

de Nieuw Nederlandsche Mauricius



VOL. I, NO. 1

FEBRUARY 1985

The New Netherland Project thanks everyone for the positive response concerning the proposal of a newsletter. One of the recurring suggestions was to keep it informal and not let it develop into another journal. We agree that there are enough journals already, and that the objective of this newsletter must be simply to exchange information on New Netherland. Also, thanks to everyone for the imaginative suggestions for names; everything from North Atlantic Association for New Netherland Research (NAAFNNR) to the St. Louis Browns. As you can see, we chose none of those submitted. Instead, we thought it appropriate to revive the name of a newsletter which Jeremias van Rensselaer mentions twice in his correspondence. Unfortunately, no copies of "De Nieuw Nederlandsche Mercurius" have ever come to light. The masthead represents a composite of Jeremias's handwriting and spelling in his two references to the 17th.-century newsletter, i.e. "de Nieuw Nederlanse Marcurius".

Although this first issue is devoted almost entirely to those of you who responded as an introduction of your interests to one another, we will print in later newsletters the submissions of interested researchers who did not respond in time for this first issue. The NNM will appear irregularly. Its frequency of publication depends on you.

As soon as we have compiled enough material for several pages, we will put it together and mail it out to everyone on our list. If you wish to be removed from our list, please notify us at once, so that we keep our expenses down. We will accept any information concerning New Netherland, such as notices of conferences, calls for papers, course offerings, exhibits, manuscript acquisitions and work in progress in addition to a regular column on research interests. We will also "publish" cries for help, whether they concern indecipherable manuscripts, obscure 17th.-century terminology, biographical information on minor figures, etc. All items for the NNM should be sent to:

Charles Gehring or Nancy Zeller
New Netherland Project
New York State Library - CEC 11D35
Albany, NY 12230
Phone: (518) 474-6067



The Sailmakers. Etching by Joris van Vliet (c. 1635).

CALL FOR PAPERS

The 8th. Rensselaerswyck Seminar will be held September 21, 1985, in Albany, NY; and the topic is "Merchants and Traders of New Netherland." Any aspect of the West India Company's trading operations in the new world, including ties between New Netherland and the Caribbean, Africa, or New England would be of interest. Send paper proposals by April 1 to:

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Joseph Reeves
Educational Programs Coordinator
Albany Institute of History & Art
125 Washington Ave.
Albany, New York 12210
Phone: (518) 463-4478

RESEARCH NEEDS

It has been suggested that this newsletter carry a column devoted to uncovering the gaps in the knowledge of New Netherland which would benefit from further research. Anyone is welcome to submit such topics to this column to spur on research.

Charles Gehring suggests that further research on why the Dutch relinquished New Netherland in 1674 is needed.

As requested in our introductory newsletter, the following colleagues have submitted their research interests for publication. We hope that knowledge of on-going research will spread to other interested colleagues and that scholars will in this way exchange ideas and information about New Netherland. If you have not yet submitted your own research interest, please do so soon; and we will include it with the next newsletter.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INTERESTS

Ted J. Brassler, Plains Ethnologist, Canadian Ethnology Service, National Museum of Man, Ottawa K1A 0M8, Canada

My ethno-historical research relates to the early contact period between Hollanders and Coastal Algonkians, the history of Long Island Indians and that of the Hudson River Indians. A list of relevant publications is available from the New Netherland Project.

George Hamell, New York State Museum, CEC 9B74, Albany, NY 12230;
Phone: (518) 474-4372

I am currently compiling information about 16th through 18th century Northeastern woodland Indian visitors to and ethnological collections in Britain and Europe. I would appreciate corresponding with researchers having similar interests and with those who may know of primary documents regarding the exhibition of Indians and collections of Indian artifacts in the Netherlands before 1800.

Daniel H. Kaplan, Assistant Curator-Anthropology, & Ron Wyatt, Nassau County Museum, Sands Point Preserve, 95 Middleneck Road, Port Washington, NY 11050

The primary interest of our unit is the Indians of coastal New York. As the Dutch were one of the first groups to enter the region, we would be interested in any ethnographic data which would shed light on Indian lifeways. We are also interested in the nature and consequences of Dutch-Indian contacts. Third, any data on Indian language would be most welcome. Also of interest to the unit would be items which shed light on the historical archeological record, including, but not necessarily limited to, settlement patterns, road development, and changes in land use through time.

Gaynell Stone Levine, Dept. of Anthropology, SUNY at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794; (516) 246-6745

I am currently working on a dissertation studying the extant early gravestones of New York-Long Island for their evidence of behavioral and cultural patterning through photo-recording and computer analysis. This anthropological-geographical analysis, using gravestone artifacts, of the material and spatial aspects of culture will examine the influence of ethnicity and ideology on culture, and will attempt to elicit from the gravestone record the behavioral components of artifactual assemblages sought by historical archeology theorists. It will also test a number of cultural and spatial givens through a systems theory approach, as well as preserve a record of the gravestone artifact as an archival resource. This is the second largest and the most comprehensive such data base in the country. It will record for the first time an important area of historic America not adequately mapped in Glassie's (1968) patterns of Northeastern folk culture nor by Thompson's (1966: 133) outline of cultural influences in the geographic area of New York.

James F. Pendergast, National Museum of Man, P.O. Box 314, Merrickville, Ontario K0G 1N0, Canada

I am conducting research on all European voyages to North America in the 16th. century as a base on which to premise the source and time European goods reached the Iroquois, all nations not just the Five Nations, to introduce the proto-historic period. Of value to this study is documentation of Dutch voyages in the 16th century to the Atlantic coast.

Man Rothschild, Dept. of Anthropology, Barnard College, Columbia Univ., 606 West 120th Street, New York, NY 10027; (212) 280-4315

The research I am working on has basically three parts. First, a group of us are working on diet and the adaptive strategies of the Dutch, and how food-getting in New Amsterdam changed based on animal bone from several sites. Second, I am interested in spatial organization in New Amsterdam/New York, and how a) social structure is reflected in space and b) how community organization of space changes with urbanization. Third, several of us are trying to identify local vs. imported pottery in order to consider aspects of economic independence such as ceramic production, when they occurred, etc.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERESTS

Jan M. Baart, Senior Archaeologist, Dienst der Publieke Werken, Amsterdams Historisch Museum, Nieuwe Prinsengracht 19, 1018 EE Amsterdam

We are especially interested in the archeological studies of New Netherland, but we depend on historical sources for interpreting the excavated material.

James W. Bradley, Survey Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission, 80 Boylston St., Boston, MA 02116; (617) 727-8470

My primary interest is Dutch material culture of the last half of the 16th. and the first half of the 17th century with a particular focus on glass beads, iron products (axes, knives, and firearms) and brass/copper items, especially kettles. While my initial concern was documenting the occurrence of these artifacts on Onondaga Iroquois sites, this has broadened into an inquiry of production sources in the Netherlands and the distribution of these materials elsewhere in the Northeastern part of North America, particularly New England. Controlled study of these materials allow the acculturative process to be examined in two important ways: how did Native Americans respond to European materials and technology, and how did source demand modify the means of production in Europe.

Dennis J. Conners, Director, Office of Museums & Historic Sites, Onondaga County Dept. of Parks & Recreation, P.O. Box 146, Liverpool, NY 13088; (315) 457-2990

The interests of our office are focused on French colonial activity in upstate New York during the 17th. century. This stems primarily from our operation of Ste. Marie de Ganantaha, a re-created living history site based on the original 1656 French settlement. We are especially interested in the fur trade economics of the period and the related political aspects of the French-Dutch-Iroquois relationships.

Charles F. Hayes III & Charles Wray, Rochester Museum & Science Center, 657 East Avenue, Box 1480, Rochester, NY 14603; (716) 271-4320

We are making a concentrated effort to document the Seneca sites of the 17th. century and their relationships to the Dutch, French and English trade. Our next major project will be in 1985 to document the RMSC's extensive wampum collection.

Paul R. Huey, Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation, Bureau of Historic Sites, Peebles Island, Waterford, NY 12188; (518) 237-8643

The archeology unit of the New York State Bureau of Historic Sites is conducting research on at least 3 State Historic Sites known to have Dutch occupation or associations predating 1664: Crailo at Rensselaer; Senate House at Kingston; and Philipse Manor Hall at Yonkers. Crailo is also a site where the history and culture of the upper Hudson Valley as a part of New Netherland will be interpreted to the public. Currently I am writing an extensive report and analysis on the excavations in Fort Orange (1624-1676). It is remarkable to see the degree of conformity with Dutch material being excavated from 17th. century sites in the Netherlands. Our other work will include an analysis of 17th. and 18th. century material and features discovered during excavations under State Street, Broadway, and South Pearl Street in Albany. Eventually, I plan also to complete studies of material from the Schuyler Flatts site and from the Cornelis Maessen van Buren site. We have so far been able to identify no other 17th. century Dutch archeological sites in this region. The identification and preservation of the few remaining 17th. century Dutch sites is an important priority, particularly since New York State has so very few left, compared to 17th. century sites in Virginia and New England.

James R. Hunter, Research Curator, Sainte-Marie among the Hurons, Huronia Historical Parks, P.O. Box 160, Midland, Ontario L4R 4K8, Canada; (705) 526-7838

My interest stems from the relations between New France and New Netherland and how the Indian nations interacted between the two European colonies. At Sainte-Marie among the Hurons, we represent an early French Jesuit mission headquarters established among the Ojibwa, or Huron Indians, of southern Ontario. We operate a museum, an historic site and a number of educational and interpretive programs to the public.

Karlis Karklins, Material Culture Researcher, Parks Canada, 1600 Liverpool Court, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1G2, Canada; (613) 993-2470

Since 1972, I have been studying the Dutch glass bead industry which produced many of the beads found on Indian and Dutch sites in New Netherland. Research has so far been concentrated on the beads recovered from late 16th.-18th. century sites in and around Amsterdam. The next step, to be performed in 1985, will be to compare the Dutch material to that recovered from archaeological sites in the Northeast United States to determine distributional patterns and refine existing typologies and chronologies.

Paul Robinson, Historical Preservation Commission, Old State House, 150 Benefit Street, Providence, RI 02903; (401) 277-2678

Together with Patricia Rubertone of Brown University and Marc Kelley of the Univ. of Rhode Island, I am working on the Narragansett Indian Burial Ground Project. We are examining 17th.-century Narragansett Indian burial practices in an attempt to understand processes of Indian adaptation to European disease, ideology, economy, materials, and population pressure. Many of the artifacts under study are Dutch. Rhode Islanders - Indians and colonists alike - interacted frequently and significantly with the Dutch. We are therefore vitally interested in what others are studying and learning about the Dutch.

Bert Salwen, Dept. of Anthropology, New York University, 100 Rufus D. Smith Hall, 25 Waverly Place, New York, NY 10003; (212) 598-3257

I have done both prehistoric and historic archeology and ethno-history in the Northeast. This has included excavations at the sites of Indian villages which were in contact with Dutch traders (e.g. Fort Shantok, CT and Fort Ninigret, RI), as well as Dutch settlements and individual house sites (e.g., the palisade at Kingston, NY, and a possible mid-17th. century house site on Staten Island). I am directing several students involved in recent series of excavations of Dutch sites.

Dean S. Snow, Dept. of Anthropology, Social Science Bldgs., SUNY at Albany, 1400 Washington Ave., Albany, NY 12222; (518) 457-3300

Our project, the Mohawk Valley Project, is focused on the Mohawk Indian village sites of the 15th.-18th. centuries. In producing a refined sequence for the valley, we are coming to know sites in greater detail cartographically and in terms of their exact periods of occupation. Dutch trade goods are particularly important to the precise dating of sites occupied from the late 16th. century on. Moreover, such trade goods are important to the study of relationships between villages, between the Mohawk and the Dutch, and between the Iroquois and Europeans generally. We hope for greater communication between scholars working in the Northeast, the Netherlands and in the Caribbean, because archeological problems in each of these areas are apt to bear upon those in the other two.

GENEALOGICAL INTERESTS

Frederick W. Bogert, 568 Paramus Road, Paramus, NJ 07652; Holland Society (212) 758-1675

In a sense, the Holland Society, or at least some members in it, are really carrying on research on a continuous basis. For example, the Committee on Genealogy and the History and Traditions Committee, on their own are committed to digging into Dutch families in New Netherland and the background of New Netherland.

Howard G. Hageman, New Brunswick Theological Seminary, 17 Seminary Place, New Brunswick, NJ 08901; (201) 247-5241; after June: Box 108, New Baltimore, NY 12124; (518) 756-9426

During the remainder of my tenure here, my time is pretty well taken up with editing de Halve Maen, journal of the Holland Society. I am currently working on an article about Domine Westerloo. Looking beyond this to the time when I shall retire to New Baltimore, I should like to write a biography for all the Dutch domines in New York and New Jersey up to the American Revolution.

David M. Riker, 442 Woodcrest Drive, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055; Telephone: (717) 761-2259

About twelve years ago I began researching colonial Dutch families at the Pennsylvania State Library and Archives. After being admitted to the Holland Society in 1978, I served on the genealogy committee and now serve as vice-chairman. I have prepared three colonial Dutch family genealogies (DeHart, Van Ness and Cadmus) and a draft of a Riker genealogy, which I am now revising. Last summer I began a project to identify each progenitor of a New Netherland family and settlers with no known descendants.



The Sailmakers. Etching by Joris van Vliet (c. 1635).

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de Nieuw Nederlandse Mercurius



VOL. I, NO. 2

"de Nieuw Nederlandse Mercurius"

August 1985

The New Netherland Project is glad to be able to bring you this second issue of "de Nieuw Nederlandse Mercurius." This issue contains less information than the first, because we have still received no description of research interests from the majority of you. Remember: the "Mercurius" is your newsletter; the information it contains depends on you. We will print any notices concerning New Netherland, such as notices of conferences, calls for papers, course offerings, exhibits, manuscript acquisitions and work in progress, in addition to research interests. Send any items for the NNM to:

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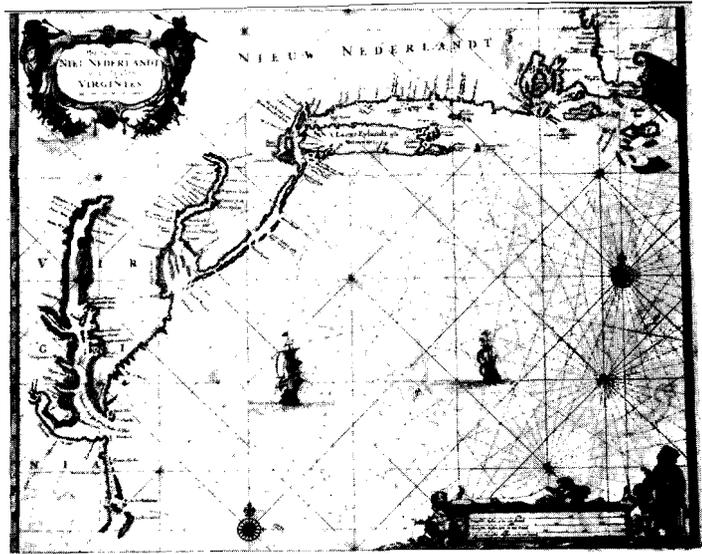
The New Netherland Project will continue to publish the "Mercurius" as long as we are in business. We are experiencing a funding crisis at the present, and unless we receive large donations very soon, our operating funds will be exhausted by the end of 1985. The Project is funded by a 3-year matching grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities; and we must still raise approximately \$40,000 to meet our matching obligation under the current grant.

If any of you know of possible donors to whom we can turn for support, please let us know. We are trying for state funding, but we can still make use of private sector leads. Most people are surprised to learn that the New Netherland Project has never received State funds. Over the ten years of its existence, the Project has lived "hand to mouth" on federal matching grants. Fundraising efforts drain time from the real work of the Project, translating the 12,000 pages of 17th century Dutch manuscripts held by the New York State Archives. To date only about one third of the manuscripts have been translated, and we expect the work of the Project to continue for many years if we can find the support.

Send fundraising leads, names of possible donors, or donations to the above address. For a donation of at least \$25, we will send a copy of our full-color facsimile of the Goos Atlas map of New Netherland of 1667.

MAP FACSIMILE

This 19 x 23-inch, full-color facsimile of a mariner's map of the New Netherland coast line, reproduced from Pieter Goos L'Atlas de la Mer of 1667, can be yours for a donation of at least \$25 to the New Netherland Project. Make your check payable to the New Netherland Project, New York State Library, CEC 11D35, Albany, NY 12230.



"Colonial Dutch Symposium" Papers Published

The approximately 100-page, illustrated Colonial Dutch Studies Report, with essays by Dr. Charles T. Gehring (Manuscripts), Dr. Joyce D. Goodfriend (History), Paul R. Huey (Archeology), Ruth Piwonka (Art History), with concluding remarks by Dr. Patricia U. Bonomi and an introduction by Eric Nooter, is now available. You can order a copy by sending \$7.95 (which includes postage) to: Colonial Dutch Symposium, Department of History, New York University, 19 University Place, R. 400, New York, NY 10003. Please make checks payable to Willem F. Nooter/Colonial Dutch Symposium.

"Rensselaerswyck Seminar" Papers Published

The papers given at the past two Rensselaerswyck Seminars have recently been published. The Sixth Rensselaerswyck Seminar on "Blacks in New Netherland and Colonial New York" appeared in a special double issue of the Journal of the Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society, 178 typewritten pages with illustrations. The papers of the Seventh Rensselaerswyck Seminar on "Education in New Netherland and the Middle Colonies" have been typeset and published by Heart of the Lakes Publishing of Interlaken, approximately 55 pages with illustrations. Each booklet is available for \$5.00 (which includes postage) from the New Netherland Project, New York State Library, CEC 11D35, Albany, NY 12230.

Documentation on Dutch Games Sought

Research on games and diversions of the 17th and 18th century residents of New Netherland and New York is continuing at Crailo State Historic Site. References are being sought through published sources, manuscripts and archaeological studies to document the various types of leisure pursuits in the colony. Genre paintings, prints, delft tiles, and other iconographic sources are also being studied. Of special interest to this study are primary source references to games, pastimes, celebrations, etc. occurring in New Netherland or New York in the 17th century. Please contact Rich Goring, Crailo State Historic Site, 9½ Riverside Avenue, Rensselaer, NY 12144; (518) 463-8738.

HISTORICAL INTERESTS

Dr. Willy Diercks, Stadtweg 59/61, 2380 Schleswig, West Germany; Phone (0 46 21) 2 24 61

We are researching the early emigrations of Schleswig-Holsteiners, and are therefore interested in evidence of Schleswig-Holsteiners among the early Dutch settlers of New Netherland. We are especially interested in determining the role of Schleswig-Holsteiners on the ships and in the places of destination and in recognizing their integration into the predominant cultural groups. We would also like to get some ideas as to their professions, perhaps through objects or writings which they brought with them.

Firth Fabend, 54 Elston Road, Upper Montclair, NJ 07043

I am working on a doctoral dissertation at N.Y.U. under Professor Patricia Bonomi. My project is a five-generation study of the Haring family in New Netherland and later in New York and New Jersey. Jan Pietersen Haring emigrated (possibly from Hoorn) to Nieuw Amsterdam in 1660 and married Margrietje Cosyns, the daughter of Cosyn Gerritsen. The family relocated in 1686 to the Tappan Patent, where the second generation established large families. I have uncovered little information about Jan Pietersen Haring, a schepen in at least 1674, who negotiated the purchase of the land across the Hudson, but died before settlement (at age 50 in 1683). Any suggestions for filling out my scanty information on this figure and his wife, other than what appears in the published records, would be appreciated.

Martine P. Wolff, Stichting C.N.O p/a Rijksmuseum, Postbus 50673, 1007 DD Amsterdam, The Netherlands; Tel 020-732121 Ext. 334

The Stichting C.N.O. (Foundation for Dutch Cultural History Overseas) works to preserve the material culture of the Dutch past. Apart from collecting significant objects, which are in many cases permanently on display in several museums, and from now and then organizing exhibitions, we document all Dutch remains overseas and try to be helpful in their restoration. We also coordinate activities related to our field of interest. For example, we edit manuscripts and publish articles in our bi-annual "Verslagen & Aanwinsten".

Barbara Ferris Van Liew, Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities, 93 North Country Road, Setauket, L.I., NY 11733

We are currently involved in a study of Dutch (Colonial) houses on Long Island. My introductory study on Long Island Domestic Architecture of the Colonial and Federal Periods was reprinted in 1974 from the Nassau County Historical Society Journal, Vol. XXXIII, No. 1 with revisions.

Natalie A. Naylor, New College, Hofstra University, Hempstead, Long Island, New York 11550

Although I am not currently doing research in this field, I am teaching Long Island History and hence am interested in being kept informed about on-going research on New Netherland. Hofstra is planning a conference on Long Island history next year, so these contacts will be helpful.

Eric Nooter, 31 St. Mark's Place, Apt. UEG, New York, NY 10003; (212) 982-5339

I am researching 19th century pictorial interpretations of the 17th century colonial Dutch.

Linda Biemer, Asst. Prof. of Education and Director, Division of Professional Education, University Center at Binghamton/SUNY, Binghamton, NY 13901; (607) 798-2727

Other teaching and research interests have temporarily taken me away from my study of Dutch women in 17th century New Netherland/New York but I am soon to get back at it. My particular concern is still the legal rights of women during that period and how the English law after 1664 curtailed their rights and freedoms.

Drs. Carla Rogge, Amsterdamseweg 550, 1181 BZ Amstelveen, The Netherlands; Tel: 071 - 451911

Since 1975 my work has been to coordinate all activities for a correspondence course on the history of Dutch architecture (including architecture in former Dutch colonies). I have found that we in the Netherlands are better informed about our eastern colonies, i.e. Indonesia, Sri Lanka and South Africa, than about Western ones such as New Netherland. I have also worked on a project at the Vrije Universiteit in Amsterdam that studied origins and development of protestant church interior in the Netherlands. It would be useful to do some research in New Netherland to see how Dutch church interior was there: did it have the same characteristics? how did it develop? are there Dutch features left? how did it relate to churches of other nations? I would be interested in hearing from researchers who know of work in these areas on New Netherland; and also in the field of the brick step-gable.

Joyce D. Goodfriend, Assoc. Prof., Dept. of History, University of Denver, University Park, Denver, CO 80208; (303) 753-2347

I have just completed a paper on "The Historiography of the Dutch in Colonial America" for the Colonial Dutch Studies interdisciplinary symposium at New York University on March 2, 1985. This paper will be published in the Symposium Report in 1985. I continue to work on my study of patterns of membership in the New York City Dutch Reformed Church in the 17th and 18th centuries. Preliminary findings have been presented in two conferences papers: "Dutch Women in Colonial America" (1981) and "Family, Church, and Ethnic Identity: The Shaping of the Dutch Community in Seventeenth-Century New York City" (1983). I am also preparing a revision of my doctoral dissertation, "Too Great a Mixture of Nations: The Development of New York City Society in the Seventeenth Century" for publication in book form. I continue to be interested in the history of Blacks in New Netherland. My paper, "Black Families in New Amsterdam," delivered at the Seminar on New York State History/Rensselaerswyck Seminar in February 1984 is scheduled for publication in the Working Papers of the Seminar on New York State History (1985) and the Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society Quarterly.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERESTS

Prof. Peter P. Pratt, Anthropology Dept., State University of New York at Oswego, Oswego, NY 13126

The archaeological evidence of Dutch trade goods on 17th-century sites is of vital interest to me in my study of acculturation of the Five-Nations Iroquois. The identification of the artifacts recovered as related to their archaeological context is providing information on warfare, trade routes and the significance of specific artifacts to their recipients. Information is also being recovered relating to factories where some of the Dutch artifacts, (notably beads), were manufactured.

Laurie Bradt, The Connecticut River Foundation at the Steamboat Dock Museum, Essex, CT 06426

We are preparing an exhibit on the prehistory of the lower Connecticut River valley up to the historic contact period for the 350th celebration of Essex, Old Saybrook and the lower Connecticut River valley. This summer we will be conducting an excavation at Essex which deals with the 1812 burning of Essex. We hope to retrieve several warehouse items.

Herbert C. Kraft, Archaeological Research Center, Seton Hall University Museum, South Orange, NJ 07079; (201) 761-9543, home (201) 255-2022

Having excavated numerous prehistoric and contact period Indian sites, principally in the upper Delaware River Valley of New Jersey, and having researched many public and private collections, I am perplexed by the extreme paucity of identifiable Dutch trade materials on Indian sites generally, and in the circum-Manhattan and lower Delaware River valley regions in particular. I have been trying to determine the reasons for these privations: Possible destruction or non-recognition of requisite Dutch trade or contact sites; Lack of appropriate social organization among the Unami-Munsee-speaking Indians which may have hampered effective fur and commodity exchange with the Dutch; A scarcity of quality beaver and other fine pelts in Lenapehoking (Land of the Lenape); Other factors that may have contributed to the often strained and hostile relations between the normally peaceful natives and the Dutch.//My second interest is the alleged mid-seventeenth century presence of Dutch miners in the upper Delaware Valley of New Jersey and their alleged construction of an "Old Mine Road" from the Pahaquarra copper mines (in Pahaquarra Township, Warren County, NJ) over a distance of 104 miles to Esopus, New York. Although several books and articles have been written about this topic, and many people hold the view that the Dutch were engaged in these activities, there is almost no archaeological or historical data to support such beliefs.// I would be very happy to cooperate in further studies about the Dutch particularly with reference to the Indian/Dutch relations in the circum-Manhattan and New Jersey areas.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INTERESTS

Prof. Lynn Ceci, Dept. of Anthropology, Queens College of CUNY, 65-30 Kissena Boulevard, Flushing, NY 11367

My thesis topic, the effect of European contact on Coastal New York Indian cultures, draws heavily on extant records (and archaeological evidence) to reconstruct wampum-fur trade economics, Dutch-English use of wampum as legal tender, hostilities and control of local bead makers, etc. I'll be working this summer on Seneca wampum collections, again to get at the origins of wampum, trade, and social complexity.

Crailo State Historic Site

Crailo State Historic Site in Rensselaer, NY is a Museum of the Dutch in the Upper Hudson Valley. The site's newest exhibit, "A Window Into Our Past..." combines archaeological artifacts, whole objects, copies of genre paintings and documentary evidence to provide an introduction to the history and lifestyles of 17th century settlers in the Albany area. Also featured are exhibits of delftware and 18th century furnishings (including 4 Hudson Valley "Kasten") along with a restored kitchen where groups can arrange for hearth-cooking demonstrations.

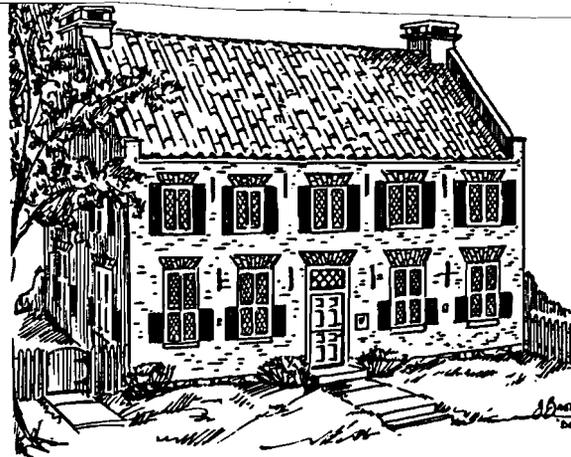
Operated by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Crailo is open April through December on Wednesday through Saturday, 10 to 5 and Sunday, 1 to 5. The museum operates on a reduced schedule January through March. Crailo is located at 9½ Riverside Avenue in Rensselaer, just across the Hudson River from downtown Albany. For further information, contact Rich Goring, Acting Site Manager, at Crailo or phone (518) 463-8738.

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