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*YEAR BOOK*

OF

*The Holland Society*

OF

*New York*

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*1919*

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YEAR BOOK

OF

*The Holland Society*

OF

*New York*

★

1919

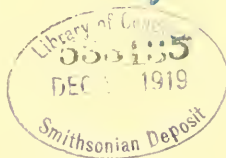
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*Executive Office*  
90 WEST STREET  
NEW YORK CITY

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THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK



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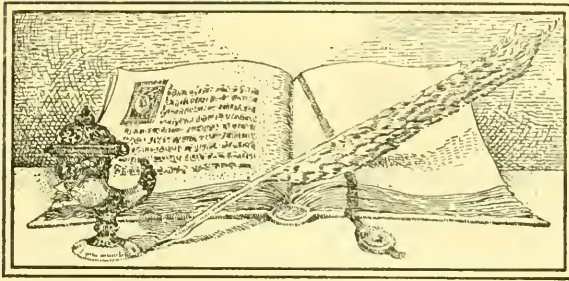






*Ryman Van Santvoord*

PRESIDENT 1918  
OF  
THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK



## CONSTITUTION

ADOPTED APRIL 30, 1885.  
AS AMENDED APRIL 7, 1919.

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### ARTICLE I.

#### *Name.*

SECTION I. This organization shall be called  
**THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.**

### ARTICLE II.

#### *Object.*

The object of the Society shall be:

FIRST. To collect and preserve information respecting the early history and settlement of the City and State of New York by the Dutch, and to discover, collect, and preserve all still existing documents, etc., relating to their genealogy and history.

SECOND. To perpetuate the memory and foster and promote the principles and virtues of the Dutch ancestors of its members, and to promote social intercourse among the latter.

THIRD. To gather by degrees a library for the use of the Society, composed of all obtainable books, monographs, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., relating to the Dutch in America.

FOURTH

FOURTH. To cause statedly to be prepared and read before the Society, papers, essays, etc., on questions in the history or genealogy of the Dutch in America.

FIFTH. To cause to be prepared and published when the requisite materials have been discovered and procured, collections for a memorial history of the Dutch in America, wherein shall be particularly set forth the part belonging to that element in the growth and development of American character, institutions, and progress.

### ARTICLE III.

#### *Members.*

SECTION I. No one shall be eligible to membership unless at the time of election he is eighteen years of age, of respectable standing in society, of good moral character, and the descendant in the direct male line of a Dutchman who was a native or resident of New York or of the American colonies prior to the year 1675. This shall include those of other former nationalities who found in Holland a refuge or a home, and whose descendants in the male line came to this country as Dutch settlers, speaking Dutch as their native tongue. This shall also include descendants in the male line of Dutch settlers who were born within the limits of Dutch settlements, and the descendants in the male line of persons who possessed the right of Dutch citizenship within Dutch settlements in America, prior to the year 1675; also of any descendant in the direct male line of a Dutchman, one of whose descendants became a member of this Society prior to June 16, 1886.

So long as there are one thousand members of the Society no further elections to membership shall be held, but candidates for admission shall be placed in order upon a waiting list; *provided*, however, that this restriction shall not prevent the immediate election of any candidate who is the descendant of a present or former member of the Society.

ARTICLE



## ARTICLE IV.

*Officers.*

SECTION 1. A President, Vice-Presidents as provided in the By-Laws, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary and a Treasurer shall be chosen at each annual meeting and shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected. There shall also be chosen from its members twenty Trustees. Those elected at the first election shall divide themselves into four classes of five each; one class to hold office one year, the second class for two years, the third class for three years, and the fourth class for four years, next thereafter. At each annual meeting thereafter there shall be chosen five Trustees to fill the place of the class whose term will then expire. The offices of Secretary and Treasurer may be filled by one person.

If one who is not a Trustee should be elected President, Recording Secretary or Treasurer, he shall be ex-officio a member of the Board of Trustees during his term of office.

SECTION 2. All elections shall be by ballot, under the direction of inspectors, to be appointed by the President, and a plurality of votes shall elect.

## ARTICLE V.

*Powers and Duties of Officers.*

SECTION 1. The President of the Society, and in his absence the Vice-President for New York County, shall authorize the call for all meetings of the Trustees, and of the Society, and appoint the place of each meeting, and shall exercise the usual functions of a presiding officer.

Vice-Presidents shall, as far as possible, keep in touch with the members resident in their several counties and stimulate their interest in the affairs of the Society. On the occasion of the death of any member, the Vice-President for the county in which such member has resided shall represent the Society and procure

procure the necessary material for an appropriate memorial sketch to be inserted in the Year Book.

SECTION 2. The Recording Secretary shall make and keep a true record of all meetings of the Trustees, and of the Society, and of all Standing Committees; he shall also act as Librarian and Curator and shall have the custody of the Constitution and By-Laws, the Corporate Seal, and all books, pamphlets, manuscripts and personal articles belonging to the Society.

The Corresponding Secretary shall notify each Trustee of all meetings of the Trustees, and each member of all meetings of the Society; issue all other authorized notices to members, distribute all books, pamphlets, souvenirs and other matter, authorized by the Trustees, and conduct the correspondence of the Society.

SECTION 3. The Treasurer shall collect, and under the direction of the Trustees disburse, the funds of the Society, and shall keep regular accounts thereof, which shall be subject to the examination of the President and Trustees. He shall submit a statement thereof to the Trustees at each regular meeting.

SECTION 4. The Trustees shall have general charge of the affairs, funds, and property of the Society. It shall be their duty to carry out the objects and purposes thereof; and to this end may exercise all the powers of the Society, subject to the Constitution, and to such action as the Society may take at its special or stated meetings.

SECTION 5. The Trustees shall have power to fill any vacancy which may occur from death or resignation among the officers of the Society, for the unexpired term of office vacated. Absence from three consecutive stated meetings of the trustees, without satisfactory explanation or excuse, shall be deemed equivalent to resignation and may be acted upon accordingly.

SECTION 6. The Trustees shall cause to be prepared annually a detailed statement of the financial condition of the Society, showing its receipts and expenditures

tures for the current year, the number of members, and other matters of general interest to the Society, and a statement thereof shall be printed and a copy sent to each member ten days previous to the annual meeting.

SECTION 7. The Trustees shall, from time to time, make by-laws, rules and regulations, and appoint standing committees and sub-committees on matters not herein determined.

## ARTICLE VI.

### *Membership.*

SECTION 1. Candidates for admission must be proposed by one member and seconded by another, and the member proposing a candidate shall state in writing the name of the person proposed, his occupation, place of residence, and his qualifications for membership.

SECTION 2. The name of every candidate, with those of his proposers, shall be sent to the Corresponding Secretary at least fifteen days, and by him sent to each Trustee at least ten days, before he is balloted for. Members shall be chosen by the Trustees, and no candidate for membership shall be elected unless he receive an affirmative vote of four-fifths of the Trustees present, and in every instance two blackballs shall exclude.

SECTION 3. Any Trustee may, at the same meeting, move the reconsideration of a vote, either of admission or exclusion; but after an adjournment no rejected candidate shall be eligible for six months thereafter.

SECTION 4. The admission fee shall be five dollars. The annual dues shall be five dollars, payable in advance on the first day of February in each year, or, in the case of newly elected members, upon notice of election. By the payment of ninety-five dollars at one time a member not in arrears may exempt himself from further payment of annual dues. The Trustees shall have

have power to increase each of said amounts from time to time, but not to a sum greater than one hundred dollars for the admission fee, and ten dollars for the annual subscription.

SECTION 5. Every person elected to membership, as a condition thereof, shall, within thirty days after being notified, pay to the Treasurer the amount of the admission fee and sign the Constitution; the Trustees may extend the time for the latter in special cases.

SECTION 6. Should any member neglect to pay his annual subscription within six months of the time when it is due, his name shall be dropped from the roll of the Society, unless for any good and sufficient excuse the Trustees shall vote to remit or suspend such penalty.

SECTION 7. The Trustees shall have power, by a vote of a majority of its members, to suspend or forfeit the membership of any member of the Society for conduct on his part likely, in the opinion of the Trustees, to endanger the welfare, interest, or character of the Society, an opportunity being first given such member to be heard before the Trustees in his defence.

SECTION 8. Any person who shall cease to be a member of the Society shall forfeit all right or interest in the property of the Society.

## ARTICLE VII.

### *Meetings.*

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on April 6th, the anniversary of the day when, in A.D. 1566, the Dutch combined against tyranny and adopted the badge which is now the badge of this Society. Should such date fall on Saturday or Sunday, the annual meeting shall be held on the Monday following.

SECTION 2. No special meeting of the Society shall be called at any time except by order of the President, with the approval of three Trustees, or by the Corresponding

sponding Secretary whenever the President shall be thereunto requested in writing by twelve members, setting forth the purpose of such meeting. At any such special meeting no business other than that specified in the call shall be considered, except by unanimous consent. At least ten day's notice shall be given to the members of all meetings of the Society. Twenty-one persons shall be necessary to constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn the meeting to another date.

SECTION 3. The Trustees shall hold four regular meetings each year at such times as may be provided in the By-Laws. Seven members shall constitute a quorum but a smaller number may adjourn the meeting to another date.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

##### *Notices.*

SECTION 1. All notices shall be sent to such address as shall be left with the Corresponding Secretary. If no address be so given, such notices shall be sufficient if addressed to the member at his last known place of residence.

#### ARTICLE IX.

##### *Amendments to the Constitution.*

SECTION 1. To amend the Constitution, an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present at a general or special meeting shall be requisite, but no amendment shall be made except upon the recommendation of the Board of Trustees, or upon the written request of at least fifteen members of the Society, and after the mailing to each member notice of any proposed amendment at least ten days before the meeting at which it is intended to be acted upon.

#### *BY-LAWS*

*BY-LAWS OF THE HOLLAND SOCIETY*

AS AMENDED JUNE 14-1917-MARCH 14-1918

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I. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

At all meetings of the Society, the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Reading the minutes of the previous meeting.
2. Reports of officers.
3. Election of officers.
4. Reports of committees.
5. Miscellaneous business.
6. Adjournment.

2. MEETINGS OF TRUSTEES.

The Trustees shall hold stated meetings on the second Thursday of each March, June, October and December.

Special meetings of the Trustees may be called by order of the President, or, in his absence, by the Vice-President for New York County.

3. PROOF OF DESCENT.

Before being voted upon for membership, each candidate shall furnish satisfactory proof of his pedigree to the Committee on Genealogy, who shall report thereon to the Board of Trustees.

4. ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the day specified in the Constitution (at such place and hour as the President shall appoint), and at least ten days' notice of the same shall be sent to each member by the Corresponding Secretary.

5. NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

The Trustees shall, at least sixty days before any annual meeting, elect a committee who shall nominate a ticket

a ticket to be voted for at the annual election, and a list of the nominations shall be sent to each member of the Society at least ten days before the annual meeting. The Vice-Presidents shall be promptly notified of the election of the Nominating Committee and requested to obtain suggestions of the names, desired by the members of each locality for nomination as Vice-Presidents, and to forward same to the Recording Secretary.

#### 6. COMMITTEES AND APPOINTMENT.

All standing committees and sub-committees shall be appointed by the President or other chairman of the meeting, unless specially named in the resolution creating the committee, and the member first named shall be Chairman of each committee. The standing committees shall be on Finance, on Genealogy, and on History and Tradition.

#### 7. COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Committee on Finance shall consist of three members, and shall, at least once in each year, and oftener if they choose, audit the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer of this Society and report upon the same at the annual meeting of the Society, and oftener to the Board of Trustees as they may see fit, or as the latter may order.

#### 8. COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Genealogy to report to the Trustees upon the genealogy of candidates that may be submitted to them, and to collect and preserve, in accordance with the Constitution of this Society, information and documents relating to the genealogy of the members of this Society and of the Dutch settlers of New York and of the American colonies, and said committee may expend the funds of this Society for that purpose, but not to exceed a total amount of twenty-five dollars in any one quarter of a year, unless especially authorized by the Trustees. Said committee shall consist of three members.

#### 9. COMMITTEE

## 9. COMMITTEE ON HISTORY AND TRADITION.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on History and Tradition to collect and preserve, in accordance with the Constitution of this Society, information, documents, books, and monuments relating to the history and tradition of the ancestry of the members of this Society, and of the Dutch settlers of New York and of the American colonies, and to print and publish the same, and papers and essays relating to the same, copyrighting original publications for the benefit of this Society; and said committee may expend the funds of this Society for that purpose, but not to exceed a total amount of one hundred dollars in any one quarter of a year, unless especially authorized by the Trustees. Said committee shall consist of three members.

## 10. CENTERS ENTITLED TO A VICE-PRESIDENT.

Any county in which there may be ten resident members of the Society shall be entitled to a Vice-President in the Society. There may be also a Vice-President for the United States Army and one for the United States Navy. The Trustees may elect temporary Vice-Presidents for other localities, appropriately delimited and containing ten members or more, and may recommend the election of regular Vice-Presidents for these localities at the next annual meeting.

## II. AMENDMENT.

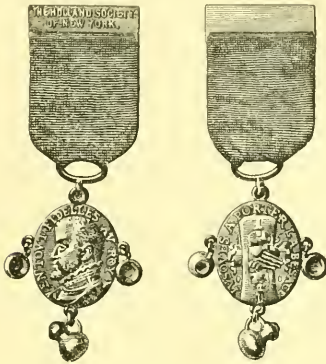
These By-Laws may be altered, amended, or abrogated only at a stated meeting of the Trustees, or at a meeting specially called for that purpose, and upon a notice of ten days to each Trustee by the Corresponding Secretary, informing him of the proposed alteration, amendment, or abrogation, and then only upon the affirmative vote of a majority of members present. Provided, however, that each meeting may regulate and control its order of business.

*BADGE*



BADGE OF  
THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

ADOPTED MARCH 30, 1887



THE most significant medal, from an historical point of view, which was ever struck in Holland, is the so-called "Beggars' Medal." It is the memorial of the very first steps of that march toward civil and religious liberty in which the men of the Netherlands, after heroic struggles, finally led the world. And, therefore, it is a most appropriate token for us to wear, who have received in largest measure, in this New Republic, the benefits of the noble conflict of our Dutch forefathers.

In Bizot's *Medallic History of the Republic of Holland*, published at Amsterdam in 1690, the place of honor is given to this famous "Geuzenpenning." The following description of its origin is translated from that work, with a few additions from the accounts given by Prof. J. W. Kitchin, of Oxford.

"In the year 1565, immediately after the decrees of the Council of Trent were promulgated, Philip II determined to put them in force throughout his dominions. Accordingly, he now made a more vehement attack upon the reformers; and then it was, in 1566, that

that the Netherland nobles, led by Count Brederode, signed the famous 'Compromise,' with which the open rebellion of the provinces begins. Margaret of Parma was Philip's regent in the Low Countries. Before her Brederode appeared with the Protest against the Inquisition and other innovations which the King proposed to introduce into Holland. He was accompanied by three hundred noblemen, who had bound themselves together for the preservation of the Liberties of the Provinces. The Duchess of Parma appeared to be much disturbed at the sight of such a multitude of noble remonstrants, but the Count of Barlemont, who stood beside her, begged her not to be alarmed, 'For,' said he, in French, 'they are only beggars.'

"The next day, the 6th of April, 1566, as the confederates were sitting together at dinner, and talking of a name for their new party, they remembered Barlemont's sneer, and cried out, '*Vivent les Gueux!*'—'Hurrah for the Beggars!' When dinner was over, Brederode, having hung a beggar's wallet around his neck, filled a wooden bowl with wine and drank the health of the company, declaring that, for his part, he was ready to sacrifice life, property, everything, in defence of his country's freedom. The room rang with applause,—'Hurrah for the Beggars!' The cup was passed from hand to hand. Every man drank the same toast and made the same pledge of devotion. And thus it was that the name of the *Gueux*, or Beggars, which has become famous throughout Europe, had its origin at a social feast; for it often happens that the most important and serious affairs begin amid jests and laughter.

"Soon afterward the men of the new Party appeared at Brussels, dressed in coarse gray cloth, with wooden cups attached to their belts, AND WITH THIS MEDAL HANGING ABOUT THEIR NECKS."

One of these medals was worn by William of Orange at the time of his assassination.

The following is the description, translated by the first Secretary of the Society, Mr. Geo. W. Van Sicken, from Van Loon's *Nederlandsche Penningen*.

"The

“The nobles assembled several times in different places to find methods to protect the liberties of their country from the perils which menaced them from all sides. Those who showed themselves most zealous and most ardent upon these occasions were Henry of Brederode; Louis of Nassau, brother of the Prince of Orange; Florent of Pallant, Count of Culemburg; and William, Count of Bergen. They pushed the affair so far that meetings were held, first at Breda, and afterward at Hoogstraten.

“At the latter place several discontented nobles projected an alliance, which, going from hand to hand, was in a short time accepted and signed by more than four hundred persons, all of whom promised to be in Brussels on a certain day. To give greater *éclat* to this league, Henry of Brederode, as chief of the confederates, found it convenient to make his entry into that city on the 3d of April, A. D. 1566, accompanied by Count Louis of Nassau and many nobles, followed by a great number of servants. The fourth day of that month was employed in preparations and in awaiting the Counts of Bergen and of Culemburg. Although on the following day these lords had not yet arrived, the confederates did not delay in demanding an audience. It was granted to them, and the Princess-Regent appointed the hour of noon to avoid the tumultuous concourse of the populace.

“The time named being near, Brederode and Count Louis were seen to leave the residence of Culemburg and to walk with a decent gravity toward the court, preceded by more than three hundred gentlemen, of whom they themselves formed the last rank. When they arrived before the Duchess, Brederode spoke for all, and, having finished his harangue, he presented to Her Highness a petition signed in the name of all that illustrious troop. In this petition, after having represented their obedience and their fidelity to the King, they declared that, notwithstanding the hatred that their procedure would very likely draw upon them, they would risk, in the service of the King, showing to Her Highness the dangerous condition of affairs, and  
warning

warning her, if the protection of the Inquisition were continued, of the terrible consequences which they foresaw would shake the State to its foundations. They demanded, secondly, that the edict of the King relating to the Inquisition, and relating to religion in general, be reformed by the Assembly of the States-General, and that, while awaiting this, the execution of this edict should be suspended, as a protection against the sad evils of which it was already, and of which it would be more and more, the fertile source.

“The Regent, hiding as well as possible the uneasiness and indignation which this affair caused her, received the petition, and replied to the supplicants that she would examine into their demands with the Lords of the Council, and that in a short time she would let them know her decision. With this response, the confederate lords returned to Culemburg’s residence in the same order and with the same gravity with which they had left it.

“After the Regent had deliberated on the petition of the nobles, that Princess replied the following day in writing that she would represent to the King their first demand in the most favorable manner possible, but that she was obliged to refuse absolutely the second, because the matter was not in her power.

“While this affair was thus treated at the palace of the Princess, the populace insulted the confederate nobles by the opprobrious epithet of *Gueux*, which those who understood French badly changed into *Geuzen*, which afterward became very common as the name of a party or sect. Others say that the author of the sobriquet was the Baron of Barlemont, who, seeing the Regent surprised at the sight of so many nobles, tried to encourage her by saying, ‘*Ce ne sont que des gueux.*’ However that may be, this name was received by the nobles as a precious epithet, and soon became the most honorable title of that illustrious league.

“The 6th of April, Brederode, being at dinner with other lords of his party at Culemburg’s, put around his neck a wallet, and filling with wine a wooden cup, like that

that worn by the beggars, made all the guests follow his example. He declared to them at the same time that, while always remaining faithful to his King, not only would he risk everything in defence of the liberties of the country, although he might be reduced to carrying a wallet, but he was even ready to give up his life in so good a cause. All those who were at the feast, having in turn taken the wallet and the cup, made the same declaration one after the other, in the midst of a continual cry of '*Vivent les Gueux!*'

"Several of these nobles appeared the next day in the streets dressed in gray frieze, and carrying at the girdle, as a badge of honor, a small wallet and a little wooden cup or calabash.

"Then (A.D. 1566), as now (A.D. 1732), the wooden bowl was in Brabant, like the wallet, a distinctive mark, and, so to speak, a livery of beggars. Furnished with this necessary utensil of their profession, they went certain days of the week to the cloisters, where, after having taken part in the catechising, they each received, according as he had answered well or badly, a portion of soup left over by the monks.

"It was by this low and despised method that the Professor, Thomas Stapleton, was able to reach the highest degree of erudition, notwithstanding his poverty and low birth. Sure, thanks to his porringer, of victuals which were absolutely necessary to him, he applied himself first to the languages, and afterwards to the higher sciences, with such success that he was honored with the most distinguished professorship in the University of Louvain. He never forgot his porringer. In the feasts which they gave when he was elevated to this important charge, not only did he then cause the first toast to be drunk in that cup, then ornamented with a foot of silver, but he desired that after his death it should be added to the rich ornaments of his marble tomb, as an example and as a beacon for other distinguished men of genius, the meanness of whose extraction might seem to condemn them to darkness.

"The reader must pardon me this digression, which I would not have made but from the same motive  
which

which caused this great man to parade his beggar's bowl.

"The gourd or bottle had its origin from the usage made of it by the pilgrims—that class of people who, to perform a penance or to fulfil certain vows, undertake a journey to the distant shrine of some saint, like that of St. James in Spain or of Loretto in Italy. They are obliged to go there begging by the way, and they carry this bottle-gourd, or calabash, attached to the girdle, for the purpose of carrying water for their use when they have to traverse dry and arid parts of the country. For this reason these allied nobles made use both of the porringer and the wallet as an emblem of poverty, and to turn into pleasantry the name of beggars, which had been given to them with so much indignity. This is not all. These lords, wishing to engrave on each other's memory the vow which each had made to defend the privileges of the country, even to carry the wallet, took pride in wearing on the breast certain medals attached to ribbons, and very often joined with a porringer and a gourd."

The form adopted by The Holland Society is a facsimile of the one to which are attached two such porringers and a gourd or bottle, and shows on its face the armed bust of Philip II of Spain, with the first half of the motto, "EN TOUT FIDELLES AU ROY," and on the reverse two wallets, between the straps of which are two hands joined, with the remainder of the motto, "JUSQUES A PORTER LA BESACE," together with the date, 1566, the figures of which are, however, separated, one in each corner formed by the crossed hands and wallets.

Plaster casts of originals of various sizes, in the Museum of Antiquities in Amsterdam, were kindly presented to the Society by Dr. T. H. Blom Coster, physician to the Queen of the Netherlands.

The die, which has been cut by Tiffany & Co., is the property of the Society. The medals, including the cups, the flagon, the orange ribbon, and the pin, can be furnished in silver for six dollars and a half (\$6.50) each. They can also be supplied in gold for thirty dollars

dollars (\$30) each. Members can obtain orders from the Secretary and therewith be furnished with the Badge by addressing Tiffany & Co.

#### THE SOCIETY BUTTON

At the annual meeting of the society, April 6, 1897, the society adopted a button, to be worn on occasions when the wearing of the other insignia might be deemed inappropriate.

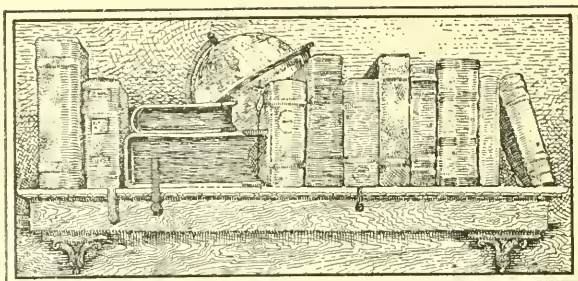
This consists of a shield of gold one-half inch high bearing the Lion of Holland in red enamel. Members can obtain them of the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co. corner of Chestnut and 12th Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., in silver gilt at one dollar each, or in 14 k. gold at two dollars and seventy-five cents each.



*EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND LIBRARY OF THE SOCIETY,*

90 West Street, Room 1515, New York City.

Phone 4139 Rector.



*ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY AND  
COLLECTIONS*

TO FEBRUARY 1, 1919

*Books by Gift, Purchase and Exchange*

- From William D. Bloodgood:  
Publications of The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, March 1917; Vol. VI, No. 3.
- From Collegiate Reformed Church:  
1918 Year Book
- From Columbia University:  
Bulletin of Information:  
Catalogue 1917-1918  
Eighteenth Series, No. 14  
Annual Reports 1917  
School of Business  
Library Economy  
Courses in Optics and Optometry
- From Willis T. Hanson, Jr.:  
A History of Schenectady During the Revolution
- From Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio:  
Quarterly—Vol. XIII—1918
- From Historical Society of Pennsylvania:  
The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. XLII—1918



- From Institute of Makers of Explosives:  
 Clearing Land of Rocks for Agricultural and other  
 Purposes  
 Clearing Land of Stumps  
 The Use of Explosives in Making Ditches  
 The Use of Explosives in the Tillage of Trees
- From Koninklijke Bibliotheek:  
 Verslag 1917
- From Ralph Le Fevre:  
 History of New Paltz and its Old Families (Second  
 Edition)
- From Michigan Historical Commission:  
 Michigan History Magazine, Vol. II—Nos. 2, 3 and  
 4—1918  
 Public Life of Zachariah Chandler, 1851-1875  
 Historical Geography of Detroit
- From John Neafie:  
 Inscriptions on Tombstones in Fairfield, Essex  
 County, N. J.
- From Netherland Benevolent Society:  
 Tenth Annual Report—1917
- From New Hampshire Historical Society:  
 Manual—1918
- From New Haven Colony Historical Society:  
 Papers of the New Haven Colony Historical Society,  
 Vol. IX—The Ingersoll Letters
- From New Jersey Historical Society:  
 New Jersey Archives, First Series, Vol. XXX  
 Abstracts of Wills, Vol. II—1730-1750  
 Proceedings, New Series, Vol. III, Nos. 1 and 2
- From New York Genealogical and Biographical Society:  
 Record—Vol. XLIX, Nos. 3 and 4
- From New York Historical Society:  
 Quarterly Bulletin, Vol. II, Nos. 2, 3 and 4  
 Quarterly Bulletin, Vol. II Index—April, 1918-Janu-  
 ary, 1919
- From New York Society Library:  
 Annual Report—1918  
 Minute on Winston Henry Hagen

- From Pennsylvania Society:  
1918 Year Book
- From Sipko F. Rederus:  
Pamphlet on "The Dutch Settlements of Sheboygan  
County"
- From Rutgers College:  
The John Bogart Letters—1776-1782  
150th Anniversary—1766-1916  
General Catalogue—1766-1916
- From Smithsonian Institution:  
Annual Report of the American Historical Association:  
1914—Vol. II  
General Index—1884-1914  
  
Proceedings of the Twelfth Annual Conference of  
Historical Societies
- From Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York:  
Reports and Proceedings—1916-1917
- From State Historical Society of Iowa:  
The Iowa Journal of History and Politics, Vol.  
XVI—1918
- From Percival Glenroy Ullman:  
The Coursen (Corson) Family
- From Union League Club:  
Year Book—1918
- From University Club:  
Year Book—1918
- From University of Tennessee:  
Record—December 1917—Vol. XX, No. 6  
Register—1917-18  
Announcement—1918-19
- From Western Reserve Historical Society:  
Publication Nos. 98 and 99
- From Woman's Committee, Council of National De-  
fense:  
"Woman in the War," a Bibliography—Prepared by  
Marion R. Nims

PRESENT OFFICERS  
AND  
FORMER EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

<i>PRESIDENTS</i>	ELECTED
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.....	1885
ROBERT BARNWELL ROOSEVELT.....	1890
GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN.....	1891
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK.....	1892
JAMES WILLIAM BEEKMAN.....	1893
WARNER VAN NORDEN.....	1894
D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA.....	1895
CHARLES H. TRUAX.....	1896
JOHN W. VROOMAN.....	1897
ROBERT A. VAN WYCK.....	1898
TUNIS G. BERGEN.....	1899
HENRY VAN DYKE.....	1900
JOHN H. STARIN.....	1901
GEORGE G. DE WITT.....	1902
THEODORE M. BANTA.....	1903
ALBERT VANDER VEER.....	1904
GARRET J. GARRETSON.....	1905
JOHN R. VAN WORMER.....	1906
FRANK HASBROUCK.....	1907
EVERT JANSEN WENDELL.....	1908
HENRY S. VAN DUZER.....	1909
ALPHONSO T. CLEARWATER.....	1910
SAMUEL VERPLANCK HOFFMAN.....	1911
HENRY LAWRENCE BOGERT.....	1912
WILLIAM LEVERICH BROWER.....	1913
GERARD BEEKMAN.....	1915
SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD.....	1916
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK.....	1919

## ACTIVE COUNTIES

## VICE-PRESIDENTS

	ELECTED
FOR NEW YORK	
WILLIAM LEVERICH BROWER.....	1916
FOR KINGS COUNTY, N. Y.	
ALBERT VAN BRUNT VOORHEES.....	1915
FOR QUEENS COUNTY, N. Y.	
JAMES CORNELL VAN SICLEN.....	1913
FOR WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.	
JOHN DE CAMP VAN ETTEN.....	1918
FOR DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.	
WILLIAM A. ADRIANCE.....	1919
FOR ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.	
THEODORE BRINK.....	1918
FOR ALBANY COUNTY, N. Y.	
JAMES N. VANDER VEER.....	1914
FOR SCHENECTADY COUNTY, N. Y.	
WILLIAM G. SCHERMERHORN.....	1915
FOR SUFFOLK COUNTY, N. Y.	
ROBERT LEFFERTS.....	1914
FOR ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.	
HOWARD VAN BUREN.....	1918
CENTRAL NEW YORK <sup>1</sup>	
<i>Formerly Onondaga County, N. Y., 1901 to 1915</i>	
JOHN VAN SICKLE.....	1918
FOR HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.	
BENJAMIN TAYLOR VAN ALEN.....	1918
FOR BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.	
LEMUEL LOZIER.....	1916

<sup>1</sup>See page 120, 1915 Year Book.

*PRESENT OFFICERS AND FORMER EXECUTIVE* 23  
*OFFICERS*

FOR PASSAIC COUNTY, N. J.	ELECTED
J. I. TERHUNE.....	1919
FOR ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.	
JOHN O. VAN SLYKE.....	1918
FOR UNION COUNTY, N. J.	
FREDERICK ARDEN WALDRON.....	1915
FOR MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.	
FREDERICK CHRISTIAAN VAN VLIET.....	1916
FOR MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.	
HARRY P. VAN GILDER.....	1918
FOR MERCER COUNTY, N. J.	
ROBERT AYRES MESSLER.....	1917
FOR PACIFIC COAST <sup>1</sup>	
HENRY L. VAN WINKLE.....	1913
FOR NEW ENGLAND <sup>2</sup>	
WILLIAM HARMAN VAN ALLEN.....	1913
FOR UNITED STATES ARMY	
COLONEL ALFRED HASBROUCK.....	1916
FOR UNITED STATES NAVY	
CHAPLAIN ROSWELL R. HOES.....	1916

*SECRETARIES*

GEORGE WEST VAN SICLEN.....	1885
THEODORE MELVIN BANTA.....	1891
HENRY LAWRENCE BOGERT.....	1903
Discontinued in 1911	

*RECORDING SECRETARIES*

HENRY LAWRENCE BOGERT.....	1911
EDWARD VAN WINKLE.....	1912
FREDERIC R. KEATOR.....	1918

<sup>1</sup>Comprising all of the Pacific Slope.

<sup>2</sup>Comprising the New England States.

## CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

ELECTED

EDWARD VAN WINKLE.....	1911
JOHN T. CONOVER.....	1912
SEWARD G. SPOOR.....	1914
FREDERIC R. KEATOR.....	1917

## TREASURERS

GEORGE WEST VAN SICLEN.....	1885
ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD.....	1886
EUGENE VAN SCHAICK.....	1890
TUNIS G. BERGEN.....	1896
ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT.....	1898
DEWITT VAN BUSKIRK.....	1919

## TRUSTEES

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK.....	1887
JOHN W. VROOMAN.....	1890
TUNIS G. BERGEN.....	1892
FRANK HASBROUCK.....	1894
GARRET J. GARRETSON.....	1903
WILLIAM LEVERICH BROWER.....	1906
DAVID D. ZABRISKIE.....	1908
FRANK I. VANDER BEEK.....	1909
ALPHONSO T. CLEARWATER.....	1909
E. COVERT HULST.....	1911
J. MAUS SCHERMERHORN.....	1911
JOHN EVERITT VAN NOSTRAND.....	1912
HENRY L. BOGERT.....	1913
SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD.....	1914
EDWARD DE WITT.....	1914
WILLIAM BRINKERHOFF.....	1915
JAMES SUYDAM POLHEMUS.....	1917
I. REYNOLDS ADRIANCE.....	1918
FREDERIC R. KEATOR, <i>ex-officio</i> .....	1918
CHARLES E. LYDECKER.....	1919
DEWITT VAN BUSKIRK.....	1919

COMMITTEES FOR THE YEAR

*April 7, 1919-April 6, 1920*

FINANCE:

Edward Covert Hulst, Chairman  
David Demarest Zabriskie  
I. Reynolds Adriance

GENEALOGY:

John Wright Vrooman, Chairman  
Frank Hasbrouck  
Henry Lawrence Bogert

HISTORY AND TRADITION:

Garret James Garretson, Chairman  
Charles E. Lydecker  
Tunis G. Bergen

MEETINGS:

William Leverich Brower, Chairman  
John Everitt Van Nostrand  
De Witt Van Buskirk  
Frederic R. Keator

MEMORIALS:

Frank Hasbrouck, Chairman  
J. Maus Schermerhorn  
Alphonso T. Clearwater  
Seymour Van Santvoord

BANQUET OF 1920:

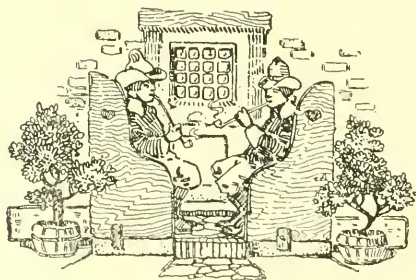
Frank Hasbrouck, Chairman  
Edward De Witt  
Francis I. Vander Beek  
James Suydam Polhemus  
Seymour Van Santvoord  
I. Reynolds Adriance  
Frederic R. Keator

PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON STATUE OF WILLIAM THE  
SILENT:

Tunis G. Bergen, Chairman  
William Brinkerhoff  
Henry Lawrence Bogert  
Garret J. Garretson  
David Demarest Zabriskie  
Alphonso T. Clearwater  
Dr. Albert Vander Veer

## NOMINATING:

Elected by the Trustees, December 12, 1918  
Frank Hasbrouck, Chairman  
William L. Brower  
Francis I. Vander Beek  
William H. H. Amerman  
S. L. F. Deyo





## LIST OF MEMBERS

TO FEBRUARY 1, 1919

### A

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Abeel, John Howard	New York City	1904
Ackerman, Albert Ammerman	Harrison, N. J.	1907
Ackerman, Charles M.	Bayside, L. I.	1916
Ackerman, Clinton D.	Paterson, N. J.	1915
Ackerman, George H.	Passaic, N. J.	1907
Ackerman, John Edmund	Passaic, N. J.	1907
Ackerman, J. Walter	Auburn, N. Y.	1907
Ackerson, Garret G.	Hackensack, N. J.	1908
Ackerson, James B.	Passaic, N. J.	1908
Adriance, Harris Ely	Englewood, N. J.	1887
Adriance, Henry Benson	New York City	1896
Adriance, I. Reynolds	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1887
Adriance, John Erskine	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1887
Adriance, Peter	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1896
Adriance, William A.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1887
Allerton, Walter Scott	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	1914
Amerman, Frederick Herbert	Montclair, N. J.	1889
Amerman, James Lansing	Cobleskill, N. Y.	1894
Amerman, William Henry Houghton	Garden City, N. Y.	1888
Amerman, William Henry Houghton, Jr.	Garden City, N. Y.	1907
Amerman, William Libbey	New York City	1889
Anthony, Richard A.	New York City	1888
Aten, William Henry	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1909
Auten, Harry Fish	Trenton, N. J.	1901

### B

Baker, Willard	Sharon, Ct.	1911
Banta, Albert Zabriskie	Jamaica, N. Y.	1914
Banta, Edward Woodruff	New York City	1900
Banta, Walter Augustus	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1896
Barhydt, Thomas Low	Schenectady, N. Y.	1899
Bates, Lindon Wallace	New York City	1907
Bayles, William Harrison	Verona, N. J.	1908
Baylis, Robert N.	Bloomfield, N. J.	1906

### C

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Becker, Alfred Le Roy	New York City	1918
Beekman, Alston	Red Bank, N. J.	1904
Beekman, Henry M. T.	New York City	1886
Benson, Arthur Davis	New York City	1911
Bergen, A. Beekman	Newton, Pa.	1909
Bergen, Francis H.	Summit, N. J.	1890
Bergen, James J.	Somerville, N. J.	1888
Bergen, John	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1912
Bergen, Teunis J.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1914
Bergen, Tunis G.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1885
Berry, John F.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1890
Blauvelt, Elmer	Oradell, N. J.	1902
Blauvelt, Ernest E.	Paterson, N. J.	1911
Blauvelt, George A.	Monsey, N. Y.	1915
Blauvelt, George Van Houten	Nyack, N. Y.	1916
Blauvelt, Martin Post	Chicago, Ill.	1910
Blauvelt, William D.	Paterson, N. J.	1910
Blauvelt, William Hutton	Syracuse, N. Y.	1898
Blauvelt, William V. A.	Hackensack, N. J.	1906
Bleecker, Anthony James	New York City	1907
Bleecker, Theophylact Bache	Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.	1889
Bloodgood, Francis	Milwaukee, Wis.	1918
Bloodgood, William Denton	Garden City, L. I.	1916
Bloomingdale, James	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	1904
Bogardus, Henry J.	Jersey City, N. J.	1915
Bogardus, Jacob T. B.	East Orange, N. J.	1900
Bogart, John	New York City	1885
Bogart, John Benjamin	New York City	1910
Bogart, Joseph H.	Roslyn, N. Y.	1887
Bogert, Albert Reuben	Oradell, N. J.	1901
Bogert, Charles Albert	Englewood, N. J.	1903
Bogert, Charles Jacob	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1900
Bogert, Daniel Gilliam	Englewood, N. J.	1903
Bogert, Frederick H.	Ridgewood, N. J.	1904
Bogert, Gilbert P.	Glen Ridge, N. J.	1915
Bogert, Harry Howe	Birdsboro, Pa.	1918
Bogert, Henry L.	Flushing, N. Y.	1889
Bogert, John Jacob	New York City	1908
Bogert, Matthew J.	Demarest, N. J.	1905

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Bogert, William Russell	New Brighton, N. Y.	1899
Bonta, Edwin W.	Syracuse, N. Y.	1912
Bonta, Frank Manley	Syracuse, N. Y.	1914
Bonta, Rollin Adelbert	Syracuse, N. Y.	1914
Booraem, John Van Vorst	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1886
Bradt, Aaron John	Schenectady, N. Y.	1899
Bradt, Herbert Schuyler	Dongan Hills, N. Y.	1913
Bradt, S. Vedder	Schenectady, N. Y.	1891
Bradt, Warren Lansing	Albany, N. Y.	1907
Bradt, William H.	Schenectady, N. Y.	1900
Brevoort, Edward Renwick	New York City	1907
Brinckerhoff, Alexander Gordon	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1888
Brinckerhoff, Charles Fuller	New York City	1912
Brinckerhoff, Gurdon Grant	New York City	1905
Brinckerhoff, Henry Gordon	Greenfield, Mass.	1913
Brinckerhoff, J. Howard	New Brighton, N. Y.	1916
Brinckerhoff, Walter Wyckoff	New York City	1916
Brink, Jacob Louis	Bogota, N. J.	1906
Brink, Theodore	Lake Katrine, N. Y.	1906
Brinkerhoff, George Alyea	Hackensack, N. J.	1897
Brinkerhoff, Henry H.	Jersey City, N. J.	1893
Brinkerhoff, Roelif Coe	Riverside, Cal.	1905
Brinkerhoff, William	Jersey City, N. J.	1896
Brodhead, Robert Packer	Kingston, Pa.	1906
BROKAW, GEORGE TUTTLE	New York City	1906
Brower, Abraham T. H.	Chicago, Ill.	1886
Brower, Ogden, Jr.	Montclair, N. J.	1916
Brower, Ward	Harriman, N. Y.	1898
Brower, Wilber F.	West Summit, N. J.	1916
Brower, William Leverich	New York City	1885
BUSH, IRVING T.	New York City	1909

## C

Cadmus, William H.	Rochester, N. Y.	1915
Christiancy, Cornelius	Port Orange, Fla.	1911
Clearwater, Alphonso T.	Kingston, N. Y.	1885
Clearwater, Ralph Davis	Kingston, N. Y.	1906
Clearwater, William Mould	Tuxedo Park, N. Y.	1918
Clute, Jesse H.	New York City	1911
Cole, Cornelius A.	Hackensack, N. J.	1908

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Cole, Peter Lozier	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1915
Collett, Samuel D.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1915
Comegys, William Wirt	Perth Amboy, N. J.	1917
Conover, Charles Tallmadge	Seattle, Wash.	1897
Conover, Frank B.	Long Branch, N. J.	1887
Conover, Frederic King	Madison, Wis.	1891
Conover, Tallmadge	Seattle, Wash.	1918
Cortelyou, George Bruce	New York City	1904
Cowenhoven, Garret P.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1916
Coykendall, Russell A.	Jersey City, N. J.	1915
Crum, Frederick Henry	River Edge, N. J.	1914
Cruser, Matthias Van Dyke	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1890
Cuyler, Thomas De Witt	Haverford, Pa.	1887

## D

De Bevoise, Charles Richmond	Newark, N. J.	1914
De Bevoise, Cornelius S.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1898
Debevoise, George	New York City	1895
Debevoise, George W.	New York City	1888
DeBevoise, Herbert Rapelye	Newark, N. J.	1917
Debevoise, Paul	Elizabeth, N. J.	1910
Debevoise, Thomas M.	Summit, N. J.	1904
De Forest, Howard	Baltimore, Md.	1898
de Forest, Louis E.	New York City	1913
De Graff, Alfred	Fonda, N. Y.	1887
De Groff, Arthur Lewis	Newark, N. J.	1898
de Kay, Sidney Gilder	New York City	1914
de la Montanye, James	New York City	1894
Demarest, Benjamin G.	Montclair, N. J.	1899
Demarest, Cornelius B.	Hackensack, N. J.	1905
Demarest, Donald De Gray	Hempstead, N. Y.	1916
Demarest, Henry Samuel	Hempstead, N. Y.	1907
Demarest, John G.	Oradell, N. J.	1902
Demarest, Milton	Hackensack, N. J.	1902
Demarest, William H. S.	New Brunswick, N. J.	1898
Denise, David D.	Freehold, N. J.	1888
Denise, Edwin Stanton	Baltimore, Md.	1898
Depew, Chauncey M.	New York City	1885
De Pew, Pierre H.	Nyack, N. Y.	1911
De Pew, Ralph Huyler	Nyack, N. Y.	1914

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
de Peyster, Frederic Ashton	New York City	1909
De Witt, Andrew Heermance	New York City	1906
De Witt, Edward	Englewood, N. J.	1902
De Witt, J. Walter	Newark, N. J.	1904
De Witt, Jerome	Binghamton, N. Y.	1888
De Witt, Jerome Pennington	Newark, N. J.	1908
De Witt, Macdonald	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1915
de Witt, Moses J.	Newark, N. J.	1888
De Witt, Theodore	New York City	1902
De Witt, Thomas May	Cleveland, O.	1891
De Witt, William Cantine	Kingston, N. Y.	1914
DE WITT, WILLIAM G.	New York City	1885
Dey, Morris	Amsterdam, N. Y.	1913
Dey, Richard V.	San Francisco, Cal.	1892
Deyo, Emery	New York City	1905
Deyo, Martin Lewis	St. Petersburg, Fla.	1917
Deyo, Norman LeRoy	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1911
Deyo, Perry	New Paltz, N. Y.	1907
Deyo, Solomon Le Fevre	New York City	1892
Deyo, Walter Christian	Hoboken, N. J.	1905
Dillenbeck, Morris H.	New York City	1885
Dingman, John H.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1915
Dingman, Wilson Charles	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1917
Ditmars, Edward W.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1886
Ditmars, Harold Edward	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1914
Ditmars, Isaac Edward	New York City	1888
Ditmars, John	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1900
Ditmars, Townsend Van Pelt	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1906
Dolson, Josiah W.	New York City	1911
Dolson, William Hamilton	New York City	1910
Douw, Charles G.	Scotia, N. Y.	1887
Du Bois, Charles A.	New York City	1904
Du Bois, Cornelius	New York City	1889
Du Bois, Philip H.	New Paltz, N. Y.	1909
Du Bois, William E.	New Paltz, N. Y.	1904
Duryea, Harry H.	New York City	1898
Duryee, Gustavus Abeel	Pelham Manor, N. Y.	1889
Duryee, Harvey Hoag	Los Angeles, Cal.	1898
Duryee, Joseph R.	New York City	1885
Duryee, Peter Stanford	Englewood, N. J.	1899

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Dusenberry, Charles, Jr.	Tuckahoe, N. Y.	1898
Dusenberry, Charles R.	Yonkers, N. Y.	1898
Dusenberry, Elias Warner	Bronxville, N. Y.	1898
Dusenberry, James Dudley	New York City	1914
Dusenbury, Edwin Coles	Lake Mahopac, N. Y.	1901
Dusenbury, Henry Genet	Cedar Grove, N. J.	1905
Dutcher, Charles Mason	Montclair, N. J.	1906
Dutcher, De Witt P.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1906
Dutcher, Frank J.	Hopedale, Mass.	1902
Dutcher, Malcolm B.	Westfield, N. J.	1906
Dutcher, Robert R.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1906
Dutcher, William A.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1911

## E

Earl, Edward	Montclair, N. J.	1911
Earle, Arthur Winthrop	New Haven, Ct.	1914
Earle, Thornton	New York City	1914
Edsall, William Henry	Wallingford, Ct.	1906
Elmendorf, Dwight L.	New York City	1888
Elmendorf, John B.	New York City	1888
Elmendorf, William Burgess	Albany, N. Y.	1892
Elsworth, Edward Wead	Watertown, N. Y.	1887
Elsworth, Eugene	Irvington, N. Y.	1897
Elting, Irving	Brookline, Mass.	1887
Elting, Jacob	Clintondale, N. Y.	1890
Elting, Jacob, Jr.	Clintondale, N. Y.	1917
Elting, Jesse	New Paltz, N. Y.	1890
Elting, Philip	Kingston, N. Y.	1892
Eltinge, Henry	Loyd, N. Y.	1904
Esselstyn, Everett James	New York City	1889
Everson, Charles B.	Syracuse, N. Y.	1903

## F

Fosburgh, J. B. A.	New York City	1913
Freer, Alfred Maurice, Jr.	New York City	1906

## G

Garretson, Elmer Sharp	Roselle Park, N. J.	1916
Garretson, Garret J.	Elmhurst, N. Y.	1887
Garretson, James	Elmhurst, N. Y.	1911
Glen, Henry	Schenectady, N. Y.	1915

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Goelet, Robert	Newport, R. I.	1901
Goelet, Robert Walton	Newport, R. I.	1901
Groat, William Avery	Syracuse, N. Y.	1914
Groesbeck, Edward Center	Washington, D. C.	1917
Groesbeck, Herman John	Cincinnati, O.	1887
Groesbeck, Telford	Cincinnati, O.	1899
Groesbeck, William Gerard	Philadelphia, Pa.	1899
Gulick, Alexander Reading	Princeton, N. J.	1890
Gulick, Charlton Reading	New York City	1890

## H

Hance, John Atkinson	New York City	1911
Hardenbergh, John Warren	Jersey City, N. J.	1891
Haring, Teunis A.	Hackensack, N. J.	1907
Hasbrouck, Alfred	Fort Bliss, Texas	1890
Hasbrouck, Bruyn	New Paltz, N. Y.	1907
Hasbrouck, Cornelius Van Dyke	Rosendale, N. Y.	1903
Hasbrouck, Frank	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1886
Hasbrouck, Garrett Roosa	Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	1900
Hasbrouck, Gilbert D. B.	Kingston, N. Y.	1890
Hasbrouck, Howard	New York City	1892
Hasbrouck, Isaac E.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1889
Hasbrouck, James Foster	Larchmont Manor, N. Y.	1894
Hasbrouck, J. Roswell	Larchmont Park, N. Y.	1902
Hasbrouck, Joseph E.	Modena, N. Y.	1890
Hasbrouck, Levi	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	1892
Hasbrouck, Louis Bevier	New York City	1899
Hasbrouck, Sayer	Hamilton, Bermuda	1887
Hasbrouck, William Fitch	Yonkers, N. Y.	1906
Heermance, Radcliffe	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1906
Heermans, Forbes	Syracuse, N. Y.	1890
Hegeman, Adrian Augustus	Black Mountain, N. C.	1895
Hegeman, Alanson Kerr	New York City	1914
Hegeman, Albert Clarence	New York City	1903
Hegeman, Bertram	New York City	1918
Hegeman, Charles	New York City	1908
Hegeman, Daniel Andrew	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1904

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Hegeman, Daniel Van Brunt	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1901
Hegeman, John Rogers	Mamaroneck, N. Y.	1892
Hegeman, Joseph P.	Washington, D. C.	1885
Hendricks, Clarence P.	Kingston, N. Y.	1906
Hendricks, Francis	Syracuse, N. Y.	1904
Hendricks, Howard	Kingston, N. Y.	1907
Hendrickson, George Davis	Jersey City, N. J.	1914
Hendrickson, James P.	Red Bank, N. J.	1898
Hendrickson, William Henry	Red Bank, N. J.	1898
Hoagland, Henry Williamson	Colorado Springs, Colo.	1909
Hoagland, Ira Gould	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1913
Hoagland, Thomas Gordon	Rockaway, N. J.	1911
Hoagland, Thomas Hudson	Rockaway, N. J.	1910
Hoes, Ernest Peter	Yonkers, N. Y.	1904
Hoes, Roswell Randall	Washington, D. C.	1887
Hoes, William Myers	New York City	1885
Hoffman, Charles Frederick	New York City	1910
Hoffman, Charles Gouverneur	New York City	1912
HOFFMAN, SAMUEL VERPLANCK	Morristown, N. J.	1904
Hoffman, William M. V.	New York City	1910
Hogeboom, Francklyn	New York City	1898
Holdrum, Garret Samuel Milton	Westwood, N. J.	1903
Hoornebeck, Thomas Cornell	New York City	1917
Hopper, Abram B.	South Orange, N. J.	1911
Hopper, Albert A.	Paterson, N. J.	1916
Hopper, John Jacob	Waldwick, N. J.	1911
Hopper, Raymond Gould	New York City	1912
Hopper, Robert Imlay	Paterson, N. J.	1886
Hopper, Roland Inslee	Newark, N. J.	1910
Hopper, Stanley H.	Newark, N. J.	1910
Hornbeck, Frederick Augustus	Kansas City, Mo.	1898
Hotaling, George P.	New York City	1898
Hubbard, H. Barkaloo	Bayshore, N. Y.	1887
Hubbard, Timothy I.	Babylon, N. Y.	1889
Hubbs, Charles Francis	West Islip, N. Y.	1911
Hulst, E. Covert	Flushing, N. Y.	1897
Huyck, Edmund Niles	Albany, N. Y.	1890



NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
J		
Jacobus, David Schenck	Jersey City, N. J.	1891
Jacobus, John W.	New York City	1887
Jacobus, Melancthon Williams	Hartford, Ct.	1891
Johnson, William Colet	Worcester, Mass.	1904
Johnson, William Mindred	Hackensack, N. J.	1905
Johnston, Charles Edward	San Francisco, Cal.	1902

## K

Keator, Frederic Rose	New York City	1909
Keator, Frederic William	Tacoma, Wash.	1916
Keator, William Chauncey	Wayne, Pa.	1910
Kiersted, Everest B.	New York City	1896
Kiersted, Henry S.	Burlingame, Cal.	1907
Kip, Charles A.	Morristown, N. J.	1893
Kip, Clarence V. S.	New York City	1885
Kip, Elbert S.	Morristown, N. J.	1902
Kip, Frederic Ellsworth	Montclair, N. J.	1907
Kip, George G.	Morristown, N. J.	1885
Kip, Irving De Forest	Passaic, N. J.	1896
Kipp, Reuben E.	Passaic, N. J.	1909
Knickerbacker, John	Troy, N. Y.	1887
KNICKERBACKER, THOMAS ADAMS	Troy, N. Y.	1889
Kouwenhoven, Gerrit	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1888
Kouwenhoven, John Bennem	Yonkers, N. Y.	1904
Kouwenhoven, William Henry	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1910
Kuykendall, George Benson	Pomerooy, Wash.	1914

## L

Lansing, Charles Treadway	Tenafly, N. J.	1914
Lansing, Cleveland Coxe	War Dept., U. S. A.	1894
Lansing, George Dow	Providence, R. I.	1905
Lansing, George Dow, 2nd	Providence, R. I.	1918
Lansing, Gerrit Yates	Albany, N. Y.	1892
Lansing, Gulian ver Planck	New York City	1910
Lansing, Hugh Henry	Watervliet, N. Y.	1899
Lansing, James Albert	Scranton, Pa.	1904
Lansing, James B. W.	Tenafly, N. J.	1900
Lansing, John Townsend	Albany, N. Y.	1886
Lansing, Robert	Washington, D. C.	1907

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Lansing, Sanford Green	Tenafly, N. J.	1914
Lansing, Willard Irving	Providence, R. I.	1905
Le Fevre, Henry B.	New Paltz, N. Y.	1902
Lefevre, Abram Philip	New Paltz, N. Y.	1903
Lefevre, Albert A.	New Paltz, N. Y.	1909
Lefevre, Arthur N.	Albany, N. Y.	1911
Le Fevre, Edward Young	Monticello, N. Y.	1905
Le Fevre, Frank Jacob	New Paltz, N. Y.	1906
Lefferts, Marshall Clifford	New York City	1917
Lefferts, Robert	East Moriches, N. Y.	1891
Leggett, Edward Henry	Albany, N. Y.	1899
Longstreet, Henry H.	Matawan, N. J.	1889
Lott, Henry Ditmas	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1904
Lott, Jerome	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1905
Lowe, Charles H.	Dayton, O.	1902
Lowe, John Gilbert	Dayton, O.	1911
Lozier, Hiram	Newburgh, N. Y.	1895
Lozier, John Baldwin	New York City	1900
Lozier, Lemuel	Hackensack, N. J.	1906
Lozier, Theodore F.	New York City	1908
Luyster, Samuel Britton, Jr.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1905
Lydecker, Charles E.	New York City	1886
Lydecker, Kenneth	Hackensack, N. J.	1918
Lydecker, Leigh Kent	New York City	1918
Lydecker, Ralph D.	Englewood, N. J.	1912
Lydecker, Robert Colfax	Honolulu, Hawaii	1914
Lydecker, Thomas William	Englewood, N. J.	1905

## M

Marsellus, John	Syracuse, N. Y.	1887
Masten, Arthur Haynsworth	New York City	1896
Mead, Isaac Franklin	Caldwell, N. J.	1893
Merseles, Theodore Frelinghuysen	Jersey City, N. J.	1916
Merselis, Abram Jacobus	New York City	1907
Meserole, Clinton V.	Englewood, N. J.	1904
Meserole, Walter Monfort	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1890
Messler, Benjamin Edmund	Montclair, N. J.	1909
Messler, Robert Ayres	Trenton, N. J.	1906
Miller, George Congdon	Buffalo, N. Y.	1910
Morrell, John Watson	Hartford, Ct.	1916

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Morris, John J.	New York City	1896
Mott, Alexander Hosack	New York City	1906
Mott, Hopper Striker	New York City	1889
Myer, Albert James	Pemaquid, Me.	1889
Myers, Edward	White Plains, N. Y.	1909
Myers, George T.	Seattle, Wash.	1915
Myers, John Hays	White Plains, N. Y.	1895

## N

Neafie, John	New York City	1912
Nevius, David	New York City	1905
Nevius, Theodore Mellick	Glen Ridge, N. J.	1905
Newkirk, Arthur P.	Jersey City, N. J.	1909
Newkirk, Charles Allison	Jersey City, N. J.	1914
Newkirk, Clarence Garfield	Mahwah, N. J.	1906
Newkirk, Eugene	Jersey City, N. J.	1902
Newkirk, George Albert	Jersey City, N. J.	1913
Newkirk, Halsey Vreeland	Jersey City, N. J.	1907
Newkirk, Henry Cady	New Rochelle, N. Y.	1916
Newkirk, James Stewart	Jersey City, N. J.	1906
Newkirk, Lewis Henry	Jersey City, N. J.	1913
Nostrand, George Englebert	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1889

## O

Onderdonk, Andrew J.	Manhasset, N. Y.	1885
Onderdonk, Andrew J., Jr.	New York City	1910
Onderdonk, Thomas W.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1888
Opdyke, Charles P.	Jersey City, N. J.	1913
Opdyke, George H.	Jersey City, N. J.	1913
Opdyke, Levings A.	Jersey City, N. J.	1913
Opdyke, William Stryker	Alpine, N. J.	1892
Osterhoudt, Jeremiah P.	Schenectady, N. Y.	1909
Ostrander, Alson B.	New York City	1902
Ostrander, John Edwin	Amherst, Mass.	1907
Outwater, Edwin	Riverdale on Hudson, N. Y.	1910
Outwater, Samuel	Lockport, N. Y.	1906

## P

Palen, Frank A.	New York City	1901
Palen, Henry W.	New York City	1918

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Pinckney, James Henry, Jr.	Garden City, L. I.	1918
Poillon, Arthur	Versailles, France	1912
Polhemus, Abraham	Newton Centre, Mass.	1887
Polhemus, Frederick Suydam	Newark, N. J.	1918
Polhemus, George Weeks	Canal Zone	1912
Polhemus, Henry Martin	Englewood, N. J.	1912
Polhemus, James Higbie	Montclair, N. J.	1918
Polhemus, James Suydam	Newark, N. J.	1887
Post, Howard Evander	Richmond Hill, L. I.	1917
Post, Jacob Judson	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1917
Post, James Howard	Woodside, N. Y.	1917
Post, James S.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1910
Post, Livingston S.	Paterson, N. J.	1909
Post, Walter	Passaic, N. J.	1909
Poucher, J. Wilson	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1890
Prall, William	Princeton, N. J.	1887
Prall, William Russell	Boonton, N. J.	1910
Provost, Andrew Jackson	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1904
Provost, Andrew Jackson, Jr.	Richmond Hill, N. Y.	1894
Pruyn, Foster	Albany, N. Y.	1911
Pruyn, Robert C.	Albany, N. Y.	1886

## Q

Quackenbos, Henry Forrest	New York City	1894
Quackenbos, John Duncan	New York City	1912
Quackenbush, Abraham C.	New York City	1885
Quackenbush, Edward	Sherwood, Oregon	1911
Quackenbush, Peter C.	Paterson, N. J.	1915
Quinby, Frank Haviland	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1912

## R

Rapelje, Charles Vanderveer	Elmhurst, N. Y.	1912
RAPELJE, JACOB GEORGE	Paris, France	1897
Rapelje, Peter	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1913
Rapelje, Peter Ditmars	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1912
Rapelje, Walter Suydam	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1913
Rapelye, John A.	Elmhurst, N. Y.	1911
Remsen, Phœnix	Cazenovia, N. Y.	1894
Riker, Henry Ingersoll	New York City	1895
RIKER, JOHN JACKSON	New York City	1886
Romaine, De Witt Clinton	New York City	1889

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Romeyn, James A.	Hackensack, N. J.	1904
Roosa, De Witt	Kingston, N. Y.	1887
Roosa, Frederick Howland	New York City	1907
Roosa, Jay Hardenburgh	Kingston, N. Y.	1907
Roosa, Philip G.	Albany, N. Y.	1911
Roosa, Tracy Louis	New York City	1908
Roosa, William Minard	New York City	1906
Roosevelt, Franklin D.	Hyde Park, N. Y.	1910
Roosevelt, Robert B.	New York City	1885
Ryder, Charles A.	Jamaica, L. I.	1915
Ryer, Thomas Albert	Jersey City, N. J.	1914
Ryerson, Jacob V.	Jamaica, L. I.	1913

## S

Sanders, William N. S.	Albany, N. Y.	1890
Sayres, Gilbert Barker	Richmond Hill, N. Y.	1907
Schenck, Charles De Bevoise	Englewood, N. J.	1898
Schenck, Charles Lott	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1901
Schenck, Douglas S.	Jersey City, N. J.	1908
Schenck, Edward Felton	New York City	1911
Schenck, Frederick Parmenter	East Orange, N. J.	1917
Schenck, Henry De Bevoise	Ridgefield, Ct.	1892
Schenck, Mervin Ryerson	Wyoming, N. J.	1903
Schenck, Robert P.	Jersey City, N. J.	1908
Schenck, Vincent R.	Jersey City, N. J.	1908
Schermerhorn, Arthur Frederic	New York City	1909
Schermerhorn, E. Gibert	New York City	1909
Schermerhorn, J. Maus	New York City	1886
Schermerhorn, James R.	Cortland, N. Y.	1915
Schermerhorn, Julian H.	Jersey City, N. J.	1902
Schermerhorn, Nicholas Irving	Schenectady, N. Y.	1898
Schermerhorn, William George	Schenectady, N. Y.	1898
Schomp, William Wyckoff	Beacon-on-Hudson, N. Y.	1893
Schoonmaker, Adrian Onderdonk	Montclair, N. J.	1886
Schoonmaker, Frederick W.	Montclair, N. J.	1885
Schoonmaker, James M.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1889
Schoonmaker, Nathaniel Roos	Nyack, N. Y.	1904
Schoonmaker, Samuel V.	Newburgh, N. Y.	1909
Schoonmaker, Sylvanus Lothrop	New York City	1889
Schurman, George Wellington	New York City	1895

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Schurman, Jacob Gould	Ithaca, N. Y.	1892
Schuyler, Clarence R.	Bloomfield, N. J.	1912
Schuyler, Hamilton	Trenton, N. J.	1897
Schuyler, Montgomery Roosevelt	Nyack, N. Y.	1885
Schuyler, Philip Van Rensselaer	New York City	1907
Schuyler, Sidney Schieffelin	Plainfield, N. J.	1907
Schuyler, Stephen	Albany, N. Y.	1889
Sickels, John E.	West Nyack, N. Y.	1916
Simonson, Charles Edgar	West New Brighton, N. Y.	1909
SIMONSON, WILLIAM ABRAM	New York City	1908
Sip, Richard Garrett	Jersey City, N. J.	1908
Skaats, David Schuyler	New York City	1899
Skillman, Joseph H.	Flushing, N. Y.	1892
Sleight, B. Has Brouck	Newark, N. J.	1904
Sleight, David B.	Arlington, N. Y.	1908
Sleight, Peter R.	Arlington, N. Y.	1908
Slingerland, George Oscar	Mechanicsville, N. Y.	1910
Slingerland, William Harris	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	1892
Sloat, Benjamin C.	Patterson, N. Y.	1910
Sloat, Edson S.	Patterson, N. Y.	1911
Sloat, Orson Wright	Patterson, N. Y.	1910
SMIDT, A. CAMPBELL LEE	New York City	1909
Smidt, Frank B.	New York City	1888
Snedeker, Alfred Melvine	New York City	1904
Snedeker, Charles Dippolt	Perth Amboy, N. J.	1908
Spoor, Seward Goetschius	Suffern, N. Y.	1912
Springsteen, Azariah M.	Forest Hills, N. Y.	1913
Springsteen, David	Forest Hills, N. Y.	1913
Staats, John Henry	New York City	1907
Staats, Robert Parker	New York City	1914
Stagg, Edward	Leonia, N. J.	1892
Stagg, Peter Westervelt	Hackensack, N. J.	1905
Starin, James Henry	Homer, N. Y.	1904
Starin, Stephen Holt	Syracuse, N. Y.	1913
Stevens, John Bright	W. New Brighton, N. Y.	1888
Stillwell, John E.	New York City	1901
Storm, Irving G.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1902
Stoutenburgh, Abram Sheffield	Culver, Ind.	1912

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Stoutenburgh, John Hall	New York City	1905
Stryker, John Edwards	St. Paul, Minn.	1893
Stryker, Peter	Madison, N. J.	1917
Stymus, William Pierre, Jr.	Port Chester, N. Y.	1903
Suits, Peter Langrave	Tribes Hill, N. Y.	1914
Sutphen, Carlyle E., Jr.	Newark, N. J.	1904
Sutphen, Duncan Dunbar	New York City	1897
Sutphen, Henry R.	New York City	1912
Sutphen, John Schureman	New York City	1890
Sutphen, Theron Y.	Newark, N. J.	1892
Sutphen, William Potter	Bloomfield, N. J.	1904
Suydam, Bernardus	Elmhurst, N. Y.	1908
Suydam, Evert	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1899
Suydam, Lambert	New York City	1900
Suydam, Walter Lisenard	Blue Point, N. Y.	1905
Suydam, William F.	Montclair, N. J.	1888
Swart, Roland B.	Glen Ridge, N. J.	1908
Swartwout, John Benjamin	Richmond, Va.	1909

## T

Tallman, Francis John Newton	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1914
Tappen, Frank Muir	Jersey City, N. J.	1916
Teller, George Gregg	Cranford, N. J.	1906
Teller, Myron	Kingston, N. Y.	1896
Ten Broeck, Charles Cornwall	Kingston, N. Y.	1899
Ten Eyck, Mills	Albany, N. Y.	1911
Ten Eyck, Peter G.	Albany, N. Y.	1911
Terhune, Everit Bogert	Swampscott, Mass.	1918
Terhune, Harry Rogers	Wollaston, Mass.	1918
Terhune, J. Edwin	Albany, N. Y.	1910
Terhune, John Alexander	Hackensack, N. J.	1918
Terhune, John Irving	Paterson, N. J.	1905
Terhune, Nicholas	New York City	1908
Terhune, P. Christie	Hackensack, N. J.	1906
Terhune, Peter P.	New York City	1912
Terhune, TenBroeck Monroe	New York City	1917
Terhune, Walter	Hackensack, N. J.	1905
Terhune, Warren Jay	Hackensack, N. J.	1906
Terhune, William Lewis	Swampscott, Mass.	1916
Terwilliger, Byron J.	New Paltz, N. Y.	1918

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Terwilliger, Edward N.	Ellenville, N. Y.	1911
Truex, William E.	Freehold, N. J.	1890
Turck, Fenton Benedict	New York City	1917
Turck, William J.	Kingston, N. Y.	1918
TURNER, CHARLES HENRY BLACK	Lewes, Del.	1904

## U

Underhill, Francis Jay	New York City	1907
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## VAN A

Van Aken, Harry Herbert	Port Ewen, N. Y.	1915
Van Alen, Benjamin Taylor	Jersey City, N. J.	1913
Van Allen, Harry John	Utica, N. Y.	1906
Van Allen, William Harman	Boston, Mass.	1890
Van Alstine, Philip	Spring Valley, N. Y.	1898
Van Alstyne, Lawrence	Sharon, Ct.	1893
Van Alstyne, Percy W.	Plainfield, N. J.	1905
Van Alstyne, William Becker	Plainfield, N. J.	1904
Van Antwerp, Dudley Strickland	Montclair, N. J.	1909
Van Antwerp, Elmer Howard	Denver, Colo.	1910
Van Antwerp, Frederick G.	Montclair, N. J.	1909
Van Antwerp, Thomas Irwin	Albany, N. Y.	1889
Van Antwerp, William C.	New York City	1892
Van Arsdale, George D.	New York City	1910
Van Arsdale, Henry	Newark, N. J.	1892
Van Arsdale, Henry, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	1914

## VAN B

Van Benschoten, Elias T.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1908
Van Benschoten, Elmer	New York City	1917
Van Benschoten, John	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1908
van Benschoten, Richard Palmer	New Haven, Ct.	1912
Van Benschoten, William A.	Knoxville, Tenn.	1904
Van Benschoten, William Henry	West Park, N. Y.	1902
Van Benschoten, William Henry	New York City	1906
Van Benthuyzen, Walter	New Orleans, La.	1892
Van Beuren, Frederick T.	New York City	1885
Van Blarcom, Wessels	Paterson, N. J.	1914
Van Blaricom, George W.	Jersey City, N. J.	1913
Van Brunt, Arthur Hoffman	New York City	1885



NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Van Brunt, Cornelius Bergen	Bay Ridge, N. Y.	1891
Van Brunt, Jaques	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1905
Van Brunt, Jeremiah Rutger	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1905
Van Brunt, Mervin Schenck	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1913
Van Buren, Charles Henry	Englewood, N. J.	1908
Van Buren, Howard	Nyack, N. Y.	1915
Van Buren, John Craig	San Francisco, Calif.	1913
Van Buren, Martin Enders	Chicago, Ill.	1913
Van Buskirk, Arthur	Hackensack, N. J.	1905
Van Buskirk, Charles John	Hackensack, N. J.	1906
Van Buskirk, De Witt	Bayonne, N. J.	1889
Van Buskirk, William	Jersey City, N. J.	1914

## VAN C

Van Cleaf, John C.	Montclair, N. J.	1885
Van Cleef, Henry Howell	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1895
Van Cleve, Garret	Clifton, N. J.	1909
Van Cott, John Daire	Salt Lake City, Utah	1918
Van Cott, Lincoln	Pequannock, N. J.	1887
Van Cott, Pierrepont	New York City	1909
Van Cott, Waldemar	Salt Lake City, Utah	1907
Van Cott, Waldemar Quayle	Salt Lake City, Utah	1918

## VAN D

Vander Beek, Francis Isaac	Glen Spey, N. Y.	1892
Vander Beek, Francis Isaac, Jr.	New York City	1917
Vanderhoef, Frank Fellows	New York City	1899
Vanderhoef, George Wyckoff	New York City	1905
Vanderhoef, George Wyckoff, Jr.	New York City	1916
Vanderhoef, Harman Blauvelt	New York City	1898
Vanderhoef, Nathaniel Wyckoff	New York City	1899
Vanderhoof, William M.	Bronxville, N. Y.	1906
Vander Poel, S. Oakley	New York City	1911
Vander Poel, W. Halsted	New York City	1911
Vanderpool, Wynant Davis	Morristown, N. J.	1907
Vander Veer, Albert	Albany, N. Y.	1885
Vander Veer, Albert, Jr.	New York City	1905
Vander Veer, Edgar Albert	Albany, N. Y.	1895
Vanderveer, Edward Bennett	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1905
Vander Veer, Francis S.	Somerville, N. J.	1912

## D

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Vanderveer, Henry Boerum . . . . .	Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . .	1898
Vander Veer, James Newell . . . . .	Albany, N. Y. . . . .	1904
Vanderveer, John . . . . .	West Islip, N. Y. . . . .	1912
Vanderveer, John H. . . . .	Elmhurst, N. Y. . . . .	1910
Vanderveer, John Lott . . . . .	Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . .	1912
Vander Veer, Seeley . . . . .	New York City . . . . .	1906
Vandervoort, Frederick Ten Eyck . . . . .	Paterson, N. J. . . . .	1914
Vandervoort, John Coe . . . . .	Paterson, N. J. . . . .	1914
Van Derwerken, Alfred . . . . .	Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . .	1901
Van Deusen, Frank Montague . . . . .	Sylacauga, Ala. . . . .	1892
Van Deusen, George Clark . . . . .	Albany, N. Y. . . . .	1897
Van Deusen, Leon Wilson . . . . .	Canandaigua, N. Y. . . . .	1915
Van Deusen, Richard James . . . . .	San Juan, Porto Rico . . . . .	1917
Van Deusen, Walter M. . . . .	Newark, N. J. . . . .	1913
Vandevanter, Charles Oscar . . . . .	Leesburg, Va. . . . .	1897
Van Deventer, Christopher . . . . .	Chicago, Ill. . . . .	1897
Van Deventer, William Edward . . . . .	Chicago, Ill. . . . .	1914
Van Deventer, William Edward, Jr. . . . .	Chicago, Ill. . . . .	1918
Van De Water, George Roe . . . . .	New York City . . . . .	1886
Van Doren, J. I. . . . .	Ilion, N. Y. . . . .	1914
Van Doren, Louis O. . . . .	New York City . . . . .	1887
Van Doren, Nathaniel Goodwin . . . . .	Newark, N. J. . . . .	1907
Van Dusen, James Wallace . . . . .	Washington, D. C. . . . .	1915
Van Duyn, John . . . . .	Syracuse, N. Y. . . . .	1887
Van Duzer, Adelbert Hervey . . . . .	New York City . . . . .	1912
Van Duzer, Frank A. . . . .	Albany, N. Y. . . . .	1911
Van Duzer, Henry S. . . . .	New York City . . . . .	1885
Van Duzer, Lewis S. . . . .	Horseheads, N. Y. . . . .	1910
VANDYCK, JAMES RUTHERFORD . . . . .	Hackensack, N. J. . . . .	1916
Van Dyke, Henry . . . . .	Princeton, N. J. . . . .	1885
Van Dyke, Robert L. . . . .	New York City . . . . .	1913
Van Dyke, Theodore A., Jr. . . . .	Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	1906
Van Dyke, William . . . . .	Detroit, Mich. . . . .	1908

## VAN E

Van Emburgh, Wesley . . . . .	Ridgewood, N. J. . . . .	1904
Van Epps, Robert Johnson . . . . .	New York City . . . . .	1914
Van Etten, Amos . . . . .	Kingston, N. Y. . . . .	1886
Van Etten, Edgar . . . . .	New York City . . . . .	1887
Van Etten, John de Camp . . . . .	Tuckahoe, N. Y. . . . .	1909
Van Etten, Nathan Bristol . . . . .	New York City . . . . .	1898

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
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## VAN F

Van Fleet, Frank	New York City	1894
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## VAN G

Van Gaasbeek, Amos C.	Chester, N. J.	1892
Van Gaasbeek, Harvey David	Sussex, N. J.	1896
Van Gaasbeek, Louis Wheat	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1914
Van Gieson, Henry B.	Bridgeport, Ct.	1915
Van Gieson, John Banta	Hackensack, N. J.	1907
Van Gilder, Charles Gage	Morristown, N. J.	1912
Van Gilder, Harry Abraham	Morristown, N. J.	1912
Van Gilder, Harry Pruden	Morristown, N. J.	1912
VAN GUYSLING, GEORGE EDMUND	Los Angeles, Cal.	1904

## VAN H

Van Heusen, Charles Manning	Albany, N. Y.	1896
Van Hoesen, David Wadsworth	Cortland, N. Y.	1903
Van Hoesen, Henry Bartlett	Princeton, N. J.	1907
Van Horn, Frank Milton	Murray Hill, N. J.	1905
Van Horne, Byron G.	Englewood, N. J.	1901
Van Houten, Alfred B.	Paterson, N. J.	1915
Van Houten, George Dexter	Richmond Hill, N. Y.	1906
Van Houten, Isaac	Paterson, N. J.	1900
Van Houten, Zabriskie A.	Passaic, N. J.	1906

## VAN I

Van Inwegen, Charles F.	Port Jervis, N. Y.	1888
Van Inwegen, Cornelius	Wyoming, N. J.	1908

## VAN K

Van Keuren, Charles A.	Jersey City, N. J.	1909
Van Keuren, Clarence E.	Jersey City, N. J.	1912
Van Keuren, Fred C.	Newark, N. J.	1909
Van Keuren, George	Englewood, N. J.	1909
Van Keuren, Graham	Jersey City, N. J.	1909
Van Keuren, William	Jersey City, N. J.	1909
Van Kleeck, Barnard D.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1915
Van Kleeck, Charles Mayer	New York City	1902
Van Kleeck, Theodore	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1889

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
VAN L		
Van Liew, Alfred B.	Bloomfield, N. J.	1909
Van Liew, Henry A.	New York City	1897
Van Loan, Andrew B.	New York City	1891
Van Loan, James C. P.	New York City	1905
Van Loan, Joseph T.	New York City	1907
Van Loan, Morton	Albany, N. Y.	1904
Van Loan, Thomas	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1890
Van Loan, William Thomas	Athens, N. Y.	1912
Van Loan, Zelah	Babylon, N. Y.	1893
VAN M		
Van Mater, George G.	Peru, Indiana	1897
Van Mater, Gilbert Taylor	Keyport, N. J.	1905
VAN N		
Van Name, Calvin Decker	Mariner's Harbor, N. Y.	1888
Van Ness, Carl Condit	Newark, N. J.	1916
Van Ness, Frederick L.	Orange, N. J.	1899
Van Ness, Melville C.	Paterson, N. J.	1909
Van Ness, Schuyler Waldron	Framingham, Mass.	1904
Van Ness, Wallace	Newark, N. J.	1903
Van Ness, Wallace M.	Paterson, N. J.	1909
Van Nest, Frank Roe	Upper Montclair, N. J.	1888
Van Norden, Ottomar Hoghland	New York City	1904
VAN NOSTRAND, BENJAMIN T.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1910
Van Nostrand, Frank D.	New York City	1897
Van Nostrand, Harold Townsend	Orange, N. J.	1912
Van Nostrand, John E.	Evergreen, N. Y.	1885
VAN O		
Van Olinda, James E.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1889
Van Olinda, Walter King	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1909
Van Orden, Albert Randell	Montclair, N. J.	1905
Van Orden, William	Catskill, N. Y.	1886
VAN P		
Van Pelt, John Jacob	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1909
Van Pelt, John Vredenburg	New York City	1904
Van Pelt, Walter G.	Los Angeles, Cal.	1899

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
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## VAN R

Van Reypen, William Knickerbocker.	Washington, D. C.	1887
Van Riper, Alfred Jacob.	Paterson, N. J.	1908
Van Riper, Arthur Ward.	Passaic, N. J.	1906
Van Riper, Charles King.	Paterson, N. J.	1916
Van Riper, Donald K.	Paterson, N. J.	1916
Van Riper, Julius Fernando.	Westfield, N. J.	1897

## VAN S

Van Santvoord, George.	Troy, N. Y.	1913
Van Santvoord, John Griswold.	Troy, N. Y.	1916
Van Santvoord, Seymour.	Troy, N. Y.	1887
Van Schaick, John.	Cobleskill, N. Y.	1885
Van Schaick, John, Jr.	Washington, D. C.	1916
Van Sickle, John.	Auburn, N. Y.	1908
Van Siclén, Abraham L.	Richmond Hill, N. Y.	1912
Van Siclén, G. Elmer.	Hollis, N. Y.	1912
Van Siclén, Garrett M.	Jamaica, N. Y.	1913
Van Siclén, G. Schenck.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1909
Van Siclén, James Cornell.	Jamaica, N. Y.	1912
Van Siclén, John Remsen.	Jamaica, N. Y.	1912
Van Siclén, Peter Nostrand.	Jamaica, N. Y.	1912
Van Siclén, Wyckoff.	Jamaica, N. Y.	1912
Van Sinderen, Howard.	New York City.	1885
Van Slyck, George W.	New York City.	1885
Van Slyke, George W.	Albany, N. Y.	1907
VAN SLYKE, HORACE McBRIDE.	Trenton, N. J.	1915
Van Slyke, John O.	Newark, N. J.	1915
Van Slyke, Warren Clark.	New York City.	1895
Van Slyke, William Hoag.	Kingston, N. Y.	1907
Van Syckel, Bennet.	Trenton, N. J.	1885
Van Syckel, Charles S.	Trenton, N. J.	1892
Van Syckel, Lamar.	Plainfield, N. J.	1908

## VAN T

Van Tassell, Richard L.	Passaic, N. J.	1909
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## VAN V

Van Valen, Charles B.	Newark, N. J.	1912
Van Valen, Garret A.	Woodcliff Lake, N. J.	1911
Van Valen, James A.	Hackensack, N. J.	1906
Van Valkenburgh, John Bradford.	Albany, N. Y.	1910

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Van Valkenburgh, John L.	Albany, N. Y.	1890
Van Valkenburgh, Ralph D.	Watkins, N. Y.	1898
Van Valkenburgh, Raymond H.	Schenectady, N. Y.	1899
Van Vechten, Arthur Livingston	Elizabeth, N. J.	1910
Van Vechten, Charles D.	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	1892
Van Vechten, Eugene Montgomery	Elizabeth, N. J.	1910
Van Vechten, Henry Girard	New Brighton, N. Y.	1912
Van Vechten, Ralph	Chicago, Ill.	1892
Van Vechten, Robert Clarkson	Elizabeth, N. J.	1910
Van Vleck, Charles King	Hudson, N. Y.	1887
Van Vliet, Deuse Mairs	Plainfield, N. J.	1885
Van Vliet, Frederick Christiaan	Shrewsbury, N. J.	1886
Van Vliet, Frederick Christiaan, Jr.	Shrewsbury, N. J.	1910
Van Vliet, George S.	Staatsburg, N. Y.	1897
Van Vliet, William Downs	Goshen, N. Y.	1887
Van Voast, Horace S.	Schenectady, N. Y.	1909
Van Voast, James A.	Schenectady, N. Y.	1885
Van Voast, Rufus A.	Cincinnati, O.	1907
Van Volkenburgh, Thomas S.	New York City	1885
Van Voorhis, Eugene	Irondequoit, N. Y.	1892
Van Vorhis, Harry Stephen	New York City	1914
Van Vorst, Frederick B.	Hackensack, N. J.	1885
Van Vredenburgh, Geo. Ward	New Brighton, N. Y.	1903

## VAN W

Van Wagenen, Bleecker	South Orange, N. J.	1886
Van Wagenen, Easton	New Paltz, N. Y.	1907
Van Wagenen, Edward W.	Newark, N. J.	1912
Van Wagenen, Henry William	Morristown, N. J.	1888
Van Wagner, Ernest Lyon	Tottenville, N. Y.	1907
Van Wagner, Roy Webb	Waterbury, Ct.	1907
Van Wagoner, Jacob	Ridgewood, N. J.	1907
Van Winkle, Arthur A.	Jersey City, N. J.	1912
Van Winkle, Arthur W.	Rutherford, N. J.	1903
Van Winkle, Charles A.	Rutherford, N. J.	1905
Van Winkle, Daniel	Jersey City, N. J.	1898
Van Winkle, Edgar Beach	New York City	1885
Van Winkle, Edgar C.	New York City	1917
Van Winkle, Edward	New Market, N. J.	1904
Van Winkle, Frank O.	Ridgewood, N. J.	1889

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Van Winkle, Henry L.	San Francisco, Cal.	1908
Van Winkle, J. Albert	Paterson, N. J.	1886
Van Winkle, Marshall	Jersey City, N. J.	1894
Van Winkle, Theodore	Rutherford, N. J.	1916
Van Winkle, Thomas Earle	Jersey City, N. J.	1906
Van Winkle, Waling W.	Parkersburg, W. Va.	1892
Van Woert, James Burtis	New York City	1902
Van Woert, Rutger	Montclair, N. J.	1917
Van Woert, William	Montclair, N. J.	1898
Van Wyck, Albert	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1893
Van Wyck, Augustus	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1885
Van Wyck, David B.	Arlington, N. Y.	1902
Van Wyck, Edward W.	Huntington, N. Y.	1913
Van Wyck, E. Hawley	New York City	1911
VAN WYCK, FREDERICK	West Islip, N. Y.	1905
Van Wyck, Herbert Lee	New York City	1915
Van Wyck, Jacob S.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1887
Van Wyck, Joseph H.	Arlington, N. Y.	1899
Van Wyck, Philip V. R.	Summit, N. J.	1893
Van Wyck, Walter	Babylon, N. Y.	1912
Van Wyck, William	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1892
Van Wyck, William	New York City	1906

## V

Varick, Theodore Romeyn	Yonkers, N. Y.	1885
Varick, Theodore Romeyn, III	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1907
Varick, Uzal C.	Glen Ridge, N. J.	1911
Vedder, Charles Stuart	Charleston, S. C.	1889
Vedder, Harmon A.	New York City	1891
Vedder, Wentworth Darcy	Pottsdam, Pa.	1892
Vedder, William H.	Pasadena, Cal.	1911
Veeder, Herman Greig	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1894
Veeder, R. De Witt	Schenectady, N. Y.	1915
Veeder, Ten Eyck De Witt	Washington, D. C.	1888
Veeder, Van Vechten	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1901
Vermeule, Cornelius C.	East Orange, N. J.	1889
Ver Planck, William G.	New York City	1885
Viele, Charles Lewis	Bronxville, N. Y.	1911
Viele, Dorr	New York City	1915
Viele, John J.	Bronxville, N. Y.	1890

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Visscher, Barent Lambert	West New Brighton, S. I.	1916
Visscher, Edward Willett	Albany, N. Y.	1891
Visscher, William Laversee	Albany, N. Y.	1909
Voorhees, Albert V. B.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1898
Voorhees, Anson A.	Upper Montclair, N. J.	1887
VOORHEES, ANSON WILLARD	Upper Montclair, N. J.	1915
Voorhees, Boynton Stephen	Yonkers, N. Y.	1917
Voorhees, Edwin Strange	Rocky Hill, N. J.	1904
Voorhees, Foster M.	Elizabeth, N. J.	1900
Voorhees, Harvey McLean	Trenton, N. J.	1908
Voorhees, H. Russell	Plainfield, N. J.	1910
Voorhees, James Ditmars	New York City	1916
Voorhees, John A.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1898
Voorhees, John Jacob	Jersey City, N. J.	1889
Voorhees, John Jay, Jr.	Jersey City, N. J.	1902
Voorhees, John Stanley	Cranford, N. J.	1907
Voorhees, Judah Back	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1887
VOORHEES, J. EDGAR	Upper Montclair, N. J.	1911
Voorhees, Stephen F.	Nyack, N. Y.	1904
Voorhees, Willis Arthur	Westerleigh, S. I.	1917
Voorhis, Augustus M.	Nyack, N. Y.	1887
Voorhis, Caspar J.	River Edge, N. J.	1914
VOORHIS, CHARLES CALVIN	New York City	1917
Voorhis, Jacob	Greenwich, Ct.	1889
Voorhis, John R.	New York City	1886
Voorhis, Peter Albert Hopper	Yonkers, N. Y.	1918
Voorhis, William L.	West N. Brighton, N. Y.	1912
Vosburgh, Royden Woodward	New Brighton, N. Y.	1899
Vredenburgh, Edward L.	Bayonne, N. J.	1889
Vredenburgh, La Rue	Somerville, N. J.	1894
Vredenburgh, William H.	Freehold, N. J.	1887
Vreeland, Charles M.	Jersey City, N. J.	1909
Vreeland, Clarence L.	Pompton Lakes, N. J.	1912
Vreeland, Frederick King	Montclair, N. J.	1912
Vreeland, Hamilton	Jersey City, N. J.	1909
Vreeland, Harold Van Pelt	Charlotte, N. C.	1911
Vreeland, Herbert Harold	New York City	1902



NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Vreeland, Herbert Harold, Jr.	New Haven, Ct.	1916
Vreeland, Howard Romine	Jersey City, N. J.	1912
Vreeland, Joseph Warren	Jersey City, N. J.	1909
Vreeland, Louis Beach	Charlotte, N. C.	1910
Vreeland, Nehemiah	Paterson, N. J.	1909
Vreeland, Nicholas Garretson	Metuchen, N. J.	1913
Vroman, Dow	N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	1917
Vroom, Peter Dumont	New York City	1886
VROOMAN, ISAAC H., JR.	Albany, N. Y.	1909
Vrooman, John Wright	Herkimer, N. Y.	1886

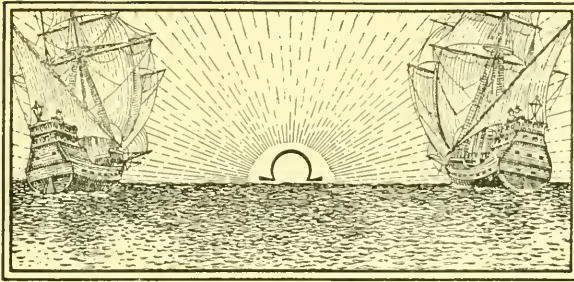
## W

Waldron, Frederick Arden	Plainfield, N. J.	1912
WALDRON, HERBERT M.	New Brunswick, N. J.	1907
Waldron, William Gunsaul	Amsterdam, N. Y.	1893
Wanzer, William Henry	Slingerlands, N. Y.	1917
Wendell, James Augustus	Albany, N. Y.	1917
Wendell, Willis	Amsterdam, N. Y.	1889
Westervelt, John C.	New York City	1885
Westervelt, Josiah Arnold	New York City	1899
Westervelt, Vincent Ralph	Schenectady, N. Y.	1909
WESTERVELT, WILLIAM YOUNG	New York City	1907
Whitbeck, Andrew J.	Boston, Mass.	1889
Wicoff, John Van Buren	Trenton, N. J.	1906
Williamson, George Danforth	Wyoming, N. J.	1904
Williamson, Henry Christie	New York City	1910
Williamson, Royden	New Rochelle, N. Y.	1901
Williamson, William A.	Newark, N. J.	1915
Wilsey, Walter W.	Ridgewood, N. J.	1910
Wiltzie, Charles Hastings	Rochester, N. Y.	1914
Winne, Alonzo E.	Kingston, N. Y.	1904
Winne, Charles K.	Albany, N. Y.	1892
Winne, Ogden Fremont	Kingston, N. Y.	1903
Witbeck, Charles Lansing	Cohoes, N. Y.	1914
Witbeck, Clark	Schenectady, N. Y.	1890
Woolsey, Clarence Hood	New Paltz, N. Y.	1906
Wortendyke, Jacob Rynier	Jersey City, N. J.	1905
Wortendyke, Nicholas Doremus	Jersey City, N. J.	1904
Wortendyke, Rynier Jacob	Jersey City, N. J.	1899
Wyckoff, Charles Rapelyea	Hartsdale, N. Y.	1909
Wyckoff, Charles Sterling	Walton, N. Y.	1909

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Wyckoff, Clarence Johnson	Hartsdale, N. Y.	1905
Wyckoff, Edwin M.	Rochester, N. Y.	1908
Wyckoff, Garrett	Red Bank, N. J.	1913
Wyckoff, James	Perry, N. Y.	1918
Wyckoff, James Newton	Perry, N. Y.	1918
Wyckoff, Joseph Lewis	Holyoke, Mass.	1899
Wyckoff, Peter B.	New York City	1890
Wyckoff, Richard Tuttle	Springfield, Mass.	1908
Wyckoff, William F.	Jamaica, L. I.	1887
Wynkoop, Asa	Albany, N. Y.	1911
Wynkoop, Edward J.	Syracuse, N. Y.	1896
Wynkoop, Hubert Schuurman	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1914
Y		
Yereance, James	New York City	1904
Z		
Zabriskie, Albert	Paterson, N. J.	1912
Zabriskie, Albert A.	Kingston, N. Y.	1903
Zabriskie, C. Brevoort	Port Jefferson, L. I.	1898
Zabriskie, David Demarest	Ridgewood, N. J.	1905
Zabriskie, Edgar	Maplewood, N. J.	1905
Zabriskie, Edward Graham	New York City	1909
Zabriskie, Frederick Conklin	Hackensack, N. J.	1909
ZABRISKIE, GEORGE ALBERT	New York City	1904
Zabriskie, Simeon Templeton	New York City	1896
Zabriskie, William Hastings	Oradell, N. J.	1904

NOTE: Members whose names are written in Caps and Small Caps are life members—22 in all.





*LIST OF DECEASED MEMBERS*

A

NAME	ADDRESS
Neilson Abeel . . . . .	Newark, N. J.
Charles Livingston Acker . . . . .	New York
David D. Acker . . . . .	New York
David De Peyster Acker . . . . .	Los Angeles, Cal.
William S. Ackerman . . . . .	Paterson, N. J.
Edward Boyce Adriance . . . . .	New York
John Butler Adriance . . . . .	New Haven, Conn.
John Peter Adriance . . . . .	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Benjamin Lander Amerman . . . . .	New York
Richard Amerman . . . . .	Flatbush, N. Y.

B

Charles Banta . . . . .	New York
Cornelius Vreeland Banta . . . . .	Roselle, N. J.
David Demaree Banta . . . . .	Bloomington, Ind.
George Aaron Banta . . . . .	Brooklyn, N. Y.
John Banta . . . . .	New York
Theodore Melvin Banta . . . . .	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Theodore Wells Barhydt . . . . .	Pasadena, Cal.
Thomas Francis Bayard . . . . .	Wilmington, Del.
Frederick Crusier Bayles . . . . .	Houston, Miss.
Robert Bayles . . . . .	Englewood, N. J.
George L. Becker . . . . .	St. Paul, Minn.
Gerard Beekman . . . . .	New York
James William Beekman . . . . .	New York
Henry Rutger Beekman . . . . .	New York

NAME	ADDRESS
Albert V. Bensen . . . . .	Albany, N. Y.
Abram Winfred Bergen . . . . .	Cornwall, N. Y.
Edward Jacob Bergen . . . . .	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ernest Graves Bergen . . . . .	New York
Herman S. Bergen . . . . .	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Tunis Henry Bergen . . . . .	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Van Brunt Bergen . . . . .	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Zaccheus Bergen . . . . .	New York
Richard J. Berry . . . . .	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Delavan Bloodgood . . . . .	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Francis Bloodgood . . . . .	Milwaukee, Wis.
Hildreth K. Bloodgood . . . . .	New York
J. F. Bloodgood . . . . .	Flushing, N. Y.
Cornelius Bloomingdale . . . . .	New York
John Brower Blydenburgh . . . . .	Hudson, N. Y.
Washington A. H. Bogardus . . . . .	New York
Peter Bogart, Jr. . . . .	Bogota, N. J.
Albert Gilliam Bogert . . . . .	Nyack, N. Y.
Andrew Demarest Bogert . . . . .	Englewood, N. J.
Edward Langdon Bogert . . . . .	New Brighton, N. Y.
Edward Strong Bogert . . . . .	New York
Henry Augustine Bogert . . . . .	Flushing, N. Y.
John G. Bogert . . . . .	New York
Stephen Gilliam Bogert . . . . .	New York
Stephen Van Rensselaer Bogert . . . . .	New Brighton, N. Y.
Walter Bogert . . . . .	Tenafly, N. J.
William Jesse Bogert . . . . .	Westfield, N. J.
Rasselas A. Bonta . . . . .	Syracuse, N. Y.
Henry Lienau Booraem . . . . .	New Brunswick, N. J.
Sylvester Daley Boorum . . . . .	Horseheads, N. Y.
Samuel C. Bradt . . . . .	Albany, N. Y.
James Renwick Brevoort . . . . .	Yonkers, N. Y.
John Butler Brevoort . . . . .	Johnsonburg, Pa.
Elbert Adrian Brinckerhoff . . . . .	Englewood, N. J.
Gurdon Grant Brinckerhoff . . . . .	New York
Henry Waller Brinckerhoff . . . . .	Brooklyn, N. Y.
John Henry Brinckerhoff . . . . .	Jamaica, N. Y.
Benjamin Myer Brink . . . . .	Saugerties, N. Y.
Robert Bentley Brinkerhoff . . . . .	Pelham Manor, N. Y.
Samuel Brinkerhoff . . . . .	Fremont, O.
Van Wyck Brinkerhoff . . . . .	New York

NAME	ADDRESS
William Rea Bronk	New York
William Bross	Chicago, Ill.
Theophilus Anthony Brouwer	New York
Abraham Giles Brower	Utica, N. Y.
Bloomfield Brower	New York
David Brower	Brooklyn, N. Y.
John Brower	New York
William Wallace Brower	New York
James Hudson Brown	Stamford, Conn.
Paul Richard Brown	Tulsa, Ind. Ter.
Augustus Hasbrouck Bruyn	Kingston, N. Y.
Charles Burhans	Kingston, N. Y.
Samuel Burhans, Jr.	New York
Arthur Burtis	Buffalo, N. Y.
Peter Phillips Burtis	Buffalo, N. Y.

## C

Charles Freeman Cantine	Kingston, N. Y.
Peter Cantine	Saugerties, N. Y.
Jacob Winne Clute	Schenectady, N. Y.
David Cole	Yonkers, N. Y.
Alonzo Edward Conover	New York
Charles E. Conover	Middletown, N. J.
Harry M. Conover	Upper Montclair, N. J.
James Scott Conover	New York
Stacy Prickett Conover	Wickatunk, N. J.
Warren A. Conover	New York
Cornelius S. Cooper	Schraalenburgh, N. J.
Ebenezer Lane Cooper	New York
James C. Cooper	River Edge, N. J.
John William Cooper	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Washington Lafayette Cooper	New York
Lawrence Van Voorhees Cortelyou	Brooklyn, N. Y.
John Cowenhoven	Brooklyn, N. Y.
John Coykendall	Newark, N. J.
Samuel Decker Coykendall	Rondout, N. Y.
Charles Winegar Crispell	Rondout, N. Y.
Cornelius Cuyler Cuyler	New York

## D

Charles R. De Bevoise	Newark, N. J.
George Pine De Bevoise	Denver, Col.

NAME	ADDRESS
Isaac C. De Bevoise . . . . .	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles Rutger De Freest . . . . .	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Henry Peek De Graaf . . . . .	Oscawana, N. Y.
Alfred De Groot . . . . .	Port Richmond, N. Y.
Harry Van der Veer De Hart . . . . .	Elizabeth, N. J.
Sidney De Kay . . . . .	Staten Island, N. Y.
Leander Mortimer De La Mater . . . . .	Elizabeth, N. J.
Charles De La Montanye . . . . .	Port Ewen, N. Y.
Benjamin W. Demarest . . . . .	Nyack, N. Y.
Isaac I. Demarest . . . . .	Hackensack, N. J.
John Demarest . . . . .	Newark, N. J.
Frederick J. De Peyster . . . . .	New York
John Watts de Peyster . . . . .	Tivoli, N. Y.
Johnston Livingston De Peyster . . . . .	Tivoli, N. Y.
Alfred De Witt . . . . .	Staatsburgh, N. Y.
Charles Adolphus De Witt . . . . .	Jersey City, N. J.
Cornelius De Witt . . . . .	Norfolk, Va.
George G. De Witt . . . . .	Nyack, N. Y.
George Gosman De Witt . . . . .	New York
John Evert De Witt . . . . .	Portland, Me.
Richard Varick De Witt . . . . .	Albany, N. Y.
Seymour De Witt . . . . .	Middletown, N. Y.
Sutherland De Witt . . . . .	Elmira, N. Y.
Thomas Dunkin De Witt . . . . .	New York
William C. De Witt . . . . .	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Anthony Dey . . . . .	New York
Joseph Warren Scott Dey . . . . .	New York
Peter A. Dey . . . . .	Iowa City, Iowa
Andrew Deyo . . . . .	Yonkers, N. Y.
Jacob Deyo . . . . .	New Paltz, N. Y.
Jerome Vernet Deyo . . . . .	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Peter Deyo . . . . .	Albany, N. Y.
John Henry Dingman . . . . .	Brooklyn, N. Y.
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Robert Goelet	New York
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Leonard Harvey Groesbeck	Syracuse, N. Y.
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Jacob Hendricks Ten Eyck	Albany, N. Y.
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William Hoffman Ten Eyck	Astoria, N. Y.
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John B. Van Wagenen . . . . .	Summerville, S. C.
John R. Van Wagenen . . . . .	Oxford, N. Y.
Peter Le Fevre Van Wagenen . . . . .	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Albert Van Wagner . . . . .	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
John Nelson Van Wagner . . . . .	Troy, N. Y.
Abraham Van Winkle . . . . .	Newark, N. J.
Albert Waling Van Winkle . . . . .	New York
Henry Benjamin Van Winkle . . . . .	Paterson, N. J.
Isaac Van Winkle . . . . .	New York
John Waling Van Winkle . . . . .	Passaic, N. J.
Stephen W. Van Winkle . . . . .	Paterson, N. J.
Harmon Van Woert . . . . .	Athens, N. Y.
Jacob Van Woert . . . . .	Grieg, N. Y.
James Burtis Van Woert . . . . .	New York

NAME	ADDRESS
John Voorhees Van Woert . . . . .	New York
John Voorhees Van Woert . . . . .	New York
Jasper Van Wormer . . . . .	Albany, N. Y.
John Rufus Van Wormer . . . . .	New York
William H. Van Wormer . . . . .	Albany, N. Y.
Benjamin Stevens Van Wyck . . . . .	New York
Henry Mesier Van Wyck . . . . .	New Hamburg, N. Y.
John Henry Van Wyck . . . . .	New York
John Thurman Van Wyck . . . . .	New York
Robert A. Van Wyck . . . . .	Paris, France
Samuel Van Wyck . . . . .	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Stephen Van Wyck . . . . .	Brooklyn, N. Y.
William Van Wyck . . . . .	New York
William E. Van Wyck . . . . .	New York
William Harrison Van Wyck . . . . .	New York

## VAN Z

Milton B. Van Zandt . . . . .	New York
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## V

Jacob Storm Varick . . . . .	Susquehanna, Pa.
John Barnes Varick . . . . .	Manchester, N. H.
John Leonard Varick . . . . .	New York
Theodore Romeyn Varick . . . . .	Jersey City, N. J.
Maus Rosa Vedder . . . . .	New York
Commodore Perry Vedder . . . . .	Ellicottville, N. Y.
Ransom Hollenback Vedder . . . . .	Chatham Centre, N. Y.
Andrew Truax Veeder . . . . .	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Eugene W. Veeder . . . . .	Schenectady, N. Y.
Harman Wortman Veeder . . . . .	Schenectady, N. Y.
John D. Vermeule . . . . .	New York
Jacob Dyckman Vermilye . . . . .	New York
Theodore C. Vermilye . . . . .	Staten Island, N. Y.
Philip Verplanck . . . . .	Yonkers, N. Y.
Egbert Ludovicus Viele . . . . .	New York
Maurice A. Viele . . . . .	New York
Maurice Edward Viele . . . . .	Albany, N. Y.
Sheldon T. Viele . . . . .	Buffalo, N. Y.
John Barent Visscher . . . . .	Albany, N. Y.
John Hayden Visscher . . . . .	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Albert Van Brunt Voorhees . . . . .	Brooklyn, N. Y.

NAME	ADDRESS
Charles Hageman Voorhees	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles Henry Voorhees	New York
Charles Holbert Voorhees	New Brunswick, N. J.
Frederick Pentz Voorhees	New York
John Enders Voorhees	Amsterdam, N. Y.
John Hunn Voorhees	North Bend, Ohio
John Newton Voorhees	Flemington, N. J.
Peter L. Voorhees	Camden, N. J.
Theodore Voorhees	Philadelphia, Pa.
W. P. Voorhees	New Brunswick, N. J.
William Brownlee Voorhees	Blauwenburgh, N. J.
William Dilworth Voorhees	Bergen Point, N. J.
Charles Henry Voorhis	Jersey City, N. J.
William Voorhis	Nyack, N. Y.
Fletcher Vosburgh	Albany, N. Y.
Miles Woodward Vosburgh	Albany, N. Y.
Theodore Vosburgh	Buffalo, N. Y.
Alfred Vredenburgh	Bayonne, N. J.
Frank Vredenburgh	Bayonne, N. J.
Josiah Pierson Vreeland	Paterson, N. J.
Nicholas Vreeland	Jersey City, N. J.
Garret D. W. Vroom	Trenton, N. J.
Wellington Vrooman	Parkersburg, W. Va.

## W

Zaremba W. Waldron	Jackson, Mich.
Francis L. Wandell	Saddle River, N. J.
Townsend Wandell	New York
Christopher Yates Wemple	New York
Evert Jansen Wendell	New York
Gordon Wendell	New York
Jacob Wendell	New York
Menzo Edgar Wendell	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Charles Wessell	New York
Theodore Romeyn Westbrook	Kingston, N. Y.
Cornelius Tunis Williamson	Newark, N. J.
Henry Veight Williamson	New York
Theodore Sheldon Winans	New York
Charles Visscher Winne	Albany, N. Y.
Willis Alvin Winne	Albany, N. Y.
John Winner	Jersey City, N. J.

NAME	ADDRESS
Charles Edward Witbeck.....	Cohoes, N. Y.
Ferdinand Lott Wyckoff.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
George Henry Wyckoff.....	Montclair, N. J.
Peter Wyckoff.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Augustus W. Wynkoop.....	Kinderhook, N. Y.
Gerardus Hilles Wynkoop.....	New York
James Davis Wynkoop.....	New York

Z

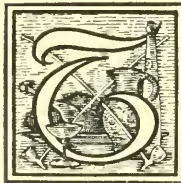
Aaron J. Zabriskie.....	Newark, N. J.
Andrew C. Zabriskie.....	New York
Cornelius I. Zabriskie.....	Hackensack, N. J.
George A. Zabriskie.....	Bloomfield, N. J.
Josiah H. Zabriskie.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.





*THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE  
HUDSON COUNTY, N. J. MEMBERS*

DECEMBER 10, 1918



THE Seventh Annual Meeting of the Hudson County Branch was held in the Jersey City Club, Clinton and Crescent Aves., Jersey City, N. J., on the evening of Tuesday, December 10, 1918, and was largely attended. President Van Alen occupied the chair.

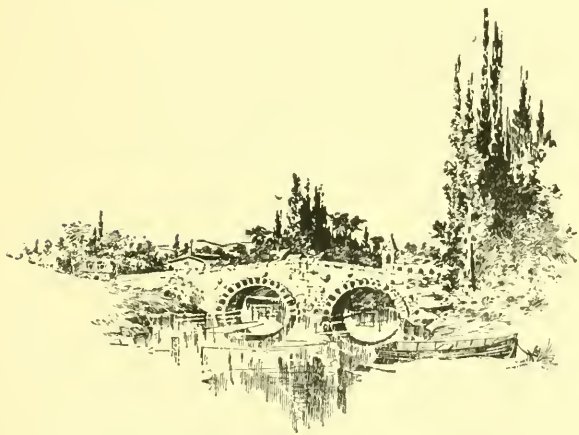
The Annual Report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed a total membership of fifty-two; a loss of three for the year, two of whom, John Winner, President in 1917, and Henry Traphagen, Ex-Mayor of Jersey City, having crossed the Great Divide during the year.

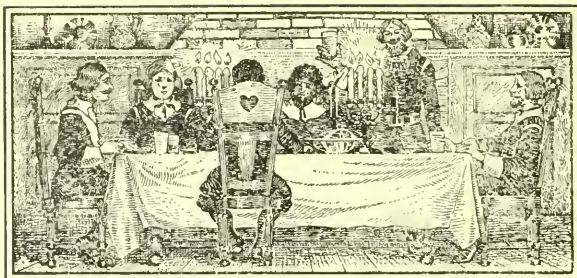
Mr. Van Alen, in his Annual Report, said in part: "Germany is just now relying upon securing a sympathetic peace—a peace that will make any trade discrimination whatever impossible. To such a mood there is but one answer; for such a disease but one cure. Germany will be honorable only when she is humbled, and moral only when she is smashed. Holland has kept out of the war at a terrible financial cost. Her failure to agree with the United States and Great Britain for the utilization of Dutch ships was due to the dread

dread of punishment by Germany. She did everything in her power to placate the bully who for three years ignored her national rights and threatened to chastise her for offenses for which she was not responsible. She was cut off from the coal supply, yet Germany took and demanded her food. This is the German way of threatening neutral states.”

The Officers of the previous year were unanimously re-elected, viz.: President, Benjamin Taylor Van Alen; Secretary-Treasurer, C. G. Newkirk.

A most enjoyable collation was served by Steward de Jong of the Jersey City Club (a native born Hollander).





### THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL BANQUET



THE Thirty-fourth Annual Dinner of The Holland Society was held at Delmonicos', Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, on Thursday evening, January 16, 1919. This was the first Annual Banquet of the Society in many years which had not been held at the Waldorf-

Astoria. Preceding the dinner an informal reception took place in the ante-rooms and escorts were assigned to the representatives of the Societies invited as honorary guests.

After the members and guests had entered the banquet hall and taken their places, the blessing was pronounced by the Rev. Albert A. Zabriskie.

The President as "Voorzitter" acted as "Toost Meester", the honored guests being seated in the following order:

To his right sat: Hon. J. T. Cremer, Minister from the Netherlands; Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, Rev. Robert Davis, Mr. H. Spakler, Consul General for the Netherlands; Hon. William D. Murphy, President, Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York; Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., Governor, Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York; Louis Annin Ames, President, Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution



Revolution; Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer, Chancellor, The Colonial Order of the Acorn; John G. O'Keefe, Treasurer, The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

To his left sat: Dr. Charles Alexander Richmond, Dr. Franklin Henry Giddings, Talbot Olyphant, President, New York State Society of the Cincinnati; Walter C. Hubbard, Third Vice-President, Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York; Henry C. Quinby, Governor, Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York; Frederick I. Bergen, Assistant Secretary, Saint Nicholas Society of Nassau Island; C. Clive Bayley, President, Saint George's Society of New York; Alexander C. Humphreys, President, Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New York; George Morgan Lewis, Recording Secretary, Saint David's Society of the State of New York; William A. Barber, President, New York Southern Society.

In front of the Dais the following members and their guests were seated at tables: C. M. Ackerman, I. Reynolds Adriance, John E. Adriance, William A. Adriance, Frank Amery, Samuel H. Andrews, Dr. William H. Aten; George Barker, Edward Barnes, Henry S. Bartow, Chester Baylis, Alfred L. Becker, James Christy Bell, Robert P. Bennett, Teunis J. Bergen, Tunis G. Bergen, James G. Berry, Dr. J. T. Joseph Bird, Elmer Blauvelt, Dr. H. J. Bogardus, J. T. B. Bogardus, Albert R. Bogert, William Russell Bogert, David Bosman, Albert Boulton, Frank S. Boulton, John V. Bouvier, Jr., Geo. F. Brackett, Chester A. Braman, H. Gordon Brinkerhoff, Jacob L. Brink, Theodore Brink, H. H. Brinkerhoff, William Brinkerhoff, Henry Wyckoff Brower, John I. Brower, William Leverich Brower; Mr. Justice Callaghan, Robert Carey, Henry R. Carse, John Van Antwerp Cattus, Dr. Talbot R. Chambers, Lester B. Churchill, Rev. Charles K. Clearwater, Ralph D. Clearwater, Julius H. Cohen, Harry Connor, R. O. Coykendall, Dr. Burdett P. Craig, Benjamin S. Cresson, Jr., Robert J. Culhane, Dr. D. Le Roy Culver; S. W. Day, Henry G. De Meli, Edward De Witt, Edward De Witt, Jr., Moses J. De Witt, Emery Deyo, S. L. F. Deyo, F. S. Dickinson, T. V. P. Ditmars,  
James

James W. Dodge, Robert E. Dowling, Henry G. Duffield, George A. Duncan, C. Dusenberry, Jr., E. W. Dusenberry, Henry G. Dusenbury, Charles Mason Dutcher, Edwin B. Dutcher; Edward Earl, Thornton Earle, Commander Charles P. Eaton, William H. Edsall, H. C. Edwards, Jesse Elting; Howell Foster, Sheldon Franklin, A. M. Freer, Jr.; Robert W. Gardner, Elmer Sharp Garretson, Garret J. Garretson, William W. Gillen, Nathan L. Goldstein; L. F. Hall, Rear Admiral Reynold T. Hall, John R. Halsey, William B. Handy, Frank Hasbrouck, Capt. Ross Hasbrouck, Charles C. Haviland, Charles B. Hayward, S. B. Hill, Ira G. Hoagland, T. Gordon Hoagland, T. H. Hoagland, T. Hudson Hoagland, Thomas C. Hoornbeek, Abram Banta Hopper, Morgan R. Howe, Frederick Hulse, E. Covert Hulst, Chas. R. Hunt; William M. Inglis; Henry W. Jeffers; Frederic R. Keator, Ralph J. Kieffer, Everest B. Kiersted, Gerrit Kouwenhoven, William W. Kouwenhoven, Millard F. Kuh; Seymore L. Landon, Mr. Justice Lazansky, A. P. Lefevre, Edward Y. Lefevre, Capt. John C. Leonard, George S. Lewis, Henry S. Livingston, Erskine H. Lott, Henry D. Lott, B. Lougheed, Theodore F. Lozier; J. George McCarthy, Hon. Charles J. McDermott, Hon. J. Gratton MacMahon, Edgar L. Marston, Joseph G. Mathews, Hon. Mitchell May, Charles E. Meek, Benjamin E. Messler, Robert A. Messler, Rev. Dr. Edward G. W. Meury, Claude Miller, R. A. Monroe, John W. Morrel, E. B. Morton; C. G. Newkirk, James S. Newkirk; Alfred V. S. Olcott, Andrew J. Onderdonk, Dr. Thomas W. Onderdonk, C. P. Opdyke, Farley Osgood, J. P. Osterhoudt, Eugenius H. Outerbridge, William A. Overton; Rudolph G. Paul, E. D. Paulin, Perley M. Perry, J. H. Polhemus, James S. Polhemus, Dr. J. Wilson Poucher, Benjamin Prince, Charles E. Purdy; Dr. John T. Quackenbos, A. C. Quackenbush, Frank H. Quinby; Peter Rapelje, George F. Reeve, Benjamin D. Riegel, Rev. Charles William Roeder, Rev. Edgar Franklin Romig, Charles A. Rose, Joseph W. Rowe; Chas. De B. Schenck, Edward F. Schenck, Frederick P. Schenck, Mervin Ryerson Schenck, Vincent R. Schenck, Charles A. Schieren

Schieren, William P. Schoen, George W. Schurman, Samuel Seabury, Dr. Bevier H<sup>o</sup> B. Sleght, J. Spencer Smith, A. M. Snedeker, Lieutenant Ernest Stavey, Albert J. Stone, Mason R. Strong, D. D. Sutphen, Henry R. Sutphen, Van Tassel Sutphen, W. P. Sutphen, Lambert Suydam, William K. Swartz, Hon. Lewis M. Swasey; F. J. N. Tallman, John Bennett Tallman, Charles C. Ten Broeck, Albert D. Terhune, J. I. Terhune, P. P. Terhune, John H. Thumann, Walter L. Titus, Robertson Trowbridge, William J. Turck, George L. Turton, Frederick B. Tuttle; Arthur H. Van Brunt, C. H. Van Buren, Howard Van Buren, De Witt Van Buskirk, William Van Buskirk, Francis I. Vander Beek, Francis I. Vander Beek, Jr., A. Vanderloan, Norman K. Van der Zee, James Rutherford Vandyck, Wesley Van Emburgh, John de Camp Van Etten, N. B. Van Etten, Byron G. Van Horne, George D. Van Houten, Isaac Van Houten, Charles A. Van Keuren, F. C. Van Keuren, George Van Keuren, Graham Van Keuren, William Van Keuren, Thomas Van Loan, Mcville C. Van Ness, Wallace M. Van Ness, Frank R. Van Nest, Benjamin T. Van Nostrand, H. T. Van Nostrand, H. T. Van Nostrand, Jr., John E. Van Nostrand, Baron van Oldeneel, C. L. Van Orden, Alexander S. Van Santvoord, John G. Van Santvoord, G. Schenck Van Sicklen, John O. Van Slyke, H. W. Van Wagenen, A. A. Van Winkle, A. W. Van Winkle, Charles Arthur Van Winkle, Daniel Van Winkle, Edgar B. Van Winkle, Marshall Van Winkle, Theodore Van Winkle, James Burtis Van Woert, William Van Woert, Judge Augustus Van Wyck, E. Hawley Van Wyck, William Van Wyck, U. C. Varrick, William W. Vaughan, William Gordon Ver Planck, W. S. Verplanck, Albert V. B. Voorhees, Anson A. Voorhees, B. S. Voorhees, E. W. Voorhees, Harvey McLean Voorhees, Judah B. Voorhees; Henry Wagner, Frederick A. Waldron, Clement I. Walker, B. I. Ward, Henry C. Ward, Walter W. White, J. Odell Whitenack, John V. B. Wicoff, William R. Willcox, Alexander S. Williams, H. Pushae Williams, G. Danforth Williamson, W. A. Williamson, Clarence Sage Woodman, Donald Jaffray Woodriff, B. L. Worden, N. D. Wortendyke

dyke, Reynier J. Wortendyke, Joseph Lewis Wyckoff, Walter C. Wyckoff, H. S. Wynkoop, John H. Wynne; Albert Zabriskie, A. A. Zabriskie, C. B. Zabriskie, David D. Zabriskie, Frederick C. Zabriskie, William A. Zabriskie, John Zahn, A. P. Zemansky.

"Hutspot" was again this year eliminated from the menu, in keeping with the various requests of the United States Food Administration.

The menu, like that at the banquet last year, consisted of two white cards tied at the top with orange ribbons and bearing at the top of the front card, above the menu proper, the seal of the Society in orange, while the names of the speakers appeared on the inner card. The effect was in harmony with the orange color scheme at the tables. The hall was decorated with the flags of the Allies, while the banner of the Society was suspended over the President's chair flanked on either side by the flags of Colonial Holland, Holland of today and the Stars and Stripes—all arranged in a sheaf formation.

No souvenir was provided by the Banquet Committee, as it had been deemed wise to make the cost of the dinner as low as possible.

The addresses of the evening follow:

### *ADDRESS OF WELCOME*

HON. SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD

On behalf of the members of The Holland Society of New York I cordially welcome its distinguished guests who have complimented us by their presence tonight. At this time of universal rejoicing, when the curtain has fallen upon the most dreadful tragedy in authentic history—with the epilogue to be pronounced at the Peace Table alone remaining—the spirit in which we have assembled adds to our joy in the pleasures of hospitality, as it arouses a keener delight in those of good fellowship. A year ago, with all organized society at grips in mortal combat, and with death poised in waiting to exact its toll from our own gallant countrymen, on their way to the battle fields of France, it was in sadness

ness of heart and foreboding spirit that we came to this annual reunion. With courage high and purpose unshaken and a grim resolve to see the bloody business through at whatsoever cost, it is true; but in full realization of the long and weary waiting which must intervene, the heavy sacrifices, the agony and despair, the endless sorrow which must be exacted of humanity before the greatest crime of the ages should have been expiated. Tonight, we meet in the elation of victory, the triumph of liberty, the assurance that righteousness has not perished on this earth. And in the belief that no one of the millions who have been freely offering their life-blood as a sacrifice upon the altar of human freedom shall have died or suffered in vain, it is not now in apprehension, in sadness or in mourning, but in unrestrained rejoicing that we have met to exalt the ideals for which this war has been fought, while we extol the lofty spirit and sublime sacrifices of those who have made possible the victory.

But while we give full rein to our rejoicing we are soberly mindful that although the victory has been won, the Arc de Triomphe has not yet been erected. As the blood of the martyrs was not the edifice itself but only the seed of the Church, so the triumph of arms in a war against slavery and oppression is but the acquisition and dedication of a site upon which the temple of liberty and justice shall be raised. What shall that structure typify? Is it to be merely a commonplace, or is it to embody the ideals for which America has fought? Are we prepared at last to recognize the great truth that inasmuch as the nations of the world are, respectively parts of one great whole, violation of the rights and liberties of any one is an assault upon the liberties of all? Is the treaty of peace which the world awaits in breathless expectancy to be founded upon the fundamental principles of liberty and human justice or, become the plaything of secret diplomacy and the "backstairs" method—as Machiavelli cynically observes in respect to all the important peace conventions which have come down to us through history—shall this latest and most momentous of them all, itself plant the  
seeds

seeds of future wars? As loyal sons of our liberty-loving forefathers, and of the Government consecrated to liberty which they helped to establish, we cherish an ardent hope that the approach to the Peace Table at Versailles may be along the pathway which the conscience of America carved out for itself when it entered the war: which although steep and narrow and hard to climb, in the end shall lead mankind up among the peaks of human liberty, into the gardens of our highest ideals and to the altar of our loftiest aspirations.

In the meantime we all are rejoicing that Freedom has been given a new birth. We all are modestly proud that our own gallant sons have contributed their life-blood to the baptismal font. We all are earnestly praying that in the new order which is to come the right of equal opportunities in the pursuit of happiness shall not be shackled by social or economical injustice, by religious intolerance, by political insistence. We all are passionately hoping that the right of self-determination shall be the first postulate in the new Magna Charta of human government—to the end that this basic principle of every free civilization shall be no longer at the mercy of those so-called “National aspirations”, which have their roots in the ignoble subsoil of national vanity and are watered by commercial selfishness and greed. And thus we all are united in conviction that upon the mile stone which is to mark this latest triumphant advance in the war for the liberation of mankind, by universal consent there should be inscribed that splendid axiom of the Convention of 1792—which breathes the loftiest aspiration of the French Revolution, which, as Victor Hugo declares, in a single sentence comprises all human social law—“The Liberty of the individual ends where the liberty of another individual begins!”

The President then said:

In recognition of that which at least ought to be closest to our hearts tonight, let us stand in a silent tribute to the memory of those members and sons of members of this Society, and as well to all those gallant countrymen of ours who have given their lives for liberty.

(All rise)

The President then said:

Addressing





*Theodore Roosevelt*

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES 1901-1909  
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK 1899-1901  
CHARTER MEMBER OF THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK



Addressing myself now alone to the members of The Holland Society, (with the approval of the Trustees, and perhaps I should say also with that of their masters for the time being, the Autocratic Banquet Committee) I present for your consideration, and it is hoped your approval and adoption, this brief memorial tribute:

The members of The Holland Society of New York, in annual reunion assembled, record their profound sorrow in the death of their distinguished fellow member, Theodore Roosevelt. As one of its charter members, his affiliation with the Society had remained unbroken nearly thirty-five years—under which circumstances alone his death would have aroused unusual emotions. But the conspicuous position which he occupied in the life of the world, his commanding influence in the beloved country of his birth and the lofty eminence which he had attained in contemporaneous history prompt a modest expression of our pride and gratification that so rare an achievement, so remarkable an accomplishment, so splendidly unique a life-work should have sprung from the heritage of an Holland-Dutch ancestry, become American—which inheritance is the sentimental bond of affiliation in The Holland Society of New York.

The dauntless courage, which before all other attributes must ever challenge the respect and admiration of mankind, the martial spirit, the unfathomable energy, the boundless enthusiasm, the amazing versatility, the spotless personal integrity, and above all else that which he himself first cherished, the intense and deathless *Americanism* of Theodore Roosevelt, in their rare association

at

at once made him great among all great men of action, with a lasting place in the history of his country's highest ideals and notable accomplishments, and enshrined him forever in the hearts of his friends, as an exemplar of their ideals in personal character and conduct.

A brave and dauntless soldier in the war for the liberation of mankind, the sword as well as the laurel wreath should be laid upon his bier. A fearless and devoted patriot he has won immortality in the annals of liberty. A hater of sham and hypocrisy he has gained for himself a shrine in the temple of Truth. Militant to his latest breath, he died as he lived—with sword in hand at the head of the storming party. And we may think of him as having "risen out of this dust" with fearless spirit, with heart at rest, and with those soul-stirring words of the immortal Latin singer on his dying lips—

"*Dulce et decorum est, pro patria mori.*"

President Van Santvoord continuing:

I am sure the Secretary may make a note that the tribute was adopted by acclamation in a rising vote.

The President of the Society then said:

In a letter which I recently received from Paris, describing the reception there of President Wilson, my correspondent stated that as the President's carriage approached, an emotional Royalist who was sitting astride one of the captured German cannon which lined the Champs-Elyseés frantically waved his hat and shouted, "*Vive Le Roi Wilson et La Reine Galt.*" While in this country we are not yet quite prepared to cheer King Wilson and Queen Galt as such, no citizen of this Republic, possessed with a spark of national pride, can have been unmoved while the head of the State was being acclaimed throughout Europe as the arbiter of the fate of civilization, and no  
one





Charles Brentford Richmond

PRESIDENT OF UNION COLLEGE

A. B. A. M., D. D., LL. D.

one in this assembly of Simon Pure Americans will stand aloof from the only formal toast of the evening, which I now announce—The President of the United States.

The President continued:

Riding once upon the top of a London omnibus I overheard two troopers discussing their new Colonel. "Knows 'ow to swear a bit don't 'e?" To which the other rejoined, "'E's a masterpiece, just opens his mouth and lets it say what it likes."

That is precisely the privilege which has been accorded the distinguished gentlemen who are now to address us, so that if they wander never so far from your own cherished ideals of liberty, you are to remember that they are well within their rights.

Over in the Beaver River region of the John Brown's tract there is a sylvan spring which has held its fame more than a century. Upon the rugged beech overhanging the pool, an old hunter of the neighborhood once tacked a piece of birch bark, upon which he had scrawled with a burnt stick, "Lizard Spring—the best water in the North Woods. P. S. Put in a little whiskey."

In the exercise of the same discriminating imagination, your Banquet Committee has shrewdly provided a dash of Scotch to dilute the limpid crystal of our Holland Dutch oratory. The Chancellor of Union University is also the President of Union College. I graduated at Union College—as I fancy I hear my friend observe—after a fashion. My father graduated there in a very splendid fashion—likewise my two uncles, both my grandfathers and a round dozen of cousins, so that there is a deep personal sentiment in the pleasure with which I now present to you the man who has done such splendid work at Union College—Dr. Charles Alexander Richmond.

*ADDRESS BY DR. CHARLES ALEXANDER  
RICHMOND, A. B., A. M., D. D., LL. D.,  
PRESIDENT OF UNION COLLEGE*

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: The crime of being a descendant of the Scotch I neither attempt to palliate  
nor

nor deny, but occasionally a bit of wisdom comes from some other country now and then, and the one that occurs to me now is the retort courteous: I didn't care very much for this introduction. But they have a saying in the South, that if you have anything to say to a mule, you want to say it to his face. I cannot imagine how a Chairman, or a Committee, or a Society will have the courage to invite a Scotchman here and confront him not with a bowl of punch but with a "typewriter." It is adding insult to injury! And for that reason, if for no other, I decline to stand here and praise the Dutch. (*Laughter and applause.*)

In the first place, not knowing how much intelligence there is in this audience, I am afraid somebody might think when I said "Dutch," that I meant "German." Not quite as bad as that? I accept the situation. Certainly it is true that because the Kaiser has now found a haven of refuge behind the protecting skirts of the Queen of Holland, this doesn't make him a Dutchman—and it doesn't make the Dutchman, thank God, a German! That is one reason why I decline to praise the Dutch, although you might think that to praise them would be to paint the lily, to add a perfume to the rose, to gild refined gold, and to add a new color to the rainbow. But there is another reason. The Scotch are as chary and sparing of their compliments as they are said to be of their money. (*Laughter*)

I remember hearing all my life from my old Scotch father the anecdote, that you all know, of the Scotchman who went to Glasgow and complained to his friend Donald, that it was a dreadfully expensive place, Glasgow; that he hadn't been there a day before "Bang! went a saxpence." But I never heard the conclusion of that story until I happened to hear a Scotchman on a train in Scotland a few years ago, who said, "There is something more to that story: His friend said to him, "How did you spend a whole saxpence?" he said "Maistly upon wine and women."

Now I came from a town called Schenectady—it must have a familiar sound. It is either Indian or Dutch—no one has been able to find out which; it might be either.

In

In the days when religious liberty was something quite new, as applied at least to education, a college was founded there, the first undenominational college founded in this country. It was founded by Dutchmen in Schenectady. They called it Union College and in the Charter there is a provision that at no time shall a majority of the trustees be of any one religious denomination. That was in 1795, and I will say to the credit of the Dutchmen, that that could not have occurred under any other nationality, even the Scotch. I will say further, that I suppose so far as we can trace the birth of modern political liberty, (I hate to say this, but I will) it dates back to the United States of Holland in 1581. There was one curious thing about that, however. They incorporated a very remarkable provision in the instrument which we might call their Charter, but which was really an instrument of abjuration; they embodied in this Charter, that no bill of taxation should be passed without unanimous consent—and I am wondering how that would appeal to Mr. Kitchin, for instance, in these days of liberty—I propose to be personal if I choose, because I have already been informed by your Chairman that liberty begins certainly with liberty of speech.

Now, the feeling uppermost in my mind tonight is a feeling of profound gratitude that this war was not permitted to end until we had a share in it. (*Applause.*) It has been a magnificent victory. It is a victory more complete, I believe, than any one of us dared to hope; but if we had had no share in the fighting, we should have had no share in the victory. As I look back upon the days in the latter part of 1914 and the darker days that were still to follow, I confess I have no feeling of pride. Belgium had been over-run; England was losing men sometimes at the rate of 5,000 a day; we were sending notes and protests, so-called, that had about as many teeth in them as a dish of sweetbreads, and the Hun was clawing his way through Belgium, mutilating children, violating women, shooting nurses whose only fault was that they had soft hearts

hearts, sinking our ships, weaving their devilish plots under the very shadow of our capitol. I will get this off my mind at once, and I think I am speaking the mind of many here. (*Applause.*) I think we must all agree that in spite of the magnificent showing we have made, there is still something to atone for. But we arrived at last, and when we arrived, it was a great arrival. The Germans hardly believed we had arrived, until we had more than arrived. I heard of a German once who arrived in San Francisco during the gold fever, and some months after, he met an American whom he had seen here in New York. The American had been around the world in the meantime, but the German could not imagine where he had come from, so he began to question him in his German way, and he said, "Haf you come the prairie across?" The American replied "No." The German said, "Haf you come the Isthmus over?" The American said, "No." "Haf you come the Horn around?" "No." The German replied "Then you haf not arrived." It is a most perfect example of German psychology. (*Applause and laughter.*)

And when we did arrive, they could not understand. As one of the German officers who was captured said, "They don't know how to fight. You never know whether they are going to shoot you with a gun or whether they are going to hit you over the head with a club, or whether they are going to stab you in the stomach with a bayonet, or whether they are going to spit in your eye with tobacco juice—they have no system."

Well, we arrived. Of course we cannot get out of our minds the terrible sacrifices: ten million, perhaps, dead, ten million more crippled; how many homes desolated, how many women driven mad by abuse, how many children mutilated, how many towns destroyed, how many good ships at the bottom of thesea? God only knows. Perhaps we might be inclined to think that we have paid high for what we have gotten, but I for one don't think so, for when you have gathered together all the sum of these untold treasures it seems



seems to me that the war has paid. In my judgment what we were paying was the price of a new redemption. It may seem extreme to you—it doesn't seem so to me—but I believe it was the price of the saving of the soul of the world. And if you think it extreme, all you have to do is to think back over the days of 1914, when France was corrupt politically, and in many other ways; when England was a seething mass of discontent and seemed to have many of the surface signs of decadence; when our own America was apparently thinking of only two things: money and pleasure. No one knows better than you who live in New York, that the churches were empty and the cabarets were full, and the national hero was a tango dancer. It did seem to every thoughtful man even then, and it was said by very many not only in private conversation but publicly that we were riding to a fall. Then the war came and it seemed as if a fresh breeze had blown through the souls of the nations. Germany had banked on that situation; they had gone upon the theory that England was a decadent nation and that the United States was so enamored of the gold dollar that she wouldn't be awakened by any outrage. If we had refused that challenge, we should have been like the rich young ruler in the Scriptures, who made the great refusal. In the imagination of Dante that young man's soul is blown about the confines between heaven and hell; and if we for any reason had refused to take our share in this, the greatest war for liberty that the world has ever seen, we should have been in the position of that young man; not quite bad enough for hell, but certainly not good enough for heaven. (*Applause.*)

So I say, thinking of all the losses we have sustained, thinking of the thousands upon thousands of our own boys who are resting under the white crosses in France, I thank God for this war!

I wonder whether we understand, even in this enlightened country, what we have gained by it. We say very glibly that we have been fighting for democracy. You know, Robert Louis Stevenson says, "Man doesn't live by bread alone, but principally by catch words."

words." And we have had certain catch words in this war that we have used very glibly: "Liberty," "Equality," and above all, "Democracy." The President, himself, has coined a phrase which has been a Godsend to the cracker box orator ever since. Whenever he couldn't think of anything else to say, he said, "We must make the world safe for Democracy." I suppose if we could by some delicate surgical operation get into the minds of the millions who have applauded that sentiment, we should find some very strange results. I suppose a good many should feel that every one was going to be his own boss, but there would be other interpretations that would be grotesque; they would be humorous if they weren't, many of them, tragic. I haven't the slightest bit of doubt that there are many millions in this world and that there are many hundred thousands, if not millions, in this country who regard democracy somehow as the sort of thing recommended by Lenine and Trotzky, and I think our chief business in this country at this moment is to see that this interpretation of democracy doesn't get root here. The germ of this is already with us, as we know full well, but we must see to it that it does not become epidemic. A germ is no respecter of persons. A germ is a kind of cosmopolitan; he doesn't care what kind of a person he attacks. He gets into any system he happens to come across. That germ has gotten in and has become epidemic in many of the countries of the Old World—what we call the Old World. It has control in Russia. It is contending for control, as we know, in Germany and in Austria; it is pretty strong in Italy under the name of syndicalism, and it is very strong also in France. Thank God, it isn't so strong in England and in the United States. The Anglo-Saxon mind doesn't seem to be quite as good a culture for the bacillus Bolsheviki as other minds. We have had freedom longer, we have had our self-government longer and therefore it is harder for it to get a hold upon us, but it is a crowd disease like influenza, and it is very astounding how it manages to make its way even in constitutions that might almost seem to be immune.

We

We say democracy has won over autocracy. What we have to fear now is not a man on horse back. What we have to fear now is the autocracy of mere numbers. Democracy isn't a question of majorities. The control of the mass is a counsel of anarchy. The mass never did control itself; it never did raise itself and never can. We read in the Old Testament—The Old Testament is the only part of the Scriptures I have cared to read during the war, especially the imprecatory psalms. They have fitted a man's thought better than any other part of the Bible. It is hard for me to get anything out of even such true and beautiful injunctions as "Forgive your enemies." It reminds me of an old Scotchman. (I get back to the Scotch again, and it is astonishing how the Scotch history and character will illustrate almost any phase of human thought.) There is a story related by the Scotch, of how an old Chief in the Highlands was about to die, and his strong sons were standing by him, and an old Covenanter minister was there, and he said, "Before you die, you must forgive your enemies." "I will not forgive them," said the Chieftan. But his end drew nearer, and finally, raising himself upon his elbow and flashing a light out of his black eyes and addressing himself to his oldest son, who stood by his bed, he said to the minister, "I forgive them;" but, turning to his son, he said, "May God damn your soul if you ever forgive them."

That is about the feeling I have. In the Old Testament we constantly meet with this statement, when it refers to any reformation or any improvement that took place: That God raised up such and such a man—and that man did it; he raised the mass. So I say, the thing we must watch very carefully is that we shall not get the notion that the mass of people here or anywhere else can save themselves or raise themselves. (*Applause.*) And it would pay us very well in effort and in money to get it into the minds of our own people, that democracy isn't a form of government, but a principle of human life. We talk a great deal about the fathers, and they were great men; they weren't in love with

with any form of government; they chose a Republic, but they weren't in love with that form; they chose it because they thought in this form they could best express the spirit of democracy. It has succeeded beyond all our expectations, but the reason it has succeeded isn't because of the perfection of the mechanism but because of the soundness of the principle. This country has succeeded because, with all our weaknesses and all the national diseases under which we have suffered, we have always kept true to the love of liberty; we have always believed in, although we haven't always practiced, equal justice; we have always had in our minds a true and sound conception of real democracy, although we have never yet attained it. That is the reason! These men, who had the molding of this Republic for at least twenty years after it was founded, were the hardest headed of men; they were men who knew facts as facts; they knew what brass tacks were—they had stepped on them. They were men who did concrete thinking; who knew exactly what they wanted, and who could bring sound principles to every concrete problem. And besides that, they were men of first-rate ability. You have only to mention the names of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, John Adams, John Marshall and Benjamin Franklin, and perhaps greatest of all, your own citizen here, Alexander Hamilton. Talleyrand said he would place Alexander Hamilton alongside of Napoleon and Charles James Fox. Well, those were the men in a nation of four millions. We have now a nation of one hundred millions. Can you name offhand a group of men in this generation whom we dare stand alongside of them? It is a surprising fact that we cannot do it. Therefore I say, the question today is a question of leadership: it is a question of getting men, getting men of sufficient size to face the gigantic problems that stand before us today. They had some queer notions in those days. They believed they ought to choose the best men for the most important service, without asking what party they belonged to. That isn't what we do nowadays. In founding this country, they had some other ideas that

that we have gotten away from, for better or for worse. They believed in individual initiative; they believed that it was better to reward the competent and not to reward the incompetent. They believed that the way to build up an industry was not to take all its profits. They believed in peace, but they didn't believe in pacifists. They had disloyal men to deal with in those days; they didn't always hang them, but they didn't appoint them on committees to welcome back the soldiers who had fought in the Revolution. (*Prolonged applause.*)

But those were some of the things our fathers believed in. We may talk about popular government as much as we please, but the reason this country has stood through all the terrible storms that have assailed us is because in great crises of our national history, we have had great leaders; and we shall do well to think of these great leaders as our greatest national asset, and we shall do well to think of the ideals for which they stood as the basis of all our success. Abraham Lincoln said once, "This nation will last forever, unless it commits suicide." There are many ways of committing suicide besides taking Rough-on-Rats. We can fall off a precipice, or we can follow the lead of some socialistic orator until we lose ourselves and suffocate one another in the mud. There are many ways. But unless we choose for our leaders men better qualified—I am speaking generally of the rank and file of the men we call our leaders in public life, and gentlemen, I have no sympathy with the indiscriminate abuse of public men—but unless we learn to choose for our public leaders men of greater capacity, men of more disinterested patriotism, men of more experience, and men better fitted for the job for which they are chosen, than we do on the average now, this democracy for which at least 60,000 of our boys have laid down their lives will be safe neither here nor anywhere else in the world. (*Applause.*)

Now, just one word more. We believe that we have started upon a new era, although human nature isn't changed. Nevertheless, we believe we have entered

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upon

upon a new stage in history. We are going to offer at least this democracy which we prize so much, we are going to offer it to, although we aren't going to thrust it upon, the other nations of the world. We are starting—leading, we may say—this enterprise of the League of Nations. We all believe in it. Some believe that the golden hour has struck. Pray God, it may. But we have got to get it out of the twilight soon and into the region of concrete thinking. Certainly the way to make it a success isn't by any airy and general treatment of the subject. We cannot do it all at once. The President has said, (and we believe rightly) that we don't want to enter upon this unless all the nations of the world shall come in. He doesn't mean, of course, that we shall wait until they come in—that would be impossible—but he is describing and defining the scope and purpose of it all, and we believe we will agree with him upon that, but some of us think we can begin without waiting so long, some of us think we can begin by the right combination. Obviously we must make a choice. We cannot make a League of Peace with the United States and Guatemala and Greece and the island of Haiti and Abyssinia, but we can make it with France and Great Britain and Italy. That will do to begin it. I will say more: we can begin with two, if they are the right two. If Great Britain and the United States unite in spirit, unite with their fleets and with their land forces to keep the peace, what power on earth will dare to break the peace? (*Applause.*)

And let me say one thing in conclusion: While we must see to it that this League of Peace is a strong league, and we must help to make it strong, we mustn't do it by weakening ourselves. It is a fallacy to suppose that the democracy of the world will be made stronger or more safe by making it less strong and less safe in this democracy. Internationalism is the wildest and the most absurd of all propositions. Will a man be a better citizen because his family ties are loose? Isn't the man the best member of the State, who loves his home and who stands ready always to defend it? And isn't that nation strongest that is made up of such men? And

And hasn't the world, if it is going to be strong, got to be composed of strong nations?

It is our business then not to encourage the breaking up of Europe into many small states; to make Balkan States of the whole of Europe; to keep us in the fever of anxiety, but to strengthen the hands of the strong nations, that together we may be strong, just as strong men by their very strength are able to co-operate and unite with other strong men. So I say, to make this League of Nations strong, you do not want to have the Frenchman love France less, or the Englishman love England less, or the American love America less. We shall strengthen the League of Nations the most effectively by strengthening our own America and by standing more firmly for the ideals of justice and of equal rights for which we have fought, for which we are prepared to fight, and which we mean to make more real in these difficult reconstruction days that lie before us. (*Applause.*)

President Van Santvoord: And now you have observed how wisely the Banquet Committee provided this jug of Scotch whiskey to warm up the plain Mohawk Valley Dutch spring water. Next it is in order for us to enjoy a different tippie. This time we are to have King William with a bit of champagne thrown in, because the English blood of the next speaker, fortunately for himself, was warmed up by the intermarriage of one of his ancestors with one of the dear, brave, old Huguenot stock. The pleasure which I have in presenting the next speaker also embodies the element of University affiliation to a fanciful extent since my great grandfather not only graduated, but received his degree of L. L. D. from old King's College, the colonial predecessor of Columbia; and as for the personal element, I have never forgotten that my under-graduate ob-streperousness was directly traceable to a then upper classman at Union College, the gentleman who is now to address you—Dr. Franklin Henry Giddings.

*ADDRESS*

ADDRESS BY  
DR. FRANKLIN HENRY GIDDINGS, A. B., A. M.,  
Ph. D., LL. D., PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY  
AND THE HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION,  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

It is an unusual pleasure on an occasion like this to find oneself one of three seated together, whose reminiscences run so singularly one way, and yet it is a serious business to undertake to follow Dr. Richmond, and it would be an unwise person who in such circumstances attempted to deal with the large questions of our time with that lightness of touch which is Dr. Richmond's own.

I have been, Mr. President, somewhat disturbed in remembering that the topic of our talk this evening is "Liberty," because, as I came downtown my eye caught the headlines of an evening paper which read, "United States goes dry. Mrs. Lebaudy goes to jail." Is there a subtle connection here not explained by the press? Has the American people decided to put itself in jail?

You have been so personal, Mr. President, as to allude to ancestry, and that has reminded me of a circumstance of which I think I may rightly be proud. While looking over some ancient documents of Massachusetts Bay, I made the discovery that my ancestor, George Giddings of Ipswich, for numerous successive terms a member of the Great and General Court of Massachusetts, distinguished himself in a somewhat unusual way. As a matter of principle he announced that he should refuse to pay a tax levied by the town of Ipswich upon all citizens for the support of the preaching of the Gospel. He was a Puritan and far from having any objection to the preaching of the gospel, he was, I learn, very fond of it, but he said, in effect, "We have come to this new land for the purpose of establishing liberty, and we shall never have liberty here if we are to have a State Church here." The case went to the courts; and to the General Court, and was decided against him.

But





But in that first case in our history in which this contention was raised, the germ of liberty, as President Richmond says, was put into our colonial and afterwards into our national life, and that principle of liberty for which George Giddings contended became a part of our American liberty and of our American democracy. (*Applause.*)

In my boyhood it was my good fortune to live in that Western county of Massachusetts, which had been a land fought over by English and Dutch claimants, and among the people that I knew were representatives of both old English families and families from Holland, and tonight I recall as a curious circumstance that my first notions of liberty were obtained from my Dutch neighbors and not from neighbors of English descent. My own people and their relatives and neighbors of English descent were of the stern sort. I don't think that they believed very much in individual liberty. In fact I long since came to the conclusion that the Puritans didn't come to this country to establish individual liberty; they came to establish group liberty, or practically the liberty of an organization, the liberty of men who thought alike in certain matters, and who didn't propose to have their control over them interfered with either by the Church of England or by Quakers or Baptists, and their attitude toward life I found very prevalent as late as my own generation.

But among the Burghardts, the Van Deusens, and other Dutch families, I found another feeling. It was a strong feeling for personal liberty, and I liked it. It colored my thinking. A little later when I went to Schenectady (the good old town of "Dorp" as we called it) as a student at Union College, I mingled as one might expect in the undenominational college that Dr. Richmond has described, with boys from all parts of the country and of all religious denominations, and I found among them the true spirit of personal liberty. It was a real individualism, a sense of the responsibility of the individual, a notion that while group solidarity in Church, in State, in industry, in education, has its priceless value, there is another liberty also priceless, the

the liberty of the man himself to follow the dictates of his own conscience, and be guided within all proper limits by his own reason.

I have since come to think that it is this liberty above all which has made our Nation the power that it is today. Why was it that when we had entered late into the war with Germany, within so short a time we massed and organized tremendous forces, not always perhaps without mistakes, but on the whole with marvelous success? I am confident that it was because America for 300 years has been making men who aren't afraid of individual initiative, who do not hesitate to take personal responsibility, who never have failed when the question has been put squarely man to man "Will you do your share?" (*Applause.*) Unhappily there has been infused into this strong, rugged individualism of ours a measure of certain other qualities that perhaps have in a way checked our better activities.

I am reminded by the Scotch allusions and stories of another, that used to be told by that much beloved man, the Reverend Dr. Robert Collyer, who, I believe never preached the pacifism that is now associated with the Church from which he departed. He said that once in the town of Glasgow there was an artisan who married a pretty lass from the Highlands. They lived together happily and faithfully for many years until the wife "took sick" and neared her end. Calling her husband she said, "Tam, I have a last request to make of ye." He listened and she said, "Tam, when I am gone, ye must take me back to the Highlands to bury me; I never could rest easy in Glasgow." Tam thought a while and answered, "Well, Janet, we'll try ye a while in Glasgow first, and if ye can na' rest we'll take ye back to the Highlands."

It is possible that not only among our Scotch friends, but among others, there has been a little too much of the sort of thought that was in the mind of Thomas. I am reminded of another story told by a colleague who used to spend his summers in Northern Vermont. He and his wife were fond of colonial furniture, and they  
picked

picked it up whenever they had opportunity. They learned one day that a young farmer, whose father had been a sea captain and had made interesting collections, had committed suicide, and that the furniture was to be sold at public auction. They drove to the house and were welcomed by the young widow and her mother, and were told that they might inspect the place. The old woman immediately began telling the story of the sad event. "You see," she said, "It was this way. Hiram, that morning went out to the barn about the usual time to do the chores, and he was gone the longest while. Bye and bye I got worried like, and I said to Martha here, says I, 'It seems to me that Hiram has been gone a dreadful long time,' and Martha she said, 'All right! Let him stay!' But I got so uneasy that I put on my bonnet and went out to the barn to see what ever had become of Hiram, and I hope to be laid out cold if there warn't Hiram ahangin' from the beam stun dead, and not a chore done!"

In working out the ideals and fabric of democracy we must preserve our liberty and at the same time get the chores done. We must create that efficiency without which we shall not hold our own in the world of today. We must steer carefully therefore between our conceptions of liberty. Do we want mere mass liberty? Do we want mere group action, or do we want to preserve and develop that intelligence, that sturdy activity and that personal responsibility, which after all have made us great? If we do, then I think we have to remember that we cannot preserve liberty and develop it, and secure its best fruits if we depend altogether upon the mechanism of government, or even upon law, important as that is. There is a liberty higher than that which has every moment to be safeguarded by law.

In the history of civilization, it was, of course, a long step when law and order were established and in great measure brought to an end those strifes, feuds, vendettas, that made progress impossible. But, what happens to a people that has behaved itself only because it has been compelled by a superior force to behave?

Do

Do we not see today in Russia, in Berlin and in Bremen, what happens when men who have never learned how to control themselves intelligently are given liberty by a sudden removal of restraints?

Surely we want in this country the liberty that is created and maintained by men whose freedom is rooted in conscience and in intelligence, in morals and in manners, rather than in the letter of the law. (*Applause.*) It is for this reason, I suppose, and I trust, that many of our fellow citizens feel as I do—that the country has made a profound mistake which it will deeply regret, in taking the control of appetite out of the realm of manners and morals and the “behavior proper to a gentleman” and making it a formality of law. (*Applause.*)

I believe that the highest civilization cannot be attained if we go too far—and now I am speaking with a due sense of responsibility as a descendant of Puritans—if we go too far in carrying out the Puritan idea, that religion largely consists in making our neighbors religious. I think that we have something yet to learn from England, from Holland, from France, the countries where the modern liberty of the Western world arose, was nourished and grew strong. In those countries to this day liberty is rooted and grounded in the notion that it is up to every individual man to maintain control over himself, guiding his conduct by the reason and the conscience within himself, apart from which no system of laws, no system of oversight of man by his fellowmen in the name of righteousness can produce the real thing. (*Applause.*)

And I would go farther. I hope that we shall not too much insist at Paris in imposing our ideas upon the world. (*Applause.*) I most sincerely desire that our ideas, so far as they are worthy and wise, shall make their way into the world and throughout the world, and fructify the moral and social energies of mankind. But I do not wish to see this country saying to the other countries of the world: “We have wisdom; we know what democracy is; we know what justice is; we know how the world should be organized politically

ically, and we are graciously telling you all about it, and expect you to accept our philosophy and our plan. (*Applause.*)

Yet, I want to see a League of Nations—if I may say a word about the subject on which Dr. Richmond has spoken so admirably. I want to see a League of Nations ripen out of the ideas of the first man in this world who had a reasonable, a thoroughly intelligent idea on the subject. That man was the Hollander—Hugo Grotius—the creator of international law. (*Applause.*) Hugo Grotius did not propose that the nations should get together and sign a pledge. He proposed something much more substantial. He proposed that the nations should deal with each other as rational men: that they should try as far as possible to bring their dealings with one another to that basis of fair understanding, of reasonableness, and of law, which already was taking shape in the beginnings of that body of principles which today we know as constitutional law within the State itself.

It is true that a mere understanding among the peoples of the world to live with one another according to due process of law, and in keeping with the principles of our common morality and observance of those manners which are customary among well-bred men, is but a weak affair from the standpoint of those who suppose that all nations could be brought into a super-national organization by a pooling of sovereignties, and that thenceforth there would be no balance of power. The idea of a league of free and law abiding nations to cooperate in maintaining international law is sound. The very different proposal to create a super-nation inclusive of all nations is preposterous. It is a suggestion to set up the most amazing perpetual motion machine that the mind of mankind has yet dreamed of. If, then, in the future as in the past, certain nations probably will observe the principles of international law, while others like Germany four years ago will try to destroy them, wherein lies our safety? You may say where, indeed, unless we resort to force? I answer, yes, let us resort to force when it becomes necessary,

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as it did in this latest war. If the issue should arise again, let us do again what we did this time. Let us not assume that until men are prepared to live together in reasonableness, we can avoid all quarrels, for we shall not.

How has the world made the advances that already it has made?

Once a large part of mankind resorted every now and then to cannibalism. It doesn't do that today. Why? Because men became too good to be cannibals? Certainly not; but because somebody invented a hoe, and then a plow, and it became easier and safer to obtain food by systematic agriculture than by head hunting. Once the whole world believed in slavery, and slavery was never pushed and expanded as it was just before we Americans became a Nation. England, in the days of Queen Anne, was in a furore of excitement over the African Company, which was a corporation organized to conduct the slave trade and put slaves into all the colonies of the new world. Among the principal stockholders of the African Company, it may interest you to know, were Queen Anne, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Archbishop of York. Did slavery drop out of the world because the whole world became converted to the doctrines of brotherly love? Indeed, no. It became possible for the world to grow, to do things and to expand without slavery, because somebody invented the steam engine.

The day may come when it will be cheaper and easier for everybody in the world to get what he wants because of some new invention or discovery which today we do not so much as dream of. If so, war will cease. Until then the only thing we can be sure of is that more and more of the nations of the world, like more and more of the individuals of each nation, will through experience learn that the liberties of men reside within themselves and are in their own keeping and cannot be created by drafting good resolutions or by pious resolves. (*Applause.*)

President Van Santvoord then said:

Now, having had our Scotch and our King William, and our champagne, like all self-respecting toppers for the







*Jacob Gould Schurman*

PRESIDENT OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY

A. B., A. M., D. SC., LL. D.

the final dissipation we turn to a glass of pure distillation from the Holland Dutch, in the American style. His Excellency, the Minister from the Netherlands, reminds me that in the old country that is called "schnaps." I have to go a bit further afield to find the element of personal University affiliation in the case of Cornell, but I find it to this extent: One of my sons-in-law graduated from Cornell. This young man is a Scotchman, and a member of that fine old Society of St. Andrew, whose President has honored us by his attendance tonight. You might know it from this little incident, that when I asked him, upon his request that he be allowed to have my beloved daughter in marriage, what merits he thought he had, he said, "I pretend only this one: that in all my University career, I have tried to pattern my life upon that of the distinguished head of Cornell University."

I ask you now to extend the cordial welcome which is especially due our fellow-member, the President of Cornell University. (*Applause.*)

ADDRESS BY DR. JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN  
*A. B., A. M., D. Sc., LL. D., PRESIDENT OF  
 CORNELL UNIVERSITY*

Mr. President, and Fellow-Members: We people of Dutch descent don't boast of our thrift, or our acquisitiveness, or our gift of appropriating to ourselves the good things of the earth! When we have a banquet we invite the representatives of all other stocks and give them three-quarters of the places on the program. Moreover, this body would be willing to give them all.

They have incidentally referred to the fact that Holland created and gave to the world religious equality and that Holland gave to the world political liberty. Holland created and gave to the world the first system of international law, on which today you are attempting to build a new edifice on the foundations there sketched. And when the Scotch sent their kings to England, their Jameses and their Charleses, and they appropriated

appropriated everything within sight and beyond, and the country had to be redeemed, the Baptists went over to Holland and learned religious liberty, and finally the British brought over a king from Holland to save their souls. The Dutch came here to the wilds of the new world and set up a new city on Manhattan Island, and when the others followed, with our usual generosity, we turned it over to them, with all the elements of civilization with which we had endowed their forefathers in the old world.

But I don't think that represents the greatest gift of the sons of Holland to this new world. There are two others I want to mention. One is that your ancestors felt the call to establish or help to establish in the New World a new nation, separate and apart from any other nation in the world, and with their usual self-sacrifice, they co-operated with the men of English speech in building on the foundations of English law a republic dedicated to liberty, justice, and democracy, which were the ideals of the Holland Dutch, quite as much at least as of the people whose language came to prevail here.

Secondly, and this perhaps is still more important at the present time, your Dutch ancestors set an example for the United States, which I am sure will have to be followed if the unity and security of this republic are to be perpetuated. They underwent the great sacrifice—for it is a sacrifice—of renouncing their own speech and adopting the English language as the language of the nation. (*Applause.*) And we have a right to say today to all who have come to the Republic in the years that followed, and who are now alive, that events since 1914 have convinced us that the nationality of a people isn't secure unless the citizens and residents of the country learn the language of the country—the language of Washington, and Jefferson, and Lincoln. (*Applause.*) And the Holland Dutch set this great example to the newer comers who had come here to improve their lot in life, to share the blessings of our civilization. We have, I say, the right to prescribe that they shall observe at least the first fundamental requisite

requisite of good citizenship, to acquire the language of the nation to which they propose to belong. (*Applause.*)

Some reference has already been made by my good friend, Dr. Richmond, to the need of leaders in a republic. I thought there was a slight note of despondency in what he said, though I may readily have misunderstood him, because it may merely have happened at that stage of his remarks that he wasn't indulging in the scintillating wit which brightened so much of the admirable address he made. I say, however, that I felt a tone of despondency in that portion of Dr. Richmond's speech which I do not think justified. I have known, personally, many presidents of the United States, who in my opinion were great leaders, and I for one—though I realize today that there is a great scarcity of national leaders on the stage—believe that somehow, when they are needed, they will arrive. I think of Cleveland. (*Applause.*) He was a plain man, a lawyer with a small practice, mayor of an up-state city, and he rose to the presidency of the United States, and in that high office became by sheer virtue of his character and his sturdy patriotism, and his devotion to duty, one of the great leaders of the country. (*Applause.*)

I knew, too, a man of a different type, a man whom to know was to love—William McKinley, (*Applause*) a man who when called to the presidency seemed not much above the level of the average American, and yet who in that great office rose step by step, and proved himself a great leader of the people. And when he went to his grave he was mourned by the nation as one of their choicest sons. And you too, Mr. Chairman, have read resolutions commemorating the memory of another great leader whom this Society, whom these people of Dutch descent, have given to the nation. What a man he was, and what a leader! He was not merely a political leader, though he was great as a political leader—one of the greatest in fact—but he was a moral leader and a social leader, because such was the breadth of his personality and the multiplicity  
of

of his interests, touching humanity at so many points, that all good causes and all good men turned to him to lead them. And he led them, led them with his inexhaustible energy, and the freshness of eternal youth. It is hard to think that Theodore Roosevelt to our purposes lives no more. We in this Society bid him a proud farewell, as the most patriotic of Americans, the most distinguished of the men of our descent, twice President of the United States, and in this world-convolving war, the wisest, the most far-seeing, and safest of all our national leaders. (*Applause.*)

He wanted war for us in 1914, and in due time it came, came too late, as many of us thought, but come it did. And late though we entered into the war, it was permitted to us—in the course of events, or shall I say under the hand of Providence—to turn the scale in the great world-contest.

You have read within the week the statement of Chancellor Hertling, that in July of this year the Germans all expected the Allies to sue for peace and counted confidently on it. I don't wonder at the statement, for I was in Europe at that time.

Gentlemen, it is impossible, it would be impossible in the absence of experience to realize the discouragement, the gloom, the despondency, which had settled upon the Allied nations during the period of the last German drive, which began on March 21st and continued successfully up to the middle of July. But a change came on the 18th of July, and the effect was little less than miraculous. I was in London at the time and the London papers and Paris papers, and the papers, as I afterwards found, of the entire United Kingdom and of France described what took place in their issues of the 19th of July. Remember that from March 21st, the Germans had pushed the Allies like leaves before them. The German armies had crossed the Marne, and there was absolutely nothing to stop their advance to Paris. Amiens also was threatened—Amiens and the Channel ports. But on the 19th of July the cables flashed the news that "The Germans have been stopped by the Americans and the Americans have

have taken a thousand prisoners." (*Applause.*) Why, a thousand prisoners then meant more than a hundred thousand at a later date, because the stopping of the German advance and the taking of a thousand prisoners showed that the new force which had come to the Front, behind which there were hundreds of thousands and millions more, was capable of meeting, and in an equal combat, vanquishing the best trained soldiers in Europe. (*Applause.*)

That was the point about which even our Allies were in doubt. For greatly as they admired the character of the Americans, fully as they recognized our gift of dash and initiative, they did not really know whether armies hastily collected together from city and country and subjected to a short training of a few months could meet, not to say vanquish, but could meet and hold armies like the armies of the Germans. When this word flashed over the wires, that on the 18th of July the Americans had actually done it, a new hope, a vast hope, took possession of the heart of all England. Although I have been in England many a time and have met Englishmen of all classes, it was never so good to be in England as it was last summer. Everywhere you went, there were expressions of appreciation and gratitude for what America had done, until finally one somehow got the self-gratifying hallucination that he personally had contributed to the winning of the victory! Well, America turned the scales! What would have happened without the coming of America into this war I know not, but I don't like to think what might have happened. We turned the scales, nevertheless. Our Allies had fought three years before we entered the war, and they had fought for a cause which, though we knew it not, was ours as well as theirs. (*Applause.*) And it was because they had thrown an infinitude of metal and man power along that Western Front, that they were able to hold the contending forces in equilibrium, a somewhat unfavorable equilibrium; yet sufficient to hold them until we arrived, drove them back at Chateau Thierry and then beyond the Ourcq, and then beyond the Aisne, and then

then broke their lines between Verdun and the Argonne Forest and chased them to the very gates of Sedan, where their armies would have been captured and destroyed, thanks to the masterly strategy of Foch, had they not anticipated their doom by begging for an armistice and accepting the Allied terms of peace.

Now we are engaged in settling the details of peace. No doubt our share in this war and our participation in this Peace Conference will put new obligations upon America. We have entered into a partnership with European nations for the preservation of certain good things in this world. I am constrained to point out that while these new obligations devolve upon us, the partnership is, and I hope will remain, a limited partnership. We aren't ready to recognize that other nations have equal rights with the United States in the affairs of the new world. (*Applause.*) We aren't ready to abandon the Monroe Doctrine. (*Applause.*) We aren't willing to fight about the settlement of some dynastic, trade or boundary question in Montenegro or Lithuania. There are certain things for which we will fight, and there are a multitude of things happening in the old world which we say properly concern the old world but are no affair of ours.

What have we fought for in this war? I judge the future by the present and the past. I say to myself that what we have been fighting for in this war will appeal to us again as it appealed to us in 1917. We are fighting, gentlemen, for our national rights and interests; we are fighting to vindicate the sanctity of treaties and international law; we are fighting for oppressed and little nationalities; we are fighting to make the world safe for democracy—in the great phrase of the President. Those things we have fought for; those things we and our children and children's children will be ready to fight for again. But beyond those limits, we haven't now committed ourselves to any scheme of alliance with the nations of the world, and in my opinion beyond those limits we should not commit ourselves in the future. (*Applause.*) These are spiritual and moral ends for which we are fighting. They pre-suppose a  
certain

certain attitude of mind and sentiment. Where that attitude exists, it will be easy to establish co-operation; community of feeling being there, cooperation in action easily becomes possible. Any man accustomed to look below the surface of events could have seen that before this European war began there was already such community of sentiment and feeling between the United States and Great Britain, and consequently the Society of Nations was already in existence between the United States and Great Britain. The Bible says, "The Kingdom of Heaven cometh not with observation." That is to say, often the kingdom of heaven is near and men discern it not.

The beginning of a Society of Nations was already here when, after our Spanish War, Great Britain and the United States were drawn together by a community of feeling and sentiment, which made it possible for them in the future to settle all disputes without recourse to the sword. (*Applause.*) We were already aware that such community of feeling existed between us and France—France, our ever constant friend!—France, the one friend with whom we have never broken since Dutchmen came to this Island! (*Applause.*) And the experience of the last four years has shown, with its conferences, and during the last eighteen months with its co-operation, that we are united by these spiritual ties not only to France but also to Italy. So that the Society of Nations is already in existence, because the moral and spiritual bases are in existence for a union between these three nations. What more do you need? Let them go on in the future as we have been doing for the last eighteen months, consulting with one another, throwing their minds into the common pot, adjusting all their difficulties by compromise, by conciliation, agreeing to submit their differences to the arbitrament, not of the sword, but of reason and conscience. Let them go on as they have been doing, and you already have an organ for discharging the functions which you desire to devolve upon that entity which you are calling the League of Nations. It is already here in embryo. It may need some further development

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velopment, some new organs, some more specific covenants to refer matters in dispute to consultation or conciliation or arbitration, but, essentially, it is already here.

Would I then limit the Society of Nations to the United States and England and France and Italy? Far from it! I would say to every independent nation, when it is willing to accept the terms and conditions of admission, it should be gladly welcomed to that Society. I would say to the Empire of Japan, our faithful Ally in this war, she, of course, must be admitted; and I would say to our one-time Ally, Russia, and our former enemy, Germany, when they establish governments representative of their peoples, capable of maintaining order and discharging their international obligations, and when they accept the conditions of membership in the League or the Society of Nations and give evidence that their acceptance isn't merely a verbal assurance, but a fact endorsed by a new national mind and spirit, then I would accept them on equal terms with the others. That is my program for a Society of Nations, which can only, of course, in the order of events, be gradually evolved.

But the point I am especially concerned to emphasize is that, so far as the Allied nations are concerned, we have the essentials of it now in their agreement on the great moral and spiritual ideas which the Society is intended to promote and preserve. Never again, I hope, will the world become such a pandemonium as Belgium and northeastern France have become in our time.

I had the honor, in September, of being invited by Marshal Foch to meet him. We had a very interesting conversation in which, among other things, I spoke of the marvelous anomaly of a nation which had made such astounding progress as Germany had made in trade and industry, science and invention, reverting in its moral conduct toward other nations to the morals of savagery. Marshal Foch listened, and when I had finished, he said, "That isn't the worst of it; that isn't the worst of it! With savages, it is the individual who  
exhibits

exhibits the savagery, but with the Boche, it is savagery organized on a national scale, having behind it as its dynamo all the forces of civilization and of science, including physics, chemistry and mechanics." (*Applause.*) And he added what I shouldn't have reported before the armistice, but what I can without impropriety repeat now, "It is impossible to negotiate peace with such barbarians; there is nothing to do but to chase them beyond the Rhine." (*Applause.*) In two months he had done it, and destroyed their power to a degree far more overwhelming than anybody, however sanguine his hopes, would in September have ventured to imagine.

What we need, then, is the substitute for organized savagery of organized reason and conscience. May we not look forward to a time:

"When the common sense of most shall keep a fretful race in awe,

"And the kindly earth shall flourish, wrapped in universal law." (*Applause.*)

Let us have done with the law of the jungle! Let us pray for the reign of justice and the Golden Rule. (*Applause.*)

The President then said:

I now present to you the last speaker of the evening, whose first training was as a clergyman in the Presbyterian Church, of which I am an unworthy member. You all remember as undergraduates, after listening to some eloquent discourse at Sunday morning Chapel by our respective College Presidents, what a genuine relief it was to go in the evening to a real Church and hear a real sermon. It is doubtless from some such reason that the clergyman follows the University Presidents in tonight's order of exercises; but howsoever this may be, I take pleasure in now introducing to you the "Parson Militant", who for this occasion desires to be known as plain Mr. Robert Davis.

ADDRESS

ADDRESS BY REV. ROBERT DAVIS, PASTOR  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ENGLE-  
WOOD, N. J.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I ask you honestly, face to face, how you would feel at this hour if you had been called upon to make another speech? The trucks have gone by and the trailers after them, and I am even less than the license tag on the back trailer.

With all the sadness and the sorrow of that French zone that Dr. Schurman has referred to, there was one thing that saved the Americans and the French, as far as they could understand it, and that was the humor of the Americans. All through March, April and May, when it was retreat, retreat and retreat, right up till the 18th and 19th of July, when the Americans made a breastwork of their own bodies and stopped the Germans, during all that time the Americans had been having a great many laughs, and perhaps the most unconscious and most spontaneous humorists of the American Expeditionary Forces have been our colored troops. It is most ridiculous to see one of our Southern darkies trying to make love to a French ducky. You see, the French darkies are Africans. And right here, one of our Americans made a very philosophical remark. They said to him, "Jack, what do you think of these French niggers?" "Well, boss, dey's differen', dey's differen'. Yuh see, we's Americans and dey's Africans."

One of these colored men walked up to a French ducky, an Algerian, not a man who laughs or enjoys laughing, and looked at him. They both had the same colored uniforms. The American would look at him and say "Howd'ye," and there would be no response; and he would say "Howd'ye do Bo!" One of these colored men walked all around him a couple of times and made overtures of friendliness and got no response. Finally he said, "Yuh smells kind o' natural and yuh's black, but yuh aint no nigger." (*Laughter.*)

They had a ball team. Some of the other colored men in this ball team were British; that is, British Colonials



REV. ROBERT DAVIS  
PASTOR, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,  
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.



Colonials who were Mohammedans. It is a strange thing all through that French zone to see the graves of the Arabs. They do not have crosses, but just square boards, perhaps rounded at the top into a crescent, with Arabic lettering. At this ball game one of the devout Mohammedans came to bat and looked up and said, "Allah! Allah!" The colored fellows listened, and the fellow did it again and came to bat: "Allah! Allah!" Then our man came up and he hit the plate and said, "You know me, Al." (*Laughter.*)

Reference was made to the prisoners. All through those months there were no prisoners, you know, but when the first prisoners came through, you cannot imagine the excitement. First there were only a few, and then more and more came. That was through the months of June and July. One colored man had captured a little, undernourished prisoner. This big coon came along the road. He had taken off his knap-sack and put it on this prisoner, and the prisoner was carrying his gun, and he had all sorts of souvenirs: broken helmets and every other kind of shell and decoration thrown about his prisoner. The coon walked along behind, smoking one of these free cigarettes, and as he approached some of the men he said, "Look and see what this coon done got."

Here is another one. This man was one of twenty who was sent out to bring back twenty prisoners. They wanted these prisoners to put in a pen for the Intelligence Department. Each one of the coons was to guard a prisoner, and nineteen came back with their prisoners, but the twentieth one didn't have any, and so the Intelligence Officer called him in and said, "What did you do with your prisoner—you started out with him, didn't you?" "Yes, boss, you see, it's this way. We wuz walking along and he commence' to tell me 'bout his mother and how sad she'd be not to see him no more, and then he told me 'bout his three chil'ren and his wife and his home, but boss, I jest had to kill that man to keep him from breakin' my heart." (*Laughter.*)

Another

Another darky stood by the road. He had been in one of the pioneer regiments which had been used for offensive purposes, but as they were unsuccessful, they were put to the task of making roads. They said, "We are promoted now; we are engineers." And they weren't a bit downcast.

Here is another story. This fellow saw his first unit of Scotchmen go by, and ruminated a good deal. He said, "I guess it's women." "No, dey aint women and dey aint men—I think dey's one of dese here Middlesex Regiments." (*Laughter.*)

Just one more. In the hospital—one of our base hospitals—a very kind woman, an elderly woman, who spoke English, came to give conversation, and also to give cough drops to the wounded men. She spoke to this man, dear old lady: "My dear fellow, you are wounded." "Yes, mam." "Where were you wounded—I mean, what part of your body?" "In the leg, mam." "Oh, you poor fellow, wounded in the leg!" "Yes, mam." "What wounded you?" "Shell, mam." "Oh, poor, dear man, wounded in the leg with a shell. Did it explode?" "No, mam, the shell crawled up my leg and bit me." (*Laughter.*)

Well, now we come, if you will allow me to say so, to my pay. There isn't very much in it, you know, going around making speeches when you're not home for very long, perhaps catching cold and paying your own expenses—I say there isn't very much in the business, is there? There is enough in it to be willing to pay your expenses from 'Frisco, to give just one idea to a group of men like this, which is as follows:

We sent a lot of men across the water who perhaps did not want to go, but in our collective majesties, as a state, we said "Go," and they went. And after they had gone, we became a different country—one notices it after war. The service flags in the windows are only an indication of how people tried to serve, and they say there wasn't a single man in New York but who said, "I don't care what I do, I have simply got to get into it, and I will never forgive myself if I am not in this thing." They went into it on that basis, just to get

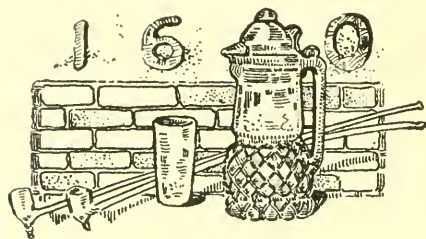
get in and help; and a lot of women who had been playing with dolls all their lives became heroines, and everybody saved, and a lot of people who never believed in prayer took to it, because there was no one else whom they could trust their loved ones with except God. Now that the armistice is signed, it looks as though we were going right back to where we were. Give us eight months more and we will be the kind of people that we were in 1915 and 1916. I cannot help thinking of those hundred thousand, who will never return. You go up and down the wooded slopes of Lorraine and there are little plots that belong to France now, and they are also ours because there was poured out the costliest offering that one nation could yield to another. Gallant men have their long sleep there.

When you think of the end of the night, when it begins to get dimmer and men are running, making their advance, and then they stop running and all you see is a heap of clothes, you never will forget how they looked up to the doctors. "Have I got to go, Doc?"

Now in this country you go through the rural districts and you see lights shining through the windows as night comes on; families are meeting there, to be united in harmony; you see the little children stopping at the curb on their way to school, droves of little children; and you see men coming down in the trains on their way to business. Are we going back to just where we were? Why did those gallant men give what they gave? Why are they going to sleep their long sleep in France? That America can be better and different. Does it mean that men who said, "I have got to get into it and help out on this thing," are now going back to the old game of grabbing, and the families are going to go back to their old habit of not giving as much money as they gave during the war; and women are going back to playing with dolls and making mud pies? It will be the greatest crime that has ever existed. That is what the sin against the Holy Ghost is: that people come out into a larger life for a little while and then turn back into a smaller life, a less generous and a less sacred life. If you and I don't say  
that



that we have been different, and now, for the sake of those men and by the grace of God, we are going to stay different and the children are going to be better and homes better and business better what will be the result? It will mean that all they gave is going to count for nothing, unless we stay different. It is right up to us. (*Applause.*)



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### THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING



THE Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting of The Holland Society of New York was held in the Hotel Astor, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, New York City, on Monday, April 7, 1919. The Annual Meetings are always held on April 6th (except when such date falls on Saturday or Sunday) in commemoration of the VERBOND DER EDELEN—Confederation of the Nobles—organized by Count Henry van Brederode in the house of Culemburg in the year 1566, A. D., when the Dutch combined against tyranny and adopted the badge which is now the badge of our Society.

President Seymour Van Santvoord took the chair and called the meeting to order.

The minutes of the Thirty-third Annual Meeting were, on motion, approved as printed in the Year Book for 1918, pages 123 to 168 inclusive.

#### REPORT OF TREASURER

The formal printed report follows:

ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT, *Treasurer*,

*in account with*

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

RECEIPTS

## RECEIPTS

<i>Dr.</i>	
Balance on Hand March 1, 1918.....	\$ 366.47
Initiation Fees.....	85.00
Annual Dues.....	4,599.65
Certificates of Membership.....	24.00
Interest on Investments.....	370.00
Interest on Daily Balances.....	24.99
Rebate on Insurance.....	18.79
Sales of Souvenirs and Collections.....	21.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,509.90

## DISBURSEMENTS

<i>Cr.</i>	
Rent of Society Rooms.....	\$ 716.67
Annual Meeting.....	303.20
Year Book.....	13.87
Library.....	573.25
Annual Dinner.....	393.87
Engrossing.....	6.80
Secretary.....	760.41
Treasurer.....	369.28
Cash with Secretary.....	24.25
Balance on Hand.....	2,348.30
	<hr/>
	\$5,509.90

## INVESTMENTS

	PAR VALUE	COST
2 West Shore R. R. 1st Mortgage 4% Bonds.....	\$2,000.00	\$1,957.50
1 St. Paul & No. Pacific Ry. 6% Bond....	1,000.00	1,230.00
1 Northern Pacific Ry. Prior Lien and Land Grant 4% Bond.....	1,000.00	1,037.50
1 New York, Lackawanna & Western Ry. 1st Mortgage 6% Bond.....	1,000.00	1,345.00
2 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. General Mortgage 4% Bonds.....	2,000.00	2,080.00
2 Providence Securities Co. 4% Bonds....	2,000.00	1,800.00
1 United States 3½% Liberty Loan.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$10,000.00	\$10,450.00
	ARTHUR H. VAN	BRUNT,
		<i>Treasurer.</i>

Dated March 1, 1919.

PRESIDENT VAN SANTVOORD: Gentlemen, the Treasurer is late for some reason, and as the next business in order is the consideration of the Treasurer's Report, perhaps

perhaps we may consider that report as before the meeting, inasmuch as it has been extended in full in the notice of the meeting which has been sent to all of the members. Therefore, if there is no objection we will consider that this report is before the committee for action. The Secretary informs me that this report has already been considered by the Finance Committee and approved. Therefore, it is in order to consider the adoption of this report.

VOICE: I move that it be adopted.

VOICE: I second it.

PRESIDENT VAN SANTVOORD: The motion is made and seconded that it be adopted. Those in favor signify in the usual manner—contrary? It is carried. (Unanimously carried.)

Next in order is the report of the Secretary.

THE SECRETARY, Frederic R. Keator, then presented his Annual Report as follows, the members rising as a tribute of respect while the names of members deceased during the past year were read:

*To the Members of The Holland Society of New York, Mijne Heeren:—*

The Secretary begs to submit his annual report as follows:

*Membership:* The total number of members reported in the notice calling this meeting was nine hundred and forty, with loss by death since then of four and by resignation since then of two, making the present recorded membership nine hundred and thirty-four.

During the year we have lost by death the following members:

ELECTED	MEMBERS	DIED
Jan. 7-1892	Peter Kouwenhoven, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Feb. 4-1917
Oct. 27-1887	Isaac De F. Lansing, Albany, N. Y.	May 6-1917
Dec. 20-1910	Charles E. Lansing, New York City	Dec. 20-1917
Dec. 12-1907	John Lott Van Brunt, Westwood, N. J.	Mar. 1-1918
Mar. 14-1912	Andrew James Van Sicken, Jamaica, N. Y.	Mar. 22-1918
Dec. 23-1885	Charles A. Vanderhoof, Locust, N. J.	Apr. 1-1918
		Oct.

Oct. 11-1906	Albert H. Van Deusen, Washington, D. C.	Apr. 6-1918
Mar. 14-1907	Thomas E. Hardenbergh, New York City	Apr. 15-1918
Oct. 8-1908	Francis L. Wandell, Saddle River, N. J.	May 7-1918
Oct. 29-1891	Jacob E. Duryee, Los Angeles, Calif.	May 25-1918
June 13-1907	Rensselaer Ten Broeck, Hillsdale, N. Y.	May 30-1918
June 11-1908	Luther H. Gulick, New York City	Aug. 13-1918
Oct. 24-1889	Sylvanus L. Schoonmaker, N. Y. C.	Aug. 17-1918
Dec. 20-1886	Cornelius Van Riper, Passaic, N. J.	Aug. 20-1918
Mar. 14-1885	John R. Van Derveer, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.	Sept. 7-1918
Dec. 20-1910	William J. Bogert, Westfield, N. J.	Sept. 21-1918
Mar. 11-1915	Peter Quackenbush, Paterson, N. J.	Oct. 6-1918
Mar. 27-1890	Henry Traphagen, Jersey City, N. J.	Oct. 11-1918
Mar. 29-1888	William H. Van Kleeck, New York City	Oct. 31-1918
Oct. 24-1889	Chas. Visscher Winne, Albany, N. Y.	Nov. 8-1918
Apr. 30-1885	Gerard Beekman, New York City	Nov. 9-1918
Dec. 12-1907	William S. Ackerman, Paterson, N. J.	Nov. 11-1918
Oct. 25-1886	Robert A. Van Wyck, Paris, France	Nov. 14-1918
Mar. 10-1898	James M. Tappen, New York City	Nov. 17-1918
Mar. 30-1887	James R. Brevoort, Yonkers, N. Y.	Dec. 15-1918
Dec. 17-1908	Eugene W. Veeder, Schenectady, N. Y.	Dec. 16-1918
Dec. 20-1886	Frederick G. Van Vliet, New York City	Dec. 22-1918
Apr. 30-1885	Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, N. Y.	Jan. 6-1919
Oct. 14-1915	James R. Schermerhorn, Cortland, N. Y.	Feb. 3-1919
Oct. 27-1887	Sayer Hasbrouck, Hamilton, Ber- muda	Mar. 5-1919
Mar. 14-1901	Daniel V. B. Hegeman, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mar. 23-1919
Mar. 29-1894	Frank Van Fleet, Scarsdale, N. Y.	Apr. 6-1919
Mar. 31-1892	John Rogers Hegeman, Mamaroneck, N. Y.	Apr. 6-1919

*Queen Wilhelmina Lectureship:* At the regular meeting of the Trustees, held June 13, 1918, Mr. Beekman, for the Committee, submitted the following report, and asked that the Committee be discharged:

REPORT

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF  
THE TRUSTEES OF THE HOLLAND SOCIETY  
ON THE QUEEN WILHELMINA LECTURE-  
SHIP IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

The Committee appointed in January, 1913, by President Bogert, continued and added to August 11, 1915, to consider the matter of the Queen Wilhelmina Lectureship in Columbia University, begs leave to respectfully report:

The Committee as originally constituted presented a report on this subject, dated March 10, 1913, recommending to the Trustees resolutions, which were adopted as follows:

“RESOLVED, that the Trustees of The Holland Society sympathize with the effort being made by the Dutch Government to establish in Columbia University Lectureships on the Dutch language and literature.

RESOLVED, that the Trustees recommend to the members of The Holland Society and to all others interested in the Dutch influence in this country, that they give their sympathy and support to this effort to bring to the attention of America of today the debt of gratitude which it owes to the early Colonial Dutch teaching of civil and religious liberty.

RESOLVED, that it be referred to the Executive Officers of The Holland Society to receive subscriptions for this cause, which subscriptions shall constitute a fund to be contributed in the name of The Holland Society to the “Queen Wilhelmina Lectureship of Dutch Language and Literature” in Columbia University.”

The Committee as added to since the presentation of the above report have further considered the question referred to them and submit the following as an additional report: We feel compelled to confine our recommendation to that contained in the Committee’s report of March 10, 1913. It is questionable whether under the constitution of The Holland Society any other course would be possible.

While

While entertaining the greatest respect for the person of Queen Wilhelmina herself, and a profound sympathy with that Holland which gave the influences for right in religious and civil thought in the Nieuw Amsterdam, Mother of New York, we recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, that The Holland Society of New York, while appreciating the effort made by the gentlemen of Holland to establish the Queen Wilhelmina Lectureship in Columbia University, consider that the Constitution of our Society limits its action in support of this Lectureship to the administration of funds placed in its hands for that purpose.

RESOLVED, that this Committee respectfully request that they be discharged from a further consideration of this subject.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GERARD BEEKMAN,  
JOHN E. VAN NOSTRAND,  
GARRET J. GARRETSON,

Dated, June 13, 1918. WM. L. BROWER.

On motion duly made, seconded and carried the report was received and laid upon the table. The Committee was discharged and further consideration of the subject-matter involved in the report was suspended until after the termination of the war.

*Report of Committee to Suggest to Trustees Ways and Means to Increase the Membership of the Society:*  
At the last Annual Meeting a Special Committee was created to suggest to the Trustees ways and means to increase the membership of the Society, the membership of such Committee being Charles E. Lydecker, Chairman; James S. Newkirk and William C. Demorest. Said Committee submitted the following report to the Trustees at their meeting held on June 13, 1918:

New York, May 27th, 1918.

To The Trustees of The Holland Society.  
Gentlemen:

The Holland Society desires that its prosperity be maintained.

Membership

Membership and Finances must be kept up.

This Committee was appointed to suggest means and ways to have membership grow instead of decrease and to report to the Trustees on or before June 13th, 1918.

The Committee, Charles E. Lydecker, No. 2 Rector Street; James S. Newkirk, No. 81 Astor Place, Jersey City, and William C. Demorest, No. 217 Broadway, New York, having deliberated report as follows:

1. We think that there are not enough measures taken to develop Netherlandish interest in the members. They pay their dues and take pride in membership in a Genealogical, Racial and Traditional Society, but they get no Genealogy, Tradition or Race comment from year to year. We have money enough to produce some literary feature, such as our medals and tokens have commemorated, and get the men and particularly the women of the Society awake to the wealth of story tradition and history in little Holland. We would start the ball rolling and then invite the members to send in suggestions of anniversaries and events which would be of use in printing such bulletins.

We advocate issuing a bi-monthly bulletin, one small orange sheet and pay to have it done; pay postage 1 cent and let the members be aware that we have a library and a touch with the Motherland.

We would like to see some of the Holland language used in notices and historical data, so as to stimulate interest in the Dutch Authors and Dutch life. The Society is too somnolent. The bulletin would be the vehicle for such appeals and arguments.

2. We would urge the members who have sons to make them members of the Society, give the reasons frankly and stir them up.

3. There are some old Dutch relics that could, with small expense, be portrayed and thus enliven the bulletin, and no doubt fetching photo films would be forthcoming from many sources if encouragement were given to have them sent in.

4. We want a Literary Secretary. Who shall he be? Someone who would love to do the work, and enjoy



enjoy the appreciation which would be given to his efforts.

These are suggestions which are recommended to the august body of Trustees, whose labors are made difficult because so little general interest exists in The Holland Society on the part of its one thousand members.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) CHARLES E. LYDECKER  
*For the Committee.*

On motion duly made, seconded and carried the report was received and laid on the table.

*Trustees' Meetings:* The Trustees have held four regular meetings in New York City, during the year, as follows: June 13, 1918 at Delmonico's; October 10, 1918 at Delmonico's; December 12, 1918 at Delmonico's; March 13, 1919 at the University Club. The President was absent from the meetings of June 13, 1918 and October 10, 1918, being on a six month's leave of absence granted to him by the Trustees. The meeting of December 12, 1918 was upon the invitation of the President. At the meeting of March 13, 1919 the President was the guest of the Trustees.

*Society's Meetings:* At the meeting of the Trustees held on Oct. 10, 1918, Mr. Brower, for the Committee on Meetings, stated that the Committee had met immediately prior to the meeting, all four members being present, and had unanimously adopted the following report:

“Owing to the prevailing conditions brought about by the war, the Committee on Meetings report to the Trustees that, in their opinion, the Annual Smoker should be dispensed with this year.”

On motion duly made, seconded and carried the report was received and the recommendation contained therein, that the smoker for 1918 be abandoned, was adopted. Pursuant to such action by the Trustees the Smoker of 1918, which was to have been held on November 26th, 1918, was not held.

The

The Thirty-fourth Annual Dinner of the Society was held at Delmonico's on Thursday evening, January 16, 1919. Over three hundred members and guests were present. Early in the evening the President read a memorial tribute to our late fellow-member, Theodore Roosevelt, which the members present approved and adopted by acclamation. A copy of such tribute will appear in the account of the Dinner in the 1919 Year Book. This is the first time in many years that the Annual Banquet has not been held at the Waldorf-Astoria.

*Branch or County Meetings:* The Poughkeepsie District Members, by reason of war conditions, abandoned their Annual Dinner in Commemoration of the Relief of the Siege of Leyden, which is usually held at the Nelson House, Poughkeepsie, New York, on October third of each year.

The Hudson County Branch held their Seventh Annual Meeting on Tuesday, December 10, 1918 at the Jersey City Club, Clinton Avenue, Jersey City, N. J. The meeting was largely attended.

*Proposed Amendment to the Constitution:* At the regular meeting of the Trustees held on March 13, 1919, the following amendment to the Constitution was unanimously recommended to this Annual Meeting for adoption: That part of Section 1, Article III of the Constitution which prescribes the eligibility as to age, of membership in the Society, comprised in the first fourteen words of said section shall be amended to read as follows: "No one shall be eligible to membership unless at the time of election he is eighteen years of age."

*Accessions:* The list of accessions to the library and archives during the year will be found in the 1919 Year Book. For the sake of brevity we refrain from mentioning here the list, although it includes many valuable additions to the records of the Society.

*Publications of the Society:* The Year Book for 1918 was distributed to the membership on or about February 12th, 1919. Delivery of the book should

have been made in May 1918 but, as explained to the members by the Secretary in the circular letter sent out by him November 5, 1918, the publishers were unable to obtain from the mills the proper paper for the book. They assured him that they had endeavored to procure from five or six manufacturers the particular kind of paper used in the book but had been unable to do so and that delivery of the order, which they had finally placed for such paper, could not be made until autumn. In September a government regulation appeared, forbidding the manufacture of laid book paper and applying to orders already booked. Further delay in the manufacture and shipment to the publishers from the mill ensued. The Secretary has greatly appreciated the patience and consideration shown by the members while awaiting the receipt of the book, and hopes that no such delay will occur with the Year Book for 1919.

*Library:* In June 1918, at the solicitation of the Raymond Concrete Pile Company, a corporation engaged in the manufacture of war materials for the government and which corporation occupied rooms adjoining that of the Society and which, by reason of the rapid expansion of its business had with the consent of the Society, as previously reported, taken over Room 1311, formerly occupied by the Society, the Secretary, after conference with the Treasurer, consented to a cancellation of the lease of Room 1312 at 90 West Street, which the Society had, and took a sub-lease from the Raymond Concrete Pile Company of Room 1515 on the fifteenth floor of the same building. The new lease was made on the basis of a rental of seven hundred dollars a year for a period expiring April 1, 1919 and with an option for a renewal at the same rent for two more years. This represents a saving to the Society of one hundred dollars a year. All expense of moving the Society's effects and property from the old room to the new one was borne by the Raymond Concrete Pile Company, together with the expense of reprinting such stationery of the Society as it was necessary to change. The Secretary ventures

to

to believe that the new quarters are superior to the former ones and that the reduction of expense will be a further consideration supporting the move. Last month the Officers of the Society exercised the option for the renewal above mentioned and renewed the lease of Room 1515 for a further term of two years from April 1, 1919.

*Historical and Other Functions Participated in by the Society:* President van Santvoord attended the War Dinner and Patriotic Reunion of The Huguenot Society of America at the Plaza Hotel on Tuesday evening, April 9th, at seven o'clock, as a representative of this Society.

The President also was a representative at the 148th Annual Banquet of St. George's Society of New York, at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday evening, April 23rd, at seven o'clock.

Under the auspices of The American Rights League and The American Defense Society and through the courtesy of Rev. Dr. Manning, Rector of Trinity Parish, a Memorial Service for the martyred dead of the Lusitania was held in Trinity Church, on Tuesday, May 7th, at four p. m. Mr. James S. Polhemus, Trustee, represented the Society.

An invitation was received from the President, Officers and Directors of the Kings County Historical Society, Inc. to the 142nd Anniversary of the Battle of Long Island at the Band Stand in Prospect Park, Sunday afternoon, August twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, at half past two o'clock. The delegation from the Society was: Messrs. Bergen, Bogert, Hulst and Van Wyck.

The Daughters of the Cincinnati invited a delegation of five from this Society to attend a Patriotic Service commemorating the victory of the Allies and the United States of America, held in Trinity Church, Broadway at Wall Street, on Sunday, the seventeenth of November, at three-thirty p. m. Sermon by Rev. William T. Manning, S. T. D. Mr. John E. Van Nostrand, Trustee, and Mr. Neafie, member, represented the Society.

A service of Thanksgiving for the Victory of the United States of America and the Allied Nations was held in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Amsterdam Avenue and 112th Street, New York, on Thanksgiving Day, November 28th, at eleven o'clock. This Society was represented by Mr. J. Maus Schermerhorn, Mr. Neafie and the Secretary.

An invitation was received from the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New York requesting the honor of the President's company at the Anniversary Banquet on St. Andrew's Day, November the thirtieth, at seven o'clock, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. William Leverich Brower, Acting President, represented the Society.

The President attended the Anniversary Dinner of The Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York at Delmonicos on Friday, December sixth, at seven o'clock, as a representative of this Society. The Secretary represented the Society on the same evening at the Seventieth Anniversary of the St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island at the Brooklyn Club.

President van Santvoord represented the Society at the Thirty-third Annual Dinner of the New York Southern Society which was held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday evening, December 11th, at seven o'clock.

A Patriotic Service was held by The Colonial Dames of the State of New York, at Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, on Sunday, January 26th, at four P. M. Messrs J. M. Schermerhorn and John E. Van Nostrand represented the Society.

Mr. J. Maus Schermerhorn represented the Society at the annual reception of The Society of the Daughters of the Cincinnati, at the Gotham, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street, on the 29th of January, at half after four o'clock.

A memorial service for Theodore Roosevelt was held in his ancestral Church, the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, on Thursday, January 30th, at three o'clock in the afternoon. Col. John W. Vrooman represented the Society.

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The New York State Society of the Cincinnati requested the honor of the company of the President of this Society at Dinner on the one hundred and eighty-seventh anniversary of the birth of His Excellency General Washington, February the twenty-second, nineteen hundred and nineteen, at half past seven o'clock, at the Metropolitan Club. Judge VanWyck represented the President on that occasion.

An invitation was received from the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, requesting the presence of a delegation at its Annual Church Service on the afternoon of February 23rd, at four o'clock, at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Avenue and 91st Street. The Society was represented by Messrs. Theodore F. Lozier and Edward F. Schenk.

The Society was represented by the Secretary, Frederic R. Keator, at the Annual Dinner of St. David's Society, held at the Hotel Astor on March first.

The Secretary represented the President at the Victory Banquet of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York on Friday evening, March fourteenth, at seven o'clock, at the Hotel Biltmore.

The President represented the Society at the 135th Anniversary Dinner of The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick on Monday evening, March the seventeenth, at half after six o'clock, at the Hotel Commodore.

*Presentations by the Society:* The Society has presented to the Koninklijke Instituut voor Taal, Land en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indie at The Hague, Holland, copies of the Year Book for the years 1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1900-1901-1902-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918. A request for these books was made to the Secretary through Mr. Lamantrip of the Netherlands Legation at Washington, D. C.

All the routine matters of the office have received attention.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERIC R. KEATOR,  
*Secretary.*  
PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT VAN SANTVOORD: A little later, gentlemen, in the order of new business I will have something to say further in regard to the action of the Trustees in dealing with the report of your committee with respect to increasing the membership of the Society. At present I will ask if you are prepared to approve and accept the report of the Secretary as read?

VOICE: I move it be accepted.

VOICE: Seconded.

PRESIDENT VAN SANTVOORD: It is so moved and seconded. All in favor signify in the usual manner—contrary? It is carried. (Unanimously carried.)

Next in order is the report of the Committee on Statue of William the Silent. Mr. Bergen is the chairman of that committee and is absent tonight, but as a matter of fact there is nothing to report from that committee except the usual conventional report of "progress," which in this case means—"no progress"—under existing circumstances.

The next in order is the report of the Committee on Finance. Mr. Hulst, have you anything to report?

MR. E. COVERT HULST: The undersigned, chairman of the Finance Committee, reports that he has examined the annual account of Arthur H. Van Brunt, Treasurer of the Society, dated March 1, 1919, and the vouchers in support thereof and that he finds the same correct. He further reports that he has examined the investments of the Society and likewise finds the same on hand and in proper condition. Dated, New York, April 4, 1919.

(Signed) E. COVERT HULST, Chairman, Finance Committee.

PRESIDENT VAN SANTVOORD: You have heard the report of the Finance Committee, gentlemen. If there is no objection it will be received and placed on file. It is so ordered.

The next in order is the report of the Committee on Genealogy. Col. Vrooman, is there anything for your committee to report?

COL. VROOMAN: Not tonight, sir.

PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT VAN SANTVOORD: Next is the report of the Committee on History and Tradition. The chair regrets to state that Judge Garretson, trustee of the Society, who is chairman of this committee, is seriously ill, and his intimate friends are much concerned as to his condition. If Judge Hasbrouck, who occupies a very subordinate position on that committee, by chance, has anything to say supplementing the chair's statement, he may have an opportunity now.

JUDGE HASBROUCK: There is nothing to say except that we regret the sickness of Judge Garretson.

PRESIDENT VAN SANTVOORD: There is nothing really to report by the Banquet Committee other than has been stated by the Secretary, I suppose. Mr. Van Brunt, chairman of that committee, is not in attendance.

Passing then to the order of miscellaneous business, I think I should state briefly the motive of the trustees in temporarily laying upon the table the report of the committee appointed at the annual meeting of 1918 in respect to increasing the membership of the Society.

You have heard the report of that committee, which we thought a most excellent one, but it came in the middle of the summer when the president was away on a forced leave of absence and at a time when, as of course all realize, the affairs of the country as well as of the world were at such a crisis that by common consent of the management of organizations similar to our own it seemed advisable to allow matters of general import to remain at a standstill; and that condition obtained throughout the summer and into the early fall—in fact, down to the time when it became necessary for us to plan for the annual banquet. At that time the stress was so great that the trustees at first decided we even ought not to hold the annual banquet, and they formally decided to pass it over. Later, at the very last moment, after the signing of the Armistice, the matter was taken up and put through hurriedly.

With that on our minds and the fact of some material diminution in the resources of the Society because of  
loss



loss of membership dues from those who were absent in military and naval service, it was thought by the trustees advisable to allow this committee's report to remain on the table until the beginning of a new Society year. Therefore, no action was taken further than the approval of the recommendation in that report, as I remember it in response to a suggestion at our annual meeting—that the membership age qualification might properly be lowered to eighteen years.

That recommendation was approved by the board, unanimously adopted and referred to this meeting for its consideration under the constitution with the approval of the board. Therefore, it is in order now to consider the proposed amendment to the constitution. The Secretary has read it. It is in substance that the age for qualifying membership shall be reduced to eighteen years.

COL. VROOMAN: Mr. President, I favor the adoption of the amendment. A boy who is old enough to shoulder a gun, enter the service of his country, preserve it and our flag—is, in my judgment, old enough to be a member of this Society. (*Applause.*)

PRESIDENT VAN SANTVOORD: The proposed amendment in terms is as follows: "That part of Section 1, Article III, of the constitution which prescribes the eligibility as to age of membership in the Society, comprised in the first fourteen words of said section, shall be amended to read as follows: 'No one shall be eligible to membership unless at the time of election he is eighteen years of age.'"

Are you prepared to act upon that proposition now, gentlemen? If so, will someone move its adoption?

COL. VROOMAN: I so move.

VOICE: Seconded.

PRESIDENT VAN SANTVOORD: It is moved and seconded that the proposed amendment be adopted. Those in favor signify in the usual manner—contrary? (Unanimously carried.) It is so ordered.

Some time ago the Board of Trustees in correspondence with the Liberty Loan Committee of the Government

ernment Loan Organization approved and directed to be mailed to the membership of the Society a form of letter which the Loan Committee desired us to send to our members. It has been printed and will go out shortly. Now that same committee has addressed a letter to the Society under very recent date, requesting the Society as a body in its annual meeting at this time to adopt the following resolutions:

“WHEREAS, the Secretary of the Treasury has announced a fifth and probably the last popular Government Loan to be known as the Victory Liberty Loan, and

WHEREAS, the proceeds of this loan are to be used in payment of bills incurred by our Government in military preparations that brought the war with Germany to a close months sooner than was generally expected, thereby saving tens of thousands of lives of American boys, and

WHEREAS, it is therefore the patriotic duty of every American to support this loan, and

WHEREAS, the business of the country cannot go on in a normal manner until after the government has been properly financed, and

WHEREAS, the members of this organization have given unstintedly of their time and energy to the past four Liberty Loan campaigns, and thereby contributed greatly to the success of the said loans, now therefore be it

RESOLVED: That this organization hereby pledges its unqualified support to the Victory Liberty Loan, and further be it

RESOLVED, that this organization recommends to its members not only that they back the Victory Liberty Loan with their dollars to the limit of their ability, but that they give freely and unreservedly of their time and efforts as they have in the past to make this last loan an overwhelming success.”

Will someone offer the proper resolution?

VOICE: I make a motion it be adopted.

VOICE: Seconded.

PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT VAN SANTVOORD: You have heard the resolution, gentlemen; those in favor signify in the usual manner—contrary? It is unanimously carried.

We are now still in the order of miscellaneous business. If there is any new business to come before the Society, or if any member present desires to make any suggestion, the chair will consider it. If not, the next in order is the report of the Nominating Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year and to fill vacancies, of which committee Judge Hasbrouck is chairman and is now called upon to report.

JUDGE FRANK HASBROUCK: Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, the committee has made its report which has been printed and circulated among the members. You have all received copies.

For President of the Society for the ensuing year, the committee selected as its nominee, Augustus Van Wyck, one of the original members of the Society from 1885, a trustee continuously from 1887, and its fourth president in 1892—a man whose interest in the Society has never failed but has grown greater with the length of days of his membership. Augustus Van Wyck has been nominated for president.

For Vice-Presidents most of the nominations are renominations. The committee through the Secretary of the Society sends out to the different districts entitled to a vice-president a request that they nominate vice-presidents for the respective districts, each district to nominate for itself. Those nominations as received are adopted by the committee and the committee's action is based upon them in almost all cases. Only in one or two cases where there were no nominations, the committee has acted and made the nomination. They are:

New York County.....	WILLIAM LEVERICH BROWER
Kings County.....	ALBERT VAN BRUNT VOORHEES
Queens County.....	JAMES CORNELL VAN SICLEN
Westchester County.....	J. de C. VAN ETEN

Those are all renominations.

Dutchess County.....	WILLIAM A. ADRIANCE
	That

That is a new nomination to succeed I. Reynolds Adriaance.

Ulster County.....	THEODORE BRINK
Albany County.....	JAMES NEWELL VANDER VEER
Schenectady County.....	WILLIAM GEORGE SCHERMERHORN
Central New York.....	JOHN VAN SICKLE
Suffolk County.....	ROBERT LEFFERTS
Rockland County.....	HOWARD VAN BUREN
Hudson County, N. J.....	BENJAMIN TAYLOR VAN ALEN
Bergen County, N. J.....	LEMUEL LOZIER

Those are all renominations.

Passaic County, N. J.....	J. I. TERHUNE
Essex County, N. J.....	JOHN O. VAN SLYKE
Monmouth County, N. J.....	FREDERICK CHRISTIAAN VAN VLIET
Union County, N. J.....	FREDERICK ARDEN WALDRON

The last three are renominations.

Morris County, N. J.....	HARRY PRUDEN VAN GILDER
Mercer County, N. J.....	ROBERT AYRES MESSLER

Renominations

New England.....	REV. WM. HARMAN VAN ALLEN
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Renomination

Pacific Coast.....	HENRY LIVINGSTON VAN WINKLE
United States Army.....	COL. ALFRED HASBROUCK
United States Navy.....	CHAPLAIN ROSWELL RANDALL HOES

Renominations

For Treasurer—after the positive declination of Mr. Van Brunt to further serve in the office, he having held it for twenty-one years—the committee selected the name of De Witt Van Buskirk, President of the Mechanics Trust Company, of Bayonne, N. J., and he is the nominee of the committee for Treasurer of the Society. De Witt Van Buskirk, for treasurer.

For Recording Secretary we have renominated our efficient and genial secretary, Mr. Frederic Rose Keator.

For Trustees for 1923 we have renominated—Henry L. Bogert, E. Covert Hulst, Seymour Van Santvoord, our retiring president—and for new nominees to fill the two remaining places—Charles E. Lydecker and De Witt Van Buskirk, the newly nominated treasurer.

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The committee presents that as its unanimous report, gentlemen.

PRESIDENT VAN SANTVOORD: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the nominating committee, selected in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. Does anybody desire to say anything in respect of this report, or are you prepared to proceed to a ballot?

Ordinarily it has been the custom of the Society to instruct the secretary to cast one ballot for the election of all the nominees.

VOICE: I so move.

VOICE: Second it.

PRESIDENT VAN SANTVOORD: The motion is that there being no objection the secretary shall be instructed to cast one ballot for the election of each of the nominees whose names have been reported by the chairman of the Committee on Nominations. Those in favor signify in the usual manner—contrary? It is unanimously carried.

The Secretary reports that he has cast one ballot for these nominees, and the chair declares that each and every one of them has been elected.

It being now in order for the incoming President to be inducted into office, the chair appoints Col. Vrooman and Mr. Brower to conduct Judge Van Wyck to the platform.

(Judge Van Wyck is conducted to the platform.)

PRESIDENT VAN SANTVOORD: For the first time in its history this Society in disregard of its traditions has had resort to the list of its ex-presidents in its annual selection of an executive officer. In these days when apparently all human institutions are inclined to violate their old traditions and disregard the ancient land marks, perhaps we may be pardoned in expressing a wish that every such departure might embody as much wisdom and be freighted with as high promise as we find in this disregard of our traditions in the selection of our honored former president, Judge Van Wyck. (*Applause.*)

Judge

Judge Van Wyck, in view of our long personal intimacy, and with your knowledge and assurance of my unbroken personal regard, respect, esteem and affection, you will be prepared to understand the great personal pleasure with which I surrender to you this badge of office which I have been genuinely proud to wear. We know that you will honor it as we like to believe that you consider it will honor you. (*Applause*)

(PRESIDENT VAN SANTVOORD surrenders badge of office to JUDGE VAN WYCK.)

PRESIDENT AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK: Gentlemen of The Holland Society—when I was informed that the committee had determined to select me as the president of this Society for a year, I was shocked. A terrible blow was given to my nervous system, for I thought that you had gotten into the habit of electing my friend from Troy and that it would be uninterrupted for years to come, and I think it would have been a good habit. He has made one of the best presidents of this Society that we have ever had. He has conducted it with ability, culture in the character of his addresses, and guided this Society during a period, I might say of turbulence throughout the world, in a manner that makes the members of this Society deeply indebted to him, and I still believe the Society would have acted wisely in continuing his services. He and I have been friends for years and I say this in all sincerity.

Well, when I thought this evening of coming down here I was kind of stage-struck for the first time in my life. I came devilish near "jumping the ranch." But I always have enjoyed serving the Society and on this occasion I hope that it will be esteemed a service at the end of the year. I was one of the original members of the Society in the first year of its existence. I spoke at the first dinner, and I have been talking ever since at dinners and meetings of The Holland Society, and I have enjoyed it. I have enjoyed the growth of the Society. I believe it one of the greatest influences for good in public matters, while being conservative.

I was elected fourth president. The first was Hooper C. Van Vorst. He was a judge of one of our highest courts in this state and was noted and distinguished as an equity lawyer, and I believe the Holland habit did more to fit him for that position than any other man that lived in the state. Then the next was Robert B. Roosevelt—Bob Roosevelt—as we called him—rugged, outspoken, typical Dutchman. He looked like it and talked like it, and he was always alive to the best interests of the Society. Then came Judge Van Hoesen, who was a lover of the traditions of Holland and of her history. I think perhaps he was the best posted member that we ever had upon the philosophy and upon the history of the Holland people.

They died, these men, in the order of their election, and when it came to me I refused to step off in that order, and hence this possible infliction upon you of myself for another year.

Well, then followed, I think, some twenty-three presidents, and a very large number of them passed away. They were distinguished men; they were men that had a grasp of public affairs and a grasp of private affairs. They were fair-minded men, and I can say to you that the tender and kind friendship manifested by your selection of myself is deeply appreciated, and I will do the best I can to upbuild this Society and fill out her mission. (*Applause.*)

Now there were two Ponce de Leon's known to fame. One was the Ponce de Leon that landed in Florida and wended his way northward into the Alleghenies where he died in search of the spring of everlasting youth. And I have often followed him in that search (*Laughter.*) I don't know of any effort ever made by man that I would with greater pleasure congratulate upon success. Then there was another Ponce de Leon who was a professor at a university in Spain. He was imprisoned for twenty-seven years by the Jesuits. He was arrested while lecturing to a class in his college, and after his discharge he resumed his professorship and desiring to forget the twenty-seven years that he had passed in prison he addressed his class

class: "My boys, I will continue the lecture where I last left off." (*Laughter.*)

Now it has just been the other way with me. I don't want to forget any part of the twenty-seven years that has elapsed between my presidency and this time. It has been interesting, enjoyable work, and I have enjoyed every moment of it. I have been a member of your board of trustees continuously from the year 1887 to the present time, and I want to tell you that no board of trustees that I have ever been a member of gives greater consideration to their business and the business and welfare of the society than that board gives from year to year as time passes on.

We have been in strange times the last three or four years. They have been troublesome times, and our troubles are not all behind us yet. We have been engaged as a party to the greatest slaughter of mankind that has ever taken place. Some philosopher has stated that slaughter of man in retail is murder but that slaughter of man by the wholesale is glorious war. One of the poets has said that man's inhumanity to man has made countless millions mourn, and we say today that the United States and her allies have been engaged in this bloody war, this wasteful war, this war that has heaped up and piled up indebtedness that was never known or dreamed of before in history—that we and they were engaged for the purpose not only of winning victory, but of lessening or wiping out man's inhumanity to man that a poet has said has made countless millions mourn.

Now it is a serious question whether that altruistic idea can be carried out. In other words, is there any moral equivalent to war? War by allies united provokes nothing but friendship between the allies; they co-operate; they stand shoulder to shoulder and swear allegiance to each other forever. Now, I say is there a moral equivalent to war which unites the allies in that spirit of co-operation? And that is a serious question that is troubling the world today. Does the altruism last or does the selfishness in nations rise up and interfere with it, as it does between men whose  
interests



interests conflict—whose hopes, whose aspirations, whose history and whose traditions are different?

I say—God be with them in this altruistic idea that they may create a moral equivalent to war in the union of spirit that will save the world not forever, but save the world from other wars long after the period of exhaustion has passed away. (*Applause.*) And in my judgment societies like this, men associated together with kindly feelings toward each other and kindly feelings to mankind generally, can do more to uphold and carry out and make permanent this altruistic idea than any of the other organizations of our land, and that is one of our duties, and I know that none will falter in this Society.

Well, our soldiers have made a splendid record on the other side of the ocean. When you read of and hear the generals, as I have, at least two of them that took part in the 27th Division, there can be no doubt but that their esprit de corps, their earnestness, their bravery, their preparation turned the tide that subdued the German Empire, which today is in a state of dissolution.

In thinking over the past history in the records of divisions and records of legions, I know of no legion that history speaks of that more closely represents the standing of the 27th Division and the 77th Division of New York troops than the 10th Legion that followed Caesar through his battles over the same ground and same country that this war was carried on. (*Applause.*) And we welcome back the heroes—white and black—to this land from across the ocean. (*Applause.*) Come back, heroes, from the flowery lands of Flanders and the woods and forests of France where so many of our splendid fellows have been left forever! Come back to this country, and, as you scatter throughout this country in the hamlets from one end to the other, do what? Teach your neighbors, preach and guide them in the lesson of self-restraint and personal sacrifice, in preserving order and driving out of our land those that are determined to have their will by force. (*Applause.*)

That

That is the great mission of the soldier—to come back here to this country and preach and teach the lesson of self-restraint taught to them by the discipline of army regulations, and if they do, and if we sustain them heartily, it will do more to wipe out anarchy and Bolshevism than any other effort that can be made in this land. Well, they will do it. The country will honor them for doing it, and they are to take the places in public affairs because the nation is indebted to them and they can do it. But let us have no disorder in this land. (*Applause.*)

I say to those who try to produce results by disorder that they can be restrained none too soon. I say that the laws should be made so fair, so just in reference to the controversies and disputes between employer and employee that no unjust strike can be countenanced or continued for a moment in this country, and that no just strike will be necessary. (*Applause.*) And that, today, is the great economic question that is attracting our attention and deserves serious consideration on the part of all of our people.

There are some queer things when you talk about war for liberty and for democracy, and that you have got to love all countries alike. You know, I don't think that we are built for doing so much loving as was being insisted upon during this war. I recollect when I was a young man my sweetheart used to sing a song that true love was not democratic but aristocratic, and from that day to this I have believed that a man ought to love his own country—the country that he is a citizen of (*Applause*)—the country that he receives protection from, and the benefits that come from organized government.

Now let me say that in the history of the world the first great battle and fight by a nation made for democracy was in little Greece. Little Greece made a noble fight and she started all of the ideals that we have in subsequent history, that nations in such a contest have followed. Then came that great Roman Empire that believed in the soldier, that believed in force, that cared little for argument or persuasion or morality

morality, and that kept on a constant conquering first in the east and then in the west, and finally they went to pieces by virtue of the Soviets and Bolsheviks of that period. And after the dark ages little Holland was the first to make this issue and make the fight against mighty Spain and her allies for democracy and for individual liberty of conscience and personal liberty and civil liberty, and I say to you tonight that Holland has ever been true to that ideal up to the present time and during the war that has so lately disturbed the world. We have nothing to be ashamed of from the time that Holland for eighty years waged war under William the Silent for democracy and Grotius wrote out the League of Nations which is incorporated in his great work on the Covenants between Nations which is International Law.

Old Ben. Franklin told us in his day that the model in the example of Holland furnished the principal formula for the conduct of the Fathers of our Revolution in 1776.

Now Europe is going to cool down. People have an idea that they are going to be disorderly forever; that those nations formed a habit of killing their fellowmen during this great war and when they fell to pieces as a war power the taste of blood, the love of oppression, still continued and they couldn't stop the slaughter of their neighbors who didn't agree with them. But that will all quiet down in time, and the world will resume its steady and natural course.

After our Revolution of '76, History tells us, we had many of the same disorders in this country. Any one that reads the history and traditions of Shay's Rebellion in Massachusetts will see that it was much the same kind of complaint, the same kind of manifestation of disorder that is being manifested today in Russia and in Bavaria and in Hungary. It took us after that Revolution until 1789—about nine or ten years—to form a stable government here. So things are hopeful. A great future is in store for this country because here physical conditions, here avenues to further development are greater than in any country, and should  
we

we be called upon we could furnish the world with the greatest amount of production of all kinds that ever was furnished by any one nation to the people in the world.

England today is bankrupt; France is bankrupt—except they be restored by degrees to their condition, whereas this country is still sound and still safe.

Well, I didn't intend to say anything to you tonight except to thank you for this compliment, but there are many strange things which have gone on in this country. We have passed the most restrictive legislation with regard to appetite that the world ever tried to impose upon mankind (*laughter*), and I have yet to see the man or woman that was for the Constitutional amendment called the Prohibition Amendment. (*Applause.*)

It was passed by Congress and submitted to the people and almost with unanimity the states approved. It has no more place in the Constitution of the United States than a traffic ordinance regulation with regard to traffic in this city. (*Applause.*) It is playing with the functions of a Constitution that people are expected to respect, and by their respect it becomes potential in the economy of the American people. Why was it passed? Now I tried to find that out. Nobody was for it. I have been to a number of dinners lately. I went to the Merchants Marine dinner. They had 1,400 at it—in the Waldorf-Astoria. The galleries were filled with tables, and I never saw tables loaded with wine as they were loaded that night, costing ten and twelve dollars a quart. You were urged to take it. The tables were filled with half-filled bottles when man could drink no more. (*Laughter.*) I asked several if they were for the Prohibition Amendment, and not one of them said he was.

Now, why was it passed? I will tell you why, in my judgment. It was passed in the south for the purpose of restraining the negroes from drinking—not the white people but the negroes—and I will tell you a little illustration of it.

About the time the question was to come up, before the city of Raleigh which is the capital of North Carolina

Carolina went dry, I was invited to make the alumni address at the University of North Carolina, where I was graduated. I stopped in Raleigh, where my sister lived, to visit her. She was married to General Hoke, and while the General and myself were on the piazza I saw people dressed in ribbons, and I said: "General, what does all this mean?" "Well," he said: "They are going to try to make Raleigh dry." I said: "Are they going to do it?" "Well," he said "let's go in and take a drink and we will talk it over." (*Laughter.*) That was agreeable to me because I had been in the habit of drinking with him for many years. I left him in the dining room, where the sideboard was, where he kept his brandy and whiskey, and went out on the piazza. He had a little daughter about seven years—she was under eight years of age and for something better to say, I said: "Lily, what do you think of this dry and wet fight here—this ribbon fight they are having?" "Why," she said, "Uncle Gus, it ought to be dry." I said: "What's the matter?" And she said: "Who wants drunken niggers laying around the street pushing white folks off the sidewalk!" (*Laughter.*)

Well, Hoke came out and I said: "Hoke, I have been thinking over this question. Raleigh is going dry." "Why," he said, "nonsense, you don't know anything about this community." And then he said: "How about a bet?" "I will make a bet," I said. He said: "How about a couple of hundred?" "No," I said, "That is too much like gambling; make it twenty-five." And he wrote it down in a book.

I made my address and then came on to New York, and I saw that Raleigh had gone dry. I got a note from the General saying: "My dear Gus: Enclosed find my check for twenty-five dollars. I have but one favor to ask you—how did you know Raleigh was going dry?" (*Laughter.*) I wrote at the bottom of it: "Lily told me that." (*Laughter.*)

Now that explains it there. This isn't enough though. The large interests here—only a few of them—organized for the purpose—the same purpose. They thought

thought it would diminish the intensity of strikes—to stop the drinking by the strikers. Everybody was against the amendment but there was no organization, and the organized forces just walked away with it while people slept upon their rights. That is the history of that, in my judgment.

Now Macaulay says that no people ever lose their liberty by one fell swoop; that they lose it by gradual and stealthy invasions of first one right and then another, and always apparently having a good reason for indulging in that invasion, and finally they find themselves minus real liberty.

Now this is not a political question or I would not have said a word to you. I don't intend to say a word about politics while I am your president, because I don't believe it has any place in a Society like this. There are certain questions that politics should not have much to do with.

Do you know that the great traditions of a country center around the wine cup? Did you ever think of it? Biographies are a true history of any country, because it is what the men in leadership do that makes history. And you know it is warped sometimes by very little things. The great fight between Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun was caused by Mrs. Calhoun refusing to call upon Mrs. Eaton, the wife of one of his cabinet. There had been a divorce scandal about it, and Lady Calhoun had a high notion about those things and she refused to call. And that disagreement, or that insult or that friction between these two women, in my judgment, caused the great nullification movement of Calhoun and Andrew Jackson in 1836 that almost tore asunder our country. So people have to watch out for little things. You know, a great many people are always looking for great causes. It is the little causes that produce great effects.

Well, now coming back to the subject with regard to the wine cup or the corn juice or the wheat juice, during the war of 1861 there was a committee that waited upon Mr. Lincoln headed by Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, insisting upon the removal of Grant because

because he drank too much. Now Lincoln had no notion of removing Grant. He was then before Vicksburg on the lower Mississippi. So he asked Sumner, "What kind of drink or whiskey is Grant taking?" "Well," he said, "I didn't think that was of any importance; it was alcohol of some kind that produced intoxication." He said: "Well, I would like to know it any way, and you gentlemen come back and see me after you find out." You know, Charles Sumner was one of the most austere, dignified men that ever occupied a seat in the United States Senate, and he was a great man too. They marched back in about ten days and told Lincoln what he drank. Then they said: "Mr. Lincoln, why were we burdened with this commission?" "Well," he said, "I thought I might as well find out at once, because I would tell some of the other generals to drink the same stuff." (*Applause and laughter.*) And a short while after that—a month or so—Vicksburg fell; Pemberton surrendered to Grant and the Mississippi was cleared.

They tell a story about Sherman; I heard him tell it himself. When he had driven the western army through Georgia and the swamps of South Carolina and through Bennettsville in North Carolina where the last fight took place, and he had gone up to Greensboro to accept Johnson's surrender—John C. Breckenridge was the then secretary of war of the Confederacy, who had been Vice-president of the United States—they met as old West Pointers meet—full of good cheer, brotherly affection, and warm esteem, which was assured and reassured in the use of several bottles of Bourbon. Finally they ordered another bottle and Sherman said: "Look here, boys, not another bottle." "One more bottle—and I earnestly believe I would surrender instead of you." (*Laughter.*)

Now the great speech of Webster at Rochester, on its two hundred feet waterfall was under the influence of wheat juice. (*Laughter.*) Clay loved to raise and tap the glasses with his friends. So it has gone all along; the historical biography of the country seems to me to center around the cup.

Now

Now some people say that this amendment is unconstitutional. I am not going to argue that with you. At first flush that seems to be saying that a Constitution is unconstitutional when it becomes a part of the Constitution, according to the method provided by the supreme law of the land. It would seem rather contradictory to say that the Constitution was unconstitutional, because that is just as much a part of it as any other part. But you know there is something higher than the Constitution, and in the Declaration of American Independence, those higher things were explained as the causes that justify revolution, that justify the uprising of the colonies against England, and it was declared in that instrument that there were certain inalienable rights such as life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness that could not be alienated and lost by the act of man.

For instance, suppose they should pass an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the sheriffs in the state of New York to kill every other child that was born in the state of New York. No court would uphold that because it is against natural justice. Suppose they should pass a law that all babies that didn't either have black eyes or deep blue eyes should be killed. No courts would sustain it.

Now I am not suggesting that this prohibition amendment is so violative as the cases I have stated. I have just mentioned those to illustrate the idea, but we have been for over a century as a nation enjoying the pursuit of happiness in taking our sip from time to time, and it does seem to me it is a little violative of that first principle and higher principle of the inalienability of certain rights.

Well, these are all questions that have got to be dealt with, and I hope they will be dealt with in a non-partisan way. The older I grow the less partisanship I have. I believe in organized forces; I believe in the organization of forces of the two great parties of this country, because if they didn't you wouldn't get the organized judgment, but I eliminate hundreds of questions that I used to think were political from politics now.

Well



Well, now I have talked too long, and I didn't intend to talk over ten minutes, and we will have to continue this as Ponce de Leon said—in our next.

I thank you from the bottom of my heart. Now one word with regard to The Holland Society. How many is she short of a thousand? We are sixty short of a thousand. Now you can make all kinds of reports you want; you can read them or not read them—you know most members of the Society don't read the reports. It is like this persuasive literature we receive about investments that goes into the waste-basket. But we owe a duty to ourselves and I think you owe it to me. You have selected me as president without any desire on my part to resume the duties of twenty-seven years ago, and I want that sixty made up at once. Now, how can you do it? Is there any man here that can't put in one new member within a month? Just take a few hours trouble and labor and you can do it. If you can put in more than one, do so. You have until June, our next meeting. You have to send the applications in, ten days before the first of June—your applications for membership. Now I promise I will put in four or five myself.

VOICE: I will give you my boy when he comes back from France. (*Applause.*)

PRESIDENT VAN WYCK: The parents are to put in their sons. You fathers that have boys, put them in and don't delay. Now this meeting here tonight can furnish the sixty men necessary to bring it up to the limit. I insist and beg each one of you to put in at least one member for the June meeting, and you will have the thanks of the Society, and we will feel better when we get a waiting list, and we need the members besides.

Now I thank you for your attention, and I promise you that I am going to be an every-day president. I am going to try and keep you going. (*Applause.*) We are going to resume our functions—active functions of pleasure as well as our active functions of duty—duty to our great nation and to our locality and our people.

Now

Now will the gentlemen here give their names to the stenographer? I would like to have a record of those present at this meeting.

JUDGE HASBROUCK: I would like to offer the following resolution:

“WHEREAS, at this Annual Meeting of The Holland Society of New York, held on the seventh day of April, 1919, Seymour Van Santvoord retires from the office of President, which he has held for three successive terms, it is

RESOLVED: That the Society express to him its appreciation of the ability and energy as well as the suavity, which, through his whole tenure of office have characterized his administration, formulating the policies and directing the affairs of the Society so as to perpetuate its influence and keep it an exemplar of patriotism and a conservator of justice and right, during the trying times of the mighty struggle to preserve for our descendants that liberty won by our ancestors, and enjoyed by us as a blessed heritage from them.

Let him be assured of the sincere esteem of all his fellow members, which his good works have merited, and of their affectionate regard, which his genial personality has won.” (*Applause.*)

VOICE: I move it be adopted.

COL. VROOMAN: I would like to add to it that these resolutions be suitably engrossed and forwarded to our ex-president.

JUDGE HASBROUCK: That is accepted.

PRESIDENT VAN WYCK: I endorse every word of it, and I think it is extremely moderate in its statement. We don't lose him, you know, entirely; he is on the board yet. Those in favor of that motion say “Aye”—contrary “No”—It is unanimously carried.

Any further business?

JUDGE HASBROUCK: Mr. President, I have another resolution which I would like to have the Society pass.  
That

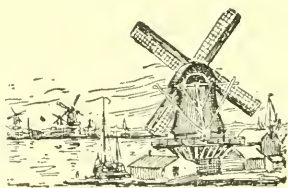
That is, an appreciation of the services of your Treasurer for twenty-one years, who thought he couldn't serve any longer. He has given good and faithful service for twenty-one years.

“RESOLVED: That the Society express to Arthur H. Van Brunt its appreciation of his faithful service in the office of Treasurer, and its sense of obligation for his careful, painstaking, conscientious care of the funds of the Society and oversight of its financial interests during the past twenty-one years of his tenure of that office.”

VOICE: I move that resolution be adopted.

PRESIDENT VAN WYCK: You have heard the motion. Those in favor of it say “Aye”—contrary “No”—It is unanimously carried.

Motion to adjourn made and carried.



HONOR

HONOR ROLL  
OF THE  
MEMBERS AND SONS OF MEMBERS  
OF  
THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

WHO WERE IN THE SERVICE OF THE  
UNITED STATES AND ITS ALLIES  
IN THE RECENT WAR,  
WITH SOME DETAILS OF THEIR SERVICE\*

MEMBERS

ALBERT AMMERMAN ACKERMAN

Rank: (Captain, U. S. Navy, Retired), Naval Inspector of Ordnance of the New Jersey Ordnance Inspection District.

Details of Service: April 7, 1917, Naval Wireless Censor and in command 1st section, 13th Naval District. January 5, 1918, Naval Inspector in charge of New Jersey District.

Decorations: Campaign badges and war medals only.

Enlisted June 24, 1876. Length of service, forty-three years, of which six were on retired list. Graduated from U. S. Naval Academy June, 1880; Mediterranean cruise; two years Dept. Ores and Metallurgy, Smithsonian Institution; three and one-half years in Coast Survey, Ocean Survey and Inshore harbor and triangulation work; two Arctic Greely Relief Expeditions 1883 and 1884; deep sea sounding and dredging in U. S. F. S. Albatross, three tours of duty as Assistant and Inspector of Ordnance at Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D. C. Assistant to Chief of Bureau (Admiral Sampson) one term, three years, in charge of Steel Castings and experimental work, U. S. S. Oregon, November, 1895, to October, 1899; F. E. Inspector of Ordnance while building her and serving in her afterward through the War with Spain and the Philippino Insurrection; Ordnance Officer Flagship Kearsarge, North Atlantic Fleet, 1901-04; Commandant Guantanamo Naval Station during revolution 1906-07; commanding U. S. S. Prairie, 1907-09.

## CLINTON DEMAREST ACKERMAN

Rank: 1st Lieutenant, N. A.

Branch of service: 317th Infantry, 80th Division

Dates of Commissions: 2nd Lieutenant, August 15, 1917;

1st Lieutenant, December 31, 1917.

Length of service: Two years.

## EDWARD WOODRUFF BANTA

Rank: Captain.

Branch of service: Medical Corps, U. S. A.

Date of enlistment or commission: September 11, 1918.

Length of service: Still in service April 7, 1919.

## ANTHONY JAMES BLEECKER

Rank: Second Lieutenant.

Branch of service: Coast Artillery Corps.

## JACOB T. B. BOGARDUS

Position: Office Executive, New York District.

Branch of service: Ordnance Department.

Date of appointment: April 16, 1918.

Length of service: Eleven months.

Details of service: Examination and appointment of Government Inspectors for High Explosive Shell Loading Plants. Civilian service.

## GILBERT PANCOAST BOGERT

Rank: 1st Lieutenant.

Branch of service: U. S. Air Service.

Date of enlistment or commission: June, 1917.

Length of service: 3 months in U. S., 16 months overseas.

Details of service: Bombing pilot on Italian front for four months doing heavy day and night bombing.

Decorations: Italian War Cross. Italian Service Ribbon.

## HARRY HOWE BOGERT, JR.

Rank: 2nd Class Seaman.

Branch of service: U. S. Naval Reserves.

Date of enlistment: September, 1918.

Details of service: At first was on guard duty in Baltimore, Md., then transferred to the U. S. S. North Pole in January, 1919, for overseas and transport work.

## EDWIN W. BONTA

Rank: War Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

Details of service: Leader of a Y. M. C. A. Tent at Camp Mills until November, 1917, when he was sent to England, and in April, 1918, was sent to Moscow, Russia, where he worked in that vicinity until the Americans left for Stockholm, Sweden. On April 1, 1919, in Archangel, Russia, working with the Russian and Allied Army there.

J. HOWARD BRINCKERHOFF

Rank: Chaplain, U. S. N. R. F., with rank of Lieutenant (Junior Grade).

Date of enrollment: June 10, 1918. Ordered to Brooklyn Navy Yard.

WALTER W. BRINCKERHOFF

Rank: Lieutenant (Junior Grade) U. S. N. R. F.

Branch of service: U. S. Naval Reserve Force.

Date of commission: March 18, 1917.

Length of service: April 24, 1917, to December 16, 1918.

Details of service: Commanding officer, U. S. S. Ten, S. P. 85, April 24, 1917, to November 10, 1917. Commanding officer, Narragansett Bay Patrol, November 10, 1917, to December 5, 1917. Commanding officer, Wood's Hole Section, Second Naval District, December 5, 1917, to December 16, 1918.

GEORGE TUTTLE BROKAW

Rank: Second Lieutenant.

Branch of service: Company E, 71st Regiment Infantry, New York Guard.

WILLIAM M. CLEARWATER

Ranks: Private, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant.

Branch of service: Aeronautics.

Date of enlistment: February 1, 1918.

Dates of commissions: Second Lieutenant, August, 12, 1918;

First Lieutenant, March 3, 1919.

Length of active service: Eleven months.

Details of service: Assigned to Staff of Director of Military Aeronautics (Maj. Gen. Kenly) and retained as a Personnel Officer throughout service. Stations: Washington, D. C., and Langley Field, Hampton, Va.

JOSEPH PARSONS COMEGYS

Rank: Captain.

Branch of service: Medical Corps.

Date of enlistment or commission: June 5, 1918.  
Length of service: Still in service.  
Details of service: Attached to the Port of Embarkation, Headquarters Hoboken, N. J. In the transport service as Surgeon. At present (May 1919) stationed at U. S. A. Debarkation Hospital No. 3, New York City.

**TALLMADGE CONOVER**

Rank: Seaman, 1st Class.  
Branch of service: U. S. N. A. R.  
Date of enlistment: April, 1917.  
Length of service: One year, nine months.  
Details of service: At time of signing of armistice was a member of the Officers' Material School on the Municipal Pier, Chicago, but the end of hostilities came before his examinations for a commission; he then secured his discharge and returned to Harvard College as a Junior.

**CHARLES RICHMOND DE BEVOISE**

Rank: 1st Lieutenant.  
Branch of service: Quartermaster Base Hospital, Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.  
Date of enlistment or commission: May 15, 1917.  
Length of service: twenty months.

**HERBERT RAPELYE DE BEVOISE**

Rank: Private.

**PAUL DE BEVOISE**

Rank: Major, U. S. A.  
Branch of service: 312th Infantry, 78th Division.  
Dates of commissions: Captain, August 15, 1917; Major, December 31, 1917.  
Details of service: In action commanding 1st Battalion, 312th Infantry, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne campaigns. Returned under cable No. 1968 for promotion one grade and assignment to one of the newly-raised divisions; arrived in U. S. after signing of armistice. Discharged at Camp Dix, December 10, 1918.

**LOUIS EVERIT DE FOREST**

Rank: Captain, Quartermaster Corps.  
Date of commission: August 18, 1917.  
Length of service: August 18, 1917-February 7, 1919.

Details of service: Division Exchange Officer, 87th Division; Assistant Division Quartermaster, 87th Division; Camp Exchange Officer, Camp Pike, Ark.; Accountable Officer General Army Supply Depot, Chicago, Ill.

## SIDNEY GILDER DE KAY

Rank: Major.

Branch of service: 105th Infantry, U. S. A.

## DONALD DE GRAY DEMAREST

Rank: Lieutenant.

Branch of service: 4th Field Artillery, U. S. A.

## WILLIAM CANTINE DE WITT

Rank: Corporal.

Branch of service: Company M, 10th Infantry, N. Y. G.

## M. L. DEYO

Rank: Lieutenant, in command of U. S. S. "Allen" in service overseas.

## JAMES DUDLEY DUSENBERRY

Rank: Captain.

Branch of service: Q. M. C., Construction Division, U. S. A.

Date of enlistment or commission: April 27, 1918.

Details of service: Assistant Supervising Constructing Q. M. of Hospital Branch stationed at Washington; transferred to General Hospital No. 1, Williamsbridge, N. Y., as Constructing Q. M. Transferred to Debarkation Hospital No. 3, N. Y. C., as Constructing Q. M. Transferred to Whipple Barracks, Arizona, as Constructing Q. M. From there ordered to Washington and honorably discharged December 30, 1918.

## JACOB ELTING, JR.

Rank: Corporal.

Branch of service: 129th Ordnance Depot Co., Camp Shelby, Miss.

Date of enlistment: March 1, 1918.

Length of service: One year and three weeks.

Details of service: Enlisted at Fort Slocum, N. Y. Ordnance Course, University of Pennsylvania, March 11, 1918, to April 19, 1918. Co. A, Ordnance Training Camp, Camp Hancock, Ga., April 19, 1918, to June 18, 1918. Ordnance Detachment, Camp Shelby, Miss., June 18, 1918, to March 27 1919. Honorable discharge March 27, 1919.



## JAMES B. A. FOSBURGH

Rank: Major, American Red Cross.

## JAMES GARRETSON

Rank: 2nd Lieutenant.

Branch of service: Field Artillery, U. S. A., somewhere in France. Just before the Armistice he was in Paris, detached from his former unit awaiting orders and assignment.

## ROBERT GOELET

Rank: Captain.

Branch of service: Infantry, O. R. C., U. S. A.

## ROBERT WALTON GOELET

Rank: Captain, U. S. Army

Decoration: Legion of Honor.

## WILLIAM AVERY GROAT

Rank: Major.

Branch of service: Medical Corps.

Date of commission as Captain: June 7, 1918.

Length of service: Six months.

Details of service: Chief, Laboratory Service, Base Hospital, Camp Sevier, S. C. Same, Evacuation Hospital No. 145.

## ALFRED HASBROUCK

Rank: Colonel, 20th U. S. Infantry, Regular Army.

## ROSS HASBROUCK

Rank: Captain of Engineers, National Army.

Details of service: While at the Engineers' Training Camp in Georgia, awaiting the arrival of his Engineer Company, in transit for embarkation, the Armistice was signed.

## ALANSON K. HEGEMAN

Rank: Second Lieutenant.

Branch of service. 145th Field Artillery, 40th Division.

Date of enlistment. June 14, 1917.

Length of service: Eighteen months.

Details of service: Enlisted National Guard, Utah. Mustered into Federal Service, August 5, 1917. In training at Camp Kearney, California, until August 1, 1918. Commissioned January 7, 1918. Left U. S. for France August 16, 1918. In training at time of armistice. Arrived U. S. January 3, 1919. Discharged January 9, 1919.

## BERTRAM HEGEMAN

Rank: Quartermaster.

Branch of service: Navy.

Date of enlistment: April 15, 1917.

Length of service: Twenty-two months.

Details of service: In naval overseas transportation service.

## GEORGE D. HENDRICKSON

Inducted into Military Service October 25, 1918, with view of being commissioned Captain, Army Service Corps. Discharged, December 10, 1918.

## HENRY WILLIAMSON HOAGLAND

Rank and branch of service: Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding officer of General Hospital No. 19, Oteen, N. C.

Date of enlistment: June, 1917.

## CHARLES GOUVERNEUR HOFFMAN

Rank: 1st Flight Lieutenant, Royal Air Force.

Details of service: Field Ambulance Driver, 26th Division, 6th Army Corps, on active service in Montdidier Sector of French front, July to October, 1915. First Plattsburg Training Camp, N. Y. Recommended for commission in Intelligence Corps, U. S. A. Period of service: May to July, 1917. Imperial Royal Flying Corps, enlisted September, 1917. Trained in Canada and Texas. Commissioned April, 1918. Graduated Service Pilot in England, and made Instructor at Shawbury Camp, Salop. Served there till demobilized with honorary rank, February, 1919.

## FREDERIC WILLIAM KEATOR, JR.

Rank: Electrician Sergeant.

Branch of service: Coast (Heavy) Artillery.

Date of enlistment: July, 1916.

Length of service: Eighteen months.

Details of service: Enlisted Coast Artillery Corps, State of Washington. Called into Federal Service July, 1917. After four months service at Fort Flagler, Wash., sent to School for Enlisted Specialists at Fort Monroe, Virginia, graduating in February, 1918. Then assigned as Electrician Sergeant to duty as Instructor in Search Lights and Gas Engines at Fort Monroe School. Detached from this duty in September, 1918, and assigned to 41st Regiment Coast Artillery for duty

overseas awaiting orders when the Armistice was signed. Received honorable discharge at Camp Lewis, Washington, January 10, 1919.

#### HENRY STEVENS KIERSTED

Rank: Major.

Branch of service: Medical Corps.

Date of present commission: July 17th, 1917.

Length of present service: Nineteen months; total, ten years.

Details of service: Assistant Recruiting Officer, San Francisco Recruiting District. Surgeon Students' Army Training Corps, University of California, Berkeley, California. Senior Surgeon Demobilization Camp, Presidio, San Francisco, California.

#### CHARLES TREADWAY LANSING

Rank: Lieutenant (Junior Grade) U. S. N.

Branch of service: Naval Auxiliary Reserve.

Date of enlistment: March 31, 1917.

Length of service: One year, nine months.

Details of service: Enlisted at Brooklyn Navy Yard; received preliminary training at Newport, R. I.; went through Officers' School for Naval Auxiliary Reserve at Pelham Bay, where received commission as Ensign; was sent to U. S. S. Ophir as Watch Officer, after which was promoted to rank of Lieutenant (Junior Grade) and made Navigating Officer of that vessel. Received discharge December 28, 1918.

#### CLEVELAND COXE LANSING

Rank: Lieutenant-Colonel.

Branch of service: Field Artillery, 102nd Ammunition Train.

#### GEORGE DOW LANSING, 2nd.

Rank: Second Class Seaman, U. S. N. R. F.

#### JAMES HASWELL LANSING

Rank: Second Lieutenant.

Branch of service: Co. G, 805th Pioneer Infantry, American Expeditionary Force, France.

Date of enlistment and commission: January, 1918, Officers' Training Camp at Devens, Mass. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, June, 1918.

Length of service: One year and two months.

Details of service: Born in Watervliet, N. Y. February 12, 1897,

son of Hugh H. and Lillian H. Lansing. Brother of Florence L. and Victoria H. Lansing. Entered Williams College with Class of 1917. Admitted to Officers' Training Camp at Camp Devens, January, 1918, at age of 20 years. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, June, 1918. Assigned to Co. G, 805th Pioneer Infantry at Camp Funston, Kansas, June to Sept. 1, 1918. Sailed with Regiment for France, September 4, 1918. Arrived in France latter part of September. His regiment was sent to Argonne Woods Section almost immediately doing Engineering and Pioneer work almost constantly under shell fire and aeroplane raids until the signing of armistice. Since signing of armistice has acted as Town Major for his Brigade for a part of the time, and when not so acting was with his regiment which has been salvaging guns and munitions in the Argonne Battle Sector. He is still in France with his regiment April 1, 1919. Although an officer in the Army at the time, he was given the Degree of B. A. by Williams College in June, 1919.

**SANFORD GREEN LANSING**

Rank: Lieutenant (Junior Grade).

Branch of service: Naval Auxiliary Reserve.

Date of enlistment: March 28, 1917.

Length of service: One year, nine months.

Details of service: On U. S. S. Ophir, Navy transport; Instructor in Navigation in N. A. R. Officers' school at Pelham Bay, N. Y.

**JOHN GILBERT LOWE**

Rank: Second Lieutenant.

Branch of service: 134th Field Artillery, Battery "D."

**CHARLES E. LYDECKER**

Rank: Major and Brev. Lt.-Colonel, N. G., N. Y.

**LEIGH KENT LYDECKER**

Ranks: 1st. Lieutenant, F. A. U. S. R.; Captain, F. A. U. S. A.; Major, F. A. U. S. R.

Branch of service: 149th Field Artillery, 42nd Division.

Dates of commissions: August 15, 1917, 1st Lieutenant; July 25, 1918, Captain; February 15, 1919, Major.

Details of service: Enlisted 7th N. Y. Infantry, May 31, 1901; attended 1st Officers' training camp, Fort Myer, Va.; commissioned 1st Lieutenant of Field Artillery and assigned to

315th F. A.; September, 1917, assigned to 149th F. A. Rainbow Division, taking part in the winter and spring campaign on the Lorraine and Champagne fronts. Promoted Captain and assigned to 33rd F. A. of 11th Division; assigned to Field Artillery Brigade Firing Center, Camp McClellan, Ala., as instructor and supervisor of Specialist instruction. Commissioned Major, Field Artillery Section, O. R. C.

ANDREW J. ONDERDONK, JR.

Rank: Pharmacist's Mate, 3rd Class. Stationed at U. S. Naval Base Headquarters, Block Island. R. I.

HENRY W. PALEN

Rank: Field Clerk.

Branch of service: 419th Depot Detachment of Engineers, France.

JAMES HENRY PINCKNEY, JR.

Rank: Sergeant.

Branch of service: 9th Coast Artillery Corps, N. Y. G.

Length of service: Two years.

ARTHUR POILLON

Rank: Major, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Branch of service: Cavalry; Military Attache, American Legation, The Hague, Netherlands; American Section, Supreme War Council, Versailles, France.

FREDERICK SUYDAM POLHEMUS

Branch of service: Gas Defense Service, U. S. N. A.

GEORGE WEEKS POLHEMUS

Rank: Captain.

Branch of service: 46th U. S. Infantry.

HENRY MARTIN POLHEMUS

Rank: 1st Lieutenant.

Branch of service: Air Service, 493 Aero Squadron.

Date of commission: October 25, 1917.

Length of service: One year, four months.

Details of service: Fourteen months foreign service, engaged in engineering construction for Air Service in France. Arrived home January 22, 1919. Discharged from service, February 1, 1919.

## HENRY F. QUACKENBOS

Rank: Major.

Branch of service: 12th Infantry.

## FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Rank: Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

## ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT

Rank: Lieutenant, U. S. N. R. F.

Division and Regiment: Commander, Section Five, 3rd Naval District.

Date of commission: December 28, 1916.

Length of service: Over two years.

## ROBERT PERCY SCHENCK

Ranks: Captain and Major, U. S. A.

Branch of service: Quartermaster Corps.

Dates of commissions: Captain, February 6, 1918; Major, October 5, 1918.

Details of service: Office of Acting Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.; office of Director of Purchase and Storage of the Division of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, General Staff, Washington, D. C., in charge of Commissioned Personnel Section; Executive Officer of Camp Supply Office, Camp Jackson, South Carolina. Honorably discharged February 17, 1919.

## ARTHUR FREDERIC SCHERMERHORN

Ranks and branch of service: Lieutenant-Colonel; Colonel, Infantry, N. G., N. Y.; Assistant Adjutant General, State of N. Y., appointed by the President; Disbursing Officer and Agent of the U. S. in the State of New York.

Dates of commissions: Lt.-Colonel, September 1, 1917; Colonel, June 28, 1918.

Length of service: October 1, 1917, to January 17, 1918.

Details of service: Detailed to Department of Intelligence, Adjutant General's Office, June 28, 1917; detailed as Assistant Adjutant General September 14, 1917; detailed Chief of Staff Commanding General N. Y. Guard, September 18, 1917; U. S. Disbursing Officer and Agent in State of N. Y. October 1, 1917, to January 17, 1918; detailed to Adjutant General's Dept. July 1, 1918.

## A. CAMPBELL SMIDT

Rank: First Lieutenant, commanding Troop I.

Branch of service: 7th U. S. Cavalry.

Date of commission: August 5, 1917.

Length of service: Twelve years (including National Guard service).

Details of service: August 5, 1917-October, 1917, 1st Lieutenant, Squadron A, Cavalry, U. S. N. G. October, 1917-February, 1918, 105th M. G. Battalion, 27th Division, U. S. N. G. February, 1918-August, 1918, 309th Cavalry, U. S. N. A. August, 1918-December 26, 1918, 7th Cavalry, U. S. A. Date of discharge from service, December 26, 1918.

## SEWARD GOETSCHUIS SPOOR

Positions: Chief Legal Advisory Branch, Clothing and Equipment Division, Quartermaster Corps, Supervisor of Purchases, same Division; assistant counsel U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corp. on April 1, 1919—all in civilian capacity. Length of service: Q. M. Corps—April 22, 1918 to March 1, 1919.

Details of service. General legal and advisory work.

## AZARIAH MONFORT SPRINGSTEEN

Rank: Yeoman 1st Class.

Branch of service: U. S. Navy.

Date of enlistment: May 13, 1918. Still in service on April 2, 1919.

## DAVID SPRINGSTEEN

Rank: Private.

Branch of service: Motor Transport Co. 531; Motor Supply Train 425 A. E. F.

Date of enlistment: June 1918.

## H HOWARD DURYEA SPRINGSTEEN

Rank: Sergeant.

Branch of service: Co. E, 107th U. S. Infantry, 27th Division, A. E. F.

Date of enlistment: June, 1917.

Length of service: Twenty months.

Details of service: Was wounded July 14, 1918, in the drive by the English and American Division on Mt. Kemmel Hill.

## CARLYLE E. SUTPHEN

Rank: Major.

Branch of service: Medical Corps, Base Hospital 123.

Date of enlistment or commission: June 26, 1918.

Length of service: Since July 13, 1918.

Details of service: M. O. T. C. Camp Greenleaf, Chickamauga, Ga., July 13, 1918, to September 5, 1918. School for Chiefs of Service, Camp Jackson, S. C., Sept. 6, 1918, to October 28, 1918. Commanding Officer, Base Hospital 123, since November 1, 1918.

## WALTER LISPENARD SUYDAM

Ranks: 2nd Lieutenant; Captain.

Branch of service: 9th Coast Artillery Corps, N. Y. Guard.

Dates of commissions: November 15, 1917, 2nd Lieutenant; December 26, 1917, Captain.

Length of service: Seven months.

Details of service: Supply Officer, Commander of the Supply Company, 9th Coast Artillery Corps. Placed upon the retired list for commissioned officers June 3, 1918, Special Orders, No. 135 A. G. O. having reached the age of 64 years on May 20, 1918.

## MILLS TEN EYCK

Rank: Lieutenant, Junior Grade.

Branch of service: Navy.

Date of enlistment or commission: July 10, 1917.

Length of service: To February 13, 1919.

Details of service: Commissary and Transportation Officer.

## JOHN ALEXANDER TERHUNE

Rank: Lieutenant.

Branch of service: U. S. Navy.

Date of entrance to Naval Academy: 1912.

Date of commission as Lieutenant: 1917.

Length of service: Seven years.

Details of service: U. S. S. Pennsylvania; U. S. S. Colgoa; U. S. Submarine Chaser Service in war zone; U. S. Naval Transport Service; U. S. Battleship Illinois.

## JOHN EDWIN TERHUNE

Rank: First Lieutenant.

Branch of service: Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. A.



## TEN BROECK M. TERHUNE

Rank: Captain.

Branch of service: Ordnance, Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

## WARREN JAY TERHUNE

Rank: Commander U. S. Navy, Governor of American Samoa.

Branch of service: U. S. Navy.

Date of enlistment: Entered Naval Academy 1885; Commander in 1911.

Details of service: Present War—Commandant Seventh Naval District and Navy Yard, Key West, Florida, until October, 1917; then Commandant Dunwoody Naval Training Schools, Minneapolis, Minn.

Length of service: Thirty-four years. Served during Spanish-American War in U. S. S. Terror, Cuban Blockade and Bombardment San Juan.

## FENTON B. TURCK

Rank: Captain

Branch of service: Medical Reserve Corps

Dates of commissions: Lieutenant, 1910; Captain, 1917

Details of service: Was ordered to active service on May 16, 1918 but under the advice of General Richard retired to laboratory research on cause of shock and death from wounds. Produced a successful antitoxin when war ended.

## HARRY HERBERT VAN AKEN

Rank: Student Flight Officer; Rating Chief Quartermaster.

Branch of service: Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

Date of enlistment: July 9, 1918.

Length of service: Four months.

Details of service: Enrolled in Naval Reserve Flying Corps for instruction as pilot of a heavier than air craft. Was ordered to report to First Naval District at Boston on September 6, 1918, and was transferred to the Naval Aviation Detachment at Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge, Mass. While stationed on the "Receiving Ship" there, held the position as "Aide to Detachment Commander" of Flight 33. Remained at Naval Aviation Detachment, receiving instructions with the view of qualifying as a pilot of heavier than air craft until November 22, 1918, at which time was ordered to inactive duty.

## WILLIAM CLARKSON VAN ANTWERP

Rank: Lieutenant.

Branch of service: U. S. Naval Reserve Force.

## HENRY VAN ARSDALE, JR.

Rank: Sergeant.

Branch of service: Air Service—Unassigned.

Date of enlistment: June 10, 1918.

Length of service: Six months.

Details of service: Permanent Instructor at U. S. A. School of Aerial Photography at Rochester, New York.

## ELMER VAN BENSCHOTEN

Rank: Private.

Branch of service: 22nd Engineers, N. Y. G.

## HENRY HOWELL VAN CLEEF

Branch of service: American Red Cross General Service since February, 1916.

## JOHN DAIRE VAN COTT

Rank: Second Lieutenant.

Branch of service: Quartermaster Corps.

Date of enlistment or commission: May 12, 1917.

Length of service: One year, ten months.

Details of service: Served in United States until May 1, 1918, and in American Expeditionary Forces in France, May 1, 1918, to March 28, 1919.

## PIERREPONT VAN COTT

Rank: Corporal.

Branch of service: 97th Division, 366th Machine Gun Battalion, Co. C.

Date of enlistment: July 26, 1918.

Length of service: Five months.

Details of service: One month at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. Three months at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga. One month at Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico. Discharged from Camp Cody.

## WALDEMAR QUAYLE VAN COTT

Ranks: Second Lieutenant Infantry, May 12, 1917, to January 22, 1918; First Lieutenant Infantry, January 22, 1918, to September 9, 1918; Captain Infantry September 9,

1918, to October 1, 1918; Captain Adjutant General's Department, October 1, 1918, to January 9, 1919.

Length of service: One year, eight months.

Details of service: Served in United States.

#### FRANCIS ISAAC VANDER BEEK, JR.

Rank: Quartermaster, Second Class, U. S. N. R. F.

Branch of service: Navy.

Date of enlistment: April 9, 1917.

Length of service: Twenty-three months, eight days.

Details of service: Instructor of the Quartermaster's School on the U. S. S. Maggie, Cherrystone Naval Base, Cape Charles, Virginia.

#### GEORGE WYCKOFF VANDERHOEF, JR.

Ranks: 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant, Captain.

Branch of service: Aide-de-Camp, Commanding General, 11th Division.

Date of commission as 2nd Lieutenant: July 14, 1917.

Length of service: July 14, 1917, to January 4, 1919.

Details of service: 2nd Lieutenant, Squadron A, N. Y. Cavalry; transferred to 105th Machine Gun Battalion; promoted to 1st Lieutenant and transferred to 309th Cavalry, San Antonio, Texas; transferred to 11th Division and appointed Aide-de-Camp to Commanding General; promoted to Captain. Discharged January 4, 1919.

#### SAMUEL OAKLEY VANDERPOEL

Position: Special Agent.

Branch of service: U. S. Naval Intelligence, and later, U. S. Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Investigation.

Date of enlistment: June, 1917.

Length of service. One year, seven months.

Details of service: Investigation of Enemy Aliens, German Agents; German propaganda; I. W. W.; Irish agitators, etc.

#### W. H. VANDERPOEL

Rank: Special Agent, U. S. Secret Service.

#### WYNANT DAVIS VANDERPOOL

Rank: Captain.

Branch of service: Motor Transport Corps.

Date of enlistment or commission: October 18, 1919.

Length of service: Seven weeks.

Details of service: Received overseas orders but Armistice changed orders. Went back to Camp Meigs where received discharge.

**ALBERT VANDER VEER**

Branch of service: Member national committee on Red Cross Medical Service.

**ALBERT VANDER VEER, JR.**

Rank: Major.

Branch of service: Medical Corps, Base Hospital 108; American Expeditionary Force.

Date of commission as Captain: August, 1917.

Details of service: Entered service as Captain, (M. C. U. S. A.) and was stationed at Waco, Texas, as heart specialist in Base Hospital there. Was promoted to Major the following August and sent to Ft. Snelling, Minn., as Acting Commander of Base Hospital 108; took the Unit over as commander in October, 1918, where the Regular Army commander took it over. Major Vander Veer was then made chief of the Medical Staff. On March 31, 1919, had just been appointed a professor at the A. E. F. University at Beaune, France.

**JAMES NEWELL VANDER VEER**

Ranks: Captain; Major.

Branch of service: Medical Reserve Corps, Evacuation Hospital, No. 2, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and A. E. F. France.

Date of enlistment or commission: June 15, 1917.

**JOHN COE VANDER VOORT**

Rank: Major, D. C.

Branch of service: Chief of Maxillo Facial Service, Base Hospital No. 15, A. E. F.

Date of commission as First Lieutenant: May 18, 1917.

Date of commission as Major: February 23, 1919.

Length of service: Twenty-two months service, A. E. F.

Details of service: Roosevelt Hospital Unit of New York City; became Base Hospital No. 15, A. E. F., being the second American Hospital in France.

**RICHARD JAMES VAN DEUSEN**

Ranks: Captain of Infantry; Aide to the Governor of Porto Rico; Assistant to the Adjutant General; Disbursing Officer

and Agent of the U. S. for the War Registration and Draft in Porto Rico.

Details of service: Appointed Disbursing Officer by President Wilson, June 20, 1917; commissioned as Captain, December 4, 1917, in O. R. C. Served as personal assistant to Governor Arthur Yager, in Porto Rico, from June, 1917, in all matters connected with the Selective Service in Porto Rico, and as Disbursing Officer of all funds expended in the registration and draft of the men of military age in the Island. There were registered in Porto Rico more than 238,000 men; nearly 59,000 physically examined, and more than 15,000 actually mobilized at Camp Las Casas, Porto Rico. Received orders, dated March 14, 1919, from the Chief of Staff of the Army relieving from duty in Porto Rico, to take effect upon the completion of present duties and instructing to then repair to Washington, without delay, and report to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for duty in his office. Booked passage on the steamer sailing from San Juan, May 7, 1919.

#### CHRISTOPHER VAN DEVENTER

Rank: Lieutenant-Colonel, Engineers.

Branch of service: Office of Chief Engineer.

Details of service: In 1917 enlisted as Captain; was promoted in 1918 to Major and about April, 1919, was again promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. Still abroad. (April 18, 1919.)

#### WILLIAM EDWARD VAN DEVENTER, JR.

Position: Insurance Engineer.

Branch of service: U. S. Marine Corps, 9th Regiment.

Date of enlistment: August 10, 1917.

Length of service: About twenty months.

Details of service: 3 months at Paris Island, S. C.; 7 months in Cuba; 9 months in Brooklyn Navy Yard.

#### JAMES WALLACE VAN DUSEN

Rank: Colonel.

Branch of service: Medical Corps, Regular Army, U. S. A.

Length of service: Twenty years.

Details of service: During "German War" Assistant to Major General William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General, U. S. Army; Representative of the Surgeon General of the Army in the office of the Chief of Staff, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., 1919.

Corporal-Sergeant and 1st Sergeant, Co. G, 5th Ohio Volunteer Infantry during War with Spain, 1898. Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Phillippine Insurrection, 1899-1900. 1st Lieutenant and Captain, Medical Corps, U. S. A., 1901-1909. Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. A., 1910-1916. Enlisted in U. S. Service May 11, 1898.

**EDWARD SEGUIN VAN DUYN**

Rank: Major, Director Hospital Unit "G."  
Branch of service: Medical Officers' Reserve Corps.

**HENRY VAN DYKE**

Rank: Lieutenant-Commander (Ch.C.) U. S. N. R. F.  
Branch of service: Navy, First Naval District.  
Date of enlistment or commission: January 4, 1918, active duty.  
Details of service: To present the meaning and issues of the war, at all Naval stations, and other duties as directed.  
Assigned inactive duty December 18, 1918.  
Decoration: Commandeur Legion d'Honneur, awarded January 1, 1919.

**ROBERT JOHNSON VAN EPPS**

Rank: 1st Lieutenant.  
Branch of service: Quartermaster Corps.  
Dates of commissions: 2nd Lieutenant, August 15, 1917;  
1st Lieutenant, July 11, 1918.  
Length of service: May 10, 1917 to date (April 5, 1919).  
Details of service: Assistant to the Expeditionary Quartermaster, Port of Embarkation, Newport News, Va.

**ALFRED B. VAN HOUTEN**

Rank: Second Lieutenant.  
Branch of service: 315th Regiment, Field Artillery, Battery C.  
Details of service: Camp Lee, Virginia; later, France. In battle on Meuse, October to date of surrender.

**GEORGE G. VAN MATER**

Rank: Major, O. R. C.  
Branch of service: Medical Corps, U. S. A.  
Date of commission: 1st Lieutenant, June 6, 1917.  
Length of service: Eighteen months.  
Details of service: M. O. T. C., Base Hospital, Chief Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat; U. S. A. General Hospital No. 25.

Also, July to August, 1916, Med. Mil. Training Camp, Plattsburg, N. Y.

#### CARL CONDIT VAN NESS

Ranks: 2nd Lieutenant, A. S. (A), 1st Lieutenant, Aviation Section, Signal R. C.

Date of enlistment: May 11, 1916.

Date of commission: August 30, 1918.

Length of service: Two years, eight months.

Details of service: Private, Troop C, 1st Squadron, N. J. Cavalry—Mexican Border. Corporal, Headquarters Troop, 29th Division. Cadet Pilot, Aviation Section, Signal Corps; Instructor, Advanced School Radio Telephone Officers, Gerstner Field, Louisiana.

#### DONALD VAN RIPER

Rank: Seaman 2nd Class, 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class Station ratings.

Branch of service U. S. N. R. F.

Date of enlistment: April, 1918.

Length of service: Eight months.

Details of service: Enlisted. Permanent rating of seaman second class. Given station ratings while instructing and drilling at Pelham Bay N. T. S. Qualified for officers' school at time of armistice. Released from active duty December, 1918.

#### CHARLES K. VAN RIPER

Ranks: Private, Sergeant, Officers' training candidate.

Branch of service: Infantry.

Date of enlistment: July, 1918.

Length of service: 6 months.

Details of service: On November 23rd released from service at own option from Central Officers' Training Camp. Formerly Second Lieutenant on border, resigning to be married after return.

#### W GEORGE VAN SANTVOORD

Rank: Second Lieutenant.

Branch of service: 167th Infantry, 42nd Division.

Details of service: Served as ambulance driver in Section 8, American Ambulance, March-September, 1916, in Champagne and at Verdun. Enlisted January, 1918, 39th Infantry 4th Division; Sergeant, April, 1918. Sailed for France, May, 1918. Served during action on Marne and Ourcq in

July. Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant at Langres, September 25, 1918, and sent to 167th Infantry. Wounded in the Argonne Forest at Côte de Chatillon, while going over the top, on the morning of October 16, 1918. He had his left arm, above the elbow, badly shattered by machine-gun bullets.

Decorations: Croix de Guerre and a citation awarded by the French Government, as follows: "To Sergeant George Van Santvoord, E. Co. 39th U. S. Infantry for services as Observer rendered in a remarkable manner under heavy artillery fire on July 17th and 18th, 1918, at Troeves, on the Ourcq" (Second Battle of the Marne); signed "Petain"; issued "with the approval of the Commander of the American Expeditionary Force."

#### JOHN G. VAN SANTVOORD

Rank: Second Class Seaman, Ensign.

Branch of service: U. S. Naval Reserve Force.

Date of commission: June, 1918.

Details of service: Stationed at Newport, R. I., with some sea service—enough to secure a gold stripe—and mustered out of active service January, 1919, remaining on the reserve list for two years thereafter.

#### JOHN VAN SCHAICK, JR.

Rank: Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Reserve.

Branch of service: American Red Cross, Commissioner for Belgium.

Date of enlistment: June, 1917.

Length of service: Two years.

Details of service: Left for Europe in June, 1917, as a member of the first Red Cross Commission. Shortly after his arrival in France, he was commissioned a Captain and was given service in Belgium. Several months later he was made Deputy Commissioner for Belgium with the rank of Major and in May, 1918, was made Commissioner for Belgium with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Decoration: On the day the armistice was signed, by decree of King Albert, he was made an officer of the Order of Leopold with the military decoration which was pinned on by King Albert himself.



## W HORACE M. VAN SLYKE

Rank: Captain.

Branch of service: 16th U. S. Infantry, 104th Engineers and 158 D. B.

Date of commission: October 18, 1918.

Details of service: Mexican Border service 16th and 34th U. S. Infantry, January to August, 1917, 104th Engineers, August to December, 1917, disabled in line of duty and honorably discharged December 7, 1917; Re-commissioned July 13, 1918, and sent to 158 Depot Brigade, Camp Sherman, Ohio, as an instructor; honorably discharged December 24, 1918. Commissioned Captain U. S. Reserve, March 1, 1919.

Ten years, National Guard; two years, U. S. Army. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, November 1, 1913; commissioned First Lieutenant, August 5, 1915.

## WARREN CLARK VAN SLYKE

Rank: Lieutenant-Commander U. S. N. R. F.

Branch of service: Office of Naval Intelligence (Naval Operations).

Date of enlistment: April 10, 1917.

Dates of commissions: Junior Lieutenant, March 15, 1918; Senior Lieutenant, September 16, 1918; Lieutenant Commander, December 19, 1918.

Length of service: A year and nine months.

Details of service: In training camp at Pelham Bay, N. Y. and thereafter assigned to the office of Naval Intelligence where was in charge of Legal and Inter-Departmental matters and Alien Enemy activities.

## JOHN BRADFORD VAN VALKENBURGH

Rank: 1st Lieutenant, Cavalry.

Branch of service: Squadron D, N. Y. G.

Date of enlistment or commission: December 13, 1917.

Length of service: One year, three months.

Details of service: Squadron Adjutant.

## HORACE S. VAN VOAST, JR.

Rank: Signalman, 1st Class.

Length of service: Enlisted in Navy, April 23, 1917; now on U. S. S. Lansdale (Destroyer).

## RUFUS ADRIAN VAN VOAST

Rank: First Lieutenant.

Branch of service: Medical Reserve Corps.

## EDWARD VAN WINKLE

Rank: Captain.

Branch of service: 24th Engineers.

Date of commission: May 13, 1917.

Length of service: Since May 13, 1917. Still in service April, 1919.

Details of service: Department of East, May 13, 1917, to September 1, 1917; American University, September 1, 1917, to September 15, 1917; Depot, Washington, D. C., September 15, 1917, to October 13, 1917; C. E., Washington, D. C., October 13, 1917, to November 10, 1917; 24th Engineers, November 10, 1917, to date; A. E. F., February 16, 1918, to date; First Army, September 12 to October 2, 1918; Second Army, October 2 to November 15, 1918; Third Army, November 15 to December 22, 1918.

Campaigns: Meuse-Argonne, September 26 to October 11, 1918; St. Mihiel, September 12 to 20, 1918; Occupation of Toul, September 21-25 and October 12 to November 11, 1918. Occupation of Germany, November 28-December 22, 1918. Crossed the Rhine at Coblenz, December 4, 1918. Mentioned in two orders. Qualified pistol expert, July 5, 1917.

## THEODORE VAN WINKLE

Rank: 1st Lieutenant.

Branch of service: Infantry.

Dates of commissions: 2nd Lieutenant, November 27, 1917; 1st Lieutenant, September 19, 1918.

Length of service: One and one-half years.

## RUTGER VAN WOERT

Rank: 1st Class Private.

Branch of service: U. S. Ambulance Service.

Date of enlistment: May 10, 1918.

Length of service: Still in Italy, where he has spent all his time, on April 3, 1919.

Details of service: To Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa., on May 10, 1918. Sailed for Italy June 15, 1918.

Decoration: The Italian Ribbon.

**HARMON ALBERT VEDDER**

Rank: Captain.

Branch of service: Medical Corps.

Date of enlistment or commission: October 26, 1918.

Length of service: October 26, 1918, to November 30, 1918.

Details of service: Served at Camp Greenleaf, Chickamauga Park, Ga. Honorably discharged November 30, 1918, as services were no longer required by the Government.

**DORR VIELE**

Rank: 1st Lieutenant.

Branch of service: Military Aeronautics (Construction Companies).

Date of commission: September 14, 1917.

Length of service: One year, three and one-half months.

Details of service: Commissioned in the Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps (later organized as the Air Service) and ordered to duty at Washington in the Personnel Section, in the branch administering the Examining Boards to select personnel for the Air Service. On completing this assignment, February 26, 1918, to Adjutants' School, Columbus, Ohio (Ohio State University), for field training. When graduated, May 2, 1918, to Fort Wayne, Mich. (Detroit), to Recruit Depot for the first Air Service construction companies of colored selective service men, unskilled laborers or carpenters and masons, called for the A. E. F. The members received were short of the need and anticipation. After three months drilling and preparations the battalion was transferred by troop train to Langley Field, three miles from Hampton, Va., and worked in the construction of that Field until the Armistice and mustering out, December 23, 1918. Personnel officer, supply officer and commanding officer of various companies, the last the 33rd Construction Company.

**ANSON WILLARD VOORHEES**

Position: Army Y. M. C. A. Secretary attached to 78th Division.

Date of enlistment: November, 1917.

Length of service: Fourteen months.

**JAMES DITMARS VOORHEES**

Rank: First Lieutenant.

Branch of service: Medical Reserve Corps.

## STEPHEN FRANCIS VOORHEES

Rank: Major, Sanitary Corps, U. S. Army.

Branch of service: Surgeon General's Office.

Date of enlistment or commission: November 9, 1917.

Length of service: December 1, 1917, to April 30, 1919.

Details of service: In charge of the designing of military hospitals in the United States, hence architectural work, his profession. This work was under the Hospital Division of the Surgeon General's Office in Washington.

## PETER A. H. VOORHIS

Rank: Seaman, 1st Class.

Branch of service: U. S. Naval Reserve Force.

Date of enlistment: June 30, 1918.

Length of service: Nine months.

Details of service: After spending about five months in the Navy, was sent to the Officers' Training School at Pelham Bay, N. Y. Was graduated there on March 15th, after which put application for release in; this was accepted and was released on March 25, 1919.

## W PHILIP DE MILHAU VOSBURGH

Rank: Sergeant.

Branch of service: 107th Infantry, 27th Division.

Date of enlistment: June 26, 1916.

Details of service: Served on Mexican border July to November, 1916, in Co. K, 7th Regiment, N. Y. National Guard; mustered out of Federal service, December 2, 1916; appointed Corporal, May 21, 1917; mustered into Federal service, July 16, 1917; appointed Sergeant, August 17, 1917. Arrived at Brest, May 23, 1918. Entered front line trenches, near Albert, June 18, for four days training. In command of 3rd Platoon, Co. K, 107th Infantry, on East Poperinghe and Dickebusch lines, July and August. September 27, took up position near Ronossoy, opposite Hindenburg Line. September 28, wounded while in command of 3rd Platoon, operating against enemy machine gun nests on "The Knoll." In the evening, right leg amputated, at C. C. S. No. 55. Sent to base hospital, Portsmouth, England. Arrived in New York, on the Leviathan, December 16, 1918. Still in hospital, March 31, 1919.

## CLARENCE LE FEVRE VREELAND

Rank: Captain, Medical Corps.

Branch of service: 302nd Sanitary Train, 77th Division.

Date of enlistment or commission: June 10, 1917.

Length of service: Still in service in France on April 4, 1919.

Details of service: Mobile Operating Unit No. 4 through Argonne Forest Drive, and during drive from November 1st to November 11th. Now inspector of the 302nd Sanitary Train. Previously served seven months in aviation camps in Texas.

## HAROLD VAN PELT VREELAND

Rank: Private.

Branch of service: Medical Corps.

Date of enlistment: July 1, 1918.

Length of service: July 1, 1918-April, 1919.

## HERBERT HAROLD VREELAND, JR.

Rank: Major.

Branch of service: Field Artillery.

Details of service: Enlisted in April, 1917; attended Plattsburg Officers' Training School; received commission as Captain and assigned to 301st Field Artillery, Camp Devens, Mass. Transferred to School of Fire, Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Received commission, February 1, 1918, as Major and returned to Camp Devens. Overseas July 1, 1918, with 301st Field Artillery. Subsequently or about January, 1919, 301st Field Artillery returned to U. S. Was assigned to 317th Field Artillery, remaining in France. Commandant, officers' and soldiers' school, University of Bordeaux, France, April 1, 1919.

## W ROYDEN WILLIAMSON

Rank: Captain, Engineers, U. S. A.

Branch of service: Liaison Service.

Date of enlistment or commission: Called into active service May 7, 1917, as Captain of Cavalry.

Length of service: Since May 7, 1917, to date (May 10, 1919).

Details of service: Organized and conducted to France, Corps of Intelligence Police; served in counter espionage department, G. H. Q., until April, 1918; 2nd Corps Artillery School, Operations Section Staff, 26th (Yankee) Division, being wounded in action at Boucq, Toul Sector, June 16,

1918; (Divisional Liaison Officer with 52nd Inf. Brigade, La Loge Farm) Chateau-Thierry and Grande Rue Farm (Aisne-Marne Offensive). Operations Section Staff 1st Army as Troops Locating Officer, St. Mihiel Offensive; transferred to Liaison service, November 6, 1918. Liaison Officer on staff of Generals Deligny and Lebrun, commanding 3rd French Region, Rouen, from December 1, 1918, to April 10, 1919. On May 10, 1919, Liaison Officer on staff of General Mangin, commanding 10th French army, the French Army of Occupation on the Rhine, Mayence, Germany.

Decoration: Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur.

#### CHARLES STERLING WYCKOFF

Rank: 1st Lieutenant, Chaplain.

Branch of service: U. S. A. General Hospital No. 7.

Date of enlistment or commission: November 4, 1918.

Details of service: Chaplain in Hospital for totally blinded soldiers, sailors and marines.

#### JAMES WYCKOFF

Rank: Sergeant.

Branch of service: Infantry, 77th Division, 307th Regiment.

Length of service: One year overseas.

Details of service: Was a member of the Yale O. T. C. until leaving the University to attend the Officers' Training Camp at Madison Barracks, New York, during the summer of 1917. Went to Camp Upton, N. Y., in March, 1918. Was made Sergeant there and given charge of the map work of the regiment which sailed for France in April, 1918. Had charge of map work until mustered out.

#### EDWARD J. WYNKOOP

Rank: Captain.

Branch of service: Medical Corps, U. S. A.

Date of enlistment: August 8, 1917.

Length of service: From August 8, 1917, to April 22, 1919.

Details of service: In special recruiting and examination work to secure physicians for the Medical Corps, U. S. A.

### SONS OF MEMBERS

#### ALBERT MOTT ACKERMAN

SON OF ALBERT AMMERMAN ACKERMAN

Rank: 1st Lieutenant, and pilot aviator.

Branch of service: U. S. Air Service, 6th Squadron, Caproni 600's, Italian front.

Date of enlistment: June, 1917.

Date of commission: May, 1918.

Length of service: One year, nine months.

Details of service: Cornell ground school, August and September, 1917; Isoudoun, France, October, 1917; Foggia, Italy, flying school, February, 1918; Pilot, May, 1918; Royal Air Service Flying School at Vendome, France, graduated; Isoudoun Flying School, 1918; Foggia, Italy, Flying School, Italian Front, Molpensa, Padua, etc., October and November, 1918. Released, February, 1919.

Decoration: Italian Service Ribbon.

#### DAVID G. ACKERMAN

SON OF JOHN EDMUND ACKERMAN

Rank: Second Lieutenant.

Branch of service: 313th Field Artillery.

#### THOMAS CRITTENDEN ACKERMAN

SON OF ALBERT AMMERMAN ACKERMAN

Rank: Detail Sergeant.

Branch of service: Battery "A," 13th Field Artillery, 4th Division, Army of Occupation, Ulmen, Germany.

Date of enlistment: May 17, 1917, as private, for duration of war.

Length of service: One year, eleven months.

Details of service: Trained in U. S., Angel Island, Calif.; El Paso, Texas; Fort Greene, North Carolina; Bordeaux, France till July, 1918. Then last battle of Marne to the Aisne, St. Mihiel and Argonne and Meuse campaigns. At front from August 1, 1918, to Armistice.

#### EDWIN HOLMES ADRIANCE

SON OF HARRIS ELY ADRIANCE

Rank: First Lieutenant, O. R. C., U. S. A.

Branch of service: 7th Field Artillery, Battery F.

#### WILLIAM ALLEN ADRIANCE, JR.

SON OF WILLIAM ALLEN ADRIANCE

Rank: 1st Class Private.

Branch of service: U. S. A. A. S. Sec. No. 560.

Date of enlistment: June 12, 1917.

Details of service: Enlisted from Cornell. In camp at Allentown, Pa., until June 12th, 1918. Sailed direct to Italy. At Genoa until latter part of August. Ordered to France. In active duty through the St. Mihiel and Argonne campaigns and in Army of Occupation on April 4, 1919.

## WILFRED AMERMAN

SON OF FREDERICK HERBERT AMERMAN

Rank: Paymaster's Yeoman.

Branch of service: N. Y. State Naval Militia.

## COURTENAY N. ATEN

SON OF WILLIAM HENRY ATEN

Rank: Lieutenant, Commanding Officer, Gerstner Field Gunnery School.

Branch of service: Air service.

Date of enlistment or commission: May, 1917.

Length of service: Twenty-two months.

## KENNETH MILLS ATEN

SON OF WILLIAM HENRY ATEN

Rank: Corporal.

Branch of service: 105th Machine Gun Battalion.

Date of enlistment: April, 1917.

Length of service: Twenty-three months.

Details of service: Detached service with Adjutant General, U. S. Army.

## THEODORE M. BANTA

SON OF ALBERT ZABRISKIE BANTA

Rank: Seaman.

Branch of service: U. S. Navy, N. Y. State Naval Militia.

## FRANCIS LIVINGSTON BERGEN

SON OF JAMES J. BERGEN

Branch of service: Aviation Section, Signal Corps.

## HERBERT S. BERGEN

SON OF JAMES J. BERGEN

Rank: First Lieutenant.

Branch of service: Ordnance Department, A. E. F.

## REGINALD VANDERVEER BERGEN

SON OF JOHN BERGEN

Rank: Apprentice Seaman.



Branch of service: United States Naval Reserve.  
Date of enlistment: October 1, 1918.  
Length of service: Three months. Received training in the  
Naval Unit of the Students' Army Training Corps at Stevens'  
Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.

**HIRAM B. BLAUVELT**

SON OF ELMER BLAUVELT

Rank: Private.

Branch of service: Student Army Training Corps, Princeton,  
N. J.

Length of service: Three months.

**ANTHONY LISPENARD BLEECKER**

SON OF ANTHONY JAMES BLEECKER

Rank: Captain.

Branch of service: Coast Artillery, United States Army.

Details of service: Saw service in France with the 59th Coast  
Artillery Regiment. On duty at Fortress Monroe, Virginia,  
on November 19, 1918.

**WINTHROP GILMAN BLEECKER**

SON OF ANTHONY JAMES BLEECKER

Rank: Private.

Branch of service: Students' Army Training Corps, Cornell  
University.

**ARTHUR G. BOGARDUS**

SON OF JACOB TEN BROECK BOGARDUS

Rank: 1st Lieutenant, Ordnance Department, U. S. A.

Branch of service: Aircraft Armament Division.

Date of enlistment or commission: October 22, 1917.

Length of service: Eighteen months, up to April 4, 1919.

Details of service: Design, experimentation, development,  
production, installation and instruction in Aircraft Arma-  
ment mechanisms. Still in service, April 4, 1919.

**HENRY L. BOGARDUS**

SON OF HENRY J. BOGARDUS

Rank: Corporal.

Branch of service: 104th Field Signal Battalion, 29th Division,  
Co. A, A. E. F., France.

Date of enlistment: April, 1917.

Length of service: Two years.

## ROLLINS BOGARDUS

SON OF HENRY J. BOGARDUS

Branch of service: In the service of the Y. M. C. A. for one year in France and Germany.

## A. CURTIS BOGERT

SON OF ALBERT R. BOGERT

Rank: Private.

Branch of service: Princeton University Students' Army Training Camp.

Date of enlistment: October, 1918.

Length of service: Two months.

## W EDWARD OSGOOD BOGERT

SON OF HENRY L. BOGERT

Rank: Second Lieutenant.

Branch of service: 49th Company, 5th Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps.

Date of commission: September 15, 1917.

Details of service: Service, before commission, was in preparation or training for the Marine Corps, and previously a full period and part of a re-enlistment period in Squadron A, including service upon the Mexican border. Wounded twice in the last three or four weeks of the War, in the drive to Sedan, but not seriously; last heard from Paris Hospital.

## JACK LESLIE BOGERT

SON OF CHARLES J. BOGERT

Rank: 1st Class Private.

Branch of service: 3rd Company, Supply Train, 27th Division, N. Y.

## VICTOR E. BREVOORT

SON OF EDWARD RENWICK BREVOORT

Rank: Private.

Branch of service: 107th N. Y. Infantry, Sanitary Detachment.

## LAURENCE GORDON BRINCKERHOFF

SON OF HENRY G. BRINCKERHOFF

Rank: Third Class Quartermaster and First Class Signalman.

Branch of service: Naval Reserve Force.

Date of enlistment: April 4, 1917.

Length of service: Still in service April 4, 1919.

Details of service: 1917 stationed at Bar Harbor. Patrol duty on U. S. S. Etta M. Burns and S. P. 1196. 1918 stationed at Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va. Two trips across on U. S. S. Georgia. April, 1919, on U. S. S. Maine at Guantanamo, Cuba.

#### FRANCIS LOVELAND BRODHEAD

SON OF ROBERT PACKER BRODHEAD

Rank: Sergeant.

Branch of service: Troop K, 6th Cavalry, U. S. A.

Date of enlistment: January 7, 1918.

Details of service: Enlisted at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Sent to Camp Upton; thence to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; thence to Camp Merritt, N. J. Went aboard transport March, 15th; Arrived overseas about March 30th. Still (April 8, 1919) at Vendome, France. Was promoted from Private to Corporal, December 10, 1918, and from Corporal to Sergeant, February 24, 1919.

#### JAMES ALDEN MILLER BROWER

Rank: 1st Class Seaman, U. S. N. R. F.

Date of enlistment: May 17, 1917.

#### FREDERICK LE ROY CONOVER

SON OF FREDERICK KING CONOVER

October, 1917, Chemical Engineer, Bureau of Mines (Gas Defense Service), at Washington, D. C. (\$1 per year). November, 1917,—Commissioned First Lieutenant, Sanitary Corps. November, 1917-May, 1918—Instructor in Chemical Warfare, 76th Division, at Camp Devens, Mass. March, 1918—Became First Lieutenant, Engineers. May, 1918,—Commissioned Captain, Engineers. June, 1918—Went overseas in command of a casual company. July-August, 1918—Served on British and other fronts in France. August, 1918-January, 1919—Divisional Gas Officer, 80th Division, A. E. F. in France. Fought through battles of Argonne and Meuse until signing of the Armistice. January, 1919—Became Assistant Chief Gas Officer of First Army, A. E. F. February, 1919,—Commissioned Major, Chemical Warfare Service. April, 1919—Still with First Army as above. Headquarters at Bar-sur-Aube (Aube), France.

## JULIAN DARST CONOVER

SON OF FREDERICK KING CONOVER

May-August, 1917—First Officers' Training Camp, Fort Sheridan, Ill. August, 1917—Commissioned Second Lieutenant of Artillery in the Regular Army. August-December, 1917—Served with 18th Field Artillery at Fort Bliss, Texas. December, 1917-March, 1918, at Fort Monroe, Virginia. March 1918—Commissioned First Lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps. April-September, 1918—Served at Fort MacArthur, Los Angeles, Cal. July, 1918—Commissioned Captain, Coast Artillery Corps. September-October, 1918—At School of Anti-Aircraft Gunnery, Fort Monroe, Virginia. October, 1918—Commissioned Major, Coast Artillery Corps. Assigned to Fort Dade, Florida, where he organized and commanded the 9th Anti-Aircraft Battalion. November, 1918, had reported his Battalion ready to proceed overseas when all troop movements were stopped by Armistice. November, 1918-April, 1919, remained on duty at Fort Dade, Florida, as Fort and Mine Commander.

## GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, JR.

SON OF GEORGE B. CORTELYOU

Ranks: Private, Sergeant, 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant, Captain.

Branch of service: 17th U. S. Engineers (Railway).

Date of enlistment: July 10, 1917.

Length of service: Twenty months; mustered out of the service with his Regiment on April 12, 1919, at Camp Gordon, Georgia.

## WILLIAM WINTHROP CORTELYOU

SON OF GEORGE B. CORTELYOU

Rank and branch of service: Driver, Norton-Harjes Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps; on disbandment of Corps, enlisted in French Foreign Legion; transferred to Artillery School, Fontainebleau; on graduation, assigned to 89th Regiment of Artillery, French Army.

Date of enlistment: July, 1917.

Length of service: Twenty months to date (April 2, 1919); still in service with French army of occupation.

Details of service: In all of final offensive terminating in Armistice of November 11, 1918.

Decoration: Croix de Guerre.

## EDWARD DE WITT, JR.

SON OF EDWARD DEWITT

Ranks: Quartermaster, 2nd Class, and Ensign.

Branch of service: U. S. N. R. F. Class 3.

Date of enlistment: March 28, 1917.

Date of commission: July 10, 1918.

Length of service: Two years.

Details of service: Home and Foreign service.

## IRTITH DEYO

SON OF WALTER C. DEYO

Rank: Petty Officer, U. S. S. "Seattle" Hospital Service, U. S. N.

## WALTER B. DEYO

SON OF PERRY DEYO

Rank: Q. M. Sergeant.

Branch of service: Q. M. Corps (G. Hdqr's)

Date of enlistment: April, 1917.

Length of service: Two years.

Details of service: First stationed at Chaumont; now in Berlin.

## CHARLES GUIDET DURYEE

SON OF GUSTAVUS ABEEL DURYEE

Rank: Second Lieutenant.

Branch of service: Field Artillery, A. E. F. in France.

## SAMUEL SLOAN DURYEE

SON OF JOSEPH RANKIN DURYEE

Rank: Captain.

Branch of service: 302nd Artillery, N. A.

## FREDERICK HARRIS DUTCHER

SON OF CHARLES M. DUTCHER

Rank: Ensign, U. S. N. R. F. (Class 4—G. S.)

Date of enlistment: April 4, 1917.

Date of appointment: January 28, 1918.

Length of service: One year, eleven and one-half months.

Details of service: At Newport, R. I., on S. P. boats as Machinist's Mate, 2nd Class; then M. M., 1st Class; assigned as Instructor, U. S. N. Gas Engine School, New York, September 20, 1917; assigned to Submarine School, New London, November 17, 1918; completed course. Released to inactive service April 17, 1919.

## WILLIAM S. GROESBECK

SON OF TELFORD GROESBECK

Rank: First Class Private.

Branch of service: Battery E, 136th Field Artillery, 37th Division.

Date of enlistment: June 28, 1917.

Length of service: To date, April 5, 1919.

## THOMAS EDDY HARDENBERGH, JR.

SON OF THOMAS EDDY HARDENBERGH

Rank: First Lieutenant, O. R. C.

## WILLIAM HENRY HENDRICKSON, JR.

SON OF WILLIAM HENRY HENDRICKSON

Rank: Apprentice Seaman.

Branch of service: Princeton Naval Unit, U. S. N. R. F.

Date of enlistment: October 1, 1918.

Details of service. Member Officer—Material School, Princeton University, Rear-Admiral C. F. Goodrich, Commandant. Instruction in the line. School disbanded as active unit, December 14, 1918. Transferred to inactive service list same date.

## GRAHAM BELL HARING

Rank: Corporal.

Branch of service. 18th Pa. Infantry, now 111th Regiment.

## ALFRED HASBROUCK

SON OF FRANK HASBROUCK

Rank: Major, Regular Army.

Branch of service: U. S. Coast Artillery Corps.

## THOMAS HUDSON HOAGLAND

SON OF MAHLON L. HOAGLAND

Rank: Sergeant.

Branch of service: 104th Trench Mortar Battery, 29th Division.

Date of enlistment: June 29, 1917.

Length of service: One year.

Details of service: Honorable discharge in April, 1918. Re-enlisted in Columbia Unit S. A. T. C. in September.

## GOUVERNEUR HOES

SON OF ROSWELL RANDALL HOES

Rank: 1st Lieutenant.

Branch of service: Aviation Corps.

Still in France on March 31, 1919.

## LAWRENCE GOUVERNEUR HOES

SON OF ROSWELL RANDALL HOES

Rank: Private.

Branch of service: Medical Corps.

Still in France on March 31, 1919.

## STODDARD HOFFMAN

SON OF W. M. V. HOFFMAN

Rank: Second Lieutenant.

Branch of service: Royal Flying Corps.

## W. M. V. HOFFMAN, JR.

SON OF W. M. V. HOFFMAN

Rank: Private, 1st Class.

Branch of service: 1st Depot Battalion Signal Corps, U. S. A.

## WILLIAM VANDERVOORT KIP

SON OF CLARENCE VAN S. KIP

Rank: Second Lieutenant.

Branch of service: Supply Company 325, Quartermaster Corps.

Date of enlistment: August 5, 1917.

Details of service: With 7th Regiment, Infantry, New York, N. G., now 107th Regiment, Infantry, U. S. A.; Sergeant, Machine Gun Company; Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps.

## WILLIAM W. KOUWENHOVEN

SON OF WILLIAM H. KOUWENHOVEN

Rank: 1st Class Seaman, Naval Reserve.

## THOMAS HOLMES LASHAR

SON OF THOMAS B. LASHAR

Rank: Quartermaster, U. S. S. "Quinevere," U. S. N.

## JAY LE FEVRE

Rank: 2nd Lieutenant.

Branch of service: Field Artillery, Casual Company.

Date of enlistment or commission: September 20.

Details of service: Commissioned at Zachary Taylor and placed in the Reserve. Discharged, December 21.

*W* MARSHALL C. LEFFERTS, JR.

SON OF MARSHALL C. LEFFERTS

Ranks: 1st Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant.

Branch of service: 168th Infantry, 42nd Division.

Dates of commissions: 2nd Lieutenant, August 15, 1917;  
1st Lieutenant, February 13, 1918.

Length of service: Fifteen months.

Details of service: Graduated at first Plattsburg camp as 2nd Lieutenant and assigned to 168th infantry, 42nd Division at Camp Mills. Left with Regiment for France, October 17, 1917. Transport returned due to leaky boilers and sailed a second time on November 13, 1917. Record of Regiment well known. Was "gassed" at the crossing of River Ourcq. Went to Base Hospital; re-joined the regiment. Wounded in the foot September 1, 1918, and returned to U. S. to Hospital at Point Comfort; sent to Hospital at Corona, N. J. Discharged and sent to Camp Upton. Received honorable discharge, January 3, 1919.

EDWARD HANCOCK LEGGETT

SON OF EDWARD HENRY LEGGETT

Rank: First Lieutenant, Co. A, 307th Machine Gun Battalion, 78th Division, American Expeditionary Force.

Date of commission: 1917.

Length of service: Two years in war with Germany; also previously served in Troop H, 1st N. Y. Cavalry, N. Y. Division at McAllen, Texas, Mexican Border for nine months, 1916-17.

Details of service: Commanded his Company in Argonne Forest fighting, during illness of his Captain. He is now, April, 1919, detailed, after passing a special entrance examination, to a three months course of special instruction at Sorbonne University, Paris, and expects to return to U. S. in July next.

HENRY M. LONGSTREET

SON OF HENRY H. LONGSTREET

Rank: Private.

Branch of service: Chemical Warfare.

Date of enlistment: April 5, 1918.



Length of service: Nine months.

Details of service: Superintending manufacture of gas masks.

#### HENRY R. MERSELES

SON OF THEODORE F. MERSELES

Rank: Sergeant.

Branch of service: Quartermaster Corps.

#### ALBERT JAMES MYER, JR.

SON OF ALBERT JAMES MYER

Ranks: Major, Captain, First Lieutenant.

Branch of service: Cavalry, First Division, Horsed Battalion Ammunition Train.

Details of service: Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Regular Army, October, 1913. First Lieutenant, Adjutant and Supply Officer, August, 1917; Horsed Battalion Ammunition Train, First Division, A. E. F. Captain (with rank from June, 1917) commanding Horsed Battalion Ammunition Train, First Division, A. E. F. Major (with rank from July, 1918) Signal Officer, intermediate Section, S. O. S., August, 1918. Acting Judge Advocate, Nevers, France, January, 1919. Assigned to Balliol College, Oxford, England, March, 1919.

#### JOHN EDWIN OSTRANDER, JR.

SON OF JOHN EDWIN OSTRANDER

Rank: Lieutenant, United States Navy.

Date of enlistment: Was graduated U. S. N. A., March 29 1917. On Destroyer U. S. S. Allen.

#### HERBERT G. OUTWATER

Rank: First Lieutenant, National Army.

Branch of service. Sanitary Corps.

#### JOHN O. OUTWATER

Rank: 1st Lieutenant.

Branch of service: U. S. Infantry, 15th Infantry.

#### HERBERT JUDSON POST

SON OF JACOB JUDSON POST

Rank: Ensign.

Branch of service: U. S. N. R. F. Pay Corps.

Date of enlistment: November 28, 1917.

Length of service: Sixteen months.

## FRANKLYN JACOB POUCHER

SON OF J. WILSON POUCHER

Position: Wagoner.

Branch of service: Evacuation Ambulance Co. 8.

Date of enlistment: January 2, 1918.

Length of service. Duration of war.

Details of service: Camp at Allentown, Pa., January 2, 1918, to July 1, 1919. Served as ambulance driver in Evacuation Service from July, 1919, to signing of Armistice. Since that time with Army of Occupation in Germany.

## ★ ANDREW JAY PROVOST, 3rd.

SON OF ANDREW JACKSON PROVOST, JR.

Ranks: Private, Corporal, Sergeant.

Branch of service: Co. G, 309th Infantry, 78th Division.

Date of enlistment: April, 1918.

Details of service: June-August, 1918, in reserve British Arras Front. Sept. 12-Oct. 4, in action St. Mihiel Front. Oct. 14-Nov. 1, in action Argonne-Meuse Front. Nov. 1, while leading automatic rifle squad against machine gun post in Bois des Loges, near Grand Pre, received wounds in head and abdomen. Nov. 7, died of wounds. Buried in American Section, French Military Cemetery, Fleury-sur-Aire, Department of Meuse, France.

## WILLIAM MINARD ROOSA

GRANDSON OF WILLIAM MINARD ROOSA

Rank and branch of service: Sailor, U. S. Navy, Submarine Chaser No. 263.

Date of enlistment: March 18, 1918.

Length of service: One year and still in service, April, 1919.

Details of service: Has convoyed President Wilson's ship, George Washington, on return trip from France.

## ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, JR.

SON OF ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT

Position: Master Mechanic 1st Class.

Branch of service: Aviation, U. S. N. R. F.

Date of enrollment: July, 1917.

Length of service: Eighteen months.

## RALPH ANDERSON SAYRES

SON OF GILBERT BARKER SAYRES

Rank: Chief Electrician (Radio).  
Branch of service: U. S. N. R. F. Office of District Communication Superintendent, 3rd Naval District.  
Date of enlistment: May 10, 1918.  
Length of service: Ten months.  
Details of service: Detailed to Radio Inspection Bureau, inspecting and testing radio operators and apparatus aboard Naval Overseas Transports and U. S. Army Transports.

#### CHARLES CLIFT SCHENCK

SON OF MERVIN RYERSON SCHENCK  
Rank: Seaman, 1st Class.  
Branch of service: United States Navy.  
Date of enlistment: June 25, 1917. Still in the service on April 8, 1919.  
Details of service: Gunner on U. S. S. America from October 10, 1917, to April 17, 1918. Gunner on U. S. S. Remlik, scout patrol from April 17, 1918, till end of war, serving in foreign waters. Time in Foreign service: Thirteen and one-half months. Will be transferred to a U. S. Destroyer.

#### GEORGE MUNRO SCHURMAN

SON OF JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN  
Ranks: 2nd Lieutenant; 1st Lieutenant.  
Branch of service: 4th Field Artillery.  
Date of enlistment or commission: August, 1917.  
Length of service: August, 1917, to January, 1919.

#### JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, JR.

SON OF JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN  
Rank: Captain.  
Branch of service: 309th Regiment Infantry, 78th Division.  
Date of enlistment or commission: August, 1917.  
Length of service: Beginning August, 1917, and still in service in France on April 14, 1919.

#### DOUGLASS BALL SIMONSON

SON OF WILLIAM A. SIMONSON  
Rank: First Sergeant.  
Branch of service: Chemical Warfare service.  
Date of enlistment: February 28, 1918.  
Length of service: One year.  
Details of service: Volunteered as private in the Gas Defense section (later the Chemical Warfare Service) of the U. S.

Army; promoted to first sergeant and recommended for commission as 2nd Lieutenant prior to the Armistice.

★ ROBERT PARKER STAATS, II

SON OF JOHN HENRY STAATS

Rank: Private.

Branch of service: Ordnance Supply Training School.

Date of enlistment: April, 1918.

Length of service: Six months.

Details of service: Instructor in gas defense.

Died at Camp Hancock, Ga., with pneumonia, October 13, 1918.

JAMES CHRISTIE STAGG

SON OF EDWARD STAGG

Rank: First Lieutenant.

Branch of service: Gun Division, Ordnance Dept., U. S. A.

JOHN BAYARD STEVENS

SON OF JOHN BRIGHT STEVENS

Rank: Quartermaster and Midshipman.

Branch of service: U. S. Navy.

Date of enlistment: September, 1917.

Length of service: One year, four months.

Details of service: Went through Quartermaster's School and Officers' Training School at Pelham Bay, N. Y. Recommended for Ensign after sea training; released from active service, January, 1919.

GLOVER PERIN STRYKER

SON OF JOHN E. STRYKER

Rank: First Lieutenant, U. S. R.

Branch of service: Fifty-fifth Heavy Artillery.

Date of commission: November, 1917.

Details of service: During September, 1918, was on the Verdun front. His battery took part in the reduction of Mont Faucon on September, 26th.

LAURENCE CLARKSON STRYKER

SON OF PETER STRYKER

Rank: Sergeant Instructor.

Branch of service: Technical Training Department, Machine Gun School, Camp Hancock, Georgia. Has been in this service since, May, 1918.

## JOHN E. STRYKER, JR.

SON OF JOHN E. STRYKER

Rank: First Lieutenant and Executive Officer of

Branch of service: C Battery, Eighth Field Artillery; this regiment is a part of the Seventh Brigade of the Seventh Division.

Date of commission as 2nd Lieutenant: August 15, 1917.

## DAVID ARTHUR SUTPHEN

American Ambulance of Paris.

Date of enlistment: July, 1917.

## EDWARD BLAIR SUTPHEN

SON OF THERON Y. SUTPHEN

Rank: Captain, Medical Corps.

Branch of service: Oto-laryngological service Base Hospital, Camp Zachary Taylor.

Date of enlistment or commission: October 17, 1918.

Length of service: Five months.

Details of service: On duty in Base Hospital, Camp Taylor, during entire service.

## HAROLD AMERMAN SUTPHEN

SON OF WILLIAM P. SUTPHEN

Rank: Quartermaster, 2nd class.

Branch of service: U. S. Naval Reserve Force.

Date of enlistment: May 16, 1917.

Length of service: Twenty months.

Details of service: Called into active service, June 29, 1917.

Trained at Bensonhurst. Served on U. S. S. Quest, S. P. 171, Third Naval District, August to December, 1917. Detailed to U. S. S. Wadena, S. P. 158, December, 1917. On high seas and foreign service from February, 1918 to January, 1919, with bases Ponta Delgada, Azores Islands, and Gibraltar.

## KENNETH C. SUTPHEN

SON OF CARLYLE E. SUTPHEN

Rank: Private.

Branch of service: S. A. T. C., Yale.

Date of enlistment: September, 1918

Length of service: Three months.

## PRESTON LEES SUTPHEN

SON OF HENRY R. SUTPHEN

Rank: Cadet.

Branch of service: Military Aviation Service.

Date of enlistment: October 12, 1918. Still in service on  
May 10, 1919.

## ROBERT MORRIS SUTPHEN

SON OF THERON Y. SUTPHEN

Washington Section American Camouflage.

## FREDERICK D. SUYDAM

SON OF WILLIAM F. SUYDAM

Rank: Private.

Branch of service: 302nd Field Artillery.

## WALTER LISPENARD SUYDAM, JR.

SON OF WALTER LISPENARD SUYDAM

Rank: Lieutenant (Junior Grade).

Branch of service: Third Naval District, U. S. Naval Reserve  
Force.

Date of enrollment as Ensign: April 5, 1917.

Date of promotion to Lieutenant: May 1, 1918.

Length of service: Twenty-one months.

Details of service: Command U. S. S. Hebe, Executive Officer  
Section, Base No. 5. Assistant for Information in charge  
of Information District No. 5. Commended by the Com-  
mandant, Third Naval District, under date of August 26,  
1918, for duty performed in connection with enemy mines.

## GEORGE BINGHAM TELLER

SON OF GEORGE G. TELLER

Rank. Private, 7th Regiment, now in aircraft service.

Date of enlistment: March, 1916. Served on Mexican Border  
from June to November, 1916.

## HAROLD RICKARDS TELLER

SON OF GEORGE G. TELLER

Ranks. Seaman, 2nd Class; Ensign.

Branch of service: U. S. Naval Reserve Force.

Date of enlistment: May 16, 1917.

Date of commission: December 29, 1917.

Length of service: Nineteen months.

Details of service: May to September, 1917, Training Camp, Bridgeport, Conn. September to January, 1918, Transport "Madawiska." January to September, 1918, U. S. S. Indiana. September to December, 1918, Instructor, Training Camp, Seattle, Wash.

HAROLD L. F. TERHUNE

Rank: Lieutenant U. S. N.

Date of enlistment or commission: March, 1918.

Length of service: Since September, 1917.

Details of service. Navigating officer, U. S. S. Orion.

WALTER E. TERHUNE

SON OF J. IRVING TERHUNE

Rank: Corporal.

Branch of service: Ordnance.

Date of enlistment: May 18, 1918.

Length of service: Nine months.

Details of service: Entered Brown University Military Training School, May 18, 1918, as private, unassigned. At the end of two months sent to Camp Raritan, Metuchen, N. J. There assigned to Ordnance branch of service. A month's instruction, as one of a class of 250, preparatory to work in France. The officers personally interviewed each member of class and selected 21 to remain in the Ordnance Motor Repair School to instruct others. Was one of the 21. Raised to Corporal. Honorably discharged January 17, 1919.

FREDERIC WILLIAM TRUEX

SON OF WILLIAM E. TRUEX

Branch of service: Naval Aviation.

Date of enlistment: December 11, 1917.

Length of service: Fourteen months.

HAROLD KNICKERBOCKER VAN ALEN

SON OF BENJAMIN T. VAN ALEN

Details of service: Member 1st Regiment, N. G. Illinois, for six years prior to 1917. Served in Texas on Mexican border six and one-half months in 1916. Decorated for such service. April 1, 1917, called into U. S. Service at Chicago. May, 1917, entered Officers' Training School at Fort Sheridan, Ill. June, 1917, commissioned 2nd Lieutenant and assigned to 342nd Infantry at Camp Grant, Ill. February, 1918, commissioned 1st Lieutenant. September, 1918, commissioned

Captain 84th Infantry, U. S. A., and assigned to duty at Camp Beauregard, La., where he was in command of Headquarters Company. January 31, 1919, Regiment demobilized at Camp Beauregard; was honorably discharged and recommended for commission of Captain in Officers' Reserve of U. S. A.

**GEORGE MATURIN VAN ALLEN**

SON OF HARRY J. VAN ALLEN

Ranks: Sergeant, First Class; Sergeant Major.

Branch of service: 613th Aero Squadron, A. S. A.

Date of enlistment: December 5, 1917.

Length of service: One year, two months.

Details of service: Served at Kelly Field; Fort McArthur, Waco; Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.; Garden City, L. I. Disabled for two months by illness (Meningitis) incurred in the service; under orders for overseas service when Armistice was declared. Honorably discharged, February 1, 1919.

**MAURICE PELHAM VAN BUREN**

SON OF JOHN D. VAN BUREN

Rank: Second Lieutenant.

Branch of service: Engineers' Corps, U. S. A.

**HARMAN B. VANDERHOEF, JR.**

SON OF HARMAN B. VANDERHOEF

Rank: First Lieutenant.

Branch of service: Aviation Section, Signal Corps.

**WILLIAM IRWIN VANDERHOEF**

SON OF NATHANIEL WYCKOFF VANDERHOEF

Rank: Gasoline Fireman, 1st Class, U. S. N. R. F.

**ARNOLD HINES VANDERHOOF**

SON OF WILLIAM M. VANDERHOOF

Rank: Lieutenant (Senior Grade).

Branch of service: U. S. Navy.

Details of service: Graduated from Annapolis, Class of 1908: went on retired list in 1911; went back on active list on U. S. declaring War with Germany. Radio Division, Bureau of Steam Engineering.

**FRANCIS WILSON VANDER VEER**

SON OF FRANCIS S. VANDER VEER

Rank: 2nd Lieutenant.



Branch of service: Infantry.

Details of service: Graduated in May, 1918, at St. John's Military Academy, Manlius, New York, as Cadet 2nd Lieutenant, after four years' course; took full three months at Plattsburg, and was commissioned (though only just eighteen years old), and ordered to University of Syracuse as Assistant Military Instructor; honorably discharged in December, 1918. Was member of R. O. T. C. and S. A. T. C. altogether, twenty months.

#### HERBERT S. VANDERVEER

Rank: Private.

Branch of service: 107th U. S. Infantry.

#### CHARLES FRASIER VANDER VOORT

SON OF FREDERICK T. VANDER VOORT

Rank: First Lieutenant, D. C.

Branch of service: Base Hospital 116, A. E. F.

Date of commission: November 16, 1917.

Length of service: Still in active service, A. E. F. (March 31, 1919)

#### ELLIOTT VANDEVANTER

SON OF C. O. VANDEVANTER

Rank: Captain.

Branch of service: 503rd Engineers, Co. D.

Date of commission: June 11, 1917.

Details of service: Went to the first training camp at Fort Myer. Was sent to France in the latter part of November, 1917, and is still there at this time (March 31, 1919).

#### D. E. S. VAN DUYN

SON OF JOHN VAN DUYN

Rank: Lieutenant-Colonel.

Branch of service: Medical Corps, U. S. Army. In France on April 10, 1919.

#### JAMES FLANDREAU VAN FLEET

SON OF FRANK VAN FLEET

Rank: Lieutenant (Junior grade).

Branch of service: Medical Corps, U. S. N. Reserve Force.

Date of enlistment or commission: October 4th, 1918.

Length of service: Active service from October 11th, 1918, to April 16, 1919.

Details of service: Diseases of the Eye.

## H. BARENTSEN VAN INWEGEN

SON OF CHARLES F. VAN INWEGEN

Rank: First Lieutenant.

Branch of service: Air Service, 16th Aero Construction Company.

Date of commission: November 8, 1917.

Details of service: Attended Plattsburg Reserve Officers' School of Instruction during summer of 1917. Received commission as First Lieutenant, Infantry. Transferred to Air Service early in 1918. Was taken to England in August, 1918, and is still in England on April 2, 1919.

## WILLARD BULL VAN INWEGEN

SON OF CHARLES F. VAN INWEGEN

Rank: First Lieutenant.

Branch of service: Engineers, 23rd Regiment.

Date of commission: About October 11, 1917.

Details of service: Enlisted in 7th Regiment, New York National Guard, about 1914 or 1915; served about five months on the Mexican Border in 1916; transferred to Military Police in summer of 1917; received commission as First Lieutenant and was taken to France in January, 1918. Still in France on April 2, 1919.

## WALLACE KENNETH VAN NESS

SON OF WALLACE M. VAN NESS

Rank: 2nd Lieutenant.

Branch of service: Royal Air Force.

Date of enlistment: February 11, 1918.

Date of commission: September 5, 1918.

Length of service: Thirteen months.

Details of service: After commissioned, detailed in Toronto as instructor in "Flying."

## ALEXANDER S. VAN SANTVOORD

SON OF SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD

Rank: Private.

Branch of service: Artillery.

Date of enlistment: October, 1919, 18 years of age; U. S. Artillery, New Haven, Conn., at beginning of sophomore year at Yale. Honorably discharged, December 16, 1919.

## RICHARD STAATS VAN SANTVOORD

SON OF SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD

Rank: Private.

Branch of service: 36th Balloon Company, Aviation Branch of U. S. Signal Corps.

Date of enlistment: February 12, 1918; left the Class of 1921 at Yale to enlist; 19 years of age.

Details of service: At Camp John Wise, Texas, until fall of 1918; then to France where he remained in service for six months. Arrived in the United States in April and was honorably discharged, May 2, 1919.

## FRANCIS E. VAN SCHAICK

SON OF JOHN VAN SCHAICK

Rank: Private.

## W GEORGE VAN SCHAICK

SON OF JOHN VAN SCHAICK

Details of service: Wounded in service and discharged at Camp Myer near Washington, D. C.

## LOUIS J. VAN SCHAICK

SON OF JOHN VAN SCHAICK

Rank: Colonel, Inspector General's Department.

Division and Regiment: Eighty-seventh Division, 345th Infantry.

Details of service: U. S. Army Officer since April 10, 1899.

Decorations: Congressional Medal of Honor; Congressional Gold Life-saving medal; Philippine campaign badge; Mexican Service badge; Sharpshooter; wound chevron.

## EDWARD ALFRED VAN VALKENBURGH

SON OF JOSEPH DWIGHT VAN VALKENBURGH

Rank: First Lieutenant, Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. Army.

Date of enlistment: August, 1917.

Length of service: From August, 1917; still in France on April 2, 1919.

Details of service: Enlisted as 1st Sergeant in Overseas Repair Section No. 1 Gas Defense Service, and went to France, November 12, 1917. Spent some months in Forts and Plants in France learning methods of manufacture of poison gas. Returned to U. S. in May, 1918. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant, June 1, 1918. Organized Overseas Repair Sec-

tion No. 2, Gas Defense Service, and took it to France about July 1, 1918. Was in charge of Gas Supply Dumps, 2nd American Army, when Armistice was signed. Has been salvaging supplies since. Still in France on April 2, 1919.

**BENJAMIN FRANKLIN VAN VLIET**

SON OF FREDERICK C. VAN VLIET

Rank: Corporal, Acting Sergeant, N. A.

**JOHN HUFF VAN VLIET**

SON OF FREDERICK C. VAN VLIET

Rank: Captain, N. A.

**EDGAR B. VAN WINKLE, JR.**

SON OF EDGAR B. VAN WINKLE

Rank: First Lieutenant.

Branch of service: Ordnance Department, U. S. A.

**FRANK HASBROUCK VAN WINKLE**

SON OF DANIEL VAN WINKLE

Ranks: First Lieutenant and later Captain.

Branch of service: Signal Corps, Tel. Battalion.

Date of enlistment: Early in April, 1917.

Dates of commissions: First Lieutenant, April 21, 1917; Captain, July 1, 1918.

Length of service: At this date, April 1st, still "Over seas."

Details of service: (Served three years, Signal Corps, N. J. National Guard.) Sailed for France, August 7, 1917. Since that date has been in active service in France and Germany and is still "Over Seas."

**GARRET HOBART VAN WINKLE**

SON OF ARTHUR A. VAN WINKLE

Rank: Private.

Branch of service: U. S. Marine Corps, Co. E, 13th Regiment.

Date of enlistment: June 3, 1918.

Details of service: Trained at Paris Island until August 21st.

Left for other side, September 15th; arrived at France and was sent to camp near St. Nazaire where Co. E stayed until March 5th, when they were ordered to the city of Nantes to relieve Company H which was guarding public buildings, docks, etc. While in St. Nazaire he was specially detailed along with four others and Sergeant to government office duty. When regiment was under orders, packed and ready

to start for Front, the Armistice was proclaimed. Still in France on April 9, 1919.

MARSHALL VAN WINKLE, JR.

SON OF MARSHALL VAN WINKLE

Rank: Private.

Branch of service: Medical Corps, U. S. A.

SAMUEL BARENT VAN WYCK

SON OF ALBERT VAN WYCK

Rank: Sergeant.

Branch of service: Co. B, 102nd Military Police, 27th Division, U. S. A.

★ HARMON BOULTBEE VEDDER

SON OF HARMON A. VEDDER

Rank: Sergeant.

Branch of service: 27th Division, Co. K, 107th Infantry.

Date of enlistment: June 22, 1916.

Length of service: June 22, 1916, to November 5, 1918.

Details of service: Enlisted in Co. K, 7th Regiment, N. G., N. Y. while a sophomore at Columbia University, at the outbreak of the Mexican trouble. Served at the Border. Was still a member of the 7th Regiment when the War with Germany was declared. The regiment became the 107th U. S. Infantry. He went to Camp Wadsworth as Corporal. Was promoted to Sergeant, and went overseas in May, 1918. Went through the hard campaign of the Regiment, and just as the Regiment was going into billets for a rest after their fighting was taken with influenza and died, November 5, 1918. He is buried in Rouen, France, age 22. Was cited in Special Orders for his efficient work under severe fire on September 29, 1918, in the attack on the Hindenburg line.

★ JAMES OUTWATER VEDDER

SON OF HARMON A. VEDDER

Rank: Corporal.

Branch of service: 27th Division, Co. K, 107th Infantry.

Date of enlistment: April 11, 1917.

Length of service: April 11, 1917, to September 29, 1918.

Details of service: Enlisted in Co. K, 7th Regiment, N. G., N. Y. at the outbreak of the War with Germany, while a freshman at Columbia University. The regiment became the 107th U. S. Infantry. He went to Camp Wadsworth,

and overseas in May, 1918. Just before the attack on the Hindenburg line he was made Corporal. He was killed in action on September 29, 1918, while leading his squad against the German machine gun nests. He is buried at Bony, France. Age 21.

SANFORD ELIHU VEDDER

SON OF WENTWORTH DARCY VEDDER

Branch of service: University of Pennsylvania Base Hospital Unit No. 20.

Date of enlistment: December 14, 1917.

Length of service: Since December 14, 1917. Still in service on April 14, 1919.

Details of service: Foreign service. Hospital situated at Chatel Guyon, Puy De Dome, France.

WENTWORTH DARCY VEDDER, JR.

SON OF WENTWORTH DARCY VEDDER

Rank: Sergeant.

Branch of service: University of Pennsylvania Base Hospital Unit No. 20.

Date of enlistment: January 4, 1918.

Details of service: Enlisted University of Pennsylvania Base Hospital No. 20; transferred to Quartermaster Corps, 3rd Division; stationed Genoa, Italy. Still in service on April 14, 1919.

CORNELIUS CLARKSON VERMEULE, JR.

SON OF CORNELIUS C. VERMEULE

Ranks: 1st Lieutenant, Captain.

Branch of service: 80th Division, 320th Regiment Infantry, Machine Gun Company.

Date of commission as 2nd Lieutenant: November, 1916.

Date of commission as 1st Lieutenant: August, 1917.

Date of commission as Captain: September 26, 1918.

Length of service: Active duty, April, 1917, to date (March 31, 1919).

Details of service: Training 80th Division, Camp Lee, September, 1917, to May, 1918. In Flanders brigaded with British in June and July. In action between Arras and Amiens in August. In St. Mihiel drive, September 12th. Over top at Le Mort Homme in Argonne battle, September 26th, his 23rd birthday, when he was recommended for a Captaincy.

In Argonne battle until November 8th, when relieved before Sedan. At Griselles, Côte d'or, France with Regiment on March 31, 1919. Was in seven battles at Briuelles, Cunel and St. Juvin. At latter place broke through last German line after severe losses and advanced twenty kilometers. Recommended for Captaincy "for the manner in which he led his company over the top" and was made Captain on the battlefield.

#### WILLIAM HENRY VOSBURGH

SON OF ROYDEN W. VOSBURGH

Rank: Private.

Branch of service: 58th Artillery, C. A. C., 37th Artillery Brigade.

Date of enlistment: May 31, 1917.

Details of service: Attended Plattsburg instruction camp, July and August, 1916. Enlisted in 29th Company, Eighth Coast Defense Command, New York National Guard, later 12th Company Coast Defense, Eastern New York. Appointed Sergeant, August 6th, 1917. Transferred as Private, to 10th Co. Coast Defense, Eastern New York, January 31, 1918. Transferred, March 11, 1918, to Supply Company, 58th Artillery, C. A. C. Landed at Brest, May 23, 1918. Transferred to Battery E, 58th Artillery, September 27, 1918. Supporting 79th Division in action near Pont à Mousson, November 7 to 11, 1918. Still with the A. E. F. in France (March 31, 1919) near Bordeaux according to last information.

#### HAMILTON VREELAND, JR.

SON OF HAMILTON VREELAND

Rank: Petty officer, 1st class.

Branch of service: 4th Battalion, New York Naval Militia.

Date of enlistment: July 12, 1917.

Length of service: July 12-October 1, 1917.

Details of service: Honorably discharged October 1, 1917, at request of Secretary of State, in order to perform special service with the Department of State.

#### JAMES FERGUSON VREELAND

SON OF HERBERT HAROLD VREELAND

Rank: 2nd Lieutenant.

Branch of service: Ordnance Corps.

Date of enlistment: February 12, 1918.  
Date of commission: October 23, 1918.  
Length of service: Eleven months.  
Details of service: Served at various locations, including  
Camp Gordon, Ga., and Washington D. C. Discharged,  
January 15, 1919.

## RICHARD SOMERS VREELAND

SON OF HERBERT HAROLD VREELAND

Rank: 2nd Lieutenant.

Branch of service: 1st Field Artillery, N. G., N. Y.

Date of enlistment: April 3, 1917.

Date of commission: June 1, 1918.

Length of service: One year, eight months.

Details of service: Served at Camp Wadsworth, Spartan-  
burg, S. C.; Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.; Fort Sill,  
Oklahoma and Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas. Dis-  
charged, December 28, 1918.

## THOMAS REED VREELAND

SON OF HERBERT HAROLD VREELAND

Rank: 2nd Lieutenant.

Branch of service: Yale Unit, R. O. T. C.

Date of commission: September 5, 1918.

Details of service: Served at Camp Taylor, Ky. Discharged,  
December 15, 1918.

## GEORGE ALBRO WILLIAMSON

SON OF W. A. WILLIAMSON

Rank: Corporal.

Branch of service: 1st Squadron Cavalry of New Jersey.

## HOWARD B. WORTENDYKE

SON OF REYNIER J. WORTENDYKE

Rank: Sergeant.

Branch of service: U. S. Marines.

Date of enlistment: April 6, 1918.

Discharged: March 1, 1919.

## W REYNIER J. WORTENDYKE, JR.

SON OF REYNIER J. WORTENDYKE

Rank: 1st Lieutenant.

Branch of service: 6th U. S. Infantry, 5th Division.

Date of enlistment: April, 1917.



Date of commission. July, 1917.

Details of service: In active engagements and wounded in battle of Argonne Forest, October 14, 1918. Still in service at Treves, Germany, on April 1, 1919.

WILLIAM N. WYNKOOP

SON OF EDWARD J. WYNKOOP

Rank: Private.

Branch of service: Student Army Training Corps, Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

Date of enlistment: October, 1918.

Length of service: Three months.

Details of service: Served from formation of S. A. T. C. till honorably discharged in December, 1918.

CHARLES ZABRISKIE

SON OF ALBERT ZABRISKIE

Rank: 2nd Lieutenant, Air Service.

Dates of enlistment and commission: October 3, 1917, enlisted. April 26, 1918, commissioned.

Length of service: Seventeen months.

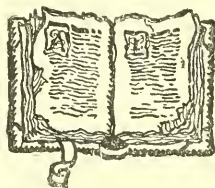
Details of service: Enlisted as Cadet in Signal Corps at Mineola, N. Y. Preliminary flying course at Park Field, Memphis, Tenn. Further training at Payne Field, West Point, Miss. Advanced training at Issoudun (3rd Aviation Instruction Center), France. Discharged, January 29, 1919.

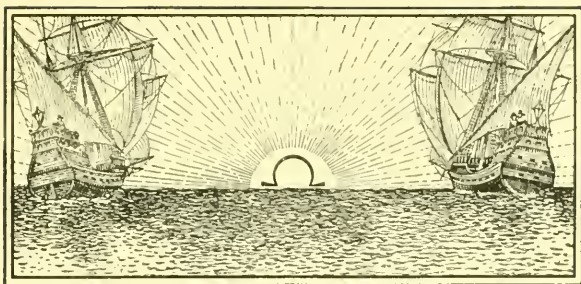
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\*Corrected to date.

★Indicates died in service.

///Indicates wounded in service.





## In Memoriam

JAMES MACFARLANE TAPPEN

Born—February 12, 1852.

Died—November 17, 1918

JAMES MACFARLANE TAPPEN was born at Kingston, N. Y. in the old stone house at the intersection of Crown and Green Streets, which was built by his ancestors in 1735, and is now the home of the Wiltwyck Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. He became a member of The Holland Society of New York in 1898 by right of his descent from Juriaen Teunisse Tappen<sup>1</sup> who settled at Fort Orange, now Albany, in 1652. In a deed of land, he is described as the Hon. Juriaen Teunisse, burger and citizen of Fort Orange. Juriaen owned other lands at Albany, Troy and Schenectady and finally settled in Kingston in 1678. James M. Tappen's great great grandfather, Christopher Tappen, was a Major in the Minute Men in the War of the Revolution; a member of the first, third and fourth New York State Provincial Congresses and of the State Senate in 1797-98-99. He was a brother-in-law of George Clinton and was closely associated with him during his administration as Governor of New York State and Vice-President of the United States. James M. Tappen's

<sup>1</sup>For data concerning Juriaen Teunisse, see: Collections on the History of Albany, Munsell (1871) Vol. IV, Page 170.

M. Tappen's father, Henry Jansen Tappen, was descended from a line of professional men, six generations of his paternal ancestors having been lawyers and five generations on his maternal side doctors. His mother was born in Scotland, a daughter of the Rev. James Macfarlane. James M. Tappen lived for many years in Jersey City, New Jersey, where he was active in forming the Jersey City Athletic Club, now the Jersey City Club, and was its President for a long time. He married Catherine Van Syckel Bonnell, daughter of Alexander Bonnell of Jersey City, and in 1896 they removed to 263 West 73rd Street, New York City, where he lived at the time of his death. He was survived by a son, Alexander Bonnell Tappen. Mr. Tappen was in the wholesale dry goods business many years, being Vice-President and Director of James H. Dunham & Company at the time of his death. In addition to The Holland Society he was a member of the Baltusrol Golf Club, Merchants Club, Atlantic Yacht Club, Ulster County Society, Jersey City Club, Ye Olde Settlers of the West Side, etc., and his kind-hearted cheerful qualities won for him a large circle of warm friends.

### JAMES RENWICK BREVOORT

Born—July 20, 1832.

Died—December 15, 1918.

JAMES RENWICK BREVOORT, the landscape painter, died December 15, 1918, at his home, 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. Mr. Brevoort, who was born in Westchester County, New York, July 20, 1832, was a son of Elias Brevoort and a nephew of Henry Brevoort, Washington Irving's patron and friend, and a direct descendant of Jan Hendricks Van Brevoort<sup>1</sup>, who came to New Amsterdam from Holland about 1646. Mr. Brevoort spent most of his boyhood days in the towns of Williamsbridge and Fordham, N. Y., where his father's

<sup>1</sup>For data concerning Jan Hendricks VanBrevoort, see: Revised History of Harlem (1904) by James Riker, Page 475, et seq.; Register of the Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island, N. Y. (1881) by Teunis G. Bergen, page 47.

father's farm adjoined that of Peter Lorillard, and one of Mr. Brevoort's treasured possessions was a sketch he made, as a boy, of the old Lorillard snuff mill, now long since destroyed. He worked for a while in the office of his cousin, James Renwick, chief architect of Grace Church and St. Patrick's Cathedral. In 1872 he was appointed Professor of Perspective in the school of the National Academy of Design, and the following year he married Miss Marie Louise Bacon. His first wife was Miss Augusta Tuthill of Middletown, N. Y., who died some years before. For seven years he painted and studied in England, Holland and Italy. He returned to the United States in 1880 and had since made his home in Yonkers. Mr Brevoort's membership in the National Academy of Design extended over fifty-five years. He was one of the oldest members of the Century Association and an honorary member of the Yonkers Art Association. His principal landscape works were: "A Scene in Holland," "Lake Como," "Storm on the English Moor," "May Morning at Lake Como," "A New England Scene," "Morning in Early Winter," "Wild November Comes at Last," "Windy Evening on the Moor," "Windy Day on a Moor." The funeral was held at his late home Tuesday afternoon, December 17, 1918, at 1:30 o'clock.

#### GERARD BEEKMAN

Born—August 27, 1842.

Died—November 9, 1918.

GERARD BEEKMAN of 35 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York City, President of the Beekman estate, Trustee under his father's will and who had been prominent in the business, social and educational life of New York City for more than half a century, died on November 9, 1918, in the New York Hospital after an operation. Mr Beekman was born August 27, 1842, in his father's home "Mount Pleasant," which was situated at about what is now Fiftieth Street and First Avenue. He was the second child of James William Beekman and Abian Steele Milledoler, his elder sister  
being

being Mrs. Katherine Beekman Hoppin, and his younger brother and sister being the late James William and Miss Cornelia Augusta Beekman. Mr. Beekman never married. Having been graduated from Columbia College in 1864 and from the Columbia Law School in 1867, he entered the law office of the late Edgar S. Van Winkle to fit himself for the management of his father's estate. He devised a form of ground lease which is still in use. Mr. Beekman never engaged in the practice of law in the sense of accepting retainers for the prosecution of causes, but devoted most of his time for more than fifty years to the legal and semi-legal business incident to the conduct of affairs as his father's trustee. He was a member of the Association of the Bar of New York City, being one of its founders, and was also a member of the Bar Association of the State. Mr. Beekman took a deep interest in education. From 1878 to the time of his death he was a trustee of Columbia University. From 1879 until his resignation in 1891 he was clerk of the Board of Trustees, and for a number of years he had been the Senior Trustee. He was also Vice-President of the New York Historical Society, Vice-President and a Manager of the American Bible Society and a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Charitable and philanthropical societies claimed much of the time of Mr. Beekman as well as his means. He was deeply interested in the work of the Seamen's Church Institute, and for a long period he had been a trustee and a member of the standing committee of Greenwood Cemetery. Among the patriotic societies of which he was a member were: The Holland Society of New York (in 1915-16 its President), the St. Nicholas Society of the City of New York and the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York. Mr. Beekman was also a member of the City Club, the Downtown Association, Columbia University Club, New York Yacht Club, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, University Club, the Lotos Club and of the Century Association. "Mount Pleasant", where Mr. Beekman was born, was at that time a mansion on a country estate of about thirty acres situated on the East River.

During

During the Revolution, at which time it was several miles distant from the city, it was occupied by British Officers. There Major André from time to time entertained his companions. There Nathan Hale was confined prior to his execution. A mantel and other relics from the old home, and also the Beekman coach of a hundred years or more ago, may be seen in the building of the New York Historical Society. One of the early homes of the family, which has endured for upward of three hundred years in New York, was near what is now Beekman Street. Later the Beekman family moved to a home on upper Broadway, as it was called then, on a site now occupied by the store of Charles Broadway Rouss. Gerard Beekman's younger days were passed at "Mount Pleasant," partly abroad and partly at a later home on East Thirty-fourth Street, the site of which is now covered by a portion of the Altman store. His summers were passed at Oyster Bay. The Beekman and Roosevelt families were the first of the old New York families to select summer residences at Oyster Bay. In religion he held to the simple and literal faith of his ancestors, regarding the Bible as a book of absolute truth, devoid of error and too sacred for "scientific" criticism. He was a vestryman of Christ Church, Oyster Bay. He was a Republican. When the war began he grasped the issue to be, "Shall the Teuton race dominate the world?" His individual answer was, "No, not while they remain Teutons." In person and manners he was distinguished. Standing about six feet in height, he had broad shoulders and a vigorous carriage. In his later years his ruddy countenance and white hair and mustache and his dignified bearing made him one of the most interesting men to be seen on Fifth Avenue. Of aristocratic lineage, he was nevertheless extremely democratic. It was said of Mr. Beekman that his manners were an education to an ordinary man. It was known of him that he would rise to greet a casual caller at his office with the readiness and deference of one receiving a prince. He was a descendant of that Wilhelmus Beekman who came from Holland and settled

tled at New Amsterdam in 1647. The funeral services were held Tuesday morning, November 12, 1918 at 10:30 o'clock at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, New York. As previously stated Mr. Beekman was President of The Holland Society from 1915-16. He was a trustee of the Society at the time of his death. During his term as President he presented to the Society the dinner souvenir of the Annual Banquet of 1916. This souvenir was a bronze medal reproducing on one side the seal of the City of New Amsterdam in 1654 and on the other side the seal of the City of New York in 1669. An illustration of this medal appeared on the back of the Menu of the dinner which will be found inserted in the Year Book for 1916. Wilhelmus Beeckman<sup>1</sup>, (1623-1707), Mr. Beekman's ancestor mentioned above, was the son of Hendrick Beekman and Mary Baudertius (his second wife), and was born at Hasselt, Overysse, on April 28, 1623. He came to New York in 1647 on the "Princess" in the company of Director General Stuyvesant. On September 5, 1649, he married Catalina de Boogh, daughter of Hendrick de Boogh, of Albany. He was Treasurer of the West India Company, one of the two Commissioners to build the wall extending along the present Wall Street; a Schepen, Lieutenant of the Burgher Corps (1652-1658), the Vice-Director of the colony of Swedes on the Delaware River, and Schout and Commissary at Esopus. He took the oath of allegiance to Charles II in 1664 and later (1673) became Lieutenant in the Militia and Deputy Mayor of New York (1681-1683). He occupied various residences, dying at the homestead near the present corner of Pearl and Beekman Streets on September 21, 1707. William and Beekman Streets preserve his name. The following resolutions upon the death of Gerard Beekman were adopted at a meeting of the Trustees of the Society held on December 12, 1918:

"Once more The Holland Society of New York is called upon to mourn the passing of one of its foundation

<sup>1</sup>For data concerning Wilhelmus Beeckman, see: Revised History of Harlem (1904), by James Riker, page 161.

tion members, and its Trustees to record their sense of abiding loss in the death of a beloved associate and an honored former President, Gerard Beekman.

Not only to the comparatively few remaining who have been his privileged co-workers during all the years of a long and devoted service, but as well to those who, without such extended personal intimacy, have learned none the less to respect, esteem and honor him for his elevated character and manifest nobility of soul, his death has brought unfeigned sorrow. He had the warm heart; he possessed the ingratiating personality; he maintained the courteous bearing; he disclosed the chivalrous spirit; he displayed the constant serenity and poise which are idealized in the traditional "gentleman of the old school." The stamping of his ideals upon and the consequent expression thereof in his daily living was a convincing demonstration of his belief that "the people still love the old standards of truth, of honor, of chivalry"—as he himself declared in a memorable address before this Society during his Presidency thereof.

Perhaps in all the range of faith, hope and reason there is found no stronger conviction of the immortality of the human soul than that which springs from contemplation of the life and reflection upon the death of such a man. It staggers belief that the kindliness, the geniality, the warmth of devotion, the steadfast truth and loyalty of the human soul that keeps its whiteness through all the dust and grime and turmoil of the life battle shall be blotted out forever by the implacable hand of what we call death. It is impossible that so unsoiled a spirit in this sordid world shall not survive to rejoice others with its purity and worth in a world beyond our vision.

There is a saying in the East that when the House is finished the Master dies. From such a point of view none could protest the coming of the Messenger to him. Because surely the earthly tenement of this serene, well poised and lofty soul had been put in fit and finished order for the last Great Event.

rudder



In the words of Seneca's old pilot he had kept his rudder true. Lowly faithful, he had banished fear indeed. He has departed in the full glory of the setting sun, with not a cloud to cast its shadow upon our loving memory of him as one who climbed the toilsome heights of Truth for Truth's sake—not as a virtue, but merely as a commonplace of duty. We hallow his memory and are uplifted by his example, as we lay this little wreath upon his bier.”

### JACOB E. DURYEE

Born—March 7, 1839.

Died—May 25, 1918.

GENERAL JACOB EUGENE DURYEE was born in the city of New York, March 7, 1839 and was descended from French Huguenot ancestors who emigrated to this country in 1675.<sup>1</sup> His ancestors held military commissions in the French and Indian Wars, the War of the Revolution and the War of 1812. He was a son of General Abram Duryee, who, for many years, commanded the Seventh Regiment of New York City and who organized the famous Fifth Regiment, New York Volunteers, “Duryee's Zouaves.” On the breaking out of the Civil War General Duryee enlisted in the United States Army as a private in Company F, Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., and went with it to the defense of Washington. He was appointed first lieutenant of Company G, Fifth Regiment, New York Volunteers, May, 1861, and a few months later was promoted to the captaincy of the same company. While first lieutenant he participated in the first battle of the war, “Big Bethel,” and distinguished himself by leading a handful of men against the enemy's works. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Second Regiment, Maryland Volunteers by President Lincoln. This regiment he commanded during the campaigns in North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland. In the campaign

<sup>1</sup>For data concerning Joost Durye, the common ancestor of the family, see: Register of the Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island, N. Y. (1881) by Teunis G. Bergen, page 104.

paign of Virginia, with a detachment of his regiment, he captured, on August 18, 1862, Stonewall Jackson's signal station on Clark Mountain, near the Rapidan River ascertaining the location and numbers of the Confederate forces under General Lee. On his report that same morning the Federal troops under General Pope withdrew behind the Rappahannock River. In the battle of Antietam, fought on the 17th of September 1862, the Second Maryland Regiment, under his leadership, made the first of the successive attacks in the most gallant style on the stone bridge afterward known as Burnside's Bridge, and, according to General Burnside's official report, these attacks were not under cover of artillery. His regiment's casualties in this battle amounted to nearly fifty per cent of the men that went into action. General Duryee was twice brevetted by the President for gallant and meritorious services. He was a member of The Holland Society of New York, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Army and Navy Club, Society of the War Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, and also of the Veterans' Association of the Fifth New York and the Second Maryland Regiments. He left a widow and one son, Harvey H. Duryee, of Los Angeles, California. General Duryee's death took place suddenly at his home 2164 West Twentieth Street, Los Angeles, California, on May 25, 1918. Funeral services were conducted at St. Matthias's Church, West Washington Street and Normandie Avenue, Los Angeles, and were in charge of the companions of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. The officiating clergy were Rev. W. F. Hubbard, Chaplain of the Loyal Legion and Rev. W. B. Kincaid, rector of St. Matthias. The interment was private. The pallbearers were selected from the Loyal Legion and old friends of the Duryee family.

#### RENSELAER TEN BROECK

Born—September 17, 1838.

Died—May 30, 1918.

RENSELAER TEN BROECK, a well-known resident of Hillsdale, N. Y., died at his home there on May 30, 1918

1918. Mr. Ten Broeck had been in failing health for some time past. Mr. Ten Broeck was born in the town of Copake, N. Y., in the house now occupied by Mrs. John Finkle, near the Black Grocery, on September 17, 1838. He was the son of Austin M. Ten Broeck and Margaret Evarts, and was the youngest of a family of eight children. He attended the common school and then attended the Claverack College for a year. At the age of fourteen he went to Hudson, N. Y. and secured a position as clerk in a grocery store. Here he worked for a time and then went into the commission business with Levi Coon and others, dealing in hay and straw. When still a young man he took the position of cashier of the freight department of the New York Central R. R. on Thirty-third Street, New York City. In a few years he bettered himself again and took the position of freight agent for the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad and later became freight and passenger agent for the C. B. & Q. railroad. He again had an opportunity to better himself and became general eastern freight and passenger agent for the Union Pacific railroad, which position he held for many years, until his retirement in 1908. Mr. Ten Broeck had all the territory east of Buffalo and Pittsburg which included the New England States also. During his long career with the Union Pacific he traveled all over the country in the interests of his company. He had supervision of offices in all the large cities of the east. Upon his retirement at the age of seventy, he was given a luncheon by one hundred of his railroad associates at the rooms of the Arkwright Club. In a letter of regret from W. D. Cornish, vice-president of the Harriman lines, read at that luncheon, Mr. Cornish said: "I was very much surprised to know that you had so many birthdays, and unless you admit it I would be inclined to doubt it now. It is not often that we see a Broadway man so erect, so firm on the ground at seventy as you are, and it is certainly a credit to you, considering the life you have led." Even up to within six months of his death the same thing might have been said of him as he was seen on the streets of the village. An-  
other

other said of him at that time: "His life has been an eventful one and fraught with worthy achievement. Still, it is not for anything that he has done that we love him, simply for what he is. As he has gone steadily and consistently on, he has gathered about him a multitude proud to claim his friendship because in his striking personality we have the embodiment of the best and loftiest traits of true manhood." Mr. Ten Broeck purchased the property he owned in Hillsdale about twenty years ago. It is an old landmark, having been an inn in the days of the stage coach. He improved the property and it was one of the prettiest and nicest residences in the Harlem valley. The view from the porch is superb and cannot be excelled anywhere in the Berkshires. The story is told that when he was a boy, while driving cattle past this place, he made the remark that when he grew to be a man he would buy that place. For ten years he used it as a summer home, but after his retirement from business he made it his permanent home. He managed the farm himself and attended to all the details of the farm work even up to the day he died. Mr. Ten Broeck married Phoebe Wilson of New York who died two years before him. He was a member of Hillsdale Lodge, F. & A. M.; Culin Chapter, O. E. S.; the Columbia County Society of New York, of which he had missed only one Annual Dinner in many years, and The Holland Society of New York. He was also a regular attendant at the Presbyterian Church and had been Chairman of the board of trustees. The year before his death he presented the church with a communion set in memory of his parents. He showed great activity in seeing that the church and manse were kept in repair and was very much interested in the welfare of the church. He was survived by one son, Charles W. Ten Broeck of East Orange, N. J. and one daughter, Mrs. John P. Stevens of Plainville, N. J.; three grandsons, John P. Stevens, who is in France, and Robert and Nathaniel Stevens of Plainville, N. J., and one granddaughter, Mrs. Thomas Williams, of East Orange, N. J. The funeral was held from his late residence on June 1, 1918, the

Rev.

Rev. M. J. Congdon officiating. Interment took place in the family plot in the Rural cemetery. The floral tributes were abundant and beautiful, bespeaking the kindly thoughts of many friends. The pall bearers were: William Smith, Ed. Herrington, F. H. Dimmick, H. P. Sweet, J. D. Bell and C. D. Barclay. Rensselaer Ten Broeck was descended from Major Dirk Wesselse Ten Broeck<sup>1</sup>, the first American ancestor of this family, who was born in 1642 and was in Beverwyck as early as 1662.

### LUTHER HALSEY GULICK

Born—December 4, 1865.

Died—August, 13, 1918.

DR. LUTHER HALSEY GULICK, educator and author, of New York City, died at his camp in South Casco, Maine, August 13, 1918. He was fifty-two years old. Dr. Gulick was born in Honolulu, H. I., and was educated at Oberlin College, Harvard and New York University. He was recognized as an authority upon physical training in the public schools and was the author of many books on this subject. A series of lectures at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 won him international recognition as an expert in such matters. He was Chairman of the International Committee on Physical Recreation of the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. until he had to give it up on account of his health. Dr. Gulick held a large number of important positions and took part in a number of movements looking to the development of the physical being. He was physical director of the Y. M. C. A. at Jackson, Mich., in 1886, and from that year until 1903 he was Superintendent of the Department of Physical Training of the Y. M. C. A. at Springfield, Mass., and while there was one of the originators of the game of basket ball. He was editor of *Physical Education*, 1891-96; editor of *Association Outlook*, 1897-1900; Secretary of American Association for Advancement of Physical Education, 1892-93; Principal of High School of Pratt Institute

<sup>1</sup>For data concerning Dirk Wesselse Ten Broeck, see: Collections on the History of Albany (1871) Vol. IV, page 171.

Institute, 1900-03. He came to New York in 1903 as director of physical training in the public schools, remaining in this position until 1908. He was director of the Department of Child Hygiene, Russell Sage Foundation, 1907-13; President of Camp Fire Girls from January 1913 to the time of his death; editor of *Physical Education Review*, 1901-03; President of American Physical Education Association, 1903; Vice-President of Y. M. C. A. Athletic League of North America, 1903-06; Fellow of New York Academy of Medicine; Fellow of A. A. A. S., and President of Playground Association of America, in the founding of which he had a leading part. He was Secretary of the Public Schools Athletic League of New York, 1903-08; President of Public School Physical Training Society; lecturer on school hygiene, personal hygiene, physical training and play, New York University, 1906; member of Olympic Games Committee, Athens, 1906; London, 1908; United States delegate to Second International Congress on School Hygiene, London, 1907; received from Y. M. C. A. Training School, Springfield, Mass. degree of Master of Physical Education; consultant of Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases; and a member of Permanent Committee International Congress of School Hygiene. Dr. Gulick had shortly before his death returned from France, where he made a moral survey of the American Expeditionary Force for the Y. M. C. A. The funeral was held in Springfield, Mass.

#### WILLIAM HENRY VAN KLEECK

Born—January 17, 1838.

Died—October 31, 1918.

WILLIAM H. VAN KLEECK of New York City, was born in Syracuse, New York, and brought to New York by his parents when about seven years of age, the journey being made by canal boat. He entered a grocery firm as clerk when sixteen years of age. Later he was a partner in the firm of Scudder, Gulick and Van Kleeck and when that firm was dissolved he became manager

manager of the firm of C. Burckhalter and Company which he had built up until it became one of the largest and best known wholesale grocery concerns of its time. He retired from active business in 1893. At the time of his death he was Vice-President and Director of the Maryland Coal Company of West Virginia and Vice-President and Senior Trustee (had served as Trustee for forty-two years) of the Franklin Savings Bank. He was one of the original incorporators of the State Trust Company, which later became the Morton Trust Company, which, in turn, was absorbed by the Guaranty Trust Company. He had been director of other corporations. In later life he was asked to become President of several banks and corporations which offices he refused. He was a man of unusual foresight; endowed with tireless energy and a remarkable capacity for work. His reputation for business integrity was an enviable one. His life was distinctly a home life. He was a member of no club or order except The Holland Society which he joined in 1888. Mr. Van Kleeck was a direct descendant of the first settler of the name of Van Kleeck in this country, Barent Baltus<sup>1</sup> of "Midwout," Long Island, now Flatbush, who settled there before 1659. He was also descended from Baltus Barents Van Kleeck (1644-1717) the only son of the first settler, being his great, great, great, great grandson. In 1700, Baltus Barents Van Kleeck was Captain of a Dutchess County company composed of men from both Dutchess and Ulster Counties; was "one of His Majesties Justices of the peas" in 1712 and a member, representing Dutchess County, in the 16th Colonial Assembly, which sat from May 3rd to July 21st, 1715. He was elected to the 17th Assembly (which sat, at intervals, for eleven years, 1716-26) but served only from its beginning until his death in 1717. It is of interest to note that Baltus Barents Van Kleeck was the builder, in 1702, of the Van Kleeck Homestead, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. a picture of which is shown on page 74 of the 1918 book. It was in this house

<sup>1</sup>For data concerning Barent Baltus Van Kleeck see: *The Van Kleeck Family 1900* by Frank Van Kleeck.

house that the Legislature of the State of New York assembled in 1778. Funeral services for Mr. Van Kleeck were held at his late residence, 35 West 69th Street, New York City, Saturday afternoon, November 2, 1918. Interment was made at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sunday, November 3, 1918. Mr. Van Kleeck was survived by his wife, who was Mary Ingersoll Leeds, three sons, three daughters, eighteen grandchildren and five great grandchildren. His children are: Mrs. Robert M. Shepard, Bloomfield, N. J., William H. Van Kleeck, Brooklyn, N. Y., Mrs. Thorburn Reid, Essex Fells, N. J., Mrs. Richard Devens, New York City, Chester M. Van Kleeck, New York City, Nelson R. Van Kleeck, Sewickley, Penn. Three children, Warren Van Kleeck, Mrs. Robert Noyes Fairbanks and Laura Van Kleeck, predeceased their father.

#### PETER QUACKENBUSH

Born—February 24, 1844.

Died—October 6, 1918.

PETER QUACKENBUSH died on October 6, 1918 at his home, 369 Broadway, Paterson, N. J. He was the head of Quackenbush & Co. and one of the foremost merchants and citizens of Paterson. He was seventy-four years old and had been a resident of Paterson all his life. He had been in poor health for some time, and had frequently been so ill that his life was despaired of, but he would rally each time, seemingly overcoming his ailments. Several weeks before his death he suffered a stroke of paralysis and his physicians gave no hope of prolonging his life. Besides his widow and one son Mr. Quackenbush was survived by a sister, Mrs. Maria Stagg, who is eighty-nine years old and resides at 77 Pearl Street, Paterson, N. J. Peter Quackenbush was born in Paterson, N. J. on February 24, 1844, and had always been a citizen enthusiastic for the welfare of Paterson. He was the son of Peter Quackenbush and Hester Demarest, and only a short time before his death had spent a great deal of time, trouble and money to compile the genealogy of his family,  
which



which he had printed in attractive book form, and presented to each of his relatives. The family can be traced back to the little town of Oestgeest, near Leiden, Holland, in 1660.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Quackenbush was the youngest of six children. He was married three times, his last wife surviving him, with one son, William Dixon Quackenbush, the issue of the second marriage. Mr. Quackenbush's first wife was Loretta Darby and the wedding occurred on May 27, 1868, when the groom was twenty-four years old. There was one daughter born through this marriage who died when she was a few months old. On June 6, 1876, he married Sarah Amelia Quin, and from this union there were four children, of whom William D. Quackenbush is the only one living. His third marriage occurred on August 18, 1910 to Marion Moore. The president of the Quackenbush Company began his career modestly, serving as a clerk in dry goods stores. He founded the present business on June 6, 1878. The first store was small but the stock was good, and the proprietor insisted that the service be courteous and first-class always. He endeavored to give the public full value in the purchase of merchandise, and the business grew rapidly under his management, until finally the Quackenbush Company was formed, with Peter Quackenbush as president. Success crowned the efforts of his business life, and the company was at the zenith of its success when the fire of 1902 swept through Paterson and carried with it the great department store that contained thousands of dollars worth of goods. The loss was very great but Mr. Quackenbush felt that he was not alone in bearing the burdens of the fiery elements, for the business section was almost completely swept out of existence in the wide path the flames took. The Quackenbush Company saved its books, and when the members of the firm could recover from the effects of the visitation of the conflagration, they looked around for a suitable place to begin anew. The only place they could get was the Apollo Hall, where the Lyceum Theatre is now

<sup>1</sup>For data concerning this family see: Collections on the History of Albany (1871) Munsell, Vol IV, page 155.

now located, and this was rented and plans were immediately made to reconstruct the business house on the Main Street site. Mr. Quackenbush had been a generous citizen. Every charity of the city had been assisted by him and he had been sought by many from out of town in behalf of objects which did not or could not interest him. But he gave to them. The Young Women's Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Association had always had his loyal and undivided support, and when financial campaigns were conducted to erect the buildings of both of these institutions, Mr. Quackenbush was found among the largest givers. He was also interested in the Paterson Rescue Mission and had served as the president of the Charity Organization Society. He exercised the same generosity toward the hospitals. Because his second wife was interested in the Paterson General Hospital, Mr. Quackenbush gave to that institution largely, and he erected the handsome home for trained nurses on Madison Avenue in memory of Sarah Amelia Quackenbush. His latest large gift was the erection of the new Church of the Covenant on Broadway, having previously given the site to the new congregation. Mr. Quackenbush was proud of the fact that he was a citizen of Paterson and as he made all his money there he determined that much of it would be spent for the benevolences that it supported. He was a man of rare judgment, and was frequently called into conferences where problems were facing officials, but he was in no sense a politician, rather seeking to use his time in helping to manage the affairs of his church, and objects of charity, in which he had a large part in the city. Through all the years of his work and continued success Peter Quackenbush had ever been a conservative citizen of rather a retiring disposition. In politics he was a staunch Republican always. Mr. Quackenbush spent a great deal of time within the last few years in traveling. He considered a trip to the home of his son in Colorado a trifling journey, and went there frequently to see his son and his family of whom he was very fond.

Mr.

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Mr. Quackenbush was interested in everything that pertained to the city government and in the men who formed it. The schools of the city had also his special concern. Several years ago he gave to the school children twenty-five thousand catalpa trees, which the little folks planted and watched tenderly for a certain time, when prizes were awarded by the donor to those who could show the finest specimen of the tree. Mr. Quackenbush believed in shade trees, and it was to encourage this part of the city beautiful plan that he decided to give the catalpas. There are many of these beautiful trees throughout the city. Mr. Quackenbush was a member of the Reformed Church. In his early life he was associated with the First Reformed, then changed his membership to the Broadway Reformed and when he saw the need of establishing a church of that denomination in the Eastside he was the leader in that movement, and made possible the new edifice by his large gift to pay for its erection. He had been a worker in every branch of the church and was a member of the consistory of the Church of the Covenant at the time of his death. Mr. Quackenbush was also a member of the building committee for the new church. Efforts had frequently been made to induce Mr. Quackenbush to enter the political field, but he was averse to doing it, and during his entire career he served on only two of the public boards. He was appointed to the Board of Education and served the schools for two years, and was also a member of the Park Commission, serving twice that length of time on the latter board. He had always been interested in the park situation. Mr. Quackenbush had ever been identified with matters of public interest and could be depended upon to support any movement that had as its object the benefit of the city where he was born, educated and made his fortune. When the old Board of Trade existed Peter Quackenbush was a leading spirit at the meetings, and at one time held the office of vice-president. When the Paterson Business Men's Association was active Mr. Quackenbush was interested in that organization, too, as he also was in the  
Paterson

Paterson Taxpayers' Association. He had financial interests in many of the banking institutions of Paterson, N. J. and for the past eight years had been a member of the Board of Directors of the Second National bank of that city. He was also connected with the Citizens Trust Company of Paterson and was active in its organization.

#### WILLIAM SICKLES ACKERMAN

Born—November 2, 1868.

Died—November 11, 1918.

WILLIAM S. ACKERMAN of Paterson, N. J., son of the late Simcon Ackerman, died on November 11, 1918, while in the performance of his duties as a Civil Engineer, superintending a government construction plant in Virginia. The body was accompanied to Paterson by a Major of the Engineers' Corps, U. S. Army. Mr. Ackerman was born in Paterson, November 2, 1868; educated in the public schools and, after a full course of study, was graduated from the Stevens Institute of Hoboken, N. J. as a Mechanical and Civil Engineer. For a number of years he was connected with the firm of Ackerman & Ross, Architects. They erected several Carnegie Libraries in various parts of the country; also a number of buildings in the city of Paterson. Mr. Ackerman had been Consulting Engineer for western mines in Colorado, was a member of the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission, and his last engagement was with the U. S. Government as Chief Engineer in the erection of a large plant in Virginia for the manufacture of by-products from coke. He was a member of The Elks, Ivanhoe Lodge F. & A. M. of Paterson, and a past Vice-President for Passaic County of The Holland Society of New York. Mr. Ackerman was a nephew of Mrs. Augustus Van Gieson; a half-brother of First Lieutenant Clinton D. Ackerman, Assemblyman, (also a member of The Holland Society) who now is in France with the 317th regular infantry, and a half-brother of Helen and Gertrude Ackerman. He was survived by his wife, formerly Miss Dagmar Svenheim, and a daughter six months old.

JOHN

## JOHN REEVE VANDER VEER

Born—September 26, 1842.

Died—September 7, 1918.

JOHN REEVE VANDER VEER was born September 26th, 1842, at Princeton, New Jersey. He was a son of Lloyd Vander Veer and Cornelia A. Beekman, both of Somerset County, New Jersey. Mr. Vander Veer entered business in New York City as a member of the firm of S. A. Beekman & Company, wholesale millinery and straw goods. This firm was dissolved in 1875 by reason of the death of a special partner. Mr. Vander Veer married in 1868 Emma Harris, daughter of James Harris of New York City, and had two children, one of whom survived him. In 1876 he organized and was president of the Vander Veer and Holmes Biscuit Company of New York until 1890, when the concern was merged with the New York Biscuit Company which, in 1898, was merged with the National Biscuit Company. He organized in 1896 and was president of the Walter Automobile Company of New York until 1908, when it was merged with the Mercer Automobile Company of Trenton, New Jersey. In 1908, Mr. Vander Veer withdrew from active business, resigned his membership in all clubs and social organizations, except The Holland Society of New York which he joined in 1885, and retired to his estate at Mount Kisco, Westchester County, New York, where he died September 7th, 1918. Wise in counsel, genial in disposition and faithful in his friendships, his passing confirms him in the loving remembrance of his friends. He took great pleasure in boasting that since joining he had attended every meeting of the Society, and its Dinners and Smokers, invariably bringing one or more guests.

## WILLIAM JESSE BOGERT

Born—April 3, 1853.

Died—September 21, 1918.

WILLIAM JESSE BOGERT was born in New York City, April 3rd, 1853, and was the son of William F. Bogert  
of

of New York City, who was a veteran of the Civil War, and one of the original members of the Seventy-first Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New York. William Jesse Bogert was also an active member of Company C, 71st Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, joining that regiment in 1870 at the age of seventeen and continued a member in good standing until 1874 at which time he received his honorable discharge, having moved his residence to New Jersey. He was married in 1872 to Martha Elizabeth Casilear of New York City, who with four children survived him, and took up his residence at Roselle, New Jersey, where he lived until 1878, when he moved to Westfield, New Jersey, where he made his home until he died, on September 21st, 1918. He was quite active in the public affairs of Westfield. Mr. Bogert devoted his entire life to serving the railroad interests of the United States, starting as an office boy with the Pennsylvania Railroad and remaining with said company until 1882, when he became General Eastern Freight Agent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad at 261 Broadway, New York City. In 1910 he severed his connections with the Chicago and Alton Railroad to accept a position as General Eastern Agent of the Salt Lake Route, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pa., which position he held at the time of his death. William Jesse Bogert joined The Holland Society in 1910 being a direct descendant of Cornelis Janse Boomgaert or Bongaert<sup>1</sup> who came to this country from Holland prior to 1661.

#### ISAAC DE FOREST LANSING

Born—January 2, 1855.

Died—May 6, 1917.

ISAAC DE FOREST (DE FREEST) LANSING was born in the town of Watervliet, Albany County, New York, January 2, 1855. He was the son of Philip Schuyler Lansing and Sarah Ann Visscher, his second wife.

Isaac

<sup>1</sup>For data concerning Cornelis Janse Boomgaert, see: Register of The Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island, N. Y., (1881) by Teunis G. Bergen, page 42.

Isaac De Forest Lansing died May 6th, 1917, at his residence, 98 Washington Avenue, Albany N. Y., after a prolonged illness and was sixty-two years of age at the time of his death. His education was obtained in the Albany Boys' Academy. Upon leaving school he entered the employ of the Mechanic's & Farmers' Bank of Albany where he served for many years. Thereafter he was in the real estate business. Some years ago, Mr. Lansing was a member of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Albany from the then Thirteenth Ward. He was at one time President of the Young Men's Association of Albany and had also been President of the Fort Orange Club, Albany, N. Y. Many years ago he served in the National Guard of the State and was a member of the Old Guard of Company "A," 10th Infantry. He had been a member of the Board of Trustees of the First Reformed Dutch Church for many years but had retired some years prior to his death. He had also retired from the Board of Governors of the Albany Hospital. At the time of his death he was Trustee of the Mechanic's & Farmers' Savings Bank. Mr. Lansing never married. Isaac De Forest Lansing was descended from Gerrit Lansing who came to this country from Hasselt, Province of Overysel, Holland, before 1666.<sup>1</sup>

#### HENRY TRAPHAGEN

Born—June 1, 1842.

Died—October 11, 1918.

HENRY TRAPHAGEN, former Mayor of Jersey City, N. J., who resided at 307 Varick Street, Jersey City, died October 11, 1918, at Tenafly, Bergen County, N. J. where he was spending the summer with his family. He had been ill about a week. He was seventy-six years old. The funeral was held from his late residence at Varick Street, Jersey City. Mr. Traphagen was born in Jersey City, June 1, 1842. He was educated in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., and

<sup>1</sup>For data concerning, see: *The Lansing Family* (1916) by Claude G. Munsell, page 1. *Collections on the History of Albany* (1871) Munsell, Vol. IV, page 139.

and Brown University, Providence, R. I. He studied law with the late Isaac W. Scudder. Mr. Traphagen was admitted to the bar in 1864, and became counselor in 1867. His professional standing was excellent, and his counsel was frequently sought and highly regarded. He had his law office in the Lincoln Trust Building and was prominently identified with the development of Jersey City in the seventies and the eighties. He served as Mayor of Jersey City in 1874, 1875 and 1876, and was corporation counsel of Jersey City from 1876 to 1879. Mr. Traphagen became Mayor of Jersey City soon after the consolidation of Bergen, Hudson City and lower Jersey City into one municipality. He was active in city affairs about the time that Leon Abbott, Augustus A. Hardenburg, Joseph D. Bedie, Samuel W. Stilsing, Dr. Varick, Dr. John D. McGill, Gilbert Collins, Jacob Ringle, Orestes Cleveland, William B. Rankin, John Mullins, Charles O'Neill and George W. Clerihew were identified with affairs in Jersey City. The Traphagen family is one of the oldest in Jersey City. Mr. Traphagen's great grandfather, Henry Traphagen, was a trustee of Rutgers College in 1782, when it was called Queen's College. His grandfather, Henry, was graduated from Rutgers in the class of 1791 and married a daughter of Cornelius Van Vorst, also one of the prominent men of old Jersey City. Mr. Traphagen's father, Henry Mackaness Traphagen, was a wealthy and prominent citizen of Jersey City for many years and was, like his father, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, a leader in many important civic movements. Henry Traphagen's first American ancestor was Willem Jansen Traphagen<sup>1</sup> of the city of Lemgo, county of Lippe, Westphalia, who was born in 1616 and came to New Amsterdam in 1647. Mr. Traphagen was elected to membership in The Holland Society of New York on March 27, 1890 and was a charter member of the Hudson County Branch. During his eighteen years of membership he maintained an active interest in, and displayed

<sup>1</sup>For data concerning, see: Register of the Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island, N. Y. (1881) by Teunis G. Bergen, page 306.



displayed a marked affection for all Dutch ancestral history and traditions.

### SAYER HASBROUCK

Born—June 3, 1860.

Died—March 5, 1919.

DR. SAYER HASBROUCK, formerly of Providence, R. I., and one of the most widely known eye and ear specialists in New England, died on March 5, 1919, at his home at Hamilton, Bermuda. He had been in poor health for a long time. Dr. Hasbrouck began his medical practice in Providence in 1884 and continued specializing as an oculist and aurist until several years before his death when, on account of ill health, he went to Bermuda, where he had since made his home. He was born at Middletown, N. Y., June 3, 1860. His father was John Whitbeck Hasbrouck, a journalist of note in the first half of the nineteenth century, and his mother, Lydia (Sayer) Hasbrouck, daughter of Benjamin Sayer of Warwick, N. Y., who served in the Revolutionary War. His ancestry traces back to the Huguenots who fled from France on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. Dr. Hasbrouck married Mary Owen Fiske, daughter of John T. Fiske of Chepachet, September 25, 1889. She died February 14, 1906, leaving a daughter, Miss Fannie Fiske Hasbrouck, who was living in New York at the time of her father's death. He married, in 1908, Elizabeth Dorrance Cunningham, widow of the late Thos. Scott Cunningham. She survived Dr. Hasbrouck and resides in Bermuda. Dr. Hasbrouck attended the public schools of Middletown, N. Y., until 1875, when he entered Cook Academy at Havana, N. Y., and was graduated in 1889. He entered Boston University School of Medicine in the fall of the same year and was graduated in 1882. During his last year in college, he acted as house surgeon in the college dispensary. For a time after graduating, he was at the New York Homeopathic Insane Asylum at Middletown, N. Y. Then he went to Dublin, Ireland, and entered

entered the Rotunda Hospital, at the same time studying the eye and ear at St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital. He received the degree of L. M. and was appointed house surgeon at St. Mark's. In those days Irish history was in the making. It was just after the assassination of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, and Dr. Hasbrouck was acquainted with many of the men in the public eye at that time. Leaving Dublin he spent some time in the hospitals of Belfast, Glasgow and Edinburgh, and was for a time clinical assistant to Sir George Lawson at the Royal Ophthalmic (Moorfield's), and in the evenings assisted Dr. Hamilton at Gray's Inn Throat and Ear Hospital. Leaving London he visited the medical centers of Europe and came to the United States in 1884, and located in Providence as a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He was a member of the Rhode Island Homeopathic Medical Society and served as President of the Society for three years, and was the writer of several works on Homeopathy. He was the first president of the Rhode Island Yacht Club, holding the office for several years. For one season he was Commodore. The Providence Athletic Association was planned in his office and he acted as the chairman of the temporary organization until the building was finished. Then on account of ill health he dropped all active management. He was chairman of the house committee of the old Union Club for many years and was one of the most active spirits in the organization of the Naval Militia bodies, not only of Rhode Island, but of Massachusetts and New York. His other associations were with the American Institute of Homeopathy, the American Homeopathic Ophthalmological, Otolological and Laryngological Society; the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society, the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society, the Unanimous Club of New York, the Providence Art Club and the Rhode Island Automobile Club. Sayer Hasbrouck was descended from Abraham Hasbrouck<sup>1</sup>, one of the twelve Patentees

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<sup>1</sup>History of New Paltz, N. Y. and its Old Families (second ed. 1909) by Ralph Le Fevre, pp. 10, 368, 369.

Patentees of New Paltz, N. Y., who sailed from Amsterdam in 1675 and landed at Boston, shortly thereafter joining his brother Jean at Esopus. The two brothers, Abraham and Jean, were natives of Calais, France. Like others of the Paltz patentees they emigrated to Manheim, in the Palatinate, which was in those days the great harbor of refuge for the Huguenots flying from persecution in France. Abraham Hasbrouck, likewise, probably resided in Holland. Quite certain it is that he lived for a time in England and served in the English army. He received his commission as lieutenant of a company of foot for New Paltz and Kingston, August 30, 1685. In 1689 he was appointed as "captain of foot at Ye Paltz, Ulster county." Under the date of 1700 in a foot company appear the names of the following officers: Abm. Hasbrouck, captain; Moses Quantin, lieutenant; Lewis Bevier, ensign. In the records of the Kingston church, under date of 1676, appears the following marriage entry: "Abraham Hasbroocq of Calis and Maria Deyo (of) Moeterstat in Duyslant." Maria Deyo was a daughter of Christian Deyo, a young woman with whom he had been acquainted in the Palatinate and who was one of the passengers with him on the passage across the ocean to America. Before going to New Paltz, and while residing at Hurley, he was appointed Justice. Tradition states that Abraham Hasbrouck served in the English army with Gov. Edmund Andross, and that it was owing to his influence with the Colonial Governor that the Huguenots obtained the grant of so large and fine a tract of land at New Paltz. Abraham died March 7, 1717.

#### DANIEL VAN BRUNT HEGEMAN

Born—September 27, 1869.

Died—March 23, 1919.

DANIEL VAN BRUNT HEGEMAN was born in the town of New Utrecht, Long Island, N. Y. He was the son of Peter Antonides Hegeman and Anna Catherine Van Brunt both of whom were also  
born

born in New Utrecht. Mr. Hegeman received his education at a country school and at Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y. When fifteen years of age he entered the employ of the Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y. He became Assistant Cashier of that institution in 1897, Cashier in 1906, Vice-President in January, 1911, and President in January, 1914. In 1916 ill health caused him to retire from business. He was a member of the following clubs: Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, Rembrandt Club, The Holland Society of New York, St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island, Camp Fire Club, Life Member of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn and of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, former Treasurer of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Infirmary and a former member of the Chamber of Commerce and Nassau County Golf and Dyker Meadow Golf Clubs. He was a member and former deacon of the Reformed Church on the Heights, Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, where his funeral services were held. Interment was made in Greenwood Cemetery family plot. He married on June 2, 1897, Miss Louise de Mund and had the following children: Daniel Van Brunt Hegeman, Jr., who was born March 25, 1907, and Anna Catherine Hegeman who was born July 7, 1911. He was descended from Adriaen Hegeman, concerning whom see data on page 231 of this book.

### JOHN ROGERS HEGEMAN

Born—April 18, 1844.

Died—April 6, 1919.

JOHN ROGERS HEGEMAN, for twenty-eight years President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York City and a director in a number of banking institutions, died suddenly of heart trouble on April 6, 1919, at his home at Orienta Point, Mamaroneck, N. Y. He had been in poor health since an attack of pneumonia in the autumn of 1916. Mr. Hegeman was one of the most important men in the insurance

insurance field, and to him more than to any other was due the credit for building up the Metropolitan Life from the small concern it was when he found it occupying back offices at 243 Broadway, New York City, to the gigantic corporation which at present is installed in twenty-five acres of floor space on Madison Square. The story of his rise from the position of accountant to that of president is the story of the company. He entered the business in 1866 as an accountant for the Manhattan Life Insurance Company. After four years he was offered the position of secretary to the Metropolitan Life, but he had not been with the company four months before he was made vice-president at the age of twenty-six. When he joined the company it had nine thousand three hundred and thirty-one policies. Mr. Hegeman was always a believer in many small policies, and through his efforts that belief was practiced to such an extent that the company now carries twenty million policies. Mr. Hegeman did much to popularize insurance among workingmen. Mr. Hegeman was born on Kings Highway, Flatbush, now a part of Brooklyn, N. Y., April 18, 1844. He received his education in the public schools and the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. In October, 1870, the year in which he became vice-president of the Metropolitan, he married Miss Evelyn Lyon, who died four and a half years before his death. One son survived him, Major John R. Hegeman, assistant secretary of the company and prominent in the National Guard. His interest in yachting made Mr. Hegeman a member of the American, Larchmont and New York Yacht Clubs. He was also a member of The Holland Society, the Kings County Historical Society, the National Geographic Society and the Westchester Chamber of Commerce. Besides his office in his own company he was a director of the Metropolitan Bank and of the National Surety Company and a trustee of the Union Dime Savings Bank and of the Hamilton Trust Company. His funeral was held on April 9, 1919, from the Salem Baptist Church, New Rochelle, N. Y., of which the Rev. Dr. T. P. Johnson is pastor, and

and the burial was in Woodlawn Cemetery. Mr. Hegeman was descended from Adriaen Hegeman<sup>1</sup>, the common ancestor of the family, who emigrated about 1650 or 1651 from Amsterdam, married Catharine . . . . ., and died April, 1672. About 1653 he resided in New Amsterdam, and April 25, 1661, he obtained a patent for fifty morgens, with plain and meadow land in addition, in Flatbush, to which he removed. He also appears to have obtained a patent for another plantation of twenty-four morgens in Flatbush. He was a magistrate of Flatbush in 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1660 and 1663; schout fiscaal of the five Dutch towns in 1661; secretary of Flatbush and Flatlands, 1659 to 1661; of Flatbush, Flatlands, Brooklyn and New Utrecht, 1662 to 1665; secretary of Flatbush in 1671; and auctioneer. April 29, 1688, Catharine, his widow, joined the Reformed Dutch Church of New York, to which place she appears to have removed. Issue: Joseph, Hendricus, Jacobus, baptized March 9, 1653, in New Amsterdam; Abraham, Denyse, Isaac, Benjamin, Elizabeth, who married April 12, 1684, Tobias Ten Eyck; and John.

#### PETER KOUWENHOVEN

Born—March 2, 1842.

Died—February 4, 1917.

PETER KOUWENHOVEN was born March 2, 1842, in the old town of Flatlands, Kings County, N. Y., and resided there until his death on February 4, 1917. His early life was spent in the insurance business and later he was with the Long Island Bank of Brooklyn. He never married and retired from active business many years before his death. He was the son of the late Cornelius B. Kouwenhoven, and his membership in The Holland Society was based on direct descent from Wolfert Gerretse, who emigrated from Holland in 1630. Wolfert Gerretse<sup>2</sup>, the common ancestor of the family, married

<sup>1</sup>Register of the Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island, N. Y. (1881) by Teunis G. Bergen. Page 135.

<sup>2</sup>Register of the Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island, N. Y. (1881), by Teunis G. Bergen. Page 81.

married Neeltje . . . . ., and died after 1660. He emigrated with his family in 1630 from Amersfoort in the province of Utrecht in the Netherlands. He was employed at first, as early as 1630, as superintendent of farms by the Patroon at Rensselaerswick, afterwards cultivated a farm on Manhattan Island, and in June 1637, with Andrus Hudde, purchased of the Indians the westernmost of the three flats in Flatlands and Flatbush, called Kaskateur or Kaskateuw, patented to them by Director Van Twiller June 16, 1637. August 2, 1639, Hudde conveyed to him his interest in a house, barn, barrack and garden on Long Island, called "Achtervelt." September 16, 1641, Hudde conveyed to him sixty-eight morgens of plain land and fifty-five and one-half morgens of woodland in the same locality (Flatlands). Wolfert may possibly have removed to New Amsterdam prior to his death: his name appears in 1657 on the list of small burghers of that place. Issue: Gerret Wolfertse, born 1610; Jacob Wolfertse, and Pieter Wolfertse.

#### JAMES RANDOLPH SCHERMERHORN

Born—October 3, 1853.

Died—February 3, 1919.

JAMES RANDOLPH SCHERMERHORN died at Cortland, N. Y., on February 3, 1919. He was educated at Holbrooks' Military School at Ossining, N. Y., and also at Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Mass. He was a gentleman of very quiet manner and amiable ways. He had lived in Cortland all his life and had been master of the Cortland Masonic lodge and district deputy Grand Master of the State Lodge. A sincere kindness of life made him the friend of those he could help and he will be missed from his native town as one who had made the world better from his having lived in it. He was descended from Jacob Janse Schermerhorn<sup>1</sup>, who left the Fatherland on the ship "Rensselaerwyck", on October 1, 1636, and came to Beverwycke (Albany). On the ship's list of colonists he

<sup>1</sup>Genealogy of the Third Branch of the Schermerhorn Family in the United States (1903) by Louis Y. Schermerhorn. Pages 8-9-10.

he is designated as "Jacob Janse van Amsterdam, age 14 years"; he was therefore born in the year 1622. In the early records of the Colony he is sometimes referred to as Jacob Janse van Schermerhooren. In a State document of Holland published at The Hague in 1650, relating to Governor Stuyvesant's conduct in the affairs of the Colony, Schermerhooren is referred to as "Jacob Janse van Schermerhooren, formerly a citizen of Waterland, Holland." This locality included the village of Schermerhorn, and the areas formerly covered by De Scher Mer, De Wur Mer, De Pur Mer, and De Beemster. Jacob Janse Schermerhooren was commissary to the General Privileged West India Company, and was also one of a court of three commissaries (magistrates) at Beverwycke and Fort Orange (Albany), in 1652, 1654, 1656, 1657, 1664, 1666, 1674 and 1675. The records of this court also show that in 1654 he visited Amsterdam, where his father, Jan Schermerhooren was then living. He again visited his native land in 1668, and there loaded the ship "King Charles" with goods for the Colony. The ship was prohibited from sailing to New York, and on December 11, 1668, Schermerhooren petitioned King Charles II for his permission to depart with his ship from the Trexel, "where it hath lain many days ready to sail, and now lies there at great hazard on account of the season of the year." The permission was subsequently granted by the orders of the King, through the Duke of York, Lord High Admiral of England. The name of Jacob Janse Schermerhooren is recorded as the twelfth male member of the Reformed Dutch Church of Beverwycke, organized in 1642 by Domine Johannes Megapolensis; and as a member of the Consistory he audited the deacon's accounts generally between 1665 and 1686. About 1650 Schermerhooren married Jannetie S. Van Voorhoudt, and at least nine children, five sons and four daughters, were the result of the union. In his will, dated May 20, 1688, recorded at Albany, New York, he names his children and refers to the last four as then in their minority. He was a trader with the Indians, and the owner of quite large estates.



estates. He lived in Albany until 1686, when he removed to Schenectady, where he died in 1688. Prior to 1676 his house and gardens were on the east side of North Pearl Street, Albany, beginning sixty feet south of Maiden Lane; after 1676 he lived on the north side of State Street, just east of Chapel Street. His wife received the income from his estate until her death in 1700, when the estate, amounting to 56,882 guilders, was equally divided among the nine children; it included houses and lands at Schenectady, Albany and Schodack, and moneys in Holland.

### JOHN LOTT VAN BRUNT

Born—October 29, 1869.

Died—March 1, 1918.

JOHN LOTT VAN BRUNT was the fourth son of Jeremiah Van Brunt and Mary Lott Van Pelt. He was descended from Rutger Joesten Van Brunt<sup>1</sup> or Rutger the son of Joost or George, the common ancestor of the Van Brunt family in this country, who emigrated from the Netherlands in 1653, and was among the first settlers in New Utrecht, on Long Island in the present state of New York, in 1657. From whence the name is derived is involved in uncertainty, there being no place in the Netherlands named Brunt, the nearest approach being "Bruntinge, a hamlet in the province of Drenthe, three fourths of an hour's travel south of Westerbork, containing seven houses and fifty inhabitants." The Honorable H. C. Murphy, while U. S. Minister at the Hague, on diligent inquiry and examination of the directories of the principal cities, failed to find a single individual of the name in the country. He, however, obtained a copy of an arithmetic published by J. Brunt, of which five editions had been issued, the title of the third being "continuation of the rudiments of arithmetic, composed in questions and answers for the use of schools, by Jan Brunt, in his lifetime schoolmaster at Leyden, by M. & S. Bevel, master

<sup>1</sup>Genealogy of the Van Brunt Family (1867) by Teunis G. Bergen. Page 1.

master in the liberal arts, and doctor in philosophy, printed in 1824 at Leyden." From Jan Brunt not having the prefix of Van to his name, it may be inferred that Brunt is a proper surname, and not derived from the place from which Rutger Joesten emigrated. Rutger Joesten was an agriculturist, holding large tracts of land and one of the most influential citizens of the newly begun village of New Utrecht where he continued to reside until his death which occurred prior to 1713, the exact date not having been ascertained. He died intestate leaving his grandson Nicholas his heir-at-law. December 19th, 1721, letters of administration were granted by Governor Burnet on his personal estate, to Joost, his son, Nicholas being dead and Cornelius having renounced his right. He married first in 1657, Tryntje Claes or Claesen, widow of Stoffel Harmenson, cloth shearer, who was killed by the Indians in the attack of 1655, leaving surviving a son at the time twelve years old. Tryntje was born about 1618, and living as late as 1688, in which year there is an entry on the church books of her paying twelve guilders to the church fund. He married second Gretian . . . . ., who was probably living in 1721, Rutger Joesten's estate being allowed at that time two women's places in the church. Issue, all undoubtedly by first wife: Nicholas Rutgersz, Cornelis Rutgersz, Joost Rutgersz. John Lott Van Brunt was married to Isabelle T. Potter April 28th, 1895, and moved from New Utrecht, Long Island, where the family had resided since the first Van Brunt settled there, to Westwood, New Jersey, where he lived at the time of his death. He had four children: Mildred Lott Van Brunt, John Robert Van Brunt, Isabelle Margaret Van Brunt, Arthur Cortelyou Van Brunt. Mr. Van Brunt was a Fire Insurance Broker.

#### EUGENE WOOD VEEDER

Born—June 11, 1887.

Died—December 16, 1918.

EUGENE W. VEEDER was born in the city of Schenectady, N. Y., and was one of the eighth generation

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in the direct line from Simon Volkertse Veeder<sup>1</sup>, who arrived at New Amsterdam in 1644 on the ship, Prince Maurice from Amsterdam. Simon Volkertse Veeder, alias de Bakker, was born in 1624. In 1652 he bought a lot and settled in New Amsterdam. He sold the same in 1654 for thirty beavers, removed to Beverwyck, and from thence to Schenectady in 1662. He made his will on January 8, 1696-7, and spoke of the following children: Pieter; Gerrit; Johannes; Volkert; Volkie, who married Barent Janse Wemp; Geesie, who married Jan Hendrickse Vrooman; Magdalena, who married Willem Appel. Eugene W. Veeder was a coal merchant at the time of his death, succeeding his father at the time of the latter's death in 1914. He was educated in the public schools of Schenectady and the Albany College of Pharmacy. Mr. Veeder became a member of The Holland Society in 1908; he was also a member of various Masonic bodies. He was survived by his widow and one child.

#### ALBERT HARRISON VAN DEUSEN

Born—April 9, 1842.

Died—April 6, 1918.

CAPTAIN ALBERT H. VAN DEUSEN was born at Sophiasburg, Prince Edward County, Ontario, April 9, 1842, and was the son of Peter Jasper Monk Van Deusen and Deborah Ferro Davis. When seventeen years of age he came to the United States to live. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in 1862 in Company A, 99th New York Volunteer Infantry, and received the rank of Captain in 1864. During his service in the Army of the Potomac he participated in twenty engagements. After the war he located in Albany, N. Y., where he was employed in the Boys Academy for twelve years as teacher of bookkeeping and penmanship. In 1877 Captain Van Deusen went to Washington, D. C. to live and became active in free masonry, having received all the degrees in York rite masonry in Albany, New York

<sup>1</sup>First Settlers of Schenectady (1873) by Jonathan Pearson. Page 264.

York. From 1897 to the time of his death he served as Secretary of the Masonic Veteran Association in the District of Columbia. He was a member of a number of patriotic and historical societies in which he was greatly interested. During the last fifteen years of his life Captain Van Deusen was an active student of genealogy and was the author of a very complete and accurate work "The Van Deursen Family," in which he traced back to his immigrant ancestor, Abraham Pietersen Van Deursen who first came to this country from Holland in 1630. At the time of his death Captain Van Deusen was in the employ of the U. S. Pension Bureau. He died April 6, 1918, and interment was made at Arlington with military honors. Captain Van Deusen was twice married; first, on August 26, 1865, to Jeannette Waite, who died April 5, 1891. He married Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Tefft Van Winkle on October 18, 1893, at Chicago, Ill. Captain Van Deusen's membership in The Holland Society was based on descent from the above-named Abraham Pietersen Van Deursen<sup>1</sup> who was born in Haarlem, Holland, in 1607, baptized there November 11, 1607, married there December 9, 1629, to Tryntje Melchiors and who came to America prior to 1636, in which year he took possession of the island of Quetenesse off the Coast of Narragansett, for the West India Company. He later settled in New Amsterdam.

#### ROBERT A. VAN WYCK

Born—June 20, 1847.

Died—November 14, 1918.

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, former Mayor of New York City, died in Paris, France, on November 14, 1918. Funeral services were held at the Church of the Holy Trinity in Paris. Mr. Van Wyck, who became the first Mayor of Greater New York, when the five Boroughs were consolidated in 1898, was born in New York City, June 20, 1847, in the dwelling at 653 Lexington Avenue,

<sup>1</sup>Van Deursen Family by Captain Albert H. Van Deusen, Vol. I, pages lii, liii, and 3.

Avenue, the son of Judge William Van Wyck a well-known lawyer of that period, who was deeply interested in public affairs. His brother, Augustus Van Wyck, was a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York and resigned to accept the Democratic candidacy for Governor in 1898 against Theodore Roosevelt who was then fresh from San Juan Hill. Robert A. Van Wyck left school to become a clerk in one of the New York banks. After that he engaged for some years in mercantile life and then returned to his studies, with the result that in 1872 he was graduated from Columbia Law School at the head of his class of 142 students. Beginning his career as a lawyer, he also entered politics and became affiliated with Tammany Hall. He took to politics naturally, and became involved in a row with John Kelly then leader of Tammany Hall because of his belief that Kelly failed to properly support General Hancock for President, and joined a rival organization known as the County Democracy. In 1887 Mr. Van Wyck returned to the Tammany fold, and was so popular in the organization, that he soon became a factor in its councils. In 1889, he was elected a City Court Judge, and, just before the expiration of his term, six years later, was elected Chief Justice of that Court. In the same year he was re-elected for the full term of six years, but served only two of them, when, in 1897, he resigned to accept the candidacy for Mayor on the Tammany Hall ticket. He was elected first Mayor of the Greater City as a Democrat, by 82,000 majority, defeating Seth Low, the Independent, and General B. F. Tracy, the Republican candidate. He was an uncompromising advocate of party responsibility, and, as Mayor, he stood for Tammany Hall, and this provoked the bitter political criticism of the supporters of Low and Tracy. He hated hypocrisy and had a supreme contempt for such unfair criticism, which the thoughtless mistook for a disregard of public opinion, which was not true, for he had a great respect for such opinion. He was a high-minded and conscientious man and public servant with matchless courage in the face of such criticism.

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On his personal side he had many attractive qualities and not the least of these was his heedlessness of physical danger. It was while Mayor, he, at the risk of his own life, plunged with clothes on into the river and saved two young ladies from drowning, and at another time rushed from the sidewalk into the middle of Broadway, seized a runaway horse with one hand and with the other dragged a fourteen year old girl, unharmed, from under the hoofs of the maddened animal. He carried with him into this office a varied experience in both private and public affairs, namely, in banking, mercantile, professional and judicial activities, and besides he was Adjutant in one of the New York Regiments. Due to his activities as Mayor, New York is largely indebted for its first subway, first tunnel to Brooklyn, three bridges across the East River, public library on Fifth Avenue and the Brooklyn Institute on Eastern Parkway. His administration, time has shown to be the most economical of all the Mayors of Greater New York City. He was married in 1906 to Mrs. Kate E. Hertle. He came from old Knickerbocker stock, his first American paternal ancestor being Cornelis Barend Van Wyck<sup>1</sup>, who came to America in 1660, owned a farm in Flatbush and married Anna, the daughter of Dominic Johannes Theodorus Polhemus, who was the first Minister of Long Island. Polhemus had come out in the employ of the West India Company, with his wife, Catherine Van Werven, in 1654. Abraham Van Wyck, who married his cousin Zeruah Van Wyck, and purchased the Van Wyck homestead at West Neck, Long Island, was the grandfather of the Greater New York's first Mayor. Mr. Van Wyck had retained his membership in his New York clubs, including the Manhattan, National Automobile, National Democratic and the New York Athletic Club and The Holland Society of New York. He was survived by his wife and his brother.

CHARLES

<sup>1</sup>Register of the Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island, N. Y. (1881) by Teunis G. Bergen. Page 367.

## CHARLES VISSCHER WINNE

Born—....., 1847.

Died—November 8, 1918.

CHARLES VISSCHER WINNE, for two-score years one of the most widely known citizens of Albany, N. Y., died November 8, 1918, at the age of seventy-one years. He was survived by one sister, Mrs. Louise Clark, of Albany, and several nieces. He had never married, and lived during the greater part of his life at Albany clubs. He was a son of the late Dr. Manning Visscher Winne and Rachael Bleecker, and was descended from Pieter Winne<sup>1</sup>, "born in the city of Ghent in Flanders (now living in Bethlehem two miles south of the city of Albany)" and Tannatje Adams, his wife, "born in the city of Leeuwaerden in Vrieslandt" who made a joint will July 6, 1684. Letters of administration were issued to Livinus Winne and Caspar Leendertse Conyn, February 22, 1695-6; in 1697 his estate was valued at eight hundred and sixty pieces of eight. In 1677 he bought of Volkert Janse Douw, one-half of Constapel's island; the same year he bought of Nicolaas Van Rensselaer, a saw-mill in Bethlehem, late the property of Eldert Gerbertse Cruyft. He had the following children living in 1684: Pieter Pieterse, born 1643, living at Esopus; Adam; Livinus; Frans; Alette, wife of Caspar Leendertse Conyn; Kiliaan; Thomas; Lyntie; Marten; Jacobus; Eva; Daniel; Rachel. For more than thirty-one years Charles V. Winne was paymaster of the Delaware & Hudson company in Albany, retiring from that position six years before his death. He was well known to hundreds of members of the Albany Country Club, the Fort Orange Club, the Rotary Club and Albany Masonic lodges, in all of which he was prominent. He was also a member of the Albany Zouave cadets and for a time a member of Company B of the old Tenth Infantry, N. Y. N. G. During the last few years before his death he had lived on his farm at Magazine Street and Western Avenue, adjoining the Albany Country Club, of which he was

Treasurer.

<sup>1</sup>Collections on the History of Albany (1871) Munsell, Vol. IV., Page 184 F.

Treasurer. He was one of the most popular clubmen of the city, and it was his custom every year to give a dinner at the Albany Country Club on his birthday, each of these being an event of great interest in club circles. He was also interested deeply in genealogy and took great pleasure in tracing the old Dutch families of the city. He was born in Albany. His funeral took place November 12, 1918, at 2:30 o'clock from his home on Magazine Street. The Rev. James S. Kittell, pastor of the First Reformed Church, officiated. Interment was in the Rural Cemetery. Mr. Winne will be remembered by hundreds of employees of the Delaware and Hudson Company. When he was paymaster he knew every employee along the company's railroad. His territory was from Albany to Rouses Point, over what was the Chateaugay Branch, and then down to Binghamton. He always handed out the money with a smile, and had a good word for all the employees. He will also be remembered for the work he did during the campaign waged by the Young Men's Association of Albany, of which he was a leading spirit, a few years before his death. In this campaign, which was for new members, he did splendid work and it was through his efforts that the association was firmly established. He will be mourned by the little Sunday School at McKownsville, where the children will miss his cheery smile and his cordial greeting. He always made it a point to give the children a Christmas celebration and he not only bore the expense of it, but he attended these events personally each year, lending to them the cheer of his winning personality, and seeing to it that the children enjoyed themselves to the fullest. For the six years preceding his death Mr. Winne found his greatest pleasure on his farm, where many Albanians enjoyed his charming hospitality.

#### FRANK VAN FLEET

Born—March 31, 1860.

Died—April 6, 1919.

DR. FRANK VAN FLEET was born on March 31, 1860, in New York City. He was graduated from Belle-

vue



vue Hospital Medical College in 1881, was interned at Randall's Island Hospital and engaged in general practice until 1891, when he gave up general practice to specialize in diseases of the eye. For a short time he was on the visiting staff of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and then became associated with the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital with which he was connected at the time of his death. Dr. Van Fleet died suddenly, from heart failure, on April 6, 1919, at his office, 17 East 38th Street, New York City. His home was in Scarsdale, N. Y. He had three children, two of whom died before their father. He was survived by his widow and one son, Dr. J. Flandreau Van Fleet, a practising physician with office at 17 East 38th Street, New York City. Dr. J. Flandreau Van Fleet was a lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the navy during the recent war with Germany. Dr. Frank Van Fleet was active in Medical Legislative work for the New York County Medical Society, being the chairman of the Legislative Committee of that society for many years. At one time he was president of the New York County Medical Society. At the time of his death he was Treasurer of the New York State Medical Society. He was Executive Surgeon of the Manhattan Eye Ear and Throat Hospital for seventeen years, and was president of the Board of Surgeons of that hospital at the time of his death. Dr. Van Fleet was very active in Methodist Episcopal church work and Free Masonry, being Past Master of Marble Lodge No. 702 and Grand Sword Bearer of the Grand Lodge of New York State in 1918. He was a Fellow of the American Medical Association, Academy of Medicine and American College and Surgeons; Visiting Surgeon to Manhattan Eye Ear and Throat Hospital, New York City; Consulting Ophthalmologist, House of the Good Shepherd, New York City and of the Park Hospital, New York City. Dr. Frank Van Fleet gave much of his time, shortly before his death, to the examination and treatment of soldiers blinded by

by poison gas in the war. He was also consulting eye physician for several of the Government controlled hospitals, caring for the wounded from overseas.

### CORNELIUS VAN RIPER

Born—September 6, 1840.

Died—August 20, 1918.

CORNELIUS VAN RIPER, M. D., long a noted physician of Passaic, N. J., died on August 20, 1918, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George Washington Hart, 79 Hastings Street, West Roxbury, Mass. Dr. Van Riper, who would have been seventy-eight on September 6, 1918, had resided at West Roxbury ever since failing health led him to go there on June 1, 1914, to be with his daughter. His children were with him at the end—Dr. Arthur Ward Van Riper and John Terhune Van Riper, both of Passaic, and Mrs. Hart, who was before her marriage, Miss Cornelia Zabriskie Van Riper. Dr. Van Riper had spent his last years at West Roxbury very quietly, but he never lost interest in the affairs of his home city and one of his pleasures was the daily visit of the Passaic Daily News. The funeral was held Friday, August 23, 1918, at two o'clock in the afternoon from Dr. Van Riper's late residence, 171 Lafayette Avenue, Passaic, N. J. The name of Van Riper, with its multitudinous orthography (it is spelled Van Reiper, Van Reyper, Van Ryper, Van Ripen, Van Reyphen and Van Reipen), is derived from the latin word Ripa, whence originated the name of a city on the north bank of the River Nibbs in Jutland, Denmark. Jutland was divided into four dioceses, the most southerly of which, lying along the German Ocean, was called Ripen. This diocese was one hundred and forty-two miles long and fifty-seven miles wide, and was a part of the Cimbrica Chersonesus of the ancients, where dwelt the war-like Cimbri, who at one time invaded the Roman Empire. The City of Ripen is situated in latitude fifty-five degrees thirty-six minutes north and longitude nine degrees ten minutes east, and, next to Wibourg, is the most ancient city

city of Jutland. From this port in April, 1663, a vessel named *De Bonte Koe* (which means *The Spotted Cow*) sailed for the New Netherlands with eighty-nine passengers, among whom was Juriaen Tomassen<sup>1</sup>, who, with thirteen others, on March 16, 1664, received a patent for what was then called "Haquequenunck," a name which was until lately preserved in the title of the former Township of Acquackanonk. This patent extended from the Third River up the Passaic to the Falls, thence to Garret Rock, and along the face of the steep rocks southwesterly to the present county line, thence to the mouth of the Third River. This young man was a native of the city of Ripen and on May 25, 1667, married Reyckje Hermens. His death having occurred September 12, 1695, some of his descendants assumed the name of Juriance, now Yeriance and Auryansen; while others took the name of the ancestral town and became Van Ripens, Van Ripers, etc. Tomassen received of Guert Coerten by his will, dated February 6, 1671, a parcel of land lying in and about the Town of Bergen, which Coerten had purchased of Philip Carteret May 12, 1668. Here he lived and died. Juriaen Tomassen had children: Thomas, Gerrit, Aeltje, Chrystyntje, Marietje, Harman, who died in infancy, Jan, Harman (2) and Grietje. Of this number Harman was born December 6, 1686, and married, first, Maritje Fredericks in 1709, and, later, Judith Steinmetz in 1721. He removed to Acquackanonk and was the parent of thirteen children, the third son of whom was Abraham, born January 25, 1716, and who married Elizabeth Bradbury. They were the parents of three children: John A., Philip and Mollie. Of this number John A. was born February 12, 1753, and married Leah, daughter of Abraham and Anne Winne, in 1776. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and resided at North Belleville, Essex County, N. J. Their children were eight in number, one of whom was Abraham, whose birth occurred September 15, 1782, and who married Maria Spear,

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<sup>1</sup>History of the County of Hudson, N. J., (1874) by Charles H. Winfield. Page 497.

Spear, daughter of John and Margaret Spear, in 1804. He represented his district in the Assembly during 1848 and 1849, and for many years served as Freeholder and Justice of the Peace. His death occurred in March 1866. His five children were John A., Abram Winne, Sarah, Eliza and Margaret. Of this number Abram Winne, father of the subject of this sketch, was born June 3, 1815, and on the 27th of October, 1836 married Clarissa, daughter of John and Jane Kip. The Kip family (formerly spelled Kype) are of Holland extraction, Hendrick<sup>1</sup>, the progenitor, having come to New Amsterdam prior to 1643. Mr. and Mrs. Abram W. Van Riper had three children: Jane, who died in infancy; Cornelius and Abram Harvey, both the sons being practicing physicians. Dr. Van Riper, who was the dean of Passaic's physicians, long shared honors with his friend and mentor, Dr. Richard A. Terhune—"Old Doctor Dick." Dr. Van Riper was born September 6, 1840, at the present Delawanna, then called North Belleville, in a house that still stands on the River Road, about five hundred feet south of Kingsland Avenue, where his boyhood days were spent. He pursued his studies at Bloomfield Academy until he entered the University of New York, from which he was graduated in 1863 with the degree of A. B. He was at the time of his death and for years previous had been a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and the Phi Chapter of the Zeta Psi fraternity. Some little time afterwards, he decided upon a medical career and entered the office of Dr. Arthur Ward of Belleville with that object in view. In 1863 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons from which he was graduated in 1866. After his graduation he was married to Adrianna Terhune, daughter of ex-Judge John N. Terhune and Serphia Merselis of Paterson, who died on December 9, 1893. They had five children: Carry and Amie died in infancy; Arthur Ward, now a practicing physician of Passaic as his father was, John Terhune Van Riper, a practicing lawyer of Passaic and Cornelia Zabriskie, now the wife of George W. Hart.

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<sup>1</sup>New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. VIII, Page 67, et. seq.

After Dr. Van Riper settled at Passaic in 1866, he devoted his time and energies to the advancement of all that concerned the interests of the village, and later the city of Passaic. He had been a member of the Board of Education, and of the old City Council, and was a member of the latter when the question of laying sewers came very prominently before the public. He was a member of the sewer committee, which was instrumental in securing the Waring dual system of sewers for Passaic. He was one of the founders, and at the time of his death a member of the North Reformed Church. He was one of its first deacons. Dr. Cornelius Van Riper, with a determination to succeed no matter what cost in time, money and hard work, in 1866 opened an office for the general practice of medicine in a small two-story brick building still standing at 44 Main Avenue, which had been erected especially for him. He was a young man, in his 26th year, fresh and vigorous, ready and eager for work. He made his first call on the 15th day of April, 1866. From that day on his business increased and the demands of his patients and others for medicine and sick room necessities soon convinced him of the real need of an apothecary shop. To supply this need, he had a few shelves put up in his little office, which contained some of the most ordinary household medicines. These however, did not meet the demand, which included articles that one would not expect to find in a doctor's office, and to obtain which necessitated trips to New York City. At that time there was not an apothecary shop in the village. The nearest approach to it was the office of Dr. Garret Terhune, in an extension annexed to his dwelling, which stood on what is now 219-221 Main Avenue—using the old numbers. In this extension was to be found a collection of household remedies only, most of which were displayed on perhaps half a dozen shelves in one small window. Dr. Van Riper at that time had a firm belief in the future growth of Acquackanonk Village, and while the old village in the vicinity of his office had witnessed no change and, as to growth, had decreased in population

tion since his paternal grandfather, John A. Van Riper, a soldier of the Revolution, did patrol duty on this very spot on the night of November 21, 1776, the doctor reasoned that not only because of natural advantages of site and location, but in view of the artificial advantages created by the Dundee Manufacturing Company, which had just completed its dam, water-power, canals, and mill sites, the old village was to be aroused from its ninety years' slumber and started on the road toward activities and growth, which meant expansion. It did not take him long to realize that expansion was out of the question in the vicinity of his office. And what was that? Simply one old road: on one side of it the river, on the other, the Reformed Church, with its graveyard. With the exception of the present Speer Chateau property and opposite thereto, there was no vacant land below the railroad. The road to Dundee was through Park Place, then known as "Road to the Point." Adjoining the present Peoples Bank on the north was the post office. The Erie depot was at Park Place, north of which were less than a dozen houses. Just here, it is desired to emphasize the good judgment shown by Dr. Van Riper in the choice of a permanent business location for an apothecary shop, which he then determined to establish. At that time all places of business, taverns, the district school, public hall and church were located in the vicinity of his office, and ninety-nine out of every one hundred men would have chosen a location there. In fact several newcomers located there and erected buildings in that neighborhood much to their subsequent regret. To be sure there had been rumors of great things to be done by the Dundee Company, but as that company had already become bankrupt and its property sold by the sheriff, it was problematical as to whether or no any good could result to the village through the Dundee Company. In the meantime a new road had been laid to Dundee, over Love Lane (now Passaic Street), at the head of which, on the line of the Erie, was a large swing gate. But the new street was not in condition to be used, although there were

were promises that it would be. Yet nobody cared, as there was no present demand, and so far as could be seen, there would be no future demand. In fact, the neighborhood of Main Avenue and Passaic Street was void of business life, and offered no inducements so far as appearances indicated for the belief that there would be. Passaic Avenue did not exist. On its site stood a substantial dwelling whose only claim to one's attention was the fact that it had been occupied by Dr. William W. Colfax, son of the commandant of Washington's Life Guards in the Revolution, whose meagre practice compelled him to leave the village and return to Pompton. Other sites were offered to Dr. Van Riper, some of which, at that time, seemed more inviting. But from the very beginning he had his heart set upon the plot of ground where now the business house stands, and, without any doubts or misgivings, he made the purchase of what was considered a site far out of the village, and immediately began the erection of a dwelling and store. In order that he might begin upon a sure foundation, he planned the store commensurate with the size of the village, and the requirements of its people. Nothing was done for show or display. Those who were privileged to see this first store will recall a modest one story frame structure, about twelve feet wide, and twenty-four feet long, in which business was commenced so long ago, and in which business was conducted for nearly thirty years. Day by day, year in and year out, the business went on, in spite of panics, hard times and competition. The great panic of 1873, which caused so many failures, had no effect on the stability of the business, whose foundation had been so firmly, although simply, laid. Within three years of the commencement of business, competition became very keen. Dr. William Kent, whose father had conducted a drug store in Paterson for half a century, and whose name was a household word for miles around, came to Passaic and opened an apothecary shop at No. 30 Main Avenue. Dr. Alanson R. Randol, who had the support of his father-in-law and brother-in-law, practicing physicians  
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in this vicinity, opened another on Washington Place. Perhaps it is only necessary to say that Dr. Van Riper outclassed and outlived these, as also others. To his indomitable, dogged perseverance, there must be added another characteristic of the doctor, viz: jealousy, which he possessed in a remarkable degree when applied to his good name and reputation, and to his standards, both of commodities and of the conduct of his business. Of the name he had cause to be proud, inasmuch as the Van Ripers had been among the original Patentees of the Acquackanonk Patent, and had taken active part in public affairs ever since, and it was the doctor's ambition to keep that good name unsullied and untarnished, at the top of the mast, using all honorable means to protect it. Dr. Van Riper ever manifested a great interest in the affairs of his city, aside from his professional life. He was a Republican and always interested in national and local politics. When the State Trust and Safe Deposit Company, now the Peoples Bank and Trust Company, was formed in 1888 Dr. Van Riper was chosen its first vice-president which office he held for many years. He was at times president of the county and city medical organizations and was a member of the board of governors of the Passaic General Hospital, and a member of the visiting staff of the hospital. Through long years he and the late Dr. Richard A. Terhune shared honors as Passaic's chief physicians and Dr. Van Riper leaves a host of sorrowing friends who are indebted to his skillful science and tender care. He was a member of the board of directors of the Washington Club which afterwards became the Acquackanonk Club, a member of The Holland Society of New York and a director of several financial institutions. For many years the doctor and his family resided over the drug store in Main Avenue, but a little more than ten years ago he erected the handsome home at 171 Lafayette Avenue where he lived until he went to West Roxbury.

FREDERICK



## FREDERICK GILBERT VAN VLIET

Born—March 12, 1832

Died—December 22, 1918

FREDERICK GILBERT VAN VLIET was born on March 12, 1832, in the Old Dutch parsonage at Leeds, Greene County, New York. He was the son of William G. Van Vliet and Elizabeth Elting. On December 17, 1857, he married Catherine Rand Van Deusen in New York City. Five children were born of this marriage, of whom three survived. The greater part of Mr. Van Vliet's life was spent in New York City, where he died on December 22, 1918. He was long connected with the Collegiate Reformed Church of New York City and was one of the oldest members of the Produce Exchange of that city. Mr. Van Vliet had been a member of The Holland Society since 1887. Funeral services were held on Tuesday afternoon, December 24, 1919, at four o'clock, at his late residence, 611 West 158th Street, New York City.

## THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Born—October 27, 1858

Died—January 6, 1919

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, twenty-fifth President of the United States, was born in New York City, October 27, 1858. He was of the seventh generation of Roosevelts in America, (For an extended sketch of President Roosevelt's Roosevelt ancestry see "Olde Ulster," Vol. I, page 102.) the first of the name, Claes Martenzen van Roosevelt, having emigrated from Holland to New Amsterdam before 1638. (See page 272 of the 1917 Year Book.) Members of the family were prominent in the commercial and public life of the colony under both Dutch and English rule, and, subsequent to the Revolution, in the State. Among them were merchants and lawyers of distinction, who served both in the Provincial and State Legislatures.

Theodore Roosevelt (1831-78), the father of the President, was widely known in New York City for his

his philanthropy and activity in charitable and reform movements. He did not enter the military service during the Civil War, but aided in the equipment and organization of negro troops, and was one of the founders of the Union League and of the Loyal Publication Society. He suggested and drew up the Federal Allotment Law, devised for the purpose of saving the salaries of soldiers, and himself served as a member of the State Allotment Commission which saved more than five million dollars for the soldiers of New York State. On his mother's side, Theodore Roosevelt was descended from some of the best-known families of the South, combining in his veins the blood of both Scotch-Irish and Huguenot ancestors. His great-great-grandfather, Archibald Bulloch, was a member of the Continental Congress, and the first State Governor of Georgia. One of his great-grandfathers, Daniel Stewart, was a brigadier-general in the Continental army. His mother, Martha Bulloch, married Theodore Roosevelt, Sr., at her father's home at Roswell, Cobb County, Ga., in 1853. Mrs. Roosevelt's brother, James D. Bulloch, was an officer of the Confederate Navy, and acted during a greater part of the war as a secret agent of the Confederacy in England, where he contracted for the purchase of the privateers Florida and Alabama. As a boy Theodore Roosevelt was not strong physically, being a sufferer from severe attacks of asthma, but he loved out-of-door life and sports, and it was his devotion to these that made him, when he entered the freshman class at Harvard College in the fall of 1876, fully up to the normal strength of boys of his age. At college he continued to build up his strength by regular exercise in the gymnasium, and engaged in various athletic sports, but never distinguished himself in any of them except boxing. He was one of the editors of the *Advocate*, and was active in college politics. His record for scholarship was good, but not brilliant. He did, however, develop rather unusual powers of study and concentration, and at graduation took honors in natural history and economics. He had shaped

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his studies to some extent with the idea of fitting himself to be a professor in some branch of natural science, but gradually the desire for a more active career than that afforded by a college professorship possessed him. He took the degree of A. B. in June, 1880, and went abroad for a period of study and travel. Returning to the United States, he entered the Columbia Law School, at the same time reading law in the office of his uncle, Robert B. Roosevelt. In the autumn of 1881 he was nominated by the Republicans of the old Twenty-first District of the City of New York as their candidate for the State Assembly. The nomination came to him unexpectedly and unsought. Roosevelt had already identified himself with the "reform" element in the city, but he was "regular" as far as party enrolment went. He was elected after a spirited campaign and took his seat at Albany in January, 1882. His entry into political life caused him to abandon the pursuit of the law and turned his activities into a career of public service to which he determined to devote his energies and talents. In 1882, the year in which Grover Cleveland was elected Governor, Roosevelt was re-elected by a large majority, despite the fact that it was a Democratic year. In 1883 he was elected for a third term. During his second term he was the Republican floor leader, and in his third was a candidate for the Speakership, but was defeated through the influence of Warner Miller. He was a delegate to the Republican State Convention at Utica in 1884 and was made one of the delegates-at-large and chairman of the delegation from the City of New York to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in the same year. He took a prominent part in the proceedings at the Chicago Convention and during the bitter struggle which ensued over the balloting worked and voted steadfastly for George F. Edmunds of Vermont as candidate for the Presidency, and was one of the nine New York delegates who voted for him on the final ballot. After the Convention Roosevelt went to his ranch in North Dakota, returning to the East in time to take part in the Presidential campaign

campaign. After the campaign was over he went back to his North Dakota ranch, near Medora, on the Little Missouri River, where he spent the greater part of the next two years. It was by no means his first experience in ranch life but this time his stay was for a longer period. This rough and unconventional life, amid surroundings where a man's position was measured not by pedigree or bank account, but by his own worth, had a powerful influence on the future President's career. It resulted for him not only in an entire readjustment of values, but gave him an object-lesson in democracy that he never forgot. He entered into the life of the frontier region not as an outsider with the message of a more highly developed civilization, but as one with the desire to enter into the life about him and accept things as they were. Yet through it all there ran an insistence on the recognition of the reign of law. More than once he taught by example. On one occasion he organized and led a posse in midwinter on a month's chase after cattle thieves, and broke all precedents by bringing his prisoners safely back to jail instead of following the usual custom of hanging them where they were captured. Roosevelt was recalled from the ranch in the fall of 1886 to become a candidate for Mayor of New York City. He was the nominee of the independent Committee of One Hundred, and of the Republican party. His opponents were Henry George, running on a Labor and single-tax platform, and Abram S. Hewitt, whom Tammany had nominated in one of its periodic simulations of righteousness. Mr. Hewitt was elected Mayor. Theodore Roosevelt was appointed a member of the National Civil Service Commission in May, 1889, by President Harrison. He served throughout Harrison's Administration, and was retained in office by President Cleveland. Roosevelt resigned from the Civil Service Commission in May, 1895, and accepted one of the Police Commissionerships tendered him by Mayor Strong, of New York City, his associates on the board being Andrew D. Parker, Frederick D. Grant, and Avery D. Andrews.

Roosevelt

Roosevelt was chosen President of the Board, and from the first stamped his personality on the Department. His Commissionership was signalized by a thorough re-organization of the force, by the strict enforcement of the Excise Law and the Police Civil Service Law. Roosevelt resigned his position as Police Commissioner in March, 1897, to return to Washington as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He had always been interested in naval affairs, as his naval history of the war of 1812, written shortly after leaving college, proved. He, therefore, accepted the post in the Navy Department with eagerness. Under his direction the various bureaus of the department were overhauled and red tape cut in every direction. He was responsible for the greatly increased target practice, which resulted in the wonderfully effective work of the American gunners in the war with Spain and, in that war, it was he who urged successfully that Admiral Dewey be retained in command of the Asiatic station, when it was proposed to supplant him, and one of his last official acts was to write the dispatch which sent Dewey to Manila. He raised the regiment popularly known as "the Rough Riders" which was mustered into the service as the First United States Volunteer Cavalry. His influence secured the appointment of Colonel for Leonard Wood and he himself was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. The regiment was recruited at San Antonio, Texas, whence it was transferred to Tampa to await orders. When Cervera's fleet locked itself in Santiago harbor, Roosevelt became convinced that the first land fighting was to take place at that point. He secured the attachment of his regiment to Gen. Shafter's command, and when the latter was transferred to Cuban soil it was Roosevelt's prompt action that secured for his men the most coveted passage on army transports, when other less fortunate regiments were compelled to remain behind until all the fighting was over. Roosevelt's conviction proved right. In the first conflict with the Spanish, at Las Guasimas (June 24, 1898) the "Rough Riders" saw severe fighting, and conducted themselves

themselves well. Before another engagement, Wood was promoted to be Brigadier-General and Roosevelt became commander of the regiment. The regiment took part in the assault on Santiago (July 1, 1898), Roosevelt displaying great bravery and leading his men in person. Before the fighting was over, the death or wounding of the other commanding officers left him the ranking officer of the brigade. The regiment was under fire all the next day and night, but maintained the position on the hills which it had won. The regiment lay in the trenches before the city until its surrender, Roosevelt being in command of the second brigade of the cavalry division from the middle of July.

In September 1898, Roosevelt was nominated for Governor of the State of New York at the Republican State Convention at Saratoga and was subsequently elected. At the end of his two years term, he was nominated at the Republican National Convention in 1900, at Philadelphia, for Vice-President on the same ticket with President McKinley, and was elected in November of the same year. Roosevelt's term as Vice-President was destined to be of short duration. He took office on March 4, 1901, and presided over the Senate at the succeeding session. His relations with President McKinley and his Cabinet were close and cordial. Unlike many former Vice-Presidents, he was in full agreement with the Administration policy. September found him with his family camping in the Adirondacks, and it was there that he received the news of the shooting of President McKinley. He hurried at once to Buffalo, but at the end of three days, being assured by the attending physicians that the President would probably recover, he returned to the mountains. When the fatal complications set in, he was again sent for, but President McKinley died before he reached his bedside. The Vice-President took the oath of office as President of the United States at Buffalo on the afternoon of September 14, 1901, in the presence of the Cabinet. At the Republican National Convention at Chicago, in June 1904, President

President Roosevelt was nominated by acclamation to succeed himself. Charles Warren Fairbanks, of Indiana, was named for Vice-President. On the opposing Democratic ticket were Alton B. Parker, of New York, for President, and Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, for Vice-President. Roosevelt and Fairbanks were elected by a large plurality. The events and achievements of President Roosevelt's administration need not be recorded here. They constitute one of the foremost chapters of the history of the Republic. At the end of President's Roosevelt's two terms and in accordance with his assertion that he would not run for the Presidency again, the President, throughout 1908, worked strenuously for his personal candidate, William H. Taft, then Secretary of War. The Republican Convention met in Chicago on June 18, 1908, and Taft was nominated for President on the first ballot, and the following day James S. Sherman was named for Vice-President. The Republican candidates were elected. On March 4, 1909, William H. Taft was inaugurated as President of the United States, and on that day Roosevelt left Washington. His connection with the *Outlook*, as contributing editor began immediately, and, after a period of comparative quiet, in preparation for his African hunting trip, he sailed for the Mediterranean on March 23, 1909. After more than a year's absence in Africa and Europe he returned to the United States in June, 1910, and in the fall of that year he again became an active factor in politics. His entry into the State and Congressional campaigns of 1910 was really begun when the New York Legislature refused to pass the Cobb Direct Primary bill after he had urged its passage. At the meeting of the Republican State Committee on August 16, Roosevelt was turned down as temporary chairman of the State Convention, after he had expressed his willingness to accept the honor. However, he carried his fight to the floor of the Saratoga Convention, and defeated his rival, James S. Sherman, Vice-President of the United States, by a vote of 567 to 445. Roosevelt's candidate, Henry L. Stimson, was named

named for Governor, but was defeated at the polls. Following the 1910 campaign, Roosevelt remained out of active politics for a time. The rumored break with President Taft became an acknowledged fact, and on February 26, 1912, four months before the date set for the Republican National Convention of that year, Roosevelt announced his determination to be a candidate for the Presidential nomination. Then followed one of the most sensational periods in the history of the Republican party. In each and every State there were pronounced Taft and Roosevelt factions, and when the convention was called the number of delegates seemed to be evenly divided with the odds slightly favoring Roosevelt. However, many Roosevelt delegates were unseated, and the convention when finally organized stood 564 for Taft and 510 for Roosevelt. Charges and counter charges flew thick and fast, and Roosevelt was entreated by the progressive wing to bolt the party and accept an independent nomination. Finally, when, on June 19, he saw the hopelessness of being able to win a majority of the votes he gave the word to bolt and withdrew from the convention as did many of his delegates. On the following day, June 20, the convention nominated Taft. There followed feverish days with plans being hurriedly made for the calling of a convention of all Progressives, as the members of the new party elected to call themselves. It was finally determined to hold a convention at Chicago, on August 5, and there and at that time Roosevelt was nominated by a gathering which seemed actuated by a deeply religious inspiration. Against Taft and Roosevelt, the Democratic party nominated Woodrow Wilson, then Governor of the State of New Jersey and before that President of Princeton University. The 1912 campaign was marked by the bitterness engendered between the Republicans and Progressives. Woodrow Wilson was elected President and Roosevelt was second with Taft third, receiving the electoral votes of only two States. In the fall of 1913 Roosevelt left the United States for his second extended hunting and exploring trip. This time



time he went to South America, and after many months in the jungle emerged to tell the world he had discovered a river one thousand miles long, which he named the Rio Duvido, or River of Doubt, a tributary of the Rio Madeira. His announcement caused much discussion in scientific circles, and learned opinion was divided as to the authenticity of his claims. It was in May, 1914, that Roosevelt made his last trip abroad. He went to Spain to attend the marriage of his son, Kermit, and Miss Belle Wyatt Willard, daughter of the United States Ambassador to Spain. He was royally received in that country and received a special mark of distinction when he rode with King Alfonso. Later in 1914 Roosevelt refused the Progressive nomination for Governor of New York, and between that time and 1916 he became reconciled once more to the Republican organization. He was a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1916, but when Charles Evans Hughes was nominated he supported him vigorously. During the trouble on the Mexican border in 1915 Roosevelt was a critic of President Wilson's Mexican policy, and from the beginning of the European War in 1914 he had urged that this country join the conflict on the side of the Allies. When, in April, 1917, the United States did declare war on Germany, Roosevelt offered himself and a division of troops to be recruited from 285,000 volunteers for active service in France. This offer was refused by the War Department, and Roosevelt did not engage actively in any war work, although his four sons, Theodore, Jr., Kermit, Archibald, and Quentin, and Dr. Richard Derby, the husband of his daughter Ethel, all volunteered for active service and were assigned to duty in France. In the Gubernatorial campaign of 1918 Roosevelt followed a neutral course and backed the organization candidate for Governor. If Theodore Roosevelt had any profession in private life, it was that of literature. Almost from the time he left college, and even during his Presidential term, essays, histories, biographies, and books of a narrative or descriptive character came from

from his facile pen with the regularity of the seasons, while numerous contributions to the magazines and reviews further attested his literary activity. Within two years of his graduation from Harvard he published his "Naval Operations of the War Between Great Britain and the United States, 1812-1815," which became at once, and still remains, the recognized authority for this period. His published works after the above-mentioned history, which appeared in 1882, were in the order of their appearance: "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman" (1886), "Life of Thomas Hart Benson" (1887), in American Statesmen Series; "Life of Gouverneur Morris" (1888), in American Statesmen Series; "Ranch Life and Hunting Trail" (1888), "Essays on Practical Politics" (1888), "New York City: A History" (1891), "American Big Game Hunting" (1893), "The Wilderness Hunter" (1893), "Hero Tales from American History" (1895), a collaboration with Henry Cabot Lodge; "The Winning of the West" (4 vols., 1896), his most extensive historical work; "American Ideals, and Other Essays," "The Strenuous Life" (1897), translated into the French as "La Vie Intense" (1900), "The Rough Riders" (1899), (1902), "Oliver Cromwell" (1901), also in a French translation. He also furnished chapters for several collaborative books on hunting and camp life. President Roosevelt was known among his friends as a man of singularly pure personal life, devoted to his wife and family. He married first in 1883, Alice Lee, of Boston, who died in 1884, leaving one child, Alice Lee Roosevelt, who married Nicholas Longworth. He married again in 1886 Edith Kermit Carew. The children of this marriage were Theodore, Jr., Kermit, Ethel, who married Dr. Richard Derby, Quentin and Archibald Bulloch.

#### SYLVANUS LOTHROP SCHOONMAKER

Born—July 4, 1854

Died—August 17, 1918

SYLVANUS LOTHROP SCHOONMAKER was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., on July 4, 1854. He was the son of  
James

James Schoonmaker and Mary Clark Stockton. He received his education in the Pittsburgh public school. On leaving school he entered the Enterprise Bank of Pittsburgh, where he remained for about two years. He then went with William H. Brown & Company, coal dealers in Pittsburgh, and later joined his brother, Colonel J. M. Schoonmaker, in the Coke Business. This business was consolidated with the Coke business of H. C. Frick & Company. Mr. Schoonmaker became a partner in that firm, and when Mr. H. C. Frick became a partner in the Carnegie Steel Company, Mr. Schoonmaker likewise became a partner in, and treasurer of that Company, which connection he retained until the formation of the United States Steel Corporation in 1901. In September, 1914, Mr. Schoonmaker became a Director and Chairman of the Board of Directors of both the American Locomotive Company and Montreal Locomotive Works, Ltd. He was also a Director in the following corporations: American Beet Sugar Company, Chicago Junction Railway and Union Stockyards Company, General Electric Company, Norfolk-Southern Railroad Company and the Woodward Iron Company. Mr. Schoonmaker was married at Pittsburgh on October 13, 1881, to Mary J. Layng. He resided at 239 Madison Avenue, New York City, and had his country home "Rosebank" at Locust Valley, Long Island, N. Y. His business address was 30 Church Street, New York City. Mr. Schoonmaker was a member of the following New York City clubs: Automobile Club of America, Bankers Club, City Midday Club, Links Club, Metropolitan Club and Railroad Club. The following Long Island Clubs: Beaver Dam Winter Sports Club; Garden City Golf Club; Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove; National Golf Links of America, South Hampton; Piping Rock Club, Locust Valley; Piping Rock Horse Show Association, Locust Valley; and the Adirondack League Club, Old Forge, N. Y., and Sailsfish Club of Florida, Palm Beach, Florida. He was a member also of the following organizations: American Museum of Natural History, Association for Protection of Adirondacks, Chamber

Chamber of Commerce of State of New York, Matinecock Neighborhood Association, Murray Hill Association, National Association for Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, Pan-American Society of the United States, Pennsylvania Society and The Holland Society of New York, which he joined in 1889.

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