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A DESCRIPTION OF NEW NETHERLAND:

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FOREWORD

Russell Shorto

In 1641 a young Dutchman did what millions of Europeans after him would do: left his home and all that he knew and set off on a voyage to America. Of those millions, most would live fairly anonymous lives; a few would do great things and receive due attention in history books. Adriaen van der Donck—who was born, probably in 1618, in the Dutch city of Breda, and died in 1655, most likely at his estate along the Hudson River—falls in between: his achievements in his adopted homeland are remarkable, and yet he has been largely forgotten.

This publication is in part an attempt at redressing that oversight. Van der Donck's A Description of New Netherland was published in full exactly twice—in 1655 and 1656—both times in Dutch. There was one incomplete English translation, done in 1841 and reprinted in 1968, which scholars have long realized is inadequate. Besides its inaccuracies, that version left out some of the best and most historically important parts of the book, including much of Van der Donck's noteworthy account of the region's Indians. The historian Thomas O'Donnell called A Description of New Netherland "one of America's oldest literary treasures" and said that were it not for the fact that Van der Donck wrote in Dutch rather than English, "his Description would certainly have won from posterity the same
looked surprised but stuck to their first opinion that these were true beaver glands.\textsuperscript{10}

On later occasions I cut open more beavers and always fares as here related, so that in my opinion, without wishing to pre-judge anyone else's views, the real castoreum is to be found in the females, and not in the males. The little round balls taken from the males the Indians carve up and smoke with tobacco, which they say is wholesome and tasty.\textsuperscript{11}

The Indians relish beaver flesh and the fat around the body, of as much as two or three fingers thick, and are particularly fond of the tail and the flesh layered between fatty tissue in the lard, as in fattened hogs. But beaver bones they burn and will not let their dogs eat, lest the latter become unlucky in the hunt, as they believe.

Beavers are all of the same color, with some a little browner and others a little redder. Once only have I seen a snow white beaver, and as far as can be ascertained, the same is true of all who have ever handled beavers. That one, whose guard hair on the back had a slight golden gleam, was lost at sea with Director Kieft in the ship Princess.

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A CONVERSATION BETWEEN A DUTCH PATRIOT AND A NEW NETHERLANDER CONCERNING THE CONDITION OF NEW NETHERLAND

PATRIOT: Sir and friend, I have before now duly read and been told of the natural features of New Netherland, the appearance and ways of its aborigines, and related matters, by which I am satisfied that, then as now, a citizen, farmer, or other private person of whatever condition can do well for himself there. Yet some queries have occurred to me, to which I have long wished to hear your response. Allow me, therefore, to state my concerns by way of questions, the easier to achieve my objective.

The first is whether it would be advantageous to this nation that the said country should prosper, and what would be the benefit that this nation could gain by it.

Second, even if the country's population and wealth were to increase, is its situation such that it can be defended, or, could be made so, against attack by enemies and pirates?

And third, whether it offers good opportunities for business, in which places, and in what goods one could with advantage trade from there. My further queries, to be brief, can be inferred from the above or are implied by them. On all this I am keen to be enlightened by you, if you will.

NEW NETHERLANDER: Though I, dear sir, am not as well qualified as I could wish to answer those farseening questions, I shall, since you wish it, attempt to satisfy you.

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First, then, whether it serves the interests of this nation that New Netherland prosper. To that I say yes, for these reasons or, to answer you more nearly, the advantages that can thus accrue to this nation consist of the following. First, if troubles arose with Spain, which God forbid, then no place on earth would be better suited than this one to strike at her heart and vitals. There everything is available, because provisions and wood such as planks, props, masts, and whatever is needed for outfitting ships, either are in ample supply or can be had if an effort were made, without involving anyone but ourselves.

Second, if by some mishance we were to suffer a shortage of iron, wood, ashes [potash], wheat, or anything obtained from Baltic shores, the New Netherlanders need only arrange matters accordingly and the shortfall could be made good from there, provided we first saw to an increase in the population, for all comes to naught if that is lacking.

Third, many will ever find a free and untroubled refuge there and conduct free and profitable trade both ways between these two domains of the States General. With the passage of time trade will increase and develop so much that any estimate made of it now will seem suspect. One can see how trade has expanded in the past two or three years since a beginning was made with peopling the country, and if this is continued, trade will grow incredibly from year to year, but more of this when we come to your third question.

Fourth, in times of emergency this state could procure from there, as the population increases, formidable assistance and supplies of men and provisions, such as makes a republic respected and esteemed by all who might be envious of its prosperity.

And fifth, it is well known that normally a great many persons migrate to this country since they have never been unwanted and always used to find employment, but now, in time of peace and for other reasons, not so much employment is offered here and many, as it were, walk the streets without means of support. It surely follows that it would be useful and quite feasible to establish, with the aid of those dispensable and redundant folk, another Netherland outside the Netherlands as a notable sheet anchor and support of the state. With that I consider your first question answered.

Patriot: In general terms I can see reason in what you are saying, but I have often heard respectable persons declare that Spain herself is hardly thankful for having so many overseas colonies, because they attract such numbers of people that it frequently causes difficulties at home and leaves good positions vacant and promising opportunities unused. One knows, of course, that first things come first, and the shirt goes on before the coat; what is your view on that?

New Netherlander: As regards Spain, it is evident that without her overseas colonies she would not be nearly as powerful as she is; that is obvious. It may well be true that her colonies draw away and absorb very many people, and as a result some of the minor posts in Spain remain vacant, but between the situation of Spain and that of these United Netherlands, the difference in that respect is so great that all the arguments against it in their case turn out to be arguments in favor in ours. It would be tiresome to go into this at length, but stated briefly, Spain is surrounded by countries such as Italy, France, and Portugal, where, as in Spain herself, alert local people find plentiful employment while, more so than in this country, death and warfare exact a heavy toll. From our neighboring countries, however, from eastern Europe, Germany, Westphalia, Scandinavia,
Wallonia, etc., a host of people arrive in the Netherlands. Despite the many job opportunities, a good few thousand annually could still be dispensed with and sent across—and indeed ought to be, for otherwise the flow would cease and the country’s reputation in this respect suffer—since any shortage that might arise could again be met from outside. In short, we can use those folk and turn them into Hollanders, while our neighbors must rear them for us. Those going to New Netherland are not lost or wasted, but in a sense, [are] put out at interest in view of the natural increase taking place there.

**Patriot:** Are you implying that the Netherlands is a better country than eastern Europe, Germany, etc.?

**New Netherlander:** That is not the impression we mean to give; we feel that if the question were to arise it would answer itself, but it cannot be denied that in the provinces of this state there are now, by the grace of God, more commercial houses, factories, cash resources, indeed business activity and prosperity than in any of the countries mentioned, although some of the Hanseatic cities are not to be ignored either. And where there is carrion gather the eagles. Also, the Dutch have compassionate natures and regard foreigners virtually as native citizens, which is an attraction, the more so when, in addition, everyone of whatever trade he may be and who is prepared to adapt, can always get off to a good start here. In the course of time this has become the customary practice.

On the basis of all of which, I conclude that out of this country we could found as many colonies as Spain possesses, even half as many again, without missing a single Hollander or anyone from the Netherlands. We should actually gain people, because those living in New Netherland or similar colonies turn into Hollanders as effectively as those from abroad who become citizens here and always remain loyal to us.

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**Patriot:** Now I am beginning to follow you in this, that settlement over there would not be unrewarding to this nation, but there is something else: Suppose persons of standing and means went across, as I hear now occasionally happens, or, since it is reported that good business can be done, that diligent or fortunate persons were to prosper there, for then they also become people of standing, or at least their descendants will be; what security for their persons and possessions can they have?—certainly not all the time, I expect.

**New Netherlander:** Excuse me, sir, but now you do me an injustice, for that is actually the second question on which you indicated a desire to hear me, and here you pass a hasty and ill-considered judgment on it.

**Patriot:** Not so ill-considered as you may think, for I am mindful that the country was simply found by us and easily acquired, that it lies open to seaward and landward and is equipped with only a few forts, and those of little consequence. Also, that the English and the Indians all around are strong, and we weak, and that the Portuguese or other pirates would have no trouble invading the country from the sea, and in short order too, for it is within easy reach and not far from the sea lanes. What is more, you well know that our people, especially those who are business oriented—and I can understand that business must be a priority there—are quick to do some buying and selling, but take little care to secure or fortify a territory unless they are military men, who are few out there. All in all, I see a big problem, for one cannot be secure in the possession of what he may have brought over or gained and saved there.

**New Netherlander:** If you are inclined to supply your own answers or prejudge matters, I may as well be silent, for even if I demonstrated the contrary it would make no difference. Your arguments have a superficial appearance
of reason and truth but are so indiscriminate and confused that they seem to mean something and actually amount to nothing.

Patriot: Then I shall gladly await your intimations and promise to listen without prejudice or bias, for otherwise this would be, as you say, a futile exercise.

New Netherlander: You are right to do so; it is the only way to get to the truth of the matter. Therefore I shall go over all your objections so far as my memory serves me.

What the country is like and how we acquired it can be read in the description given of it, so it would be superfluous to relate that here. Of the country having been easily come by, little need be said, as this is true only of the initial discovery. But considering the costs incurred at the time by individuals and then by the West India Company and others, together amounting to many tons of gold, along with the efforts made and precautions taken from time to time, we did not acquire it easily, that is to say, we did not get to where we are now without much cost, difficulty, and trouble.

When you say, as your second point, that the country lies open by water and by land and is poorly equipped with forts, you again go too far and exaggerate, for mark this: Both the South River and the North River are pilot waters and impossible to enter without grave danger by those who are unfamiliar with the situation. Furthermore, the sandbars and flats frequently shift their positions. Assuming the enemy managed to enter, that would not be all, for they would then have to reach places where they could do something and pass forts that, relative to local conditions, are as substantial as any in this country. And if with increase in population and means, as you rightly observe, the need became greater, the land fortifies itself remarkably and also lends itself naturally to fortification at Sandy Hook, The Narrows, Hell Gate, or at other bays and entrances so as to make it, humanly speaking, impregnable. Until we reach the stage of having a few [fortifications], we run little risk, for in snatching a penny from someone, nobody likes to lose two.

Patriot: That is all well and good, but if I wanted to get there, I would specifically avoid your bays and harbors. The whole coast, so I have read, is sandy beach, free from strong sea wind and offering good anchorage. There I would make my landing and catch you unaware from behind; how would that suit you?

New Netherlander: It is easy to say that but impossible to do. True, by taking some risk you might get to some or other place, beach your vessel, and go ashore, but you would not have achieved anything since the entire coast of New Netherland is of double formation. In between are wide and shallow waters, or there are offshore islands, in some places two or three deep. If you are willing to ignore and overlook those sounds and islands, then tell me where you would obtain a boat for passing over and through them. It is a job for a madman; all in all it cannot be done in that way. And suppose someone were to attempt such a stunt, we should know of it before he landed, from the Indians who roam along the beaches and are wont to claim a messenger’s fee when they spy ships off the coast.

Patriot: But what about Long Island?

New Netherlander: There nothing is to be done either, for Long Island, for the most part, has a double coastline as well. Assume you are on it, how do you get off again, or what advantage can you gain, surely nothing but greater damage and danger. If anything were to be achieved, it would have to be at New Amsterdam. And if you reply, that is where you want to be, I ask you to consider, first, that you can hardly get there owing to the unfamiliar sailing channel, and next, that we should always know of it a day or two.
ahead. At any semblance of danger we should immediately fortify Sandy Hook and The Narrows. Then there is Fort Amsterdam itself, under whose cannon you cannot avoid passing. It carries so much artillery that, in my judgment, half of it will not need to be engaged to repel whatever forces may thus approach in the next fifty years.

**Patriot:** All right, that seems adequate for dealing with outside forces arriving by sea, but inland you have the Indians, and on both sides the English in great numbers. You well know the danger of having such testy and powerful neighbors; what have you to say to that?

**New Netherlands:** As regards the aborigines, or Indians, that does not amount to much; they can now see for themselves that their doings mean very little, no more than it takes to dumbfound some rascal or a newcomer who knows no better. Read the chapter “Of Their Warfare,” in the *Description of New Netherlands,* and you will see that they cannot form up in regiments, companies, or platoons, and have too little authority over one another for their efforts to have any effect. And second, the war recently fought against them, when we had not half the strength in men we have now, is so well remembered by them that they will not lightly start anything; if we were to speak of how it began, though, on that occasion the Indians could hardly be blamed, but that is over and done with.

As far as the English are concerned, the situation is disquieting and has already caused difficulties. I can tell you that we in New Netherlands may yet, if it be not presumptuous, so concern ourselves with the war that in consequence we may provoke a confrontation with the Virginians and the New Englanders.

**Patriot:** Provoke?—Man, we should have much preferred to stay out of it, but it seems one cannot have peace and quiet for longer than his neighbors are willing to have it.

**New Netherlands:** That is not so evident, nor do I know how matters stand between you and them, but this I have read and can understand, too: That it is not always wise to decline taking a stand on affairs that either are necessarily for the ultimate account of one of the parties or so involve one’s interests that, owing to various considerations and circumstances, he becomes the third party to the case. I could give you many examples from history, but because they all point to the same conclusion and the matter at issue is delicate, I shall for good reasons pass it by and revert to New Netherlands.

In order to satisfy you in this respect as well, I maintain that the Virginians can do nothing, unless they came by sea, and on that score we have already given our answer; overland the long and rough roads and several big rivers block their way. We could do them more harm than they us. The New Englanders, it is true, are much stronger than we are, but I cannot see that therefore it would suit them better than it would us to lapse into mutual unpleasantness, since their welfare depends wholly or mainly on trade that they can hardly carry on southward from Cape Cod without passing through the channel behind Long Island. Next, they live in open country and are dispersed along a hundred miles of coast without any forts, soldiers, or armed forces, and armaments, other than having exercised their planters and residents to be able to resist the Indians. If we suffered any provocation from them, they must be aware that with few men—fewer than we in New Netherlands can release for the purpose—we can send parties to disturb the peace throughout their country, seeing that they have numerous small villages that can offer little or no resistance. These are situated in or next to forests, where one can start fires, plunder everything, and promptly disappear again into the woods without a trace. Therefore, I have little fear of them.
Nor will they do anything of that nature without an express command from parliament, which will not lightly resolve on it, for by doing so the reprisals might well escalate to a declared open war with England, which is no more desired there than it is here. And as long as you cannot make me believe that the New Englanders are insane, you cannot convince me either that they will make war on us or affront us in such manner. I attribute this not so much to their goodwill as to their own gain and profit that depend on the present situation and the great risk of going under if they acted otherwise.

As to your Portuguese or pirates, that is a minor hazard, as can be inferred from what has been said. Assuming some pirate sneaked in, what of it? The man could frankly count on heading for his grave, because he would have far fewer ships and foot soldiers, and we should nab him before he could do any mischief.

As regards what you choose to say of our nation, I realize they are inclined to truck and trade. Speaking of everyone individually you may be right, but sir, let us make a distinction here between individual persons at large and an established government: Where in the world is there a government more disposed to improve on nature with man's handiwork and to fortify and secure its territory than ours, and where under the sun are there people who contribute more liberally to it than our nation? Still, it must be financed, and everyone must be free to have his say in the matter even though it would often be better to remain silent. Thus, to discuss New Netherland in that context with the government people over there, recommendations need to be formulated and sent over, and detailed instructions must be given by the superior authorities here. Then the approval of the community must be sought as soon as can be and in light of their mood, in order to readily obtain the necessary requisitions from them, as is the practice in this country in similar cases. That, so to say, is how it goes generally, save in special circumstances. When present need counsels dispatch, however, the law must be shaped by the situation. With that, dear sir, I think your firm conclusions will have been appreciably weakened.

**Patriot:** I must with some reluctance admit that I had not fully understood all of it, and that the problem is not as great as I thought. Let us leave that to one side now and speak of trade. Tell me, please, what it mostly consists in and what, with a growing population, it could eventually comprise.

**New Netherlander:** I am pleased that I have to a degree satisfied you thus far, and on this, the third topic, I reckon I can convince you best.

**Patriot:** Places that are useful to us must support trade and offer scope for it; otherwise they do not interest us, be the soil and lands ever so good. In Germany, the Duchy of Brandenburg and the Palatinate, and other parts nearer by, have land and good soil galore, but that is to no avail, for with their limited trading opportunities they cannot prosper.

**New Netherlander:** Trade is the object, and on trade we must depend. The trade carried on in New Netherland right now is mostly in grains such as wheat, rye, peas, barley, etc. Also bacon, meat, fish, beer, wine, and whatever else is supplied to the household and the table or for consumption. All that is plentiful, so that quantities of it can be shipped out by way of the good navigable streams we have, of which more later, to the islands as well as the West Indies. We have long been providing significant support to those places with foodstuffs from New Netherland. The more the population increases, the more ample supply we shall have of everything, since newcomers provide for themselves in the
second year, and in the third they already produce some surplus. Further we have tobacco and the goods we get in return for the said foodstuffs, and these can be fairly important. Also a variety of peltries such as beaver, otter, bear, elk, and deer skins, as can be seen in the Description. Wine farming is only beginning to progress and, in time, will be of some account. So will deep-sea fishing; should you require a hundred shiploads of fish, you may depend on obtaining it if you make the effort. Throughout winter, train oil can be boiled in the South Bay from the whales who come there in large numbers. Next, there is available, or can be had in quantity timber, hemp, tar, ashes, iron, etc., about which the Description can inform you fully. And now, in order to dispose of the trade issue, I am going to present three arguments to you, and then we shall see at once how matters stand.

[First,] it is now only about fifteen years since New Netherland began to be properly settled and visited by private individuals. In that time we had to endure that pernicious war; without it we should have been as far advanced ever since then as we are now, for what had been built up prior to that campaign by the company was either of small account, apart from the forts and some dwellings, or was destroyed in the war.¹ No persons of means have come over, save a few quite recently. Everyone who came wanted to gain much and bring in nothing, while the merchants, who did bring some goods with them, took away incomparably more. The way it goes in new places, at first you have few churchwardens, but instead people who are good at lining their pockets and not particularly attentive to the end result or to the promotion of the commonweal—no offense meant to the good ones. Still, if you were there now, you would see before you, and seeing is believing, many fine, decent people living well in good order and style. Likewise, many handsome houses, well built and furnished; good farms, plantations, pastures, cornfields, gardens, and orchards; and with goodly herds of a variety of cattle. If the land were anything but good, where would all that have come from, for nothing worthwhile can be got from what is not good in itself.

Second, if one were to say to that, sure, but it is costing individuals, the company, and others plenty of money, we should reply that never has anything been consigned to New Netherland that was not recouped together with a pretty fair profit. You may think that surprising, because so many accounts are still in arrears, but I do not say that all was returned to its rightful owners, for then I should be speaking against my better knowledge. Just consider how many peltries were alienated from the company in the time before trade was opened up, as you can best ascertain by comparing what passed through in those years with what is now coming through, although not all of it is publicly declared even now; in later years little or no shortfall occurred. Informed persons know that not a quarter of the profit made on company merchandise flowed into the company's coffers, yet when a loss was incurred, it was borne by the company alone. Many and high salaries had to be provided for, but cashiers and loafers who acted the libertine and made good cheer embezzled the money left and right. It did them little good, for money tends to go the way it came. The point I wish to make is that a fair amount was earned in New Netherland that is not outwardly apparent, because it was squandered again or still supports a good living in this country. Nevertheless, it originated there or was earned from local sources.

And third, the country is truly suited and well situated for commerce: One, because it has fine and fertile land on which everything grows aplenty; two, because its fine riv-
ers and navigable waterways reach many places and enable produce to be collected for purposes of trading; three, because the Indians, without labor and exertion on our part, provide us with a handsome and considerable peltry trade that can be assessed at several tons of gold annually. It is as though that were earned for us over and above the meat and corn for which we also have to thank them; and four, because the country's situation on the coast is as good as that of any other, which for that reason alone is regarded as rich and fortunate. To the northeast are the valuable Newfoundland fishing grounds, easily reached in four or five days' sailing. Canada and New England are within brief sailing time along coastal waterways. New Netherland already trades with those territories, and in time, and with a growing population, trade can expand still more. To the southwest lies Virginia, with a substantial tobacco trade. Then there is Florida, with the Bahama Channel and all the islands and mainland of the West Indies, whose trade is of some importance.

Patriot: But in terms of the peace treaty we cannot mention those latter parts, for the ports of either party are closed to the other, so that given the circumstances nothing can be undertaken there.\footnote{99}

New Netherlander: I admit it, and also believe that if all our principals had been fully aware of the benefit for the state of not closing the ports, and how notably that would have restored the fortunes of the West India Company, it would not have come to closure or they would have stipulated nonclosure.

Patriot: Oh, sir, you err. The matter was not neglected and enough diplomatic efforts were made, but without success, and it could not be avoided.

New Netherlander: Diplomatic effort, yes, I do not dispute that. But the king of Spain's position was that he could not or dared not omit it, unless we undertook to keep away from his mines. We might still have arranged somehow as a second best to trade through Spanish commission agents and so gradually make some progress; now I see not much chance of it. That is how it stands, but we in New Netherland are confident that, provided we become stronger and more populous, we can manage to capture that trade, albeit on a commission basis on whatever terms. We believe we know what means to use, and they cannot really refuse or prevent us, for the island of Curacao, which falls under New Netherland, is not far distant from Cartagena, and by reliable report, a mere eight miles from, and within sight of, the mainland coast.

Apart from all that, we have so much merchandise, more than we can use up, available for trading with the Caribbean islands, which are always a good market. That trade will grow and expand accordingly as our power and wealth increase. Therefore we need have no fear, as certain pessimistic persons have put it to me, that even though New Netherland yielded much good produce, we should be unable to sell or do business with it.

And finally, what would prevent the New Netherlanders from trading with France, Spain, Portugal, and the entire Mediterranean equally well as from this country, given the men and the means? A growing population will infallibly supply those two requisites even if, in a manner of speaking, no other people went there than those who had merely their bare limbs to see them through; the country would soon enough yield them clothing and a living.

Patriot: I can tell you what will prevent their doing so, and that is distance. Not only do you lack the means for doing business over there; you could not procure consignments and provisions in those parts either, such as you can here.

New Netherlander: True, sir, and we are now looking
too far ahead, but the distance cannot save your argument, because we can sail from there with one and the same wind and on the same course, across a free and wide-open sea, without concern for or danger of sand, rock, or enemy, to all of the Atlantic coast of Europe as it extends from Ireland down to the Strait of Gibraltar in four weeks or less, barring adverse conditions. Therefore, it makes little difference, because what you gain on the one hand you lose on the other.

In conclusion, a territory like New Netherland, so suitable for commerce, as we have seen, which from its own resources produces assorted goods and requisites and has a surplus for supplying to others, must it not, given appropriate initiatives and direction, eventually prosper?—Judge for yourself.

PATRIOT: I can well see that, and it would not be a bad plan, with the right measures, to develop that country, but more of this on a future occasion. My questions thus far I consider now to have been answered, and if anything further were to occur to me later, do me the honor of allowing me to ask.

NEW NETHERLANDER: That will have to be in New Netherland then, for my journey is close at hand, which leaves me little more free time to enjoy your company.

PATRIOT: Well then, depart thither again this season; it shows that you do not find it unpleasant there.

NEW NETHERLANDER: God willing, such is my firm design. With that I take for the time being my leave.

PATRIOT: Well, sir, I pray that the Lord our God grant you a safe and speedy journey, and bestow his gracious blessing in this world and the next on you and yours and all who dwell in New Netherland, to the greatness and praise of his glorious name. Amen.

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APPENDIX

A List and Suggested Identification of the Latinized Plant Names Recorded by Adriaen van der Donk

Unless otherwise noted, listed species are native. The plants appear in the order mentioned in the book.

_Capillus veneris_ = _Adiantum capillus-veneris_, common maidenhair fern, not found in the Northeast. The native species in the area is northern maidenhair fern, _A. pedatum_.

_Scolopendra_ = _Scolopendra_, a species name for a tropical fern. Within the lower forty-eight states one species is present, the introduced monarch fern, _Phymatosorus scolopendra_, found only in Florida.

_Angelica_ = _Angelica atropurpurea_, purple-stem angelica; _A. lucida_, seacoast angelica; or _A. venenosa_, hairy angelica.

_Polypodium_ = _Polypodium_, a widespread genus of ferns represented in the Northeast by _Polypodium virginianum_, rock polypody, and _P. appalachianum_, Appalachian polypody.

_Verbasum album_ = _Verbasum blattaria_, _V. phlomoides_, _V. thapsus_, _V. lychnitis_, and others, common name mullein, all introduced Old World species.

_Calceus saerdentis_ = Unknown, but perhaps intending the genus _Caltha_, as in _Caltha palustris_, the yellow marsh marigold.

_Atriplex hortensis_ and _marine_ = _Atriplex hortensis_, garden orache, an introduced plant. _Marine_ is unknown. _Atriplex_ is the genus name for the native saltbush.

_Chortium_ = Unknown.

_Turrites_ = _Turrites glabra_, also _Arabis glabra_, tower rockcress.