

De Nieuw Nederlandse Mercurius



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June 2015

Events of Interest

July 8, 2015. Russell Shorto will deliver this year’s Constance Laibe Hays Memorial Lecture at 8:00 pm at the Great Harbor Yacht Club on Nantucket. Admission: \$25, \$20 for students. For more information go to: <http://bit.ly/1Qn6EHX>

August 8, 2015.

Teaching Dutch Colonial History with the New York State Social Studies Frameworks.

The New York State Social Studies frameworks for grades K-8 place a greater emphasis than ever before on the history of the Dutch colonies in the Americas. Teachers and students are being asked to trace colonial history from New Netherland through to the English colonies and to recognize lasting Dutch contributions to American life and history. But what is that history? How can we best teach it to our students?

This three-part workshop, offered by the New Netherland Institute in conjunction with the New York State Museum, Library, Archives, and the Greater Capital Region Teacher Center, aims to give teachers of fourth and seventh grades a thorough grounding in the

history of New Netherland and best practices for teaching it to students.

In the first full-day workshop, teachers will hear presentations and engage in lively discussions with eminent scholars of New Netherland about the reasons for Dutch settlement in the colony; political and economic characteristics of New Netherland; daily life in the colony; relations between the Indians and the Dutch; and Dutch lasting contributions and legacy. Teachers will also get a behind-the-scenes tour of the rich collections of the New York State Museum related to Dutch colonial history and consider ways to incorporate historical artifacts into their teaching. Teachers will then be provided with a wealth of primary source-based lesson plans written by certified teachers to use with their students. These lessons will allow teachers to teach not only the content of Dutch colonial history, but foster the engagement with primary sources and evidence-based argumentation called for in the new frameworks.

Two follow-up after school workshops, led by a certified classroom teacher, will support the implementation of the lessons provided in the full-day workshop,

as well as help teachers make modifications specific to their classroom needs. Strategies for pre- and post-assessment will be developed and lesson modifications will be discussed to create a solid core of inquiry-based lessons teachers can use, aligned with the Social Studies frameworks, New York State Learning Standards and Common Core Standards.

This workshop is offered at no cost to teachers and will represent 15 hours of professional development time (11.5 hours of seat time and 3.5 hours of independent prep time). Teachers will receive a certificate for one full professional development credit through the Greater Capital Region Teacher Center. Register for the full day workshop at <https://goo.gl/zKjXc3> and for the follow-up workshops at <https://goo.gl/z0CoRL>

September 17, 2015. Excursion to Hudson Valley Dutch/American Heritage Sites. An all day tour leaving from the Hampton Inn in Albany. Heleen Westerhuijs, co-author of *Exploring Dutch New York* will serve as guide to explore a number of colonial Dutch heritage sites in the northern part of the Hudson Valley, likely including the

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Crailo State Historical Site Museum, the Bronck Museum, Saugerties, Kingston, New Paltz, Rhinebeck and Kinderhook. For availability and registration go to our website.

September 18-19, 2015. The 38th New Netherland Seminar will be held in conjunction with the Association for the Advancement of Dutch American Studies (AADAS) in the Huxley Theater at the NYS Museum. The conference will focus on the theme: "The Dutch in America across the Centuries: Connections and Comparisons."

Speakers:

Friday, September 18.

Henk Aay, Van Raalte Institute, Hope College. "Westward Migration of Dutch Americans from the New Netherland settlement Region as Measured by the Spread of RCA congregations, 1664-1850."

Erin Bonuso Kramer, University of Wisconsin-Madison. "Prisoners and Profiteers: The Economics of Imperial Loyalty on the Albany Frontier, 1664-1748."

Iris Plessius, Radboud University, Netherland. "Imposed Consensus: an Examination of the Relations between Dutch Settlers and Native Americans in North America between 1674 and 1783."

Pieter Hovens, National Museum of World Cultures, Leiden, Netherland. "In Search of Gold, from New Netherland to the Far West: Dutchmen, Indians, and the Quest for El Dorado."

Jan J. Boerseman and Henk Aay, Free University/Amsterdam and

Van Raalte Institute, Hope College. "From Wilderness to Cultivated Landscapes: 19th-Century Dutch Immigrants and the Natural World."

Peter D. Van Cleave, Arizona State University. "Saving New Netherland in the Early American Republic: The Importance of Francis Adrian van der Kemp's Attempt to Translate the Records of New Netherland."

Babs Boter, Free University/Amsterdam. "The Bond of Both Worlds: Travel Writers Bridging North America and Holland."

Cornelia Kennedy, Van Raalte Institute, Hope College. "Of Men and Words: an Early Holland Debating Society."

Bill Kennedy, Van Raalte Institute, Hope College. "The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church and the Slavery Crisis of 1855."

Michael J. Douma, James Madison University. "A Dutch Confederate: Defending Slavery in a Transnational Context."

Friday evening NNI dinner.

Rijsttafel at Yono's in the Hampton Inn, featuring a talk by Russell Shorto (by subscription)

Saturday, September 19.

Robert P. Swierenga, Van Raalte Institute, Hope College. "Helping Hands: Old Dutch Rescue Young Dutch."

Robert Schoone-Jongen, Calvin College. "New Dutch Folks in an Old Dutch Neighborhood: New Dutch Immigration to the Passaic Valley, 1845-1900."

Leon van den Broeke, Free University/Amerdam. "Flexibility or Fixed Idea? Reformed Church Polity in New Netherland and Dutch-American Midwest."

Andrew T. Stahlhut, Lehigh University. "Albany's Commissioners for Indian Affairs in Colonial New York: The Dutch Shaping of Indian Diplomacy in the Larger British Empire, 1691-1755."

Hans Krabbendam, Roosevelt Study Center. "How Transnationalist were the Dutch in America?"

Go to our website for additional information, including possible transportation from Calvin College to Albany.

September 24-28, 2015. "The Dutch Cousins of Kentucky" will gather in Frankfort, KY for their biennial reunion of descendants. If you had an ancestor named Banta, Bergen, Bodine, Brewer, Demaree, Dorland, Duree, Cosart, Cozine, Monfort, Rider, Shuck, Smock, Stagg, Terhune, Van Arsdale, Van Nuys, Voris, Vorhees, or Westervelt (various spellings on all names) who settled in Kentucky 1780 to 1820, then you are probably one of us – Dutch Cousins, or descendants of the Kentucky Low Dutch Settlers.

A colony of Low Dutch settlers – 50 families in all – first came to Mercer County KY in 1781 and built the Old Mud Meetinghouse on the frontier, the first Low Dutch Reformed Church building west of the Alleghenies.

The Cousins gathering will begin in Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky. Events feature popular

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dinner speakers and family displays in the Kentucky History Center, tours of the Old Governor's Mansion and other historic sites, an hour of dinner music by Miss Kentucky 2015, the caravan to Old Mud Meetinghouse and more. For more information: email Carolyn Leonard at: editor234@gmail.com; or visit: www.carolynbleonard.com; or: www.dutchcousins.org.

News

On May 23 the replica ship *Halve Maen* arrived in Hoorn to great fanfare. The ship, carrying its owner, Dr Andrew Hendricks, was greeted at a welcoming ceremony by the *burgemeester* of Hoorn. Arrival of the ship and the transfer of papers can be viewed in the following video: bit.ly/1SBVnHQ

Publications

Eye of the Beholder: Johannes Vermeer, Antoni van Leeuwenhoek, and the Reinvention of Seeing by Laura J. Snyder.

The remarkable story of how an artist and a scientist in 17th-century Holland transformed the way we see the world. In *Eye of the Beholder*, we are transported to the streets, inns, and guildhalls, where artists and scientists gathered, and to their studios and laboratories, where they mixed paints and prepared canvases, ground and polished lenses, examined and dissected insects and other animals, and invented the modern notion of seeing. Snyder brings Vermeer and Van Leeuwenhoek—and the men

and women around them—vividly to life. The story of these two geniuses and the transformation they engendered shows us why we see the world—and our place within it—as we do today. W.W. Norton & Co, 2015. ISBN 978-0-393-07746-9 | 448 pages.

Go to: nyti.ms/1BUd8Y7 for Russell Shorto's New York Times book review of Michael Pye's new book *Edge of the World*.

Requiescant in Pace

The New Netherland Institute and Research Center have lost two of their most generous and devoted supporters:

Arlene A. Bartlow, 1926-2015 of Canton, Ohio.

William P. Steffee, 1936-2015 of Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

Both obituaries can be found at: www.brown-forward.com.

NNI News

The first episode of our new podcast, "New Netherland *Praatjes*," is now available. This new venture is a series of chats with historians, archaeologists, and other experts on New Netherland and the world of the 17th-century Dutch. The first episode is a chat between Charles Gehring and Russell Shorto on the origins of the New Netherland Project and various other things New Netherland. Future episodes will include artist Len Tantillo and archaeologist and

American Indian scholar James W. Bradley.

The New Netherland Project published twelve volumes of translations of Dutch record books over the last forty years; scans of all of those volumes are now available on our Online Publications page. Also new on that page is A.J.F. van Laer's 3-volume set *Minutes of the Court of Albany, Rensselaerswyck and Schenectady*. This material is not available elsewhere online.

Richard Kiger, our newest board member, was elected as an NNI trustee at the annual meeting in May. A graduate of the University of Delaware and Dickinson Law School, Kiger is a member of the Bars of the Supreme Court of Delaware, the United States District Court for Delaware, the United States Third Circuit Court of Appeals, and the Supreme Court of the United States. Since leaving college he has continued his interest in "Atlantic World" history. His focus is a study of how life in Europe in the mid-17th century, and particularly during The Thirty Years War, made people want to find a better life elsewhere, with particular emphasis on the Dutch experience in Brazil and how that led to people relocating to New Amsterdam. He hopes to bring to the [New Netherland Institute](#) a background in American history combined with many years as a lawyer working with government at many levels and involvement with non-profits.

Websites

If you've been thinking of stimulating your memory of the "Dutch Golden Age," there is a 70 minute visual production by Dutch Docu Channel available on *You Tube*. Go to: Bit.ly/1N3RR8I

Totidem Verbis

When the Dutch Invaded England

by Peter A. Douglas

Over the centuries the seas surrounding Great Britain have helped to halt or deter many invading forces. The most significant of these were the Spanish Armada in 1588, Napoleon Bonaparte in 1803-05, and Nazi Germany's Operation "Seelöwe" in 1940. At other times (mostly ancient times) Nature's "moat defensive" has been less effective, and some invasions succeeded, notably the Roman conquest of Provincia Britannia under the Emperor Claudius, the Anglo-Saxon and later Viking raids and settlement, and the Norman Conquest in 1066. But there was another victorious force that landed on English soil; it is less well known, though it had, like the others, important and lasting consequences. This took place exactly a century after the Armada, and was the last successful invasion of England. The Dutch accomplished it in 1688.

This event came to be known as the "Glorious Revolution," a curiously cheerful name for an invasion, suggesting that it was, in fact, not so much an aggressive incursion but

one that was welcomed and even encouraged by many Englishmen. Well, by the Protestants anyway. Its outcome was a huge political and religious upheaval with lasting consequences, bringing about the removal and replacement of a king and the long, bitter Jacobite struggles in Scotland and Ireland, a whole series of uprisings and rebellions that were to continue well into the 18th century. It led too to the Bill of Rights of 1689, a landmark document in the establishment of civil liberties that served as inspiration for later statements of rights, including the United States Bill of Rights, ratified in 1791.

At the time, England was ready for a change. James II became king on the death of his brother, Charles II, in 1685 and his policies concerning his Catholicism and his close ties to France found mounting opposition. The crisis in public alarm came in June 1688 when James' son, James Francis Edward, Prince of Wales, was born to his second wife, Mary of Modena, also a devout Catholic. This changed the line of succession by replacing James' Protestant elder daughter Mary with this child, a Catholic heir apparent. Many in England now feared a revived Catholic supremacy in the government and the possibility of a lasting royal Catholic dynasty. A movement took root with the aim of replacing James with Protestant Princess Mary.

That same June, seven prominent Englishmen (a bishop and six nobles), later named the "Immortal Seven," sent a letter to William of

Orange in the Netherlands. Seeing William as a friend (he was also of royal lineage, being the grandson of Charles I), the "Immortal Seven" found no difficulty in rehashing all the grievances against James and inviting William to force James (William's uncle and father-in-law) to make William's Protestant wife James' heir. They also offered their support if William were to land in England with an army to achieve this end.

This was not exactly a new idea to William. Disgruntled Protestant nobles and politicians had maintained secret communication with him for over a year concerning how to counter James' pro-Catholic policies. Always searching for ways to diminish the power of France, William hoped that James would join the League of Augsburg, a 1686 European coalition to curtail France's expansive role. When it became clear that James had no intention of joining the anti-French alliance, relations between the two men worsened. William had conceived of the invasion in April 1688. He wanted to protect his wife's hereditary rights but his enmity with France was the chief motive that induced him to invade, for he hoped to align England with the Dutch in the coming war with France. While initially unwilling to aim for James' crown, the French threat to the Protestant Netherlands provided him with a strong incentive, and in the end he committed to it.

(to be continued)