Upcoming Events

April 23, 2000. Return of *de Halve Maen* at 3:00 p.m. on Friday. The ship will remain in Albany for two weeks giving tours to school groups. It will depart Albany on May 10th to make an appearance in Monmouth County, NJ.

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**Until April 30, 2000.** “From Bruegel to Rubens: Netherlandish and Flemish Drawings.” At the Morgan Library in New York. Surveying the finest Northern European drawings in the Library’s collections. The exhibition features over one hundred works spanning the Gothic through the Flemish Baroque periods. A small selection of drawings by artists working in the tradition of Jan van Eyck (ca.1390–1441) and Hugo van der Goes (ca. 1440–1482) is also included. The Library is located at 29 East 36th Street; tel: 212/6850610. For more exhibit information go to: <www.morganlibrary.org>

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**Until May 7, 2000.** At the North Carolina Museum of Art in Raleigh is a special viewing of “Like Father, Like Son? Portraits by Frans and Jan Hals.” Father and son, teacher and student: these relationships are the focus of this two-painting exhibition. Frans Hals’ masterful Willem Coymans from the National Gallery of Art appears alongside the NCMA’s “Portrait of a Gentleman,” arguably the best picture by the artist’s son Jan. Nearly identical in their dimensions and the subject’s pose, and dating just a year apart, both of these half-length portraits may represent members of the same family. Seen in tandem, the two pictures allow viewers to compare their brushwork, palette, and imagery and to assess their overall quality. For further information consult <ncartmuseum.org>

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**June 15–17, 2000.** Conference on New York State History, Fordham University. Contact: Stefan Bielinski at <sbielinski@mail.nysed.gov> or tel: 518/4746917.

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**September 16, 2000.** Rensselaerswijck Seminar xxiii, “New Light on New Netherland.” This year the Seminar will start one hour later, i.e., at 10:30 instead of the usual 9:30. The full program will appear in the next issue.

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**June 25–30, 2000.** The American Association of Netherlandic Studies announces its next International Conference for Netherlandic Studies to be held at the University of California at Berkeley with the theme, “Janus at the Millennium: Perspectives on Time in the Culture of the Low Countries.” Keep an eye on the AANS website (see Websites below) for additional information.

News

Announcing the formation of the Society for Netherlandic History (SNH). The Society’s main purpose is to provide a forum where specialists of Dutch and Belgian history can present their work and exchange ideas. The Low Countries have traditionally interested
students of history for a variety of reasons. The artistic achievements of the early modern era, the commercial primacy of Antwerp and Amsterdam, and the Dutch maritime exploits all appeal to our imagination. But these, obviously, are only highlights. The SNH will bring together students and specialists interested in all aspects of Netherlandic history, varying from the Middle Ages to the twentieth century, and from the Betuwe to Batavia. The first conference is scheduled to take place in May 2001. Queries can be addressed to Willem Klooster, secretary Society for Netherlandic History University of Southern Maine Department of History Portland, ME 04104-9300 Tel: 207/780-5323 or 874-7996 email: klooster@usm.maine.edu

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Dr. David W. Voorhees, director of the Papers of Jacob Leisler, announces that the Project has received a Gilder Lehman grant for conducting research at the New York Historical Society; also, that Göttingen University has received full funding from the German government to conduct European research for Leisler papers.

Websites

<polyglot.lss.wisc.edu/aans> is the new website of the American Association for Netherlandic Studies. AANS is a university-level organization that promotes the study of the language, literature, history, art history and general culture of the Low Countries.

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<www.flanders.be> is a good place to start for those interested in exploring this region. The site contains everything from the Flemish national anthem to the latest events celebrating the 500th birthday of Charles V.

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<www.taalunie.org> “De Taalunie heeft tot doel de integratie van Nederland en de Nederlandse gemeenschap in België op het gebied van de Nederlandse taal en letteren in de ruimste zin.”

News from the FNN

The Annual Meeting of the Friends of New Netherland was held on Saturday, January 22, 2000, at the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society in New York City. More than 50 attended, among them representatives of the Consulate of the Netherlands in New York, the Acorn Foundation, the Holland Dames, the Holland Society, the Dutch Settlers Society of Albany and other organizations. Treasurer John van Schaick presided in the absence of president Paulson and vice-president Hageman. He reported that a cut in the NEH grant for this cycle notwithstanding, FNN’s financial position is presently solid, thanks to the generosity of private and corporate donors. Peter Rose, reporting for Corporate Circle chair Virginy Thole, announced that at the suggestion of Consul General Bob Hiensch and funded entirely by the Consulate, an annual series of booklets will be published, entitled <em>Annals of New Netherland</em>. These will be distributed among past and present members of the Corporate Circle and be used for further fund raising. The first booklet, entitled <em>The Essays of A. J. F. van Laer</em>, edited and annotated by New Netherland Project Director, has been distributed.

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Hennie Newhouse, office manager of the Friends of New Netherland, reported that the members, who reside in 33 states and abroad, now number nearly 500. She urged present members to recruit others. Secretary Elisabeth Funk remarked that FNN products, on sale at events and via the Project’s Website, serve a dual purpose: to raise funds for the Project and to draw attention to its work. She asked those who shop on line for books, toys, electronics, tools, etc., to access Amazon via the NNP Website, which will ensure a royalty to FNN at no extra cost to the client. The Website’s primary purpose, however, is educational and informational. The first ten years of Rensselaerswijck papers, published as <em>A Beautiful and Fruitful Place</em>, have recently become available on the Project’s Website.

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In the absence of nominating chair Hageman, the treasurer presented the Board of the Friends of New Netherland for 2000–2001: John van Schaick, president; Carol Hageman, vice-president; William Crotty, treasurer; Rev. William Lydecker, secretary; Coen Blauw; Andrew Brink; Anneke Bull; Shirley Dunn; Arthur Fontijn; Kathy Lyon; Dennis Maika; Peter Paulson; Ruth Piwonka; Len Tantillo; Fred Tibbitts; Tara van den Hout; and Charles Wendell.

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In his report on the project, Director Gehring showed the newly published volume of <em>Fort Orange</em>
Records and enumerated several next in line. The NYS Library has made funds available for indexing future volumes. Dr. Gehring and Janny Venema have been appointed to two task forces by Albany’s mayor in anticipation of that city’s 350th anniversary. Dr. Gehring gave talks in the U.S. and abroad, and contributed a list of potential writers for the Encyclopedia of New York. The Rensselaerswijk Seminar, which drew over 150 attendees in 1999, will have as theme in 2000, “New Light on New Netherland,” and will be concerned with the discovery of new sources and the new use of old sources. For an upcoming series of Dutch placenames in the Marcurius, the editor asked for contributions with commentary. Dr. Gehring expressed his profound disappointment with Ric Burns’s documentary on New York City, a film broadcasted by PBS last November. This was the subject of Firth Fabend’s talk, entitled “An Historian’s Review of Ric Burns’s New York: What Does History really Have to Say about New Netherland?” A lively discussion followed on ways to counteract misconceptions and to educate. The text of Dr. Fabend’s talk is available in its entirety on the NNP Website under “Veritas.”

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A note from FNN’s office: Please check your address label on this Marcurius: if the numbers 00 do not appear after your name, your membership dues for 2000 have not yet been received. (Please allow for a slight delay if you mailed recently.)

Publications

For a view of poverty and charity in Dutch Beverwijck and British Albany that contrasts sharply with the practices of New England and Old England read Janny Venema’s article in the October 1999 issue of New York History entitled “Poverty and Charity in Seventeenth-Century Beverwijck/Albany, 1652-1700.”

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The NNP announces the appearance of its latest volume of translations entitled Fort Orange Records, 1656–1678. These records represent those transactions and interactions of the community of Beverwijck cast in the form of a contract, such as, land conveyances, powers of attorney, inventories of estates, and acknowledgements of debt. Published by Syracuse University in the series New Netherland Documents, this volume is part one of three which supplement records in our 1990 publication Fort Orange Court Minutes, 1652–1660.

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Nederlandse cultuur in Europees perspectief is a new series about the culture of the Netherlands from 1650 to the present. The first volume is entitled: 1650. Bevochten eendracht by Willem Frijhoff and Marijke Spies. It covers the high point of political, economic, and cultural power which the Republic reached after its long struggle for independence. Price per volume is ƒ75, if purchased before June 15, 2000. Contact: Servicecentrum Uitgevers / Antwoordnummer 10734 / 2501 WB Den Haag / Netherlands

Dutch course

May 9–June 15, 2000. The Dutch Summer Institute at Indiana University in Bloomington offers an immersion course for beginning Dutch. The course covers the first two regular semesters of Dutch language at Indiana University. For further information go to the AANS website listed above or contact Inge Van der Cruysse-Van Antwerpen at Indiana University, Ballantine Hall 644, Bloomington, IN 47405; tel: 812/8557173.
ALPLAUS (NY) - From aalplaats, where plaats becomes plaus--a common development in NY Dutch where /a/ becomes /e/ sound and reduction of the consonant cluster from /ts/ to /s/. meaning “eel place.”

ANTHONY’S NOSE (NY) - A quasi-geographic, translating the Dutch neus. According to Elisabeth Funk it is Anthony de Hooges, secretary of Rensselaerswick, whose nose is immortalized in this pronoun along the Hudson. It was also once the name of a similar geographical feature in the Mohawk Valley, just west of Fonda, now called simply Big Nose.

ARTHUR KILL (NJ) - From now called simply Big Nose.

ATHRED (NJ) - From the German Wadreh indicating to “groove of the waterway throughout New Netherland, also in the diminutive form kiltejet; it doesn’t appear in Afrikaans or as a place-name elsewhere in the world where the Dutch were active.

ATREK (NJ) - From the German Wadreh indicating a “groove”.

BEEREN ISLAND (NY) - From the Dutch word for “bear.” However, Beer could also refer to a “boar” who was probably more likely to swim to an island and survive there than a bear.

BERGEN (NJ) - Could be after the city Bergen-on-zoom or after Bergen west of Amsterdam.

BATSTO RIVER (NJ) - Old Dutch for “bath house.”

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BINNE KILL (NY) - From binnen, “inner” and kil an old Dutch word for “stream”; therefore, “inner stream.” Actually kil originally means “estuary” in 17th-century Dutch, cf. sluiskil and Dorekskil; however, it becomes a generic term for a waterway throughout New Netherland, also in the diminutive form kiltejet; it doesn’t appear in Afrikaans or as a place-name elsewhere in the world where the Dutch were active.

BLOOM ISLAND (RI) - Named by early Dutch trader Adriaen Courtz Block in 1614 for his base of trading operations with Indians along the coasts of Long Island and Connecticut.

BOMBAY HOOK (DE) - Derived from Boomties Hoek; a Dutch diminutive for “break in the barrier islands where surf was breaking; Thus “foaming passage.” This placename also appears north-west of Amsterdam.

BONTSKILL (NY) - From aalplaats, where plaats becomes plaus--a common development in NY Dutch where /a/ becomes /e/ sound and reduction of the consonant cluster from /ts/ to /s/. meaning “eel place.”

BOSKILL (NY) - From the Dutch word for “bear.”

BREDA (IA) - Named after the city with the same name in the NL by mid-19th-century immigrants.

BRIELLE (NJ) - Named after the city with the same name in the NL by immigrants.

THE BRONX (NY) - Jonas Bronck from Denmark--one of the earliest settlers in New Netherland- had a farm here just North of Manhattan Island.

BROOKLYN (NY) - The 17th-c. Dutch settlement on Long Island was originally named Breuckelen after the city in NL. BUSHWICK (NY) - A Dutch map of 1656 refers to this Dutch settlement on Long Island as Boswyck in which bos is “woods” and wijck is “district.”

CALLICOON (NY) - From kalooen meaning “turkey.”

CAPE HENLOPF (DE) - Recorded in 1633 as Hinsloon after the village Hinde-lopen in the NL.

CAPE MAY (NJ) - Named after Cornelis Jacobsz Mey-explorer and trader and first governor of New Netherland.

CATSKILL (NY) - A Dutch map of 1656 gives Kats kil meaning “Cats stream” (panthers, wildcats, domestic cats?). On the same map the region to the west is labeled t Landt van Kastkil; thus the “Catskill Mountains.” Also possible: the nickname of the Erie Indians at the time was “the Cats” or the “Cat Nation.”

CLAVERACK (NY) - From 17th-century Dutch Klaver Ruck meaning “clover-reach” with reference to a straight stretch of the river between two navigational points. The reference here is to scalloped marks in river bank in the shape of a three-leaved clover.

CLOSE RIVER (NJ) - Close commonly appears in the former Dutch regions. Derived from kloof meaning “cliff, ravine.”

COWESKILL (NY) - Named after Jacob Kobell, an early Dutch settler. Another theory is that it derived from Cobus, short for Jacobus.

COYMANS (NY) - Named after Barent Coymans; an early Dutch settler.

COLLECT (NY) - Name of a body of water called r Varse Waater, “the Fresh Water” by the Dutch and also Kaliek Pond, “Lime Pond” because of the shells left there by the Indians. The Dutch thought the water to be bottomless. It is now the site of NYC municipal buildings. It is this latter designation that non-Dutch speakers turned into Collect.

CONEY ISLAND (NY) - A Dutch map of 1636 by Johannes Vingboon records Coney Eylandt meaning “rabbit island.”

CRESS KILL (NJ) - Kers kil meaning “cherry stream.” Kers can also mean “water cress.”

DOWERSKILL (NY) - Variant of Dwaars-kil “cross stream.”

DRAWYERS CREEK (DE) - From draaierskil, “turners creek.”

DRENTHE (MI) - Named after the province with the same name.

DUNDRAK (NY) - Donderberg meaning “thunder mountain”. The peak in CA is named after the one in NY.

DUCTECK (NJ), DUTCH ISLAND (NJ) - Near the area of the Dutch colonial settlements the name often arises. Originally neck was used for a narrow strip of land between two bodies of water. Later it came to be used for a narrow strip of anything (neck of woods). cf. Teaneck.

DWAARKILL (NY) - Dwaarskil meaning “cross-stream.”

DRAWS KILL (NY) - Named after the province with the same name.

EAST RIVER (NY) - An early Dutch map of 1656 refers to the river as the Oost Rivier. At that time the Hudson River was known as the Noort Rivier; the Delaware River as the Zuydt Rivier.

FISHER (NJ) - Named after the Dutch vischerskil or vis kil meaning “fishers/fish stream.”

FLUSHING - The original Dutch settlement on Long Island was named Vlissingen after the harbor in the NL, which the English already called “Flushing.” After the English conquest in 1664 the English form became prevalent.

FOXEN KILL (NY) - An English compromise for Dutch Voskenkil, from vos meaning “fox.” The Vossenkil, also called the Derdekil or “Third Creek,” was named for Andries de Vos, an early settler along this stream in Beverwijck.

FRIEßLAND (MI), VRIESLAND (WI) - Named after the province with the same name in the NL by 19th century immigrants.

The next issue will continue with GOVERNOR’S ISLAND.