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Warner Van Norden

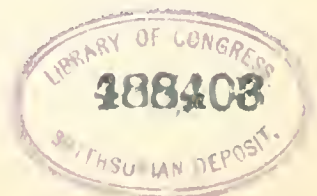
YEAR BOOK
OF
THE HOLLAND SOCIETY
OF NEW-YORK



1895



PREPARED BY THE SECRETARY



Fine
in
Adapt

The Knickerbocker Press
G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS
NEW YORK



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JOHN W. VROOMAN.

ON HISTORY AND TRADITION.

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Albany, N. Y.....	ALBERT VAN DER VEER.
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GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN,
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK,
JACOB WENDELL.

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WILLIAM W. VAN VOORHIS.

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ON HISTORY AND TRADITION.

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WILLIAM W. VAN VOORHIS.

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SECRETARY.

GEORGE WEST VAN SICLEN.

TREASURER.

ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD.

TRUSTEES.

Term Expires in 1889.

GEORGE G. DEWITT, Jr.,
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,
LUCAS L. VAN ALLEN,
HENRY S. VAN DUZER,
PHILIP VAN VOLKENBURGH, Jr.

Term Expires in 1890.

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

Term Expires in 1891.

THEODORE M. BANTA,
FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
HENRY VAN DYKE,
GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN.

Term Expires in 1892.

WALTON STORM,
HERMAN W. VANDER POEL,
GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN,
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK,
JACOB WENDELL.

COMMITTEES.

ON GENEALOGY.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN,
ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD,
THEODORE M. BANTA.

ON FINANCE.

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

ON HISTORY AND TRADITION.

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

OFFICERS,

ELECTED PINKSTER TUESDAY (MAY 31), 1887.

PRESIDENT.

HOOPER C. VAN VORST.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

New York City.....ROBERT BARNWELL ROOSEVELT.
Brooklyn, N. Y.....AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK.
Jersey City, N. J.....J. HOWARD SUYDAM.
Albany, N. Y.....ALBERT VAN DER VEER.
Kingston, N. Y.....A. T. CLEARWATER.
Kinderhook, N. Y.....PETER VAN SCHAICK PRUYN.
Rockland County, N. Y.....GARRET VAN NOSTRAND.
Westchester County, N. Y... ..CHARLES KNAPP CLEARWATER.
Catskill, N. Y.....EVERT VAN SLYKE.
Schenectady, N. Y.....JAMES ALBERT VAN VOAST.
Amsterdam, N. Y.....WALTER L. VAN DENBERGH.
Newtown, L. I.....JOHN E. VAN NOSTRAND.
New Brunswick, N. J.....WILLIAM HOFFMAN TEN EYCK.
Bergen County, N. J.....GEORGE FREDERICK SCHERMERHORN.
Passaic County, N. J.....MARTIN JOHN RYERSON.
Cobleskill, N. Y.....JOHN VAN SCHAICK.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....FRANK HASBROUCK.

SECRETARY.

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TREASURER.

ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD.

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Term Expires in 1888.

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HERMAN W. VANDER POEL,
GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN,
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK,
JACOB WENDELL.

Term Expires in 1889.

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HENRY VAN DYKE,
GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN.

OFFICERS,

ELECTED PINKSTER TUESDAY (JUNE 15), 1886.

PRESIDENT.

HOOPER C. VAN VORST.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

New York City.....ROBERT BARNWELL ROOSEVELT.
Brooklyn, N. Y.....ADRIAN VAN SINDEREN.
Jersey City, N. J.....THEODORE ROMEYN VARICK.
Albany, N. Y.....ALBERT VAN DER VEER.
Kingston, N. Y.....ALPHONSO TRUMBOUR CLEARWATER.
Kinderhook, N. Y.....AARON J. YANDERPOEL.
Rockland County, N. Y.....GARRET VAN NOSTRAND.
Westchester County, N. Y.....CHARLES KNAPP CLEARWATER.
Catskill, N. Y.....EVERT VAN SLYKE.
Schenectady, N. Y.....JAMES ALBERT VAN VOAST.
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Passaic County, N. J.....MARTIN JOHN RYERSON.
Cobleskill, N. Y.....JOHN VAN SCHAICK.

SECRETARY.

GEORGE WEST VAN SICLEN.

TREASURER.

ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD.

TRUSTEES.

Term Expires in 1887.

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

Term Expires in 1888.

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

Term Expires in 1889.

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COMMITTEES.

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PHILIP VAN VALKENBURGH, JR.

ON FINANCE.

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

ON HISTORY AND TRADITION.

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

OFFICERS,

ELECTED APRIL 30, 1885.

PRESIDENT.

HOOPER C. VAN VORST.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

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

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

GEORGE WEST VAN SICLEN.

TRUSTEES.

Term Expires in 1886.

WILLIAM M. HOES,
WILHEMUS MYNDERSE,
ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD,
GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.

Term Expires in 1887.

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ON HISTORY AND TRADITION.

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



At the meeting of the Trustees held at the Metropolitan Club, June 14, 1894, the Secretary stated that inasmuch as the Year Book for 1894 contained an account of the visit of the Dutch ship *Van Speyk* to our harbor, and a full report of the courtesies extended to its officers by the Society, together with an account of the decoration of our President and Vice-President for Albany by the Queen of the Netherlands, he had caused to be bound in sumptuous style two copies of the book, to be sent to the Queen and Queen-Regent.

Other copies were also forwarded to Captain Arriëns, Commander De Groot, Lieut. Olivier, and to the library of the *Van Speyk*.

Acknowledgment of the receipt of these volumes was conveyed in the following correspondence :

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
THE HAGUE, August 9, 1894.

MR. THEO. M. BANTA,

DEAR SIR: The Year Books of the Holland Society have just been received. It will give me great pleasure to comply with your request to present them, in behalf of the Holland Society, to Their Majesties the Queen and the Queen-Regent.

For the volume you have so kindly sent me I cannot sufficiently thank you. Will you please

convey to the Society my grateful acknowledgments for the highly prized gift?

The Minister of Foreign Affairs desires me to assure you of the high estimation in which the Holland Society is held by all Hollanders. He has already returned his thanks for the volume sent him, but requested me to reiterate his appreciation of the courtesy shown him. Again thanking you most sincerely, I am

Very truly,
WILLIAM E. QUINBY.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
THE HAGUE, September 7, 1894.

MR. THEO. M. BANTA.
Secretary of The Holland Society of New York :

DEAR SIR: Referring to your letter of June 28, 1894, requesting me to present to Their Majesties, the Queen and Queen-Regent of the Netherlands, the Year Book of The Holland Society of New York for 1894, it affords me pleasure to enclose herewith a copy of a note just received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs requesting me to convey to the Holland Society Their Majesties' thanks for the above-mentioned volume, which is accepted with pleasure.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM E. QUINBY.

[Copy]

LA HAYE, le 5 Septembre, 1894.

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
Direction du Secrétariat Général.
No. 9327.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: Sa Majesté la Reine-Régente ayant daigné agréer la demande qui faisait l'objet de votre office du 13 Août dr., vient de me charger de faire exprimer à la "Holland Society" à New York ses remerciements pour l'Annuaire qui contient l'histoire de la réception du navire de la Marine Royale *Van Speyk* et dont



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Leurs Majestés la Reine et la Reine-Regente acceptent volontiers l'hommage.

J'ai en conséquence l'honneur, Monsieur le Ministre, de recourir a votre obligeant intermédiaire à l'effet d'informer la dite Société de ce qui précède, et je saisis cette occasion pour vous réitérer les assurances de ma haute considération.

I. ROËLL.

MONSIEUR QUINBY,
Envoyé Extraordinaire, Ministre
Plénipotentiaire des États
Unis d'Amérique.

TRANSLATION.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 5, 1894.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
General Secretary Dept.
No. 9327.

TO THE MINISTER: Her Majesty, the Queen Regent, having deigned to grant the request of your office of the 13th of August last, has directed me to convey to The Holland Society of New York her thanks for the annual containing the history of the reception of the ship *Van Speyk* of the Royal Navy, which homage Their Majesties, the Queen and the Queen-Regent, accept with pleasure.

In consequence whereof I have the honor to have recourse to your kind instrumentality in order to acquaint the said Society with the foregoing, and I avail myself of this occasion, Mr. Minister, to reiterate to you the assurances of my high consideration.

I. ROËLL.

MR. QUINBY,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of the
United States of America.

CONSULAAT GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
NEW YORK, August 21, 1894.

DEAR SIR : It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I have been requested by Their Excellencies the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Minister of Marine at The Hague to convey to "The Holland Society of New York" Their Excellencies' sincere thanks for the copies of your last Year Book sent to them.

His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs also states that he has been deeply interested in that part of the Year Book which refers to the brilliant reception tendered to Her Majesty's S. S. *Van Speyk*.

I beg to remain, dear Sir,

Very respectfully,

J. R. PLANTEN,

Consul-General.

THEO. M. BANTA, ESQ.,
Sec'y "The Holland Society of New York,"
346 Broadway,
New York.

VELP, 17 August, 1894.

DEAR SIR : Through the care of the Minister of the Navy I received the interesting Year Book of the Holland Society for 1894, and I need not tell how much I am pleased with the receipt of this souvenir of my visit to New York in H. M. *Van Speyk* last year.

I beg you to accept, and also to convey to the Honorable President and members of your Society, my great appreciation, together with my sincerest thanks for the kindness in sending this Year Book.

It reminds me once more of the extremely hearty and friendly reception we met in America and more especially from the Holland Society, and I can only assure you again that my visit to your hospitable shores will be the most pleasant and interesting event in my naval service.

I recommend myself to your highly appreciated
friendship and to that of the members of your
Society, and express my best wishes for all of you.

Believe me, dear Sir, with kindest regards,

Faithfully yours,

ARRIËNS,
Capt. D. R. N.

THEODORE M. BANTA,
Secretary of The Holland Society of New York,
348 Broadway.

AMSTERDAM, ON BOARD H. M. MONITOR "TYGER,"
20 August, 1894.

DEAR SIR: Through the kind care of Mr. J. R.
Planten, I received a copy of the Year Book of the
Holland Society, 1894, a gift which I doubly appre-
ciate for the contents and as a memento of a Society
which gave us such a hearty welcome in New York
during our stay there last year.

I beg you to accept my best thanks for this
token of friendship and to forward them with my
best regards and best wishes for the Holland
Society, to the President and Officers.

Believe me, Sir,

Yours, much obliged,

M. W. L. OLIVIER,
First Lieutenant, R. D. N.





STATUE OF WILLIAM OF ORANGE.



THE Society having at its last annual meeting instructed the Trustees to take prompt action towards the erection of a statue to William the Silent, a Committee, consisting of Judge George M. Van Hoesen, Mr. George G. De Witt, and Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, was appointed at the meeting of the Trustees in June, 1894, to suggest a design for the proposed monument.

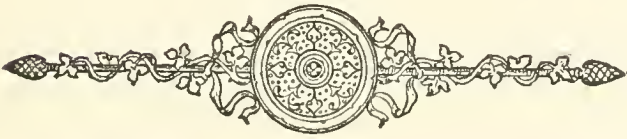
An adjourned meeting was held by invitation of Mr. R. B. Roosevelt at his country seat at Sayville, L. I., on July 7, 1894. Dr. Roosa, on behalf of this Committee, reported that they had communicated with a number of artists and architects, and that a variety of designs had been considered, including an arch, an equestrian statue, and a column surmounted by a statue. After discussion it was agreed that an arch would be out of the question on account of the great cost of a suitable work, and that the proposed monument should be either an equestrian statue of William the Silent, or a column surmounted by a statue, and that the best location for the monument would be on the Riverside Drive.

It was recommended that the Society should en-

deavor to secure subscriptions for at least thirty thousand dollars for the erection of the monument.

The Committee was instructed to invite competition from architects and sculptors, and was authorized to select four artists, paying them each two hundred and fifty dollars for a design in either of the forms suggested.

Further action in reference to the proposed statue will appear on subsequent pages in the proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Society held April 8, 1895.





THE POUGHKEEPSIE DINNER.

PURSUANT to their very commendable custom, the

FIFTH ANNUAL DINNER

BY THE

POUGHKEEPSIE DISTRICT MEMBERS

OF

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

IN COMMEMORATION OF

THE RELIEF OF THE SIEGE OF LEIDEN

1574

WAS HELD ON ITS ANNIVERSARY DAY

OCTOBER 3, 1894, AT THE

NELSON HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Hon. Edward Ellsworth, ex-Mayor of Poughkeepsie and Vice-President for Dutchess County, presided; at his right was Warner Van Norden, the President of the Society, and at his left was Theodore M. Banta, the Secretary. At the opposite end of the table sat Mr. Frank Hasbrouck, with Hon. John W. Vrooman on his right. About the table, were seated Rev. A. P. Van Gieson, Pastor of the

First Reformed Church of Poughkeepsie, Rev. Charles H. Snedeker, Pastor of the Washington Street Methodist Church of Poughkeepsie, Rev. J. Howard Suydam, Pastor of the Reformed Church of Rhinebeck, and

J. REYNOLDS ADRIANCE.	L. P. HASBROUCK.
WM. A. ADRIANCE.	MANNING HASBROUCK.
JACOB DEYO.	DEWITT HEERMANCE.
J. VERNET DEYO.	MARTIN HEERMANCE.
IRVING ELTING.	J. WILSON POUCHER.
JACOB ELTING.	EDWARD STORM.
JESSE ELTING.	FRANK VAN KLEECK.
J. E. HASBROUCK.	P. L. VAN WAGENEN.

The *Menu* was as follows :

“Haring en Witbrood
Leiden heeft geen nood.”

Oysters.	VIN DE GRAVES.
Cream Tomato Soup.	AMONTILLADO.
Chicken Liver Patties.	
Filet of Sole.	
Potatoes Hollandaise.	Cucumbers.
HUTSPOT.	PONTET CANET.
Frogs' Legs, Fricassée.	
Lamb Fries.	
Potatoes Tortoni.	French Peas.
LEIDEN PUNCH.	PERRIER-JOUËT.
Partridge.	IRROY, BRUT SPECIAL.
Koolsla.	
Frozen Fruit Pudding.	
Assorted Cakes.	
Edam and Roquefort Cheese.	
Fruit.	Nuts.
Coffee.	Cigars.

The dinner, with the “feast of reason and flow of soul” that followed, was a highly enjoyable affair.



Tenth Annual Dinner.



THE Tenth Annual Dinner of The Holland Society of New York was held on Tuesday evening, January 29, 1895, in Sherry's large ballroom, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, which was appropriately decorated with American flags combined with the flags owned by the Society, made expressly for it in Holland, of the old Netherland pattern, in which the orange is substituted for the red of the present Dutch ensign.

The tables with a profusion of flowers, presented a handsome appearance, and before each guest was placed an orange-colored box, enclosing two Gouda pipes, which were made in Holland for the Society; the bowls bearing the name and insignia of the Society.

About three hundred members and guests were seated at the seven long tables which extended lengthwise through the room.

On the dais were seated the President of the Society, Warner Van Norden, and the following named gentlemen: Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, Dr. A. Vander Veer, Vice-President for Albany; Judge Charles H. Truax, Vice-President for New York; John P. Townsend, representing the New England Society; Fred. J. de Peyster, Governor of the So-

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
Tenth Annual Dinner



Governor Johannes de Graeff

OF ST. EUSTATIUS, DUTCH WEST INDIES

WHO FIRED THE FIRST SALUTE EVER GIVEN IN A FOREIGN PORT TO THE AMERICAN FLAG

Sherry's, Fifth Avenue

January 29, 1895

Menu



HUÎTRES

CONSOMMÉ

BOUCHÉES À LA MONGOLE

OLIVES

CÉLERI

RADIS

SOLE À LA PORTUGAISE

ALOYAU DE BŒUF BRABANT

JAMBON AUX ÉPINARDS

SORBET

CANARD SAUVAGE

SALADE

GLACE

PUDDING DIPLOMATE

GÂTEAUX

BONBONS

FROMAGE

CAFÉ

Spijokaart



Oesters

Socp-Consommé

Tuarten, Mongoolsche stijl

Olijben

Sellerij

Radijs

Tong, Portugersche stijl

Leendenstuk, Brabandsche stijl

Ham met Spinazie

Sorbet

Wilde Genden

Slâ

Roomijs

Diplomatisch gebak

Kockjes

Suikergoed

Kaas

Koffie

HEIL-DRONKEN

Holland :

“Land of our sires, next in our affections to the land of our birth.”

HON. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT

The First Settlers of New Netherland :

“Worthy scions of the Batavian stock.”

MR. TUNIS G. BERGEN

Dutch Inventors :

“An exquisite invention, this.”

MR. JOHN C. TOMLINSON

What I know about the Dutch.

REV. DR. T. DEWITT TALMAGE

The Influence of Holland upon the American Republic.

HON. JOHN S. WISE

FORMERLY OF VIRGINIA

Our Sister Societies :

“The representatives of the strains which, mingling with the Dutch, have made New York the Empire city.”

MR. FREDERICK J. DE PEYSTER

GOVERNOR OF THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS



Dinner Committee

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN

EUGENE VAN SCHAIK

JOHN W. VROOMAN

ciety of Colonial Wars ; Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, Hon. John S. Wise, Hon. Tunis G. Bergen, Judge Augustus Van Wyck, Judge P. Henry Dugro, Judge George M. Van Hoesen, and representatives of the following sister societies, to wit : Cincinnati, Ohio, St. Andrew's, St. David's, St. George's, St. Patrick's, St. Nicholas, and Southern.

At table A were : H. B. Wilson, A. T. Serle, C. S. Davis, John P. Paulison, Edgar F. R. Varick, John E. Brevoort, Ed. B. Renwick, J. F. Maynard, A. G. Brower, W. E. Ford, D. W. C. Romaine, Harvey Iserman, Wm. Ziegler, John V. Jewell, Jere. Johnson, Jr., M. W. Van Winkle, A. C. Astarita, Lewis O. Van Doren, Bryce Gray, C. J. Allen, W. F. Suydam, J. N. Lewis, C. H. Dorflinger, W. G. Schuyler, C. E. Lydecker, G. S. Van Pelt, W. R. P. Van Pelt, Fred. C. Bayles, Robert Bayles, M. V. D. Cruser, Robert B. Brinkerhoff, Thomas D. De Witt, G. C. Clark, Chas. J. G. Hall, Alfred B. Scott, F. Griswold Tefft, T. Y. Sutphen, H. S. Sutphen, John H. Dingman, Geo. H. Wyckoff.

At table B were : Irving Elting, Edward Ellsworth, Frank Hasbrouck, Ferdinand Hasbrouck, Manning Hasbrouck, John C. Hasbrouck, A. D. Hasbrouck, Joseph Hasbrouck, Jacob Elting, A. R. Haskin, P. L. Van Wagenen, J. V. Deyo, Chas. F. Van Inwegen, Chas. Brox, Ethelbert Belknap, J. W. Poucher, Bevia S. Bayley, G. E. Montanye, L. F. Montanye, W. H. Montanye, E. J. Elting, W. L. Heermance, Hyman Roosa, John H. Starin, S. D. Coykendall, A. T. Clearwater, D. H. Hough-taling, Chas. Burhans, Elijah Du Bois, S. L. F. Deyo, A. O. Schoonmaker, Amos Van Etten, Edgar Van Etten, James D. Spencer, John T. Van Etten, Sam'l S. Van Etten, L. B. Van Gaasbeek, D. Wes-

Iey Hale, Dan'l B. Van Houten, E. Torry Van Valen, John L. Howell, Francis C. Vandebogert, Arthur Burtis, Samuel H. Wandell, Abraham Levy.

At table C were : Peter Wyckoff, Judge H. A. Moore, Col. John Oakey, A. Hodges, Hon. R. A. Van Wyck, John C. Hertle, Walter L. Bogert, Henry L. Bogert, J. A. Van Winkle, J. L. Varick, E. C. Van Glahn, M. de M. Marcellus, Ira A. Kipp, Jr., A. Scott Pitt, Lucas L. Van Allen, John W. Jacobus, Casper Van Hoesen, H. C. Dilworth, Isaac E. Ditmars, Peter V. Voorhees, Peter L. Voorhees, John J. Bergen, John E. Van Nostrand, E. B. Tuttle, Wm. E. Horwill, M. B. Streetes, J. T. Van Wyck, E. Schwartz, Dr. Bloodgood, H. B. Hubbard, R. J. Berry, W. H. H. Stryker, Louis A. Piagett, David C. Clark, F. A. Marcellus, Hiland Porter, Arthur W. Corning, Russell Van Ness, S. M. Reynolds, Gerald L. Van Ness, Moses J. De Witt, Alex. Geddes, Robert Gray, Chas. E. Baldwin, W. Scott Sims.

At table D were : Gen. Egbert L. Viele, H. Z. Niblett, I. P. Vanderbeek, S. M. Vanderbeek, F. I. Vanderbeek, Jr., Edward Barnes, Jas. B. Van Woert, Wm. Van Woert, J. Bishop Putnam, Eugene Van Schaick, W. H. H. Amerman, John V. Van Woert, Jacob Van Woert, Wm. Van Woert, Aug. Rapelye, Rev. Dr. McGuffey, Rev. Dr. Elmendorf, Rev. Dr. Clearwater, Garret J. Garretson, Dr. Maus R. Vedder, I. F. Mead, C. S. La Vake, Alex. T. McGill, F. J. Vanderbeek, Jonathan Dixon, Wm. E. Pearson, Geo. H. Vanderbeek, Andrew Smith, Chas. H. Voorhees, Arthur Voorhees, Chas. L. Bansher, L. V. Booraem, Chas. H. Beckett, S. A. Beardsley, J. L. Hees, C. R. de Freest, R. T. McKeever, Henry M. T. Beek-

man, Henry Traphagen, Isaac Romaine, H. E. Sickels, Robert Sickels, Andrew D. Bogert, John G. Bogert, A. L. F. Deyo.

At table E were : O. B. Smith, Rev. Geo. R. Vandewater, John B. Simpson, Dr. Van Santvoord, Samuel B. Lawrence, Edward Haight, Morris J. Asch, Wm. L. Brower, Richard Riker, Chas. H. Shaw, Henry I. Riker, Stacy P. Conover, R. J. Dean, Hon. J. M. Van Valen, Cornelius W. Berdan, J. W. Hardenburgh, John M. Jones, D. Aug. Vanderveer, John G. Van Horne, James S. Polhemus, D. Sage Mackay, Frank R. Van Nest, Theodore M. Banta, Hon. J. E. Hollingsworth, Isaac Myer, Jacob Wendell, Dr. John G. Truax, John R. Van Wormer, T. C. Van Santvoord, Geo. G. De Witt, John L. Riker, William M. Hoes, F. P. Vanderberg, Chas. Wessell, John Van Voorhis, C. T. Williamson, Samuel N. Atwater, Rev. J. N. Jansen, Harrison Van Duyne, Wm. H. Vredenburgh, Frank Roosevelt.

At table F were : Anson A. Voorhees, Judah B. Voorhees, William T. Lane, Isaac C. De Bevoise, John H. Downs, E. T. Hulst, E. Covert Hulst, Lambert Suydam, James Suydam, A. C. Quackenbush, John A. Lott, Jr., A. J. Onderdonk, Albert Van Wyck, Sam'l Van Wyck, Wm. G. Waldron, Geo. W. Cavanagh, Geo. Van Wagenen, Ernestus Gulick, F. W. Van Loan, Thos. Van Loan, Eugene Van Loan, Andrew J. Whitbeck, John W. Vrooman, Wm. J. Van Arsdale, Fred. C. Wagner, Geo. W. Slingerland, Thos. E. Sloan, C. W. Bradley, John H. Prall, E. N. Tailer, Jr., F. Egerton Webb, Franklin Acker, John B. Adriance, Peter J. Stuyvesant, Townsend C. Van Pelt, Williamson Rapelye, John H. Ireland, Earl A. Gillespie, John C. Schenk,

Adrian Meserole, Noah Clark, Walter M. Meserole,
Cornelius Van Brunt.

After full justice had been done to the excellent
dinner provided, and the Gouda pipes had been
filled and lighted, President Warner Van Norden
arose and said :





ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT VAN
NORDEN.

Gentlemen of the Holland Society :



WE are met together at this our tenth annual dinner. The years have gone rapidly and the end of our first decade is reached. I congratulate you on our large numbers and on this brilliant occasion. It is not our custom to give details of what has been accomplished during the twelvemonth, for the admirable Year Book prepared by our indefatigable Secretary furnishes statistics and the particulars of all that has been done. I will allude to but one subject, which, in accordance with your instructions, has been considered by the Board of Trustees the past year—the erection of a statue to the memory of William the Silent. Our city is decorated with many monuments commemorating distinguished men, some of them foreigners. We have a statue in our park to the Pilgrim, but we have none to the Dutchman. In his honor, therefore, we are determined that our plan shall be carried into effect, and that a reminder of the glory of our fathers shall adorn our public streets. We have consulted with artists and sculptors, have inspected plans and models, and out of all hope soon to in-


form you of a definite result and to be in a position to accept the subscriptions which we know you are eager to thrust upon us.

We had hoped to have the pleasure to-night to greet the successor of our ancient and worthy Dutch burgomasters. In the primitive days, the coming to the city of a stranger was an occasion for suspicion. Our ancestors had peculiar views as to their right to monopolize their own localities. They were like the boy riding a hobby-horse with two others. Finding the space too small, he said : "I think if one of us should get down there would be more room for me." The New Englander especially was an object of intensest aversion, and many were the conflicts between the two colonies. Always having an eye to New York, then as now, that city was the Mecca of all would-be merchants. I have been reading lately of the Bostonian who was studying up the statistics of immigration at this port and, among others, he noticed that there were four thousand Poles. Said he, "What a splendid place that must be in which to raise beans!" But we have outgrown so narrow a view of the rights of hospitality. We have learned to welcome men of every nationality and from every city, and some of our most patriotic and energetic citizens have come from other commonwealths. So with him whom we have elected our chief magistrate in this city. From another State, yet we delight in calling him our leader. Elected by various classes, in a combination of all parties, we rejoice to do him honor as affording the highest type of citizen—the energetic merchant, the successful banker, the fearless, admirable, and patriotic Mayor. Although we may not hear from him to-night within these walls,



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I doubt not that the coming three years, within the walls of our city—that Greater New York which shall stretch from Yonkers to Coney Island,—we shall hear from him.

It is with no little gratification, gentlemen, that we welcome the sister societies so fully represented here to-night. At such a time, and in these halcyon days, all past differences are buried, and we see in each other only those traits that are lovable. In studying the doctrine of the brotherhood of man, we find much in common in different lands and in different ages; for instance, our great progenitor, Adam, and William Tell, and Sir Isaac Newton, all became famous by reason of certain transactions in apples.

We rejoice to welcome our brethren of St. George's Society, offspring of ancient Holland. I say this advisedly, for the English historian, Freeman, tells us that the Anglo-Saxon came from "the wild Frisian shore," which is Friesland, which is Holland; and that Holland is Britain, England is Great Britain, and this country Greater Britain. We rejoice with our English brethren in the outcome of those tremendous struggles that resulted in the seating on the throne of England of a prince of the House of Orange, and the beginning of that wonderful career of power and prosperity which has culminated in an empire unparalleled in the history of the world.

We offer the right hand of fellowship to our friends and countrymen of that great apostle of liberty, John Knox, in every land and clime standing faithfully in defence of the right, and seldom beaten at a trade.

In the history of the world there was never a

grander stand for home and religion than that made by the ancestors of our Welsh brethren. The conflict with the invader lasted more than half a millennium. Their heroism and devotion to country were sublime.

It is never a difficult task to find words of praise for the friendly sons of St. Patrick. Coming to these shores in modest numbers, whether building our railways, assisting us in governing ourselves, or making a home for their loved ones, we have ever found them generous, big-hearted, useful citizens, and excelling in the domestic virtues.

We no longer feel embarrassment at the presence of the brethren of the New England Society. Since Douglas Campbell has shown the world that Plymouth Rock is only a bit of ballast from Holland, and that our country's civilization is Dutch and not English, we welcome them with open arms and fear no evil results. We rejoice that we are one with them in ancestry, one in aim, and one in laboring earnestly for the weal of our common country.

The genial sons of St. Nicholas find a large place in our hearts, and likewise the Southern Society and the younger Colonial Wars. One and all, friends and brethren, we bid you a cordial welcome.

At family gatherings, Thanksgiving dinners, and the like, it is natural that the familiar converse should be of the old times, of those long since gone from the home, their deeds of devotion and daring. The little ones and the older ones join together in familiar intercourse. Sometimes the former do not quite understand all that is said—like the boy who had heard readings about the Israelitish kings.

He said he wondered why they were all so poor, and when asked for an explanation said that the history of every one of the kings of Israel ended with the expression, "and he slept with his fathers!" "Now," said he, "if they had been rich they would have had a bed to themselves." So at this, our family reunion, when our hearts are filled with gratitude for all that we have enjoyed, it is our wont to talk over the bygone days and to exult in the deeds of heroism performed by our fathers. I have no sympathy with that cynical saying that "when a man boasts of his ancestors it is proof that the best of the family is under ground." No longer claiming to possess formidable armies and ships of war, our fatherland has laid a spell upon the imaginations of other races. Holland has come to be viewed as men view some grand old cathedral. The glory of the minster may be a memory of the past; there may not be much present use for it, but there is no one who does not feel its sanctity, does not approach it with veneration, and walk through its ancient aisles with bated breath and dainty step. To desecrate would be profanation. So Holland is venerable, impressive, sublime. Many nations might have absorbed her, but sacred memories forbade. The French republic annexed her, but Napoleon was constrained to give her the dignity of a kingdom, and the Allies to declare that kingdom independent of French suzerainty. Holland's bulwarks are not her fortresses and men of war, but her memories, her venerableness, her dignity.

Do you say that the little republic which once outnumbered England in population, and surpassed her in prowess, is of the past? that she no longer exists as a republic? Do you say that William

and Maurice, De Ruyter and Tromp, are dead? That the flag which once swept the English Channel and waved triumphant around the world is now almost unknown outside its own land? That Coster and Grotius are only memories? That the splendid school of painters, once the glory of Europe, will never be revived? That Rembrandt, Van Dyke, Gerard Douw, Hals, Steen, Wouverman, and Hondekoeter have no successors? Nay, all these are not dead. As in climbing a mountain, the farther we go the more comprehensive and intelligent is our view of the valley. The very centuries that have passed were needed to give perspective. Amid the living evidences of the results of his tremendous work all around us, can we ask—Is Martin Luther dead? Is not Shakespeare a greater vital force to-day than any author in the flesh the world round? So little Holland lives to-day and forever. Her four millions are more potent in their influence upon the history of mankind than the four hundred millions of China. Liberty did not die when the assassin's bullet struck down William of Orange. Those mighty principles for which he contended won the victory at Dunbar and at Worcester as well as at Leyden, at Valley Forge and at Yorktown.

History and geography are among our best books on natural theology. We have to take religion into account in studying every page of history as the moving cause in the great events of the centuries. Some one has said that "History is a kind of secondary Scripture, vast in extent, covering the continents, written in colossal Roman and Gothic characters, the initial letters sometimes stamped in gold and sometimes in blood; but the vast and

tangled text holding in it still the song of the angels, the benedictions on the Mount, the story of Bethlehem, Capernaum, and of Calvary, the illustrious Ascension, and the terrible triumph of the Apocalypse."

If China had not driven out the missionaries she would now be able to drive out the Japanese. It was Martin Luther and John Calvin, not Bismarck and Von Moltke, who whipped the French at Sedan. If France had not driven out the Huguenots she would have driven out the Germans.

This land of ours has inherited the best of everything that the nations had to bestow. Its entirety is marked by a vast interior water way whose united affluents give a highway for commerce equal to three times the circumference of the globe. We sometimes boast of our bigness, but the Almighty means something by bigness. When He makes a nest eagle-size, He means that an eagle shall fill it, not a wren get lost in it. America was colonized as no other land was ever colonized before. One hundred and fifty years before commerce had launched a canoe upon the upper lakes, the missionary had planted the Cross by their shores. More than two hundred years before the White City rose by the blue waters of our inland sea, Marquette died there for his Lord.

I may affirm that Holland and this country never had human leaders in the great crises of their history. We have literally followed the pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night.

Look at this badge that we wear, a copy of the so-called Beggar's Medal. When the Hollanders raised the standard of revolt they had no idea of revolution, and when they struck off the first of

these medals, they put upon it the face of Philip the Second, King of Spain. Just so in our own country. Until the fourth of July, 1776, not even the wisest and most far-seeing of our statesmen had the slightest idea of separation from the mother country. They expected to reform from within and still be subjects of King George. Likewise in the days of our civil war. At the beginning everybody said that slavery must not be touched. It was not until the middle of the war that Mr. Lincoln declared part of the slaves free, and then only as a war measure. So throughout the history of our country there have been no mighty changes mapped out in advance by our legislators; they have been driven into them in every case by the providence of God.

“So the prism of three centuries resolves our daylight; from violet to blue it deepens from the French valley to the Alpine skies. Yellow and orange bands stretch from Heidelberg to Holland; green on the British Isles and royal red in this loved land of ours that knows no king but Christ.”

At the close of the President's speech a committee brought into the banquet room the new banner of the Holland Society, and placed it at the rear of the President's chair.

PRESIDENT VAN NORDEN: This banner was to have been presented by our Secretary, Mr. Banta. Unfortunately he is detained from us by reason of a death in his family, which occurred this morning. Rev. Dr. Elmendorf has kindly consented to read the speech prepared by Mr. Banta.



BANNER OF THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.



SPEECH OF THE SECRETARY.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Holland Society :



THE Holland Society of New York having attained the mature age of ten years, it was deemed fitting it should have a banner to hang upon its inner walls, and to display, should occasion arise for the Society to take part in any public function. Accordingly, the Trustees appointed a committee, consisting of Charles A. Vander Hoof, William M. Hoes, and the Secretary, to procure a suitable standard, and this committee takes pleasure in presenting to the Society this evening the result of their action, in the banner which is now shown.

We are mainly indebted to Mr. Vander Hoof for the conception of the design, and for the superintendence of the work, which has been admirably executed by the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company.

Perhaps I ought to say, in justice to our artists, that if in selecting the shade of the silk, there had been no other consideration than that of artistic beauty, they might have produced a work with perhaps more harmonious blendings of color. The

strong tint that serves as a background has made it somewhat difficult to produce a result quite as effective as otherwise might have been achieved.

But we concluded to sacrifice, if need be, mere artistic effect rather than historic accuracy. No one can look upon our ensign without recognizing that the Holland Society is proud to acknowledge "Oranje boven!" We sent to Amsterdam to procure the exact shade of the Netherland orange, and the silk of which our banner is made is of the hue that was so dear to the hearts of our heroic forefathers. Possibly, one may conceive of a more brilliant, golden orange, but this orange has been dyed with the life-blood of our ancestors at Haarlem, at Alkmaar, and at Leiden.

The description of the banner, in brief, is as follows: The size is five feet in width by six and a half feet in height. The motto of the Society, which was the motto of Maurice, the younger son of William the Silent, furnished the main feature of the banner—*Eindelijk wordt een Spruit een Boom.* "At length a Sprout becomes a Tree."

An oak tree embroidered in appropriate colors occupies the centre of the field. On the left appear the arms of Holland, and on the right the arms of New Amsterdam. Below these shields appears the date of organization, April, 1885. Beneath are embroidered emblems which symbolize some of the features which gave the Netherlands a foremost place during the period in which she was founding a New Netherland this side the sea, by the enterprise, industry, and prowess of our ancestors, through whom we derive the right to be enrolled in this Society.

You behold a book to indicate the prominence

of Holland in the domain of letters ; an anchor and a globe that bring to mind the daring deeds of Tromp and DeRuyter, as well as the dauntless discoverers who penetrated unknown seas and brought new worlds to view, and finally a sword that severed the United Provinces from the thrall of the haughty Spaniard.

Across the banner at the top is the name of the Society, embroidered in old-style letters in black, shaded with gold, and underneath all is a scroll embroidered with the motto, "*Eindelijk wordt een Spruit een Boom.*" What a mighty oak has grown from that little acorn, planted in a Batavian swamp !

The pole upon which the banner is borne is surmounted by a lion rampant from the Holland shield.

Our President has spoken forcibly and eloquently concerning the monument we propose to erect in this city, in part to show the indebtedness of humanity to William the First, of Orange. May the time be very near when we may assemble under our new ensign to lay its corner-stone !

PRESIDENT VAN NORDEN : It is with great pleasure and gratification that we receive this banner at the hands of our Committee. A standard has a power that nothing else in the world possesses. Often, in time of battle, when the word of command fails, soldiers will rally around the flag. This tendency was shown very forcibly in the poetical narrative of the battle of Ivry by Macaulay, wherein the King says :

" Press where ye see my white plume shine, amidst the ranks
of war,
And be your oriflamme to-day the helmet of Navarre ! "

That was to be their banner; and so, as our fathers fought under these colors, may they be a stimulus to us to do right, and to bravely fight our battles; for, though we may not be called upon to go into the wars and fight as they did, wielding the sword and the rifle, yet we have battles to win or lose every day, contending with temptations within and without, and all the powers of evil around us. May we come off conquerors, and more than conquerors, through Him whose banner over us is Love. (Applause.)

May I just suggest to the gentlemen, before we proceed with our regular toasts, that the hour is early and the programme is short. The addresses will be brief. I hope that every one will stay until the end, and then you will get home early.

Now, gentlemen, I suggest that we fill our glasses and drink to the health of dear old Holland,

“Land of our sires, next in our affections to the land of our birth,”

which will be responded to by our distinguished brother and fellow-member, former Minister to the Netherlands, the Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt. (Applause.)

(This toast was drunk standing.)



SPEECH OF MR. ROOSEVELT.*

Mr. President and Gentlemen :

IT has been unjustly reproached against us members of the Holland Society and lineal grandchildren of Hollanders, that we love the country of our ancestry more than that of our nativity. That charge is false and unfounded. We are Americans first and foremost. (Great applause.) But we claim that a proper pride in fathers and forefathers tends to elevate the children and grandchildren ; pride in their great deeds, in their heroic sacrifices, their unflinching patience for the right and unconquerable resistance to wrong, the utterance of noble thoughts, and the creation of splendid works of art and of valuable inventions. So much of this magnificent heritage has Holland left to us that we begin to think when other nations lay claim to any brilliant, generous, noble, or magnanimous act or quality, that they must have stolen it from our ancestral land. (Laughter.) The Netherlands of the olden days stood pre-eminent in science, art, and inventions. They were the defenders of a free faith, and the defiers of tyranny. They conquered the world on the seas, and then gave the laws of the seas to the world. They ex-

* A portrait of Mr. Roosevelt will be found in the Year Book for 1890.

celled all nations in trade, and then perfected the code of international jurisprudence which still prevails. They equalled Italy in painting, rivalled Ireland in song. On land they defeated Spain, then the unquestioned mistress of the world, and brushed the British horde of freebooters and pirates from the seas. They were unmatched in war, unparalleled in peace. A mere spot on the terrestrial globe, their ideas have pervaded, permeated, and conquered all lands. They set the example of liberty to all the nations of the earth. America is free only because Hollanders laid down their lives by thousands, and endured unspeakable torture and barbarity in the cause of freedom. (Applause.) France, England, this Western hemisphere are free because the American Union was founded after the plan and upon the principles of the States-General of Holland. And whatever of freedom has established itself in Germany, Austria, and, if the signs of the times can be believed, is about to establish itself even in Russia, is due to the heroic intelligence and the independent spirit of the same nation. (Applause.) And to its higher praise must be added the fact that its victories, whether on the battle-field or in science, were humanizing, were not solely for its own aggrandizement, but for the good of the entire race of man. It was the leader of modern thought and methods, the pioneer of individual rights, the living exponent of Christianity in that it upheld the poor and lowly. Aristocratic Holland was the protector of the masses. Wealthy Holland was the guardian of the poor. To-day the whole country is filled with schools, asylums, and refuges for widows, orphans, the aged, and the sick. Such favors are accepted with-

out degradation, for they are offered without patronage. Inmates of the institutions lose no tittle of self-respect, and often rise to high places in the nation.

The land of the Batavians has left a glorious heritage of honor to the Netherlands of our time, and we sons of Holland origin, who never threw off our allegiance, but were forced to it by the arbitrament of war, claim an equal share in that inheritance. The Dutch Republic and this State of New York, the most powerful, wealthy, and influential, and among the largest in the Union, were once one. Is it any crime for us children of Dutchmen to speculate as to what would have been history had they never been disunited? Would not the world have gained under the universal brotherhood of the Dutch of the middle ages? Art must surely have been immensely advanced under the tutelage of Dutch painters, who would have put the accuracy and conscientiousness which our Dutch ancestors put into all their work into the crudities of the English schools and the impressionism of the French, and would have benefited both. It is an admitted fact that the best part of our jurisprudence was borrowed from Holland. Had we remained part of Holland we should have retained it all, and avoided the absurdity and injustice of the English common law, that "Perfection of human reason," but which might as truthfully be termed legal chicanery, or the "Rogues' own Regulations." I say we cannot help dreaming what America would have been if New York had remained Dutch, spreading out as it inevitably would have spread over the entire Union, and influencing the action of all this country. What with Holland, New

Netherland, the East Indies, and half of Africa, the magnificent Republican Kingdom would have reached around the globe. The heart-beats of its elevated humanitarianism would have dictated the policy of civilized communities ; it would have been the greater Britain of the present, but far greater with Dutch honesty, thrift, hospitality, generosity, courage, liberality, patience, enterprise, perseverance, obedience to God, and respect for man. A pure government and a virtuous people would have been the Dutch America of to-day. Its rich and expressive language would also have replaced the strong but deficient tongue which England has built up from all lands, part Greek, part Latin, part French, part Saxon.

Yes, we love America, are justly proud of being Americans. (Applause.) In most things America resembles Holland. The customs, ideas, feelings even of our New Republic have their origin in those of our old one. The frankest recognition of this fact has come from New England, so long the home of Dutch depreciation. Holland has had its greatest historian in a New Englander, and later the strongest tributes to the Netherlands have been from the pens of New England writers. Indeed, that portion of the United States which once claimed Pilgrim-Fathership of all American virtues now seems bent on conceding them and the glories of Fore-Fathers' day to *our* forefathers.

I do not claim that modern Holland fully equals the Holland of the past. States have their progression, their climax, and their retrogression. The days of her supremacy in art, her mastery in poetry, her leadership in science and manufactures have passed, but it must not be supposed that the

land is degenerate, or that the children of that noble race are unworthy of their sires. The world is on an equality to-day. States are no longer so distinctly individual as they once were. Countries are knit together by business, by frequent intercourse, by the telegraph, and the railroad. It is impossible that one should have any marked pre-eminence. That little land of Holland was during decades the wealthiest in the world; and wealth, ease, and luxury lead invariably to idleness. But much of that wealth has been consumed, a renewed spirit of energy is stirring the people, enterprise in all commercial channels is being revived, and is taking the place of sloth. Dutch ships are being built every year, and the smoke of their funnels begins to darken all seas. Dutch commerce again reaches to the ends of the globe, Dutch colonization is spreading and civilizing, it is developing steadily in the East, and would have overrun all Africa but for the violent intervention of powerful enemies.

We Americans of Holland stock rejoice at this, we are glad that we can reach out a strong brotherly hand across the ocean to be clasped by one as strong on the soil from which we sprung. But we are Americans of over two hundred years of residence; we are Americans through and through (Applause); none can claim to be more absolutely American than we. Our native ancestry has lived through all the trying times of American history, and never failed to do its full share of patriotic work or bear its full share of patriotic trials. It crossed the Delaware with Washington, it fought with Decatur on the deck of that famous frigate the *United States*, it stood with Grant in the Wil-

derness. (Applause.) We have the Americanism of two centuries in our veins, and the Dutch Americanism of other centuries behind that. (Great applause.)

PRESIDENT VAN NORDEN: The next speaker is also a fellow-member of our Society, whom we always delight to hear, and one whom we are soon to welcome also as a fellow-citizen, coming as he does from that part of our City of New York lately called Brooklyn. (Laughter.) It also gives me pleasure to announce a fact which was made public to-day, and that is, that the Governor of our State has appointed him one of the State Commissioners of Charities under the new Constitution. (Applause.) I beg to introduce to you—indeed, he needs no introduction, for you all know him as well as I—the Honorable Tunis G. Bergen. (Great applause.)





SPEECH OF MR. BERGEN.*

Mr. President and Fellow-Dutchmen of American Descent: (Laughter.)

AFTER refusing about six or seven times, I found the Committee kept on printing my name as responding to some toast or other. I consider that the Committee are about the Dutchest of the Dutch, and hence I find myself here to-night on the programme. The toast, however, to which I have been called to respond, I would state, is not a milk toast (laughter), and since it is a hard toast for me, I will ask you to put the butter on and help me out. (Laughter.)

THE FIRST SETTLERS OF NEW NETHERLAND.

It is not a hard task to introduce you to your sires, the first Americans; but the pencil of caricature and the pen of writers, more or less distinguished, have exhausted their wit and humor in so depicting the personal qualities of the first settlers that it is high time that at a Dutch dinner the light of truth should be shown. ("Hear, hear!") The trouble about these humorists—chiefly the New England historians who write our school-books

* A portrait of Mr. Bergen will be found in the Year Book for 1886.

(laughter)—who of course are careful not to omit New England in the history of the progress of America (laughter)—has been when they considered the characters of the first settlers of New Netherland, that they were confused by the costumes of the New Netherlanders. Now, you know that Holland, in the seventeenth and in the latter part of the sixteenth century, was the country, the only country, of fine woollens and fine linens. The weavers of Holland were famous. Why, you remember in the time of Queen Elizabeth that whenever they had a table-cloth (which I believe was only in the palace) or a napkin (and the Dutch called it a doylie—it is a fashionable word to-day) or anything in the way of fine linen, they always called it “Hollands,” because Holland was the only country that had fine linen at that period. Why, as a matter of fact, at that time Hollanders were the only people who wore good underclothing. (Great laughter.) In the seventeenth century, gentlemen, outside of Holland there was not a night-shirt. (Renewed laughter.) That is an historic fact. And outside of Holland there were no—what shall I say when I speak of women?—there were no *robes de nuit*. (Laughter.) You will pardon the French at a Dutch dinner, but the Dutch is too accurate. (Renewed laughter.) You remember the stately chronicler of England, when he speaks of the way that the virgin Queen Elizabeth of England retired with her maids of honor. Of course you do, and as descendants of your modest sires you cannot ask me to tell the story. (Renewed laughter. “Go on, go on.”) There is a man from the Rondout who says “Go on.” (Great laughter and applause.) I am Dutch enough to go on. It is said in the

stately language of the ancient chroniclers, that when the Queen of England—and in the presence of the representative of the St. George Society I shall allude to her as Her Majesty—retired, or, as we should say in Dutch, was put to bed (great laughter), she was simply laid between the feather beds in a state of nature. (Renewed laughter.) There was not a linen toilet in the civilization of Europe, outside of the civilization of Holland.

Now, think of the sneers of the nations whom the Dutch had excelled (that includes all the nations except the Dutch) in arms and in commerce, in industry and in art—when they spoke of little Holland. They alluded to her as a little country, simply scooped up out of the sand, in which men did not live, but went on board (great laughter), and when the sea broke in on them, why, the country simply sprung a leak. (Renewed laughter.) It was the same jealous people who, looking upon the costumes, the rich costumes, of the first settlers of New Netherland (and you know what costumes the first settlers wore: those long and roomy waistcoats, made of the best Dutch material, and those capacious breeches, the envy of the outer world, and now called Knickerbockers), said in their vulgar, sneering way, that the first settlers were built like their ships (laughter), broad in the bow and high in the stern. (Great laughter.) But you might as well, gentlemen, attempt to determine the character of the woman of fashion to-day by the size of her sleeves. (Laughter.) The first settlers simply wore their big sleeves on their legs. (Great laughter.)

But if you wish to know what the first settlers looked like, enter the galleries of Holland, the land

of portraits, and there you will see the figures and the portraits of the contemporaries of our first settlers and some of the portraits of themselves. From that group of the four brothers of William of Orange, men of noble heads, with eyes that seem to pierce the future, every one of whom filled a hero's grave, down to the civic guards, the students at the hospital, the soldiers in battle and the sailors on the decks, you will see the men of broad brows and fine features, handsome men, with minds of breadth and wills of iron and hearts of truth—the moral and intellectual athletes of the modern world! (Great applause. “Hear, hear!”)

There is another reason, however, why a distorted view has been taken of the first settler of New Netherland, and that is because of his language. Although the first settlers came from a land where every man could read and write, and where public schools had been in existence for two generations before they landed, still it was the sneer of the Spaniard and the Englishman of those days that because the Dutch did not speak English or Spanish fluently they must be ignorant or illiterate. And that gave another distorted view of the first settlers. Of course you all speak Dutch (laughter), at least, if you only speak French at the soup, you speak Dutch at the dessert, and the longer you stay the better is the Dutch. Besides, in moments of high inspiration, we descendants of the first settlers speak the ancient Dutch with great freedom. I remember a few years ago when I was on a trout fishing excursion in that part of our State where Dutch names abound, where many of the mountains are bergs and where all the streams are kills, worn out and hungry and thirsty I reached a

house, and before a blazing fireplace glowing with Dutch hospitality I found a group of men,—fishermen, tired, hungry, and thirsty like myself, whom by their handsome countenances I knew to be descendants of the first settlers of New Netherland. (“A sure sign.”) It is a sure sign, some one says, and I may say that in looking upon you that if you have not brought with you your certificates of membership I would know you were descendants of the early settlers. (Great laughter.) But on approaching these gentlemen at the fireplace, I naturally addressed them in the words of the ancient tongue and they responded and rose as one man and drank the health of the first settlers of New Netherland. My words were simply those seductive but eloquent words: “Mijne Heeren, schnaps!” (Great laughter and applause.)

There is another subject to which, even in the presence of the President of the Colonial Wars Society—and there was no peace, I suppose, in Colonial times—I may venture to allude. I refer to the purchase of Manhattan Island. It has been said by the flippant historians of to-day that the price paid for Manhattan Island by the Dutch was very trifling, and that it showed that the Dutch were very shrewd and the poor Indian was deceived. The later historians have affected to say, in their petty way, that the articles which the Dutch gave for Manhattan Island, consisting of so many steel knives and steel needles and other metal articles, and beads, were an inadequate price for the island. Now, the question is, What was Manhattan Island worth at that time? What was the Indian point of view?

What was Manhattan Island? The Indian had

vast possessions, bounded by the ocean on the east and the setting sun on the west—hunting grounds galore! What was Manhattan Island? It was a mass of rocks. There was not a feeding ground for deer on it; the soil was too poor. There was not a spawning ground for fish on it; the tides were too swift. It abounded in swamps, and the few streams that meandered through the rocks were so shallow and sluggish that even the beavers thought they were not worth a dam. (Laughter.) Of course, other damns came later, but not beaver dams. Now, the Indians were shrewd traders and no mean financiers. Think of the currency of the Indians of the North American Continent. Beaver skins and wampum! It was never inflated, and when anybody attempted to palm off an old moth-eaten beaver skin for a good beaver skin, why, the Indians simply said: “Bad beaver skin; no good.” And when bad wampum was offered him he simply said, “Heap bad shells; no good.” You could not redeem their good wampum and their good beaver skins with bad wampum or bad beaver skins. They always maintained the value of their currency (laughter), and they never were obliged in times of peace to issue bonds in order to borrow wampum to carry on the government. They simply changed the governments (cheers and laughter); that is, changed the governments from one place to another (renewed laughter), but always maintained the value of wampum. So that the candid historian of to-day who considers the transaction of the purchase of Manhattan Island will say that because of the shrewdness and financial ability of the Indians, and the generosity or indifference of the Dutch, the

price paid for Manhattan Island was about five knives too much. (Laughter.) Of course, since then, land has become dearer and knives have become cheaper and more abundant. (Laughter.) But still there have been times when knives were not so abundant ; for example, at the last election, when there were not enough knives to go round. (Great laughter.)

Think of the country, my brothers, which the first settlers founded ! The richest domain in the temperate zone ! Beginning at the ocean, where a mighty river empties with two magnificent bays, it extends and covers an area of hundreds of square miles, over the timbered mountains, the fertile valleys, the well-watered plains, including that necklace of lakes where the five nations of the Indians lived, to the shores of the monster fresh-water seas on the north and the plains of the unknown on the west. It was the land where nature built the throne of Western civilization ! To-day the bones of those first settlers have long ago mingled with the dust. All honor to their graves ! They adorn the land of New Netherland from the shores of Long Island, the hills of New Jersey, the valley of the Hudson, the banks of the Rondout, the slopes of Fort Orange, to the sources of the Mohawk. Emblems are they of courage and endurance, of enterprise and industry, of immortal faith and freedom.

When the piratical capture of New Netherland in a time of peace by the English fleet took place (and there were more cannon on the English vessels than there were soldiers on the shore), and the flag of the Netherlands was reluctantly hauled down, it was the flag of a Republic that trailed in

the dust. (Applause.) Then began the long and narrow Colonial sway of the English kings, which lasted for a hundred years. But the indomitable spirit of the Dutch was not dead. The lessons of freedom—in Church and State—which the Netherlands gave were being learned by the peoples of the world. For behold, when the hundred years were over and the new American Republic appeared upon the stage, its declaration of independence contained the same sentiments and many of the same phrases, translated from the good old Dutch of that older declaration of independence of the Union of Utrecht two hundred years before, (applause), and the Federal Constitution of the New Republic took as its guide and model the Constitution of that older Republic across the sea. And lo and behold! when the standard of the new Republic was raised to the flagstaff, the red, white, and blue of the flag of the United States of the Netherlands were the only colors in the flag of the United States of America. (Great applause.)

PRESIDENT VAN NORDEN : I regret to say, gentlemen, that our friend, Mr. Tomlinson, is unable to be with us. To take his place we have asked one who will occupy a few moments, and to whom you will give a cordial welcome, the representative of the New England Society here this evening. He is the President of the Bowery Savings Bank, the largest institution of the kind in existence, having deposits of more than fifty millions of dollars, and if he speaks positively to you on the subject which he takes, it is because we have asked him to do so. He may, perhaps, allude to a topic which interests all of us, and that is, an abundant currency. I take great pleasure in introducing to you Mr. John P. Townsend.



SPEECH OF MR. TOWNSEND.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Holland Society:



CONFESS I was a little shaken to-night when I heard the music of your band (laughter), because among the tunes it played was "The Bowery, I 'll never go there any more." (Laughter.) Now, the Bowery re-

ceived its name from the Dutch. It was first called the Bowery Lane, because of the flowers which abounded there, and afterwards the tail was cut off and it was simply the Bowery. That is the place that I come from. (Laughter.)

Allusion has been made to the apparent jealousy which existed at one time between the colony of New Amsterdam and that of New England. You all remember the book which was dedicated to this Society, *The Bow of Orange Ribbon*, which is so beautifully written and contains a love story. After that little scrimmage at Lexington, in April, 1775, the author relates that a Mr. Willet led the young men of this town; they looted the store of arms which was owned by the representative countrymen of our good friend of the St. George's Society, where there were five hundred stand of arms.

They had determined to go down to New England, to Boston, to help the boys there, and later they marched out from here six hundred strong; the color of their equipment was blue, which had been selected by the American soldiers of the time (the Revolutionists), and they decorated it with orange colors. So they were apparelled in their blue uniform with orange trimmings, and the blue and the buff became the patriotic colors to the end of the war.

There have been in the history of this country, which I now recall, three great crises. The first was the one to which I have just alluded; the second occurred some thirty-four years ago, in 1861; the third, it seems to me, is now upon us. President Cleveland has recommended to Congress the passage of a bill which will give to the country financial relief. We cannot divest ourselves of the thought that we are almost on the verge of a financial crisis. It is a question whether or no we can be able to maintain gold payments. The President in his message has besought Congress to pass appropriate legislation. On account of the construction of that body, it is a question whether or no one party will not endeavor to "put the other party in a hole," and defeat the legislation proper for the good of the country. It therefore behooves all of us to insist that the good men of both parties and of all parties should unite and pass the recommendation of the President in this time of peril. (Great applause.) The Hollanders, the New Englanders, men of all descents, should unite, regardless of party affiliations, and beseech our senators and representatives to unite in the common object of passing the bill or adopting the recommendations

which the President has placed before them in his message. It may not seem to you, possibly, that the crisis is so imminent, but to me it seems that this matter is one which is worthy of our immediate attention. And so, banded together, let us unite in the song which Mrs. Barr has so appropriately given in the book to which I have alluded :

“ Oh, for the blue and the orange !
 Oh, for the orange and the blue !
 Orange for men that are freemen,
 Blue for men that are true.

“ Over the red of the tyrant,
 Bloody and cruel in hue,
 Fling out the banner of orange,
 With pennant and border of blue.
 Orange for men that are freemen,
 Blue for men that are true.”

(Great applause.)

PRESIDENT VAN NORDEN : It is with profoundest pleasure, my friends, that I introduce to you the next speaker, whose name is a household word throughout our land. Some years ago I was in London, and heard the famous Mr. Spurgeon, who, you know, was the Talmage of England. He gave out a hymn, and requested the choir to sing it without any twists or twirls. That is the kind of preaching that our friend has given the world for many years past—the solid truth. I hardly need introduce to you one whom you all know by sight and most of you know personally, Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage. (Great applause.)



SPEECH OF REV. DR. TALMAGE.

Mr. President and all you Descendants of the Hollanders, and all our Friends who have gathered here at these Festivities :



OUR hearty greeting tempts me to compliment you as a Hibernian complimented his friend, when he said: "May you live to eat the chicken that scratches the top of your grave." (Applause and laughter.)

When I rise to speak I remember that the most natural thing in the world for an American to do is to make a speech. When the genuine American is born and gets fairly on his feet, the first thing he does is to say "Fellow-citizens" (laughter), and after he has got through with the world and is about to leave, he says: "One word more." (Great laughter.) But silence sometimes is more agreeable than speech, as when the man said to the bird trainer: "I gave you fifty dollars to teach my wife's parrot how to talk. How much will you charge to teach the confounded bird to shut up?" (Laughter and applause.) And then there are times when silence is more restful than speech, as when the lady asked the physician for some medicine, he said: "Madam, all you need is rest."



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T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

“Oh,” she says, “just look at my tongue.” “Ah,” says he, “that needs rest too.” (Great laughter.) But who could keep silence when there is such a toast as this presented, and I am asked to tell why I like the Dutch?

Above all, first of all, I like them because they are of my kith and kin. The most of my blood is Dutch blood. (Great applause.) My mother was a Van, and you never knew a Van to be anything but Dutch, except a prison van. (Laughter.) And if our friends of other ancestry will excuse me, I will risk the statement that there is no better blood in all the world than the Dutch blood. English blood means reverence for the ancient; Scotch blood means persistence; Celtic blood means ferocity; Indian blood means wandering disposition; Roman blood means conquest; but Holland blood means patience, faith in God, determination to be free, blissful domesticity, equalization of all religions on the same platform. (Applause.)

I like the Hollanders, I like the Dutch, among other things, because they are economical and live within their means. (Laughter.) The Holland language is economical, containing only 23 letters instead of our 27. (Laughter.) So you know in addition to the 26 letters of our alphabet we have added another and a 27th, the “let her go.” (Great laughter.) And then I like the Holland language because it makes the preposition govern the accusative, and I am glad of that. I always did hate the accusative. (Great laughter.) There stands Holland on the map of the world the spunkiest nation in Europe, the only country that ever dared slap the ocean in the face and tell it to stand back, and compel it to stand back. (Great

applause.) And while the most of the other nations of Europe to-day are in perturbation, and the English lion roars, and the Russian bear growls, and the Turkey buzzard puts her beak into the life of the Armenians, Holland is calm and free and independent, and no one dares to tread on it. (Great applause.)

I like the Dutch. My earliest remembrance of the Dutch is when I went to the Dutch church. I took *The Christian Intelligencer*. (Great laughter.) I take it yet. (Renewed laughter.) It was never a better paper than it is now. I liked almost everything about my remembrance of the Dutch, except the school where I went. We had a Dutch school teacher, and the most of the boys were Dutch. Oh, did n't we learn our letters! "What's that?" "I don't know." (Smack.) "That is A." (Great laughter.) "What's that?" "I don't know." (Smack.) "That is B." (Great laughter.) I tell you, when a boy learns his letters that way they are never forgotten. (Renewed laughter.) When a boy was stupid and would not learn, then the Dutch schoolmaster took him over his knee, and then the boy got his information from both directions. (Loud and great laughter.)

My remembrance of the Dutch is that they were people of equilibrium and equipoise and good disposition. They could digest what they ate, did not crowd things down as the moderns do now, rushing out a little while at noon to get something, stuffing it down without any mastication, the food taken in no wise assimilating, the meat taken remaining what it originally was, so that the lamb and the cow lie down together. (Great laughter.)

And let me say now, Mr. President, that I like

the Dutch, the old Dutch and the Hollanders, because of their splendid descendants. (Applause.) These gentlemen, these eloquent friends, who have preceded me to-night, have put the halo around the foreheads of the heroes and the heroines that Motley has celebrated in his magnificent *Dutch Republic*. Mine is the humbler office,—to put the garlands around the brow of the Dutch who are here and now. (Applause.) The Van Hoesens, who have adorned our judicial benches; the Robert B. Roosevelts, who have cheered our literature by the book, *Five Acres Too Much* (great laughter and applause); the Van Vrankens, the Van Zandts, the Van Pelts, the Van Giesens, the Van Benschotens, and all the other Vans who have from our American pulpits been thundering for the last fifty years. What is the use of postponing praise of good men until they are dead? (Laughter and applause.) We say nothing while the good man goes on and does his work, and then about a year after he is dead we get a stone-cutter to chisel an epitaph, which the man beneath never gets up to read. (Great laughter.) One word of ante-mortem appreciation is worth a whole volume of post-mortem applause. (Laughter and applause.) We let a good man go on in his occupation or profession and fight a magnificent battle. We look at him. We keep our mouths shut and our arms folded, and then after ten or fifteen years go to the cemetery and applaud a tombstone. (Laughter and applause.)

I will undertake to say that the descendants of the Hollanders are just as brave and just as grand and just as lovely as their ancestors. I suppose that many of you are better than your ancestors

were. (Great laughter.) Mind you, I do not depreciate our forefathers or foremothers. There were eight of them—four fathers and four mothers, and four and four are eight. I do not depreciate them, but I have not much sympathy with those people who are always glorifying the generations past with the depreciation of the present. People say, “Oh, for the good old times!” I will tell you the old times were not half as good as these times. I am so glad I live now. (Laughter and applause.) “Oh,” the people say, “just look at the pride of people in our time; just look at the ladies’ hats.” Still the extremest style in our time does not equal our great-grandmother’s coal-scuttle bonnets. “Why,” they say, “look at the way ladies dress their hair.” The extremest style of hair-dressing in our time does not at all equal the old style top-knot, a foot high with a rosebud on the top. The grandfather went out to meet her on the floor with a coat of sky-blue silk, and a white vest embroidered with gold lace, and gold lace around the ruffles. Humph! And she had on a pair of bespangled white kid shoes, heels three inches high. The great George Washington had his horses’ hoofs blackened before going out on parade, and he wrote to Europe for his family and for himself, ordering to be sent right away one silver-lace hat, one pair silver shoe-buckles, a coat made of fashionable silk, one pair of gold sleeve-buttons, six pair kid gloves, one dozen most fashionable cambric pocket handkerchiefs, besides ruffles and tuckers. That was George! (Great laughter.)

I once said to my father, who was an aged man: “Father, is the world so much worse now than it used to be?” He did not make any answer for a

little while, because the old people do not like to confess much to the boys. (Laughter.) But after a while there was a twinkle in his eye as he said: "Well, DeWitt, the fact is that the world was never any better than it ought to be." (Great laughter.) I knew what he meant. The fact is the world was so much worse than it is now that I am amazed that our fathers and mothers could have been persuaded to stay in it, although, on our account, I am glad they consented. (Great laughter.)

Just think of those times. Aaron Burr came within one vote of being President of the United States. Aaron Burr got as many votes as Thomas Jefferson, and the matter was thrown into Congress, and then Thomas Jefferson was elected by one vote over that heap of compost, Aaron Burr! (Laughter.) Talk about dissipations in our time! Why, did n't I have a Dutch uncle, who when his friends used to come to the house would go upstairs and take a drink, out of economical habits, not offering any to his visitors! (Laughter.) Likewise on training days, didn't the best men take a drink by themselves? While they did not have the modern drinks, did n't they have the hard cider and the mint julep and the megathelen and the hot toddy and the lemonade in which the lemon was not at all prominent? (laughter) which made lively work for silver knee buckles and the broad-brimmed hats, I tell you (laughter), and they never went home till morning. And as to the old-time courtships! Oh, my! (Laughter.) Washington Irving describes them in his *Knickerbocker New York*. You are as good as your ancestors. (Great laughter.) I honor them for what they were, I honor them for their descendants, and I honor you. And here we

are at this great annual banquet, and it does us all good. We will go home better men, better qualified to do our duties, all professions and occupations meeting here at this grand banquet. We will feel reinforced; we will go out for the battle of life, for life to you and me is an earnest thing, and we want reinforcements. Every man at some part of his nature wants help, unless he is a fool. We all want help, and we are getting it here from this grand banquet, over which you (President Van Norden) have so magnificently presided, my dear sir (applause), and addressed by these splendid men whom I am proud to call fellow-citizens. We are going home to better discharge our duties and we will feel reinforced, a word which is different for me now in meaning from what it used to be.

I never knew what reinforcement was until I was near the graves of your ancestors in Belgium. Your ancestors heard the guns of Waterloo, and somebody has even said to you, "Don't go and see the field of Waterloo, there is nothing there to see." And I was deceived, as you have been deceived, in regard to it. I went, and there is no place on earth except Calvary, on which our Lord died, compared in interest with the battle-field of Waterloo. I was conducted over the field by a man whose father was in the battle, from whom he had heard the story told over and over again. There stood the old Hougomont Château, the walls dented, and scratched, and broken, and shattered by grape-shot and cannon-ball. There is the well in which three hundred dying and dead were pitched. There is the chapel with the head of the infant Christ shot off. There are the gates at which, for many hours, English and French armies wrestled. Yonder were the one hundred and sixty

guns of the English, and the two hundred and fifty guns of the French. Yonder the Hanoverian Hussars fled for the woods. Yonder was the ravine of Ohain, where the French cavalry, not knowing there was a hollow in the ground, rolled over and down, troop after troop, tumbling into one awful mass of suffering, hoof of kicking horses against brow and breast of captains and colonels and private soldiers, the human and the beastly groan kept up until, the day after, all was shovelled under because of the malodor arising in that hot month of June.

“There,” said our guide, “the Highland regiments lay down on their faces, waiting for the moment to spring upon their foe. In that orchard twenty-five hundred men were cut to pieces. Here stood Wellington with white lips, and up that knoll rode Marshal Ney on his sixth horse, five having been shot under him. Here the ranks of the French broke, and Marshal Ney, with his boot slashed by a sword, and his hat off, and his face covered with powder and blood, tried to rally his troops as he cried: ‘Come and see how a marshal of France dies on the battle-field!’ From yonder direction Grouchy was expected for the French reinforcement, but he came not. Around those woods Blücher was looked for to reinforce the English, and just in time he came up. Yonder is the field where Napoleon stood, his arm through the reins of the horse’s bridle, dazed and insane, trying to go back.” Scene of a battle that went on from twenty-five minutes to twelve o’clock, on the eighteenth of June, until four o’clock, when the English seemed defeated, and their commander cried out: “Boys, can you think of giving way? Remember old England!” and the tides turned, and at eight o’clock in

the evening the man of destiny, who was called by his troops Old Two Hundred Thousand, turned away with broken heart, and the fate of centuries was decided.

My friends, your life and mine is a Waterloo, and the difference between victory and defeat is the difference in reinforcement. Grouchy failed to reinforce Napoleon, and he was routed. Blücher reinforced Wellington, and he triumphed. What you and I need in this tremendous battle of our life is manly, womanly, angelic, and omnipotent reinforcement, and we are going to have it. (Great applause.) You have a glorious inheritance, you and I and Hollanders, for the grandest inheritance a man can have on this earth is the memory of a good father and a good mother (applause), and, excepting yours, my father was the best man that ever lived and my mother the best woman. (Applause.)

“ Courage, brother, do not stumble,
 Though thy path be dark as night,
 There 's a star to guide the humble—
 Trust in God and do the right.
 Some will hate thee, some will love thee,
 Some will flatter, some will slight ;
 Cease from man and look above thee,
 Trust in God and do the right.”

(Great applause.)

PRESIDENT VAN NORDEN : The great State of Virginia has given us many good things. She has furnished six Presidents of the United States ; she has yielded to New York many of her best citizens ; and she has given the Holland Society to-night one of the most fascinating of orators. I take pleasure in introducing to you Hon. John S. Wise, of Virginia. (Applause.)



SPEECH OF MR. WISE.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen :



WHEN my friend, Judge Van Hoesen, asked me to come to-night, I explained to him that I was under another engagement, but it has always been my ambition to come to the Holland Society, because I am entitled to go to it, as to about all the other Societies.

The craze for finding out who you are and where you came from seems to be very prevalent. I started some time back to find out, with a view to these dinners and getting in, exactly who I was and what I was. I discovered that I was nineteen parts English, eight parts Scotch, two parts Irish, two parts Swedish, and one part Dutch. That Dutchman had rather a remarkable history. His name was Cornelis Melyn, and he was a resident of this town. He had a penchant for Staten Island, and he went there. He did not stay long. The Indians drove him out, and Cornelis Melyn never went back. It was about two centuries before any of his descendants got as near as New York to his original possessions. One of the first invitations I had was to Staten Island. It was in June or July, cer-

tainly in mosquito season, and after visiting Staten Island for a day or two and examining the condition of things, I came to the conclusion that Cornelis Melyn was not so much to blame after all for never returning to Staten Island. Still, sir, I reserve my claims upon the Holland Society, and thank you for inviting me here to-night.

I have been reading books for some time upon the influence of the Dutch in the formation of the Republic. I regret to see by the speeches that have preceded mine that I have been reading the same books as some of the other speakers, and the result is that they have covered my ground to a great extent. We have been so occupied of late years in a competitive bragging match between New England and its Puritans, and the South and its alleged Cavaliers, that other elements of American civilization have been to a great extent overlooked. But I undertake to say here to you in all sincerity, and backed by the evidences of history, that the Dutch who settled America originally, really have had a greater influence upon American civilization than either the Cavalier or the Puritan. Nay, more! Between their bragging, they have lost sight of the fact that all the pioneer work of America was done by a race of people who came here a hundred years after Dutch, Cavalier, and Puritan. For a hundred years the Puritans of New England hugged the coast. For a hundred years the so-called Cavaliers of the South, who were no Cavaliers at all, never poked their noses over the Blue Ridge Mountains. The Dutch of New York stopped at Albany, and the Huguenots of South Carolina were content to rest their wings upon the coast. The Scotch-Irish came—not Irishmen, but Scotchmen. They settled

New Hampshire and Vermont to start with. They pressed on to Western Pennsylvania. Annoyed by the enactments of the Quakers of Pennsylvania, they turned South through the Valley of the Shenandoah into North Carolina and South Carolina. They settled Kentucky, they settled Tennessee, and it was Patrick Henry, a Scotch-Irishman, who sent George Rogers Clark, another Scotch-Irishman, into the Northwest Territory to expel the English. So, when we get to Texas, it was Sam Houston, another Scotch-Irishman, who redeemed Texas and brought it into the Union; and neither Puritan nor Cavalier have ever redeemed or played the part of pioneer in any section of the Union.

As for the Dutch, as has been truly said, our Declaration of Independence is due to them. While Thomas Jefferson lies buried with an inscription upon his tombstone, "Here lies Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence," Puritans say he got it from the Expulsion Act of England, and Scotch-Irish plead the Mecklenburg Resolutions. The fact is that in the days of old William the Silent, the greatest Dutchman that ever lived or died, the Union of Utrecht contained the very language which is incorporated into our Declaration of Independence.

But more than that! How is it that we stand here to-night, brethren, the citizens of a common country, dining in our pride of fraternity? How is it that for a hundred years it was found impossible to reconcile the people of the United States to the idea of union and States rights? Hamilton, the great expounder of Federalism, confessed that he had left the right of secession an open question in the poor Constitution that we did frame, in order

to induce North Carolina and Rhode Island to come in. Henry, who had been foremost in counselling resistance to Great Britain, and Benjamin Harrison, his associate, representatives of the Virginia idea, foresaw the dangers of our Constitution and warned the people that in it lurked the great strife which ultimately came. Washington only acceded to it and counselled it because he loved the idea of union so well. A great struggle, a bloody fratricidal strife, came out of it, and chaos seemed to reign in all America until the Supreme Court of the United States, a tribunal that had never been thought of as solving the question what our War had accomplished or had not accomplished, in a private litigation, in the great Slaughter cases, laid its hand on the triumphant Union soldier and said, "Press not your victory too far"; turned to the downcast Southerner, who had come out of the War wounded and broken and impoverished and had only sworn under compulsion an allegiance he did not feel, and said to them, "Both of you must realize that this is not a War of Conquest, that the Union was preserved to the States all alike, that it is a common heritage of all, that this Union is not a Union which is to oppress one portion and uphold another, but that it is an indissoluble Union of indestructible States."

Who did that? The Supreme Court of the United States. Whence did that come? There has never been a Supreme Court in England, which is the vaunted source of all our jurisprudence and all our system. It was from the Dutch Republic that the idea of a supreme arbiter of our Constitution came. (Applause.) The lack of it to-day was but yesterday the theme of a Premier of Great

Britain. That country had no written Constitution; it has none now. Great Britain has no supreme arbiter like our Supreme Court. We derive that also from the Dutch Republic. (Applause.)

We got, as has been truly said, our system of education from Holland. There was no public-school system in England; there is not to this day, for that matter. There are a number of most excellent schools of charity, but the school system of the United States was derived by the New England Puritans and the Pilgrims from the fact that they had rested in Holland and seen the beauty of its workings, and a school system existed in this colony of New York before there ever was one in New England. (Great applause.)

Now we have in our Constitution a provision in favor of religious freedom and the freedom of the Press. James Madison is authority for the statement that that was not derived from England or from anywhere else but Holland. Nay, more! When the New England Puritan was so hot on religious subjects that he drove the Pilgrim to Rhode Island, when the Virginia Cavalier was sending Colonel Scarborough at the head of forty horsemen, for pomp of safety, to the Maryland border to punish non-conformists, it was here alone in all America, in the Dutch Colony of New York, that religious freedom found an asylum, and they held aloft the banner sent from Amsterdam, telling them that William the Silent had counselled religious freedom, that the Dutch had prospered with religious freedom, that if they walked in his footsteps they would surely walk in the ways of peace, happiness, and prosperity. (Great applause.)

I am only plagiarizing in what I say. But look at our system of jurisprudence! There never was a prosecuting attorney in England. We derived that from Holland. It was a system that pre-existed the settlement here. Take one by one our institutions and our landmarks and you will find them of Dutch origin, to such an extent that the great surprise to me is how people are deluded into the idea that we are an English people, based upon English institutions. I love the study, I love to look and see the singular valor, continuity of purpose, and simplicity of those old Dutch people. One of the most beautiful stories in all the histories is told of that Admiral who, after whipping a Spanish fleet one day, was found in his shirt-sleeves feeding his chickens the following morning as if he had never been in battle. (Applause.) Those are the models upon which Americans have founded their ideas of greatness combined with simplicity.

Of course, times change, and we change with them. To-day we are a composite people. We have derived a great many of our institutions from one source and another, but the Dutchman is predominant in all the history of America as giving tone and direction to the Republican institutions upon which our government is based. There are some changes which time will bring; as, for example, there [pointing to the Holland Society banner] is a sign that I hate to see. That coat-of-arms there is too suggestive. We have beavers working among wind-mills and whiskey barrels. (Laughter.) Now, that does look very much like New York. (Renewed laughter.) But why put Chauncey Depew in the middle of the motto of New York? (Laughter.) Why not keep abreast of the times, and

strike that all out? We grow with the times, and change with the times. Let us leave out the windmill and the beavers, and put in the place of them an empty ash barrel with a dead tiger and an elephant standing on his head. (Great laughter.)

Now, Mr. Chairman, as I explained to my friend who asked me here, I had no time to prepare remarks. I have come from another gathering, where I made a very fine speech; I will say that to you confidentially (laughter), but the effort exhausted me, and I came from the Jewellers' Board of Trade dinner, feeling, as Shakespeare says,

“Like a toad, ugly and venomous, but bearing a Jeweller's dinner in my paunch.”

I will ask you to excuse me from further remarks. (“Go on, go on—”) I am afraid too many of those present have been reading Douglas Campbell's *The Puritan in Holland, England, and America* of late. If they have, they have before now marked me as a bold, bad plagiarist, and turned me down. (Laughter and applause.)

PRESIDENT VAN NORDEN: Our next and last toast is “To our Sister Societies.” We were asked this afternoon if Dr. This or General That was to speak. A sufficient and satisfying answer was that Mr. de Peyster would address us. (Applause.) I take pleasure in introducing one who not only represents the Sister Societies, but is also one of our own number, a worthy descendant of distinguished ancestors, Mr. Frederick J. de Peyster.



SPEECH OF MR. DE PEYSTER.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Holland Society :



LIKE a true Dutchman, I have but little to say, and it will not take me long to say it. I am very much in the condition of the clergyman sent for in great haste by a man who was very ill, and thought death approaching. What do you want me to do? "I have been a very bad man, and I am very sick. Time is short. I want you to be brief but fervent." Sir, I understand the situation; I may not be fervent, but I shall certainly be brief.

If the Greeks and the Romans were right, if Fortune be indeed a Goddess, if nothing succeeds like success, then certainly the founders of New Amsterdam were the most fortunate of men; for the enterprise they started is the greatest success in history. Yes, with a trade of which Carthage never dreamt, with a mental activity worthy of Athens, and the wealth, splendor, and power of Rome, our New York is at once the Carthage, the Athens, and the Rome of the New World rolled into one.

Of the great world cities of which history tells, or that exist to-day, there is really none that com-



FRED. J. DE PEYSTER.

pare in situation with this city of ours on the island of Manhattan. Rome was but the heart of a mighty camp. Paris is, in a great measure, an accident. London is great mainly because it is the only safe place in the neighborhood of warlike Europe. This is the one imperial site for the great American city, and just as iron is drawn to the magnet, every man of energy and vigor who knows the opportunities and the rewards which New York offers seeks those opportunities and rewards here. The lazy man, the easy-going man, is contented wherever he may find a home, wherever he may find oyster-like existence; but the energetic, the clever, seek for the greatest opportunities and the greatest rewards. Here are the opportunities, here grow the laurels, and here the most vigorous, the most courageous, the most industrious, gather. Mr. Wise asks you to tear the windmill from our new standard. Whatever else you may wrest from that standard, never take away the beaver. The beaver has the quality of all others which the New Yorker respects—honest, steady, persevering industry. (Applause.)

Now I am glad to see gathered at this board all the sisters. I am glad to represent them all. Honored St. Andrews—"Go slowly." Go slowly, he says, with the characteristic modesty of the Scotch. But it is impossible to go slowly when I remember how much we owe to the Scotch. We owe much to Alexander Hamilton. You all know that he was the greatest man that ever trod this soil. He was the great New Yorker, and, as far as Union building goes, the great American. (Applause.)

Then we have St. George, representing the old English race. Our indebtedness to England!

Why, if I followed my inclination my speech would be like that celebrated oration which Daniel Webster made at the first St. Nicholas dinner, when he rose, as Philip Hone says, at one o'clock in the morning and proceeded to speak in the most magnificent manner until 3 A.M. Mr. Hone adds in a note below, "I doubt if St. Nicholas Society will live long." (Laughter.)

Webster did not intend to smother the then infant St. Nicholas, but it was absolutely necessary for him even with his great powers to devote two hours to doing justice to England. St. George will pardon me if at this hour of the night I do not dwell longer on the surpassing merits of his illustrious race. We have with us to-night two of the most famous branches of the great English stock: New England and the South. The South has had, in Mr. Wise, a most eloquent spokesman, while among the something like two thousand members of the New England Society there are no end of orators.

The two great Celtic Societies have disappeared. They could not stand my youth. On the other side of the Atlantic they say the Celt wants tenacity; but those of us who know them have not found that failing among our Celtic friends. Once in office, they have shown an admirable tenacity in holding on. (Laughter and applause.)

Well, sir, we, of course, believe that there is no race superior to our own Batavian stock. We may be wrong. If we are, the future of New York, at any rate, is assured, for there is not a civilized race on the planet which is not at home on Manhattan Island. I wish the representative Cincinnati Society were here to-night. I honor and respect the

descendants of the brave men who fought so long and so well to achieve our independence.

I see that the representative of St. Nicholas is also absent. I suppose that Chauncey has made so many speeches to this Society that he found it hard work to rake up any new ideas. I fancy Mr. King, the first vice-president, is a little worried, as I have no doubt most of our banking friends are—indeed, the loss of so much gold is serious to every patriotic American. But it is indeed due to that powerful organization, time-honored St. Nicholas, to remind you that for fifty years it upheld alone the standard of the Netherlands. For that, if for nothing else, the Holland Society owes a great deal of gratitude to that brave, and at one time very small band.

Now then a few words about the youngest of all the Societies. I, gentlemen, having long represented St. Nicholas, now represent the Colonial Wars Society—only two years old, a very babe. We think it is a promising one. Certainly it has grown with extraordinary vigor and it now has chapters in twelve States, while five more chapters are knocking at the door. You know what we represent. Those strong and brave men who, in one hundred and fifty years, raised the straggling little settlements along the coast, from Portsmouth to Jamestown, into the thirteen triumphant communities which coped, and coped successfully, with all the might of the British Crown. We celebrate those Europeans who at last forgot Europe in their greater love of America; those men, in fact, who were the first Americans; those men who, by their heroic example and noble principles, trained up the men who won the triumphs of 1776; those men and those women who nursed on their knees

the heroes of 1776. Do not forget, the heroes of 1776 were, without exception, the babes of Colonial homes. And it is that great page in history, a page in history sadly neglected, that the Colonial Wars Society has undertaken to turn, because your Holland Society, your St. Nicholas Society, have never done the work as thoroughly as it should have been done. Not as your rival, but as your assistant, the baby enters the field. Therefore, sir, in the name of all these banded societies, I congratulate you on the magnificent success of your dinner and offer our meed of honor to your illustrious fatherland, which you, the children of St. Nicholas, and we of the Colonial Wars, must ever revere and love. (Great applause.)

PRESIDENT VAN NORDEN: Gentlemen, I thank you for your attention and your courtesy. The Tenth Annual Dinner of The Holland Society of New York is now concluded.





Annual Meeting of the Society.



THE Tenth Annual Meeting of The Holland Society of New York was held on Monday evening, April 8, 1895, at Sherry's, corner Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.

The evening was a very stormy one, with heavy wind and rain, but a large number of the members assembled in the spacious ball-room where, previous to the business meeting, a pleasant half-hour was passed in friendly greetings and in inspecting a model of an equestrian statue of William the Silent, which had been sent by Mr. Daniel C. French, one of the artists selected by the committee to prepare designs for the monument proposed by the Society to be erected in this city.

The members who had notified the Secretary of their intention to attend the meeting were the following :

JOHN B. ADRIANCE.
FREDERICK H. AMERMAN.
W. H. H. AMERMAN.
WILLIAM L. AMERMAN.
C. V. BANTA.
THEODORE M. BANTA.
FREDERICK C. BAYLES.
ROBERT BAYLES.

JOHN W. H. BERGEN.
TUNIS G. BERGEN.
TUNIS H. BERGEN.
JOHN F. BERRY.
RICHARD J. BERRY.
ALONZO BLAUVELT.
A. J. BLEECKER.
JAMES BLEECKER.

DELAVAN BLOODGOOD.	P. J. ELTING.
JOHN BOGART.	EVERETT J. ESSELSTYN.
ANDREW D. BOGERT.	SHERMAN ESSELSTYN.
CHARLES E. BOGERT.	D. H. FONDA.
HENRY A. BOGERT.	ARNATT R. GULICK.
HENRY L. BOGERT.	C. R. GULICK.
JOHN G. BOGERT.	JOHN C. GULICK.
A. G. BRINCKERHOFF.	FERDINAND HASBROUCK.
H. W. BRINCKERHOFF.	FRANK HASBROUCK.
R. B. BRINCKERHOFF.	ISAAC E. HASBROUCK.
JOHN BROWER.	JACOB DE PUY HAS BROUCK.
WILLIAM L. BROWER.	JAMES F. HASBROUCK.
ARTHUR BURTIS.	J. C. HASBROUCK.
MORSE BURTIS.	JOSEPH E. HASBROUCK.
A. T. CLEARWATER.	MARTIN HEERMANCE.
S. P. CONOVER.	W. L. HEERMANCE.
JAMES C. COOPER.	P. V. HOES.
JOHN HENRY COOPER.	WILLIAM M. HOES.
W. L. COOPER.	JOHN H. HOPPER.
JOHN COWENHOVEN.	H. B. HUBBARD.
S. D. COYKENDALL.	ARTHUR M. JACOBUS.
M. V. CRUSER.	JOHN W. JACOBUS.
GEORGE W. DE BEVOISE.	JOHN N. JANSEN.
CHARLES R. DE FREEST.	CLARENCE V. KIP.
JAMES DE LA MONTANYE.	PETER KOUWENHOVEN.
GEORGE G. DE WITT.	JACOB LE FEVRE.
MOSES J. DE WITT.	JAMES V. LOTT.
PETER DE WITT.	ADRIAN MESEROLE.
THOMAS D. DE WITT.	MAX DE M. MARSELLUS.
ANDREW DEYO.	WALTER M. MESEROLE.
J. V. DEYO.	GEORGE E. MONTANYE.
SOLOMON L. DEYO.	WILLIAM H. MONTANYE.
G. A. DURYEE.	ISAAC MYER.
W. B. DURYEE.	F. W. NOSTRAND.
PETER Q. ECKERSON.	ANDREW J. ONDERDONK.
JOACHIM ELMENDORF.	JOHN PAUL PAULISON.
J. A. ELMENDORF.	JAMES S. POLHEMUS.
JOHN B. ELMENDORF.	J. W. POUCHER.
W. B. ELMENDORF.	ANDREW J. PROVOOST.
EDWARD ELSWORTH.	NELSON PROVOST.
E. J. ELTING.	JOHN V. S. L. PRUYN.
IRVING ELTING.	A. QUACKENBUSH.
JESSE ELTING.	A. C. QUACKENBUSH.

WILLIAMSON RAPALJE.	LINCOLN VAN COTT.
JOHN L. RIKER.	FRANCIS I. VAN DER BEEK.
CHRISTIE ROMAINE.	ISAAC P. VAN DER BEEK.
DE WITT C. ROMAINE.	CHARLES A. VAN DER HOOF.
JOHN V. ROOME, JR.	ALBERT VAN DER VEER.
D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA.	DAVID A. VAN DER VEER.
HYMAN ROOSA.	JOHN R. VAN DER VEER.
C. H. ROOSEVELT.	GEORGE M. VAN DEVENTER.
R. B. ROOSEVELT.	HARRISON VAN DUYN.
EDWARD SCHENCK.	FRANK VAN FLEET.
J. MAUS SCHERMERHORN.	L. B. VAN GAASBEEK.
W. W. SCHOMP.	CASPER VAN HOESEN.
JOHN SCHOONMAKER.	J. D. VAN HOEVENBERG.
L. E. SCHOONMAKER.	JOHN G. VAN HORNE.
FRANCIS SKILLMAN.	STEPHEN V. VAN HORNE.
G. W. SLINGERLAND.	D. B. VAN HOUTEN.
ALLEN LEE SMIDT.	F. W. VAN LOAN.
FRANK B. SMIDT.	JOHN VAN LOAN.
CHARLES H. SNEDEKER.	THOMAS VAN LOAN.
HENRY T. STAATS.	RUSSELL VAN NESS.
EDWARD STAGG.	FRANK R. VAN NEST.
JOHN H. STARIN.	WARNER VAN NORDEN.
JOHN B. STEVENS.	JAMES E. VAN OLINDA.
WILLIAM M. STILWELL.	HENRY D. VAN ORDEN.
WILLIAM STRYKER.	G. S. VAN PELT.
PETER J. STUYVESANT.	GARRET D. VAN REIPEN.
H. S. SUTPHEN.	C. C. VAN REYPEN.
JOSEPH W. SUTPHEN.	ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD.
J. HOWARD SUYDAM.	RICHARD VAN SANTVOORD.
LAMBERT SUYDAM.	EUGENE VAN SCHAICK.
SATTERLEE SWARTWOUT.	FERDINAND VAN SICLEN.
SANDFORD R. TEN EYCK.	A. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN.
WILLIAM H. TEN EYCK.	WILLIAM L. VAN SINDEREN.
HENRY TRAPHAGAN.	EVERT VAN SLYKE.
CHARLES H. TRUAX.	A. V. VAN VECHTEN.
LUCAS L. VAN ALLEN.	H. C. VAN VECHTEN.
WILLIAM C. VAN ANTWERP.	CHARLES K. VAN VLECK.
WILLIAM H. VAN ANTWERP.	BENSON VAN VLIET.
WILLARD J. VAN AUKEN.	D. M. VAN VLIET.
F. T. VAN BEUREN.	JOHN VAN VOORHIS.
CORNELIUS VAN BRUNT.	EDWARD W. VAN VRANKEN.
JOHN R. VAN BUSKIRK.	HENRY W. VAN WAGENEN.
A. H. VAN COTT.	HUBERT VAN WAGENEN.

M. W. VAN WINKLE.	E. L. VREDENBURGH.
JAMES B. VAN WOERT.	W. H. VREDENBURGH.
JOHN V. VAN WOERT.	JOHN W. VROOMAN.
JACOB T. VAN WYCK.	CORNELIUS A. WALDRON.
ROBERT A. VAN WYCK.	SAMUEL H. WANDELL.
WILLIAM E. VAN WYCK.	TOWNSEND WANDELL.
EDGAR F. R. VARICK.	B. RUSH WENDELL.
THEODORE R. VARICK.	EVERT J. WENDELL.
WILLIAM G. VER PLANK.	TEN EYCK WENDELL.
EGBERT L. VIELÉ.	CHARLES WESSELL.
JOHN JAY VIELE.	ANDREW J. WHITBECK.
JOHN H. VISSCHER.	C. T. WILLIAMSON.
ANSON A. VOORHEES.	HENRY V. WILLIAMSON.
CHARLES C. VOORHEES.	CHARLES V. WINNE.
CHARLES HOLBERT VOORHEES.	GEORGE H. WYCKOFF.
FREDERICK P. VOORHEES.	G. H. WYNKOOP.
JOHN N. VOORHEES.	JAMES D. WYNKOOP.
JUDAH B. VOORHEES.	ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.
CHARLES HENRY VOORHIS.	GEORGE A. ZABRISKIE.
MILES W. VOSBURGH.	J. H. ZABRISKIE.
ALFRED P. VREDENBURGH.	

The President, Warner Van Norden, Esq., called the meeting to order with graceful words of welcome, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary, and approved.

The Treasurer presented an abstract of his annual report, the full details of which had been printed and sent to all the members in connection with the call for the annual meeting.

The Auditing Committee, consisting of Messrs. John W. Vrooman and Abraham Van Santvoord, reported they had duly audited the Treasurer's accounts and found proper vouchers for all expenditures included therein.

The Secretary presented the following report, which was duly accepted and ordered on file.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

To the Holland Society :

GENTLEMEN :

Of all the hereditary societies which have recently found place among us, there is none which restricts its membership to so limited a field, nor requires a knowledge of genealogy to so remote an ancestor as does the Holland Society. In the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, it may be the father of the paternal grandfather or grandmother, or of the maternal grandfather or grandmother, whose services in "the times that tried men's souls" entitle one to membership, making four distinct lines through which eligibility may be sought.

In the Huguenot Society or the Colonial Wars, one may seek right to membership through a score or more lines of ancestry. But in the Holland Society one must find his title in a pedigree in the male line only that stretches back in one unbroken lineage for at least two centuries and a quarter, to a progenitor who was a Dutch citizen living in America when New York was New Amsterdam.

Again, in those societies, the ancestor through whose valor and patriotism the claim to membership is derived, may be no further removed than a grandfather or great-grandfather, and almost everybody has family records for two or three generations. But we require one to trace his lineage back through seven, eight, nine generations or more, and it will be readily seen how few comparatively there are who have genealogical records reaching to so early a date. In fact, were it not for the preservation of so many of our early Dutch marriage and

baptismal registers, scarcely any of us could thus trace his pedigree for two hundred years and more.

These remarks are made not in stricture upon our constitutional requirement, of which we are so justly proud, but in explanation of the cause that hinders any very great enlargement of our numbers.

The membership at last report was	878	
Added during the year	25	
		<hr/>
		903
Died	20	
Resigned	7	
Dropped	36	63
		<hr/>
Present membership		840

The report of the Treasurer shows the receipt of \$5167.92 during the year, the disbursement of \$4459.59, and the balance on hand of \$7569.03, of which \$3915 is invested in Registered West Shore Railroad Bonds.

The Trustees have given a great deal of thought and attention during the year to the subject of the proposed statue to William the Silent. As the Committee having the matter in charge will doubtless present a report this evening, it will be needless for the Secretary to make further remark thereon.

The work of transcribing the records of the ancient Dutch churches of the country has been continued, and it is expected that the coming year will find the Society in possession of copies of all the records extant of the Dutch churches of America, antedating the present century.

A list of additions to the library is appended.

Brief obituary sketches of members who have

deceased during the year have been prepared and will be published in the Year Book for 1895, which is now in the hands of the printer, and will be ready for distribution in a few weeks.

Two letters have recently been published in the New York *Tribune*, in answer to the question as to whether Peter Minuit or Jesse de Forest is entitled to the credit of founding New York. These will be reprinted in the Year Book, with such additional information as the Secretary has been able to gather.

Respectfully submitted,

THEO. M. BANTA, Secretary.

NEW YORK, *April 8*, 1895.

PRESIDENT VAN NORDEN: The next order of business is the election of officers for the coming year, and the report of the Nominating Committee will now be heard.

Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck then presented the report of the Nominating Committee, and requested the Secretary to read the same.

The Secretary then read the following report:

The undersigned Committee, duly appointed by the Board of Trustees, herewith present the following list of candidates for election as officers of the Society for the ensuing year; election to be held at the annual meeting, Monday, April 8, 1895.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,
ROBERT A. VAN WYCK,
EGBERT L. VIELÉ,
J. W. VROOMAN,
A. RAPELYE,

Committee on Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

DR. D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

<i>New York</i>	Hon. Charles H. Truax.
<i>Kings County</i>	William C. De Witt.
<i>Queens County</i>	Henry A. Bogert.
<i>Westchester County</i>	Rev. Harris E. Adriance.
<i>Orange County</i>	Seymour De Witt.
<i>Dutchess County</i>	Hon. Edward Elsworth.
<i>Ulster County</i>	Augustus H. Bruyn.
<i>Columbia County</i>	Dr. Charles King Van Vleck.
<i>Albany County</i>	Albert Van der Veer, M.D.
<i>Rensselaer County</i>	Charles R. De Freest.
<i>Schenectady County</i>	James A. Van Voast.
<i>Montgomery County</i>	Hon. John H. Starin.
<i>Hudson County, N. J.</i>	Charles H. Voorhis.
<i>Bergen County, N. J.</i>	Elbert A. Brinckerhoff.
<i>Passaic County, N. J.</i>	Hon. John Hopper.
<i>Essex County, N. J.</i>	Rev. John N. Jansen.
<i>Monmouth County, N. J.</i>	William H. Vredenburg.
<i>Middlesex County, N. J.</i>	Abraham V. Schenck.
<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>	Eugene Van Loan.
<i>United States Army</i>	Maj.-Genl. Stewart Van Vliet.
<i>United States Navy</i>	Pay-Director Casper Schenck.

SECRETARY,

Theodore M. Banta.

TREASURER,

Eugene Van Schaick.

TRUSTEES,

Theodore M. Banta,	George M. Van Hoesen,
Henry Van Dyke,	Warner Van Norden,
Eugene Van Schaick.	

On motion the report of the Committee on Nominations was accepted.

PRESIDENT VAN NORDEN: Are there any other nominations before we proceed to an election?

MR. G. S. VAN PELT: I move that the Secretary cast one ballot for the entire nominations made.

The question being put on the motion of Mr. Van Pelt, the motion was unanimously adopted.

The Secretary then cast a ballot in favor of the ticket as presented by the Nominating Committee, and the President declared that all the gentlemen named therein were duly elected.

PRESIDENT VAN NORDEN: I regret to say that our friend, Dr. Roosa, the new President of the Society, is unable to be present because of temporary illness, and his doctor urges that he should not go out on so inclement a night. I regret also that the Vice-President-elect for New York City is also absent. They not being present, what is your wish in regard to your presiding officer?

MR. VAN SCHAICK: I move, sir, that Mr. Warner Van Norden be presiding officer of this meeting.

Mr. Van Schaick then put the question on his motion and it was unanimously carried.

PRESIDENT VAN NORDEN: The next in order is reports of committees. What committees are ready to report?

Mr. LEWIS B. VAN GAASBEEK: The Committee on the Delfts Haven Memorial ask to be discharged. You will recall, sir, that during the presidency of Mr. Roosevelt a letter was received by Dr. Van Dyck from Dr. Griffis in reference to a monument at Delfts Haven in commemoration of the departure of the Pilgrims from that place, suggested by the Congregational Club of Boston, Mass., in which the aid of the Holland Society was solicited, and there was considerable dis-

cussion in the Society at that time, and as the result a committee was appointed on that evening, of which Judge Clearwater, of Kingston, is the Chairman. I have the honor to be another member of that committee. That committee has been in existence for three or four years, and I move that that committee be now discharged. As Judge Clearwater stated last year, we have extended every courtesy to this club in Boston, who apparently have gone to sleep upon the question, and I think that no committee of any society, least of all the Holland Society, should be continued with absolutely nothing to do. I say, sir, that all the energy of this Society should be devoted to the new movement, which has life in it, which was started by the Holland Society, which is now in the hands of the Trustees of the Society, which proposes to erect a statue here to William the Silent (applause), and let the other rest until some future time. I move now, on behalf of the committee, that the Committee on Delfts Haven Monument be now discharged.

The question being put on the motion of Mr. Van Gaasbeek, it was adopted and the committee declared discharged.

MR. VAN NORDEN : The Committee on a Statue of William the Silent were expected to report tonight, but by a series of coincidences every member of that committee has been compelled to be absent. Dr. Roosa is kept away by illness. Judge Van Hoesen is called away from the city, and I understand that Mr. De Witt is also out of town. During the year the Trustees have held repeated discussions on this matter. Two members of the committee were in Europe during last summer,

and there studied the subject. They have acquired a large amount of information. They have selected several sculptors to present designs. One of these, Mr. Daniel C. French, has prepared a model, which has been exhibited here this evening ; others were expected to have models ready by this time, but they have been delayed for some reason. Mr. French gives as a reason why he sent his model here to-night in advance of other artists that he would like to have the Society at its annual meeting examine and criticise it for themselves. Another model has been prepared by a sculptor, Mr. Alois G. Buyens, whom we did not ask to take part. That model can be seen at his studio, No. 233 East 5th Street, and undoubtedly has merits of its own. It is a volunteer movement on the part of the artist. Mr. French, with business-like straightforwardness, desiring that we should be fully posted in the matter, has written, giving a sketch of the several artists who participated in the work ; the pedestal having been designed by Messrs. McKim, Mead, & White, the horse by Edward C. Potter, and William of Orange and the other figures by himself. Mr. Banta will kindly read the letter, which will explain itself.

The Secretary then read the letter of Mr. French.

MR. JOHN VAN VOORHIS, of Rochester : May I ask whether the Society has determined to build this monument and whether the funds are to come out of our treasury to build it ?

THE PRESIDENT : I take it the intention is that the funds are to be raised by subscription among the members of the Society, with such assistance from others as they may see fit to offer. There

have already been tendered several amounts of \$1000 from members of the Society.

At first it was suggested to have a column, with William the Silent standing on the column, something like that in Trafalgar Square, London, the Lord Nelson monument ; but that was abandoned, after full discussion, on the ground that this design was more artistic ; that a statue should be seen near by and not at the top of a column. This statue of course should be placed in a conspicuous position where it could be seen from a little distance.

MR. VAN VOORHIS: Has an estimate been made of the amount necessary to raise in order to erect the statue ?

THE SECRETARY: I may say that at a meeting of the Trustees they voted to raise \$30,000 for the erection of the monument.

MR. VAN VOORHIS: Where is it to be placed ?

THE SECRETARY: It is hoped that it may be placed on Riverside Drive.

A VOICE: Does anybody's permission have to be obtained to place it there ?

THE PRESIDENT: Of course the permission of the city would be required to place it on the city's property. Land might be purchased to put it on, which of course would hardly be the thing to do. It ought to be placed on public ground and be part of the ornamentation of the city. My own preference would be to have it at the Plaza at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, which is the choicest place in the city, and the original founders of this city ought to have the choicest place on the island. I think if we should present a statue as meritorious as that, and to cost from \$50,000 to \$60,000, there would be no objection to our having one of the best places, if not the best place, on the island.

MR. VROOMAN: Mr. President, a member of this Society some time ago told me that if we would present a satisfactory model he would contribute \$1000. I think that we can secure a handsome sum of money if we present to the members of the Society and other friends, a suitable model. I do not mean to say that this is the model, but I mean to say a suitable model. Inquiry is being made constantly with reference to the funds. I think that we shall have no difficulty in raising the funds if we present to the Dutchmen—for among others, there is one good trait about the Dutch, they do save money,—there will be no trouble about raising the funds if we present to our friends a suitable model and one that will represent a typical Dutchman. I want to hear from some of the friends—my good friend over on the left (Senator Vedder), who knows something about a monument to the typical Dutchman. Let us get up a little Dutch enthusiasm on it and we will be able to erect the statue in due time.

MR. VAN PELT: I think we should be very happy to see some of the other models. I think if some other persons were invited to compete it would be well.

THE PRESIDENT: We have with us Senator Vedder. We should be very glad to hear from him. He has seen a good many such things.

Senator Vedder then addressed the Society and was followed by Mr. Van Gaasbeek, Dr. Suydam, and Mr. Van Voorhis, in reference to the model on exhibition before the Society.

REV. DR. JOACHIM ELMENDORF: I think the best thing I can do, Mr. President, at just this moment, is to offer this resolution: *Resolved*, That the

thanks of the Holland Society, the warmest thanks that can be formulated, be given to our retiring President Warner Van Norden, Esq., for the admirable manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office. Ever presiding with marked affability and dignity, his utterances on all occasions calling for them have voiced the best sentiments of the Society in thoughts and language as finished and forceful as they were exalted and eloquent. The grateful memory of his administration will make abiding the warm regard and best wishes of his fellow-members for his health, happiness, and prosperity.

The question being put by the Secretary, on the motion of Dr. Elmendorf, by rising vote the thanks of the Holland Society were unanimously tendered to the retiring President.

MR. VAN NORDEN: I thank you, my friends, for this very kind expression of your confidence and friendly feeling toward me personally. I have always felt that it was a very great honor to be President of the Holland Society, as it has been to me a very great pleasure, bringing me as its President in contact with so many agreeable gentlemen and so many congenial companions. I maintain that of all similar societies, of which we have so many in the city of New York, there is no higher honor than to be President of the Holland Society, for the reason that it represents the founders of our imperial metropolis, and that the requirements of our Constitution are so rigid that the members must always be very select.

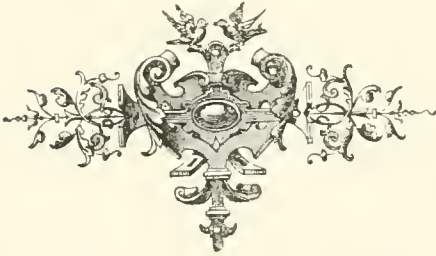
It has been our custom to welcome the coming President, and I am sorry that he is providentially detained from us to-night. I congratulate the So-

ciety on having elected one who is so competent to fill the position and who will preside with dignity, and one who is able by birth and education and bearing to meet all the requirements of the position.

I thank you very cordially for your kindness.
(Great applause.)

Gentlemen, if there be nothing further before the meeting, a motion to adjourn will be in order. After the adjournment a collation will be served in the adjoining room.

On motion the Society then adjourned.





IN MEMORIAM.

The first of our number to pass away was our former Vice-President for Ulster County, Hon. AUGUSTUS SCHOONMAKER, of Kingston, who died April 10, 1894. Judge Schoonmaker had been twice elected County Judge, subsequently sent to the State Senate, and later was elected Attorney-General of the State of New York. He was appointed by Governor Cleveland as a member of the State Civil-Service Commission, and by President Cleveland as one of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Ulster County Bar appointed a committee to prepare a minute relative to his death, which reported as follows :

“ In the death of Augustus Schoonmaker, the Ulster Bar has lost a member who had attained distinction in the tribunals of the State and of the Nation.

“ Of high personal character and of kindly nature his aims were lofty, his achievements great.

“ Of studious habits, he thought profoundly upon all questions of public importance, and his views were sound and forcibly expressed.

“ As a lawyer, he was loyal to the interests entrusted to his care.

“ As a judge, he was learned in the law, careful in its administration, impartial in the dispensation of justice.

“ As a public officer, his career was distinguished by personal and official honesty, and freedom from entangling alliances.

“As a citizen, he was respected by those who differed from as well as those who agreed with him.

“In the course of a long and useful life, he filled many positions of consequence, filling them all well, and by his death the Bar, the State, and the Nation have lost a man of sterling worth.

“*Resolved*, That this memorandum be presented at the opening of the adjourned sitting of the Ulster Circuit, and at the opening of the next County Court, with the request that it be entered in full upon the minutes by the direction of the Court, in order that the Bar's appreciation of his worth may be forever preserved upon the records of that court before which he appeared as an advocate, and upon the records of the one over whose deliberations he presided as judge.”

He had been an elder in the Fair Street Reformed Church for many years, and Superintendent for twelve years of the Cottage Mission Sunday school. He was one of the incorporators and trustees of the Kingston Savings Bank, and Vice-President of the State of New York National Bank. His associates in all of these bodies expressed their high esteem for Judge Schoonmaker by the adoption of appropriate resolutions.

ABRAM JANSEN HARDENBERGH was elected a member of the Society October 27, 1887, and died at Spring House, Orange County, New York, May 7, 1894, after a long illness, in the sixty-third year of his age. Before removing to Orange County he had been a prominent contractor in Brooklyn, having built a portion of the Brooklyn Elevated Road, and also a part of the Port Jervis and Monticello Railroad.

ABRAHAM VAN VECHTEN died at Albany, May 7, 1894. He was born in Albany, N. Y., on the 12th day of December, 1819. He was a direct descend-

ant of Teunis Dirksen Van Vechten, who came to this country with wife and child and two servants in the year 1648, on the ship *Arms of Norway*, and established himself on a farm at Greenbush, in Rensselaer County, N. Y. His grandfather, of the same name, was a distinguished lawyer of his time, having been Attorney-General of the State in 1810. A full-length portrait of him hangs in one of the rooms of the Court of Appeals in Albany.

Abraham Van Vechten received his preparation for college at a school in the western part of the State, and in 1834 he entered Union College, graduating in 1838. He was admitted to the Bar in 1841. He was appointed Paymaster of the 9th Division of Infantry in 1841 by Governor W. H. Seward, and in 1842 he was made Quartermaster by Governor Seward, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In the year 1842, on the 22d of September, he was married, at Springfield, Mass., to Eliza M. Hamilton, the daughter of Major Thomas Hamilton, U. S. A. He was appointed examiner in Chancery in 1841, and in 1843 he was made City Attorney of Albany. In 1852 he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of the State, in which position he served for one year, and resigned in order to resume the practice of law. He retired from active work in 1873, from which time he lived a quiet, uneventful life, beloved by his family and friends. He died at West Point, N. Y., May 7, 1894, leaving a widow and four children.

DR. FRANK SALMON QUACKENBOS, of Hartford, Conn., was elected a member March, 29, 1894, and died about three months thereafter, July 1, 1894, at the age of thirty-eight. He was a son of

Nicholas Quackenbos, a lawyer of New York, and a grandson of the late Hugh Maxwell, Collector of the Port of New York under President Taylor. Dr. Quackenbos was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, standing second in the class of '76 and winning high honors. After graduation he was ambulance surgeon at Bellevue Hospital for six months, and was then transferred to Ward's Island as one of the physicians in charge of the insane, serving two years under Dr. MacDonald. He had been a resident of Hartford about nine years.

DR. SOLOMON VAN ETTEN died July 7, 1894, very suddenly of apoplexy in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He was graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1855, and for nearly forty years practised his profession in Port Jervis, N. Y. He entered the army in 1861, as surgeon of the 56th Regiment of New York State Volunteers, and served for several years, retiring with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was Supervisor of the town of Deerpark in 1861, and was a Director of the First National Bank of Port Jervis.

HON. WALTER L. VAN DENBERGH, formerly Vice-President for Amsterdam, died August 5, 1894, being a member of the State Constitutional Convention, at that time in session. He was born in Coxsackie, N. Y., November 20, 1821, and at the age of sixteen removed to Montgomery County, N. Y., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1861, when he was admitted to the Bar. He soon took rank among the leading members of the Montgomery County Bar. After practising successfully

at Fultonville for twelve years, he came, in 1873, to Amsterdam, where he passed the remainder of his life. While a resident of that city he established a still higher reputation in his profession. He was a lawyer of great ability and wide research, and ranked high as a counsellor, in which capacity he was especially sought. He was an ardent Republican in politics, and was prominent in the councils of that party, having represented Montgomery County on several occasions in judicial and other conventions. He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for County Judge of Montgomery County in 1877, and several years before this was a candidate for District Attorney on the Republican ticket. He was last November elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention from the Twentieth Senatorial District. He entered actively into the deliberations of the convention, and gained quite a reputation by the stand which he took in opposition to judicial pensions. He made an exhaustive report on this subject, which showed the enormous cost of such pensions, and was a convincing argument against the system.

Mr. Van Denbergh was an extensive reader, and had a wonderfully retentive memory. He could repeat verbatim numerous selections from the works of his favorite authors. He also had a fund of interesting anecdotes, and was a gifted conversationalist. He was a favorite in literary and social circles. He was a man of rare intellectual ability, a deep thinker, a careful student, and a tireless worker. He enjoyed to a high degree the confidence and esteem of the community. His nobility of character and his fearless advocacy of what he

esteemed to be right won him the respect of his associates in the legal profession, by whom he will be deeply and sincerely mourned.

GEORGE VAN CAMPEN was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., November 13, 1817, and died at Olean, N. Y., August 12, 1894, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He had been for many years engaged extensively in lumbering and real-estate operations. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln as a Special Consul at Liege, Belgium. In 1867 he served as a member of the Convention for Revising the Constitution of the State of New York. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Olean.

JAMES SCOTT CONOVER was born in Freehold, N. J., October 2, 1818, and died September 18, 1894, at Stratford, Conn. His grandfather was an officer on General Washington's staff, and participated with honor at the battle of Trenton. For more than half a century he had been engaged in the manufacturing of grates and fenders in New York, his business, in which his sons were associated, being one of the largest of the kind in the country. Their factory, occupying the south block on Abingdon Square, employed at all seasons of the year several hundred men, a large proportion of whom had been with him from the time he started. It was Mr. Conover's boast that he had never had a strike in his business. His help always received higher wages than the same class of workers in other establishments, and his relations toward them were those of counsellor and friend, rather than those of an employer to his workmen.

Mr. Conover was a man of strong affections and few prejudices. In religion he was a devout member of the Methodist Church, and for thirty-five years official trustee and steward in that denomination. He was a liberal contributor to every worthy charity brought to his notice. In business relations he was the soul of honor. He was an active member of the Colonial Club and of the Sons of the Revolution.

RICHARD VAN VOORHIS was born in the city of Rochester, N. Y., June 9, 1865, where he resided until his death, which occurred on the 21st day of October, 1894. He was graduated from the University of Rochester in the class of 1888. After graduation he studied law with the firm of J. & Q. Van Voorhis, and was admitted to the Bar in 1890. In June, 1893, he became associated with his father in the practice of law under the firm name of Q. & R. Van Voorhis. He was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. He was one of the local board of Civil-Service Examiners. He was a member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church and of the Church Club. His death was made the occasion of a largely attended meeting of members of the Bar of Monroe County on the 22d of October, at which the following was adopted as expressing the sentiment of the members of the Bar:

"The Bar of Monroe County hereby formally express the sincere sorrow which each member feels as a personal loss in the sad death of Richard Van Voorhis. His spotless character, attractive manner, and the promise of an honorable and bright career were an honor to the Bar and intensify the sadness with which we place this memorial upon our minutes."

JAMES A. VAN AUKEN, who was elected January 30, 1890, died Nov. 5, 1894. He was for many years engaged in the real estate and insurance business in the city of New York.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ROSEVELT died in Stamford, Conn., November 7, 1894. He was for many years familiarly and honorably known among the shipping interests on South Street, New York, where he had for a long period been engaged. He was a director in the Mechanics and Traders Bank, New York City, and both in business and social circles wherever known was held in high esteem for his integrity of character and engaging social qualities.

THOMAS LENOX VAN DEVENTER died at Colorado Springs, November 5, 1894. He was a son of Colonel James T. Van Deventer of Knoxville, Tenn., one of our fellow-members, and was born at Clinton, Iowa, December 10, 1865. He had received an excellent business education, and was a student at the University of Michigan, where ill-health prevented him from graduating.

Right Reverend DAVID BUEL KNICKERBACKER, D.D., Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Indiana, died suddenly in Indianapolis, December 31, 1894. He was widely known and exercised a large influence outside of his church. He was a Scottish Rite Mason, and as a man of social habits held friendly relations with a great number of people. He was born in Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., February 24, 1833. He was graduated from Trinity College in June, 1853, and during the next

three years studied at the Episcopal Theological Seminary in New York. He then went out to Minnesota as a Missionary of the Episcopal Church and began his labors among the Indians. He became Rector of a church in Minneapolis, where he remained until chosen Bishop of Indiana.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Indiana, held in the church club-rooms, the following minute was ordered spread on the record :

“Whereas, The Rt. Rev. David Buel Knickerbacker, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Indiana, has been called to his rest, his death having occurred at the Episcopal residence, on Monday, December 31, 1894 ;

“Resolved, That the members of this committee mourn the loss of one of the noblest of bishops, a wise leader, a consecrated divine, a heroic worker, an affectionate friend, and a true father to his people.”

At a meeting of the trustees of the Episcopalian Church of the Diocese of Indiana, held in the church club-rooms the following resolutions were adopted :

“By the death of Bishop Knickerbacker, the church has sustained the loss of a living example of what an earnest Christian should be. Since he came among us, his daily life has been a pattern of good works, and we measure and honor his memory by the good we know that he has done. He was never slothful in church business, but persevering, progressive, and wise. He was a leader in church finance, and the large increase in the value of church property under his administration bears testimony to his sagacious judgment and the systematic efforts put forth under his suggestion and guidance.

“He possessed rare executive ability, and the plans and suggestions made by him have always been found to be based on thorough business principles, and have been invariably conducted to a successful conclusion.

“He was never discouraged, but under adverse circumstances and business depression the ‘hope that was in him’

kept aflame his enthusiastic spirit, and imparted vigor and action among those who were co-laborers with him.

“We knew and loved him well, and when we remember his unselfish love for all mankind, his untiring devotion and constant effort in the cause of the Master, we mourn our own loss, but rejoice in the knowledge that he is numbered among those of God’s elect who, by their works, have earned the approbation of our Heavenly King.”

JOHN FINE SUYDAM was one of the earliest members of the Society, having been elected December 23, 1885. He died at his home No. 347 West Forty-sixth Street, on Thursday, January 3, 1895, from pneumonia. He was born in New York in 1834, and educated at the Metropolitan Academy. When the War of the Rebellion broke out he went to the front with the 7th Regiment, and served throughout the struggle. He was a man of means, and did not engage in business or professional work, except to manage his own affairs. Mr. Suydam was a member of the 7th Regiment Veteran Association.

MOSES BEDELL SUYDAM died suddenly at Allegheny, Pa., January 14, 1895, from rupture of the heart. He was born at Bedford, Long Island, June 14, 1832. In 1854 he removed to Pittsburgh, and engaged in business with his uncle, the late James Schoonmaker, in manufacturing white lead, subsequently adding thereto linseed oil and paints. He had been president of the Paint and Drug Club of Pittsburgh for three years prior to his death. He was a director of the Second National Bank of that city. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

The Paint and Drug Club adopted the following minute in reference to the death of Mr. Suydam :

“ The Paint and Drug Club of Pittsburgh have heard with deep sorrow of the sudden death of Mr. M. B. Suydam, our late President, and have assembled to pay our tribute to his memory.

“ Through many years of close association, Mr. Suydam has endeared himself to us by his courtesy, his genial manner, and his never-failing kindness, and in our meetings we shall miss his friendly council and sound judgment.

“ While we are saddened at the loss of our friend and associate, we extend our sincere sympathy to those whose loss is greater than ours.

“ An upright citizen, a kind neighbor, a true friend, a loving husband and father, has gone out from our midst ; we honor him as a Christian gentleman, and the record of his blameless life shall not soon pass away.”

HOOPER CUMMING VAN VORST who was elected Nov. 9, 1893, died at his residence in Bath-on-Hudson, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1894. He was an engineer ; a man of most excellent character and very highly esteemed. He was a nephew and namesake of the first President of the Society.

ELIJAH DUBOIS, our Vice-President for Ulster County, died in Kingston on Thursday, Feb. 7, 1895, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was born in Kingston and educated at the Kingston Academy ; entered into mercantile business which he prosecuted with success until 1868, when he was elected Cashier of the Bank of the State of New York. He subsequently was elected president of the bank, which position he filled with ability until 1889, when, having attained the age of seventy-three years, he retired.

He was greatly interested in Kingston affairs, was trustee of the old Kingston Academy, and member of the Board of Education. For almost half a century he had been an active member of

the Fair Street Reformed Church, holding official position in the church and Sunday school.

He attended the last dinner of the Society only ten days before his death.

The local paper said of him :

“Mr. DuBois was a gentleman of the old school, an entertaining conversationalist, with a keen sense of humor, which made him a most genial and delightful companion. He was very sincere in all his dealings with men, and his honesty in all business transactions was proverbial.

“He was a loyal citizen, a faithful friend, and a consistent Christian.

“Mr. DuBois was twice married. His first wife was Louisa, daughter of the Rev. Peter Overbaugh of Saugerties. The issue of this marriage was one daughter, Mary, wife of Henry Abbey, who died in 1842. In 1846 he married Elena V. daughter of John V. L. Overbaugh of Saugerties, who died in 1877. The issue of this marriage was Caroline Louisa, deceased, Charles V., Carrie O., wife of D. E. Keyser, Louis A., and Annie F., wife of Charles Delavergne.”

CAPTAIN FRANK ROOSEVELT, who was elected a member of the Society March 29, 1894, died February 2, 1895, of pneumonia, the result of fatigue and exposure while with his regiment in service during the strike of the trolley motormen in Brooklyn. He had been captain of Company E., 12th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., for eight years ; was treasurer of the regiment, and was one of the most popular military men in the city.

He was born in Flushing, L. I., in June, 1862, and graduated from Trinity College in the class of 1883. Three years later he became associated with his brother, Hilborne Roosevelt, in the building of organs in this city. Later he became sole owner and disposed of the plant in May, 1893. He became at that time treasurer of the Wessell Silver Com-

pany, of No. 1945 Park Avenue, which position he held at the time of his death.

Captain Roosevelt was unmarried. He was a member of the Union, Calumet, University, Players', Seawanhaka, St. Anthony's, Down Town, and United Service Clubs, and of the Sons of the Revolution. He was President of the Calumet Club and Treasurer of St. Anthony's.

HENRY DITMAS POLHEMUS died in Brooklyn, February 14, 1895. He was a descendant of Domine Johannes Theodorus Polhemus, who was chosen pastor of the Dutch Church at Flatbush in 1655. For many years "Uncle Harry Polhemus," as he was affectionately called, was one of the best-known of Brooklyn citizens. He was President of the Brooklyn Club and of the St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island, and a member of the Hamilton Club and other organizations. The funeral services were held at the Church of the Pilgrims, where Dr. Richard S. Storrs made an address, brief extracts from which are here quoted :

"The kindness of death brings to us in this hour the sweetest, strongest, loveliest memories of the friend who has departed. There has gone from us a friend whom many of us have known and loved for years. I have known him from his early youth. We remember the courtesy and kindness extended to us as individuals. I remember many toward myself. His frankness, sincerity, openness, transparency of speech will be remembered. . . . How much he delighted in his home I need not remind you. How sweetly there his spirit rested. How with joy from his journeys afar he returned to his home. This happy remembrance is his highest eulogy. He was generous to all dependent upon him, and to all who rendered him service. Tearful and happy tributes from eyes which look on bear testimony to him from every one who served him such as we might well desire at last to be given to

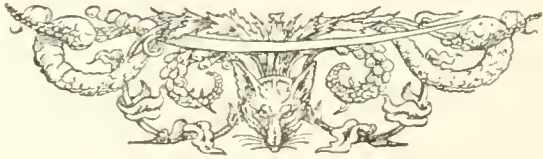
us. His sympathy extended to charities, to the College Hospital, and to the Eye and Ear Hospital, where I used to meet with him on the board of direction. . . . We stand in the shadow of one who was always kind and just. He was never in public office, although urged to take it. He judged himself too severely; he was too modest for his own usefulness in the community. If he had come forward by speech as well as by act he might have left a wider name for usefulness. He had a deep reverence for the church of God, and aided the work of the church, which he recognized as central to everything else that is good."

Medical Inspector, FRANK LATTA DU BOIS, U. S. N., died at his home in the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on Sunday, February 24, 1895. Dr. Du Bois was the son of Rev Robert Patterson Du Bois, the grandson of Rev. Uriah Du Bois, and the great grandson of Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia, Dean of the University of Pennsylvania and Director of the U. S. Mint. He was born October 21, 1837, entered the navy as assistant-surgeon May 22, 1862; was promoted to passed assistant-surgeon, October 30, 1865; to surgeon February 20, 1870, and became medical inspector September 15, 1888. Volunteered for extra duty with the army after the second battle of Bull Run, and was present at the battle of Chantilly. Was on steamer *Tioga* from 1862 to 1864 on blockade duty, and afterwards was with the Mississippi squadron, where he continued until the close of the war.

In 1866 he was sent to Panama in charge of medical stores, and was on the storeship *Fredonia* when that vessel was wrecked by the earthquake and tidal wave at Arica in 1868, being one of the five persons saved from the wreck. He was constantly on duty thereafter at home and abroad, and

in November, 1894, was assigned as surgeon in charge of the Naval Hospital at Portsmouth, N. H.

The Portsmouth papers referred to him as "a skilful physician, a cheerful, frank, and genial man, whose death will awaken sorrow in many hearts."





ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

BY PURCHASE.

- Marriage Record of the Dutch Church, New York, from 1639 to 1801.
Records of the Dutch Church, Austin Friars, London, 1571-1874.
The Puritan in Holland, England, and America. By Douglas Campbell. 2 volumes.
History and Genealogy of Fenwick's Colony. By Thomas Shourds.
History of Salem, N. J. By R. G. Johnson.

DONATIONS.

- From Commander B. De Groot :
Two Pamphlets (Dutch) : Monthly Reports of the Naval Union (containing reports of the Columbian Naval Reviews in New York Harbor, etc.).
- From Lieut. M. W. L. Olivier :
History of the Dutch Navy (in Dutch). 2 vols. By J. J. Backer Dirks, 1871.
- From Lieut. H. J. F. Michelhoff :
Sketches of the War in Atjeh (Dutch). By J. P. Schoemaker, 1889.
- From Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, LL.D. :
Hendrick Pannebecker, Surveyor of Lands for the Penns, 1674-1754.
- From Rev. Charles Wesley Tuttle :
Capt. Francis Champenourne. The Dutch Conquest of Acadia, and other Historical Papers. Edited by Albert Harrison Hoyt, A.M., with other Historical Notes.

- From Rev. A. P. Van Gieson, D.D. ·
 First Reformed Church of Poughkeepsie. Anniversary
 Discourse and History by the Pastor, Rev. A. P. Van
 Gieson, D.D.
- From the New Haven Colony Historical Society :
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- From Wm. K. Ackerman, Esq., Chicago :
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Mercantile Club, St. Louis.

Oxford Club, Brooklyn.

Union College Alumni Association.

St. Botolph Club, Boston, Mass.

St. Anthony Club.

Saturn Club.

Century Club.

Grolier Club.

Calumet Club.

Alpha Delta Phi.

The Players' Club.

The University Club.

The University Athletic Club.

The Union Club.

The Manhattan Club.

Union League Club.

Union League Club, Brooklyn

Metropolitan Club.
Troy Club.
Arion Club.
Seventh Regiment Veteran Club.
New York Club.
The Century Association.
Du Quesne Club, Pa.
Psi Upsilon Club.





WHERE OUR FLAG WAS FIRST SALUTED.



HE menu of our tenth annual dinner bore a portrait of Governor Johannes de Graeff, of the Dutch Island of St. Eustatius. The original portrait from which this half-tone was taken hangs in the legislative hall at Concord, New Hampshire. Rev. Dr. William Elliot Griffis,¹ to whom Netherlanders, both new and old, should be ever grateful for his historical contributions, through the press and upon the platform, showing what "brave little Holland" has done, prevailed upon a local photographer (W. G. C. Kimball, Concord, N. H.) to take down the painting and reproduce the portrait in photograph. Copies of this picture of the Dutch Governor, who first of foreigners saluted the American flag, are now obtainable.

Dr. Griffis wrote for the *New England Magazine*, July, 1893, an article upon this act of Governor de Graeff, which, with his kind permission, is reproduced here.

¹ A portrait of Dr. Griffis will be found in the *Year Book* for 1893.

Where did the American flag, even before it had the stars joined to its stripes, receive its first salute from a foreign magistrate?

We answer: At the Dutch Island of St. Eustatius, in the West Indies, on the 17th of November, 1776, from Fort Orange, under the command of Johannes de Graeff. The story, which is told in the *Blue Book of the States General of Holland and West Friesland*, and which we have supplemented from various other publications in America and Europe, is as follows:

When the Americans, or Continentals, as they were then called, in the thirteen United States of America declared their independence, July 4, 1776, their natural desire was for friendly allies, trade, and supplies for the armies commanded by General Washington. Powder was one of the first requisites, and for this the nitrate of potash was indispensable. The *Pennsylvania Magazine* for June, 1775, contained an article on the manufacture of saltpetre, in which Drs. Rush and Franklin gave scientific information; and this article was followed by a number of others, one being an official advertisement of the Pennsylvania Assembly, offering the price of twenty pounds sterling for every one hundred weight of good merchantable saltpetre. Muskets, cannon, clothing, munitions of war were imperatively and immediately necessary. At war with Great Britain, it was to the other countries in Europe and to their colonies in America that the Continentals must look for first assistance. Moreover, it was necessary to follow up the Declaration of Independence and advertise the flag before the world. Very naturally, the first thoughts and expectations of sympathy were toward France and Holland.

Our infant navy was officially begun under the Act of December 22, 1775, by a squadron of five ships: the *Columbus* (flag-ship), *Cabot*, *Alfred*, *Providence*, and the *Andrea Doria*. These five ships, as John Quincy Adams wrote in his letter of April 13, 1819, were named by himself, though he modestly disclaimed being "the father of the American navy," or of being the father of anything except his own family. The *Andrea Doria* was purchased prior to the Revolution, December 22, 1775, by the Pennsylvania Naval Committee, even before the Act of Congress authorizing a navy.

On the 1st of January, 1776, the flag of thirteen alternately white and red stripes was raised. The little fleet started off amid the firing of cannon and the cheering of thousands of spectators on the wharves of Philadelphia, only to be frozen fast for six weeks in the ice off Reedy Island. When once out at sea, however, the *Andrea Doria* did some active cruising. Returning again to the Delaware River after disposing of her captures, she lay off the New Jersey town of Gloucester. At this place, according to the custom then in vogue on both sides of the Atlantic, she recruited her crew of willing patriots by the press-gang, one of her captures being Mr. John Trottmann, who was a student in Princeton College. While on a pedestrian tour with a fellow-student at Philadelphia during the autumn vacation in 1776, this young gentleman from Barbadoes was impressed as a sailor and taken into service on the *Andrea Doria*. He afterwards took affidavit before the English governor concerning the character of the ship, and the salute fired by her and returned by the Dutch governor.

This Continental brig mounted fourteen re-en-

forced four-pounders and fourteen or fifteen swivel guns, and had a crew of over one hundred men. She was commanded by Captain Josiah Robinson of Philadelphia. She started out, expressly bound for the Dutch port of St. Eustatius, to obtain clothing, cannon, gunpowder, and other war supplies. Her symbol of nationality was the flag of thirteen stripes, alternately red and white.

The flag thus officially adopted by Congress as the emblem of the Union of the thirteen colonies and their adoption of sovereignty as a State among the nations of the world, was, except in the number of the stripes, exactly the same as that adopted by the seven United States of the Netherlands when they formed their Union in 1579 and made their Declaration of Independence. The usual military flag of the United Netherlands, adopted in 1582, was orange, white, and blue, in three perpendicular bands; but in 1650 the orange was changed for red, so that the colors were red, white, and blue. The naval flags were, however, from the first, and all through Holland's career as a republic, alternate stripes of white and red, seven in number, in token of a federal republic. Whatever be the origin of our stars and stripes, the Act of Congress ordaining the flag with which we are now familiar was not passed until June 14, 1777.

The Dutch republic had from the first shown a marked sympathy with the American colonies. When England, after being baffled in her demand for twenty thousand Russian troops, called upon the States-General to furnish Dutch soldiers, they not only declined to make requisition of any native troops, but, led by Van der Capellen, they opposed the idea of England even using the Scotch Brigade

in her war against the Americans. This Scotch Brigade was the remnant of the military force from Great Britain, which, during the Dutch war of independence against Spain, had served under the Dutch flag, and in Dutch pay. Nevertheless it is true that the government of Holland, in accordance with international proprieties, on the breaking out of the war, issued a proclamation from The Hague, March 20, 1775, as follows :

“ Their High Mightinesses do absolutely prohibit all exportation of munition, gunpowder, guns, and shot by ships belonging to the dominion of Great Britain, provisionally for the term of six months upon pain of confiscation, with a fine of a thousand guilders, to be paid by the offending shipmaster.”

This declaration of neutrality, as their High Mightinesses said, was the “ customary compliment of courts not at war with each other.”

Whatever may be said by the impartial student of history about the attitude of the Dutch government, the answer of the people of Holland, as manifest in the abundant pamphlet literature still accessible, could not be mistaken. The scholars issued pamphlets and wrote books, in which it was clearly shown that the American colonies in their revolt against Great Britain were doing exactly what the Netherland provinces had done in 1568 when they took up arms in the name of the king against the king's forces (just as the Lexington men did in 1775). In 1581 they made their Declaration of Independence, which was the parent of the English Declaration of Rights in 1688, and the ancestor of the American Declaration of Independence. Some of these pamphlets are of great interest as showing the parallel and how history repeats itself. The

Dutch revolt was in the interest of freedom, order, law, and the rights of a nation to be sovereign and independent. Enunciating the principle of "no taxation without consent," and the right of men to worship God according to the light given them, they were yet careful to maintain the forms of law, and to be legally correct.

Hence, just as the battle of Lexington was fought on the technical right of Massachusetts citizens "to pass along the king's highway unmolested," and just as the first warrants of the Parliamentary army of the Commonwealth were written in the name of King Charles, and were sent "to relieve the king from his wicked counsellors," so in their Union of States, and before their Declaration of Independence, the Dutchmen held to the form of loyalty to the king. These nice points were, in the learned pamphlets, speeches, books, and orations, carefully observed by the Dutch writers. Hence, also, there gradually grew up that public opinion, fed and nourished especially by Professor Jean Luzac of Leyden, which made the work of John Adams so comparatively easy, secured the recognition of the United States of America by Holland, and the issue to us of loans amounting to thirteen millions of dollars.

The well known and understood feeling of the little mother-country of Nederland was felt and understood in all her Dutch colonies; and especially where the opportunities for attempting a lucrative trade offered, as at St. Eustatius in the West Indies, was this the case. This little island, first discovered and colonized by Pierre Nicholas Ecart with one hundred and fifty men and one armed ship, was made a French colony in 1629, but

in 1631 captured by the Spaniards, who came with a fleet of forty ships. The Dutch afterward took it and made it their own. It is one of the North Caribee Islands, and is in the centre of the group called the Leeward Islands, between the islands of Saba and St. Christopher, the latter belonging to England; so that the little Dutch colony was under the surveillance of the strongly fortified British island of St. Christopher. In 1776, beside the flourishing Upper and Lower Town, it had several forts, a large Reformed church, the usual typical wind-mill, several hundred houses, and large beach room, on which exports and imports could be easily handled. The most striking natural feature of the island is one large conical volcanic mountain at the southern end, called the Quill, or the Punch-Bowl, the crater of which is richly overgrown with tropical plants. At the northeastern end is a rugged mass of five hills, among which there are many ravines. The geology of the island has been well described by Dr. G. F. A. Molengraaf in an illustrated pamphlet published in Leyden in 1886, while the natural features and phenomena we have found still further described in detail by Mr. G. A. Linckers in the *Eigen Haard* of July 30, 1892, an illustrated periodical published at Haarlem in Holland. In the large print reproduced above¹ are representations of several British vessels, and a number of Dutch war and merchant ships floating the red-white, and blue flag, and the stern pennon of alternate red and white stripes. The governor of the island at this time was Johannes de Graeff, and the commander of the fort and militia of the island was Abraham Ravené.

¹ In the *New England Magazine*.

The *Andrea Doria*, bearing a copy of the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, and her commission from the Continental Congress, signed by John Hancock, with copies in blank, signed by the same, for the equipment of privateers, and with the thirteen-striped flag flying at her mast-head, came sailing into the roadstead of St. Eustatius on the 16th of November, 1776. She dropped anchor before Orangetown, and in front of Fort Orange. Not many yards away at the time was an English ship, on which were Captain John Dean and Captain John Spicer. The latter, on seeing the Continental brigantine, with floating flag and pennon, said :

“ There comes the tender of a man-of-war.”

“ No,” answered Captain Dean, “ by G—d, it is an American privateer ! Don’t you see the flag of the Continental Congress with thirteen stripes ? ”

Watching the vessel until its anchor had been dropped, these Englishmen noticed that the red, white, and blue flag of Fort Orange was lowered in welcome to, and in recognition of, the American ship. Just as soon as the *Andrea Doria* had heaved to and lowered her sails, she fired eleven guns. The people of the ships in the roadstead, and especially those on shore who had been awaiting the advent of the new flag, watched from the docks, or came out from their houses in considerable number to see the salute. Others on hearing the cannon became interested spectators.

The commander of the fort, Ravené, on seeing the character of the vessel, and recognizing the flag as that of the American Congress, was in a quandary. What should he do ? Should he salute it with the full number of “ honor shots ” which were

usually given to the men-of-war of a recognized nation, and thus officially recognize the sovereignty of the United States of America? Not desiring to take the responsibility upon himself, he waited before giving the orders to return the salute and walked over to the house of the governor. This was at the other end of the town ; for the governor had, besides his ordinary domicile at the southern end of the island, what may be called a country seat, high up on the mountain side, overlooking the beautiful scenery of the archipelago. Meeting Governor de Graeff, he was ordered to return the salute with two guns less, as if the *Andrea Doria* were a merchantman. Forthwith, on the return of the commander to the fort, the Dutch dogs of war were let slip, and a salute of eleven guns was fired.

This act, in the official letter of complaint written by Christer Greathead, the British governor of the island of St. Christopher, is thus described. After speaking of the crews of American ships on the ocean as the "exiled" and "unnatural" rebels against Great Britain, and stating that their acts of battle and capture of British vessels were piracies at sea under the authority of their usurped powers, he asks : " Shall it be true that by the violation of all public faith and national honor a Dutch colony shall be the avowed adherents of their treacheries and promoters of their piracies, and that the fortress of their high and mighty government shall be *the first public recognisers* of a flag till now unknown in the catalogue of national flags?" The italics are ours.

Later on he writes :

" The impartial world will judge between us, whether these complimentary shots, purposely answered by a Dutch fort to a

rebel brig called the *Andrea Doria*, with a flag known to the commander of that fort as the flag of his Majesty's rebel subjects, is or is not a partiality in favor of these rebels and a public offence done to His Majesty's flag. Whether the rebel brig fired thirteen or eleven honor shots, and whether they were answered with an equal or an inferior number, will not alter, I think, the real ground of my complaint in this regard, nor do I find anything in your letter that contains any denial or disavowal of that act."

The correspondence, including the affidavits, questions, answers, explanations, etc., will be found in the Dutch Blue-Book of three hundred and forty-four pages, published in 1779. The witnesses are many that the salute was fired. Nevertheless, the Dutch governor was a lawyer, and knew how to keep the forms of law and observe proclamations of neutrality, while at the same time showing his warm sympathy with the Americans. In the public houses at St. Eustatius there were disputes and conversations as to whether the Governor de Graeff had purposely recognized the independence and sovereignty of the United States, and thus performed an act which would with certainty, sooner or later, bring down the vengeance of Great Britain upon him and his country. Some declared it too bold a proceeding to be interpreted into a recognition of the United States, while others, who probably knew the facts better, believed that it was nothing else.

Captain Josiah Robinson and his American crew were not long left in doubt as to what Governor de Graeff meant. The captain was politely welcomed and hospitably treated when he called to present the Dutch governor with a copy of the Declaration of Independence, and to explain what this flag of thirteen stripes, borrowed from that of the Dutch

republic, meant. Pretty soon, as one living on the island at the time says, there were several vessels bearing the Congress colors, and among others was *The Baltimore Hero*, owned by one Isaac van Bibber, an American citizen born in Maryland. This armed sloop soon after, that is, on the 21st of November, captured an English brigantine some distance outside of the harbor, and beyond the guns of Fort Orange. Or, as the English governor, Greathead, complained in his letter, December 16, 1776, *The Baltimore Hero*, equipped with Dutch provisions and munitions, and carrying "a certain flag called that of the Continental Congress, did, nearly within reach of the cannon of St. Eustatius, capture the ship and property of His Britannic Majesty's dutiful and faithful subject." Furthermore, not only were the officers and crew of the *Andrea Doria* handsomely treated by the people of St. Eustatius, but within a remarkably short time this Continental brig sailed away with a cargo of powder, cannon, blankets, and a well selected assortment of munitions of war, which duly reached the army of General Washington. On her way home she captured the British armed vessel *Racchorse*, and won other prizes. Later on, however, at the evacuation of Fort Delaware, both the *Andrea Doria* and the *Racchorse* had to be burned to prevent their falling into the hands of the British.

During the whole Revolutionary War St. Eustatius was the headquarters of supplies for the American army. It is probably within bounds to say that no other one port supplied so largely the needs of the American troops. In addition to war material, supplies of a civil sort were liberally furnished; even the very paper on which Thomas Paine wrote

some of those spirit-stirring tracts, in the time that tried men's souls, came from this Dutch port of St. Eustatius. We find him, ready to start a continuous publication in Philadelphia, waiting until he shall obtain fifty reams of paper from St. Eustatius. Until Admiral Rodney descended upon the place, February 3, 1781, with his forty great ships of war, and demanded surrender at an hour's notice, it was a hornet's nest for the British, whence issued clouds of stinging privateers. Rodney, who had left Cornwallis to his fate in order to capture this American base of supplies, wrote, in his anger, as have other British writers, that "Monsieur de Graeff was the first man who insulted the British flag by taking up the salute of a pirate and a rebel," and that "during his whole administration he was a favorer of the American rebellion, without whose assistance the American navigation could not possibly have been supported."

De Graeff, however, did not stand alone. Before the States-General or government of the Dutch republic declared war against Great Britain, in 1780, there were numerous succors given to the Americans through their agents in Holland, while private mercantile ventures were not wanting. One of the most famous of these was by the firm of Claas Taan, merchants and importers of Zaandam, in Holland. When their fleet of eighteen ships was laid up by reason of the disturbance of trade with the American colonies, Mr. Claas Taan broke the blockade which was maintained off the mouth of Chesapeake Bay by the British squadron and got into Baltimore, relieving both the city and the American army by his timely freight of provisions and supplies of all sorts. Claas Taan held property

in Baltimore; and in 1793 Washington so highly appreciated his services that he sat for a painting to the artist Charles Peal Polk, who painted him in military uniform. This picture, which the writer saw in Utrecht in 1891, at the house of Peter de Vries, Sr., is now in the market, owing to the death, in 1892, of the owner, Mr. de Vries, who was a descendant of Claas Taan. Washington is represented with his waistcoat open, ruffled shirt bosom, and high white linen stock, with the tip of a collar lying under his double chin. On his epaulettes there are three stars, and on his right lapel are three large buttons. The picture is in a remarkably good state of preservation, and until its first discovery, by Rev. J. H. Suydam, was uncatalogued and generally unknown to Americans.

How did Governor Johannes de Graeff explain to his masters, the States-General, this act of the apparent recognition of the independence and sovereignty of people styled "rebels" by the government of Great Britain? His "deductie," or review of all the facts in the case, and his defence occupy ninety-nine printed folio pages in the Blue Book of the States-General, and are as interesting as the argument of a brilliant lawyer. He evidently meant to do nothing else than what he did do. He had a genuinely warm political sympathy with the Americans, and wanted them to succeed in their struggle. Moreover, there is no doubt about it that he wanted business at St. Eustatius to flourish; and he understood the technicalities of law well enough to know that he could honorably salute this old symbol of a federal republic borne by a war vessel of the new American nation. Yet, he was quite willing to do it in such a way that he would not be

hopelessly involved and come under disgrace or punishment ; and so he fired the salute which was usually given to merchant vessels, of whatever name or nation. In a word, outwardly he conformed to the requirements of the law, actually and purposely he saluted the flag of the United States of America. This act of his was the first public recognition of our national emblem.

True, it has been said that the first salute ever given to our flag by a foreign magistrate was to the American ship *Ranger*, at Brest in France, by the French commandant, to the great indignation of the English residents at that place. The matter is described by Dr. Ezra Green, surgeon of the *Ranger*, who wrote home : "This is the first salute ever pay'd to the American flagg." This was on Friday, February 13, 1778, or several months after the salute had been given in the West Indies.

Cooper, in his *Naval History of the United States*, says:

"The first salute ever paid to the American flag was fired in return for the salute of the *Doria*, when she went into that island (St. Eustatius). For this indiscretion, the Dutch governor was subsequently displaced."

And other writers, who have heard of the incident, without looking into the original authorities, say that Governor de Graeff was "deposed for this offence." The facts are, that he was ordered by the States-General to come home and explain his action. He pleaded the excuse of his susceptibility to sea-sickness, and begged delay. When, through the pressure of the British Ambassador, Sir Joseph Yorke, the States-General renewed their order that he should come home and explain, he delayed still

further, but finally returned to Holland and published his defence, with the accompanying documents, which were duly presented, and are before us as we write. By this time, 1779, the United States had been recognized by France as a sovereign power, had won the sympathies of Russia, Prussia, and Spain, and the American flag was well known in Europe and on the seas. Moreover, Dutch public opinion was so nearly ripe for active recognition of and alliance with the United States that the proceedings against de Graeff were of an exceedingly languid nature. At any rate, they went no further than the shedding of a great deal of ink and some mild oratory in the Chamber of their High Mightinesses.

In fact, de Graeff returned in honor to St. Eustatius, and at the taking of the town by Admiral Rodney he was found there, and allowed to go free with his private property and servants. After his return from Holland, he continued with extra diligence the practice of his industry, for Rodney writes from on board H. B. M. S. *Sandwich*, August 12, 1780:

“Having received undoubted intelligence that the American rebels carried on a most pernicious commerce at the island of St. Eustatius, which was likewise an asylum from whence they received every succour.”

Following the orders of King George III. given in an autograph letter, to make the Dutch West Indian Islands “the first objects of attack,” because at these “the enemy have derived great advantage,” he left Cornwallis to his fate in order to seize this nest of rebels, and to capture the rich town. He first stationed a squadron of frigates in an eligible

situation, "which pursued five sail of His Majesty's piratical rebellious subjects armed for war."

Yet, so bold were the Yankee privateers, among which were the *De Graeff*, of twenty-six guns, and the *Lady de Graeff*, of eighteen guns, that, as he writes :

"On the 6th instant the guns of the Americans were pointed at the *Rover*, H. B. M. sloop, and they thus insulted His Majesty's flag in the grossest manner by daring to hoist their rebellious colors with a broad pennant, etc."

As he approached the doomed port, writing freely about Dutch ingratitude and perfidy, he adds :

"Ever since the commencement of hostilities with the Americans the Dutch have evinced much partiality towards them."

More than anything else, however, the first salute of the American flag seems to have enraged the British, for he again refers to it. After paying his respects to *Paul Jones*, "a Scotchman and a pirate," he alludes to the fact that

"a rebel American privateer had also been saluted at the Dutch island of St. Eustatius after she had been suffered to capture two British ships within cannon-shot of their forts and castles."

When on the 3d of February, 1781, Rodney's mighty fleet appeared, the store-houses and beach were full of tobacco, sugar, and other commodities. Rodney captured the Dutch man-of-war, *Mars*, with thirty-eight guns and three hundred men, thirty loaded merchantmen, and a sixty-gun ship. There was no blood shed, for the force was too overwhelming to think for a moment of resistance. The *Mars* was turned into a British ship of war. The West India booty, which Rodney described in a letter to

his wife as consisting of riches beyond all comprehension, netted in its portable form two millions of dollars. It was found, from the books taken at St. Eustatius, that certain merchants of London and Bermuda were closely involved in trade at the Dutch port. The "fruit" which was introduced by Englishmen (the idea of Englishmen importing fruit into the land of oranges, bananas, and all luscious fruit!) was made of iron, and was ripened in the moulds of Birmingham. In a word, this English "fruit" was cannon-balls, while the "grain" imported was gunpowder. And thus Washington's army was largely supplied by imports from England itself, via St. Eustatius, besides what was home-made or captured by privateers. Rodney considered that this capture was "the greatest blow" that Holland and "the rebels" ever received. De Graeff was allowed to go free after some opprobrious remarks.

This capture of one of the bases of supplies for the Americans might have been a far more serious thing than otherwise had it not been for Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown. This latter achievement by the American-French forces practically closed the war; and what was necessary was money to pay the troops, rather than shot for the cannon or bullets for the muskets. This money, fortunately, came in the nick of time in the liberal loans made by Amsterdam merchants, which, brought over safely in American ships, was stored in a brick compartment in the cellar of a house occupied for some time by Lafayette, near Cornwall, New York. Into this cellar—the house being now tenanted by an Irish washerwoman—the writer penetrated amid cobwebs and stray chickens, to see what was once the vault of the United States Treasury.

It fared hard, however, with the American merchants, captains, and crews, who happened to be rather numerous in or near St. Eustatius at the time of the capture by Rodney. Of these the British admiral wrote :

“ Fifty American vessels loaded with tobacco have been taken by the British since the capture of the island.”

All except the hulls and masts, the rigging, sails, canvas, powder, ammunition, and stores were purchased at St. Eustatius.

“ American merchants and seamen amounting to more than two thousand have been secured. They made an offer to the governor to defend the island, and still a considerable number remain lurking in the mountains. Hunger will soon compel them to surrender at discretion.”

This was true. Unable to fight the wolf, they surrendered to the lion, and the majority of them lingered in Dartmouth and other British jails until peace was declared.

Our postscript must deal with the oil-painting of the plucky Dutch governor who first saluted the American flag. This painting hangs in the hall of the House of Representatives in the State Capitol at Concord, N. H. On June 2, 1837, Mr. Paul Craigin, Jr., of Nashua, N. H., sent a letter to Gov. Isaac Hill. In this letter he stated that his brother, F. W. Craigin, residing in Surinam, South America, had ordered the portrait to be taken, for the purpose of presenting it to his native State. The original was then in possession of Governor de Graeff's grandson in Surinam, though he afterwards removed to Barbadoes. The modern Dutchman told Mr. Craigin that—

“on declaring their independence the Americans sent dispatches to the several countries and governments. Many were intercepted by the English, and the vessel that carried the dispatches to Holland was taken and carried to Liverpool ; but the *Andromeda* (*sic*) that sailed for St. Eustatius arrived safely, making a short voyage. She came to and made the island, with the star-spangled banner (*sic*) flying at mast-head, a sight entirely new and strange to St. Eustatius. The commander of the island, Hon. Johannes de Graeff, on learning the object of this visit and the determination of the Americans, ordered a national salute to be fired from his guns in answer to one fired by the *Andromeda* ; and he was said to be the first foreigner who saluted the nation’s flag. . . . The consequence was that the Honorable de Graeff was called home to Holland, and on arriving at The Hague, and on the very day on which he was to be called before the Prince and his ministers to explain and account for this affair, news arrived from France and, I believe, from Russia and Prussia, that they had acknowledged the American flag, and requesting the Dutch to do the same. They did so, and all proceedings against the governor ended. He was offered his commission back, but refused it, having served long, and acquired a fortune.”

The painting represents de Graeff in his official dress, and holding the American dispatches in his hand.

This epistolary account is not accurate in its details, but is, in the main, true to the chief statement in our article. In 1876, the Hon. B. F. Prescott, now of Epping, N. H., was Secretary of State, and called attention to this painting in a pamphlet of twenty-six pages entitled : “ The Stars and Stripes : The Flag of the United States of America ; When, Where, and by Whom Was It First Saluted ? The Question Answered.” In correspondence with the American Minister resident at The Hague, the Hon. James T. Burney, some of the important points of the incident, gained by translations from the Dutch Blue-Book, were written out, and are published

by Mr. Prescott in his pamphlet. The writer of this article did not see Mr. Prescott's pamphlet (courteously sent him by the latter), until he had himself translated, out of the original Dutch documents, the letters of Governor de Graeff and his subordinates, with those of the complaining British agents. Mr. Prescott in his pamphlet says :

“He was the first foreign magistrate who saluted the stars and stripes after our independence was declared in 1776, and as such it makes him a very important personage in our history as a nation.”





WHO FOUNDED NEW YORK?



THE much-discussed question as to who is entitled to the honor of being considered the founder of New York is opened anew by the following letter published in the *New York Tribune*, January, 1895.

THE FOUNDER OF NEW YORK.

Mayor Strong caused the following letter to be sent to Ernest Duponchel Gaultion, of No. 29 Franz Josefs Quai, Vienna, Austria, who wrote and asked the name of the founder of this city, as the question was being discussed in a Vienna club:

All authorities agree that Peter Minuit, concerning whose nationality there is a difference of opinion, arrived in New Netherland on the *Sea Gull*, Skipper Tienpont commanding, on May 4, 1623. He was a director of the newly formed and powerful Dutch West India Company. There is also no divergence of opinion that it was the redoubtable Peter who purchased Manhattan Island from the Indians, and founded in the same year, 1623, New Amsterdam. New Amsterdam afterward became New York. Concerning Jesse de Forest, or, as you put it, Jesse de la Forest, for which spelling there seems to be no authority, there is a disagreement among the historians. Most of our historians

devote but little to Jesse. He was born in Avesne, Department du Nord, France, in 1465. After a wandering life he found himself in Leyden in 1515. He was a dyer by trade, but was strongly possessed of a spirit of adventure and unrest that ruled so many European people in those days. In August, 1521, Jesse wrote a letter to England asking permission for fifty or sixty families of Walloons to settle in Virginia. The King referred the letter to the directors of the Virginia Company, whose terms were not acceptable to the would-be emigrants, who therefore remained in Leyden. Meanwhile the Dutch West India Company got its charter, and a party of Walloons were sent to America by the Dutch proprietors in 1524. Eight men of these stayed on Manhattan Island, forming a settlement near the southern end, and were thus the first settlers here. This group has been referred to as the "Jesse de Forest colony," but that Jesse ever came to New Amsterdam is doubtful. As far as I know, there is no project on foot for a monument to Jesse, whose connection with the founding of New York is too remote ever to receive such memorialization. If New York City ever erects a monument in memory of its founder, Peter Minuit will come in for that honor.

I have the honor to remain, sir, yours very truly,

B. L. BURROWS,

Confidential Clerk to the Mayor.

In the *Tribune* of March 17, 1895, appeared the following communication :

JESSE DE FOREST OR PETER MINUIT?

FACTS FROM LEYDEN GOING TO SHOW THAT THE FORMER
WAS THE FOUNDER OF NEW AMSTERDAM.

To the Editor of the "Tribune":

SIR: In the latter part of last January there appeared in the newspapers of this city a letter to

Herr Gaultion, Vienna, signed by the "Confidential Secretary to the Mayor," and containing several extraordinary statements as to the founding of New York City, then New Amsterdam, by Peter Minuit, etc. Possessing some information on that subject myself, I still thought it best to write to Mr. Charles M. Dozy, Archivist of Leyden, Holland, and inquire into the historical facts. I have just received his answer, which I send herewith.

When the delegation of The Holland Society of New York visited Holland in 1888, a most elaborate display of old maps, books, engravings, and original manuscripts was prepared for us at Leyden, and I had in my hand the original minutes of the City Council of Leyden, dated August 27, 1622, granting permission to Jesse de Forest to enroll the Walloon colonists, and those dated January 4, 1624, giving permission to Gerard de Forest to take the position of "dyer," formerly held by his brother Jesse, "gone lately to the West Indies." (Also the original manuscript poll-tax list, giving names, localities, and assessments of William Brewster, John Robinson, and the other Pilgrim Fathers while they were living in Leyden in 1622.)

As I do not know the source of the information of the confidential secretary to the Mayor, I do not know how far he is excusable for the grave errors contained in his letter. It is to be regretted that such errors could be disseminated even quasi-officially.

GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN.

NEW YORK, March 13, 1895.

[Copy]

LEYDEN, 24th of February, 1895.

DEAR SIR: You ask my opinion about a letter that Mr. Burrows, confidential clerk to the Mayor of your city, wrote some weeks ago to a gentleman at Vienna about the foundation of New York. You are right in thinking that the question does interest me, as I made researches about Jesse de Forest at

Avesnes and Sedan. Mr. Burrows rejects the claim of foundership of your town for Jesse, and considers Peter Minuit as the only one who comes in for that honor. He asserts boldly that all authorities agree that this Peter Minuit arrived in New Netherland on May 4, 1623, purchased Manhattan Island from the Indians, and founded in the same year—1623—New Amsterdam (baptized, 1664, New York).

I can assure you that all authorities agree that Peter Minuit arrived only in 1626. This is important, as the whole question depends on dates. I must, however, excuse Mr. Burrows for this mistake. As not a single date in his whole letter is correct, at least in the printed copy you sent me, I suppose that it is not his, but the printer's devil's fault.

Minuit was the third Governor of the colony; he organized the administration, he made a treaty with the Indians that rendered the Dutch proprietors of the whole island, instead of possessors only by right of first discovery or occupation; he fortified the settlement that had already existed three years. His importance for the colony should not be disregarded, but before his directorship, since 1623, there was a settlement on Manhattan Island that had already received important accessions from Holland, with a supply of live-stock and farming tools.

Jesse de Forest, born at Avesnes between 1570 and 1580, living in 1601 and 1608 at Sedan, and 1605 at Leyden, had applied in July, 1621, in the name of fifty-six Walloon families, who wished to go to Virginia, to the Ambassador of England at The Hague for permission and assistance from the king of that country. The royal answer was not satisfactory. In August, 1622, Jesse sent a petition to the States-General of the United Provinces asking to be allowed to enroll Protestant families for emigration to the West Indies, as America was commonly called in that time. The Dutch West India Company, which was yet in process of organization, of course highly approved this project;

it may be that the attempt of 1621 had fixed the attention of the directors on Jesse, and that they had encouraged him in his address to the Dutch Government. At any rate, the permission was granted, a ship was equipped, and in March, 1623, the *New Netherland* left the Dutch shores with thirty families aboard. In May the mouth of the River Hudson was reached. One division of the colonists went on and built Fort Orange, the origin of the present Albany. But the other part settled on Manhattan Island, and the name Walenbogh or Walloon Bay, the Wallabout of to-day, bears testimony to their being Walloons. It cannot be denied that from that fact, from the arrival of the *New Netherland* in May, 1623, dates the permanent occupation of the site of New York.

The assertion of Mr. Burrows that the Walloons of Jesse were sent to America by the Dutch proprietors in 1524 (he means 1624), a year after the purchase of the island in 1623, is in contradiction with the statement of the best historians of this part of American history, Brodhead, Baird, Riker, Grant Wilson, and others.

As for Jesse himself, Mr. Burrows is not alone in doubting that he ever came to Manhattan Island. Indeed, there is no testimony of his presence there; but almost all we know about the earliest history of New York was discovered not long ago. As Mr. Grant Wilson remarks in his work, *The Memorial History of the City of New York*, even the fact that Peter Minuit ruled here as director "was somewhat apocryphal until recent years." We know only two of the colonists of 1623. But I think we may be sure of Jesse having taken the prominent place among them that his organization of the expedition assigned him to.

It was Jesse who had written the address to England, and who was the advocate of the would-be colonists before the Ambassador; it was Jesse who had given the impulse to the expedition by his petition to the States, and had enrolled the

emigrants. The doubt that he did not accompany them and the assertion that he went to Brazil and died there repose wholly on the misunderstanding by incomplete knowledge of an act of the Common Council taken from the Leyden archives. Gerard de Forest asked from the burgomasters the authorization to replace as a dyer his brother Jesse, "who had lately gone to the West Indies." The permission was granted on January 4, 1624, and as a naval military expedition left Holland on the 21st and 22d of December, 1623, it seemed to some authors likely that the word "lately" had relation to that expedition of a fortnight previous. They forgot that not the burgomasters, but Gerard had used that word, and they did not know that he had used it before the date of that expedition, for it was exactly on December 21st that the magistrates sent the petition for advice to the Aldermen of the Dyers' Guild.

There had been no voyage to the West Indies at that moment "lately," other than that of the *New Netherland*, and Gerard's expression could not relate to any other one. As there is no doubt that the first permanent settlement on Manhattan Island dates from May, 1623, the fact that Jesse de Forest prepared and organized that colonization and was almost certainly the leader of it gives him a right to be called the founder of New Amsterdam.

CH. M. DOZY.

To Mr. GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN,
New York.

COMMENTS BY THE SECRETARY.

It is greatly to be regretted that we have not fuller and more definite information concerning the earliest settlers of New Netherland. When Hon. Henry C. Murphy was at The Hague in 1858, he sent over a translation of a letter which had recently

been discovered and published in Holland, written by Rev. Jonas Michaëlius, the first minister of the Dutch Reformed Church in this country, dated at Manhattan, 11 August, 1628. A *fac-simile* of this letter, together with a printed copy in Dutch and an English translation by Mr. Murphy, is in the library of the Society. Mr. Michaëlius embarked for New Amsterdam, January 24, 1628, arriving here April 7, 1628 and this letter, written four months thereafter, gives an interesting account of his impressions of New Amsterdam. Mr. Murphy says this is the "only letter extant, within our knowledge, written during the first years of the settlement of New York by any of the adventurers. While New England is rich in this kind of material for its history, New York is, with the exception of that now presented to us, entirely barren."

Almost all the manuscripts and records of the Dutch West India Company were sold for waste paper seventy-five years ago. There has been preserved but the briefest mention of any of the voyages made by the ships of the "New Netherland Company," chartered in 1614, and we have no passenger lists of the ships of the West India Company prior to 1654, so it will be readily seen how impossible it is to give the names of the earliest settlers of New Netherland with the fulness and accuracy of those of the pioneers of New England.

Of the colonists on the ship *New Netherland* referred to in the letter of Mr. Dozy (see also a letter from the same gentleman in the Year Book for 1888-89), he states that the names of two only are known. Presumably he had in mind, Joris Jansen Rapelje and his wife Catharina Trico, the parents of Sarah Rapelje, commonly considered to be the

first white girl born in New Netherland. But it is questioned whether they came in that vessel. For, in a deposition made by Catharina Trico, October 17, 1688 (*Documentary History of New York*, vol. iii., p. 49), she states that she came in 1623 in the ship *Unity*, "the first ship sent by the Dutch West India Company." As, however, she was, at the date of her affidavit, eighty-three years of age, it is claimed that after the lapse of sixty-five years she may not have remembered the name of the vessel. But she further asserts that Arien Jorise was captain of the ship, whereas we know from the authority given below that Cornelius Jacobs was skipper of the *New Netherland*. It is to be noted, moreover, that in Baird's *The Huguenot Emigration to America*, vol. i., p. 351, are given the names of the fifty-six petitioners, headed by Jesse de Forest, mentioned in the letter of Mr. Dozy, and some of whom it is assumed De Forest led to New Netherland, and that the names of Rapelje and his wife do not appear among them.

Riker, in his *History of Harlem*, p. 93, states that December 21 and 22, 1623, twenty-two ships of war left Holland under Admiral Jacob Willekens to operate against the Spanish settlements in the West Indies and Brazil, and asserts that Jesse de Forest went with this expedition, and was never heard of more. Riker, who was a painstaking student of history and particularly interested in Jesse de Forest, concludes that he was either killed in battle with the Spaniards or died of disease, and that the fact of his decease soon became known to his family in Holland. His widow continued to reside in Leyden, where three years later her daughter Rachel married Jean La Montagne.

Ten years thereafter La Montagne with his wife and her brothers removed to New Amsterdam.

Mr. Dozy, as does Baird, disputes this conclusion of Riker, asserting that he had "an incomplete knowledge" of the facts. Riker had stated, p. 94, that Gerard de Forest appeared before the burgomasters January 4, 1624, declared that his brother Jesse had "lately departed with the vessels for the West Indies," and requested to be appointed in his stead to dye serges and camlets in colors. Mr. Dozy impugns this statement that Gerard de Forest appeared before the burgomasters January 4, 1624, claims that permission was granted Jan. 4, 1624, (though Baird gives it, vol. i., p. 174, January 24, 1624), and that the burgomasters had sent the petition to the Aldermen of the Dyers' Guild, December 21, 1623, which was the very day the first of the expedition sailed. Admitting that Mr. Dozy is correct in his statement that Gerard de Forest had used the expression quoted as early as December 21, 1623, we have only to assume that Jesse had left Leyden a day or two before for the Texel whence the expedition sailed, and that his brother immediately made application for the vacant position, which is much more probable than to assume that he deferred his application for nearly a year, as would have been the case if Jesse had sailed in the *New Netherland* in March, 1623. Note, too, that the expression used, "lately departed with the vessels for the West Indies," more accurately applies to a fleet just starting for the West Indies than to a single ship for New Netherland which had sailed ten months previously.

It is further to be noted that we do not find in any record of early inhabitants of New York the

names of Jesse de Forest or the other petitioners mentioned.* The conclusion appears to be irresistible that neither Jesse de Forest nor his company came to New Amsterdam in the ship *New Netherland* nor by any other vessel.

That there were Walloons very early in New Amsterdam admits of no question, but that they constituted the very earliest settlers remains to be proven. *Wassenaer's Historie van Europa*, published in Amsterdam, 1621-1632, quoted in *Documentary History of New York*, vol. iii., p. 35, says: "In the spring of 1623, the West India Company sent a vessel called the *New Netherland* whereof Cornelius Jacobs, of Hoorn, was skipper, with thirty families, mostly Walloons, to plant a colony there." In the letter of Mr. Michaëlius referred to above he says: "We have first established the form of a church. . . . We have had at the first administration of the Lord's Supper full fifty communicants—Walloons and Dutch. . . . the Walloons and French have no service on Sundays, otherwise than in the Dutch language, of which they understand very little. . . . Some of the Walloons live far away and could not come on account of the heavy rain and storms, so that it was neither advisable, nor was it possible, to appoint any special service for so small a number with so much uncertainty." The clear intimation is, that at that date, at least, the Dutch far outnumbered the Walloons, who were "small in number." It may be remarked just here that Mr. Dozy, with the gener-

* Baird, vol. i., p. 175, thinks he recognized some of these names, "in spite of the Batavian disguises in which they appear, beyond the gap of fifteen or twenty years in the records of New Amsterdam," and specifies some of them, but other investigators of these records fail to identify any of the names.

ality of writers who have assumed that the Wallabout was so designated because of its association with the Walloons, may possibly be mistaken. While "Waal" is Dutch for "Walloon" it had for centuries been used to designate that arm of the Rhine which flows through the Netherlands between the Rhine and the Maas—an inner water,—and the dictionaries give, as the primary signification of the word, "an inner harbor." It would seem most likely therefore that the term was applied to that little bay on the Brooklyn shore because it was "an inner harbor," rather than because of the proximity of Walloons, whose presence is assumed to account for the name. It was for a long time believed that Sarah Rapelye was born at the Wallabout and the supposition that the Walloons were there as early as 1625 helped to foster the idea of this origin of the name, but it is now known that her parents did not remove to Long Island till "many years" after her birth (see affidavit of Catharina Trico above mentioned).

The earliest list of colonists we find is that given in O'Callaghan's *History of New Netherland*, vol. i., pp. 433-441, as settlers in Rensselaerwyck, from 1630 to 1646. The earliest records of the Dutch church in New York are lost, those now extant beginning only with September 25, 1639. We have also "The Roll of Oaths of Allegiance, in Kings County, N. Y.," in 1687, published in the *Documentary History of New York*, vol. i., pp. 659-661, which specifies the number of years the persons named had lived in the country. From these sources only can we gather the names of the pioneer settlers of New York, with occasional exceptions. One of these exceptions we find in the

Journal of the Labadists, who visited this country in 1679. On page 114, they state that they had just had an interview with Jan Vigné, then sixty-five years old, who, they say, was the first male white person born in New Netherland. This would indicate the year of his birth to be 1614 or 1615, and the coincidence of dates has led some to conclude that his parents were with Adriaen Block in the *Tiger*, when that vessel was burned in New York harbor in 1613. It will be recalled that Block's crew erected the first houses ever built in New Amsterdam (the supposed spot, 41 Broadway, being now marked by one of the Holland Society's tablets), where they spent the winter of 1613-1614, while building the *Restless*, the first ship constructed in New Netherland.

Some historians, however, question this statement of the Labadists, and assuming that no settlement of New Amsterdam was made prior to 1623, conclude that they or Vigné himself were in error as to Vigné's age, and that he was really born as late as 1624. But it is not clear that Vigné's claim may not be well founded. His mother, Adrienne Cuvilje was one of the most famous of the Dutch women of early New York. On the death of her first husband, Guleyn Vigné who was an Indian trader, she married Jan Jansen Damen, one of the most prominent citizens of the town, whose farm extended from the Hudson to the East River and from Wall Street to Maiden Lane. Jan Vigné was one of the "Great Burghers" of New Amsterdam, and was Schepen in 1655, 1656, and 1661. One of his sisters, Rachel, married Cornelius Van Tienhoven, the Secretary of the Province of New Netherland, and another, Mary,

married Abraham Isaac Ver Planck, the ancestor of the Ver Plancks and other noted families of New York.

But even if it should be conceded that no settlement was made as early as 1614, it is by no means certain that the first settlers were those by the ship *New Netherland*, in 1623. The very next year after the discovery of the Hudson a Dutch trading vessel visited the river and was followed by others. On October 11, 1614, a charter was granted by the States-General to the "New Netherland Company," composed of a number of merchants of Amsterdam, owners of five ships, whose names are stated, which had already made voyages to these shores, giving them exclusive authority to trade with New Netherland for the term of three years. It is believed that a fort was erected on Manhattan Island in 1615, and another at about the same time near Albany, and it is not at all unlikely, during the eight years intervening before the arrival of the *New Netherland*, with ships constantly passing to and fro, that not a few permanent traders and settlers had established themselves both at Manhattan Island and up the Hudson River.

In fact there appears to be positive evidence to this effect. In Broadhead's History, page 93, reference is made to Thomas Dermer, Captain of an English vessel employed for exploration of these shores. In the summer of 1619 he visited the Hudson River, and in a letter to his employer, under date of December 27, 1619, he mentions that "in his passage he met with certain Hollanders who had a trade in Hudson's River some years before this time, with whom he had a conference about the state of that coast and their pro-

ceedings with those people, whose answer gave him good content." "This conference was held, no doubt," says Broadhead, "*with the Dutch traders who were then settled at Manhattan Island.*" This was in 1619, it will be observed. "But, before he left Manhattan Island, Dermer took care to warn the Dutch whom he found there in quiet possession, not to continue their occupation of what he claimed as English territory. "Meeting," says Gorges, the employer of Dermer, "with some Hollanders that were settled in a place we call Hudson's River in trade with the natives, Dermer forbade them the place as being by his Majesty appointed to us."

It would therefore appear that the Dutch had settled on Manhattan Island before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, and of course prior to Jesse de Forest's petition "to goe into Verginia" in 1621, or his subsequent petition to go to the "West Indies."

In the *Documentary History of the State of New York*, vol. iii., pages 52-63, are given lists of passengers by forty-four ships which sailed from the Netherlands to New Amsterdam during the ten years from 1654 to 1664. The late Hon. Tunis G. Bergen, whose *Early Settlers of Kings County* is of such priceless value, has rendered an important service by arranging in alphabetical order not only the names of these passengers but also those of the early settlers in Rensselaerwyck and the names taken from "The Roll of Oaths of Allegiance in King's County, New York," already mentioned. These are published in volumes xiv. and xv. of *The Record of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society*.

Valentine's *Manual of the Common Council of New York*, for 1862, 1863, and 1864, giving the marriages and baptisms in the Dutch Church of New York; Winfield's *Land Titles of Hudson County*, giving similar information from the Bergen Church; Pearson's *Genealogies of the Early Settlers of Albany*, in vol. iv. of Munsell's collections on the history of that city, and *The Early Settlers of Schenectady*, also by Prof. Pearson, furnish valuable alphabetically arranged lists of the founders of New Netherland. The fullest information we can get of the names of the early colonists is to be obtained, of course, from the records of the Dutch churches, which, happily with a few exceptions, have been so well preserved. Of these churches the records of the following, organized prior to 1700, have been published: NEW YORK, in *The Record of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society*. KINGSTON, by Rev. R. R. Hoes. BROOKLYN, by E. W. Nash, of New York. BERGEN, in Winfield's *Land Titles of Hudson County*. HACKENSACK AND SCHRAALENBURGH, in the Collections of the Holland Society. TAPPAN, in Dr. Cole's *History of Rockland County*; and STATEN ISLAND, in Bayles' *History of Richmond County*; the latter, as well as those of the Bergen church, being arranged alphabetically.



The Beggars' Medal.

BADGE OF
THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

ADOPTED MARCH 30, 1887.



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

measure, in this New Republic, the benefits of the noble conflict of our Dutch forefathers.

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

"In the year 1565, immediately after the decrees of the Council of Trent were promulgated, Philip II. determined to put them in force throughout his dominions. Accordingly, he now made a more vehement attack upon the Reformers ; and then it was, in 1566, that the Netherland nobles, led by Count Brederode, signed the famous 'Compromise,' with which the open rebellion of the provinces begins. Margaret of Parma was Philip's regent in the Low Countries. Before her Brederode appeared with the Protest against the Inquisition and other innovations which the King proposed to introduce into Holland. He was accompanied by three hundred noblemen, who had bound themselves together for the preservation of the liberties of the provinces. The Duchess of Parma appeared to be much disturbed at the sight of such a multitude of noble remonstrants ; but the Count of Barlemont, who stood beside her, begged her not to be alarmed. 'For,' said he, in French, 'they are only beggars.'

"The next day, the 6th of April, 1566, as the confederates were sitting together at dinner, and talking of a name for their new party, they remembered Barlemont's sneer, and cried out, '*Vivent les Gueux!*'—'Hurrah for the Beggars!' When din-

ner was over, Brederode, having hung a beggar's wallet around his neck, filled a wooden bowl with wine and drank the health of the company, declaring that for his part he was ready to sacrifice life, property, everything, in defence of his country's freedom. The room rang with applause—'Hurrah for the Beggars!' The cup was passed from hand to hand. Every man drank the same toast and made the same pledge of devotion. And thus it was that the name of the *Gueux*, or Beggars, which has become famous throughout Europe, had its origin at a social feast; for it often happens that the most important and serious affairs begin amid jests and laughter.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

may be, this name was received by the nobles as a precious epithet, and soon became the most honorable title of that illustrious league.

“The 6th of April, Brederode, being at dinner with other lords of his party at Culembourg’s, put around his neck a wallet, and filling with wine a wooden cup, like that worn by the beggars, made all the guests follow his example. He declared to them at the same time that while always remaining faithful to his King, not only would he risk everything in defence of the liberties of the country, but although he might be reduced to carrying a wallet, he was even ready to give up his life in so good a cause. All those who were at the feast, having in turn taken the wallet and the cup, made the same declaration one after the other, in the midst of a continual cry of ‘*Vivent les Gueux!*’

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

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

“It was by this low and despised method that the Professor, Thomas Stapleton, was able to reach the highest degree of erudition, notwithstanding his poverty and low birth. Sure, thanks to his porringer, of victuals which were absolutely necessary

to him, he applied himself first to the languages and afterward to the higher sciences, with such success that he was honored with the most distinguished professorship in the University of Louvain. He never forgot his porringer. In the feasts which they gave when he was elevated to this important charge, not only did he then cause the first toast to be drunk in that cup, then ornamented with a foot of silver, but he desired that after his death it should be added to the rich ornaments of his marble tomb, as an example and as a beacon for other distinguished men of genius, the meanness of whose extraction might seem to condemn them to darkness.

“The reader must pardon me this digression, which I would not have made but for the same motive which caused this great man to parade his beggar’s bowl.

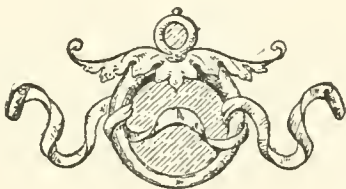
“The gourd or bottle had its origin from the usage made of it by the pilgrims—that class of people who, to perform a penance or to fulfil certain vows, undertake a journey to the distant shrine of some saint, like that of St. James in Spain, or of Loretto in Italy. They are obliged to go there begging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

country, even to carrying the wallet, took pride in wearing on the breast certain medals attached to ribbons, and very often joined with a porringer and a gourd."

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

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

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





Articles of Incorporation.

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

WE, the undersigned, being of full age, citizens of the United States and also citizens of the State of New York, desire to form ourselves into a society for social purposes, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled, "An Act for the incorporation of societies or clubs for certain lawful purposes," passed May 12, 1875; and we do hereby certify :

NAME.

FIRST. The name or title by which said Society shall be known in law, is

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

BUSINESS AND OBJECT.

SECOND. 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, monuments, 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 stately 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.

TRUSTEES.

THIRD. The number of Trustees to manage the affairs of the Society shall be twenty.

The names of the Trustees for the first year are as follows :

Hooper C. Van Vorst,	Abraham Van Santvoord,
George M. Van Hoesen,	Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke,
George W. Van Slyck,	Jr.,
David Van Nostrand,	W. A. Ogden Hegeman,
Edgar B. Van Winkle,	George G. De Witt, Jr.,
Herman W. Vander Poel,	Wilhelmus Mynderse,
William M. Hoes,	Jacob Wendell,
Aaron J. Vanderpoel,	Benjamin F. Vosburgh, M.D.,
George W. Van Sicken,	Robert B. Roosevelt,
Lucas L. Van Allen,	Philip Van Volkenburgh, Jr.,
	Alfred Van Santvoord.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this fourteenth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Aaron J. Vanderpoel,	Abraham Van Santvoord,
John E. Van Nostrand,	Robt. W. Van Boskerck,
Gilbert S. Van Pelt,	Herman W. Vander Poel,
A. B. Vandusen,	A. H. Van Sinderen,
Edgar B. Van Winkle,	Francis H. Van Vechten,
Richard Van Santvoord,	Thos. S. Van Volkenburgh,
Wm. M. Hoes,	Geo. W. Van Sicen,
Robt. B. Roosevelt,	George M. Van Hoesen,
Jacob Wendell,	W. A. Ogden Hegeman,
Philip Van Volkenburgh, Jr.,	Wm. Van Wyck,
Jenkins Van Schaick,	George G. De Witt, Jr.,
Benjamin F. Vosburgh,	Wilhelmus Mynderse,
Augustus H. Vanderpoel,	Geo. W. Van Slyck,
H. Van Schaick,	John R. Van Derveer,
H. S. Van Duzer,	Elisha W. Vanderhoof,
W. W. Van Voorhis,	Henry C. Van Vechten,
Kiliaen Van Rensselaer,	Henry D. Van Orden,
David Van Nostrand,	Alexander T. Van Nest,
L. L. Van Allen,	Warner Van Norden,
Frank F. Van Derveer,	Arthur M. Jacobus,
Robert B. Van Vleck,	A. K. Van Vleck,
Hooper C. Van Vorst,	Cornelius Van Brunt,
Geo. Van Wagenen,	Edwin E. Van Auken.

STATE OF NEW YORK }
 City and County of New York, } *ss* :

I, Patrick Keenan, Clerk of the said City and County and Clerk of the Supreme Court of said State for said County, do hereby certify that the certificate of incorporation of The Holland Society of New York, with acknowledgments thereto annexed, was filed and recorded in this office on the thirtieth of April, 1885.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto
 subscribed my name and affixed my
 official seal, this ninth day of June,
 [L. s.] 1885.

PATRICK KEENAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
 City and County of New York, } ss.:

It is hereby certified that the certificate of incorporation of The Holland Society of New York, with acknowledgments thereunto annexed, was filed and recorded in this office on the first day of May, 1885.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of office
 of the Secretary of State, at the
 City of Albany, this first day of
 [L. s.] May, one thousand eight hundred
 and eighty-five.

JOSEPH B. CARR, Secretary of State.





Constitution.

ADOPTED APRIL 30, 1885.

AS AMENDED APRIL 6, 1894.

ARTICLE I.

Name.

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

ARTICLE II.

Object.

The object of the Society shall be,

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

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

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

FOURTH. 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.

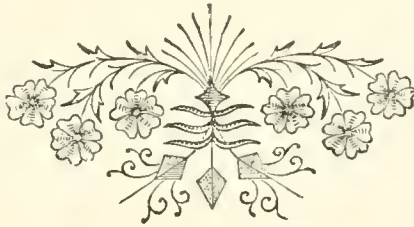
Notices.

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.

I. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

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

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

2. MEETINGS OF TRUSTEES.

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

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

The original Dutch settlements in this country, each one of which is entitled to a Vice-President in this Society, are the following counties, namely: New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland, Orange, Sullivan, Dutchess, Ulster, Greene, Columbia, Albany, Rensselaer, Schenectady, Schoharie, Montgomery, and Erie in the

State of New York; Hudson, Bergen, Passaic, Essex, Monmouth, Middlesex, Somerset, and Camden in the State of New Jersey, and Philadelphia, representing the settlement on the Delaware; provided that no county shall be entitled to a Vice-President unless there are ten members resident in such county. There may be also a Vice-President for the United States Army and one for the United States Navy.

II. 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.





LIST OF MEMBERS.

WITH DATES OF ELECTION.

April 8, 1895.

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

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

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

NEW YORK STATE.

NEW YORK CITY.

- Mar. 28, 1889..Franklin Acker.
 Mar. 28, 1889..Benjamin Lander Amerman.
 Mar. 28, 1889..Frederick Herbert Amerman.
 Dec. 20, 1886..Newton Amerman.
 Mar. 28, 1889..William Libbey Amerman.
 Mar. 29, 1888..Richard Amerman Anthony.
 Mar. 30, 1894..Frederick Cruser Bayles.
 April 30, 1885..Gerard Beekman.
 Dec. 23, 1885..Henry Rutger Beekman.
 Dec. 23, 1885..J. William Beekman.
 Mar. 29, 1888..Herman Suydam Bergen.
 Mar. 29, 1888..Zaccheus Bergen.
 Jan. 30, 1890..Alonzo Blauvelt.
 Jan. 30, 1890..Anthony James Bleecker.
 Dec. 7, 1888..James Bleecker.
 Mar. 28, 1889..Theophylact Bache Bleecker, Jr.
 Oct. 24, 1889..Hildreth Kennedy Bloodgood.
 Mar. 29, 1888..John Brower Blydenburgh.
 June 25, 1885..John Bogart.
 Dec. 20, 1886..Albert Gilliam Bogert.
 Mar. 30, 1887..Charles Edmund Bogert.
 Dec. 7, 1888..John G. Bogert.
 Mar. 29, 1888..Stephen Gilliam Bogert.
 Oct. 16, 1894..John Butter Brevoort.
 Oct. 25, 1886..Theophilus Anthony Brouwer.
 June 15, 1886..Bloomfield Brower.
 Oct. 25, 1886..Charles De Hart Brower.
 Dec. 22, 1887..John Brower.
 Dec. 23, 1885..William Leverich Brower.
 Oct. 24, 1889..Samuel Burhans, Jr.
 Mar. 30, 1893..Arthur Burtis.
 Mar. 29, 1888..Alonzo Edward Conover.
 Mar. 29, 1888..Frank Edgar Conover.
 Mar. 26, 1891..Warren Archer Conover.
 Jan. 30, 1890..Ebenezer Lane Cooper.
 Mar. 26, 1891..John Henry Cooper.
 Jan. 30, 1890..Washington Lafayette Cooper.
 Mar. 30, 1887..Cornelius Cuyler Cuyler.
 Dec. 7, 1888..George W. De Bevoise.
 Mar. 29, 1894..James De La Montanye.

- Dec. 29, 1892..William Ray De Lano.
 Oct. 24, 1889..John Demarest.
 April 30, 1885..Chauncey Mitchell Depew.
 Dec. 23, 1885..Frederick J. De Peyster.
 Oct. 27, 1887..Frederick William Devoe.
 Nov. 17, 1885..Alfred De Witt.
 Mar. 14, 1885..George G. De Witt.
 June 25, 1885..Henry Clinton De Witt.
 April 30, 1885..Peter De Witt.
 April 30, 1885..William G. De Witt.
 June 30, 1892..Anthony Dey.
 June 30, 1892..Joseph Warren Scott Dey.
 Dec. 29, 1892..Solomon Le Fevre Deyo.
 Oct. 24, 1885..Morris H. Dillenbeck.
 April 6, 1886..Abram Douwe Ditmars.
 April 6, 1886..Edward Wilson Ditmars.
 Mar. 29, 1888..Isaac Edward Ditmars.
 Mar. 28, 1889..Cornelius Du Bois.
 Mar. 30, 1887..Cornelius J. Dumond.
 Mar. 28, 1889..Gustavus Abeel Duryee.
 Oct. 29, 1891..Jacob Eugene Duryee.
 Nov. 17, 1885..Joseph Rankin Duryee.
 Oct. 24, 1889..Joseph Woodard Duryee.
 June 25, 1885..Peter Q. Eckerson.
 Dec. 7, 1888..Dwight Lathrop Elmendorf.
 Dec. 22, 1887..Joachim Elmendorf.
 Mar. 29, 1888..John Augustus Elmendorf.
 Dec. 7, 1888..John Barker Elmendorf.
 Mar. 28, 1889..Everett James Esselstyn.
 April 6, 1886..William John Fryer, Jr.
 April 6, 1886..Ogden Goelet.
 April 6, 1886..Robert Goelet.
 Nov. 30, 1890..Alexander Reading Gulick.
 Mar. 28, 1889..James Callbreath Gulick.
 Dec. 7, 1888..John Callbreath Gulick.
 Dec. 20, 1886..Ferdinand Hasbrouck.
 Dec. 13, 1894..James Foster Hasbrouck.
 Oct. 25, 1886..John Cornelius Hasbrouck.
 Mar. 28, 1889..Johnson Niven Hegeman.
 Mar. 30, 1887..Pierre Van Buren Hoes.
 Mar. 14, 1885..William Myers Hoes.
 June 15, 1886..David Harrison Houghtaling.
 Mar. 14, 1885..Arthur Middleton Jacobus.

- Dec. 22, 1887..John Wesley Jacobus.
 June 25, 1885..Richard Mentor Jacobus.
 April 6, 1886..Henry Keteltas.
 April 30, 1885..Clarence Van Steenbergh Kip.
 Oct. 25, 1886..Ira Andruss Kip.
 Oct. 24, 1889..William Fargo Kip.
 May 19, 1887..Edgar Knickerbocker.
 April 6, 1886..Charles Edward Lydecker.
 Dec. 28, 1893..Isaac Franklin Mead.
 Oct. 27, 1887..George Edward Montanye.
 Oct. 27, 1887..Lewis Foster Montanye.
 Oct. 25, 1886..William Henry Montanye.
 Oct. 24, 1889..Hopper Stryker Mott.
 Jan. 7, 1892..Isaac Myer.
 Dec. 7, 1888..Thomas William Onderdonk.
 Sept. 29, 1892..William Stryker Opdyke.
 Oct. 16, 1894..Erastus Cornelius Benedict Peeke.
 June 15, 1886..Archibald Maclay Pentz.
 May 19, 1887..Henry Martin Polhemus.
 Mar. 30, 1887..James Suydam Polhemus.
 June 14, 1894..Henry Forrest Quackenbos.
 Oct. 25, 1886..Abraham Quackenbush.
 Dec. 23, 1885..Abraham C. Quackenbush.
 Mar. 27, 1890..Charles Edgar Riker.
 Mar. 14, 1895..Henry Ingersoll Riker.
 April 6, 1886..John Jackson Riker.
 April 6, 1886..John Lawrence Riker.
 Dec. 29, 1892..Richard Riker.
 Oct. 24, 1889..De Witt Clinton Romaine.
 Jan. 7, 1892..John Van Buren Roome, Jr.
 Dec. 23, 1885..Daniel Bennett St. John Roosa.
 April 30, 1885..Frederick Roosevelt.
 Mar. 14, 1885..Robert Barnwell Roosevelt.
 May 18, 1887..Robert Barnwell Roosevelt, Jr.
 April 30, 1885..Theodore Roosevelt.
 June 15, 1886..Edward Schenck.
 Mar. 29, 1888..Frederick Brett Schenck.
 Dec. 20, 1886..James Maus Schermerhorn.
 Dec. 22, 1887..John Egmont Schermerhorn.
 Oct. 24, 1885..Frederick William Schoonmaker.
 Oct. 25, 1886..George Beekman Schoonmaker.
 June 25, 1885..Hiram Schoonmaker.
 Oct. 25, 1886..Lucas Elmendorf Schoonmaker.

- Oct. 24, 1889.. Sylvester Lothrop Schoonmaker
 Mar. 30, 1887.. William Davis Schoonmaker.
 Oct. 24, 1889.. Charles Edward Schuyler.
 Oct. 27, 1887.. Gerald Livingston Schuyler.
 April 30, 1885.. Montgomery Roosevelt Schuyler.
 Oct. 22, 1890.. Walter Grinnell Schuyler.
 Dec. 7, 1888.. David Banks Sickels.
 Oct. 27, 1887.. Robert Sickels.
 Mar. 31, 1892.. Henry Lowery Slote.
 June 25, 1885.. Allen Lee Smidt.
 Mar. 29, 1888.. Frank Bishop Smidt.
 June 30, 1892.. Henry Taylor Staats.
 Mar. 29, 1888.. John Bright Stevens.
 Dec. 20, 1893.. William Moore Stilwell.
 June 14, 1894.. Clarence Storm.
 May 19, 1887.. Walton Storm.
 Oct. 22, 1890.. Peter Stryker.
 June 25, 1885.. Peter J. Stuyvesant.
 Mar. 27, 1890.. John Schureman Sutphen.
 Mar. 27, 1890.. John Schureman Sutphen, Jr.
 Dec. 23, 1885.. James Suydam.
 Nov. 17, 1885.. Lambert Suydam.
 Oct. 29, 1891.. Satterlee Swartwout.
 April 30, 1885.. Frederick D. Tappan.
 June 25, 1885.. Sanford Rowe Ten Eyck.
 Dec. 23, 1885.. Stephen Vedder Ten Eyck.
 Dec. 23, 1885.. William Hoffman Ten Eyck.
 June 15, 1886.. Charles Henry Truax.
 April 6, 1886.. Chauncey Schaffer Truax.
 Mar. 30, 1893.. John Gregory Truax.
 Mar. 14, 1885.. Lucas L. Van Allen.
 April 30, 1885.. William Van Alstyne.
 April 6, 1886.. William James Van Arsdale.
 Mar. 28, 1889.. Willard J. Van Auken.
 April 30, 1885.. Eugene Van Benschoten.
 April 30, 1885.. Frederick T. Van Beuren.
 April 30, 1885.. Henry Spingler Van Beuren.
 Nov. 17, 1885.. Arthur Hoffman Van Brunt
 Mar. 14, 1885.. Cornelius Van Brunt.
 Dec. 23, 1885.. John R. Van Buskirk.
 June 25, 1885.. Augustus Van Cleef.
 April 6, 1886.. Cornelius Van Cott.

- April 30, 1885.. Joshua Marsden Van Cott.
 Mar. 30, 1887.. Lincoln Van Cott.
 Dec. 20, 1886.. George Ohlen Van Der Bogert.
 Jan. 30, 1890.. Augustus Gifford Vanderpoel.
 June 25, 1885.. Herman Wendell Van der Poel.
 Dec. 20, 1886.. Samuel Oakley Van der Poel.
 Nov. 17, 1885.. Waldron Burritt Van der Poel.
 Mar. 14, 1885.. John Reeve Van der Veer.
 April 6, 1886.. William Ledyard Van Der Voort.
 Mar. 14, 1885.. Charles Henry Van Deventer.
 Oct. 27, 1887.. George Mather Van Deventer.
 Dec. 20, 1886.. George Roe Van De Water.
 Mar. 30, 1887.. John Walker Van De Water.
 Dec. 22, 1887.. Louis Otis Van Doren.
 Mar. 14, 1885.. Henry Sayre Van Duzer.
 June 25, 1885.. Henry Van Dyke.
 Dec. 7, 1888.. Herbert Van Dyke.
 Mar. 30, 1887.. Edgar Van Etten.
 Mar. 29, 1894.. Frank Van Fleet.
 April 6, 1886.. Louis Bevier Van Gaasbeek.
 Mar. 14, 1895.. William Manning Van Heusen.
 Mar. 30, 1893.. Casper Van Hoesen.
 Mar. 14, 1885.. George M. Van Hoesen.
 April 30, 1885.. John William Van Hoesen.
 May 19, 1887.. Stephen Van Alen Van Horne.
 Oct. 24, 1889.. Daniel Berten Van Houten.
 Mar. 29, 1888.. William Henry Van Kleeck.
 Mar. 26, 1891.. Andrew B. Van Loan.
 Dec. 28, 1893.. Frederick William Van Loan.
 Dec. 7, 1888.. Henry Fairbank Van Loan.
 Oct. 23, 1889.. John Van Loan.
 Nov. 9, 1893.. Zelah Van Loan.
 Mar. 14, 1885.. Russell Van Ness.
 June 25, 1885.. Alexander T. Van Nest.
 Mar. 14, 1885.. George Willett Van Nest.
 Mar. 14, 1885.. Warner Van Norden.
 Mar. 14, 1885.. Henry De Witt Van Orden.
 Mar. 14, 1885.. Gilbert Sutphen Van Pelt.
 June 14, 1894.. William Robinson Powell Van Pelt.
 Oct. 25, 1886.. Maunsell Van Rensselaer.
 Mar. 14, 1885.. Abraham Van Santvoord.
 Mar. 14, 1885.. Richard Van Santvoord.
 Dec. 7, 1888.. Eugene Van Schaick.

- Mar. 14, 1885..Henry Van Schaick.
 Mar. 14, 1885..Jenkins Van Schaick.
 April 30, 1885..Alvan Howard Van Sinderen.
 Mar. 14, 1885..George Whitfield Van Slyck.
 April 30, 1885..William Henry Van Slyck.
 Dec. 13, 1894..Eugene Torrey Van Valin.
 Mar. 28, 1889..Abraham Van Wyck Van Vechten.
 Mar. 14, 1885..Abraham Kip Van Vleck.
 Dec. 7, 1888..Jasper Van Vleck.
 Oct. 27, 1887..William David Van Vleck.
 Dec. 20, 1886..Frederick Gilbert Van Vliet.
 Mar. 30, 1887..Purdy Van Vliet.
 Mar. 28, 1889..Edward Van Volkenburgh.
 Mar. 14, 1885..Philip Van Volkenburgh.
 Mar. 14, 1885..Thomas Sedgwick Van Volkenburgh.
 Dec. 7, 1888..Josiah Van Vranken.
 Mar. 14, 1885..George Van Wagenen.
 Oct. 25, 1886..Hubert Van Wagenen.
 June 25, 1885..James Burtis Van Woert.
 June 25, 1885..John Voorhees Van Woert.
 April 30, 1885..John Rufus Van Wormer.
 April 30, 1885..Jacob Theodorus Van Wyck.
 Mar. 14, 1885..John H. Van Wyck.
 Mar. 30, 1893..Philip Van Rensselaer Van Wyck, Jr.
 Oct. 25, 1886..Robert Anderson Van Wyck.
 April 30, 1885..William Edward Van Wyck.
 Dec. 7, 1888..Milton Burns Van Zandt.
 Oct. 24, 1889..William T. Van Zandt.
 June 25, 1885..John Leonard Varick.
 April 30, 1885..Theodore Romeyn Varick.
 Mar. 30, 1887..Commodore Perry Vedder.
 Mar. 26, 1891..Harmon Albert Vedder.
 April 30, 1885..Maus Rosa Vedder.
 Oct. 24, 1889..Cornelius Clarkson Vermeule.
 June 25, 1885..John D. Vermeule.
 Dec. 22, 1887..Marion Hoagland Vermilye.
 April 30, 1885..William Gordon Ver Planck.
 Dec. 7, 1888..Egbert Ludovicus Viele.
 June 30, 1892..Frederick Pentz Voorhees.
 April 6, 1886..John R. Voorhis.
 Mar. 14, 1885..Benjamin Fredenburgh Vosburgh.
 Dec. 20, 1886..John Wright Vrooman.
 Jan. 7, 1892..Samuel Henry Wandell.

- Oct. 24, 1889..Townsend Wandell.
 Dec. 20, 1886..Benjamin Rush Wendell.
 Oct. 24, 1885..Evert Jansen Wendell.
 Oct. 27, 1887..Gordon Wendell.
 Mar. 14, 1885..Jacob Wendell.
 Oct. 29, 1891..Jacob Wendell, Jr.
 Dec. 20, 1886..Ten Eyck Wendell.
 Dec. 7, 1888..Charles Wessell.
 Mar. 26, 1891..Charles Alonzo Wessell.
 April 30, 1885..John Calvin Westervelt.
 Mar. 28, 1889..Henry Veight Williamson.
 Oct. 22, 1890..Peter B. Wyckoff.
 Mar. 14, 1885..Gerardus Hilles Wynkoop.
 June 25, 1885..James Davis Wynkoop.
 Oct. 27, 1887..Andrew Christian Zabriskie.

KINGS COUNTY.

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

BROOKLYN.

- Oct. 24, 1889..George Aaron Banta.
 June 15, 1886..Theodore Melvin Banta.
 Oct. 29, 1891..Edwin Jacob Bergen.
 Mar. 26, 1891..John W. H. Bergen.
 Dec. 23, 1885..Tunis G. Bergen.
 Dec. 29, 1892..Tunis Henry Bergen.
 Mar. 29, 1888..Delavan Bloodgood.
 Oct. 27, 1887..Edward Strong Bogert.
 Oct. 24, 1889..Philip Embury Bogert.
 June 15, 1886..John Van Vorst Booraem.
 Oct. 24, 1885..Sylvester Daley Booram.
 Dec. 8, 1886..Alexander Gordon Brinckerhoff.
 Oct. 24, 1889..Henry Waller Brinckerhoff.
 Mar. 31, 1892..Robert Bentley Brinckerhoff.
 Mar. 26, 1891..David Brower.
 Mar. 30, 1893..Morse Burtis.

- Oct. 25, 1886..Lawrence Van Voorhees Cortelyou.
 Jan. 30, 1890..Matthias Van Dyke Cruser.
 Oct. 27, 1887..Isaac C. De Beyoise.
 April 6, 1886..William Cantinè De Witt.
 Mar. 31, 1892..John Henry Dingman.
 Mar. 29, 1894..Sherman Esselstyn.
 Mar. 31, 1890..Arnatt Reading Gulick.
 Nov. 30, 1890..Charlton Reading Gulick.
 Nov. 30, 1892..Ernestus Schenck Gulick.
 Mar. 28, 1889..Isaac Edgar Hasbrouck.
 June 30, 1892..Joseph C. Hoagland.
 Mar. 30, 1887..Harmanus Barkaloo Hubbard.
 Dec. 20, 1886..George Duryee Hulst.
 Dec. 23, 1885..Jeremiah Johnson, Jr.
 Mar. 27, 1890..John Lefferts.
 Mar. 28, 1889..James Van Der Bilt Lott.
 Dec. 29, 1892..John Abraham Lott, Jr.
 Dec. 13, 1894..Adrian Meserole.
 Mar. 27, 1890..Walter Monfort Meserole.
 Mar. 14, 1885..Wilhelmus Mynderse.
 Oct. 24, 1885..Andrew Joseph Onderdonk.
 Oct. 16, 1894..Andrew Jackson Provoost, Jr.
 Mar. 30, 1893..Williamson Rapalje.
 Oct. 22, 1890..James P. Rappelyea.
 Mar. 29, 1894..John Cornell Schenck.
 Oct. 22, 1890..Joseph Walworth Sutphen.
 Oct. 25, 1886..Edward Payson Terhune.
 June 25, 1885..Alexander Hamilton Van Cott.
 Oct. 22, 1890..Thomas Van Loan.
 Mar. 28, 1889..Charles Belden Van Nostrand.
 Mar. 28, 1889..James Edgar Van Olinda.
 Mar. 27, 1890..Arthur Van Siclen.
 June 26, 1885..Ferdinand Van Siclen.
 Mar. 14, 1885..George West Van Siclen.
 April 30, 1885..William Leslie Van Sinderen.
 Mar. 14, 1885..Henry Clay Van Vechten.
 Mar. 27, 1890..Edward Wheeler Van Vranken.
 Dec. 28, 1893..Albert Van Wyck.
 Dec. 23, 1885..Augustus Van Wyck.
 Dec. 22, 1887..Jacob Southart Van Wyck.
 Dec. 29, 1892..Robert White Van Wyck.
 Oct. 27, 1887..Samuel Van Wyck.
 Oct. 25, 1886..Stephen Van Wyck.

June 30, 1892..	William Van Wyck.		
Dec. 22, 1887..	John Hayden Visscher.		
Mar. 26, 1891..	Charles Cohen Voorhees.		
Mar. 30, 1887..	Judah Back Voorhees.		
Jan. 7, 1892..	Cornelius Derrom Vreeland.		
Oct. 24, 1889..	Andrew J. Whitbeck.		
Oct. 24, 1885..	Peter Wyckoff.		
Mar. 28, 1889..	Richard J. Berry.....	Flatbush.	
Mar. 26, 1891..	Robert Lefferts.....	"	
Jan. 7, 1892..	Peter Kouwenhoven.....	Flatland Neck.	
Mar. 28, 1889..	Timothy Ingraham Hubbard.....	Flatlands.	
Oct. 24, 1889..	Charles Van Brunt.....	Fort Hamilton.	
Dec. 23, 1885..	John Holmes Van Brunt.....	"	"
Oct. 24, 1889..	Teunis Schenck.....	Van Pelt Manor.	
Mar. 26, 1891..	Jacob L. Van Pelt.....	"	"
Dec. 7, 1888..	Townsend Cortelyou Van Pelt....	"	"

QUEENS COUNTY.

Dec. 7, 1888..	William Henry Houghton Amerman,	Arverne-by-the-Sea.	
June 25, 1885..	John Everitt Van Nostrand.....	Evergreen.	
Mar. 28, 1889..	Joseph Francis Bloodgood.....	Flushing.	
Oct. 24, 1889..	Henry Augustine Bogert.....	"	
Oct. 24, 1889..	Henry Lawrence Bogert	"	
Oct. 29, 1891..	Walter Lawrence Bogert.....	"	
June 30, 1892..	Joseph Hegeman Skillman.....	"	
June 25, 1885..	John William Somarindyck.....	Glen Cove.	
Mar. 28, 1889..	John Henry Sutphen.....	Jamaica.	
Mar. 29, 1888..	John Henry Brinckerhoff.....	"	
Mar. 30, 1887..	William Forman Wyckoff.....	"	
Dec. 7, 1888..	Francis Duryee Kouwenhoven...	Long Island City.	
Oct. 27, 1887..	Garret James Garretson.....	Newtown.	
Oct. 24, 1889..	John Howard Prall.....	"	
Oct. 24, 1885..	Augustus Rapelye.....	"	
Oct. 22, 1890..	Edward Tompkins Hulst.....	"	
Oct. 27, 1887..	Joseph Hegeman Bogart.....	Roslyn.	
Jan. 30, 1890..	Francis Skillman.....	"	
Mar. 29, 1888..	Edgar Fitz Randolph Varick....	Rockville Centre.	

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Dec. 7, 1888..	Calvin Decker Van Name.....	Mariners' Harbor.	
Jan. 30, 1890..	Francis Henry Bergen.....	New Brighton.	
Oct. 25, 1886..	Stephen Van Rensselaer Bogert....	"	"

Oct. 24, 1889.. James Dumond Van Hoesenberg... New Brighton.
 Nov. 9, 1893.. John Jeremiah Van Rensselaer..... " "
 Dec. 22, 1887.. William Townsend Van Vredenburgh. " "
 June 25, 1885.. Alfred De Groot..... Port Richmond.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

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

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

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

ORANGE COUNTY.

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

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Jan. 30, 1890..	William Edward Ver Planck.....	Fishkill.
Oct. 27, 1887..	James Roosevelt.....	Hyde Park.
Oct. 27, 1887..	Isaac Reynolds Adriance.....	Poughkeepsie.
Oct. 27, 1887..	John Erskin Adriance.....	"
Dec. 22, 1887..	William Allen Adriance.....	"
Jan. 30, 1890..	Jerome Vernet Deyo.....	"
Mar. 30, 1887..	Charles Gibbons Douw.....	"
Mar. 30, 1887..	Edward Elsworth.....	"
Mar. 30, 1887..	Irving Elting.....	"
Oct. 22, 1890..	Alfred Hasbrouck.....	"
Dec. 20, 1886..	Frank Hasbrouck.....	"
Nov. 9, 1893..	Louis Philip Hasbrouck.....	"
Mar. 29, 1894..	Manning Hasbrouck.....	"
Dec. 13, 1894..	Webster De Witt Hasbrouck.....	"
Oct. 27, 1887..	Martin Heermance.....	"
Mar. 27, 1890..	Johannes Wilson Poucher.....	"
Dec. 28, 1893..	Charles Henry Snedeker.....	"
Mar. 29, 1888..	Edward Storm.....	"
Mar. 14, 1895..	Henry Howell Van Cleef.....	"
Oct. 27, 1887..	Acmon Pulaski Van Gieson.....	"
Oct. 27, 1887..	Frank Van Kleeck.....	"
Oct. 24, 1889..	Theodore Van Kleeck.....	"
Dec. 7, 1888..	Benson Van Vliet.....	"
Dec. 29, 1892..	Peter Le Fever Van Wagenen.....	"
Nov. 17, 1885..	Albert Van Wagner.....	"
Oct. 27, 1887..	DeWitt Heermance.....	Rhinebeck.
Nov. 17, 1885..	John Howard Suydam.....	"
Oct. 24, 1889..	Johnston Livingston de Peyster.....	Tivoli.
April 6, 1886..	John Watts de Peyster.....	"

ULSTER COUNTY.

Nov. 30, 1890..	Jacob Elting.....	Clintondale.
Dec. 7, 1888..	Jacob De Puy Has Brouck.....	High Falls.
Mar. 26, 1891..	Alvah Deyo Hasbrouck.....	Highland.
Oct. 25, 1886..	Augustus Hasbrouck Bruyn.....	Kingston.
Oct. 25, 1886..	Charles Burhans.....	"
April 30, 1885..	Alphonso Trumborn Clearwater.....	"
June 15, 1886..	Samuel Decker Coykendall.....	"
Mar. 28, 1889..	Thomas Cornell Coykendall.....	"
June 30, 1890..	Charles Winegar Crispell.....	"
Jan. 7, 1892..	Philip Elting.....	"
Mar. 26, 1891..	Abraham Hasbrouck.....	"

Oct. 22, 1890..	G. D. B. Hasbrouck.....	Kingston.
Dec. 20, 1886..	Howard Osterhoudt.....	"
Oct. 27, 1887..	DeWitt Roosa.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	Hyman Roosa.....	"
Jan. 7, 1892..	Frank Montague Van Deusen.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	Amos Van Etten.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	Henry Van Hoevenberg.....	"
Oct. 24, 1885..	John Garnsey Van Slyke.....	"
Mar. 26, 1891..	Brewster Graham Du Bois.....	Marlborough.
Jan. 30, 1890..	Joseph Edwin Hasbrouck.....	Modena.
Mar. 27, 1890..	Oscar Hasbrouck, Jr.....	"
Jan. 30, 1890..	Jacob Deyo.....	New Paltz.
Nov. 30, 1890..	Jesse Elting.....	" "
Jan. 7, 1892..	Howard HasBrouck.....	" "
Oct. 22, 1890..	Jacob Le Fevre.....	" "
Mar. 29, 1894..	Charles De La Montanye.....	Port Ewen.
Mar. 28, 1889..	Benjamin Meyer Brink.....	Saugerties.
Dec. 7, 1888..	Peter Cantine.....	"

GREENE COUNTY.

Nov. 9, 1893..	William Wyckoff Schomp.....	Athens.
Dec. 28, 1893..	Harmon Van Woert.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	Isaac Pruyn.....	Catskill.
Mar. 29, 1894..	Charles Leffingwell Van Loan.....	"
Oct. 16, 1894..	Seth Morton Van Loan.....	"
Dec. 22, 1887..	Charles Hopkins Van Orden.....	"
Jan. 30, 1890..	Philip Vernon Van Orden.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	William Van Orden.....	"
April 6, 1886..	Evert Van Slyke.....	"

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

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

ALBANY COUNTY.

Dec. 22, 1887..	Albert Van Voast Bensen.....	Albany.
Oct. 29, 1891..	Samuel C. Bradt.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	Abraham Van Dyke DeWitt.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	Richard Varick DeWitt.....	"
Jan. 7, 1892..	William Burgess Elmendorf.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	Douw Henry Fonda.....	"
Mar. 30, 1887..	Edward Anson Groesbeck.....	"
Dec. 20, 1886..	Thomas Hun.....	"
Mar. 27, 1890..	Edmund Niles Huyck.....	"
Jan. 30, 1890..	Francis Conklin Huyck.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	Abraham Lansing.....	"
Jan. 7, 1892..	Gerrit Yates Lansing.....	"
Oct. 27, 1887..	Isaac DeFreest Lansing.....	"
June 15, 1886..	John Townsend Lansing.....	"
Dec. 20, 1886..	Joseph Alexander Lansing.....	"
April 30, 1885..	Peyton Farrell Miller.....	"
Dec. 7, 1888..	John Gillespie Myers.....	"
Mar. 28, 1889..	Charles Lansing Pruyn.....	"
Dec. 23, 1885..	John Van Schaick Lansing Pruyn.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	Robert Clarence Pruyn.....	"
Oct. 24, 1889..	Cebra Quackenbush.....	"
Oct. 22, 1890..	William Nicoll Sill Sanders.....	"
Dec. 20, 1886..	Hiram Edward Sickels.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	Jacob Hendriks Ten Eyck.....	"
Dec. 20, 1886..	James Ten Eyck.....	"
Dec. 7, 1888..	Charles Howard Van Allen.....	"
June 15, 1886..	Garret Adam Van Allen.....	"
Mar. 28, 1889..	William Charles Van Alstyne.....	"
Mar. 30, 1887..	Cornelius Henry Van Antwerp.....	"
Oct. 27, 1887..	Daniel Lewis Van Antwerp.....	"
April 6, 1886..	John Henry Van Antwerp.....	"
Mar. 28, 1889..	Thomas Irwin Van Antwerp.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	William Meadon Van Antwerp.....	"
Oct. 24, 1889..	Charles Frederick Van Benthuyzen.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	Charles H. Van Benthuyzen.....	"
Oct. 24, 1885..	Albert Vander Veer.....	"
Dec. 13, 1894..	Robert Thompson Van Deusen.....	"
Oct. 27, 1887..	Henry Staats Van Santvoord.....	"
Dec. 20, 1886..	Samuel McCutcheon Van Santvoord.....	"
Mar. 29, 1894..	John Jacob Van Schoonhoven.....	"
Oct. 27, 1885..	Eugene Van Slyke.....	"

Jan.	30, 1890..	John Loucks Van Valkenburgh.....	Albany.
Oct.	25, 1886..	Jasper Van Wormer.....	“
Oct.	25, 1886..	Maurice Edward Viele.....	“
Mar.	26, 1891..	Edward Willett Visscher.....	“
May	19, 1887..	Fletcher Vosburgh.....	“
May	19, 1887..	Miles Woodward Vosburgh.....	“
Mar.	28, 1889..	Jacob Irving Wendell.....	“
Oct.	24, 1889..	Charles Visscher Winne.....	“
Dec.	22, 1887..	David H. Van Auken.....	Cohoes.
Mar.	31, 1892..	William Harris Slingerland.....	Slingerlands.
Mar.	31, 1892..	William Henry Slingerland.....	“
Mar.	28, 1889..	Stephen Schuyler.....	West Troy.
Mar.	29, 1888..	Adam Tunis Van Vranken.....	“ “

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

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

SCHENECTADY.

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

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

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

OTHER PLACES IN NEW YORK STATE.

July 14, 1894..	Phœnix Remsen.....	Babylon.
Dec. 23, 1885..	Jerome De Witt.....	Binghamton.
Dec. 29, 1882..	Peter Phillips Burtis.....	Buffalo.
Dec. 20, 1886..	Robert Livingston Fryer.....	“
Oct. 24, 1889..	DeWitt Chauncey Le Fevre.....	“
Mar. 28, 1889..	Albert James Myer	“
June 15, 1886..	John Moffat Provoost	“
April 6, 1886..	Sheldon Thompson Viele.....	“
Dec. 23, 1885..	John Van Schaick.....	Cobleskill.
Nov. 17, 1885..	Isaac Van Winkle.....	Cold Spring.
Mar. 27, 1890..	Sutherland DeWitt.....	Elmira.
Oct. 25, 1886..	Samuel Hopkins VerPlanck.....	Geneva.
Mar. 26, 1891..	Joseph Dwight Van Valkenburgh, Jr.....	Greene.
June 30, 1892..	Jacob Gould Schurman.....	Ithaca.
Jan. 30, 1890..	De Forest Van Vliet.....	“
Mar. 29, 1888..	Almon Augustus Van Dusen.....	Mayville.
Mar. 31, 1892..	Levi Hasbrouck.....	Ogdensburgh.
Oct. 29, 1891..	Louis Hasbrouck.....	“
Dec. 20, 1886..	John Richard Van Wagenen	Oxford.
Mar. 26, 1891..	Greenleaf Scott Van Gorder.....	Pike.
Dec. 22, 1887..	Clarkson Crosby Schuyler.....	Plattsburgh.
Nov. 9, 1893..	Frederick Austin Mandeville.....	Rochester.
Mar. 26, 1891..	Edmund French Van Hoesen.....	“
Jan. 7, 1892..	Eugene Van Voorhis.....	“
June 25, 1885..	John Van Voorhis.....	“
Nov. 17, 1885..	Menzo Van Voorhis.....	“
June 14, 1894..	Andrew Le Fever Deyo.....	Salisbury.
Mar. 29, 1894..	John Henry DeRidder.....	Saratoga Springs.

Dec. 23, 1885..	Joseph Perot Hegeman	Southold.
Sept. 29, 1892..	Frank Manley Bonta.....	Syracuse.
Oct. 24, 1889..	Leonard Harvey Groesbeck.....	"
Jan. 30, 1890..	Forbes Heermans.....	"
Mar. 30, 1887..	John Marsellus.....	"
Oct. 22, 1890..	William Harman Van Allen.....	"
Oct. 27, 1887..	Ely Van de Warker.....	"
Oct. 27, 1887..	John Van Duyn.....	"
Dec. 22, 1887..	Abram Giles Brower.....	Utica.
Mar. 14, 1895..	Peter Crispell.....	"
Sept. 29, 1892..	Cornelius Augustus Waldron.....	Waterford.
Dec. 20, 1886..	John Lansing.....	Watertown.

NEW JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Mar. 28, 1889..	DeWitt Van Buskirk.....	Bayonne.
Mar. 26, 1891..	David Schenck Jacobus.....	Hoboken.
June 15, 1886..	Henry M. T. Beekman.....	Jersey City.
Mar. 30, 1893..	Henry H. Brinkerhoff, Jr.....	" "
Oct. 22, 1890..	Charles Adolphus De Witt.....	"
Oct. 29, 1891..	John Warren Hardenbergh.....	"
Mar. 29, 1894..	Isaac Romaine.....	"
Mar. 27, 1890..	Henry Traphagen.....	"
Dec. 23, 1885..	Paul Duryea Van Cleef.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	Francis Isaac Van der Beek.....	"
Mar. 31, 1892..	Francis Isaac Van der Beek, Jr.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	Isaac Paulus Van der Beek.....	"
Oct. 24, 1889..	John Garret Van Horne.....	"
Dec. 7, 1888..	Garret Daniel Van Reipen.....	"
Oct. 27, 1887..	Cornelius C. Van Reypen.....	"
Mar. 31, 1892..	Dickinson Miller Van Vorst.....	"
Oct. 24, 1889..	Frank Oldis Van Winkle.....	"
Mar. 29, 1894..	Marshall Weart Van Winkle.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	George Clippinger Varick.....	"
Oct. 27, 1887..	William Woolsey Varick.....	"
Mar. 28, 1889..	John Jacob Voorhees.....	"
Mar. 31, 1892..	Charles Henry Voorhis.....	"
Dec. 22, 1887..	William Dilworth Voorhees.....	Bergen Point.
Mar. 28, 1889..	Alfred Purdy Vredenburgh.....	"
Mar. 28, 1889..	Edward Lawrence Vredenburgh.....	"
Mar. 28, 1889..	Frank Vredenburgh.....	"

BERGEN COUNTY.

Mar. 14, 1895..	Peter Bogart.....	Bogota.
Jan. 7, 1892..	John Ryer Lydecker.....	"
Mar. 27, 1889..	Andrew Demarest Bogert.....	Englewood.
Oct. 27, 1887..	Elbert Adrain Brinckerhoff.....	"
Oct. 29, 1891..	Nelson Provost.....	Hackensack.
June 29, 1893..	Christie Romaine.....	"
Mar. 26, 1891..	George Wayne Slingerland.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	James Monroe Van Valen.....	"
Jan. 7, 1892..	Edward Stagg.....	Leonia.
April 6, 1886..	John Quackenbush.....	Mahwah.
Mar. 27, 1890..	James C. Cooper.....	River Edge.
Dec. 23, 1885..	George F. Schermerhorn.....	Rutherford.
Mar. 31, 1892..	Cornelius Stoutenburgh Cooper....	Schraalenburgh.
Nov. 17, 1885..	John Paul Paulison.....	Tenaflly.
June 30, 1892..	William Clarkson Van Antwerp.....	"
June 29, 1893..	William Henry Van Antwerp.....	"

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Dec. 7, 1888..	Max de Motte Marsellus.....	Passaic.
Dec. 20, 1886..	Cornelius Van Riper.....	"
Dec. 20, 1886..	John Hopper.....	Paterson.
Oct. 24, 1889..	John Henry Hopper.....	"
Dec. 20, 1886..	Robert Imlay Hopper.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	John Jacob Morris.....	"
Mar. 29, 1888..	Percival Raymond Schuyler.....	"
Dec. 20, 1886..	William Henry Harrison Stryker.....	"
April 6, 1886..	George Green Van Blarcom.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	John Albert Van Winkle.....	"
Oct. 27, 1887..	Josiah Pierson Vreeland.....	"

UNION COUNTY.

Oct. 24, 1885..	Charles Crooke Suydam.....	Elizabeth.
Oct. 24, 1889..	Joseph S. Schoonmaker.....	Plainfield.
April 30, 1885..	Deuse Mairs Van Vliet.....	"
April 6, 1886..	Cornelius Vreeland Banta.....	Roselle.

ESSEX COUNTY.

June 14, 1894..	James Lansing Amerman.....	Bloomfield.
Mar. 26, 1892..	George A. Zabriskie.....	"
Jan. 7, 1892..	Amos Corwin Van Gaasbeek.....	East Orange.
Mar. 27, 1890..	Frederick William Nestrand.....	Glen Ridge.

Dec. 23, 1885..	Louis Vacher Booraem	Montclair.
Oct. 25, 1886..	Robert Colfax Ryerson.....	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	Adrian Onderdonk Schoonmaker.....	"
Dec. 23, 1885..	John Couwenhoven Van Cleaf.....	"
Nov. 9, 1893..	Austin Van Gieson.....	"
Mar. 30, 1887..	George Henry Wyckoff	"
Mar. 29, 1888..	Moses J. De Witt.....	Newark.
Oct. 25, 1886..	John Nathaniel Jansen.....	"
Mar. 30, 1887..	Isaac Heyer Polhemus.....	"
Sept. 29, 1892..	Carlyle Edgar Sutphen.....	"
Dec. 29, 1892..	Herbert Sands Sutphen.....	"
Oct. 22, 1890..	Paul Frederick Sutphen	"
Dec. 29, 1892..	Theron Yeomans Sutphen.....	"
Dec. 29, 1892..	Henry Van Arsdale.....	"
Mar. 28, 1889..	Eugene Van der Pool	"
Mar. 14, 1895..	Harrison Van Duyne.....	"
Dec. 7, 1888..	Frank Roe Van Nest.....	"
Oct. 22, 1890..	Cornelius Tunis Williamson.....	"
Dec. 13, 1894..	Aaron J. Zabriskie.....	"
June 30, 1892..	Frank Hamilton Dyckman.....	Orange.
Mar. 30, 1887..	Abraham Polhemus.....	"
Mar. 14, 1885..	Augustus H. Vanderpoel	"
Dec. 20, 1886..	Bleecker Van Wagenen.....	South Orange.
Jan. 7, 1892..	Arzy Eben Van Gieson.....	Upper Montclair.
Dec. 22, 1887..	Anson Augustus Voorhees.....	Verona.
June 29, 1893..	John Brower Van Wagenen.....	West Orange.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Mar. 27, 1890..	George Howard Vanderbeek.....	Allentown.
Oct. 24, 1889..	Garret B. Conover.....	Englishtown.
Mar. 30, 1887..	James Clarence Conover	Freehold.
Mar. 30, 1887..	John Barriclo Conover.....	"
Mar. 29, 1888..	David Demarest Denise.....	"
Oct. 24, 1889..	William Budington Duryea.....	"
Mar. 28, 1889..	David Vander Veer Perrine.....	"
Oct. 22, 1890..	William Elsworth Truex.....	"
Dec. 20, 1886..	David Augustus Vander Veer	"
Mar. 29, 1888..	Daniel Polhemus Van Dorn.....	"
Mar. 30, 1887..	William H. Vredenburgh	"
Dec. 23, 1885..	Charles Albert Vanderhoof.....	Locust.
May 19, 1887..	Frank Bruen Conover	Long Branch.
Oct. 24, 1889..	Henry H. Longstreet.....	Matawan.
Jan. 7, 1892..	David Provoost Van Deventer	"

June 15, 1886..Frederick Christian Van Vliet.....Shrewsbury.
 Dec. 22, 1887..Stacy Prickett Conover.....Wickatunk.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

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

SOMERSET COUNTY.

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

OTHER PLACES IN NEW JERSEY.

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

PENNSYLVANIA.

Oct.	24, 1889.	George Weed Barhydt	Philadelphia.
Mar.	30, 1887.	Thomas DeWitt Cuyler	"
May	19, 1887.	Roswell Randall Hoes	"
Oct.	29, 1891.	William Edward Schenck	"
Mar.	26, 1891.	Louis Younglove Schermerhorn	"
Oct.	22, 1890.	Samuel Stanhope Stryker	"
Oct.	29, 1891.	George Howard Vander Beck	"
Jan.	30, 1890.	Charles French Van Horn	"
June	25, 1885.	Eugene Van Loan	"
Mar.	31, 1892.	Benjamin Alexander Van Schaick	"
Oct.	22, 1890.	Charles Van Winkle	"
Jan.	30, 1890.	Edmund Carlyle Ver Meulen	"
April	6, 1886.	Theodore Voorhees	"
April	6, 1886.	Thomas Kittera Van Dyke	Harrisburg.
Dec.	7, 1888.	William Farrington Suydam	Hawley.
Sept.	29, 1892.	Wentworth Darcy Vedder	Mansfield.
Mar.	28, 1889.	Remsen Varick Messler	Pittsburgh.
Oct.	24, 1889.	James Martinus Schoonmaker	"
Oct.	16, 1894.	Herman Greig Veeder	"

OTHER STATES.

Nov.	17, 1885.	Thomas Francis Bayard	Wilmington, Del.
Dec.	7, 1888.	Lewis Cass Van de Grift	" "
Oct.	27, 1887.	Eugene Van Ness	Baltimore, Md.
Sept.	29, 1892.	Charles Knickerbacker Winne	" "
Dec.	7, 1888.	Caspar Schenck	Annapolis, "
June	30, 1892.	Raymond De Lancey Hasbrouck	" "
Oct.	29, 1891.	Jacob Rapelye Van Mater	Washington, D.C.
Oct.	27, 1887.	William Knickerbocker Van Reypen	" "
June	25, 1885.	Stewart Van Vliet	" "
Mar.	29, 1888.	Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder	" "
Mar.	29, 1888.	John Hunn Voorhees	" "
Dec.	13, 1894.	Cleveland Coxe Lansing	Lexington, Va.
Oct.	24, 1889.	Cornelius DeWitt	Norfolk, Va.
Sept.	29, 1892.	Waling Walingson Van Winkle	Parkersburgh, W.Va.
Mar.	29, 1894.	Wellington Vrooman	" "
Mar.	28, 1889.	Charles Stuart Vedder	Charleston, S. C.
Jan.	7, 1892.	Walter Van Benthuyzen	New Orleans, La.
Dec.	7, 1888.	Watson Van Benthuyzen	" " "
Dec.	8, 1888.	James Thayer Van Deventer	Knoxville, Tenn.

- Dec. 22, 1887.. Herman John Groesbeck..... Cincinnati, O.
 Dec. 7, 1888.. James Van Voast " "
 Mar. 26, 1891.. Thomas May DeWitt..... Cleveland, "
 Mar. 29, 1894.. James Wilkerson Vandervoort... Harveysburgh, "
 Jan. 30, 1890.. John Waddell Van Sickle..... Springfield, "
 Oct. 22, 1890.. David Demarest Banta..... Bloomington, Ind.
 Oct. 27, 1887.. William Prall..... Detroit, Mich.
 Oct. 25, 1886.. Abraham Thew Hunter Brower..... Chicago, Ill.
 June 15, 1886.. Peter Dumont Vroom,..... Chicago, Ill.
 Dec. 7, 1888.. W. Mortimer Prall..... St. Louis, Mo.
 Mar. 30, 1887.. Jacob Craig Van Blarcom..... " "
 Sept. 29, 1892.. Jacob Van Orden..... Baraboo, Wis.
 Oct. 29, 1891.. Frederick King Conover..... Madison, "
 Oct. 22, 1890.. George Banta..... Menasha, "
 Mar. 28, 1889.. Francis Bloodgood..... Milwaukee, "
 Mar. 28, 1889.. Peter Deyo..... West Superior, "
 Sept. 29, 1892.. Charles Duane Van Vechten.. Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 Sept. 29, 1892.. Ralph Van Vechten..... " "
 Oct. 24, 1889.. George Bonsfield Provoost..... Dubuque, "
 Oct. 22, 1892.. Henry Cadmus Stryker..... Minneapolis, Minn.
 Nov. 9, 1893.. John Edwards Stryker..... St. Paul, "
 Mar. 29, 1894.. Paul Van Der Voort..... Omaha, Neb.
 June 30, 1892.. Henry Moore Teller..... Central City, Col.
 Mar. 29, 1894.. Clarence Edsall..... Colorado Springs, "
 Nov. 9, 1893.. Thomas Henry Edsall..... " "
 Jan. 7, 1892.. Aaron Hale Cronkhite, Jr..... Denver, Col.
 Mar. 26, 1891.. Theodore F. Van Wagenen..... " "
 Mar. 31, 1892.. Albert Franklin Banta..... St. Johns, Arizona.
 Mar. 28, 1889.. George Tobias Myers..... Portland, Oregon.
 Mar. 27, 1890.. Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr... Van Couver, Washington.
 Dec. 7, 1888.. Andrew Gormley Myers..... Fort Jones, Cal.
 Dec. 20, 1886.. Frank Van Vleck..... Los Angeles, "
 Jan. 30, 1890.. James Harmon Hoose..... Pasadena, "
 Oct. 29, 1891.. John Wesley Vandevort..... " "
 Mar. 28, 1889.. Frederick Nicholas Voorhees.. East " "
 June 30, 1892.. Richard Varick Dey..... San Francisco, "
 Dec. 7, 1888.. William K. Van Alen..... " " "
 Dec. 22, 1887.. David Depeyster Acker..... Santa Monica, "



IN MEMORIAM.



DATE OF ELECTION.		DATE OF DEATH.
Mar. 14, 1885.	Theodore Romeyn Westbrook..Kingston, N. Y....	Oct. 6, 1885
June 25, 1885.	Stephen Melancthon Ostrander .Brooklyn, N. Y....	Nov. 19, 1885
Mar. 14, 1885.	John D. Van Buren.....	Newburgh, N. Y....Dec. 1, 1885
Dec. 23, 1885.	James Westervelt Quackenbush, Hackensack, N. J..	Mar. 6, 1886

Mar. 14, 1885.	Augustus W. Wynkoop.....	Kinderhook, N. Y..April 18, 1886
Mar. 14, 1885.	David Van Nostrand.....	New York.....June 14, 1886
Mar. 14, 1885.	John Thurman Van Wyck....	New York.....Nov. 23, 1886
Dec. 23, 1885.	John Van Vorst.....	Jersey City, N. J...Feb. 4, 1887

June 25, 1885.	Bartow White Van Voorhis....	New York.....April 27, 1887
Mar. 14, 1885.	William Van Wyck.....	New York.....May 28, 1887
June 25, 1885.	Clarence R. Van Benthuyzen...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 Y. Lansing.....	Albany, N. Y.....Mar. 8, 1889

Oct. 25, 1886..Cornelius M. Schoonmaker...Kingston, N. V....Mar. 15, 1889
 May 19, 1887..Theodore C. Vermilye.....Staten Island, N. V.Mar. 31, 1889

April 30, 1885..Garret Lansing Schuyler.....New York.....April 20, 1889
 Mar. 28, 1889..James Riker.....Waverly, N. Y.....July 3, 1889
 April 6, 1886..Martin John Ryerson.....Bloomingdale, N. J.July 30, 1889
 Oct. 25, 1886..Augustus A. Hardenbergh....Jersey City, N. J...Oct. 5, 1889
 June 20, 1885..Hooper Cumming Van Vorst..New York.....Oct. 26, 1889
 Mar. 30, 1887..John Waling Van Winkle....Passaic, N. J.....Nov. 2, 1889
 Oct. 27, 1887..John Enders VoorheesAmsterdam, N. Y..Nov. 26, 1889
 June 25, 1885..Abram Bovee Van Dusen....New York.....Dec. 19, 1889
 April 30, 1885..Henry Jacob Schenck.....New York.....Dec. 30, 1889
 April 6, 1886..William Voorhis.....Nyack, N. V.....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. V..Jan. 27, 1890
 Dec. 8, 1888..William BrossChicago, 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. V.Aug. 30, 1890
 Dec. 8, 1888..George W. Van VlackPalatine B'dge, N.Y.Sept. 7, 1890
 Jan. 30, 1890..Edward Van Kleeck.....Poughkeepsie, N. V.Nov. 13, 1890
 June 25, 1885..Jacob W. Hoysradt.....Hudson, N. Y.....Nov. 15, 1890
 May 19, 1887..Cornelius Rapelye.....Astoria, N. Y.....Nov. 20, 1890
 Mar. 28, 1889..Nicoll Floyd Elmendorf....New York.....Nov. 25, 1890
 Oct. 25, 1886..Charles B. Lansing.....Albany, N. Y.....Dec. 1, 1890
 Oct. 27, 1887..Coert Du 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 Acker....New York.....May 26, 1891
 Mar. 29, 1888..John Baker Stevens.....New York.....June 10, 1891
 April 6, 1886..Garret Van Nostrand.....Nyack, N. Y.....June 15, 1891
 Dec. 22, 1887..John Peter Adriance.....Ponghkeepsie, N. Y.June 18, 1891
 Mar. 30, 1887..Eugene Du BoisStaten Island, N. V.June 26, 1891
 Oct. 27, 1887..Henry W. Teller.....Pompton Pl'ns, N. J.July 2, 1891
 Oct. 25, 1886..George Washington Van Slyke, Albany, N. Y.....Aug. 11, 1891
 Dec. 7, 1888..Jacob Glen Sanders.....Albany, N. Y.....Sept. 28, 1891
 Oct. 22, 1890..Anthony G. Van SchaickChicago, 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 VermilyeNew York.....Jan. 2, 1892
 Mar. 28, 1889..John Nelson Van WagnerTroy, N. Y.....Feb. 7, 1892
 Mar. 26, 1891..Junius Schenck.....Brooklyn, N. Y.....Feb. 15, 1892
 June 15, 1886..Van Wyck Brinckerhoff.....New York.....Feb. 25, 1892
 April 6, 1886..Nicholas Van Slyck.....Providence, R. I. . .Mar. 3, 1892
 Dec. 23, 1885..Samuel Van Benschoten.....Brooklyn, N. Y....Mar. 12, 1892

June 15, 1886..Henry Lienau Booraem.....New Br'swick, N. J. April 9, 1892
 Mar. 14, 1885..Edward Electus Van Auken ..New York.....April 29, 1892
 Nov. 30, 1890..Samuel Bowne Duryea.....Brooklyn, N. Y....June 7, 1892
 Oct. 29, 1891..William Brownlee Voorhees ..Blauwenburgh, N. J. June 13, 1892
 June 25, 1885..Elias William Van Voorhees..New York.....Sept. 21, 1892
 Mar. 28, 1889..Alfred Vredenburg.....Bayonne, N. J.....Oct. 11, 1892
 Oct. 25, 1886..Giles Yates Vander Bogert...Schenectady, N. Y. Nov. 4, 1892
 Jan. 30, 1890..Thomas Beekman Heermans..Syracuse, N. Y....Dec. 1, 1892
 Mar. 29, 1888..William Dominick Garrison ..New York.....Dec. 2, 1892
 Dec. 23, 1885..Nicholas Latrobe Roosevelt ..New York.....Dec. 13, 1892
 April 6, 1886..Isaac I. Vander Beck.....Jersey City, N. J...Feb. 8, 1893
 Dec. 22, 1887..Charles Henry Voorhees.....New York.....Mar. 9, 1893
 Oct. 25, 1886..Peter Labagh Vander Veer ...Santa Fé, N. M....Mar. 16, 1893
 Dec. 20, 1886..Gerrit Hubert Van Wagenen..Rye, N. Y.....Mar. 29, 1893

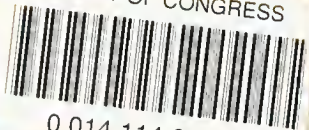
Mar. 27, 1890..John Lefferts.....Flatbush, N. Y....April 18, 1893
 Oct. 21, 1889..George Titus Haring.....Allendale, N. J....May 7, 1893
 Jan. 30, 1890..George Pine DeBevoise.....Denver, Col.....May 20, 1893
 June 15, 1886..Theodore V. Van HeusenAlbany, N. Y.....June 15, 1893
 April 30, 1885..Lawrence 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, 1881..Wynford Van Gaasbeck.....New York.....Sept. 5, 1893
 Mar. 30, 1893..Richard Amerman.....Flatbush, N. Y....Oct. 6, 1893
 Mar. 30, 1887..Willard Charles Marselius...Albany, N. Y.....Dec. 24, 1893
 May 27, 1890..Gardiner Van Nostrand.....Newburgh, N. Y...Jan. 1, 1894
 April 6, 1886..John Hancock Riker.....New York.....Jan. 26, 1894

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
 Mar. 29, 1894..Francis Salmon Quackenbos..Hartford, Conn....July 1, 1894
 Mar. 29, 1888..Solomon Van Elten.....Port Jervis, N. Y...July 7, 1894

Oct. 24, 1886.	Walter L. Van Denbergh....	Amsterdam, N. Y.	Aug. 5, 1894
Apr. 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..	Barth-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



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