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HON. JOHN H. STARIN

PRESIDENT, THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

YEAR BOOK
OF
THE HOLLAND SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK



1902



PREPARED BY THE SECRETARY
THEODORE M. BANTA



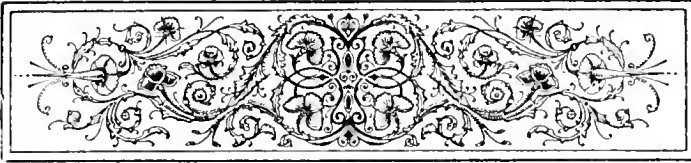
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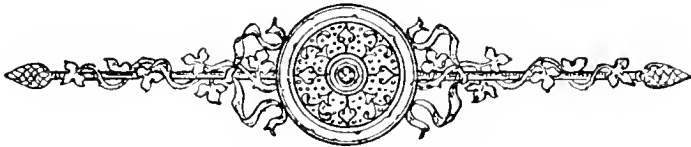
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JUDAH BACK VOORHEES.....	1891
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DELAVAN BLOODGOOD.....	1896
PETER WYCKOFF.....	1897

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DAVID COLE.....	1893
HARRIS E. ADRIANCE.....	1894
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THOMAS J. VAN ALSTYNE.....	1901

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JOHN D. WENDELL.....	1898

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GEORGE CLIPPINGER VARICK.....	1890
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CORNELIUS C. VAN REYPEN.....	1892
FRANCIS I. VANDER BEEK.....	1893
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CHARLES HENRY VOORHIS.....	1895
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ISAAC ROMAINE.....	1897
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PETER BOGERT.....	1897
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WILLIAM E. TRUEN.....	1899

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ABRAHAM V. SCHENCK.....	1894
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EUGENE VAN LOAN.....	1895
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ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT	1803

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WILLIAM M. HOES	1885
WILHELMUS MYNDERSE	1885
ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD	1885
GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK	1885
DAVID VAN NOSTRAND	1885
HENRY VAN DYKE	1885
GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN	1885
PHILIP VAN VOLKENBURGH, JR.	1885
EDGAR B. VAN WINKLE	1885
W. A. OGDEN HEGEMAN	1885
HERMAN W. VANDER POEL	1885
GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN	1885
BENJAMIN F. VOSBURGH	1885
JACOB WENDELL	1885
GEORGE G. DEWITT	1885
ROBERT BARNWELL ROOSEVELT	1885
LUCAS L. VAN ALLEN	1885
AARON J. VANDERPOEL	1885
HENRY S. VAN DUZER	1885
ALEXANDER T. VAN NEST	1886
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK	1887
THEODORE M. BANTA	1887
CHAUNCEY M. DEFEW	1887
FREDERICK J. DEPEYSTER	1887
WALTON STORM	1888
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JOHN L. RIKER	1889
WILLIAM W. VAN VOORHIS	1889
WILLIAM J. VAN ARSDALE	1890
HENRY S. VAN BEUREN	1890
JOHN W. VROOMAN	1890
WILLIAM D. GARRISON	1890
EUGENE VAN SCHAICK	1891
JAMES WILLIAM BEEKMAN	1892
ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD	1892
TUNIS G. BERGEN	1892
D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA	1892
CHARLES H. TRUAX	1892
ROBERT A. VAN WYCK	1893
ALEXANDER T. VAN NEST	1893
FRANK HASBROUCK	1894
ABRAHAM LANSING	1894
WARNER VAN NORDEN	1895
JOHN H. STARIN	1896
JAMES B. VAN WOERT	1896
EGBERT L. VIELE	1899
JOHN R. VAN WORMER	1899
SAMUEL D. COYKENDALL	1900
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PASSENGERS TO NEW NETHERLAND.

IN the Year Book for 1896 there were reprinted from the *Documentary History of New York*, Vol. III., pp. 52-63, the passenger lists of all ships to New Amsterdam from 1657 to 1664 whose records had been found. The Secretary of the Holland Society, having ascertained that there were serious errors in this compilation, which was made by Dr. O'Callaghan for the *Documentary History*, sent to the State Library at Albany a copy of the lists, as printed, and requested that they should be verified by comparison with the manuscripts in the Library.

The subjoined letter from Mr. Van Laer, who has charge of the manuscripts in the State Library, gives information in regard to the character of these passenger lists which probably is new to most searchers in the early Dutch records. The discrepancies to which he calls attention are so numerous, and the added information appears so important to those interested in the immigrants to New Amsterdam, that it has been deemed wise to republish at once a corrected list as suggested by Mr. Van Laer. It will be a great gratification to learn that the State Library has determined to publish the entire series of Dutch records, but many will be glad to avail themselves of the

information in the form here presented, especially when accompanied by an index.

STATE LIBRARY, ALBANY, N. Y.,
2 August, 1901.

THEODORE M. BANTA, Esq.,
New York City.

MY DEAR SIR: Replying to yours of July 31st, I wish to submit to you the enclosed two galley sheets of the passenger list, 1657-64, before proceeding with the work of making the corrections. Aside from the carelessness with which the spelling of the names appears to have been followed, you will notice that grave mistakes have been made in assigning the names of localities from which the people came, as for instance, Ter Gouw for the Gooyland, while a number of interesting facts, such as names and ages of children together with the first nine entries from 1654-57, have been omitted. Occasionally people have been placed under the wrong ship.

The original record is an account book, and the entries often contain items which throw a curious light on the whole matter of transportation of the early colonists, and are therefore of historical importance.

Again the credit account, which has not been considered in the printed list, often furnishes valuable genealogical information, as in the case of Maria Claes, a complete copy of which entry I inclose.

For these reasons it seems to me that the list in its present form, even with the corrections, is very unsatisfactory, and that the results obtainable do not correspond with the amount of labor involved. The best way to print this list would be to reproduce the Dutch with a complete translation, but for such a treatment the main facts contained in the list, which have now been published twice, in the Documentary History and in your Society

Year Book, seem hardly fresh enough and the amount of added information too scant. Moreover the plan has practically been decided upon, by this library, to publish the entire series of Dutch records, in the original as well as in translation, and in a few years the list may appear in its proper place in that series.

I would therefore recommend to abandon for the present the reprinting of the list, but should you decide otherwise I would suggest the following changes:

Begin at the beginning, including names from 1654-57.

Print names of vessels in Dutch, with translation; give name of the captain, with ages and, wherever possible, names of children.

Add after each name, such facts of genealogical importance as may be found in credit account or in margin.

Print one or two typical entries in full, both in Dutch and in English.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) ARNOLD J. F. VAN LAER.

Specimen of entry in accounts of passengers from Holland to New Netherland.

(FROM NEW YORK COLONIAL MSS., VOL. 14, P. 84, FOL. 8):

Te Amsterdam in N. Nederlandt A^o: 1658.

Jan Adriaensen van duyvelant debet voor vracht en costgelt dat syn Vrouw A^o 1658 : 1 mey pr het schip de moesman schipper Jacob Jansen Staets van purmerlandt is herwaerts gecomen f 36 — —

Iedem voor vracht en costgelt dat syn vrouw A^o: 1660 26 april pr het schip den vergulden otter schip^r Cornelis Reyersz van der beets is herwaerts gecomen f 36 — —

TRANSLATION.

At Amsterdam in N. Netherland, 1658.

JAN ADRIAENSEN of Duyvelant, debit for passage and board for his wife who on May 1, 1658, came in the ship

De Moesman (The Market Gardener), skipper Jacob Jansen Staets of Purmerland, (36 guilders) f. 36.

Also for passage and board for his wife who came April 26, 1660, in the ship *Den Vergulden Otter* (The Gilded Otter), skipper Cornelis Reyersz Van der Beets, (36 guilders) f. 36.

NOTE.—This entry illustrates the difficulty of deciding whether the name following the word "van" must be regarded as the surname of the passenger, or as the name of the place whence he came. In this case it would seem that Jan Adriaensen hailed from Duiveland, an island in Zealand, and that his wife came from Purmerland, a village near Purmerende, but it is also possible that Duyvelant is part of the surname and that Purmerland was Jan A. van Duyvelant's former home. Another possibility is that the captain came from Purmerland. [In other records of New Amsterdam this name appears as Jan Adriaensen and also as Jan Adriaensen Duyvelant, T. M. B.]

(FROM NEW YORK COLONIAL MSS., VOL. 14, P. 86, FOLIO 10):

Te Amsterdam in N: Nederlandt.

Maria Claes Jonge dochter debet voor vracht en costgelt dat sy A^o 1658 den 19 Juny per het schip de bruynvis skipper Cornelis Maertsen is herwaerts gecomen f 36 — —
Credit

per d' Heeren Mayores voor soo veel Claes Haey (haer jegenswoordige Man) acungenomen heeft te voldoen, en is daer voor op dato 25 feb^r: 1664: gedebitcert opt Bocck van den ontjanger van Ruyven No. K: fo: ^a f 36 — —

TRANSLATION.

At Amsterdam in N. Netherland.

MARIA CLAES, maiden, debit for passage and board in the ship *De Bruynvis* (The Brownfish), skipper Cornelis Maertsen, June 19, 1658. (36 guilders) f 36.

Credit.

By order of the Lords Mayores, For as much as Claes Haey (her present husband) has agreed to pay; and for this he has been debited, February 25, 1664, on the book of the receiver Van Ruyven, No. K. page A. f 36

LIST OF PASSENGERS. 1654 TO 1664.

FROM NEW YORK COLONIAL MSS., VOL. 14, PP. 83-123.

JULY 8, 1654. IN *De Perboom* (THE PEARTREE).

JACOB ABOAF, Jew. Landed in England and did not continue his voyage to New Netherland.

JACOB BARSIMSON, Jew.

AUGUST 3, 1654. IN *De Geldersche Blom* (THE FLOWER OF GELDERLAND).

JACOB STEVENSEN KUYPER, and wife.

MARCH 13, 1656. IN *De Bontekoe* (THE SPOTTED COW).

HARMEN DE CONINCK and wife.

DECEMBER 20, 1656. IN *De Bever* (THE BEAVER).

JAN GILLESEN KOCK, from Utrecht, and wife and three children.

CARSTEN JANSEN and wife.

MARITIE JEURIAENS.

LYNTIE BROUWERS.

IN *De Beer* (THE BEAR). (Should probably be *De Bever*.)

LYSBET VAN HOOGHVELT.

APRIL 2, 1657. IN THE SHIP *Dractvat* (WIRE-CASK), CAPTAIN JAN JANSEN BESTEVAER.

ARENT JANSEN, house carpenter, wife, and daughter sixteen years old.

MARCUS DE CHOUSOY, wife, two workmen, and two boys, over twelve years of age.

TEUNIS KRAY, from Venlo, wife and four children (two of whom under ten years of age), and two servants.

HERTWICK STOEFF, from Lubeck.

JACOB HENDRICS HAEN, painter.

ADRIAEN VINCENT.

JOHANNIS SMETDES.

DIRK BUYSKES.

In reference to these four names Mr. Van Laer writes:

“The names of Haen, Vincent, Smetdes, and Buyskes appear in the original after Gilles Mandeville (see page 11), and for all except Smetdes the name of the ship and the date are not given, but it appears to me they are correctly placed under April 2, 1657, first, because J. Smetdes is distinctly said to have come in the *Dractuat*; second, because Buyskes' name is entered as follows: '5 April, Debet to Marcus de Chousoy.' The above four people may therefore be the two workmen and the two boys referred to after de Chousoy's name, though it is also possible that Albert Petersen, mason (see page 11), is one of them.”

DECEMBER 22, 1657. IN *De Vergulde Otter* (THE GILDED OTTER), CAPTAIN JAN JANSEN BESTEVAER.

CLAES POWWELSEN, mason, from Ditmarsen.

JAN JANSEN VAN DEN BOS, mason, and his brother, thirteen years old.

DECEMBER 23, 1657. IN *De St. Jan Baptist* (THE ST. JOHN BAPTIST), CAPTAIN SYMON CLAESEN.

JAN SNEDICH, wife and two children, Carste and Grietie.

CLAES SNEDICH.

ADEM BREEMEN, from Aecken; his wife and servant came in 1663, in *De Bonte Koe* (The Spotted Cow).

DOUWE CLAESEN, mason, from Medenblick.

THYS JACOBSEN.

MAY 1, 1658. IN *De Moesman* (THE MARKET GARDENER).

The wife* of JAN ADRIAENSEN VAN DUYVELANT. (A note says: *idem* for passage and board of his wife, who came over April 26, 1660, in the ship *The Gilded Otter*.)

CHRISTINA BLEYERS, from Stoltenau.

URSEL DIRCKS, from Holstein, and two children, 2 and 10 years old.

GEERTIEN BUYERS.

*Inasmuch as his wife came also in 1660 (see page 3), it is probable that she had returned in the meantime to the fatherland, or perhaps he had married a second time.

MAY 17, 1658. IN *De Vergulde Bever* (THE GILDED BEAVER), CAPTAIN JAN REYERSZ VAN DER BEETS.

CORNELIS BARENTSEN VAN DE KUYL.

JAN BARENTSEN, house carpenter and workman.

ANTONY DE MIL, from Haerlem, wife and two children, one 4 years old, and one a nursing child.

The wife of ANDRIES VAN DER SLUYS, "Voorleser" at Fort Orange, and nursing child.

CHAREL FONTEYN, Frenchman, and wife.

PIETER KLAESEN, farmer, from Holstein, wife and two children, one $\frac{3}{4}$ and the other 6 years old.

GERRIT GERRITSEN, tailor, from Gilthuys.

JAN JANSEN, house carpenter, and five children, 11, 12, 13, 17, and 21 years old, Maria, Magdalena, Ariaen Jansen, Sophia, and Christina. A note says, "I agree to pay [the passage money] except for one daughter of my wife who will pay herself. Jan Jansen."

JAN GOUWENBERGH, from Hoorn.

ADRIAEN VAN LAER, from Amsterdam, and servant.

JAN GERRETSEN BUYTENHUY, baker, wife and nursing.

WILLEM VAN VREDEN BERGH.

CORNELIS ANDRIESEN HOOGHLANDT, tailor.

PIETER VAN HALEN, from Utrecht, wife and two children, 1 and 3 years old, and boy.

JAQUES COUSSEAU.

SIMON BOUCHE.

CORNELIS HENDRICKSEN, from Ens.

JAN EVERTSEN, from Loockeren.

TRYNTJE PIETERS, maiden.

JUNE 19, 1658. IN *De Bruynvis* (THE BROWN FISH), CAPTAIN CORNELIS MAERTSEN, FACTOR.

JANNETIE VOLCKERSE, wife of EVERT LUYKESE, baker, and daughter, 12 years old.

DOUWE HARMENSEN, from Friesland, wife and three children, 2 and 3 years old, and a nursing child.

MICHIEL PLES, from Holstein, wife and two children, one 4 years old, the other an infant.

ADRIAEN JANSEN, fisherman, from Zeeland.

FRANCOYS ABRAHAMSEN, from Flissingen.

JORIS JANSEN, house carpenter, from Hoorn.

JAN AERENSEN, farmer, from Kampen.

JAN ISBRANDS, rope maker.

HUYBERT DE BRUYN.

MACHTELT STOFFELSE, widow; is acquainted with farming.

DIRCK SMITH, Ensign in the Company's service, and a nursing child.

JANNETIE HERMANS, maiden, and her brother, JAN HARMENSEN.

MARIA CLAES, maiden.

FRANCISCO DE GORDOSA, from Davignon [d'Avignon?].

CHAREL GARET.

JAN LEQUIE, from Paris.

DINGEMAN JANSEN, from Dordrecht, and his bride, CATARINA DOUWERS.

CLAES WOLF, sailor, from the Elve.

HARMEN DIRCKSEN, from Norway, wife and child, 4 years old.

ADAM VAN SANTEN, wife and two children, 1 and 4 years old.

FEBRUARY 12, 1659. IN *De Trouw** (THE FAITH), CAPTAIN
JAN JANSEN BESTEVAER.

JAN WOUTERSEN, shoemaker, from Ravesteyn, wife and daughter, 4 years old.

CATALYNTGEN CRANENBURG, maiden.

JAN VAN COPPENOL, farmer, from Ronsen, wife and two children, 7 and 8 years old.

MATHYS ROELOFZ, from Denmark, wife and child, 3 years old.

SOPHIA ROELOFFS.

FEYTJE DIRCX.

GEERTRUYT JOCHEMS, from Hamburg, wife of CLAES CLAESSEN, from Amersfoort, now in New Netherland, and two children, 4½ and 7 years old.

PIETER CORNELISZ, laborer, from Holstein.

PIETER JACOBSZ, from Holstein.

* In some entries this name is spelled, *De Trou*, and in others, *De Trouw*.

JOSYNTGEN VERHAGEN, from Middelburgh, and daughter,
9 years old.

SAERTGEN HENDRIX, from Delft.

EGBERT MEYNDERTSEN, from Amsterdam, wife, nursing
child, and servant.

JAN LAURENSEN NOORMAN, and wife.

HARMEN COERTEN, from Voorhuysen, wife and five
children, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 17 years old.

MAGDALENTJE TEUNIS, from Voorhuysen.

WOUTER GERRITSZ, from Kootwyck.

GILLIS JANSEN VAN GARDER, wife and four children,
 $1\frac{1}{4}$, 5, 6, and 9 years old.

BASTIAEN CLEMENT, from Doornick.

ADRIAEN FOURNIE, from Valenciennes.

JANNETJEN EYCKERS, from East Friesland.

JORIS JORISZ TOONSON, mason, from Redfort.

NICHOLAES GILLISSEN MARSCHAL, glazier.

JAN JACOBS, farmer, from Utrecht, wife, mother, and
two children, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 years old.

ARENT FRANCKEN, baker, from Ieveren.

DENYS ISACKSZ, from Wyck by Duurstede.

WEYNTJE MARTENS, from Gorchem.

VROUTGEN GERRITSEN, wife of COSYN GERRITSEN, wheel-
wright.

JAN DIRCXSEN, from Alckmaer, wife and three children,
 $\frac{3}{4}$, 8, and 15 years old.

NETTERT JANSEN, from Emlden.

EPKE JACOBSEN, *bouman* (farmer,) from Harlingen,
wife and five sons, $\frac{3}{4}$, 2, 3, 4, and 6 years old.

STOFFEL GERRITSEN VAN LAER.

JAN MEYNDERTSZ, farmer, from Ieveren, and wife.

JAN BARENTSZ AMESHOFF, from Amsterdam.

SYMON DRUNE [De Ruine], from Henegouw.

HENDRICK HARMENSEN, from Amsterdam.

EVERT CORNELLISZ, from the vicinity of Amersfoort.

LAURENS JACOBZ VAN DER WIELEN.

TRYNTGEN DE GOEYER, maiden.

JANNETJEN THEUNIS VAN ISELSTEIN.

JAN ROELOFFZ, farmer, from Naerden.

JACOB HENDRICXSZ, from 't Hooglandt, and maid-servant.

GOOSSEN VAN TWILLER, from Nieukerk.

LAURENS JANSSEN, from Wormer.

JAN HARMENSZ, tailor, from Amersfoort, wife and four children, 5, 7, 8, and 9 years old.

EVERT MARSCHAL, glazier, from Amsterdam, wife and daughter, 12 years old.

BOELE ROELOFFSZ JONGERMAN, wife and three children, 2 and 3 years old, the other a nursing child, besides his wife's sister and a boy 14 years old.

FEBRUARY 17, 1659. IN *De Otter* (THE OTTER), CAPTAIN CORNELIS REYERS VAN DER BEETS.

CAREL BEVOIS, from Leyden, wife and three children, 3, 6, and 8 years old.

MARTEN WARNARTS STOLTIN, from Swoll.

CORNELIS JANSEN VAN DER VEER, farmer.

JAN LUYCAS, shoemaker, from Oldenzeel, wife and young child.

ROELOFF DIRCSZ, from Sweden.

SWERIS DIRXSZ, from Sweden.

APRIL 25, 1659. IN *De Bever* (THE BEAVER), CAPTAIN JAN REYERSZ VAN DER BEETS.

PIETER ARENTSZ DIESVELT, tailor.

AMADER FOUGIE, Frenchman (*lantbouman*), farmer.

JACQUES RENEAU, Frenchman, farmer.

JACQUES MONIER, Frenchman, farmer.

PIERRE MONIER, Frenchman, farmer.

MATHIEU SAVARIAU, Frenchman, farmer.

PIERRE GRISANT [CRESSON], Frenchman, farmer.

VAINTIEN [WIJNTJE ?] JANS, maiden, from Amsterdam.

PIETER TOLLENAER, from Hasselt.

CORNELIS MICHIELSZ, from Medenblick.

GRIETGEN CHRISTIAENS, from Tonningen.

CLAES JANSEN, wheelwright, from Purmerende, wife, servant and nursing child.

MARTEN VAN DE WEERT, hatter, from Utrecht.

PIETER VAN EEKE, planter, from Leyden.

MATHEUS ANDRIESZ, from Peters-houck.

JACOBUS VAN DER SCHELLINGH, and his boy, 13 years old.

ALBERT THEUNISSEN VERMEULEN, from Rotterdam,
wife and four children, 4, 9, 16 and 17 years old

GEERTRUYT VAN MEULEN, maiden.

ANNETJEN RUYTENBEECK, maiden.

HENDRICK THEUNISZ HELLINCK, and wife.

LAURENS VAN DE SPIEGEL, from Vlissingen.

APRIL 25, 1659. IN *De Moesman* (THE MARKET GARDENER)
CAPTAIN JACOB JANSEN STAET.

LYSBETH ARENTS, wife of CORN. BARENTS, and daughter,
3 years old.

AERTIE LEENDERS, widow, from Amsterdam, lives at
Fort Orange.

BARENT VAN LOO, from Elburg.

WILLEM JANSEN, fisherman, from Rotterdam, wife, nurs-
ing child, and maid servant. Lives at Fort Orange.

PIETER PIETERSEN, also called PIA, from Picardy, wife
and daughter, 16 years old.

DIRCK BELET, cooper, from Breda.

LOUIS AERTZ, planter, from Bruges.

GERRIT CORN, from Nieu-Kerck, wife, boy 12 years old
and a nursing child.

ENGELBRECHT STERNHUYSEN, tailor, from Soest.

THYS JANSEN, farmer, from Gooylant [region between
Naarden and Hilversum].

For the following names neither the ship nor year is
mentioned:

ALBERT PIETERSEN, mason.

GEERTRUYT CLAESEN.

GERRIT PIETERSEN.

GILLIS MANDEIVILLE.

DECEMBER 22, 1659. IN *De Trouw* (THE FAITH) CAPTAIN
JAN JANSZ BESTEVAER.

The wife of JAN HARMENSZ and her sister.

ANDRIES BARENTSZ, from Twente, wife and nursing
child.

ROELOFF HENDRICKSZ, farm-hand, from Drenthe.

FEMMETIEN HENDRICKS, maiden.

MARIE MOORES, from Aecken, maiden.

MARTEN ABRAHAMSZ, from Bloemendael, wife and two children, 1 and 3 years old.

The wife of HANS COENRAET, baker at Fort Orange, and two children, 7 and 12 years old.

LEENDERT ARENTSEN GROENEVELT, and wife.

AELTIEN JACOBZ, maiden, residing with Paulus Leendertsz.

WILLEM PIETERSZ, farmer, from Amersfoort.

CLAES TYSEN, cooper, and two children, 4 and 7 years old.

MARCH, 4 1660. IN *De Liefde* (THE LOVE), CAPTAIN JAN ADRIAENZ CRUL.

WIGGERT REINIERS, farmer, from Ter Gouw [Gouda?].

MARRITIEN JANSZ, maiden, from Amsterdam

BART JANSZ, mason, from Amsterdam, wife and three children, 6, 8 and 9½ years old.

CORNELIS DAVITSEN SCHAETS, wheelwright. (Rev. [Gideon] Schaets having agreed to pay his passage, is charged under date of Sep. 26, 1661, with the sum of 36 florins, on the book of Receiver General Van Ruyven.)

CORNELIS MELYN, farmer, and two sons.

LAURENS HARMENSZ, farmer, and wife, from Holstein.

DIRCK GERRITZ VAN DIEN, farmer, from Tricht.

MARCH 8, 1660. IN *De Moesman* (THE MARKET GARDENER), CAPTAIN JACOB JANSZ STAETS.

The wife of PIETER LAURENSZ.

HENDRICK JANSZ, from Amersfoort, wife and four children, aged 3, 12, 16 and 18 years.

ROLL OF SOLDIERS WHO ARE TO SAIL IN THE SHIP *De Moesman* FOR NEW NETHERLAND, MARCH 9, 1660.

NEW YORK COLONIAL MSS., VOL. XIII, P. 75.

PETER GYSEN, Adelborst, from Doornick, and wife.

HARMEN HENDRIX, from Deventer. (Assigns two months' wages per year to his brother-in-law, Hendrick Groessenbergh).

GUILLIAM VAN DER BEECKE, from Oudenaerde.
 JACOB JANSEN, from Mullem.
 ANDRIES NORMAN, from Sleewyck.
 MARCUS PIETERSEN, from Sleewyck.
 JAN GODFRIND, from Brussels.
 JAN JANSEN, from Duynkerken.
 PIETER BEYARD, from Nieupoort.
 WILLEM VAN SCHURE, from Leuven.
 ADRIANUS FORBIET, from Brussel.
 JOHAN STEFFEN, from Herborn.
 JOHANNIS VERELE, from Antwerpen.
 MATTHYS PRINCEN, from Waltneel.

MARCH 29, 1660. IN *De Vergulde Bever* (THE GILDED BEAVER), CAPTAIN JAN REYERSZ VAN DER BEETS.

ANNETIEN ABRAHAMS, maiden.
 JONAS BARTELSZ, wife and two children, 3 and 4 years old.
 The wife of CORNELIS NIESEN, Adelborst. [A military rank.]
 MARIA JANS, also called BESEMS, maiden.

APRIL 15, 1660. IN *De Bonte Koe* (THE SPOTTED COW), CAPTAIN PIETER LUCASZ.

JAN SOUBANICK, from Byle in Drenthe.
 ALBERT JANSZ, from Drenthe.
 PIETER JACOBSZ, from East Friesland.
 CORNELIS BARTELS, from Drenthe.
 STEVEN KOORTS, from Drenthe, wife and seven children, aged 22, 10, 8, 6, 4, and 2 years old. (Six only mentioned—there may have been twins.)
 JAN KIERS, farmer, and wife, from Drenthe.
 FOCKE JANSZ, farmer, from Drenthe, wife and seven children, 19, 17, 13, 11, 9, and 3 years old, and a nursing child.
 CLAES ARENTSZ, from Drenthe, wife and three children, 6, 4, and $\frac{3}{4}$ years old and a boy, aged 14 years.
 GERRIT EGBERTSZ, farmer's servant, from Meppelt.
 BEERTIEN DIRCX, maiden, from Drenthe.
 EGBERTJE DIRCX, maiden, from Drenthe.

PIETER JANSZ, shoemaker, from Drenthe, wife and four children, 15, 13, 9, and $\frac{1}{2}$ years old.

COERT CARTENSZ, farmer's servant, from Drenthe.

ROELOFF SWARTWOUT, farmer. [On his return to New Netherland, where he had previously resided.]

CORNELIS JACOBSZ VAN LEEUWEN, in the employ of Swartwout.

ARENT MERTENSZ, from Gelderland in Swartwout's employ.

ARIAEN HUIJBERTSZ, from Gelderland, in Swartwout's employ.

ALBERT HEYMANS, farmer, from Gelderland, wife and eight children, 17, 15, 14, 9, 8, 7, 4, and 2 years old.

PETER TIMKAM, tailor, from Nimwegen, in the service of Director Stuyvesant.

JAN JANSZ MOL.

ANNETIE HARMENS, maiden, resides with Paulus Leendertsz Van de Grift.

BELETIE FOPPE, resides with Jacob Leendertsz Van de Grift.

ELIAS GIJSELING, from Zeeland.

SOLDIERS WHO ARE TO SAIL IN THE SHIP *De Bonte Koc*,
APRIL 15, 1660.

(NEW YORK COLONIAL MSS., VOL. XIII, P. 88.)

CLAES PETERSEN, Adelborst, from Ditmarsen. (Assigns two months' wages per year to Marretie Hendrixen, his betrothed.)

CLAES HAYEN, Adelborst, from Bremen.

JAN PIETERSEN, from Ditmarsen.

GERRIT MANNAET, from Haen.

COENRAET CROOS, from Switzerland.

HENDRICK EYCK, from Nahuys. (Assigns two months' wages per year to Cristina Burghorst, his mother.)

CHRISTIAN BARTELS RUYSH, from Amsterdam.

HENDRICK SWETERINCK, from Osenbrugge [Osnabruck?].

PIETER MATTEUS VAN LAEREN.

JOHAN HAMELTON, from Hamelton.

JOHAN VERPRONCK, a smith and baker, from Bonn, above Ceulen.

JAN WISHHOUSEN, from Bergen in Norway.

PIETER PETERSEN, Adelborst, from Amsterdam, with his wife and three children, 8, 4, and 2 years old.

BRANT HEMMES, from Dockum.

DIRCK JANSEN, from Bylevelt.

HARMAN JANSEN ENGSINCK, from Oldenseel.

JOHANNES LEVELIN, from Mithousen [Mühlhausen].

MICHEL BRONVAL, from Berg Cassel.

The following names are crossed out:

JURRIAEN FRANSEN, from [illegible].

JANS HANSEN GRAER [?], from Groeningen.

A note says: "Presumably some of these soldiers will be found missing."

SOLDIERS WHO WILL EMBARK FOR NEW NETHERLAND IN
THE SHIP *Otter*,* APRIL 27, 1660.

(NEW YORK COLONIAL MSS., VOL. XIII, P. 106.)

JAN VRESEN, Adelborst, from Hamburg, wife and two children, 11 and 9 years old.

JACOB LEYSELER, from Franckfort.

COENRAET LOCKER, from Nurenbergh.

DANIEL LENGELGRAAFF, from Amsterdam.

THOMAS VORST, from Bremen.

HARMEN HELLINGH, from Reeda.

GYSBERT DIRCKSEN, from De Schans te Vooren [near Voorne?].

TEUNIS WARTEN, from Gorcum. (Assigns two months' wages per year to his wife Wybreg Harmansz, of —).

FERDINANDUS WILLAYS, from Cortryck.

REINER CORNELIS, from Utrecht, to be discharged whenever he requests it, to follow his trade.

JOOST KOCHUIJT, from Brugge.

JAN VAECX, from Nieustad.

JAN RIET, from Bon.

JAN CLASEN, from Out-Seventer.

PAULUS METTERMANS, from Leuven.

PIETER TEUNIS, from Flensburg [?].

* The *Otter* and the *Gilded Otter* were doubtless the same vessel.

APRIL 26, 1660. IN *De Vergulde Otter* (THE GILDED OTTER),
CAPTAIN CORNELIS REYERSZ VAN DER BEETS.
(NEW YORK COLONIAL MSS., VOL. XIV., P. 97.)

JOOST HUYBERTS, farmer, from Gelderland, wife and two children, 6 and 3 years old.

PHILIP CASSIER, farmer, from Calais, wife and four children, 23, 16, 12, and 3 years old.

DAVID USILIE, farmer, from Calais, wife and nursing child.

MATTHEUS BLANCHAND, farmer, from Artois, wife and three children, 12, 9, and 5 years old.

The wife of JAN ADRIAENSEN VAN DUVELANT (see under May 1, 1658, in *De Moesman*).

ANTHONY KRYPEL, farmer, from Artois, and wife.

The wife of CANSTER JACOBZ, from Hoesem, and daughter, 17 years of age.

WILLEM JACOBZ, farmer, from Haerlem.

BASTIAEN ELISSEN, farmer, from Kulenborgh, wife and five children, 17, 14, 11, and 7 years old, and a nursing child.

GERRIT JANSZ VAN VEEN, farmer's boy, from Kulenborgh.

GERRIT AERTSZ, farmer, from the county of Buren.

GERRIT CORNELISSEN, farmer, from the county of Buren.

CORNELIS ABRAHAMZ, farmer, from Gelderland.

DECEMBER 23, 1660. IN *De Trouw* (THE FAITH), CAPTAIN
JAN JANSZ BESTEVAER.

[NOTE.—In the original the date for the first ten names recorded below is 1661, while for the last ten names the date has been changed from 1661 to 1660. Inasmuch as *De Trouw* sailed again from Holland March 24, 1662, it is evident the correct date should be December 23, 1660.

CHRISTIAEN DE LORIE, from St. Malo, wife, mother, and sister.

HENDRICK JANSEN SPIER, wife and two children, 4 and 5 years old.

ADOLF HARDENBROECK, wife and son, 25 years old. (Pieter Rudolphus agrees to pay passage for the son of Adolph Hardenbroeck.)

CLAES THEUNISSEN, from Gorckum, his servant and boy.

LUBBERT HARMENSEN, from Overyssel.

LAMMERT HUYBERTSEN, from Wageningen, wife and two children, 3½ and 2 years old.

ADRIAEN HUYBERTSEN STERREVELT, farmer.

HARMEN STEPPER, from the Duchy of Cleef.

JOOST ADRIAENSEN PYNACKER, from Delft.

PHILIP LANGELENS, farmer, wife and two children, 10 and 7 years old.

HENDRICK BOS, from Leyden, wife and two children, 16 and 2 years old.

GERRIT GERRITSEN, from Wageningen, wife and child, 2 years old.

WILLEM AERTSEN, from Wageningen.

GERRIT VAN MANEN, from Wageningen.

ALBERT GERRITSEN, from Wageningen.

JAN GERRITSEN HAGEL.

HENDRICK JANSEN, from Wageningen.

JAN AERTSEN, from Amersfoort.

JACOB JANSEN, from Amersfoort, lives with Elbert Elbertsen.

TYS JANSEN, from Amersfoort.

JAN JANSEN, from New Netherland.

JANUARY 11, 1661. IN *De Gulden Arent* (THE GOLDEN EAGLE), CAPTAIN JACOB JANSEN STAATS.

CORNELIS GERLOFFS, tailor, from East Friesland.

JANNETJEN BARENTSEN, widow of JAN QUISTHOUT.

The wife of JACOB FARMOTS and child, 4 years old.

ARRIVED JANUARY 12, 1661. IN *De Hoop* (THE HOPE), CAPTAIN PIETER EMILIUS.

WESSEL WESSELSSEN, from Munster.

MAY 9, 1661. IN *De Bever* (THE BEAVER), CAPTAIN PIETER REYERSEN.

HUIJGH BARENTSEN DE CLEIN, wife and seven children, 21, 19, 17, 13, 12, 6, and 1½ years old.

PIETER MARSELIS, from Beest, wife, four children, 13, 6, 4, and 2 years old, and two servants.

AERT PIETERSEN BUYS, from Beest, wife and son.

FRANS JACOBSEN, from Beest, wife and two children, 3 and 1½ years old.

Widow GEERTJE CORNELIS, from Beest, and six children, 21, 19, 17, 15, 13, and 10 years old.

Widow ADRIAENTJE CORNELIS, from Beest, and daughter, 11 years old.

GOOSEN JANSEN VAN NOORT, from Beest.

HENDRICK BRIES, from Beest.

NEELTJEN JANS, from Beest.

GEERTRUYT THEUNISSEN, from Beest.

GEERTJE WILLEMS, from Amsterdam.

AERT TEUNISSEN MIDDAGH.

JACOB BASTIAENSEN, from Heycop.

ESTIENE GENEJOY, from Rochelle, wife and three children, 7, 3, and $\frac{1}{2}$ years old.

HENDRICKJE JOCHEMS.

GEERTJE JOCHEMS.

JAN LAMMERTSEN, from Bremen.

WOUTER GYSEN, from Hilverson.

GIDEON JACOBS.

The son of EVERT PIETERSEN, Consoler of the sick.

MAY 9, 1661. IN *De St. Jan Baptist* (THE ST. JOHN BAPTIST), CAPTAIN JAN BERGEN.

GERRIT GERRITSZ, from Besecum.

GOMMERT PAULUSSEN, from Antwerp.

ARENT TEUNISSEN, from Amsterdam, wife and two children, 7 and 4 years old.

JAN THEUNISSEN, from Amsterdam, wife and two children, 4 and $1\frac{1}{4}$ years old.

ANNETJE VAN DENEN, from Emden.

GEERTJE SAMSONS, from Weesp.

JAN WILLEMSSEN, from Loosdrecht, wife and two sons, 19 and 13 years old.

PIETER BIELLIU, from Walslant [Pays de Vaud], wife and four children, 9, 7, 6, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ years old.

WALRAVEN LUTEN, from Flanders, wife and infant.

MYNDERT COERTEN, from Aernhem.

CLAES JANSZ, from Uithoorn, wife and child, $1\frac{3}{4}$ years old.

ANDRIES IMANS, from Leyden.

JACOB ABRAHAMSEN SANTVOORT.

GERRIT HENDRICKSEN, from Swoll.

TYS BARENTSZ, from Leerdam, wife and three children, 15, 10, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ years old.

CORNELIS DIRCKSEN VOS, from Leerdam, wife, mother and two children, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$ years' old.

In this ship came also the following-named workingmen of Michiel Muyden:

DIRCK MOL.

JAN ROELOFFSZ.

JACOB ROELOFFSZ.

TEUNIS ANDRIESEN.

ANDRIES ANDRIESEN.

GOVERT ADRIAENSEN.

LAURENS GOVERTSZ, died on the way over.

ROELOFF GOVERTSZ.

NOVEMBER 9, 1661. IN *De Purmerlander Kerck* (THE PURMERLAND CHURCH), CAPTAIN DIRCK JACOBZ VRIES. BARENT CORNELISSEN SLECHT.

JANUARY 28, 1662. IN *De Gulden Arent* (THE GOLDEN EAGLE), CAPTAIN PIETER CLAESZ DEUGT.

PIETER JANSZ VAN KUYCK, farmer, from Heusden.

PIETER JANSZ, farmer, from Amsterdam.

TEUNIS DIRCKSZ BOR, wife and three children, 6, 4, and 2 years old.

SIEWERT PIETERSZ, malster, from Hoesem.

MARCH 24, 1662. IN *De Trouw* (THE FAITH), CAPTAIN JAN JANSZ BESTEVAER.

LYSBETH HARMENS, from De Tiaert [province of Friesland].

JACOB WOUTERS, from Amsterdam.

JAN GERRITS, farm-laborer, from Emderland [country around Emden].

BARENT WITTENHOOF, tailor, from Munster.

WILLEM JANSZ, from Berckeloo.

HARMEN JANSEN, from Berckeloo, wife and two children, 5, and 3 years old.

STOFFEL SMET, farmer, from Reurle.

ADRIAEN HENDRICKS, farmer, from Berckeloo.

PRECILLA HOMES, her brother, 9 nine years old, and an infant.

THOMAS HARMENSEN BROUWER, farmer, from Sevenbergen.

SYMON CORNIE, farmer, from France, and his wife. (He was a corporal at the time of the surrender of New Netherland in 1664.)

ADRIAEN GERRITSEN, farmer, from Utrecht, wife and five children, 13, 12, 11, 8, and 7 years old.

ALBERT JANSEN, tailor, from Steenwyck.

REYNIER PIETERSEN, farmer, from Steenwyck.

CLAES VAN COMPEN, farmer's boy, from Oldenburg.

ADRIAEN AERTSEN, from Tielderweert [country around Tiel] in Gelderland.

HENDRICK ARENTSEN, field-laborer, from the same place.

APRIL 8, 1662. IN *De Hoop* (THE HOPE), CAPTAIN PIETER EMILIUS.

ANNETIE HENDRICKX, wife of JAN EVERTSEN, shoemaker in New Netherland, and five children, 14, 12, 9, 7, and 6 years old.

CORNELIS DIRCKSEN HOOGLANT, farmer, wife, son, 24 years old, and daughter, 2 years old.

JACOB JANSEN, farmer, of New Netherland.

ADRIAEN VINCIAN, farmer, from Tournay, wife and three children, 16, 12, and 5 years old.

JOCHIEM ENGELBERGH, from Heussen.

GERRIT HARGERINCK, from Niewenhuys, and two sons, 9 and 15 years old.

ANNETJE GILLIS, farmer's servant girl, from Beest.

JAN PIETERSEN, tailor, from Deventer, wife and three children, 9, 6, and 4 years old.

JAN TIMMER, farmer, from Gorchum, and wife.

LUIJTEN GERRITS, farmer, from Friesland.

PECKLE DIRCKEN, farmer, from Friesland.

WILLEM LUBBERTSEN, farmer, from Meppel, wife, and six children, 19, 16, 9, 7, and 4 years old, and an infant.

LUBBERT LUBBERTSEN, farmer, from Meppel, wife, and four children, 17, 13, and 9 years old, and an infant.

JAN BARENTSEN, farmer, from Meppel, wife and five children, 12, 8, 5, and 3 years old, and an infant.

GERRIT JACOBSEN, farmer, from Meppel.
 ABEL HARDENBROECK, wife and child, 4 years old, and
 servant, named CASPER OVERCAMP.
 HARMTIE BARENTS, maiden, from Meppel.
 WILLEM PIETERSEN DE GROOT, wife and five children,
 9, 7, 5, 3, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ years old.
 BALTHAZAER DE VOS, farmer, from Utrecht, and wife.
 HENDRICK ALDERTSEN, farmer, from the Tielderweert.
 DIRCK JANSEN, from the Bommelderweert [country
 around Zalt Bommel], and two children.
 ALBERT BUER, from Gulick.
 JAN SPIEGELAER, and wife.

AUGUST 31, 1662. IN *D'Vos* (THE FOX), CAPTAIN JACOB
 JANSZ HUÿS.

JAN DE LA WARDE, from Antwerp.
 ALBERT SABORISKI, from Prussia.
 ANTHONY DIRCKSEN, from Brabant.
 PIERRE MARTIJN from Walslant. [Pays de Vaud.]
 GERARDUS IVE, from Walslant. [Pays de Vaud.]
 JOOST GRAND,* from Walslant. [Pays de Vaud.]
 JAN LE CHAIRE [LE CHAARE, LE CLAIRE ?], carpenter
 from Valencin.
 JAN ALBERTSEN, from Steenwyck, wife and child, $2\frac{1}{4}$
 years old.
 AMMERENS CLASEN, maiden. She appears to have been
 the sister of Tjerck Claesen De Wit.
 HENDRICK ALBERTSEN, farm-hand.
 JAN CLAESEN, farm-hand.
 PIERE D'MARE, shoemaker, from Roan [Rouen].
 LYSBETH HENDRICKEN.
 JAN BOSCH, from Westphalen.
 ROELOFF HERMANSEN, and wife, from Germany.
 ROBBERT DE LA MAIRE, from Dieppe.
 DAVID KRAFFORT, mason, wife and child, 14 years old.
 JACOMIJNTIE JACOBS, daughter of JACOB SWART.
 JEURIAN JANSEN, from Holstein.
 ANNETIE ANTHONIS, wife of GERRIT MANNAET, and her
 child, 5 years old.
 SOUVERAIN TEN HOUTE, baker.

* In the credit account this name is written Joost Sept Grand.

ALBERT HENDRICKZ, house-carpenter, from Maersen.

LEENDERT D'WILT, from Rumunt [Roermond], LEENDER DIRCKSZ, from Venloo, debited in his stead.

ADRIAEN LOURENSEN, carpenter, from Loenen.

SYMON SCHOLTS, from Prussia.

HENDRICK TYMENSEN, from Loosdrecht.

WILLEM SYMONSEN, from Amsterdam.

DAVID ACKERMAN, from the Mayory of Bosch, wife and six children, 20, 18, 16, 12, 8, and 6 years old.

DIRCK STORM, from the Mayory of Bosch, wife and three children, 6, 4, and 1½ years old.

DAVID DAVIDSEN, from Maestricht.

JAN JOOSTEN, from the Tielderweert, wife and five children, 15, 12, 9, 6, and 2½ years old.

CLAES BARENTS, from Dordrecht.

OCTOBER 12, 1662. IN *De Purmerlander Kerck* (THE PURMERLAND CHURCH), CAPTAIN BENJAMIN BARENTSZ.

CLAES PAULUSZ, from Ditmarsen, and wife.

NICOLAES DU PUI, from Artois, wife and three children, 6, 5, and 2 years old.

ERNOU [ERNEST OR ARNOUT] DU TOIS, from Ryssel [Lisle], wife and child, 14 years old.

GIDEON MERLITT, wife and four children, 15, 8, 6, and 4 years old.

LOUIS LACKMAN, wife and three children, 6, 4, and 2 years old.

JACQUES COSSARIS, wife and two children, 5 and 1½ years old.

JAN DE CONCHILIER [now Consilyea].

JAN BOCHOLTE [BOECKHOLT], wife and five children, 13, 9, 8, 4, and 1 years old.

JACOB COLFF, from Leyden, wife and two children, 5 and 3 years old.

JUDITH JANSZ, maiden, from Leyden.

CARSTEN JANSEN.

FERDINANDUS DE MULDER.

ISAAC VERNIELE, wife and four children, all over 20 years of age.

ABELIS SETSKOORN.

CLAES JANSEN VAN HEYNINGEN.

MARCH 15, 1663. IN *De Rooseboom* (THE ROSETREE), CAPTAIN PIETER REYERSZ VAN DER BEETS.

ANDRIES PIETERSEN, from Bergen.

DIRCK EVERTS, from Amersfoort, wife and three children, 7, 3, and 1 years old.

PIETER JANSEN, from Amersfoort, and four children, 19, 16, 7, and 3 years old.

FREDRICK CLAESEN, from Norway.

JEREMIAS JANSEN, from Westerhout.

JAN JACOBSEN, from East Friesland, wife and two children, 7 and 5 years old. [A note says: Is also called INTJEN JACOBS.]

HENDRICK HENDRICKSEN, from Westphalia.

HENDRICK LAMMERTS, from Amersfoort.

JAN JANSEN VERBERCK, from Buren, wife and five children, 9, 8, 6, 5, and 1 years old.

JANNETJE WILLEMSSEN.

ADRIAEN LAMMERTSEN, from Tielderweert, wife and six children, 17, 15, 11, 7, 5, and 3 years old, and JACOB HENDRIX, his nephew.

THEUNIS JANSEN, from the country of Liège, wife and six children, 18, 16, 14, 9, 7, and 2 years old.

THYS JANSEN, from the country of Liège, and four children, 17, 15, 13 and 11 years old.

THEUNIS GERRITSEN VERWEN, from Buren.

JAN PIETERSEN BUÿS, from Beest.

HENDRICK HANSEN, from Germany.

EDUART SMITH, from Leyden.

PIETER MARTENSEN, from Ditmarsen, and child, 7 years old.

BAY CROESVELT, wife and infant.

CORNELIS CLAESEN, from Amsterdam.

HENDRICK ABELS, from New Netherland.

BARENT HOLST, from Hamburg.

HENDRICK WESSELS, from Wishem.

CLAES WOUTERS, from Amersfoort, wife and one child, 8 years old.

GRIETJE HENDRIX, wife of JAN ARENTSZ, smith in Esopus, and daughter, four years old.

JAN CORNELISZ, from Limmingen.

HENDRICK JANSEN VERWEN.
 GRIETJE HARMENS, from Alckmaer.
 FREDRICK CLAESEN, from Meppelen.
 ROELOFF GERRITSZ, from Meppelen.

MARCH 15, 1663. IN *De Arcnt* (THE EAGLE), CAPTAIN
 PIETER CORNELISZ BES.

WILLEM SCHOT.
 ELIAS JANSEN, from Tiel.
 DIRCK SCHILTMAN, from Tiel.
 AADRIAEN PETERSEN, from Tiel.
 MARIA LAURENS.
 GRIETJE JASPERS, maiden, from Tiel.
 IMKE LUCAS.
 CLEMENT ROSENS.
 EVERT DIRCKSEN, from Vianen, and two children, 13
 and 6 years old.
 ANNETJE DIRCX, widow, from Vianen, and child, 4
 years old.

APRIL 16, 1663. IN *De Bonte Koe* (THE SPOTTED COW),
 CAPTAIN JAN BERGEN.

HENDRICK CORNELISZ, from New Netherland.
 STAES DE GROOT, from Tricht.
 ELSJE BARENTS, wife of ADAM BREMEN, and servant
 girl.
 JAN LAURENS, from Schoonderwoert, wife and two chil-
 dren, 7 and 4 years old.
 THEUNIS BASTIAENSEN COOL and child, eight years old.
 JAN BASTIAENSEN, from Leerdam, wife and four chil-
 dren, 19, 15, 12, and 6 years old.
 GIEL BASTIAENSEN, from Leerdam, wife and four chil-
 dren, 8, 9, 5, and 1 years old.
 GERRIT JANSZ, from Arnhem, wife and brother-in-law,
 ARNOLDUS WILLEMSZ.
 JORIS ADRIAENSEN, from Leerdam.
 PIETER MATTHYSEN, from Limborgh.
 JAN BOERHAMS.
 BARENT BOERHAMS.
 LAMMERT JANSEN DORLANT.
 GERRIT VERBEECK.

GRIETJE GERRITS, the wife of DIRCK JANSEN VAN VLIET, and two children, 9 and 4 years old.

ADRIAEN JANSEN KONINK, from Wel, wife and four children, 8, 6, 4, and $\frac{1}{2}$ years old.

HANS JACOB SARDINGH.

JURIAEN TOMASSEN, from Rijpen [Rypend in Friesland?]

JAN LAURENS, from Rijpen.

JAN OTTO VAN TUYL, wife and child, 2 years old.

BARENT EGBERTSZ, from Bentem [Bentheim], wife and two children, 3 and 1 years old.

MATTHYS BASTIAENSEN VAN DER PERCK, and daughter.

MARRETJE THEUNIS, from Beest.

JEROME BOCKE, from Walslant, wife and five children, 18, 15, 9, 6, and 3 years old.

DAVIDT DE MAIRE, from Picardy, wife and four children, 18, 11, 6, and 1 years old.

PIERRE NIU, from Walslant, wife, nursing child, and sister.

JEAN MESUROLE, from Picardy, wife and infant.

JEAN ARION, from Montpellier, wife and child, 9 years old. (A note says: "Jean Arion, being very old and unable to support his family, was permitted to move with his family to the Islands.")

MARTYN RENARE, from Picardy, wife and child, 20 years old.

JACOB KERVE, from Leyden, and wife.

PIERRE PARMENTIE, from Walslant, wife and son, 9 years old.

JOOST HOUPLEYNE, from Flanders, wife and son, 18 years old.

JOOST HOUPELYNE, Junior, wife and infant.

MOILLIART JOURNAY, from Walslant.

GUILLIAM GOFFO [in credit account GOUFFON], from Sweden.

PIERE RICHAIRD, from Paris.

JUNE 27, 1663. IN *De Ster* (THE STAR), CAPTAIN CLAES FLORISZ.

PETER WORSTER.

VIEU PANT [Pont?], from Normandy.

JEAN PAUL DU RUES [DU RUX in credit account].

[MONTH NOT GIVEN.] 1663. IN *The St. Jacob*, CAPTAIN
PIETER LUCASZ.

GEERTJEN HUYBERTS, wife of JAN GERRITSEN, from
Marken, and nephew 12 years old.
ANNETJE JACOBS, from Gorchem.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1663. IN *De Statyn*, CAPTAIN ISAACQ
GERRITSZ SCHAEP.

SCHOUT OLFERTS, from Friesland, wife, child, 2 years
old, and servant, FOPPE JOHANNIS.

JACOB GOVERTSZ, and son, 18 years old.

JAN JANSEN, the younger, wife and child, 2½ years old.

CLAES JANSEN, from Amsterdam, wife and three children,
15, 12, and 6 years old.

ANTHONIE BERGHMAN, from Gorekum.

HENDRICK GERRITSZ, from Arnhem.

WILLEM VOORST [VAN VORST in credit account], from
Arnhem.

GRIETIEN JANSEN, from Weldorp.

CORNELIS TEUNISSEN, from Norway.

PIETER CARSTENSE, and son, 16 years old, from Hol-
steyn.

JACOB BASTIAENSZ, from Nieuwerveen.

JAN JANSZ, and wife, from Norway.

JAN HARGERINGH, from Niewenhuys.

GRIETIE HARGERINGH, from Niewenhuys.

JOHANNES BURGER, from Geemen.

GIJSBERT KRIJNNE BOELHONT.

BELETIE JACOBSZ, from Nerden. [Naarden].

REINIER CLAESEN, from Franicken. [Franiker].

HESSEL WEGELIS, from Friesland.

JAN LAURENSE, from New Netherland.

ALBERT ADRIAENSZ DE BRUYN, from the Betuwe [in
Gelderland].

DIRCK TEUNISSE, from Naerden.

JAN VREESEN, from Hamburg.

JAN ROELOFFSEN, from Norway.

SUSANNA VERPLANCKEN and child, 1½ years old.

ANNETJE HENDRICKS, wife of FREDRICK HENDRICKS
KUYPER [Cooper, his occupation?].

LEYSBET VERSCHUREN.

JAN BROUWER, and brother.

DOUWE AUKIS.

MINNE JOHANNIS, wife and four children, two 8 years, one 6 years, and the other 1 year old; also his wife's sister, and his servant.

OCTOBER 16, 1663. IN *De Sint Pieter* (THE ST. PETER),
CAPTAIN JACOB JACOBZ.

MARRITIE JANSZ, from Amsterdam.

BOELE ROELOFFSZ, farmer, from Friesland.

PETER ALBERTSZ, planter, from Vlissingen [Flushing],
wife and two children, 6½ years old.

ARIAEN PIETERSZ KUME, from Vlissingen [Flushing].

WILLEM LUYCASS, from Maeslands-Sluis.

JANUARY 20, 1664. IN *De Trouw* (THE FAITH), CAPTAIN
JAN JANSZ BESTEVAER.

MARSELIS JANSEN, farmer, from Bommel [Zalt-Bommel].

EVERT TAEK, from the Barony of Breda.

LYSBET ARENSZ, from Amsterdam, and child, 8 years old.

JOHANNIS HARDENBROECK, from Elbervelt, wife and four children, 8, 6, 5, and 3 years old.

JANNEKEN JURIAENSZ, from Grevekeur [a fortress in the province of North Brabant].

CORNELIS CORNELISSEN VERNOEY, wife and infant.

LYSBETH DE ROODE, from Dansich [Danzig], wife of JOHN SALME, and child 3 years old.

SARA TEUNIS.

JANUARY 20, 1664. IN *De Bever* (THE BEAVER), CAPTAIN
PIETER REYERSZ VAN DER BEETS.

ANGENIETIE HENDRICKZ, from Den Briel.

APRIL 17, 1664. IN *Het Gekruijste Hart* (THE SACRED HEART), CAPTAIN DIRCK JACOBZ DE VRIES.

LYSBETH JANSEN, from Wien, near Goch. (A note says: "Said woman being a poor widow was permitted to go in the ship *St. Jacob* to the Islands.")

The wife of GOVERT VAN OY and two children, 9 and 5 years old. (A note says: "The child aged 5 years died at Amsterdam, and Govert Van Oy on the island of Texel.")

JAN JANSEN, from Amsterdam.

CLAES GERRITSEN, son of GERRIT LUBBERTSEN, from Wesel.

WANDER WESSELS, and wife. (Wife died on the island of Texel.)

JAN WOUTERSE, from Nerden [Naerden].

APRIL 17, 1664. IN *D'Eendracht* (THE CONCORD), CAPTAIN
JAN BERGEN.

ABIGEL VERPLANCKEN, and child, 4 years old.

CLAES MELLIS, from Groot-Schermer, wife and two children, 8 and 5 years old, and servant, JAN TAELEMAN.

HENDRICK BARTHOLOMEUS, and five children, 15, 13, 11, 7, and 5 years old.

CLAES GERRITSZ, wife, and child 4 years old.

JENTJE JEPPE, wife and three children, 5, 4, and 2 years old.

BASTIAEN CORNELISZ, from Maersen.

MAES WILLEMSE, from Hooghlant.

The wife of JAN EVERTSZ VAN LIER, and child 8 years old.

CLAES ANDRIESEN, from Holstein.

GERRIT GERRITSZ, from Swol.

SICKE JANS, from Amsterdam.

MARIA VAN DER HAAGEN, and child 4 years old.

CAREL ENJART, from Flanders, wife and three children, 12, 8, and 4 years old.

HENDRICK WIERINCK, from Wesel.

ADRIAENTIEN HENDRICKS, and child 3 years old.

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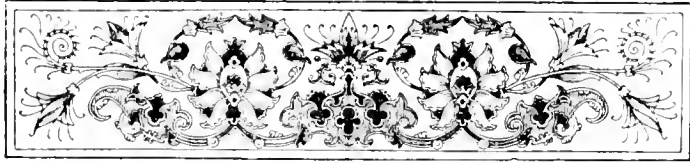
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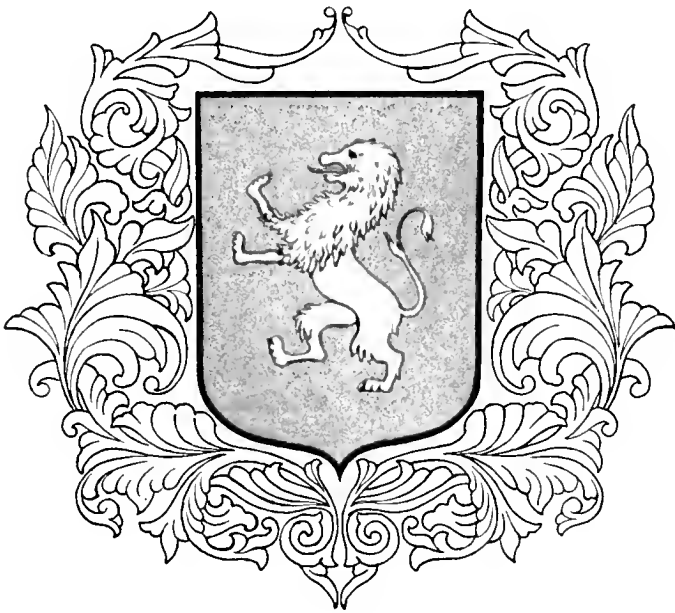
THE DUTCHESS COUNTY DINNER.

OUR By-Laws provide that any county in which there shall be ten resident members shall be entitled to a Vice-President who, in the earlier parlance of the By-Laws, presided over a "Dutch Centre." Our Dutchess County members are the very Dutchest of the Dutch, for they are not satisfied with the Annual Dinner of the Society in New York, but have a dinner of their own every year in Poughkeepsie, at which they keep fresh in memory the heroic deeds of our sires in the Fatherland and their wisdom in laying the foundation of New Netherland.

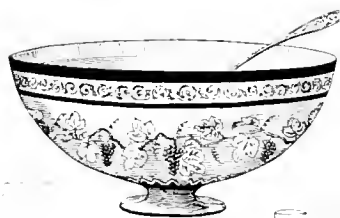
The Twelfth Annual Dinner of the Poughkeepsie District members was given in commemoration of the relief of the Siege of Leyden, October 3, 1574, on its Anniversary Day, October 3, 1901, at the Nelson House, Poughkeepsie.

The members present were John E. Adriance, William A. Adriance, Jacob Deyo, Isaac Elting, Edward Elsworth, Frank Hasbrouck, Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Louis P. Hasbrouck, Frederick Heermance, Edward C. Hulst, Edward T. Hulst, Jacob Le Fevre, Dr. J. Wilson Poucher, Rev. Dr. A. P. Van Gieson, Frank Van Kleck, Joseph Van Wyck, with Mr. Arthur H. Van Brunt, our Treasurer, as the guest of the members, and Mr. Mink as the guest of Mr. John E. Adriance.

*The Holland Society
of
New York*



*Seventeenth Annual Dinner
Waldorf-Astoria
January 16th
1902*





VIEW OF NEW YORK IN 1642



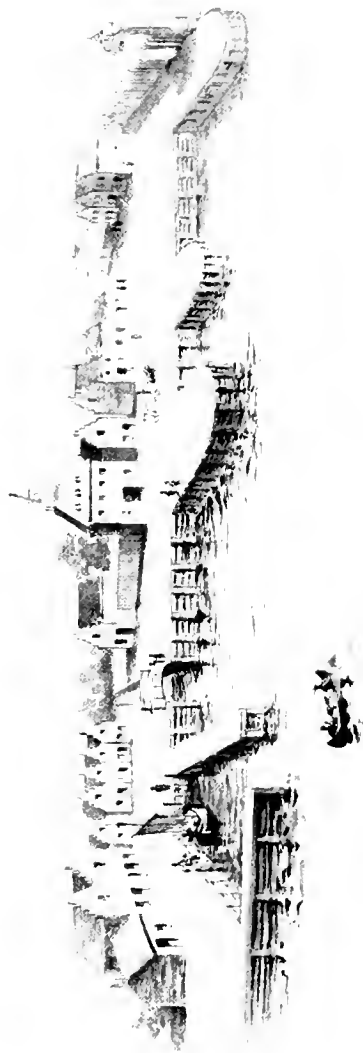
WILLIAM THE SILENT



GROTIUS



DUTCH MAIDEN



THE RIVER AND DOCK FRONT
From "Historic New York," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons

The Menu follows:

*“Haring en witbrood
Leiden heeft geen nood.”*

Oyster Cocktails	AMONTILLADO
Consommé Colbert	
Whitebait, Meunière	VIN DE GRAVES
Sweetbreads, Braisé	
Supreme of Chicken	
HUTSPOT	
Holland Punch	PONTET CANET
Roast Squab, Stuffed	
Cress Salad	MUMM'S
Frozen Peaches, with Cream	EXTRA DRY
Fruit	
Crackers	Cheese
Coffee	Cigars





Seventeenth Annual Banquet.

THE Seventeenth Annual Banquet of the Holland Society of New York was held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday evening, January 16, 1902.

It was one of the most largely attended dinners ever given by the Society and one of the most enjoyable. Promptly at half-past seven o'clock the four hundred members and guests marched from the reception parlors to the banqueting hall and stood at their seats welcoming with hearty greetings the procession that followed, headed by President Starin, escorting Lieutenant-Governor Timothy L. Woodruff, with ex-Vice-Presidents and other trustees performing similar service for the speakers and representatives of sister societies. At each plate were the souvenirs of the occasion—a genuine Delft-ware napkin-ring, with windmills and other Dutch embellishments, bearing the inscription, "Holland Society of New York, January 16, 1902;" also an orange-colored box containing a Gouda pipe, tobacco, and cigars. When the course of sweets was served, it was found to provide a timely souvenir in the shape of an old-fashioned Dutch grandfather's clock.

Seated at the President's table were the speakers—Lieutenant-Governor Timothy L. Woodruff;

Hon. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, of Philadelphia; Hon. Martin W. Littleton, of Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt; and representatives of kindred societies: Charles A. Schermerhorn, St. Nicholas Society; Austin B. Fletcher, New England Society; Robert H. Turle, St. George's Society; Robert Frater Munro, St. Andrew's Society; Julien T. Davies, St. David's Society; Morris P. Ferris, Sons of the Revolution; Walter S. Logan, Sons of the American Revolution; Howland Pell, Society of Colonial Wars; Augustus Van Wyck, Southern Society; Thomas H. Bartindale, Canadian Society; Colgate Hoyt, Ohio Society; Robert C. Ogden, Pennsylvania Society.

At nine other tables were seated the following-named members and their guests:

Antonio C. Astarita, Harry Angelo, Madison Alling, W. H. H. Amerman, James L. Ashley, Rev. Dr. George Alexander.

Theodore M. Banta, Dr. J. Bion Bogart, Andrew D. Bogert, Dr. C. M. Bellows, Edward Barnes, Charles De Hart Brower, Albert R. Bogert, John W. H. Bergen, Allison Butts, William Brinkerhoff, John G. Bogert, J. T. B. Bogardus, John T. Boyd, C. W. Bradley, John F. Berry, Charles Burhans, W. A. H. Bogardus, Henry A. Bogert, W. Wallace Brower, Robert B. Brinkerhoff, Lt.-Col. Jasper E. Brady, S. H. Brown, Dr. H. H. Brinkerhoff, C. A. Braman, Tunis H. Bergen, Charles J. Bogert, William R. Bronk, Henry M. T. Beekman, Arthur Burtis, U. S. N.; Carl D. Bradley, Samuel C. Bradt, J. F. Bloodgood, Joseph A. Burr, W. C. Bryant.

John F. Carroll, Dr. D. Le Roy Culver, Dr. B. P. Craig, Rev. Charles K. Clearwater, Bernard S. Clark, A. D. Chandler, T. H. Curtis, Richard F. Cornwell, General Joseph W. Congdon, Adam A. Cross, C. A. Cross, S. D. Coykendall, A. T. Clearwater, C. A. Comstock, John W. Cooper, H. B. Coombs, Roswell C. Coleman, James T. Clyde, M. V. D. Crusier, Henry Carson, John T. Conover, General Howard Carroll, Hon. George C. Clausen, C. L. Coe.

C. E. Dusenberry, Judge Jonathan Dixon, Dr. Dickinson, Isaac E. Ditmars, John Ditmars, Moses J. DeWitt, J. Walter DeWitt, J. Vincent Donohue, Arthur L. DeGross, S. C. T. Dodd, S. L. F. Deyo, Benjamin G. Demarest, Charles R. Dusenberry, Charles W. Dayton, Jr., E. W. Dusenberry, H. C. DuVal, Robert Davis, Jr., Andrew Deyo, G. A. Duryee.

E. J. Elting, Rev. Dr. Joachim Elmendorf, Peter J. Elting, Horatio S. Ernst, Major Fred H. E. Ebstein, John B. Elmendorf.

Jed Frye, Frederick J. Falding, Howard P. Frothingham, Charles E. Fisher, Harry B. Fonda, F. S. Flower, N. M. Flower, Ashbel P. Fitch, Jr.

Charles Gould, Garret J. Garretson, William W. Gillen, J. N. Gott, W. C. Groesbeck, Alexander R. Gulick, John C. Gulick, Edwin Gould, Dr. A. G. Gerster, Russell C. Graves, Ernestus Gulick.

John C. Hertle, Robert I. Hopper, William T. Hunt, W. L. Heermance, Joseph H. Hoadley, F. B. Highet, Frank Hasbrouck, J. W. Hardenbergh, A. A. Hegeman, D. H. Houghtaling, Edward T. Hulst, E. Covert Hulst, George P. Hall, J. E. Hasbrouck, Oscar Hasbrouck, Francklyn Hogeboom, Garrett J. Hasbrouck, Dr. J. Hasbrouck, Charles

W. Hunt, Howard Has Brouck, W. M. Hoes, John B. Haskin, Joseph W. Harper, D. V. B. Hegeman, John How, Hon. Frank Hiscock, General Warren M. Healey, Wesley D. Hall, Judge W. B. Hurd, W. E. Horwill, E. T. Horwill, Alfred Hodges, Edward H. Hall, Edwin H. Hammer.

F. A. Ingalls, A. J. Jones, E. R. Johnes.

Clarence V. Kip, A. J. Kierstedt, Francis D. Kouwenhoven, Rev. E. A. Keigwin, E. R. Kennedy, Ira A. Kip, Jr., A. P. W. Kinman.

Dr. J. B. W. Lansing, William A. Lewis, James V. Lott, John B. Lozier, Frederick J. Lancaster, Jacob Le Fever, Hon. P. C. Lounsbury, John J. Lapham.

James D. McKinley, G. W. McGarragh, H. R. McChesney, Donald McLean, John H. McCullough, John B. McDonald, William H. McElroy.

Charles W. Morse, Edgar L. Marsten, Hugh R. Mackenzie, N. T. M. Melliss, R. R. Moore, I. J. R. Muurling, I. F. Mead, Ralph G. Miller, Richard Morgan, John H. Matthews, Peter F. Meyer, Joseph Meyer, Judge Murray, F. P. Morris, Hon. Warner Miller, E. M. F. Miller, Charles R. Miller, John H. Myers, Hon. S. T. Maddox, Henry N. Meeker, George H. Munroe, Arthur D. Masten.

Charles Olney, Andrew J. Onderdonk, R. Morgan Olcott.

Isaac V. Pearson, D. H. Pierson, General Joseph W. Plume, F. A. Palen, Rev. William Prall, William A. Parshall, John H. Prall, William Barclay Parsons, Walter J. Peck, John H. Praeger.

Abraham C. Quackenbush, Cebra Quackenbush.

Albert Rathbone, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, E. S. Robinson, R. Rodman, Robert B. Roosevelt, Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., John E. Roosevelt, Dr.

Hyman Roosa, James A. Renwick, John P. Roosa, Jr., Frederick Roosevelt, E. V. W. Roositer, John L. Riker, Maj.-Gen'l Chas. F. Roe.

W. F. Suydam, S. A. Swenson, Robert Sickles, Lambert Suydam, Lambert Suydam, Jr., G. W. Shiebler, C. Edgar Sutphen, Rev. J. Howard Suydam, G. W. Slingerland, E. H. H. Simons, John Schoonmaker, Peter J. Stuyvesant, L. A. Sussdorff, D. D. Sutphen, George W. Schurman, John H. Selmes, Hon. E. L. Scofield, E. W. Scott, John R. Stine, William G. Schermerhorn, Edward Stagg, R. A. C. Smith, Hon. Samuel Sloan, Dr. George F. Shrady, General F. A. Starring, Dr. C. B. Story, S. S. Stryker, M. B. Streeter, Nelson S. Spencer, Charles L. Schenck, Edward P. Staats, G. Hilton Scribner, F. E. Scammell.

Charles C. Ten Broeck, J. Richard Tennant, William V. Toffey, Hon. Charles H. Truax, Edward L. Tripler, George Bradford Tripler; Arthur D. Truax, Henry Traphagan, David Thomson, W. H. Truesdale, Dr. Ten Eyck.

Wilbur S. Underhill, Samuel Untermeyer.

J. Leonard Varick, Judah B. Voorhees, Anson A. Voorhees, Willard P. Voorhees, Dr. M. R. Vedder, Peter V. Voorhees, Dr. H. A. Vedder, C. P. Vedder, Samuel Verplanck, John H. Visscher, Dr. Hamilton Vreeland, Charles M. Vreeland, George T. Vickers, F. P. Voorhees, John W. Vrooman, H. H. Vreeland, A. Vanderlaan, John J. Voorhees, John R. Voorhis, Van Vechten Veeder, William H. Vredenburgh.

Henry Van Arsdale, David H. Van Auken, Thomas J. Van Alstyne.

De Witt Van Buskirk, Cornelius B. Van Brunt, Arthur H. Van Brunt, Francis I. Vander Beek,

Francis I. Vander Beek, Jr., Isaac P. Vander Beek, John R. Vander Veer, A. Van Derwerken, A. Van Derwerken, Jr., Louis O. Van Doren, Harrison Van Duyne, B. C. Van Dyke, N. B. Van Etten.

Edward C. Van Glahn, Louis B. Van Gaasbeek.

John G. Van Horne, B. G. Van Horne, Stephen V. Van Horne, Francis C. Van Horn, Hon. George M. Van Hoesen, Charles F. Van Inwegen, Thomas Van Loan, Zelah Van Loan, F. W. Van Loan, Warner Van Norden, Frank R. Van Nest, F. L. Van Ness, John E. Van Nostrand, David V. B. Van Name, C. H. Van Orden, William Van Orden, Townsend C. Van Pelt, R. Van Santvoord, Rev. Dr. Evert Van Slyke, Seymour Van Santvoord, Abraham Van Santvoord, George F. Van Slyck, Samuel S. Van Saun, James M. Van Valen, G. A. Van Valen, D. M. Van Vliet, John Van Voorhis, Robert A. Van Wyck, J. B. Van Woert, P. V. R. Van Wyck, J. B. Van Wagenen, W. W. Van Winkle, John R. Van Wormer, Jacob Van Woert, William Van Woert, James B. Van Woert, Jr., William Van Wyck, Judge Gerard B. Van Wart.

William W. Woods, Peter Wyckoff, Townsend Wandell, Francis L. Wandell, F. L. Wyckoff, George Whittell, Josiah A. Westervelt, Alexander S. Williams, A. J. Whitbeck, Louis Wiley, Thomas H. Wood, Clark Witbeck, James Wilkinson, Royden Williamson.

George W. Young, C. B. Zabriskie, Rev. A. A. Zabriskie.

Before the formal speaking began, several scores of ladies filled the balcony boxes, and their charming presence added brilliancy to the occasion and inspiration to the orators.

The Divine benediction was invoked by Rev. Dr. Joachim Elmendorf.

When coffee had been served and pipes and cigars were sending incense aloft, President Starin rapped for order, and called upon the Secretary to read the communications that had been received. The first was a telegram from President Roosevelt, and read as follows:

HON. JOHN H. STARIN,

President of the Holland Society:

I thank you for your letter of the 10th inst, and send cordial greetings to the members of the Society and their guests on the occasion of their annual dinner this evening. Please say to them how greatly I regret that it is impossible for me to be present.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Then was read this letter from Mayor Low:

January 11, 1902.

MR. THEODORE M. BANTA,

Secretary.

DEAR SIR: I find that the demands made upon me by my official duties are so great that I shall be unable to give myself the pleasure of dining with the Holland Society on the evening of Thursday, January 16th, for which dinner I sent a conditional acceptance.

I send you this early notification that you may not be inconvenienced by my inability to be present.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) SETH LOW.

The following letter from President Kruger's Secretary was received with very enthusiastic applause:

CASA CARA, HILVERSUM (Netherlands).
Dec. 4, 1901.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
HOLLAND SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

DEAR SIR: His Honor, the President of the South African Republic, has received a copy of the Year Book, presented to him, as shown on the first page of this beautifully executed volume, by the Holland Society of New York, and His Honor has instructed me to acknowledge the receipt thereof and to convey to you and the other members his cordial thanks for the interest and sympathy that have prompted your Society in presenting this Year Book, and not less for the material support voted by your society in relieving the wants of the families of those who, in South-Africa, are maintaining the brave and unequal struggle of right against might.

I have the honor to be,

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) E. J. Bok,
Secretary.

President Starin then arose, and made the address of welcome, which was received with great applause.





ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT STARIN.



GREAT military critic is credited with having stated that an army travels upon its belly; in other words, that upon its power to withstand the pangs of hunger and the ravages of fatigue depends its ability to achieve victory.

Referring to this, it is said that a distinguished general, in discussing the fighting qualifications of the various nations, observed that to his mind the Dutch should occupy first rank, because of their ability to starve well.

Let it always be remembered, however, that the Dutchmen under discussion were the original Dutch—the men who won their homes from the sea, maintained their liberties with their lives, bled, and, if need be, died of starvation for conscience' sake. The Dutchman as we know him, and as we see him here to-night, unless all signs fail, is a horse of another color—

“Sleek, fat, roan and gray,
Rather than gaunt, sorrel, and ready for the fray.”

And yet it would be unfair to us, who have descended from the men of the dykes, to say that the more luxurious surroundings and tendencies of our home in the New World have altogether robbed us of those sturdy qualifications upon

which were builded the success and fame of our ancestors. For let it be remembered that it was not only because the Dutchemen of the olden time were valiant, of high courage, and able to endure the pangs of hunger and resist fatigue that they prevailed against the mighty power of the Spanish and the other foes that assailed them. In addition to those things, it was because in their cities every burgher strove to do his utmost for the advancement of the Burgherschaft—because in their homes the moral purity and the tone was as carefully guarded as was the physical cleanliness of the house. It was because they lived decent and steadfast lives, and brought up their sons and daughters not only to fear God and the law, but to be mindful of the rights of others, while always carefully maintaining their own. So in this New World, to which the descendants of those Dutchmen have transferred their allegiance, they stand, both in public and in private, for integrity, for honor, for clean living, for an observance of law, and a profound respect for the rights of their fellow-men. Their courage is equalled by their tolerance, and while, if need be, they will fight for their convictions, they seek no unjust quarrel with neighbors who hold views with which they do not agree.

I am not one of those who believe that all the virtues are wrapped up in any one nationality. I am willing to admit that races other than the Dutch have some good qualities, and, if necessary, I can be forced to admit that the Dutch have some few minor characteristics which are not altogether admirable!

Taking it for all in all, however, it seems to me

fair to claim that the Dutch leaven in the admixture of races which goes to make up the cosmopolitan citizenship of New York may always be relied upon to stand for honor and liberty of conscience, for clean living and for upright life, both public and in the home. It is safe to claim, and I do claim, that in every great movement for the advancement of civilization in all time the Dutch and their descendants have been found upon the side of right and of justice.

In this view we may stand boldly forward in this community, Americans all, yet proud of our ancestry, proud of our blood, proud of the achievements of our compatriots, and with the glorious consciousness that the Dutch in New Amsterdam have done their share, nay more than their share, to make this great centre of civilization the empire city of the American continent—soon, very soon, to be the metropolis of the world.

THE PRESIDENT: The first toast on our *Heildronken* is:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, OUR FELLOW-MEMBER—"May his loyalty to liberty secure the enduring fame of Nassau's noble Stadtholder of the United Provinces.

"One of the few, the immortal names,
That were not born to die."

Of course we all regret that our distinguished associate is prevented by his duties at Washington from being with us to respond in person to this toast. Let us all rise and give three hearty cheers for Theodore Roosevelt.

Enthusiastic response was given to this suggestion by all the diners, the ladies in the balconies uniting by the waving of handkerchiefs.

THE PRESIDENT: Our next toast is:

DUTCH INFLUENCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF
THE EMPIRE STATE.

We are favored in having with us this evening the popular Lieutenant-Governor of the State, one of the ablest of our younger statesmen. Though not one of us Hollanders, we are sure that the inquiry on our toast list, "Will he talk to us like a Dutch Uncle?" will be answered in such fashion as to inform all those so unfortunate as not to be of our number, just how a Dutch Uncle talks.

I have great pleasure in presenting to you the Honorable Timothy L. Woodruff, Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York.





ADDRESS OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

AS a son of New England, and a descendant of the Pilgrim Fathers, who were the successful successors of your Dutch ancestors of New Amsterdam, I cannot, I regret to say, address you in the words of your President as "fellow-Dutchmen." But as the circumstance which deprives me of this great privilege was, I hasten to assure you most apologetically, entirely beyond my personal control, I feel I have a right, according to the sentiment which accompanies my toast, "to talk to you like a Dutch Uncle."

I am not unmindful, in my pride of Puritan lineage, of the hospitality extended by Holland to the exiles of Plymouth with that same impartial generosity with which you are extending it to a Yankee to-night, although after having found it impossible to dodge a magnificent Waldorf-Astoria banquet hardly a single night for the last three months, I am not as much in need of succor as were John Carver, William Bradford, Edward Winslow, William Brewster, John Alden, or Captain Miles Standish. The hospitality my ancestors of old England received of your ancestors of old Holland impressed Dutch influence upon New



HON. TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF

England as well as on New Amsterdam, made possible Plymouth Rock as well as Fort Amsterdam, Fort Nassau, and Fort Orange, until the reunion of the Puritan and the Hollander on the Western Hemisphere, wrote into the history of the world the Declaration of Independence, whose recurrent influences are now exercising a mighty force upon old England, old Amsterdam, and the Old World, for the advancement of the human race.

In considering the subject assigned to me, "Dutch Influence upon the Development of the State of New York," one is impressed with the contrast between the conditions which surround us here to-day and those which existed before my Yankee forefathers acquired by lawful and rightful means from your ancestors the island of Manhattan; or, as doubtless you would insist, before the Yankees robbed the Dutch of this island, which they had acquired from the poor Indians for the large price and full value of a dollar a square mile, or a sixth of a cent an acre! The Dutch always were great at getting good bargains (the Transvaal cost them less than it will England) and keeping what they got, except when they got up against a Yankee—the real thing—who did n't give them the "real thing" when he sold them a nutmeg or a ham!

What exclamation, think you, would escape the lips of gruff old Peter Stuyvesant should he to-night, two hundred and fifty years after his landing upon this island, whose population at that time was less than a thousand souls, look in upon this scene! How you, his fellow-Dutchmen, would enjoy, after he got sobered up to-morrow morning, showing him around this metropolis of the world,

whose wealth of over five billions of dollars is greater than the wealth of Holland, whose trade has several times of late exceeded for a given period the trade of the capital of the British Empire, whose population is two thirds that of Holland, the entire length of which, from north to south, is less than the developed water-front of this city, which in the days of Peter Stuyvesant was described as an island, "covered with a series of forest-crowned hills, interspersed with crystal streamlets and beautiful lakes, fringed with moss-covered rocks, an island fertile in the extreme, blooming everywhere with the flowers of spring!" What would he say, think you, when you told him, as you guided him through the deep canyons created by the skyscrapers which have displaced these fertile flowery fields, about the recent election of the Fusion ticket and the victory of the people? That would astonish him, I'll warrant, more than the commercial and physical development of Manhattan Island, for he it was, old Peter Stuyvesant, who, having consented to the selection by the people of a Council of Nine, a sort of Fusion Board of Aldermen, to aid him in the government of the colony, managed to provide that the Council should only meet when he called it, which, like the bosses of the present day, although he was far abler than they, he took mighty good care never to bring together. Talk about bosses! Why it was this same Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam who broke forcibly into the apartments of Adrien Van der Donck, one of the Council of Nine that had been elected by the dear people, arrested poor Adrien, stole the papers he had prepared for transmission to Holland protesting against Stuyvesant's

high-handed methods, and then said, "If any one during my administration shall take any appeal whatsoever, I will make him a foot shorter, send his pieces to Holland, and then, by God! let him appeal on the way!"

What do you think the clever predecessor of Peter Stuyvesant, Van Twiller, would think of things if he were here? What would he say of the purification of New York? The only way he could keep his colonists contented was by the erection of a huge brewery for their benefit, out of which, however, he incidentally made a large fortune. He would say, I doubt not: "I did my damdest*; angels could do no more!" If Van Twiller were here, he 'd be for Jerome! He would doubtless say, when you told him of the opposition of the law-making power to Jerome's proposition for the purification of New York by unloosening a cataract of rum for ten hours on the Sabbath Day, as one of his successors in the governorship of the colony said: "This is the finest air to breathe in the universe, and if our trees and birds could speak and our assemblymen be silent, we would have also the finest conversation in the world!" I am sure that regarding the excise question both Jerome and Grout are wrong. Certainly, one must be wrong if the other is right, for they are diametrically opposed to each other. I think they are both wrong because they are Democrats and I am a Republican. But if one of them would only adopt as his political shibboleth the excise ideas which governed Dutch New Amsterdam's liquor traffic, I think as a Democratic candidate for Governor

* It will of course be observed that this is not profanity, but has reference to Dutch dams!

next fall he might get a respectable minority vote. This excise principle consisted of a tax imposed as a penalty for excessive drinking. The tavern- or bar-keeper who sold drink to a drunkard was heavily taxed, and the best of it all was that when any drunkard was found in the street and it was impossible to discover who had sold him the liquor, a heavy fine was imposed upon every drinking-house on the street. That, you see, minimized blackmail and hold-ups! The Dutch of New Amsterdam were not such heavy drinkers, either. At the first Holland Society dinner, given just two hundred and fifty years ago, only not as far from the Bowery as we are to-night, not like this dinner but at public expense, to an English lord who had just come over, the records show that the beef, pork, cabbage, mince pies, cheese, and bread cost two pounds, one shilling and nine pence, while the schnapps alone came to three pounds and fourteen shillings!

In the consideration of our Revolutionary history certain misconceptions of the part played by the Dutchmen and the Yankees of New York should be corrected. I am going by jumps of a hundred and twenty-five years, from two hundred and fifty years ago to a hundred and twenty-five years ago, so you need not fear but that my next proposition will bring us to the present and my conclusion. Massachusetts has asserted that in the war for American Independence she furnished all the men; Pennsylvania has boasted that she supplied all the money; Virginia claims all the credit because she furnished the commander-in-chief, and all contend that the only contribution of the Dutch of old New Amsterdam, and of the

Yankees of the New York that succeeded it, was a port of entry here for British men-of-war! Let us call the attention of these vaunters to the fact that among the seven decisive battles of the world and the one which determined the course of the Western Hemisphere, giving to the world the civilizing and liberalizing influence of this land of liberty and equality among men, was the battle of Saratoga, in which the stocky, sturdy sons of Holland bore the most decisive part, as they flew up the Mohawk Valley to check the advance of the enemy's reserves at the historic creek of Oriskany, under the greatest of New York Dutchmen, General Herkimer. It was not Lexington nor Concord nor Bunker Hill in Massachusetts; nor Valley Forge, where the Patriot army gave battle to Nature herself and traced the record of victory in blood-prints on the snows of Pennsylvania; nor Yorktown, where Cornwallis surrendered his sword to Washington on the soil of his native Virginia, but the Dutch victory of Oriskany, which won the battle of Saratoga, and both fought on the soil of the old Dutch State of New York.

“Oranje Boven!” “Up with Orange!” As a Yale man I have realized the suggestion in this motto when the Sons of Nassau from Princeton have on many occasions waved the orange above the blue.

In the consideration of Dutch influences let us not forget the establishment, at the head of navigation of the Hudson, of Fort Orange and Fort Nassau, now the city of Albany, the capital of the Empire State of the Union. Strange that the newest county of our State should also bear the name of Nassau, and that a resident of that county,

a descendant of the stalwart and progressive Hollanders, should have laid the foundations at old Fort Nassau for the admirable administration he, a member of this Society of Nassau, is now giving to the whole American people, typifying the qualities of the Dutch who voyaged with Hendrick Hudson in the little *Half-Moon* across the raging main until they rounded Sandy Hook and sailed into the harbor at the mouth of the river that has ever since so proudly borne his name, where sits the Imperial Metropolis of the commonwealth that Dutch influence made the Empire State, a company who, with those who followed them, have ever been great in war, in literature, in science, in commerce, and, despite their strenuousness, in all the arts of peace.

THE PRESIDENT: The next toast is:

NIJEW AMSTERDAM—New York, the child of the free cities of the Netherlands. “She sits at the ocean’s gate and lays all the world under tribute, gathering riches from every clime and every home of art.”

We are all greatly disappointed that our esteemed Mayor, the Honorable Seth Low, has not been able to be with us to speak for the city over which he has just been called to preside, and from whose administration we are all hoping and expecting such great things, but, as you have heard in the reading of his letter, the burdens of public duties forbid.

The succeeding toast is:

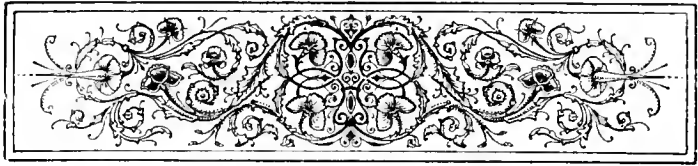
“DUTCH LAWYERS AND OTHERS FROM PHILADELPHIA AND ELSEWHERE.”

“The law is a sort of hocus-pocus science, that smiles in your face while it picks your pocket, and the glorious uncertainty of it is of more use to its professors than the justice of it.”

The Philadelphia lawyer is proverbially of a class all by himself. I don't know just why our Dinner Committee added the borrowed sentiment to this toast, as though it was a sort of explanation why the lawyers of the City of Brotherly Love all become millionaires in the practice of their profession, but we know that our guest from Philadelphia has earned well-deserved wealth of esteem and honor both at the bar and in a State legislature not always noted for the highest virtue.

I have pleasure in introducing to you the Honorable Clinton Rogers Woodruff, of Philadelphia.





ADDRESS OF HON. CLINTON ROGERS
WOODRUFF.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

WITH an ingenuity reminiscent of the lawyers of my native city, you have graciously given me a broad field in assigning me the toast, "Dutch Lawyers and Others from Philadelphia and Elsewhere."

I strongly suspect the purpose was to provoke me to a discussion of certain political conditions existing in Philadelphia and recently the subject of frequent comment at home and abroad. But I decline to air our domestic difficulties at this time and in this place because you already have ample grounds for rejoicing. Suffice it to say that, with a persistency worthy of your Dutch forebears, we propose to go forward with our work of municipal regeneration until Philadelphia shall stand before the world redeemed and as worthy an exemplar of municipal efficiency and probity as she now is of commercial honor and of broad-minded philanthropy.

DUTCHMAN AND QUAKER.

The topic, Mr. Toastmaster, suggests another theme—one equally important and equally dear to the hearts of those who have imbibed freely of



HON. CLINTON R. WOODRUFF

the spirit of the great founder of our city, who with the growing centuries is reaching to a broader and more enduring fame. Who that mentions "Dutch Lawyers" and "Philadelphia" in the same sentence but thinks at once of the greatest of international lawyers and the most philanthropic and far-seeing of state builders? The names of Hugo De Groot and William Penn suggest themselves at once, and likewise the theme, "The Peaceful Arbitrament of International Disputes through Arbitration."

When Grotius, in his justly famous *De Jure Belli ac Pacis*, proposed the peaceful settlement of such disagreements by arbitration and congresses of Christian nations, saying, "*Maxime autem Christiani reges et civitates tenentur hanc inire viam ad arma vitandra*" (But especially are Christian kings and states bound to try this way of avoiding war), he was speaking not for the sixteenth century, but for the present. He uttered the words at a time when the Thirty Years' War was at its height—at a time when a resort to arms was regarded as the most effective and expeditious method of settling religious as well as political disputes. Grotius suffered severely from religious persecution and only escaped imprisonment for life by a device which needs no retelling before a Holland Society.

GROTIUS AND HIS WORK.

Great though he was as a poet, scholar, and international lawyer, he was infinitely greater as the first to propose a humane and Christian means for the settlement of international disputes. Holland, with this honor already chief among her jewels,

was yet further honored by seeing the suggestions of the seventeenth-century Grotius put into practical shape at the dawn of the twentieth within her own borders, and within a few miles of the birthplace of her great son. There was an eternal fitness in the selection of The Hague for the great Peace Conference,—which, I hope, was made with design.

Of the work of Grotius, Ambassador White, in his address at Delft, Holland, on July 4, 1899, at the celebration given by the American Peace Commissioners, said:

“Of all works not claiming divine inspiration, that book, by a man proscribed and hated both for his politics and his religion, has proved the greatest blessing to humanity; more than any other, it has prevented suffering, misery, and sorrow; more than any other, it has promoted the blessings of peace and diminished the horrors of war.”

These are not the words of an enthusiast or a theorist, but of a clear-headed citizen of the world—of a man acquainted with the courts of Europe and the jealousies of nations. Yet he declares that this book—two hundred copies of which went to the author as his honorarium, and which were disposed of with difficulty—has proved the greatest of blessings to humanity.

A CENTURY OF DISPUTES.

That this praise is justified by the facts must be conceded. We talk of “international arbitration” as if it were some new thing; but a review of the past hundred years shows that there were no less than 195 disputes among nations settled by boards of arbitration or joint high commissions. In the first decade of the nineteenth century there

were none; from 1810 to 1820, one; from 1820 to 1830, four; from 1890 to 1900 there were no less than sixty-three, and at the opening of the twentieth century there were twelve pending. Verily, as Junius has said: "One precedent creates another. They soon accumulate and constitute law. What yesterday was fact, to-day is doctrine!"

Among the cases settled during the nineteenth century by arbitration were the much vexed Alabama Claims, the credit for suggesting which rests with a Philadelphian, Thomas Balch; the Bering Sea seal-fisheries case, and the Venezuela-Guiana boundary, either one of which a hundred years ago would have been considered an ample and just cause for war. All three, however, were quietly and peacefully settled without the shedding of a drop of human blood or the destruction of a dollar's worth of property.

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

From occasional, temporary boards of arbitration to a permanent tribunal for the adjustment of disputes is the logical step; and twenty-six of the leading nations of the world took that step by ratifying the treaties proposed by The Hague Conference. And now we are told by the press dispatches that the Central and South American republics are considering the proposition to refer future differences to The Hague tribunal for settlement.

There are not wanting those who are disposed to question the practicability of The Hague Court, because thus far no case has been formally referred to it. Such critics overlook the fact that the very existence of such a court in itself hastens the settle-

ment of disputes through the ordinary diplomatic channels. They also overlook the fact that, although the Supreme Court of the United States was formally organized in February, 1790, it was not until the August term, 1792, that the first case was argued before the court.

Contrast those first two years and a half with the work of the court at this time. Few there were in 1790 to prophesy that the United States Supreme Court would become the greatest tribunal in Christendom. Few there are in 1902 to prophesy that The Hague tribunal, which has been organized but ten months, will, in turn, become the greatest of courts. Such, however, it seems destined to become, if it is to fulfil the hopes and plans of those responsible for its establishment.

EQUITY IN PEACE.

Perhaps Grotius argued better than he knew when he maintained it was "almost necessary that certain congresses of Christian powers should be held in which controversies which arise among some of them may be decided by others who are not interested; and in which measures may be taken to compel the parties to accept peace on equitable terms."

I believe, for one, he knew whereof he spoke—that he had a clear insight into the future, and was inspired of God to direct the thoughts of statesmen in newer and more humane lines. He realized:

"The world is wide,
In time and tide;
And God is guide—
Then do not hurry.

The man is blest
 Who does his best
 And leaves the rest—
 Then do not worry."

Unhonored in his own day and generation, Grotius has come to be regarded as the greatest of international lawyers and contributors to the cause of human progress. Were the time at my disposal, I might refer to the lessons which his fidelity and faith and persistence have for us at the beginning of a new century. Let me say, however, that we should guard ourselves against persecuting the present-day Grotius, whoever he may be. We must, likewise, beware of deploring our own times, as though virtue and heroism were a thing of the past.

" He speaks not well who doth his time deplore,
 Naming it new and little and obscure,
 Ignoble and unfit for lofty deeds.
 All times were modern in the time of them,
 And this no more than others. Do thy part
 Here in the living day, as did the great
 Who made old days immortal! So shall man,
 Gazing long back to this far-looming hour,
 Say: 'Then the time when men were truly men:
 Though wars grew less, their spirit met the test
 Of new conditions, conquering civic wrong,
 Saving the state anew by virtuous lives,
 Guarding their country's honor as their own,
 And their own as their country's and their sons';
 Defying leagued fraud with single truth,
 Not fearing loss, and daring to be pure;
 When error through the land raged like a pest,
 They calmed the madness caught from mind to mind,
 By wisdom drawn from old and counsel sane;
 And as the martyrs of the ancient world
 Gave Death for man, so nobly gave they Life;
 Those the great days, and that the heroic age.' "

THE PRESIDENT: Our good friend, Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt comes before us in a new rôle tonight. We have known him as a statesman in Congress and representing our country at The Hague, as a fisherman, as an editor, as a farmer who thought "five acres too much," as a twister of the Lion's tail, and as the stanch advocate of the battling burghers of the Transvaal, but we now know him as our poet as he sings to us of DUTCH LOVE-MAKING, and reminds us that

" There 's nothing half so sweet in life
As love's young dream."

The Honorable Robert Barnwell Roosevelt needs no introduction to the Holland Society.





HON. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT



REMARKS OF HON. ROBERT B.
ROOSEVELT.

Gentlemen of the Holland Society:

“ A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the wisest men.”

THE charming verses which I am about to read to you were suggested by a poem I happened to see in a newspaper. This poem was an attempt to put into verse an expression of well-merited admiration for the ample and substantial charms of the fair maidens of Dutch New York as exemplified in the person of Miss Susan Van Doesen. But while I have no fault to find with the poem and especially not with its scope and purpose, I saw at once that the writer had not had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the charming girl whom he had selected as an example. I knew her well, naturally. The President of the Holland Society is expected to know all the beautiful Dutch girls, and when I was your President I never failed in any of my duties. You can see her picture on the menu. What is more, I was well acquainted with the romance of her life, and that is recorded, embalmed, and immortalized in the beautiful verses I shall now read to you, which are entitled

THE LOVES OF GEORGIE VAN HOESEN AND
SUSIE VAN DOESEN.

Georgie sat musin' on the charms of sweet Susan,
Though the office was misty and dim,—
Her round cheeks so rosy, her full waist so cosy,
Had raised liveliest fancies in him.

"I love you, dear Susan," whispered Georgie Van Hoesen
Next day, as out walking they go,—
"Beyond all expression, without power of repression."
And Susan cried out, "*Is dat zoo?*"

"I shall die, dearest Susan, should you be refusin'
This offer which is far from *pro forma*,
'T is not *obiter* diction, but firmest conviction"—
For Georgie was trained to the law.

"You are so amusin', my heart I've been losin',
I love you from *caput* to toe.
I've money, dear Susan, enough for a *dozijn*."
And Susan cried out, "*Is dat zoo?*"

He said, without cussin', "*Ick moet je maar kussen*,"
With his arm round her amplified waist.
"I adore you, dear Susan, so don't keep me cruisin',
But give me your answer in haste."

"Your hand I would sue for, I'm just your own suitor"—
For suing was Georgie's chief trade;
"Dear, sweet little Susan, I'm a convert to 'Fusion.'"
"*Is dat zoo?*" softly whispered the maid.

Now Susan is suing, to Georgie's undoing,
For Georgie, alas! proved untrue.
And deeply he's ruing that saddest day's doing,
And wishes he'd never sued Sue.

When he hears from his Susan, he's far from enthusin'
On the verdict she'll certainly get,
For a Dutch girl like Susan works the jury's confusion,
And will win a big judgment, you bet.

This brings us to the end of my beautiful verses, but only to the saddest part of this romantic story, for it winds up, as all such tales should, in the saddest possible way—that is, in a conundrum. When Susan Van Doesen sued Georgie Van Hoesen for breach of promise of marriage and recovered a verdict of one hundred thousand dollars, how did he escape payment? Give it up? Threw Sue aside!

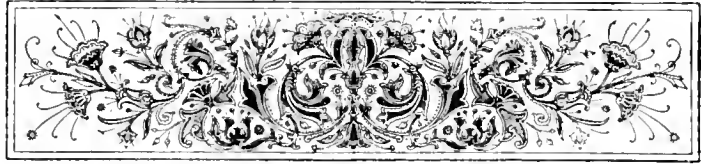
THE PRESIDENT: Some of the misguided orators who are prevailed upon to address the St. Nicholas Society have been so ill-informed as to suppose that that venerable Society was composed of Knickerbockers. There are, we admit, some Knickerbockers among the various nationalities whose descendants make up the membership of St. Nicholas, but the Holland Society is the real home of the genuine Knickerbockers. The genial Assistant District-Attorney of Kings County will speak to us about—

KNICKERBOCKER AND OTHER TRAITS.

“He scarce ever met with any man who knew more and spoke less.”

I take pleasure in introducing to you the Honorable Martin W. Littleton, of the Borough of Brooklyn.





ADDRESS OF HON. MARTIN W. LITTLETON.

Mr. President and Friends:

IT is good to glorify the past, about which we know so little and talk so much. It is fit that we should feast, because our ancestors were apparently only fit to fast. It is well that we should look up our family tree, for it is doubtless true that the first of our ancestors had their habitation there. It is proper to boast of our blood, for property without a pedigree is like a painting without a price. It is wise to be a Dutchman, for thirty-three per cent. of our population is Dutch, and the balance are—Fusionists. It is popular to be a Dutchman, for to them is to be accorded the open-door policy as against the side-door slip. It is better to be a descendant in the thirty-third degree than to be an ancestor in the first degree, especially when the verdict is “not guilty.” While we are gathered here to celebrate the doubtful fact of an Amsterdam ancestor, the real dike-and-dam Dutch are pining after the welfare of posterity. While we are searching the emblazoned history of heroism and harvesting the honors of the departing great, Holland, whose growth dislocated every throne on earth and whose career jarred every court in Christendom, is indulging the mournful melancholy of Rachel. If



HON. MARTIN W. LITTLETON.

the real Dutch in Holland were to accumulate as rapidly as the Dago-Dutch in New York, claimants for the throne would have to be classified under civil service and take their places on the eligible list; then the dikes would be as much protection to the sea against the Dutch as they are protection to the Dutch against the sea. Then it would be a case of dam the Dutch and save the sea, instead of saving the Dutch and dam the sea. Whereas years ago ancestry was a matter of the grim inevitable, societies like this have made it a matter of complaisant choice. Like politics, it depends somewhat on the organization. What a happy transition! To be born a Dutchman or to be voted a Dutchman? That is the question. How much more comfortable it is to be elected an associate member of the departed Dutch than to be born on the silent reaches of sun-swept plain and waken to see the glory of your Fatherland fading before the shadow of an advancing empire!

How much safer it is to be a distant relative, making merry around the banquet board, than to be a member of that little family whose altars are smouldering in camp-fires, and whose hearthstones stand up by the dead, and whose abiding-place is in the dreary ditch beneath the quiet stars in the valley of the shadow of death!

How much easier it is to drink to the health of the long, long ago, than to march with the struggling forces on the far-away and fated fields, where the sainted spirits of Holland's heroic dead are mingling their benedictions with the pathetic prayers of that simple folk whose sons and fathers, mothers, wives, and daughters are offering themselves up, one by one, in field and trench, in gory

glen and vanquished veldt, in order that the world shall never forget that man was made to be free!

How much more profitable it is to be a Yankee all day and a desultory Dutchman at night, than to be burrowing with the beasts in the earth by day and retreating into the friendly domain of darkness by night, to avoid the might and massacre of the King's army marching in burnished columns across the stricken spirit of a righteous republic!

How much more secure is your wealth, wrought from dividends, gathered by time and guarded by this great government, than is the heaven-sent wealth dedicated to the discoverer far down, deep under the earth, when the batteries of an empire are trained upon him and his infant republic in order that the King may perpetuate the awful heresy of monarchical government!

How much more exhilarating it is to drink and drizzle over the dead "Beggars of the Sea" than to die for the living Burghers of the Plain! How much less dangerous it is to revel in the luxuriance of luck than to struggle for the realization of liberty! How much more agreeable it is to be a legatee of Leyden, than to be a testator of the Transvaal! How much more peaceful it is to establish kinship by an affidavit than to earn it by a revolution!

It is wholesome to pause in the midst of active life and sweep with grateful vision the pulseless past. It is thrilling to charge our overfed system with the current of sentiment from the memory of those who died that we might be free.

It is heroic to turn from the marts of money to the tombs of martyrs; to swing from the stock

market to the stockade; to shift from speculation to sentiment.

Ours is an age of speed and proportion. Anything that is not big is "bum." Any one who is not up to date is out of date. A man who can't write his name under six figures can scarcely make his mark. Nations as well as men are striving for consolidation. Constitutions, like charters, are enterprising and elastic. Political privileges are divided into two classes, the preferred and common. The office-holder gets the preferred, and the voter gets the common. On the one a dividend is declared monthly, on the other a stock dividend is declared biennially.

Under such high pressure nothing is permanent. What was yesterday an event filling the earth with its echo is to-day a recollection as dim as a faded dream. What was in social life a ceremony that awakened the interest of a continent is now a realization of practical domestic life. What was in politics a throbbing issue on which was borne the destiny of a nation is now a critical computation of election expenses.

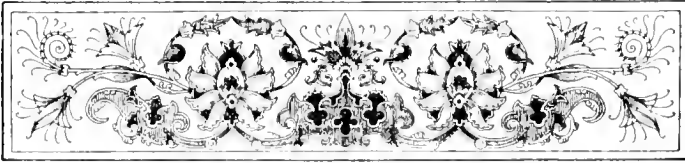
Whereas yesterday the world was poised upon the doctrine of sixteen to one, to-day a commonwealth upsets the tradition and clamors for one to eleven.

I have spoken thus in detail of Knickerbocker and Other Traits in order to escape the proverbial postprandial platitude. The most serious thought in my mind to-night is the lesson taught by the survival of republics. How earnestly we should love our history and how perfectly we should adhere to its philosophy! Let us set our faces toward the future, but let us turn our ears

occasionally to the past, for it is better that we should hear the woodman's axe in the primeval forest as he laid the foundations of a republic than to look upon the pageantry of an empire or to hear the thunders of a navy.

Let us take occasion now to recall not only the Dutch of New Amsterdam, but the pilgrim of New England and the cavaliers of Virginia, and contemplate anew their patient service, upon which in the end will rest the civilization of the world. Let us take courage from their conquest, let us take inspiration from their patriotism, in order that throughout the twentieth century we shall hold fast to the faith that any man or nation which God saw fit to create is fit to be free.





JOE CHAMBERLAIN, MY JOE, OH!

REV. DR. C. S. VEDDER, CHARLESTON, S. C.

JOE CHAMBERLAIN, my Joe, oh! when first
we were acquaint,
You had a touch of nobleness, but now your
touch is taint;
You thought none but a vandal
Would work the crime and scandal,
South Afric things to handle,
With aught but pride for those who made its desert wild-
ness grow
To order, grace and beauty fair, and honor, "don't you
know?"

Joe Chamberlain, my Joe, oh! in that true halcyon day,
You boldly sought, successfully, oppression's hand to stay;
You scorned the diamond broker,
The grasping gold mine stoker;
You were no ghastly joker
At rights which freemen grandly earned in travail, toil and
tears,
O'er burning sands and prowling beasts and ruthless sav-
age spears.

Joe Chamberlain, my Joe, oh! you had some manhood
then,
And well had claimed a place to hold with good and noble
men;
Than yours, no better leader
Had bid his Britain speed her,
To where all right should need her,

But, ah, you left his glorious side in selfish thirst of fame,
And 'spite your higher, better thought, contrived your
Britain's shame!

Joe Chamberlain, my Joe, oh! if eyes like yours can weep,
And slumber come, with Lethe power, and woo those eyes
to sleep,

What tears shall greet thy waking,

Thy present dream off-shaking,

When Time, thy measure taking,

Shall weigh the widowed, orphaned lives, and young hearts
still and cold,

In balance 'gainst the wide world's hiss, and diamond
mines and gold,

The price, O God, the fearful price, the price, O man, all
told,

For which a juggling British man fair Britain's honor sold!





Seventeenth Annual Meeting.

THE Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Holland Society of New York was held in the parlors of Delmonico's on Monday evening, April 7, 1902, at eight o'clock. The attendance was very large, about 250 having stated their intention to be present at the meeting, which was made specially noteworthy by the announcement that the Society would be the guests of the President, Hon. John H. Starin, at the conclusion of the business meeting.

The members who, in answer to the Secretary's request, had expressed their expectation of coming were:

From New York City, Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx: Edward B. Adriance, T. H. Bergen, John Bogart, E. S. Bogart, John G. Bogert, Stephen G. Bogert, William R. Bronk, Bloomfield Brower, Ward Brower, William L. Brower, John H. Cooper, Washington L. Cooper, Howard de Forest, James de la Montayne, William R. De Lano, George G. DeWitt, Joseph R. Duryee, P. Q. Eckerson, E. J. Esselstyn, Alexander R. Gulick, Charlton R. Gulick, John C. Gulick, Ferdinand Hasbrouck, Howard HasBrouck, James F. Hasbrouck, Louis B. Hasbrouck, William M. Hoes, F. Hogeboom, D. H. Houghtaling, Arthur M.

Jacobus, John W. Jacobus, Clarence V. S. Kip, Charles H. Montayne, George E. Montayne, John J. Morris, Hopper S. Mott, Isaac Myer, Andrew J. Onderdonk, Frederick P. Ostrom, Hiram R. Ostrum, Abraham Quackenbush, Abraham C. Quackenbush, D. B. St. John Roosa, De Witt C. Romaine, Frederick Roosevelt, John H. Starin, J. Maus Schermerhorn, Robert Sickels, D. S. Skaats, John B. Stevens, Clarence Storm, Peter J. Stuyvesant, Lambert Suydam, Lambert Suydam, Jr., S. V. Ten Eyck, W. H. Ten Eyck, Arthur H. Van Brunt, Cornelius Van Brunt, John R. Van Buskirk, Harman B. Vanderhoef, N. Wyckoff Vanderhoef, John R. Vander Veer, Nathan B. Van Etten, Frank Van Fleet, Louis B. Van Gaasbeek, George M. Van Hoesen, John G. Van Horne, Stephen V. A. Van Horne, F. W. Van Loan, Warner Van Norden, Abraham Van Santvoord, R. Van Santvoord, George W. Van Slyck, Warren C. Van Slyke, A. V. W. Van Vechten, T. S. Van Volkenburgh, George Van Wagenen, J. B. Van Woert, John R. Van Wormer, John H. Van Wyck, Robert A. Van Wyck, William E. Van Wyck, Milton B. Van Zandt, J. Leonard Varick, Harmon A. Vedder, Maus R. Vedder, Van Vechten Veeder, William G. Ver Planck, Arthur Voorhis, John R. Voorhis, Benjamin F. Vosburgh, Samuel H. Wandell, Townsend Wandell, Charles Wessell, Royden Williamson, Simeon T. Zabriskie.

From the Borough of Brooklyn: Theodore M. Banta, Walter A. Banta, Tunis G. Bergen, John F. Berry, Charles J. Bogert, Alexander G. Brinckerhoff, Henry W. Brinckerhoff, David Brower, John W. Cooper, Matthias V. D. Crusier, Edward W. Ditmars, Isaac E. Ditmars, Sherman Essel-

styn, Arnatt R. Gulick, Adrian A. Hegeman, Daniel V. B. Hegeman, James V. D. B. Lott, Walter M. Meserole, A. J. Provoost, Jr., Lincoln Van Cott, Alfred Van Derwerken, Thomas Van Loan, George G. Van Mater, James E. Van Olinda, Julius F. Van Riper, Augustus Van Wyck, Jacob S. Van Wyck, William Van Wyck, J. H. Visscher, Judah B. Voorhees, Charles C. V. Voorhees.

From Borough of Queens: William H. H. Amerman, Henry A. Bogert, Henry L. Bogert, Joseph H. Bogert, Secretary E. Covert Hulst, Garret J. Garretson.

From Borough of Richmond: Edward L. Bogert, Calvin D. Van Name, David B. Van Name.

From Westchester County: David Cole, Andrew Deyo, Charles R. Dusenberry, Ezekiel J. Elting, Peter J. Elting, Wm. L. Heermance, Theodore R. Varick, Elias W. Dusenberry, R. B. Brinkerhoff, Gustavus A. Duryee, Josiah H. Zabriskie, Garret R. Hasbrouck, Charles Dusenberry, Jr.

From Orange County: Hiram Lozier, Charles F. Van Inwegen.

From Dutchess County: Edward Elsworth, Frank Hasbrouck, Louis P. Hasbrouck, Martin Heermance, Edward T. Hulst, Irving Elting, J. Wilson Poucher, J. Howard Suydam, Henry H. Van Cleef, George S. Van Vliet.

From Ulster County: Charles Burhans, Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck, Abraham Hasbrouck, Hyman Roosa, Jacob Lefevre, Jesse Elting, Samuel D. Coykendall, J. G. Van Slyke, Charles C. Ten Broeck, J. E. Hasbrouck.

From Albany County: William B. Elmendorf, Richard Lansing, Samuel C. Bradt, C. E. Witbeck.

From other places in New York State: John M.

Provoost, Buffalo; Tracy C. Becker, Buffalo; Jacob Elting, Clintondale; C. P. Vedder, Ellicothville; John W. Vrooman, Herkimer; John Van Voorhis, Rochester; J. H. De Ridder, Saratoga; James R. Truax, Schenectady; Philip Van Alstine, Spring Valley; Forbes Heermans, Syracuse; Theophylact B. Bleecker, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.; S. D. Boorum, Horseheads.

New Jersey—From Hudson County: J. T. B. Bogardus, Henry H. Brinkerhoff, Everest B. Kiersted, Henry Traphagen, Francis I. Vander Beek, Daniel Van Winkle, Marshall Van Winkle, Charles H. Voorhis, Reynier J. Wortendyke, Dewitt Van Buskirk, Edward L. Vredenburg.

From Bergen County: Andrew D. Bogert, Abram C. Holdrum, Byron G. Van Horne, James M. Van Valen, Edward Stagg, Albert R. Bogert, Elmer Blauvelt, John G. Demarest, John B. Lozier.

From Passaic County: John H. Hopper, Robert I. Hopper, Irving D. Kip, Jacob R. Van Mater, John A. Van Winkle.

From Union County: Deuse M. Van Vliet, Cornelius Vreeland.

From Essex County: Arthur L. De Groof, Moses J. De Witt, James S. Polhemus, C. Edgar Sutphen, Herbert S. Sutphen, Theron Y. Sutphen, Harrison Van Duyne, A. O. Schoonmaker, F. W. Schoonmaker, John C. Van Cleaf, Austin Van Gieson, William Van Woert, Anson A. Voorhees, Frank R. Van Nest.

From Monmouth County: D. Augustus Vander Veer, William Van Dorn, William H. Vredenburg, James P. Hendrickson, William H. Hendrickson, H. H. Longstreet.

From other places in New Jersey: H. W. Van Wagenen, Morristown; Willard P. Voorhees, New Brunswick; P. A. Van Doren, Princeton; Harvey D. Van Gaasbeek, Sussex; Fred P. Auten, Trenton; Hamilton Schuyler, Trenton; James J. Bergen, Somerville.

From Pennsylvania: Andrew J. Kiersted, Philadelphia.

From other States: John M. Van Vleck, Middletown, Conn.; Lucien V. Schermerhorn, New Haven, Conn.; Theodore W. Barhydt, Burlington, Iowa.

The meeting was called to order shortly after eight o'clock by President Starin.

As the proceedings of the previous meeting had been published in full in the Year Book, the reading of the Minutes was, on motion, dispensed with.

The Secretary read the following report, which was directed to be published in the Year Book:

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

There has been during the past year an increase in our membership and in the amount of our funds.

At the last annual meeting		
we had	823	members.
Elected during the year		
and reinstated	28	
	<hr/>	851
Died	13	
Resigned	3	
	<hr/>	16
Members now on roll	835	

The membership ought to be greatly increased. The constitutional requirement necessitating knowledge of one's pedigree for more than two centuries and a quarter renders it quite difficult for many who would be desirable acquisitions to our membership to show their "title clear" thereto, but we could doubtless add many hundreds to the Society if more of our members showed due diligence in interesting their friends in the objects of our organization, and proposed suitable new candidates for election.

The Treasurer reported that the receipts for the year were \$4,448.70 and the disbursements \$4,032.48, leaving a cash balance on hand of \$1,954.13, and the amount invested in bonds, \$8,416.30.

At the June, 1901, meeting of the Trustees, the Secretary called attention to the fact that the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River by Hendrick Hudson will occur in the year 1909, and offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

"Whereas the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River by a Dutch ship under the command of Captain Hendrick Hudson will occur in September, 1909, and it is eminently fitting that the tri-centennial of that momentous event in our history should be celebrated in an appropriate manner, therefore

"Resolved, that the President of this Society be requested to appoint a Committee to take into consideration and report as to the best mode of enlisting the sympathy and securing the co-operation of all citizens of the State and of the country in a suitable commemoration of the tri-centenary of the discovery of the Hudson River."

The President appointed as such Committee the following gentlemen:

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK,
 WARNER VAN NORDEN,
 THEODORE M. BANTA,
 ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,
 HENRY VAN DYKE.

A bill in reference to this matter was introduced into the Legislature at its recent session, but was not acted upon.

At the same meeting a suggestion was made by one of our members, Mr. H. Roosevelt Ostrum, that a monument should be erected in our city in honor of the founders of New Amsterdam. This was also referred to the Committee named above.

On the death of the consort of "Oom Paul" Kruger, President of the South African Republic, the Secretary cabled to him a message of condolence and sympathy, and received in reply a cablegram acknowledgment of thanks.

Copies of our last Year Book, sumptuously bound, were forwarded to Queen Wilhelmina and President Kruger. The letter of acknowledgment from the latter was read at our annual banquet, and will be found in the account of the proceedings of the dinner.

An edition of eighteen copies of the Dutch Records at the City Hall, that appeared in the last two Year Books, was published in a separate volume, bound in full morocco—and offered for sale at ten dollars each. Several of them are yet on hand and can be obtained of the Secretary. You will note the value of the edition in that only eighteen copies were issued.

Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury, the tablet erected by the Society on the site of the old Dutch Fort near Bowling Green is to have an appropriate position in the new Custom House now building on that historic site, and arrangements have been duly made therefor by Cass Gilbert, Esq., the architect of the Government, in consultation with the Secretary of this Society.

A Committee was appointed in June last to solicit supplies for the needy Boer prisoners at Bermuda, but as suitable arrangements could not be made with the British authorities there, nothing was accomplished, except that donations of books were made by one of our members, and a lot of hard woods needed for carving, etc., was sent by our fellow members, Messrs. Vander Beek of Jersey City; grateful acknowledgment for which was sent by the Local Camp Commandant among the Boer prisoners at Bermuda.

At the last Annual Meeting of the Society the following resolution was unanimously referred to the Trustees with power:

“As a practical expression of our sympathy for the Boers who are waging so gallant a war against Great Britain in defence of their homes, their country, and their birthright, the Trustees of the Holland Society are directed to expend from the funds of the Society one thousand dollars in such manner as shall best relieve the wants of the families of those who, in South Africa, are maintaining the brave and unequal struggle of right against might.”

The Trustees deemed it expedient, however, instead of appropriating \$1,000 from the Society's funds, as proposed, to appeal personally to all the members—feeling assured that a larger amount

would be subscribed, and that the members would have satisfaction in making individual donations expressive of their sympathy with the heroes who are descendants of the brave Netherlanders who three centuries ago coped successfully against the Spaniards.

The Secretary received from a personal friend, who desired that his name should not be mentioned, a check for \$500, for the use of the Boers. A draft for the amount was sent direct to President Kruger from whom the following acknowledgment was received. It is worthy of special note that the generous donor is a Hebrew.

THEODORE M. BANTA, Esq.,

DEAR SIR: I am instructed by His Honor President Kruger to acknowledge, through the kind offices of Mr. Montagu White, our Consul-General, at present in the United States, a cheque in your favor and endorsed by you, to the amount of £102.11.3. which, as Mr. White informs me, has been destined by a friend of yours to be placed at the disposal of the suffering women and children in South Africa.

His Honor desires me to convey to your friend and yourself his most cordial thanks for this substantial token of sympathy.

This gift will be highly appreciated by the recipients who are in such dire want even of the necessities of life.

Will you be kind enough to tell your friend how much his donation is appreciated.

Thanking you again,

I am, dear sir

Yours sincerely

(Signed) C. VAN BOESCHETEN.

Messrs. Wolmarans and Wessels, envoys for the South African Republic, with the Hon. Montagu

White, former Consul of the Republic at London, arrived from Holland a few weeks since, and we hoped their stay would be prolonged sufficiently to enable them to accept the Trustees' invitation to meet with us this evening. We regret that imperative engagements necessitated the return of the two first-named before this date. We are honored, however, in having Mr. White with us.

Our Schenectady members were given a dinner on Friday last, April 4, an account of which will be found in this volume.

The Secretary has received the following communication:

UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.,
April 5th, 1902.

THEODORE M. BANTA,
Secretary of the Holland Society,
New York City.

DEAR SIR: I am directed by the Schenectady County branch of the Holland Society to inform the parent Society of the great pride which they feel in having had as President during the past year a member from their own section—the Honorable John H. Starin.

At their local reception held last evening their feeling was expressed in the following characterization of President Starin:

"A Dutch Admiral of American Commerce—whom the Mohawk Valley delights to honor as a native product."

Yours cordially,

JAMES R. TRUAX,
Vice-President for Schenectady Co.

I am sure the Secretary expresses universal sentiment in adding, "So say we all of us!"

Respectfully submitted,

THEODORE M. BANTA, *Secretary.*

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

<i>New York</i>	JOHN L. RIKER
<i>Kings County</i>	PETER WYCKOFF
<i>Queens County</i>	HENRY A. BOGERT
<i>Westchester County</i>	PETER J. ELTING
<i>Orange County</i>	CHARLES F. VAN INWEGEN
<i>Dutchess County</i>	EDWARD ELSWORTH
<i>Ulster County</i>	JACOB LE FEVRE
<i>Greene County</i>	PHILIP V. VAN ORDEN
<i>Albany County</i>	THOMAS J. VAN ALSTYNE
<i>Rensselaer County</i>	SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD
<i>Schenectady County</i>	JAMES R. TRUAX
<i>Montgomery County</i>	JOHN D. WENDELL
<i>Onondaga County</i>	JOHN VAN DUYN
<i>Hudson County, N. J.</i>	DANIEL VAN WINKLE
<i>Bergen County, N. J.</i>	EDWARD STAGG
<i>Passaic County, N. J.</i>	ROBERT I. HOPPER
<i>Essex County, N. J.</i>	HARRISON VAN DUYN
<i>Monmouth County, N. J.</i>	WILLIAM E. TRUAX
<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>	THEODORE VOORHEES
<i>United States Army</i>	GEN. HENRY C. HASBROUCK
<i>United States Navy</i>	CHAPLAIN ROSWELL R. HOES

The President appointed as tellers Judge James M. Van Valen, of Hackensack, N. J., and Hon. John W. Vrooman.

By unanimous consent the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot, and the tellers reported the election of the ticket printed above.

President Starin named ex-Mayor, Robert A. Van Wyck, and Warner Van Norden, Esq., as a committee to escort the President-elect, Mr. George G. DeWitt, to the platform, where he was invested with the badge of office by the retiring President, who in fitting terms expressed his thanks to the Society for its courtesy to him and coöperation with him during his incumbency of the office. He also warmly welcomed Mr. De-

Witt as his successor, and the latter replied in grateful appreciation of the high honor which he acknowledged had been conferred upon him

An artist connected with *Harper's Weekly* here appeared with his camera, and by consent was permitted to take a photographic picture of the assemblage.

Mr. Warner Van Norden offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted unanimously by a rising vote, and the Secretary was directed to have them engrossed and presented to Mr. Starin:

Whereas, the past year has been one of prosperity and increased usefulness to the Holland Society, with the best of good fellowship and harmony among its members, and large usefulness in the community, and

Whereas, generous credit is due to the officers for the happy conditions that exist, and especially to the retiring President, the Honorable John H. Starin, whose administration has been eminently successful, and has maintained the high standard which has been characteristic of the Society, therefore

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are hereby tendered to the retiring President for his uniform courtesy to all the members, for his fairness in dealing with every question that has been presented, and for his zeal in the promotion of the welfare of the Society. We are indebted to him not only for his generous hospitality in entertaining the officers and members of the Society on several occasions, and for his assistance in carrying out any plans that have been proposed for the permanent advancement of the interests for which the Society is organized, but also for his wisdom and energy in the effective prosecution of a wide and far-reaching policy that shall continue the Holland Society in the front rank of organizations of its class, and add to the lustre of the ancestral traditions that we all hold dear.

Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, Chairman of the Committee on Statue to William the Silent, made a report of progress, stating that a subscription of \$2,500 had just been received from Hon. S. D. Coykendall, and that the amount now pledged was about \$20,000 of the total \$60,000 required.

Col. William L. Heermance referred to the resolution adopted a year ago in reference to the relief of the families of the Boers in South Africa, and made an eloquent plea for a large subscription in aid of the heroic burghers.

The Secretary presented a communication from the New York Historical Society, setting forth the condition of the public records in the State of New York, and the necessity that exists for concerted efforts to be made for their discovery and preservation "through a State Record Commission furnished by law with proper authority and resources to enable it to supplement and, where necessary, control the work of town, village, county, and city clerks in respect to this matter." They asked for the appointment of a Committee whose duty it shall be to coöperate with them and other bodies in calling the attention of the next Legislature to the need for action in the matter.

On motion it was voted that a Committee be named by the President for the purpose. President DeWitt named as the Committee Theodore M. Banta, John W. Vrooman, and Dr. A. Vander Veer.

Mr. Starin then invited the members to accompany him to the Red Room, and the Society, on motion, adjourned.

THEODORE M. BANTA, *Secretary.*



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HON. MONTAGU WHITE

BANQUET IN THE RED ROOM.

Instead of the usual "stand-up collation" which the Society has hitherto provided for the members at its annual meetings, President Starin had ordered Delmonico to prepare an elaborate supper.

Across one side of the room was a raised table, where ex-President Starin presided, and seated with him were President DeWitt, Hon. Montagu White, Rev. Dr. J. Howard Suydam, ex-Presidents Robert A. Van Wyck, Augustus Van Wyck, George M. Van Hoesen, Warner Van Norden, D. B. St. John Roosa, Trustee John R. Van Wormer, and the Secretary.

Dr. Suydam was called upon to invoke the Divine blessing.

After the good things which had been provided had been eaten and drunk, ex-President Starin, in his usual felicitous style, referred to the gratification he experienced in meeting with the members in this social way, and called upon ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck "to speak a piece." Judge Van Wyck was, as usual, witty and eloquent, and with his seemingly inexhaustible fund of characteristic stories spread hilarity around. He was followed by Tunis G. Bergen, Esq., whose humorous opening remarks ran into deep pathos as he referred to our heroic kinsmen—the battling burghers of South Africa—reddening the veldt with their life's blood.

Ex-Judge Van Hoesen was next called upon, and paid a tribute to some of the departed statesmen of our commonwealth who had honored their Dutch ancestry by their ability and sturdy integrity. He referred to the presence with us on

the platform of Hon. Montagu White, formerly Consul at London for the South African Republic, and lately the representative of the Boer Governments here.

Mr. White was then introduced, and received with enthusiastic applause. He said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

When I came to New York more than two years ago, I was asked to the annual dinner of the Holland Society, as a guest of one of the members. It was the first hospitality that I enjoyed in New York, and on that occasion I was asked to come prepared to make a few remarks. I did so, but on the evening in question I was told that it was not possible for me to be called upon. This evening I understood that there were to be no speeches, so that I did not think I should be called upon to say anything at all. I do so, however, very gladly, but I hope you will pardon me if what I say is more or less in the nature of a few disconnected remarks.

I do not think it would be very profitable to refer to the early history of the Boers in South Africa, nor do I intend to do so. I do not think either that it is of very much use entering into a discussion upon the origin of the present war in South Africa. Still I shall just touch upon it because in one of this evening's papers I notice that a ridiculous story has been renewed, namely, that it was the Boers who forced war upon England. Gentlemen, you are asked to believe that an unexpected war was forced upon an unwilling Britain! When British statesmen ask for moral or political aid because of an insolent and unexpected

ultimatum, I feel justified in characterizing such action as grossly hypocritical, and as an appeal of calculated duplicity to invincible stupidity.

Any one who is capable of believing such preposterous nonsense must of necessity forget the Jameson Raid, the Parliamentary Commission upon that raid, the acrimonious dispatches, the inflammatory speeches of British statesmen, and the vicious diplomacy of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner. One must also entirely ignore the fact that while negotiations, apparently peaceable, were going on, troops were ordered up to our borders, and fresh troops to the number of thirty thousand were ordered out to South Africa; that the reserves were called out, and that a war Parliament was summoned before the Boers made one last appeal for arbitration and justice, which so many people are pleased to call an insolent ultimatum. As President Steyn so aptly said, we did not take up the sword with any aggressive intention, but our action was simply to push away the sword which Great Britain was holding at our throats. So much for the origin of the war, and there are a great many other facts that I might adduce, such as Lord Lansdowne's admission that the Ministry could not go to war in June, 1899, because the Government did not think that British public opinion was sufficiently prepared for such a contingency.

I take it, from the cordial reception that you have given me, that whatever difference of opinion may have existed in the past as to the origin of the war, there is practical unanimity in this Society as to what ought to be, and what I believe will be, the result, namely, that the Boers will be successful in

maintaining their independence. Reference has been made to the glorious days of William the Silent: I submit to you that before very long people of the Dutch race will proudly proclaim the years 1899 to 1902 as an era of which that race has reason to be very proud in the annals of their marvellous history.

It is natural that you should feel deep sympathy with your very distant kinsmen in South Africa, but I claim that this is not a matter which should appeal only to race distinctions so far as sympathy and recognition of the right and wrong of the conflict are concerned. To me it seems to be simply a question of humanity and justice, and I cannot understand the attitude of any impartial onlooker who is not sympathetic with the Boers.

There are three reasons to account for an American's siding with the British view of the question. The first is, he may have social or business relations with England; it is not a very lofty reason, but let it pass; the second is, he may not be fully informed as to the merits of the case; the third—and I do not suppose he would admit it—is that his powers of reasoning or order of intelligence are extremely defective. To me, who am of English origin, it is a matter of great satisfaction that the noblest and most effective work which has been done in exposing the injustice of the South African War and the inhumanity of certain of its phases has been done by that distinguished though defamed minority of Englishmen who have all along opposed the Ministry and refused to recognize that immoral and suicidal formula, "My country, right or wrong!"

Now we come to the conduct of the war. You know that there has been a great outcry raised in England against the charges, made on the continent, of brutality and inhumanity on the part of the British. Dr. Conan Doyle has written a pamphlet, or rather, it is a good-sized book, in which he has given you his personal opinions, a good many assumptions of liberality, generosity, and disinterestedness, mixed with a little distorted account of what he is pleased to call history. You are asked to accept this as a historical presentation of the facts in the case. By that strange irony of fate which has dogged the British during the present war in South Africa, which has given a great Boer victory the moment after the announcement had been made that the war is at an end,—by this strange irony of fate, just after Dr. Doyle's book has appeared, news has reached America to-day that General De La Rey and Mining Commissioner Vandermerwe, whom I know quite intimately, have formulated very direct charges of brutality and inhumanity. They have given the names of women and aged men who have had to submit to persecution and outrage, and they have also given the dates and places at which these occurred. Perhaps, however, you will be told that these are only Boer stories, and are therefore not worthy of credence. But what of the reports which come from British sources, such as the action of the Australian Carbineers, who are alleged to have shot the natives like rabbits; who are said to have killed thirty-five to forty Boers in cold blood; who are said to have killed a missionary, although the evidence does not seem to be strong on that point; and who are to-day charged with

having brutally shot three little children who came to their camp for food?

Now, gentlemen, there is one thing that you must remember, and that is that these reports come from British sources. Two officers have been shot and one has been sentenced for life for these infamous murders. But I submit that they contain evidence which justifies the harshest criticism that has as yet emanated from the continent or from the civilized world at large. It is a very peculiar sequel to Conan Doyle's claim for the humanity and chivalry of the British in South Africa. Indeed, most of the reports that have come about British outrages in South Africa have emanated from British sources, chiefly from letters written by privates at the front, who have ingenuously admitted inhuman conduct on the part of themselves and of their comrades.

Dr. Doyle would like you to believe that this is only the soldiers' fun and that there is no value to be attached to it, but anything evil that the same soldiers say about the enemy you must please believe as a solemn fact!

But, gentlemen, I do not wish to make any particular charges against the military in South Africa. My feeling is chiefly directed against Lord Milner, Mr. Chamberlain, and the politicians who have instructed the military to carry on these horrors in South Africa. I do not admit that there was any legitimate cause for Great Britain to have forced this war on those two little South African States, but if there was any justification for so doing that end was reached after the surrender of Cronje and the capture of the two capitals, Pretoria and Bloemfontein. It is a well-known fact

that these disasters for a time had a very demoralizing effect upon the Boers, and they were most anxious to treat for terms. The only reply to their attempts at peace was unconditional surrender, quickly followed by the harshest measures possible. The farm-burning by the British was the direct parent of the infamous *reconcentrado* system. I must tell you that this practice of farm-burning, though it still goes on from time to time, has been officially repudiated in Parliament, owing to the outcry raised by the opposition in England. Blue Books have been published about it, so that it is unnecessary for me to enter into any further discussion, for it has been condemned by some of the Ministerial party in England.

But what I want you to understand is that this infamous system of forcing the unfortunate Boer women and children into these *reconcentrado* camps, where death has levied such an awful tribute, was the direct consequence of this barbarous policy of destroying their homes, their provisions, and their stock. Some of the apologists for the British claim, and I believe Mr. Chamberlain amongst them, that this concentration system is a wonderful example of humanity and generosity!

I need only quote to you Lord Milner's admission that it was a military measure adopted for the purpose of speedily ending the war. There you have the key-note to the military situation in South Africa since the capture of Pretoria. The farm-burning, the concentration camps,—that despicably mean system of feeding the helpless wives and children of the combatants, happily

abandoned owing to the opposition in England itself,—the infamous judicial murders by court-martial of Scheepers, Lotter, Louw, and others, have all been adopted in the vain attempt to terrorize the Boers into submission. You know how the Spaniards goaded the Dutch in Holland into further revolt, and paved the way to their successful emancipation from a foreign yoke. The British of South Africa, blind to the lessons of history, are pursuing exactly the same policy. For these harsh measures have produced the very contrary effect to that which was intended. Just imagine where England would have been if she had made terms after the capture of Pretoria. Two years' waste of money would have been saved, and the Boers, although they would have naturally smarted under the necessity of having to surrender some of their rights, would not have had the bitter feeling that they are now sure to have for generations to come, in consequence of the injury done to their wives and children and to their brave generals, who have been done to death, according to reports, in arm-chairs. Great Britain would not have had the stigma of the concentration camps, the farm-burning, the half-ration policy, or the other political infamies which it will take many generations before people will either forgive or forget.

While on the subject of these concentration camps, I should like to say that I have noticed that people have been asked to believe that they were established for the purpose of saving the women from attacks by the natives, who, infuriated by generations of ill-usage, were longing to have revenge! I must ask you to absolutely disbelieve this

absurd story, which has been invented by apologists and promulgated for obvious reasons. The Boer women had nothing to fear from the Kaffirs. Such crimes as these are not known in Dutch South Africa. They have occurred in Natal and the Anglo-Saxon urban civilization of Johannesburg and its immediate neighborhood. I repeat that the Boer women had nothing to fear from the natives. About three months ago there was a telegram in the *New York Herald* one Sunday morning, stating that a staff officer had written home to England, giving as an instance of the credulity of Boer women the following anecdote: They had found a Boer woman weeping by the body of her young daughter. Her grief was not to be consoled, and after some questions they found that she had herself killed this girl, because she feared what might happen if she fell into the hands of the British soldiery. I do not say that this report is true, but only tell you that it comes from a British source, and I simply quote it to show you that, if true, the Boer women were much more afraid of what might happen to them if they fell into the hands of the British soldiers than if they had been left peaceably with the natives on the farms. So far from the tale of native rancor against the Boers being true, the natives have on the whole proved themselves loyal friends to the Boers, and they have assisted them with horses, provisions, and very valuable information from time to time.

It is unnecessary for me to dwell at any length upon the horrors of the concentration camps. You have those appalling mortality statistics, you have Miss Hobhouse's report, and, finally, you have

the report of Mrs. Fawcett's commission. This was a committee of Government partisans, appointed in consequence of the grave charges made by Miss Hobhouse. They have applied a plentiful dose of whitewash to Lord Milner and the British Government, as was to be expected; yet they were forced to indorse a great many of Miss Hobhouse's charges, and on the whole their report sustains that noble, high-spirited woman.

I regret exceedingly that Mrs. Fawcett's commission should have repeated the old slanders about the Boers' unclean habits in order to account for the fearful mortality in the concentration camps. Surely the sufferings of these unfortunate victims have been sufficient without adding to them the additional insults that I refer to. Then, again, all those ridiculous stories about the Boer women painting their children with green paint have been dished up again in order to account for the inability of the British medical authorities to cope with the high death-rate in those camps. I want to ask you, gentlemen, how it is possible, if these stories were true, that these women have been able, when left to themselves on the veldt, to rear large and healthy families of stalwart sons and daughters numbering from ten to fifteen in a family? I think you have only to look at the physique of the few Boers who have been in this country to be able to judge how absurd and ridiculous such accusations are. You must remember that some of these women have lost seven children all at once, and it is quite possible that one or two of these poor distracted mothers may have adopted remedies which appear ridiculous from the modern point of view, but I

submit that such would be only isolated instances, and that it is a burning shame to slander the whole race to account for conditions and results for which these unfortunate victims have not been responsible.

In connection with these camps, I should like to say that there appears to be a certain amelioration in the condition of affairs down there, and that the death-rate has latterly perceptibly decreased. This is due to two causes: One is that there are fewer people to kill off after the horrors of the six months ending the 31st of December, 1901, but I think I ought to say, in justice to Mr. Chamberlain, that he seems to have latterly tried to bring about a better state of affairs, and no matter whether he was actuated by motives of policy, or whether it was due to a tardy awakening of human feeling, I am grateful if he has succeeded in bringing about a betterment of the conditions in those appalling death-traps. But the suffering that is going on there, the general demoralization of an enforced state of confinement and the daily hardships and privations are yet very, very great and call aloud for help and for relief, notwithstanding the reports that have come that a better condition of affairs exists. I cannot tell you how thankful I am for the effort that you are making to obtain subscriptions for the alleviation of suffering down there. There is no cause at the present moment that calls for more immediate assistance, and I hope that you will give generously in response to the spirited appeal which has been issued by the Society to its members. It seems to me incredible that the details which have been published in the London *Daily News* of the 26th of February, of

the cost of living in these camps, can be true. I am not referring to Port Elizabeth, because that is a show camp to which every visitor is introduced, and which excites such tremendous bursts of admiration. I believe the cost of living there, near the coast, where things are very much cheaper, is twenty-seven cents a day; but there are over thirty other camps scattered about the Transvaal, the Free State, and other parts of South Africa. In some of these camps, according to the statistics published, based upon information culled from the Blue Books, it appears that the cost of living is five cents a day per head! Now, gentlemen, this is simply starvation. I hope it is not true, because, if it is true, it means that those people are being starved to death. I was a magistrate for some years in the Transvaal, and it cost five times that to feed the Kaffir prisoners, who live on corn, which is one of the cheapest commodities in South Africa. So that the report, if it is true, —and I sincerely hope that there is a mistake about the figures, viz., that five cents per day only is allowed to support these unfortunate creatures, —simply means starvation and extermination.

One of the most repellent characteristics of this war is the way in which the Boers are constantly traduced and slandered by their opponents. They are called cowardly, after giving proofs of the most wonderful fortitude and heroism, I think, that the world has ever seen. It does not occur to the British that in calling the Boers cowards they are not improving their own position, because if they have to retreat before and surrender to small Boer commandos, composed of cowards, is it not a reflection upon their own courage or their own heroism?

Just imagine this little band of people, not many more than 250,000 men, women, and children, with their mere handful of sturdy, untrained farmers, fighting 250,000 trained troops, struggling against a United Kingdom of 40,000,000, or, if you like, an Empire of 400,000,000, because colonial soldiers have been brought to South Africa from every part of the great British Empire.

Unfortunately, the Boers have not only to fight against these overwhelming odds that I have named, but there are other powerful influences throughout the world, political and financial, all mercilessly pitted against them. I think the most difficult and the most insidious foe that they have got to contend against is Commercialism, which I think I am not far wrong in naming as the characteristic spirit of the age. When your forefathers obtained their liberty more than one hundred years ago, at the end of the eighteenth century the spirit of the age was Liberty, Humanity, and the Rights of Men, but these ideals to-day are practically dead. Orators refer to them for decorative effect at public meetings without realizing what they mean. To-day it is a question of prosperity, materialism, dividends, and all that sort of thing, and anything that interferes with profits, like the courageous resistance of the Boers, is termed uncivilized. It is this deep spirit of selfishness, underlying the spirit of Commercialism, which makes people say that the Boers ought to recognize that their resistance is hopeless, and that they should surrender unconditionally to Great Britain. Gentlemen, it is not for you or for me, who are here surrounded by every appliance of luxury and comfort, to say to those poor men in South Africa, who are strug-

gling against these enormous odds, and who are enduring fearful hardships and indescribable suffering,—it is not for us to say to them that they must continue the struggle and that they must not give in. We should be, indeed, laying ourselves open to very hostile and just criticism if we were to egg them on in that way. Still less, gentlemen, is it our duty to say to them, “Your struggle is hopeless; you must give up.” The British Government was good enough to announce, more than eighteen months ago, that the war was over, and they have continually said that further resistance was hopeless. Is it for them to dictate the time when our forces are to surrender, or do you think the altruistic gentlemen of the money market have the right to determine whether our struggle is hopeless or not? I am sure that your answer must be a determined negative. It is not for us, it is not for the British Government, and it is not for the money kings to say that the Boers must give up. The men who are to determine whether the struggle is hopeless and whether they are to give up are those brave men, Generals De La Rey, Botha and De Wet, and that very great hero and statesman, President Steyn.

It is this spirit of commercialism which enables men to view with indifference or with assumed incredulity the awful statistics of the concentration camps or the other horrible occurrences in South Africa. It is this spirit which enables them to justify all the unnecessary suffering of this unnecessary war as unimportant details in view of the grand Anglo-Saxon millennium under the ægis of the “finest commercial asset in the world!”

I repeat to you, gentlemen, that the worst enemy

that the Boers have to contend against to-day is this spirit of commercialism, or materialism, or whatever you like to call it.

I feel bound to tell you that no one who is in Europe or here in America is telling the Boers that intervention is possible or probable. It is an absolute lie to say that the advisers in Europe of the Boers are buoying them up with false prospects. The generals in the field are as well aware as any one in this room that an incident may disturb the peace of the world at any moment, and they know that as a factor in their favor. Naturally, they would gladly welcome intervention, but they know that the spirit of commercialism to which I have referred makes that highly improbable. You owe your national independence to intervention, but I think that the Boers will have to rely upon their own right arm and the support of Providence to bring them successfully through this tremendous struggle. I am not at all optimistic about the present peace negotiations, but I am hopeful that the Boers will compel the British to make an equitable settlement by which they will retain their undeniable right to independence. As President Steyn has said, "Twelve months ago we were fighting with hope; now we are fighting with confidence, not to the bitter end, but to a happy end."

There is one point that I wish to touch upon, and, as it is rather a delicate matter, I invite your close attention to what I am going to say. I do not make any protest, nor do I state that the neutrality laws or the Treaty of Washington have been violated, but I do deplore the fact that the British Government is using the territory of the United States as a base of operations to crush and

exterminate the brave burghers of South Africa. I do not know that I have any *locus standi* to utter any protest, and I am not going to do so, but I think you will accord me the right to express my sorrow that such a thing should be going on. While I am referring to this matter, I wish to pay one tribute to the British Government and the British officers. They are not buying and shipping mules in an underhand way; they are not resorting to third parties or to any other subterfuges, but in the most open, honest, and public way possible they are using the territory of the United States in the manner that I have indicated. This has been going on for the last two years and a half, notwithstanding the fact that Boer officials and Boer friends have taken the matter up and have openly protested. I hope that the consensus of American sentiment will be able to do something to prevent this tremendous moral and material aid from being given to Great Britain by the United States of America in the determined attempt of the former to crush the two republics and to destroy the rights of the free burghers of South Africa to those ideals of Liberty and Independence which it has been the proud boast of Americans to strengthen, encourage, and uphold throughout the civilized world. (Mr. White concluded amid enthusiastic applause.)

At the Annual Meeting of the Society, held April 8, 1901, a Committee consisting of Messrs. John W. Vrooman, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, and George G. DeWitt, were appointed to draft a minute in reference to the retiring President, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, to be spread upon the records,

and a copy to be sent to Dr. Van Dyke. This minute is here given, together with a letter from Dr. Van Dyke, acknowledging the receipt of the engrossed copy, which was handsomely bound in morocco.

The Holland Society desires to record its appreciation of its honored President, Henry Van Dyke, who has dignified his office during the past year with the genius of leadership, and with fidelity to the Society's best interests.

In private life he has ever displayed the highest qualities of manhood. In his chosen calling he has ever labored to encourage and ennoble good citizenship, as well as to beautify and elevate church and home.

Matchless and masterful in many fields of life's work, he has ever striven

" Without halting, without rest,
Lifting better into best."

THEODORE M. BANTA, *Secretary*.

AVALON, PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY.

DEAR MR. BANTA:

Let me send through you to the Holland Society my heartfelt thanks for the beautiful testimonial given to me as retiring President. As a piece of literature it is admirable and full of inspiration to a better life. As a work of art it is delicate and charming.

I do not deserve it. But I am grateful for it and proud of it, and will try to live up to it as nearly as I can. It will be an honored heirloom to my grandchildren,—for like every true Dutchman, I join the reverence of ancestry with the hope of posterity,—and every descendant of mine in the male line, I trust will be enrolled in the Holland Society.

Faithfully yours,
HENRY VAN DYKE.

APRIL 8, 1902.



IN MEMORIAM.

DELAN VAN BLOODGOOD, who was elected a member March 29, 1888, and was our Vice-President for the United States Navy in 1890, and for Kings County, N. Y., in 1893, 1894, and 1896, died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., of heart disease, on Friday, April 4, 1901.

Dr. Bloodgood was born in Springville, N. Y., on March 20, 1831. He was graduated from Madison University (now Colgate) of Hamilton, N. Y., in 1852, with the degree of A.M. He was honored with the degree of M.D. by the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. His aspirations were always in the direction of the Navy. With this ambition he entered the service of the United States Navy on March 13, 1857, with the rank of assistant surgeon. His merits and abilities soon won for him the favorable recognition of his commanding officers, and, after an examination, he was promoted to the rank of passed assistant surgeon, on December 24, 1861. In January, 1862, he became surgeon; in February of 1873, medical inspector, and on August 22, 1884, he was raised to the rank of medical director. With this title he retired in August, 1893.

Dr. Bloodgood's first cruise was aboard the flagship *Merrimac*, on the Pacific station, 1857-60; his next aboard the steamer *Mohawk*, 1860-61, about Cuba and the adjacent islands, for the suppression of the slave trade. Several vessels with their cargoes of slaves from the coast of Africa were captured. In anticipation of the great impending conflict, the *Mohawk* played an essential

rôle in the strategic movement which saved the "Keys of the Gulf" from seizure by the Secessionists. The next succeeding affairs were the evacuation of the Pensacola Navy Yard, the conveying from Texas of the troops surrendered by Twiggs, and the establishment off Santa Rosa Island of the first blockade of the war. After passing the summer of 1861 in the Gulf, Assistant Surgeon Bloodgood was ordered north for examination, preliminary to promotion, and, arriving off Port Royal at the time of that battle, was diverted to another transport and put in charge of a lot of the wounded and sick for conveyance to the hospital.

After promotion he was detailed to the sloop of war *Dacotah*, on which he served till near the close of the war; participating in the various operations about Hampton Roads, from the first appearance of the rebel ram *Merrimac* till its destruction; up the rivers in conjunction with the first Peninsula campaign; for awhile with Farragut, in the Mississippi; then in the Flying Squadron; but the most of his work was in blockading off the Carolinas, and in minor engagements with shore batteries. During this service the *Dacotah* was visited by an epidemic of yellow fever and by another of smallpox. *En route* homeward, after this cruise, Surgeon Bloodgood was captured by railroad raiders in Maryland, but effected his escape from the cavalcade of prisoners bound to Libby Prison.

In the two years succeeding the war, Surgeon Bloodgood made the lake cruise aboard the steamer *Michigan*, and next was attached to the receiving ship *Vermont*, until the breaking out of yellow fever aboard the *Jamestown*, when he was ordered in midwinter from New York to that infected ship in the tropics, aboard which the mortality proved phenomenal, and he was one of the few who survived an attack of the pestilence. From Panama Bay, for disinfection, the *James-*

town sailed to Sitka, and there participated in the ceremonies of the transfer of Alaska from Russia to the United States. The winter of 1867-68 was passed in Alaska, and in the spring following, the *Famestown* was put out of commission at Mare Island Navy Yard, and Dr. Bloodgood transferred to the *Lackawanna* on the Mexican coast, and there completed his second Pacific cruise.

Dr. Bloodgood was next on shore duty at New York until May, 1872, when he joined the *Plymouth* on the European station; but after a few months again took passage and proceeded by the India route to the Asiatic station, where as fleet surgeon he served, successively, aboard the flagships *Colorado*, *Lackawanna*, and *Hartford*. At the end of two years he exchanged to the Pacific station as fleet surgeon, but soon afterward was ordered home; and so, as a passenger, and on duty, accomplished the circuit of the globe. After a tour of shore duty in New York his next and last service afloat was as fleet surgeon of the European station, aboard the flagship *Trenton*, 1877-79. Returned from the Mediterranean, he was placed in charge, first, of the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn, and next of the laboratory; these duties continued until the autumn of 1886, when he was sent in charge of the Naval Hospital at Norfolk; but on July 1st, following, he was recalled to the directorship of the Naval Laboratory, which position, together with that of head of the Department of Instruction (when that establishment was instituted and joined to the laboratory), he retained until his retirement. During the Spanish-American War he was ordered for special duty to the Naval Hospital, and continued there until the close of hostilities.

In 1856 Dr. Bloodgood married Miss Jennie Ruger, sister of Chief Justice Ruger of the Court of Appeals. She survives him, together with his daughter, Miss Lisa Delavan Bloodgood, and his grandchildren, Delavan and Louise Downer.

He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the Society of Colonial Wars, of the St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island, and of the University, Yacht, and St. Nicholas Clubs of New York, and of the Oxford Club of Brooklyn. He was one of the charter members of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn.

WILLIAM MOORE STILWELL, of the New York Produce Exchange, was elected a member of the Society April 9, 1897, and died of acute Bright's disease April 11, 1901, at his residence in New York City. He was born in New York March 21, 1846. He was the son of Richard E. Stilwell and Harriet L. Redman, daughter of Charles H. Redman, all of New York City. His grandfather was the Rev. William M. Stilwell, a Methodist clergyman, stationed for over twenty-five years in this city. He was eighth in descent from Capt. Nicholas Stilwell of Gravesend, L. I., who in 1663 was Lieutenant under Captain Kregier in the second Esopus war.

Mr. Stilwell was also a member of the Saint Nicholas Society and of the Society of Colonial Wars, and had been a member of the Harlem and New York Athletic Clubs. He served for ten years in the Twenty-second Regiment National Guard, and took part in the suppression of the Orange Riot, July 12, 1872. At the time of his resignation he was Lieutenant of Company D of this regiment. He was also a member of the Old Guard. He married, September 23, 1868, in New York City, Lizzie B. Saffen, daughter of John H. and Sarah W. Thurber Saffen of New York, who survives him. He left three children: William M. and Richard E. Stilwell, and Maud S., wife of Clarence S. Betts.

CHARLES RUTGER DE FREEST, Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, died suddenly at his home, Ovington Avenue and Third Avenue,

Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, on Friday night, May 10, 1901. Mr. De Freest left his office in the Park Row Building, New York, at five o'clock in the afternoon. He was feeling well, and had no difficulty in reaching home. He later complained of severe pains in the neck spreading down toward the chest, and the family decided to send for a physician. Within half an hour after the arrival of the physician, Mr. De Freest died from apoplexy.

Mr. De Freest was born in the city of Troy, in 1852. His father was a farmer, and shortly after his son's birth bought a farm at North Greenbush, Rensselaer County. Upon graduating from the public school in Troy, Mr. De Freest became a reporter for *The Troy Press*. He became city editor of *The Troy Times*, and afterward became managing editor of MacArthur's *Northern Budget*. Mr. De Freest became City Clerk of Troy in 1875, and was afterward appointed Deputy Controller of the city by Mayor Edward Murphy, Jr. He was elected Clerk of the Assembly in 1891, by the unanimous vote of the Democratic members. Mr. De Freest had held the position of Secretary of the Democratic State Committee for a number of years, and at one time served as a member of the State Railroad Commission.

He became a member of the Society, October 22, 1890, and in 1894 was Vice-President for Rensselaer County. He moved to Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, about a month prior to his death. He left a wife and three children.

ISAAC ROMAINE, who was Vice-President of the Society for Hudson County, N. J., in 1897, died suddenly of apoplexy at his late residence, 270 Academy Street, Jersey City, June 22, 1901.

Mr. Romaine was one of a merry gathering at a friend's house in the lower section of the city the previous night. Mrs. Romaine was with her husband. Mr. Romaine and his wife reached their home about 1.30 o'clock, and before retiring

he took his dog for a walk about the block. He and his wife then retired. At that time Mr. Romaine seemed in perfect health.

Shortly before three o'clock Mrs. Romaine was awakened by hearing her husband moaning. She called to him, and, receiving no reply, arose and summoned assistance. All efforts to restore him were futile, and a physician who resides nearby was summoned. He came at once, but Mr. Romaine died within a few moments and without having regained consciousness. The doctor said that death was due to apoplexy.

Mr. Romaine was born in old Bergen Township on May 4, 1840. His father was John Romaine, an elder of the Bergen Reformed Church, who died at the age of ninety, after having resided in Bergen for sixty years. Isaac Romaine prepared himself for college at the Columbia District School, Bergen Square, and at a classical school. He was graduated at Rutgers in 1859, and studied law in the office of Hon. A. O. Zabriskie, who subsequently became Chancellor.

In the November term, 1862, Mr. Romaine was admitted to the bar, and in due time became counsellor. He served as Corporation Counsel of Bergen from 1865 to 1867, and in 1869 was elected alderman of the city of Bergen. He was President of the Board when in 1870 Bergen was consolidated with Jersey City. From 1880 to 1885 he served as a member of the Board of Education. In 1883 he was appointed a member of the Board of Finance, but owing to legal complications he did not take his seat until two years later. He was a member of the Assembly in 1884. He served as United States Commissioner and Supreme Court Commissioner for many years.

A meeting of the Hudson County Bar Association was held, which passed appropriate resolutions in reference to Mr. Romaine's death.

Mr. Romaine married Miss Annie Martin, and they lived at 407 Bergen Avenue. Mrs. Romaine

died, and he married Miss Anna Kate Van Reyper, daughter of John Van Horn Van Reyper. There are no children.

Mr. Romaine was a stanch Republican. He was a member of the Jersey City Club, Carteret Club, Union League Club, and the Bergen Republican Club.

JOHN CORNELIUS HASBROUCK, who was elected to membership in the Society, October 25, 1886, died July 5, 1901.

He was a son of Benjamin Louis Hasbrouk, and was born at Stone Ridge, Ulster Co., N. Y. He attended the William Russell Military School at New Haven, Conn., and was graduated in 1863 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. In 1865 he engaged in the wholesale hay and grain business in New York, and continued actively therein until within a year of his death.

He was the first Hasbrouck to join the Holland Society—a family which now has more representatives, with a single exception, than that of any other name in the Society. He was not a club nor society man, but always took great interest in our Society. In August, 1900, he became very ill with valvular disease of the heart, and removed to his summer residence at Stone Ridge, and died there in the sixty-second year of his age.

SIMON J. SCHERMERHORN, of Schenectady, N. Y., who became a member May 19, 1887, died at his home in Rotterdam, Schenectady Co., N. Y., July 21, 1901.

He was born on the twenty-sixth day of September, 1827, in the town of Rotterdam, on the homestead of his ancestors. He resided there until he purchased an adjoining estate, erecting the home in which he resided at the time of his death.

He received his education in the district in which he lived. At an early age the responsibilities of large farming interests were thrown upon

his shoulders by the death of his father, and he had ever since been largely interested in agriculture. He constantly added to his real estate and held to the tradition of his forefathers of never disposing of a parcel of land when once the possessor thereof.

Mr. Schermerhorn never permitted any one pursuit to absorb his attention and energies or forgot in the prosecution of his private business the duties devolving upon him as a citizen and a patriot. His natural powers of mind and his sound judgment, matured and ripened by the experience gained in the practical affairs of a business career, eminently fitted him for the discharge of his duties as the trustee of a large estate, also the public duties that were placed upon him in town, county, State, and nation. With these duties unneglected he found time to serve his Master, being an elder for many years of the Second Reformed (Dutch) Church of Rotterdam. He was always to be found on the right side of any movement to further the advancement of the cause.

It was entirely through his efforts that additional lands were purchased and Viewland Cemetery was incorporated and laid out. He was always a liberal supporter of his church. In politics, Mr. Schermerhorn was a Democrat, and had filled in turn the offices of school commissioner, member of Assembly, and member of Congress.

Mr. Schermerhorn in his home life was a most devoted husband and affectionate father. He sought but little pleasure outside his home, and was happiest when surrounded by his family.

The high esteem in which Mr. Schermerhorn was held by his fellow-citizens was shown by the large number of friends who congregated at his home to pay their last respects to him at the funeral services, which were conducted by the Rev. A. V. V. Raymond, D.D., President of Union College, assisted by the Rev. R. J. Hogan, pastor of the Bellevue Reformed Church. The honorary bearers were from the directory of the Mohawk

National Bank, of which Mr. Schermerhorn was the Vice-President, and from the Board of Trustees of the Schenectady Savings Bank, of which the deceased had long been a member.

At a meeting of the local members, held on the 24th day of July, 1901, at the office of the Hon. Jacob W. Clute, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Whereas*, the Schenectady Branch of the Holland Society of New York has suffered loss in the removal by death of one of its earliest and most prominent members, the Hon. Simon J. Schermerhorn,

"*Resolved*, That in the Hon. Simon J. Schermerhorn the Holland Society possessed a member who perpetuated with signal honor a name of high historic significance in the annals of the Mohawk Valley.

"Called to exalted station in town, county, State, and national affairs, in each of these widening spheres he discharged his duties in such a manner as to reveal administrative power, fearless moral integrity, and a generous humanity.

"In the ordinary business and social relations of life, he exhibited not only soundness of judgment, but also a kindness of spirit that endeared him to men as a friend and a comrade.

"While we are deeply sensible of the loss which the home, the commercial, the political, and the social world have sustained, we are as firmly convinced that the memory of such a man is a solace, a pride, an example, and an inspiration—an inheritance for which we are unfeignedly grateful.

"We rejoice that his honored name is continued in the living membership of the Society, in the person of a son. To him and to all the family in their affliction we offer our heartfelt sympathy and our tribute of admiration and affection for the memory of the departed, which we in common with them shall ever continue to cherish in grateful remembrance.

"*Resolved*, That this action be spread upon the minutes, and communicated to the Parent Society; also that a copy be sent to the family, and that a copy be given to the city papers for publication.

"JAMES R. TRUAX,	} <i>Committee.</i> "
"JACOB W. CLUTE,	
"JAMES A. VAN VOAST,	

WILLIAM MABIE, of Peekskill, N. Y., joined the Society, June 10, 1897, and died August 14, 1901. He was the son of Hiram and Mary Smith Mabie, and was born at Shrub Oak, Westchester County, New York, April 8, 1839. His education was acquired at the Shrub Oak School and the Peekskill Military Academy.

Mr. Mabie when he came to Peekskill, a lad of ten years, resided with his parents on the corner of South Division and Elizabeth streets. Later, when married, he lived in Second Street. On January 2, 1880, he purchased from the Peekskill Savings Bank the homestead on Elm and Fremont streets, where he spent the last years of his busy and eventful life.

In 1868, with Stephen D. Horton, he bought the Fire-brick Works on Water Street, and the firm of Horton & Mabie became known all over this country in stove circles. He retired from this firm in September, 1898. His last business venture was in the real estate and insurance business.

He was also from time to time connected with other business enterprises as side issues, and was, in January, 1887, appointed by the Supreme Court as receiver for the firm of Montross & Lent, which was dissolved at that time. Mr. Mabie handled the receivership with consummate skill.

In politics Mr. Mabie was an unswerving Democrat, as were his ancestors before him. Twenty years ago he was a power in the Democratic ranks of northern Westchester County and prominent in its councils. He was for many years a member of the Democratic village and town committees, oftentimes chairman of one or both; a delegate to village, town, county, assembly, senatorial, district, and other conventions over and over again. In a Democratic gathering the pleasant face and the warm, extended hand of William Mabie was always seen and felt.

He was elected Trustee of the Village of Peekskill, and Treasurer; Supervisor for four terms of

the Town of Cortlandt; Superintendent of the Poor for the County of Westchester, and Water Commissioner; and in all these offices served with zeal and fidelity.

He was chosen a Trustee of the Peeskill Military Academy in January, 1881, and was re-elected in 1884, 1887, and 1890. His last term expired in January, 1893, and he declined a re-election.

He was elected a Trustee of the Peekskill Savings Bank, May 14, 1875, and served with fidelity until August 21, 1893, eighteen years, when he resigned.

He joined the Second Presbyterian Church, February 20, 1871, and took his letter therefrom March 21, 1882.

He became a member of the First Presbyterian Church by letter, May 12, 1882, and was always active in its work, attentive upon its worship, and devoted to the cause of Christianity. He was a trustee of the church ten years, from 1882 until 1892. He was elected an elder, April 28, 1889, and held that office at the time of his death.

Mr. Mabie married Anne Denike, daughter of Jacob and Alletta Denike, April 27, 1864, who survives him. The surviving children are three: Dr. Austin D. Mabie, of New York; Louis Ferris Mabie, of Peekskill; and Miss Jennie Louise Mabie, who lives at home with her mother.

Mr. Mabie was a gentleman of the old school, unostentatious, retiring, peaceful, and law-abiding; of unsullied honor, sterling integrity, and most correct habits; against his character naught could be said. He was a man of large mould and kindly nature. He had won successes in life, and although reverses came in later years, his heart was enlarged in kindness towards others, and stimulated others to well-doing. He had great courage and forcefulness, and had the strong, sturdy characteristics of his race. And yet

“ His life was gentle, and the elements
 So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
 And say to all the world, ‘This was a man.’”

RICHARD VARICK DE WITT was born in the city of Albany in 1831, and died there, August 21, 1901.

He was connected with insurance interests almost all his life, and for many years was Secretary of the Commerce Insurance Company of Albany and of the Albany Insurance Company. He served the city for a dozen years as a Fire Commissioner, and officiated as Secretary of the Board for several years. He was a graceful and clever writer, and contributed to magazines and the public press, particularly to the *New York Times* and *Chambers's Journal* of Edinburgh. “Fond of literature and travel, which added charm to his conversation, with eyes open to the beautiful in nature and art, with an ever-ready wit and love of humor, and great geniality of disposition, he was a welcome companion in all circles.”

He was a member of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, in the right of his grandfather, Simeon De Witt, who was a prominent officer of the Continental Army. That Society adopted a resolution stating that “in the death of Mr. De Witt the Society has lost an agreeable, courteous, and genial member, as well as an able and courageous adviser, whose wise counsels and active interest in this Society will be greatly missed.”

He had been for seventeen years a trustee of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, whose Board of Trustees adopted a minute setting forth their “deep sorrow at the loss of one who was greatly interested in the welfare of the church, always willing and glad to exert himself and to give liberally in its behalf. His good judgment, wise counsel, and energetic co-operation will be greatly missed by his associates on the Board.”

The Mayor of Albany ordered the flags put at half-mast on the City Hall and the fire-engine houses at the time of Mr. De Witt's funeral.

JOHN HOPPER, of Hackensack, N. J., was elected a member March 10, 1898, and died August 31, 1901.

He was born October 27, 1835, on the old homestead that became his lifelong residence on the Polifly road, now in the corporate limits of Hackensack. He was graduated at Rutgers College in 1857. He never married, but lived a quiet, home life with his sister on the old farm, securing the universal respect of all his neighbors and fellow-citizens.

JOHN GILLESPEY MYERS, who was born in Saugerties, N. Y., in 1831, died in the city of Albany, December 1, 1901.

He was one of Albany's foremost business men, having successfully conducted for almost forty years one of the largest dry-goods establishments in that city.

The following extracts from some of many resolutions adopted by organizations to which he belonged show the esteem in which he was held by those who had long known and loved him.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Albany Trust Company, held December 3d, the following memorial was adopted:

"The name of John G. Myers has always been synonymous with truth, integrity, and enterprise. Direct and clear in the formation of an opinion, forcible and enthusiastic in its execution, uniformly successful in results, he made himself one of the most prominent business men of this community. His great executive ability enabled him to build up and carry on a business of enormous magnitude, and to conduct it with no apparent friction or worry.

"Simple in manner, dignified yet genial in address, kindly solicitous for the welfare of friends, associates, and employes, he was loved, as few men are loved, by all who knew him.

"His far-reaching acts of charity were never heralded, and thousands to-day have lost a benefactor whose name they never knew.

"A man pure in heart, single in purpose, fearing God, he is an inspiration and example to all.

"Progressive in his ideas, he did much to improve the beauty of our city. His influence was always exerted in behalf of every enterprise tending to enlarge and make more useful our institutions for the betterment of social life. Devoid of class or religious bigotry, he contributed liberally to every practical means for relieving the necessities of the distressed, regardless of their social station or church affiliation.

"Liberal and kind to his employees, he maintained their confidence and received their most hearty co-operation.

"The city will long mourn the loss of Mr. Myers. The many financial and business enterprises to which he gave his time and attention will sadly miss his guiding hand.

"We, who have known him so intimately, have so often consulted with him and benefited by his counsel, will miss him most of all. There are no words eloquent enough to express the respect and love we bear for our departed brother. The Albany Trust Company has lost a valued officer; its board of directors an able adviser; its members a loyal friend.

"*Resolved*, That this memorial be placed upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

From the Board of Trustees of the State Street Presbyterian Church:

"For nearly thirty-four years he was an earnest and faithful member of the church. For more than thirty-two years he held a place on its board of trustees, being for fifteen years its vice-president, and filling during the last four years of its life the office of president. To all the work of the board he brought those same gifts of untiring fidelity, sound judgment, and unfailing courtesy which have made him one of the foremost citizens of Albany.

"The church, with its many spiritual and benevolent activities, lay near to his heart; he was responsive to its obligations, generous to its appeals, and humble and child-like in the presence of its deep and eternal mysteries. Respected and beloved in his life, he is mourned by each of us in his death."

From the Merchants' National Bank:

"For more than twenty years he has been an officer of this institution, having continuously served as a director since 1881 and as vice-president since 1887. During all

these years his interest in the welfare of the institution never flagged. All those qualities which contributed so much to his success in the business world were unsparingly devoted to its interests, and what it owes to his quick perception, clear foresight, calm and conservative judgment, and wise counsel can never be adequately expressed.

"His genial nature, uniform courtesy, and kind consideration of the views of others endeared him to the hearts of his associates, while his high ideas of manhood and his nobility of character commanded their honor and respect."

From the Board of Trustees of the Albany Orphan Asylum:

"Through a long term of service he was a constant attendant at all our meetings wherever held, or whatever the season, and never failed to show a promptitude, an attention to detail, a grasp of the situation, and a ready sympathy of heart and purse that makes our loss the most severe.

"To his generosity we owe the completion of one of our most necessary improvements, and the gift was made in the simple and unostentatious spirit which distinguished his whole life.

"It was enough for him to know that some deserving charity needed assistance, and the deed followed hard on the knowledge."

From the Board of Directors of the United Traction Company:

"He served during the most eventful period which the company will probably ever experience, and we were all edified by his calm and dignified demeanor and strengthened by his wise counsel in the trying times which called for his services. Of no one could it be more truly said, 'Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re,' for none so gentle in giving counsel or expressing his opinion, none so resolute in adhering to what he believed to be right.

"We shall miss his genial smile, his gentle greeting, and his generous contribution of wise counsel."

JOHN BARNES VARICK, one of our oldest members, having been elected October 25, 1886, died at his residence in Manchester, N. H., February 8, 1902.

Mr. Varick was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on January 29, 1833. He was a descendant of an old Dutch family which was identified with the early

history of New York, one of its members being Colonel Richard Varick, who was Quartermaster-General on General Washington's staff, and was afterwards Mayor of New York from 1789 to 1801, holding the office longer than any of his successors. Varick Street, an important thoroughfare in the early days of the metropolis, was named in honor of Colonel Varick. The father of John B. Varick was Dr. Richard A. Varick, who was in his day the leading physician in Dutchess County, New York.

Mr. Varick went to Manchester, N. H., in 1849, being but sixteen years of age, and entered the employ of his cousin, John P. Adriance, who was in the hardware business on Elm Street. Two years later Mr. Adriance disposed of his interest to Messrs. Varick and Dennis, and then in 1855 Mr. Dennis withdrew from the partnership, and the firm became Varick, Storm & Co. Still another change came three years later, when Mr. Storm retired and was succeeded by Walter Adriance, the firm being known as John B. Varick & Co. In 1860 Mr. Varick purchased his partner's interest, and from that time to the day of his death he was the sole owner of the well-known hardware establishment which bore his name.

Thus half a century John B. Varick was in business in Manchester, and so successful was he that he far outstripped the city itself and built up a trade that gave him the largest general hardware business in this country east of Buffalo. By the natural increase of quarters made necessary by the constant growth of the business and by radical changes made necessary by disastrous fires the establishment became a very large and well appointed one, so that during the last years of his life Mr. Varick had a trade and a plant which might well be looked upon with pride, particularly as the splendid business which he carried on was built up from small beginnings by his own foresight and energy.

Mr. Varick's enterprise was well illustrated in 1892 when his retail store was entirely destroyed by fire. In four days a temporary structure, 192 x 32 feet in ground dimensions, was built on the vacant lot west of the City Hall, and in three weeks the Varick company was doing business there with a full line of goods. Combined with this energy was a sterling honesty, so that the splendid progress of the business which Mr. Varick built up was of the most substantial kind, and both at home and abroad the name of John B. Varick was known to stand for legitimate business of the best type.

While Mr. Varick's personal affairs occupied most of his time, he was identified with several business establishments and financial institutions in the city, being, at the time of his death, president of the People's Gas Light Company, director and auditor of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, director of the Amoskeag National Bank, and trustee of the People's Savings Bank.

Mr. Varick's life was strictly one of business, and he could more frequently be found at his desk than elsewhere, yet he found time for a deal of sociability. His favorite social organization was the New York State Society of the Cincinnati. Mr. Varick was for several years a member of the executive committee of this society, and took a deal of pleasure in attending the meetings in New York. He was a director of the Derryfield Club, and was a member of the Masonic order.

He was a typical clubman in many respects. Gifted with a fine sense of humor, and able at all times to carry his part of an hour's sociability, he was always welcome where men gather in a social manner. At the same time he was a most agreeable man to meet in private, being approachable and affable, while his conversation was at all time enlivened with interesting illustration, comparison, or incident.

Probably no man in New Hampshire, except those who have followed the sea, has crossed the

Atlantic as many times as did the subject of this sketch. He made over fifteen trips to England or the Continent, finding unfailing delight in the voyage each time. He was on board the fated ocean liner *Oregon*, which sank while approaching New York a number of years ago, and was the last person to leave the vessel.

Mr. Varick was twice married, his first wife being Isabella Rice, daughter of Thomas Rice, of Newton, Mass. His children by this marriage were Thomas Rice Varick, of Manchester, N. H., and Richard Varick. In 1881 Mr. Varick married Miss Melusina A. Hopkins, of San Francisco, Cal. One child was born to him of this marriage, a son, Remsen Varick. He is survived by Mrs. Varick and all of his children.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, an original member of the Society, died at Lakewood, N. J., February 28, 1902.

Mr. Tappen was born in New York, January 29, 1829, in the same year that the Gallatin National Bank, in which his entire business life was spent, was organized, under the name of the National Bank of New York. He was one of the eleven children of the late Colonel Charles Barclay Tappen, a veteran of the War of 1812 and a famous architect in his day. The family was of old Holland stock that fled to England to escape the Spanish persecutions in the Netherlands, while the first American ancestor came to this country in 1630 and settled at Fort Orange, now Albany.

Frederick D. Tappen was prepared for college at the Columbia College Grammar School, and then entered the New York University, from which he was graduated in 1849. He entered the service of the bank as specie clerk November 12, 1850, and his career from that day to the close of his life was marked by steady, gradual advancement. He was soon promoted to be a book-keeper, and was made receiving teller June 23,

1854, paying teller December 5th of the same year, assistant cashier October 20, 1857, and the next day found himself cashier. He was elected President and Director July 1, 1868, and held that place for the rest of his life. Problems of finance became the occupation of his life. His work in the Clearing-House from 1869, when he became a member of the Conference Committee, was of the most important character, and he served frequently as Chairman of the Committee and as President of the Clearing-House Association.

A silver tankard was presented to him in 1894 by his associates in the Clearing-House, of whose committee he was Chairman for many years. This was in recognition of the incalculable value of his services in the panic of 1893. This cup was two hundred years old and belonged originally to Sir John Houblon, Lord Mayor of London in the seventeenth century and first Governor of the Bank of England.

This tankard was given to Sir John in recognition of his services in saving the Bank of England from a panic in 1693. Mr. Tappen got it just two hundred years later for a similar service in this city. The tankard was sold to a firm of silversmiths in this city by the solicitor of an English family. Mr. Tappen's friends got it from the silversmiths. The inscription put upon the tankard in 1693 was:

"The gift of the directors of the Bank of England to Sir John Houblon, Governor, Lord Mayor of London, in token of his great ability, industry, and strict uprightness at a time of extreme difficulty.

"1693."

Mr. Tappen's friends added this:

"The gift of the loan committee of 1893 of the New York Clearing-House Association, to Frederick D. Tappen, Chairman, in token of his great ability, industry, and strict uprightness at a time of extreme difficulty.

"1873, 1884, 1890, 1893.

"NEW YORK, November, 1893."

In presenting the tankard, J. Edward Simmons voiced Wall Street's opinion of Mr. Tappen in these words:

"Original, powerful, and independent, you never shrank from the performance of a duty, nor were you in any way recreant to the great trust reposed in you by the Associated Banks of the City of New York. It is therefore gratifying for us to testify by this gift to the meritorious service you have rendered to the financial and commercial interests of this country.

"With the firm assurance that this tankard, which for two hundred years has stood for ability, industry, and uprightness, will always represent these qualities in your hands, we leave it with you."

Another gift which Mr. Tappen valued highly was a golden loving-cup which he received from the directors and employes of the bank last year in commemoration of the completion of the fiftieth year of his identification with the institution. Upon its surface his career was reviewed in language which may be reproduced at the present time:

"In presenting this record of fifty years, we extend to you our hearty congratulations upon a career no less noteworthy in its character than in its duration, extending over a period of half a century. The quick perception, sound judgment, and undaunted courage displayed by you in times of extreme financial peril have been of inestimable value to the institution with which you have been so long connected, and have called you to wider fields of influence, in which you have won a reputation second to none. We appreciate the privilege of being associated with you in our various capacities, and in appending our signatures hereto express the earnest wish that the years to come may bring to you blessings in the same liberal measure as your generous, unselfish life has brought to others."

Mr. Tappen was married when he was thirty years old. A son and two daughters were born to him. The son and one daughter have been long dead, and the daughter left to her parents' care several little children, who have been the life

of their home. In private life he was as conservative as in business. He had many friends but few intimates, but those with whom his personal relations were closest were men of eminence in the financial world.

He was prominent in club life, and two years ago succeeded Elihu Root as President of the Union League Club.

He was also a member of the Metropolitan, Rockaway Hunting, Players, Union, Grolier, St. Nicholas, and Whist Clubs, the St. Nicholas Society, and the Down Town Association.

Mr. Tappen was also a Director of the Astor National Bank, Vice-President and Trustee of the Bank for Savings, Trustee of the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, Vice-President and Trustee of the Metropolitan Trust Company, Director of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, Director of the Queen Insurance Company, and a member of the Committee of Management of the Royal Insurance Company of England.

Representatives of the principal New York banks gathered at the Clearing-House to join in the memorial service arranged out of respect to the memory of Mr. Tappen.

It was an impressive service. The present Clearing-House building never held just such an assemblage before. While it is customary to pass suitable resolutions at a deceased member's death, it very seldom happens that the entire body is called together on such an occasion.

George G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank, and one of the few in attendance who had known Mr. Tappen throughout his business career, presided. In opening the service, he said in part:

“This meeting has been called for the purpose of paying a suitable tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased friend and associate, Mr. Frederick D. Tappen. It is not usual, as you are aware, to call this association together on the occasion of the death of any one of its members; it has

seemed to us, however, that the services of Mr. Tappen to the association have been of such a unique and remarkable character that it was due to ourselves as well as to his memory to place upon our minutes a suitable record of our esteem for his character, and of our estimate of his usefulness to the Clearing-House Association, and of the benefits he has rendered to the business interests of the country in his action, with others, in averting the terrible perils arising from panics which have threatened with ruin, at times, the financial interests of the whole country.

"The day the Clearing-House commenced business, October 13, 1853, Mr. Tappen and he who now addresses you represented our respective banks as 'settling clerks.' Most of that body of young men have since crossed the border, and been called to settle more important accounts above. Since that time Mr. Tappen has filled almost every position of consequence in the association, and we had learned to trust him as a leader, as a strong and steadfast guide, as a pilot who would safely take us through the terrible anxieties which at times came upon us.

"Men are raised up for occasions. Mr. Tappen was one such in our Clearing-House business. He has gone to his rest, and each one of us pays a feeling tribute to his memory."

Mr. Williams then offered these resolutions:

"*Whereas*, Death has removed from our midst our friend and associate, Mr. Frederick D. Tappen, who for nearly fifty years has been identified with this Clearing-House, giving to it time and thought and labor without reserve, making it largely his life's work; and

"*Whereas*, We wish to place upon our minutes our appreciation of his services and our deep sense of the loss we have sustained; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That in the death of Mr. Tappen this association loses a wise counsellor, a capable, courageous, and self-poised leader, one resourceful in times of difficulty and financial peril, a man undaunted in his devotion to the public good as reflected in the great interests centred in this Clearing-House, whose judgment we respected, and whose presence we always welcomed; further

"*Resolved*, That we record with sincere appreciation his laborious and responsive services in connection with the issuance at various times of 'Clearing-House loan certificates,' and the resultant good therefrom; also

"*Resolved*, That an engrossed copy of these resolutions be presented to his family."

J. Edward Simmons, one of Mr. Tappen's most intimate friends, seconded the resolutions, which were adopted unanimously.

Mr. Simmons spoke in part as follows:

"Mr. Tappen had an hereditary promise of a long life, for his father, sturdy to the last, died a few years ago at the patriarchal age of ninety-seven, and although the son was past the three-score-and-ten limit, he was so well preserved, so erect in his carriage, so alert and active in his mental and physical movements, that no one considered him an old man, and no one realized that he had reached that period of life when tired Nature is incapable of vigorously combating exhausting disease.

"Not all the great battles of the world are won by the soldier. There are generals in finance as well as in war. There are heroes in the counting-house as well as on the battle-field, men who for honor and for duty stand firm, with undaunted courage, at the post of danger in the day of trial. We all know that Mr. Tappen was one of these heroes of civil life. Who of us can ever forget the great financial battle of 1893, and the glorious victory achieved by the associated banks of New York under the brilliant generalship of Mr. Tappen!

"In 1895, when the Venezuelan boundary question threatened war between this country and Great Britain, and in 1896, when the danger of a victory of the free-silver party seemed imminent and a collapse of the public credit was apprehended, and in 1899, when the failure of prominent financial institutions in Boston and New York caused great solicitude, he rendered invaluable service; and last May, when the troubles in Northern Pacific stock created the most intense alarm, men turned to Mr. Tappen as the traveller turns to 'the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.' With keen perception, deliberate judgment, and heroic courage, he undertook to bring order out of chaos. He called to his aid some of the most important and influential men of Wall Street, and through their united efforts the financial storm was stayed, and the danger which at one time seemed most threatening was averted.

"Mr. Tappen was a man whose thoughts did not always run in the channels of finance. His tastes were varied, as indicated by the fact that he was not only identified with many business corporations, but that he also rendered a loyal service to some of our most prominent charitable institutions, and was a member of several of our most important social organizations.

"Mr. Tappen believed in culture and science; he loved books and literature, scholars and scholarship. He spoke

the French language with fluency and grace; he was an accomplished musician, an expert at whist, a good billiard player, and a skilful fencer. He loved the gun, but the recreation in which he took most delight was the idyllic sport of the fisherman. He had many resources of enjoyment, but his life was by no means a constant gleam of sunshine.

"He encountered many severe trials in his onward march to success, but his buoyant, happy disposition enabled neither sorrow nor disappointment to get more than a temporary hold upon his heart. His joyous smile was the delight of his associates. In him they found a wellspring of perpetual youth, and neither age nor physical infirmities could wrinkle his sunny face or quench the fire of his watchful eye; and if he had lived a century, he would have died young in heart and in spirit.

"Mr. Tappen was in no sense a great man, and his achievements in life were not such as to entitle him to a conspicuous place in the history of his time; but he was pre-eminently a useful man in the field in which he loved to labor, and his daily life among us has been an exemplification of the proverb: 'A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches.' Every member of this Clearing-House had implicit faith in his integrity; his character was as white as snow, and in thought, speech, and act he stood in this association like a majestic Parian marble shaft in the meridian splendor of a cloudless day.

"The secret of the love and esteem we cherished for him is to be found in that rare quality which made the essence of his character, and gave value and distinction to his whole life—the quality of fidelity. Faithful in all things great or small, faithful to conviction, faithful to duty, faithful to friendship, an example of principle and probity of the older fashion in a degenerate time, his life is a lesson and its close a public loss.

" 'He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again.' "

A. B. Hepburn, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank, said in part:

"Frederick D. Tappen, pursuing this quiet vocation, all his life a banker, from sheer force of character, integrity of purpose, clearness of vision, and commanding courage, became a leader among men, and in several financial crises rendered service so conspicuous and meritorious as to approximate heroism and win the applause of the nation. He was not a money-maker in the New York sense of the word. Neither he nor his bank were identified with the

promotion of large enterprises. His bank was strong, clean, and secure. It was not involved in the success or failure of any scheme. His personal affairs were beyond the influence of boom or panic; hence, whatever the crisis, he was a man whose judgment could be brought to bear uninfluenced and unswerved by personal interest, his sole regard being for the associated banks and the public interests for which they stand."

Thomas L. James said in part:

"It was not until the later years of his life that the measure of Mr. Tappen's influence and authority, and their relation to the well-being of the country, were so well understood and so fitly recognized that he passed into the ranks of those who had gained widespread acknowledgment. His public fame, I should say, did not really come until after his magnificent handling of the resources of this institution during the perilous money famine and silver panic of 1893. His services then, for us, and for others long in close contact with him, emphasized the abilities and character which had inevitably pointed him out for the leader in time of peril; but there was something so dramatic, so courageous, in his service in 1893, and it was continued for such a length of time and was of such palpable benefit to the entire country, that since that time his name has been almost a household word in financial and commercial circles."

FREDERICK LENTZ VOORHEES, of New York, who became a member of the Society, June 30, 1892, died suddenly at his residence in New York, March 19, 1902, aged fifty-eight years.

He was a banker, and had lived in New York all his life. He was Vice-President of the Standard Trust Company, a trustee of the Union Dime Savings Institution, and a director in the New Amsterdam Gas Company. He was for several years a director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and a director in the American Steel and Wire Company until its absorption by the Steel Trust.





Constitution.

ADOPTED APRIL 30, 1885.

AS AMENDED APRIL 6, 1894.

ARTICLE I.

Name.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be called
THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

ARTICLE II.

Object.

The object of the Society shall be,

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE III.

Members.

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

Dutch citizenship within Dutch settlements in America, prior to the year 1675; also of any descendant in the direct male line of a Dutchman, one of whose descendants became a member of this Society prior to June 16, 1886.

ARTICLE IV.

Officers.

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

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

ARTICLE V.

Powers and Duties of Officers.

SECTION 1. The President of the Society, and in his absence the Vice-President for New York City, shall authorize the call for all meetings of the

Trustees, and of the Society, and appoint the place of each meeting, and shall exercise the usual functions of a presiding officer.

SECTION 2. The Secretary of the Society shall notify each Trustee of all meetings of the Trustees, and each member of the Society of every meeting of the Society; issue all other authorized notices to members; make and keep a true record of all meetings of the Trustees and Society, and of all Standing Committees; have custody of its Constitution, By-Laws, and Corporate Seal, and conduct its correspondence; he shall also act as Librarian and Curator, and have the keeping of all books, pamphlets, manuscripts, and personal articles pertaining to the Society.

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

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

SECTION 5. The Trustees shall have power to fill any vacancy which may occur from death or

resignation among the officers of the Society, for the unexpired term of office vacated.

SECTION 6. The Trustees shall cause to be prepared annually a detailed statement of the financial condition of the Society, showing its receipts and expenditures for the current year, the number of members, and other matters of general interest to the Society, and a statement thereof shall be printed and a copy sent to each member ten days previous to the annual meeting.

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

ARTICLE VI.

Membership.

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

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

SECTION 3. Any Trustee may, at the same

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

SECTION 4. The admission fee shall be five dollars. The annual subscription fee five dollars, payable in advance on the first day of February in each year. 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.

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE VII.

Meetings.

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

SECTION 2. No special meeting of the Society shall be called at any time except by order of the President, with the approval of three Trustees, or by the Secretary whenever the President shall be thereunto requested in writing by twelve members, setting forth the purpose of such meeting. At any such special meeting no business other than that specified in the call shall be considered, except by unanimous consent. At least ten days' notice shall be given to the members, of all meetings of the Society.

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

ARTICLE VIII.

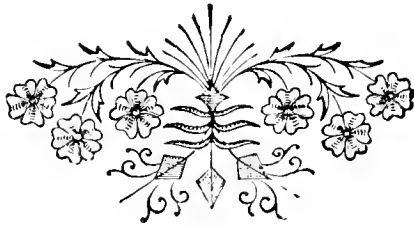
Notices.

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

ARTICLE IX.

Amendments to the Constitution.

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





By-Laws of the Holland Society.

AS AMENDED APRIL 6, 1894.

1. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

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

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

2. MEETINGS OF TRUSTEES.

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

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

3. PROOF OF DESCENT.

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

4. ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the day specified in the Constitution (at such place and hour as the President shall appoint), and at least ten days' notice of the same shall be sent to each member by the Secretary. The Trustees shall, at least sixty days before any annual meeting, elect a committee who shall nominate a ticket to be voted for at the annual election, and a list of the nominations shall be sent to each member of the Society at least ten days before the annual meeting.¹

5. COMMITTEES AND APPOINTMENT.

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

6. COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Committee on Finance shall consist of three members, and shall, at least once in each year, and oftener if they choose, audit the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer of this Society and report upon the same at the annual meeting of

¹ At the annual meeting of the Society held May 27, 1890, the following resolution was adopted:

“ Upon the appointment by the Trustees of a Nominating Committee, the Secretary of the Society shall notify the Vice-Presidents of each locality of the appointment of the Committee, and request that suggestions be made from each locality of the member who is desired for nomination as Vice-President for such locality.”

the Society, and oftener to the Board of Trustees as they may see fit, or as the latter may order.

7. COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY.

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

8. COMMITTEE ON HISTORY AND TRADITION.

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

9. SPECIAL APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS.

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

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

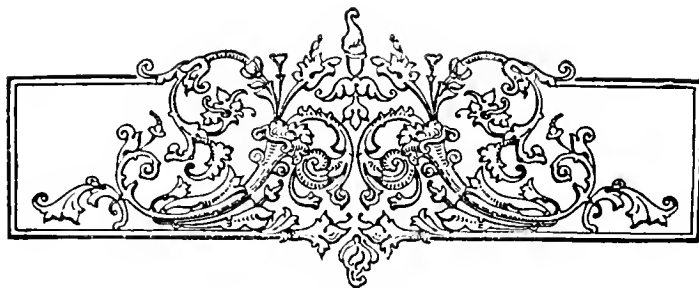
10. CENTERS ENTITLED TO A VICE-PRESIDENT.

Any county in which there may be ten resident members of the Society shall be entitled to a Vice-President in the Society. There may be also a Vice-President for the United States Army and one for the United States Navy.

11. AMENDMENT.

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





THE SOCIETY'S BADGE.



THE badge adopted by the Board of Trustees at their meeting March 30, 1887, consists of a facsimile of the "Beggars' Badge" first used in 1566 by a company of noblemen of the Netherlands, who, under the leadership of Brederode, had banded themselves together to "protest against the Inquisition and other innovations which the King, Philip II., proposed to introduce into Holland."

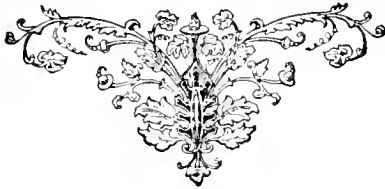
It shows on its face the armed bust of Philip II., of Spain, with the first half of the motto, "*en tout fidelles au roi*" [in all things faithful to the King], and on the reverse two wallets between the straps of which are two hands joined, with the remainder of the motto, "*jusques a porter la besace*" [even to the bearing of the beggar's wallet], together with the date, 1566. Attached to the medals are two porringers and a gourd or bottle.

The medals, in silver, at six dollars each, and in gold at twenty-eight dollars, can be obtained of Tiffany & Co., on orders from the Secretary of the society.

THE ROSETTE OR BUTTON

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

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



- Nov. 9, 1893.. Henry Cornelius Hasbrouck,
Newburgh, N. Y.
- Jan. 7, 1892.. Howard Has Brouck. New York.
- Mar. 28, 1889.. Isaac Edgar Hasbrouck. Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Dec. 13, 1894.. James Foster Hasbrouck. New York.
- Mar. 30, 1893.. Joseph Hasbrouck. Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
- Jan. 30, 1890.. Joseph Edwin Hasbrouck. Modena, N. Y.
- Mar. 31, 1892.. Levi Hasbrouck. Ogdensburg, N. Y.
- Oct. 29, 1891.. Louis Hasbrouck. " "
- Oct. 12, 1899.. Louis Bevier Hasbrouck. New York.
- Nov. 9, 1893.. Louis Philip Hasbrouck,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- Mar. 29, 1894.. Manning Hasbrouck. " "
- Mar. 27, 1890.. Oscar Hasbrouck. Wing Station, N. Y.
- June 30, 1892.. Raymond De Lancey Hasbrouck,
Washington, D. C.
- Oct. 27, 1887.. Sayer Hasbrouck. Providence, R. I.
- Oct. 27, 1887.. De Witt Heermance. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- Mar. 8, 1900.. Frederick Heermance. " "
- Oct. 27, 1887.. Martin Heermance. " "
- Mar. 29, 1888.. William Laing Heermance. Yonkers, N. Y.
- Jan. 30, 1890.. Forbes Heermans. Syracuse, N. Y.
- June 13, 1895.. Adrian Augustus Hegeman,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Mar. 14, 1901.. Daniel Van Brunt Hegeman " "
- Mar. 31, 1892.. John Roger Hegeman, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
- Dec. 23, 1885.. Joseph Perot Hegeman, White Plains, N. Y.
- Dec. 8, 1898.. Daniel Tilton Hendrickson,
Middletown, N. J.
- June 10, 1898.. Eugene Moulton Hendrickson,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Dec. 8, 1898.. James Patterson Hendrickson,
Red Bank, N. J.
- Mar. 12, 1896.. William Henry Hendrickson,
Red Bank, N. J.
- Mar. 30, 1887.. Pierre Van Buren Hoes. Yonkers, N. Y.
- May 19, 1887.. Roswell Randall Hoes, Boston Navy Yard.
- Mar. 14, 1885.. William Myers Hoes. New York.
- Dec. 8, 1898.. Franklyn Hogeboom. " "
- Mar. 13, 1902.. Abram Cornelius Holdrum, Westwood, N. J.
- Oct. 24, 1889.. John Henry Hopper. Paterson, N. J.

- Mar. 26, 1891..Edmund French Van Hoesen,
Amsterdam, N. Y.
- Mar. 14, 1885..George M. Van Hoesen.....New York.
- April 30, 1885..John William Van Hoesen.....“
- Dec. 12, 1901..Teunis Whitbeck Van Hoesen,
Philadelphia, Pa.
- Jan. 30, 1890..Charles French Van Horn, “ “
- Mar. 30, 1887..Francis Charles Van Horn..Newport, R. I.
- Nov. 7, 1901..Byron G. Van Horne....Englewood, N. J.
- June 29, 1893..Henry Van Horne....Schenectady, N. Y.
- Oct. 24, 1889..John Garret Van Horne.....New York.
- May 19, 1887..Stephen Van Alen Van Horne, “
- Oct. 11, 1900..Isaac Van Houten.....Paterson, N. J.
- Dec. 7, 1888..Charles Francis Van Inwegen,
Port Jervis, N. Y.
- Oct. 27, 1887..Frank Van Kleeck....Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- Oct. 24, 1889..Theodore Van Kleeck, “ “
- Mar. 29, 1888..William Henry Van Kleeck....New York.
- Oct. 21, 1897..Henry Augustus Van Liew....“
- Mar. 26, 1891..Andrew B. Van Loan.....“
- Mar. 29, 1894..Charles Leffingwell Van Loan,
Catskill, N. Y.
- June 25, 1885..Eugene Van Loan.....Athens, N. Y.
- Dec. 28, 1893..Frederick William Van Loan...New York.
- Dec. 9, 1897..Henry Isaac Van Loan.....Athens, N. Y.
- Oct. 23, 1889..John Van Loan.....New York.
- Oct. 22, 1890..Thomas Van Loan.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Nov. 9, 1893..Zelah Van Loan.....New York.
- June 10, 1897..George Gomez Van Mater, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Oct. 29, 1891..Jacob Rapelye Van Mater...Passaic, N. J.
- Dec. 7, 1888..Calvin Decker Van Name,
Mariner's Harbor, N. Y.
- Oct. 11, 1900..David Barcalow Van Name,
Mariner's Harbor, N. Y.
- June 8, 1899..Frederick Lattan Van Ness..Orange, N. J.
- Mar. 14, 1885..Russell Van Ness.....New York.
- Dec. 7, 1888..Frank Roe Van Nest....Glen Ridge, N. J.
- Mar. 14, 1885..George Willett Van Nest.....New York.
- Mar. 14, 1885..Warner Van Norden.....“
- June 13, 1901..Augustus Todd Van Nostrand,
Romulus, N. Y.

Oct. 27, 1887 . . Andrew Christian Zabriskie New York.
Mar. 10, 1898 . . Christian Brevoort Zabriskie “
Mar. 26, 1892 . . George A. Zabriskie Bloomfield, N. J.
Jan. 7, 1892 . . Josiah H. Zabriskie . . Mount Vernon, N. Y.
June 11, 1896 . . Simeon Templeton Zabriskie New York.



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 Benthuysen..	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 M. Schoonmaker....Kingston, N. Y....Mar. 15, 1889
 May 19, 1887..Theodore C. Vermilye.....Staten Island, N. Y..Mar. 31, 1889

April 30, 1885..Garret Lansing SchuylerNew York.....April 20, 1889
 Mar. 28, 1889..James Riker.....Waverly, N.Y.....July 3, 1889
 April 6, 1886..Martin John Ryerson.....Bloomingdale, N. J. July 30, 1889
 Oct. 25, 1886..Augustus A. Hardenbergh.....Jersey City, N. J....Oct. 5, 1889
 June 20, 1885..Hooper Cumming Van Vorst...New York.....Oct. 26, 1889
 Mar. 30, 1887..John Waling Van Winkle.....Passaic, N. J.....Nov. 2, 1889
 Oct. 27, 1887..John Enders VoorheesAmsterdam, N. Y....Nov. 26, 1889
 June 25, 1885..Abram Bovee Van DusenNew York.....Dec. 19, 1889
 April 30, 1885..Henry Jacob Schenck.....New York.....Dec. 30, 1889
 April 6, 1886..William VoorhisNyack, 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 Pross.....Chicago, Ill.....Jan. 28, 1890
 Mar. 30, 1887..John Barent VisscherAlbany, 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 KayStaten Island, N. Y. Aug. 30, 1890
 Dec. 8, 1888..George W. Van VlackPalatine E'dge, N.Y.Sept. 7, 1890
 Jan. 30, 1890..Edward Van Kleeck.....Poughkeepsie, N. Y.Nov. 13, 1890
 June 25, 1885..Jacob W. Hoystradt.....Hudson, N. Y....Nov. 15, 1890
 May 19, 1887..Cornelius Rapelye.....Astoria, N. Y....Nov. 20, 1890
 Mar. 28, 1889..Nicol Floyd Elmendorf.....New York.....Nov. 25, 1890
 Oct. 25, 1886..Charles B. Lansing.....Albany, N. Y....Dec. 1, 1890
 Oct. 27, 1887..Coert Du BoisNew 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 AckerNew 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 BoisStaten Island, N. Y. June 26, 1891
 Oct. 27, 1887..Henry W. Teller.....Pompton Pl's, 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 Brinkerhoff.....New York.....Feb. 25, 1892
 April 6, 1886..Nicholas Van Slyck.....Providence, R. I...Mar. 3, 1892
 Dec. 23, 1885..Samuel Van Benschoten.....Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mar. 12, 1892

June 15, 1886..Henry Lienau Booraem.....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 Vredenburgh.....Bayonne, N. J.....Oct. 11, 1892
 Oct. 25, 1886..Giles Yates Vander Bogert....Schenectady, N. Y...Nov. 4, 1892
 Jan. 30, 1890..Thomas Beekman Heermans...Syracuse, N. Y.....Dec. 1, 1892
 Mar. 29, 1888..William Dominick Garrison...New York.....Dec. 2, 1892
 Dec. 23, 1885..Nicholas Latrobe Roosevelt...New York.....Dec. 13, 1892
 April 6, 1886..Isaac I. Vander Beek.....Jersey City, N. J...Feb. 8, 1893
 Dec. 22, 1887..Charles Henry Voorhees.....New York.....Mar. 9, 1893
 Oct. 25, 1886..Peter Labagh Vander Veer....Santa Fe, N. M....Mar. 16, 1893
 Dec. 20, 1886..Gerrit Hubert Van Wagenen...Rye, N. Y.....Mar. 29, 1893

Mar. 27, 1890..John Lefferts.....Flatbush, N. Y.....April 18, 1893
 Oct. 21, 1889..George Titus Haring.....Allendale, N. J.....May 7, 1893
 Jan. 30, 1890..George Pine 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 Gaasbeek.....New York.....Sept. 5, 1893
 Mar. 30, 1893..Richard Amerman.....Flatbush, N. Y....Oct. 6, 1893
 Mar. 30, 1887..Willard Charles Marselius.....Albany, N. Y.....Dec. 24, 1893
 May 27, 1890..Gardiner Van Nostrand.....Newburgh, N. Y...Jan. 1, 1894
 April 6, 1886..John Hancock Riker.....New York.....Jan. 26, 1894

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

Dec. 7, 1888..Jasper Van Vleck.....New York.....June 4, 1894
 Mar. 29, 1894..Francis Salmon Quackenbos...Hartford, Conn....July 1, 1894
 Mar. 29, 1888..Solomon Van Etten.....Port Jervis, N. Y....July 7, 1894
 Oct. 24, 1886..Walter L. Van Denbergh.....Amsterdam, N. Y....Aug. 5, 1894
 April 6, 1886..George Van Campen.....Olean, N. Y.....Aug. 12, 1894
 Mar. 29, 1888..James Scott Conover.....New York.....Sept. 18, 1894
 Dec. 22, 1887..Richard Van Voorhis.....Rochester.....Oct. 21, 1894
 Nov. 9, 1893..Hooper Cumming Van Vorst...Bath-on-Hudson....Oct. 26, 1894
 Jan. 30, 1890..James A. Van Auken.....New York.....Nov. 5, 1894
 Mar. 26, 1891..Thomas Lenox Van Deventer..Knoxville, Tenn...Nov. 5, 1894
 Mar. 28, 1889..George Washington Roosevelt...Stamford, Conn....Nov. 7, 1894
 Dec. 7, 1888..David Buel Knickerbocker....Indianapolis, Ind...Dec. 31, 1894
 Dec. 23, 1885..John Fine Suydam.....New York.....Jan. 3, 1895
 June 29, 1893..Moses Bedell Suydam.....Allegheny, Pa.....Jan. 14, 1895
 Oct. 25, 1886..Elijah Dubois.....Kingston, N. Y....Feb. 7, 1895
 Mar. 29, 1894..Frank Roosevelt.....New York.....Feb. 7, 1895
 Mar. 30, 1887..Henry Ditmas Polhemus.....Brooklyn, N. Y....Feb. 14, 1895
 Mar. 28, 1889..Francis Latta Du Bois.....Bridgeton, N. J....Feb. 24, 1895
 Nov. 17, 1885..Albert Van Wagner.....Poughkeepsie, N. Y.Mar. 28, 1895

Oct. 25, 1886..Charles H. Van Benthuysen...Albany, N. Y.....April 15, 1895
 Oct. 24, 1889..James Dumond Van Hoeven-
 berg.....New Brighton, N. Y. May 9, 1895
 Mar. 31, 1892..Cornelius S. Cooper.....Schraalenburgh, N. J. May 12, 1895
 Nov. 17, 1885..John Paul Paulison.....Tenafly, N. J.....May 30, 1895
 Oct. 25, 1886..John Jacob Morris.....Paterson, N. J.....June 9, 1895
 Dec. 20, 1886..Hiram Edward Sickels.....Albany, N. Y.....July 4, 1895
 Oct. 27, 1887..Josiah Pierson Vreeland.....Paterson, N. J.....July 19, 1895
 May 19, 1887..Fletcher Vosburgh.....Albany, N. Y.....July 30, 1895
 May 19, 1887..Theodore Miller.....Hudson, N. Y.....Aug. 18, 1895
 Jan. 7, 1892..John Ryer Lydecker.....Bogota, N. J.....Oct. 4, 1895
 Mar. 27, 1890..Frederick William Nostrand...Glen Ridge, N. J...Oct. 27, 1895
 Mar. 28, 1889..Johnston Niven Hegeman.....New York.....Nov. 12, 1895
 Dec. 22, 1887..Peter L. Voorhees.....Camden, N. J.....Nov. 29, 1895
 June 15, 1886..Edward Schenck.....New York.....Dec. 18, 1895
 Oct. 25, 1886..William Henry Montanye.....New York.....Dec. 23, 1895
 Jan. 30, 1890..John Waddell Van Sickle.....Springfield, O.....Dec. 29, 1895
 Oct. 25, 1886..Stephen Van Rensselaer
 Bogert.....New Brighton, N. Y. Jan. 10, 1896
 Oct. 24, 1889..Joseph Woodard Duryce.....New York.....Jan. 25, 1896
 Dec. 22, 1887..John Brower.....New York.....Feb. 28, 1896
 Oct. 24, 1889..Daniel Berten Van Houten....New York.....Mar. 27, 1896

Oct. 22, 1890..David Demaree Banta.....Bloomington, Ind...April 9, 1896
 Mar. 31, 1892..Charles Henry Voorhis.....Jersey City, N. J...April 15, 1896
 Oct. 22, 1890..Cornelius Tunis Williamson...Newark, N. J.....May 7, 1896
 April 6, 1886..Henry Keteltas.....New York.....May 23, 1896

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

June 25, 1885..John William Somarindyck....Glen Cove, N. Y..April 12, 1896
 Dec. 23, 1885..John Holmes Van Brunt.....Fort Hamilton, N. Y.Sept. 26, 1896
 Oct. 25, 1886..Stephen Van Wyck.....Brooklyn.....April 25, 1897
 April 6, 1886..William James Van Arsdale....New York.....April 30, 1897
 Jan. 7, 1892..David Provoost Van Deventer..Matawan, N. J....June 30, 1897
 Oct. 22, 1890..Charles Banta.....New York.....Aug. 15, 1897
 April 6, 1886..Ogden Goelet.....New York.....Aug. 27, 1897
 Dec. 20, 1886..John Hopper.....Paterson, N. J....Oct. 21, 1897
 Nov. 9, 1893..Thomas Henry Edsall.....Colorado Springs, Col.Oct. 26, 1897
 Mar. 27, 1890..James C. Cooper.....River Edge, N. J..Dec. 5, 1897
 Oct. 27, 1887..Lewis Foster Montanye...Atlantic Highlands, N. J.Dec. 8, 1897
 Oct. 27, 1887..Albert Heysradt.....Hudson, N. Y....Dec. 8, 1897
 Oct. 29, 1891..John Wesley Vandevort.....Pasadena, Cal....Dec. 16, 1897
 Dec. 23, 1885..Jeremiah Johnson, Jr.....Brooklyn.....Feb. 14, 1898
 Oct. 25, 1886..Jacob Hendriks Ten Eyck.....Albany, N. Y....Mar. 24, 1898

Mar. 30, 1893..John Gregory Truax.....New York.....Feb. 1, 1898
 Oct. 24, 1889..John Demarest.....Newark, N. J....May 20, 1898
 Mar. 14, 1885..Jacob Wendell.....New York.....May 21, 1898
 Jan. 30, 1890..Francis Skillman.....Roslyn, N. Y....Sept. 5, 1898
 Dec. 20, 1886..Samuel McCutcheon Van Sant-
 voord.....Albany, N. Y....Sept. 19, 1898
 Nov. 17, 1885..Thomas Francis Bayard.....Wilmington, Del...Oct. 7, 1898
 Mar. 29, 1888..Zaccheus Bergen.....New York.....Oct. 11, 1898
 Mar. 29, 1888..Daniel Polhemus Van Dorn....Freehold, N. J....Nov. 23, 1898
 Mar. 28, 1889..Evert Peek Van Epps.....Schenectady, N. Y..Jan. 7, 1899

Oct. 25, 1886.. John Nathaniel Jansen.....Newark, N. J.....Jan. 13, 1899
 Oct. 25, 1889.. Samuel Mount SchanckHightstown, N. J...Jan. 15, 1899
 Mar. 14, 1895.. William Manning Van Heusen.New York.....Feb. 3, 1899
 April 6, 1886.. Abram Douwe Ditmars.....Brooklyn, N. Y....Feb. 19, 1899
 Oct. 22, 1890.. John Butler Adriance.....New Haven,Conn., April 5, 1899

April 6, 1886.. Robert Goelet.....New York.....April 27, 1899
 Oct. 24, 1889.. Joseph S. Schoonmaker.....Plainfield, N. J....May 8, 1899
 Mar. 30, 1887.. Seymour Van Nostrand.....Elizabeth, N. J....July 16, 1899
 Mar. 29, 1894.. Charles De La MontanyePort Ewen, N. Y...July 23, 1899
 Dec. 7, 1888.. Garret Daniel Van Reipen....Jersey City, N. J...Aug. 1, 1899
 Oct. 24, 1889.. Tunis Schenck.....Brooklyn, N. Y....Aug. 15, 1899
 Oct. 25, 1889.. Abraham Lansing.....Albany, N. V.....Oct. 4, 1899
 Nov. 17, 1885.. Alfred De Witt.....Staatsburgh, N.Y., Oct. 11, 1899
 June 8, 1899.. George Platt Van Vliet.....Salt Point, N. Y...Oct. 29, 1899
 Oct. 25, 1886.. Abraham A. Van Vorst.....Schenectady, N.Y., Dec. 2, 1899
 June 30, 1892.. Joseph C. Hoagland.....New York.....Dec. 8, 1899
 Dec. 20, 1886.. Howard Osterhoudt.....Kingston, N. Y....Dec. 25, 1899
 Mar. 30, 1887.. John Walker Van De Water...New York.....Dec. 28, 1899
 Oct. 24, 1885.. Augustus Kapelye.....Elmhurst, N. Y....Feb. 7, 1900
 Oct. 25, 1886.. Maunsell Van Rensselaer.....New York.....Feb. 17, 1900
 Mar. 31, 1892.. Benjamin Alexander Van Schaick, Philadelphia...Mar. 5, 1900
 Oct. 22, 1890.. Dr. Peter Stryker.....Asbury Park, N. J..Mar. 25, 1900
 Oct. 27, 1887.. Eugene Van Ness.....Baltimore, Md....Mar. 31, 1900
 Oct. 24, 1889.. Samuel Burhans, Jr.....New York.....April 2, 1900
 Mar. 29, 1888.. John Augustus Elmendorf.....New York.....April 5, 1900

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

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

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