

De Nieuw Nederlandse Mercurius

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Events of Interest

September 17-19, 2015. New York State Family History Conference. The Central New York Genealogical Society and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society are pleased to announce that its 2015 NYS Family History Conference has been chosen by the Federation of Genealogical Societies as one of their regional conferences. The conference will be held at the Syracuse/Liverpool Holiday Inn, 441 Electronics Parkway, Liverpool, NY.

September 18-19, 2015. The New Netherland Conference will be held in conjunction with the Association for the Advancement of Dutch American Studies (AADAS) in the Huxley Theater at the NYS Museum. From the quest for gold and the crisis of slavery, to diplomacy with Native Americans and survival during the new American Republic, the 400-year legacy of the Dutch in America is the focus of the conference “The Dutch in America across the Centuries: Connections and Comparisons.”

The conference is among the first to bring together two major scholarly traditions in Dutch

American studies—one focusing on 17th-century New Netherland and the other on the 19th- and 20th-century immigration, settlement, and culture in the Midwest and beyond.

The conference features six sessions and fifteen speakers (see our website). Albany Mayor Kathy Sheehan will welcome all conference attendees at an opening reception at the Fort Orange Club in Albany on Thursday, September 17. A dinner at Yono’s Restaurant following the program on Friday, September 18 features a presentation by noted author Russell Shorto entitled “‘Two Dutchmen’ in the American Revolution.”

NB: George Harinck, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, “The Americanization of Geerhardus Vos: Singularities and Similarities,” will replace Robert Schoone-Jongen in the 5th session on Saturday.

September 24-28, 2015. “The Dutch Cousins of Kentucky” will gather in Frankfort, KY for their biennial reunion of descendants. For registration and more information, go to: <http://bit.ly/1dIO5HH>

October 26, 2015. The New Amsterdam History Center is pleased to invite you to a very special event “New York City and Water: A Historical Perspective,” featuring: author Russell Shorto on the Dutch as pioneers of water management; historian Gerard Koepfel on water in New Amsterdam; historical painter Len Tantillo on New Netherland’s waterways; and special envoy for International Water Affairs, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Henk Ovink on water management issues now and in the future. Presentations to be followed by Q&A. Monday 6:30pm to 8:00pm at the CUNY Graduate Center, 365 Fifth Avenue at 34th Street, NY, NY. Sponsored by the Consulate General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. RSVP to: info@newamsterdamhistorycenter.org Space is limited.

November 19-20, 2015. The University at Albany will hold its annual “Researching New York” conference on the theme “Communities of New York.” For information and program go to: www.nystatehistory.org.

Charles W. Wendell *In Memorium*

In honor of our late friend and colleague, the New Netherland Institute has established a Charles W. Wendell Memorial Fund to support what we hope will be an annual research award. Researchers in any discipline are eligible, and any project dealing with the Dutch experience in the New World before 1800 will be considered. Research should draw attention to the rich collections of primary and secondary sources in Dutch colonial history in America at the New Netherland Research Center, the New York State Archives, and the New York State Library. To donate, visit our website or mail to the Institute.

After receiving a Ph.D. in comparative literature from Yale University in 1964, Charles spent more than thirty years as a professor of French, first at St. John's University from 1960 to 1965, at Rutgers College from 1965 to 1969, and then Kean College from 1969 until his retirement in 1995. He joined the board of the New Netherland Institute in 2000 and served as Vice President from 2000 to 2006 and as the Institute's President from 2006 to 2012. Under his leadership the Institute flourished as never before.

While his initial interest was of a genealogical nature (Charles claimed descent from Evert Jansen Wendell, who came to New Netherland from Emden in East Friesland in 1640) his eventual focus was broader. As an advocate of New Netherland studies, he developed an

online map exhibit entitled "Charting New Netherland, 1597–1682" using his extensive knowledge of 17th-century maps. At the time of his death he and Mary Collins, former librarian at The Holland Society, were at work on "Using New Netherland Records to Support Family History," a family history feasibility project.

His wit, humor, and charm will truly be missed and his absence felt for some time. As Russell Shorto so eloquently stated, "He had the same generous demeanor, the same smile-with-the-eyes way of being, toward everyone he knew." We are thankful that Charles' affiliation with the NNI has given us all the opportunity to know him. *R.I.P.*

Publications

In *Capitalism and Cartography in the Dutch Golden Age*, Elizabeth A. Sutton explores the fascinating but previously neglected history of corporate cartography during the Dutch Golden Age, from ca. 1600 to 1650. She examines how maps were used as propaganda tools for the Dutch West India Company in order to encourage the commodification of land and an overall capitalist agenda.

Building her exploration around the central figure of Claes Jansz Vischer, an Amsterdam-based publisher closely tied to the Dutch West India Company, Sutton shows how printed maps of Dutch Atlantic territories helped rationalize the Dutch Republic's global expansion. Maps of land reclamation projects in the Netherlands, as well as the Dutch territories of New Netherland

and New Holland (Dutch Brazil), reveal how print media were used both to increase investment and to project a common narrative of national unity. In the process, Sutton argues, they perpetuated and promoted modern state capitalism.

For more information, go to: www.press.uchicago.edu.

In August of 1644 the *Colonie of Rensselaerswijck* passed an ordinance prohibiting the picking of hops before September 25th. It is the earliest known attempt in the New World to protect the quality of an essential ingredient in the brewing of beer. As New Netherland grew into New York, its hop industry grew into the largest in the country. After falling on hard times as a result of disease and "Prohibition," the hop industry is coming back in the Northeast.

Today, farmers from Maine to North Carolina are working hard to respond to the craft brewers' desperate call for locally grown hops. To the rescue is a new book written by hop farmers and craft brewery owners Laura Ten Eyck and Dietrich Gehring. *The Hop Grower's Handbook* is a beautifully photographed and illustrated book that weaves the story of their Helderberg Hop Farm with the colorful history of New York and New England hop farming.

For more information go to: www.chelseagreen.com, and to preorder the 288 page book, which will be released on September 21st.

“Savage Comparisons: Dutch Cultural Distinctions in 17th-century Southern Africa and North America” by Susanah Shaw Romney in *Genre*, Vol.48, No.2, July 2015.

NNI News

A three-year grant from the Society of Daughters of Holland Dames will help sustain and expand NNI web efforts over the next three years.

Founded in 1895, the Society of Daughters of Holland Dames supports excellence in historical research relating to the Dutch in America, New Netherland, and the Atlantic World and increasing awareness of the people and culture of New Netherland.

The Society of Daughters of Holland Dames awarded NNI a “Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Families of New Netherland Project Assistance Grant” that provides \$25,000 per year over three years. It will ensure that NNI is able to continue making all relevant material emanating from the New Netherland Research Center (NNRC) as well as transcriptions and translations of the Records of New Netherland housed at the New York State Library and Archives under the supervision of NNRC Director Dr. Charles T. Gehring available to scholars, researchers, educators, and the general public online.

NNI webmaster Stephen McErleane will oversee the project. He has served as the NNI webmaster for the past three years. He holds advance degrees in history

and information science and is currently a doctoral candidate at the University at Albany.

On Saturday, August 8, the New Netherland Institute, in conjunction with the New York State Museum, Archives and Library and the Greater Capital Region Teacher Center, held a workshop to support teachers in their teaching of Dutch colonial history in alignment with the New York State “Social Studies Framework.”

Twenty-three teachers attended from schools across the state. Participants heard presentations from Charles Gehring and Len Tantillo about the history of Dutch settlement and legacy on the upper Hudson and from William A. Starna about Dutch and Indian relations in the colonial period. They also had tours of the NYS Museum exhibit “Beneath the City: An Archaeological Perspective of Albany” and collections in storage relating to the Dutch colonial period. Julie Daniels and Jessica Maul topped off the day by sharing the numerous teacher resources, including over fifteen lesson plans using primary sources in alignment with the Common Core and NYS “Social Studies Framework,” developed through the New Netherland Institute.

The response from the teachers was very positive, with the majority of them enrolling in the follow-up workshops to be held on October 1 and December 10 at the Greater Capital Region Teacher Center. These workshops will focus on providing support for the implementation of the lessons provided

on August 8 and continuing the conversation about how best to teach the history of New Netherland to a wide range of students.

These workshops are made possible by a generous grant from the Consulate General of the Netherlands in New York.

Totidem Verbis

When the Dutch Invaded England
by Peter A. Douglas
(continued)

England was in political turmoil and William took decisive advantage of this. His invasion plan was meticulous and on a grand scale. Well prior to the invasion he prepared an enormous propaganda campaign to promote and justify his brazen military intervention in a foreign nation. It was an ambitious and very modern piece of public relations. Though a collaborative effort, William’s *Declaration* is his personal manifesto, explaining his duty to support the basic rights, laws, customs, and liberties of the English people at a time when they are under threat, and “especially where the alteration of religion is endeavoured.” Tens of thousands of copies of the pamphlet were printed in secret and widely disseminated on the very day the fleet reached England.

William’s invasion force was formidable, consisting of 53 warships and 400 transport vessels carrying some 15,000 infantry and cavalry, 7,000 horses, and supplies, weapons, and ammunition. He landed at Torbay near Brixham, in Devon, on November 5, 1688.

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(Significantly this was the anniversary of the 1605 Gunpowder Plot, an earlier deliverance from Popish perils.) From the start William had the strategic advantage, with James' forces dispersed around the country. William's progress towards London was unhurried. Having landed far from James' army (Brixham to London is 160 miles), his strategy was to give James plenty of time to consider his position, anticipating that his English allies would act against the King. Supporters didn't flock to join him, but there was little opposition. Faced with their first invasion in 600 years (and their last, as it turned out), the English people were hedging their bets.

William tried to avoid battle, hoping that James' faltering support would soon collapse. Also, a slow advance would not over-extend his supply lines; his troops were forbidden to forage for fear that it might become plundering and so alienate the population. Less than a week after landing William entered Exeter in full pomp and ceremony and received a warm welcome from the townspeople if not the clergy.

King James refused an offer from the French to send military support, fearing that this would cost him the backing of his people. He finally gathered his forces at Salisbury, but his smaller army was inferior in training and experience. With anti-Catholic riots in London, and later in many towns across the country, it became clear that his troops were not keen to fight and the loyalty of many of his commanders was in question. So many Protestant officers deserted to

William's side that James dare not commit his army to battle and he feared defeat if he were to fight. In early December William met James' commissioners at Hungerford to state his terms.

It has also been called the "Bloodless Revolution." This is not strictly true, but as revolutions go the body count was low. Most of the bloodshed occurred later in Ireland. There was an early skirmish at Wincanton in Somerset, and on December 9 the Battle of Reading was fought, the only substantial military action in England, which routed the Irish Catholic troops and killed 20 to 50, depending on the account.

Following this defeat, James withdrew to London in an abortive escape attempt, during which legend has it that he dropped the Great Seal of England into the Thames. Eventually he fled to France at the end of December, where he found support from Louis XIV. In effect, the King was deported from his own country by a foreign army. James made an effort to restore himself to the throne by crossing to Ireland, where most of the population supported him. But his bid to regain the crown failed with his defeat by William at the Battle of the Boyne in July 1690, a crucial and, by the Protestant victors, a much-celebrated moment in the long and bloody conflict between Irish Protestants and Catholics. James returned to exile in France, never again to see any of his former kingdoms. He died in 1701, age 67.

The Jacobite struggle to restore the House of Stuart to the throne

would continue for more than four decades after James' death, the final confrontation being the Battle of Culloden near Inverness in 1746. Here the Hanoverian victory over Charles Edward Stuart (a.k.a. Bonnie Prince Charlie, James II's grandson) ended the Jacobite cause and George II remained King. (Culloden is also notable for being the last pitched battle fought on British soil.)

Back in 1688, on December 18 William entered London to cheering crowds at the head of a powerful Dutch army. To be on the safe side he ordered all the English troops in the capital to leave and stay at least twenty miles distant, and his Blue Guards took up positions around Whitehall and St James' Palace. In effect, London was under Dutch military occupation, and remained so until the spring of 1690. William was careful to avoid giving the impression of triumphalism and would only accept the crown after Parliament invited him to do so. There was some debate about how to transfer power, whether to recall James under strict conditions or under a regency, to depose him outright, or to treat his flight abroad as abdication. The last course was decided on. The throne was offered to William and his wife Mary, and in early 1689 they accepted Parliament's invitation to rule as joint sovereigns, a unique circumstance in British history.

(to be continued)