven.....Blythebourne.

BROOKLYN.

Oct. 24, 1889..George Aaron Banta.
 June 15, 1886..Theodore Melvin Banta.
 Oct. 29, 1891..Edward Jacob Bergen.
 Mar. 26, 1891..John W. H. Bergen.
 Dec. 23, 1885..Tunis G. Bergen.
 Dec. 29, 1892..Tunis Henry Bergen.
 Mar. 29, 1888..Delavan Bloodgood.
 Oct. 27, 1887..Edward Strong Bogert.

- Oct. 24, 1889.. Philip Embury Bogert.
 June 15, 1886.. John Van Vorst Booraem.
 Oct. 24, 1885.. Sylvester Daley Boorum.
 Dec. 8, 1886.. Alexander Gordon Brinckerhoff.
 Oct. 24, 1889.. Henry Waller Brinckerhoff.
 Mar. 31, 1892.. Robert Bentley Brinckerhoff.
 Mar. 26, 1891.. David Brower.
 Mar. 30, 1893.. Arthur Burtis.
 Mar. 30, 1893.. Morse Burtis.
 Oct. 25, 1886.. Lawrence Van Voorhees Cortelyou.
 Jan. 30, 1890.. Matthias Van Dyke Cruser.
 Oct. 27, 1887.. Isaac C. DeBevoise.
 April 6, 1886.. William Cantine DeWitt.
 Mar. 31, 1892.. John Henry Dingman.
 Mar. 29, 1894.. Sherman Esselstyn.
 Mar. 31, 1890.. Arnatt Reading Gulick.
 Nov. 30, 1890.. Charlton Reading Gulick.
 Nov. 30, 1892.. Ernestus Schenck Gulick.
 Mar. 28, 1889.. Isaac Edgar Hasbrouck.
 June 30, 1892.. Joseph C. Hoagland.
 Mar. 30, 1887.. Harmanus Barkaloo Hubbard.
 Dec. 20, 1886.. George Duryee Hulst.
 Dec. 23, 1885.. Jeremiah Johnson, Jr.
 Mar. 27, 1890.. John Lefferts.
 Mar. 28, 1889.. James Van Der Bilt Lott.
 Dec. 29, 1892.. John Abraham Lott, Jr.
 Mar. 27, 1890.. Walter Monfort Meserole.
 Mar. 14, 1885.. Wilhelmus Mynderse.
 Oct. 24, 1885.. Andrew Joseph Onderdonk.
 Mar. 30, 1887.. Henry Ditmas Polhemus.
 Mar. 30, 1893.. Williamson Rapalje.
 Oct. 22, 1890.. James P. Rappelyea.
 Mar. 29, 1894.. John Cornell Schenck.
 Oct. 24, 1889.. Peter Lawrence Schenck.
 Oct. 22, 1890.. Joseph Walworth Sutphen.
 Oct. 25, 1886.. Edward Payson Terhune.
 Oct. 22, 1890.. Thomas Van Loan.
 Mar. 28, 1889.. Charles Belden Van Nostrand.
 Mar. 28, 1889.. James Edgar Van Olinda.
 Mar. 27, 1890.. Arthur Van Siclen.
 June 26, 1885.. Ferdinand Van Siclen.
 Mar. 14, 1885.. George West Van Siclen.
 April 30, 1885.. William Leslie Van Sinderen.

Mar. 14, 1885..	Henry Clay Van Vechten.	
Mar. 14, 1885..	Robert Barnard Van Vleck.	
Mar. 27, 1890..	Edward Wheeler Van Vranken.	
Dec. 28, 1893..	Albert Van Wyck.	
Dec. 23, 1885..	Augustus Van Wyck.	
Dec. 22, 1887..	Jacob Southart Van Wyck.	
Dec. 29, 1892..	Robert White Van Wyck.	
Oct. 27, 1887..	Samuel Van Wyck.	
June 30, 1892..	William Van Wyck.	
Dec. 22, 1887..	John Hayden Visscher.	
Oct. 24, 1889..	Alfred M. Voorhees.	
Oct. 24, 1889..	Frank S. Voorhees.	
Mar. 30, 1887..	Judah Back Voorhees.	
Dec. 7, 1888..	William K. Voorhees.	
Jan. 7, 1892..	Cornelius Derrom Vreeland.	
Oct. 24, 1889..	Andrew J. Whitbeck.	
Oct. 24, 1885..	Peter Wyckoff.	
Mar. 28, 1889..	Richard J. Berry.....	Flatbush.
Mar. 26, 1891..	Robert Lefferts.....	"
Jan. 7, 1892..	Peter Kouwenhouen.....	Flatland Neck.
Mar. 28, 1889..	Timothy Ingraham Hubbard.....	Flatlands.
Oct. 24, 1889..	Charles Van Brunt.....	Fort Hamilton.
Dec. 23, 1885..	John Holmes Van Brunt.....	" "
Oct. 24, 1889..	Teunis Schenck.....	Van Pelt Manor.
Mar. 26, 1891..	Jacob L. Van Pelt.....	" " "
Dec. 7, 1888..	Townsend Cortelyou Van Pelt....	" " "

QUEENS COUNTY.

Dec. 7, 1888..	William Henry Houghton Amerman,	Arverne-by-the-Sea.
June 25, 1885..	John Everitt Van Nostrand.....	Evergreen.
Mar. 28, 1889..	Joseph Francis Bloodgood.....	Flushing.
Oct. 24, 1889..	Henry Augustine Bogert.....	"
Oct. 24, 1889..	Henry Lawrence Bogert.....	"
Oct. 29, 1891..	Walter Lawrence Bogert.....	"
June 30, 1892..	Joseph Hegeman Skillman.....	"
June 25, 1885..	John William Somarindyck.....	Glen Cove.
Mar. 28, 1889..	John Henry Sutphen.....	Jamaica.
Mar. 29, 1888..	John Henry Brinckerhoff.....	"
Mar. 30, 1887..	William Forman Wyckoff.....	"
Dec. 7, 1888..	Francis Duryee Kouwenhouen... ..	Long Island City.
Oct. 27, 1887..	Garret James Garretson.....	Newtown.
Oct. 24, 1889..	John Howard Prall.....	"

Oct. 22, 1890.. Edward Tompkins Hulst..... Newtown.
 Oct. 27, 1887.. Joseph Hegeman Bogart..... Roslyn.
 Jan. 30, 1890.. Francis Skillman..... “
 Oct. 25, 1886.. Stephen Van Wyck..... “
 Mar. 29, 1888.. Edgar Fitz Randolph Varick.... Rockville Centre.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Dec. 7, 1888.. Calvin Decker Van Name..... Mariners' Harbor.
 Jan. 30, 1890.. Francis Henry Bergen..... New Brighton.
 Oct. 25, 1886.. Stephen Van Rensselaer Bogert.... “ “
 Oct. 24, 1889.. James Dumond Van Hoevenberg... “ “
 Dec. 22, 1887.. William Townsend Van Vredenburgh, “ “
 Nov. 9, 1893.. John Jeremiah Van Rensselaer..... “ “
 June 25, 1885.. Alfred De Groot..... Port Richmond.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

April 30, 1885.. Frederick Boyd Van Vorst..... Nyack.
 Mar. 30, 1887.. Augustus Marvin Voorhis..... “
 Mar. 31, 1892.. Otto Wilhelm Pollitz Westervelt..... Piermont.
 Mar. 28, 1889.. Albert Stephen Zabriskie..... Sufferns.
 Mar. 27, 1890.. Isaac Cornelius Haring..... West Nyack.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Jan. 30, 1890.. John Jay Viele..... Bronxville.
 Mar. 30, 1893.. Joseph Hasbrouck..... Dobbs Ferry.
 Oct. 24, 1889.. Maurice A. Viele..... Katonah.
 Oct. 22, 1890.. Charles Banta..... Mount Vernon.
 Oct. 24, 1885.. Charles Knapp Clearwater..... “ “
 Jan. 7, 1892.. Josiah H. Zabriskie..... “ “
 April 30, 1885.. Henry Peek De Graaf..... Oscawana.
 Oct. 24, 1889.. Angelo Ostrander..... Peekskill.
 Dec. 22, 1887.. Harris Ely Adriaance..... Pelham Manor.
 June 25, 1885.. Thomas Dunkin DeWitt..... “ “
 Dec. 23, 1885.. Charles Henry Roosevelt..... “ “
 Mar. 30, 1887.. James Renwick Brevoort..... Yonkers.
 Oct. 25, 1886.. David Cole..... “
 Mar. 28, 1889.. Frank Howard Cole..... “
 Jan. 7, 1892.. Andrew Deyo..... “
 Dec. 7, 1888.. Ezekiel Jan Elting..... “
 Dec. 7, 1888.. Peter Jacobus Elting..... “
 Mar. 29, 1888.. William Laing Heermance..... “
 Dec. 22, 1887.. Philip Verplanck..... “
 Mar. 31, 1892.. John Roger Hegeman..... Mamaroneck.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Sept. 29, 1892..	Abram Winfred Bergen.....	Cornwall.
Oct. 27, 1887..	William Downs Van Vliet.....	Goshen.
Mar. 26, 1891..	Edward Pultz DeWitt.....	Middletown.
Mar. 26, 1891..	Seymour DeWitt.....	"
Mar. 26, 1891..	Thomas King DeWitt.....	"
Mar. 28, 1889..	John W. Low.....	"
Nov. 9, 1893..	Henry Cornelius Hasbrouck.....	Newburgh.
Mar. 27, 1890..	John Schoonmaker.....	"
April 30, 1887..	John Dash Van Buren.....	"
June 25, 1885..	Selah Reeve Van Duzer.....	"
Mar. 29, 1888..	Solomon Van Etten.....	Port Jervis.
Dec. 7, 1888..	Charles Francis Van Inwegen.....	" "
Oct. 27, 1887..	Abram Jansen Hardenbergh.....	Spring House.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Jan. 30, 1890..	William Edward Ver Planck.....	Fishkill.
Oct. 27, 1887..	James Roosevelt.....	Hyde Park.
Oct. 27, 1887..	Isaac Reynolds Adriance.....	Poughkeepsie.
Oct. 27, 1887..	John Erskin Adriance.....	"
Dec. 22, 1887..	William Allen Adriance.....	"
Jan. 30, 1890..	Jerome Vernet Deyo.....	"
Mar. 30, 1887..	Charles Gibbons Douw.....	"
Mar. 30, 1887..	Edward Elsworth.....	"
Mar. 30, 1887..	Irving Elting.....	"
Oct. 22, 1890..	Alfred Hasbrouck.....	"
Dec. 20, 1886..	Frank Hasbrouck.....	"
Nov. 9, 1893..	Louis Philip Hasbrouck.....	"
Mar. 29, 1894..	Manning Hasbrouck.....	"
Oct. 27, 1887..	Martin Heermance.....	"
Mar. 27, 1890..	Johannes Wilson Poucher.....	"
Dec. 28, 1893..	Charles Henry Snedeker.....	"
Mar. 29, 1888..	Edward Storm.....	"
Oct. 27, 1887..	Acmon Pulaski Van Gieson.....	"
Oct. 27, 1887..	Frank Van Kleeck.....	"
Oct. 24, 1889..	Theodore Van Kleeck.....	"
Dec. 7, 1888..	Benson Van Vliet.....	"
Dec. 29, 1892..	Peter Le Fever Van Wagenen.....	"
Nov. 17, 1885..	Albert Van Wagner.....	"
Oct. 27, 1887..	DeWitt Heermance.....	Rhinebeck.
Nov. 17, 1885..	John Howard Suydam.....	"
Oct. 24, 1889..	Johnston Livingston de Peyster.....	Tivoli.
April 6, 1886..	John Watts de Peyster.....	"

ULSTER COUNTY.

Nov. 30, 1890..	Jacob Elting.....	Clintondale.
Dec. 7, 1888..	Jacob De Puy Has Brouck.....	High Falls.
Mar. 26, 1891..	Alvah Deyo Hasbrouck.....	Highland.
Oct. 25, 1886..	Augustus Hasbrouck Bruyn.....	Kingston.
Oct. 25, 1886..	Charles Burhans.....	"
April 30, 1885..	Alphonso Trumborn Clearwater.....	"
June 15, 1886..	Samuel Decker Coykendall.....	"
Mar. 28, 1889..	Thomas Cornell Coykendall.....	"
June 30, 1890..	Charles Winegar Crispell.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	Elijah DuBois.....	"
Dec. 20, 1886..	Howard Osterhoudt.....	"
Jan. 7, 1892..	Philip Elting.....	"
Mar. 26, 1891..	Abraham Hasbrouck.....	"
Oct. 22, 1890..	G. D. B. Hasbrouck.....	"
Oct. 27, 1887..	DeWitt Roosa.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	Hyman Roosa.....	"
Dec. 23, 1885..	Augustus Schoonmaker.....	"
Jan. 7, 1892..	Frank Montague Van Deusen.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	Amos Van Etten.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	Henry Van Hoevenberg.....	"
Oct. 24, 1885..	John Garnsey Van Slyke.....	"
Mar. 26, 1891..	Brewster Graham Du Bois.....	Marlborough.
Jan. 30, 1890..	Joseph Edwin Hasbrouck.....	Modena.
Mar. 27, 1890..	Oscar Hasbrouck, Jr.....	"
Jan. 30, 1890..	Jacob Deyo.....	New Paltz.
Nov. 30, 1890..	Jesse Elting.....	"
Dec. 29, 1892..	Daniel Andrew HasBrouck.....	"
Jan. 7, 1892..	Howard HasBrouck.....	"
Oct. 22, 1890..	Jacob Le Fevre.....	"
Mar. 29, 1894..	Charles De La Montanye.....	Port Ewen.
Mar. 28, 1889..	Benjamin Meyer Brink.....	Saugerties.
Dec. 7, 1888..	Peter Cantine.....	"

GREENE COUNTY.

Nov. 9, 1893..	William Wyckoff Schomp.....	Athens
Dec. 28, 1893..	Harmon Van Woert.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	Isaac Pruyn.....	Catskill.
Mar. 29, 1894..	Charles Leffingwell Van Loan.....	"
Dec. 22, 1887..	Charles Hopkins Van Orden.....	"
Jan. 30, 1890..	Philip Vernon Van Orden.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	William Van Orden.....	"
April 6, 1886..	Evert Van Slyke.....	"

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

April 30, 1885..	Andrew Van Alstyne.....	Chatham Centre.
Mar. 30, 1887..	Ransom Hollenback Vedder.....	“ “
Mar. 28, 1889..	Jacob Broadhead Esselstyn.....	Claverack.
Dec. 7, 1888..	John Bullock Van Petten.....	“
Oct. 27, 1887..	Ezra Doane Delamater.....	Hudson.
Mar. 26, 1891..	John Coert DuBois.....	“
Mar. 29, 1888..	Herman Vedder Esselstyn.....	“
Oct. 27, 1887..	Albert Hoysradt.....	“
May 19, 1887..	Theodore Miller.....	“
Mar. 30, 1887..	Ferdinand Schureman Schenck.....	“
Mar. 30, 1887..	Charles King Van Vleck.....	“
Mar. 30, 1887..	Pierre Van Buren Hoes.....	Kinderhook.

ALBANY COUNTY.

Dec. 22, 1887..	Albert Van Voast Bensen.....	Albany.
June 25, 1885..	John Bogart.....	“
Oct. 29, 1891..	Samuel C. Bradt.....	“
Oct. 25, 1886..	Abraham Van Dyke DeWitt.....	“
Oct. 25, 1886..	Richard Varick DeWitt.....	“
Jan. 7, 1892..	William Burgess Elmendorf.....	“
Oct. 25, 1886..	Douw Henry Fonda.....	“
Mar. 30, 1887..	Edward Anson Groesbeck.....	“
Dec. 20, 1886..	Thomas Hun.....	“
Mar. 27, 1890..	Edmund Niles Huyck.....	“
Jan. 30, 1890..	Francis Conklin Huyck.....	“
Oct. 25, 1886..	Abraham Lansing.....	“
Jan. 7, 1892..	Gerrit Yates Lansing.....	“
Oct. 27, 1887..	Isaac DeFreest Lansing.....	“
June 15, 1886..	John Townsend Lansing.....	“
Dec. 20, 1886..	Joseph Alexander Lansing.....	“
April 30, 1885..	Peyton Farrell Miller.....	“
Dec. 7, 1888..	John Gillespie Myers.....	“
Mar. 28, 1889..	Charles Lansing Pruyn.....	“
Dec. 23, 1885..	John Van Schaick Lansing Pruyn.....	“
Oct. 25, 1886..	Robert Clarence Pruyn.....	“
Oct. 24, 1889..	Cebra Quackenbush.....	“
Oct. 22, 1890..	William Nicoll Sill Sanders.....	“
Dec. 20, 1886..	Hiram Edward Sickels.....	“
Oct. 25, 1886..	Jacob Hendriks Ten Eyck.....	“
Dec. 20, 1886..	James Ten Eyck.....	“

Dec. 7, 1888..	Charles Howard Van Allen.....	Albany.
June 15, 1886..	Garret Adam Van Allen.....	“
Mar. 28, 1889..	William Charles Van Alstyne.....	“
Mar. 30, 1887..	Cornelius Henry Van Antwerp.....	“
Oct. 27, 1887..	Daniel Lewis Van Antwerp.....	“
April 6, 1886..	John Henry Van Antwerp.....	“
Mar. 28, 1889..	Thomas Irwin Van Antwerp.....	“
Oct. 25, 1886..	William Meadon Van Antwerp.....	“
Oct. 24, 1889..	Charles Frederick Van Benthuyzen.....	“
Oct. 25, 1886..	Charles H. Van Benthuyzen.....	“
Oct. 24, 1885..	Albert Vander Veer.....	“
Oct. 27, 1887..	Henry Staats Van Santvoord.....	“
Dec. 20, 1886..	Samuel McCutcheon Van Santvoord.....	“
Mar. 29, 1894..	John Jacob Van Schoonhoven.....	“
Oct. 27, 1885..	Eugene Van Slyke.....	“
Jan. 30, 1890..	John Loucks Van Valkenburgh.....	“
Mar. 30, 1887..	Abraham Van Vechten.....	“
Oct. 25, 1886..	Jasper Van Wormer.....	“
Oct. 25, 1886..	Maurice Edward Viele.....	“
Mar. 26, 1891..	Edward Willett Visscher.....	“
May 19, 1887..	Fletcher Vosburgh.....	“
May 19, 1887..	Miles Woodward Vosburgh.....	“
Mar. 28, 1889..	Jacob Irving Wendell.....	“
Oct. 24, 1889..	Charles Visscher Winne.....	“
Dec. 22, 1887..	David H. Van Auken.....	Cohoes.
Mar. 31, 1892..	William Harris Slingerland.....	Slingerlands.
Mar. 31, 1892..	William Henry Slingerland.....	“
Mar. 28, 1889..	Stephen Schuyler.....	West Troy.
Mar. 29, 1888..	Adam Tunis Van Vranken.....	“ “

RENSELAER COUNTY.

Nov. 9, 1893..	Hooper Cumming Van Vorst.....	Bath-on-Hudson.
Jan. 7, 1892..	Barent William Stryker.....	Castleton.
Mar. 30, 1887..	Charles Casper Lodewick.....	Greenbush.
Oct. 27, 1887..	William Chichester Groesbeck.....	Lansingburgh.
Oct. 22, 1890..	Charles Rutger De Freest.....	Troy.
Dec. 22, 1887..	John Knickerbacker.....	“
Mar. 28, 1889..	Thomas Adams Knickerbacker.....	“
Oct. 24, 1889..	Richard Henry Van Alstyne.....	“
Oct. 29, 1891..	Rutger Van Denbergh.....	“
Oct. 27, 1887..	Seymour Van Santvoord.....	“
Mar. 28, 1889..	Menzo Edgar Wendell.....	“

SCHENECTADY.

Dec. 7, 1888.. Thomas Low Barhydt.
 Oct. 27, 1887.. Jacob Winne Clute.
 Dec. 7, 1888.. Herman V. Mynderse.
 May 19, 1887.. Simon J. Schermerhorn.
 Oct. 25, 1886.. John Livingston Swits.
 Oct. 24, 1889.. James Reagles Truax.
 Sept. 28, 1892.. Ralph Albert Van Brunt.
 Mar. 28, 1889.. Evert Peek Van Epps.
 June 29, 1893.. Henry Van Horn.
 Dec. 23, 1885.. James Albert Van Voast.
 Oct. 25, 1886.. Abraham A. Van Vorst.
 Jan. 30, 1890.. George Williamson Van Vranken.
 Mar. 31, 1892.. Henry Clay Van Zandt.
 Oct. 25, 1886.. Andrew Truax Veeder.
 Oct. 25, 1886.. Harman Wortman Veeder.
 Mar. 27, 1890.. Clark Witbeck.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Oct. 24, 1889.. Martin Van Buren.....Amsterdam.
 Oct. 24, 1886.. Walter L. Van Denbergh..... "
 Oct. 24, 1889.. James Voorhees..... "
 Dec. 28, 1893.. William Gunsaul Waldron..... "
 Mar. 28, 1889.. Willis Wendell..... "
 Mar. 30, 1887.. Alfred De Graaf.....Fonda.
 Mar. 28, 1889.. Frederick Fox Wendell.....Fort Plain.
 Dec. 7, 1888.. John Dunlap Wendell..... " "
 May 19, 1887.. John Henry Starin.....Fultonville.
 Oct. 27, 1887.. Edward Wemple..... "
 Oct. 24, 1889.. John Henry Voorhees.....Millpoint.

OTHER PLACES IN NEW YORK STATE.

Dec. 23, 1885.. Jerome De Witt.....Binghamton.
 Dec. 29, 1882.. Peter Phillips Burtis.....Buffalo.
 Dec. 20, 1886.. Robert Livingston Fryer..... "
 Oct. 24, 1889.. DeWitt Chauncey Le Fevre..... "
 Mar. 28, 1889.. Albert James Myer..... "
 June 15, 1886.. John Moffat Provoost..... "
 April 6, 1886.. Sheldon Thompson Viele..... "
 Mar. 30, 1887.. Burr Wendell.....Cazenovia.
 Dec. 23, 1885.. John Van Schaick.....Cobleskill.

Nov. 17, 1885..	Isaac Van Winkle.....	Cold Spring.
Mar. 27, 1890..	Sutherland DeWitt.....	Elmira.
Oct. 25, 1886..	Samuel Hopkins VerPlanck.....	Geneva.
Mar. 26, 1891..	Joseph Dwight Van Valkenburgh, Jr.....	Greene.
June 30, 1892..	Jacob Gould Schurman.....	Ithaca.
Jan. 30, 1890..	De Forest Van Vliet.....	"
Mar. 31, 1892..	Major Albert Veeder.....	Lyons.
Mar. 29, 1888..	Almon Augustus Van Dusen.....	Mayville.
Mar. 31, 1892..	Levi Hasbrouck.....	Ogdensburgh.
Oct. 29, 1891..	Louis Hasbrouck.....	"
April 6, 1886..	George Van Campen.....	Olean.
Dec. 20, 1886..	John Richard Van Wagenen.....	Oxford.
Mar. 26, 1891..	Greenleaf Scott Van Gorder.....	Pike.
Dec. 22, 1887..	Clarkson Crosby Schuyler.....	Plattsburgh.
Nov. 9, 1893..	Frederick Austin Mandeville.....	Rochester.
Mar. 26, 1891..	Edmund French Van Hoesen.....	"
Jan. 7, 1892..	Eugene Van Voorhis.....	"
June 25, 1885..	John Van Voorhis.....	"
Nov. 17, 1885..	Menzo Van Voorhis.....	"
Dec. 22, 1887..	Richard Van Voorhis.....	"
Mar. 29, 1894..	John Henry DeRidder.....	Saratoga Springs.
Dec. 23, 1885..	Joseph Perot Hegeman.....	Southold.
Sept. 29, 1892..	Frank Manley Bonta.....	Syracuse.
Oct. 24, 1889..	Leonard Harvey Groesbeck.....	"
Jan. 30, 1890..	Forbes Heermans.....	"
Mar. 30, 1887..	John Marsellus.....	"
Oct. 27, 1887..	Ely Van de Warker.....	"
Oct. 27, 1887..	John Van Duyn.....	"
Dec. 22, 1887..	Abram Giles Brower.....	Utica.
Sept. 29, 1892..	Cornelius Augustus Waldron.....	Waterford.
Dec. 20, 1886..	John Lansing.....	Watertown.

NEW JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Mar. 26, 1891..	David Schenck Jacobus.....	Hoboken.
June 15, 1886..	Henry M. T. Beekman.....	Jersey City.
Mar. 30, 1893..	Henry H. Brinkerhoff, Jr.....	"
Oct. 22, 1890..	Charles Adolphus De Witt.....	"
Oct. 29, 1891..	John Warren Hardenbergh.....	"
Mar. 29, 1894..	Isaac Romaine.....	"
Mar. 27, 1890..	Henry Traphagen.....	"

Mar. 28, 1889..	De Witt Van Buskirk.....	Jersey City.
Dec. 23, 1885..	Paul Duryea Van Cleef.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	Francis Isaac Van der Beek.....	"
Mar. 31, 1892..	Francis Isaac Van der Beek, Jr.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	Isaac Paulus Van der Beek.....	"
Jan. 30, 1890..	Henry Lefler Rice Vandyck.....	"
Oct. 24, 1889..	John Garret Van Horne....	"
Dec. 7, 1888..	Henry Duncan Van Nostrand.....	"
Dec. 7, 1888..	Garret Daniel Van Reipen.....	"
Oct. 27, 1887..	Cornelius C. Van Reyepen.....	"
Mar. 31, 1892..	Dickinson Miller Van Vorst.....	"
Oct. 24, 1889..	Frank Oldis Van Winkle.....	"
Mar. 29, 1894..	Marshall Weart Van Winkle.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	George Clippenger Varick.....	"
Oct. 27, 1887..	William Woolsey Varick.....	"
Mar. 28, 1889..	John Jacob Voorhees.....	"
Mar. 31, 1892..	Charles Henry Voorhis.....	"
Dec. 22, 1887..	William Dilworth Voorhees.....	Bergen Point.
Mar. 28, 1889..	Alfred Purdy Vredenburgh.....	"
Mar. 28, 1889..	Edward Lawrence Vredenburgh.....	"
Mar. 28, 1889..	Frank Vredenburgh.....	"

BERGEN COUNTY.

Jan. 7, 1892..	John Ryer Lydecker.....	Bogota.
Mar. 27, 1889..	Andrew Demarest Bogert.....	Englewood.
Mar. 29, 1894..	Charles Wesley Hulst.....	"
Oct. 29, 1891..	Nelson Provost.....	Hackensack.
June 29, 1893..	Christie Romaine.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	James Monroe Van Valen.....	"
Jan. 7, 1892..	Edward Stagg.....	Leonia.
April 6, 1886..	John Quackenbush.....	Mahwah.
Mar. 27, 1890..	James C. Cooper.....	River Edge.
Dec. 23, 1885..	George F. Schermerhorn.....	Rutherford.
Mar. 31, 1892..	Cornelius Stoutenburgh Cooper....	Schraalenburgh.
Nov. 17, 1885..	John Paul Paulison.....	Tenafly.
June 30, 1892..	William Clarkson Van Antwerp.....	"
June 29, 1893..	William Henry Van Antwerp.....	"

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Dec. 7, 1888..	Max de Motte Marsellus.....	Passaic.
Dec. 20, 1886..	Cornelius Van Riper.....	"
Mar. 27, 1890..	Cornelius Andrew Cadmus.....	Paterson.

Dec. 20, 1886..	John Hopper.....	Paterson.
Oct. 24, 1889..	John Henry Hopper.....	"
Dec. 20, 1886..	Robert Imlay Hopper.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	John Jacob Morris.....	"
Mar. 29, 1888..	Percival Raymond Schuyler.....	"
Dec. 20, 1886..	William Henry Harrison Stryker.....	"
April 6, 1886..	George Green Van Blarcom.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	John Albert Van Winkle.....	"
Oct. 27, 1887..	Josiah Pierson Vreeland.....	"

UNION COUNTY.

Mar. 29, 1888..	Frank Bergen	Elizabeth.
Oct. 24, 1885..	Charles Crooke Suydam.....	"
Mar. 30, 1887..	Marshall R. Van Nostrand.....	"
Mar. 30, 1887..	Seymour Van Nostrand.....	"
Oct. 24, 1889..	Joseph S. Schoonmaker.....	Plainfield.
April 30, 1885..	Deuse Mairs Van Vliet.....	"
April 6, 1886..	Cornelius Vreeland Banta.....	Roselle.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Jan. 30, 1890..	William James Leggett.....	Belleville.
Mar. 26, 1892..	George A. Zabriskie.....	Bloomfield.
Jan. 7, 1892..	Amos Corwin Van Gaasbeek.....	East Orange.
Mar. 27, 1890..	Frederick William Nostrand.....	Glen Ridge.
Dec. 23, 1885..	Louis Vacher Booraem.....	Montclair.
Oct. 25, 1886..	Robert Colfax Ryerson.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	Adrian Onderdonk Schoonmaker.....	"
Dec. 23, 1885..	John Couwenhoven Van Cleaf.....	"
Nov. 9, 1893..	Austin Van Gieson.....	"
Mar. 30, 1887..	George Henry Wyckoff.....	"
Mar. 29, 1888..	Moses J. De Witt.....	Newark.
Mar. 28, 1889..	Gustavus Abeel Duryea.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	John Nathaniel Jansen.....	"
Mar. 30, 1887..	Isaac Heyer Polhemus.....	"
Sept. 29, 1892..	Carlyle Edgar Sutphen.....	"
Dec. 29, 1892..	Herbert Sands Sutphen.....	"
Oct. 22, 1890..	Paul Frederick Sutphen.....	"
Dec. 29, 1892..	Theron Yeomans Sutphen.....	"
Dec. 29, 1892..	Henry Van Arsdale.....	"
Mar. 28, 1889..	Eugene Van der Pool.....	"
Dec. 7, 1888..	Frank Roe Van Nest.....	"
Oct. 22, 1890..	Cornelius Tunis Williamson.....	"

June 30, 1892..	Frank Hamilton Dyckman.....	Orange.
Mar. 30, 1887..	Abraham Polhemus.....	"
Mar. 14, 1885..	Augustus H. Vanderpoel.....	"
Oct. 22, 1890..	David Godwin De Witt.....	South Orange.
Dec. 20, 1886..	Bleecker Van Wagenen.....	"
Jan. 7, 1892..	Arzy Eben Van Gieson.....	Upper Montclair.
Dec. 22, 1887..	Anson Augustus Voorhees.....	Verona.
June 29, 1893..	John Brower Van Wagenen.....	West Orange.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Mar. 27, 1890..	George Howard Vanderbeek.....	Allentown.
Oct. 24, 1889..	Garret B. Conover.....	Englishtown.
Mar. 30, 1887..	James Clarence Conover.....	Freehold.
Mar. 30, 1887..	John Barriclo Conover.....	"
Dec. 9, 1887..	John Livingston Conover.....	"
Mar. 29, 1888..	David Demarest Denise.....	"
Oct. 24, 1889..	William Budington Duryea.....	"
Mar. 28, 1889..	David Vander Veer Perrine.....	"
Oct. 22, 1890..	William Elsworth Truex.....	"
Dec. 20, 1886..	David Augustus Vander Veer.....	"
Mar. 29, 1888..	Daniel Polhemus Van Dorn.....	"
Mar. 30, 1887..	William H. Vredenburgh.....	"
May 19, 1887..	Frank Bruen Conover.....	Long Branch.
Oct. 24, 1889..	Henry H. Longstreet.....	Matawan.
Jan. 30, 1890..	Henry Stafford Terhune.....	"
Jan. 7, 1892..	David Provoost Van Deventer.....	"
June 15, 1886..	Frederick Christian Van Vliet.....	Shrewsbury.
Dec. 22, 1887..	Stacy Prickett Conover.....	Wickatunk.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Dec. 22, 1887..	Theodore Burges Booraem.....	New Brunswick.
Dec. 7, 1888..	Richard Stevens Conover.....	"
May 19, 1887..	William Rankin Duryee.....	"
Dec. 26, 1889..	Warren Hardenbergh.....	"
Oct. 27, 1887..	Abraham Voorhees Schenck.....	"
Dec. 22, 1887..	Jacob Charles Van Cleef.....	"
Oct. 27, 1887..	James Henry Van Cleef.....	"
Oct. 24, 1889..	Adrian Vermeule.....	"
Oct. 24, 1889..	Adrian Vermeule, Jr.....	"
Oct. 24, 1889..	Charles Holbert Voorhees.....	"
Dec. 7, 1888..	Louis A. Voorhees.....	"
May 19, 1887..	Willard Penfield Voorhees.....	"
June 15, 1886..	John Woodhull Beekman.....	Perth Amboy.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Mar. 29, 1894.	Robert Bayles.....	Kingston.
May 19, 1887.	Charles Hageman Voorhees.....	Rocky Hill.
Dec. 7, 1888.	James J. Bergen.....	Somerville.
Mar. 31, 1892.	Andrew James Hageman.....	“
Dec. 28, 1893.	Arthur Peter Sutphen.....	“
Dec. 7, 1888.	Matthew Henry Vander Veer.....	“
Mar. 28, 1889.	Frederick Nicholas Voorhees.....	“
Mar. 29, 1894.	La Rue Vredenburgh.....	“

OTHER PLACES IN STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Mar. 28, 1889.	Jacob Holmes Longstreet.....	Bordentown.
Mar. 28, 1889.	Francis Latta Du Bois.....	Bridgeton.
Dec. 22, 1887.	Peter L. Voorhees.....	Camden.
Dec. 22, 1887.	Peter Van Voorhees.....	“
Jan. 30, 1890.	John Newton Voorhees.....	Flemington.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Samuel Mount Schanck.....	Hightstown.
Nov. 9, 1893.	Charles Augustus Kip.....	Morristown.
April 30, 1885.	George Goelet Kip.....	“
Dec. 7, 1888.	Henry William Van Wagenen.....	“
June 15, 1886.	William Scudder Stryker.....	Trenton.
Dec. 23, 1885.	Bennett Van Syckel.....	“
Mar. 31, 1892.	Charles Sloan Van Syckel.....	“
June 15, 1886.	Garret Dorset Wall Vroom.....	“

PENNSYLVANIA.

Oct. 24, 1889.	George Weed Barhydt.....	Philadelphia.
Mar. 30, 1887.	Thomas DeWitt Cuyler.....	“
May 19, 1887.	Roswell Randall Hoes.....	“
Oct. 29, 1891.	William Edward Schenck.....	“
Mar. 26, 1891.	Louis Younglove Schermerhorn.....	“
Oct. 22, 1890.	Samuel Stanhope Stryker.....	“
Oct. 29, 1891.	George Howard Vander Beck.....	“
Jan. 30, 1890.	Charles French Van Horn.....	“
June 25, 1885.	Eugene Van Loan.....	“
Mar. 31, 1892.	Benjamin Alexander Van Schaick....	“
Oct. 22, 1890.	Charles Van Winkle.....	“
Jan. 30, 1890.	Edmund Carlyle Ver Meulen.	“
April 6, 1886.	Theodore Voorhees.....	“
June 29, 1893.	Moses Bedell Suydam.....	Alleghany City.
April 6, 1886.	Thomas Kittera Van Dyke.....	Harrisburg.

Dec. 7, 1888..William Farrington Suydam.....Hawley.
 Sept. 29, 1892..Wentworth Darcy Vedder.....Mansfield.
 Mar. 28, 1889..Remsen Varick Messler.....Pittsburgh.
 Oct. 24, 1889..James Martinus Schoonmaker.....“

OTHER STATES.

Nov. 17, 1885..Thomas Francis Bayard.....Wilmington, Del.
 Dec. 7, 1888..Lewis Cass Van de Grift.....“ “
 Oct. 27, 1887..Eugene Van Ness.....Baltimore, Md.
 Dec. 7, 1888..Caspar Schenck.....Annapolis, “
 June 30, 1892..Raymond De Lancey Hasbrouck...“ “
 Oct. 29, 1891..Jacob Rapelye Van Mater.....Washington, D.C.
 Oct. 27, 1887..William Knickerbocker Van Reypen “ “
 June 25, 1885..Stewart Van Vliet.....“ “
 Mar. 29, 1888..Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder.....“ “
 Mar. 29, 1888..John Hunn Voorhees.....“ “
 Oct. 24, 1889..Warder Voorhees.....“ “
 Jan. 7, 1892..Samuel Henry Wandell.....“ “
 Oct. 24, 1889..Cornelius DeWitt.....Norfolk, Va.
 Sept. 29, 1892..Waling Walingson Van Winkle..Parkersburgh, W.Va.
 Mar. 29, 1894..Wellington Vrooman.....“ “
 Mar. 28, 1889..Charles Stuart Vedder.....Charleston, S. C.
 Jan. 7, 1892..Walter Van Benthuyesen.....New Orleans, La.
 Dec. 7, 1888..Watson Van Benthuyesen.....“ “ “
 Mar. 30, 1893..Justus Abraham Cronkhite.....Dallas, Texas.
 June 15, 1886..Peter Dumont Vroom.....San Antonio, “
 Dec. 8, 1888..James Thayer Van Deventer....Knoxville, Tenn.
 Mar. 26, 1891..Thomas Lenox Van Deventer....“ “
 Dec. 22, 1887..Herman John Groesbeck.....Cincinnati, O.
 Dec. 7, 1888..James Van Voast.....“ “
 Mar. 26, 1891..Thomas May DeWitt.....Cleveland, “
 Mar. 29, 1894..James Wilkerson Vandervoort...Harveysburgh, “
 Jan. 30, 1890..John Waddell Van Sickle.....Springfield, “
 Oct. 22, 1890..David Demarest Banta.....Bloomington, Ind.
 Dec. 7, 1888..David Buel Knickerbacker.....Indianapolis, “
 Mar. 31, 1892..William Henry Banta.....Valparaiso, “
 Oct. 27, 1887..William Prall.....Detroit, Mich.
 Jan. 30, 1890..Ebenezer Lane Cooper.....Chicago, Ill.
 Dec. 7, 1888..W. Mortimer Prall.....St. Louis, Mo.
 Mar. 30, 1887..Jacob Craig Van Blarcom.....“ “
 Oct. 22, 1890..Harry Voorhees.....“ “
 Sept. 29, 1892..Jacob Van Orden.....Baraboo, Wis.

- Oct. 29, 1891.. Frederick King Conover.....Madison, Wis.
 Oct. 22, 1890.. George Banta.....Menasha, "
 Mar. 28, 1889.. Francis Bloodgood.....Milwaukee, "
 Mar. 28, 1889.. Peter Deyo.....West Superior, "
 Sept. 29, 1892.. Charles Duane Van Vechten...Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 Sept. 29, 1892.. Ralph Van Vechten....." "
 Oct. 24, 1889.. George Bonsfield Provoost.....Dubuque, "
 Sept. 29, 1892.. Charles Knickerbacker Winne..Fort Snelling, Minn.
 Oct. 22, 1892.. Henry Cadmus Stryker.....Minneapolis, "
 Nov. 9, 1893.. John Edwards Stryker.....St. Paul, "
 Mar. 29, 1894.. Paul Van Der Voort.....Omaha, Neb.
 June 30, 1892.. Henry Moore Teller.....Central City, Col.
 Mar. 29, 1894.. Clarence Edsall.....Colorado Springs, "
 Nov. 9, 1893.. Thomas Henry Edsall....." "
 Mar. 26, 1891.. Aaron Hale Cronkhite.....Denver, "
 Jan. 7, 1892.. Aaron Hale Cronkhite, Jr....." "
 Mar. 26, 1891.. Theodore F. Van Wagenen....." "
 Mar. 31, 1892.. Albert Franklin Banta.....St. Johns, Arizona.
 Mar. 28, 1889.. George Tobias Myers.....Portland, Oregon.
 Mar. 27, 1890.. Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr....Van Couver, Washington.
 Dec. 7, 1888.. Andrew Gormley Myers.....Fort Jones, Cal.
 Dec. 20, 1886.. Frank Van Vleek.....Los Angeles, "
 Jan. 30, 1890.. James Harmon Hoose.....Pasadena, "
 Oct. 29, 1891.. John Wesley Vandevort....." "
 June 30, 1892.. Richard Varick Dey.....San Francisco, "
 Dec. 7, 1888.. William K. Van Alen....." "
 Dec. 22, 1887.. David Depeyster Acker.....Santa Monica, "



IN MEMORIAM.



DATE OF 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

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
Oct. 25, 1886..	Edward V. Lansing.....	Albany, N. Y.....	Mar. 8, 1889

Oct. 25, 1886..Cornelius Marius 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.....Bloomington, 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 Cross.....Chicago, Ill.....Jan. 28, 1890
 Mar. 30, 1887..John Barent Visscher.....Albany, N. Y....Jan. 31, 1890
 Mar. 28, 1889..Edgar Van Benthuyzen.....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.....Aug. 30, 1890
 Dec. 8, 1888..George W. Van Vlack.....Palatine B'dge, N. Y..Sept. 7, 1890
 Jan. 30, 1890..Edward Van Kleeck.....Poughkeepsie, 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. DeWitt.....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 Adriance.....Poughkeepsie, N. Y..June 18, 1891
 Mar. 30, 1887..Eugene Du Bois.Staten Island, N. Y..June 26, 1891
 Oct. 27, 1887..Henry W. Teller.....Pompton Pl'ns, N. J..July 2, 1891
 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 Brinckerhoff.....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.....New 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 Beck.....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 Fé, 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 DeBevoise.....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.....Venturia, 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 Gaasbeck.....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

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