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# Letter from Albertus C. Van Raalte to Helenius de Cock

A. C. Van Raalte

Harry Boonstra

**Nella Kennedy** 

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In a letter from Rev. Albertus C. Van Raalte to the Rev. Helenius de Cook, "S Hertogenbosch, the Netherlands, the writer gives de Cock an extensive description of life in the Holland Colony. The original letter is lengthy, consisting of ten pages. Van Raalte gave a full description of the Holland community in many of its facets. He is doing his best to give de Cock the best impression possible of the Holland Colony, with the hopes that de Cock will accept his call to the Graafschap congregation.

In Dutch; translation by Harry Boonstra; a transcription and translation were made by Nella Kennedy, June, 2003.

Original in the Gereformeerde Archief, Rotterdam.

The Rev. Mr. H. de Cock 'S Hertogenbosch Holland Ottawa Mich Sept. 26, 1851 Holland Postoffice

#### Beloved Brother!

It is my heartfelt wish that you and yours may receive this letter in good health; that it may serve, in God's hand, for your use and for guidance in a way which pleases the Lord; and that it may give you and your family cause for thankfulness. May the Gracious, Merciful One, who wishes to give wisdom to the foolish and ignorant in their deficiency, direct the thoughts of my heart and reasoning to my writing, to His honor and your welfare.

I was pleased to get a letter from you. I was also happy to see from your letter to the consistory that your coming has not been rejected as yet. In light of your writing, and because of all the circumstances, I shall not set myself to write, even though I don't have a quiet moment. Therefore I will reveal my opinions and heartfelt feelings spontaneously. I commit this issue to God Who is not only the cause of the means, but also decides the ends of all means by His own hand.

About my own inner feelings in regard to the call extended to you I can tell you this: the consistory, habitually, asked my judgment before the call was extended, about several people whom they wished to present to the congregation. I answered in sincerity and with full conviction, and I was happy to see that, in my judgment, the best choice has been made. Although I wrote the call letter, I did not sign it. I did not sign because I did not wish to be prominent, and I wish to leave the affair in the Lord's hand, without any coercion. However, now that I have been given cause for speaking out, I say frankly that I heartily covet from the Lord to have you here. I say this because I believe that, since you have had more advanced education, you can be of service, not only to the congregation, but especially to the whole Colony, for the [continued] existence of the people, I feel that we have need to men who can work for the people's benefit with a more intellectual overview, in all areas – more areas than I can here explain to you in detail. We pastors have a unique position here, a personal calling owing to the special situation in which these newly-formed people find themselves. We are not only counselors for spiritual affairs, but for all affairs of life. This is a new world, and besides, the pastors here are used as a means of communication between this people and those who live around here. However, only experience can prove me on this opinion. I know that help is needed, not only by the congregation, but by the whole community. And I wish you here with my whole heart – if through the good pleasure of our God and Father we may receive you here.

My whole heart lives in this people, and I am convinced that God has planted these people here for an important purpose in His Kingdom. Presently they are of little use, in many ways through ignorance

but consider it a precious calling to be able to labor to the forming and nurture of these people. The interest of the people lies close, very close, to my heart, and consequently also which people in this circle will labor to the desired end?

The connection with your father, and the relationship with your wife and your wife's family undoubtedly have drawn me closer to you. The consistory desired me to answer your letter, since, as they said, they could only write poorly. I have refused this. Even so I will respond to various items in your letters without their knowledge.

Our principles are deliberately Reformed [Gereformeerd], not from habit or by compulsion from outside, but from complete and heartfelt conviction. I feel a determined and strong call to do everything possible to keep the Hollanders to their standards of faith. I heartily detest vagueness, ignorance, indifference and neglect of them, and consider it one of my dear callings to promote, and help to maintain, firmness and order of the Reformed Church. If I were not to do so I would sin before God, and violate the most sensitive concerns of this people. I would shudder to receive a pastor in our midst which would be a wave in the sea in this [een bare der zee – an enigmatic phrase]. We sign the old subscription of the Reformed Church, according to classical resolution. We are united with the Reformed Church of this country which has remained firm in the truth, and loves us for our attachment to Reformed doctrine. We act as a distinct classis for linguistic reasons and have communication through our representatives. The pastors and congregations are deliberately and heartily of one mind in this. There is also a warm and agreeable relationship between the pastors.

Previously we had Rev. Kleijn here who served Graafschap, but he was called to the scattered congregation in Milwaukee. That region needed supervision, so he has gone there but continues the relationship with Classis Holland. It was thought or interpreted sometimes that Brother Kleijn had accepted the call because he would prefer the easier life in town. But to guess is to err.

Rev. Schuur [Koene Sibolts van der Schuur] is in a very small congregation adjacent to Graafschap (actually a portion of it belonged to Graafschap). He will leave for Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where I hope to install him soon. The congregations in Wisconsin are not strong enough yet to form a separate classis. Upto now they are part of this classis. [Schuur's] congregation will, we think, soon merge with Graafschap.

Rev. Vander Meulen is in the village of Zeeland; Rev. Ijpma is in Vriesland; and Rev. Smith is expected any day in Drenthe. All of these are cordially united. Rev. Bolks settled with a congregation south east from us, two hours from here. This congregation comes from Hellendoorn and brought with them much of the disposition of that congregation. It did not demonstrate that cordial unity and displayed more a tendency to keep to themselves. The sad lapse of Rev. Bolks may, I hope, bring about a change for the better. Rev. Bolks has already been suspended and will probably be disposed by classis next month because of (I am deeply moved at the mention of this matter) adultery. I think that the righteous hand of God is present in this, and if it were to serve as a

humbling of pastor and congregation, yes, indeed of us all, the end result will be profit through God's grace.

Through God's goodness we have much reason for gratitude about our cordial union. With regard to the church order we are in the same position as when the Utrecht Church order was set aside with the acceptance of that of Dordt.

Two to three years ago we responded extensively to the request by the congregation under Scholte in Pella, with regard to our ecclesiastical point of view, but we have not received an answer. The letters from there communicate that they are sadly divided and that the congregation has split into four parties. I am convinced that these events are the natural consequences of the actions of reformers to establish a new church there.

Except for our classical meetings, the pastors have a brotherly meeting four times a year, usually in my house as the most central point. The classical meetings take turns.

[3] The denomination holds her particular synods (like the provincial synods on a large scale) and general synod yearly. Delegates are chosen, in the same way as it is done in the Netherlands.

The parsonage is a suitable dwelling, but it needs to be finished off more inside, with plastering, etc. The four acres [? – ACVR uses the word "akker" which merely means arable land] on which the parsonage is located is not yet cultivated, but merely cleared woodland on which the stumps are still visible. This is where the previous pastor grew Indian corn, potatoes and some vegetables. The soil is clay. It is bare, without any trees, so it has to be transformed into a garden. All the other pastors live in their own house on their own land, for they also, when they came here, had to work to construct a roof above their heads. Furthermore it is more pleasant for each pastor to cultivate a garden and orchard, etc. on one's own land. Since everything in this new world has to be developed, the pastor would have to wait too long for our people to create a pleasing garden, etc. It is also an advantage for a pastor that, when property values increase, he will also see his own property rise in value. He, after all, needs to experience himself also the harshness of the new land.

The parsonage, once finished inside, is fine, but I do have an objection about the well. The well is not deep enough to provide good water. The parsonage is situated on a high spot, and the lower clay is full of small stones and very difficult to dig into. The houses around the parsonage do have good water. It is necessary to dig deeper until sand is reached. When you come you need to insist on that.

I doubt whether they can give you more clarity with regard to the salary. You could indicate particulars in your writing however. The people, I trust, are well-disposed, but to promise a set amount is difficult for them. When it pertains to eggs, butter, bacon, potatoes, corn and flour they are fully prepared; they can also obtain store goods by means of exchange. They can make sugar themselves, but money is difficult.

When you come, also stipulate that they will pick up your [household] goods by oxcart from Kalamazoo without a charge; that they will keep you provided with chopped firewood; that they plough your land and keep it clean – over and above your salary.

With regard to schools and religious education: there are the usual catechism classes. There is also an English school, but not during the entire year. I don't know how long for I heard it was rather expensive to support the teacher (who has a farm also) during the summer months. The flock needs a leader to keep these precious interests in order. They intend to hire a female school teacher because she would be cheaper. We have great hopes that we will get educational training [opleiding] here in Holland, in the midst of the colony, beyond our normal Dutch and English schools. The development of an academy is made possible through the sacrifice of several prominent persons. A few weeks ago a gentleman from New York wrote me that he would contribute \$500 for it (i.e. f. 1500). This matter is of great importance to us. God will establish the resolutions of these children of God.

It is a joy to me and a heart-strengthening expectation that God nurture these people here for usefulness in His Kingdom, and that it is, and will remain, a court of God. Many, who came here blind and alienated from God, were privileged to receive life. The material difficulties with which we have struggled, have been a powerful teaching school for us, for the discovery of our miseries, the practice of prayer and the leaning on God. His help is powerful. Yes, it has been revealed powerfully, and [He] has steadily mixed His wonders of goodness with tangible and salutary stress and discipline.

I will respond to the questions you personally directed to me. The area is healthy; we may say this through God's goodness. The people are generally well. We have been spared illness; during and after the hottest time of the summer there is always somewhat of a tendency among the people to be bilious (i.e. a good six weeks) which is however not of a dangerous nature. If

[4] one responds to the hints of nature in time it can be averted by scanty means. This summer very little of this has come about, hardly worth mentioning. The increase in the population demonstrates the well-being of the people [literally, ACVR write: successful breeding demonstrates the well-being of the people – it is not clear if he speaks about the lack of infant mortality, death through illness].

The move, coupled as it is by the uprooting [literally: shocks], [and] by changes in climate and water, can often have a harmful effect on health if one does not take it easy, [if one] travels too cheaply, or has to make do without the comforts of life, and especially if one has to travel in the heat. In the beginning our people suffered much because of the innumerable discomforts and lack of knowledge, etc. when this area was still completely wild. Some families did not suffer much, however, from the change of climate, etc, but others endured much. It has been impressed on me, and I learned as never before, that illness and health are in the Lord's hand. My family was not only spared, but even

increased. Yet we have had much to endure and we were not used to a hard life. The change of air and water, and the temperature of heat, comes usually as a shock in the first moments, but are not at all dangerous if one does not deliberately neglects oneself. Medical help is available here and in all likelihood will be increased.

There were a couple of questions with regard to commerce and vocations. It is indeed a difficult task to answer you in such a way that it will gain you some insight. I could write six pages or so about that because it is a new world here for a European in that regard. Dealings, vocations or trade opportunities, large or small [or: retail and wholesale], are not lacking here. At a glance, i.e., an experienced glance, one can find business everywhere – not just where one can make a living but where, as Americans say, one can make money. Twenty-five years ago nothing could be found around Lake Michigan except for a log house in a couple of places for the purpose of trading with the Indians. Now there is profit with the large cities and villages. The people who came there were generally people who began with nothing, or on credit, or with a couple of thousand dollars at the most. They are capitalists now. It is a common occurrence that people become propertied in the course of eight to ten years. It is not considered important if one fails, for one starts all over again [begint weer van a af=literally, begins with "a" again], and is granted credit soon. Among the capitalists there are some who have gone bankrupt two to three times in fifteen years (even if they had begun with little or nothing, with everything on credit) and are wealthy after fifteen years. It a strange country, incomprehensible to a European who knows nothing of growing along with the development of the cities. And yet that is key to why the new settlers in the west could come to prosperity so fast, even though they hardly possessed anything to start with. The flood of the influx of peoples brings value to the land in a short amount of time, and the land brings forth much in a short time, bringing about the necessity for all branches of trade, manufacturing and others. The needs in trade and manufacturing are there already before there are people who can fill them and that is also the case here.

One needs to relinquish a thousand European ideas in order to work here in the New World. One must let oneself be shaped by circumstance, and be ready to turn to any opportunities which arise. That is why an American grabs those opportunities that come his way, because with the continuously developing opportunities new and varied circumstances arise, [and] he takes what is offered to him unexpectedly. The American never asks whether he is able to do this or that, but when opportunities lead him to one or another business he is immediately prepared for it. Although an American has a main goal for a particular kind of work, one sees him often side-step to take hold of whatever meets him.

He generally is a whole sale and retail merchant in everything, and when the businesses develop he retains the best, but always remains open for incidental business. With the wholesale and retail trade he generally has a manufacturing plant, and finds that especially profitable. Because that same capital,

combined in trade and manufacturing, is turned over three or four times. With each turning over of capital he earns his percentages which are not small. Everything is well-paid; interest at the lowest level is 7%, and when a trading or manufacturing businessman gets 30% it is not extraordinary. But trade and manufacture frequently yield from 50 to 60%, especially when one is adept at quick and multiple turnovers. In that case capital doubles quickly.

One should not lose sight of the fact that by far the most start up with a ridiculously small capital or only on credit. That is why the one who comes with capital here, and is not forced to be engaged in barter, can buy very cheaply and can do better business. The one who has capital here can keep an eye [? – bewakende] on the cities around Lake Michigan. When the market is depressed through shortage of money he can frequently do good business in a very short time. Only those who have some capital at hand find plenty of opportunity for business. There is no similar opportunity in Europe to gain ground [? – almost illegible] when the market is low. It is beyond dispute that in the tremendously growing West much can be gained with money, which can be seen from the interests. Every business is willing to take out money at eight to ten percent. Yes, one frequently offers twenty to thirty-five percent in order to be able to buy some kind of product during a depression [or: to buy articles that are in short supply]. These are some general ideas.

As far as the situation here is concerned, it is easy to fathom that in an area, where suddenly about seven villages are in the process of development, the necessity arises for branches of trade and manufacturing. Besides, this is a wonderful location. Our Black Lake, which connects us with Lake Michigan and which flows landward for six miles, is destined, under the Lord's blessing, to be a trading post for the areas lying more inland. He who buys what the farmer has raised (such as corn, wheat, potatoes, bacon, etc), or the wood processed by workmen (e.g., barrel staves, shingles, tanning bark, etc.) and who can do so with ready capital is a great blessing and will be blessed. They who can open a store here, provisioned by all kinds of hardware, can find here a wonderful and steadily growing mercantile business. The one who has money here does not need to be timid about beginning – not in business alone, but especially in manufacturing (up to now there are no merchants here yet who can be active; it is credit, credit all around or a small store). For example, a tannery. For bark grows here in abundance; enormous profits are connected to it. I myself have a share in a tannery. The market for leather is excellent. Investments of all sorts in that business can yield great profit. One could as easily start twenty as one tannery here. From the ashes of trees people make black salt, which the merchant/manufacturer turns into potash paarlasch and salaeratus [?]. There is such a factory here; I have a share in it. The work here is limited by the lack of availability of capital, not the lack of a buying and selling market.

There are excellent opportunities for mills, saw mills and other machinery to process wood. Everything is processed here by steam: one planes by steam, makes pails, barrels, windows. Everything is by steam engine. Having manufactured wood into useable [fijne] objects [waren], they are shipped to areas without forests. He who could invest in

shipping, or especially in fisheries, could profit powerfully in a few years (under God's blessing).

[6]

If only those poor fishing villages, with their boats, could be transplanted, they would soon become prosperous fishing towns. He who could settle here as a ship broker could find a prosperous business – the English call it the "forwarding business." It is considered here quite advantageous to combine two or three businesses. In this joining one can see the wisdom of the Americans. These matters come to my mind, and therefore I enumerated them, only to point out that there is abundant opportunity to set up a good business. In time it is certain that a host of other businesses will present themselves.

I should say, however, that the persons who begin a business must demonstrate reasonable capabilities, and moreover, must become seasoned by experience. One has to learn to do business here. If I were to begin here as merchant I would let myself be led by American customs and way of doing things, [and] would turn my hand to everything which circumstances would offer me. I would begin small in order slowly to become involved in business. At first I would also join in with an existing factory (which is related to trading) in order to learn the language and ways. Practice or experiential knowledge means much. Living with the Americans is difficult because we are no match for them. It is ten times safer, easier and more agreeable to begin a business in the midst of one's own people. Even so one needs to learn knowledge from the Americans. I have learned to understand this emphatically by my own experience. Therefore it is best, when one begins, to enter the existing and already grounded businesses. This is easier here because capital is generally lacking and one can stretch out the business activity as far as one wishes. Partnerships can therefore be found. Can somebody with a capital of twothousand start a business here? This would be plenty in the hands of an American to start as shopkeeper and American merchant, not only to earn one's bread but to grow. If someone with this capital seeks a partner who is knowledgeable, I see no danger. As far as capital is concerned he can make a living as merchant or as manufacturer, only providing that he himself has to work along in his business. Truly, trade, or whatever business it may be, demands effort and persistence. In America everyone, even the richest and greatest, works, although there is the difference that mercantile work does not demand as much physical labor. Many small factories can be established for that sum. which very frequently leads to the joining of bigger businesses.

After writing this all I feel, however, that a Dutchman rarely can picture this accurately, for there is a big difference between reflection and practice. I could mention many other enterprises, but I think that they would merely be sounds. From all that I wrote you in this letter I hope that you will understand first of all that there is the most splendid opportunity for business in the developing areas of the West, [and] that this colony has reached the point that men with some

capital have the optimum opportunity to take possession of the developing branches of trade and activities. The difficulties of the breaking-in period are behind us, and the those who are learning now can, without educational costs, learn from those who paid the fees earlier, namely, that it is certain that enterprises such as trade and manufacturing will yield great profits and expansion. [But] business and development [beweging] will have to be learned here from the ground up. The one who does not wish to hear and learn can very easily waste his capital in a thousand different ways. A man with \$2000 can no doubt do business here, but he must have talents and certainly must have drive – without these it would not work. To work here is for everybody the order of the day. With the coming of immigrants everything is always effort, movement and resilience.

I will close my remarks about business and trade with the remark that the man with much or little capital, with little and many talents, depends peculiarly on a thousand small circumstances [and] co-incidences (as they are called), on which his [?] entire lot and life seem to be built. These small circumstances are beyond the reach of human beings, are in the hands of God. One can thus truly and emphatically affirm that God makes us rich and poor (although, strangely enough, it is always connected to the means, to human talents, to industry or neglect or recklessness). I have never yet on this earth seen the governing hand of God so visibly, yes, tangibly, than in the growth of these people, and in my own lot.

You also asked whether it is advisable for people with small children, and also with adolescents, to come this way. The reference to children makes my guess that you are asking information about the support of children. Children are here the strength of the family. The law rejects the obligation to pay for education, clothing, food, etc. of a child above seven years of age, since it is supposed that a poor orphan child of that age could easily be farmed out at a home until he or she will have become of age. And it is indeed the practice among the Americans to take on a seven-year-old orphan so that the child will serve them until it reaches adulthood. The contract states that apart from food and clothing the child will receive a good education in the American school. Furthermore, at the departure, the charge, then of age, will receive 100 dollars in cash. And this contract is binding, sick or healthy.

We have several widows here, with large families, who would live off charity in the Netherlands, but the children took care of these families. In the Netherlands I often sighed about the destiny of my children, where there is no so-called educated working class, where so-called culture and respectability had to be bought dearly, and where it is difficult to find a business or employment which can support a household (unless one has capital of one's own). Besides, working with one's hands coupled with the pleasures of a cultured circle is almost unthinkable. Those objections do not exist here. Everyone works. To work is respectable. There is work in abundance and is paid very well. Even if I were to lose all my possessions, my children would not be in need and would not be a burden. They soon could support father and mother. People, therefore, who wish to work feel at home here. To have children, and especially many children, young or old, seems to me a strong motive for emigration. People

with a bit of capital can always make an easier start. People, with a small amount of money, and who wish to keep up their social position here in which they will be attended to, will find themselves sorely disappointed. People with large capital can earn even more, without doing anything. Middle-class people, without means, for whom it is difficult to keep up their social position, should especially be advised to come. But they will have a difficult time [literally: to bite into a sour apple], for reasons of lack of knowledge, the total change of affairs, and the energy it takes at first to start new employment or a business. But I can say boldly that, generally, after the first difficulties have passed, they, and their children, will have been rescued from destitution and from the feverish state of enforced respectability. This is certainly true for many for whom the first experiences in America are unpleasant, for everything is strange and new. Everything is rough. And at first, unpleasantness and difficulties will be encountered before house and land are ready, and everything all around has been made more comfortable. With new business one always has to keep in mind that a newly planted orchard does not yield in abundance, but the first fruits are very sweet.

When I remember the [military] lottery for eighteen-year-old men, I shudder at the thought of still being in the Netherlands. When I regard the quarreling and divided state of God's children in the Netherlands I neither can, nor could, expect anything else but When I regard the isolated state, ignorance, division and the narrow sectarian spirit, which decays the otherwise precious Afgescheiden people, I must testify truthfully that I judge the point of view as untenable. Furthermore, I believe that these people – so precious to me - have become a prey to the follies of former and later leaders. I believe that the true poverty of the people as a [or: one] body has disappeared [...dat the waarachtige armoede over het volk als een ligchaam verdwenen is]. I would like to go into this much further, but it is fitting for me to be moderate, especially in this. But do know this! I regard emigration as the only way for this precious [and] priceless people, raised up by God, so that they will not be sullied any longer, and will get out of the impossible position. (Although it is true in many ways that one dead fly can make the apothecary's ointment stink.) Especially in this regard I rejoice greatly that we may live here as a free people, who formerly would hardly be regarded as staande [? - upright? or staarde]. Besides, I trust that the Lord will place us [here] as a blessing on earth for His kingdom.

We are an insignificant and miserable people, full of ignorance, but one thing invigorates me: it is a prayerful people and in times of stress the foundation is laid for finding a haven and refuge in God. The confidence and insight I enjoy in this is great: God will bless this people, but he will visit us severely with his discipline if we stray.

Before I know it I have digressed from the questions. Please forgive me, I talk so freely because of the fullness of my heart, but this often gives a more accurate impression of the situation than carefully weighed words.

If I had to make the journey now I would not take any items made of iron, but I would take copper kitchen utensils. I would not take any wooden furniture except for some

small cherished items. I would limit myself to <u>beds</u>, mirrors, <u>blankets</u>, <u>woolen goods</u> [laken goederen=finely woven woolen material, but perhaps meaning sheets], <u>carpets</u>, <u>mats</u>, <u>linen goods</u>, wool and cotton stockings. I would also take the entire library, not in crates but packed in manageable parcels, surrounded by heavy straw and sewn first in rough sacks, and after that sewn in sack material. My wife says she strongly advises people with small children to take along an iron cradle, and also a good quantity of children cloths or diapers. The crates should be small, very strong, tightly packed and should be easy to handle.

Most Dutch business people did not understand any English when they came here, but have learned some already. It's to our detriment if we avoid using the language. There is an advantage if one has learned English from books, but in order to use it among the English[-speaking people] one needs to learn through practice.

We get the weekly Rotterdam paper *De Nederlander*, and *De Handwijzer* [or: *Rotterdamsche Weeklijksche Courant*, *De Nederlander* and *De Handwijzer*]. I don't know about the costs in the Netherlands, but postage is not costly here. The costs of domestic travel is varied so that it is difficult to quote you a fixed price. I am guessing that the average rate for emigrants

[9] generally run from eight to twelve dollars, but it differs a lot. Some are able to make it for three dollars, but others are cheated by having the average fare doubled. I gave my opinion about the travel route earlier. One should exclude all places and land in New York – landing in other harbors makes it more expensive and uncomfortable. [Go] from New York on the Erie railroad to Dunkir [?], and from there to Detroit, and from Detroit to Kalamazoo (altogether two times 24 hours on the normal rail line). The farmers from the *Kolonie* can pick up your household goods from there. Although it is somewhat more expensive I would always travel as ordinary passenger. It makes the trip agreeable and

fast (on the steamer across Lake Erie the meals are free).

I would also advise you to come in the fall, especially in October, for in the winter one gets used more easily to the climate. If you travel as a regular passenger you can book through to Kalamazoo immediately for, I think, \$13 to \$14. I read today that a gentleman paid \$18 for the trip from New York to Chicago, along the above mentioned route. From Kalamazoo to Chicago is normally \$5.

I think that I have touched on everything that is worth mentioning. The Graafschap brethren have sent you a letter in the meantime. I believe that if, by God's favor, we may receive you here and, you could be a special gift and great blessing to us, with the blessing of God. Although fraught with many difficulties and sacrifice, we are convinced that it is an important call to be able to work with an emergent people and to lay the foundation for a people and its first development in church and citizenship, totally independent and free. To be able to arrange everything according to the rule of God without compulsion is so precious that it is rarely enjoyed on this earth. Although it requires much effort the results are incredibly sweet – it must be experienced before it

can be properly known. I long for you personally, since I see in you a purposeful fellow laborer which we need here, yes, need here most urgently. For my dear spouse it would be an agreeable addition in her social life, which we value in America even more since we miss a circle of cultured middle class people. She thirsts for a sisterly relationship with equals especially so since the loss of her sister.

However, I bring my wishes and desires in submission before God's throne and say "Thy will be done." The filling of the position, and especially the effective filling of that place lies close to my heart, and I am also concerned for the good of the entire people. O, the forming of a people in the beginning means so much. A thousand times I compare the situation here to the acorn germinating in the sand; what a surprising result when it develops into a heavy oak tree. Let us pray! If God be with us, all is well! It is my treasured delight – since he so frequently surprises me - to lean on God's wisdom which He wishes to impart to us in His son, whom He gave to us to become wise as well. It makes it easier to put my will in His hand.

Whenever one writes to another in an open and trusting way it is normally contains accounts of events and the condition of the heart. And observe! I have scribbled a long letter and have not communicated anything of that nature. That's how it often happens with me: the matter at hand overwhelms me normally, so I heedlessly let the rest go by. But I am actually dissatisfied. If the letter were not so long already I would have loved to enlarge on the road behind us in America. A person sometimes likes to speak about all past events, especially if they have left deep imprints on the soul as was the case with me. On the whole I must say: I, like a child, have been schooled for five years; often I forgot everything, and often I still do. But leaning on my God, on His mighty arm of grace, goodness and wisdom has been the strength of my soul and my expectation. God's arm has been revealed in the thousand kinds of desires and the spiritual needs of the people. God has helped; God has refreshed; God has in turn oppressed and lifted us up; God has had his dwelling among us.

For the rest, we are aware that we are a miserable people; only grace sustains us and makes us who we are. O, all my paths have been paths of wrestling, yet God has helped and saved. Yes, helped wonderfully. Yet, strangely, I cannot overcome my anxiety and care, my sins and foolishness. It seems to me that to the degree that God blesses me He also oppresses me in double measure with cares, and makes me realize that I am wretched. I expect to have less rest than in other years.

### [letter continues on the address side]

A few words now on the inside to conclude. I recall with much pleasure my stay at the home of your wife's parents. That is why I request in particular that you give my warmest greetings to that family, especially to the mother of the house. Also [give] my warm greetings to the needy, prayerful people — a people with whom I am bonded in love.

If I can be of service with one thing or another, could provide information, or anything else, I would be happy to do so. If it were to please God to give you to us, and if you

were to arrive in Kalamazoo, leave your household goods there. I expect you to take a carriage straightaway to our parsonage. It is more expedient to rest here at first. Do not take your wife from here to the parish before the household goods have arrived and everything is put in order.

Well, brother, may the Lord be with you, and lead you, and make your path smooth - for your spouse also. Of course you cannot expect a bed of roses [literally: a road with roses], for we have also taken our sinful heart to America, with the same agitation, sin, pain, sickness and death, and we find this all around us. But, on the other hand, do not let the devil show you a black, frightening picture, for he is a liar. It is good here if we can guard our hearts, live prayerfully, and delight in serving God. I look forward with anticipation for news. May the Lord teach and guide. Our warmest greetings to you and your wife.

Wishing you light and guidance, Your loving brother A.C. Van Raalte

[address]

Holland Mich Sept 26

Via Liverpool

Paid

Revd. H. de Cock V.D.M.

'S Hertogenbosch Noord Brabant The Netherlands

Europe

[retrauslated/edited version: N. Kennedy, June 2003

Den WelEerw: Heer H. de Cock 'S Hertogenbosch Holland Ottawa Mich 26 Sept. 1851 Holland Postoffice

#### Geliefde Broeder!

Dat gij deze met de uwen in welstand moogt ontvangen alsmeede dat zij dienstbaar mogen zijn, in Gods hand, ten uwen nutte, en tot leiding in den weg, welken den Heer behaagd, en U en de uwen veel zal doen danken, is mijn hartewensch: Hij de genadige ontferme, die den dwazen en onwetenden, wijsheid in Zijne armoede verleenen wil, Stiere de overleggingen van mijn hart, en de redenen mijne pen, ten Zijner eer en tot uw heil. – Een lettertje van uw hand was mij aangenaam: ook zag ik met blijdschap uit de letteren aan de kerkeraad, dat uwe overkomst nog geene afgesnedene zake is: - naar aanleiding van uw schrijven en het geheel der omstandigheden, zet ik mij dan tot schrijvens, ofschoon in geen rustig oogenblik weshalve ik ook maar los weg mijn oordeel en hartsmeening wil blootleggen; bevelende het Gode aan die niet alleen de oorzaak der middelen is, maar ook de einden der middelen in Zijn eigen hand besluit: omtrent mijn eigen hartsstemming, omtrent de op u uitgebragte roeping, heb ik u medetedeelen: dat de kerkenraad als naar gewoonte, voor de roeping mijn oordeel vroeg, omtrent enige personen welke men aan de gemeente wenschte voortestellen: ik heb geantwoord in opregtheid, naar mijne volle overtuiging, en tot mijne blijdschap is naar mijn oordeel de beste keuze geschied. Dat ik, ofschoon de beroepsbrief geschreven door mijn hand, dezelve nogthans niet heb onderteekend, is nagelaten omrede ik niet op de voorgrond wenschte te staan, en de zaak zonder eenig dringen wenschte in de hand des Heer [?] in te laten: nu ik echter aanleiding ontvang om te spreken, nu zeg ik u vrijmoedig dat ik met geheel mijn harte u hier van den Heere wensch; - En wel omrede ik geloof daar gij eene meerdere en ontwikkelde opleiding genoten hebt, gij voor de gemeente niet slechts maar inzonderheid ten nutte kunt zijn voor de geheele Kolonie voor ons geheel volksbestaan; ik gevoel dat wij in alle betrekkingen, te veel om u dezelve ontwikkeld medetedeelen, behoefte hebben aan personen die aan 's volks welvaren met een meer verstandelijk overzigt kunnen arbeiden; wij predikanten hebben hier een zonderling standpunt eene roeping eigen aan de bijzondere omstandigheden waarin dit jeugdig volk zich geplaatst vindt: Niet alleen ziele belevingen maar in alle belangen hebben wij raadsheer te zijn; het is eene nieuwe wereld: en bovendien worden de predikanten gebezigd als middelen van verbinding tusschen dit volk in de omliggende volken: - ondervinding echter kan daarin alleen mijne meening regt doen kennen. Ik weet; niet alleen de gemeente maar het geheele volk behoeft hulpe. – En met heel mijn harte wensche ik u hier zoo wij u in Gods vadergunste mogen ontvangen. – Mijn geheel harte leeft in dit volk, en ben overtuigd, dat God dit volk heeft geplant voor eene gewigtige bestemming in zijn koningrijk; op heden echter is het in vele opzigten door onkunde onbruikbaar

#### [2]

doch reken het eene dierbare roeping, aan de vorming en opkweeking van dit volk te mogen arbeiden: Na, zeer na ligt mij dan 's volks belang aan het harte, en aldus ook welke personen in dezen kring aan het gewenschte doel zullen arbeiden. – De verbinding aan uw vader en de betrekking op uw vrouw en vrouws bloedbanden, brengen mij zonder twijfel ook nader tot u. – De kerkenraad begeerde van mij, daar zij slecht met de pen

kunnen naar zij zeggen, dat ik voor hen uwe letteren zoude beantwoorden; ik heb zulks geweigerd: des niettegenstaande zal ik het een en ander buiten hun weten op uwe letteren antwoorden: - Onze beginselen zijn bepaald Gereformeerd, niet uit gewoonte of aandrang van buiten, maar uit volle overtuiging des harten: Ik gevoel eene bepaalde vaste roeping, om als [?] het mogelijk te doen, om de Hollanders bij hunne formulieren des geloofs te bewaren; ik haat met al mijn hart onbestemdheid, onkunde, onverschilligheid en verwaarlozing daarvan; en reken het een mijner dure roeping, om vastigheid en orde der gereformeerde kerk be bevorderen en te helpen handhaven; het niet doende zoude ik mij zeer voor God bezondigen, en aan de teederste belangen van dit volk mij vergrijpen; ik zoude beven voor een leeraar hier in het midden te ontvangen, welke hierin een bare der zee zoude zijn: Wij onderteekenen hier het oude verbindingsformulier der gereformeerde kerk, volgens klassikaal besluit: Wij zijn vereenigd met de Hervormde Kerk van dit land. welke in de waarheid is staande gebleven, en ons mint om onze gehegtheid aan de gereformeerde leer: verscheidenheid van taal doet ons als een bijzondere Classis handelen, en hebben gemeenschap door onze afgevaardigden: - De leeraren en gemeenten zijn zeer bepaald en hartelijk hierin eensgezind; er is ook hartelijke en aangename ommegang tusschen de leeraren: - Vroeger hadden wij hier Ds. Kleijn wiens standplaats was in de Graafschap; doch die naar de verstrooide Hollandsche gemeente in Milwaukee is beroepen, werwaart hij vertrokken is; doch levende in vereeniging met de Classis van Holland; - in die streeken was opzigt noodig: - Men meende of oordeelde somwijlen wel eens of Broeder Kleijn de beroeping had aangenomen, omrede hij het gemakkelijker stadsleven meer begeerde; evenwel gissen doet missen: - Ds. Schuur [Koene Sibolts van der Schuur] in eene zeer kleine gemeente grenzende aan Graafschap en vroeger daartoe ten deele eigentlijk toebehoorden, vertrekt naar Sheboygan Wisconsen alwaar ik hem hoopt te bevestigen; men is in Wisconsen niet sterk genoeg om eene afgezonderde Classis te vormen, tot nog toe maakt zij een deel uit van deze Classis: - deze kleine gemeente denken wij zal nu wel van zelve, zoo wij denken met Graafschap zamen smelten. Op het dorp Zeeland staat Ds. VDMeulen: Op Vriesland Ds. Ijpma; op Drenthe wordt dagelijksch verwacht Ds. Smith. - - Deze allen zijn hartelijk vereenigd: ten zuidoosten van ons heeft zich Ds. Bolks met eene gemeente nedergezet, twee uur van hier; deze gemeente komt van Hellendoorn en bragten met zich veel van de stemming dier gemeente herwaart; deze toonde niet in alles die hartelijke vereeniging en had meer een neiging om zich op zich zelven te houden; een droevige val van Ds. Bolks zal zoo ik hoop aldaar eene verandering ten goede veroorzaken, Ds. Bolks is dan ook alree geschorst en zal denkelijk in de volgende maand door de Classis worden afgezet vanwege (ik ontroer bij het noemen der zaak) vanwege echtbreuk: ik denke dat hier in eene regtvaardige hand Gods aanwezig is; en wanneer het nu mag dienen tot verootmoediging van leeraar en gemeente, ja van ons allen, dan zal er veel gewin door Gods gena uit voortvloeijen: - - Wij hebben door Gods goedheid veel dankstof over onze hartelijke vereeniging: - in betrekking tot kerkorde staan wij op dezelfde voet als toen de Utrechtsche Kerkenorde werdt weggelegd met aanneming der Dordsche. - De gemeente onder Scholte in Pella, hebben wij omslagtig op deszelfs onderzoek, omtrent ons kerkelijk standpunt geantwoord voor 2 a 3 jaar, doch hebben geen antwoord ontvangen; de brieven vandaar deelen ons mede dat er de droevigste verdeeldheid heerscht, en dat de gemeente in vier deelen is gesplitst: - Ik ben overtuigd dat deze toneelen de natuurlijke gevolgen zijn van het optreden als reformatoren om een nieuwe gemeente daar te stellen:

- Behalve onze Classikale vergaderingen, hebben de predikanten ook viermaal 's jaars hunne broederlijke zamenkomsten, meestal ten mijnen huize, als het geschikst middenpunt; De Classikale vergaderingen gaan rond.
- [3] Dan heeft hier de kerk 's jaars hare particulieren Sijnoden, (zoo veel als provintiaal op groote schaal) en eene algemeene Sijnode, afgevaardigden worden verkozen, zooals het onder ons altijd plaats vindt in Nederland. - - De pastorie is een geschikt woonhuis, doch men betaamd het van binnen meer af te werken, met pleisteren enz: de vier akkers waarop de pastorie staat, is geen tuin maar slechts opgeklaarde boschgrond waar de stompen nog op staan, alwaar de vorige predikant koorn Indiaansch, aardappelen, en eenige tuinvruchten verbouwde, het is kleigrond; het staat naakt zonder geboomte; en dus tuin als tuin moet worden gemaakt: alle de andere predikanten woonen in hun eigen huis op hun eigen land, want ook zij hier komende hadden te werken om onderdak te koomen: ook is het voor ieder predikant aangenamer, in het aanleggen van tuin en boomgaard etc zulks te doen op eigen grond, want daar alles in deze nieuwe wereld moet aangelegd worden; zoo zal men te lang moeten wachten indien ons volkje een aangename tuin etc maken zal: ook is het aangenaam voor een predikant dat hij bij de rijzing van de goederen zijne eigene goederen ook ziet rijzen in waardij; daar hij toch evenzeer alle de hardheden van de nieuwheid der landstreek moet ondervinden; de pastorie van binnen wanneer afgewerkt is echter wel, een bezwaar of tegenwerping heb ik, de put is niet diep genoeg om goed water te leveren; daar de pastorij staat is eene hoogte, en de beneden klei is vol van kleine steentjes en zeer moeijelijk te graven; rondom heeft men goed water doch de pastorij niet; men moet doorgraven tot men in het zand komt: bij u komste hebt gij hierop aan te dringen. - - Of men u duidelijkheid geven zal omtrent het traktement betwijfel ik: evenwel gij kunt in [?] uw schrijven wel eenige bepaaldheid aangeven: de menschen vertrouw ik zijn hierin wel gezind: doch om [?] bepaald geld te belooven valt hen moeijelijk wanneer het eijeren boter spek aardappelen koorn bloemmeel betreft dan zijn zij gereed, ook kunnen zij ook nog al door ruiling winkelwaren magtig worden; suiker kunnen ze zelve maken doch geld is moeijelijk, wanneer gij komt beding dan ook dat men uwe goederen vrij met de ossenwagens van Kalamazoo hale; dat men u vrijhoude in gehakt brandhout, dat men u land ploege en schoonhoude boven uw traktement. - In betrekking tot het schoolwezen en godsdienstonderwijs: men heeft de gewoone cathechisanten, ook heeft men een Engelsche school echter niet het geheele jaar door, hoe lang weet ik niet, daar het te duur aanliep zoo ik vernam om die meester die ook eene boerderij heeft, ook de zomer maanden gaande te houden: de kudde behoeft daar een lijdsman om deze teedere belangen regt in orde te houden nu zou men eene school jufvrouw huren omdat zij goedkooper is. Wij hebben veel hoop dat wij hier in Holland in het midden der Kolonie eene opleiding boven onze gewoone Hollandsche en Engelsche schoolen erlangen door de opoffering van eenige aanzienlijken ter voorbereiding voor het academie leven: voor een paar weken schreef mij nog een heer uit New IJork dat hij er \$500.—(d.i. 1500 gulden) voor geef. Deze zaak is voor ons van uitnemend gewigt. God bevestige het voornemen dezer kinderen Gods. – Ik heb eene aangename mijn hartsterkende verwachting dat God dit volk hier kweekt ten nutte van zijn rijk: en dat het eene Hof Gods is en blijft. Velen die hier kwamen blind en vreemd van God mogten het leven ontvangen: - De eigendommelijke moeiten die wij hier te doorworstelen hebben

gehad, hebben voor ons eene krachtige leerschool geweest, ter ontdekking onzer ellenden, ter oefening van gebed, en het leunen op God: Zijne hulpe is krachtig ja krachtig openbaar geworden, doch heeft staag Zijne wonderen van goedertierenheen doormengeld met tastbare heilzame drukking en tucht. — Nu nog het een en ander op uwe vragen personeel aan mij gerigt. — De landstreek is, mogen wij door Gods goedheid zeggen, gezond. Het volk is algemeen wel. — van ziekte zijn wij hier verschoond gebleven: in de, of na, de heetste tijd des zomers is er altijd meer of min geneigdheid onder het volk tot eene galachtige toestand te weten gedurende een goede zes weken; welke echter van geen gevaarlijken aard is, indien

[4] men de wenken der natuur bij tijds opvolgt; dan kan het afgewend worden met geringe middelen: dit zomer heeft zich er zeer weinig niet noemenswaard zich van geopenbaard. de voorspoedige voortteeling bewijst 's volks welvaren. – De verhuizing welke gepaart gaat met veel schokkens, door verwisseling van climaat en water enz., heeft dikwerf [?], als men zich niet ontziet, te zuinig rijst<sup>1</sup>, of de gemakken levens zich niet kan verschaffen etc een nadeeligen invloed op de gezondheid, vooral wanneer men in de hitte rijst: dit volks leed in den beginne veel vanwege de noemelooze ongerieflijkheden en onkunde etc: toen deze landstreek nog geheel wild was: sommige huisgezinnen hebben echter niets van de wisseling van het klimaat etc: geleden, anderen veel: ik heb in nadruk, meer dan immer te voren geleerd, ziekte en gezondheid zijn in 'S Heeren hand; mijn huisgezin is niet alleen gespaard, maar zelfs vermeerderd, en toch wij hadden veel te doorworstelen en waren geen hard leven gewoon: de verandering van lucht en water echter geeft gewoonlijk in de eerste oogenblikken, en de temperatuur der hitte eene schok, doch ze is in geenen deele gevaarlijk, zoo men zich niet moedwillig verwaarloosd. Geneeskundige hulp is hier aanwezig en staat naar alle waarschijnlijkheid vermeerderd te worden. – Nu komen er een paar vragen handel en beroepsbezigheden rakende voor. – Het is inderdaad eene moeijelijke taak u te antwoorden zoo dat gij er eenig inzigt [?] door ontvangen kunt. – Ik zoude daarover wel zes paginaas kunnen schrijven; want het is hier in dit opzigt voor een Europeaan een nieuwe wereld: - Aan bezigheden, beroepskringen of handels gelegenheen in groot en klein ontbreekt het hier niet: met een opslag van het oog t.w. een geoefend oog, kan men aan alle zijden zaken vinden, waarin men geen brood slechts maar naar het Amerikaansche zeggen geld kan maken; - rond Michigan Meer was was voor 25 jaar niets te vinden dan op een paar plaatsen een enkel loghuis om wat bij Indianen te slijten: nu is het omzet met groote steden en dorpen: de menschen die daar kwamen waren meestal menschen die begonnen met niets of met een crediet of met een paar duizend dollar op het hoogst, nu zijn het kapitalisten; het is aan de orde van den dag, dat de menschen in de loop van 8 a 10 jaar menschen worden in goederen: breekt er een: men schat zulks hier zeer weinig: en men begint weer van a af men verleent hem weer even spoedig crediet; en onder de kapitalisten vindt men er die in de loop van een 15 jaren 2 a 3 maal een bankroet maakten (evenwel ze begonnen met weinig of niets meestal alles op crediet) en na de afloop van genoemd tal jaren rijk waren: Het is een zonderling land onbegrijpelijk voor een Europeaan, die niets weet van het opgroeijen met de opgroei van plaatsen: waarin toch eigentlijk de sleutel te vinden is, waardoor de nieuwe settlers in

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> ACVR frequently misspells words; he especially has troubles with "ei" en "ij". He writes "rijst" (raises) when he should have written "reist" (travels).

het westen zoo snel tot welvaren komen, ofschoon bijkans niets bezittende om mede te beginnen. De stroom der invloeijende volken brengt in korte jaren de landen tot waarde. doet ze in korte jaren veel afwerpen en brengt de noodzakelijkheid met zich voor alle vertakkingen van handel, fabriekswezen en alle bezigheden: de behoeften in handel en voor fabriekwezen zijn er meestal voordat er de menschen zijn die ze vervullen zo is het hier ook het geval. - Om hier in de nieuwe wereld te kunnen werken moet men duizend Europeische denkbeelden laten varen. Men moet zich door de omstandigheden laten vormen, en gereed zijn om zich naar alle opdoende gelegenheden te rigten; vandaar grijpt een Amerikaan juist aan, de dingen die hem voorkomen, omrede de staag ontwikkelende omstandigheden steeds nieuwe en verschillende omstandigheden opdoen, om hier en daar onverwachts dat te nemen dat zich hem als van zelve aanbied: de Amerikaan vraagt nimmer of hij dat of dat kan, doch wanneer hem de gelegenheid leidt in een of andere zaak, dadelijk is hij er gereed voor: Vandaar is ofschoon zich een amerikaan wel in zijn werkkring een hoofddoel voorsteld, men ziet hem ook staag regts en linksch ter zijde afwijken om mede te nemen wat hem ontmoet. - Hij is meestal een handelaar in alles in het groot en klein, en bij ontwikkeling van zaken behoudt hij het beste, doch is nog altijd open voor bijkomstige zaken: bij handel in 't klein en groot, heeft hij meestal fabriek in werking; en vindt daarin vooral zijn rekening, dat het zelfde kapitaal

[5] door verbinding van handel met fabriek wezen in een kort oogenblik 3 or 4 maal doet ommekeeren, en bij iedere omzetting heeft hij zijne procenten die niet gering zijn, alles wordt duur betaald intrest is op het laagst 7 procenten en wanneer een koopman van handel of fabriekwezen 30 procenten heeft zoo is het niets buitengewoons, doch handel en fabriekwezen geven dikwerf tot 50 en 60 procenten; vooral indien men handig is in snelle en dubbelvoudige ommekeeringen, dan verdubbeld men hier de kapitalen snel: -Nu moet men vooral niet uit het oog verliezen dat verreweg de meesten beginnen met een onnozel kapitaaltje of met enkel crediet: Vandaar die hier kapitaal in handen heeft en zich niet gedwongen ziet om zich tot ruilhandel te verbinden die kan zeer goedkoop koopen en kan beter zaken doen: die hier kapitaal heeft kan bewakende de steden rondom het Meer Michigan. Wanneer de markt door geld gebrek gedrukt wordt dikwerf in weinige oogenblikken goede zaken doen. Alle die eenig kapitaal vrij hebben vinden zeer veel gelegenheid tot den handel. Er is in Europa geen gelijke gelegenheid gelijk hier om bij lage markten op te hi..... Dat is buiten kijf dat in het ontzettend groeijend westen met geld veel gedaan veel gewonnen kan worden; hetwelk men wel aan de intresten bemerken kan: iedere zaak wil wel kapitaal opnemen tegen 8 a 10 procent; Ja men bied dikwerf tot 20 tot 35 procenten ten einde bij de drukking van eenig artikel te kunnen opkoopen. Dit zijn eenige algemeene denkbeelden: - Wat de plaats hier aangaat, daaromtrent is ligtelijk te bevroeden dat een landstreek waar eensklaps een zevental dorpen groeijen dat daar geboren wordt een noodzakelijkheid van alle vertakkingen van handel en fabriekwezen; bovendien is onze schoone ligging daar onze black Lake die met Michigan Lake ons in verbinding plaatst en zes mijl landwaart inspringt ons in de toekomst onder 'S Heeres zegen bestemd tot een handelspunt voor de meer binnenlandsche landstreeken. – Hij die hier opkoopt wat de landman afwerpt als koorn, tarwe, aardappelen spek etc: of wat de werklieden in het hout opleveren, te weten kuipstaven, dakpannen, looijersbast etc. Om [?] magtig zijn zulks te doen met gereede

betaling, Zijn ten grooten zegen en zullen gezegend worden; - Zij die hier kunnen openen een winkel voorzien van alle ijzerwaren die kan hier een heerlijk staag groeijend handelshuis erlangen: die hier geld heeft behoeft niet verlegen te zijn wat te beginnen niet alleen in den handel maar inzonderheid in fabriekwezen (tot nog toe zijn hier geen kooplieden die zich roeren kunnen; het is al crediet, crediet of eene slijterij in het klein). Bij voorbeeld looijerij want hier groeit de bast in overvloed, enorme intresten zijn hieraan verbonden: ik heb zelve een aandeel in eene looijerij: de markte van leer is uitnemend hier kan alleen dat vak met groot voordeel ieder kapitaal gestoken worden, hier kunnen zoo goed twintig als een looijerij begonnen worden. Van de assche van het geboomte maken de menschen zwart zout, daar maakt koopman-fabrikant potasch paarlasch en salaeratus [?] van: hier is zoodanig fabriek, ik heb er aandeel in, alleen kapitaal beperkt des zelfs werkking niet de voorhanden zijnde markte van inkoop en verkoop: -Uitmuntende gelegenheid is er voor molens houtzaagmolens en voor andere machinerijen om het hout te verwerken, want alles bewerkt men hier per stoom, men schaaft per stoom men maakt emmers tobben ramen alles per stoommachinerie: en zoo hout vermaakt hebbende tot fijne waren [?] verzendt men het naar de houtelooze streeken: - Hij die hier eenig kapitaal konde zetten Schipvaart, of vooral in visscherijen konde in korte jaren onder Gods zegen magtig

[6] groeijen: waren die arme visschersdorpen met hunne pinken overgeplant, het zouden spoedig welvarende steden worden met de visscherij. – Hij die als cargadoor zich kan neer zetten vindt hier in eene groeijende affaire, de Engelschen noemen het Forwarding-Business: vooral zijn hier zeer voordeelig twee of drie zaken in elkander te laten vloeijen in welke zamenvloeijing de wijsheid der Amerikanen veel gezien wordt. – deze zaken schooten mij nu voor den aandacht en noem de zelve, alleen ter mededeeling dat hier overvloedig gelegenheid is om goede [?] zaken te beginnen: bij ontwikkeling van tijd doen er zich nog eene menigte andere zaken op: - Ik moet echter opmerken dat de personen welke zaken beginnen moeten redelijke bekwaamheden hebben, en bovendien moeten zij door ondervinding geoefend worden; men moet hier zaken leeren; wanneer ik als koopman hier zoude beginnen, ik liet mij vloeijen in de Amerikaansche gewoonten en wijze van doen, keerde mijn hand tot alles waar zich zaken door omstandigheden aanboden; ik begon in het kleinere om langzaam in zaken gewikkeld te worden, ook verbond ik mij om te beginnen in de bestaande fabrieken (waar de handel meede verbonden is) ten einde taal weg en gang te leeren: praktijk, of ondervindelijke kennis beteekend veel: tusschen de Amerikanen te leven gaat moeijelijk want men is niet tegen hen opgewassen; tienmaal veiliger gemakkelijker en aangenamer is het tusschen het eigen volk zaken te beginnen; evenwel men moet der Amerikanen kennis zoeken; ik heb dit in nadruk door eigen ondervinding leeren verstaan, daarom is het best dat men om te beginnen zich indringt in de bestaande en de reeds gegronde zaken, hetwelk hier gemakkelijker geschied omrede meestal ontbreekt kapitaal en de werkkring kan men uitstrekken zoo verre men wil waardoor compagnieschap welgevonden worden kan. Of iemand met een kapitaaltje van tweeduizend hier eenige affaire kan beginnen? In handen van een Amerikaan is het overvloedig genoeg om als winkelier en amerikaansch koopman niet alleen brood te vinden, maar te groeijen, wanneer iemand met dit kapitaal een compagnon zoekt die kennis van zaken heeft, dan zie ik geen gevaar, wat kapitaal

aangaat of hij kan als koopman of als fabrikant zijn brood hebben: echter indien zin hij zal zelve moeten medewerken in zijne zaken, en waarlijk handel of wat zaak het ook zij, het vorderd inspanning en volharding; in Amerika werken allen, de rijksten de grootsten zij werken allen; ofschoon er zeker onderscheid is, en koopmanswerk niet zooveel ligchamelijk werk vorderd: - Velerlei kleine fabrieken kunnen opgerigt worden voor die som, welke zeer dikwerf aanleiding geven tot verbinding met grootere zaken: na al dit schrijven gevoel ik echter dat een Hollander zelden zich de zaken regt zal voorstellen, want bespiegeling of praktijk verschilt veel: - Ik zoude nog vele andere zaken kunnen noemen evenwel ik denke dat het slechts klanken zullen zijn: - Uit al het geschrevene hoop ik dat gij vooreerst zult verstaan dat in de opkomende landstreken van het westen de schoonste gelegenheid is voor allerlei zaken: dat deze Kolonie juist op een tijdstip verkeert dat de mannen met eenig

[7] kapitaal het voordeeligst zich van de ontwikkelende takken van handel en bezigheden kunnen meester maken; daar de moeijelijkheden der inbreking achter de rug zijn, en de nu komende leering kunnen ontvangen kosteloos door de betaling van leergeld van die voorgingen: dat hier de zaken van handel fabriek met veel winsten voor jedere uitbreiding vatbaar zijn: Dat echter de zaken en beweging hier van gronds op moeten geleerd worden; en die niet wil hooren en leeren dat die zeer gemakkelijk op duizenderlei wegen ieder kapitaal snel kan vermorsen: dat een man met \$2000 zeker wel zaken kan doen, doch hij moet talenten hebben en in nadruk een drijvend man zijn en zonder dat kan het niet gaan: werken is hier voor een ieder aan de orde van den dag: alles is bij de opkomst van nieuwe volken inspanning beweging en veerkracht. - Mijne aanmerkingen over affaires en handel zal ik sluiten met deze opmerking; dat de man met veel of weinig kapitaal met weinig en veel talenten zonderling afhangt van duizenderlei kleine omstandigheden, toevalligheden zoo wij het noemen, uit welke kleine omstandigheden ...s geheele lot en leven als gebouwd wordt; deze kleine omstandigheden zijn buiten bereik van den mensch, zijn in handen van God, zoodat het in waarheid en nadruk (ofschoon het altijd wonderlijk met de middelen, met 's menschen talenten, vlijt of verzuim of roekeloosheden in verband staat) bevestigd wordt. God maakt arm en rijk. Ik heb nimmer op aarde zoo de regering Gods aanschouwelijk Ja tastlijk gezien, dan in de

Nu vraagt gij of het menschen met kleine kinderen en ook met volwassene is aan te raden herwaart te komen: - De bepaling van kinderen doet mij gisschen dat gij vraagt inlichting omtrent het al of niet moeijelijke om kinderen te onderhouden: kinderen zijn hier de kracht van een gezin: de wet verwerpt een rekening voor opvoeding kleeding voeding etc van een kind dat boven de zeven jaar is, daar men van de onderstelling uitgaat dat een arm weeskind van dien leeftijd best bij uitbesteding een huis kan vinden tot des zelfs mondigen leeftijd: en de daadzaak is zoo, men neemt onder de Amerikanen gaarne een weeskind van 7 jaar op onder contract dat het kind zal dienen tot mondigen leeftijd, en men belooft dan zeer gerede nevens voeding en kleeding een goede opvoeding op de Amerik: scholen en bij het vertrek op mondigen leeftijd een 100 dollar in geld. En dit contract gaat door ziek of gezond: - Wij hebben hier onderscheidene weduwen gehad met talrijke huisgezinnen, die in Nederland aan de armekas zouden moeten komen, doch door de kinderen zijn die huisgezinnen zeer goed opgehouden: - Dikwerf heb ik in Nederland

opbouw van dit volk en in mijn eigen lot. -

gezugt over de bestemming mijner kinderen; waar ik eene zoogenaamde opgevoede werkende classe niet vindt, waar zoogenaamde beschaving en fatsoen duur moest worden gekocht, en waar men ter naauwernood eene affaire of eene een huishouden onderhoudende [?] werkkring vinden kan: tenzij men het met geld drijven kan: - Bovendien handenwerk en het genot van een beschaafde kring is bijna [?] ondenkbaar: hier zijn zoodanig bezwaren niet, allen werken, werken is fatsoenlijk; werk is er in overvloed; en werk wordt zwaar betaald: al moest ik alle goederen verliezen, mijne kinderen hebben geen nood en zijn geen ballast maar kunnen spoedig vader en moeder onderhouden: - menschen dus die werken willen behoeven hier te huis; kinderen, en wel vele kinderen te hebben hetzij oud of jong is eene zeer sterke drangrede bij mij tot verhuizing; menschen

[8]

met eenig kapitaal kunnen altijd veel gemakkelijker beginnen; menschen die met een klein weinigje geld hier een stand willen ophouden waar in zij gediend kunnen worden, zullen zich zeer teleur gesteld zien: menschen met kapitalen kunnen stilzittende desnoods, kapitalen winnen: - menschen uit den burgerlijken stand zonder middelen. wien het moeijelijk wordt zich op de houden, is het dubbel aan te raden, doch zij hebben een zuren appel doortebijten, vanwege onkunde, geheele omkeering van zaken en omrede er veel inspanning toe behoort om eerst een nieuwe kring of zaak te beginnen, doch dit kan ik vrijmoedig zeggen, dat in de gewone loop na de eerste moeijelijkheden doorworsteld te hebben, zijn zij met hunne kinderen gered uit kommer en uit die koortsachtige staat van een gedwongen fatsoen: - Zeker zijn voor velen de eerste ondervindingen in Amerika onaangenaam, want alles is vreemd en nieuw, alles is ruw: en eer men huis en erve klaar heeft en alles gemakkelijk rondsom zich ziet, worden er eerst onaangenaamheden en moeiten gevonden: bij nieuwe zaken moet men ook altijd denken dat de geplante boomgaard niet dadelijk volop geeft, doch de eerste vruchten zijn zeer zoet. - Zie ik op de looting voor de 18 jarige jongelingen; dan huiver ik op het denkbeeld van nog in Nederland te zijn: - Zie ik op de twistende en verdeelde staat der kinderen Gods in Nederland dan kan en mag ik niet anders dan duisternis wachten: Zie ik op de geisoleerde staat op de [?] onkunde verdeelheid en enge secten geest, daardoor het anders kostelijk volk der afgescheidenen zich verderft; dan moet ik u in waarheid betuigen, dat ik het standpunt onhoudbaar oordeel en bovendien geloof ik, dat die mij dierbare menigte des volks een prooi geworden van de dwaasheden van vroegere en latere leiders: Ik geloof dat de waarachtige armoede over het volk als een ligchaam verdwenen is: Ik zoude daar veel zeer veel over willen uitweiden uit de volheid, doch ik betaam vooral in dezen matig te zijn: doch weet dit, dat ik de landverhuizing voor dit dierbare kostelijke door God opgewekte volk (waarvan echter in vele opzichten waar is dat eene doode vlieg des apothecars zalve doet stinken) de eenige weg zie om zich niet langer te vermorsen, en uit de onhoudbare positie te geraken: Vooral in dit ..... geniet ik groote blijdschap dat wij hier als een vrij volk mogen woonen die vroeger ternauwernood nog ten staarde [?] gerekend worden: en bovendien vertrouw ik dat de Heere ons ten zegen op aarde voor zijn rijk zal stellen: - Wij zijn een onaanzienlijk en ellendig volk; vol van onkunde maar een ding is mij verkwikkende; het is hier een biddend volk en in nadruk worden de fundamenten gelegd onder het schuilen bij en vlugten tot God. – De ruimte en wijsheid die ik geniet in dezen is groot: God zal dit volk zegenen: doch hij zal ons strengelijk

bezoeken met zijn tucht bij afwijking. – Doch eer ik het weet dwaal ik af van de vragen: Verschoon zulks: ik praat ook maar zoo vrij weg uit de volheid van mijn hart; dit geeft dikwerf meer een zuiveren indruk van zaken dan de afgepaste woorden.

Wanneer ik nog op heden de reis moest doen, dan nam ik niets mede van ijzerwerk, wel koper keuken gereedschappen: van alle houten meubelen nam ik niets mede, dan enkele kleine geliefkoosde stukken: bedden, spiegels, dekens, laken goederen; tapijten, matten, linnen goederen, wollen en katoenen kouzen, bij zoodanige goederen zoude ik mij bepalen; ook nam ik mede de geheele boekerij niet in kisten maar in handelbare pakken gepakt: omlegd met dik strooi en ingenaaid eerst in grof zakken [?] en daarna ingenaaid in zakkengoed: mijne vrouw zegt wanneer men kleine kinderen heeft dan raad zij zeer aan eene ijzere wieg mede te nemen, en ook eene goede hoeveelheid kinderdoeken of luijer goed: de kisten moeten klein, en zeer sterk zijn, vastgepakt, zij moeten gemakkelijk zijn om te handelen.

De meeste hier handeldrijvende Hollanders verstonden niets van het Engelsch toen zij hier kwamen, doch hebben al wat van geleerd; men kan het gebruik der taal niet missen dan tot zijne schade. – wanneer men het Engelsch uit boeken geleerd heeft, heeft men veel voordeel, doch om het onder Engelschen te kunnen gebruiken, moet men door de praktijk geleerd worden. Wij krijgen hier de Rotterdamsche weeklijksche courant de Nederlander en de Handwijzer: wat het kost in Nederland weet ik niet, doch de porten hier in het land zijn zeer gering. – De onkosten der binnenlandsche reize is zeer onderscheiden, zoodat het moeijelijk valt u een vast tarief op te geven: - de middelprijs gis ik dat voor de emigranten

[9]

meestal beloopt van de 8 tot 12 dollars, doch het is zeer verschillend: sommigen rollen er door voor een drie dollars, anderen betalen door bedrog de middelprijs dubbel; - vroeger heb ik reeds mijn oordeel mede gedeeld over de reis route: men moet vooral bij uitsluiting landen in Newijork, de landing in andere plaatsen maakt het duurder en ongemakkelijker. – van Newijork langs de Erie railroad op Dunkir [?] en vandaar op Detroit en van Detroit op Kalamazoo in twee maal vierentwintig uur op de gewone spoorlijn – van waar de boeren uit de Kolonie uwe goederen kunnen afhalen: - ofschoon het wat duurder is ik zoude altoos de reis willen doen als gewoon inlandsch passagier, dan is de reis aangenaam en zeer snel: ook heeft men op de stoomboot over Lake Erie het eten vrij: - Ook moet ik altijd aanraden in de herfst t.w in de maand October hieraan te komen omrede men in de winter gemakkelijk went aan het klimaat. – wanneer gij als gewoon passagier rijst dan kunt gij op het kantoor plaats nemen ineens door naar Kalamazoo zoo ik denk voor \$ 13 a 14 want ik lees op heden dat de reis van Newijork door tot Chicago een heer, langs genoemde reisroute, koste \$18 van Kalamazoo tot Chicago is gewoonlijk \$ 5 - Nu meen ik alles wat meldenswaardig is aangestipt te hebben: - Intusschen hebben mij de Graafschapper broeders een brief voor u toegezonden: - Wanneer wij u hier in gunste Gods mogen ontvangen zoo geloof ik dat gij ons een bijzonder geschenk en ten grooten zegen onder 's Heeren zegen kunt zijn; wij zijn overtuigd dat het een gewigtvolle roeping is, ofschoon met vele moeijelijkheden en verlochening bezet, door te mogen werken aan een opkomend volk en voor een volk in deszelfs eerste ontwikkeling in kerk en burgerstaat fundamenten te mogen leggen, geheel onafhankelijk en vrij, zoodat men onbedwongen zich naar den regel Gods kan rigten is

iets dierbaars, hetwelk op aarde zelden genoten wordt; hetwelk, ofschoon het veel inspanning vorderd, een alleraangenaamst zoet opleverd, het welk om het regt te kennen moet ondervonden worden: - voor mijn persoon begeer ik u ten zeersten, daar ik in u zie, eenen doelmatigen mede arbeider; die wij hier, o zoo zeer Ja dringend noodig hebben. – Voor mijne dierbare gade zoude het een aangename aanwinst zijn in het onderling verkeer; hetwelk in Amerika te meer geschat wordt naar mate de kring van beschaafden omgang uit burgelijken stand te meer gemist wordt, en ook vanwege zij nadat zij haar zuster naar den bloede verloren heeft, zeer dorst naar zusterlijke omgang met haar gelijken. - Mijne wenschen en begeerten echter brenge ik met onderwerping voor Gods troon en zegge "Uwe willen geschiede" - De vervulling en vooral de doelmatige vervulling dier plaats ligt mij nauw aan het harte; en bij het overzicht over het geheele volk, heb ik ook veel belang er bij: O die vorming van een volk in de beginne betekend zooveel! Alles moet ik duyzend maal vergelijken bij den in het zand ontkiemenden eikel; wat een verbazende gevolgen wanneer zij is ontwikkeld tot een zware eikenboom. – Laat ons bidden! Zoo God met ons is, alles is wel! Te leunen op Gods wijsheid, waarvan Hij ons in Zijn Zoon, die Hij tot wijsmaking geeft, wil mededelen; is mij eene dierbare wellust, want ik sta zoo dikwerf verlegen: dit doet mij ook makkelijker mijne wille stellen in Zijn hand.

Wanneer men elkander open en vertrouwelijk schrijft; dan verwacht men gewoonlijk mededeling van lotgevallen en toestand des harten; en zie nu heb ik een lange brief vol geklad, en niets hiervan medegedeeld: Het is meestal zoo met mij; de zaak onderhand verzwelgt mij gewoonlijk; zoodat ik gewoonlijk wat plompweg al de rest regts en linksch laat liggen; eigentlijk ben ik echter onvoldaan; en ware de brief niet al zo groot, dan zou ik gaarne eens uitweiden over het padje dat ik in Amerika achter de rugge heb; een mensch praat zoo gaarne eens over de voorbij zijnde tooneelen vooral wanneer zij diepe indrukken nalieten in de ziel, zooals het met mij het geval is. Van het geheel moet ik zeggen; ik ben gedurende vijf jaren als een nietwetende wurm op school geweest, alles is mij ontzonken zeer dikwerf en ontzinkt mij staag opnieuw; doch het leunen op mijn God op Zijne machtige armen van genade goedheid en wijsheid is mijne zielen kracht is mijne verwachting, voor het tijdelijke voor de duizenderlij wensche [?] en voor de geestelijke behoefte des volks: Gods arm is openbaar geworden. – God heeft geholpen, God heeft verkwikt, God heeft beurtelings gedrukt en opgebeurd, God heeft Zijn wooninge gehad onder ons: - Voor het overige worden wij ontwaar een ellendig volk te ziin; alleen de genade houdt ons op en doet ons zijn die wij zijn. – O mijne bane is geweest een worstelbane; doch God heeft geholpen en gered. Ja wonderlijk geholpen! Doch zonderling ik kom mijne kommer en zorgen mijne zonden en dwaasheden niet te boven, en het schijnt mij toe dat na mate mij God zegent Hij mij ook na die mate met verdubbelde nooden drukt in dubbele mate doet ontwaren dat ik ellendig ben: Ik verwacht minder de ruste dan voor jaren. -

[10? – on address]

Holland Mich Sept 26 Paid 42

Revd. H. de Cock V.D.M.

Via Liverpool Paid

'S Hertogenbosch Noord Brabant The Netherlands Europe

Nu nog een paar woordjes op het binnenrandje tot besluit: - Ik herinner mij nog met veel zeer veel genoegen mijn vertoef ten huize van uw vrouws ouders: van daar verzoek ik in nadruk mijne hartelijkste groete aan die familie in zonderheid aan de moeder des huizes: ook mijne hartelijke groete aan het nooddruftig biddend volk zoodanig volk heb ik lief met een innige band. — Wanneer ik u in een of ander dienen kan met inlichting te geven of andersints, volgaarne doe ik zulks: - Wanneer het God behage mogt u aan ons te schenken, en gij in Kalamazoo mogt aankomen, gij latende uwe goederen, daar komt met uwe gade en kinderen natuurlijk dadelijk door per rijtuig, dan verwacht ik u volstrekt eerst hier in mijne pastorie; het is nuttiger eerst wat uit te rusten en van hier brengt gij uwe vrouw niet in de gemeente, voor de goederen er zijn en het een en ander op orde is. — Nu Broeder de Heere zij met u, en leide u en make ook uwe gade een vlak veld: - Gij kunt

natuurlijk niet een weg op roozen wachten; want in Amerika brengen wij ook ons zondig hart en met hetzelve onrust moeite zonde pijn ziekte en dood en vinden zulks ook rondsom ons: doch laat u aan de anderzijde de Duivel geen zwart schriktoneel ophangen, want hij is een leugenaar: het is hier goed indien wij hier maar het harte mogen bewaken; biddend leven en lust hebben in Gods dienst; -- verlangend zie ik eenige tijding tegemoet: De Heere leere en leide! Ontvangt met uwe gade onze hartelijkste groete

Uwen u licht en leiding toewenschende liefh. Br. A.C. Van Raalte

[transcription: Nella Kennedy, June 2003]

Holland, Ottawa, Mich. 26 Sept., 1851 Holland Post Office

The Rev. Mr. H. de Cock 's Herto enbosch Dear Brother!

It is my heartfelt wish that you and yours may receive this letter in good health; that it may serve, in God's hand, for your use and for guidance in a thought way which pleases the Lord; and that it may give you and your family much to think about. May the Gracious One, who gives wisdom for the poverty of the foolish and ignorant, in their for the thought of my heart and the reasoning of to the my writing, to His honor and your welfare.

I was pleased to get a letter from you. I was also happy to see from your letters to the council that your coming has not been rejected as yet. Because of your writing, and because of all the circumstances I shall now set myself to writing, even though I don't have a quiet moment. I shall therefore reveal my opinions and feelings. I commit this issue to God who is not only the cause of the means, but also decides the ends of means in his own hand.

About my own feelings in regard to the call extended to you I can tell you this: According to custom the council asked by judgment, before the call was extended, about several people whom they wished to introduce to the congregation. I answered in sincerity and with full conviction, and I was happy to see that, according to my judgment, the best choice had been made. Although I wrote the call letter, I did not sign it; I did not sign because I did not wish to be inthe limelight, and I wished to leave the case in the Lord's hand, without any forcing. However, now that I have received the occasion to speak, I say frankly that I heartily wish you to be here from the Lord. I say this because I believe that, since you have had more advanced education, you can be of service, not only to the congregation, but especially to the whole Colony, to our whole community. I feel that we have need of men who can work for the people's benefit with a more intellectual overview, in all areas -- more areas than I can here explain to you in detail. We pastors have a unique position here, a calling owning to the special situation in which this your people finds itself. We are not only counselors for spiritual affairs, but for all affairs of life. This is a new world, and besides, the pastors here are used as a means of communication between this people and those who live around here. However, only experience can prove me on this opinion. I know that help is needed, not only by the congregation, but by the whole community. And I wish you here with my whole heart, if through the good

pleasure of our God and Father, we may receive you here.

My whole heart lives in this people, and I am convinced that God has put this people here for an important purpose in His Kingdom. However, at present the people are in many ways not usable,? hecause of their lack of knowledge—

1/2 but consider it a precious calling to be allowed to work in the forming and nurturing of this people. Yes, the interests of this people are very close to my heart, and therefore also the question: which persons will work here for the desired purpose? The connection with your father, and the relation to your wife and your wife's family no doubt also bring me closer to you.

The council desired me to answer your letter for them, since they, so they say, do not handle the pen very well. I have refused to do that. Nevertheless, I do want to answer some items in your letter, without their knowledge.

Our principles are definitely Reformed, not out of custom or outside pressure, but out of the full conviction of our hearts. I feel a definite, stron; calling to do everything possible to maintain the Forms of Faith for the Dutch. I heartily detest inconstancy? ignorance, indifference and neglect of the Forms, and consider it my solemn calling to promote and to help maintain the firmness and order of the Reformed Church. Not to do this would make me guilty before God, and Iwould violate the precious interest of this people. I would shutter to receive a pastor here with us who would in this respect

We sign the old form of subscription of the Reformed Church, according to a classical decision. We are united with the Reformed Church of this country, which has remained firm in the truth, and which loves us because of our attachment to the Reformed doctrine. We act as a separate classis because of the difference in language, and we have communication through our representatives.

The pastors and the congregations are definitely and heartily of one mind in this. There are also cordial and pleasant relations among the pastors. Formerly we had Rev. Kleyn here, who was in Graafschap. However, when he was called by the scattered Dutch congregation in Milwaukee, he went there. But he lives in union with Classis Holland Supervision was necessary in those areas. ? has sometimes been thought or judged that Brother Kleijn accepted the call, because he wanted the easier life in the city. But it is better not to specualte about such things. ? Rev. Schuur is leaving for Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where I shall install him: he was in a very small congregation bordering on Graafschap (actually it once partly belonged to Graafschap). They are not strong enough in Wisconsin to form a separate classis; up to now they are part of our classis. We think that this small congregation will now join with Graafschap. Rev. v. d. Meulen is the pastor in the village of Zeeland, Rev. Ypma in Vriesland, and Rev. Smit is expected to come to Drente any day. All of these are cordially united. Rev.

Bolks and a congregation have settled southeast of us, about two hours from here. This congregation came from Hellendoorn, and they brought with them much of the mood of that congregation. They did not in everything show the same cordial union, and had a tendency to keep to themselves. I hope that the sad lapse of Rev. Bolks will bring about a change for the better. Rev. Bolks has already been suspended, and will probably be disposed by classis next month, because of (I am deeply moved at the mention of this issue), because of adultery. I think that the righteous hand of God is present in this, and if this may serve to bring humility to the pastor and the congregation—yes, to all of us—then, by God's grace,? there will be much gain from this.

Through God's goodness we have much cause for thanksgiving in our cordial union. In regards to the Church Order we follow the same principle as when the Order of Dordrecht was accepted in place of the Order of Utrecht. Two or three years ago we gave an extensive answer to Scholte's congregation in Pella, about their investigation of the stand of our church. However, we never received an answer. The letters from there tell us that there are grievous divisions, and that the congregation is divided into four groups. I am convinced that these yevents are the natural result of the appearance as reformers and of putting a protect of the classical meetings the pastors also have a brotherly meeting four times a year, usually at my home, since that is the most convenient central point. We take turns for having the classical meetings. Once 2/3 a year the church has her particular synods (something like a large-scale provincial Synod), and a general Synod. Delegates are chosen, just as has been done of old in ? the Netherlands.

better (plastering, etc.) The four plots ? on which the parsonage is situated is not really a garden, but only cleared woodland, with the stumps still there; the previous pastor did grow Indian corn, potatoes, and some vegetables. There is clay soil here. The area is bare, without trees, and the garden actually has to be worked and planted. All the other pastors live in their own homes on their own land, because they also had to work to get a roof over their head when they came. It is also better for each pastor to plant his garden and orchard on his own property; since everything in this new world has to be developed, the pastor would have to wait too long for the people to plant a good garden, etc. It is also gratifying for the pastor to see his own crops grow when the crops come up.

since he also has experienced all the hardships of the new life in the area. When the parsonage has been finished off I do have objection about the well which is not deep enough to give good water. The parsonage is on a high spot, and the lower clay is full of little stones and hard to dig into. The other houses around there have good water, but not the parsonage. One should dig to the sand;

when you come, you must insist on this.

I doubt if they will give you clarity about the salary. However, in your writing you can indicate some specifics. The people are, I trust, well-disposed. But it is very difficult for them to promise a definite amount of money. They are very ready when it comes to eggs, butter, bacon, potatoes, corn, and flour; they can also obtain store products, and sugar they make themselves. But money is difficult. When you come, then also stipulate that they get your household godds from Kalamazoo by oxcart, without charge, that they keep you supplied with chopped firewood, and that they plow and keep your land clear—all of this above your salary.

In regard to the school and religious education: there are the usual catechism classes. There is also an English school, but not through the whole year
(I don't know how long), because it became too expensive, I heard, to keep the
teacher for the summer months, since he also has a farm. The flock needs a
leader to keep these precious interests in good order. They now intend to hire
a woman teacher, because she is cheaper. We have great expectation that we can
obtain a training program here in Holland, in the middle of the Colony, which
would be above the regular English and Dutch schools, as preparatory for the
Academy. Several well-to-do people have sacrificed for this. Just a couple of
weeks ago a gentleman from New York wrote me that he was giving \$500 (1500 guilders)
for this. This issue is of great importance to me. May God establish the resolutions of the children of God.

I have a gratifying, heart-warming expectation that God is nurturing this people here for the use of His Kingdom, and that it is, and will remain a garden of God. Many who came here blind and estranged from God were privileged to receive life. The material difficulties which we wrestled with have been a powerful learning experience for us, forthe discovery of our misery, the exercise of prayer, and the leaning on God. His help has been powerful—yes, it has been revealed powerfully, but he has also continually comined His miracles of mercy with tangible, salutary burden and discipline.

Now a few things about your questions directed to me personally. By God's grace we can say that the area is healthy. The people are generally well, and we have been spared illness here. During or after the hottest part of the summer (for a little over six weeks) there is always somewhat of a tendency for the people to feel choleric?; this is not dangerous, however, if one follows the hints of nature on time, then it can be cured with a few remedies. This summer there has been very little of it, hardly worth mentioning. The vigorous multiplication is proof of the people's good health. The moving, which gives a great schock, because of the change of climate and water, often has a bad effect on

one's health; if one is not careful, if one travels too cheaply, or if one has to do without the comforts of life--especially if one travels in the heat. At first, when this area was completely wild, the people suffered much, because of the inconveniences and ignorance, etc. However, some families did not suffer at all from the change in climate, while others suffered much. I have certainly learned, more than every before, then ever before, that illness and health are in God's hand. My family was not only spared, but it even increased, and yet, we had much to endure, and we were not used to a hard life. Usually, however, the change in air and water and the hot temperature give one a shock at first, but this is not at all dangerous if one does not intentionally neglect oneself. Medical help is available here, and will in all probability be increased.

Then there are a few questions about trade and vocations. It is indeed difficult to answer you so that you can receive some overview. I could write six pages about this, because a European encounters a new world in this respect. There is here no shortage of activities, vocations, or wholesale and retail trading opportuniteis. At a glance, (that is, an experienced glance) one can find business everywhere, in which one can not only earn one's living, but, as the American saying goes, one can make money. Twenty-five years ago there was nothing around Lake Michigan except a few places with a single log cabin for trading with the Indians. Now there is trading with big cities and villages. The people who came then were usually people who began with nothing, or on credit, or at the most with a couple of thousand dollars. Now they are capitalists. √ It happens every day that people become well-to-do in eight to ten years. It's not considered important if someone "goes broke"; he starts all over again, and people give him credit just as quickly. Among the capitalists there are those who went bankrupt two or three times in fifteen years, (they started with little or nothing, however, and usually had everything on credit), and after a period of fifteen years they were rich. It is a strange country, and unbelievable to a European who does not know anything about growing? with the growth of a place. Because that really is the key to why the new settlers in the West found wealth so soon, even though they strarted with practically nothing. The flood of people J moving in makes the land valuable in a short time, and the lands yield crops in a short time; this gives rise to the need for all kinds of trading and manufacturing activities. The needs in trading and manufacturing are usually there before the people are there to fill those needs. The same is happening here.

In order to work here in the new world one has to give up a thousand Euro
J pean ideas, one must let himself be shaped by the circumstances, and be ready to
accommodate himself to all circumstances that arise. An American therefore takes
hold of those things which he comes across; the constantly changing circumstances

present new and different oppartunites all the time. He can take up unexpectedly whatever happens to present itself. The American never asks if he can do something, but when the opportunity leads him into some kind of business, then he is immediately ready for it. An American, therefore, even though he has a principal purpose in mind in his job, also turns right and left in order to profit from whatever he encounters. He is usually a wholesale and retail merchant in everything, and in trade developments he retains the best, but he always remains open for incidental business. With his trading he usually combines manufacturing, and finds this advantageous, because in the combination of trade and manufacturing the same capital is turned over three or four times, and with every turning over of the capital he earns his percentages -- which are not small. Everything is well paid for: interest at the lowest level is 7 %. and it is not unusual for a merchant to get 30% from trading and manufacturing. Often trading and manufacturing yxield 50-60%, especially if one is adept at quick and multiple turnovers. The capital can be doubled quickly here. And one must not lose sight of the fact that nearly everyone begins with a ridiculously small capital or only with credit. Whoever has credit therefore, and is not forced to engage in barter, can buy cheaply and can do better business. Whoever has capital can

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the cities around lake Michigan. If the market is depressed, through money shortage, then one can often do good business in a very short time. Anyone who has some capital available, finds plenty of opportunity for trading. In Europe there is no opportunity like here to buy when there is a low market. It is beyond dispute that one can do much, gain much with money in the West which is growing incredibly. One can notice this every business is willing to take out money at 8-10%, yes, often there are offers of 20%? - 35%, so that people can buy articles that are in short supply. These are some general ideas.

About the situation here: one can easily imagine that in an area where seven villages have suddenly sprung uply there is a need for all kinds of trading and manufacturing. There is also our wonderful location. Since our Black Lake connects us with Lake Michigan, and also goes inland six mils, this place seems destined in the future (with the Lord's blessing) to become a trading point for areas further inland. If one buys what the farmer disposes of, such as corn, wheat, potatoes, bacon, etc. or what the woodworkers deliver, that is, cooper's staves, rooftiles? and tanbark; if one is able to do so with ready payments (he will be a blessing and will receive blessings); and if he can open a store supplied with all hardware supplies— then one can establish a wonderful, steadily growing trading post here. (Up to now there are no trades people here who can be active; it's only credit, credit, or a small store). Whoever has money does

not have to be at a loss about what to do, not only in trading, but especially in manufacturing. For example, tanning, because tan-bark grows in abundance here. There is high interest in that; I myself have a share in a tannery. The market for leather is excellent here. One could invest enough capital with good profit just in that field. One could as easily start twenty as one tanney here. The people make black salt from the ashes of trees, and the trader-manufacturer makes potash and from this. There is such a factory here, and I have a share in it. The work here is limited by the amount of capital--not by the available buying and selling market.

There is excellent opportunity for mills (woodcutting mills), and for other machingery to handle the wood. Everything here is worked by steam: planing and the manufacture of pails, tubs, and windows—everything with steam machinery. And after these excellent products have been made from the wood they are sent to areas where there is no wood. He who can invest some capital in shipping, or especially in fishery, could in a few years, under God's blessing, grow tremendously. (Oh! if those poor fishing towns with their fishing boats were only moved here; with their fishing they could soon become prosperous cities).

He who, like can settle down, will find a growing business here (the English call it "Forwarding Business"). It is especially advantageous to let two or three businesses join with each other. (In this joining one can see the wisdom of the Americans). These things come to mind now, and I mention them only to inform you that there are many opportunities here to begin good businesses.

I have to say, however, that the people who begin business here must have reasonable capabilities, and they must be taught by experience. One must learn business here. If I would begin here as a merchant, I would involve? myself in the American habits and ways of doing things, and I would put my hand to every business which circumstances would offer. I would begin on a small scale and slowly become involved in Business. At first I would also join with an existing factory (which is related to trading) in order to learn the language and the way of doing things. ? Practice or experiential knowledge mean much. It is difficult to live among Americans, because we are no match forthem. It is ten times as safe, easy, and pleasant to begin business among one's own people. However, one has to obtain the knowledge of the Americans; I have certainly learned this from my own experience. It is therefore best that in order to begin one gets into the existing and already established businesses. That is easier here because capital is often lacking and one can stretch out the business activity as far as one wishes. Partnerships can therefore be found. Can one begin a business here with a small capital of two thousand? This would be plenty in the hands of an American to start as shopkeeper and American merchant -- not only

co earn a living, but to grow. If someone with this capital would look for a partner who knows the situation, then I don't see any danger, as far as capital is concerned, that he cannot earn his living as merchant or manufacturer.

However, he himself will have to work in his business or in his ? trade, whatever it may be; it requires exertion and perserverance. In American everyone works, the rich and the great, they all work, although there certainly is some distinction, and a merchant's work does not require as much physically. Many kinds of small factories could be established for this amount, and that often gives opportunity for joining with larger concerns.

I feel that even after all this writing, however, a Dutch person cannot usually get a clear picture of things here, because theory and practice differ much. ? I could mention other things, but I think they would only be sounds.

I hope that from everything I have written you especially understand the following: There are the most wonderful opportunities for all kinds of business in the rising areas of the West. The colony has now come to the point that men 5/7 with some capital can most advantageously master the developing branches of trading and activities, since the difficulties of the breaking-in period are behind us, and those who come now, can learn freely because those who went before paid the cost. Trading and manufacturing are open to all kinds of extension with big profits. However, every business and activity must be learned from the beginning, and whoever does not want to listen and learn, can very easily waste his capital in a thousand different ways. A person with \$2,000 can no doubt do business here, but he must have talent, and he certainly must have drive, else it won't work.

Everyone must work here. ? Everything is in tension and movement with the rise of a new people.

Let me close my remarks about business and trading with this comment: The man with much or little capital, with many or few talents, is angularly dependent on thousands of small circumstances, coindidences, as we call them; our whole lot and life seem built from these small circumstances. These small circumstances are outside of man's control and are in the hands of God. One can thus truly and emphatically affirm that God makes us rich or poor (although this is always miraculously related to the means, people's talents, or neglect or restlessness). I have never before on earth seen the rule of God so visibly, yes tangibly, than in the development of this people and in my own lot.

You also ask if it is advisable to come here with small and with grown-up children. The reference to children makes me guess that you are inquiring whether children are difficult to maintain. Here children are the strength of the family. The law rejects the obligation for the education, clothing, feeding, etc. of a

child above 7 years of age, since one assumes that a poor orphan of that age can easily be put out to board at a home until he comes of age. And that is indeed true. Americans gladly take in an orphan of seven with the stipulation that the child will serve till he comes of age. In return the people then readily promise food, clothing, a good education in the American schools, and \$100 cash when the child leaves when he comes of age. This contract remains in force whether the child be sick or healthy. We had several widows here with large families who would have had to go on relief in the Netherlands, but these families were well taken care of by the children. In the Netherlands I often sighed about the destiny of my children. There I did not find a so-called educated working class; ? there so-called culture and respectability had to be dearly bought; and there one could hardly find a business, or a work situation on which to support a family -- unless one had the money. ? Moreover, working with one's hands and the enjoyment of a cultural circle is nearly unthinkable. There are no such objections here; everyone works; work is respectable; work is abundant; and work is paid well. If I lost everything, my children would not be in need, and they would be no burden; they could soon support Father and Mother. People who want to work, therefore, belong here. To have children, many children, be they old or young, is for me a strong reason to emigrate.

keep up their social position here, and want to be served, will be very disappointed. People with capital can make much money here, even sitting still. One can especially advise people from the middle class to come here, if they are without means, and if they have difficulty maintaining themselves, but they will find it very difficult at first, because of ignorance, complete change of affairs, and because it takes much effort at first to start a new situation or business. But I can freely say this: in the usual course, after havin, conquered the first difficulties, they and their children will be freed from trouble, and from that feverish condition of a forced respectability. The first experiences in America are certainly unpleasant for many, because everything is strange and new; everything is rough. And at first there will be unpleasantness and difficulties, before the house and property are ready, and everything around one is convenient. When starting anew, one must also remember that the planted orchard will not immediately yield very much; however, the first fruits are very sweet.

If I look at the militar, lottery of 18 year old young men, then I shudder at the thought of still being in the Netherlands. If I look at the quarreling and divided condition of God's children in the Netherlands, then I can expect nothing but darkness. If I look at the isolated condition, the ignorant division, and narrow sectarianism, whereby the otherwise precious people of the Separation

restroys itself -- then I must witness in truth that I judge the standpoint untenable. I also believe that that multitude of people, which are precious to me. has become a prey to the foolishness of earlier and later leaders. I believe that true poverty of the people? as one body has disappeared. I would like to dwell upon this at length, but it is fitting that I be moderate, especially about this. But do know this, that I see emigration for this beloved, precious people, raised up by God, as the only way to avoid and to get out of the impossible position. (It is however, also true in many respects of this people that one dead fly causes the apothecary's ointment to stink). Especially in this regard I enjoy great happiness that we may live here as a free people, while at one time we hardly And I also trust that the Lord will use us for a blssing on earth for His Kingdom. We are an indignificant and miserable people, full of ignorance, but one thing is refreshing -- this is a praying people, and the foundations have certainly been laid in the protection of and the fleeing to God. The room and liberty I enjoy in this regard is great. God will bless this people. But if we stray from Him, He shall severely visit us with His chastisement.

But I wander from the questions before I know it. Forgive me. I just talk freely from the fullness of my heart; often this gives clearer expression of the situation than the carefully prepared words.

If I had to make the journey now, I would not take anything made of iron, but I would take copper kitchen utensils. I would not take any wooden furniture, except some small precious items. I would limit myself to good such as, beds, mirrors, blankets, sheets, carpets, mats, linen goods, wool and cotton stockings. I would also take the complete library, not in crates, but packed in manageable parcels, surrounded with heavy straw, and sewn in coarse linen, and then sewn insack material. My wife says that if one has small childre, then she advises strongly to take an iron crib along, and also a considerable amount of children cloths or diapers. The crates have to be small, very strong and tightly packed; they must be easy to handle.

Most of the Dutch trandespeople here understood no English when they came, but they have already learned some. It is to one sown harm if he does not know the language. If one has learned English from books, then one has a great advantage, but in order to use it among the English, one must learn through practice. We receive the Rotterdamsche Weeklijksche Courant, De Mederlander, and De Handwijzer. I don't know how much these cost in the Netherlands, but the mail? here costs very little.

The costs of the journey on land varies very much, and it is therefore dif-

Loult to gie you a regular rate. I guess that the average price for immigrants 8/9 usually runs from \$8.00 - 12.00, but the prices differs very much. Some get by with \$3.00, others, because of cheating, pay double the average. I earlier gave my opinion about the travel route: one must land only in New York: landing in other places is more expensive and more troublesome. From New York with the . from there to Detroit. from Detroit to Kalamazoo. Erie railroad to This takes two days and nights on the regular railroad. The farmers from the Colony will fetch your household goods from Kalamazoo. Although it is somewhat more expensive, I ould always make the journey as a regular native ? passenger; then the journey is pleasant and very fast. (One also gets free meals on the steamer across Lake Erie). Also, I must always advise to arrive here in the fall. in the month of  $^{
m O}$ ctober, because in the winter one gets used to the climate easily.  $^{
m I}$ f you travel as a regular passenger, then you can get your place at the office, straight through to Kal-mazoo, for, I think, \$13.00 - 14.00. I read now that the trip from New York to Chicago and here? along the route mentioned costs \$18.00. From Kalamazoo to Chicago is usually \$5.00.

I believe that I have now touchedupon all subjects worth mentioning. The brothers from Greafschap have in the meantime sent me a letter for you.

If, in God's good favor, we might receive you, then you will be, I believe, a singular gift, and, under God's blessing you can be a great blessing. We are convined that it is an important calling, although filled with many difficulties and denials. However, to be allowed to work with a rising people, and to lay the foundations for a people and its first development in church and citizenship, completely independent and free, so that one can freely direct oneself to the rule of God--all this makes it something precious, which is seldom enjoyed on earth. Even though the calling requires many exertions, it renders a most pleasant reward, which must be experienced before it can be properly known.

I personally desire you to come much, because I see in you an efficient fellow-worker, which we need here very much, yes, urgently. Your coming would also be a pleasant gain for my dear spouse for mutual companionship. This is valued more in America, because one misses the circle of cultured associations from the higher? classes. Also, since she lost her sister, she very much desires sisterly companionship with her equals.

However, I bring my wishes and desires in submission to God's throne, and say, "Thy will be done." The filling of the position, and especially the effective filling, is close to my heart. And I am also much concerned about the supervision of this whole people. Oh! the forming of a people, in the beginning, means so much. A thousand times I compare the situation here to the acorn germinating in the sand; what a surprising result when it is developed into a heavy

oak. Let us pray! All is well if God is with us. It is a dear delight to me to lean on God's wisdom which He imparts to us in His Son, who was given for wisdom, because often I do not know what to do. This also makes it easier for me to place my will in His hand.

Whenever we write each other openly and confidentially, then we usually expect information about events and about our souls' condition, and here I scribbled a long letter and haven't said anything about that. That's how it often goes with me; the business at hand usually engulfs me, and then I carelessly let the rest go by. Actually I am dissatisfied. If the letter were not so long already, then I would gladly enlarge upon the road behind us in America. A person cometimes likes to talk about the scenes of the past, especially if they made a deep impression on the soul, as was the case with me. On the whole I must say that during these five years I was like a small, ignorant school child: often I forgot everything, and often I still do. But the leaning on my God. on His mighty arms of grace and goodness and wisdom is the strength of my soul. and my expectation for the temporal. for the thousand kinds of earthly needs, and for he spiritual needs of the people. God's arm has been revealed, God helped us, God refreshed us, God in turn oppressed us and lifted us up, God dwelled among us. For the rest, we know that we are a miserable people; it is only through grace that we are maintained and that we are who we are. Oh! my road has been a road of wrestling, but God has helped and saved. Yes, He helped wonderfully. But, strangely, I do not escape from my misery and worries, my sins and my foolishness. It seems to me that to the extent that God blesses me. He oppresses me doubly with needs, and He makes me see doubly that I am miserable. I I expect less rest than in other years.

9/10 Now a few more words in closing on the inside edge. I still remember with great pleasure my stay at the home of your wife's parents. I therefore ask you especially to give my warmest greetings to that family, especially to the mother of the home. Also, my warmest greetings to the needy, praying people—the people which I love with a close bond.

If I can be of any service in giving information, or in any other way, I shall gladly do so. If it would please God to grant you to us, and you would arrive in Kalamazoo, leaving your household goods there, then you and your wife and children immediately proceed by coach, of course. Then I absolutely expect you first in my parsonage; it is better to rest first, and you do not bring your wife from here into the congregation before your household goods have arrived, and things are somewhat in order.

Now Brother, the Lord be with you, and guide you, and also make you? a smaooth field.? Of course, you cannot expect a bed of roses, because we also take our sinful hearts to American and with that, unrest, difficulty, sin, pain, illness, and death, and such we also find all around us. But, on the other hand, don't let the devil paint you a black, frightwful picture, because he is a liart int good here if we sonly watch our hearts, live in may the lord teach and guide. Wishing you light and guidance, your brother A. Van Raalte

Molland, Ottawa, Mich. 26 Sept., 1851 Molland Foot Office

The Rev. IIr. H. de Cock \*s Herto enbosch Dear Brother!

It is my heartfelt wish that you and yours may receive this letter in good health; that it may serve, in God's hand, for your use and for guidance in a way which pleases the Lord; and that it may give you and your family much to think about. May the Gracious One, who gives wisdom for the poverty of the foolish and ignorant, the thought of my heart and the reasoning of my writing, to life honor and your welfare.

I was pleased to get a letter from you. I was also happy to see from your letters to the council that your coming has not been rejected as yet. Because of your writing, and because of all the circumstances I shall now set myself to writing, even though I don't have a quiet moment. I shall therefore reveal my opinions and feelings. I commit this issue to God who is not only the cause of the means, but also decides the of means in his own hand.

About my own feelings in regard to the call extended to you I can tell you this: According to custom the council asked by judgment, before the call was extended, about several people whom they wished to introduce to the congregation. I answered in sincerity and with full conviction, and I was happy to see that, according to my judgment, the best choice had been made. Although I wrote the call letter, I did not sign it; I did not sign because I did not wish to be in the limelight, and I vished to leave the case in the Lord's hand, without any forcing. However, now that I have received the occasion to speak, I say frankly that I heartly wish you to be here from the Lord. I say this because I believe that, since you have had more advanced education, you can be of service, not only to the congregation, but especially to the whole Colony, to our whole community. I feel that we have need of men who can work for the people's benefit with a more intellectual overview. in all areas -- more areas than I can here explain to you in detail. We pastors have a unique position here, a calling owning to the special situation in which this your people finds itself. We are not only counselors for spiritual affairs, but for all affairs of life. This is a new world, and besides, the pastors here are used as a means of communication between this people and those who live around here. However, only experience can prove me on this opinion. I know that help is needed, not only by the congregation, but by the whole community. And I wish you here with my whole heart, if through the good

pleasure of our God and Father, we may

My whole heart lives in this people, and I am convinced that God has put this people here for an important purpose in Ha Kingdom. However, at present the people are in many ways not usable,? because of their lack of knowledge—

1/2 but consider it a precious calling to be allowed to work in the forming and nurturing of this people. Yes, the interests of this people are very close to my heart, and therefore also the question: which persons will work here for the desired purpose? The connection with your father, and the relation to your wife and your wife's family no doubt also bring me closer to you.

The council desired me to answer your letter for them, since they, so they say, do not handle the pen very well. I have refused to do that. Nevertheless, I do want to answer some items in your letter, without their knowledge.

Our principles are definitely Reformed, not out of custom or outside pressure, but out of the full conviction of our hearts. I feel a definite, strong calling to do everything possible to maintain the Forms of Faith for the Dutch. I heartily detest inconstancy ? ignorance, indifference and neglect of the Forms, and consider it my solemn calling to promote and to help maintain the firmness and order of the Reformed Church. Not to do this would make me guilty before God, and Iwould violate the precious interest of this people. I would shutter to receive a pastor here with us who would in this respect. We sign the old form of subscription of the Reformed Church, according to a classical decision. We are united with the Reformed Church of this country, which has remained firm in the truth, and which loves us because of our attachment to the Reformed doctrine. We act as a separate classis because of the difference in language, and we have communication through our representatives.

The pastors and the congregations are definitely and heartily of one mind in this. There are also cordial and pleasant relations among the pastors. Formerly we had Rev. Kleyn here, who was in Granfschap. However, when he was called by the scattered Dutch congregation in Eilwaukee, he went there. But he lives in union with Classis Holland? Supervision was necessary in those areas. It has sometimes been thought or judged that Broker Kleijn accepted the call, because he wanted the easier life in the city. But it is better not to specualte about such things.? Rev. Schuur is leaving for Sheboygon, Wisconsin, where I shall install him: he was in a very small congregation bordering on Graafschap (actually it once partly belonged to Graafschap). They are not strong enough in Wisconsin to form a separate classis; up to now they are part of our classis. We think that this small congregation will now join with Graafschap. Rev. v. d. Meulen is the pastor in the village of Zeelend, Rev. Ypma in Vriesland, and Rev. Smit is expected to come to Drente any day. All of these are cordially united. Rev.

This congregation came from Hellendoorn, and they brought with them much of the mood of that congregation. They did not in everything show the same cordial union, and had a tendency to keep to themselves. I hope that the sad lapse of Rev. Bolks will bring about a change for the better. Rev. Bolks has already been suspended, and will probably be disposed by classis next month, because of (I am deeply moved at the mention of this issue), because of adultory. I think that the righteous hand of God is present in this, and if this may serve to bring humility to the pastor and the congregation—yes, to all of us—then, by God's grace,? there will be much gain from this.

Through God's \_oodness we have much cause for thanksgiving in our cordial union. In regards to the Church Order we follow the same principle as when the Order of Dordrecht was accepted in place of the Order of Utrecht. Two or three years ago we gave an extensive answer to Scholte's congregation in Pella, about their investigation of the stand of our church. However, we never received an answer. The letters from there tell us that there are grievous divisions, and that the congregation is divided into four groups. I am convinced that these events are the natural result of the appearance as reformers and of putting a new congregation there. Beside the classical meetings the pastors also have a brotherly meeting four times a year, usually at my home, since that is the most convenient contral point. We take turns for having the classical meetings. Once 2/3 a year the church has her particular synods (something like a large-scale provincial Synod), and a general Synod. Delegates are chosen, just as has been done of old in ? the Netherlands.

The parsonage is a suitable dwelling, but they ought to finish off the inside better (plactering, etc.) The four plots? on which the parsonage is situated is not really a garden, but only cleared woodland, with the stumps still there; the previous pastor did grow Indian corn, potatoes, and some vegetables. There is clay soil here. The area is bare, without trees, and the garden actually has to be worked and planted. All the other pastors live in their own homes on their own land, because they also had to work to get a roof over their head when they came. It is also better for each pastor to plant his garden and orchard on his own property; since everything in this new world has to be developed, the pastor would have to wait too long for the people to plant a good garden, etc. It is also gratifying for the pastor to see his own crops grow when the crops come up.

since he also has experienced all the hardships of the new life in the area. When the parsonage has been finished off I do have objection about the well which is not deep enough to give good water. The parsonage is on a high spot, and the lower clay is full of little stones and hard to dig into. The other houses around there have good water, but not the parsonage. One should dig to the sand;

when you come, you must insist on this.

I doubt if they will give you clarity about the salary. However, in your writing you can indicate some specifies. The people are, I trust, well-disposed. But it is very difficult for them to promise a definite amount of money. They are very ready when it comes to eggs, butter, bacon, potatoes, corn, and flour; they can also obtain store products, and sugar they make themselves. But money is difficult. When you come, then also stipulate that they get your household godds from Kalamazoo by oxeart, without charge, that they keep you supplied with chopped firewood, and that they plow and keep your land clear—all of this above your salary.

In regard to the school and religious education: there are the usual catechism classes. There is also an English school, but not through the whole year
(I don't know how long), because it became too expensive, I heard, to keep the
teacher for the summer months, since he also has a farm. The flock needs a
leader to keep these precious interests in good order. They now intend to hire
a woman teacher, because she is cheaper. We have great expectation that we can
obtain a training program here in Holland, in the middle of the Colony, which
would be above the regular English and Dutch schools, as preparatory for the
Academy. Several well-to-do people have sacrificed for this. Just a couple of
weeks ago a gentleman from New York wrote me that he was giving \$500 (1500 guilders)
for this. This issue is of great importance to me. Hay God establish the resolutions of the children of God.

I have a gratifying, heart-warming expectation that God is nurturing this people here for the use of His Kingdom, and that it is, and will remain a garden of God. Many who came here biind and estranged from God were privileged to receive life. The material difficulties which we wrestled with have been a powerful learning experience for us, forthe discovery of our misery, the exercise of prayer, and the leaning on God. His help has been powerful—yes, it has been revealed powerfully, but he has also continually compled His miracles of mercy with tangible, salutary burdon and discipline.

Now a few things about your questions directed to me personally. By God's grace we can say that the area is healthy. The people are generally well, and we have been spared illness here. During or after the hottest part of the summer (for a little over six weeks) there is always somewhat of a tendency for the people to feel choleric?; this is not dangerous, however, if one follows the hints of nature on time, then it can be cured with a few remedies. This summer there has been very little of it, hardly worth mentioning. The vigorous multiplication is proof of the people's good health. The moving, which gives a great schock, because of the change of climate and water, often has a bad effect on

Lets health; if one is not careful, if one travels too cheaply, or if one has to do without the comforts of life--especially if one travels in the heat. At first, when this area was completely wild, the people suffered much, because of the inconveniences and ignorance, etc. However, some families did not suffer at all from the change in climate, while others suffered much. I have certainly learned, more than every before, then ever before, that illness and health are in God's hand. Hy family was not only spared, but it even increased, and yet, we had much to endure, and we were not used to a hard life. Usually, however, the change in air and water and the hot temperature give one a shock at first, but this is not at all dangerous if one does not intentionally neglect oneself. Medical help is available here, and will in all probability be increased.

Then there are a few questions about trade and vocations. It is indeed difficult to enever you so that you can receive some overview. I could write six pages about this, because a European encounters a new world in this respect. There is here no shortage of activities, vocations, or vholesale and retail trading opportuniteis. At a glance, (that is, an experienced glance) one can find business everywhere, in which one can not only carm one's living, but, as the American saying goes, one can make money. Twenty-five years ago there was nothing around Lake Hichigan except a few places with a single log cabin for trading with the Indians. Now there is trading with blg cities and villages. The people who came then were usually people who began with nothing, or on credit, or at the most with a couple of thousand dollars. Now they are capitalists. It happens every day that people become well-to-do in eight to ten years. It's not considered important if someone "goes broke"; he starts all over again, and people give him credit just as quickly. Among the capitalists there are those who went bankrupt two or three times in fifteen years. (they started with little or nothing, however, and usually had everything on credit), and after a period of fifteen years they were rich. It is a strange country, and unbelievable to a European who does not know anything about growing ? with the growth of a place. Because that really is the key to why the new settlers in the West found wealth so soon, even though they strarted with practically nothing. The flood of people moving in makes the land valuable in a short time, and the lands yield crops in a short time; this gives rise to the need for all kinds of trading and manufacturing activities. The needs in trading and manufacturing are usually there before the people are there to fill those needs. The same is happening here.

In order to work here in the new world one has to give up a thousand European ideas, one must let himself be shaped by the circumstances, and be ready to
accommodate himself to all circumstances that arise. An American therefore takes
hold of those things which he comes across; the constantly changing circumstances

present new and different oppartunites all the time. He can take up unexpectedly whatever happens to present itself. The American never asks if he can do something, but when the opportunity loads him into some kind of business, then he is immediately ready for it. An American, therefore, even though he has a principal purpose in mind in his job, also turns right and left in order to profit from whatever he encounters. He is usually a wholesale and retail morchant in everything, and in trade developments he retains the best, but he always remains open for incidental business. With his trading he usually combines manufacturing, and finds this advantageous, because in the combination of trade and manufacturing the same capital is turned over three or four times. and with every turning over of the capital he carns his percentages -- which are not small. Everything is well paid for: interest at the lowest level is 7 %. and it is not unusual for a merchant to get 30% from trading and manufacturing. Often trading and manufacturing ywield 50-60%, especially if one is adept at quick and multiple turnovers. The capital can be doubled quickly here. And one must not lose sight of the fact that nearly everyone begins with a ridiculously small capital or only with credit. Whoever has credit therefore, and is not forced to engage in barter, can buy cheaply and can do botter business. Whoever has capital can

the cities around take Michigan. If the market is depressed, through money shortage, then one can often do good business in a very short time. Anyone who has some capital available, finds plenty of opportunity for trading. In Europe there is no opportunity like here to buy when there is a low market. It is beyond dispute that one can do much, gain much with money in the West which is growing incredibly. One can notice this every business is willing to take out money at 8-10%, yes, often there are offers of 20%? - 35%, so that people can buy articles that are in short supply. These are some general ideas.

About the situation here: one can easily imagine that in an area where seven villages have suddenly sprung uply there is a need for all kinds of trading and ma ufacturing. There is also our wonderful location. Since our Black lake connects us with lake wichigan, and also goes inland six mils, this place seems destined in the future (with the word's blessing) to become a trading point for areas further inland. If one buys what the farmer disposes of, such as corn, wheat, potatoes, bacon, etc. or what the woodworkers deliver, that is, cooper's staves, rooftiles? and tanbark; if one is able to do so with ready paymeths (he will be a blessing and will receive blessings); and if he can open a store supplied with all herdware supplies—then one can establish a wonderful, steadily growing trading post here. (Up to now there are no trades people here who can be active; it's only credit, credit, or a small store. Whoover has money does

not have to be at a loss about what to do, not only in trading, but especially in manufacturing. For example, tanning, because tan-bark grows in abundance here. There is high interest in that; I myself have a share in a tannery. The market for leather is excellent here. One could invest enough equital with good profit just in that field. One could as easily start twenty as one tanney here. The people make black salt from the ashes of troos, and the trader-manufacturer makes potash and from this. There is such a factory here, and I have a share in it. The nork here is limited by the amount of capital—not by the available buying and celling market.

There is excellent opportunity for mills (woodcutting mills), and for other machingery to handle the wood. Everything here is worked by steam: planing and the manufacture of pails, tubs, and windows—everything with steam machinery. And after these excellent products have been made from the wood they are sent to areas where there is no wood. He who can invest some capital in shipping, or especially in fishery, could in a few years, under God's blessing, grow tremendously. (Oh! if those poor fishing towns with their fishing boats were only noved here; with their fishing they could soon become prosperous cities).

the English call it "Forwarding Business"). It is especially advantageous to let two or three businesses join with each other. (In this joining one can see the wisdom of the Americans). These things come to mind now, and I mention them only to inform you that there are many opportunities here to begin good businesses.

I have to say, however, that the people who begin business here must have reasonable capabilities, and they must be taught by experience. One must learn business here. If I would begin here as a merchant, I would involve? myself in the American habits and ways of doing things, and I would put my hand to every business which circumstances would offer. I would begin on a small scale and slowly become involved in Business. At first I would also join with an existing factory (which is related to trading) in order to learn the language and the way of doing things. ? Practice or experiential knowledge mean much. It is difficult to live among Americans, because we are no match forthem. It is ten times as cafe, easy, and pleasant to begin business among one's own people. However, one has to obtain the knowledge of the Americans; I have certainly learned this from my own experience. It is therefore best that in order to begin one gets into the existing and already established businesses. That is easier here because capital is often lacking and one can stretch out the business activity as far as one wishes. Partnerships can therefore be found. Can one begin a business here with a small capital of two thousand? This would be plenty in the hands of an American to start as shopkeeper and American merchant -- not only

to earn a living, but to grow. If someone with this capital would look for a partner who knows the situation, then I don't see any danger, as far as capital is concerned, that he cannot earn his living as merchant or manufacturer.

However, he himself will have to work in his business or in his ? trade, whatever it may be; it requires exertion and perserverance. In American everyone works, the rich and the great, they all work, although there certainly is some distinction, and a merchant's work does not require as much physically. Heny kinds of small factories could be established for this amount, and that often lives opportunity for joining with larger concerns.

I feel that even after all this writing, however, a Dutch person cannot usually get a clear ploture of things here, because theory and practice differ much. ?

I could mention other things, but I think they would only be sounds.

I hope that from everything I have written you especially understand the following: There are the most wonderful opportunities for all kinds of business in the rising areas of the West. The colony has now come to the point that men with some capital can most advantageously master the developing branches of trading and activities, since the difficulties of the breaking-in period are behind us, and those who come now, can learn freely because those who went before paid the cost. Trading and manufacturing are open to all kinds of extension with big profits. However, every business and activity must be learned from the beginning, and whoever does not want to listen and learn, can very eacily waste his capital in a thousand different ways. A person with \$2,000 can no donot do business here, but he must have talent, and he certainly must have drive, else it won't work. Everyone must work here. ? Everything is in tension and movement with the rise of a new people.

Let me close my remarks about business and trading with this comment: The man with much or little capital, with many or few talents, is angularly dependent on thousands of small circumstances, coindidences, as we call them; our whole lot and life seem built from these small circumstances. These small circumstances are outside of man's control and are in the hands of God. One can thus truly and emphatically affirm that God makes us rich or poor (although this is always miraculously related to the means, people's talents, or neglect or restlessness). I have never before on earth seen the rule of God so visibly, yes tangibly, than in the development of this people and in my own lot.

You also ask if it is advisable to come here with small and with grown-up chilfren. The reference to children makes me guess that you are inquiring whether children are difficult to maintain. Here children are the strength of the family. The law rejects the obligation for the education, clothing, feeding, etc. of a

child above 7 years of age, since one assumes that a poor orphan of that age can easily be put out to board at a home until he comes of age. And that is indeed true. Americane gladly take in an orphan of soven with the stipulation that the child will serve till he comes of age. In roturn the people then readily promise food, clothing, a good education in the American schools, and 5100 cash when the child leaves when he comes of age. This contract remains in force whether the child be sick or healthy. We had several widows here with large families who would have had to go on relief in the Ectherlands, but these families were well taken care of by the children. In the Netherlands I often sighed about the destiny of my children. There I did not find a so-called educated working class: ? there so-called culture and respectability had to be dearly bought; and there one could hardly find a business, or a work situation on which to support a family--unless one had the money. ? Moreover, working with one's hands and the enjoyment of a cultural circle is nearly unthinkable. There are no such objections here: everyone works; work is respectable; work is abundant; and work is paid well. If I lost everything, my children would not be in need, and they would be no burden; they could soon support Father and Mother. People who want to work, therefore, belong here. To have children, many children, be they old or young, is for me a strong reason to emigrate.

7/8 People with some capital can always start more easily. People who want to keep up their social position here, and want to be served, will be very disappointed. People with capital can make much money here, even sitting still. One can especially advise people from the middle class to come here, if they are without means, and if they have difficulty maintaining themselves, but they will find it very difficult at first, because of ignorance, complete change of affairs, and because it takes much effort at first to start a new situation or business. But I can freely say this: in the usual course, after having conquered the first difficulties, they and their children will be freed from trouble, and from that feverish condition of a forced respectability. The first experiences in America are certainly unpleasant for many, because everything is strange and new; everything is rough. And at first there will be unpleasantness and difficulties, before the house and property are ready, and everything around one is convenient. When starting anew, one must also remember that the planted orchard will not immediately yield very much; however, the first fruits are very sweet.

If I look at the militar lottery of 18 year old young men, then I shudder at the thought of still being in the Netherlands. If I look at the quarreling and divided condition of God's children in the Netherlands, then I can expect nothing but darkness. If I look at the isolated condition, the ignorant division, and narrow sectarianism, whereby the otherwise precious people of the Separation

stroys itself -- then I must witness in truth that I judge the standpoint untonable. I also believe that that multitude of people, which are proclous to me. has become a proy to the foolishness of earlier and later leaders. I helieve that true poverty of the people?as one body has disappeared. I would like to dwell upon this at length, but it is fitting that I be moderate, especially about this. But do know this, that I see emigration for this beloved, precious people, raised up by God, as the only way to avoid the impossible position. (It is however, also true in many respects of this people that one dead fly causes the apothecary's cirtment to stink). Especially in this recent I enjoy great happiness that we may live here as a free people. while at one time we hardly And I also trust that the Lord will use us for a bissing on earth for His Kingdom. We are an indignificant and miserable people, full of ignorance, but one thing is refreshing -- this is a praying people, and the foundations have certainly been laid in the protection of and the fleoing to God. The room and liberty I enjoy in this regard is great. God will bless this people. But if we stray from Him. He shall severely visit us with His chastisement.

But I conder from the questions before I know it. Forgive me. I just talk freely from the fullness of my heart; often this gives observe expression of the situation than the carefully prepared words.

If I had to make the journey now, I would not take anything made of iron, but I would take copper kitchen utensils. I would not take any wooden furniture, except some small precious items. I would limit myself to good such as, beds, mirrors, blankets, sheets, carpets, mate, linen goods, wool and cotton stockings. I would also take the complete library, not in crotes, but packed in manageable parcels, surrounded with heavy straw, and sewn in coarse linen, and then lewn ineack material. My wife says that if one has small childre, then she advises strongly to take an iron crib along, and also a considerable amount of children cloths or diapers. The crotes have to be small, very strong and tightly packed; they must be easy to handle.

Most of the Dutch trandespeople here understood no English when they came, but they have already learned some. It is to one sown harm if he does not know the language. If one has learned English from books, then one has a great advantage, but in order to use it among the English, one must learn through practice. We receive the <u>Rotterdamsche Weeklijksche Courant</u>, <u>De Mederlander</u>, and <u>De Handwilzer</u>. I don't know how much these cost in the Metherlands, but the mail? here costs very little.

The costs of the journey on land varies very much, and it is therefore dif-

cicult to gie you a regular rate. I guess that the average price for immigrants 8/9 usually runs from 08.00 - 12.00, but the prices differs very much. Some get by with \$3.00, others, because of cheating, pay double the average. I carlier gave my opinion about the travel route: one must land only in New York; landing in other places is more expensive and more troublesome. From New York with the . from there to Detroit. from Detroit to Kalamazoo. Eric railroad to This takes two days and nights on the regular relirond. The farmers from the Colony will fetch your household goods from Hallmago. Although it is somewhat more e-pensive. I ould always make the downey as a regular native? passenger; then the journey is pleasant and very fast. (One also gets free meals on the oteamer across take Erie). Also, I must always advise to arrive here in the fall. in the month of 0ctober. because in the winter one gets used to the climate easily. If you travel as a regular passenger, then you can get your place at the office, straight through to Kal mazoo, for, I think, \$13.00 - 14.00. I read now that the trip from New fork to Chicago and here? along the route mentioned costs 318.00. From Kalamasoo to Chicago is usually \$5.00.

I believe that I have now touchedupon all subjects worth mentioning. The brothers from Granfschap have in the meantime sent me a letter for you.

If, in God's good favor, we might receive you, then you will be, I believe, a singular gift, and, under God's blessing you can be a great blessing. We are convined that it is an important calling, although filled with many difficulties and denials. However, to be allowed to work with a rising people, and to lay the foundations for a people and its first development in church and citizenship, completely independent and free, so that one can freely direct oneself to the rule of God--all this makes it something precious, which is seldom enjoyed on earth. Even though the calling requires many exertions, it renders a most pleasant reward, which must be experienced before it can be properly known.

I personally desire you to come much, because I see in you an efficient fellow-worker, which we need here very much, yes, urgently. Your coming would also be a pleasant gain for my dear spouse for mutual companionship. This is valued more in 'merica, because one misses the circle of cultured associations from the higher? classes. Also, since she lost her sister, she very much desires sisterly companionship with her equals.

However, I bring my wishes and desires in submission to God's throne, and say, "Thy will be done." The filling of the position, and especially the effective filling, is close to my heart. And I am also much concerned about the supervision of this whole people. Oh! the forming of a people, in the beginning, means so much. A thousand times I compare the situation here to the acorn germinating in the sand; what a surprising result when it is developed into a heavy

Jak. Let us pray! All is well if God is with us. It is a dear delight to me to lean on God's wisdom which He imparts to us in His Son, who was given for wisdom, because often I do not know what to do. This also makes it easier for me to place my will in His hand.

Whenever we write each other openly and confidentially, then we usually expect information about events and about our souls condition, and here I scribbled a long letter and haven't said anything about that. That's how it often goes with me; the business at hand usually engulfs me, and then I carelessly lot the rest go by. Actually I am dissatisfied. If the letter were not so long already, then I would gladly enlarge upon the road behind us in America. A person comotimes likes to talk about the scenes of the past, especially if they made a deep impression on the soul, as was the case with me. On the whole I must say that during these five years I was like a small, ignorant school child; often I forgot everything, and often I still do. But the leaning on my God, on His mighty arms of grace and goodness and wisdom is the strength of my soul. and my expectation for the temporal, for the thousand kinds of earthly needs, and for he spiritual needs of the people. God's arm has been revealed, God helped us, God refroshed us, God in turn oppressed us and lifted us up, God dwolled among us. For the rest, we know that we are a miserable people; it is only through grace that we are maintained and that we are who we are. Oh! my road has been a road of wrestling, but God has helped and saved. Yes, He helped wonderfully. But, strangely, I do not escape from my misery and worries, my sine and my foolishness. It seems to me that to the extent that God blesses me, He oppresses me doubly with needs, and He makes me see doubly that I am miserable. I I expect less rest than in other years.

9/10 Now a few more words in closing on the inside edge. I still remember with great pleasure my stay at the home of your wife's parents. I therefore ask you especially to give my warmest greetings to that family, especially to the mother of the home. Also, my warmest greetings to the needy, praying people—the people which I love with a close bond.

If I can be of any service in giving information, or in any other way, I shall gladly do so. If it would please God to grant you to us, and you would arrive in Kalamasoo, leaving your household goods there, then you and your wife and children immediately proceed by coach, of course. Then I absolutely expect you first in my parsonage; it is better to rest first, and you do not bring your wife from here into the congregation before your household goods have arrived, and things are somewhat in order.

Now Brother, the Lord be with you, and guide you, and also make you? a smrooth field.? Of course, you cannot expect a bed of roses, because we also take our sinful hearts to American and with that, unrest, difficulty, sin, pain, illness, and death, and such we also find all around us. But, on the other hand, don't let the devil paint you a black, frightsful picture, because he is a liar interest good here if we forly watch our hearts, live in mayor, and delight and guide. The our property of the policy of the polic

Nolland, Ottawa, wich. 26 Sept., 1851 Holland Fost Office

The Rev. Ar. H. de Cock
's herto\_enbosch
Dear Brother!

It is my heartfelt wish that you and yours may receive this letter in good health; that it may serve, in God's hand, for your use and for guidance in a way which pleases the Lord; and that it may give you and your family much to think about. May the Gracious One, who gives wisdom for the poverty of the foolish and ignorant, the thought of my heart and the reasoning of my writing, to His honor and your welfare.

I was pleased to get a letter from you. I was also happy to see from your letters to the council that your coming has not been rejected as yet. Because of your writing, and because of all the circumstances I shall now set myself to writing, even though I don't have a quiet moment. I shall therefore reveal my opinions and feelings. I commit this issue to God who is not only the cause of the means, but also decides the of means in his own hand.

About my own feelings in regard to the call extended to you I can tell you this: According to custom the council asked by judgment, before the call was extended. about several people whom they wished to introduce to the congregation. I answered in sincerity and with full conviction, and I was happy to see that, according to my judgment, the best choice had been made. Although I wrote the call letter, I did not sign it; I did not sign because I did not wish to be in the limelight, and I wished to leave the case in the Lord's hand, without any forcing. However, now that I have received the occasion to speak, I say frankly that I heartily wish you to be here from the Lord. I say this because I believe that, since you have had more advanced education, you can be of service, not only to the congregation, but especially to the whole Colony. to our whole community. I feel that we have need of men who can work for the peole . benefit with a more intellectual overview, in all areas -- more areas than I can here explain to you in detail. We pastors have a unique position here, a calling owning to the special situation in which this your people finds itself. We are not only counselors for spiritual affairs, but for all alfairs of life. This is a new world, and besides, the pastors here are used as a means of communication between this people and those who live around here. However, only experience can prove me on this opinion. I know that help is needed, not only by the congregation, but by the whole community. And I wish you here with my whole heart, if through the good

pleasure of our God and Father, we may

My whole heart lives in this people, and I am convinced that God has jut this people here for an important purpose in His Kingdom. However, at present the people are in many ways not usable,? because of their k ck of knowledge—

1/2 but consider it a precious calling to be allowed to work in the forming and nurturing of this people. Yes, the interests of this people are very close to my heart, and therefore also the question: which persons will work here for the desired purpose? The connection with your father, and the relation to your wife and your wife's family no doubt also bring me closer to you.

The council desired me to answer your letter for them, since they, so they say, do not handle the pen very well. I have refused to do that. Mevertheless, I do want to answer some items in your letter, without their knowledge.

Our principles are definitely Reformed, not out of custom or outside pressure, but out of the full conviction of our hearts. I feel a definite, stron, calling to do everything possible to maintain the Forms of Faith for the Dutch. I heartily detest inconstancy? ignorance, indifference and ne lect of the Forms, and consider it my solemn calling to promote and to help maintain the firmness and order of the Reformed Church. Not to do this would make me guilty before God, and I could violate the precious interest of this people. I would shutter to receive a pastor here with us who would in this respect

We sign the old form of subscription of the Reformed Church, according to a classical decision. "e are united with the Reformed Church of this country, which has remained firm in the truth, and which loves us because of our attachment to the Reformed doctrine. We act as a separate classis because of the difference in language, and we have communication through our representatives.

The pastors and the congregations are definitely and heartily of one mind in this. There are also cordial and pleasant relations among the pastors. Formerly we had Rev. Kleyn here, who was in Graafschap. However, when he was called by the scattered Dutch congregation in Milwaukes, he went there. But he lives in union with Classis Holland? Supervision was necessary in those areas. It has sometimes been thought or judged that Brother Kleijn accepted the call, because he wanted the easier life in the city. But it is better not to specualte about such things.? Rev. Schuur is leaving for Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where I shall install him: he was in a very small congregation bordering on Graafschap (actually it once partly belonged to Graafschap). They are not strong enough in Wisconsin to form a separate classis; up to now they are part of our classis. We think that this small congregation will now join with Graafschap. Rev. v. d. Meulen is the pastor in the village of Zeeland, Rev. Ypma in Vriesland, and Rev. Smit is expected to come to Drente any day. All of these are cordially united. Rev.

Bolks and a congregation have settled sutherst of us, about two hours from here. This congregation came from Hellendoorn, and they brought with them much of the mood of that congregation. They did not in everything show the same cordial union, and had a tendency to keep to themselves. I hope that the sad lapse of Rev. Bolks will bring about a change for the better. Rev. bolks has already been suspended, and will probably be disposed by classis next month, because of (I am deeply moved at the mention of this is ue), because of adultery. I think that the righteous hand of God is present in this, and if this may serve to bring humility to the pastor and the congregation—yes, to all of us—then, by God's grace,? there will be much gain from this.

Through God's \_oodness we have much cause for thanksgiving in our cordial union. In regards to the Church Order we follow the same principle as when the Order of Dordrecht was accepted in place of the Order of Utrecht. Two or three years ago we gave an extensive answer to Scholte's congregation in Pella, about their investigation of the stand of our church. However, we never received an answer. The letters from there tell us that there are grievous divisions, and that the congregation is divided into four groups. I am convinced that these yevents are the natural result of the appearance as reformers and of putting a new congregation there. Beside the classical meetings the postors also have a brotherly meeting four times a year, usually at my home, since that is the most convenient central point. We take turns for having the classical meetings. Once 2/3 a year the church has her particular synods (something like a large-scale provincial Synod), and a general Synod. Delegates are chosen, just as has been done of old in ? the Netherlands.

The parsonage is a suitable dwelling, but they ought to finish off the inside better (plastering, etc.) The four plots? on which the parsonage is situated is not really a garden, but only cleared woodland, with the stumps still there; the previous pastor did grow Indian corn, potatoes, and some vegetables. There is clay soil here. The area is bare, without trees, and the garden actually has to be worked and planted. All the other pastors live in their own homes on their own land, because they also had to work to get a roof over their head when they came. It is also better for each pastor to plant his garden and orchard on his own property; since everything in this new world has to be developed, the pastor would have to wait too long for the people to plant a good garden, etc. It is also gratifying for the pastor to see his own crops grow when the crops come up.

since he also has experienced all the hardships of the new life in the area. When the parsonage has been finished off I do have objection about the well which is not deep enough to give good water. The parsonage is on a high spot, and the lower clay is sull of little stones and hard to dig into. The other houses ground there have good water, but not the parsonage. One should dig to the sand;

when you come, you must insit on tis.

I doubt if they will live you clarity about the salary. However, in your writing you can indicate some specifics. The people are, I trust, well-disposed. But it is very difficult for them to promise a definite amount of money. They are very ready when it comes to eggs, butter, bacon, potatoes, corn, and flour; they can also obtain store products, and sugar they make themsel.es. But money is difficult. When you come, then also stipulate that they get your household godds from Kalamazoo by oxcart, without charge, that they keep you supplied with chopped firewood, and that they plow and keep your land clear--all of this above your salary.

In regard to the school and religious education: there are the usual catechism classes. There is also an English school, but not through the whole year
(I don't know how long), because it became too expensive, I heard, to keep the
teacher for the summer months, since he also has a farm. The flock needs a
leader to keep these precious interests in good order. They now intend to hire
a woman teacher, because she is cheaper. We have great expectation that we can
obtain a training program here in Holland, in the middle of the Colony, which
would be above the regular English and Dutch schools, as preparatory for the
Academy. Several well-to-do people have sacrificed for this. Just a couple of
weeks ago a gentleman from New fork wrote me that he was giving \$500 (1500 guilders)
for this. This issue is of great importance to me. May God establish the resolutions of the children of God.

I have a gratifying, heart-warming expectation that God is nurturing this people here for the use of his Kingdom, and that it is, and will remain a garden of God. Many who came here blind and estranged from God were privileged to receive life. The material difficulties which we wrestled with have been a powerful learning experience for us, forthe discovery of our misery, the exercise of prayer, and the leaning on God. His help has been powerful—yes, it has been revealed powerfully, but he has also continually comined His miracles of mercy with tangible, salutary burden and discipline.

Now a few things about your questions directed to me personally. By God's grace we can say that the area is healthy. The people are generally well, and we have been spared illness here. During or after the hottest part of the summer (for a little over six weeks) there is always somewhat of a tendency for the people to feel choleric?; this is not dangerous, however, if one follows the hints of nature on time, then it can be cured with a few remedies. This summer there has been very little of it, hardly worth mentioning. The vigorous multiplication is proof of the people's good health. The moving, which gives a great school, because of the change of climate and water, often has a bad effect on

one's health; if one is not careful, if one travels too cheaply, or if one has to do without the comforts of life--especially if one travels in the heat. At first, when this area was completely wild, the people suffered much, because of the inconveniences and ignorance, etc. However, some families did not suffer at all from the change in climate, while others suffered much. I have certainly learned, more than every before, then ever before, that illness and health are in God's hand. My family was not only spared, but it even increased, and yet, we had much to endure, and we were not used to a hard life. Usually, however, the change in air and water and the hot temperature give one a shock at first, but this is not at all dangerous if one does not intentionally neglect oneself. Medical help is available here, and will in all probability be increased.

Then there are a few questions about trade and vocations. It is indeed difficult to answer you so that you can receive some overview. I could write six pages about this, because a European encounters a new world in this respect. There is here no shortage of activities, vocations, or wholesale and retail trading opportuniteis. At a glance, (that is, an experienced glance) one can find business everywhere, in which one can not only earn one's l\_ving, but, as the American saying goes, one can make money. Twenty-five years ago there was nothing around Lake Michigan except a few places with a single log cabin for trading with the Indians. Now there is trading with big cities and villages. The people who came then were usually people who began with nothing, or on credit, or at the most with a couple of thousand dollars. How they are capitalists. √ It happens every day that people become well-to-do in eight to ten years. It's not considered important if someone "goes broke"; he starts all over again, and people give him credit just as quickly. Among the capitalists there are those who went bankrupt two or three times in fifteen years, (they started with little or nothing, however, and usually had everything on credit), and after a period of fifteen years they were rich. It is a strange country, and unbelievable to a European who does not know anything about growing? with the growth of a place. Because that really is the key to why the new settlers in the West found wealth so soon, even though they strarted with practically nothing. The flood of people J moving in makes the land valuable in a short time, and the lands yield crops in a short time; this gives rise to the need for all kinds of trading and manufacturing activities. The needs in trading and manufacturing are usually there before the people are there to fill those needs. The same is happening here.

In order to work here in the new world one has to give up a thousand European ideas, one must let himself be shaped by the circumstances, and be ready to
accommodate himself to all circumstances that arise. An American therefore takes
hold of those things which he comes across; the constantly changing circumstances

present new and different oppartunites all the time. He can take up unexpectedly whatever happens to present itself. The American never asks if he can do something, but when the opportunity leads him into some kind of business, then he is immediately ready for it. An American, therefore, even though he has a principal purpose in mind in his job, also turns right and left in order to profit from whatever he encounters. He is usually a wholesale and retail merchant in everything, and in trade developments he retains the best, but he always remains open for incidental business. With his trading he usually combines manufacturing, and finds this advantageous, because in the combination of trade and manufacturing the same capital is turned over three or lour times, and with every turning over of the capital he earns his percentages -- which are not small. Everything is well paid for; interest at the lowest level is 7 %, and it is not unusual for a merchant to get 30% from trading and manufacturing. Often trading and manufacturing yxield 50-60%, especially if one is adept at quick and multiple turnovers. The capital can be doubled quickly here. And one must not lose sight of the fact that nearly everyone begins with a ridiculously small capital or only with credit. Whoever has credit therefore, and is not forced to engage in barter, can buy cheaply and can do better business. Whoever has capital can

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the cities around take Michigan. If the market is depressed, through money shortage, then one can often do good business in a very short time. Anyone who has some capital available, finds plenty of opportunity for trading. In Europe there is no opportunity like here to buy when there is a low market. It is beyond dispute that one can do much, gain much with money in the Nest which is growing incredibly. One can notice this every business is willing to take out money at 8-10%, yes, often there are offers of 20%? - 35%, so that people can buy articles that are in short supply. These are some general ideas.

About the situation here: one can easily imagine that in an area where seven villages have suddenly sprung up; there is a need for all kinds of trading and ma ufacturing. There is also our wonderful location. Since our Black take connects us with take wichigan, and also goes inland six mils, this place seems destined in the future (with the word's blessing) to become a trading point for areas further inland. If one buys what the farmer disposes of, such as corn, wheat, potatoes, bacon, etc. or what the woodworkers deliver, that is, cooper's staves, rooftiles? and tanbark; if one is able to do so with ready payments (he will be a blessing and will receive blessings); and if he can open a store supplied with all hardware supplies—then one can establish a wonderful, steadily growing trading post here. (Up to now there are no trades people here who can be active; it's only credit, credit, or a small store. Whoever has money does

not have to be at a loss about what to do, not only in trading, but especially in manufacturing. For example, taining, because tan-bark grows in abundance here. There is high interest in that; I myself have a share in a tannery. The market for leather is excellent here. One could invest enough calital with good profit just in that field. One could as easily start twenty as one tanner here. The people make black salt from the ashes of trees, and the trader-manufacturer makes potash and from this. There is such a factory here, and I have a chare in it. The work here is limited by the amount of capital--not by the available buying and selling market.

There is excellent opportunity for mills (woodcutting mills), and for other machingery to handle the wood. Everythin, here is worked by steam: planing and the manufacture of pails, tubs, and windomws--everything with steam machinery. And after these excellent products have been made from the wood they are sent to areas where there is no wood. He who can invest some capital in shipping, or especially in fishery, could in a few years, under God's blessing, grow tremendously. (This if those poor fishing towns with their fishing boats were only moved here; with their fishing they could soon become prosperous cities).

He who, like can settle down, will find a growing business here (the English call it "Forwarding Business"). It is especially advantageous to let two or three businesses join with each other. (In this joining one can see the wisdom of the Americans). These things come to mind now, and I mention them only to inform you that there are many opportunities here to begin good businesses.

I have to say, however, that the people who begin business here must have reasonable capabilities, and they must be taught by experience. One must learn business here. If I would begin here as a merchant, I would involve ? myself in the American habits and ways of doing things, and I would put my hand to every business which circumstances would offer. I would begin on a small scale and slowly become involved in Business. At first I would also join with an existing factory (which is related to trading) in order to learn the language and the wry of doing things. ? Practice or experiential knowledge mean much. It is difficult to live among Americans, Decause we are no match forthem. It is ten times as safe, easy, and pleasant to egin business among one's own people. However, one has to obtain the knowledge of the Americans; I have certainly learned this from my own experience. It is therefore best that in order to begin one gets into the existing and already established businesses. That is essier here because capital is often locking and one can stretch out the business activity as far as one wiches. Partnerships can therefore be found. Can one be in a business here with a small capital of two thousand? This would be plenty in the hands of an American to start as shopkeeper and American rarchant -- not only

co earn a living, but to grow. If someone with this capital would look for a partner who knows the situation, then I don't see any danger, as far as capital is concerned, that he cannot earn his living as merchant or manufacturer.

However, he himself will have to work in his business or in his ? trade, whatever it may be; it requires exertion and perserverance. In American everyone works, the rich and the great, they all work, although there certainly is some distinction, and a merchant's work does not require as much physically. Many kinds of small factories could be established for this amount, and that often lives opportunity for joining with larger concerns.

I feel that even after all this writing, however, a Dutch person cannot usually get a clear picture of things here, because theory and practice differ much. ? I could mention other things, but I think they would only be sounds.

I hope that from everything I have written you especially understand the following: There are the most wonderful opportunities for all kinds of business in the rising areas of the west. The colony has now come to the point that men with some capital can most advantageously master the developing branches of trading and activities, since the difficulties of the breaking-in period are behind us, and those who come now, can learn freely because those who went before paid the cost. Trading and manufacturing are open to all kinds of extension with big profits. However, every business and activity must be learned from the beginning, and whoever does not want to listen and learn, can very easily waste his capital in a thousand different ways. A person with \$2,000 can no dout do business here, but he must have talent, and he certainly must have drive, else it won't work.

Everyone must work here. ? Everything is in tension and movement with the rise of a new people.

Let me close my remarks about business and trading with this comment: The man with much or little capital, with many or few talents, is angularly dependent on thousands of small circumstances, coindidences, as we call them; our whole lot and life seem built from these small circumstances. These small circumstances are outside of man's control and are in the hands of God. One can thus truly and emphatically affirm that God makes us rich or poor (although this is always miraculously related to the means, people's talents, or neglect or restlessness). I have never before on eart, seen the rule of God so visibly, yes tangibly, than in the development of this people and in my own lot.

You also ask if it is advisable to come here with small and with grown-up chilfren. The reference to children makes me guess that you are inquiring whether children are difficult to maintain. Here children are the strength of the family. The law rejects the obligation for the education, clothing, feeding, etc. of a

child above 7 years of age, since one assumes that a poor orphan of that age can ersily be put out to board at a home until he comes of age. And that is indeed true. Americans gladly take in an orphan of seven with the stipulation that the chili will serve till he comes of age. In return the people then readily promise food, clothing, a good education in the American schools, and \$100 cash when the child leaves when he comes of age. This contract remains in force whether the child be sick or healthy. We had several widows here with large families who would have had to go on relief in the hetherlands, but these families were well taken care of by the children. In the Netherlands I often sighed about the destiny of my children. There I did not find a so-called educated working class; ? there so-called culture and respectability had to be dearly bought; and there one could hardly find a business, or a work situation on which to support a family--unless one had the money. ? Moreover, working with one's hands and the enjoyment of a cultural circle is nearly unthinkable. There are no such objections here; everyone works; work is respectable; work is abundant; and work is paid well. I lost everything, my children would not be in need, and they would be no burden; they could soon support Father and mother. People who want to work, therefore, belong here. To have children, many children, be they old or young, is for me a strong reason to emigrate.

Reople with some capital can always start more easily. People who want to be served, will be very disappointed. People with capital can make much money here, even sitting still. One can especially advise people from the middle class to come here, if hey are without means, and if they have difficulty maintaining themselves, but they will find it very difficult at first, because of ignorance, complete change of affairs, and because it takes much effort at first to start a new situation or business. But I can freely say this: in the usual course, after having conquered the first difficulties, they and their children will be freed from trouble, and from that feverish condition of a forced respectability. The first experiences in America are certainly unpleasant for many, because everything is strange and new; everything is rough. And at first there will be unpleasantness and difficulties, before the house and property are ready, and everything around one is convenient. When starting anew, one must also remember that the planted orchard will not immediately yield very much; however, the first fruits are very sweet.

If I look at the militar lottery of 18 year old young men, then I shudder at the thought of still being in the Netherlands. If I look at the quarreling and divided condition of God's children in the Netherlands, then I can expect nothing but darkness. If I look at the isolated condition, the ignorant division, and narrow sectarianism, whereby the otherwise precious people of the Separation

lestroys itself -- then I must witness in truth that 1 judge the standpoint untenable. I also believe that that multitude of people, which are precious to me, has become a prey to the foolishness of earlier and later leaders. I believe that true poverty of the people? as one body has disappeared. I would like to dwell upon this at length, but it is fitting that I be moderate, especially about this. But do know this, that I see emigration for this beloved, precious people, raised up by God, as the only way to avoid the impossible position. (It is however, also true in many respects of this people that one dead fly causes the apothecary's ointment to stink). Especially in this regard I enjoy great happiness that we may live here as a free people. And I also trust that the word while at one time we hardly will use us for a blssing on earth for his Kingdom. We are an indignificant and miserable people, full of ignorance, but one thing is refreshing -- this is a praying people, and the foundations have certainly been laid in the protection of and the fleeing to God. The room and liberty I enjoy in this regard is great. God will bloss this people. But if we stray from Him, He shall severely visit us with His chastisement.

But I mander from the questions before I know it. Forgive me. I just talk freely from the fullness of my heart; often this gives clearer expression of the situation than the carefully prepared words.

If I had to make the journey now, I would not take anything made of iron, but I would take copper kitchen utensils. I would not take any wooden furniture, except some small precious items. I would limit myself to good such as, beds, mirrors, blakets, sheets, carpets, mats, linen goods, wool and cotton stockings. I would also take the complete library, not in crates, but packed in manageable parcels, surrounded with heavy straw, and sewn in coarse linen, and then lewn insack material. My wife says that if one has small children, then she advises strongly to take an iron crib along, and also a considerable amount of children cloths or diapers. The crates have to be small, very strong and tightly packed; they must be easy to handle.

Most of the Dutch trandespeople here understood no English when they came, but they have already learned some. It is to one's own harm if he does not know the language. If one has learned English from books, then one has a great advantage, but in order to use it among the \_nglish, one must learn through practice. We receive the Rotterdamsche weeklijksche Courant, De Mederlander, and De Mandwijzer. I don't know how much these cost in the Metherlands, but who mail? here costs very little.

The costs of the journey on land varies very much, and it is therefore dif-

Licult to gie you a regular rate. I guess that the average price for imagrants 8/9 usually runs from \$8.00 - 12.00, but the prices differs very much. Some get by with \$3.00, others, because of cheating, pay fouble the average. I earlier gave my opinion about the travel route: one must land only in lew 'ork; landing in other places is more expensive and more troublesome. From Mew Lork with the . from there to Detroit, from Detroit to Kalamazoo. Erie railroad to This takes two days and mights on the regular railroad. The farmers from that Colony will fetch your household goods from Kal masoo. Although it is somewhat more empensive, I ould always make the journey as a regular native? passenger; then the journey is pleasant and very fast. (One also gets free meals on the steamer across Lake Brie). Also, I must always advice to arrive here in the fall, in the month of October, because in the winter one jets used to the climite easily. If you travel as a regular passenger, then you can get your place at the office, straight through to Kal mazoo, for, I think, (13.00 - 14.00. I read now that the trip from hew fork to Chicago and here ? along the route mentioned costs \$18.00. From Kalamazoo to Chicago is usually \$5.00.

I believe that I have now touchedupon all subjects worth mentioning. The brothers from Graefschap have in the meantime sent me a letter for you.

If, in God's goo. favor, we might receive you, then you will be, I believe, a singular gift, and, under God's blessing you can be a great blessing. We are convined that it is an important calling, although filled with many difficulties and denials. However, to be allowed to work with a rising people, and to lay the foundations for a people and its first development in church and citizenship, completely independent and free, so that one can freely direct oneself to the rule of God--all this makes it something precious, which is seldom enjoyed on earth. Even though the calling requires many exertions, it renders a most pleasant reward, which must be experienced before it can be properly known.

I personally desire you to come much, because I see in you an efficient fellow-worker, which we need here very much, yes, urgently. Your coming would also be a pleasant gain for my dear spouse for mutual companionship. This is valued more in merica, because one misses the circle of cultured associations from the higher? classes. Also, since she lost her sister, she very much desires sisterly companionship with her equals.

However, I bring my wishes and desires in submission to God's throne, and say, "Thy will be done." The filling of the position, and especially the effective filling, is close to my heart. And I am also much concerned about the supervision of his whole people. Oh! the forming of a people, in the beginning, means so much. A thousand times I compare the situation here to the about germinating in the sand; what a surprising result when it is developed into a heavy

oak. Let us pray! All is well if God is with us. It is a dear delight to me to lean on God's wisdom which He imparts to us in His Son, who was given for wisdom, because often I do not know what to do. This also makes it easier for me to place my will in his hand.

Whenever we write each other openly and confidentially, then we usually expect information about events and about our souls' condition, and here I scribbled a long letter and haven't said anything about that. That's how it often goes with me; the business at hand usually engulfs me, and then I carelessly let the rest go by. Actually I am dissatisfied. If the letter were not so long already, then I would gladly enlarge upon the road behind us in America. A person cometimes likes to talk about the scenes of the past, especially if they made a deep impression on the soul, as was the case with me. On the whole I must say that during these five years I was like a small, ignorant school child; often I forgot everything, and often I still do. But the leaning on my God, on his mighty arms of grace and goodness and wisdom is the strength of my soul. and my expectation for the temporal, for the thousand kinds of earthly needs, and for he spiritual needs of the people. God's arm has been revealed, God helped us, God refreshed us, God in turn oppressed us and lifted us up, Bod dwelled among us. For the rest. we know that we are a miserable people; it is only through grace that we are maintained and that we are who we are. Oh! my road has been a road of wrestling, but God has helped and saved. Yes, He helped wonderfully. But, strangely, I do not escape from my misery and worries, my sins and my foolishness. It seems to me that to the extent that God blesses me. He oppresses me doubly with needs, and He makes me see doubly that I am miserable, I I expect less rest than in other years.

9/10 Now a few more words in closing on the inside edge. I still remember with great pleasure my stay at the home of your wife's parents. I therefore ask you especially to give my warmest greetings to that family, especially to the mother of the home. Also, my warmest greetings to the needy, praying people—the people which I love with a close bond.

If I can be of any service in giving information, or in any other way, I shall gladly do so. If it would please God to grant you to us, and you would arrive in Kalamazoo, leaving your household goods there, then you and your wife and children immediately proceed by coach, of course. Then I absolutely expect you first in my parsonage; it is better to rest first, and you do not bring your wife from here into the congregation before your household goods have arrived, and things are somewhat in order.

Now Brother, the Lord be with you, and gride you, and also make you? a smrooth field.? Of course, you cannot expect a bed of roses, because we also take our sinful hearts to American and with that, unrest, difficulty, sin, pain, illness, and death, and such we also find all around us. But, on the other hand, don't let the devil paint you a black, frightwful picture, because he is a liar interest free for the following to see your hearts, live in may the ford teacht and guide. The first and guidance, your brother A. Van Acalte

Den Willen Steer Il di fork Dutgi de le met de unamen welstand hivery tou toringe 2 alsmed det Lij dienstbaer mogen Lijn, in Good hand, ten uwan mutte, en tot berding in den weg, 3 svelkenden Reef behauge, en U en de uwenveel telder demblen, it hijn harbevensch, Hij de gena. A dige without, die den divaken en on wetender, wijsheir in Tigne an moede verteenen wil , Stiere de arts leggingen van myn hart, en de welenen myne fren, ter eyner ler en tet un heil. - len lettette You we have was nig vengeraun: ook lay it met bly that lettertramete he der lace, dut une overthant non geene afgetriebene Zeile is: - naar aanleiding san lew schryven as het gehal de unstandighete, Let it mij dan tot schrijvens, ofschur in geen Ensty organdik, werhalve illook man los weg numero deel en hartsmeening wil bloot leggen; bevelende het good acon die nichalleen de oor Lank det middelen is, maat ook de linden det midtelen in Zijn liga hand bestrit. Ontrent migis eigen heeth stemment, ombrant de up theit gelragte looping, hebit it milatedeelen det de her hentand als naar gewernte, ther de looping mijn ovrdeel sweg, outrent singe pertone with menany degeneente wenschte voortesteller ik het geantwoord in oplegtheie, naar migne volle vertuiging, in lot mijne blye schap is naar mijn vordeel de beste keine geschiegtatik, ofschande beweges brief geschre Fen divi min hand deselve nogthans niet het ande tekene is lagelaten em tede ik niet opde Sorgrond weinkhite to Hacingen de Zuich Zonder Eenig dringen wenschtein de hand des therte te laten: ha it echter aculeiding onto any on te spreken, mi Legit U Wijmoedig dat ik met. geheel mign hatte U hier van den Heere wensch; En wel ontede ik geloof daar gij eene meerdere en ontwikkelder oplerding genoten hebt, Gij voor de gemeente niet Hechts maar in Linder heie ten nutte kunt Lijn tvor de geheele holorie voor on geheel volksbestaan, it gevoel dat wij in alle betrekkingen, te veel om Il de Lelve artwikkels medetedeelen, behoefte het ben aan pertonen, die aan I volks welvarte met een neer verstandelijk over Lelft himmen uitbeider, Hig dihanten hebben hier een tonderling Standprint legeloeping eigen aun de bijtendere omstandighedly waarindel Jengdig with Lich geplaatst windt. Met alleen diele beleing mainfalle belanger hebben my tanothen te Lijer; het is come nicine lettele: en berendien Worth depredichanter geberigd als modeler van ver binding turkhen det wolk ande on = liggende vither : Ondersinding lehter han daar in alleen migne meening tegt doen heunen. The weet thetalleen de gemeente mount het geheele volk besweft hulpe . In met heel myn ning in Lin Kininglijk op herter echter is het in vele op Ligten deer ontrinde ontrinklaar

doch Teken het eene dier bate Toeping, aan de vorming en grhwelling van dit work te moge, arbents: Na teer na ligt mij dem I volks belangeran hetharte, en aldis ook welke pertanen in deten hving aun het gewenschte doel Hillen arbeider. - De verbudung aun Met Fade the tot U. - It her Rentand begeerder un nij, dan Zij Slecht met de pen hunnen dat viker hein bosch lei, hove letteran Zonde beauthornothe; it heb Kulls geweigerd: des niettegen Haande Kal ik het len en tuina ander briter him welen op tivtlettere antwoords: - Ohte beginselen bepaals Gereformeer, tand, med ent gewoonte of acundrang Van buites, mand ent volle everthinging des hartes. It gevorteene dekan bepaalde vaste rocping, om All het mogely he te doon, von de Stollanders by hume formulieren desga daar on ve to bewaren; it haut met al mign hart onbestembleid, buttende, our schelligheid and ervaculosing bij de dans van; en teken het een mynet durt looping, en Vastigheid en orde de geteformeerte hek alle de to bevorderen en te helpen hand haven; het niet doende Konde it mig Keel voor for botton digen, gewest Egaan de teedette belangen van dit volk nig vergrijpen: it Loude bevanvoor een bevaal hier in te lever het moden te ontvanger, welke hier in een bave det Lee Loriot tijn: Wij onde teekenen hiel het mocife vide verbridings formulier der geleformer & Salk, volgens Marphael bestrit: Wy kyn vertenigemet in het . tratition de Herrormde Will randt leure, welke inde waarheir is Haande geblever, in consmint on higheir aan de gereformeerde ber? ver cheiden heir Van laal doctons als tiertens handlen, Section liferen het ben gemeen schap do or ande afgevaurdigoten: - De Leer aren en gemeenten tijn teel bepaate en hartelyk door hieri. Censarind: er is ook hartelythe en aangenoune ommegang histehen de deirarling, Storger Frankle wanne Wig hier Do Kleige wiens Stand plants was inde Graufichap; doch die naar de verthronde Holland the genellate dal m in Milwaistee is betoegen, werwaart the vertretken is, doch levende in verteniging met de Classisvan Holland; in die tement. Strekenwas opligt noodig. Men Milaide of ovideelole Somwijlen welcens of Broader kleigt de beweging had a angeno; OUR heef men, om lede the hetgemallaly led Star Heren meet begeerde; wanvel giffen doct mitten: \_ De Schuin die in eene deel Vernam Rhine gemeente grentench aan Graufschap en Worgel daartoe ten deele ergentlijk toebehoriede, vertrekt naar The dan een toggan Wisconsen alwan il stem hoop to bevestigers: men is in Wisconsen niet stetligenoeg omeene afgestenderde Classis Hollen te vormen tot mog tre machet 29 can deel not van de de Classis: alte Kleine gemeente den ken wij dul nu welvan ter vous Leive Two wy weeken met grace schap Labren Smelten. Aftet Dorp Leeland Stant DE VI meilen: Op Sresland & dat the De Ijma op Dreuthe wordt dagelijksch Howacht De Smit . - Dite allen Tijn havletyk vertenige: ten his. Obstanoan ons heeft Lich I'm Bolks met eene gemeente mede gedet, twee un van hier, de le gemeente hunt hetwork San Tellendown en bragten met Zich weel van de stemming die gemeente herwaart; deze toonde niet Goddete in alles die harlely he vereeniging en has meer een neiging om lich op lich Zelven te bioulleger: een drowinge Manne val van DE Bolks Lal Low ik hoop aldeed eene verandering ten goede veroor Laken, DE Bolks is dan ook my hier alree geschort en Zul den Relight in de volgende maand works dvor de Classis worths afgetet van wege fellentwer delkking by het wementer Zaak van wege Echtbrewe: it dente dat his in eene legtvaardige heure Gordaen wetig it; en wan-Thrachti neer het un mang dieners tot veroot moediging van Leerant en gemeente, sa vanions allen dan Zelet veel genindoor met las good gener intovorta treigen: - It ij hebban door good goed heid veel dankstof over on De hartelijke verteniging in in beliebling let kirkerde Stam wij opderelfite ovetals toen de Utrechsche Kellenorde wert weggelego met aan neming del Dortche. Nu n De gemeente onder Thoute in Pella, hebben wij omslagtig op destelfs onde Dock, ontrent ous takelijk Hand funt De la geantword vor 2 a 3 Jan, doch hebbengeen auturor outvange, , de brieven vandaar deelen out mette dat wel. es de diverighte verdeets heir heerscht, en dat se gemeente in vier deelesisgesplits :- Il benatituige dat dete bonceles de naturaliste gevolgen Lijs van het optredte als reformatorte an eene nieunt gewelente daar te Hellen :-Behalve Oute Classikale verguderingen hebben de predikente voll rermaal I Jaans hunne broederlijke while midlenpunt; De Classikale vergadering gout line

Dan helt hielde Herk I Juans have granticuliere Synoden, (Kerveel als provintiaal opgrove Schaal is mega En cent algemeene signorde, afgevaardigden werden ve No Zen, Lovals het ande fonsattyo placets sendt rely in Nedertend .-- De Partorie is een geschiktwomhnis, doch men betaams het van brinen meer aftener Ker met plestere ent: de viel akkers waarop de pastire Hact is que tuis mans fleits opgetlaarde Pade boschgrond waar de Stormen vog op Staan, alwaer de vorige predikant Kerry Indiamisch, austleppe len, en eenige trim vruchten verbouwde, het is hleigrons; het Staat naakt Londe geboonte; en dus teinals tim, most worth generalt: alle de andere predikanter women in hun leganhuis of hun ligle, land, want ook 30 hier Komende har then towerken our oneles dark to Kornen: ook is het voor iede fre. cero, dekant acongename, in het acon leggen van tim en boomgaars the Zulks te doen op eigen grons, want dans alles in dere mienwe weich most aungelege worder; too Lalmen to lang moster wachter inte ons volkese een aangename tuin ete maken sal: ook is het aangenaam voor een Bredikant dat the bij de rijsing van de goederen zijne eigene goeder en ziet bysen in waardij; daar Hij toch evenseer + desgi alle de hardheden van de niem heir de leur I treek moet ondervindts; de Partirie van himmen af gewerkt is echte wel , en betwaar of legenweging hebil, de put is niet diep genoeg om goed writer lighy te leveren, band de partoris stant is sene horgte, en de beneden bles is volvan Kleine Hent jes en sees more full to grave, Nondow heeft men goes water clock de parlong wit; men most doorgraven tot men in het Zend hourt, by It Kenthe hebt gij hier of tedningen . - Ofmen it dividelijkheid geven Zal outrait het trattement betwifee it evenuel gij her I withrijvers wel eenige bepautsher a angales : de menthe omet Settrous it tige hieris wel getind: does bepaale gelote belove valt hen more flight, wanned het liferen bote spek aurdappelen Room blocmmeel betreft dem Lijn Lijgereed, ook kunnen Lij ook nog al artelyk door railing wontalwaren mayby werdle, Suite himmen the Lelve maken doch geld is more feligh; wannier gij Komt, beding dan ook dat men unt goederter sig met de offen wagens van Kalamen too hale, ante dat men il sighorde in gehalt branchout, dat men le land ploège en schumhoude baren un traktement. - In beliebling to thet school rehter en Good dienstander with men heeft de gewoone latheche satura, out heeft men een Engelsche School Rehter met het geheele zeur door daar het te dien aunlieg koo ik vernam om dien meerter die ookeene boerderig heeft, ook die Zernes meeamoth gewonde te herrote die histle belweft daar een loos man om de se treete e belenge teeft en orde te herrote to trij heb ber steel hoop dat ver hier in Stollend in het mis des de kolonie eene opleiding en langen door de op affering van lanige acen Lieutifle , die Let, the: Classis choan ter voor beteiding voor het academie leven: Voor een paar weken Schreefing nogen ther wit Venign 00. 4 dat the f 500. " fd.i. 1500 gulded vor get. Dete Zuak is vor onsvan intrumen gewigt Goodeverlige u durio. het voornemen de zet hunderan Good. \_ The been aangename nijnhat the kinde verwachting dat unt God det volk hier Kweekt ten mitte van Lyn rijk: en dat het eene Hof Good is en blift . Selen die hier Wesamen blind an Sream van God morghes het leven ontranglen . - De eigendommelythe moeites die ore wij hier to doorworkeles hebben gehar, hebben voor ons leine krachtige lee School geweest, ter outcutter dellang and feller den, ter externing vangeber, en het leinen op Goo: tigne hulpe is krachtig fa hrachtig openbaar geworden, doch huft Haag Lyne wonderen van grede Fieren heen der mengelo low met tastbar heilkame dnikelling entricht. Ming Nu nog het een en ander op ende wagen per soneel ian hij geligt -De landstreet is mogen wij door gow goedheir deggen gedind wel - San Liekte delpatring hier verschione getteven in de Afna de heetste lije des Lomer I is er attije meer of min geneigeheid onder het volk tot eene Galachtige toest and teurte. gedurende een goede tes woken; welke echter van geen gevaartyken aard is, indien

men de wenten der natuur by tijos op volgt; dan kan het afgentud worden met geninger middles : dit Lorne heeft Lich er Leer wainig niet notwent waard Lich vangespeutician, de s'vor spoedige voor theling benight s volls welvarte. De verhui ling welke gepaat quat met del scholokens, heeft belokwert, als men Lichniet out liet, to Zining right, of degenal-Ken levens Irch niet Kanverschuffen ete een nadeeligen invloed op de gettendheid, voor al wan. neel men in de hotte rijst: dit volk leed in den beginne veel van wege de notmeloote ongeriefly never en on kunde ete: toes dete land Streek nog geheel wild was. Sommige hinisgerinner Echter niets dande wiskling vanhet Klimaet etergeleder, anderte Hel: it heb in nadrik, meer clan immel te vorter geleerd, Liebte enge tond heid timin Steerten hand; migis this golin is nictableen gespaced, man telf vermes der, en toch wig headles Vel te doonvertete, en warter geen hard leve gewon: de verandering van licht anuater echter geeft gewornly hole eerste vogenblikken, en de temperatuur der hette eene Schook, doch Le is in geenen deele germantigh, two men Luch met most tertlig ver unas took. Opneeshim = dige hulp is hier anniveling en Staat nour alle waartchijnlijkheid vermeerdere te werden. Na komen er een paul tragen Handel en beroeps betigh to takende tool - Stet is in der daad len more jelyke tack Il to antivovola Loo dat gij et cening It clovert vangen Kunt. IK Londe daciover wel Zes paginaal Kinnen Schrijven wan lis hief in det ophil toor een Enrepeace ternieune we'ld: - Han Betigheiter Beroeps Kringer of Handels in Good en Klein authrecht het hier niet: meteen gullag van hetorg t. ween georfend vog Kan men alle Lijotu Lelle Winder, waarin men geen love Slichts maat naat het Amerikaansche Leggen gels Kan maken: - Tond Michigan Meer was word 25 Jaal niets to vinoly dan up con paat plaatse, con entel logheis our wat his Indianen to Stiften: Mis het outlet, met groote Hedles en dorpen: de menschen die daar Kwamen warten meestal wenschen die begannen wiet niets of meteen credict of meteen paar duitend dolla Tophet brogst, in Lyn het hapitalisten: het is aan de crebe van den dag dat de menschen inde logvan da to faar menschen worth in goederten: breekt er een; men Schat hulls lister vinot men et clie in de loop van een is faren 2 a 3 maal event the event Le begannen metweing of niets meestal alles ap crediet) en nacleaflogs van genvemb lal jura right warks: Het is een Londerling land inbegrippelif R voir een lulo pecian, die niets weet van het opgroei fen met de opgroei van plaatsen waarin totheign thisk de sleutel tevine his, waardoor de nieuwe Settleis in hetwester Zoo Snel tot webrastinkenen ofschorn bij. niets bezithede on mede te beginner. de Hovern der antbeifende volken trangt in Keste faren de landen tot waard, doet le in Kirte Jaren veel afwegen en brengt de novo Lakely Cheisenet tich vor alle vertallingen fan Hondel Fabriekaveten en alle bedigheden de behvefter tegned meestal voor dat et de menschen tijn die Leverrille V- Om hier indervited to humenwither most new duitend litespethantehe delastibeeld he later Varen men moet Lichdow de austandigheden later vormen en gered Lignon Lich naaralle opderede gelegenhede, te Halte : vandaar grypt een Amerikaan plistaan, de dingen die Hen voor handen, onvert de Haag ontwikketende our landighed to Steed nicure in vertchillend outlandighed to opdow, om hier en daalanterwachts dut to nemen dat Lien them als van telve aantred: de Amerikaen trangt sinsmed of this dat lift dat kom, doch wan. new Hem de gelegentier leist in een of ander Zack, dadely his the of goleed vives. Wandaw is of their Lich can amerikaan wel in Lijn werkhring ein herefield vorttels, men List Henr ook Haag legt en lunkisch ter Lyde afwijke om medetenemen wat Han entweet. Hij is meertal een Handelaar in aller inhet grooten klein, en bij outwolke Taken behow t to bet beste doe groot, heeft the meestal Tabriel in werking; en vint digarin voival Zyn Echening, dat het kelfor Kapitual

door verbriding van Handel met Tabriell weten in een hot ovgenblik 3 of h maal doctorin in by iedere on Letting heeft the Lyne procenter die niet getting Lin alles wort dien betaale; in trest is on het langest I procenter en wanned ein hoopman then thandel of Jahrollwetter 30 pm center beeft Love is het niets brulen gewoons, doch Handel en Sabrickwetter geven dehiers tet s'er to procenter: voval indien men handig is in Inelle en dubbelividige an Mellevinger, clan thetab. telo men hier de Rapitales Inel:-No most men vooral niet withetoog verticles de meester beginner met con innove del hapitacelte of met entel crediet: Van daar die hier Ragitaal In handle heeft en Lich niet gedwinger Liet om Zich tot wilkemdel te ver hue to die han Lee gree Roy Royan en Ran beter Lake does die hier hapitaal heeft hour bewakende de Heets Emiten het Meer Michigan Kaan Wanneer de markt der gelegebrokgednekt nerst diktiver fin weinige vergenbilde ver gelegen kan der den den der hij dat in het ent zettend gree weste Laken der Lat is briter hijf dat in het ent zettend gree wester met gel veel gedaan veel gewonnen Han wort, hetwelk men wel aan de uitverter bemerter han: cedere Zeich wil wel hapitace omender tegen la ic procent, for men bico dehiver flot 20 tots; procentes . Lit hijes cominge algemeen den liberlike : Wat de plaats hieraungant; daarun = trent is lightly to bervere dut sen land treek waar lens klaps een Tevantal derpen giver for dut that geboren wordt een nove Latalytheis van alle vertakthinger van Handel en Tatrick wite, britadies isonde Schwine ligging daar onde black Lake die met Michogan lake ausin the husting plaats an Zes might land was thin springt ons is de toekerust ender Itter tes Legen bestried tot eln handels hunt voit de meet binnenlandhe land Threeker. they die hier ophicipt watde land afulfit als Room tand, aurdeppelen fich ete: of wet de werklieder in het hout opleverte, te weter hingstlang dallpennen low jest bast ete En maglig Lije, Zilles tedven met gereese betaling, Lije ten grote. Lege. en Zullen gelegend worth, a Ly die hier klimien openen een winkel stor tien van alle ij ker wart, die kan hier een heerlijk staag groei fen Handelshuis erlangen. die hier gelo heeft behoeft Hegen to Linnat to beginner, mietalleen inden Handel meder in tender heir in Palrichart Len: Ti vortecte love forg want hier growtok bast in wer toes, enorme intresten Lign hier aant'er lenethe ik heb Telve len aandeel in come Levijerij de markte vom leer is nitnemen hier han alleandat rak met groot verdeel ieder Rapitail gestoken wirdher vande asteker an het gebount maken de menschen Twart Zent, daar maakt koopmen Fabrikant potasch paarlasch la Salacratis Van hier is Loodaning Tabrick, it het er counded in, alleen Kuputaal beperhitoles Left wer met de vor hand Ligner markte van inkripen verkoop: - Untommutende gelegerheis vor molens hout Laag molens en voor andere machinery in ou he , men Schauft per Horn 14 Levot men het naat de hanteloode streeken. - Hy die hier loving hapitant Kindle hipvaarly of word in Vistcherien

6) Owarter die av me, visscherselorpen met hunne pinken overgeplant, het Lowell specelig welvarande stedle worth met de vischer; grow few. They die als fargadows Lich han need Letter wind hier in cone growfende affaire of doie Leiker in elkemeter te later & toei fer Ve dette Laken Schotten my nie voor den acun dacht In norm de Telve, alleus ter medecheling dat hier overstoedig gelegenheir is om forthe Lake, te beginnen: bij antwikkeling van tije doen er Lich nog eene menigte andere Laken op:-The most echter opmer hen dat de personen welke Laken begunnen mosten tedelijke he = theraun heiter hebber, in boranchier moeter Lighter onder miding geve for worthy men most hier Zakan leertin: wanneer Mals Kopman hier Lande beginnen, ik het mig stocifer in de Amerikaansche genvinter in wije vandien, keerde mijn hand tet alles waar Lich Laken dow omstandigheiter aanboiler; it begin in het kleinere om langkaum in Laken gewilkeld to word hi, ook verbond it mij om to beginnen inde bestaande Sabricke, [want de Handel mederes bouth is ten linde taul weg en geing te leer ti : praktigh, of ondersindely the Rennis betterkend veel: tusschende amerikanen te leven gaat moei felyk Wantmen is net begen hen opgewassen; tienmaal vliliger gemallely het en aangenames is het his shen het eigen volk Laken to beginnen, er hinch men most det thuentauch kunis Locken: it heb dit in nadnik dow liger ander Midling leerter Ver Haars, daarom is het best dat men om to beginnen Lich indringt inde bestaande argegronde Laken, hetwelk hier nittrekke, Loo ver ie men wit. If inner met een hapitaaltye van tweeden Lend hier lenge affaire Kin beginnen? in handly van len Amerikaan is het overtweeleg on all winkeliet en amerikaansch Koopinan nietalleen broote Hudler, maur wanneed cemans met det hapitaal len Compagners Zockt die Klames van La Ken heef clan tie ik geen gevant, wat kapitaal aconquest of the how als Koopmen ofals talnthe Tim brood hebben: lehter indies Lin the Lal Lelve moeter medent then in Lyne Lake. howard the Handel of wat Local het ook 25, but worder in spanning an volkarde in Himerika werken aller, de tijkster de grootster lig werken allen; ofschoon et Leker bride Scheir is, en sea Roopmanswell met Zooveel lig chamely R Mellerreder Velester Klemise Sabrieller human opgelight words, voordie geschrevene hooget dat gij svoreest tult vor Hean dat in de opkomende landstreken van het westen

Rajulaal het voordeeligst Zich van de autwelkelende takken van Hundel en beligheder hund nen meester marlen; daar de groei felijk heven de inbroking achter de ring Zijs, en de nu Komende leering Runnen Ontvangen Kosteloos door de betaling van lee gets van die voorgingles; dat hier de Zuken van Houndel Fubriek met veel winsten voor vedere untbreiding valtear Zyn: Dat echter de La Ren en beweging hiel van grond op moeten geleer wordt, en die niet wil hoorte, en leeren dat die Teel gewalt Kelijk op din Tenderlei wegen ieder Kapitaeil Inel Kom vermorten: dut een man met \$2000,11 Teket wel Lake Rem doen, doch tig moet talente hebben en in nadruk can drivend man tijn en Londel dat Kan het mist gaar : werken is hiel voorlen iedt can de ovdevan den day, alles is bij de opkorust van nieuwe volker in Spanning bewegingen vee Kracht. mijne acommestanger over affaires en Handel Zal it Shirter met de le opmesting: dat de man metveel of weinig Kapitaal metweinigen veel talenten Lendesting afhangt van duitendestei Kleine om Handigheole, toevalligheoles Looving het noemen, Met welke Kleine omstandigheoles lites geheele let en leven als gebouwd wordt; dere Kleine omstandighedter Lijn beiten beteik van den niensch, les Lyn in handle van god, Loodat het waar heid en muchrik Cofschorn or allije wonde light met de middelen, met smarschen talenter, stift of verdiling of welleloo Shedles in verbanic Stant) bevestige world God macks arm en light The het number op aarde Too de regering Good auschouweligh Ja last light getien, den in de opbound van dit volk en in mijn eigen lot -Na sraagt gij of het menschen met kleine kunderen en ookmet volwassene isaan te lacht, henvaart le Komen. It begaling vantunterin ducting gissen dat gij sraagt inlichting omtrent ketalofniet moeije lyke om kinderen te onde houden hinderten Zijn hier de kracht van een gestin : de wet hent een verweight een rekening voor opvoedingt seleeding voeding ete van een him dat beven de Leven Jacob Tas is, dans men van de onder Stelling intgant dat een aven wees hind van die leeftyd best by sutbesteding een huis kan vinder tot des Lett mondigen leeftijd ende daad Lankis Loo, men neemt order de Amerikanen gaarne een weerking van I faat op onder fortract det he hand tal dienes tot mondigen teeftijo, en men belooft slan teer gerede nevens vocching en Reding een goed opvoeding op de ament. Scholen en by het vertrek opmendigen leeftije len 100 , Dollar Tingelo ludit Contract good der Diekotge Lond: - Wijhe boen hier onder the iden Withoute. genai met talrijke huis getinner, die in Nederland dande armhas Tonden Motter konier, doch door de hudera tijn die huisgelinnen Zeer goed opgehouden . - Sthuteflebin Nederland gettingt over de bestemming migner hinderen; waar it einen vogenaamden Opgette westende classe niet vinot, waar Toogenauniele beschaving en fatseen delin moet turrotugehocht, fatoenly R; werk is et in avertwee; en werk word Livaar betauto: at moestikable goederen vertieten, migne hinderen hebben geen novo en Lyn geenballast maar hunnen speeding Sades en mordel on des honotes: menschen dies die werken willen behoven hier te heis kindler an Lig out of Joing is leve Leer Steeke

neteering hajutual hunner cellys veel gemakkelighet beginner; heenthen die meteen their Whimy gold his een Hans willen ophonotes wacerin Zi gediend himsen worth, Zullen Zich Zeer to Cour gestele Lien: monschen met hapitalen Kuinen, Hel Littende desnivot, hapitale, univer menschen nitchen burgestiften Hand Lindel middeles, Wien het moer felight word tichop letirites, it her dutbelaante lach, doch Lig hebben len Lurter appel dertebijten, van wege onkunde geheele orukee. Ting van Laken en om lede e veel inspanning toe behoort om cest een nieune Kning of Luch te bespireren, doch dit han it in mording Leggen dat in de gewone log, na de certe mocifelytheelen de onertille te hebben, Lijn Lij met him ne klude tu geter hit Kommer en wit die Kortsachtige Staat van leer ge dwingen fattour: - Leke Sinvou velen de certe indervindingen in Amerika vinacungencien, want alles is treems en nieur, alles is this; en cer men hous en live klaar heeft enables ge = matchelife rono Som Zich Ziet, words et cert on aangenaemhedlu en moestes gevonthes by nieuwe Laken most men ov Kattyo denken dat de geplante booringaard niet dadelijk volop geeft, doch de certe truchtes Lyn Leel Lock. - Lie ik op de looking svor de id fange fongelingen; dan huiver ik ophitdenkbeels van nog in Neder land to Ligit - Lie ik op de twisterte en ber deelde Staat de Kunderty God in Nederland, dan Ran en may ik niet ander I dan duisternis wachten. Lieik op de ge Holeera grankundlige verdeelkeid en enge secter geest, daar door het anders kortelijk welk der afgescheid tulen Lich verderft; dan moet it It in waar heir betingen, dut it het Standpeint on hour baar vordeel en bevanten geloof Medat die mij die bare menigte des volke een provi gen wolin van de duraskeel, van swegere en latin leiders: The geloof dat de waarachtige armoide over het with als tigchaam vertwarenis. She Louis dans veel see viel wel willer intwerot. but develher doch it betacin vival indeter matig to light dockweetdit, dat ik de land within ling iver det dies baire Kortligke de a Goo op gewelte volk fiva and echter in vele op Lichten waar is dut eine devde vlies des aporthe cars Latie dolt thinken) de cernige weg hie groots bly Schap dat wij hier als en wit de on houd bare, porte le gelake. Vooral indit runt geniet ik ousten Legen of aarde voor Lyn lijk teel Steller .- Wy lijn en maan lientijk en ellendeg volk sol van intimde mand een ding it mij vettivettende, het is hier een bieldend with en in mudnik words de fundamentes gelego onder het Schuille bij en Whighen tot God. - De Minte en Wijheid die it genet indeten is groot. God Lal attoolk Legenen : doch the halons trangelyt between nellige techt by afwiffing . - Doch eer is het weet of clevant of van de stage. Wischen Lulles it prant ook man Loo in weg not de volheid van mign halt; det geeft deklever | meet een Luiver in widnest van Latten dan de af sparte wordh. Wante it heis mostdown, dan nambe niets medevan if towert proch higher heather yole och hay frem van alle hout mentelen nam ik neits mede, dom enkele Kleine geliefkorde Ataklen bedden spiegels, dekens lake quederta, tapijla, lamen goederen, wollen en Katvenen Konten, by Koodanige goederte tinot il mig bepalen; ook ramik mede de gehele boekerij niet in Kisten maar in frandelbare putthen gepakt: omlege met dikt strooi linge generation Lakethingood himse stoud legt wanner men kleine Kindler, navid cevil en grof latallar en daurun half dan land to Leet aun cene y lest wieg mede the nemen en ook tone goedt hoevcelheid Kinder delethenif hei Jergoed: de Kisten moder Klein, tersteik zijn, vastgepatet, zij moder goed tijnom te handelen. In I to the the delethe light to the standard of . It meeste hier Handeldryvande Hellunders verstanden mit van het Billelich tota tig hier thevannen, doch hebbanal wat dan geleer; men kan hetgebrink der laal miet misten dan tot Zijne Schalle. Wannes men het Engelschant bocken geleere heeft, heeft men veel voordeel, doch om het onder Engelschen te Kunnen gebruken, mottoworde praktyle geleen werdt. Wij kon gen hier de Rollerdamsche werklijksche Convant. de Nederlander ende Handligter. wat het hosten Nederland porten hiel in het land lijn Leel gering. - De onkosten der Binnenleinische zuite is Zeel undel Schuitte, Lovdet het movergelight valt It convast levert opte geven - de middelprijs gisthedat voor de line granten

meestal beloog town & lot is Dollars, doch het is keel verschillen Sommigen rollen extrover een drie Dollars, anderen betalen door bedry de middel prosthebel; Trouget hib it reed min our deel medege deel our de leis toute. - men most ivival by withficting landhim Mirigoth, de lunding in andert planter mount het deinde linge. makhelifus. Van Newijork langs de brietaelroad op Limkith en wandaal op Detroit in van Detroit op Kalamalood, van waar de boeren dit de holome Whitelyadder kunnen Ufherlen: Ofschoon hetweit deur der was Is the Londe attoos devices willers down als genoven intantich passageel, dan is de leis acingenaund en teel soon to the horistens on the leis acingenaund en teel soon inter soon to the most in attije acultaden in de herfet I win de mannd october hieraan tekennen on teele men inde winter gemakhelyh want acm het klimant. - wanned gij als yowown pasjagied lijst dan kunt lij op het kantort plants, numerin lens down naad Kalamahoo Log it dent sow of 13 a ils on want it les up heter det de leis down tot Chica go an Heer , langs genoemde leistvirte, koste \$1811. - van Kalamaloo tot Chicago is gewoonly \$ \$5.11. No meen it alles wat meldens wardig is a anythyt to hebben: - Intusphen hebben mig de Grantschapper Breeders file brief vor Utvegetenden: - Wannel wij U huism guntle Goit swigen ontvangen two Glofit det fij ensten by Londer geschenk en ten woten Legen onder SHeerly Legen hant Kign for Lyn over higed dut het een glingt roll rocquing of schoon met vite mocifelightheothe en stilochening bettet, doch te mogen werthen com con op homeno rolk, en root een rolk in distelf eerste ontwikkeling in her te en Bergerstaat functamenten te mogen leggen, geheel inafhankelight en 3/3, hovdat men Unbedwongen Lich naar den legel Gods hun ligten is iets du Sourt, Satwellop aurele Delotugenoton wordt; hetwelk, ofschoon het veel in spenning vordert, len allera angene aut Loctopler tog het welk om het regt te Kenner moet onde vonden worde: - Nove mign persoon begeelik Uten Leer Then, daat it in It Lie, cenen clockmentige, mede arbeich, die wij heef Olivo Keer fa dringend nevelighebben, - Vormijne dier bare fait Touch het een gangename aunwinst zijn in het onderling ver keer; hetwelk in Honer hald meer geschat wordt nach mate de Kring van beschaafder omgung ent burgestyller stand tomes gemisturet, inovkvanwege Ig nadat dig Have Kustest naar den bloede virtoren heeft, teel doort incon Karle toften angenignist hours geliften . - Ingue Wenschen en begeerten echtet brenge ik met onderweging von Hort troon, an Legge, Me welle geschiede, - De versilling en sovral de dochmatige versulling de plaats legt mignaam aun het harte; in lighet evertilft over hot geheele wolk, hebek ook veel belonger bij . O the vorning van len volk en den beginne betieken Norveel! alles most it bluggend maal vergelijken bij den in het Zand gutkiemenden likel; Wateen verballende gewelgen wanneel hij it ontwilkeldstitt een Lware likentvom . - Lantons bidden! Loo God met onsisalles is wel! te lennen op food wijshen, waar Van the one in Lyn Low, chie the totrogsmaking guf, wil neck delen, it mij lene diet bare wellet. Want it sta two dehing, verilige, dit doct mig ook makkelife migne wille Stille, in tign found ... Wanneed men el handel gun en vettermiche tehrijt; dan verweicht mengewordet mededeling van lotgevallen en toestund des harten; en die nu het Men lange briefvolgebelad, en nicht hierren, medegedeeld: Hetis meest al koo met nij; de Leukender hand, swewelf min gewonlight; Loodat M geworlyk watplong wegal de lest reets en luklik lant leggen: legentlyk ben it echte en sol. dam: en ware de briefnichal &vo grout, deur in gaarne eens petweider over het padje datek in twentie wehter de legge heb; een minst prant looguerne eens over de voolog Lynne tooneelen, voral wanneel zij duge uidrakken nahettimele hiel Logals hat met mig het ge Tal is . Van het geheel moet it Leggen ; it ben gedurende sijf fanen als ten nietwetende wirm ge School geweett, alles is mij outsten hier enerthinks mij Stung op miching out het limen op migne for og kijne muthtigt anne van formele specifice ingsheir an mong it migne Tale brackt is migne verwachting, von het tigdeligte voor de dui dende tij new tele en voor de geer highe beloefte, dervolles. God ann is open baar gowerd - God heeft geholing, god heeft ve heistet, god heeft beatlelings ged will enopgebourd, god heeft Lyn wominge gehad onde but sen ellendig bolk to dig , alleen de genache houtens of en doct ond Lyndle wy Lije . - O myne ba geweest een worstelbane, duch God heeft geholpenengered Ju winderlijk geholpen! doch zonder to devasted met to boven, en het Schind mij be dad na mite mij god degent Hi; mij ook na die met e met verdublede noodlindrikt on in dubbele make doct ontwarten dat the Ellenderg ben: - There weekt minde de tuste dan voor Jaren .

nulunty kniet du very op de den wachte, want in Amerika bringen ing orkens de neligha it, la mut hetalise on het. month linde pin Lette andovo be unite Inthe work done tomons; doch land Haunch under Lythe de Dievel geen Levart Sombotoncel op hange want this an lengen aut hatis hur good authoring hier month that to moyor bewake brodend level enland heb ben in for selient; - Statungar Lee it come to my te general be Here lier ar lide! ontranguet her garle onte hartely ist greate Miller thehan leveling between the Shafe Brit Muhaulte. Nunng confunction of so op hat bienen land tot be Shit . It hormon ony my met valled Palgenrege, mign vet loof ten hute van und from Olders. Van dans Vir Rochikan neichnit myndhallelykst grote aun die Samilie in Londer heir agin de Mocdel destilles ook onine hartelijke groch aan het nooddriftig brodend solk Loodung wolk hebit hef meteen innige band - Wanner ik to incen fande deenen han met inlichting te given of audichats, rolganne docid Lilks - Wanneet het god behagen mogt Hann ens to Schenken, to gij in Kalamakov moot arenkomes, gij latende soweg vedera, daar homt met some Gade en hindera, natuurligk dadelijk olove, per rijling, date verwacht ikle volstrekteerst hier in mijne pastorie, thet is milliger cerrt vat int. Tusten en van hier brangt gij were stound ni isrette geneente, voor de goeele, in Na Brocker de Merc Lig onet Men levet Hen mathor Kung gade con black velet; Gig hint

Lin Willenv: The Hai food " Startegenbesch Lalgi deremelde unamuntelland hiver, landring 2 alsmede dal Lig dienstbaar morgen Lijn, in Good hand, ter uwan nutte, en tot lending in den wily, 3 Wellien den The behaugs, en le en de uwantel telder deutan it hijn hatteven scho Hij de gena. 4 dage attorne, die den divaken en on wetender, wijsheis in Lyne ar morde veleenen wil , There de art leggingen van myn hart, en de leilenen myne fren, ter lyner ler an tet mu heil. - len le thethe San two hans was noj neurgenain: ook lay it met bly They witde lette tumante hi kulacu, dut une overhant non geene afgetriebine La le is - nout aanleiding san two schryven an hat gehal de austanoligheden, set ik mij dan tot schingiens, ofschur in geen lusty, organtlik, washalve Wook mand los weg supervoleed in hurtsmeening wel bloot leggen; bevelende het god acen; die nichallen de vor Leuk des mistellen is, maar vok de linden des mistlellen in Lije ligen hand bestrit. Chilvent migis eigen haits stemment, omtrant de up theit gelragte looping, hebit it medetedelen dut de her hen land als new gewernte, the de looping mijn ourded sivey, outrant singe pertente welke menann degeneente weischte voortestelle, ih heb geantwoord in oplegtheie, naar nigne volle arstuiging, in lot migne blyoschap is naar mign verteel de beste keine geschiegtatike fichunde beiogs hief geschre. Senders min hand deselve negthans nict hebenderteken, is Magelater on lede it nict ofthe Songrandivenshite te Stacin, en de Luch Zonder Ecuig dringen wenshite inde Stander Miertie te taten: his in extenter aunleiding on to any on te Spreken, mi Legit Il shipwooding dat it met geheel mig harte Il hier vanden Heere weisch; En wel omtede it gelof daar gij une meintere montaitikelder oplerding genoten hebt, gij voor de gemeente niet Hechts maar in Lande heie ten nutte kunt Lijn tvor de geheele holonie svor ons geheel volksbestaam, in gevrel dat wijen alle betrekkingen, te veel om it de Lelve artwikkeld medetedeelen, behiefte het ben dan purken, die aan Tvolks welvarten met een nice verstandelykar. Left himmen wit beider, Hijpre dehanten hebben hier een Londerling Standprint legeloeping eigen aan de bijtendere omstandighedly waaris det Jengdig volk Lich geplaalst vinit. Mich allen diele beleing maarifalle belanger hebben my taablier te Lijer, het is com nieuwe let ale: anternelier horota de predikanter gebezigd als midleleis van vir binding tuskhen cht volk ande one = liggende volher : Ondersinding Coller Seni duarin allem sugue meening teg taler hender The weelfthetalleen de gemeente mout het geheele volk behooft hulpe : In met heel mign halle Wasche in Whier Zoo wij hat in Good Vadergiante mogen outstrugles - min gehed harte left incht ming in Lyn horinglish top heiter tehler is het in ville op Lighten dear on hunde entruitant

door to hen hel come dier bate looping, aan de vorming en op her ching van dit work te ling, arbentes: Ha, Leed na light mij dan I volks belangaan hetharte, en aldus ook welke pertences ter in deten hring aan het genrischtedoel Kullen arbeider - De verbruding aan Me Fader in her. en de belietiting op the Sound en Sound bleed bandle, brangen mig Lunder tur fel ook nieder bosch tot le. - De her Rentano begeerdevan nij daar Zij Slecht met de pen humen dat ok von hein len, hur lettera Zonde beauturorthe; in heb Kulks geweigerd: des mitteg instaunde Lul it het cen les tuina ander binter him water op tive tetteres antwoords: - Onte beginselen bepaule Gereformeer, land, met und gewornte of acurdrang Van brutes, mant ent volle erethinging des hartes. Ik gevort come dekan benaalde varte Evering, om All het niegelijke te doen, von de Hollanders bij hume formulieren desgan daas. to bewaren; it's haut met al migi hart onbestembleid, subtende, ouver schillighted and want oring ou vi bij de dan van; en teken het een sugnel dure looping, orn Vastigheid en orde det geteformeerde het allede to bevorderen en te helpen hand haven; het met doende Konde ik mig Leel ever for botton digly, genera. Egacin de tedeste belangen van dit volk mij vergrijpen: it Loude bevan voor een bevaat hier in te lever het midden te ontvanger, welke her in een bave det Lee Lorde Lign: Wij oudettekenen hiel het mulici onde verbridings formulier der geleformerit Siett, volgens Maspikaal besliit: Ut kyn veranigemet in het . de Hersonnde hert van det leure, welke inde waarheid it toande geblevier, in gresmint on on re go nigtheid aun de goreformeerde lier? ver Scheidenheid van taal doctons Als contentsis handlen, in tratifin Stotoon li fortu hillen gemeen Schap do or took afgivaardigolin . - De Leevaren en gemeenten Lijn deel bepaale unharkligt · door is Micri. Consortind: or is ook hartely the an acongenouse ommegang tustone de decrashe - Storger Spicales Wighin De Kleige wiens Stand placets was inde Graufichap; doch die naal de tristroide Holland kon gemeente Manine deil my in Milwairies is bewegen, werwaart the vertrokken is, doch levende in verteniging melde Classistan Holland; indie Tement. Threkenwas op Ligt nevelig . Men Mittide of ovideelole Somerifen welcens of Broader heigh de betoching had acongine Oth hay men, om lede Highetgemalthelyful She Herten meet begeerthe; whowel gife doct mitten: - De Sching die in concise Viream Kleine gemeente grantench aun Granfschup en Worgel daartoe ten deele ergentligte toebetustiede, vertrekt naar The dans en long an Wisconsen alwant ist Them hour to bevertigen: men is in Wisconsen met Sterk genorg om were afgettenderd Classis to vormen to two toe macht 2; can deel not van de le Classis: Alte Kleine gemeente denken wij tal nu welvan Tollen ter vous Lelve , Too wy dentien met grace schap Labren Swelten, Attet Dorp Leeland Staut De VI meulen: Op Sriesland & De yma : op Dreuthe wort dagelijksch venvacht De Smit . - Dose allen tijn hartelyk verenige, ten uin. dal the Wilmvan ous heeft Lich De Bolks met eene gemeente nedergetet, twee wind van hier, de le gemeente hourt hetvor Yan Hellendown en bragten met Zich weel van de Stemming die gemeente herwau't; dete toonde nich Goodete in alles die heirlelyke vereeniging en han meer een neiging om Lich op Zich Zelvan te hiavelloge een droevige Merani val van DE Bollis Lal Low il hoop aldund sene verandering ten goede veror Laken, DE Bollis is dan call wy hier alree geschorst en Zal dentilijk in de volgende maans works door de Classes worth, afgetet van wege (ek onther delikin, to betweenenth Land van wege Echtbrent. it dente dut his in cone legtvaardige hour Gordaan we dig it in wan . neer het mi mung dienen tot veroo trivedizing van Leerant en gemeente, fa vanioris allen, dan tal et veel geninder hrachte goes gene intovote weigen . - It is hebban door good good haid veel dankthof over on be hartelighte vaccinging :- in belock thing met las let historde Stam wij opderelfte votals toen de Utrechsche Kelkenorde wert weggelige met aan neming det Lordohe. Nu ni Le gemeente onder Schotte in Pella, hebben wij omslagting op des telf onde Dock, ontrentous lakelijk Stand hunt grantword vor 2 a 3 Jacob, doch hebbengeen autword outvange, , de brieven vandaar deelen ins merte dat Lele to de de very the verdeelitheir heerscht, en dat de gemeente in vier deelesis gesplitte. The knows ting dat dete brousle, 1186 de nationly be gevolgen Lijuvan het optredte als reformatorte an eene nieunt genetente deur te Hellen; isera Behalve Onde Classichale vergaderingen hebbende predekenter voll Merriaal I facus hunne bredertyle some

Dan heift hielde hert I Juans have granticuliere Synoden, (Kopvelals provintual opgrove Schaal is En une algemente Sijnode, afgevandigten werden velho Zen, Locals het ande fonsatt, o placet sinct in Nederland -- De Pastorie is can geschiktwomhnis, doch men betaams het van binnen meer aftener cier his, met pleisteres end: de viel akkiers waaropde partire stact is god him mand Heatt opgetilaarde Tade boschgrond waar de Stompen way op Haan, alwaer de vorige produktant Korra Indiacusch, austlappe les les, en cenige him vinchter verbouwer, but is hleigrons; but Staat nacht Londe geboonte; andus lu tuinals tim, most worthingenacht: alle de andere predikanter women in hun legar heis of hun ligh, u lu land, want ook 30 hier Komenot hartlen towether our oneles dat to Komen: ook is het voor iede fre cor, dehant acongename, in het aconleggen vantim en boomgaart the Zulks te doen op eige grons, want dans alles in de se nieuwe weich moet aungelege worder; Loo Falmen te lang moeter waither inte on volkise een aangename tuin ete maken deil: ook is het aangenaam vor een Bredikant dat M. bij de rij zing van de goedren Zigne eigene goederen Ziet byten in waardij; daar Hij toch eventee alle de hartheden van de niembeir de land treek moet onderindes de Pastorie van him gewertit is echte evel, in betwand of legen we ping hebit, de put is nietdiepgenorg om god writer igh te leveren; baux de parlori stant is sene horgte, en de beneden blisis volvan kleine steent jes en see mucifulk to graver, Novaton heeft men goes water clock de parling wit; men most doorgraven tot min "het in het Zeund hourt bij it kenut kebt gij hier og tedringen - Ofmen it diedelijkheid gerten Lat omtract het tratitues t behingle ik evenwet gij kind the Christen wel cenige bepaulther a angular de mente sestrouw ik tign hierin wel getind doch bepault getote belower valt hen moei flight, wannet her Mus Schrijetes wel canige bepautiher a angates: de menthe rincl ti pra bote spik aurdappele Koon blocmmeel betreft dan Lijn Liggeried, ook kunnen Lij ook nog al door wiling wouthelwaren mayty wordly Swike have he Lelve maken doch geld is more feligh; Wannier gij homt, bading dan ook dat men unt goederter sig met de offen wagens van halamen too hale; inte dat men li spiporide in gehalt branchout, dat men li land ploege en schamhoude boren un lande die timent. - In beliebling tot het schoolweder en Gooddienslonderwist man heeft de geweine lathechisarten, cine's vernam omdien mærtet die ookeene boerder heeft, ook de Lerne heerande gevande te horider de hindle behoof dan ein lijdsman om de se tredere beleinge Teyt en orde te horide to be tot hoof dat nig hief in livele en horide still hoof dat nig hief in seldliu = Casjis Holland in het middles de holonie can y leiding Erlangen door de op offering van lange acu Leenlijke les vous beteiding vous het academie leven: Vort cen paul wellen Schreefing nogen Her with langage dal the \$ 500. 11 fd.i. 1500 gulda voor goof. Dete Lunk is vot ons van intrumeni genight Good berestige It hebeen aangename mijnhartsterkende verwachting dut God det volk hier hweekt ten mutte van Lyn right: en dat het eene Hof Good is en blift selen die hier iel Bramen blind an Sicon van God morten het leven ontrangen : - De ligendommelyte morit wij hier to doon witteles hebbei gehad, hebben voor ous wie krachtege leer School geweest, twentwilled deliking and eller len, ter conferring vangebes, en het leinen opljos. Ligne hulge is honolitig hrachtig openbaar geworten, doch huft flang Lyne winderen van goede tieren heen der mingele met lastbac heilkame chulling enticht. Nu mog het ein en under op ende wagen per Foneel iam hij geligt. De Candstreet is mogan wij door for goodheid deggen gedand: wel - San Lichte del Barry hier verschoon getteven in de Afra de heetste lije des Lomers is et alligo meer of min geneigotheid onder het with tot eine Galac goede tes weller; welle echter van geen gevanty hen aurdis, indien

mende wenten des natuur by toos op volgt; dan Kan het afgentut worden met geninge middles : det Lome heeft Lich er Leer wining niet notmens wand Lich vangerpentiair, de -s'en speedige svortheling benist solls welvarten. De verhui Ling welke gepaatt guar melocal Schothan, heeft lebeniet, als men dich nict out liet, to Living right, of de generalhen levens Lich niet Kan verschaffen ete een nadeeligen invloed op de getondheid, voor al wanneer men in de hitte rijst: dit volks leed in den beginne veel van wege de notmeloote ongeriefles heder in on hunde ete: toles dete land Streek nog geheel wild was. Sommige huisgerinnen Echter niets dande wiskling van het Klimaent otergeleden, anderte Wel: it heb in nachrit, meer dan immel te vorter geleerd, Liebte enge tonicheid Liniu Starten Jand; mign Kningo his is nictalleen gespaard, maar Lelfs vermer der en toch wig hadlen Nal le doorvertele, en waren geen hard leve gewon: de verandering van lucht awater echter get gewornly Role certe organblikken, en de temperatund der hette eene Schot, doch Le is in geenen deele gevaarlijk, Too men Lubruet moto teillig ver waar lood. Geneeskun : dege hulp is hier amine Lig en Staat nour alle waartehijnlijkhier vermeeriters te worden. Vá Komen er een paar svagen Handel en beroeps betigh il Kakende soor - That is in der daad lene Itoloventrungen Kunt. Il Lende modifelyhe taak Il to antivorole Loodat gije Leing is hie finglet ophil tovor con Enterecon daciover wel Zes paginaal Kinnen Schrijven . Wan townieun't we'lde: - Han Belighedly Beroeps Kringer of Handelsingroten Klein authoret hethier niet: meteen oplag van heterg t. ween georfendoog, Kan men aln alle Lijola Leelle Vinder, waarin hien geen love Shekts maat naat het Amerikaansche Leggen geld Kan maken: - Tend Michigan Meet was wor 25 faat niets to vinotes danop empaat plaatse, een entel logheis om wat hij Judiante to Stiften: Mis het omtet met grote Stedle en derpen: de menschen die der Kwamen warter metstalmenthen die begannen wiet neets of meter credict of meter paar duitend della Toplet hought, mi Lynhet Kapitalisten : het is aan de crede Vandendag, dat de menschen inde lopvan da to faar menschen wordnin gerdertes breekt in een; men Schat hulls hier Zeel weining: en men begint weel van a af men verleent Hem weel every Spoeding credict; en onder de hapita-listen vinot men el die in de loop van len is faren 2 a 3 maals man evenwel Ze begonnen meturing of nicts meestal alles ap crediet) en nackators van genvemblal jara rijkwarten: Het is een Tonderling land inbegrippelifik voor een luto peciam, die niets weet van het opgroci fen met de opgroci van plaatsen : waar in licheigen. this de stantet tevine tis, waardoor de nieuwe Settles in hetwester too Sud tot webrastinkouise of schome by. miets bedittende om mede te beginnen de Stronn der invlocifende volken trangt in Kaste farte de landen tot waunt, doet de in Kirte Jaren ved afwegen en brengt de nove La Kely Chicio ent Lich voir alle vertakhingen Fan Houdel Fabrickavelen en alle bedigheden: de behoeften Lyne vincestal voordat et de menthen Lijn die Leveralle V- Un hier indewelded to holument when most new die Lend Chitospethan toke della Stebeld an laten Yarten men nevet Zich door de austandezheden later vermen, en gereed Lijnou Zich maar alle opderende geleginheit, le Siette : vandaar gript en Frierikaan plistaan, de dingen die Henricorhinen, andere de Staag nitnikketende our landigheote Steed nicewe in vertebilled outlandigheote opdoe, om hier indaalout ovachts dut to nemen dat Lienthin als van Delve aantred: de Amerikaan, graagt vinsmed of this dat lif dat han, doch wan new Hem de gelegentier leist in een of andere Zack, dadely his the of goleed vow. Woundard is of schoon Lich can amerikaan wel in Lijn werkhring ein hoofidool verttels, men Liet Hem ook Haag legt en luckisch ter Lyde ut jugle om medetenemen wat them outwoot. This is need all een Handelaad in alles inhet grooten bilein en bij autwikke ting van Zaken behoudt to het beste, doch is snog alt jo open voor by himstige Zaken: bij handel in thlinden groot, heeft they meestal Tabriel in werking; en vindt digarin vorral Lyn tehening, dat het helje hapitaal

decretebuding van Handel met Sabrick weten in een hert orgablet 3 of homach doctor mether in it icder con Letting heeft the Lyne procenter idie nict gotting Ling alles wort chien bekally in trest is on het langst I procente an wanned ein hoopman han Handelof Salrokwette 30 contentent ivo is het niets brilen gewoons, doch Handel en tabrichiedten geven dehiet flet sie to procenter : voval indien men handig is in Snelles en dubbeliveredige om Metheringer, clant titlubbelo men hier de Kapitates Incl! Nu most men voval niet withetory verticken dut very way the meester beginnen met con invoidel hapitealte of met entil credict: Vandacit die hapitaal In handle heeft en Lich neet gedwinger Diet om Zich tot milhandel te ver hud livelie han Let give hory Royan enkin beter Lasia die hier hapitaal heeft him bewakende de Steete, tener to het Mee Stichigan kaan Wanneer de nearliteden geligebre ligednell nert dike it fin winge englighe geligebre ligednell nert geligebre fin veringe vogenblik han goede La han doe Lat is hiles hij dat is het ent tellend grow westen met geli veel gedaen veel gewinnen kom worte, hetwell men wel aan de net este benedie brocenter . Lit hijer coming affected of menter leger & a ic procent, fa men bicochhive, flot 20lotse trait is lightly to begin dat een land theck waar lens klups een Zeventat derpen gitte for die tidear gebren wort een novo Zalalytheis van alle vertallhuigen van Handel en Tabrokieten, bretadien black Lake die met Michegan lake ausin Ver histing plaats Cland was thin springt ons is de toekenst ander Ateches Legen bestand lot els handels tout de med timintamobile land struker. this die hier ophicipt watde land afut fit als Round, tand, aurdappeter Juk che of wat de werklieden in het hout opleverte, to water hings thur, Mahipunen levi jest bast ote On maighing Light tedor melgeleede betaling, Lijister granter Leger en jullan gelegend worth, je Lig des hier skilivien ofenen een winkel stor tien van alle if her want die han hier een heertijk Stang groei fend Handelshuis erlangen: die hier gelo heeft behoeft nich Thegen to Lin wat to be giverice. mistalled in the Mandel metter in Lande heir in Palricher Len:

jever beele lowiferje want hier greatek bast increasive, enorme intresten Lijn hieraant timite. ik heb Telve len aandeel in con Leve ferij de markte van leer is nitranien hier hin alleandat rak met groot verdeel ieder Ragitail gestoken wordhit Fande asscher an het getante making de menschen Zwart Zent, daar meintet hoopmen Fabrikant petasch paci lasch lu Salacratis Van hieris Livelaning Tabrick, it het wandeel in, alleen hightaal beperhiteles Left withing met de vor hais Line markte van interpen vertion; vor maleus hout Zaag molans en voor andere Intimuntande gelegarheid it es nantalles werkt med hie fiel Stone Looket hout is maaht helber houtelook Streckies Hig die hier teening hapitaal hande sellen Schipwart, of vooral in Vistcherien hande

6/ Chartadie arm to visschersdorpen met hunne pinken overgeplant, het Lowar Specdig welvarende steck, with met de vischer row few. My die als fatgadows Lich han need Letter vind hier in cone growtende as invarding - Bustiness: Storal Lijn hier Theer vordeely drie Locher in alkemoles telater stocifer & dete Laken Schoolen mig In norm de Lelve, allen ter medecheding dat hier oristoeding gelegenheis isom to beginnen: by artwikkeling van tijd doen er Lich nog eace menigte andert Ik moet tehter opmer hen dat de personen welke Laken begunden moden ledelig hivaam heiter hebben, in boven chier mocker Lijder ondermiding geve fait with, men most hier Laken besting wanner that keyman hier donde beginnen, it tier storifen unde Umer hounsthe generates la wife vandoing harde mije hand he alles Lich Laken dir omstandigheole, aanbooler; it begin in het kleinere om lang Lacun in Lutin genitheld to worth, ook verbond it mij om to beginnen inde bestaunde Sabriche, (want de Handel mede ver bouch is ten linde tail weg engang te leer ti : praklijk, of onders indelighe Kennis Altekend veel: tussehende Amerikanci te leven gaat moti felyk Wantmen is net began hen opgewasfen; tienmaal vliliger gemallelijket en aangenam ishet herschen het eigen volk Laken to beginnen; evenvel men most det theder hande Locker: it heb dit in nachrill dow liquiconder wieling letter it that dannishet best dat man om to beginnen Lich inthringt inde bestaande ar gegrinde Laken nilstrekke, Loover te men wit. - If inner met can hapitaal to de werthing han nel Enige affaire Ren beginnen in handly van len Smerkacus it het over Weelleggenery om all winkelier en amerikaansch koopman nietalleen broot te vinden maar wan weed cemand rout det Kapitacel len Compagnor Zockt die Klunies van La Ken heef. clan the il geen gevoier, wet hapitaal acongant of the hour als Koopman ofals Palsochant Jun brood hebben: lottel indices Lin they Led Lelve moder medewellen linky we howardy to Handel of wat Lout het ook 2; but inderd in Spanning conthaide In Stincilla Willanalla, de lijkilles de grootste Lijwerken allen; ofschong & Leker bude scheid is, in the hoopmanswell met Louvel highamely R. Mitch Telester Klemise Sabricken Kunner opigelight words, wordie Som, wet aculciding geren tot et buding met grootere Laken: - malal dit Schrijven gerretikechter dat con the der Letter Lich de Kaher Tegt Zail Voor Steller, want bespecieling of pratitiff etisthit stel: The andert Laken hunnen ubences lowwel it clarke dat but Hechts heauther hallen hige geschrevene hopelidat gy somest till ver Haan dat inche ophomende landstroken van helwesten callerte Laken dat dete holorie puist op een ligostip virheet dat de mannen met iming

hajulant helvoordeeligst Lich van de outwerkkelende takken van Hundel en beligheiter hem. num meester maken; claar de groci felificher a der inbroking achter de ring Lije, en de nu Komende learing Runnen Ontvanger Kosteloos, door de betaling van leegels vandie voorginglis: dut hier de Laken van Houndel Fabriel met veel winster voor vedere unbreiding valbaal Zyn: Das Echter de La Ren en beweging hiel van grond op moeter geleer wordt, en die niet wil hourt, in leeren dat die tee gematikelik op din Zenderlei wegen ieder Kapitaeil Inel Kom vermorten: dut een man met \$2000, 11 Zekel wel Zaker handven, doch this most talenter hebben en in nadruk can drijvand man tijn en tondel det han het wiet gaan : welken is hiel vrolen iedt aan de ordevan denday, alles is by de or himst van nicuwe volker in spanning beweging an vee thracht. mine acommestinger over affaires en Handel tal it Shiter met dete opmesting: dat de man metveel of weinig Rapitaal met weinig en veel talenter Londesting afhangt van duitendestei Eline om Standigheden, towalles heden Twowij het weenen, net welke Kleine omstandigheden tiles gehecle lot en leven als gebouwd wordt; dere Kleine omstandighedter Liger britten beteik van den nelusch, la Lyn in hand in van God, Loodat het waas heid on nachrill of schom a allige wonderlijk met de middelen, met smenschen talenter, styl of verdinin of welleloo shedles in verbanis Hant ) bevestigo word God maakt avin en lift & The heb nimmed op aarde Too de legering God aanschumstyk fa last. light gerien, dans in de opboint van dit volk en in mijn eigen lot. Na strangt gij of het menschen met kleine Sinderen en oohmet volwalfene isaan le la den henvaart le - Komen . De bepaling vantunderten doct mig gisten det gij staagt inlichting omtrent tietalof niet moeis lyte on hinderen to onderhouth hinderen Lyn hier de hracht van een getin : de wet kent een verris went een rekening voor opvoedingt Reeding voeding ete van een hind dat baren de Leven facer is, dans men vom de onder telling intgant dat con arm weeshind van die leefty best by sulbesteding een huis han vindlig tot des Lets mondigen leeftigo en de dacio Lankis 200, men neemt onder de Elmerthanen gaarne cenweerting sant faar op onder fartrait det het hind Lal dienen tot monoligen teeftijo, en men belooft slan Leer gerede nevens vocching in Receding cen goed opvocaling of de amerik. Scholen en by het vertick op mondigen leifty len 100 , Dollar Tingelo ludit Contract gant de Lieko fge Lond: - Wijhebben hier onder Scheichene Willuwe. gehad met talrighe huis getinner, die in Nederland dande ar inhas Londen Huchen homei, doch door de Kudera Linde hingelinnen Leer goed opgehouden .- Lihute flutin Nederland geningt over de bestemming niquet hunderen; waar in linea rogenainden Gogesten werhinde Classe niet windt, waar Loogenaamide beschwing en falseen delin moet turidingchocht, to want men let nament steed lene affaire of cene cen huis huite and har tuck little and hard to the lette be parameter timber from hard Boven with Handanger ten helgend vangen berhauftet ing it pronde to han is Jalounty R; werkisch in wartwed; enwerk word Livaar betauto: al moestikable gouleten Water mine hinderen helben geen wood an Lyngeen ballast maar human speeching Sades en moedel on des houdles : menschen dus die werhen willen behower hier te huis hindle in hebben het zi out of Jong is leve Leer Stocke drangled by my Hanschen

motioning hapitaal humain cellys veel genatitely het beginner; hearthen die meteur tillen 166's ricy a gold hier con Hand willen opheriotes warin to gediend hunica wirth, Lullen Lich Leer te leur gestele Zien: monschen met hapitalen Kunner, Het Littende dernords, hapitale, winder muschen nitolen burgestiften Hand Lindel middela, Wien het mocifely Knew thickopletimeter, it her dutblaantilacter, doch tig hebben ten Lurter appel dontetigten, van wege arkunde, geheele omkee Tang van Laken an our leach veel inspaining low behoort on cest an niame Kning of Lach to befine an doch det hair it in mording Legger, dat in de gewone loes, na de certe modifelytheele devilers tele le hebban, Lign Lig met humme hinde tugered hit hommed en int die kertsachtige Staat van len gedwingen fattoan - Leke Siniver velen de levite indervindingen in timerikatonacunguacun, want alles is is come en nicun, alles is thind; en cer men hing en live klaur heeft enables ge = matitalife rond Som Zich Ziet, worth, et eerst on aangenacimhed an moutes girmeles: by nieuwe Laken most men or Kattyo denken dat de geplante boonigaard metdadelight volop geeft, dech de cerste Struchter Lyn Lee Lovet. - Lie it op de loving soor de id Jange forgelingen; dan huiver it ophitdentitele van nog in Neder land to Lign - Lie it op de twistelde en ber declde Staat de hundere, Gods in Nederland, dan Ran en may ik niet andert dan duitternis wachten. Lieik opde ge Holeerte grankundlige verdeelkeid en enge secter geest, daardoor het anders Kortelijk welk der afgescheid tuen Lich verderft; dan moet it il in waar heid betinger; dat it hat Standpunt on houd baar overdeel en branden geloof ik dat die mij die bare menigte des volke een provigen van de duraskeel van trotgere en later leiders: The geloof dat de waardehtige armiede over het will als ligehaam vertwarenis. Shaine dans vel zeel veel wel wille intwerter but develher, doch it botain moral indeter matig te ligne dochweetdet, dut il de land within ing vordet dientie lostlight des God opquelte voll francisa, echter in vele op Lichten waar is dut care devde they des apothecart talie dut thinken) de conige weg her om sich net langet te vencirte, en uit de on hiriobaire, ponte le gélate l'égal indit ren growth bloodchap dat my hierals con volk nugleon vorter the bertudien vestime it dut de Heere ousten Legen op aarde voor Lyn lijk tal Steller - Wy Lijn een maan lientijk en elluideg volk sel van inhunde mand een ding it mij verteur tekende, het is hier een beldend with en in nadruk. words de findamenter gelego onder het Schuiles bij en vligtes tet ford. - De hunte en Wigher die ik gemet wielete, is groot god Lal dit volk Legener : doch This kalons trangelight between hullings tent by afwyling . - Doch eet is het weet it devant of van de stage. Wischen Lattes it prant coli mina in in weg mit de volheid van mijn hatt; det geeft delever meet een Zuiver in wichnell van de lan dan of This to worden in the less news letter, dan namet meter medevan if to neck pool higher heather ye le ist hing. from van alle hond mentbelen nam it mede den Inhele Kleine getre florede Alakten bedeten Spiegels, della station. gordert, lajigta, land gooderter, wollen en Kalvener Kowsen, by Toodanige gooderte. Lines it neig bepaler; och nand cert en grof latalallar en decarnaingeneraid in Lakkingved : Inigne strond Legt wannes men kleine kinder, lan taad tij Lee farm eene gleit wieg mede be new on ook tene goede hoeveelheid hender de them of lei je goed de kisten moder Klein, tin the King, vastgignetet, tij moder goed tijnom to handele in the the for the diet better ale to Je meeste hier Handeldryvande Millanders verstanden niets van het Bollelsch loten to hier hivainen, doch hebbenal wer trangeleerd; men Ken het gebriek der land niet missen dan tot Zijne Schale. Wannes men het Engelsch unt bocken gehere beeft, heeft men well overdeel, doch on het onder tigelschen to him nei gebruiken, mottdoor de prestytt geleentwerth. - Wij Kry gen hier de Rollerdandsche weeklijksche lourant, de Necleslander ende Haurtiger? wat het histen little land weet it wiel, doch de porten hiel in helland tijn Leer gering. - De onkosten der Binnenlandsche teite it Leer inder

meerial be vogition & St. 12 Dolland, down het is Keel verschillens Sommingen rollen tollow ten this bellens, anderes betalen door bedry de middel projethebel; Trocget hebite teed mig over del medege declo out de leistonte. · her most ivival by willficting landhim hingork, the lunching in andert plante, month the thinked for onge interementalist hangs de Elichatrond op Lunkist en vandual op Street av van Allerit op halamakord in want de borren hit de holonie White galder, himmen lifterles : Ofschoon hetwat dunder was is the conde attoos destrict withis doon als person intandsch passager, dan is de leis acingenaund en teer Incl: - With most in alligo and tacle in de herfet I win de mand October hierann betiente out tele men incle ne inter genakhilyh went acm het klimant. - wanned gij als yowon pastagied lijst dan hunt fij op het hantort junds, numerin lens door naar Kalamahoo Logik denkt soor & 13 a 14 . " want in lees op helle deit de leis clock let Chicago an Heer flangs genoemde leistoide, hoste Sibin - van Kalamatoo tot Chicago is glewood f \$5,11. No meen it alles wat meldens weerdig is a angestight to hobben : - Intustition het ben mig de Groufschopper Inreches filh brief vor It loegethenden : - Stanned wij Ut hier in guntte Good snogen ontrangen Two glorfit dat fij ansten ty Londer geschenk enthis worten Legen under Martin Legen Wint King Lyn ever higet dat het een gluighsell togging of schoon met into mocifely theole, on stilochening beket, doubt mogen wethen went contentionen solk en rort con solk in distelf certe ontwelkeling in herten Burgerstaat fundamenten te mogen leggen, gehall inafhankelighe en sty, kovelat men Oubedwengen tich naarden legel Gods handligten is iets du Sourt, Su hoolken aurele Belieugewohn wordt; hativelk, ofschoon het veeling punning vordert, loualler acangenaumst Doctopler ing het welk om het teef te Kenner moet ondervonder worde: - Noor mign persoon begeelik It te. Lecitten, dans it in Il Lie, comen chelmanije, mech arbeich, die wij heef Okvo Keel fa dringend hovelighe ben, Tormijne dier bare fait Loude het an gangename aunwinst Zijn in het onderling verkeer; helwelk in dente meet geschat wordt nacht mate de Kring van beschaafden omgung ent burgestiften Stand to meer gemisturel, involivanwege tig nachat hig Have Kuster Trans den blocche virtora, heeft, Keel clost hand Laste hoten angengmit hours geliften . . - Ingue househow in begeviten chlet bronge ik met onderwoping von for thein an Legge, Mine wille geschiede, - It versilling en sovral de dochmatige versalling de plants legt mignamianis het haite; in light evertilitive holy chele wolk, hebet out veel belanged by . Othe verning van lin well inden beginne behehind tower! alles most it fly head mand very cliffen by den in het Land ant kiemenden Echiel; Mateen verbattonde gevelgen unmicel dijit ontwitcheldstot can Lware like boom . - Land ons bidden! Loo God met onsisalles is wel! to land offer wighter, war. Van the ones in Lyn Lover, die the lot was making grof, wit mechocles, it mig lone decroare wellest, Wantil Sta Koothing, Wining . cit doct mij ook makkelije mijne wille Stille, in ligne jand . -Samuel inen el handel que a votevant light Schotiff; dan verweicht intengenvertigt medecheling erm lotgevallen in destiner des harten, in Lie nu het elica lange brief volgehlad, on wich hierra, medegedeeld. Hetis meest at Loo metriggede Lankender hand, Strewely two; gowonly he; Lovelatile gewoonly hand plong we, al de lest rests on land laggen : agentight ben il colle insel. dam: in was c de brief nietal avegret; class the goanne conspither over thet parte datit in Incominante de inger pate; con mins; from longuasme cans over de vortos higner tourelles, everal wanneed is dage metrolies nationante her devale het noting hetge Sal is . Van het geheel moetik leggen; it ben gedurande syffan als an michwelande whom go School gewest, alles it mig getain his its the line f from Richt mij Many of nicing ooch hat line of migulfor of signe muchtiglasmen van founde greeker wither an word it migne Title bemand it migne verwachting, von het ligeletighe von de duidende fij neu itehe in voor de geerhighe behoofte dervilles Good amis open haar govert for heeft go horjan, God heeft ve hevilet, god reeft beintelings god all troppe beint, god heeft aya horninge gohad ande Bont: govert en vorste bone; clock God heeft gehellen en alle and fande fonde honel ontip en deef out ly ide nig lijn. Othey we have it
govert en vorste bone; clock God heeft gehellen en wie de floor of land touch fonding it him mine him mine him mine him mine him mine geweert en tvorstelbene; doch god heeft geholpenengeled Ja wonderigt geholpent doch zonderling ik him mijne himmer en dorgen snijne dend In dwaas hein met to boven, en het delignt mij loe ded na make mij god degent this mij och na die mede met verderblede nevetindrikt en in du bee make doct ontwarten dat ik Ellendig ben: Invervacht minder de lieste dem voor jaren.

naturally konieted very op heales, wachter, want in the which brings with on Kondy ha It ament to talve or her month Linds from Kelle endoved bis vinote Zulks voll tout somons : do ch land Hamich and of Lythe the Siveligeen Swart Sobret boxcel of hange, want this in ling on and hetis hurging induning their month that to surges bevake brother level enter the bain for Solicust; - Salangair Le some Nummer emperative of but bine whanife tot be Shirt: The hornner ong my mitvalte sulgenouse; mign vertoef ten hurte van wil somes Oliders. Van daar Holochiken nachrik myndhallykil grot braun die Samilie in Londe, how can de Mocdel desthickes out onigne hartely be grote and het worldingling brodened solling Loodanig volk hobis hef meter innige band - Manne fit to incent fande Schenen haw met incichting te gevin of auctishats, volganine docid tills - Mannes vil H enten of ander obenen have met unterhoung gij in Kulama 200 most and workernes, gij ladende storeg vedera, naar hout met some flack en hinderin nestuurlight cladelft olore, per rightig, olas verwacht iklt volst cetteers har in omijne pasterie, the timultiger cort val intereste tearten en van hier brangt gij some sround nich verde gement; verr de greete, in et type in het en anderte orde is - Na-Brooch de there tij onet then leide then make ook tour gade en vlack vetel; Gij hind