

De Nieuw Nederlandse Mercurius



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“De Nieuw Nederlandse Mercurius”

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Events of interest

Through April 30, 2010. Nina Postupack, Ulster County clerk announces *Dividing Lines: Early Maps of the Ulster County Clerk's Office*, an exhibit from the county clerk's Map Index Number 1, showing maps #1 to #1850 filed between 1797 and 1956. Maps exhibited represent the formation of Ulster County Townships and the Ashokan Reservoir, each township in the county and much more. The exhibit will be on display in the County Clerk's office at 244 Fair Street, 2nd floor Archives Gallery, Kingston, NY. For more information call: 845-340-3040.

March 17, 2010. Janny Venema, the author of *Beverwijck: a Dutch Village on the American Frontier, 1652-1664* and associate on the NNP has been invited to speak on “Hudson Valley Records Before 1664” at the Egbert Benson Historical Society at 7:30 pm. The Society has its quarters in the Elmendorf Inn located on route 9 two blocks north of the traffic light in Red Hook, NY. For additional information call John Vincent at: 845-758-0478.

Through June 26, 2010. “Mapping New York's Shoreline, 1609-2009” is an exhibition at the New York Public Library to celebrate the Dutch accomplishments in the New York City region, especially along the waterways forming its urban watershed, from the Connecticut River and Long Island Sound to the North (Hudson) River to the South (Delaware) River. The exhibition is inspired by NYPL's collection of Dutch, English, and early American mapping of the Atlantic coastal regions. Featured are maps, atlases, books, journals, broadsides, manuscripts, prints, and photographs. The exhibition is in the Schwarzmann Building of the NYPL at 5th Avenue and 42nd Street, NYC.

Through January 2, 2011. By popular demand the exhibit *Hudson River Panorama: 400 Years of History, Art, and Culture* at the Albany Institute of History and Art will be extended for another year. This unprecedented exhibition commemorates Henry Hudson's 1609 exploration of the river that bears his name, and the remarkable narrative of the people, events, and ideas that have shaped this magnificent region.

Featuring hundreds of artworks, artifacts, interactive displays, and rare archival documents from the Albany Institute's renowned collections, *Hudson River Panorama* encompasses five major themes relating the many agricultural, industrial, and cultural influences of this historic waterway:

- ° Community and Settlement
- ° Natural History and Environment
- ° Transportation
- ° Trade, Commerce, and Industry
- ° Culture and Symbol

During your visit be sure to visit the Hudson 400 Shop for the area's best selection of books, prints, cards, postcards, etc. celebrating the historic Hudson Valley.

For additional information go to: albanyinstitute.org; closed Mondays, registered groups only on Tuesdays, Wed.-Sat. 10-5, Sundays, noon-5.

Publications

A softcover edition of the new translation of Adriaen van der Donck's *Description of New Netherland* is now available at www.nnp.org from our online shop for \$19.95 plus S&H. This soft-cover edition provides the first complete and accurate English-

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language translation of an essential first-hand account of the lives and world of Dutch colonists and northeastern Native communities in the seventeenth century. Adriaen van der Donck, a graduate of Leiden University in the 1640s, became the law enforcement officer for the Dutch patroonship of Rensselaerswijck, located along the upper Hudson River. His position enabled him to interact extensively with Dutch colonists and the local Algonquians and Iroquoians. An astute observer, detailed recorder, and accessible writer, Van der Donck was ideally situated to write about his experiences and the natural and cultural worlds around him.

In 2008 a book entitled *Class Matters: Early North America and the Atlantic World*, edited by Simon Middleton and Billy G. Smith, was published by the University of Pennsylvania Press. Anyone who monitors closely the activities of the New Netherland Institute may recall that Simon Middleton, Lecturer in American History at the University of Sheffield, won the Hendricks Manuscript Prize in 2004. He is also the author of *From Privileges to Rights: Work and Politics in Colonial New York City*, published in 2006.

Class Matters considers the dynamics of class relations in the Atlantic world through the 17th and 18th centuries, from North American Indian communities to the tobacco lords of Glasgow. It also examines the cultural development of a new and aspiring

middle class and its relationship to changing economic conditions. The final section looks at the poor and vulnerable, showing how elite Americans exercised their political and social power to structure the lives and deaths of the weaker members of their communities. Engaging the difficulties and range of meanings of class, the essays seek to energize the study of social relations in the Atlantic World. The book is available from Amazon.com for \$49.95.

The Fall 2009 issue of *New York History* contains an article by Joyce Goodfriend entitled "Foreigners in a Dutch Colonial City."

News

The New Netherland Museum, owner of the replica ship, *Halve Maen*, has a new office on the top floor of the Pearl Street Coliseum at 153 South Pearl Street in Albany, NY. For more information go to: www.newnetherland.org.

Save the dates

The Annual Meeting of the New Netherland Institute will be held on Saturday, May 15th beginning with a luncheon at noon at the University Club on Washington Avenue in Albany. Following the luncheon, there will be a business meeting and talk by a New Netherland scholar. In addition to the President's report and reports from the Treasurer and NNP director, Jim Sefcik, Associate for Development and Special Projects will provide an update on

the 2009 Project initiatives and the New Netherland Research Center.

The 33rd New Netherland (formerly called the Rensselaerswijck) Seminar will be held on Saturday, September 25, 2010 from 9:00 - 4:00 in the Huxley Theater at the New York State Museum. Speakers and theme are being discussed by NNP and NNI staff and will be announced shortly. The New Netherland Dinner will follow the Seminar with a cocktail hour beginning at 5:00 pm. The venue will be announced soon.

NNI News

The Kenney Award was announced at the 2009 Annual Meeting. Professor C. Carl Pegels, Professor Emeritus of the University of Buffalo is this year's recipient. Unable to attend the annual meeting, he received the Award at the New Netherland Dinner on October 3, 2009. Nominations for the 2010 award are due April 1, 2010. Mr. Michael T. Brockbank, executor of Mrs. Kenney's estate has agreed to continue funding the Kenney Award. This grant now enables the Institute to award an annual prize of \$1,000 to an individual or group which has made a significant contribution to colonial Dutch studies and/or has encouraged understanding of the significance of the Dutch colonial experience in North America by research, teaching, writing, speaking, or in other ways. Reasonable travel expenses will be reimbursed.

Hendricks Award Submissions for the 2010 award are due March 15, 2010. Two submissions have been received thus far. The 2009 Hendricks Award was presented to James Bradley for his book *Before Albany* at the Rensselaerswijck Seminar on Saturday, October 3. Dr. Hendricks requested that the award be increased to \$5,000 beginning with the 2009 award. As per his instructions, each winner will receive a **Tantillo print** with the person's name and year the award was given. The print chosen is a painting of Fort Orange Tantillo did as New York's gift to the Crown Prince.

Genealogists and historians will find much in the new DVD set of the 32nd annual Rensselaerswijck Seminar. The Seminar organized by the New Netherland Project in conjunction with the New Netherland Institute, was a two-day event in honor of the 400th anniversary of Hudson's explorations held at the Cultural Education Center in Albany on October 2 and 3, 2009, and attracted an audience of over 180. Entitled "Kiliaen van Rensselaer's Colonie: The Beginning of European Settlement of the Upper Hudson," the Seminar featured presentations by scholars from the United States and the Netherlands. The set consists of two DVDs with the Seminar's program and handouts in hard copy and is also available through our online shop at www.nnp.org for \$19.95 + S&H.

Totidem Verbis

In the March 2009 edition of the *Marcurius* (vol.25 no.1) we told you of the adventures of Olivier van Noort, the first Dutch explorer to circumnavigate the world. Among those accompanying Van Noort on this voyage of discovery and privateering was Pieter De Lint, originally captain of the *Eendracht* and subsequently as Van Noort's Vice-Admiraal aboard the *Hendrick Frederick*.

If Van Noort's feats have been little heralded among non-Dutch historians, those of De Lint must of necessity be even less known, and the evidence of his achievement remains scattered and fragmentary. Separated from the rest of the fleet in the Strait of Magellan, De Lint sailed north along the Pacific coast of South America then struck out across the ocean to arrive in the Spice Islands. De Lint's voyage and the major role he played in ensuring the financial success of the mission have, until recently, never been properly documented.

Fred Swart, a descendant of Pieter De Lint's brother, working from primary sources in both Dutch and Spanish, has reconstructed the route and events of De Lint's little known voyage and the negotiations that followed his arrival in the Moluccas. Mr. Swart's article "The Circumnavigation of the Globe by Pieter Esiasz de Lint, 1598–1603" in the *Journal of the Hakluyt Society* (January 2007) allows De Lint's achievement to take its deserved place in history. This Totidem Verbis article by Peter A. Douglas is based on Mr. Swart's original and much longer article.

THE VOYAGE OF PIETER DE LINT, 1598–1603

The decade 1590–1600 saw the worldwide expansion of the Dutch Republic, a country with the ships and captains to achieve this goal. The Dutch coveted Portugal's place in the East Indies and in their struggle with Spain saw the latter country's ships and ports as fair game for attack. Olivier Van Noort, a 40-year-old Rotterdam tavern-keeper and adventurer, was fired by the lure of fame, Spanish gold, and the riches of the Spice Islands to join the ranks of these freebooters. In 1598 he joined with three other merchants and many shareholders to form a company of trader-adventurers. The States General granted authority for the undertaking and letters of marque were issued authorizing the

expedition to make war on Spanish and Portuguese vessels and possessions.

Four ships were fitted out; Van Noort's flagship was the 275-ton *Mauritius*, named for Prince Maurice. Also in the fleet was the 300-ton *Hendrick Frederick*, named for the Stadtholder's brother, and two 50-ton yachts, *Eendracht* (Concord) and *Hoop* (Hope). (That the *Hendrick Frederick* was the largest vessel, and hence carried most of the fleet's trade goods, would turn out to be a huge advantage for the expedition, as we shall see.) The investors elected Van Noort as Admiraal of the enterprise. On the *Hendrick Frederick* was Vice-Admiraal Jakob Claesz. van Ilpendam. When the fleet sailed from Goeree on September 13, 1598, Pieter Esiasz. De Lint, a 30-year-old from

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Rotterdam, was captain of the *Eendracht*.

The relatively straightforward voyage across the Atlantic was complicated by scurvy, ship fever, poor rations, insubordination, cruel punishments, inaccurate navigation, terrible storms, worse calms, and desertion. Along the way, De Lint's ship was abandoned as unseaworthy and burned, and her crew, equipment, and stores were distributed throughout the fleet. De Lint was not long without a command for Jakob Jansz. Huidekoper, captain of the *Hoop*, died of scurvy and De Lint was named captain in his stead. The *Hoop* was renamed *Eendracht*. This would not be the last time that De Lint was promoted and given a new ship. The fleet finally reached the Strait of Magellan after more than a year in the Atlantic.

Vice-Admiraal Jakob Claesz. had difficulty submitting to Van Noort's authority. He was haughty and sneered (with good cause) at Van Noort's seamanship. He may have flirted with mutiny, but this is unclear as only Van Noort's side of the story survives. The articles issued by Prince Maurice required absolute obedience to the commander. Jakob Claesz. was arrested on Christmas Day 1599 and subsequently found guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline. He was sentenced to be abandoned on a desolate island in the strait with a few weeks' supply of food and wine; nothing is known of his fate. De Lint must have made an impression on Van Noort as he was appointed

Vice-Admiraal in place of Jakob Claesz. and transferred to command the *Hendrick Frederick* on January 26, 1600. The sailing master at his side after his promotion was Arend Klaesz Callebuys.

The three remaining ships of Van Noort's fleet entered the Strait of Magellan on the fifth attempt on November 25, 1599. It was an arduous passage, though rare favorable winds blew the ships out into the Pacific on February 29. The weather was stormy and the visibility poor; on March 12 at latitude 46° S. the *Hendrick Frederick* lost sight of the other ships and was never to see them again. A plan had been agreed upon to cover this eventuality, for it was well known that progress through the Strait was difficult and separation likely. Stragglers were instructed to make their way to the island of Santa Maria, well north along the coast, and wait at this rendezvous for two months for the fleet to reassemble. De Lint did exactly what the plan called for and arrived at Santa Maria on March 25, 1600.

Van Noort also arrived at Santa Maria on March 25 but considerably earlier than De Lint. Upon approaching the island Van Noort saw a ship that he initially took to be the *Hendrick Frederick* but it turned out to be a Spanish ship, the *Buen Jesus*, on picket duty to watch for intruders making their way through the strait. Always hungry for prizes, Van Noort pursued the *Buen Jesus* into the following day, finally capturing her. However, the chase took him far to

the north and as the prevailing winds were from the south Van Noort decided that he could not attain the Santa Maria rendezvous. In Van Noort's defense, the square-rigged ocean ships of the period could not easily make way against headwinds, though he could have found northerly winds out to sea.

Towards the end of May, De Lint, abandoning his watch for the rest of the fleet, began his northward course. A privateer that could only have been the *Hendrick Frederick* seized a Spanish provisioning ship en route to the garrison at Fort Arauco. By June 18 De Lint had reached Arica at the northernmost point of Chile where the continent begins its bulge westward. Here he sent out two ship's boats to capture a small bark at anchor in the harbor, but the hot reception from the Spanish gunners forced a hasty withdrawal. This episode is reported in the diary of Dirck Gerritsz. Pomp, a captured Dutch captain from the earlier failed Mahu-De Cordes expedition. His ship, the *Blijde Boodschaap* (Happy Message, the Dutch translation of 'gospel') was taken by the Spanish off Valparaiso. Pomp's report from his cell in Lima is all that is known from Dutch sources about De Lint's voyage along the coast of South America. As for Van Noort, having continued to sail north and having given up any attempt to link up with the *Hendrick Frederick*, he turned westward into the Pacific on May 10, well before De Lint had left his vigil at Santa Maria.

[To be continued]