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THE DUTCH AND THEIR INFLUENCE UPON THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

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A thesis presented to the Academic Faculty of the University of Virginia in candidacy for the degree of Master of Science.

The Dutch and Their Influence upon the
Economic Development of The United States

This treatise attempts to furnish a brief outline of the History of Dutch Peoples, taking into account their hereditary characteristics and their economic and governmental life; the latter being influenced greatly by their peculiar environment. It deals with their conditions and methods of colonization, claim on land, etc.; the stability of their colonies in comparison with those of Spain, France, and England, and lastly the relative influence which this people exerted upon the industrial development of The United States.

In a consideration of Dutch peoples and their influence upon an English speaking nation, we notice first that the two are very closely kin. The Teuton conquerors of Britain, the Angles, the Saxons, and the Frisians came from regions which long afterwards, in the twelfth century, lent new conquerors to the land. They were of stalwart frame, indomitable in fight, at home upon the sea, venturesome, fond of good cheer, fierce contenders for liberty, prone to encourage individuality and do their own thinking. They were lead by Guthorm the Dane, Harold of Norway, and William the Norman. These first invaders adapted themselves to their new environment and soon learned to call themselves Englishmen.

Of all foreign languages, the Dutch comes closest to ours. Our first authoritative record of this people of the Low Countries is in 57 B.C., when Caesar defeated the Nervii. The people whom he conquered lived in confederated cantons, and were known as Belgians. They formed a border between the Germans and the Kelts. No people of Gaul offered a more obstinate resistance to the conqueror than these. Then followed a succession of disputes between the tribes. Of these the Franks survived as conquerors. They spread their religion (Catholic), as well as their speech. A derivation of the latter is spoken today thruout a great part of Belgium.

This people has been influential in furnishing many of the stronger rulers of later days. Among these are, Charles Martel, who saved Europe from the Saracens, and grandfather of Charlemange, and Robert the Strong, ancestor of the Capetian Kings who occupied the throne of France for many years.

The Franks, as conquerors, tried to christianize the Frisians, but with little success. They were aided by English missionaries, notably , Willibred and Winfred. Before the end of the eight century, the frisians were christian people.

After many years of warefare, Charlemange brought them (in a limited sense) under his dominion. They

retained their own laws, customs, and rules, while most of the remainder of Europe was under the discipline of Feudalism.

Charlemange, in the family pact of Verdun (843), divided the land among his three grandsons. (1) The oldest brother, Lothair, was given the center of the Frankish dominions, from the sea to the Alps. This was known as Lotharingia. It contained the political capital, Aix-la-Chapelle, as well as the ecclesiastical capital, Rome. Its ruler was known as Emperor of the West. (11) The east, i.e., land east of the Rhine and north of the Alps was given to Louis. (111) To Charles was given the land to the west, comprising what has since become France.

Thus we get France on the left and Germany on the right, with Lotharingia between them. After a quarter of a century this middle kingdom was divided between its stronger neighbours; France takes Burgundy, but Germany gets Friesland with all the left bank of the Rhine, and soon afterward acquires Italy.

After the turbulous period of the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries, we find the hosts of Christiandom rushing forth in the Crusades to beat back the common foe. The periods immediately following are marked with a sense of religeous life in common. In these, the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, we see magnificent churches in construction, and the height of the Papal strength. During these periods petty states

up in the Low Countries, which, as fiefs of Germany, were in a measure protected from the aggressions of France, while on the other hand the absorption of German energy in the great struggle between the Pope and Emperor was so complete that they were left, to a large extent, alone. Likewise they were highly favored by industrial circumstances. The Middle Kingdom, from Basel to the Zuider Zee, is the most direct commercial route from Italy and the Levant to the British Isles and Scandinavia, while at the same time all trade between France and Germany must run across it.

The Dutch and Flemish states were scarcely less eminent for agriculture and manufacturing than for commerce. The soil of the Low Countries is favorable for brick-making, and the manufacture of pottery, as well as for gardening. The best cloths of woolen and linen were made there. Arras was famed for its rich tapestries, Brussels for its carpets, Cambrai for its fine cambrick, Lille for its thread and the fabric woven from it. Gingham and galloon were made in Flanders. There are many other similar examples.

They were as renowned in art as in commerce and industry. Italian artists speedily recognized their peculiar ability in these lines. Such artists as Hans Memling and Hugert and John Van Dyck show the progress which painting had made in the earlier periods of the Renaissance, while in our own times, there are no greater names outside of Italy, than Rubens and Rembrant. In Music, the Netherlands were pioneers and came to

be masters. Their claim to the invention of printing is very likely untrue, but in work of multiplying books and change from parchment to paper was scarcely less important than the change from blocks to type. Soon their press turned out more work than any others; and had no rivals for excellence save in Venice. Thus, this country became a center for the diffusion of the new learning, and for the reproduction of Greek and Latin classics and of the Bible. Hugo Grotius, the pupil of Joseph Scalenger, who lived at Leyden, became renouned as Father of International Law and as an eminent jurist. One of the profoundest and most widely accomplished scholars of the Renaissance period, Erasmus, was master of a literary style scarcely inferior to that of Voltaire. This literary eminence bears no proportion to their eminence in art, science, and scholarship. This is because their best writers have so often written in Latin or French.

They had free schools, supported by public taxation during the sisteenth century. At the close of the Middle Ages, their civilisation had assumed a more modern type than any other part of Europe. City life played a greater part in the Netherlands than elsewhere; for while Italy had the great cities, the ratio of urban to rural population was certainly less.

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Much civilization was characterized by the prominence of great commercial cities carrying on international

trade, with manufactures highly developed, with a higher standard of comfort than had ever before been attained, with wealth fairly distributed and education widely diffused, with eager attention paid to scientific inquiry, and to fine arts. One of the most conspicuous aspects is its bringing into the foreground the solid and sober minded middle class.

The contrast in self-government between the Dutch and English nations is very strong. The former were subject to attack by tyrannical foes at all times, and a long struggle had to be witnessed before the burgher class was able to acquire the measure of freedom which it enjoyed at the close of the Middle Ages. The steady growth of Parliament in England, from the eleventh through the fifteenth century, obtained for the Englishman a certain self responsibility and initiative which greatly aided him in colonizing the New World. Even Henry Vlll could not defy it, but had to conform with it or else to pack it by means of rotten boroughs. In the Netherlands, the growth of constitutional liberty was by no means so steady or so certain. The local rulers tried to assert a sovereignty which the cities would not listen to.

Many disputes among the royalty occurred during the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, and the Netherlands were often threatened destruction within and without their borders. After the death of Charles the Bold, Dutch and Flemish burghers, intending to put an end to tyranny, extorted from Lady Mary a charter of liberties, known as the

Great Privilege. This is comparable in many respects to the Great Charter of England (1215), though it was obtained about two hundred and fifty years later. Among other things, it provided that no taxes should be imposed save by consent of the provincial estates, and that no war, either offensive or defensive, should be begun without such consent being first obtained. The sovereign must be bound by the courts of justice; and citizens were to be guaranteed against arbitrary arrest, etc.

The messengers who carried this pact from Mary to Louis XI in France were beheaded in the market-place in Mary's presence, and in spite of her pleas for their release.

The Netherlanders were not so favorably situated for defending their liberties as our forefathers who crossed over to England, for their freedom was likely at any time to be overwhelmed by brutal force.

The union of Netherlandish and Spanish Sovereignties in Charles V (1500) was another blow at the Dutch; for he had half of the military force of Europe at his command, and all the treasures of Mexico and Peru. With these he could, by a mere skirmish, subdue the little Netherlandish garrisson.

At the time of colonization, the Dutch were indisputably the foremost commercial people of the world, and they seized upon a position marked out by its geography as an imperial center for trade. Many things in American life are implicated with the fact that New York is virtually the daughter of Amsterdam.

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not the Dutch were conscious of the occupation of such a strategic position on the American Continent. The answer must necessarily be in the negative, for their interest was largely one of the present and near future economic developement; yet, it is indeed plausible that they soon recognised the value of such a position for future developement.

With the Dutch, as with the English, the beginning of colonisation was of the nature of a scheme for Maritime Empire to be used in curbing the aggressive power of Spain. This supreme crisis found the two peoples closely allied.

The societies established for the purpose of studying their own nationality have been prone to overestimate the influence of their kinsmen upon the developement of the United States. This is as true of the societies of the Dutch people as well as of those of other nationalities. Historians have not denied that the settlement of New Netherland counted for something, nevertheless, their treatises fail to take it into consideration. Its influence has been great in many ways.

Their effect upon the English, prior to the Colonial Era, is almost as important as the magnitude and influence of their settlement. Social and economic relations between the two peoples were strongly influenced by the Norman Conquest. In the year 1112, Henry I permitted some Flemings, who were driven from Flanders by a flood, to settle at Pembrokeshire to serve as a buffer against the Welsh. They spread over the island and affected it commercially by their skill as weavers. Indeed, at

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about 1150, David I of Scotland, by special privileges induced some of them to settle at Tweed.

Thruout the latter Middle Ages, and into the seventeenth century, we find a close alliance between these Low Countries and England. The prevailing cause was an economic relation. A failure in the supply of English wool was as paralising to the Flemish weavers as the failure in the supply of American cotton during the Civil war was to the great manufactories of England. Likewise, trouble in the Flemish manufactories would have threatened ruin to the English sheep farmer.

The introduction of skilled labor into England, more especially in the textile industry, was due to a great extent to the immigration of workmen from the Netherlands. The emigration began on a comprehensive scale in the fourteenth century. They settled in the eastern counties, Norfolk and Suffolk. This position reminds us of their settlement in America.

Historians who have dealt exclusively with the Dutch people claim that the democratic ideas and the Puritanism of these eastern counties were due to the Dutch. They fail to recognise the fact that an urban population is more progressive than a rural one. They also claim that Puritanism in its beginning was brought about by Netherlandish influence.

The war of liberation of the Netherlands gained, undoubtedly, a political advantage for the province. Yet, it divided them. The semi-states which gained complete freedom banded themselves into the United States of the Netherlands,

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commonly known as Holland. The Flemish provinces, remaining attached to the House of Hapsburg were called Spanish Netherlands, until their family was superseded in Spain by the House of Bourbon. They were known as the Austrian Netherlands, until the French Revolution. After several attempts at confederation, in 1830, the Flemish provinces constituted the state of Belgium.

The effect of this was the emigration to England on a larger scale than ever before. In 1568 there were more than 50,000 Dutchmen in London alone, and as many more were in Norwich. They introduced into Sandwich the manufacture of paper and silk. In Maidstone the refugees established a linen thread industry. It is estimated that during the reign of Elizabeth, more than 100,000 Dutchmen and Flemings became Englishmen. They were of the upper middle class- the majority being Puritans. In the days of Charles I, a considerable part of the rank and file of Puritans were children and grandchildren of Netherlanders, and of these surely many must have been included among the 20,000 who came to New England between the years 1629 and 1640.

After Philip II of Spain had seized Portugal in 1580, he cut off the Dutch trade in India. The work of crippling the Spanish treasury by attacking the colonial sources of supply, which had been begun by the English, was vigorously taken up by the Dutch. During the close of the sixteenth

century, many stock companies began to be formed. The English East Indes Company was formed in 1600 and the Dutch East Indes Company in 1602. The latter was so prosperous as to soon pay dividends of sixty per cent. They wished to find a shorter route to the Spice Islands, and attempted to find them by a route thru North America. Little was known of the topography of the New World. John and Sebastian Cabot, in 1497-98, found nothing of pecuniary interest on the coasts they visited, with the possible exception of fisheries of the northern waters. These attracted great numbers of seamen from Normandy and Brittany.

Giovanni de Verrazano, an Italian, who had set out from the Norman city of Dieppe, sighted land on the North Carolina coast on March 10th, 1524. He had set out to reach Cathay, on the extreme coast of Asia. He sailed northward but seems to have failed to notice the Chesapeake Bay. His next stop was very likely on the Accomac Peninsula. He concluded that the sea of Verrazano covered the space where the continent exists. It is practically a settled fact that he entered New York Harbour, and later explored Narragansett Bay. He sailed northward along the coast and returned to the Netherlands.

In 1614, a syndicate of Dutch merchants applied to the States General of the Netherlands for a special license to trade up and down the Hudson River. The French had been trading with the Indians for a considerable length of time, through the exact date of their first settlement is not known.

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They dealt in the fur trade and had blockhouses on Manhattan Island and at Albany.

Henry Hudson, who had made two explorations of the North Polar Regions for the English, became very renouned. The Dutch East Indes Company prevailed upon him to undertake a voyage for them. On the 4th of April, 1609, Henry Hudson set sail on the Zuyder Zee with very little equipment.

After doubling the Cape of Norway, Hudson turned his prow toward America. Having reached the coast of Newfoundland, he sailed southward until he entered Delaware Bay. Then, reversing his course, he went past Sandy Hook and anchored in the lower bay of the future site of New York. Other ships sent out by the Amsterdam merchants followed immediately in his path. In 1614 Hendrick Christiaensen built a trading house, "Fort Nassau", on the west bank of the Hudson, a little below the site of Albany.

In 1615, a charter was granted to the "New Netherland" Company, ceding the exclusive privilege of trading in the region for three years. It was renewed until 1621. According to Block's map, upon which the charter was granted, the whole of New England was included. In 1621, a charter was granted to the Dutch West India Company. Included in its powers was the exclusive power to plant colonies on the American coast. The privileges of the company in regard to planting settlements

and governing them, and acquiring provinces were almost unlimited. The company was to be governed by a board of nineteen, a majority of whom belonged to the Amsterdam branch. One of the members of the board was to be appointed by the states.

The new company was established, not mainly to found colonies, but for purposes of trade. But before it was fully organized, complaint was made by the representatives of the Plymouth Company to the Privy Council. Sir Dudley Carleton, the Brittish ambassador at the Hague, demanded of the States General that they should prohibit any further prosecutions of the enterprise. The whole country north of Virginia, Carleton asserted, had been granted by patents to the subjects of the King of England, to whom it belonged "by right of first occupation." No definite answer was obtained to this protest. In the spring of 1623, the first real attempt to colonize New Netherland began. A company of Walloons- Protestant emigrants from the Belgian provinces,-was sent over. Eight men were left at Manhattan to take possession of the island for the West India Company. A part of the colonists sailed up the river and built Fort Orange, on the site of Albany. In the year 1624, civil government began under the rule of Cornelius Jacobsen May, as the first director. Under his administration, which lasted for a year, another Fort Nassau was completed on the South River- the Delaware. In 1625, two large ships loaded with cattle and horses, swine and sheep, arrived at Manhattan.

Immigration continued, and when William Verhulst, in that year, succeeded May, the colony numbered more than two hundred. There was an alliance between Charles I. and the Dutch, and all the circumstances were favorable for the growth of the settlement. Peter Minuit, who came over as director early in 1626, bought the island of Manhattan of the natives for about twenty-four dollars. There was correspondence with Bradford at Plymouth, and an embassy was sent to him; but although there were mutual arrangements for trade, Bradford signified to the authorities at New Amsterdam that they had no clear title to their lands.

The company sent over some recognized officers of the Church of Holland. It organized its colonists by the establishment among them of distinct subordinate colonies, or independant lordships. The lord of the manor, the "patroon," as he was styled, had to be a member of the Company. By planting a colony of fifty adults anywhere, except on the island of Manhattan- which was to be under the direct control of the Amsterdam chamber- he became a feudal prince, with very extensive prerogatives and privileges, ruling over a broad extent of territory, of which he was the absolute owner. The colonists were to be subject to the patroon, whose service they might not leave without his permission. His lands might extend for sixteen miles in length, or eight miles on either side of a navigable river if both banks were occupied. They might extend as far into the interior as the "situation of the occupiers" would permit.

Special enticements were held out to colonists to emigrate under patroons. They were to be exempt for ten years from taxation. But all colonists, whether independent or subject to patroons, were forbidden to manufacture woolens, linen, or cotton cloth. The interests of the weavers at home were rigidly guarded. All settlers beyond the limits of Manhattan Island were required to purchase their lands of the Indians, but the company agreed to supply as many negroes "as they conveniently could," to be their slaves. The domains of the patroons became very extensive. By their control over the places most convenient for trade, the patroons held to a great extent a monopoly of commerce, depriving poor emigrants of this means of profit, and gave occasion to frequent contentions with the central government. In 1631, an expedition under Pieter Heyes established a small colony near the present town of Lewiston, in Delaware, and by this act of occupancy acquired a title to what was one day to be a state. The settlers at Lewiston incurred the hostility of the Indians, in consequence of which they were all slain, and the house which they erected was burned.

The quarrels of the patroons with the agents of the West India Company, growing out of differences connected with the fur trade, were such as Minuit could not adjust. He was recalled, and in 1633, an unworthy and incompetent successor, Wouter Van Twiller, arrived to take his place. He

accomplished nothing in his controversy with the settlers of Connecticut. The Dutch justly alleged that their forts at Hartford were built before the coming of any English ~~emigrants~~ occupants of the soil. This was not conceded by the Connecticut people as sufficient to nullify the English title derived from the grant of King James. The Connecticut settlers, moreover, planted a portion of Long Island. On the south, as well as the east, the possessions claimed by the Dutch were threatened. In 1638, a colony of Swedes and Finns, sent out by Gustavus Adolphus, made a settlement within the limits of the present state of Delaware. They erected Fort Christiana. Kieft, who was now director at New Amsterdam, sent home an account of the arrival of the Swedish emigrants, and made a protest to the Swedish government. It was not deemed expedient to resort to force to expel the newcomers who were protected by the Swedish flag. Thus a New Sweden was growing up in the neighborhood of the Delaware Bay and River.

The rashness and wilfulness of Kieft were responsible for serious troubles with the Indians. Quarrels sprang up between the natives and the traders. The Algonkins would have welcomed peace for the sake of being protected against the Mohawks, who regarded them as tributaries, and sent a force of warriors to enforce their claims. Kieft attacked the Algonkins, who, with the aid of allies far and near, avenged by a continuous war. Ann Hutchinson and her family perished at their hands.

At last, in 1645, a delegate from the Mohawks appeared, and with his consent, the Algonkin sachems and the authorities of New Netherland concluded a treaty.

On May 27,1647, Peter Stuyvesant began his government, Kieft having been superseded. The island of New York was then chiefly divided among farmers; the large forests which covered the Park and the adjacent region, long remained a common pasture, where, for yet a quarter of a century, tanners could obtain bark and boys chestnuts; and the soil was so little valued that Stuyvesant thought it no wrong to his employers to purchase of them, at a small price, an extensive bowery just beyond the coppices, among which browsed the goats and the kine of the village. Under the freedom of trade- export duties being, however, required- the colony, had it been well governed, might have advanced rapidly in prosperity. But Stuyvesant, although energetic and honest, was a choleric and tyrannical ruler. He sternly resisted the demands of the people for municipal government. The example of New England increased their natural desire to have some part in political management. Stuyvesant invariably suppressed their efforts.

The spread of the New England settlers westward moved the Dutch Governor, in 1650, to repair in person to Hartford. A treaty was made-which was never ratified by England-that made Oyster Bay, on Long Island, a western boundary of the New Englanders, and Greenwich as their limit on the mainland. The Governor was more successful against the Swedes. Their forts were taken, and the jurisdiction of the Dutch over the territory was acknowledged.

In 1656, Delaware became by purchase subject to the city of Amsterdam as proprietary. The monopoly in trade which that city established prevented their settlements from prospering or increasing in numbers. While Stuyvesant was conquering New Sweden, ravages were committed by the Indians near New Amsterdam.

During the administration of Stuyvesant, there occurred under his countenance and aid, a lamentable outbreaking of intolerance against the Lutherans. The clergy in charge were strict Calvinists, and some attempts were made to teach the gospel to the Indians. However, nothing of any account was done for popular education. There were no schools, except at Manhattan, and one or two other places. Ecclesiastical animosity was kindled against the Baptists and the Lutherans. The latter were fined and imprisoned. The Governor was rebuked by the West India Company for his acts of persecution. In 1657 a proclamation, somewhat similar to enactments of Massachusetts, was issued against the Quakers. During a series of years, without the approval of the Company, forcible measures were taken against them. They were fined, whipped, imprisoned, and banished. Persecution ceased in New Netherland, when, in 1663, the Company, in the dispatches to Stuyvesant, condemned "rigorous proceedings" against "sectarians", as long as they should be modest and moderate in their behavior, and not disobedient to the government.

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Demands were made by the people for popular government, but Stuyvesant, who was supported by the Company, rejected their requests with an abundance of arrogance, and dissolved their convention.

The charter which the younger Winthrop had obtained from Charles II., gave to Connecticut the northern half of New Netherland and the whole of Long Island. In addition to all other perils, the Dutch were at war with the Esopus Indians. Their treasury, moreover, was exhausted. An assembly of delegates from the villages sent a spirited remonstrance to the Amsterdam Chamber, in which the calamities were attributed to the neglect and mismanagement of the authorities in Holland. The men in Connecticut made no delay in their efforts to extend the actual jurisdiction of their colony over the towns of Long Island. John Scott, who had been placed by Connecticut as a magistrate there, announced in the English Villages that the island had been granted by the King to his brother, the Duke of York. These contests were terminated by the arrival of an English fleet, carrying a body of troops, for the purpose of conquering New Netherland. The English seizure of New Netherland was due, in the main, to commercial rivalry. It was a product of the contest of England and Holland for the dominion of the seas and the profits of commerce. It was against Holland that the Navigation Act of 1660 was chiefly directed, an Act which passed under the Commonwealth, and was energetically carried out under Charles II. Under the rule of the trading corpo-

ration to which it belonged, New Netherland did not thrive. Its population was not above seven thousand, when in the New England colonies there were more than a hundred thousand inhabitants.

It was Clarendon who determined to bring the territory to be acquired, as well as the colonies already subjected to England, under the control of the King, and to prevent any further growth of local independence. A force of four hundred and fifty regular troops, in four ships, which carried also the Commissioners for the regulation of the English colonies, was sent over under the command of Colonels Nicolls, Carr, and Cartwright. The surrender of Fort Orange and of the places on the Delaware soon occurred. The royal provinces and New Amsterdam as well, which then contained fifteen hundred inhabitants, received the name of New York. Fort Orange was named after the Duke's second title, Albany. The municipal officers of New Amsterdam continued in power. The property, the civil rights, and the religion of the citizens were guaranteed in the capitulation. The neglect with which they had been treated by the home government made it easier to break the tie of loyalty to Holland. Nicolls, as the deputy of the Duke of York, acted as Governor. The election of magistrates by the people was abandoned. The Courts were established after English models. Significant features of the code of laws, called the Duke's Laws, were trial by jury, equal taxation, tenure of land from the Duke of York, no religeous establishment but requirements of some church form, freedom of religion to all professing Christianity, obligatory service in each parish on Sun-

day, a recognition of negro slavery under certain restrictions, and general liability to military duty. City governments were altered to conform to the customs of England.

The war between England and France, which was formally declared by England in 1666, was followed by an order sent out to the American colonies to conquer New France. Such an attempt was impractical and therefore abandoned at this time. The peace of Breda, which ended the European war, confirmed the English in their possession of New Netherland.

In 1673, in the war against Holland, in which the English and French were allied, New York surrendered to a Dutch squadron, and the rule of the Hollanders was extended over the province, to the joy of many of the old Dutch inhabitants. In the treaty of 1674 New York was restored to the English. The new Governor, Andros, was a firm and wise Governor. He abstained from the use of force to bring Western Connecticut under his authority. He cultivated the friendship of the Mohawk Indians, and also formed an alliance with the Iroquois, an act of the utmost importance in relation to the great conflict with the French that was sure to come.

The authority of the Duke of York gradually increased. He enforced the Navigation Act, and by promoting intercourse with England did much to make New York the most English in sentiment of the American Colonies. In 1678, Andros described New York as containing twenty-four towns or vil-

lages, enumerating its products and exports, and said that the total number of men capable of bearing arms were two thousand in number. He added that there were "Religions of all sorts- one church of England, several Presbyterians and Independents, Quakers, and Anabaptists of several sects, some Jews, but Presbyterians and Independents most numerous and substantial."

On the accession to the throne, of the Duke of York, as James II, in 1685, the popular assembly was abolished. New York became a royal province instaad of a nominal dutchy. The treacherous treatment of the Iriquois by the French fortified their alliance with the English. There was, on the part of the Protestants of New York, a distrust of James and a belief that his policy of religious toleration was part of a scheme by which he hoped effectually to build up the Roman Catholic cause in England, and to advance the dominion of the papacy. When the news of the revolution of 1688 arrived, the people rose under the leadership of Leisler, a German, who seized the fort. In opposition to him, another government was set up at Albany. It was not until 1692 that the conflicting claims which ensued upon the Revolution passed by, and the province again found itself under a stable government.

Gabriel Thomas's treatise, published in 1698, on the province and country of Pennsylvania and West New Jersey

in America, informs us in the Prefact to the history of West New Jersey that the poor people have homes awaiting them in America. He says, "The French Refugees or Protestant People would soon find it their interest to remove thither, where they would live far better than in Germany, Holland, Ireland, or England. Written by one who earnestly wisheth thy Wellfare and and Prosperity in the way of the Lord, and then thou can'st not do amiss in this world."

It relates, "The next who came there were the Dutch; which was between forty and fifty years agoe, although they made but very little improvements, only built 2 or 3 houses, upon an Island; and it remained so, till about the year 1675, in which King Charles the second (or the Duke of York, his brother) gave the Countrey to Edward Bolling, in whole time, one Major Fenwick went thither, with some others, and built a pretty town and called it Salem; and in a few years after this a ship from London, and another from Hull, failed thither with more people, who went thither up into the Countrey, and built a town, and called it Billington, which is now the chiefest town in that Countrey, though Salem is the Ancientest; and a fine Market-town it is, having several Fairs kept yearly at it; likewise well furnished with good store of most necessities for humane support, as Bread, Beer, Beef, and Pork; as also Butter and Cheese, of which they freight several vessels, and send them to Barbadoes, and other Islands." The author continues, "Like - wise in the said town there are very many fine Wharves and large timber-yards, malt houses, Brew-houses, bake-houses, and most

sorts of tradesmen; viz, cloth-makers, who make very good serges, druggets, capes, cambrets (part silk or worsted and part Camel's hair) and good plushes, with several other woolen clothes, besides linnen."

There are several meetings of worship in this country, viz, the Presbyterians, Quakers, and Anabaptists. Their privaleges as to matter of law, is the same both for Plaintiff and Defendant, as in England.

As for corn, they have wheat, rye, pease, oats, barley, rice and corn in vast quantities; also Indian corn, pease and beans, likewise English emp and flax, which prospers there exceedingly."

He enumerates the fish, wild venison, fruits, domestic animals, forest trees etc. that prospered in this country, and seemed well pleased with it.

Agriculture was the principal occupation of the immigrants who came to colonize. Manufactures, begun by the Dutch with co siderable energy, did not flourish. The legal profession in New York attained to no high standard, and the medical profession was in a still lower state. Schools were established and received aid from the government; but after the English conquest, the interest in popular education dwindled, and the schools were given up, or fell into decay.

There was an aristocracy in New York of a peculiar caste. Above the ordinary tradesmen and small farmers, were the great Dutch landholders, the patroons, whose vast estates

lay in the neighbourhood of the Hudson, and who formed the habit of building, in the city of New York, houses to which they could resort in the winter. They lived in a princely fashion, having spacious mansions, a luxurious table, many servants, and celebrated marriages and funerals with feudal magnificance, and administered justice among their numerous tenants.

The societies which have collected and compiled histories of this people claim a very important part for their descendants in framing the government and policy of our nation. It is claimed that they lead in the revolution. Livingston and Bayard and Phillipse and the New York Assembly were in the forefront of the struggle for the liberties which king and parliament were foolishly and criminally crippling.

The spirit of resistance was nowhere so strong at this moment as in New York. The assembly responded to the popular feeling and took a first formal step against Great Britain, by resolution, of Oct.18, 1764, clothing a committee previously appointed with power to correspond with the several assemblies and committees of assemblies on this continent, on the subject matter of the act commonly called the sugar act; of the act restraining paper bills of credit in the colonies from being a legal tender etc. The committee consisted of John Cruger, Philip Livingston, Leonard Lispenard, William Bayard, and Robert R.Livingston. They were the recognised leaders in the assembly, and were all, except the last named, members from New York City; Livingston sat for Dutchess County. This is the beginning of official actions in behalf of

of American Union, for American interests, and the honor of it belongs to New York.

There were fifteen hundred people in New York City at the time of the surrender, most of them speaking the Dutch language. Today there are more than a thousand timea as many people in the city. Many thousands of the people of New York, and many other states have descended from the first Dutch settlers, and bear the old Dutch names. These Dutch settlers were generally industrious, frugal and religious.

In Bogart's Economic History of the United States, we find the following sentence, " Holland lost her possession on the Hudson River chiefly owing to her failure to encourage the growth of colonies of small land owners, to her purely commercial colonial policy, and also to the strategic importance to England of New Netherland." To us, this statement seems to merely confirm the trend of history of all peoples during the past two centuries. Either condition was enough to preclude its existance. Yet, we may look back upon it- little villages of many mills along the waters of the Hudson- and viewing it in the light of our time, it is only a landmark of civilisation. Its contribution was naturally limited because of its small extent and short existence.

TABLE I

Population of New York (New Netherland) and Connecticut 1629-1920.

Year	New York	%Increase	Connecticut	%Increase.
1629	150	..∞....	.....	.....
1630	750	400.0	.....	.....
1640	12,750	1,600.0	800	∞
1650	22,500	76.4	2,500	212.5
1660	16,000	-28.8	3,750	50.0
1663	7,000	-56.0	5,981	59.5
1670	10,000	42.8	12,480	108.6
1680	19,880	98.5	16,450	31.8
1690	25,000	25.9	22,500	36.7
1701	30,000	20.0	30,000	33.3
1749	100,000	233.3	100.000	233.3
1775	238,000	138.0	262,000	162.0
1790	340.120	42.4	237,946	5.4
1800	589.051	73.2	251,002	5.5
1810	959,049	62.8	261,942	4.1
1820	1,372,812	43.1	275,248	5.1
1830	1,918,608	39.8	297,675	8.1
1840	2,428,921	26.6	309,978	4.1
1850	3,097,394	27.5	370,792	19.6
1860	3,880,735	25.3	460,147	24.1
1870	4,382,759	12.9	537,454	16.8
1880	5,082,871	16.0	622,700	15.9
1890	5,997,853	18.0	746,258	19.8
1900	7,268,894	21.0	908,420	21.7
1910	9,113,614	25.6	1,114.756	22.7
1920	10,385,227	13.9	1,380,631	23.8

Estimates of the population of the United States prior to 1790, when the first census was taken, must necessarilly be approximations. The first systematized approximation was published in 1701, under the caption "Holmes's American Annals". Estimates of the population of New York and Connecticut from 1629 to 1701 were taken from histories of the respective colonies.

The total population of Connecticut is given with that of New York, for the reason that the former contains a small settlement of Dutch people during the early colonial period.

It is interesting to note the general parallell increase of population of the two colonies. As previously stated, the Dutch colony was planted for purely commercial purposes, in the interests of the Dutch West Indes Company. Its governors were tyrannical and held office with the express purpose of carrying out plans of the home office. For this reason their colonies were not as prosperous as those of the English and French. The marked increase in population of the New Netherland colony from 1629 to 1650 was due to commercial expansion. Trade was encouraged by the home company. Following this came a sharp decline in population, due largely to tyrrany of the rulers. This trouble within the colony caused many to migrate to the Connecticut branch, and a few returned to the mother country. Another cause of the decline was trouble with the Indians, as already has been explained. This was an important element in the fall of the Dutch in America.

It was the English who incited the Indians against the Dutch. Back of it we see a strong commercial rivalry which existed between the two great nations. The English, assisted by the Indians and Swedes, encountered little difficulty in overcoming the oppressed colony, and this struggle reduced the colony to approximately seven thousand inhabitants.

Under English control the colony prospered, because English customs, institutions, and laws were established. As stated in a historical sketch of the two nations, the English were leaders in the rise of individual freedom, preceding the Dutch by more than two centuries.

The immigrants of the following half century were largely from England, due to the enmity which was slow to die. After 1749, the Dutch increased steadily in numbers, but were made inconspicuous because of the large influx of English speaking people. The population increased rapidly until 1810. The slackening in percentage increase was caused by the settlers moving westward, the increase being due in part to a high birth rate.

TABLE II

Showing the number and percentage of persons in the United States born in the Netherlands and Belgium of 1850, 1860, etc. to 1920.

The % is the ratio of immigrants to the total population of the U.S.

Date	Netherlands	%	Belgium	%	Total for all countries	Population of U.S.
1850	9,848	0.4	1,313	0.06	2,244,602	23,191,876
1860	28,281	0.7	9,072	0.2	4,138,697	31,443,321
1870	49,802	0.8	12,553	0.3	5,567,229	38,558,371
1880	58,090	0.9	15,536	0.3	6,697,943	50,155,783
1890	81,828	0.9	22,836	0.3	9,249,547	62,622,250
1900	105,098	1.0	29,848	0.3	10,356,644	76,303,387
1910	120,053	0.9	49,397	0.5	13,345,545	91,972,266
1920	131,766	1.0	62,686	0.5	13,712,754	105,710,620

This table shows that from 1850 to 1920, not only did the number of persons of Dutch descent increase, but that the percentage of such persons has also been on an upward trend. This percentage increase started at the beginning of the nineteenth century. It is regretted that this information was not collected and included in the census report preceding eighteen hundred and fifty.

This increase is more significant than might appear on the surface. The children of these inhabitants, born in this country, were included among the native population. Thus we see that though this be true, and regardless of the fact that their parents gradually died off, the number of persons born in Holland

TABLE II

Showing the number and percentage of persons in the United States born in the Netherlands and Belgium of 1820, 1830, etc. to 1920.

The % is the ratio of immigrants to the total population of the U.S.

Date	Netherlands	%	Belgium	%	all countries	Total Population of U.S.
1820	9,000	0.4	1,312	0.05	8,454,000	8,121,000
1830	23,801	0.7	5,072	0.2	4,128,000	12,866,020
1840	40,000	0.4	15,000	0.2	8,267,000	17,069,453
1850	52,000	0.3	15,000	0.2	4,297,000	23,191,876
1860	81,000	0.3	22,000	0.2	9,327,000	31,443,321
1870	106,000	1.0	22,000	0.2	15,000,000	38,558,371
1880	180,000	0.9	40,000	0.2	15,000,000	50,155,783
1890	191,000	0.2	25,000	0.2	19,000,000	62,622,250

This table shows that from 1820 to 1920, not only did the number of persons of Dutch descent increase, but that the percentage of such persons has also been on an upward trend. This percentage increase started at the beginning of the nineteenth century. It is required that this information was not collected and included in the census report preceding eighteen hundred and fifty.

This increase is more significant than it appears on the surface. The children of these immigrants, born in this country, were included among the native population. Thus we see that though this be true, and regardless of the fact that their parents probably died off, the number of persons born in Holland

and Belgium not only increased, but the percentage of same in comparison with the total population of the United States has increased steadily.

Belgium is included in the table beacuse, formerly, the two countries were united, and they represent one principal nationality. The emigration of this race was due in no small part to the fact these countries have been involved (often innocently) in numerous struggles and political intrigues, among the nations of Western Europe. Again, we cannot say that all persons of Dutch descent came directly from these lowland countries of Western Europe, for many were driven into the surrounding countries and from there their descendants came to America with the hope of entering a country free from intrigue of the royalty, and immune from the devastation of war.

A large part of the Dutch immigration of the nineteenth century moved southward thru the Valley of Virginia, where they may still be found. Even greater numbers moved Westward, thru New York, and settled in the great agricultural divisions of the United States- the North Central states.

TABLE III(A)

Distribution by states, of persons born in Holland from 1850-1920

States & Territories	1850 number	1850 %	1900 number	1900 %	1920 number	1920 %
U.S. AS A WHOLE	9,848	100	105,049	100	103,766	100
N.ATLANTIC DIVISION	3,745,	38.0	21,590	20.5	30,759	23.3
Maine	12		22		50	
New Hampshire	1		21		177	
Vermont	2		20		32	
Massachusetts	168		993		2,071	
Rhode Island	12		69		138	
Connecticut	19		153		444	
New York	2,917		9,414		13,772	
New Jersey	357		10,260		12,737	
Pennsylvania	257		637		1,338	
SOUTH ATLANTIC DIV.	212	2.2	544	o.5	1,459	1.1
Delaware	5		69		37	
Maryland	106		226		314	
Dist.Columbia	4		42		127	
Virginia	65		72		335	
West Va.			22		66	
N.Carolina	4		17		115	
S.Carolina	9		6		30	
Georgia	11		38		78	
Florida	8		52		357	

N

TABLE III (A)
Continued

States & Territories	1850 number	1850 %	1900 Number	1900 %	1920 Number	1920 %
N.CENTRAL DIVISION	5,593	56.6	78,887	75.1	84,262	63.9
Ohio	348		1,719		2,529	
Indiana	43		1,678		2,018	
Illinois	220		21,916		14,344	
Michigan	2,512		30,406		33,499	
Wisconsin	2,157		6,496		7,473	
Minnesota	# 16		2,728		5,380	
Iowa	1,108		9,488		12,471	
Missouri	189		812		906	
N.Dakota			317		903	
S.Dakota			1,566		3,218	
Nebraska			885		846	
Kansas			875		675	
S.CENTRAL DIVISION	232	2.3	765	0.7	1,428	1.1
Kentucky	38		136		150	
Tennessee	57		52		58	
Alabama	1		42		83	
Mississippi	8		41		31	
Louisiana	112		78		260	
Texas	14		262		554	
Indian Territory			12			
Oklahoma			73		176	
Arkansas	2		69		116	

TABLE III (A)
Continued

States & Territories	1850 number	1850 %	1900 number	1900 %	1920 number	1920 %
WESTERN DIVISION	66	0.6	3,262	3.1	13,858	105
Montana			316		1,675	
Wyoming			18		130	
Colorado			260		853	
New Mexico	2		99		70	
Arizona			23		69	
Utah	#		523		1,980	
Nevada			3		36	
Idaho			50		439	
Washington			632		3,097	
Oregon	# 1		324		917	
California	63		1,015		4,592	

represents territorial possessions

TABLE III (B)

Distribution by states, of persons born in Belgium for 1850-1920. (Note similar data for 1900 was not included in the census reports of that year)

States and Territories.	1850 Number	1850 %	1920 Number	1920 %
THE UNITED STATES	1,313	100	62,686	100
NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION	612	46.6	16,879	26.9
Maine	2		51	
New Hampshire	...		478	
Vermont	...		15	
Massachucetts	36		2,497	
Rhode Island	2		968	
Connecticut	2		402	
New York	401		5,300	
New Jersey	43		2,483	
Pennsylvanie	126		4,685	
SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION	73	5.5.	1,547	2.4
Delaware	1		24	
Maryland	5		135	
District of Columbia	14		76	
Virginia	7		122	
W.Virginia			938	
North Caroline	1		16	
South Caroline	...		61	
Georgia	41		45	
Florida	4		130	

States and Territories	1850 'Number	1850 %'	1920 'Number	1920 %'
NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION	442	33.6	36,865	58.8
Ohio	103		1,902	
Indiana	86		2,530	
Illinois	33		11,329	
Michigan	112		10,501	
Wisconsin	45		3,444	
Minnesoto	# 1		2,056	
Iowa	4		1,232	
Missouri	58		1,113	
N.Dakota			456	
S.Dakota			251	
Nebraska			551	
Kansas			1,500	
SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION	163	12.4	1,415	2.2
Kentucky	27		90	
Tennessee	4		36	
Alabama	4		73	
Mississippi	3		36	
Louisiana	115		350	
Texas	8		457	
Indian Territory				
Oklahoma			289	
Arkansas	2		94	

States and Territories	1850 Number	1850 %	1920 Number	1920 %
WESTERN DIVISION	23	1.9	5,970	9.5
Montana			672	
Wyoming			130	
Colorado			430	
New Mexico	#...		76	
Arizona			60	
Utah	#...		90.	
Nevada			27	
Idaho			123	
Washington			1,438	
Oregon	# 11		722	
California	12		2,202	

Represents territorial possessions.

It is an interesting to note the comparative distribution of persons of Dutch descent for the years 1850-1980,- 1920. We regret that the same same information is not obtainable from census reports preceding 1850. As formerly stated these numbers represent persons born in the respe tive countries, Holland and Belgium, and do not include all persons of Dutch descent. The most interesting facts shown by this table are those relating to the relative distribution of such persons thruout

States and Territories	1900 Number	1900 %
WESTERN DIVISION:		
Montana	272	7.277 W.S.
Wyoming	150	
Colorado	329	
New Mexico	76	
Arizona	10	
Utah	30	
Nevada	27	
Idaho	125	
Washington	1,039	
Oregon	702	
California	2,408	

% Represents statistical percentage.

It is an interesting to note the comparative distribution of persons of Dutch descent for the years 1900-1920.- 1900. We regret that the same same information is not obtainable from census reports preceding 1900. As formerly stated those numbers represent persons born in the respective countries, Holland and Netherlands, and do not include all persons of Dutch descent. The most interesting facts shown by this table are those relating to the relative distribution of such persons throughout

the states and territories. We readily note the similarity of percentage distribution thruout the respective states of persons born in Holland and Belgium.

The North Atlantic division contains the first colony, and the marked increase in number of persons born in Holland from 1850 th 1890 shows that they were prospering. This is what we would naturally expect, because opportunities were offered in manufacturing, craftsmanship, and agriculture. It is interesting to note that there was a marked increase of Dutch immigrants in Massachussetts, many of whom settled in Boston. The four-fold increase in New York is only to be expected, but that of New Jersey was due to the trend of this people to settle on the coast, and an expansion which began during the middle of the century. The Dutch have always settled in colonies, and they have stuck to them very closely. This accounts for the marked increase in numbers in New Jersey. The increase in Pennsylvania is normal, and parallell with that of New York.

In the South Atlantic division, we find few persons of Dutch descent, most of whom have settled in Maryland, Virginia , District of Columbia, and Georgia.

The North Central division offers an interesting chapter in the study of these immigrants. It was the oportunity in agricultural pursuits, along with the desire to be left alone, that caused them to move westward. The movement began prior to 1850, as is shown by the existance there of four thousand, five hundred and ninety two persons, born in the Netherlands, in that

year. The increase from four thousand five hundred and ninety-three to seventy eight thousand, seven hundred and seventy-five inhabitants, born in Holland, was phenomenal; so much so that by this time, seventy five and one-tenth percent of all such immigrants were living in this division, most of whom resided in Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Indiana. Relative to hereditary occupation, this division offers a marked contrast with the North Atlantic. The occupation in this undeveloped land was agriculture exclusively.

In the South Central Division, we find few persons of Dutch descent, most of whom are found in Texas, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Louisiana (mostly in New Orleans). The appeal was necessarily agriculture, excepting the large numbers in New Orleans.

The Western Division ranks third in order of population of Dutch inhabitants. In 1850 there were only sixty-six, sixty-three of whom lived in California; and by 1900 the number had risen to three thousand two hundred and sixty-three. The increase was due to the westward expansion of the United States, and is only what one would expect. The important states of this group are: California, Oregon, Washington, Utah, and Colorado.

TABLE IV

List of cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants, in which lived a hundred or more persons born in the Netherlands, of 1900, 1910, and 1920.

YEAR	1900	1910	1920
Akron	19	29	166
Albany	211	263	308
Baltimore	98	106	193
Boston	391	486	691
Buffalo	311	314	435
Chicago	8,555	9,632	8,843
Cincinnati	369	322	314
Cleveland	804	1,076	1,039
Denver	397	331	416
Des Moines	64	82	113
Detroit	397	584	1,861
Grand Rapids	6,312	8,431	11,422
Indianapolis	121	136	149
Jersey City	145	243	274
Kansas City	44	55	107
Los Angeles	86	408	797
Milwaukee	606	615	528
New Orleans	47	43	149
New York	2,608	4,193	4,750
Bronx Borough			471
Brooklyn "			1,672
Manhattan "			2,164
Queens "			329
Richmond "			114

TABLE IV
(continued)

Cities YEAR	1900	1910	1920
Newark	108	202	272
Norfolk	21	14	118
Oakland	201	249	309
Omaha	89	103	126
Paterson	4,893	4,382	3,640
Philadelphia	258	349	480
Portland	1	5	365
Rochester	927	1,374	1,891
St. Louis	368	422	401
St. Paul	122	264	256
Salt Lake City	376	456	874
San Francisco	244	500	788
Seattle	466	476	525
Spokane	695	862	183
Washington	42	64	127
Yonkers (N. Y.)	66	83	104

This data was obtained from census reports under the heading 'Country of Birth of Foreign Born Whites, for Cities of a Hundred Thousand or more.' In several cases it helps us to account for nearly the total Dutch population in the state, of such cities. An instance is that of the state of California, in which 797 of the 1876 persons born in the Netherlands reside in Los Angeles, while 788 reside in San Francisco.

Considering these American cities generally, we find a dual appeal to their hereditary methods of obtaining a living. The one is opportunity for trade and sea-faring, the other is craftsmanship and manufacturing. Among the first class of appeals we should list New York, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Norfolk, Portland, San Francisco, etc., and under the second we should list Chicago, Cleveland, Grand Rapids, Detroit, Paterson, Rochester, St. Louis. It is interesting to note that most of these cities offer opportunities for either class of pursuits.

During the early colonial days, over ten percent of the inhabitants of the new world were born in the Netherlands, but this percentage declined rapidly after the colony was subdued by the English. By 1750 it had declined to less than one percent. This continued until 1820, when the rise began, and it was not until 1900 that one percent was found again.

The number of persons in the United States of Dutch descent must necessarily be much greater, regardless of their clannish habits, for each new generation is listed under native population of the United States, upon whom is bestowed full rights of citizenship. Another fact that must be considered is that Dutch families were, and are still, very large. It is said that, during the Colonial days, their families of twelve or more children were by no means uncommon. It is also interesting to note that a Dutch family of twenty-four children, living in Pennsylvania today, claims a large family record of the United States.

There is no doubt but that the New World offered luring opportunities to this industrious people, a nation which

had been a continual buffer in international strife, and intrigue of European Nobility. Tho their gain was great, it cannot be said that the United States was less benefited by the immigration of this thrifty people - for what nation is more industrious than the Dutch? They have never caused trouble as a class, and their criminal record is very low. They are consistent workers, and are economical with their accumulations.

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