De Nieu Nederlanse Marcurius

Vol. 18, No. 3 **"De Nieu Nederlanse Marcurius"** **August 2002**

Upcoming Events

September 19, 2002. The replica ship *Halve Maen* (Half Moon) will arrive at the Corning Preserve, completing once again its reenactment of the original 1609 voyage. On board will be students from the Philip Livingston Magnet Academy and Rensselaer Middle High. Walk over the new pedestrian bridge for public tours from 9/21-9/22; group tours 9/23-9/27 can be booked through the Albany Visitors Center, tel: 518-434-0405. From 9/28 through 10/14 the ship will be at the Water Pumping Station. Group tours M-F; public tours on the weekends and holidays.

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September 21, 2002. The New Netherland Project's 25th Rensselaerswijck Seminar will be held at the Albany Institute of History and Art in conjuction with the institute's exhibit "Matters of Taste."

- 9:30 Registration and coffee.
- 10:00 Introductory Remarks.
- 10:30 Morning Session.
  - Janny Venema of the NNP, "Beverwijck: A Profile."
  - José António Brandão, Western Michigan University, "Competing Dreams: Native-Native and Native- Dutch Relations in the Era of Beverwijck."
  - Paul Huey, NYS Office of Parks & Recreation, "Under the Parking Lots; Archeological Remains of Beverwijck Waiting to be Found."
- 1:00 Lunch on your own.
- 2:30 Afternoon Session
  - Cees Bakker, Westfries Museum, "Salt and Pepper. The Dutch Economy of Cheese and Herring in the 17th and 18th Century."
  - Jock Galloway, University of Toronto, "The Role of the Dutch in the Early American Sugar Industry."
  - Introduction to "Matters of Taste" by co-curators Donna R. Barnes and Peter G. Rose, followed by tour of exhibit.

The internationally acclaimed ensemble *Sympatica*.

Recorded music of the Dutch quartet *Sympatica* will be played occasionally at the seminar as an introduction to the group's appearance at the First Church the following day.

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September 21–December 8, 2002. The exhibition "Matters of Taste: Food and Drink in 17th- Century Dutch Art and Life" at the Albany Institute of History & Art celebrates the 350th anniversary of the founding of Beverwijck. Drawn exclusively from American museums, art galleries, and private collections, "Matters of Taste" is a unique exhibition that features Dutch and Flemish paintings in which food and drink play prominent roles. Still-life paintings and genre pictures featuring taverns, markets, kitchens, and scenes of festive occasions by more than 30 Dutch artists including Jan Steen, Adriaen van Ostade, Jan de Heem, Pieter Claesz, Gerret Willemsz Heda, and Clara Peeters will be shown for the first time together with an array of decorative art objects. The paintings will be complemented by over 50 examples of period tableware, cooking and serving utensils, including ceramics, pewter, silver, glass and wrought iron. These items were often used in Dutch households and depicted by Dutch artists. A selection of historic Dutch cookbooks and advice manuals on food and drink will also be on display. For more information call: 518-463-4478

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September 22, 2002. *Sympatica* Concert, first in the Siena College Music Series, 3 pm at the historic

First Church in Albany, 110 Pearl Street. *Sympatica*, the internationally acclaimed ensemble of two recorders, gamba, and harpsichord, offers a Dutch musical performance entitled: *Wie gaat mee over zee*? For concert information and admission fees, call: 518-783-4242. Free reception to follow sponsored by the Dutch Settlers Society of Albany.

News from the FNN

The board of trustees of FNN met on Saturday, June 8, at the Ten Broeck Mansion in Albany. President van Schaick activated the nominating committee and appointed Charles Wendell chair. The committee will present its final selection of nominees to serve on the board of trustees at the scheduled board meeting in December.

Annual Giving -- Donations of private donors, corporations, organizations, foundations and institutions

We wish to thank the following donors for their generous gifts to the NNP. This list reflects contributions from July 1, 2001. Foundations, corporate donors, organizations and institutions appear in italics.

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Finally, we also wish to express sincere thanks to all Friends of New Netherland for their annual membership contributions. Your support is critical to our mission. Thank you!

Correction: The previous issue of the *Marcurius* incorrectly stated Donna R. Barnes's academic affiliation. Professor Barnes has a PhD from Rutgers University but has been affiliated with Hofstra University since 1967.

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The annual dinner, following the Rensselaerswijck Seminar on September 21, 2002, will take place at the Albany Institute of History & Art in conjunction with the exhibit "Matters of Taste." The cost of a ticket will be $75.00. Contact: 518-486-4815

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The annual Kenney Award ceremony was held on a perfect Saturday afternoon in the lovely gardens of the historic Ten Broeck Mansion in Albany. President van Schaick opened the June 8 ceremony by welcoming Ms. Tammis K. Groft, deputy director of collections and exhibitions of the Albany Institute of History & Art. Ms. Groft introduced this year's Kenney Award recipient, food historian Peter G. Rose, and described the institute's upcoming exhibit "Matters of Taste," of which Ms. Rose is a co-curator. President van Schaick presented the Award. Dr. Gehring presented a copy of the *Fort Orange Records* to John J. McEneny, member of the Assembly, to whom this volume is dedicated in recognition of his long support of the New Netherland Project. Finally, Janny Venema of the New Netherland Project presented the flag of Rensselaerswijck, which was used in the April 10 ceremony at City Hall, to the Dutch Settlers Society of Albany. Dr. Theodore P. Wright Jr. accepted the flag on behalf of the society.

Books

E. B. O'Callaghan's two volume *History of New Netherland* is available in a print-to-order edition through Higginson Books for $105 per set. The volumes are printed on acid-free paper and bound in navy blue buckram with gold lettering on the spine; maps and illustrations are digitally reproduced. 3-5 copies are discounted 20%; 6 or more 40%. Send orders to the publisher at 148 Washington St., PO Box 778, Salem, MA 01970.

News

Tom Vanderveldt of Western Australia is actively trying to promote interest in commemorating the 400th anniversary of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) in his homeland. Vanderveldt is chairman of the VOC Historical Society Inc. He wrote the following: "Our society is engaged in researching the many shipwreck survivors along the West Australian coast, which is several hundred over a 100 year period. Two mutineers were put ashore by Commander Pelsaert of the *Batavia*, the ship that wrecked on the Houtman abrolhos in 1629. There is evidence that they survived for a long time, integrating with the local aborigines, introducing a form of agriculture and fishing methods. There is evidence that 16% of the Nhanda people's language is derived from Dutch words. However, Australian history gives no recognition of this 200 years of history." Vanderveldt can be reached at his society at 17a Queens Road, Mt. Pleasant 6153, Western Australia. Email: tjv@riobay.com.au.
See article by author in **Totidem Verbis**.

Family Reunions

September 13–14. The Association of Blauvelt Descendants will hold its 76th annual meeting and reunion at Canandaigua, NY. For further details go to: www.blauvelt.org/.

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October 2–6, 2002. Wyckoff House Museum 350th anniversary and family reunion. Events include a cocktail party at the New York Yacht Club, a symposium on the future of the Dutch colonial farmhouse, and a guided bus tour of Brooklyn Dutch heritage sites. For a complete schedule of activities and additional information go to: www.wyckoffassociation.org/; or tel: 718-629-5400.

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October 12, 2002. The Van Voorhees Association announces its 70th annual reunion. Once again it will take place at the Six Mile Run Reformed Church in Franklin Park, NJ. For further details contact David R. Voorhees at 609-466-1139; or voorhees25@ comcast.net

Websites

The website for the host of this year's Rensselaerswijck Seminar is: www.albanyinstitute.org/.

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For information on the VOC ship *De Duyfken* that made landfall in Australia in 1606, go to the web site: www.duyfken.com/.

Totidem Verbis

Almost a year ago I received a Dutch newspaper clipping in the mail which cited neither the source nor the name of the sender. Fortunately, the article had a byline which eventually led me to Tom Vanderveldt in Australia. Mr. Vanderveldt, an Australian of Dutch ancestry, has been struggling for years to gain acknowledgement and recognition of Dutch activities and claims in Australia. However, the shadow of Capitain Cook hangs heavy over the "accepted" history of his land, blotting out the accomplishments of the Dutch mariners who preceded him. To those of us who have been struggling for years to spread the story of New Netherland and its impact on our colonial history, Vanderveldt's task should seem all too familiar. Following is the original English-language article by Tom Vanderveldt upon which the Dutch article was based:

ONE AUSTRALIAN HISTORY!
by Tom Vanderveldt

The Launch of *De Duyfken* in Fremantle puts the accent on the part the Dutch played in Australia's past. It is an established fact that Willem Janszoon deserves the title of Australia's Columbus and there is a genuine effort to gain recognition of the discovery.

However, it is what happened after the discovery that also needs to become known for it is important that Australians know, in particular the "young ones," why they are not speaking Dutch instead of English.

The myth surrounding James Cook were not of his own making and the British of the time were not adverse to writing a bit of fiction to keep the "facts" on their side. (Who would find out anyway?)

James Cook had claimed a part of the east coast for the British Crown and wrote in his Journal as follows:

"[Since I] may land no more upon this Eastern coast of New Holland, and on the Western side I can make no new discovery the honour of which belongs to the Dutch navigators and as such they may lay claim to it as their property."
(Journal, 22 August 1770 p 387, n. 4. Bill Gammage, University of Adelaide, p 525.)
[Author's note: It is clear that both James Cook and Joseph Banks kept meticulous records of events, later to be "modified" by the politicians of the time. What has changed?]

The British themselves had made an arbitrary line which separated New South Wales from the rest of New Holland. The line ran from the most eastern tip of the Northern Territory to the middle of South Australia. Although it certainly ignored any Dutch claims on the North West Cape York Peninsula, and more importantly, Tasmania, it did mark a definite boundary.

In 1811, Sir Joseph Banks pointed out in the introduction to Matthew Flinders' book about Australia, saying that "the Dutch had rights to colonise New Holland everywhere to the west of the New South Wales boundary, set, in fact, over 700 kilometres further westward from Possession Island. This new point, as Banks pointed out, nearly corresponded with the line of demarcation fixed by the Treaty of Tordesillas."
[NB: The Treaty of Tordesillas was a demarcation line drawn up by the Pope to stop two Catholic nations from fighting each other. He gave the East to Portugal and the West to Spain. *The Captain Cook Myth* by Jillian Roberston.]

The passage referring to Holland's right to colonise was asked to be deleted by the Under Secretary for Colonies, Sir Robert Peel. Banks decided to withdraw his introduction altogether.

Critics will still argue that the Dutch simply had no interest in Australia. However, the Dutch were in no position to colonise Australia. In 1795, French troops invaded the Netherlands. William V fled to England and handed over control of the Dutch colonies to the British for as long as the war lasted with France. Malacca became British in 1805; the Cape Colony in 1806 and the East Indies in 1811, under the control of Thomas Raffles who did everything he could to stop the British handing back the East Indies after the war.

At the end of the Napoleaonic Wars, Britain decided to return the East Indies to the Netherlands as Britain wanted a strong ally in Europe and a treaty that regulated trade between the two countries was signed in 1814.

This, perhaps, encouraged the Dutch in 1816 to complain about British claims to land clearly within New Holland up to the 135 degree E line (Northern Territory). The Dutch tried to push this boundary back by claiming all the land west of the 141 degree E line. At the same time they claimed New Guinea to 141 degrees east, which is the present border between New Guinea and Irian Jaya as well as the present NSW / Sa and Victorian border line. 141 degrees E is also just west of Possession Island, the limit of Cook's discoveries.

Clearly the Dutch were unhappy as it seemed as if the British were trying to take over the Dutch possessions by stealth. By 1817, the British had left Java but held onto part of Sumatra and Raffles occupied the island of Singapore.

In 1824, a new treaty was signed whereby the British gave up its bases on Sumatra and the Dutch gave up their base in Malacca. But most important of all, the treaty allowed the Dutch to maintain their monopoly of the Moluccas. Nothing, however, was said about New Holland although it did allow Dutch control over Timor which was only 500 kilometres from Western Australia. In September,1824, the British took steps to prevent any further Dutch expansion by establishing a military base at Port Essington (132 degrees 10' E).The base was the tip of the north coast of New Holland in Arnhem Land. The bay was significantly named Raffles Bay and was intended to be a commercial port that would open up trade in spices with the Moluccans Islands in direct competition with the Dutch. Britain also claimed all the country as far west as 129 degrees E. However, the base only lasted two years. The heat, disease, and attacks by the Aboriginals decided its fate.

"The government acted to prevent Dutch expansion, and was aware that the original boundaries of NSW gave the Dutch a precedent for claiming a large part of northern Australia." [HRA, 111, Vol. 6, p. 752.]

In 1826, the British established a detachment of officers and 50 convicts in King George's Sound, Albany, on the south western tip of Western Australia. Somehow this settlement was to have put a stop to French exploration in the area. However, conditions were too harsh for a permanent settlement and was completely abandoned in 1831.

1829, New Holland becomes a British colony.

[*To be completed in the next issue*.]