The Holland Society of New York
122 EAST 58th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

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Organized in 1885 to collect and preserve information respecting the settlement and early history of the City and State of New York; to perpetuate the memory, foster and promote the principles and virtues of the Dutch ancestors of its members; to maintain a library relating to the Dutch in America; and to prepare papers, essays, books, etc., in regard to the history and genealogy of the Dutch in America.

The Society is principally comprised of descendants in the direct male line of residents of the Dutch Colonies in America prior to or during the year 1675. Inquiries respecting the several criteria for membership are invited.

De Halve Maen, published quarterly by the Society in April, July, October and January, is entered at the post office at New York, N. Y. Communications to the editor should be directed to the Society's address, 122 East 58th Street, New York 10022. Telephone Plaza 8-1675.

Editor's Corner

In aligning the Society with groups making concerted efforts to establish a lectureship on Dutch civilization at Harvard University, the trustees acted in precise accord with our corporate objectives. Thus it is to be hoped that every member will give the very modest sum requested, or more, toward the donation the Society is to make. For this lectureship, the proposal of which met with enthusiastic response in Holland and the Dutch community in this country, surely may be expected to embrace within its scope the development of scholarly work concerning New Netherland. We understand that once the lectureship is founded the Netherlands government is to contribute annually to book-acquisition costs and travel expenses of incumbents, while Harvard's contributions in part would include fellowship awards, library support, office and classroom space, and probably junior faculty appointments in the Dutch field.

This prospective lectureship reminds us to say that the Holland Society from its earliest years has maintained friendly relations with the academic community in the area of historical scholarship. Thus, in awarding the Gold Medal to Dr. Mason Welch Gross at the recent Banquet the Society stressed anew its traditionally close associations with Dutch-founded Rutgers, the State University of which an earlier president, Dr. Robert C. Clothier, was similarly honored in 1948. So, too, in 1945 Dr. Adrian J. Barnouw of Columbia University was presented with the Medal for his scholarly attainments. Also directly evidencing a long-continued interest in and cooperation with Rutgers and Columbia is the fact that these institutions for years have had in their libraries many valuable books on loan from the Society, mostly in Latin or Dutch. We ardently hope this concern will continue to characterize the Holland Society on an ever-broadening basis for a great many years to come.

The farewell dinner given to Dr. Welsing by the trustees in December upon the conclusion of his two-year assignment as Netherlands Consul General in New York, and President Hopper's presentation to him then of a handsomely inscribed silver cigarette-case, paid fitting tribute to an able and esteemed representative of our ancestral nation. Evincing interest in Society activities from the outset, he spoke at the '65 Banquet and before several Branch meetings, besides discharging his official duties with "diligence and grace," as noted in Mayor Lindsay's telegram read at the dinner. Every good wish for the future is extended to Dr. and Mme. Welsing, and in like manner to the Lamboois honored by the Mid West Branch in November for Mr. Lambooy's service as Consul General in Chicago.
CHARLES M. BRINCKERHOFF TO BE HONORED AT MID-WINTER MEETING

Charles M. Brinckerhoff of New York, board chairman and chief executive officer of the Anaconda Company, famed corporate enterprise in the copper industry, is to receive the Distinguished Service Medal and Citation at the formal Mid-Winter dinner for members and male guests in the Sert Room of the Waldorf Astoria here February 7. The award, which this year combines the newly instituted Medal with the ninth annual Citation, recognizes eminence within the membership as does the Gold Medal conferred upon non-members.

Descended from Joris Dircksen Brinckerhoff who came to this country from Holland in 1638, Mr. Brinckerhoff, Columbia University '22 and its School of Mining '25, rose through a succession of increasingly responsible positions in the copper industry to become president of Anaconda in 1958 and chairman in 1965. Holding many directorships, and honored by the Chilean government, he has been awarded the George Vincent Wendell Medal and his alma mater's Egleston Medal for distinguished engineering achievement.

Cite Dr. Gross at 82nd Banquet

President Mason W. Gross of Rutgers, the State University which last Fall celebrated the 200th anniversary of its founding by the Dutch, received the Holland Society's Gold Medal for distinguished achievement in academic leadership, at the 82nd annual banquet held at the Hotel Pierre in New York City, Monday evening, November 7. Society President Walter E. Hopper, Jr., presided and conferred the award.

Preceded by a reception made colorful by Burgher Guardsmen present in 17th century Dutch uniform, banquet proceedings commenced when Dr. Gross and Mr. Hopper led the procession of honor guests into the dining hall. Their Guard escort, in parade formations under direction of Lt. Van Syckle, then presented Colors and placed the Beaver at its customary place before the dais. Domine Palen gave the invocation.

Traditional toasts proposed to the President and to the Queen were drunk with hearty good will as the orchestra played the respective national anthems. Netherlands Ambassador C. W. A. Schurmann expressed appreciation for the toast to Her Majesty, and, complimenting the Society on its active program, said how much he and Mme. Schurmann enjoyed dining with an assemblage.

Trustees Urge Aid for Plan to Found Lectureship at Harvard

Action by the trustees in cordial support of a proposed Harvard lectureship on Dutch civilization and to establish two Holland Society medals, one for the Past Presidents, the other for members awarded the Distinguished Service Citation, highlighted the board meeting held at the Racquet and Tennis Club here Friday, December 9.

These and other measures including the formulation in principle of a constitutional amendment, subject to membership approval in April, designed to increase life memberships, and the election of eight new members preceded a dinner the trustees gave that evening at the Club honoring Dr. J. I. M. Welsing for his service as Netherlands Consul General in New York. President Hopper presided.

To establish the Harvard lectureship suggested early last year by Dean Ford of the university's faculty of arts and sciences, and strongly supported by President Pusey, committees have been formed with H.R.H. Prince Bernhard as honorary chairman to raise an endowment of $250,000 from private sources in Holland and the U.S. Of this sum it was felt that the Society, as one of two select organizations closely linked with the Dutch heritage in America, might desire to contribute a thousand dollars.

Acting promptly on the proposal as outlined by Mr. Hopper, who noted its direct connection with the Society's aims and purposes, the trustees voted unanimously in favor of participation. In the express belief that all would wish to share in this undertaking, a letter to the entire membership was authorized, since prepared and mailed, asking that each member donate one dollar or more to the lectureship cause.

Recommendations that the board institute a medal for the Past Presidents to evidence appreciation of their services, and, similarly, a medal for members cited for achievement, were adopted in line with practice among other societies of comparable standing. The presidential awards are to be presented in a special ceremony at the Mid-Winter dinner. Trustee authorization of these medals is the first since 1958, when the Burgher Guard Service Medal was established.

The proposed constitutional amendment, to be voted on in April, would help augment the number of life
so warmly united by ancestral ties with his homeland.

Great applause also greeted the toast offered to H.R.H. Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands, whose attendance last June at the Society reception here in his honor President Hopper and his auditors recalled with manifest pleasure. Other events delighting the audience were presentations Mr. Hopper made of an orange streamer to the Guard for its flags in recognition of his honor President Hopper and his auditors recalled.

After cordially introducing the honor guests representing 16 sister societies, as well as Netherlands Consul General Welsing and Dr. Henry H. Kessler, Medalist in 1916, Mr. Hopper spoke of the Holland Society's long and cherished associations with Rutgers. He referred to the statue of William the Silent donated to the university in 1928 by the Society, and, in concluding, presented a double quartet from the Rutgers Glee Club whose rendition of songs and anthems, especially the Wilhelminis, was received with enthusiasm.

Dr. Gross, upon whom the Gold Medal was conferred following Trustee Blauvelt's introductory remarks, discussed in his acceptance speech the role of higher education in American society. The address, which appears in text beginning on Page 7, analyzed the objectives educators seek to achieve and have sought at different periods in American history.

MUSEUM WOULD HONOR ZABRISKIES

Views favoring a proposal to establish in New Jersey a museum commemorating the Zabriskies and other Americans of Polish ancestry for their contributions to the State's history were voiced at a dinner held in Hackensack during November in honor of George O. Zabriskie, genealogist and author. Historians present among those who discussed the project were Sigmund Uninski of River Edge, Edward Pinkowski of Philadelphia and Henry Archacki of New York.

While history cites many Polish men and women who came to America during and after the 18th century, among them Pulaski, Kosciusko, Karge and Modjeska, the first Pole of record to settle here was Albert Zabriskie, who emigrated from Holland in 1662. Albert, the number of whose descendants today is estimated at 19,000 persons, became a substantial landowner near present Paramus where he and his Dutch wife raised a family of five sons.

TRUSTEES' MEETING

(Continued from Page 1)

members by a method widely used in hereditary societies. It sets up a procedure whereby at less than the prescribed fee a member can, for example, acquire for his son under 18 a life membership discounted to the boy's age at the time of application. Approved in principle, the proposition is to be stated in detail by Trustee Van Horn's special committee and made part of the Annual Meeting notice.

Reviewing his committee's work on the projected supper-dance benefit for New York's educational TV Channel 13, Trustee Booraem advised the board to put the matter over to the new year. With more lead-time available, and utilizing experience gained and interest created, a plan then can be advanced anew, he said. The trustees, sanctioning the postponement, asked Mr. Booraem to continue with his activity and to keep them informed of developments.

In other actions the board discussed and adopted the '67 budget offered by Treasurer Van Tassel, and accepted reports by the other officers and chairmen of standing committees. These included observations by Trustee Vanderbeek on the recent Banquet; by Trustee Van Sindercn on finance; by Trustee Amerman on certain 17th century New Netherland documents in the Amsterdam archives; by Trustee Talman on book acquisition policy for the library; and by Trustee Van Pelt on the Mid Winter meeting to take place at the Waldorf next month.

Shortly before adjournment for the dinner to Consul General Welsing, which is editorially noted, Mr. Hopper announced the nominating committee to present a slate for election in April. Its members include Trustees Blauvelt and Talman, Messrs. Harold M. Lowe and John H. Vander Veer, Jr., and Trustee Bogert, chairman.

Chairman Lydecker of the genealogy committee presented the names of eight applicants for membership and reported their papers duly verified. The trustees accordingly elected those whose names follow:

ROBERT BIGHART ACKERMAN, Upper Montclair, N. J.
HUBERT BRINK, Jr., Stratford, Pa.
DODGE OATWELL DORLAND, New York, N. Y.
DOUGLASS CADWALLADER FONDA, Jr., South Salem, N. Y.
ROBERT MARSTELLER PECK, Jr., Little Rock, Ark.
WILLIAM KIRK TELLER, Jr., Strafford, Pa.
ROBERT BIGGART ACKERMAN, Upper Montclair, N. J.
HENRY H. KESSLER, Princeton, N. J.
JOSEPH BENJAMIN VAN PELT, Bristol, N. Y.
PETER ALBERT WINANT, Warwick, N. Y.

[ 2 ]
Branch Meetings:

LONG ISLAND EVENTS.—Branch members and guests enjoyed an historical tour of the Vanderbilt Mansion and Museum at Centerport, Nassau County, on the afternoon of Sunday, October 9. The group, 31-strong, then reconvened at the home of Branch President and Mrs. John H. Vander Veer, Jr., in Syosset, for cocktails and a delightful buffet supper prepared by Mrs. Vander Veer with the aid of Mrs. Edwin E. Hendrickson.

Those present included Mr. and Mrs. Adrian T. Bogart, Jr., former President and Mrs. Bruce S. Cornell, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Hendrickson, Miss Hendrickson, William Henwood, Col. and Mrs. David W. Hopper, Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Nostrand, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Dwight Nostrand.

Also Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vanderveer III, John H. Vander Veer, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Vander Veer, Jr., Trustee and Mrs. John H. Vanderveer, Dr. and Mrs. Donald S. Van Nostrand, Treasurer and Mrs. William F. Van Tassel, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd E. Woolsey, Jr., and son; and Mrs. Gloria V. N. Yelverton.

80 ATTEND ULSTER DINNER.—Former Congressman Hamilton Fish spoke before the annual Fall gathering of 80 members and guests, among them the Society's treasurer, associate domine and six trustees, at Lake Minnewaska, N. Y., Mountain House, Saturday, October 29. The dinner program, which followed a reception and bountiful collation featuring Poucher's Punch, included a color-sound film of the reconstruction of Rotterdam after World War II. Branch President Houghtaling presided.

In presenting Mr. Fish, whose father and great-grandfather served in the House and whose grandfather was Secretary of State under President Grant, Governor of New York and U.S. Senator, Mr. Houghtaling cited the speaker for his record in public life and interest in historical research. Mr. Fish, now President General of the Order of Lafayette, described Dutch influences in Ulster County since the first settlement at Esopus about 1610. The early Dutch with whom the pioneer Huguenots and English later intermarried, including members of his own family descended from Stuyvesant and the Bayards, produced many Ulster leaders down to the present time, he said.

Others at the dinner were Trustee R. H. Amerman, Trustee and Mrs. A. O. Bogart, Mr. Bomburd, D. T. Brink, Hubert Brink, Sr., J. B. Brink, Mrs. John Campbell, E. P. Demarest, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Demarest, Arthur DeNatty, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Denniston, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Denton, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. DuBois, C. C. DuMond, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. DuMond, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. V. B. DeWitt, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Deyo, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Glanz.

Also Rev. Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Hageman, Alfred Hasbrouck, Miss Elizabeth Hasbrouck, former Trustee and Mrs. J. E. Hasbrouck, Jr., K. E. Hasbrouck, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Hasbrouck, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Hasbrouck, Jr., Walter Hasbrouck, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Hoornbeek, Mrs. C. A. Hoornbeek, Mrs. E. H. Houghtaling, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Lent, J. H. Le Fevre, F. D. LeFevre, Mrs. R. H. McDowell, Mr. and Mrs. John Nazor, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Osterhoudt, Jr.,

Also Trustee and Mrs. L. O. Osterhoudt, Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Ostrander, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Palen, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. John Randall, Alvarez Rose, former Trustee A. J. Snyder, former Treasurer and Mrs. R. C. Van Aken, Trustee and Mrs. F. B. Vanderbeck, Trustee and Mrs. Kendrick Van Pelt, Jr., Treasurer and Mrs. W. F. Van Tassel, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Van Voorhis, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Van Wagenen, and Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Walker.

MID-WEST HEARS VAN ALSTYNE.—Branch member W. Scott Van Alstyne, Jr., Professorial Lecturer in Law at the University of Wisconsin, gave an address on "The Mysterious District Attorney — A Dutch Contribution?" at the annual dinner held at the Mid-America Club, Chicago, Ill., Saturday, November 19. Honored guests were W. H. J. Lambooy, Netherlands Consul General in Chicago, and Mrs. lambooy. Branch President Arthur J. Heyer presided.

Mr. Van Alstyne's talk pointed to the role played by the Dutch Schout in law enforcement both in Holland and New Netherland, and to the absence in England or the early English colonies of any official that remotely resembled our District Attorney. The address is to be published in the April de Halve Maen.

Branch Secretary Elmer B. Vliet presented to Mr. Lambooy a scroll which expressed appreciation of the close and friendly relationship between him and the Mid-West Branch that had been greatly enjoyed during his years of duty in Chicago, extended good wishes to him in his new assignment in Japan, and declared him to be an Honorary Member of the Mid-West Branch. In responding, Mr. Lambooy expressed pleasure in his association with Holland Society members who had such an understanding and respect for their Dutch heritage.

Members and guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Alan M. Deyoe, Mr. and Mrs. Merlin W. Datcher, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Hardenbergh, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Heyer, Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Schanck, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George C. Schoonmaker, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Van Alstyne, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Vandenburg, III, and Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Vliet.

FETE AT DUTCH GALLERY HERE.—In a brilliantly arranged historical setting provided by the Dutch Gallery of the Museum of the City of New York at Fifth Avenue and 103rd Street, the New York County Branch's Fall reception took place Thursday, December 1, with 110 members and guests in attendance. The speakers were Society President Hopper and Museum Director Ralph H. Miller. Branch President Pruyn presided.

After a congenial social hour, enlivened by St. Nicholas season music, Mr. Pruyn welcomed the assemblage and presented to Mr. Miller a check with which to acquire a pewter beaker of the Dutch period. Acknowledging the gift with pleasure, the Museum Director described Gallery displays recreating the environment of New Netherland, and noted their manifest attraction for an audience whose forebears were part of that era. He said the Museum planned exhibits for later periods, with the next to portray New York in English colonial times.

In his remarks President Hopper, who also spoke from the Gallery's dominant feature, a reconstructed corner bastion of Fort Amsterdam, expressed the admiration he felt for the Museum's work and complimented the Burgher Guard on the appearance and services of its uniformed members present. Trustee Blauvelt, a past president of the Branch, superintended drawing the door-prize, two tickets to the Broadway musical, "I Do!"
PICTORIAL HIGHLIGHTS OF 82nd ANNUAL BANQUET

As the reception commenced.—Two of society's officers and wives pictured (l. to r.): Mrs. W. F. Van Tassel, treasurer Van Tassel, Mrs. W. E. Hopper, Jr., and president Hopper.

Officers and distinguished guests.—Shown above (l. to r.): Secretary Hoagland, ambassador Schurmann, president Hopper, Rutgers University president Gross, and treasurer Van Tassel.


Consul general.—Dr. J. I. M. Welsing, Dutch official at New York, at the reception.

Notables converse.—Retired justice Ackerson (left) chats with Netherlands ambassador and Mme. C. W. A. Schurmann.

Beaver in place, the banquet begins.—Part of dais group (l. to r.): E. M. Clark, Domine Palen, ambassador Schurmann, President Hopper, Dr. Gross, and awards chairman Blauvelt.

Banqueters enjoy proceedings.—Photo depicts (l. to r.): Mrs. G. R. Bailey, executive secretary; Dr. H. H. Kessler, distinguished physician and historian, and Mme. J. I. M. Welsing.

[Photos by Bela Cseh, New York]
John C. Schenck and Mrs. Schenck became parents of a son, William Childs Schenck, their first child, at Lawrence Hospital, Bronxville, N. Y., November 29.

S. Dudley Nostrand, board chairman of the Cross and Brown Company, serves on the Greater New York Advisory Board of the Salvation Army.

Raymond F. Dey, curator of the Dey Mansion, Wayne, N. J., and former trustee of the Society, is on the State Committee of the Huguenot Society of New Jersey.

Robert H. Schenck was saddened by the death of his mother, Mrs. Henry D. Schenck, née Mary Ann Stone, at Merchantsville, N. J., November 8, in her 102nd year.

Robert C. Van Name last month was appointed Vice President of C. V. Starr & Co., Inc., world-wide insurance underwriting firm, of 102 Maiden Lane, New York City.

Francis R. Schanck, Jr., partner of Bacon, Whipple & Co., Chicago investment firm, last month was elected first Vice President of the Investment Bankers Association of America at their annual convention in Hollywood, Fla.

James E. Quackenbush, partner in the firm of Robert Malesardi & Co., CPA’s, Englewood, N. J., in November was elected Vice President of the West Bergen-Passaic County chapter, National Association of Accountants.

Dr. Virgil B. DeWitt, recently appointed research committee chairman for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Historical Society formed to preserve history of the old canal, which operated from about 1828 to 1898, spoke before that Society at a meeting held in Alligerville, Ulster County, N. Y., September 18.

Merle A. Gulick is chairman and John F. Marsellus a member of the board of trustees of Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Geneva, N. Y., to which they were respectively first elected in 1950 and 1959.

Major Richard H. Amerman was honored at formal ceremonies held at the U.S. Army Reserve Center, Lodi, N. J., November 9, on his retirement from the active Army Intelligence and Security Reserve after more than 20 years service during and since World War II.

Frank D. Hoornbeek, manager of the Kingston, N. Y., office of Carl M. Loeb Rhoades & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, in October conducted a course on investments at New Paltz High School under auspices of the New Paltz Central School adult education program.

Howard C. Van Arsdale is arranging for the National Huguenot Society a three-week European trip, which as now planned will enable members of that Society to span the Atlantic by air and to motor through England, Holland, Germany, Switzerland and France next April 30-May 22.

Hendrik Van Rensselaer and Mrs. Van Rensselaer own the country’s second highest scoring show dog of 1966 in Ch. Feziwig Raggedy Andy, Old English sheep-dog which in competition last year captured 18 best-in-shows and was best working dog 68 times.

Perry B. Van Vleck added to his sportsman’s laurels as an offshore fisherman by winning the championship trophy awarded last summer by the Ocean City, Md., Light Tackle Club in its 19th annual tournament competition, the scoring in which was based on most points gained for marlin taken and released.

Dr. Roland Van Zandt’s radio speaking engagements this month and next relate chiefly to his well received book, “The Catskill Mountain House” (Rutgers University Press, 1967), which is based on his researches for a thesis which in 1964 won him the Ph.D. at the University of Minnesota.

Lee D. van Antwerp, M.D., recently elected Surgeon General of the Society of Mayflower Descendants at its triennial Congress in Plymouth, Mass., is actively engaged in the Five Generation project to accumulate genealogical data on all descendants, male and female, for five generations from each Mayflower passenger.

E. Harold Schoonmaker, a trustee of the American Institute for Economic Research and a resident of Merry Point, Va., since his retirement in 1963 as president of the Northern Valley Savings & Loan Association of Tenafly, N. J., and formerly a director of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York, has been elected a member of the Economists’ National Committee on Monetary Policy.

Walter H. Van Hoesen, president of R. F. Downing & Co., who retired January 1 after 45 years service, has been succeeded by his son Enoch G. Van Hoesen as head of the 111-year-old New York customs brokerage firm. Mr. Van Hoesen, Sr., who continues as the company’s board chairman, served as the Holland Society’s 50th President in 1958-60 and was for 15 years a trustee and editor of de Halve Maen.

Lewis B. Sebring, Jr., retired night city editor of the old New York Herald Tribune, past editor of de Halve Maen and now a columnist for the Schenectady Union-Star, enjoyed with Mrs. Sebring a trip down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers on the steamer Delta Queen from Cincinnati to New Orleans, October 22-28, and subsequently a visit to the Bahamas before taking up their winter residence at Lake Wales, Fla.

Dr. Edward D. DeLamater, formerly chairman of his department of microbiology and professor at New York Medical College, has been appointed Dean of the College of Science at Florida Atlantic University, which, founded on site of the old Boca Raton, Fla., Air Base four years ago as part of the State’s university system, now has a $40 million plant and additional facilities planned for growth to accommodate some 12,000 students as contrasted with the present 3500.

Alan M. Voorhees heads the New York planning and transportation consulting firm of A. M. Voorhees & Associates, Inc., which prepared for the Department of City Planning a circulation system to improve conditions for pedestrians in lower Manhattan, as well as for vehicular traffic and parking, that is contained in a booklet, “The Man on the Street,” recently issued by the Park Association and the Municipal Art Society in cooperation with the New York Bank for Savings.

James Roosevelt has resigned as U.S. representative to the United Nations Economic and Social Council to become president of the I.O.S. Management Company and a director of three of the mutual funds sponsored by Investors Overseas Services, reportedly the world’s largest distributor of mutual fund shares and investment programs, The New York Times noted December 15. Now a New York resident, Mr. Roosevelt, Congressman from California from 1954 until appointed to the U.N. in 1965, is to help I.O.S. set up mutual funds in the less developed countries.
SOCIETY OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES AT RECENT MEETING

BRANCH MEETINGS
(Continued from Page 3)
I Do!”, won by Associate Domine and Mrs. Hageman. Others present were Mr. and Mrs. Staats Abrams, S. H. Ackerman, Trustee Cornelius Ackerson, Trustee R. H. Amerman, Mrs. Gano Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Baker, Trustee and Mrs. Schuyler Bergen, Mrs. J. H. Blauvelt, Mrs. H. B. D. Blauvelt, J. A. Boetzelaer, S. R. Bogardus and three guests; C. M. Brinckerhoff, Trustee Hendrik Booraem, Jr., W. R. Bronk, Mr. and Mrs. Van Dyke Burhans, Jr., F. H. Canaday, Miss Marguerite Clark, Louis Coenen.
Also T. G. B. Cortelyou, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. DeLamater, Alvin Deveraux and guest; R. F. Dey and three guests; Dr. W. B. Deyo and guest; Mr. and Mrs. Austin Drukker, Frank Elliott, Mrs. Thomas Gowan, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gualandi, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Gulick, Leslie Hallenbeck, R. H. Hallenbeck, Mrs. Arthur Havemeyer, Secretary and Mrs. A. D. Hoagland, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Hopper, Mrs. W. E. Hopper, Jr., Trustee and Mrs. Houghtaling, M. W. Jacobson.
Also Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jackson, Dr. Emil Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Livingston, Col. and Mrs. L. K. Lydecker and two guests; Mrs. R. H. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Nostrand, Trustee and Mrs. L. L. Osterhoudt, Westley Peoples, Mrs. Reginald Perry, Mrs. Ernest Poole, Mrs. J. A. Puy, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Reynolds, R. H. Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Soengard, Col. E. F. Storm, Trustee and Mrs. W. B. Talman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Van Aken.
Also Mr. and Mrs. M. P. van Buren, J. H. Vander Veer, Burgher Guard Lt. and Mrs. J. H. Vander Veer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Van Deusen, Hochgeld Van Norden, Miss Jeanie Van Norden, Trustee and Mrs. Hendrick Van Pelt, Jr., E. S. Van Riper, Burgher Guard Lt. L. G. Van Syckle, Treasurer and Mrs. W. F. Van Tassel, J. D. Van Valkenburg, Edward Van Valkenburg, T. A. Van Winkle, Dr. and Mrs. Roland Van Zandt, and Mr. and Mrs. L. A. VerBryck.

FAMILY ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES
HUGUENOT FAMILIES: Organization of the Crispell and DuBois Associations last year brought to six the number of family groups now actively affiliated with the Huguenot Historical Society of New Paltz, N. Y., to collect and preserve history relating back to the Twelve Patentees who founded that Ulster County community in 1678. Of these associations, whose members descend from the Patentees, the five which held reunions in New Paltz last Fall have the following officers:

Bevier-Elting.—Allen U. Bevier, president; Kip C. L. Bevier, vice-president; Mr. Paul Kurtz, secretary, and Louis H. Bevier, treasurer.

Crispell.—Reuben B. Crispell, president; Herman H. Crispell, treasurer; Mrs. Marion C. Smith, corresponding secretary, and K. C. Hasbrouck, temporary secretary.

Deyo.—Dr. George J. Deyo, president; Vice Admiral Morton L. Deyo, USN (Ret.), and Kenneth E. Deyo, vice-presidents; Charles E. Deyo, treasurer; Mrs. Harold Lent, secretary, and Mrs. Perry Wilson, corresponding secretary.


Hasbrouck.—Kenneth E. Hasbrouck, president; Gen. Sherman V. Hasbrouck, USA (Ret.), vice-president; Mrs. Bernhard Michelson, secretary, and Alfred Hasbrouck, treasurer.

ACKERMAN: Rev. William S. Ackerman of Livingston, N. J., was elected president at the fifth annual reunion held at South Presbyterian Church, Bergenfield, October 15. Association members, of whom some 200 were present, derive from the Dutch colonist David Ackerman who came to America in 1662.

The program commemorated David's younger son, also named David, who in the 1690's acquired 420 acres

(Continued on Page 15)
Aim of colleges and universities to prepare youth to meet responsibilities of maturity is traced from colonial era to present day.

(Editor's Note: Dr. Gross delivered the adjourned address upon being presented with the Holland Society's Gold Medal for Distinguished Achievement, at the 82nd Annual Banquet held at The Pierre in New York City, November 7, 1966.)

I am not in any sense a historian, but I am a devoted reader of history. I must confess, however, that one of my main motives in reading history may be plain purposes are the same. Obviously this cannot be literally escapism. It is a relief to escape to some great historical periods, when everything seems to have been so much simpler and clearer than things are today — the Golden Age of Pericles, for example. Conversely, other periods seem clearly to have been so much worse than today one that one can almost be optimistic.

This year, which from many points of view has been the most complex and confusing year any university president has had to endure, has also, by virtue of its being our bicentennial year, provided me with an excuse for escaping back into colonial America, to study the history of our founding, and from that vantage point to gain some perspective on what we in American higher education are trying to do today.

One cliché that we always use in connection with founders is to say that they were men of vision and of dedicated purpose, and in saying this we usually mean to imply that we are what they envisaged and that our purposes are the same. Obviously this cannot be literally true, since it strains our imagination to suppose that Theodorus Frelinghuysen could have had even the remotest idea of what America would be like in the year 1966. But we can examine what they said, and thus discover what their hopes were; and historical curiosity need not be our only justification for doing so. Educators, like other professional people, are at their weakest when they step out of their professional activities and try to state in simple language what they think they are up to. Perhaps a review of what our founders said they were up to can help us out.

Harvard's charter of 1630 states its aim as the education of young people "in knowledge and godliness" and in "good literature Artes and Sciences." Columbia undertook "to set up a Course of Tuition in the learned Languages, and in the liberal Arts and Sciences" as well as in religious knowledge and piety. Benjamin Franklin, in laying out the design for his Academy in Philadelphia, emphasized the utility of knowledge, but also supported the ornamental aspects of learning. And the founders of Queen's College in 1766 hoped for "the education of youth in the learned languages, liberal and useful arts and sciences and especially in divinity, preparing them for the ministry and other good offices."

It is clear that the conception of the role of college education changed little from Harvard's founding in 1636 to ours one hundred and thirty years later. Only Franklin's University of Pennsylvania had no explicit church orientation, which the others all shared with William and Mary, Yale, Princeton, Brown and Dartmouth. With all of these it is clear that their founders felt keenly the need for an adequately educated supply of clergymen. And it is further clear that with changing times this part of the original purpose of our colonial colleges no longer plays the role it once did. Some of the original nine still include schools of divinity within their general complex, like Harvard and Yale, while others, Princeton, Columbia and Rutgers, maintain cordial relations with neighboring seminaries, but no official connections. Conversely, theological seminaries hopefully look to these colleges for their graduates, but expect to assume the full responsibility for theological education.

If we then discount the explicit and immediate purpose of these colonial colleges to come to the aid of the various churches, what shall we say of their more general aims? Of our six first Presidents five were college graduates — the two Adamses of Harvard, Jefferson and Monroe of William and Mary, and Madison of Princeton. Washington left a bequest for the purpose of helping to found a national or federal college, gave his name to Washington College in Maryland, and wrote forcefully of the need for an educated public in his Farewell Address. Jefferson as Governor of Virginia revised and modernized the curriculum at William and Mary, and then, of course, later founded the University of Virginia.

And while the Constitution of the United States has nothing to say on the subject of education, thereby reserving that area for the responsibility of the States, the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 anticipates later federal legislation by stating, "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

From all this I draw the conclusion that while in the years between the Stamp Act and the inauguration of President Washington the attention of our national leaders may have been focused primarily on such matters as national defense, political organization, taxation and survival, they were all fully conscious of the fact that an educated citizenry was an essential element in the success of their dreams for an enduring free country.

From this I draw the still further conclusion that the college men of those exciting days, over and above their special concern for the continuing health of their churches, believed that they were engaged in preparing the future leaders of their country. We must remember that our colleges inherit far less from the European universities, with their devotion to scholastic and Aristotelian scholarship, than from the schools founded in the Renaissance by such men as Vittorino da Feltre and Guarino, whose objective was the preparation of the future rulers of the Italian duchies and principalities. And they shared with these Renaissance teachers a confidence that the best materials for such an educational program were the humanistic and liberal arts and letters to be found in the learned languages, namely Greek and Latin, to which they added some mathematics and some Hebrew.

A few graduates — and Simeon DeWitt of Rutgers seems to have been one of them — caught the spirit of the advancement of knowledge and became scientific almost in the contemporary sense of that word. But
for the rest it was not knowledge in the sense of an ever-moving, ever-changing world of discovery that they sought, but rather what was called learning. In short they sought to become learned men, masters of Cicero and Plutarch and Blackstone. As such they would take their place among the leaders of our new republic.

Thus, I think that in order to understand the vision and the purpose of the leaders of American education in the pre- and post-revolutionary days, we must set over against the specific aims of the founders of the colleges, which I have already quoted, another set of explicit aims, namely those quoted in the preamble to the Constitution, "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity." Now I am not arguing that these were in any sense the objectives which Queen's College or any other college had in mind, but I do suggest that with these as the express objectives of our national government, the colleges did believe that they were going to turn out the kind of men who would preserve and promote that sort of government. And I believe that to a remarkable degree they did just that.

Professor McCormick has pointed out that the Class of 1836 at Rutgers, small though it was, produced a Secretary of State, a Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, a critically important federal commissioner, a Governor and a Congressman. And while it was Woodrow Wilson who coined the phrase "Princeton in the nation's service," John Witherspoon, signer of the Declaration of Independence, would have found nothing strange about it. And this also accounts for at least two-thirds of the cry, "For God, for country, and for Yale."

The fascinating thing about the Constitution of the United States has been its flexibility and adaptability. There have been only twenty-three amendments since its original adoption, and ten of these came about almost at once and are really thought of as parts of the original document. Three came as the direct result of the Civil War and one cancelled another one out. The substance of the Constitution has remained basically unchanged.

Much of this has been due to the interpretation which both the Congress and the Supreme Court have put upon the wording of the preamble. For example, as I have already mentioned, the Constitution apparently reserves educational matters to the States. But in 1862, Congress passed the Morrill Act which led to the establishment of the so-called land-grant colleges, of which Rutgers was designated later as one. It avoided direct interference with the states' prerogatives by simply authorizing the states to use federal resources for this purpose, but still it did prescribe the purpose, namely to promote teaching in agriculture and the mechanic arts, and this could be justified under the general welfare phrase in the preamble. It went on to require the offering of instruction in these colleges of military science, but this too could be justified under the phrase about providing for the national defense, which would be all the more readily justified because the nation was then in the middle of a war.

In our own day this same device was used when massive federal aid to education got under way under the name of the National Defense Education Act, although previous aid to education has been justified under the general welfare clause. The very name of the department of the federal government — Health, Education, and Welfare — as established by President Eisenhower, indicates how far this phrase has been stretched, since there is obviously nothing else in the Constitution which would authorize such a department.

But if the changing times have warranted a change in the interpretation of the Constitution, they have also brought about a change in the educator's conception of his responsibilities. The new concept which the land-grant act introduced has been vastly extended. For a while federal aid was confined to agriculturalists and engineers. It now explicitly includes aid for instruction and research in the natural and social sciences, with even a pittance for the arts and the humanities, in foreign languages, the medical and para-medical sciences, social work, librarianship, teacher education, with doubtless more to come. And the justification can always be found in the preamble to the constitution.

Oddly enough, however, the educator himself, while flexible enough to adapt to all these changes in the conception of his role, still has not abandoned his conception of the greatest contribution which his college can make towards carrying out his duty to the ideals of the Constitution. To make our nation prosper, all kinds of trained people are needed, and all kinds of professions. In other words, there are all kinds of slots that have to be filled — so many M.D.'s, so many lawyers, pharmacists, translators, nuclear physicists, computer technicians, and so on. This corresponds to the situation which disturbed the leaders of the church in colonial days, when there were so many pulpits to be filled and not enough people to fill them.

This is what I call the objective element in education. Our society objectively needs people for so many different positions. These people qualify for those positions if they have mastery over a certain amount of skills and knowledge, together with a comprehension of how these skills and that knowledge can be constantly advanced. All of this at any moment is objective and relatively clear. We may not know exactly how many aviation mechanics we need right now, but we can make a good guess, and we can tell what kind of training they should have for at least the short range future.

But we also need one hundred Senators, 435 Congressmen, fifty State Governors, nine Supreme Court Justices, one Vice President, and one President. And here there is no objective blueprint. Here we look vaguely for some objective qualifications, especially in the case of Supreme Court Justices, but what we are really after are what I call subjective qualifications. We look, for example, to the successful military man or the successful business man, because we believe that, even though his objective qualifications may be largely irrelevant, there must be some factors which have contributed to his eminence in his previous career which will give us hope for success in the field of statesmanship. And sometimes this works.

My point here is that it is these subjective qualifications that the colonial educators, like their Renaissance forebears, were aiming at. Maybe Cicero and Plutarch were the wrong formulæ; at least they were chosen for their contribution to the development of character.

Some of the goals which the founders of our colleges set for themselves I find quite difficult. When they

(Continued on Page 13)
Historic Preservation in The Netherlands
by Ton Koot, Hon. Secretary of the Bond Heemschut, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Founded 56 years ago, Bond Heemschut continues its vigilant efforts to protect Holland's heritage of historic monuments.

Several years ago at an international conference of mayors in your country, with representatives present from a number of American cities and from old European capitals such as Amsterdam, Paris and Vienna, the Vice President of the United States in his address said, in effect: We know we are still young, but give us time and we will come to safeguard our historic sites and monuments with the same zeal as you do in Europe.

I remembered these words when asked to write for de Halve Maen about the work of the “Bond Heemschut” in Holland. As the name signifies — bond in Dutch means society; heem, home or, by extension, homeland; and schut, protect — the Bond is an association formed to help make clear to the public the necessity for preserving the priceless antiquities and notable properties which constitute our nation's great heritage from the past.

Chartered in 1911 as a private organization, and enjoying today the gracious interest of Her Majesty Queen Juliana as patroness, the Bond Heemschut carries forward its work on much the same basis as the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the U.S., the National Trust in England, and the Simon van der Stel Foundation in South Africa. Unlike the official Dutch “Rijksdienst voor de Monumentenzorg,” the Bond is in no way an agency of the Netherlands government but rather, as a private institution, derives its support from the membership and from donors at home and abroad. With a subcommittee in each of the eleven provinces, the Bond works all over Holland, and there are special subcommittees for 19th century architecture and other purposes.

Over the past 55 years our society, which publishes a periodical, Heemschut, has been successful on many occasions in efforts to save and restore irreplaceable structures, including townhalls, churches, castles, residences, farms, mills, bridges, canals, and even parts of towns. These exertions continue with unabated ardor, moreover, because expanding needs of the present day operate to imperil the existence of more than a few monuments in our country. An idea of the number of these sites may be gained from the fact that Amsterdam alone has some 6000 registered monuments, principally dating from the 17th and 18th centuries.

Often the initiators of plans for a new office building, say, or municipal renovation scheme, are themselves unaware of the cultural significance or indeed the economic value of an historic site the project jeopardizes or may destroy. In this kind of situation the Bond seeks to press its educational program and may even propose alternatives so that the landmark can be preserved.

Certain famous monuments are so universally accepted as such that any attempt to touch them would produce a storm of protest. In this category one thinks, for example, of Venice, St. Peter’s, Notre Dame, Westminster Abbey. As far as the Netherlands are concerned, no one could seriously propose to alter, much less demolish, the Prinsenhof at Delft or to fill in the canals of Amsterdam.

Let us not overlook the fact, however, that there have been times of less understanding of the basic values expressed in the superbly built structures bequeathed by our forefathers. And we must remember that local authorities sometimes fail to realize the importance of what monuments they have, and may be too easily inclined to let immediate commercial or financial inducements prevail. Fortunately, monuments of prominent interest are considered more and more as international, rather than as local or even national,

Guest Author. — Since 1945 general secretary of the world-famous Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam, and governor of Muyden Castle, Mr. Koot was born at Amsterdam in 1907 and educated in that city and London. He started his career as a teacher, subsequently becoming a journalist and civil servant. Well known as an author, he has published more than 30 books, among them “The Rijksmuseum, 1808-1958”, “The Battle for Beauty”, “Amsterdam As It Is”, “Muyden Castle”, and “The Spell of The Netherlands.” Besides his service with the Bond Heemschut, he is a board member of several historical societies.
property and there is a growing movement, world-wide in scope, to preserve architectural achievements which mirror history.

Modern methods of building construction and demolition, while exceedingly efficient in the Netherlands, as elsewhere, have awakened protective forces to maintain intact for posterity the masterpieces produced by Dutch architects, engineers and craftsmen of the past. Efforts to guard these noble structures such as the gem-like 18th century Dutch country house "Beeckesteyn" (1720), pictured on page 9, develop added vigor when everybody knows that once lost, they will never be regained.

It is therefore not surprising that various organizations have been founded for historic preservation purposes throughout Europe and in the U.S. and other parts of the world. Some countries, such as the Netherlands, have laws which forbid demolition of structures registered as monuments but at the same time prescribe registry standards so as to maintain to the maximum possible degree a balance between the cultural and economic aspects.

When cultural considerations prevail and a building is declared a monument, what happens then? Will it become just a museum, or, better yet, can it continue to operate on a functional basis? Alternatively — and this requires study and imagination — can the place be given a new, active role in municipal life? In this field the Bond Heemschut makes proposals and recommendations if necessary, as indeed frequently happens, sends petitions to governing bodies urging adoption of a specified course of action.

A striking case of a monument which deserves to be saved, but where the building must be rebuilt on another site, is presented by the beautiful 18th century Townhall of the city of Flushing in Zeeland province. Miraculously preserved from destruction despite bombardments and inundations which ravaged the city and island of Walcheren during the fighting in 1944 to drive out German occupation troops, this stately mansion survived World War II to stand practically alone in a wide expanse of ruins.

In the post-war reconstruction of Flushing it was decided to erect a modern Townhall nearer the heart of the city, with the devastated civic center area to become the site of new workshops and harborside facilities of Royal Company "de Schele,", since 1873 the city's leading industry and one of the Netherlands' principal enterprises for the building and repair of ships. The new Townhall was dedicated in May 1965 (see De Wint House National Shrine, July 1965 issue, for picture and accompanying article.—Ed.), and the transformation of the old Townhall. Built in 1733 by the wealthy merchant Anthonie Pieter van Dishoeck, this spacious mansion became the municipal building of Flushing to contribute a large share, which the town must furnish, but the burgomaster and council hope to receive financial support from all sides.

De Wint House National Shrine

Famed for its associations with General Washington during the closing years of the Revolution, the De Wint House of Tappan, N. Y., built in 1700 by a Hollander and Dutch-owned for generations, recently became a National Historic Landmark.

In ceremonies conducted there last September 29, Secretary of Interior Steward L. Udall presented the designation certificate to Judge C. W. Froessel, Past Grand Master of the New York Masonic order, which for over 30 years has owned and maintained the property as a memorial. The official bronze plaque since affixed to the building states, in substance, that the site possesses exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States.

This house, now the oldest in Rockland County, was Washington's headquarters when on September 29, 1780 he convened the board of general officers which, meeting in the nearby Dutch Church (since demolished), tried and condemned the British agent Major John André for his role in Benedict Arnold's traitorous attempt to deliver West Point to the enemy. The Commander-in-Chief stayed at De Wint's August 9-23, 1780; September 28-October 7, 1780; May 3-8, 1783, and November 12-13, 1783.

The De Wint House, probably so called because of that family's long ownership during an historic epoch, was erected by Daniel De Clark (de Klerck) who emigrated from Holland to New York about 1676 and became leader of the Dutch settlers on lands within the Tappan Patent issued by Governor Dongan in 1687. Brewer by occupation, militia captain and peace magistrate, De Clark built his home of local sandstone and Dutch brick. The place remained in his family several years after he died at the age of 77 in 1731.

From 1746 to 1791 the two-story dwelling, with its steeply pitched roof, was the home of a well to do Dutchman named Johannes De Wint, proprietor of a sugar plantation at St. Thomas in the West Indies. Occupied by his heirs until 1818, and by the Johnsons of Paterson some 30 years, it came to be owned by Samuel S. Verbryck who in 1858 sold it to Dr. Thomas Blanch Smith, grandfather of Trustee W. B. Talman. Re-sold by Dr. Smith about 1868, the house passed through various hands until it was acquired and restored by the Masons in 1931.
Unsettled times after 1766 slowed progress of college, though new charter was granted and site and first tutor selected by 1771.

(Editor's Note: In Part I the author described the long struggle by certain of the Dutch clergy in America to establish a college that came to fruition when the Royal Governor of New Jersey, William Franklin, granted the charter for Queen's College, November 10, 1766. Two hundred years later, precisely, Rutgers University Press published Dr. McCormick's superb book, "Rutgers: A Bicentennial History," of which this article is in substance the first chapter.)

The cause of the College was impaired by the continuing discord within the Dutch Church. Indeed, the securing of the charter by the Coetus party exacerbated the controversy. Ritzema and his Conferentie brethren heaped scorn on the project and wrote fully and frequently to Amsterdam in opposition to it. The Amsterdam Classis, inspired in part by discussions with the Reverend Dr. John Witherspoon, president of the College of New Jersey, who visited Holland in 1768, proposed most earnestly that the Dutch in America should unite in support of the Presbyterian college at Princeton. This suggestion was acceptable to neither the Coetus nor the Conferentie.

Difficulties also arose because of certain objectionable features in the charter of 1766. The exact nature of the problem is obscure, because of our ignorance of the terms of the first charter. But the trustees in petitioning almost at once for a amendment to the charter explained that they felt unable to raise money in New York because of some distinctions that were made in the charter between residents and non-residents of New Jersey. After repeated petitions, Governor Franklin at last yielded to this request. Instead of granting an amendment to the original charter, however, he presented them with a new one, dated March 20, 1770.

The new charter presumably followed closely the terms of the original one. Like its predecessor it named forty-one trustees, including with minor exceptions the same individuals who had been appointed in 1766. The preamble of the charter recited that members of the Reformed Dutch Church believed it necessary that an institution should be established to supply the churches with an able and learned ministry because of the inconvenience and expense involved in sending young men abroad for their education.

Accordingly, the trustees were empowered to erect a college "for the education of youth in the learned languages, liberal and useful arts and sciences, and especially in divinity; preparing them for the ministry, and other good offices." The trustees, not more than one-third of whom might be ministers, were incorporated and were empowered to receive and hold property producing an annual income of not more than £3000 sterling. The governor, or, in his absence, the other ex officio trustees in turn were to preside at meetings of the board, or if none were present the board might elect a presiding officer from among those attending.

The trustees were to appoint a president of the college, who must be a member of the Dutch Church, as well as a professor of divinity, who might also serve as president. They were also to appoint professors and tutors to assist the president in the education and government of the students. Doubtless in recognition of the Dutch character of the college, the charter required that there should always be residing at or near the college at least one professor or teacher whose function it would be "grammatically to instruct the students . . . in the knowledge of the English language." The trustees were vested with full power to make laws for the wholesome government of the college; the authority of the president and faculty was limited to executing such laws.

Equipped at last with an adequate charter, the trustees could now proceed to the next step in the founding of the college. The first question to be determined was its location. New Brunswick and Hackensack, representing respectively the centers of strength of the Raritan Valley Dutch and the Bergen Dutch, were rivals for the honor. The Reverend John H. Goetschius of Hackensack, an ardent early advocate and original trustee of the College, had started an academy there in order, no doubt, to strengthen the claims of that town.

The Reverend John Leydt of New Brunswick, with like motives in mind, had joined with other community leaders to launch a similar school in 1768. New Brunswick may have been especially zealous for the choice because in 1733 the town had been outbid by Princeton when it aspired to become the site of the College of New Jersey. At a meeting of the trustees in Raritan in October, 1770, it was agreed that each town should be invited to secure subscriptions, with the implied promise that whichever one made the better offer would be selected at the next meeting.

The trustees convened in Hackensack on May 7, 1771, at which time the subscriptions received from each town "were laid on the table and the reasons in favour of said place offered." The question was then put, and New Brunswick was selected by a vote of ten to seven. The vote was largely along geographical lines, with the strong Raritan Valley contingent prevailing, but it is probable that New Brunswick had the advantage of superior financial inducements as well.

Fortunately, this issue of location was not productive of lasting animosities, although there were to be occasions in the future when Hackensack would reassert its pretensions. The selection of New Brunswick represented a decision of crucial importance, for circumstances were to decree that it was to the local community that the College would have to look for leadership and sustenance, at least through its first half century.

It was in New Brunswick, with Governor Franklin presiding, that the trustees met on October 5, 1771, to arrange for the start of college work. For reasons that will become apparent, no action could yet be taken with respect to appointing a president for the new institution, but there was unanimous agreement on the choice of a tutor. Frederick Frelinghuysen, grandson of Theodorus Jacobus, son of John, and step-son of Jacob Rutsen Hardenbergh, was chosen. A graduate
of the class of 1770 at Princeton, only eighteen years old at the time of his appointment, young Frelinghuysen was "to instruct the students who shall offer themselves, in the learned Languages, liberal Arts and Sciences" and was also expected "to teach the English Language grammatically." A committee of three trustees was appointed which, together with the tutor, was to perform the function of a faculty, "to take upon them the Government and direction" of the College.

To provide quarters for the college, as well as for the grammar school that had been started a few years earlier, the trustees acquired a former tavern, the "Sign of the Red Lion," located on the northeast corner of Albany and Neilson Streets. The building housed the tutor and some of the students and provided adequate classroom space as well. What resources the College possessed at this time is not known precisely, although by 1773 it was reported that £4000, proclamation money ($10,000), had been raised. New Brunswick had doubtless contributed a sizeable portion of this amount, although small sums were probably obtained elsewhere by subscriptions.

A tutor and a building had been secured with ease; the most urgent problem was that of obtaining a president. Great importance attached to this matter, for in the early colleges everything depended on the ability of the president. He must raise funds, direct the young tutors, give instruction to the upper classes, provide religious guidance, and inspire the trustees to give their attention to the needs of the institution. Queen's in its infancy was to suffer greatly from the lack of such an officer, but the selection of a president was necessarily delayed because of complications resulting from the difficulties within the Dutch Church.

In the same year that the College was getting ready to open, peace was restored to the church. Largely through the exertions of John Henry Livingston, who after graduating from Yale in 1762 had gone to the University of Utrecht for theological study, the Coetus and Conference were induced to agree upon certain Articles of Union. The basic elements of the agreement had been brought back from Holland by Livingston when he returned to assume a pastorate in New York City in 1770. On his initiative, representatives of both factions met in New York in October, 1771, and from this convention there emerged a comprehensive American organization for the reunited church.

A General Assembly, later known as the General Synod, was created, which was all but independent of the Classis of Amsterdam. Thus the long breach between Coetus and Conference was ended and autonomy for the American church was secured. But the Coetus, and Queen's College, had had to pay a price for reconciliation. The Articles provided that funds should be raised to support one or more professors of theology "with the provision, that such professors shall not stand in any connection with English academies, but shall give lectures in their own dwellings. . . ." Because Queen's College had been started by the Coetus faction, it remained a sore point with the Conference. Therefore, it could not be brought into connection with the church through the establishment there of a church-supported professorship of divinity.

The trustees had contemplated that the man to be selected as president would also hold the professorship of divinity; the charter had made specific provision for such an arrangement. Now the road to making such a joint appointment in cooperation with the General Assembly, with all that such action might promise in terms of denominational support, seemed to be blocked. The trustees then turned directly to Holland, asking the Classis of Amsterdam, in consultation with the faculty at Utrecht, to recommend a suitable candidate for the combined office.

Because of the recent discord in the church, the Classis sought the opinion of the General Assembly on the matter. Somewhat surprisingly, that worthy body at its session in October, 1773, heartily endorsed the trustees' plan. More than that, it resolved that if the trustees would agree to call no one to the post, except on the recommendation of Amsterdam and with the approval of the General Assembly, they would endeavor to raise funds for the College.

Matters now seemed to be advancing well for Queen's. The action of the General Assembly was transmitted to Amsterdam, where, despite the continuing coolness to the whole plan for a Dutch college, consideration was given to the choice of an individual who could meet the specifications of the trustees.

Eventually the recommendation was forthcoming; the man best qualified was the Reverend Dr. John H. Livingston. This word was not received until April, 1775. Plans were made to act on this recommendation at a meeting of the General Assembly in October, 1775. But because of the unsettled times, this meeting was not held. Not until 1784 was there to be another full meeting of the church's governing body. Because of this unfortunate and complicated chain of events, Queen's College was to go through its first critical decade without a president.

Out of the turmoil and discord within the Dutch Church had come the founding of a college. From the day in 1754 when an aroused Domine Frelinghuysen had set out from Albany to denounce Domine Ritzema's plan to connect the Dutch Church with King's College and to call instead for a separate Dutch college, the course had been more productive of discord than of united support. Nevertheless, a small band of Coetus leaders had procured an adequate charter, modest funds, and humble quarters for their college. The foundation had been laid, but its strength and durability remained to be tested.

(Concluded)

**NEW ENGLAND HIT BY INDIAN PLAGUE**

One frequently overlooked reason for the rapid development of English settlements on lands to the northeast of New Netherland was the virtual destruction of the Indian tribal order in New England by the great plague of 1616-17. Said to have been the most deadly ever to visit that section, the disease, to which Europeans were immune, took the lives of at least one-third of the natives living between Narragansett Bay in Rhode Island and the Penobscot River in Maine.

As a result of this epidemic, the medical nature of which is unknown, the number of tribesmen in New England was reduced from an estimated 25,000 to about 15,000. This in turn led to a series of intertribal wars to settle anew the balance of political power that further weakened Indian strength and facilitated English expansion in the region, according to Alden T. Vaughan in *New England Frontier: Puritans and Indians, 1620-1675* (Boston: Little Brown & Co., 1961).
However, let us consider again the objectives presented in the preamble to the Constitution, in the belief that the aims of an education system in any country derive their validity from the aims of the country itself.

"A perfect union" — the writers of the preamble were obviously thinking of a union more perfect than could be achieved under the articles of confederation. Here the aim is objective and without definite limitations. Our colleges can turn out graduates who can contribute to an increasingly perfect union.

"Establish justice" — here again the program is objective, and while the definition of justice may be difficult, it is still not difficult to identify approximations to it, and this is what our social scientists and our students of law can help to effectuate.

"Insure domestic tranquility" — here obviously one of the most complicated areas. From the Whiskey Rebellion to the Police Review Board, this has been one of the more troublesome problems. However, the intent of the framers of the Constitution was obviously to provide the means by which such disputes could be resolved. Those today who are motivated by the same concern tend to follow the lead of the founders and to set up the kinds of democratic machinery which will attempt to achieve the same objective. Colleges and universities can and should help here too.

So far as providing for the common defense and promoting the general welfare are concerned, again there is no theoretical difficulty at all. The colleges are the major source of leadership for our armed forces, and in times of war their research laboratories are a main source for devising the means of victory. And it is generally agreed that over and above all the other means of promoting welfare, education itself still remains the sine qua non of any positive program.

It is when we come to the final objective of the preamble that our task becomes interesting — "secure the Blessings of liberty to ourselves and our Posterity." Here again, to understand what education should aim at, we must distinguish between objective and subjective. Objectively, liberty means many of the things which the Constitution and the Bill of Rights set forth. It means freedom from foreign domination, from taxation without representation, from the billeting of foreign or alien troops. It means freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly and of religion. Even more specific freedoms are spelled out, but in each case they are objectively recognizable and can be secured.

But there are many more aspects to freedom which

(Continued on Page 14)
the Bill of Rights cannot touch. In his listing of the four freedoms, Mr. Roosevelt hit upon one of them — freedom from fear. If one’s fear is only the fear of foreign invasion, then perhaps this can be dealt with objectively, but man is subject to many more kinds of fear than that. To insure the blessings of liberty in the sense of freeing people from the most enslaving of all their emotions is a task which requires more than an amendment to the Constitution or a resolve by statesmen. Let us examine this a bit more fully.

Near the beginning of the sixteenth century a colony of Jews, who had been previously driven from Spain into Portugal, were again driven out of Portugal in order to make perfect a wedding present. The Netherlands provided them with a refuge, because the Dutch had a clearer conception of civil liberty at that time than any other nation in Europe. They settled in the Netherlands, but remained very much a community to themselves, observing their own religious customs and laws, and taking little part in the general affairs of their new homeland.

Towards the middle of the seventeenth century they were confronted by a challenge from within, in the person of a young man who took seriously the concept of freedom and began to think for himself. He was convicted of heresy and excommunicated from the already self-isolated community. He must as a result have been one of the most solitary people the western world had ever known, relying only upon his intellect and his strength of character to survive.

This man, of course, was Benedict Spinoza, one of the very few really great intellects the western world has known. His best known work is called the Ethics, a philosophical treatise in five parts, the fourth of which has the familiar title, "Of Human Bondage, or the Strength of the Emotions," while the fifth and final part is called "Of Human Liberty, or the Power of the Intellect." The Ethics as a whole is an extremely difficult book and probably so influenced by the logic and the science of his day as to be unacceptable in general today. But his insights and often his reasonings have a cogency which force their attention upon anyone who is concerned with the blessings of liberty.

Spinoza's conception of the prerequisites of human liberty demand the attention of all who are concerned with the overall objectives of education. To him the great threat to human liberty was the power of the emotions, which he defined as inadequate ideas — inadequate knowledge of the true state of things, which led to fear and general impotence. Knowledge of the true situation, or adequate and true ideas, was the only remedy. The emotions were subjective, personal and confining. Knowledge was objective and liberating. "I cannot here go into a full account of Spinoza's reasoning. But I will say that I find it both the most compelling account of human liberty that I know, and at the same time the most complete definition of the aims of education."

I have already said that we professionals are at our worst when we are called upon to state and defend the aims of education. We assume that everyone agrees with us that education is the sine qua non of a free society, and we are caught off base when, not infrequently, our presuppositions are challenged. I suggest that we have a ready answer to all such challenges if we will recall the objective of the Constitution "to secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity," and when we think of Spinoza's title, "Of human liberty, or the power of the intellect."

The simplest objective of education at all levels is to prepare the young newcomer to society to develop such native skills and talents as he may possess, to the end that he may carve out for himself a position in society and win economic freedom. This is the specific aim of all vocational and technical programs, but no less of most professional schools.

An almost equally well understood objective is the contribution which educated men make to their society. Thus, for example, a military man not only wins economic freedom for himself, but he presumably makes a vital contribution to the independence of our nation. The same is true of a medical man, whose contribution strengthens society while also winning for himself freedom from want and need. This conception was certainly uppermost in the minds of those who founded the early colleges in this country.

A third level of freedom comes about through the mastery of the secrets of nature. Here what Spinoza calls the power of the intellect comes into play. Scientific understanding of the forces of nature not only brings about freedom by increasing our power, but it also decreases the nameless fears which cripple our spirit. Certainly no one will question the advancement of knowledge as one of the main objectives of education and of the modern university.

A more difficult level of freedom is that which we both achieve and contribute to through the gradual understanding of people of other races, religions and colors than ourselves. If the kind of political slavery which we knew in this country until the close of the Civil War was a hideous phase of history that we had to grow out of, it was, in my opinion far less hideous than the defenses that are put up nowadays against recognizing the just claims of our fellow human beings. On this election eve of 1966 we can only contemplate with horror and shame the political cries which are being used to justify down-grading and maltreating our fellow citizens of this free republic.

But if the damage to these minorities is great, how much greater is the damage to the spokesmen for the oppressors. They have willfully turned their backs on the power of the intellect and have sold out to those evil, lying and prejudicial emotions whose domination constitutes human bondage. The shoe is now on the other foot, and the oppressors are now, in the fullest sense of the word, the slaves.

But the final freedom which I would mention is one which a college teacher learns to recognize and to cherish. We all know the student in our classes who is competent and intelligent, but unconcerned. Then the great moment occasionally comes when suddenly the student catches fire and is off on his own in a glow of wild excitement. It makes little or no difference what his subject is — mathematics or literature, physics or the arts. Suddenly his creative energies are summoned into action, and he probably experiences the greatest freedom he can ever know. The basic materials to which he has been introduced are instantly transformed by a new spiritual glow, and he is off to the clouds. This is the man who is consciously experiencing the greatest Blessings of Liberty, and Spinoza would salute him as the free man who through the power of his in-
tellect is feeling the greatest joy that man can experience in his lifetime.

You may now see why I have coupled the explicit and possibly narrow objectives set forth by the founders of our early colleges with the aims which the new Constitution of the new United States set forth. The years from 1766 to 1787 were years in which the concept of freedom was the dominant theme in our emerging country. But no man or group of men ever exhausted the full meaning of this concept.

The founders of the colleges, the founders of the republic, together with the great intellects to whom they so often turned, Spinoza, Locke, yes — and Plutarch, were all reaching in this direction. We today in our colleges and universities must recognize these same goals — the freedom of the individual, the freedom of our society; because of the freedom of its members, the freedom from fear which comes about through knowledge, and most of all the creative freedom of the human spirit. These are the goals to which — once every two hundred years at least — we must re dedicate ourselves.

FAMILY ASSOCIATIONS
(Continued from Page 6)

bordering the Hackensack River in present-day River Edge near Hackensack. On part of this property, farmed by the family for many years, stands a State historic site dating back to about 1739, the Zabriskie-von Steuben House, whose connection with the family in view of the Ackermans' long ownership of the land the association presently seeks to clarify.

VAN VOORHEES: Featuring an address by Adrian C. Leiby on the role of the Bergen County Dutch in the Revolutionary War, the 33rd annual meeting took place at Rutgers University Library, New Brunswick, N. J., October 8. Association officers are Miss Helen M. Voorhees, re-elected president; Donald A. Sinclair, vice-president; Mrs. Elizabeth V. Edgar, elected secretary, and Miss Harriet M. Fisher, treasurer. Miss Voorhees presided.

Well known for his ably written books on colonial New Jersey, and Bergen County in Revolutionary times, Mr. Leiby cited many instances to show that the Jersey Dutch, far from being neutral or unaware of events, took a highly active part in the conflict. The vast majority served the patriot cause with devotion although some, as elsewhere, became loyalists.

WYCKOFF: With 114 participants present, the 30th annual meeting was conducted at the Presbyterian Church, Stroudsburg, Pa., October 15. Association members, descended from Peter Claesen Wyckoff who came to this country in 1637, enjoyed the program of events and reunion dinner.

Ernest H. Wyckoff, who presided, was re-elected president. Other officers include W. S. Wyckoff, first vice-president; Col. D. D. Streeter, executive vice-president; Dr. L. W. Sipley, F. R. Wyckoff, Mrs. F. Schwenke, Mrs. H. C. Johnson, Dr. B. B. Ridge and R. A. Scudder, vice-presidents, and J. L. Fly, secretary.

EARLY DUTCH HAD GRAIN MILL HERE

One of the first mills in New Amsterdam, built on South William Street, was two stories in height and used for the grinding of grain into meal.

IN MEMORIAM

GEORGE A. MEAD
George Adriance Mead of Chatham, Morris County, N. J., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1915, died at the age of 65 on Friday, May 13, 1966. Descended from the English colonist John Mead who lived at Hempstead, L. I., in 1667, he was born at Newark, N. J., January 9, 1898, son of Charles Adriance Mead and Isabella H. Boyd. A retired contracting engineer, he attended Montclair High School and was graduated from Rutgers University with the B.S. degree in civil engineering. After graduation he joined Bethlehem Steel Corporation and continued with the company 39 years, serving at Steelton and Bethlehem, Pa., and in New York, until his retirement in 1959. Long active with the Young Men's Christian Association, he had been a director and vice-president of the Y at Bethlehem, and director and finance chairman of the Morris County organization. Formerly a trustee and elder of Ogden Presbyterian Church and for many years treasurer of the New Jersey Society, Founders and Patriots of America, he was a member of Delta Upsilon fraternity, the Order of the Cincinnati, Sons of the American Revolution, the Old Guard of Summit, and American Philatelic Society. His father was a Holland Society member. He is survived by his wife, the former Ruth M. Kersteter and by two sisters. Following the services held in Chatham, interment was at Woodlawn Cemetery here.

RAYMOND S. CRISPELL, M.D.
Raymond Solomon Crispell, M.D., of Chapel Hill, N. C., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1927, died at the age of 71 on Saturday, August 13, 1966. Descended from Antoin Crispell, or Crepel, a native of Artois who in 1660 sailed to America from Amsterdam on the ship Gilded Otter and became one of the original Twelve Patentees of New Paltz in 1678, he was born at Kingston, N. Y., August 12, 1895, son of Solomon Dubois Crispell, Jr., and Elnora Readon. A leading practitioner and educator in the field of neuropsychiatry, he attended Kingston Academy and was graduated from Cornell University in 1917 and from its Medical College in 1920. While in medical school, after service with the U. S. Army Medical Corps in 1917-18, he performed special work at New York Psychiatric Institute and upon graduation was appointed junior psychiatrist at Bloomingdale Hospital. He interned at Bellevue and became house physician there in 1922, and resident neurologist in 1923, acting also as instructor in neuropsychiatry at Cornell. Ship's surgeon for a time with the Panama Lines and U. S. Lines, he was physician at Lake Mohonk House and school in 1924. During 1925 he studied as a Fellow in neurology at the University of Utrecht, the Netherlands, where he wrote and published a thesis entitled Anencephalus, serving later as clinical neurologist at Johns Hopkins. Medical director of Sahler Sanitarium in Kingston, 1926-33, he was medical superintendent of Ulster County Tuberculosis Hospital and a volunteer psychiatrist with the New York State Mental Hygiene Department. From 1933 to 1941 he was associate professor of medicine, in neuropsychiatry, at Duke University Medical School, Durham, N. C., and served by appointment of the governor on the commission which surveyed mental hygiene in North Carolina. While on active duty in World War II with the U. S. Navy, 1941-
46, in which he attained the rank of Captain, USNR, he taught neuropsychiatry for three years at the Naval School of Aviation Medicine, Pensacola, Fla., and served at Aiea Hospital, Pearl Harbor, and on the staff of Gen. Roy S. Geiger, USMC, during the invasion of Okinawa. From 1946 to 1959 he was regional chief of neuropsychiatry with the Alabama Veterans Administration Area Medical Office, and consultant at Georgia Tech. During 1959-60 he took part in the world-wide "People to People" program sponsored by the Navy and Cornell and McGill Universities. In 1962 he became chief of professional education at Atascadero, Calif., State Hospital. Author of medical textbooks and many articles, he was a diplomate of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, and affiliated with many professional organizations. He was a member of Phi Gamma Delta and the Sons of the American Revolution.

His wife, the former Nina Verne Short, died in 1958. Memorial services were held, with a Naval Color Guard present, at the National Cemetery, Marietta, Ga.

ALBERT W. HOGELAND

Albert Wallace Hogeland of Newtown, Bucks County, Pa., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1932, died at the age of 78 on Wednesday, September 21, 1966. Descended from Cornelis Dierk--Guard present, at the National Cemetery, Marietta, Ga.

GEORGE E. VREELAND

George Ellsworth Vreeland of New Vernon, Morris County, N. J., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1941, died at the age of 62 on Thursday, September 22, 1966. Descended from Michiel Jansen Vreeland, from Scrabbeekeek in Zeeland province, who came to this country in 1638, he was born at Tunkhannock, Wyoming County, Pa., son of William Bigler Osterhout and former Dorothy L. Schoonmaker, survives.

BURGESS OSTERHOUT

Burgess Osterhout of Brooklyn, N. Y., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1937, died at the age of 80 on Sunday, October 30, 1966. Descended from Jan Jansen van Oosterhout who came to this country before 1613 from Brabant, the Netherlands, he was born at Tunkhannock, Wyoming County, Pa., son of William Bigler Osterhout and Jessie Burgess. A retired New York lawyer, he attended Pratt Institute and was graduated from Columbia University in 1904, subsequently taking both the master's and law degrees in 1910. In 1922 he became a member of the law firm of Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer, of 111 Broadway, and continued as partner with its successors, Gleason, McLanahan & Ingraham, and McLanahan, Merritt, Ingraham & Christy (now Windels, Merritt & Ingraham), of 40 Wall Street, until his retirement in 1958. A corporation attorney who specialized in trial and labor work, he presented labor relations cases before the War Labor Board during World War II. Formerly an officer in the Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard, he saw duty on the Mexican border in 1916 and later was promoted Major after serving as a Coast Artillery battery commander with the A.E.F. in France during World War I. He was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, The Lawyers Club, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and the American Legion. He is survived
by his wife, the former Hilda Marie Zahn; a daughter, Mrs. Brinton C. Young; a grandson, Brinton O. C. Young, and a brother, Howard Osterhout, of Raleigh, N. C., a member of the Society. Services held in Fairchild Chapel, Brooklyn, were followed by interment at Evergreen Cemetery.

**GODFREY E. UPDIKE**

Godfrey Ernest Updike of Ocala, Fla., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1927, died at the age of 70 on Thursday, November 3, 1966. Descended from Laurens Jansen Opendijk who came to this country from Holland in 1650, he was born at Jersey City, N. J., April 15, 1896, fourth son of David Schenck Updike and Fannie Montgomery. A retired New York lawyer who attained eminence both as a practitioner and New York University law professor, he attended Trinity School and was graduated from Columbia College in 1916 and from New York University Law School with the J.D. degree in 1924. During World War I he served as a private and non-commissioned officer with the American Expeditionary Force in France. From 1925 to 1945 he practiced law in Manhattan with the well known firm of Updike Brothers, which he continued after the death in 1933 of his elder brother, Edwin H. Updike, the Holland Society's 37th President, meanwhile teaching part-time at N.Y.U. In 1943, at the invitation of Dean Arthur T. Vanderbilt, he became a full-time member of the faculty and served as professor until his retirement in 1961. Recipient of the university's "Great Teacher Award" in 1960, he contributed frequently to the N.Y.U. Annual Survey of American Law and was co-editor of Cases and Materials on New York Practice with his brother, Stuart N. Updike, of the law firm of Townley, Updike, Carter & Roddgers, besides teaching courses in Crimes, Sales, Domestic Relations, Real Property, Conveyancing, Mortgages, and Legal Ethics. Resident of Ocala since 1963, he lived previously at Somers, N. Y., where he was Justice of the Peace in 1942-51. In 1965 he was visiting professor at the University of Florida Law School during the fall term. Past president of the Westchester County Magistrates Association and an adviser to the New York State Department of Education, he served on many committees of the American and New York State Bar Associations and the New York State Association of Magistrates. He was president of his law school class and a member of Phi Delta Theta, Order of the Coif, and Phi Delta Pi law fraternity. He is survived by his wife, the former Alice Riddick; two sons, John G. Updike of Stuttgart, Germany, a member of the Society; and Dr. Edwin H. Updike II, of Ocala, Fla., two daughters; a sister; two brothers, and nine grandchildren.

**Dr. STANLEY K. HORNBEEK**

Dr. Stanley Kuhl Hornbeck of Washington, D. C., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1957, died at the age of 83 on Saturday, December 10, 1966. Descended from Warnaar van Hoonbeek who came to this country from Holland in 1660, he was born at Franklin, Mass., May 4, 1883, son of Rev. Marquis D. Hornbeck and Lydia Malinda Kuhl. Scholar, teacher, writer, adviser to eight Secretaries of State and consular activities in Holland when the occupation ended in 1945. The University of Utrecht awarded him the LL.D. degree honoris causa in 1947. He also received honorary degrees from the Universities of Colorado, Denver and Wisconsin, and from Beloit College and California College in China. He was the John Simon Guggenheim Fellowship in 1915, and was awarded the National Press Clubs of Washington, he was vice-president of the Association of American Rhodes Scholars and belonged to Phi Beta Kappa, Beta Theta Pi fraternity, Masonic order, The Century Association, various groups. Member of the Cosmos, Harvard, and National Press Clubs of Washington, he was vice-president of the Association of American Rhodes Scholars and belonged to Phi Beta Kappa, Beta Theta Pi fraternity, Masonic order, The Century Association, and many other societies here and abroad. A familiar figure at gatherings of the Holland Society, which presented him with its Distinguished Achievement Citation in 1961, wrote for de Halve Maen, served as Potomac Branch president in 1960-61, and was active on the publications and medal award committees. He is survived by his wife, the former Vivienne Barklow, of Denver, whom he married in 1938. Interment followed the services held at St. John's Episcopal Church, Lafayette Square, Washington.

(Obituaries of Dr. Clifford A. Crispell of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Maurice D. Low of Syracuse, N. Y., and John Van Middlesworth of Middlebush, N. J., late members of the Society, will appear in the April de Halve Maen.)