Illustrative of the historical continuity of friendship between this country and the Netherlands from 17th century colonial times to the present, and especially since 1782 when the States General recognized American independence, are the cordial messages exchanged May 29 by President Nixon and the Netherlands Prime Minister and Foreign Minister following their recent visit to the U.S. President Nixon wrote:

"Your Excellencies: As you leave the United States, I wish to express once again my real appreciation of the creative and responsible role played by the Netherlands in world affairs. It was a great pleasure to meet with you both personally and to have had an opportunity to discuss our many common concerns. Our countries' destinies have been closely interwined for several centuries now, and, I, for one, am hopeful that our meetings of the past few days will enable us to cooperate even more effectively in future endeavors. With highest personal regard for you and your great people.

RICHARD NIXON"

The State Ministers wrote:

"Mr. President: Upon leaving the United States, we wish to thank you again for the warm hospitality extended to us and our delegation. Your gracious farewell message touched us deeply.

"We share your feeling that our most cordial and frank discussions on bilateral and multilateral problems have contributed to our mutual understanding and have further strengthened the happy relations between our two nations. We are particularly grateful that, thanks to your personal interest, a very satisfactory agreement has been reached on some important issues.

"Please accept our respectful and warm regards and our best wishes for you, your family and the people of the United States.

PIETER DE JONG
JOSEPH LUNN"

The Waldorf luncheon of May 29 was in all respects a notable event as well as the first ever at which we of the Holland Society acted as host to the chief constitutional officers of our ancestral nation. The capacity audience from the Society and Dutch community delighted in meeting the guests of honor, and particularly enjoyed the admirable address by Prime Minister de Jong, both for its substance and the faultless English in which it was delivered.

It is also pleasant to record that as part of the amenities incident to their visit to this country, President Nixon tendered a formal dinner to the Ministers at the White House, May 27, and that they in like manner entertained Vice President Agnew at the Netherlands Embassy, May 28, with Col. Hopper attending each occasion in behalf of the Society.
HONOR TOP-RANKING MINISTERS OF DUTCH GOVERNMENT

Netherlands Prime Minister de Jong and Foreign Minister Luns guests of Society at luncheon here May 29; other Dutch and U.S. officials, UN Secretary-General U Thant, and many Society members attend.

Their Excellencies Petrus J. S. de Jong, Prime Minister of The Netherlands, and Joseph M. A. H. Luns, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, were guests of honor at a luncheon given by the Holland Society and attended by Secretary General U Thant of the United Nations as well as by American and Dutch leaders in government, business and the professions, that took place at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel here Thursday, May 29.

President Walter E. Hopper, Jr., presided.

With Dutch and U.S. flags flying in front of the hotel and prominently displayed over the Sert Room dais within, the brilliant occasion marked the conclusion of an official visit during which the Ministers discussed matters of mutual interest with President Nixon at the White House. The capacity assemblage acclaimed Prime Minister de Jong's speech, which is published in text beginning on Page 5.

Three toasts were proposed and drunk with hearty good will. That to H. M. The Queen was offered by J. William Middendorf II, U.S. Ambassador-designate to The Netherlands, while the toast to The President was by Prime Minister de Jong, and that to the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister by President Hopper.

In another ceremony Mr. Hopper presented to the Burgher Guard a streamer for its flags in recognition of honor guard service at the White House last January when Lyndon B. Johnson, 36th President of the United States, was invested with the Society's Gold Medal for Distinguished Achievement.

Following the warmly applauded introduction of UN Secretary General U Thant, President Hopper presented

Trustees, Vice Presidents Confer

Measures taken to further the Annual Banquet, Society publications, the next "Meeting in Holland," and to elect 17 new members highlighted the annual joint meeting of the trustees and vice-presidents held at the Union Club, June 12. Afterward at dinner in the Club's private dining room the conjoint group heard with great pleasure the informal address by a specially invited guest, J. William Middendorf II, new U.S. Ambassador to the Netherlands.

Mr. Middendorf, whose appointment to The Hague had been confirmed by the Senate earlier that day, referred to the Netherlands as one of this country's oldest and most consistent allies. Dutch recognition of U.S. sovereignty in 1782 and a Dutch loan that same year played vital roles in making American independence secure. Mr. Middendorf also spoke on the briefing process an envoy receives before proceeding to his post.

For the Annual Banquet, to be held in the Grand Ballroom of The Biltmore, Wednesday evening, October (Continued on Page 2)
Branch Meetings:

LONG ISLAND ELECTION. — John H. Vander-veer of Mineola was elected Branch President at the annual dinner meeting held at Stouffer's Restaurant, Garden City, L. I., Friday, May 2. Others named were Adrian T. Bogart, Jr., vice-president, and John H. Vander Veer, Jr., secretary-treasurer. William E. DeBevoise, who had headed the Branch for the past year, presided.

Besides welcoming Peter F. Fountaine, a new member, and Mrs. Fountaine, the chairman introduced Treasurer Van Tassel, Trustees Vander Veer and Van Pelt, Guard Lt. A. T. Bogart, Jr., and Dr. Donald S. Van Nostrand, president in 1952-54 of the former Queens County Branch. The proposal for a "Meeting in Holland" to be held preferably in '71, urged by Mr. Van Tassel and Dr. Van Nostrand, both participants in the successful Society-sponsored trip abroad in '63, drew favorable audience reaction.

Principal speaker of the evening was Charles Manley DeBevoise, noted photographer and lecturer, who spoke on historical aspects of his pictorial studies taken in all four counties of Long Island. Formerly a cameraman for The New York Times, and for 35 years official photographer of the Borough of Queens, he discussed pictures showing old houses, churches, windmills, estates, recreational areas, wildlife, and other scenes of the region.

Others present were Mrs. A. T. Bogart, Jr., Mrs. C. M. DeBevoise, Mrs. W. E. DeBevoise, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Grossinger, Leslie A. Hallenbeck, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Hendrickson, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Luyster, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mangold, Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Nostrand.

Also Mr. and Mrs. Herbert F. Roome, Mr. and Mrs. LaRoy Roome, Peter R. Van Aken, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus C. Van Aken, Mrs. J. H. Vander Veer, Jr., Mrs. D. S. Van Nostrand, Mrs. Kendrick Van Pelt, Jr., John W. Van Siclen, Mrs. W. F. Van Tassel, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Witschieben, and the Misses Carole and Claire Yelverton.

88 ATTEND ULSTER DINNER. — With a record 88 members and guests present to hear an address by Maj. Gen. Robert W. Hasbrouck, USA (Ret.), combat commander in the ETO in World War II, the annual Spring dinner took place at Hotel Governor Clinton, Kingston, N. Y., Saturday, May 10. Parent Society representatives as well as eight membership candidates from Ulster were introduced during the proceedings presided over by Kenneth E. Hasbrouck, who was re-elected Branch president.

General Hasbrouck, who commanded the 7th Armored Division in the epic six-day defense of St. Vith and its road-net that proved a turning point in the Battle of the Bulge in December 1944, spoke of the personalities, among them Gen. de Gaulle, he recalled vividly from his military career. The speaker, a native Kingstonian, and graduate of West Point '17, also related a number of anecdotes about his early days in Kingston.

During the dinner three Ulster stalwarts were cited for their long and close association with the Society and Branch: former Trustee Joseph E. Hasbrouck, Jr. (50 years); Louis D. LeFevre (45 years), and C. Chester DuMond (39 years). In a short business session the members, besides voting Kenneth Hasbrouck a

ROMIG SCHOLARSHIP IS ESTABLISHED

The Collegiate School of New York, founded in 1638 in New Amsterdam and now one of the nation's finest private schools for boys, recently established the Edgar Franklin Romig Scholarship in memory of the late Dr. Romig (1890-1965), distinguished minister of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church for over 45 years.

To the student whose qualifications satisfy the selection committee a partial or full tuition grant will be made. Preference is given candidates who have Dutch family backgrounds; provide clear evidence of scholastic achievement and ability; demonstrate financial need, and are to enter either the 9th or 10th grades.

For further information write Mr. Holden Johnson Jr., Assistant to the Headmaster, at the School, 241 West 77th Street, New York, N. Y. 10024.

TRUSTEES' MEETING

(Continued from Page 1)

29, a program of outstanding excellence is planned, and an equally fine attendance is desired, President Hopper said. The Medalist will be Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, world-famous statesman and until earlier this year chief U.S. negotiator at Paris in efforts to bring about peace in South Vietnam.

Manuscript records recently brought to light by Dr. Kenneth Scott of Queens College from researches in proceedings of the New York Provincial, City and State Chancery Courts that contain a wealth of genealogical data, from about 1740 until after the War of 1812, are to be published pursuant to board authorization. The trustees, who were informed that a new Membership Directory would issue this summer, also voted an honorarium for the editor of de Halve Maen.

In view of the wide and growing interest in another Society-sponsored "Meeting in Holland," the board directed the appointment of a planning committee to organize the venture, utilizing facilities of the headquarters office. The projected trip abroad, to be similar to the very successful visit in '63, with transatlantic charter flights and full tour, is to take place at the earliest practicable time.

Warm applause greeted the vice-presidents' reports, especially that by Kenneth E. Hasbrouck of the Ulster County Branch, with nine newly elected members. Other Branch representatives who spoke were John H. Vanderveer, Long Island; Dr. Frank B. Vanderbeek, Old Bergen County, and Sedgwick Snedeker, New York County, whose request to affiliate Westchester members with his group was approved.

Those elected to membership were:

ROBERT GALLOWAY BERGEN, Brooklyn, N. Y.
DAVID T. BRINK, Lake Katrine, N. Y.
JOEL BALTUS BRINK, Kingston, N. Y.
DIRK ROSS DE WITT, New Paltz, N. Y.
CORNELIUS CHESTER DU MOND, Jr., Ulster Park, N. Y.
RAY AUGUSTUS ELMENDORF, Hurley, N. Y.
CHARLES JACKSON HASBROUCK, New Paltz, N. Y.
CORNELIUS CHESTER DU MOND, Jr., Ulster Park, N. Y.
RAY AUSTIN ELMENDORF, Hurley, N. Y.
CHARLES JACKSON HASBROUCK, New Paltz, N. Y.
KENNETH E. HASBROUCK, Jr., New Paltz, N. Y.
BRUCE HANNUM HOUGHTALING, Walden, N. Y.
RALPH L. QUACKENBUSH, Cornelius, N. C.
EVERETT RUSSELL QUACKENBUSH, Fairport, N. Y.
THOMAS HART BENTON VAN METER, Ogden, Utah
WILLIAM WADE VAN METER, Oakland, Calif.
CHARLES AUGUSTUS VAN ORDEN III, Morristown, N. J.
HARRY EATON VEEDEER, Albany, N. Y.
EDWARD A. VROOMAN, Garrison, N. Y.
PHOTOS AT LUNCHEON FOR HOLLAND'S OFFICERS OF STATE

Flags Signalize Event. — Honoring State Ministers' visit, national flag of The Netherlands is flown side by side with Stars and Stripes in front of Waldorf.

Notables at the Dais. — Guests of honor are seated with President Hopper, at center, flanked on either side by other distinguished guests during luncheon in the Sert Room. Flags shown measured 15 by 25 feet each.

The Netherlands Ambassador, Dr. C. W. A. Schurmann.

Dignitaries at Reception. — Photo depicts (l. to r.): J. William Middendorf II, U.S. Ambassador-designate to The Hague; UN Secretary General U Thant; Prime Minister Petrus J. S. de Jong; President Walter E. Hopper, Jr., and Foreign Minister J. M. A. H. Luns.

Society Trustee Julian K. Roosevelt at table during luncheon.

Greets Admiral. — Prime Minister de Jong, himself a naval officer of distinction, is introduced by President Hopper to Vice Admiral John M. Lee, USN, Commander of the Eastern Sea Frontier.

Discussion Group. — UN Secretary General U Thant (at left) is shown in animated conversation with Ambassador-designate Middendorf, Society President Hopper, and Foreign Minister Luns.

Photo Bels Cseh, New York
HERE AND THERE WITH MEMBERS

Ralph E. Van Kleek in May was elected President of the Dutchess County Historical Society.

George S. Springsteen, a trustee of the Society, is serving with the U.S. State Department as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State.

John W. Amerman of Chester, N. J., was recently appointed a Vice President of Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., at Morris Plains.

Rufus C. Van Aken in May was re-elected a Councillor of the Long Island Historical Society, in which capacity he has served continuously since 1953.

Dana B. Van Dusen and Mrs. Van Dusen, of Omaha, Neb., in April celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary.

Donald B. Kipp, senior partner in the Newark, N.J., law firm of Pitney, Hardin & Kipp, is serving his 29th year as Secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society.

Lloyd R. LeFever, Kingston, N. Y., lawyer and banker, was recently elected director of the Universal Road Machinery Co.

Charles W. Wreeland, Vice President of the National Bank of Passaic County, was recently elected Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of the State of New Jersey.

Col. Richard E. Crane and Vincent Van Inwegen were respectively elected President and First Vice President of the New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution, at the Annual Congress held in Point Pleasant, N. J., May 3.

Earl W. Quick of Apawamis Lodge No. 809, F.&A.M. in this State, recently received the Second Westchester-Putnam District Fellowship Award for "Mason of the Year."

Justice Arthur E. Blauvelt, of the 7th Judicial District in upstate New York, has been elected President of the Association of Supreme Court Justices of the State of New York.

George O. Zabriskie, who in August will conduct the genealogical seminar at Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, is proofreading and indexing the text of his work on techniques of genealogical investigation, to be published this summer.

Rev. Dr. Howard G. Hageman for the second successive year, but for the first time in color-TV, preached at nine o'clock each Sunday morning in April on the program "For Thou Art With Me," broadcast over the facilities of WABC-TV.

Richard H. Amerman spoke before the Dutchess County Historical Society on "Dutch Influences in Hudson Valley History," at Millbrook, N. Y., May 24, of which a column-length summary by Joseph W. Emsley, retiring President of that Society, appeared in the Poughkeepsie Journal May 25.

John L. de Forest in his address last January before the Stamford, Conn., Genealogical Society on "Old Longbridge Village," used a detailed scale-model of that community, which is now part of Stamford, in discussing history of the village with regard to prospects for its preservation as a National Historic Landmark.

John O. Outwater was saddened by the death of his mother, Mrs. Nenny Boe Outwater, at her home here, April 16, in her 69th year. Widow of John Ogden Outwater, late chairman of the New York steel exporting firm of Outwater Boe & Co., the Norwegian-born Mrs. Outwater, member of the Colony Club and the Scandinavian Foundation, was decorated by King Haakon of Norway for her work with the International Red Cross during World War II.

Rev. Louis O. Springsteen, pastor of Trinity Reformed Church, at Old Tappan, N. J., and Mrs. Springsteen in April enjoyed a European trip for which, in recognition of the ten years they have served the church, the congregation at its annual meeting had presented them with two round-trip tickets to London, England.

Kenneth E. Hasbrouck as instructor at the fourth annual Regional History Workshop co-sponsored by the Ulster County, N. Y., Community College and Historical Society on aspects of colonial life in the area, spoke on Colonial Trade, at Kingston, April 23, and on the Dutch Schools of New Netherland, at New Paltz, May 7.

Ralph L. DeGroff and Mrs. DeGroff returned to their home in Baltimore, Md., home June 20 after two months of European travel which, besides stays at Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Den Burg on the island of Texel, they visited Germany, Switzerland, Scotland and England.

Walter H. Van Hoesen, 50th President of the Society in 1958-60, and Vincent Van Inwegen, who headed the Union County Branch 1956-60, both were awarded the Patriot Medal of the New Jersey Society, SAR, at its Annual Congress, May 3, in acknowledgment of their services in behalf of the organization.

Paul B. Van Dyke, M.D., besides serving as visiting lecturer and instructor in a seminar on Comprehensive Application of Hypnosis and Therapy sponsored by the New England Society of Clinical Hypnosis, at Boston, Mass., May 1-3, presented a paper titled "Hypnosis in Surgery" before the State of Maine Medical Society, at Gorham, Me., June 16.

Retired Judge John Van Voorhis of the New York Court of Appeals, a former trustee of the Society, is pictured in connection with his letter to members of the State judiciary that appeared in a progress report of the New York State Bar Association last March sent its membership about the rapidly developing project to erect a new building on Elk Street, Albany, to house its headquarters and State Bar Center, the design for which recently won an architectural award.

Edward S. Van Riper, former Burgher Guardman who last year took up his residence in Rotterdam, South Holland, as representative in the Netherlands of Marsh & McLennan International Inc., has been listed in recognition of his community service and business activities, among the "Outstanding Young Men of America" in a volume being published by the Outstanding Americans Foundation of Chicago.

Robert R. Van Gulick is Associate Director for administrative and business affairs of Biosciences Information Service of Biological Extracts, Philadelphia, Pa., an organization formed in 1927 by the National Academy of Sciences, American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Union of American Biological Societies, to provide data on the progress and direction of bioresearch.

Admiral H. G. Rickover, U.S.N., Chief of the Nuclear Propulsion Division of the Bureau of Ships, and the Society's Medalist in 1960, was awarded the Gold (Continued on Page 13)
It was this type of church which helped to mold the many congregations of this church came from Holland. American spirit, as it did in Holland.

Standing by most of his listeners, but as mentioned in the speech was so beautiful, that it was well received. I do not think that he was under­
sented his credentials to the Congress in 1783, he speech in Dutch. As you know, the Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of three equal partners, one situated in Europe and two in the Americas: Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles. Reflecting on the many historical ties between the United States and ourselves, I think of Peter Stuyvesant, the last Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam. When you look at a picture of him, you will see that he had lost one of his legs. This happened when he was fighting against the Spaniards on the Caribbean island of St. Maarten, which still belongs to the Netherlands Antilles.

I would like to mention a few more things about our historical ties, although I could probably learn more from you about these ties than you from me. I cannot, for instance, resist the temptation to mention one small story that was brought to my notice when I was preparing for our present trip to America. Even a long time after the English had taken over New Amsterdam, a Swedish traveller visiting Albany in the 18th century, reported that although the citizenry dressed like Englishmen, rarely an English word was heard among them.

At about the same time a Dr. Alexander Hamilton took a trip up the Hudson from New York to Albany and found that the large numbers of Dutch-speaking people on board ship almost precluded his finding a companion. Also, when the first Dutch envoy presented his credentials to the Congress in 1783, he spoke in Dutch. I do not think that he was understood by most of his listeners, but as mentioned in the records of the time, the way in which he pronounced his speech was so beautiful, that it was well received.

The use of the Dutch language in the State of New York in the 18th century was stimulated by the Dutch Reformed Church. Till 1772 the ministers of the many congregations of this church came from Holland. It was this type of church which helped to mold the American spirit, as it did in Holland.

It is not surprising to find that an American feels at home in the Netherlands and that a Dutchman generally can easily find his way in America. The reason for this is largely that many of my countrymen speak English, the reverse therefore of the situation of the 18th century about which I spoke a moment ago. The other reason is our joint heritage of the spirit of the people of the 17th and 18th centuries. They thought that to make a profit and to prosper, to be thrifty and to work hard, to be active in commerce and manual labor, are occupations pleasing in the eyes of God and men.

Speaking here in New York City, the center of much of the world's commercial and industrial enterprise, I feel it right to mention this. This attitude was completely different from that prevailing in countries which, in continuation of the Middle Ages, still adhered to the aristocratic way of life. Holland was likewise a country molded by that same spirit, and by the spirit of egalitarianism, which means that everybody is equal, whatever his material wealth, small or large. In this, Holland differed considerably from France and Germany for instance, but also from England. In this we are akin to the United States, where you call your countrymen by the proud name of burgesses or citizens instead of using the word "subject."

The Holland of former days, too, is still there. No doubt many of you know it personally, and I am certainly not going to tell you that it is no longer the country of wooden shoes, windmills and dikes. Except for the fact that our dikes are rather too big for little boys to stick their fingers into, this country of the children's stories still exists. It is beautiful, and I hope we shall never cease to show to our many visitors this picturesque aspect of Holland, which has been immortalized by so many of our great painters.

Nowadays, however, there is another Holland too: It is a highly industrialized country, home of several of the world's largest commercial and industrial enterprises; according to the Fortune Magazine listing, Royal Dutch Shell, Unilever and Philips industries, for instance, are respectively the first, second and sixth largest non-American companies in the world. Our old seafaring tradition, in a more modern form, has made Rotterdam into the largest port in the world, with more than 65,000 seagoing ships calling there annually, carrying over 140 million tons of goods.
All this, however, is an essential prerequisite in order to sustain 13 million people in a small country not very rich in natural resources. The density of our population is about 1000 to the square mile, which is 18 times as much as in the United States. Our small territory must be defended by very expensive engineering works against the onslaught of the sea.

Nearly half of what we consume must be imported from abroad and in order to pay for it we have to export goods and services to the same amount. Nevertheless, we pay our share in the defense of the West and the percentage of our national income spent on defense, compares favorably with most of the other middle-sized members of NATO. Also we spent per capita, compared to most European nations, more on assistance to the developing countries.

I have spoken about the present state of my country partly to introduce a few words on the aim of our visit to America, which is primarily one of communication. The problem of communication is one of the many challenges of our day and age, one of the most important, perhaps also one of the oldest. Ever since our distant forebears first began to formulate their thoughts in speech and, later, in pictures and in writing, the question has been plaguing us to what degree we do indeed manage to get our thoughts and ideas across to the other person and, conversely, whether we really understand what he is trying to tell us. Our visit here has definitely served to improve our understanding of the United States at this moment.

Technically speaking, communications on this earth and even beyond, are nearing perfection. We in my country follow with the greatest interest the pioneering efforts of the United States in outer space such as the successful Apollo 10 venture. Returning to communications on earth, of course, in my view they could still stand a little more perfection: one of the subjects we came to discuss with the United States Government was the long-standing problem of the landing rights in the United States for the airlines of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

We have reached a mutually satisfactory understanding and decided that representatives of our two governments will meet in July to negotiate specific terms.

As I said before, we are now to a great extent dependent on exports of goods and services. For example, whereas the value of our imports from the United States amounted to 1,020 million U.S. dollars, our exports to the United States were only 440 million U.S. dollars, thus leaving a negative balance of 580 million U.S. dollars. This is why our income from international shipping and other services is essential and this is why for us the success of our national airline is vital. It is the oldest international airline. Incidentally, KLM is celebrating this year its 50th anniversary. As KLM is important for us, it is understandable that that airline gets more support from public opinion in Holland than its competitors do in many other countries. With KLM we feel really involved.

Those historical ties which I mentioned a moment ago and our joint heritage of which we are proud, where do they lead us with regard to our present and future relationship? How are these relations at the moment?

The Netherlands is one of the oldest allies of the United States. Also, it has been said that we are faithful allies. At many international conferences, the Netherlands has supported the points of view of the United States because we shared them. It is easy then, to sit back and relax in a feeling of euphoria that all is well. But such an attitude is not always justified. As we all know there is no communication without consultation.

We therefore sincerely believe that President Nixon's proposal for intensified consultation within the North Atlantic Alliance, will lead to better understanding.

We are living in a fast changing world in which many old concepts are challenged, also in my country, and this necessitates constant adaptation and adjustment of our mutual relationship, but let us hope and trust, with the words of the Chairman of the Congress, who, in 1783, replied to the speech of the first Dutch envoy to the United States: "that the most friendly and most profitable union between the two commonwealths would remain unimpaired to the end of the ages."

What I have said just now refers to the bilateral relations between our two countries.

When speaking among allies, however, I feel that it would not be amiss for me to mention some of the ideas that we share in the larger context of European and Atlantic policies.

As you are all aware, the controversy between a nationalistic and a supranational Europe has for a long time plagued our continent — just as the United States has, all through its history, had to contend with the controversy between "states rights" and "federal rights."

In this field, the Netherlands has from the beginning, maintained the twin ideas that Europe should become an integrated unit (or federation) and that all those countries that are at present outside the European Economic Community, but are willing and able to subscribe to the rules of the Treaty of Rome, should become members of the European Economic Community.

This applies, in particular to the United Kingdom, because, during our long history of alternating war and alliance with the British, we have learned that they have an essential role to play on the continent of Europe and that our European organization cannot possibly be effective without them.

We hold this opinion, not only because we consider it to be in the interest of Europe, but also — and especially — because it seems to us that the Atlantic Alliance — that indispensable union between the two great branches of Western civilization — stands in need of the support of all those countries where our fundamental ideas of fair play and democracy are upheld.

In our opinion such a European — and Atlantic — union is our best means of serving that most important aim of our time: the preservation of peace — between the nations of Europe, as well as between all the inhabitants of this more and more closely connected earth.

In the — much valued — presence of the Secretary General of the United Nations, I need hardly say that, in this, it is our sincere and permanent intention to serve, to our best ability, the aims and purposes of that organization.

Briefly expressed, the aim of the United Nations is to foster good relations between countries.

Your society, Mr. President, has made a valuable contribution to the good relations between our two (Continued on Page 13)
Frontiers of Science in Holland and the U.S.A.
by Dr. John H. Van Vleck, Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Harvard University.

For centuries the Netherlands contributed greatly to science, whereas U.S. became a scientific power only after frontier closed.

(Editor's Note: Published below is the address delivered by Dr. Van Vleck, a member since 1943, upon being awarded the Society's Distinguished Service Medal and Citation at the Mid Winter Dinner in the Union Club here March 20, 1969. The speech followed those outlining his notable career that were given by Dr. Detlev Bronk, President-emeritus of Rockefeller University and Medalist of the Society in 1961, and by Dr. Clifford Lord, President of Hofstra University.)

First of all let me express my appreciation of the honor which has been bestowed on me this evening. It is a matter of great personal satisfaction to me, but I would like also to regard it as a recognition of how, over the years, the contributions of the Netherlands in the realm of science have been all out of proportion to the size of the country.

In 1960 I had the privilege of being the Lorentz visiting professor at the University of Leiden. For the benefit of those of you who are not scientists, I mention that Lorentz was a very great Dutch theoretical physicist who died in 1928. As a good Dutchman I have always felt sad that at the end of his paper on the so-called Lorentz transformation, which plays such a vital role in relativity, he didn't have a paragraph, or even a sentence, stating that his transformation had a wonderful physical and philosophical interpretation as meaning that all coordinate frames differing by a constant velocity are equivalent and exhibit the same velocity of light. Had he done so, he, and not Einstein, would generally be considered the father of the special theory of relativity. Instead, Lorentz was reluctant to give up the ideas of absolute space and time, and regarded his transformation as simply mathematical formalism. Despite this reluctance, he was one of the greatest theoretical physicists of the century. Immediately after his death, in 1928, the Netherlands had a special series of commemorative stamps in his honor and, beginning in 1955, a Lorentz visiting professorship was established at the University of Leiden.

When a person is awarded a permanent professorship at a Dutch university, he always gives an inaugural. The first Lorentz professor was Uhlenbeck, who moved from Holland to the United States in 1927 and is now a professor at our Rockefeller University in Manhattan, of which, in Dutch parlance, Dr. Bronk is Rector Magnificus Emeritus. For the benefit of those who have not had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Uhlenbeck, I would like him to rise. Dr. Uhlenbeck gave an inaugural in Dutch, presumably to serve in perpetuity as the inaugural for all succeeding Lorentz professors, as it wasn't deemed necessary to have an inaugural each year for a purely transient position. However, for some reason or other, perhaps because of my Dutch name, I was asked to give an inaugural, which I did. I trust that they did not think that because I belonged to the Holland Society of New York I could speak in Dutch. (Laughter) Instead, I did so in English.

I might say a few words about an inaugural. It comes in the afternoon, the speaker wears a cap and gown, and despite the technical nature of the usual scientific address, it is regarded as a great social occasion by the faculty wives. It is a tribute to their patience that they are willing to listen to an hour's technical talk to join their husbands for the brief sherry party which follows. I deviated from the usual tradition of a talk on one's specialty by giving a non-technical address, from which most of my remarks tonight will be culled.

The first part of the talk developed the theme that science practically never flourishes in a frontier country and I contrasted the scientific history of the Netherlands and the United States. Before Hendrick Hudson sailed up the river that bears his name, Coster of Harlem had developed the printing press and Snellius of Leiden the technique for trigometric triangulation. At about the time our ancestors were colonizing New Amsterdam, back in Holland Stevin and Huyghens were developing the fundamental principles of hydrodynamics and optics. The inhabitants of New Amsterdam made no corresponding contributions to science — they had other problems — for example, the Indians and the English. It is seldom that a frontier country is in the forefront of science, for life is too hectic and unreflective. (Israel is an exception — untypical for obvious reasons.)

Footnotes begin on Page 8.
By 1804 the population of the United States was twice that of the Netherlands at that time, but not its scientific achievements; instead, Lewis and Clark were exploring what our country had purchased from Napoleon. In a celebrated essay the eminent historian, Frederick Jackson Turner, stressed in 1893 how the closing of the frontier that year changed the pattern of American life, and although he didn’t discuss science, I think it can be said that it is only since then that the United States became a world power in science, though prior to then there were a few scientists of great stature — Joseph Henry, Willard Gibbs, Louis Agassiz. Even today, frontier countries are not the major contributors to science. Australia is a case in point, as is South Africa, despite the Dutch ancestry of the Afrikaners.

Over the years, the contributions of the Netherlands in science have been very great. This state of affairs still holds today. There have been very few attempts to evaluate statistically the per capita scientific productivity of the various nations. As far as I know only one attempt has been made in this direction, — that made by John Fisher of the General Electric Company for the year 1958 in the particular field of solid state physics, by counting the number of publications in recognized scientific journals per million of population. He found England in the lead, with the Netherlands second, but if one includes only the papers in the aspects of solid state physics relating to electricity and magnetism, Holland led the world with 6.3 papers per million of population, while the United States was tied for second with 5.2.

Naturally, I took pleasure in quoting these figures in my inaugural. I said that the Dutch superiority in electromagnetism was not surprising in view of the academic tradition of Lorentz and the technological prowess of the Philips Laboratory. Also I stated that the inferior showing of this country, compared to the Netherlands, could be attributed to the fact that not all Americans are of Dutch descent. (Laughter and applause)

Our debt is enormous to the scientists who have emigrated to the United States from the Netherlands during the present century, — really authentic Dutchmen, not eligible for membership in this Society. From the University of Leiden, in particular, have come to us such stars as Uhlenbeck, Goudsmit, Kupfer, Burgers, Brouwer, Bloembergen, Bok and many others. The Dutch have drained the Zuider Zee, but we have "brain-drained" them of many outstanding scientists.

According to the World Almanac, the number of persons in the United States in 1940 who were either born in the Netherlands or had at least one parent from there was 300,000, about the same as the number of American Indians. It is scarcely necessary for me to tell you that the scientific contributions of the two groups are not comparable.

This brings me to a theme which I sounded lightly in my inaugural and which, in retrospect, I wish I had stressed more strongly. Namely, the United States has traditionally been the melting pot for a variety of races, and we have generally been admired for it, but at the same time we are expected to have the homogeneity, stability and same kind of outlook as a small, closely-knit Nordic country. The two things, alas, do not go together — we cannot eat our cake and have it, too. To my mind this fact explains many of the problems, conflicts, and misunderstandings of our present-day American society. We cannot have a highly diversified cosmopolitan culture, and at the same time have all the attributes of Anglo-Saxons.

"Go Dutch" is an American colloquialism for sharing the expenses at meals, a euphemism no one in Holland understands unless he has visited the United States and learned its argot. I am a loyal American citizen, but after my spending several months in Holland in 1960, I wish there were other ways in which Americans would "go Dutch."

One Dutch quality which impressed me was thrift. In the Netherlands one seldom, if ever, sees slot machines in hotel lobbies that sell postage stamps at prices marked up compared to their face value, a misuse of technology which I particularly abominate. Many thrifty Hollanders put potato sacks over their tires when they park for a few hours near the sea, to protect them from the sun’s rays or salt air. One would think they were living in Needles or Yuma, or contend­ing with the salt pools that melt snowbanks in Boston. They lock their car doors assiduously even though I’m sure thefts are less common than with us.

Another Dutch quality which I particularly covet for the U.S.A. is more respect for law and order without sacrifice of freedom and liberty. In the Hague, when my wife parked our car for a few minutes in a no-parking area, a nice Dutchman politely said to her in perfect English (he apparently recognized the British plates on it). "Pardon me, Madam, but you are not allowed to park in this location."

The contrast between Holland and Belgium is marked. When we drove our car to Brussels and pulled up in front of the Fondation Universitaire, I gathered from the signs that one was supposed to park on the two sides of the narrow street alternately on even and odd days of the month. I knew enough French to understand the meaning of "jours pairs" and "jours impairs" written on the signs, but what was allowed or prohibited on the respective days was not spelled out in French but simply indicated by some hieroglyphics I didn’t understand. I tried to decide the correct side by looking at the density of cars on the two sides, and they were both identical and represented practically maximum capacity. Immediately the thought came to my mind "this is just like dear old Boston." (Laughter)

The terrific number of bicycles in Holland makes driving something of a nightmare to an American; I was even seeing bicycles in my sleep. But there are well-regulated channels and paths, and the bicycle riders show great skill and care. I’m afraid if we had the same number of bicycles to contend with in the United States the streets would be strewn with broken handle-

(Continued on Page 14)
Highlights of History of Hoorn, North Holland

by Richard H. Amerman, Editor de Halve Maen.

Former Zuyder Zee port once home of de Vries and other pioneers in America; Townhall model for Delaware museum.

The historic ties which link this country with the Netherlands are especially evident in the case of Hoorn, an old Zuyder Zee town chartered in 1356. Its Townhall, depicted at right, became the model for a like building, shown below, erected in 1931 at Lewes, Delaware, to commemorate the tercentenary of a settlement founded there as Zwaanendael (or Swanendael), under the sponsorship of David Pieterszen de Vries.

Hoorn, too, like many municipalities in North Holland, was the home of others who pioneered in New Netherland. More than a few descendants of those colonists are or have been active in the Holland Society, which in 1906 presented a Dutch flag to the "Zwaanendael Society" at Lewes.

Effectually barred from the sea in 1932 by the Enclosing Dam, which connected North Holland with Friesland and inaugurated the great task of reclaiming the Zuyder Zee, Hoorn, today a prosperous town of about 17,000 inhabitants, has a remarkable maritime history reaching back far into the past. As long ago as 1416, men at Hoorn developed a type of drag-net which with the herring-buss, invented at Enkhuizen, became vital factors in the extraordinary growth of the fishing industry that produced the seafarers for an era of Dutch maritime predominance. The period of Holland's naval ascendency, indeed, can be dated from 1573 when the "sea Beggars," crushingly defeated Bossu's Spanish fleet on the Zuyder Zee off Hoorn.

A famous seaport during the "Golden Age," Hoorn in common with other Dutch towns at that time, used much of the wealth gained from commerce at home and far-distant parts of the world to erect or to beautify buildings which still survive as monuments of a glorious history. Examples of impressive architecture abound in Hoorn: the Townhall (of which details are set forth later in this article), the St. Jans Gasthuis, West-Friesland Government House (now a museum), churches, weigh-house, gates, orphanages, and the East India Company's spacious warehouses built in 1606.

Closely connected with two celebrated 17th century Dutch commercial ventures from their inception — the East India Company (organized in 1602), and West India Company (1621) — Hoorn also provided administrators, ship captains and colonists in a great age of exploration and overseas settlement. Hoorn was the birthplace of Jan Pieterszoon Coen (1587-1629) who founded the nation's long-held empire in the East Indies, and of Skipper Jan van Houten, who sailed round the coasts of South America and gave the name of his city to the Cape. With Hoorn are associated the names of Abel Janszoon Tasman (c.1602-1659) who discovered Tasmania, and of David Pieterszen de
of five directorates, or "Chambers," set up for as many geographical parts of the country in ratio to their financial participation. The Chamber of Amsterdam, where most of the money came from, represented four-ninths of the Company capital, and had eight of the Nineteen. The Noorderkwartier, which included Hoorn and six other towns in present North Holland, had a one-ninth interest and two members of the Nineteen. In this manner Hoorn became identified with an enterprise which, having been awarded jurisdiction and well-nigh sovereign powers over Dutch interests on portions of the coasts of America and Africa, would govern New Netherland until 1664.

.. promote colonization in New Netherland the Company on June 13, 1629, issued its charter of "Privileges and Exemptions" by which any member, who within four years planted a colony of fifty settlers along some navigable river, was to receive — if he "satisfied the Indians of that place" — a liberal land grant and the title of Patroon, with various privileges. Three days later Samuel Godyn, a Company director, gave notice of intention to take up land in the vicinity of Delaware Bay. Soon afterward he and a fellow-director, Samuel Blommaert, were given a tract in the present State of Delaware fronting the Bay near Cape Henlopen. Three other men came in as partners in the patroonship: two to provide more capital, and one for his nautical experience, David Pieterszn de Vries.

Organized by de Vries, an expedition under orders to become self-sustaining and to set up a whaling station, sailed from the Texel in December, 1630. Although a companion vessel was lost to pirates en route, the ship de Walvis, Skipper Pieter Heyes, landed a party of 28 men, their equipment and farm animals a few miles from Cape Henlopen the following April. Site of the settlement made at a place named "Zwaanendael," meaning valley of swans, near present Lewes on the right bank of Lewes River which the Hollanders, reportedly from Hoorn, are said to have called Hoornkill. Expecting no trouble from the Indians, the newcomers nevertheless built a protective palisade and within it a large shelter and cookhouse, and set to work on their assigned mission.

Soon afterward tragedy intervened, for when de Vries arrived from Holland with fifty men as reinforcements in December, 1632, he found that the Indians had destroyed Zwaanendael by fire and massacred its people, including four men who had travelled to the settlement from New Amsterdam. No one survived. Informed of what took place, but without enough armed force to retaliate, de Vries remained on the scene three months pacifying the natives by persuasion and seeking ways whereby to retrieve the situation. Short of food by then, and judging he lacked sufficient on-site resources with which to re-establish the colony or a whale fishery, de Vries sailed with his men to Manhattan in March, 1633. Not for thirty years, when Pieter Cornelisz Plockhoy of Zierikzee planted his Mennonite colony on the site of Zwaanendael, was the area re-settled.

As described in 1650 by a capable reporter, Adriaen van der Donck, lawyer from Breda and formerly schout of Rensselaerswyck, the disaster came about in this manner:

* * * The States' arms [coat-of-arms] were also set up at this place [Zwaanendael] in copper, but as they were thrown down by some mischievous savages, the commis there very firmly insisted upon, and demanded, the head of the offender. The Indians not knowing otherwise brought a head, saying it was his; and the affair was supposed to be all settled, but some time afterward, when our people were working unsuspectingly in their fields, the Indians came in the guise of friendship, and distributing themselves among the Dutch in proportionate numbers, surprised and murdered them.

Short-lived the Dutch colony may have been, but to its establishment Delaware owes its existence as a State. In 1632 Charles I granted to Sir George Calvert, First Lord Baltimore, lands comprising the present State of Delaware. For years afterward his heirs claimed the territory as part of Maryland. However, the royal grant had described the land as "hitherto uncultivated and occupied by savages." In the litigation that ensued, these words, coupled with proof that in 1631 Delaware had been colonized by a Christian mission, proved decisive. The settlement at Zwaanendael compelled the conclusion that Delaware lands could not be included in Charles's grant. The claims of Lord Baltimore's heirs were therefore denied.

In honor of Zwaanendael on the 300th anniversary of its founding, the State of Delaware erected at Lewes an impressive memorial building which duplicates in many features part of the Townhall of Hoorn. Based upon studies of the ancient Stadhuis by an architect sent to Holland for the purpose, the design produced in "Zwaanendael House" an edifice which conforms (Continued on Page 16)
The Holland Land Company in Western New York
by Richard H. Amerman

Beginning in 1790's, Amsterdam bankers invested large sums to buy and then to sell lands to settlers, opening up frontier area.

(Foreword: For their aid in the preparation of this article, the author's thanks are expressed to Miss Charlotte Marcy Read, Historian-Curator of the Holland Land Office-Museum, Batavia, N. Y., and to Frederick W. Bogert, Holland Society trustee and History Editor of the daily Record, Hackensack, N. J.)

Heartened by the success of their early investments in this country the Dutch bankers in Amsterdam, learning of an anticipated westward migration of settlers, began in 1791 to weigh the large-scale use of venture capital to acquire tracts of the "wild lands" which were then Indian hunting grounds in central and western New York and Pennsylvania. On the advice of Theophile Cazenove, their general agent in Philadelphia, who had obtained reports of inspection trips through the region, these financiers soon provided the cash to buy up over five million acres of land on the western frontier.¹

Let us consider some historical aspects of the ownership of these lands, and the manner in which the Dutch acquired and disposed of their holdings, particularly in the western part of this State. We should also touch upon legal and administrative problems dealt with during the long life of the enterprise (which was to continue over sixty years), the Indian situation, fate of a projected maple-sugar industry, the sums laid out and to what extent they were recouped.

In the frontier country, tribal land from time immemorial, the northern part had been subject of conflicting claims by the colonies of New York and Massachusetts that arose from a series of royal charters dating back to the reign of James I. In 1786, as a State, New York put an end to this dispute by granting Massachusetts the right of pre-emption to about six million acres in central and western New York. Of this area well over half came by purchase into the hands of Robert Morris (1734-1806), a signer of the Declaration of Independence and also celebrated as the financier of the Revolution.

To the south, on the other hand, intercolonial rivalry over Pennsylvania lands — which had chiefly involved a boundary dispute with Maryland — was settled by the Mason and Dixon line of 1767. With these surveyors also fixing the northern boundary in 1760, and still earlier adjustments that were made, the colony assumed substantially its present form. As the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania after the Revolution, the State was fully empowered to make unlimited sales of public lands to all comers. Of special interest to Cazenove and his Dutch principals was a local law which, unlike that in any other jurisdiction at the time, permitted aliens to own real property.

The magnitude of the Dutch land operation in America is perceived when we note that Cazenove and other agents bought at least 3.7 million acres in this State and over 1.5 million acres in Pennsylvania. By far the greater part consisted of four tracts totaling some 5.6 million acres located west of a line which ran south from Lake Ontario (at a point about 25 miles west of Rochester) to the Pennsylvania boundary, comprising all or part of the eight westernmost counties of present New York State. This area formed an almost solid block, known as the "Holland Purchase." As such it differed from lands obtained to the east and south where, in Pennsylvania, for example, the acreage taken up included about twelve isolated tracts in as many counties.²

Acquisition of land titles in Pennsylvania posed no immediate problem, but in New York the Dutch had no small task to make sure that their purchases were claim-proof as against the Indians, the speculators and the State itself. Earlier, during the 1780's, after Sullivan's expedition against the Iroquois in 1779 destroyed Indian power in the region, two promoters named Phelps and Gorham contracted to buy all of Massachusetts' holdings in western New York. The two men induced twelve Iroquois sachems for a meager consideration to convey Indian title to that part stretching eastward from the Genesee River.

Phelps and Gorham defaulted in part on their contract with Massachusetts, but the State nonetheless gave them clear title to lands on which they had extinguished the Indian title. More importantly, in 1791 Massachusetts sold for $100,000 its retained holdings, from the Genesee westward, to Samuel Ogden, acting for Robert Morris. It was this immense area, of about four million acres, that Morris divided into five tracts, of which he sold four to Dutch interests (the "Holland Purchase") in 1792 and 1793.

Clearly this left open the question of Indian title in westernmost New York, and to settle it the famous Big Tree council was held on the Genesee in 1797. At these proceedings, despite vehement protests by Red Jacket, a Seneca chief, the Indians parted forever with their title. More importantly, in 1786 Massachusetts sold for $100,000 its retained holdings, from the Genesee westward, to Samuel Ogden, acting for Robert Morris. It was this immense area, of about four million acres, that Morris divided into five tracts, of which he sold four to Dutch interests (the "Holland Purchase") in 1792 and 1793.

Footnotes begin on Page 12.
agancy in New York City, and Joseph Ellicott (1756-1826), soon to become well known as surveyor and land agent.

In 1796 Robert Morris, beset by business reverses which would bring him to a debtor's prison, had second thoughts about confirming his deed to a portion of the Genesee lands, on the theory that a mortgage had been intended rather than a sale. Although court proceedings were instituted, the issue apparently was never judicially determined. By 1801 the Dutch decided they could safely sell property in the disputed tract and proceeded to do so; whether Morris ever signed the confirmation deed is unknown. In general, however, the instruments by which the Amsterdam bankers acquired New York land produced relatively little litigation, although in this respect the story was very different in Pennsylvania.

To gain title which New York would recognize as lawful posed a serious problem, since by the common law of this State aliens could not own real property within its borders. The Dutch therefore arranged to have their purchases held in the hands of trustees, and pressed for the enactment of remedial law by the legislature at Albany. In this effort they succeeded in 1798 after repeated rebuffs over a five-year period. The statute which secured the Dutch ownership of their lands, enacted on April 2, 1798, became Chapter 72 of the Laws of the State of New York, 21st Session. In this manner the overseas investors finally acquired title at length devolved upon the Amsterdam bankers.

The statute which secured the Dutch ownership of their lands, enacted on April 2, 1798, became Chapter 72 of the Laws of the State of New York, 21st Session. In this manner the overseas investors finally acquired title at length devolved upon the Amsterdam bankers. Among the latter are to be noted the names of Nicholas van Staphorst, Pieter van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven, Jan and Willem Willink, and Rutgers Jan Schimmelpennick. Dutch methods of financing the enterprise may be summarized, although an extended account would be needed to unravel the complexities that developed. Initially, about 1789, several Amsterdam banking houses became associated in the purchase of American lands, and participated at various times in greater or lesser degree. Early in 1792, for example, three of these firms put up 150,000 guilder; while later that year six of them invested 1.4 million guilder. Then, and other outlays were followed by two highly successful public "negotiations," in January and June of 1793, involving the sale, respectively, of 3000 and 3450 interest-bearing shares, each priced at 1000 guilders per share. The offerings, enthusiastically subscribed, brought in nearly 6.5 million guilder.

During 1796, as a device to improve operations and the management of these funds the Amsterdam bankers organized the Hollandsche Land Compagnie, its 896 shares representing about 5000 acres of certain New York and Pennsylvania land per share. Although a number of associated ventures, private arrangements and side deals were to complicate the conduct of affairs, the Company appears to have effectively controlled and administered the overseas investments. Considering the 1796 guilder as roughly worth five dollars in today's money, we can tentatively estimate the size of Holland's outlay at about $40 million, an enormous sum for the time.

Although the Dutch had expected to terminate the business within twenty years, the process of liquidating their holdings took much longer, largely because of ups and downs in the business cycle of this country. Not until 1835 were all the "negotiation" shares retired, while other distributions representing payments upon certificates issued to make good on redemptions under par (as a number of them were), continued to be disbursed up to 1878. Overall, it is estimated that the Dutch retrieved their American investment with interest at from five to six percent.

While the Pennsylvania lands proved unprofitable for a variety of reasons, those in New York produced sizeable returns as settlers poured into the region after Ellicott completed the initial survey work. Some idea of the prodigious effort these surveys involved is gained by noting that Ellicott, in order to lay out a north-south meridian line, had his men fell trees to make a swath four rods wide from the Pennsylvania border to Lake Ontario. From the transit line thus cut through over ninety miles of rugged terrain, east-west base lines were then run and further surveys made.

As land agent, Ellicott began in 1801 to sell the Company's Genesee lands from an office he established at Batavia, New York. The Holland Land Office, constructed of stone in 1815, and now a National Historic Landmark (pictured on Page 11), succeeded the log structure originally built for this purpose in 1801 and still another office, erected in 1802, which became the east wing of Ellicott's home in 1818. Sales during his administration rose steadily year by year, from 36 parcels in 1802 to 1160 in 1809, for example.

By the time Ellicott retired in 1821 after 27 years service with his Dutch employers, the Holland Purchase had a population of about 100,000 people. So active was the Company office at Batavia that the expression "doing a land office business" is said to have originated at that place and time.

Ellicott's work, like that of other local agents, came under the supervision of three successive general agents, of whom the first was Theophilus Cazenove. When Cazenove returned to Holland in 1799 his position at Philadelphia went in turn to two able men who between

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countries — and so has the Netherland-America Foundation.

For this I wish to pay you our tribute. May your two organizations flourish and continue to contribute to the friendship and affection between the United States and the Netherlands. (Great applause)

HONOR STATE MINISTERS

Continued from Page 1

the principal speaker, Prime Minister de Jong, whose address was received with great applause.

Seated at the dais besides the honor guests were Their Excellencies U Thant, Secretary General of the UN; Dr. C. W. A. Schurmann, Netherlands Ambassador to the U.S.; D. G. E. Middelburg, Netherlands Ambassador to the UN; and J. William Middendorf II, U.S. Ambassador-designate to The Hague.

Also, Hon. Emil Mosbacher, Jr., Chief of Protocol, U.S. State Department; Hon. J. A. de Ranitz, Director General for Political Affairs, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Hon. Hendrik C. Maclaune Pont, Minister at The Netherlands Embassy; Hon. D. A. van Hamel, Netherlands Consul General in New York.


HERE AND THERE

Continued from Page 4

 Medal of the Newcomen Society for his achievements in development of the nuclear steam-powered submarine and in application of the nuclear reactor to the field of steam power generation, at the 263rd Franklin Birth­
day Dinner held in Philadelphia, January 16.

Robert L. Smock, widely known for his copywriting skills in national advertising, radio and TV, has established his own organization, the Robert L. Smock Staff Inc., at Princeton, N. J., specializing in the creative functions of major agencies in the advertising, public relations and audio-visual fields.

Adrian B. Van Riper, Ridgewood, N.J., realtor, is subject of a feature article in that Bergen County town's newspaper, The Sundays News, of January 19, which in describing his long service to the community notes that among many interests he is now a trustee of West Side Presbyterian Church and the West Bergen Mental Health Center, a member of the Board of Health, and actively affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Realtors, Rotary, and the Better Business Bureau of Bergen and Passaic counties.

James F. Ackerman of New Haven, Conn., Marion S. Ackerman III, of Houston, Tex., and the late War­ren Ackerman who died last August 5, have donated a memorial garden adjacent to Grace Episcopal Church in Plainfield, N. J., in memory of their parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. Marion Ackerman II. Mr. Ackerman, Sr., a Society member for many years prior to his death, was long active as a vestryman and warden of the church. The garden, more than an acre in size and beautifully landscaped, was dedicated at special services attended by the entire congregation May 18.

29th Annual Church Service Held

Shown in front of the church (l. to r.): Rev. Dr. Howard G. Hageman, Trustee Houghtaling, Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen, Burgher Guard Captain Van Syckle, and President Hopper.

With the order of service shared by the Domine and Associate Domine for the first time, the Society's 29th Annual Memorial Church Service took place at the Middle Collegiate Church of New York, Sunday morning, April 20. The Domine, Rev. Dr. Ernest R. Palen, church pastor, conducted the service except for the sermon which was preached by Rev. Dr. Howard G. Hageman, pastor of the North Reformed Church of Newark, N. J.

Attended by a large congregation including President and Mrs. Hopper, and many members with their families, the commemorative rites at the historic Dutch house of worship paid tribute to 28 members deceased in the past year whose names were read by Mr. Hopper during the service. Flags of the Society were borne in the procession into the church by uniformed Burgher Guardsmen led by Captain Van Syckle.

Dr. Hageman's sermon was based on Deuteronomy 34:4, "And the Lord said unto him [Moses], this is the land which I sware unto Abraham, unto Isaac and unto Jacob, saying, I will give it unto thy seed; I have caused thee to see it with thine eyes, but thou shalt not go over thither." To grant the Hebrew people's leader this vision of the promised land but to deny him the reality seems unfair. But from the episode an eternal truth is derived.

An objective gained means as it did for the Hebrews on reaching the promised land, renewal of the same struggle on another plane for still higher goals. While these may be only dimly seen, God wills that man must press on. It is the resolute life-effort, like Moses', that counts; a man's reach should exceed his grasp. Thus a society that fails to envision and strive for new goals is doomed to wander in the wilderness; for where there is no vision, the people perish.

After the service an informal reception and coffee hour affording Society members an opportunity to meet the clergy and parishioners, was held in the Church house.
"BROWN BESS" MUSKET'S DUTCH NAME

In a footnote to his book, The Crossbow (London, 1918), Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey states on page 26 that the English 18th century musket took its name from bus, Dutch for barrel or gun.

When William III introduced the flintlock arquebus from Holland, it is said the last syllable became Bess and the weapon "Brown Bess," either from the color of its barrel or its dark walnut stock.

HOLLAND LAND COMPANY

(Continued from Page 12)

them served for over forty years: Paul Busti, formerly of Amsterdam (in office 1799-1824), and John J. Vander Kemp, a native Leydener (1824-c.1841). These officials with policy guidance from the Company administered its generally fair and equitable land sales program, and dealt with a host of related matters such as prices, accounting, surveys, construction of roads, bridges and mills, and grants for churches, schools, courthouses and other public works, including the Erie Canal.

One phase of the Dutch operation, to found a maple sugar industry, proved a failure. Gerrit Boon of Rotterdam, sent over in 1791 to initiate this undertaking, looked for a suitable site during his wilderness travels. He found such a place on the Servis tract, which he bought for his principals, in the Black River region north of Utica, New York. In February 1794, after bringing in men to erect a sawmill and to chop out all but the sugar-maples on 17 acres of sloping ground, he set up his pilot experiment.

He trees were tapped and the sap collected in a system of wooden troughs leading down to a vat. Although at first successful, this gravity-feed method was soon proven impractical. Boon learned that the troughs, warped by wintry weather, allowed most of the sap to leak out. Repeated efforts to develop a satisfactory conduit failed, and Boon, who evidently felt the use of buckets required too many people, was prevailed on to abandon the venture. He stayed on as land agent in the area, however, until his return to Holland in 1798.

Several place-names, such as Batavia, continue to remind us of the Dutch in central and western New York. It is interesting to note that the city of Buffalo was known for a time as New Amsterdam, of which an early town plan showed streets called Van Staphorst, Vollenhoven, Stadniski and Willink; but these designations failed to stick.


That the Dutch enterprise on the whole was well conducted appears from the laconic statement of one historian: "The settlers got worse treatment from other proprietors."

Another source states: "In its dealing with the settlers the Holland Company was enlightened, sympathetic and generous, often remitting payments or interest when real hardship would have resulted." 12

ACKERMANS TO MEET: The eighth annual reunion of "David Ackerman Descendants-1662" will be held at the Pompton Lakes, N. J., Reformed Church, October 18. A membership round-up is being conducted in connection with this meeting of lineal descendants of the Dutch schoolmaster who settled in New Amsterdam in 1662 with his wife and six children.

Association President Samuel H. Ackerman has asked that all eligible Ackermans not already enrolled get in touch with him at 1 Rich Court, Ho-Ho-Kus, N. J., and plan to attend the day-long gathering in the old Pompton Lakes church, organized in 1812. A program of exceptional historical interest is planned.

FREER-LOWS ELECT: Livingston Fryer, Jr., was re-elected president at the eighth annual reunion held at New Paltz, N. Y., May 3. Besides electing a Duzine, or governing board, the members also named Walter Hasbrouck and H. C. Frayer, vice-president; Claude Simmons, hon. vice-president; Mrs. T. F. Burke, secretary; Mrs. W. R. Percy, treasurer and Miss Martha Freer, assistant treasurer.

During the proceedings Frank Freer, Jr., was presented with a gavel in appreciation for his services as Association president, 1962-67. The group, which heard reports on the now-available Freer coat-of-arms and distribution of the family genealogy issued last year, approved a dues increase and museum status for the Freer House, built about 1694, after its tenants leave this summer.

FRONTIERS OF SCIENCE

(Continued from Page 8)

bars and our courts hopelessly cluttered with damage suits.

I wish I could say there had been no student disturbances in Dutch universities. I'm told this isn't quite true, but what few demonstrations there have been were very mild by American standards. About the only other place I know where student (in distinction from nationalistic) uprisings have caused so little trouble is the American University in Cairo.

It is customary to end a Leiden inaugural with personal salutations to various dignitaries and professional colleagues in the audience, and a concluding paragraph of my talk read as follows:

Honored Rector Magnificus of the University of Leiden, we have not forgotten that your city gave shelter to the Pilgrim Fathers from 1609 to 1620 before they sailed on the Mayflower. I cannot claim to be descended from the passengers of the Mayflower or the Halve Maen. Instead, my ancestral ship was probably the Vergulde Bever, for it is established that one of my forefathers, Tielmans Vlieck, settled in Nieuw Amsterdam in 1658. On the strength of this connection of 300 years ago, I like to consider myself a Hollander.

Ik heb gezegd. (Great applause)


"Ibid., pp. 264-265.  "Ibid., p. 78.
"Genesee County Sesquicentennial, op. cit., p. 19.
BRANCH MEETINGS
(Continued from Page 2)

second term as president, re-elected Dr. Virgil B. DeWitt, Earle H. Houghtaling, Jr., and Lloyd R. LeFever, vice-presidents; Howard A. DeWitt, secretary, and Richard W. Lent, treasurer.

The eight prospective members, warmly applauded when presented by the dinner chairman, were David Brink, Joel Brink, Dirk DeWitt, Chester DuMond, Jr., Ray Elmendorf, Charles J. Hasbrouck, DeWitt R. Hasbrouck, and Kenneth E. Hasbrouck, Jr. Comprising the largest group of candidates to attend a Branch meeting in years, their applications and that of Bruce H. Houghtaling, who was unavoidably absent, subsequently were approved at the June trustees' meeting.

Others present were Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Anderson, Mrs. David Brink, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Brink, Mrs. Joel Brink, Miss Cathy Chunk, Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Cross, Mr. and Mrs. Al Daly, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Delamater, John O. Delamater, Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Demarest, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Denniston, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Denton, Mrs. H. A. DeWitt, Mrs. V. B. DeWitt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Deyo, Mrs. C. C. DuMond, Sr., Mrs. C. C. DuMond, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Stephen G. Elting.

Also Miss Carol Franck, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Franck, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Howard G. Hageman, Alfred Hasbrouck, Miss Elizabeth Hasbrouck, Mrs. J. E. Hasbrouck, Jr., Miss and Mrs. K. E. Hasbrouck, Sr., and Mrs. Richard R. Hasbrouck, Mrs. R. W. Hasbrouck, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hasbrouck, Miss Marja Hooli, Mrs. L. R. LeFever, Mr. and Mrs. Jay A. LeFevre, Mrs. R. W. Lent, Mrs. Ruth H. MacDowell, Mr. and Mrs. Luther L. Osterhoudt.

Also Mr. and Mrs. Ivan T. Ostrander, Dutchess Branch President and Mrs. A. A. Schoonmaker II, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus C. Van Aken, Mr. and Mrs. John Van Benschoten, Jr., Trustee and Mrs. Frank B. Vanderbeek, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Van Kleeck, Trustee and Mrs. Kendrick Van Pelt, Jr., Adrian Van Sinderen III, Mr. and Mrs. Harold E. Van Voorhis, Mr. and Mrs. Aartsen N. Van Wagenen, and Mr. and Mrs. Harold L. Wood.

MID WEST NAMES VAN ALSTYNE. — W. Scott Van Alstyne, Jr., Madison, Wis., attorney and a student of Dutch colonial history, succeeded Merlin W. Dutcher as branch president at the election luncheon meeting held at the Chicago Club, Chicago, Ill., May 16. To serve with him F. Walter Van Epps was elected vice-president while Francis R. Schanck was re-elected treasurer, Elmer B. Vliet, secretary, and Arthur J. Heyer, Stadsomroeper. Mr. Dutcher presided with 13 of the Branch's 46 members living in 12 midwest states being present.

Honored guests were the Netherlands Consul General in Chicago, J. C. van den Berg, and George D. Vliet of East Orange, N. J., a member of the Society's Committee on Branches and president of the Vliet Family Association. A new member, James A. Blauvelt of Cumberland, Ia., was heartily welcomed.

Francis Schanck invited members and wives to his home in Hinsdale, Ill., for a summer outing on a date to be announced. The invitation was gladly accepted. The annual Branch dinner will be held in Chicago in October. Others present at the luncheon were Ellsworth B. Cregier, Wesley Hardenbergh, Lee H. Ostrander, Lee H. Ostrander, Jr., William L. Ostrander and John C. Van Loon.

Dutch Barns Subject of New Book


For some time the Dutch colonial house has been the object of considerable interest to architects, historians and the general public. But its equally important rural counterpart, the Dutch barn, has lacked an appreciative and interested audience. Yet the Dutch settlers of the Hudson and Mohawk valleys in New York and those in the Hackensack, Passaic and Raritan valleys of New Jersey frequently regarded their barns as more important than the dwelling houses.

The rapid passing of the farming era, particularly during the first half of this century, decreed the decline and disappearance of the barn. Today, few examples, even of 19th century barns, can be found in the New York-New Jersey area. Thanks to persistent efforts by individuals and preservation groups, some Dutch houses are still with us but the barns have all but vanished, as John Fitchen points out in this informative book.

Why is so little known about these important rural structures? Fitchen cites a number of reasons — built as strictly utilitarian, they "lacked even the fairly simple features and the common amenities and refinements of other classes of buildings" (moldings, panelwork, carved or decorative details) and thus the "early barns are without built-in evidence that could furnish the historian with reliable data for determining their age more or less exactly."

In one chapter, the author lists 14 characteristics which he feels are the hallmarks of "old Dutch barns of the New World." Unfortunately, his sphere of observation was limited only to nine barns in the Mohawk-Hudson section of New York. As a result, his statement that "these barns are all wood" is true of those which he visited but not of all old Dutch barns.

For example, two barns in the Hackensack Valley were built with stone walls. One of these, at least, is still standing in Paramus, N. J., the old Zabriskie-Wessels-Board barn built in 1774, which has been converted to a clubhouse for a public golf course.

There is an abundance of previously unknown information collected together and presented in this book on the structure of the barn and the way in which they were put together. Numerous plates illustrate the structural skeletons of barns which the author examined including such technical points as the way in which anchorbeams were attached to columns, rafter connections at the ridge, sills and their supports, eaves and gutter detail and, of course, photographs of the barns.

There are two maps showing the area of Dutch settlement in northeastern America and the location of barns which the author visited. Contemporary accounts of Dutch barns during the 18th century by Peter Kalm, Hector St. John de Crevicocur, Andrew Burnaby and other observant travelers are cited to recreate how these barns appeared to them.

This is an important addition to our meager store of knowledge of New Netherland and one which the author hopes "will engender further interest in the structure and in the erectional techniques of timber buildings generally, and particularly in those anonymous examples of the carpenter's art, the early timber barns of America."

[F. W. B.]
THE COXSACKIE DECLARATION OF 1775

High principle and rare courage shine through the faded writing on a document known as the "Coxsackie Declaration of Independence," signed May 17, 1775 by 225 colonists — mostly of Dutch extraction — living on the west side of the Hudson in what is now Greene County, N. Y., and vicinity. Its draftsman is believed to have been the Holland-schooled Rev. Johannes Schueman (1712-1794), pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church at Coxsackie.

Drawn up over a year before the American Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia, as pointed out by Olive Woodworth in her recent article (DAR Magazine, April 1969, pp.424-425), the Coxsackie declaration discloses complete awareness of events and issues of the time. It expresses the signers' resolve "never to become Slaves," flat opposition to "oppressive Acts of the British Parliament," and plain intent to abide by decisions of the Continental Congress.

Among the signatories were 11 Hallenbecks, nine Van Loons, seven DuBoises, and many others with family names also well known in the Holland Society, such as Houghtaling, Jansen, Osterhoudt, Schermerhorn, Spoor, Vandenburgh, Van Hoesen, Van Schaic, Van Slyck, Van Vechten and Van Wagenen.

HOORN, NORTH HOLLAND
(Continued from Page 10)

Close to the Townhall's architecture. Especially well realized details are the richly ornamented gable topped with a statue of de Vries, the carved doorway, and the identical coursing and jointing of the brickwork.

The memorial was dedicated May 7, 1932 before a large concourse of citizens, who heard the dedicatory address by U.S. Senator Hastings of Delaware, and speeches by the State Governor, Netherlands Minister to the U.S., and other dignitaries. Zwaanendael House, now a museum, open daily except Mondays, contains many exhibits related to Delaware history, and also realized details are the richly ornamented gable topped with a statue of de Vries, the carved doorway, and the identical coursing and jointing of the brickwork.

Let us now consider the original Stadhuis. Since 1795 the municipality of Hoorn has occupied as its Townhall a building of notable antiquity that had been used for civic purposes almost continuously from the time of the Reformation. Originally two convent houses which were joined together in 1429 — that of the Hieronymites, dating back to 1385, and that of St. Cecilia, founded 1402 — the interiors were extensively altered beginning in the 16th century. For a time the town schools were housed in the rear of these premises while the front part, and a chapel built about 1429, were converted into quarters and a dining room for delegates to the Council of the "Seven Towns" in the region.

On the front of the Townhall that faces Nieuwstraat appear the arms, dating from 1613, of the Seven Provinces, Holland, West Friesland, and the Seven Towns. In 1796, a year after the abolition of the Seven Towns Council, the burgomaster and aldermen of Hoorn held their first meeting in this building. Since then no great changes have been made. The council chamber is well worth seeing for its beautiful paneling, a mantelpiece of 1788, and chandeliers and chairs which are noteworthy specimens of craftsmanship. Over the mantelpiece hangs a vivid picture of the famous naval battle on the Zuyder Zee near Hoorn in 1573, painted in 1663 and placed within an exquisitely carved frame.

While relatively few people came to America from Hoorn during the "Golden Age," the majority of its emigrants founded families which flourish to this day. An exception to this was David Pieterszen de Vries, who, after seeking to establish patroonships in the 1630s and '40s at Zwaanendael, Staten Island and Vriesendael, returned to his ancestral city, Hoorn. Born about 1594 in France, Dutch parent (his father was from Hoorn), and a resident of Holland from childhood, he won favorable notice as a sea captain, administrator and ordean expert from voyages to the Mediterranean and the East Indies while still a young man. Highly competent, though unlucky in his American ventures, de Vries in 1655 published his journal, which for its straightforward style and wealth of detail provides one of the best contemporary accounts of New Netherland.11

Well known American families, such as the Van Horns and Harings, relate back to pioneers who emigrated from America from Hoorn.12 At least four men are recorded with the place-name "van Hoorn" in addition to their given names and patronymics: Jan Cornelisz, Sibout Claessen, Reinert Jansen, and Christian Barentzen. The last mentioned, however, was more likely a Dane or of Danish descent although his descendants adopted the surname Van Horn. Jan Pieterse Haring, thought to be descended from the gallant Jan Harinck of Hoorn, killed in the Zuyder Zee battle of 1573, was born in 1633 and settled at New Amsterdam in 1660. His wife Grietje Cozyns was a daughter of Cozy Gerrits from Petten.

Another colonist, Harmen Bastiaens Visscher, came here from Hoorn about 1639. A carpenter by trade, he and two other men ran a sawmill on Governors Island for a time. Later on, with his wife Hester Tiercks and children, Harmen removed to Beverwyck in 1647 and became surveyor of Albany in 1667. His father, Bastiaen Harmensz de Vyselaer, was still living at Hoorn in 1675. Other Hoorn residents who settled in New Netherland were Pieter Janz de Boer, in 1648, and Jan Goewenburgh, in 1658.

Among the women of Hoorn who became brides in America was Marietje Jacobsz, daughter of Jacob Walings van Winkle and Tryntje Jacobs. She married, first, Pieter Jan Slot, in 1663; and second, Jan Demarest, son of the Huguenot leader David Demarest, in 1692. Leuntje Pieters, who had relatives in Hoorn, married Cornelis Janz Cloppenburg, who died in 1659. There were three sisters named Pieters from Hoorn: Sara, wife of Jan Janszen Schepmoes from Delft; Elizabeth, wife of Dirk Mayers from Hoorn; and Marietje. In 1655 Janneke Dircks "van Hoorn," possibly the daughter of Dirck Mayers and Elisabeth Pieters, married Michiel Rembout "van Amsterdam" at New Amsterdam.

D. P. de Vries, Korte Historiën ende Journaele Aenteyckeninge ("Short Historical and Journal-Notes"), pub. Alkmaar, 1655. His likeness as shown on the engraved frontispiece is reproduced on Page 9, courtesy of the Rare Book Div., N. Y. Public Library.

Details which follow are mainly based on part of unpub. MSS. captioned "Colonists from Hoorn," by William J. Hoffman, in library of New York Genealogical & Biographical Soc.
IN MEMORIAM

JOHN W. VAN LOAN

John Wheeler Van Loan of High Point, N. C., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1927, died at the age of 71 on Wednesday, December 25, 1968. Descended from Jan van Loon who came to this country from Holland before 1675, he was born in Athens, Greene County, N. Y., January 25, 1897, son of Henry Isaac Van Loan and Emma Hallenbeck. A chemical engineer and manufacturer of textile processing agents, he attended schools in Athens and Hudson, N. Y. and was graduated from Union College in 1919, subsequently completing graduate studies in chemical engineering at Syracuse University. In 1933 he and the late T. A. Marlowe founded Marlowe-Van Loan Corp., makers of Marvanol textile oil specialties, at High Point, of which he was president at the time of his death. Previously he had been associated with L. Sonneborn & Sons of New York. Member of Sigma Xi, honorary scientific society, and a parishioner of the First Presbyterian Church, he formerly headed the High Point Lions Club and Salvation Army board, and had been a director of the Community chest. A 32nd degree Mason, he was a member of the Elks, the High Point Historical Society and the Emerywood Country Club. His father was a Holland Society member. He is survived by his wife, the former Edith Nelson; a son, Donald Wheeler Van Loan; a daughter, Mrs. Kathleen V. Poag, and a grandson, John C. Poag, all of High Point. Services were held at the First Presbyterian Church, High Point, December 27, with interment at Oakwood Memorial Cemetery nearby.

FRANK N. DORLAND

Frank Norton Dorland of Hemet, Calif., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1954, died at the age of 84 on Saturday, January 11, 1969. Descended from Lambert Janse Dorland who came to this country from Holland in 1663, he was born in Humboldt, Richardson County, Neb., January 9, 1885, son of Liberty Prentice Dorland and Jennie Sophia Norton. For many years the owner of an automobile parts business in San Diego, he attended the Humboldt schools and joined the family business there, Dorland Bros. Wagon Works, while still in his teens. Active in various enterprises as a young man, he operated the Dorland Garage and Car Agency of Peru, Neb., and became factory manager of the Peru Canning Co., where he patented a can-sealing machine and developed a process for canning whole tomatoes. He owned the Crystal Theater, of Peru, one of the first motion picture houses. At other times in his career, beside prospecting for gold in Idaho and California, he owned a citrus grove in Florida and taught school in Colorado while concurrently operating businesses of his own, chiefly in the automotive field. In 1922 he established the firm of F. N. Dorland Auto Parts, in San Diego, which he conducted until his retirement. A communicant of the University Christian Church, of San Diego, he was a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Sons of the American Revolution, and the San Diego Genealogical Society. He is survived by his wife, the former Marian Hope Abbott of La Mesa, Calif.; three sons, W. Day, Philip D., and Frank N., Jr.; a daughter, Mrs. Virginia J. Prendergast; four grandchildren; five great-grandchildren, all of California, and a brother, Wade D. Dorland, of Humboldt, Neb.

FRANK E. VAN AUKEN

Frank Elliott Van Auken of Morristown, N. J., a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1916, died at the age of 83 on Saturday, February 22, 1969. Descended from Pieter van Ecke (van Aekken) who came to this country from Holland in 1659, he was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., February 17, 1886, son of Frank Elliott Van Auken, Sr., and Hannah Tompkins Vermilye. A retired Morris County official, he was educated in the Brooklyn schools and by private tutor. As a young man he served in South Africa as office manager of Cadenas & Coe, New York import-export firm, and subsequently was traveling representative of American manufacturing firms in the West Indies and Central America. After two years of wartime service as a naval officer in World War I, he managed the engineering department of Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd. in this city until 1927, when he formed and operated for seven years his own travel agency. From 1934 until his retirement in 1956 he was Morris County's Chief Probation Officer and County Adjuster, serving also as referee in juvenile causes and matters related to family support, guardianship and child welfare. A parishioner of St. Peter's Episcopal Church of Morristown, and formerly associated with the Morris County Welfare Board, he was a member of the Retired Officers Association, Sons of the American Revolution, Morristown Rotary and the New Jersey Probation Association. His grandfather, James A. Van Auken, was a Holland Society member. His wife, the former Florence Maude Bennell, died in 1966. He is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Shirley V. Grier, Mrs. Carol E. Hamilton, and Mrs. Phyllis Schmauch; four grandchildren, and two great-grandsons.

PERCY H. KITTLE

Percy Hamilton Kittle of Salt Lake City, Utah, a member of The Holland Society of New York since 1927, died at the age of 73 on Tuesday, March 4, 1969. Descended from Joachim Kettelheun, a native of Grimmen, Germany, who came to this country via Amsterdam in 1642, he was born in New York City, June 5, 1895, son of Charles Albert Kittle and Helen Veronica Toner. A retired business executive and former railroad president, he attended Polytectich Preparatory School and New York Military Academy, and was graduated from Lehigh University in 1917. Commissioned an Army lieutenant that August from the ROTC program at Plattsburgh, N. Y., he served overseas during World War I with the 304th Field Artillery, 77th Division, of the American Expeditionary Force, being mustered out in June, 1919. Secretary-treasurer of the Southwest Metals Co. in 1920-21, he was associated for many years as president and director of the old Ohio Copper Co. of Utah. He was also connected with the former Bingham Central Railway Co., in this city and Salt Lake City, and served as its president in 1934-37. Past president of the Salt Lake City Winter Sports Association, and a member of Psi Upsilon fraternity and the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, he was affiliated with the Bankers Club of New York, Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce, the Alta Club, Society of Colonial Wars, and the 77th Division Association. He is survived by a son, Bain H. Kittle, of Salem, Ore.; a daughter, Mrs. Raymond M. Smith, of Carmel, Calif., six grandsons, and five grandchildren.