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YEAR BOOK

OF

The Holland Society

OF

New York



1918



PREPARED BY THE RECORDING SECRETARY



Executive Office
90 WEST STREET
NEW YORK CITY

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THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK



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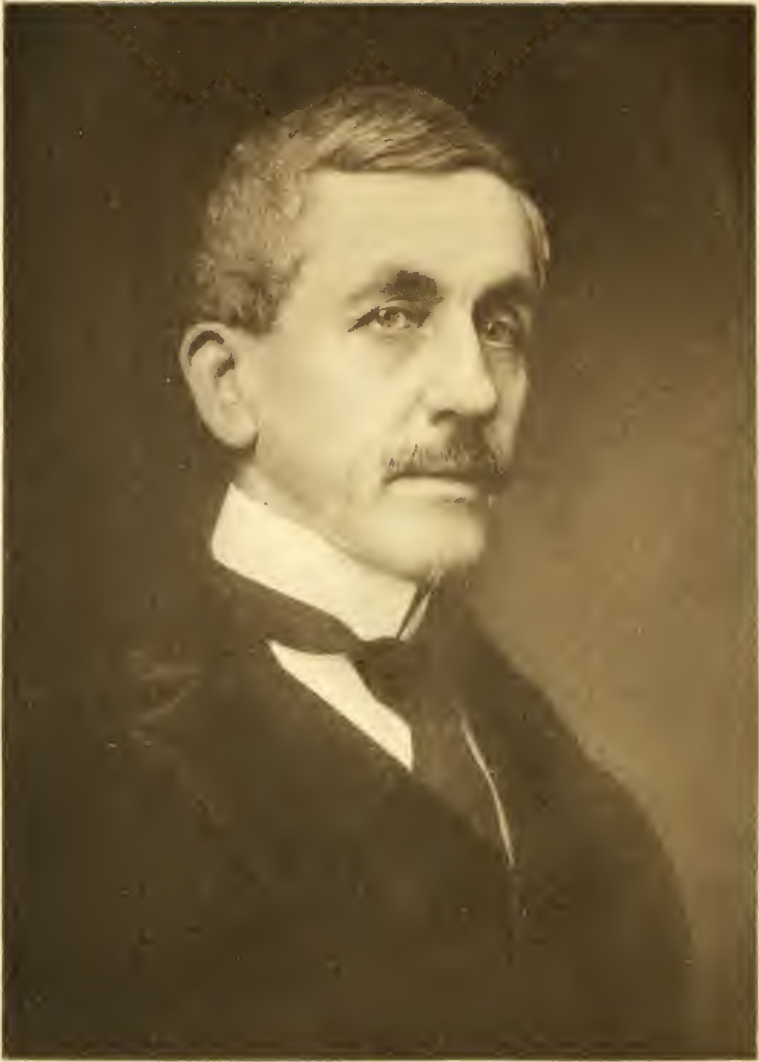
CONTENTS

	PAGE
<i>ADMINISTRATION:</i>	
Constitution	I
By-Laws	8
Badges	11
Accessions to Library	18
 <i>MEMBERSHIP:</i>	
Present Officers and Former Execu- tive Officers	23
Committees 1918-1919	27
List of Members	29
Necrology	56
 <i>MEETINGS:</i>	
Poughkeepsie	74
Smoker	77
Hudson County Branch	80
Banquet	82
Annual Meeting	122
Officers for 1918	152
<i>IN MEMORIAM</i>	170



ILLUSTRATIONS

	PAGE
Seymour Van Santvoord—Portrait..... Frontispiece	
Badge of the Society.....	11
The Society Button.....	17
Baltus Van Kleeck Homestead.....	74
Eagle Tavern at Bergen.....	80
Dr. Henry van Dyke—Portrait.....	94
Annual Banquet Souvenir.....	121
Frederic R. Keator, Secretary—Portrait.....	122

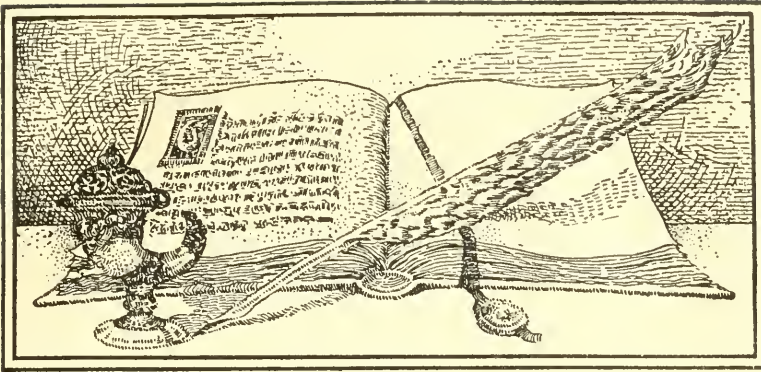


Sydney Van Santvoord

PRESIDENT 1917

OF

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK



CONSTITUTION

ADOPTED APRIL 30, 1885.

AS AMENDED APRIL 6, 1917.

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 stately 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 as a member unless he be of full 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

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.

11. 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 Siclen, 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.

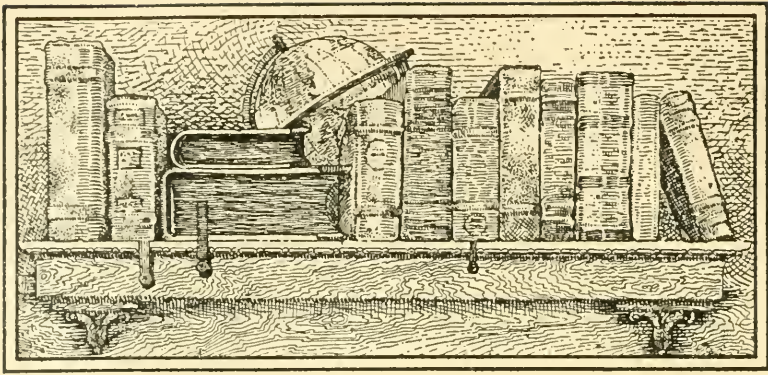
This consists of a shield of gold one-half inch high bearing the Lion of Holland in red enamel. Members can obtain them of the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co. corner of Chestnut and 12th Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., in silver gilt at one dollar each, or in 14 k. gold at two dollars and seventy-five cents each.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND LIBRARY OF THE SOCIETY,

90 West Street, Room 1515, New York City.

Phone 4139 Rector.



*ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY AND
COLLECTIONS*

Books by Gift, Purchase and Exchange

From William Harrison Bayles:
Old Taverns of New York

From The Calumet Club:
Year Book 1917

From Columbia University:
Ten Bulletins of Information, 1917-1918

From William Wirt Comegys:
The Comegys' Family in America

From Charles T. Conover:
Proposal to Change the Name of Mount Rainier

From John Crerar Library:
Twenty-second Annual Report for 1916

From Daughters of the Cincinnati:
Year Book for 1918

From De Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken te
Rotterdam:
Jaarverslag 1916

From Fairmount Park Art Association:

Publication No. 53 and 54

From John J. Hasselman:

Notable Castles in Nederland

History of the States of United Netherlands

The Works of Jacob Cats

From Historical Society of Pennsylvania:

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. XLI, 1917

From Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio:

Quarterly—Vol. XII, 1917

From Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania:

Magazine, Vol. I, No. 1, January 1918

From Independence Hall:

Catalogue of the Portraits and other Works of Art
in Independence Hall, Philadelphia

From Interstate Commerce Commission:

Thirty-first Annual Report—1917

From Koninklijke Bibliotheek:

Verslag 1916

From Library of Congress:

Report of the Librarian of Congress

Report of the Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds for the fiscal year ending June 30-1917

From Maatschappij der Nederlandsche Letterkunde:

Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsche Taal en Letterkunde,
two volumes.

From Maatschappij tot nut van't Algemeen:
 Jaarboekje voor het jaar 1917-1918

From Mayflower Society:
 Bulletin No. 6

From Michigan Historical Commission:
 Michigan History Magazine, Vol. I, Number 1—1917
 Michigan History Magazine, Vol. I, Number 2—1917
 Michigan History Magazine, Vol. I, Index—1917
 Michigan History Magazine, Vol. II, Number 1—
 1918

From Minnesota Historical Society:
 Collections, Volumes I, II, III, V, VI, VIII, IX, X,
 XII, XIII, XIV, XV
 The Aborigines of Minnesota
 Minnesota History Bulletin, Volume I, eight numbers
 Minnesota History Bulletin, Volume II, 1-4 numbers

From Netherland Benevolent Society of New York:
 Ninth Annual Report—1916

From New Hampshire Historical Society:
 Proceedings, Volume V—1905-1912

From New Haven Colony Historical Society:
 Year Book for 1917

From New Jersey Historical Society:
 Proceedings 1917-1918

From New York Genealogical and Biographical So-
 ciety:
 Record—Vol. XLVIII—1917
 Record—Vol. XLIX—1918 (Nos. 1 and 2)

From New York Historical Society:
 Quarterly Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 3
 Quarterly Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 4

Quarterly Bulletin, Vol. II, No. 1
 Index, Volume I—April 1917
 Index, Volume I—January 1918

From New York State Library:
 Annual Report—1917
 Bibliography Bulletin 59

From Pennsylvania Society:
 1917 Year Book

From Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New
 York:
 Year Book for 1916
 Year Book for 1917

From Smithsonian Institution:
 Annual Report of the American Historical Association:
 1914—Vol. I
 1915
 Report of the Secretary for 1917

From Sons of the Revolution in the State of New
 York:
 Report and Proceedings 1915-16

From H. Spakler, Consul General for the Netherlands:
 Year Book of the Netherlands East Indies, 1916

From State Historical Society of Iowa:
 The Iowa Journal of History and Politics, Volume
 XV—1917

From Union League Club:
 Year Book 1917

From University Club:
 Year Book 1917

From University of the State of New York:
 Map of "Subject Nationalities of the German Alliance"

From University of Tennessee:
 Record, January 1918
 Record, Vol. XX, No. 4
 Register, 1916-17
 Announcement, 1917-18

From Edward Van Winkle:
 The Story of New Amsterdam, De Luxe Edition,
 1917

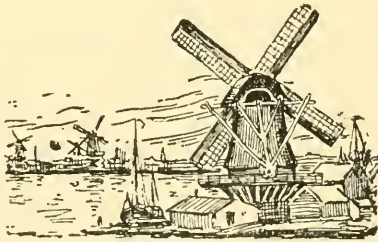
From Hamilton Vreeland, Jr.:
 Hugo Grotius

From Western Reserve Historical Society:
 Tract No. 96, Annual Report for 1915-1916
 Tract No. 97, Annual Report for 1916-1917

Gifts to the Museum

From John J. Hasselman:
 William the Silent Medal

From Francis Isaac Vander Beek:
 Slides illustrating the Holland Pilgrimage in 1888



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

ACTIVE COUNTIES
VICE-PRESIDENTS

	ELECTED
FOR NEW YORK	
WILLIAM LEVERICH BROWER.....	1916
FOR KINGS COUNTY, N. Y.	
ALBERT VAN BRUNT VOORHEES, JR.....	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.	
I. REYNOLDS ADRIANCE.....	1913
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 ¹	
<i>Formerly Onondaga County, N. Y., 1901 to 1913</i>	
JOHN VAN SICKLE.....	1918
FOR HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.	
BENJAMIN TAYLOR VAN ALEN.....	1918
FOR BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.	
LEMUEL LOZIER.....	1916

¹See page 120, 1915 Year Book.

PRESENT OFFICERS AND FORMER EXECUTIVE 25
OFFICERS

FOR PASSAIC COUNTY, N. J.	ELECTED
ISAAC VAN HOUTEN.....	1918
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 ¹ .	
HENRY L. VAN WINKLE.....	1913
FOR NEW ENGLAND ² .	
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

¹Comprising all of the Pacific Slope.

²Comprising 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 SCHAIK.....	1890
TUNIS G. BERGEN.....	1896
ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT.....	1898

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
GERARD BEEKMAN.....	1911
E. COVERT HULST.....	1911
J. MAUS SCHERMERHORN.....	1911
ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT.....	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

COMMITTEES FOR THE YEAR

April 8, 1918—April 7, 1919

FINANCE:

Edward Covert Hulst, Chairman
David Demarest Zabriskie
Gerard Beekman

GENEALOGY:

John Wright Vrooman, Chairman
Frank Hasbrouck
Henry Lawrence Bogert

HISTORY AND TRADITION:

Garret James Garretson, Chairman
Henry Lawrence Bogert
Tunis G. Bergen

MEETINGS:

William Leverich Brower, Chairman
John Everitt Van Nostrand
Arthur Hoffman Van Brunt
Frederic R. Keator

MEMORIALS:

Frank Hasbrouck, Chairman
J. Maus Schermerhorn
Tunis G. Bergen
Augustus Van Wyck

BANQUET OF 1919:

Arthur Hoffman Van Brunt, Chairman
Edward De Witt
Francis I. Vander Beek
James Suydam Polhemus
William Brinkerhoff
I. Reynolds Adriance
Frederic R. Keator

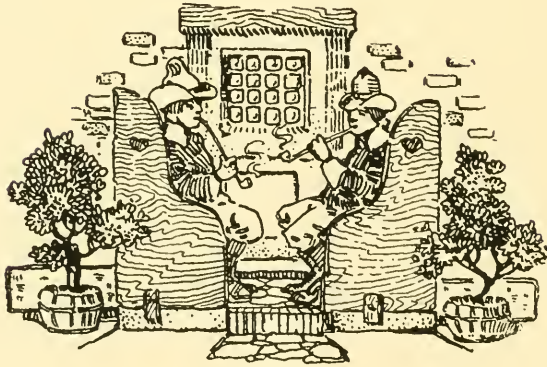
PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON
STATUE OF WILLIAM THE SILENT:

Tunis G. Bergen, Chairman
Augustus Van Wyck
Henry Lawrence Bogert
Garret James Garretson
David Demarest Zabriskie
Alphonso Trumbour Clearwater
Dr. Albert Vander Veer

NOMINATING:

Elected by the Trustees, December 13-1917

Tunis G. Bergen, Chairman
Edward De Witt
J. Maus Schermerhorn
Edward Stagg
William B. Van Alstyne



LIST OF MEMBERS

A

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Abeel, John Howard	New York City	1904
Ackerman, Albert Ammerman	San Diego, Cal.	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
Ackerman, William Sickles	Paterson, N. J.	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, 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

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Becker, Alfred Le Roy	New York City	1918
Beekman, Alston	Red Bank, N. J.	1904
Beekman, Gerard	New York City	1885
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, James Gillmor	Paterson, N. J.	1908
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
Bloomington, 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

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Bogert, John Jacob	New York City	1908
Bogert, Matthew J.	Demarest, N. J.	1905
Bogert, William Jesse	Westfield, N. J.	1910
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
Brevoort, James Renwick	Yonkers, N. Y.	1887
Brinckerhoff, Alexander Gordon	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1888
Brinckerhoff, Charles Fuller, Jr.	New York City	1912
Brinckerhoff, Gurdon Grant, Jr.	New York City	1905
Brinckerhoff, Henry Gordon	Greenfield, Mass.	1913
Brinckerhoff, J. Howard	Herkimer, 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	New York City	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

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Clearwater, Ralph Davis	Kingston, N. Y.	1906
Clute, Jesse H.	New York City	1911
Cole, Cornelius A.	Hackensack, N. J.	1908
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, Frank E.	New York City	1888
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	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1916
Demarest, Henry Samuel	Brooklyn, 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
Demorest, William Curtis	New York City	1914

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
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
de Peyster, Frederic Ashton	New York City	1909
De Witt, Andrew Heermance	Maplewood, N. J.	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	Weehawken, N. J.	1905
Deyo, Martin Lewis	Binghamton, N. Y.	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.	New York City	1886
Ditmars, Harold Edward	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1914
Ditmars, Isaac Edward	Brooklyn, N. Y.	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
Dumont, John Eignace	Rochester, N. Y.	1906

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Duryea, Harry H.	New York City	1898
Duryee, Gustavus Abeel	Pelham Manor, N. Y.	1889
Duryee, Harvey Hoag	Los Angeles, Cal.	1898
Duryee, Jacob Eugene	Los Angeles, Cal.	1891
Duryee, Joseph R.	New York City	1885
Duryee, Peter Stanford	Englewood, N. J.	1899
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, Frank Hasbrouck	Newark, N. J.	1908
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.	Irvington, N. Y.	1913
Freer, Alfred Maurice, Jr.	New York City	1906

G

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
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
Goelet, Robert	Newport, R. I.	1901
Goelet, Robert Walton	Newport, R. I.	1901
Groat, Louis William	New York City	1908
Groat, William Avery	Syracuse, N. Y.	1914
Groesbeck, Edward Center	Pittsfield, Mass.	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
Gulick, Luther H.	New York City	1915

H

Hance, John Atkinson	New York City	1911
Hardenbergh, John Warren	Jersey City, N. J.	1891
Haring, James Smith	Crafton, Pa.	1898
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, Louis Philip	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1893
Hasbrouck, Sayer	Hamilton, Bermuda	1887
Hasbrouck, William Fitch	Yonkers, N. Y.	1906

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
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
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
Hoornbeek, 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	East Orange, N. J.	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

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
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

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	Boston, Mass.	1904
Johnson, William Mindred	Hackensack, N. J.	1905
Johnston, Charles Edward	San Diego, 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, Ira A., Jr.	South Orange, N. J.	1895
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, Peter	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1892
Kouwenhoven, William Henry	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1910
Kuykendall, George Benson	Pomeroy, 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

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
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, Isaac De F.	Albany, N. Y.	1887
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
Lansing, Sanford Green	Tenafly, N. J.	1914
Lansing, Willard Irving	Providence, R. I.	1905
Lashar, Thomas Benton	Bridgeport, Ct.	1902
Le Fever, 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	Dayton, O.	1902
Lowe, John Gilbert	Dayton, O.	1911
Lozier, Hiram	Newburgh, N. Y.	1895
Lozier, John Baldwin	Oradell, N. J.	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, 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

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
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	New York City	1916
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.	New York City	1913
Opdyke, Levings A.	Jersey City, N. J.	1913
Opdyke, William Stryker	Alpine, N. J.	1892
Osterhoudt, Jeremiah P.	Schenectady, N. Y.	1909

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Ostrander, Alson B.	New York City	1902
Ostrander, John Edwin	Amherst, Mass.	1907
Ostrom, Frederic Posthof	New York City	1899
Outwater, Edwin	Riverdale on Hudson, N. Y.	1910
Outwater, Samuel	Riverside, Cal.	1906

P

Palen, Frank A.	New York City	1901
Palen, Henry W.	New York City	1918
Poillon, Arthur	The Hague, Neth.	1912
Polhemus, Abraham	Newton Centre, Mass.	1887
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	New York City	1917
Post, James Howard	New York City	1917
Post, James S.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1910
Post, Livingston S.	Paterson, N. J.	1909
Post, Walter	Passaic, N. J.	1909
Post, William H.	Paterson, N. J.	1910
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	Paterson, N. J.	1915
Quackenbush, Peter C.	Paterson, N. J.	1915
Quinby, Frank Haviland	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1912

R

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
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
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
Roosevelt, Theodore	Oyster Bay, N. Y.	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	New York City	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

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
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
Schurman, Jacob Gould.	Ithaca, N. Y.	1892
Schuyler, Clarence R.	Newark, 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
Shockley, William Penn.	Bordeaux, France.	1910
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
Sleght, 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

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Spoor, Seward Goetschius	Brooklyn, 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
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, Herbert Sands	Newark, N. J.	1892
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
Tappen, James Macfarlane	New York City	1898
Teller, George Gregg	Cranford, N. J.	1906
Teller, Myron	Kingston, N. Y.	1896

D

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Ten Broeck, Charles Cornwall.....	Kingston, N. Y.....	1899
Ten Broeck, Rensselaer.....	Hillsdale, N. Y.....	1907
Ten Broeck, William Edward.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	1901
Ten Eyck, Mills.....	Albany, N. Y.....	1911
Ten Eyck, Peter G.....	Albany, N. Y.....	1911
Terhune, Everit Bogert.....	Boston, Mass.....	1918
Terhune, Harry Rogers.....	Wollaston, Mass.....	1918
Terhune, J. Edwin.....	Albany, N. Y.....	1910
Terhune, John Alexander.....	Washington, D. C....	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.....	Key West, Florida....	1906
Terhune, William Lewis.....	Swampscott, Mass....	1916
Terwilliger, Edward N.....	Ellenville, N. Y.....	1911
Traphagen, Henry.....	Jersey City, N. J....	1890
Truex, William E.....	Freehold, N. J.....	1890
Turck, Fenton Benedict.....	New York City.....	1917
TURNER, CHARLES HENRY BLACK...	Waycross, Ga.....	1904

U

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

Van Aken, Harry Herbert.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1915
Van Alen, Benjamin Taylor.....	Jersey City, N. J....	1913
Van Allen, Harry John.....	Utica, N. Y.....	1906
Van Allen, John Delbert.....	Clinton, Ia.....	1908
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.....	New York.....	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

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
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.....	Washington, D. C....	1904
Van Benschoten, William Henry.....	West Park, N. Y....	1902
Van Benschoten, William Henry.....	New York City.....	1906
Van Benthuisen, 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
Van Brunt, Cornelius Bergen.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1891
Van Brunt, Jaques.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1905
Van Brunt, Jeremiah Rutger.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1905
Van Brunt, John Lott.....	Westwood, N. J.....	1907
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 Cleave, Brenton G.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1911
Van Cleef, Henry Howell.....	Poughkeepsie, N. Y...	1895
Van Cleve, Frank.....	Paterson, N. J.....	1909
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

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
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
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
Van Derveer, John Reeve	Mt. Kisco, N. Y.	1885
Vander Veer, Seeley	New York City	1906
Vander Voort, Frederick Ten Eyck	Paterson, N. J.	1914
Vander Voort, John Coe	Paterson, N. J.	1914
Van Derwerken, Alfred	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1901
Van Deusen, Albert H.	Washington, D. C.	1906
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

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
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, Edward S.....	Syracuse, N. Y.....	1901
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, Henry Seward.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1904
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.....	Schenectady, N. Y....	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

VAN F

Van Fleet, Frank.....	Scarsdale, N. Y.....	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, Conn....	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

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
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 Horne, John G.	New York City	1889
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
Van Kleeck, William H.	New York City	1888

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	New York City	1893

VAN M

Van Mater, George G.	Peru, Indiana	1897
Van Mater, Gilbert Taylor	Keyport, N. J.	1905

VAN N

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
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, Edgar Sim	Albany, N. Y.	1913
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
Van Pelt, William Johnson	New York City	1909

VAN R

Van Reypen, William Knickerbocker	Washington, D. C.	1887
Van Riper, Abram Zeek	Paterson, N. J.	1907
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, Cornelius	Passaic, N. J.	1886
Van Riper, Donald K.	Paterson, N. J.	1916
Van Riper, John Terhune	Passaic, N. J.	1904
Van Riper, Julius Fernando	Westfield, N. J.	1897

VAN S

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
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 Sielen, Abraham L.	Richmond Hill, N. Y.	1912
Van Sielen, G. Elmer	Hollis, N. Y.	1912
Van Sielen, Garrett M.	Jamaica, N. Y.	1913
Van Sielen, G. Schenck	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1909
Van Sielen, James Cornell	Jamaica, N. Y.	1912
Van Sielen, John Remsen	Jamaica, N. Y.	1912
Van Sielen, Peter Nostrand	Jamaica, N. Y.	1912
Van Sielen, 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
Van Valkenburgh, John L.	Albany, N. Y.	1890
Van Valkenburgh, Ralph D.	Greene, 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	West New Brighton, N. Y.	1912

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Van Vechten, Ralph	Chicago, Ill.	1892
Van Vechten, Robert Clarkson	Elizabeth, N. J.	1910
Van Vleck, Charles King	Hudson, N. Y.	1887
Van Vleck, William David	Montclair, N. J.	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, Frederick Gilbert	New York City	1886
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
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

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
Van Winkle, Waling W.	Parkersburg, W. Va.	1892
Van Woert, James Burtis	Greig, N. Y.	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, Robert A.	New York City	1886
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	East Orange, N. J.	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	Wellsboro, Pa.	1892
Vedder, William H.	Pasadena, Cal.	1911
Veeder, Eugene W.	Schenectady, N. Y.	1908
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
Visscher, Barent Lambert	West New Brighton, S. I.	1916
Visscher, Edward Willett	Albany, N. Y.	1891
Visscher, William Leversee	Albany, N. Y.	1909

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
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, Charles C. V.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1891
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.	New York City.	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
Vreeland, Herbert Harold, Jr.	New Haven, Conn.	1916
Vreeland, Howard Romine.	Jersey City, N. J.	1912
Vreeland, Joseph Warren.	Jersey City, N. J.	1909

NAME	ADDRESS	ADMITTED
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
Wandell, Francis L.	New York City	1908
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, Walter	Englewood, N. J.	1907
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, Charles Visscher	Albany, N. Y.	1889
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	White Plains, N. Y.	1905
Wyckoff, Edwin M.	Rochester, N. Y.	1908
Wyckoff, Garrett	Red Bank, N. J.	1913
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

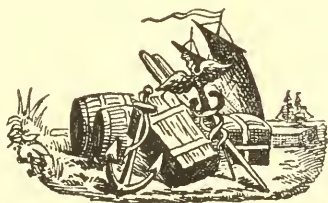
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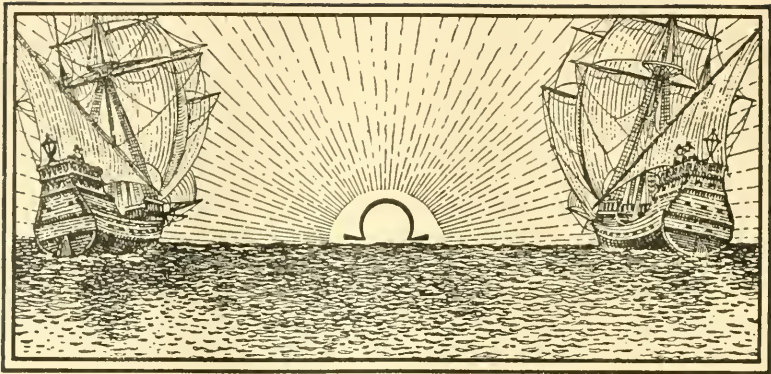
Yereance, James	New York City	1904
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Z

Zabriskie, Albert	Paterson, N. J.	1912
Zabriskie, Albert A.	Bloomington, 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—21 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.
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.
James William Beekman	New York
Henry Rutger Beekman	New York
Albert V. Bensen	Albany, N. Y.
Abram Winfred Bergen	Cornwall, N. Y.

NAME	ADDRESS
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.
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.
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.
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 Brikerhoff	Pelham Manor, N. Y.
Samuel Brinkerhoff	Fremont, O.
Van Wyck Brinkerhoff	New York
William Rea Bronk	New York
William Bross	Chicago, Ill.
Theophilus Anthony Brouwer	New York
Abraham Giles Brower	Utica, N. Y.
Bloomfield Brower	New York

NAME	ADDRESS
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.
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.

NAME	ADDRESS
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.
Issac 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.
Abram Douwe Ditmars	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cornelius Ditmars	Flatbush, N. Y.
Abraham B. Du Bois	New Paltz, N. Y.
Coert Du Bois	New York
Elijah Du Bois	Kingston, N. Y.
Eugene Du Bois	Staten Island, N. Y.
Francis Latta Du Bois	Bridgeton, N. J.
Cornelius J. Dumond	New York
Hiram Duryea	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Samuel Bowne Duryea	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Joseph Woodard Duryee	New York
William Rankin Duryee	New Brunswick, N. J.

E

NAME	ADDRESS
Charles Eagles Dusenberry	Troy, N. Y.
Caleb Coles Dusenbury	New York
Edwin Ruthven Dusenbery	Liberty, N. Y.
Silas Belden Dutcher	Brooklyn, N. Y.

E

Peter Q. Eckerson	New York
Thomas Henry Edsall	Colorado Springs, Col.
Joachim Elmendorf	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
John Augustus Elmendorf	New York
Nicoll Floyd Elmendorf	New York
William Stark Elmendorf	Albany, N. Y.
Edward Elsworth	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Ezekiel J. Elting	Yonkers, N. Y.
Peter Jacobus Elting	Yonkers, N. Y.
Sherman Esselstyn	Brooklyn, N. Y.

F

Douw Henry Fonda	Albany, N. Y.
Peter Van Vranken Fort	Albany, N. Y.
Robert L. Fryer	Buffalo, N. Y.
William John Fryer	New York

G

William Dominick Garrison	New York
Ogden Goelet	New York
Robert Goelet	New York
Edward Anson Groesbeck	Albany, N. Y.
Leonard Harvey Groesbeck	Syracuse, N. Y.
Arnatt Reading Gulick	New York
Ernestus Schenck Gulick	New York
James C. Gulick	New York
John Callbreath Gulick	New York

H

Andrew James Hageman	Somerville, N. J.
William White Hance	Palenville, N. Y.
Arthur T. Hanson	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Abram Jansen Hardenbergh	Spring H'se, N. Y.
Augustus A. Hardenbergh	Jersey City, N. J.
Louis V. D. Hardenbergh	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Thomas Eddy Hardenbergh	New York

NAME	ADDRESS
George Titus Haring	Allendale, N. J.
Isaac Cornelius Haring	West Nyack, N. Y.
Alfred Hasbrouck	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Alvah Deyo Hasbrouck	Wilmington, Del.
Ferdinand Hasbrouck	New York
Frederick Hasbrouck	New York
Henry Cornelius Hasbrouck	Newburgh, N. Y.
John Cornelius Hasbrouck	New York
Joseph Hasbrouck	Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
Maurice Penniman Hasbrouck	New Paltz, N. Y.
De Witt Heermance	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Martin Heermance	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
William Laing Heermance	Yonkers, N. Y.
Thomas Beekman Heermans	Syracuse, N. Y.
Johnston Niven Hegeman	New York
W. A. Ogden Hegeman	New York
Hubbard Hendrickson	Bayside, N. Y.
Joseph C. Hoagland	New York
Pierre Van Buren Hoes	Yonkers, N. Y.
Abram Cornelius Holdrum	Westwood, N. J.
John Hopper	Hackensack, N. J.
John Hopper	Paterson, N. J.
John Henry Hopper	Paterson, N. J.
David Harrison Houghtaling	New York
Albert Hoysradt	Hudson, N. Y.
Jacob W. Hoysradt	Hudson, N. Y.
Edward Tompkins Hulst	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
George Duryee Hulst	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Leonard G. Hun	Albany, N. Y.
Thomas Hun	Albany, N. Y.
Francis Conklin Huyck	Albany, N. Y.

J

Richard Mentor Jacobus	Maplewood, N. J.
John Nathaniel Jansen	Newark, N. J.
Jeremiah Johnson, Jr.	Brooklyn, N. Y.

K

Harry Mayham Keator	Roxbury, N. Y.
Henry Keteltas	New York
Andrew Jackson Kiersted	Philadelphia, Pa.

NAME	ADDRESS
William Fargo Kip	New York
David Buel Knickerbocker	Indianapolis, Ind.
Edgar Knickerbocker	New York
Francis D. Kouwenhoven	Steinway, N. Y.

L

Abraham Lansing	Albany, N. Y.
Charles B. Lansing	Albany, N. Y.
Charles E. Lansing	New York
Edward Y. Lansing	Albany, N. Y.
Egbert Peake Lansing	New York
James Lansing	Troy, N. Y.
John Lansing	Watertown, N. Y.
Ralph Saxton Lansing	New York
Richard Lansing	Albany, N. Y.
John Lefferts	Flatbush, N. Y.
John Lefferts, Jr.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jacob Lefever	New Paltz, N. Y.
De Witt Chauncey Le Fevre	Buffalo, N. Y.
Egbert Le Fevre	New York
Abraham Lott	Brooklyn, N. Y.
James Van Der Bilt Lott	Brooklyn, N. Y.
John Abraham Lott, Jr.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Henry R. Low	Middletown, N. Y.
Garrett J. Lydecker	Detroit, Mich.
John Ryer Lydecker	Bogota, N. J.

M

William Mabie	Peekskill, N. Y.
Willard Charles Marselius	Albany, N. Y.
Adrian Meserole	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Remsen Varick Messler	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Thomas Doremus Messler	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Theodore Miller	Hudson, N. Y.
Charles Harold Montanye	Scarsdale, N. Y.
Lewis Foster Montanye	Atlantic Highlands, N. J.
William Henry Montanye	New York
John Jacob Morris	Paterson, N. J.
Isaac Myer	New York
John Gillespie Myers	Albany, N. Y.
Barent Arent Mynderse	Schenectady, N. Y.
Wilhelmus Mynderse	Brooklyn, N. Y.

NAME	ADDRESS
N	
Harry Meeker Newkirk	Glen Rock, N. J.
Frederick William Nostrand	Glen Ridge, N. J.
John Lott Nostrand	Brooklyn, N. Y.

O

Howard Osterhoudt	Kingston, N. Y.
Charles F. Ostrander	New York
Stephen Melancthon Ostrander	Brooklyn, N. Y.

P

John Paul Paulison	Tenafly, N. J.
Henry Ditmas Polhemus	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Henry Martin Polhemus	Astoria, N. Y.
L. A. Powelson	Brooklyn, N. Y.
John Goldsmith Prall	Elmhurst, N. Y.
Charles Lansing Pruyn	Albany, N. Y.
Isaac Pruyn	Catskill, N. Y.
John Van Schaick Lansing Pruyn	New York
Peter Van Schaick Pruyn	Kinderhook, N. Y.
Franklin David Putnam	Auburn, N. Y.

Q

Francis Salmon Quackenbos	Hartford, Conn.
Abraham Quackenbush	New York
Cebra Quackenbush	Hoosick, N. Y.
James Westervelt Quackenbush	Hackensack, N. J.
Schuyler Quackenbush	New York

R

Williamson Rapelje	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Augustus Rapelye	Elmhurst, N. Y.
Cornelius Rapelye	Astoria, N. Y.
James Pilling Rappelyea	Brooklyn, N. Y.
James Riker	Waverly, N. Y.
John Hancock Riker	New York
John Lawrence Riker	Cedarhurst, N. Y.
John Lawrence Riker, II	Woodmere, N. Y.
Richard Riker	New York
Isaac Romaine	Jersey City, N. J.
Daniel Bennett St. John Roosa	New York
Hyman Roosa	Kingston, N. Y.

NAME	ADDRESS
John Percival Roosa	Monticello, N. Y.
Charles Henry Roosevelt	Pelham Manor, N. Y.
Cornelius V.S. Roosevelt	South Orange, N. J.
Frank Roosevelt	New York
Frederick Roosevelt	New York
Henry Everett Roosevelt	New York
James Roosevelt	Hyde Park, N. Y.
Nicholas Latrobe Roosevelt	New York
Robert Barnwell Roosevelt	New York
George Washington Roosevelt	Stamford, Conn.
Martin John Ryerson	Bloomington, N. J.

S

Jacob Glen Sanders	Albany, N. Y.
Samuel Mount Schanck	Hightstown, N. J.
C. A. Schemmerhorn	New York
Abraham Voorhees Schenck	New Brunswick, N. J.
Caspar Schenck	Annapolis, Md.
Edward Schenck	New York
Frederick Brett Schenck	Englewood, N. J.
Henry Jacob Schenck	New York
John Cornell Schenck	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Junius Schenck	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Robert Cumming Schenck	Dayton, Ohio
Tunis Schenck	Brooklyn, N. Y.
John Schermerhorn	Schenectady, N. Y.
John Egmont Schermerhorn	New York
Simon J. Schermerhorn	Schenectady, N. Y.
Augustus Schoonmaker	Kingston, N. Y.
Cornelius M. Schoonmaker	Kingston, N. Y.
George Washington Schoonmaker	Jamaica, N. Y.
Hiram Schoonmaker	New York
John Schoonmaker	Newburgh, N. Y.
Joseph S. Schoonmaker	Plainfield, N. J.
Clarkson Crosby Schuyler	Plattsburg, N. Y.
Garret Lansing Schuyler	New York
George Washington Schuyler	Ithaca, N. Y.
Van Rensselaer Schuyler	New York
Hiram Edward Sickels	Albany, N. Y.
Robert Sickels	New York
Francis Skillman	Roslyn, N. Y.

NAME	ADDRESS
Mark Vernon Slingerland	Ithaca, N. Y.
William Henry Slingerland	Slingerlands, N. Y.
Dominicus Snedeker	Brooklyn, N. Y.
John William Somarindyck	Glen Cove, N. Y.
David Springsteen	Elmhurst, N. Y.
John Henry Starin	New York
John Baker Stevens	New York
William Moore Stilwell	New York
Clarence Storm	New York
Thomas Storm	New York
Peter Stryker	Asbury Park, N. J.
William Henry Harrison Stryker	Paterson, N. J.
William Scudder Stryker	Trenton, N. J.
Peter J. Stuyvesant	New York
Charles Edward Surdam	Morristown, N. J.
Arthur Peter Sutphen	Somerville, N. J.
Carlyle Edgar Sutphen	Newark, N. J.
John Henry Sutphen	Jamaica, N. Y.
John Schureman Sutphen	New York
Joseph Walworth Sutphen	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles Croke Suydam	Elizabeth, N. J.
James Suydam	Philadelphia, Pa.
John Fine Suydam	New York
John Howard Suydam	Philadelphia, Pa.
John H. Suydam	New York
Lambert Suydam	New York
Moses Bedell Suydam	Allegheny, Pa.
William M. Swartout	Troy, N. Y.

T

Frederick D. Tappen	New York
Henry Moore Teller	Denver, Colo.
Henry W. Teller	Pompton Plains, N. J.
Henry James Ten Eyck	Albany, N. Y.
Jacob Hendricks Ten Eyck	Albany, N. Y.
James Ten Eyck	Albany, N. Y.
Sandford Rowe Ten Eyck	Waterloo, N. Y.
William Hoffman Ten Eyck	Astoria, N. Y.
Arthur Dickinson Truax	New York
Charles H. Truax	New York
Chauncey Schaffer Truax	New York

NAME	ADDRESS
John Gregory Truax.....	New York
J. R. Truax.....	Schenectady, N. Y.

VAN A

William K. Van Alen.....	San Francisco, Cal.
Garret Adam Van Allen.....	Albany, N. Y.
Lucas L. Van Allen.....	New York
Richard Henry Van Alstyne.....	Troy, N. Y.
Thomas J. Van Alstyne.....	Albany, N. Y.
William Van Alstyne.....	Plainfield, N. J.
Daniel Lewis Van Antwerp.....	Loudonville, N. Y.
John Henry Van Antwerp.....	Albany, N. Y.
Thomas C. Van Antwerp.....	Cincinnati, Ohio
William Meadon Van Antwerp.....	Albany, N. Y.
Abram Van Arsdale.....	Newark, N. J.
William James Van Arsdale.....	New York
David H. Van Auken.....	Cohoes, N. Y.
Edward Electus Van Auken.....	New York
James A. Van Auken.....	New York

VAN B

Earle Van Benschoten.....	New Haven, Conn.
Eugene Van Benschoten.....	New York
Samuel Van Benschoten.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
William Ide Van Benschoter.....	Detroit, Mich.
Charles H. Van Benthuyzen.....	Albany, N. Y.
Clarence R. Van Benthuyzen.....	New York
Edgar Van Benthuyzen.....	New Orleans, La.
Watson Van Benthuyzen.....	New Orleans, La.
Henry Spingler Van Beuren.....	New York
Jacob Craig Van Blarcom.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Cornelius Van Brunt.....	New York
Edmund Cluett Van Brunt.....	Leonia, N. J.
John Holmes Van Brunt.....	Fort Hamilton, N. Y.
Charles Norton Van Buren.....	Elizabeth, N. J.
Effingham Marsh Van Buren.....	Flatbush, N. Y.
John D. Van Buren.....	Newburgh, N. Y.
John R. Van Buskirk.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.

VAN C

George Van Campen.....	Olean, N. Y.
James Wallace Van Cleave.....	St. Louis, Mo.

NAME	ADDRESS
Jacob Charles Van Cleef	New Brunswick, N. J.
James Henry Van Cleef	New Brunswick, N. J.
James S. Van Cortlandt	Croton, N. Y.
Joshua Marsden Van Cott	New York

VAN D

Walter L. Van Denbergh	Amsterdam, N. Y.
Francis Isaac Vander Beek	Jersey City, N. J.
George Howard Vander Beek	Allentown, N. J.
Isaac I. Vander Beek	Jersey City, N. J.
Isaac Paulis Vander Beek	Jersey City, N. J.
George Ohlen Van der Bogert	Schenectady, N. Y.
Giles Yates Vander Bogert	Schenectady, N. Y.
Joseph B. Vandergrift	New York
Joseph B. Vandergrift	New York
Nathaniel S. W. Vanderhoef	New York
Charles A. Vanderhoof	Locust, N. J.
Aaron J. Vanderpoel	New York
Samuel Oakley Vander Poel	New York
W. B. Vanderpoel	New York
Eugene Vanderpool	Newark, N. J.
Charles Vanderveer	Brooklyn, N. Y.
David Augustus Vander Veer	Freehold, N. J.
Lawrence Van der Veer	Rocky Hill, N. J.
Peter Labagh Vander Veer	Santa Fe, N. M.
Paul Vandervoort	Omaha, Neb.
William Ledyard Van Der Voort	New York
Absalom Van Deusen	Madison, Wis.
Charles Henry Van Deventer	New York
David Provoost Van Deventer	Matawan, N. J.
Hugh B. Van Deventer	New York
James Thayer Van Deventer	Knoxville, Tenn.
Thomas Lenox Van Deventer	Knoxville, Tenn.
William Vandever	Venturia, Cal.
John Wesley Vandevort	Pasadena, Cal.
John Walker Van De Water	New York
P. A. V. Van Doren	Princeton, N. J.
Daniel Polhemus Van Dorn	Freehold, N. J.
William Van Dorn	Freehold, N. J.
Abram Bovee Van Dusen	New York
Harrison Van Duyne	Newark, N. J.

NAME	ADDRESS
William Henry Van Slyck	Valatie, N. Y.
Evert Van Slyke	Riverdale, N. Y.
Evert Sheldon Van Slyke	New York
George Washington Van Slyke	Albany, N. Y.
John Garnsey Van Slyke	Kingston, N. Y.

VAN V

James Monroe Van Valen	Hackensack, N. J.
Joseph Dwight Van Valkenburgh	Greene, N. Y.
Abraham Van Vechten	Albany, N. Y.
Abraham Van Wyck Van Vechten	New York
George W. Van Vlack	Palatine Bridge, N. Y.
Abraham Kip Van Vleck	New York
Jasper Van Vleck	New York
John Monroe Van Vleck	Middletown, Conn.
Benson Van Vliet	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
George Platt Van Vliet	Salt Point, N. Y.
Purdy Van Vliet	New York
Stewart Van Vliet	Washington, D. C.
James Van Voast	Cincinnati, Ohio
Elias William Van Voorhees	New York
Peter Van Voorhees	Camden, N. J.
Bartow White Van Voorhis	New York
John Van Voorhis	Rochester, N. Y.
Menzo Van Voorhis	Rochester, N. Y.
Richard Van Voorhis	Rochester, N. Y.
Abraham A. Van Vorst	Schenectady, N. Y.
Gardiner Baker Van Vorst	New York
Hooper Cumming Van Vorst	Bath-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Hooper Cumming Van Vorst	New York
John Van Vorst	Jersey City, N. J.
Adam Tunis Van Vranken	Watervliet, N. Y.
J. Van Vranken	Potsdam, N. Y.

VAN W

Edward Augustus Van Wagenen	Newark, N. J.
George Van Wagenen	New York
Gerrit Hubert Van Wagenen	Rye, N. Y.
Hubert Van Wagenen	New York
John B. Van Wagenen	Summerville, S. C.
John R. Van Wagenen	Oxford, N. Y.

NAME	ADDRESS
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
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
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
-------------------------------	----------

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.

NAME	ADDRESS
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.
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

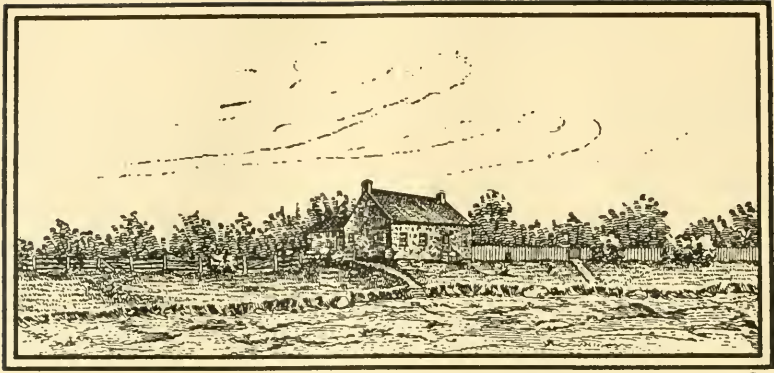
Zaremba W. Waldron	Jackson, Mich.
Townsend Wandell	New York
Christopher Yates Wemple	New York
Evert Jansen Wendell	New York
Gordon Wendell	New York

NAME	ADDRESS
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
Willis Alvin Winne	Albany, N. Y.
John Winner	Jersey City, N. J.
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

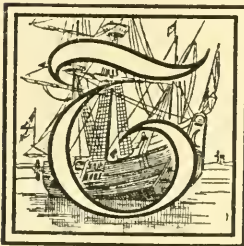
Aaron J. Zabriskie	Newark, N. J.
Andrew C. Zabriskie	New York
Cornelius I. Zabriskie	Hackensack, N. J.
George A. Zabriskie	Bloomfield, N. J.
Josiah H. Zabriskie	Brooklyn, N. Y.





*THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL DINNER
OF THE POUGHKEEPSIE MEMBERS*

OCTOBER 3, 1917



THE twenty-eighth annual dinner of the Poughkeepsie district members of The Holland Society of New York, in commemoration of the relief of the siege of Leyden, was held at the Nelson House, Poughkeepsie, New York, on Wednesday evening, October 3-1917.

The following members participated in the feast: I. Reynolds Adriance, John E. Adriance, Wm. A. Adriance, Dr. J. H. Dingman, Dr. W. C. Dingman, Jacob Elting, Jesse Elting, Frank Hasbrouck, E. Covert Hulst, Frederic R. Keator, Dr. J. W. Poucher, Arthur H. Van Brunt, Frank Van Kleeck and George S. Van Vliet. The Vice-President for Dutchess County, I. Reynolds Adriance, presided, and on his right was seated Arthur H. Van Brunt, the Treasurer of The Holland Society of New York. On his left sat Frederic R. Keator, the Corresponding Secretary, who, together with Mr. Van Brunt, came up from New York City especially for the dinner.

The seating arrangement for the dinner was as follows:

The

I. Reynolds Adriance

Arthur H. Van Brunt
 John E. Adriance
 E. Covert Hulst
 Jacob Elting
 Dr. J. H. Dingman
 Dr. J. W. Poucher



Frederic R. Keator
 George S. Van Vliet
 Dr. W. C. Dingman
 Frank Van Kleeck
 Wm. A. Adriance
 Jesse Elting

Frank Hasbrouck

The Hutspot was served by Frank Hasbrouck from an iron pot which was brought in and placed on the table before him. This toothsome delicacy, of which all members of The Holland Society are deservedly fond, was as usual greatly enjoyed by all who were present.

Judge Hasbrouck read the following letter, and telegrams of regret:

September 19-1917.

My dear Frank:

I have just received your letter of the 18th instant.

I cannot possibly attend the dinner of The Holland Society in Poughkeepsie on the 3rd of October, but as you have said that I must attend I shall do so. Therefore expect me at the Nelson House at the hour and on the date mentioned, D. V.

Yours sincerely,

SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD.

October 3-1917.

Hon. Frank Hasbrouck, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

I am unaffectedly sorry that it is impossible to join you this evening. I have been working in desperate haste to keep my engagement, the pleasures of which I have genuinely coveted, and only at the last moment surrender to the impossible too late to advise you by letter. Please convey my friendliest salutations to all the members of the Society.

SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD.

Hon.

F

Hon. Frank Hasbrouck,
Nelson House, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Please express profound regrets for my absence from Annual Banquet, Poughkeepsie District members in commemoration of the Siege of Leyden. The fact that I am under military restraint and not permitted to absent myself from war duties sufficiently long to allow me to attend, is my only excuse. Drink to the success of the Army and Navy.

CAPTAIN VAN WINKLE.

A silent toast to the memory of Evert Jansen Wendell, a former President and Trustee of the Society, was offered by Judge Hasbrouck and drunk by all the members standing.

The present Vice-President for Dutchess County, I. Reynolds Adriance, was then by vote of the members present renominated to fill the position for another year.

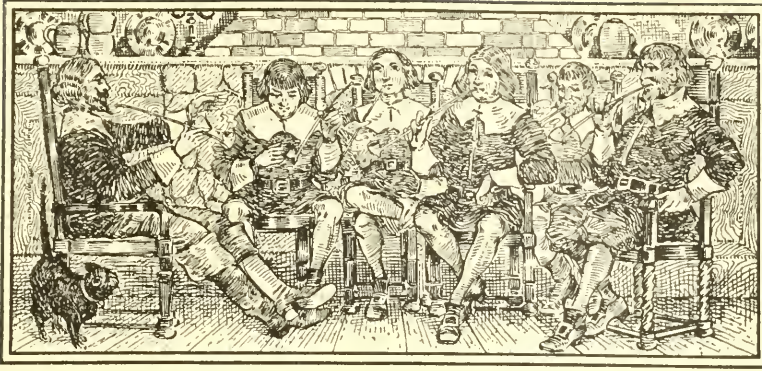
No formal speeches were made but those present indulged in reminiscences and story-telling until a late hour, when the meeting broke up all feeling that the twenty-eighth dinner had been a most enjoyable one.

*"Haring en witbrood
Leiden heeft geen nood."*

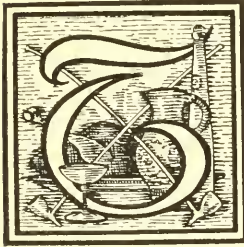
MENU

Cotuit Oysters on half shell		AMONTILLADO
Celery	Radishes	
Bisque of Tomato		VIN DE GRAVES
Salted Nuts	Olives	
Filet of Lemon Sole, a la Nelson		
Saratoga Chip Potatoes		
	HUTSPOT	PONTET CANET
Broiled Guinea Chicken		AYALA & CO.
Lima Beans	Potatoes Au Gratin	EXTRA DRY
	Romaine Salad	
Ice Cream		Cake
Crackers		Cheese
	Coffee	

The



THE FOURTEENTH INFORMAL MEETING



THE Fourteenth Annual Smoker of the Society was held in the north ball room of the Hotel Astor on Tuesday evening, November 27, 1917. The attendance, due no doubt to the war, was much smaller than usual—only one hundred and eighty-seven members and thirty-seven guests being present. Mr. John E. Van Nostrand, Chairman of the Committee on Meetings, presided. He referred feelingly to the absence of the late Evert Jansen Wendell who, as Chairman of the Committee on Meetings, had been master of ceremonies at many of the previous annual smokers of the Society and whose jovial spirit and inimitable style had contributed so much to the success of former smokers. His familiar and genial presence will be long missed by all of the members who were accustomed to attend the annual smokers. After the introduction of the Chairman of the evening, the Corresponding Secretary, Frederic R. Keator, read a letter from Tiffany & Company in which it was stated that it would be necessary for them to raise the price of the insignia of the Society. The silver insignia which has heretofore cost six dollars, they stated, would hereafter be six dollars and a half; and the gold insignia which formerly cost twenty-eight dollars would, in the future, cost thirty dollars. The
Corresponding

Corresponding Secretary announced that he would submit this letter to the Trustees at their next meeting for their consideration. He further announced that, in response to the circular letter which he had sent out with the Smoker notice, requesting from the members information as to those of their number who were in military service or who had sons in military service in the present war, he had received replies which enabled him to report that fifty members of the Society and seventy-eight sons of members of the Society were enrolled in such military service. This announcement was greeted with applause, and the Corresponding Secretary stated that it was his intention to ask the Trustees at their next meeting to authorize him to have the names of those thus enrolled in military service properly engrossed for exhibition in the rooms of the Society. Although President Van Santvoord was present, at his own request he was not called upon to address the members for the reason, as he explained, that it was a field day for him and he wished to enjoy himself without having to make a speech.

The following performers entertained:

The Althea Twins	Songs and Dances
Miss Alta Krom	The Princess Charming of Song Land
Mr. Robert Willis	The Irish Representative in Stories
Miss Marg Atwood	Novelty Dances
Cusick & Campbell	In Bits of Broadway
Dunninger	Master Mind of Modern Magic as well as Mind Reader
Miss Leah Leland	Premier Rag-time Girl of New York

The program was interspersed with the singing of patriotic and popular songs in which the members heartily

heartily joined. The vaudeville program being concluded the members partook of the following collation:

Service Chaud:

Consommé Madriliene, en tasse

Oysters a la Poulette

Service Froid:

Mayonnaise of Chicken, Parisienne

or

Mayonnaise of Lobster

Assorted Sandwiches

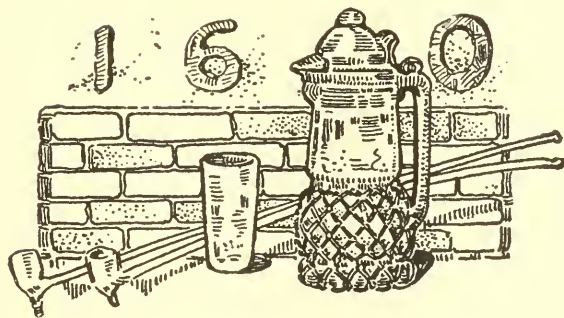
Buttered Finger Rolls

Tartines Beurrées

Fancy Ice Cream

Assorted Cakes

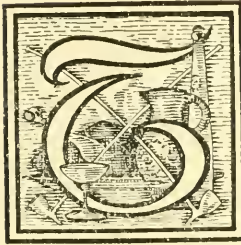
Café Noir





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

DECEMBER 11, 1917



THE Sixth 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 11, 1917, President Charles M. Vreeland in the Chair.

The Annual Report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed a membership of fifty-five. Only five of the Hudson County members of the parent body have not affiliated with the Branch. The Treasury was reported in a satisfactory condition.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. Benjamin Taylor Van Alen, who was unanimously elected; and Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. C. G. Newkirk, who was unanimously re-elected. Mr. Van Alen's election as President carries with it his nomination as Vice-President for Hudson County in the parent Society.

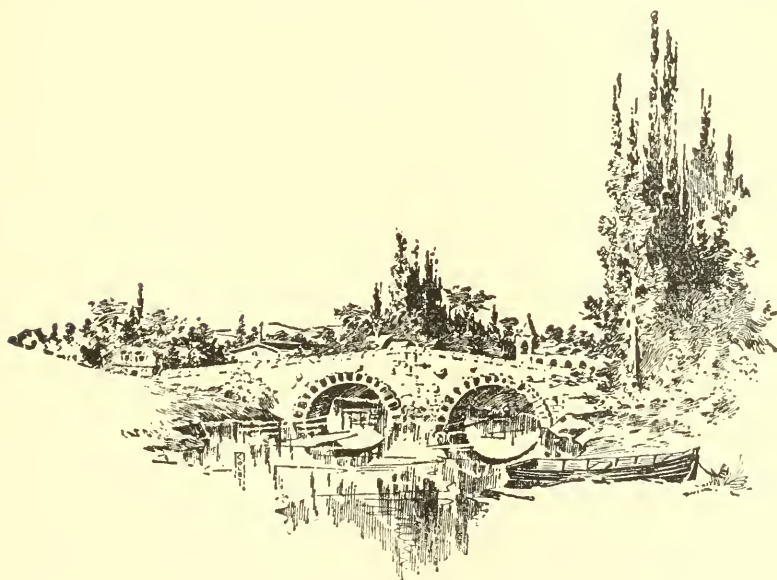
President Van Alen appointed the following executive Committee for the ensuing year: Messrs. Jas. S. Newkirk, Gen. H. H. Brinkerhoff, and Chas. M. Vreeland, the retiring President.

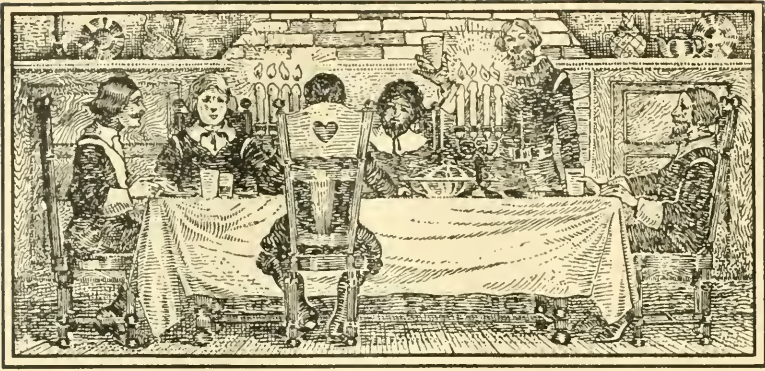
A proposition

A proposition to create an associate membership composed of Sons of Dutch mothers, who, except for the difference in sex, would be eligible to membership in the parent Society, was discussed and voted down.

The Annual Dinner was dispensed with this year and a light collation served in its stead. It was suggested that the Society celebrate the Anniversary of the Birth of William the Silent on April 16, 1533 by having a banquet on Tuesday, April 16-1918, to which the lady friends of the members might be invited.

The Annual Meeting of the Branch will be held on Monday, December 9, 1918.





THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL BANQUET



THE Thirty-third Annual Dinner of The Holland Society was held in the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday evening, January 17, 1918. The members and guests assembled in the Astor Gallery, where an informal reception took place and escorts were assigned to the representatives of the Societies invited as honorary guests.

Dr. Henry van Dyke pronounced the following blessing:

We thank Thee, O Lord, for all Thy goodness to us. Help us also to be good to our fellow-men. May the food which we receive strengthen us valiantly to defend the cause of justice, of liberty and of humanity. Amen.

Following the innovation of the past two years the same original seating arrangement was used and the President as "Voorzitter" acted as "Toost Meester," the honored guests of the Society being seated on either side of him in the following order:

To his right sat: Lieutenant Commander Henry van Dyke, Mr. H. Spakler, Consul-General of the Netherlands, Col. Alfred Wagstaff, First Vice-President of the Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York; Louis Annin Ames, President of the Empire State Society

Society, Sons of the American Revolution; William Dalliba Dutton, Esq., of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York; Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer, President of the Colonial Order of the Acorn; William Mitchell, President of The Huguenot Society of America; John G. O'Keeffe, Treasurer of The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; Albert A. Springs, Secretary of the New York Southern Society.

To his left sat: Talbot Olyphant, President of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati; Henry Russell Drowne, Secretary of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York; Samuel D. Brewster, Deputy Governor of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York; Dr. A. De Witt Mason, Chaplain of the Saint Nicholas Society of Nassau Island; Alexander C. Humphreys, President of Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New York; Charles H. Holland, Secretary of Saint George's Society of New York; George Morgan Lewis, Recording Secretary of Saint David's Society.

In front of the Dais the following members and their guests were seated at tables: James T. Adams, C. M. Ackerman, Samuel H. Andrews; Henry S. Bartow, J. H. Batchellor, Chester Bayliss, Gerard Beekman, Francis H. Bergen, James A. Bergen, Teunis J. Bergen, Tunis G. Bergen, James G. Berry, H. J. Bogardus, Rollins Bogardus, Chester A. Bramon, Joseph P. Brennan, Theodore Brink, William Brinkerhoff, George Tuttle Brokaw, William L. Brower; Henry R. Carse, Charles K. Clearwater, James E. Corrigan; Eugene W. Denton, Edward De Witt, Moses J. De Witt, S. L. F. Deyo, F. S. Dickerson, T. V.P. Ditmars; Thornton Earle, Jesse Elting, Daniel E. Evarts; Leander B. Faber, F. W. Flagge, Howell Foster, Sheldon Franklin; Walter P. Gardner, Elmer Sharp Garretson, Garret J. Garretson, William W. Gillen, George F. Giraud, Francis B. Griffin, Benjamin F. Groat; John R. Halsey, William B. Handy, Frank Hasbrouck, Charles C. Haviland, Charles S. Handy, 2nd, M. L. Hoagland, T. Gordon Hoagland, T. H. Hoagland, Alexander F. Hobbs, Samuel V. Hoffman,
Thomas

Thomas C. Hoornbeek, E. Covert Hulst; William B. Jenkins; Frederic R. Keator, Charles H. Keefer, David W. Ketcham, Herbert T. Ketcham, Gerrit Kouwenhoven, John B. Kouwenhoven, William H. Kouwenhoven; Edward Lazansky, Edward H. Leggett, Henry S. Livingston, Charles V. Lott; George A. McIlroy, Thomas H. Mackenzie, Elmer Teed Magowan, Mitchell May, Benjamin E. Messler, Robert A. Messler, John W. Morrell, W. G. Murphy, John H. Myers; Andrew J. Onderdonk; J. H. Polhemus, James S. Polhemus, Alexander M. Powell, Charles E. Purdy; John D. Quackenbos, Frank H. Quinby; George F. Reeve, Robert H. Roy; Edward F. Schenck, Mervin Ryerson Schenck, J. H. Schermerhorn, J. Maus Schermerhorn, Louis Livingston Seaman, J. Frederick Skinner, B. H'B. Sleght, Geo. T. Smith, Azariah M. Springsteen, David Springsteen, A. H. Sutermeister, D. D. Sutphen, Henry R. Sutphen, Van Tassel Sutphen, W. P. Sutphen; Francis J. N. Tallman, James Macfarlane Tappen, Chas. C. Ten Broeck, J. Irving Terhune, H. T. Thomas, John H. Thumann, Fenton B. Turck, George L. Turton; Arthur H. Van Brunt, Mervin S. Van Brunt, C. H. Van Buren, Francis I. Vander Beek, Francis I. Vander Beek, Jr., A. Vanderlaan, J. Chauncey Van Horn, Byron G. Van Horne, John G. Van Horne, Thomas Van Loan, Calvin D. Van Name, Melville C. Van Ness, Wallace M. Van Ness, Frank R. Van Nest, Benjamin T. Van Nostrand, John E. Van Nostrand, J. Schenck Van Siclen, Horace M. Van Slyke, John O. Van Slyke, H. W. Van Wagenen, A. W. Van Winkle, Edward Van Winkle, James B. Van Woert, Rutger Van Woert, William Van Woert, Albert Van Wyck, Augustus Van Wyck, E. Hawley Van Wyck, William Van Wyck, William W. Vaughan, A. V.B. Voorhees, Guest of A. V.B. Voorhees, B. S. Voorhees, John J. Voorhees, Willis A. Voorhees; Clement I. Walker, J. Odell Whitenack, John V.B. Wicoff, Alexander S. Williams, J. Hunter Wood, B. L. Worden, H. S. Wynkoop; A. A. Zabriskie, Albert Zabriskie, C. B. Zabriskie, William A. Zabriskie.

By

By request of the United States Food Administration, "Hutspot" was this year eliminated from the menu.

Similarly, in keeping with the simplicity of war times, the menu 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 usual toast list appeared on the inner card. The effect was in harmony with the color scheme at the tables.

The Banquet Committee, upon the recommendation of the Committee on History and Tradition, provided as the souvenir of the dinner an enlarged reproduction in bronze of the first medal or coin on which the American Flag appears, known to numismatists as the "Betts' 606" medal. This medal was struck in Holland in 1782 to commemorate the Treaty of Commerce between Holland and the United States. On the obverse appears America with Flag of the United States, and Holland seated; with the inscription in Dutch: "Behold here is my right hand as a pledge of my good faith." On the reverse is the following inscription in Dutch: "Hail to you America who have fought out your freedom. All Netherlands accepts your friendship. God's Grace unite two free lands to mutual good through solid ties." The fact that the souvenir was a reproduction of the first medal or coin on which the American Flag appears was particularly appropriate on the occasion of this dinner—the justification for which at such a time was found by the Trustees in their unanimous decision that the dinner should be held with the purpose of making it a distinctly patriotic event. How successfully this aim was attained is evidenced from the character of the addresses as well as the exercises in connection with the reading of the Honor Roll of members and sons of members in the service of the United States in the present war. The addresses of the evening follow:

ADDRESS

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

HON. SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD

While I have the distinguished honor of again being recognized as President of this fine old Society, as the Seer of Concord shrewdly observed, Honors are unripe Wisdom's cheat. Of course there are always the abiding joys of service; but I believe it is commonly considered in this great metropolis of ours that officeholders never grow fat upon the bare exercise of virtue.

There is, however, one perquisite which attaches to the presidential office, and that is the designation as Voorzitter at these family gatherings. Now the essentials of an efficient Toastmaster are the exercise of despotic power and a correct interpretation of the prevailing emotion of the guests. And thus at the outset I assert my rights, and in absolute disregard of the program I propose that first of all we shall attest that sentiment which I know is close to the heart of every man and woman here tonight—"Hail to our men in the trenches, who on the side of the Allies, are fighting the cause of human liberty!"

Once when I was hunting woodcock up in Vermont, in a locality not inaptly described by the man who sent me there as "way back in the back end of a back place," I was most hospitably entertained by a delightful old lady whose husband owned one of those little mountain farms where the soil is so thin that it is necessary to cultivate both sides of the land to get a living. When I enquired apropos of the miles of road which separated them from the nearest neighbors how she occupied her spare time during the long winter, she replied cheerfully "Why when my housework is done I sit down and sew and rock and think. Sometimes I don't sew—I only rock and think. And sometimes I just rock!"

Upon reflection, I think that the three stages in the dear old lady's *dolce far niente* may be regarded as entirely typical, although the order of recurrence is not invariable. For example, tonight you gentlemen have assembled here to relax. Your recent bibulous
and

and gastronomical efforts—which the Hooverites and prohibitionists upon this dais have observed with a degree of amazement sufficient to impair digestion, if we had eaten anything—may be likened to the sewing. A little later when I shall introduce to you the accomplished gentleman who is to immortalize the occasion, you will be called upon to *think*. But while listening to the time-honored commonplaces of the Voorzitter, obviously it remains for you only to rock—thus effectively rounding out the simile.

Now this is very comfortable philosophy for you—and for those, other than myself, whose names adorn the program: but where does it leave the devoted Toastmaster? Why manifestly in the situation of my old lady's farmer husband, who said that after feeding the hogs, watering the horses and sheep, milking the cows and digging two or three miles of tunnels through the snow, he didn't aspire to do any more "sewing;" that in the preoccupation of making both ends meet he never had found time to learn to think and that he couldn't afford that solace which may be regarded as the only masculine equivalent of the rocking chair indulgence—the use of tobacco!

(Doctor van Dyke: "He was no Dutchman.")

No, he was a Democrat, and you know Vermont Democrats never have very much to live for! (*Laughter.*)

We have met tonight to attest the glories of our ancestors, to rejoice that we have been spared inheritance of their vices, and to felicitate ourselves that we have transmitted all of their virtues to our descendants. (*Laughter.*) Of course every man endowed with proper self-respect realizes that not only is he entitled to credit for the virtues of his posterity—if there happen to be any shortcomings they spring from the mother's side—but that he is equally responsible for all the noteworthy achievements of his ancestors. (*Laughter.*) I do not know that there is anything harmful in these little hallucinations, if always subordinated to that loftiest and most inspiring among the canons of descent that "Every man is the son of his

his own works." And while at least it is no disgrace to have sprung from reputable ancestry; while the average man is secretly flattered at discovering that it was *his* ancestor who owned the only trunk brought over on the Mayflower, or that he is a lineal descendant of William the Silent, or is possessed of other enviable qualifications for the American Blue Book, I protest that often I find my own respect and admiration challenged most by some ineligible,

"Who breaks his birth's invidious bar
And grasps the skirts of happy Chance
And breasts the blows of Circumstance
And grapples with his evil Star!"

That's the kind of spunk which creates for a man the noblest ancestry in the great World Index of human achievements! And today that is the spirit which both gives promise of a nobler service and is accorded more instant recognition than ever before in the history of mankind. Because, if this frightful war cataclysm has taught us anything worth while, the truth has been driven home in the stripping from human endeavor of every non-essential, every sham, and especially every claim to distinction in either concept or accomplishment which is not grounded in moral principle alone. Thank God at last we have a right to believe that the force of America is the force of moral principle. (*Applause.*) Thank God it is not for love of power but from love of God that America is girding up her mighty loins and falling in behind her glorious flag. (*Applause.*) Thank God that it is not from passion, but for principle, not from hate, but for humanity, not for loot but for liberty that this great Republic once and forever consecrated to human freedom, has "cast its handful of dust towards Heaven" and pledged itself to the supreme sacrifice in the war for a free civilization! (*Applause.*)

We know there are some who think our declaration of war was too long delayed—as there are some who deem our interim protests against inhumanities too weak and halting. In our zeal for the Nation's welfare and honor and militant courage, let us nevertheless be
tolerant

tolerant of those who while as genuinely patriotic in the fundamentals may differ with us upon the non-essentials. Differences in opinion, as Jefferson pointed out, are not differences in conviction. I suppose that from an exalted Christian standpoint we ought even to be tolerant of those who honestly believed the President ought to have waited longer,—although, perhaps because of my sinful ancestry, not to mention my still more unrighteous posterity, to me the reasoning of these misguided patriots has no more bowels than Scrooge found in Marley's ghost. But there is one class of men in this country for which no true citizen, no genuine lover of humanity, no man fit to share the blessings of true democracy can have any toleration; and that is those, fast diminishing in number, as we fondly hope, who now that we *are* at war hesitate one instant in climbing the hill to whatsoever sacrificial altar our beloved Country may erect for us. The American who cherishes one recreant thought today is more contemptible than an out-and-out alien spy! (*Applause.*) The man on the street who covertly assails the Government and opposes the national policy in the present crisis is dangerously near the border line of treason. He is at least wandering in that forbidding zone called "No Man's Land," a target for friend and foe alike, and may thank himself alone if hereafter he finds himself in truth and in fact a man without a country. (*Applause.*) As for ourselves, this little unit in the great family of American loyalty, descendants of those whose proud boast was that they would be faithful to their government even to beggary and death, but who preferred death by starvation or drowning than to live under the heel of alien despotism—we declare that if in this dear land of ours there happens to be a man of Holland-Dutch descent who loves Holland more than he does America, or who—*horrible dictu*—secretly hopes that Germany will win, why then—why then that wretched soul would better take the under-ground passage to Canada, where our neighbor of the snows doubtless will welcome him

him with bloody hands to an hospitable grave—and save us the trouble! (*Applause.*)

“I know not,” said the poet Heine, “whether I am entitled to a laurel wreath, but at least lay on my coffin a sword, because I have been a brave soldier in the war for the liberation of mankind.”

The Grand Army of the triumphant Empire was gone. The last square of the Old Guard had melted away at Waterloo. The gigantic figure of Napoleon, who had begun to disturb the equilibrium of the universe, lay prostrate on the rock of St. Helena; and the Holy Alliance at the gates of Paris had decreed that the old order alone was by the grace of God. But the triumphant arms of the people, who in destroying the Bastille sounded the death knell of the old regime, had scattered broadcast over Europe the seeds of liberty. To the young Idea born midst the frenzy of 1792 and reared to a monstrous apotheosis through years of crime, grim, unceasing, terrible, the day of Reason came, and clothed in its true majesty at last civilized Europe saw what Freedom meant. Then “the war for the liberation of mankind” was proclaimed anew, and he who waged it bravely well might ask for a sword upon his bier.

Because although man, indeed, was free, mankind still was in chains—the body, the conscience, the intellect, the soul itself groaning under fetters which became stronger as the world grew old. That sinister bar of privilege impressed upon the human birthright by the passions and prejudices, the selfishness and crimes of a thousand years, was to be broken only by supreme heroism fighting under the orders of supreme truth. And so it has always been as it always must be, whether in Europe or America, in the effete civilization of the East or the virile and militant democracy of a twentieth century colony that he who indeed would be a brave soldier in the war for human freedom must hold in readiness for instant sacrifice his home, his gains, his life—his cherished all. A Prince of Orange or a Washington, a Lincoln or Toussaint L'Ouverture—a warrior, poet, priest of God—a glorious leader or a
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foot soldier in the ranks—to each and all alike the same voice comes, “Give thyself if thou wouldst emancipate mankind!”

My friends, that is the appeal of wounded liberty today. It is an appeal to unselfishness and sacrifice. We cannot all fight in the trenches. We cannot all win the Cross. But bringing, each one, the best that is in him to the altar, with a determination that if the hand moves backward on the dial of civilization the fault shall not be ours, with a conviction that if liberty suffers it is but for a day, with an abiding faith in the ultimate destiny of human government for good, let us one and all enroll in this great world rebellion which in the mercy of Providence shall sweep away despot and sycophant alike and usher in that new and glorious era in which democracy shall be the handmaiden of liberty—and liberty shall be the last word of God!

President Van Santvoord continuing: In all human experience great spirits are needed to meet great emergencies. Thank God no man need wince at that thought when called to his feet today by the toast which comes first in our program and which I now announce—“The President of the United States!”

After the toast had been drunk standing, amidst great applause, the President of the Society continued:

At the elbow of the man in Washington upon whom the eyes of the world are fixed, there stands the quiet, upright, reliant figure of the Secretary of State, with every ounce of his energy, every pulse of his heart, every faculty of his mind, every emotion of his soul, and with all the dogged tenacity of purpose of his Dutch inheritance enlisted in a life and death service to his great chief. Thus is it with no common emotion that in eloquent response to the toast which has just been announced, I shall read to you a rarely beautiful message from our fellow member, the Honorable Robert Lansing: (*Great applause.*)

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The Secretary of State,
Washington,
January 10, 1918.

To the President and Members
of the Holland Society
of New York.

Gentlemen:

In the midst of so great a war as that in which this country is engaged it is eminently fitting that The Holland Society of New York, formed to keep alive the best traditions of the past and to arouse the patriotism of the present, should gather together and pledge themselves to give united support to those principles of democracy and individual liberty which their ancestors brought with them from the Low Countries two centuries and a half ago.

However justified may be an organization founded on ties of blood, it loses, in a time like this, its fundamental idea in the dominant thought that we are Americans, patriotic and zealous Americans, and that our chief pride is not in ancestry or past accomplishment but in our loyalty to our country and to the cause in which it is enlisted.

As Americans, true to the traditions and ideals of the Republic, our first duty is to aid the President in every way in our power, and to do what we can to strengthen his hand by inspiring public confidence in his ability to carry through successfully the mighty task which has been confided to him by this nation. Criticism of the past is not useful; in fact it is distinctly injurious, whatever its purpose may be. What the President has a right to expect is the whole-hearted support of everyone who loves his country and the cause of liberty.

I need not tell the members of The Holland Society that no Chief Magistrate in our history has had to bear graver responsibilities than those which today rest on the shoulders of Woodrow Wilson. The splendid way in which he is carrying these heavy burdens requires no words of mine to express the general approval which

which he has received from his fellow-citizens. Calm and deliberate in judgment, unaffected by emotions, fearless and decisive in action, the President stands preeminent as a great executive, whose thought and purpose are centered upon the prosecution of this war to a triumphant conclusion. To him this country looks, to him the whole world looks, as the master-mind in this great enterprise, as the statesman in whose wisdom and justice lies the hope of a peace which shall endure because it will be founded on righteousness. If we, Americans, follow faithfully such a leader, we may face the future with confidence, knowing that all will be well.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) ROBERT LANSING.

The President of the Society continued:

The program announces that there will be two speakers. But, as I suggested at the outset, the perquisite of the Toastmaster is to override all the arrangements of the Dinner Committee; and, in a friendly co-operation with Providence under which my friend Mr. Littleton unhappily is confined to his bed, I have decided that there should be only one speaker. But this one particular speaker is potentially equal to any two, and when I give him over into your clutches— (*Applause*) when I give him over to you, you can do what you like with him, only remembering that I have said to him, he may have *carte blanche* as to time.

Now, opinions, howsoever lofty, never come to stay, unless the character and purpose and the balance of forces of the man behind them are equally exalted. It is fitting then that the pregnant theme which comes next in the program is to be responded to by a man who has always been at once a leader and a fighter in the ranks, (*Applause*) a beloved son of America, a poet, diplomat, priest of God, and today easily our first man of letters; and it is with joy and pride that we shall now extend a welcome to our fellow member and former President, Dr. Henry van Dyke. (*Applause.*)
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ADDRESS



Henry van Dyke

MINISTER TO THE NETHERLANDS, 1913-1917.

D. C. L., OXFORD, 1917.

CHAPLAIN, U. S. N. R. F., 1918.

ADDRESS BY LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER
HENRY VAN DYKE, CHAPLAIN,
U.S.N.R.F.

Mr. President and Fellow Members of The Holland Society: While the President was speaking I recognized in his accent and in his spirit the tone of William the Silent, (*Laughter*) who was, by the way, an admirable speaker, and who declared that conscience is God's province which no tyrant may invade. (*Applause.*)

This is The Holland Society, but it is not a hyphenated society, (*Applause*) and it is not an emasculated society. It is eight hundred *per cent* American, for the men who sit here tonight represent eight generations of American descent. (*Applause.*) We are proud that our ancestors came from that little country of Holland, the cradle of religious and democratic liberty, "previous to the year 1675."

That was the period of glory for the Netherlands. Then Prince Maurice, and the fighting princes of the House of Orange, were leading our forefathers. Then Rembrandt, and Frans Hals, Vermeer, and Ruysdael, were making the art of Holland famous. Then men like Huygens in science; Grotius in international law; Vondel and Jacob Cats in poetry; were making the name of Holland renowned throughout Europe. Then the Dutch fleet under admirals like Van Tromp and De Ruyter made the flag of Holland respected on all seas.

That was the time of bloom, when our ancestors came to this country; and they came—every one of them—as sons of liberty; and they planted here on this middle eastern coast of the United States the love of freedom, which played its part in the history of our revolution, and which still exists in the descendants of those early Dutchmen, here in our American community. I do not believe there is one pacifist or pro-German in this company. If there is let him stand up! (*Laughter.*) Stand up—I will protect you from the rest. (*Laughter.*) Not one! We are all eight hundred per cent American. (*Applause.*)

The

The subject that has been assigned to me on the program tonight is "Our Country's Conscience in this War." But before I go into that I would like to say a word or two to you, although it is a delicate subject and most diplomats would avoid it, on Holland.

I think I know Holland pretty well. I was there from October 1913 until the middle of January, 1917. I went into every one of the eleven provinces of the Netherlands, what no minister before me has ever done, and I learned to speak, or stammer, that extremely difficult language, Holland-Dutch, what no minister before me has ever done. (*Laughter.*)

I was very happy there and had a very good time. I liked the Dutch people, I recognized in them many of my own inherited qualities, among others that quality which my friends call firmness, and my enemies call obstinacy.

Do not make the mistake of supposing that Holland is pro-German. Did you ever hear of a lamb being pro-wolf? Those Dutch people over there have pretty good sense, they know that England has no designs upon them. Ever since Queen Elizabeth gave up those eight cities in Holland, which she held as a sort of a pledge, but found a very uncomfortable possession, England has had no designs upon Holland. But Germany, for the last thirty years, has wanted to get the mouth of the Rhine, and that means Rotterdam, and the Dutch know it. Five-sixths of the people of Holland are in their sentiment anti-German. (*Applause.*) The merchants of Rotterdam, whose trade is principally with Germany, are somewhat influenced by what you may call economic conditions; therefore, Rotterdam is slightly inclined in favor of Germany. (You understand I am speaking now with no official authority whatever, I am simply speaking for myself, telling you what I have seen and what I know.) Amsterdam, on the other hand, has her main trade with the Dutch East Indies, and Amsterdam is distinctly anti-German.

Well, you ask, how about her gracious Majesty, for she is a most gracious and high-minded Majesty,
Queen

Queen Wilhelmina, probably the most intelligent crowned head in the world at the present day. (*Applause.*) I may transgress diplomatic bounds in saying what I say, but I will tell you frankly that she is so pro-Dutch that she has not room to be pro-anything-else. (*Applause.*) What she wants is to keep the independence, the integrity, the neutrality of her country inviolate. I heard her say publicly, just before I left Holland, "I will use all my forces to combat any invader of Holland from whatever side he may come." (*Applause.*)

The government of the Netherlands has lived up to the neutrality idea of the Queen, and of the immense majority of the people, to the very best of its ability. Of course, there has been smuggling over the Holland border. You know, the Dutch peasant women wear just as many petticoats as they can pay for and put on, anywhere from the number of eight to ten or even twelve, so that when they are fully dressed they look like a beer barrel on skids. Well, all along that long Holland border, the provinces of Groningen, Drenthe, Gelderland and Limburg, these peasant women have the opportunity to go back and forth from time to time, and they have their petticoats, and instead of arranging their petticoats with flounces on the outside they have arranged them with pockets on the inside. They have those pockets filled with flour, bacon, or whatever it may be, and very frequently when a Dutch woman goes over the frontier from Holland into Germany she is worth fifty or sixty dollars, on account of what she carries in her petticoats, in addition to her natural value.

You know when a woman makes up her mind to smuggle it is very difficult for any government, even our own, to prevent her from doing so, so there has been a certain amount of stuff that has been drifting over that border. However, as far as I know, I can say honestly that the Dutch government has not lent any countenance whatever to smuggling into Germany. On the contrary, the people who were engaged in that trade, when I was there,—well, about
half

half a dozen every week used to be killed or wounded, shot down by the sentries, for attempting to smuggle.

I hope that we will not take up in this country any false idea that Holland is on the side of our enemy, the Imperial German Government, for she is not. I have heard here a good deal of rather foolish talk about the Prince Consort, who is a German prince of the House of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The Prince Consort has absolutely no political influence in Holland. He is simply the husband of the Queen, and personally a very agreeable gentleman. His conduct has been irreproachable, so far as I know, and I had good opportunities to observe it. The head of the house is her gracious Majesty, Queen Wilhelmina. (*Applause.*)

Thus far by way of preliminaries, postprandial and unofficial remarks. Now I turn to the subject assigned: "Our Country's Conscience in this War."

I have had a good chance to observe the war. I have been like one of those privileged college ex-athletes who are permitted to stand on the side lines, but all the time I wanted to get into the game. (*Laughter.*)

Our Country's Conscience in this War is absolutely clear on three points. First of all, the guilt of the war, which is the greatest crime in history, rests upon the head of Germany. (*Applause.*) I saw the thing preparing there along the borders of Luxemburg, that little Grand Duchy to which I was also accredited, which was once by a crown union incorporated with Holland. I am, as you know, addicted to the vice of angling, and I went up there on the border, between Luxemburg and Germany, at the beginning of June, 1914, to fish in a lovely little river. While I was angling in that charming valley, with a half dozen German friends and a half dozen Luxemburg friends, as a sort of a gallery of accompanists, I saw the trains on the railway, the German strategic line between Cologne and Trier, crowded with German troops, passing all day long, always in the direction of Trier.

I said to my German friends, "Why so many trains and troops?" "O," they said, "this is the Whitsuntide holiday

holiday season. The troops go in order a change of air and scene to get." My Luxemburg friends covered their mouths with their hands and laughed, and said, "O yes, it is excellent air in Trier for soldiers. It is a very nice place for them." Now Trier is the German military post on the border of Luxemburg, from which the first invasion of neutral territory by Germany was made. The German-American newspapers have criticized me, and said I was an idiot and an ass for not understanding that those railway movements were simply holiday movements of the troops "in order a change of air and scene to get." (*Laughter.*) Yes, that is just what my German friends said to me on the stream. But they didn't explain why all the trains were going to Trier!

When I got to Trier on the way back from that fishing expedition I understood it. The city was simply a camp of military invasion, crowded with soldiers, and ready for the onslaught upon Luxemburg. That onslaught came on the second day of August, and the men I had seen in June going down on that railway were getting ready to take part in it.

I don't need to tell you how every great nation in Europe, except Germany and Austria, her accomplice, protested against the outbreak of this war, and pleaded almost on their knees for some other method of settlement. You know the story of the assassination of the Crown Prince of Austria in Serbia. You know the story of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, the most outrageous state paper that was ever sent by one sovereign state to another. You know the efforts which were made by everybody to induce Serbia to give a conciliatory answer. You know how Serbia, out of the ten outrageous terms of Austria, accepted eight, and how she said in regard to one, "We don't know what it means," and in regard to another, "It seems to involve the abdication of our National Sovereignty; but we are willing to submit the whole matter to the Court of Arbitration at the Hague." That was Serbia's answer at six o'clock in the evening of July 25th, 1914, and at six-thirty of the same evening

evening the Austrian minister at Belgrade had left the city and diplomatic relations were severed.

Now, I ask you ladies (in the gallery) is it possible to arrange for the movement of a whole family from one capital to another in a half an hour? Can the trunks be packed in that time? No! The Austrian minister knew perfectly well that the Austrian ultimatum was intended to be rejected, and he had packed his trunks beforehand, and the packing of those trunks meant the certainty of the European war with Germany behind it.

Well then, all the nations that loved peace, Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia, endeavored to persuade Germany to agree to some method of settling the Austro-Servian dispute, without a general European war, to submit it to the Hague Tribunal for arbitration. Finally Sir Edward Grey instructed the British Ambassador at Berlin to ask the German Government if they would suggest any plan for a peaceful settlement of the difficulty. Germany's answer was, in every case, "Nothing doing." (Pardon the slang, but it expresses it better than academic English.) Nothing doing! But, what was actually doing? The thing that was doing behind that screen was the carrying out of the purpose of that predatory Potsdam gang to precipitate war on Europe. (*Applause.*) That was what was doing! That is what our President has said was doing.

A war which has cost eight million human lives—eight million!—who can tell how many human lives apart from those who have been wounded and killed on the battlefields? Who can tell how many hearts have been broken? Who can tell how many women and children have starved to death? Who can tell how many human beings have been sacrificed on that bloody altar of the pan-German ambition?

You know what followed. On July 29th, the former Czar Nicholas telegraphed to the still Kaiser Wilhelm, as follows, "It would be right to submit the whole matter to the International Tribunal at the Hague. I rely upon your wisdom and friendship." Misplaced confidence

confidence—neither was there—neither wisdom nor friendship. No answer, as far as I have been able to learn from any published collection of diplomatic documents, was ever returned from the still Kaiser Wilhelm to the former Czar Nicholas.

Three attempts were made, in those last days of the crisis, to settle the matter without a European war. First, Sir Edward Grey made the proposition to Germany and Austria, "If Austria will be content with the capture of Belgrade and such Serbian territory as she has already occupied, as a guarantee, Russia will agree to suspend her military preparations." No answer. Second, Sazonof, Russian Foreign Minister, proposed to the Foreign Minister of Germany, "If Austria will be satisfied with what she has already taken in Servia, as a guarantee for the punishment of Servia for any crimes which she may be convicted of having committed, Russia agrees to suspend her military operations." Answer, "Impossible." Third, on July 31st, telegram from Sazonof, with the approval of the French Minister and the English Minister, "Will Germany agree that Austria shall stop further advances into Servia, retaining such territory as she has already taken? If so, Russia will preserve her expectant attitude." No answer.

Yes, there was an answer. The answer came on August 1st, when Germany declared war on Russia, on August 2nd, when Germany invaded neutral Luxemburg and northern France, on August 3rd, when Germany declared war on France, on August 4th, when Germany tore up that "scrap of paper," the treaty of neutralization on which her own name was written, and marched over the fragments of her honor into helpless Belgium. Then the die was cast. Then Britain said, "Our word of honor stands, we defend Belgium," and on August 6th the British Parliament passed a vote of extraordinary supply, in view of the existing state of war, which was the only formal declaration of war that Great Britain made.

There is the case—who is the criminal? Who is guilty of this horror in the twentieth century? Who is guilty

guilty of these shambles in Belgium, in Poland, in northern France, in Roumania and in Armenia? I say Germany is guilty, and I say that we as descendants of the Dutchmen who fought against the Spanish tyranny, and as descendants of the Americans who have defended liberty and right and justice in every war that has come to us, I say that we, as Americans, cannot be at peace until this great criminal is brought to his knees and made to repent! (*Applause.*)

We are peace lovers, and I am a *pacifist* (with the accent on the last syllable). In other words, there are some things that I hate so much more than I hate fighting that I am willing to fight against them. Those things that I hate are dishonor, and cruelty, and tyranny, and oppression, and wars of conquest. The things for which I am willing to fight are honor, and fair play, and liberty, and humanity, and justice. (*Applause.*) Those are the things for which our ancestors fought under William the Silent, and, remember, they won against bigger odds than we have to face today! (*Applause.*)

Then there is another thing that our conscience condemns in this war; not simply the planning of it, and the forcing of it on the world, but the way in which the Potsdam gang has conducted it. They began, as I have told you already, by the breaking of their solemn treaty, the treaty which guaranteed the unarmed neutrality of Luxemburg. Don't blame Luxemburg for not fighting. The treaty which created her, disarmed her, and made it her duty not to fight, the Treaty of 1867; whereas, the Treaty of 1831 which created Belgium left her armed, and made it her duty to fight, and she did. Thank God she fought heroically! (*Applause.*)

Germany tore up those two treaties, and she continued by doing every beastly, ghastly, barbarous thing that you can possibly conceive of in warfare. The German invasion of Belgium (no worse than the German invasion of Poland or the Austrian invasion of Servia, but I can speak of it more particularly because I saw something of it myself) was an outrage upon

upon civilization, and rivaled the atrocities of the Spanish terror in Antwerp. You who have read your Dutch history know what that was.

I have been through those ruined towns of Belgium while the ruins were still smoking and the scent of the dead bodies buried in them, or in the cellars of the wrecked houses, was still heavy and sickening on the air. I have seen the corpses lying on those fields of Flanders, where the waters which had been used for defense were receding, those corpses emerging from the water lying there with a hand now and then uplifted as if in appeal to heaven. I have had those Belgian men and women sit beside me in my study at the Hague, and tell me of their old fathers and mothers, for some imaginary crime, stood up against the wall to be shot, and of their little children killed, bayoneted. One little child I know of, between two and three years old, who having been bayoneted was nailed upon its father's door, the door of the barn, and crucified—a mute appeal to Him who died for us all. I have heard the Belgians tell of their wives and daughters outraged before their eyes, or the young girls carried over into white-slavery in Germany. Do you know that is going on today? Yet people are talking about a "green table" and "peace by negotiations." No! By that Great God whose presence William of Orange invoked, that Great God who, as he said, is "the enemy of all blood thirstiness," No—no peace until the Dragon is conquered and put down. (*Applause.*)

I could go on and tell you more about this, but I must not talk too long, although I have had a free rein given me by our President. But, what do you think of people who send out their aviators with their machines charged with packages of poisoned candy to drop into innocent and unsuspecting villages so that the children may eat the candy, and the man power of their nations be reduced? Is that war? No, it isn't war—it is crime! What do you think of people who revived a weapon which had gone out of use long before—poisoned gas? The Chinese used it in the old days in their stink pots, but the Chinese have given
it

it up, and the Germans, on the 22nd of April, 1915, took up that villainous method again. The brave Canadian and British soldiers in the trenches, when they saw that yellow cloud rolling down from the little ridge above, did not know what it was, but when it reached them they knew what it was. It took them by the throats and choked them slowly to death. Do you blame the French and British for taking up the use of poisoned gas? I don't. Suppose you went out from this dinner tonight, and a man came up to you on the street and attacked you with a club. Would you try to fight him with your bare fists? If you found a brick handy wouldn't you hit him with it? I would, or if I happened to have a revolver in my hip pocket I would shoot him.

Think of the sinking of the hospital ships. One was sunk last week. Do you think they have reformed, those predatory Potsdam gangsters? They haven't reformed one little bit, they are doing the same thing they started out with. O, wake up! Know what you are up against! You are fighting against the devil and all his works. A man who compromises with the devil is going to come out at the small end of the horn.

Let me tell you a little personal incident, which I have referred to a number of times in my speaking because it is indelibly impressed on my memory. But perhaps it may interest you to hear it at first hand. When I got free from the diplomatic muffler, the first thing I did was to go out to the fighting front of France, and the immortal fortress of Verdun, and they were good enough to let me go right to the very front where the shells were breaking all around us, and I never shall forget the impression that I got of those splendid, serious, cheerful, courteous French soldiers. *Vive la France*, she has saved the light of civilization in our modern world. (*Applause.*)

I was especially interested in hospital work, and I want to tell you about the three kinds of hospitals that are in the fighting zone. First, there is what we call "First Aid to the Injured." That never has a building, it cannot because it is away out there where
there

there is no security for a building, so it consists sometimes of a dug-out, or a place in a big shell hole, sometimes of a corner of a trench where they have piled up the logs around the corner so that the surgeons won't get their heads shot off while they are attending to the wounded. There the men are brought in from No Man's Land or the trenches for their first treatment. The first thing, of course, is to give them the anti-tetanus toxine to prevent lock jaw. Then, if they are in pain, and they almost always are in horrible pain, the next thing is an injection of morphine to deaden the pain. They cannot do much to cleanse the wound, because water is very scarce out on the real frontline, but they do what they can, and then they put on a bandage.

Then the man is carried back from the front to the next hospital post, the transit hospital. I passed two Frenchmen who had been wounded in the same trench in which I was standing, on my way back. One of them was on a stretcher, he had been wounded in the thigh, somewhere along there, and he could not walk. The other one was walking, but had his arms up over the shoulders of two of his comrades. He was walking pretty feebly, but he was walking. His face was bound with a great big bandage and only his eyes showed. I said to one of those who were helping him along, "What is the matter with him?" "O," he said, "Monsieur, a piece of shrapnel has struck him and half his lower jaw has been torn away." "But," I said, "why don't you carry him?" He said, "Monsieur, he refuses to be carried. He says his legs are good, and the stretcher is needed for some man whose legs are not good." (*Applause.*)

Then we came to the little transit hospital, a sort of a log cabin, perhaps thirty by fifty feet, built of very heavy logs, and covered with sand bags on top and on the sides. The sand bags were quite necessary because the shells were cutting down the trees right in front of it while we were there. They don't perform any operations there because, of course, they haven't the conveniences, but they rewind the bandages, if they

they have slipped as they usually have, and they give the man another injection of the anti-tetanic toxine, if he needs it, and then they put him on a little mule cart, or a Ford motor car, and they take him back as rapidly as they can to the next type of hospital, which is the evacuation hospital.

The evacuation hospital is intended to distinguish between the cases which need immediate operation and surgical care, and those which can be safely sent on to the fourth type of hospital, that is the base hospital, which is beyond all danger, out of the fighting zone. This particular hospital back of Verdun, which I visited, was a one story building, but admirably equipped and constructed. It had twenty-four hundred beds in it, and every convenience for surgical and medical treatment.

The little French commandant, who had charge of it, was proud as Punch of everything there, and he insisted on my seeing everything, and I did see everything. Now and then we would come to a ward and he would say, "Be a little careful, Excellency, what you say in this ward because it is full of wounded Germans." He evidently had some idea of what I was accustomed to say about the predatory Potsdam gang, and he didn't wish his patients to be irritated or to have their temperature sent up by any inconsiderate remarks on the part of the American Minister. That was a rather fine feeling and it shows French courtesy. Elsewhere I could say what I pleased, but in that ward I was to be "a little careful."

He finally said, "Would you like to see an operation?" I said that I would, and he said, "Can you stand it?" I said, "I have stood a good many. No man who has been in my profession for thirty years could have gotten along without seeing a good many operations." He told me they had a very interesting one going on now, and he took me into the operating room. There on the operating table was a big, husky fellow of about six feet two or three, I think, and he was under ether, and one of the most famous surgeons in France was performing the operation which is known as trepanning,

ning, that is, taking out a piece of the skull to relieve pressure on the brain. The piece was out and I could see that man's brain there bare and beating under my eyes. Around the operating table there were two or three young surgeons, and three nurses. The Commandant said, "The nurses would like to have the honor of shaking hands with your Excellency." I said, "They cannot have that honor, but I can have the honor of shaking hands with them." Two of them were French Sisters of Charity and the third was an American girl from Pittsburg. I said to her, (you know when a man gets to a certain age he has certain liberties) "My dear, when did you come here?" She said, "I came here when the battle of Verdun began." I said, "How long are you going to stay?" She replied, "I am going to stay until we win this war." (*Applause.*)

I went back to the surgeon and said, "I thank you very much. I will not interrupt you any longer, but before I go, tell me, will this man get well?" "Yes," he said, "I think so, I believe so. The operation is entirely successful, we are doing our best for him. You know, Mr. Minister, he is a German." That was the first week in February, 1917. On the 20th of August, 1917, three of those Potsdam aeroplanes flew over that hospital, marked with a Red Cross over the whole roof, and bombed that hospital and set one wing on fire. When the doctors and nurses and the helpers came out to rescue their patients those bestial, obscene German vultures flew back and forth over the hospital three times, raking it with their machine guns, and killed thirty of the doctors, nurses and helpers, and the German wounded in their beds!

Do you ask me to sit down at a table now and talk peace with the people who have done that and not repented? I say No! I am an American of Holland descent. (*Applause.*)

Then the third thing our Country's conscience objects to is the way we have been forced and driven by the contemptuous and treacherous actions of the Imperial German Government to enter this war.

The

The President has summed it all up. I don't assume any official authority in speaking of these things, I simply follow my leader, as I hope we all mean to do, follow him right through to the end. The first of the German offenses against our country was the establishment here of an impudent, cynical, treacherous system of espionage and sedition. I don't need to go over that long record of incredible, bone-headed, contempt for America which is written in the record of the German diplomatic secret service in this country. You know what they did. If you don't know I advise you to read that little booklet which has been published by the Providence Journal, a newspaper to which we owe a great deal in this country. It is called, "A Few Lines of Recent American History." If you haven't seen it, write to the Providence Journal and get it. I don't know whether it is sold or delivered gratis, but at all events it would not cost more than twenty-five cents, and it is worth a good deal more than that.

The first thing was their insult to our national integrity and honor, through their system of espionage, conspiracy and sedition. The second thing was their attack, through their submarines, upon our national rights, and upon the lives of our citizens. I am not going to relate that long story. The culminating point of it was the sinking of the *Lusitania*. I say that was the culminating point—that was the most dramatic point and from that all other things followed.

The *Lusitania* was sunk on the 7th day of May, 1915. One thousand one hundred and twenty-eight people were drowned. Among the murdered were one hundred and fourteen Americans, men, women and little children, "Butchered to make a German holiday!" Think of it for a minute! Think of the contrast between that and the record of our American Navy, whose uniform I am proud to wear. When two of our destroyers caught one of those Potsdam submarines and had her whipped and sinking—did they let the crew go down? No, they saved them! Even at the risk of their own lives, our sailors leaped overboard to
rescue

rescue them from the sea. (*Applause.*) But those brutal Germans saw the Lusitania go down before their eyes and never lifted one finger to help the drowning.

Those citizens of ours were butchered to make a German holiday, and the German holiday was kept. The German school children being let out on a half holiday were told to rejoice, and the German soldiers in the reserve camps had leave of absence, and all the streets were full of flags and cheering and singing. Anyone here who denies this? All Deutschland was effervescent with joy over the sinking of the Lusitania, and a German preacher said from his pulpit, "Whoever does not rejoice from the bottom of his heart in the sinking of the Lusitania is unworthy of the name of a German."

Not content with that, they immortalized in bronze their victory over an unarmed merchant ship. A medal was made, not by authority of the government, but by their permission, to celebrate the sinking of the Lusitania. Here is one of the originals. On one side it shows a ticket office, at the window a skeleton representing death, and people coming to buy the tickets; on the other side it shows the great steamer going down into the sea stern foremost, whereas, as a matter of fact, she went bow foremost.

I was telling this story the other day, and there was a man in the audience who came up and said, "I was on that boat, and I was one of those that were saved." I asked, "Was I right?" and he said, "Yes. I saw her going down; as she sank all four of her propellers were out of water." Underneath the sinking ship there is this inscription, "Great Steamer Lusitania, sunk by a German U-boat on the 5th of May, 1915." As a matter of fact, she was not sunk until the 7th, and she went down by the bow and not by the stern.

Now, why that double mistake in the medal? Because, the Lusitania was detained two days after her advertised date of sailing from New York, and, therefore, the program of murder could not be carried out
according

according to the time-table. The Germans are very exact people, as you know, but they could not do it. They did the best they could—they sank her on the 7th, but that medal had been made beforehand, and therefore contained those two mistakes. I submit to you this proof of premeditated assassination. As long as that kind of thing goes on, against which our President has protested in the clearest possible words, and Robert Lansing, that good Dutchman, the Foreign Secretary, has laid down the law in a manner worthy of a Grotius, as long as that is going on, and it is going on today, it is of no use for us to dicker about peace with the predatory Potsdam gang. (*Applause.*)

One thing more I want to say, which has a little closer reference to our country's relations with Holland during this war. Here again you must understand I speak with no official authority whatever. I speak simply as an American of good old Dutch descent, whose ancestors came to this country under the Dutch flag, speaking the Dutch language, previous to 1675. (*Applause.*) I want to say that the relations of the United States and the Netherlands, have always been most friendly and cordial, and I hope they will always continue to be so. The first salute ever offered to the American flag was offered by a Dutch colony, and the first loan ever made to the American colonies, struggling for independence, was made by the United Netherlands (made at good interest I believe, because the Dutch always look after that) (*laughter*), but it was a very helpful loan, and we never shall forget those things.

We have as a souvenir tonight a copy of the first medal on which the flag of the United States is represented. That is a Dutch medal struck in 1782.

I must add, from my own experience, that Holland was most friendly and helpful when this war broke loose. When Germany unchained the terror in Europe, and thousands of American refugees came pouring into the Hague and Rotterdam, Holland was most benevolent to all my efforts to help them, and I never could have done anything if I had not received that
assistance

assistance. I wish the Dutch Consul to make a note of this grateful acknowledgment, on my part, of the friendship of the Dutch government. I wish also to ask you to make a note of the fact that Holland played a very noble and hospitable part in regard to the Belgian refugees when they came pouring out of Belgium before the German terror.

I know of one little town, Rozendaal, a town which claims fifteen thousand inhabitants, (allow them twelve thousand) and one night forty thousand Belgian refugees poured into that town. The good Dutch people took care of that crowd and there was not a house in that town from the poorest to the richest that was not full, every bed, every table, every sofa, and all available space on the floor. The ladies took off their fineries and rolled up their sleeves (and mighty nice arms some of them had, too), and they went to work at once making bread and soup, and they took care of that crowd.

Holland has taken a very fine rôle as a neutral, helpful country, in her situation where she stands on the map of Europe. But, as you know, she is between the devil and the deep sea, and I leave it to you to judge which is the devil and which is the deep sea. I have my own opinion, but it is not necessary to state it at the present moment. (*Laughter.*) We must never forget our friendship with Holland, we must remember that always amid all discussions and all controversies that may arise at the present moment.

Holland is not starving. I was informed on excellent authority that in September the Government had enough wheat and flour to last, under reasonable rations, until the middle of May. The same is true in regard to many other foodstuffs. She has enough to keep the wolf Starvation from the door; but whether she can keep † the wer-wolf, Germany, from the door is another question. She needs coal, because Germany either cannot or will not give it to her, but that situation is somewhat relieved at the present moment.

Now the question is in regard to exports from this country to Holland. Well, speaking again without authority,

authority, purely from my own personal point of view, there are three things that we have to do: First, we have to take care of our own people. Second, we have to furnish our allies with supplies to resist and overcome the predatory Potsdam gang. Third, if there is anything left over after those two first needs have been fulfilled, we should be perfectly willing to let it go to any neutral who will give us a clear and sufficient guarantee that not one grain of wheat, not one slice of meat, not one pound of cattle-fodder, and not one particle of supplies of any kind shall go either directly or indirectly to our enemy, the enemy of mankind, the Imperial German Government. (*Applause.*)

On that basis we are to discuss what can be done for our good friend, Holland, but on no other basis. For let it be understood, we are fighting now not only for our principles; we are fighting for our lives; and if we don't win this war the future of our Republic itself, drawing its spiritual life as it does from Great Britain and France and Holland, is in peril. The sooner we awake to that fact the better it will be for us. The sooner we understand that this is a life and death conflict in which we follow the Stars and Stripes, the flag of the United States, the nearer we shall be to the ultimate victory and the real peace.

“O Brave Flag, O Bright Flag, O Flag to lead the free,
 The hand of God thy colors blent
 And heaven to earth thy glory lent.
 To shield the weak, to guide the strong,
 To make an end of human wrong.
 To draw a hundred million hearts
 To follow after thee.”

(*Applause.*)

PRESIDENT VAN SANTVOORD: Emerson in his beautiful way speaks of those

“Who love so well a high behavior
 In man or maid, that they from praise refrain—
 Nobility more nobly to repay.”

And thus I shall not detract from the beauty, the dignity and the splendid inspiration of what is now
 to

to come, by useless words of praise. If the list were not so long I would request you to stand at attention. As it is I request you to rise in spirit—*et in spiritu semper* to arise and uncover while listening to the names of those who have consecrated themselves to human freedom in the service of their country.

(The President then read the names of the members of the Society who are in the service of the United States and its Allies in the present war. As he began to read, a large service flag, suspended behind the dais, was unveiled and, as the names were read, a stereopticon threw upon the white field of the service flag a blue star for each name until sixty-nine stars appeared on the field.)

PRESIDENT VAN SANTVOORD: Again exercising the prerogative of my office I shall put another star on the flag for a beloved fellow member and former President of the Society, who went to France in the interest of humanity and died there; you all know to whom I refer—Evert Jansen Wendell.

Now I will read a list of the sons of members of The Holland Society who are in the military service, and before the war is over the names of all of our boys will be on that list.

The President then read the names of sons of members who are in the service, but not members of the Society, which brought the exercises of the evening to a close.

*HONOR ROLL OF THE MEMBERS AND SONS
OF MEMBERS OF THE HOLLAND SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK WHO ARE IN THE SERVICE
OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS ALLIES
IN THE PRESENT WAR**

MEMBERS

Albert Ammerman Ackerman, Captain, U. S. N., Naval Inspector of Ordnance.

Clinton D. Ackerman, 2nd Lieutenant, O.R.C., Company I, 317th Infantry.

- Anthony James Bleecker, 2nd Lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps.
 Gilbert Pancoast Bogert, Aviation Section, Signal Corps.
 Edwin W. Bonta, War Secretary, Army Y. M. C. A.
 Walter W. Brinckerhoff, Lieutenant, Commander of Woods
 Hole Section, Second Naval District.
 George Tuttle Brokaw, 2nd Lieutenant, Company E, 71st Regi-
 ment Infantry, New York Guard.
 Tallmadge Conover, Seaman, U. S. Naval Reserve Forces.
 Charles Richmond De Bevoise, Jr., 2nd Lieutenant, U. S. A.
 Herbert Rapelye De Bevoise, Private.
 Paul Debevoise, Captain, 312th Infantry, Battalion Commander.
 Louis Everit de Forest, Captain, Quartermaster, U.S.R., Division
 Exchange Officer, Assistant Division Quartermaster, Division
 Headquarters, 87th Div., N. A.
 Sidney Gilder de Kay, Major, 105th Infantry, U. S. A.
 Donald De Gray Demarest, Lieutenant, 4th Field Artillery,
 U. S. A.
 William Cantine De Witt, Corporal, Company M, 10th Infantry,
 N. Y. G.
 M. L. Deyo, Lieutenant, in command of U. S. S. "Allen" in
 service overseas.
 James B. A. Fosburgh, Major, American Red Cross.
 James Garretson, Corporal, Company B, 305th Machine Gun
 Battalion, U.S.A.
 Robert Goelet, Captain, Infantry, O.R.C., U. S. A.
 William A. Groat, Captain, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.
 Alfred Hasbrouck, Colonel, 20th U. S. Infantry, Regular Army.
 Alanson Kerr Hegeman, Lieutenant, Battery "A," 145th Field
 Artillery.
 Bertram Hegeman, Bugler, U. S. Naval Reserves.
 Henry Williamson Hoagland, Captain, Medical Reserve Corps.
 C. Gouverneur Hoffman, Cadet, Royal Flying Corps.
 Charles Treadway Lansing, Quartermaster, 3rd Class, Merchant
 Marine.
 Cleveland Coxe Lansing, Lieutenant Colonel, Field Artillery,
 102nd Ammunition Train.
 George Dow Lansing, 2nd, Second Class Seaman, U.S.N.R.F.
 Sanford Green Lansing, Quartermaster, 3rd Class, Merchant
 Marine.
 John Gilbert Lowe, 2nd Lieutenant, 134th Field Artillery, Battery
 "D."
 Charles E. Lydecker, Major and Brev. Lt. Colonel, N. G. N. Y.

- Henry W. Palen, Field Clerk, 419th Depot Detachment of Engineers, France.
- Arthur Poillon, Major, Cavalry, Military Attache, American Legation, The Hague, Netherlands.
- Frederick Suydam Polhemus, Gas Defense Service, U. S. N. A.
- George Weeks Polhemus, Captain, 46th U. S. Infantry.
- Henry Martin Polhemus, 1st Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.
- Henry F. Quackenbos, Major, 12th Infantry.
- Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
- Robert Percy Schenck, Captain, Quartermaster Corps, N. A.
- Arthur Frederic Schermerhorn, Lieutenant Colonel, Ass't Adjutant General State of New York War Dept. and Disbursing Officer and Agent of the United States in the State of New York.
- Allan Campbell Smidt, 1st Lieutenant, Company A, 105th Machine Gun Battalion, U. S. A.
- Walter L. Suydam, Captain, 9th Coast Artillery Corps, N. Y. G.
- Mills Ten Eyck, Assistant Paymaster, Naval Reserve.
- John Alexander Terhune, Lieutenant, U. S. Navy.
- John Edwin Terhune, 1st Lieutenant, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. A.
- Ten Broeck M. Terhune, Captain, Ordnance, Reserve Corps, U. S. A.
- Warren Jay Terhune, Commander, U. S. Navy.
- Fenton Benedict Turck, Captain, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.
- William Clarkson Van Antwerp, Lieutenant, U. S. Naval Reserve Force.
- Elmer Van Benschoten, Private, 22nd Engineers, N. Y. G.
- Henry Howell Van Cleef, American Red Cross General Service since February 1916.
- John Daire Van Cott, 2nd Lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, N. A.
- Waldemar Quayle Van Cott, 2nd Lieutenant, Adjutant to Major of Battalion, N. A.
- Francis I. Vander Beek, Jr., 2nd Class Seaman, 4th Class, U. S. Naval Reserve Force.
- George W. Vanderhoef, Jr., Lieutenant, 105th Machine Gun Battalion.
- W. H. Vanderpoel, Special Agent, U. S. Secret Service.
- Albert Vander Veer, Member National Committee on Red Cross Medical Service.
- Albert Vander Veer, Jr., Captain, Medical Reserve Corps.
- Jas. Newell Vander Veer, Captain, Medical Reserve Corps.

- John Coe Vandervoort, 1st Lieutenant, U. S. Army Hospital No. 15 in France.
- Richard James Van Deusen, Captain, Infantry, Reserve Corps, Disbursing Officer and Agent of the U. S. in Porto Rico.
- Christopher Van Deventer, Major of Engineers, U. S. R., 309th Engineers, N. A.
- William E. Van Deventer, Jr., Private, Marines.
- James Wallace Van Dusen, Lieutenant Colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. A.
- Edward Seguin Van Duyn, Major, Director Hospital Unit "G," Medical Officers' Reserve Corps.
- Henry van Dyke, Chaplain, with rank of Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy.
- Robert J. Van Epps, Lieutenant, U. S. N. A.
- Alfred B. Van Houten, 2nd Lieutenant, 315th Field Artillery.
- George G. Van Mater, Captain, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.
- Carl Condit Van Ness, Corporal, Headquarters Troop, 29th Division; now in Aviation Corps.
- George van Santvoord, Sergeant, "E" Company, 36th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, in France.
- John G. van Santvoord, 2nd Class Seaman, U. S. Naval Reserve Force.
- Horace M. Van Slyke, 1st Lieutenant, 104th Engineers' Corps.
- Rufus Adrian Van Voast, 1st Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps.
- Edward Van Winkle, Captain, Regimental Engineering Officer, U. S. Army, 24th Engineers, E. M. F., France.
- Theodore Van Winkle, Lieutenant, training troops at Camp Lee, Va.
- Rutger Van Woert, Private, Battery A, Second Artillery, N. G. N. J.
- Dorr Viele, 1st Lieutenant, Signal Reserve Corps, Aviation Section.
- James Ditmars Voorhees, 1st Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps.
- Clarence Le Fevre Vreeland, 1st Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps.
- Herbert Harold Vreeland, Jr., Major of Artillery.
- Royden Williamson, 1st Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, commanding Corps of Intelligence Police, N. A.
- Edward J. Wynkoop, Captain, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

SONS OF MEMBERS

- Albert Mott Ackerman, Cadet Aviator, 5th Detachment, Aviation Corps, U. S. A.

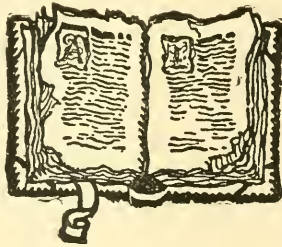
- David G. Ackerman, 2nd Lieutenant, 313th Field Artillery.
Thomas Crittenden Ackerman, Corporal and Gunner, Battery A,
13th Field Artillery, U. S. A.
Edwin Holmes Adriance, 1st Lieutenant, O. R. C., U. S. A., 7th
Field Artillery, Battery F.
Wilfred Amerman, Paymaster's Yeoman, N. Y. State Naval
Militia.
Courtenay N. Aten, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, O. R. C.
Kenneth M. Aten, Corporal, 104th Machine Gun Battalion.
Theodore M. Banta, Seaman, U. S. Navy, N. Y. State Naval
Militia.
Francis Livingston Bergen, Aviation Section, Signal Corps.
Herbert S. Bergen, 1st Lieutenant, American Expeditionary
Force, Ordnance Dept.
Arthur G. Bogardus, 1st Lieutenant, U. S. R., Ordnance Dept.
Henry L. Bogardus, Private, 104th Signal Battalion, 29th Division,
Co. A, N. G. N. J.
Edward Osgood Bogert, 2nd Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps.
Jack Leslie Bogert, 1st Class Private, 3rd Company Supply
Train, 27th Division, N. Y.
Victor E. Brevoort, Private, 107th N. Y. Infantry, Sanitary
Detachment.
Laurence Gordon Brinckerhoff, 1st Class Seaman, 1st Naval
District, Bar Harbor Section, Maine, U. S. N. R. F.
James Alden Miller Brower, 1st Class Seaman, U. S. N. R. F.
Leo Commerford, Private, American Ambulance Corps.
Frederic LeRoy Conover, 1st Lieutenant, Sanitary Corps, U. S.
N. A., Instructor in Gas Warfare and Defense.
Julian Darst Conover, 2nd Lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps,
U. S. A.
George Bruce Cortelyou, Jr., Sergeant, 17th U. S. Engineers
(Railway) Co. A.
William Winthrop Cortelyou, American Red Cross Ambulance.
Gilbert Curtis Demorest, Private, American Ambulance Corps
in France.
Edward De Witt, Jr., U. S. N. R. F.
Irtith Deyo, Petty Officer, S. S. "Seattle," Hospital Service, U. S.
N.
Walter B. Deyo, Quartermaster Corps, Headquarters Dept.,
France.
Charles Guidet Duryee, 2nd Lieutenant, Field Artillery, American
Expeditionary Force in France.

- Samuel Sloan Duryee, Captain, 302nd Artillery, N. A.
 Frederick Harris Dutcher, Machinist's Mate, 1st Class, U. S. N. R.
 William S. Groesbeck, Private, Battery E, 136th Field Artillery.
 Thomas Eddy Hardenbergh, Jr., 1st Lieutenant, O. R. C.
 Graham Bell Haring, Corporal, 18th Pa. Infantry, now 111th Regiment.
 Alfred Hasbrouck, Major, Regular Army, U. S. Coast Artillery Corps.
 Hudson Hoagland, Sergeant, 104th Trench Mortar Battery, 54th Artillery Brigade.
 Stoddard Hoffman, 2nd Lieutenant, Royal Flying Corps.
 W. M. V. Hoffman, Jr., Private, 1st Class, 1st Depot Battalion Signal Corps, U. S. A.
 Frederic William Keator, Jr., Private, Washington Coast Artillery Corps.
 William Vandervoort Kip, Sergeant, Machine Gun Co., 107th Regiment of Infantry.
 William W. Kouwenhoven, 1st Class Seaman, Naval Reserve.
 Thomas Holmes Lashar, Quartermaster, U. S. S. "Quinevere," U. S. N.
 Marshall C. Lefferts, Jr., 2nd Lieutenant, 168th Infantry, 42nd Division, American Expeditionary Force.
 Edward Hancock Leggett, 2nd Lieutenant, Cavalry, O. R. C., Company A, 307th Machine Gun Battalion, National Army.
 Leigh K. Lydecker, 1st Lieutenant, 149th Regiment Field Artillery, 67th Brigade, 42nd Division (Rainbow Division).
 Henry R. Merseles, Sergeant, Quartermaster Corps.
 Albert J. Myer, Jr., Captain, Adjutant and Supply Officer, U. S. Cavalry, American Expeditionary Force.
 John Edwin Ostrander, Jr., Lieutenant, Junior Grade, U. S. N.
 Herbert G. Outwater, 1st Lieutenant, National Army, Sanitary Corps.
 John O. Outwater, 1st Lieutenant, U. S. Infantry, 15th Infantry.
 Charles Clift Schenck, Gunner on U. S. S. "America," U. S. N.
 George Munro Schurman, 1st Lieutenant, Battery E, 18th Cavalry.
 Jacob Gould Schurman, Jr., Captain, Headquarters Company, 309th Regiment of Infantry.
 Howard D. Springsteen, Corporal, 107th Infantry.
 James Christie Stagg, 1st Lieutenant, Gun Division, Ordnance Dept., U. S. A.

- John Bayard Stevens, U. S. Naval Reserve.
Glover Perin Stryker, 1st Lieutenant, U. S. R., Artillery.
John E. Stryker, Jr., 2nd Lieutenant, Battery C, 8th Field Artillery, U. S. A.
David Arthur Sutphen, American Ambulance of Paris.
Harold A. Sutphen, Quartermaster, 2nd Class, Naval Reserve Force.
Robert Morris Sutphen, Washington Section American Camouflage.
Frederick D. Suydam, Private, 302nd Field Artillery.
Walter L. Suydam, Jr., Ensign, commanding U. S. S. "Hebe," Scout Patrol 966, U. S. N. R. F.
George Bingham Teller, Private, 7th Regiment, now in aircraft service.
Harold Richards Teller, Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.
Harold Knickerbocker Van Alen, Lieutenant, 342nd Infantry, U. S. A.
Maurice Pelham Van Buren, 2nd Lieutenant, Engineers Corps, U. S. A.
Harman B. Vanderhoef, Jr., 1st Lieutenant, Aviation Section, Signal Corps.
William Irwin Vanderhoef, Gasoline Fireman, 1st Class, U. S. N. R. F.
Arnold Hines Vanderhoof, Ensign, U. S. N.
Herbert S. Vanderveer, Private, 107th U. S. Infantry.
Charles F. Vandervoort, 1st Lieutenant, Officers' Reserve Corps.
Elliott Vandevanter, Captain, Company D, 503rd Engineers, O. R. C.
H. Barentsen Van Inwegen, 1st Lieutenant, 153rd Depot Brigade, Infantry.
Willard B. Van Inwegen, 1st Lieutenant, 23rd Engineers, U. S. A.
Wallace Kenneth Van Ness, Cadet, Royal Flying Corps, Canada.
Richard Staats Van Santvoord, 36th Balloon Co., Aviation Section, Signal Corps.
Edward Alfred Van Valkenburgh, Sergeant, Overseas Repair Section No. 1, Gas Defense Service.
Benjamin Franklin Van Vliet, Corporal, Acting Sergeant, N. A.
John Huff Van Vliet, Captain, N. A.
Horace S. Van Voast, Jr., Signaller, U. S. S. "Minnesota," U. S. N.
Frank Hasbrouck Van Winkle, 1st Lieutenant, Signal Res. Corps, Co. E, 2nd Tel. Battalion.

- Marshall Van Winkle, Jr., Private, Medical Corps, U. S. A.
Samuel Barent Van Wyck, Sergeant, Co. B, 102nd Military Police,
27th Division, U. S. A.
Harmon B. Vedder, Corporal, 107th U. S. Infantry.
James O. Vedder, Private, 107th U. S. Infantry.
Sanford Elihu Vedder, Private, University of Pennsylvania Base
Hospital, No. 20, M. R. C.
Cornelius C. Vermeule, Jr., 1st Lieutenant, Machine Gun Co.,
320th Regiment Infantry.
Philip de Milhau Vosburgh, Sergeant, 107th Infantry, U. S. A.
William Henry Vosburgh, Sergeant, 12th Company Coast De-
fense, Eastern N. Y.
Hamilton Vreeland, Jr., Yeoman, 1st Class, N. Y. Naval Militia,
National Naval Volunteers.
George Albro Williamson, Corporal, 1st Squadron Cavalry of
New Jersey.
Reynier J. Wortendyke, Jr., 2nd Lieutenant, Company F,
6th Infantry, U. S. A.
Charles Zabriskie, Cadet, Aviation Section, Signal Corps.

*Corrected to date.





COMMISSIE TOT REGELING VAN DEN
MAALTIJD

EDWARD DE WITT, *Chairman*

FRANK I. VANDER BEEK

WILLIAM BRINKERHOFF

JAMES S. POLHEMUS

FREDERIC R. KEATOR, *Secretary ex-officio*

SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD, *President ex-officio*



Frederic B. Keator

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY 1917
RECORDING SECRETARY 1918
OF
THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK



THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING



THE Thirty-third 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 8, 1918. 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 Culemborg 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-second Annual Meeting were, on motion, approved as printed in the Year Book for 1917, pages 238 to 262 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, 1917	\$3,547.12
Initiation fees	130.00
Annual dues	3,414.19
Certificates of membership	62.00
Interest on investments	400.00
Interest on daily balances	35.45
Life memberships	190.00
Sales Domine Selyns' Diary	62.55
Sales of souvenirs and collections	13.00

\$7,854.31

DISBURSEMENTS

<i>Cr.</i>	
Rent of Society Rooms	\$ 800.00
Annual Meeting	371.57
Year Book	1,671.10
Library	613.05
Engrossing	50.90
Annual Dinner	872.88
Smoker	718.20
Recording Secretary	715.01
Corresponding Secretary	102.99
Treasurer	399.35
Purchase 3½% Liberty Bond	1,002.59
Cash with Recording Secretary	72.20
Cash with Corresponding Secretary	98.00
Balance on hand	366.47

\$7,854.31

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	1,345.50
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

Dated March 1, 1918.

ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT,
Treasurer.
MR.

MR. ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT: Gentlemen, the report has been printed and distributed on the back of the leaf calling the meeting; it calls for no comment, except, a very small balance is shown, which has been necessitated by an absolute increase in expenses; and the cost of living as you all know has gone up, and the Society has to live just as well as anybody else; and the result has been that after rather careful analysis on the question of the income of the Society, I have found that we are and have been for some years past living beyond our income, although certain of our members have thought otherwise, and that we should use some of our income to buy bonds; and yielding to the advice that I could get 3% on the money I invested, and then had to sell the bonds at a loss.

I do want to ask this of the members—of course this is a question for the Trustees to recommend but there has got to be some scheme thought up by which our income can be increased. We cannot afford to go along spending each year some more than we take in.

Now, the solution may be an increase in local dues; it may take the form of some particular drive for membership or something of that sort.

I am not asking the meeting, as a Trustee, to make any recommendations, but I ask, as Treasurer of this organization, that anyone in the Society who has a thought of any method, or a best method of increasing our annual income in some way, or decreasing our expenses, if it can be done, that he will make the suggestion to us. Only let us have your suggestions.

I tried hard to cut out the smoker at the last annual meeting, but the President announced he was going to take down his suspenders and fight me if I cut that out. He won out, so that is the reason that I approach that very diffidently; but there has got to be some increase if we are going on in the same way; and whether that shall be an increase of dues of members within a certain radius or, as I say, the bringing in of additional membership, is a thing I would like to get, personally, recommendations from the membership of the Society on.

MR.

MR. E. F. SCHENCK: Make the dues \$10 a year.

MR. ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT: I will take that up with the Trustees; and if any of you, or all of you, will give me any suggestions that may occur to you, I will promise to bring them up. They are a hard lot to drive, but I will do my best.

As far as the report is concerned, of course that has all been printed and is before you.

THE PRESIDENT: How much more income do you think we should aspire to?

MR. ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT: We want from \$1500 to \$2500 a year.

THE PRESIDENT: More?

MR. ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT: Pretty nearly that.

MR. E. F. SCHENCK: Well, make the dues \$10 a year.

Is it in order at this time to move to increase the dues from \$5 to \$10 a year, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT: I am inclined to think otherwise. You might make recommendations to the Trustees and ask them to consider the same. The Board has had no little discussion of the question of increasing the dues, and there are considerations for and against it.

There has been another very excellent suggestion and that is to make a small charge for the Year Book. We used to pay \$3 or \$4 a year for the year book, which now is distributed free. I think there are very few members of the Society who would not be willing to pay one dollar for the book. That would make a difference of \$900 a year—acquired in the easiest possible way.

MR. E. F. SCHENCK: How did we pile up our surplus that we used to have?

THE PRESIDENT: I think a large part of it came from the sale of these books at \$3 per volume.

MR. ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT: We accumulated quite a large surplus you will remember because for five

five or six years there were no Year Books issued, they were in arrears, and that surplus came from the building up of that fund. You see the Year Book costs us from \$1400 to \$2000 a year, and for five or six years we paid absolutely nothing for these Year Books, in arrears of publication; we printed and filled up the missing ones last year, and that explains the reduction in surplus, and it will cost a great deal more this year than in any former year to print.

THE PRESIDENT: During how many years did we charge the members for them?

MR. ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT: We charged, I think, for the first ten years of the Society.

THE PRESIDENT: That is three times eight hundred which would be \$2400 a year income which we used to get, which we don't get now.

MR. CHARLES M. VREELAND: May I ask why the falling off in membership? Why is it, when it used to be that we had a waiting list of people who considered it a privilege to join this Society?

THE PRESIDENT: There is no change. We are but a few less than our quota of one thousand.

MR. CHARLES M. VREELAND: But there always used to be a waiting list! These year books are paid for—the printing—out of our annual dues are they not?

THE PRESIDENT: They are paid for from out of current moneys.

MR. CHARLES M. VREELAND: Now the only evidence we have that our expenses exceed our income is the printing of these year books isn't it?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR. CHARLES M. VREELAND: If it always has been so printed why cannot we continue to print it out of our annual dues, but getting more dues?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the Treasurer concludes that at the present time the rate of expenditure is such

such that we need to have an income of \$1500 to \$2500 more a year. There is the cost of the annual smoker, which some of us haven't been inclined to give up, and then there is always something to be added to the cost of the dinner. This year the excess of that item was largely because the attendance at the dinner was very small, comparatively. Then there is the cost of our rooms, \$800 a year, and the expense of the Secretary's office. We have an income of about \$4500 a year.

MR. CHARLES M. VREELAND: Why is not our list full to the one thousand mark?

THE PRESIDENT: How many new members have you proposed during the past year?

MR. CHARLES M. VREELAND: I have not proposed any this last year; I know of several that have though.

THE PRESIDENT: My remark is made in the utmost good humor! I meant to explain thereby that that is the way to keep our membership full—bring in new members!

MR. CHARLES M. VREELAND: If we have our thousand will that maintain our expenses?

THE PRESIDENT: I think not, because we have now 977 members.

MR. CHARLES M. VREELAND: Then we will have to increase our dues or make some saving.

THE PRESIDENT: Either increase our dues, or go back—at least to some extent—to the old custom, of paying for the year book, which I am in favor of. I don't know anybody who would refuse to pay one dollar for the Year Book.

MR. E. F. SCHENCK: It seems to me we have our smoker every year, and we have a meeting such as we have here tonight, it seems to me that \$10 a year is a very limited amount to pay for all this.

MR. ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT: I think there are a lot of things to be said on that. There is this, that
there

there are quite a number of the members of the Society that live within a radius of—well I don't like to name the distance, but if there is to be any raising of dues it should exclude those beyond a certain radius of New York—there should be some line drawn as to that, which would come in under some such head as residents and non-residents.

MR. E. F. SCHENCK: Same as in some clubs?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes; and it has got to be very carefully considered as to where that line should be drawn. We have some members in California.

MR. E. F. SCHENCK: Make it fifty miles from New York.

THE PRESIDENT: Something of that sort.

MR. E. F. SCHENCK: I am a member of a club where the dues are \$60 a year and \$30 for non-residents within 50 miles of New York. I think that is very easily arranged.

MR. ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT: My thought was to get the ideas and I wanted to get those into the record of the meeting which would go out in the Year Book for the members who were not here, so that they might give us also suggestions if they cared to—anyone at all. Of course this means, if there is any change in dues it must be accomplished through a Constitutional amendment, and must be presented by the Trustees for consideration at our next annual meeting. What I wanted to do was to get it before the whole association, and the only way to get it before the whole association was to make some statement and get some discussion of it in the annual meeting so it would appear in our minutes; then it will go out in our next Year Book, and everyone who is not at this meeting who reads the proceedings will have it brought before them for consideration, and the result is that we get not only the thought of the Trustees at the four quarterly meetings, but we also get suggestions coming from the General Society, which I think would be most useful.

MR.

MR. E. F. SCHENCK: We would not increase our bank account any if we wait another whole year before we do anything—we would not have our income increased any for a year.

MR. ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT: I think the Society can stand it perhaps another year on the present status. I wanted to get it before us so that after going the regular course it could be brought up as a question requiring a two-thirds vote for approval.

I want the question to be taken up with the Society members at large, and get their ideas expressed to us and with them as a basis the Trustees can take such action as is necessary, acting on these various suggestions, to bring it before the Society next year.

MR. E. F. SCHENCK: It cannot be considered until next year, that is action taken on it, but certain things can be considered now to get the matter started.

THE PRESIDENT: I think we can take the sense of the meeting upon the two propositions, and then refer the sense of the meeting to the Trustees with power to act as in their judgment will seem best. Perhaps a combination of one dollar more for dues—there are some societies, I think two or three which I belong to which exact \$6 a year—and then one dollar for the Year Book would result in a total increase in income of \$1800; and I think even our exorbitant Treasurer would surely be satisfied with that result.

MR. CHARLES M. VREELAND: Can we make a recommendation of that sort to the Trustees on that subject?

THE PRESIDENT: Oh certainly.

MR. CHARLES M. VREELAND: What is the recommendation of the Trustees to us on the matter?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think that our minds are united on the subject. We haven't any concrete suggestion.

MR. CHARLES M. VREELAND: How do you expect us to be united then?

THE

THE PRESIDENT: I don't expect you to be united. I thought—borrowing Mr. Van Brunt's suggestion—that you might discuss it and make some suggestions which would be of value in guiding the Trustees. Let us hear from some of you other gentlemen; if you have any suggestions to offer, let us have them.

COL. CHARLES E. LYDECKER: I would like to ask whether the Dutchmen are shrinking in their families at the present time; and whether the sons of this gallant band of 977 men are becoming so scarce that this organization cannot be recruited; and whether we have any eugenic details or statistics here tonight upon the subject?

It occurs to me, and I am going to make a concrete suggestion and a motion—our Association here is over thirty years old; and I remember when there was a lot of whooping up for the membership of this organization; and I think of the 977 in membership that we will find that one-half of them were all within the organization; therefore I am going to make a suggestion in the form of a motion:

That a Committee be appointed to report to the Board of Trustees upon suggestions, and the best suggestion that they can make for the purpose of increasing the membership of this organization. And if that is seconded, I should just like to say a word on it.

MR. E. F. SCHENCK: I second the motion.

COL. CHARLES E. LYDECKER: I would like to say then in that connection, that as I look back over the time when, as I say the matter was whooped up, it was whooped up by ancestral pride, and having details connected with the history of Holland brought to the attention of our large membership, particularly those who have the time to read in the seclusion of the suburbs. We have a great many members who live away from the City of New York.

It was never thought that \$5 was not enough to run the organization which was founded purely on ancestral principles; and I think that with sufficient members

members we can get along very well on that, but we cannot if we are going to dwindle; we cannot if we don't put the sons in!

I can answer the question about proposing a member last year—I did; and if every other member of us had, there would have been 977 more members.

I believe if we would get a little bit of pressure up, a little bit of enthusiasm, a little bit of the spending of the treasury's money in sending out something of a circular nature like that our old friend Van Siclen used to send out, including a little good old Dutch in it, so somebody would get out their Dutch Grammar and try to make a little translation, and get up a little more of interest, and cause him to give a little more genuine thought to his ancestors at the same time; if you would get a little more enthusiasm, a little more desire on the part of these gray headed and bald headed men together to talk these things over, why that would help a lot. If we cannot get at it that way we will have to try something else.

MR. CHARLES M. VREELAND: My respects to the bald heads! But isn't it true that the Society was and is limited to one thousand members, so if we were to raise but about twenty-three more members we could not take any more.

MR. ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT: You forget that sons of members are excluded from the count of one thousand.

THE PRESIDENT: I have always advocated, as I think you gentlemen will remember I stated, when I was first honored by election to this office—I have always advocated and urged that we should bring our sons into this society. I have practiced what I preached as far as I could. As fast as my boys became 21 I proposed them for membership. My third boy is not quite twenty-one; so soon as he arrives at that age, I shall propose him for membership. But he is old enough to be in the service of his country and doing the best he can, and I would like him to be a member before he gets killed if killed he must be. The Society won't take a man in at twenty—he must be twenty-one.
We

We have prepared a "Roll of Honor" and we find the names of 93 sons of members who are in the service and who are not members of the Society and some of them are not eligible because under twenty-one.

There are two or three young fellows up in my bailiwick who rejoice in the euphonious name of Van Schoonhooven,—a good old Dutch name,—these are both in the service—when the call for volunteers came they both went to Plattsburg and both got commissions. I went over the other night to see their mother to ask her to let me put these boys' names through that we might emblazon their names on our membership honor roll. For some reason she didn't think it was necessary—could not get at them; they were in France. I had talked with the older of these boys before that and he expressed a desire to join but he put it off. It is not always so easy to induce these young fellows to come in. I think you will not get them to come in, as a rule, unless the fathers give them orders to come in. I didn't ask my boys if they wanted to join, I told them that I had arranged to propose them for membership on a certain day, and I had the papers, and I said "sign these papers," and they signed them and I put them through. Some are glad to come in, others are glad after they have joined that they had to join. We believe you want the youngsters in. I believe in putting them in young when they take orders. The same way with my friend Frank Vander Beek's son; in his case I gave orders to the father and we put him through in the same way! I think if we really want to increase our membership, we should first get our own boys in. The youngsters, frequently, need moral suasion—I don't care to call it compulsion—but then as Mr. Van Brunt pointed out, we are not including them under the membership limitation to one thousand, so I don't think we would be embarrassed by that limitation; but if necessary we can raise the limit to twelve hundred.

A MEMBER: Why not raise it? I have brought three members in this year, so I feel that I did my duty.

THE

THE PRESIDENT: We have a laurel wreath for you under the table. I think we should get at this phase of the situation that we want especially to have the sons of members come in; I feel very strongly on the subject. My own conviction is that it is in the hands of the fathers of the boys. There are here a number in this room—I know one or two men who have sons who are not members of the Society and they should be brought in forthwith.

A MEMBER: May I speak on that question of being twenty-one before becoming eligible for membership?

In one of the Societies I have belonged to we have a rule that no one can join unless he is twenty-one, but we thought if a man was old enough to serve his country he was old enough to belong to the society and not have to wait till he is 21; and we have done away with that rule, and have taken in some 60 in that way and on that theory—suspended the rule in their cases.

JUDGE AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK: I think we ought to get more money, but there is nothing to be alarmed about in our present situation. We are not behind in any sense that we are in danger of not paying our debts.

I don't believe in charging for the Year Book, because you would not have 977 members take the Year Book if you charged for it; you have got to put that right down at once—it would not produce any such sum; and I think the Year Book is one thing that gives more character to this society than any other effort that has been made heretofore in behalf of it.

Now, I think as to membership that the idea as suggested by the members here is the best idea, and that does not take best by a little talk at the annual meeting where we elect our officers; but it must be taken up by an appeal through literature to the members that must be kept going until the members respond; it can't be done off hand; it cannot be done in a moment.

Now,

Now, I think that at once there ought to be started a campaign to increase the membership of this Society; and that the officers ought to urge it upon the members, fortified by proper literature.

I suggest that each member of this society be communicated with and told the inside of it; and told that it is his duty, at least, to bring in his son if he has one who is not already a member of the Society; and I think that most all of our sons are fit; and those who haven't a son must get an outsider.

THE PRESIDENT: Or go to work and get a son.

JUDGE AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK: In that connection I think that perhaps the society has not been doing as good work as it did in the old times—I think that is very likely.

I recollect when I was at College an old darkey that used to make the wood fire for me. One morning it was terribly rainy, the wood was wet, and he was puffing away to try to make the fire; and I said to him, from the bed: "Uncle Alec, how many children have you?" With joy he dropped his wood and stopped making the fire and he said, "Lordy Boss that is a hard question to answer." (*Laughter.*) "Well," I said "haven't you some idea about it?" "Well," he said "now Massah Gus, them that I can count sir, there is 47; them that I cannot count sir, you got to ask God in Heaven." Now if our members for the past thirty or forty years had emulated that old darkey there is no doubt as to where our membership roll would be!

But seriously the members can be aroused so that they will bring their sons in; and those who haven't sons or have all their sons in, they are expected to bring in at least one member. And I think that is the campaign that this society ought to make. And the suggestions here tonight of the members, just on the spur of the moment when aroused by that terrible depressed story of Van Brunt that we were liable to be short of funds, of which I don't think there is any real danger, as we have got enough to carry us
three

three or four years, and then this cruel war will be over and things won't be so high—I think should be the basis of the campaign we ought to make first of all.

We expect to end this war very soon too. My judgment is it will be ended on the western line and very quickly too. There is no use of getting despondent about the financial condition of the society, for there is nothing to alarm; but an increase in the membership is the method by which the treasury should be replenished, and at the same time our Society be made a great and powerful one.

MR. ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT: I want to say one word on that, because I have talked early and late on that increase of membership and the interesting of the younger men. You go over the roll, and you will find that all of the young men are not in the Society—the younger and eligible men; and that is the drive that ought to be made.

I think that I have spoken of this at the Poughkeepsie meeting.

Take even our brother Hasbrouck here, who is an ardent supporter of this idea of increase in membership; he didn't get in until he was 32—the Lord knows how many years Frank has been in since then! We don't capture, we don't interest, we don't get the younger men to take an interest in this society. If we can get them we will have no trouble.

As to the suggestion of raising the limit: We have never been over the one thousand limit but once; and you will remember that the by-laws provide that the sons of members are not to be enumerated when they become members as making up part of that one thousand. However, if we strike that barrier I think it can easily be disposed of, but there is no need of legislating for that until we get to that hurdle; but if we can get the younger men interested, there would be so many eligible men that it will cover the situation.

I am frank to say as far as the finances are concerned, we showed a considerable balance and had certain
certain

certain investments, but I do hate to see our good anchor to windward swept away by the result of living expenses getting too great. It has got to be produced as I said originally either by an increase of income from one source or the other; it is a question of which you want; and that is why I asked for general suggestions and addressed my original remarks so as to bring out suggestions from the general Society.

Now in regard to the committee that was suggested: My recollection is that there was a special committee appointed by the Trustees, a committee on Membership, either at the December meeting or the meeting just prior to that—March or December meeting, which was supposed to take up that subject. I don't know what they have done since.

THE PRESIDENT: I don't think so. I think what you have in mind is the War Committee, so-called,—which was supposed, as a part of its duty, to take into consideration, bringing into the Society the sons of members who were in the service.

MR. ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT: I think it went a little further than that, if my recollection is right. But my recollection may be wrong on that.

I am heartily in favor of Mr. Lydecker's motion, and I will call for the question on it if no one else has anything to add on that subject.

COL. JOHN W. VROOMAN: I have been interested in this discussion. I don't think we ought to seriously consider the money part of it at this moment. We aren't bankrupt; but I do think we ought to patriotically consider the question of making a drive, as we say in the Street—we make a drive for the Liberty Loan, and we ought to make a drive to secure as members the sons who ought to belong to us.

I think it would be a glorious thing to have in our Year Book an honor roll of the sons of members who are in service. I think it would be a glorious thing when we have the meetings of our Trustees or our Annual Meeting to have our flag with 100 or 150 stars on it. We want to get back a little of the old
Dutch

Dutch patriotism. We have been laboring under the delusion that about all there was of America was to see how many automobiles we could own, see how many coupons we could clip, and see how we could get the better of the other fellow; that is gone by, and I hope forever.

From this on I insist we must live and act as patriots; and where the patriotism shall consist in what we have done to serve our country, if we can serve it by our sons—good; if we can serve it in the purchase of Liberty Bonds—good; and if we can serve it in hanging the traitors in this country, all the better. (*Applause.*) At the present time, gentlemen, we want to make a drive, a patriotic drive not for the sons but for the parents. Do just what Van Santvoord has done, in asking whether we could not arrange at the earliest possible moment to have our sons admitted to membership in this Society.

We want the daddies to do this: We want the daddies to present the application; we want the daddies to pin the five dollar bill on it, and the applications will come in in my judgment; that is what we ought to do.

I think the Secretary ought to send out notices with a blank application and with a letter written as only Van Santvoord can write one. I read a letter that he wrote the governor two or three months ago; if he can write as good a one to send out to members I am sure we will have 200 applications. And so I would ask if there is any motion before the house—

THE PRESIDENT: I would hope to gain better results than that letter did, since I didn't get an answer to it!

COL. JOHN W. VROOMAN: Is there a motion?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, I think there is.

COL. CHARLES E. LYDECKER: I think perhaps the stenographer can read the motion or I will state it if it is desirable: My motion was that a committee be appointed, leaving the number to the chair, to present suggestions to the Trustees for the purpose of

of making a drive to enlarge the membership and especially to induce the sons of members to join the Society.

COL. JOHN W. VROOMAN: I second that motion.

THE PRESIDENT: We have been somewhat diverted from the original question to this particular branch of it. Are there any other remarks?

MR. JAMES S. NEWKIRK: We have been discussing several questions, that is the one covering a charge for the Year Book, and now coming up to this question of bringing about a drive for membership.

While I am in favor of this motion, I want to say this: That since I have been a member of this Society I have proposed three of my sons, three of my nephews. I have four grand-sons, unfortunately not old enough to become members. I have two or three grand-daughters, and of course they cannot become members.

So far as the dues are concerned, I am perfectly willing to pay ten dollars a year, but I believe at this particular time, you should instead of increasing your dues, increase your membership; and you will lose from fifty to one hundred if you increase your dues of members in one year.

In regard to the charging for the Year Book I am heartily in favor of that. I do not see any necessity of publishing 1000 of these books. Take my family; we get four books. Three of the boys keep their books in their offices, and I am sure one book would satisfy my family just as well as three would. I have no doubt that there are other gentlemen who are probably in the same situation.

I am in favor of the motion made by the gentleman on the other side, but I only wanted to express my views on the subjects under discussion.

MR. BOGERT: Before this goes to action on the motion I suggest that this talk has been on a question that is an interesting question; and I propose to you that something be done to interest the wives of the men. It might not have occurred to the gentlemen here

here in their innocency that there are not so many children born as there used to be. If there was something done in the way of canonizing the wives and the women who are not Dutch, who are interesting their boys in this matter, and by putting these facts in the Year Book as to those who have sons members of the Society, ultimately the limit would not be exceeded by putting in more outsiders entirely, but we would have a vast number of insiders, all of whom have sons who are eligible and who would be unanimously elected to membership in The Holland Society, because of the interest of these women.

THE PRESIDENT: I think the motion is comprehensive enough for the committee to take into consideration all of these suggestions and any additional ones. Did you state, sir, how that committee was to be appointed?

COL. CHARLES E. LYDECKER: By the chair.

THE PRESIDENT: The intent is to appoint a committee from the membership at large, which shall consider the question and report to the Trustees?

COL. CHARLES E. LYDECKER: That is it.

The motion was carried.

THE PRESIDENT: The next in order is the report of the Recording Secretary.

MR. CHARLES M. VREELAND: We haven't acted on the Treasurer's report as yet.

THE PRESIDENT: The Treasurer's report seemed to be sort of a speech and manifestly was received with open arms. Have you a formal report to make?

MR. ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT: It was all published in the little leaflet.

THE PRESIDENT: What does the chairman of the Committee on Finance say?

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE: Mr. E. Covert Hulst presented the following report on behalf of the committee:

New

New York, March 22, 1918.

Seymour Van Santvoord, Esq.,
President of The Holland Society,

Dear Sir:

This is to certify that I have examined the accounts of the Treasurer for the fiscal year ending March 1, 1918, together with the vouchers in support thereof, and find the same to be correct.

I have also examined the securities constituting the investments of the Society and the same are correctly set forth in the annual report of the Treasurer.

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

Motion was made seconded and carried that the report be accepted as read.

MR. E. F. SCHENCK: Mr. President, as it seems to me to be the sense of opinion here to readjust the age limit, why not put that result before this committee as it requires a two-thirds vote to change the constitution, and have them recommend to the Trustees that sons of members shall be eligible to membership at twenty?

MR. CHARLES M. VREELAND: Make it eighteen.

THE PRESIDENT: There is no rule in the constitution which requires any certain age for admission except there has been an unwritten law that one must be of age to be admitted.

MR. E. F. SCHENCK: I think it is a rule of the By-laws that covers that.

THE PRESIDENT: Do you think it is really worth while to lower the limit when there might not be more than one or two cases it would affect? The By-law reads, "No one is eligible until he is of full age." What is the general meaning of that but 21?

COL. JOHN W. VROOMAN: Mr. Chairman, I want to say this that any man or boy who is old enough to serve his country under that flag, in my humble judgment

ment is old enough to become a member of The Holland Society. (*Applause.*)

THE PRESIDENT: What is "full age?" There is no legal definition I have ever seen of "full age."

JUDGE AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK: "Full age" means 21 in my judgment.

MR. E. F. SCHENCK: Eighteen for a girl. I suggest here that we make it eighteen, and bring it up at the next meeting a year from this month—that is that it is the sense of this meeting only, and I make that as a motion. Seconded.

THE PRESIDENT: That it is the sense of the meeting that the Trustees make this recommendation to be acted upon at the next meeting. You have heard the resolution, gentlemen. Those in favor signify it in the usual way. Carried.

The Trustees will consider it and report.

Now we will hear from the Secretary.

The Acting Recording Secretary, Frederic R. Keator, then presented his Annual Report as follows:

To the Members of The Holland Society of New York,
MIJNE HEEREN:

The Acting Recording Secretary begs to submit his first annual report as follows:

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

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

ELECTED	MEMBER	Died
Mar. 14, '12	Joseph B. Vandergrift, New York City	May 23, '15
Oct. 12, '16	Benjamin W. Demarest, Nyack, N. Y.	Mar. 12, '17
Oct. 12, '05	Gurdon Grant Brinckerhoff, N. Y. C.	Mar. 19, '17
Mar. 11, '97	Schuyler Quackenbush, N. Y. C.	Apr. 6, '17
Mar. 28, '89	Francis Bloodgood, Milwaukee, Wis.	Apr. 10, '17
Oct. 25, '86	Van Brunt Bergen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Apr. 26, '17
		Mar.

Mar. 8, '06	James S. Van Cortlandt, Croton, N. Y.	Apr. 28, '17
Mar. 27, '90	Sutherland De Witt, Elmira, N. Y.	May 12, '17
Dec. 9, '09	Harry Mayham Keator, Roxbury, New York	May 20, '17
Mar. 11, '09	Egbert Peake Lansing, N. Y. C.	July 31, '17
Oct. 14, '15	Absalom Van Deusen, Madison, Wis.	Aug. 27, '17
Oct. 24, '85	Evert Jansen Wendell, N. Y. C.	Aug. 28, '17
Mar. 12, '96	Charles Edward Surdam, Morristown, New Jersey	Sept. 15, '17
Oct. 27, '87	Frank Van Kleeck, Poughkeepsie, New York	Oct. 14, '17
Jan. 11, '09	Anthony B. Van Riper, Paterson, New Jersey	Oct. 29, '17
Oct. 12, '16	Isaac Van Winkle, New York City	Nov. 15, '17
Oct. 27, '87	James Henry Van Cleef, New Brunswick, N. J.	Dec. 3, '17
June 29, '93	John B. Van Wagenen, Summerville, South Carolina	Nov. 28, '17
Oct. 27, '87	Martin Heermance, Poughkeepsie, New York	Dec. 19, '17
June 13, '07	John Winner, Jersey City, N. J.	Jan. 14, '18
Sept. 29, '92	Carlyle Edgar Sutphen, Newark, N. J.	Jan. 31, '18
Oct. 24, '89	Hildreth K. Bloodgood, N. Y. C.	Feb. 20, '18
Mar. 9, '11	Mahlon L. Hoagland, Rockaway, N. J.	Mar. 3, '18
Apr. 30, '87	John Dash Van Buren, New Brighton, New York	Mar. 11, '18
Oct. 24, '89	John Howard Prall, Elmhurst, N. Y.	Mar. 13, '18
Mar. 14, '12	Andrew James Van Sicen, Jamaica, New York	Mar. 22, '18
Dec. 23, '85	Charles Albert Vanderhoof, Locust, New Jersey	Apr. 1, '18

Telegram to the President of the United States: Pursuant to instructions of the Annual Meeting, held a year ago, President Van Santvoord sent the following telegram to the President of the United States:

April 7, 1917.

The President,

The White House, Washington, D. C.

In Annual Meeting this day assembled The Holland Society of New York with its membership of one thousand descendants in the direct male line of Holland emigrants who settled in the Colonies prior to 1675 thanks God for the President, who, in this crisis of civilization has in such lofty terms interpreted the conscience

conscience of America. We esteem it a happy augury that the fruition of your splendid message which has electrified the world and caused the heart of America to throb with pride and exaltation should fall on this 351st Anniversary of the memorable day when brave little Holland made its immortal declaration for human liberty "even to beggary and death."

By unanimous vote of this Society it is my very great privilege and honor to transmit to you an assurance of our personal loyalty and devotion to the President and to Congress in their every determination and effort to uphold the honor of America and defend the everyday liberties of Mankind.

SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD,
President.

This telegram was acknowledged by the following message from President Wilson:

The White House, Washington.

The President thanks you cordially for the goodwill which prompted your kind message, which has helped to reassure him and keep him in heart.

War Co-operation with the Government: Since the last Annual Meeting, the United States having entered the war on the side of the Entente Allies, this Society has co-operated in the following ways with the Government:

LIBERTY BONDS—As appears from the report of the Treasurer the Society has invested the sum of one thousand dollars in Liberty Loan Bonds.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS—About April 1st, upon the request of the War Savings Stamp Committee and under the government frank, President Van Santvoord sent out to all members of the Society a letter written by himself in which he urged the purchase by members of this Society of War Savings Stamps and reminded them of the duty of interesting the public in this form of government support.

ACTUAL

ACTUAL WAR SERVICE—At the Annual Banquet of the Society on January 17, 1918, the President read the list of members and sons of members of this Society who are in the active service of the United States or its Allies in the present war. The total number of members in such service at that time was 69 and sons of members 93. Since that time there have been reported to the Secretary the names of eight members and one son of a member, who are in such service, in addition to those whose names were read at the Annual Banquet. The names of these persons will appear in the forthcoming Year Book for 1918.

Trustees' Meetings: The Trustees have held four regular meetings in New York City, during the year, as follows: June 14, 1917, at the Waldorf-Astoria; October 11, 1917, at the Waldorf-Astoria; December 13, 1917, at the Waldorf-Astoria; March 14, 1918, at Delmonicos. In addition to the above a special meeting was held on the evening of January 17, 1918, at the Waldorf-Astoria, immediately preceding the Annual Banquet, for the purpose of electing to membership in the Society candidates for membership. All of the above meetings, with the exception of the special meeting, were upon the invitation of the President.

Society's Meetings: On November 27, 1917, the Annual Smoker was held in the Hotel Astor, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, New York City. In accordance with the practice adopted the previous year the membership was asked to pay for its guests on the occasion. Two hundred and twenty-four members and guests attended. The small attendance was undoubtedly caused by War conditions.

On January 17, 1918, the Thirty-third Annual Dinner was held in the Waldorf-Astoria, Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fourth Street, New York. The souvenir of the evening was an enlarged reproduction of the "Betts' 606" medal, in bronze, very kindly loaned to the Society for the purpose by Mr. Henry Russell
Drowne,

Drowne, Secretary of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York. The "Betts" medal was struck in Holland in 1782 to commemorate the Treaty of Commerce between Holland and the United States. This is the first medal to contain a representation of the American Flag. The above-mentioned souvenir was decided upon by the Dinner Committee in accordance with the resolution of the Trustees adopted at the meeting of October 11, 1917, which empowered the Dinner Committee to reproduce this medal, if it saw fit, as such a souvenir. The Committee on History and Tradition had previously called to the attention of the Trustees the desirability of the above action taken by them. At the conclusion of the speaking a large service flag, suspended behind the dais, was unveiled and, as the President read the names of the members who are in the service of the United States and its Allies in the present War, a stereopticon threw upon the white field of the service flag a blue star for each name so read until sixty-nine stars appeared on the field. The President then read the names of the Sons of Members who are in similar service.

Branch or County Meetings: The Poughkeepsie District Members celebrated their Twenty-eighth Annual Dinner in Commemoration of the Relief of the Siege of Leyden, at the Nelson House, Poughkeepsie, New York, on October 3, 1917.

Amendments to By-Laws: The following amendments to the By-Laws of the Society have been made by the Trustees:

By-Law 6, by striking out the word "gentleman" and inserting the word *member*.

By-Law 12, by striking out the word "can" and inserting the word *may*.

By-Law 10, by repealing the same and by renumbering the subsequent By-Laws accordingly.

Such

Such action was taken on the two first-mentioned By-Laws at the Trustees' meeting of June 14, 1917; and on the last-mentioned By-Law at the Trustees' meeting of March 14, 1918.

Accessions: The list of accessions to the library and archives during the year will be found in the 1918 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. Special mention might be made of a work in one volume on "Hugo Grotius, the Father of the Modern Science of International Law" by Hamilton Vreeland, Jr., of the New York Bar—a son of Dr. Hamilton Vreeland, a member of this Society.

During the spring and early summer, typewritten copies were made of inscriptions on Tombstones in Fairfield, Essex County, New Jersey. These original manuscripts were made and verified by John Neafie, a member of the Society, who kindly loaned them to the Society. They cover the burial ground of the Reformed Church, the Van Ness, Pearce, Vanderhoff, Smith and Doremus families, and are a fine acquisition to our manuscript records; and are referred to as being in "private hands" in the Year Book for 1912, page 207.

Publications of the Society: The Year Book for 1917 was distributed to the membership during the month of May, and the printer's bill shows a saving of about \$250.00 over last year's book.

Library: Late in March the office and Library of the Society at 90 West Street was moved from Room 1311 to Room 1312 which had been formerly occupied by Edward Van Winkle, the Recording Secretary, as his personal business office and vacated by him upon his departure on military service. This change was made to accommodate the company which occupied rooms adjoining the former office and library of the Society and which desired to expand its quarters and take over the Society rooms. The change was made without expense to the Society.

Historical

Presentations by the Society: The Society has presented to the American Numismatic Society as a loan the insignia or badge of this Society in silver for their exhibition of patriotic insignia. The Society also presented to the American Numismatic Society one of the bronze medals which constituted the souvenir of the Annual Banquet of 1918 already referred to.

Copy of the Records of Domine Selyns was presented to the Marble Collegiate Church, and the following letter was received from the Rev. Dr. Burrell, Senior Minister:

April 16, 1917.

My dear Mr. Van Winkle.

I am instructed by the Consistory of the Collegiate Church to convey the thanks of that body to The Holland Society for a copy of "Domine Selyns' Records." The volume has been placed in the Church Library and will be cherished not only for its historical value but as a reminder of the sympathetic relations of our kindred organizations.

By order of the Consistory,

(Signed) DAVID JAS. BURRELL,

Senior Minister.

Dues Exemption: The Trustees have adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved,* That until otherwise determined, members of this Society while in the war service of this country or of its allies or any of them, at their option respectively, shall be relieved from payment of current dues which shall have accrued subsequent to the beginning of their respective terms of service. The Treasurer with the assistance of the other executive officers, if and when requested by him, shall be authorized to determine all questions which may arise in the application hereof."

The Recording Secretary, Edward Van Winkle, during the summer received a commission as Captain of Engineers, Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. Army and

and is now in France. By reason of his absence the Corresponding Secretary since the summer of 1917 has discharged the duties of the office of Recording Secretary.

All the routine matters of the office have had attention.

Respectfully submitted,

Frederic B. Feator

Acting Recording Secretary.

Motion: That report be accepted as read. Seconded and carried.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, the next in order is the election of officers; and it is the duty of the chair to retire from office and resign the conduct of the meeting to the Secretary.

MR. J. A. WESTERVELT: There is one name I do not see on the Memorial list, and I would like to ask the Secretary if he has any record of the death of Charles E. Lansing on September 20th who, I think was a member of this Society.

THE PRESIDENT: Where was he from sir?

MR. J. A. WESTERVELT: He was a member of the Bar here in this city for many years. He has been retired for a few years and if I remember he has been spending his winters in California or Colorado and was there at the time of his death—he died very suddenly.

THE SECRETARY: That name does not appear here. The Secretary is obliged to rely on the information he receives and on the newspapers; and we scan the newspapers, but frequently it does not appear from the newspapers that the deceased person is a member of the Society and it is a rather difficult matter to be accurate unless the members and vice-presidents in their respective counties, upon whom the duty devolves, send in the names, as they are familiar with their membership.

MR.

MR. J. A. WESTERVEIT: If you haven't the report and record of his death, if you want, I will be glad to get the data and facts and furnish them to the Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT: If you will be kind enough to do so. That is a very kindly suggestion. Of course it will happen that deaths are occasionally overlooked.

MR. I. REYNOLDS ADRIANCE: As Vice-President for Dutchess County I have made it my duty, as far as I learned of them to report the deaths in that locality. I assume that the Vice-Presidents of the various centers should take that as their duty.

THE SECRETARY: Under the constitution and by-laws the duty devolves upon each Vice-President to supply the Secretary with the data from which the record can be written up in each such case.

The Secretary assumed the chair.

THE CHAIRMAN (*pro tem*): What is your pleasure concerning the chairman of the meeting?

A MEMBER: I nominate Judge Van Wyck to be temporary Chairman of the meeting. Seconded. Motion carried and Judge Van Wyck took the chair.

THE CHAIRMAN: The next in order is the report of the nominating committee.

The formal printed report follows:

TO THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

The Committee, selected to make nominations for officers of the Society, respectfully reports the following names as its recommendation for the offices to be filled at the Annual Meeting, to be held April 8, 1918:

President:

SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD*

Vice-Presidents:

New York County WILLIAM LEVERICH BROWER*

Kings County ALBERT VAN BRUNT VOORHEES*

Queens County JAMES CORNELL VAN SICLEN*

Westchester

Westchester County.....	J. DE C. VAN ETTEN
Dutchess County.....	I. REYNOLDS ADRIANCE*
Ulster County.....	FRANK JACOB LE FEVRE*
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*
Passaic County, N. J.....	ISAAC VAN HOUTEN
Essex County, N. J.....	JOHN O. VAN SLYKE
Monmouth County, N. J.....	FREDERICK CHRISTIAAN VAN VLIET*
Union County, N. J.....	FREDERICK ARDEN WALDRON*
Morris County, N. J.....	HARRY PRUDEN VAN GILDER
Mercer County, N. J.....	ROBERT AYRES MESSLER
New England.....	REV. WILLIAM HARMAN VAN ALLEN*
Pacific Coast.....	HENRY LIVINGSTON VAN WINKLE*
United States Army.....	COL. ALFRED HASBROUCK*
United States Navy.....	CHAPLAIN ROSWELL RANDALL HOES*

Treasurer:

Recording Secretary:

ARTHUR HOFFMAN VAN BRUNT*

FREDERIC ROSE KEATOR

Trustees—Class of 1922.

I. REYNOLDS ADRIANCE

WILLIAM LEVERICH BROWER*

GARRET J. GARRETSON*

FRANK HASBROUCK*

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK*

JOHN W. VROOMAN*

(*Renominated.)

Dated, New York, February 26, 1918.

THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

TUNIS G. BERGEN, *Chairman*,

EDWARD DE WITT,

J. MAUS SCHERMERHORN,

EDWARD STAGG,

WILLIAM B. VAN ALSTYNE.

MR. TUNIS G. BERGEN: The nominations are before the members upon the printed notice of this meeting.

There is a change in the nomination for Vice-President for Ulster. We have substituted the name of Mr. Theodore Brink.

It

It is the custom of the nominating Committees to have the Secretary write to the different centers and counties for nominations and suggestions about Vice-Presidents, and when not heard from the nominating committee does the best it can from all the suggestions that are given.

The nomination of Mr. Brink for Ulster came to the committee from Ulster, after this list was printed, so therefore, the Committee make that the only change—the Vice-President for Ulster County, since the nomination came in after the list was printed. Otherwise the Vice-Presidents are as printed.

The Treasurer is re-nominated. His services have been quite arduous. The Treasurer's name has now become familiar to every member of the Society in various ways of pleasantness and unpleasantness because of dues. His services have been so good that we felt that he should have the honor of another term, at the same salary unless you wish to double it.

As to the Recording Secretary, the entrance of our former Recording Secretary, Mr. Van Winkle, into the military Service of the country has left a vacancy, and our Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Keator has been filling the position with acceptance to the Trustees, and I think to all the members, so we have nominated Mr. Keator as our Recording Secretary.

We have made no nomination for Corresponding Secretary, since it does not seem necessary at present to have such an officer. The office was created only because at one time it was found advisable to have an officer to assist the Recording Secretary. So we have made no nomination for the present.

As to the Trustees we have re-nominated those five gentlemen whose names you know, and they are all, including the one who is now presiding—and he may call me to order—ex-presidents; and I might say that has been the policy of the Society, because they attend all the meetings of the Trustees, they are prolific in their suggestions and ripe in their judgment, and the Society could not well afford to get along without them. The new member in place of our
deceased

deceased friend Wendell we have selected from a locality outside of New York City. We don't always find it possible for a Trustee from a distant part of the country, a man who might be nominated Trustee, to be able to attend the regular meetings of the trustees in the evening in New York; so we have nominated Mr. I. Reynolds Adriance of Poughkeepsie. He has been the presiding officer of the Poughkeepsie Branch and he is well known, I think to all of you. That completes the list of Trustees.

And now I come to the crucial point of nominations—that of a President. This time we have broken one of the ancient precedents of the Society by re-nominating for a third term. We felt that the situation was a delicate one. We are at a crisis. It was hard to induce the present incumbent, who has served so well for two years, to accept office again; but we felt that it would be a wise thing, if we could induce him to accept, to have him again as our standard bearer.

In this time of the great war we find our motherland in trouble. Literally as well as figuratively, Holland is between the Devil and the Deep Sea; and with all our love for our mother land and her noble institutions, our admiration of the men of the Netherlands who fought so well, we remember first that we are Americans! We may observe, by the way, although the engines of war were not so numerous in quantity as now, in those days and troops were not so many, there is nothing yet in spite of the slaughter to equal the fight that was put up for 80 years by our own ancestors when women and children with the men held the dykes against the foe; nothing of that heroism has been shown to you, although the suffering is greater; still what are we, after four or five years of horror, to say when we think of 80 years of it in one poor little land? It is impossible, I think, for the imagination, at this late day to portray.

We want to show the World that we are an American Society, pre-eminently American, first of all American. We represent men who must be from eight to ten generations on American Soil. We are not Hollanders.

We

We are sons of New Netherlands. Hollanders are not eligible to membership in this Society. Therefore, we are no more Hollanders than the sons of New England are English. And it may be well, the Nominating Committee has thought, in this time of crisis to hold up as our standard bearer, as an illustration of American patriotism, a brother of our society who has three sons in the service of his country (*Applause*), two sons-in-law in the service of his country (*Applause*) and a sister in the service of his country (*Applause*), that we may show the world that we are pre-eminently American in this bloody crisis.

We thank him for having consented to accept this burden; and we are willing to give him what he deserves after his arduous work not only for us, but in other positions, six months' vacation, during which time the Trustees and the other Vice-Presidents will endeavor to run the Society while he takes a rest. Therefore we have the honor of nominating for President, Seymour Van Santvoord. (*Applause.*)

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen are there any other nominations?

MR. CHARLES M. VREELAND: I move the nominations be closed. Motion seconded and carried.

MR. FRANK HASBROUCK: I move that the Secretary cast one ballot, as the unanimous expression of the vote of the members present, for the ticket reported by the committee. Motion seconded and carried.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Secretary announces that he has cast one ballot for the persons nominated for the various offices. I declare them all elected as named by the Nominating Committee. (*Applause.*)

I appoint Mr. Vrooman a committee of one to escort the newly elected President to the platform.

The President elect was then escorted to the platform.

I sincerely congratulate you, Mr. President; and I now put upon you the insignia of office; and I hope you will only do half as well as you have done before, and we will be satisfied. (*Applause.*)

President-elect

President-elect Van Santvoord then took the chair.

THE PRESIDENT: Of course gentlemen acceptance by me of the nomination, was an implied acceptance of the office, if I should be elected; but I must say that I consented with great hesitation, with real diffidence; and as I must also say, without the approval of my own judgment. I don't believe in third terms. Frankly I disapprove of them.

I have always had a great admiration for George Washington, and I think he did no greater thing in all his great service than to declare that postulate against a "third term." Nevertheless I realized there was force in certain of the suggestions of the Nominating Committee as presented to me. And I wish to say unaffectedly and quite unpretentiously that I have accepted the re-election as in the nature of a duty; it is a service; it is a fine service; it is a service which thus far I have performed with great pleasure and great satisfaction, and great pride. And yet I fear that you have made a mistake in re-electing me, even as an emergency proposition. I am very, very fond of this fine old Society. I have a genuine love for it and for the Holland Dutch, and for Holland today. I am not ashamed, even under the present distressing circumstances, to confess my great admiration and great love for the old country; it is a sentiment which I think may be cherished with more pride than that of hatred even of our enemies. I don't like hate; it is not a Christian or a gracious feeling. But I don't think a man ever should be criticized for proclaiming his *love* for anything worthy; and certainly brave little Holland is worthy. We are sorry for her. We regret the tight position that she is in, and we love her—but we love this country more. (*Applause.*) Our feeling for her is a sentimental feeling. Our feeling for this country has been ingrained in us through the six and seven and eight and nine generations of the citizenship represented in our membership—in the development of which citizenship here, no member of this society has ever anything to be ashamed. Of course

course we are Americans; there is no recreant thought in the heart of any Holland Dutchman here today. We have proclaimed our loyalty ever since the war broke out: We reiterate it today with all the force of our soul.

Two years ago when I first had the honor of being elected President, my immediate predecessor, Mr. Gerard Beekman, presented for your consideration, some splendid resolutions of patriotism which were adopted by acclamation. Last year—think of it gentlemen—our meeting fell on the memorable day of the declaration of war by the United States. We met in this room on the 6th of April and we reaffirmed our loyalty to the country, our allegiance to the government and our faith in our accredited Allies, by resolutions which have been recited in the minutes of that meeting, just approved. And in a moment I am going to present to you a reaffirmation of our love for and devotion to America; because I think that, as has been suggested, the time has come to clear away any doubt which may exist in any corner of this broad land in regard to the absolute, unswerving and unspotted devotion to Americanism of The Holland Society and of all of its members. (*Applause.*)

The resolutions which I have prepared and which I have conscientiously endeavored to so frame as would best express the feelings and sentiments of our membership without exception are not founded in hatred or vindictiveness, or in any animosity towards any people as a people, but are intended to proclaim to this country of ours, to our friends, to our families and those who follow us, the exact attitude of this distinctive unit of the great American Republic towards the momentous human issue confronting us.

Over on the West front today the fight of civilization hangs in the balance, and poise of the balance depends upon the moral and material forces of America. That is the simple truth. I have never had in my soul a doubt as to the outcome of this war (*Applause*); I have never seen the moment when I could believe that in the orderly development of civilization it would be possible

possible for the Teutonic idea to win and rule the world. For some reason—we cannot with our finite intelligence exactly define it—but for some reason this frightful burden has been put upon mankind, which has not yet paid the price; but when the price has been paid, when the full measure of blood has been spilled, and treasure spent and sacrifice made, mankind will emerge from this fiery furnace having gained a positive distance in the great climb towards the ideals for which civilization has been fighting. And it is written in the pages of Providence or fate, call it what you will, that this free republic of ours is to cast the final weight into the balance that shall pull it down on the right side. (*Applause.*) So I propose that in this time of exalted patriotism we shall once more put ourselves on record by adopting as a fitting memorial of the hour, the following Resolution:

“In annual meeting assembled, the members of The Holland Society of New York can conceive of no higher duty, nor greater privilege than to solemnly re-affirm our eternal devotion to the cause of human liberty, and to all those ideals of humanity and justice which have become the most cherished possessions of this free Republic.

“We rejoice that America has aligned itself with those nations which have given their very right to existence as a hostage in their grim determination that justice and right shall not perish on this earth.

“We rejoice that America has pledged itself ‘to an utter sacrifice of self-forgetfulness in the giving of all that we have and all that we love’ to win this war for the liberation of mankind.

“We rejoice that our hearts are as one in the resolve that this great issue in human righteousness shall be fought out to a victory, in which there shall be no compromise.

“Finally and above all do we rejoice that our beloved country has consecrated itself to the unbending purpose of enforcing at whatsoever cost, a righteous and enduring peace, and to this end, by right of a citizenship which has endured the test of eight generations

tions on this continent, we pledge to our Government and to its accredited leaders that unswerving devotion, unspotted loyalty and unquestioning support which spring from a passionate recognition of and unbounded love for the glorious stars and stripes, as the only symbol of a pure and true allegiance to these United States of America." (*Applause.*)

COL. JOHN W. VROOMAN: Mr. President and fellow members, I have no prepared speech—I have been doing my best for the last half hour in looking after our friends the reporters; and (addressing the members of the Press) I want to say to you my dear boys, that I have the stuff all ready for you as soon as I get through talking. And I want to tell you and I want to tell all the members present, that while I have had no previous thought, the words that I speak will come from my heart and I want them to reach your heart.

You know why I love that man (pointing to the President)? Born of the years and now more than ever: For you see him before you with three of his sons, and his two sons-in-law, all volunteers in the service, and his sister working near the battle front in Italy, and yet not a quiver, because he is not only loyal—a loyal Dutchman, but beyond that he is a loyal American. (*Applause.*)

A few weeks ago, it was my privilege to be seated by the side of a Canadian Judge. We talked about the war, and with the calmness that our President possesses this moment, he told me that two of his boys had died in the trenches; that another boy was over in the trenches at that time; that his fourth boy was just graduating from the University and in a few months would arrive at the age of enlistment, when he would enlist and be over there. God only makes that kind of people and they are not Kaisermen!

My friends, in these critical moments, the most critical in the world's history, we want to have sober thoughts, and sober purposes, because this is the most wicked and uncalled for carnage the world has
ever

ever seen. In the Civil War I tried to do my bit for my country; I saw the smoke of battle, and yet we cannot in any way compare the Civil War with the horrors of the present war. I followed that glorious flag; and I want to tell you my brethren, that we must only have one flag in this country; we must only have one class of people. There are two classes only: American and traitors; and we must have but the one class: and the other be he fifty-fifty or 99% American, if he is not 100% American he is a traitor. (*Applause.*)

If you observed the testimony which has been given in Washington before the various Committees of Enquiry and some of the testimony in Albany, you will discover that some of our pro-German friends tried to claim that there can be two allegiances; claim that we don't quite understand *Deutschland uber alles*; that we don't understand *German Kultur*, so they propose to bring it over here. Now let me tell you my friends, you may or may not agree with me,—but, no, I am sure you do; that any man who proposes to bring here *Deutschland uber alles*, *German Kultur*—two classes of citizenship, in God's name let us take that kind of pro-German, and put him on the first ship and send him through the most dangerous submarine zone, and right on the top of the best and up-to-date mines, and ship him back to the land he loves. (*Cries of "Bravo!" and applause.*)

The President of the United States in his speech a day or two ago has sounded the keynote for this country. Now I am a hard-headed Republican—red hot; I voted against Woodrow Wilson, but he is my President (*Applause*); he is my Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the Navy, and we want to uphold his hands; and we want to see from this on that no man who is not absolutely for this country—absolutely for it, and absolutely against Germany, and absolutely against the Kaiser in word and in deed and in resolution—I speak now in the presence of a newly elected member, the Deputy-Attorney General of the State of New York, who is doing some little business by way of ferreting out for the government some of these
“secret

“secret propositions,” and with apologies to him, I want to say that short shrift ought to be made of any man, be he a pro-German-American or be he a pro-American or anything else or any German Dutchman, and that I hope the Deputy Attorney General will run him to cover, and that when that is done that they should not say politely it is a fine night, we are going to detain you, and send you to the general reformatory and then give him a fine dinner—oh no! Let him off with a term in the penitentiary—I would not dare say with about twenty feet of rope (*Laughter*). So my dear friends I want us to be entirely sober in these thoughts tonight. We have got something before us more than we know. I have shaken hands with some of the college boys that have just come from the trenches; I have seen some of the misery, I know of some of the misery of war, and we have scarcely begun it yet, in this country—we have scarcely begun it. So from this on let us consecrate ourselves to liberty, as lineal descendants of the old Dutch settlers from Holland—and by the by what a grand old country it was; you will remember it was the first country to salute the stars and stripes as a nation and war was declared against her for doing it.

Let us be loyal to our country, not only in word but in deed, in every thought and in every ambition; and let us dispose of everything in this country which will give any aid or sympathy to the Kaiser.

Listen: Suppose any one of these American citizens should be over in Berlin tonight and would take out a copy of the New York Herald or the New York Tribune or the New York Times and would begin to read it—I ask you seriously, what would become of him? Suppose that he should say that I am an American German. What would become of him? And yet we allow all kinds of German printing and documents, newspapers, etc., to be scattered throughout the land. We permit German-American alliances where their constitution provides today that their official language shall be German. Think of it! And yet we sit

sit down quietly. In God's name what are we thinking of?

At the beginning of this war you remember that the Kaiser told our Minister that "500,000 of my people will march to Washington!" If, at the beginning of the war, 100,000,000 of Americans had said to these few thousand "No, wipe this all out; you must become Americans every one of you without any German attachment," even the Kaiser would have hesitated before a declaration of war.

Now, I ask your pardon Mr. President, and I ask your pardon gentlemen for making these remarks; I intended to speak but a minute, but "out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh!" So my heart is full; it is full for the innocent women and babies that are being slaughtered; it is full of sympathy for the mothers and sisters and wives of our boys who are going over there.

Oh, I shall never forget what was told to me when I returned from the war about my blessed mother—what sacrifices she made, and what suffering at heart when her boy was down there. I appreciate that, and I speak with some feeling.

So I move the adoption of the memorial, with the addition that a copy of it be sent by the President of this Society to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and I think to my old neighbor that splendid representative of our government, himself a member of this Society, Robert Lansing, our Secretary of State. (*Applause.*)

THE PRESIDENT: Col. Vrooman's speech reminds me—and you must bear with me for a moment for I must tell you the story. I was on a vessel a great many years ago when it was crossing the ocean—a sailing vessel. There was a very pious lady on board, but she was very timid, and one morning when a storm was on, she went to the Captain of the boat in great distress, and said, "Captain do you think there is any danger?" Observing that the lady was very much excited,

excited, he replied soothingly, "Madam, if you will go over to the rail there and look down in the fo'c's'l, you will see some of the boys playing cards; they will probably be using strong language, but don't mind that, because as long as they swear you are perfectly safe."

She went over and didn't stay more than a minute, and she said "yes, they are swearing." And the Captain told me afterwards that he noticed two or three times during the day when he happened to be on deck this lady hurrying towards that rail and looking over, and each time she would come back with a smile all over her face, and the last time he saw her raise her eyes toward heaven and piously observe, "Thank God they are still swearing!" And so I say it is good to have the Colonel still swearing at the Kaiser and the Germans—if only because it contributes to our peace of mind.

Gentlemen, you have heard the resolution and the amendment proposed by Col. Vrooman. Do I understand it is seconded? Seconded, put and carried by acclamation.

(See page 168 for acknowledgments from Washington of the Resolutions thus transmitted.)

It is now in order, gentlemen, to receive the reports of all standing committees which have reports to make.

Mr. Bergen as chairman of the Committee on William the Silent, have you any report to make?

Committee on William the Silent:

MR. TUNIS G. BERGEN: In behalf of the Committee it might be well to state that, although nothing has been done since the war broke out, when we were on the point of signing the contract, the funds that had been raised and deposited by my predecessor in the Equitable Trust Company are still there undisturbed by me, and I have since learned during the course of the half year that the model of the statue which was sent to Brussels is still supposed to be safe in the subterranean dungeons; and that the
Brussels

Brussels National Foundry of Bronzes has gone out of business, and that now there is a Holland foundry established at Delft, and I have merely been making inquiries as to what ability that foundry would have to complete the statue when the time comes to make a report to the committee. In the meantime, I would presume we shall have to wait until the war is over.

THE PRESIDENT: The report will be received if there is no objection: it is so ordered.

Committee on Finance:

MR. E. COVERT HULST: The only report is that which has been already submitted.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Polhemus of the War Committee, have you anything further to say than has been reported by the Secretary?

MR. JAMES S. POLHEMUS: I have a short report here, but I think in consideration of the lateness of the hour it more properly may be printed in the forthcoming Year Book. It was so ordered.

Report of the War Committee follows:

“Your Committee respectfully reports to The Holland Society that it met, pursuant to notice, on December 20, 1917, at the office of the Society and received various suggestions concerning its duties. Among others, the suggestion that the cost of the Annual Dinner might be reduced, for this occasion, was laid aside as rather too late for satisfactory adoption. The Committee then discussed the question of issuing an appeal to members, enlisting their patriotic co-operation in building it up and enlarging its Roll of Honor and otherwise, and a circular was prepared and approved. It was sent out with the notices of the Annual Dinner, thus avoiding the cost of postage and its effect was shown by the receipt of six (6) applications which were acted upon at a special meeting just before the Annual Dinner and thus six more representatives of members' families were brought into
into

into The Holland Society. A copy of the circular is attached to this report.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES SUYDAM POLHEMUS,
FRANCIS I. VANDER BEEK,
HENRY L. BOGERT,

War Committee.

To Our Members:

Your Trustees urge upon you that it is very desirable at this time to secure the membership in the Society of all eligible sons of members, especially those who are serving our country or our Allies or who are expecting to be called to such service, and whose affiliation would be an especial honor to the organization, as we believe. The response to the recent circular of November 7, 1917, indicated that there was a large number of young men whom we should welcome to our list, and it seems proper for us to express that welcome in advance. The Trustees recently voted to remit for the duration of the war the dues of members engaged in war service. The Honor Roll, made up of members and their sons who are in the service, will be read at the Annual Dinner on January 17, 1918, and a full roster should be in the hands of the Secretary by January 10, 1918. If a sufficient number of applications for membership should be received the Trustees could be reconvened so as to elect such candidates in time for the Annual Dinner.

JAMES S. POLHEMUS, Chairman
FRANCIS I. VANDER BEEK
HENRY L. BOGERT,

War Committee.

FREDERIC R. KEATOR, Secretary

THE PRESIDENT: Is there any miscellaneous business, gentlemen?

MR. HARRY HOWE BOGERT: May I ask a question for information?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR.

MR. HARRY HOWE BOGERT: I have heard a great deal, especially since the war, about "Hyphenates." I have heard of the Irish-Americans, and the German-Americans at times. Is there any such a thing as a Dutch-American?

THE PRESIDENT: No. I don't know of any such monstrosity. Perhaps I don't understand the precise sense of the term. If you refer to Americanism stiffened by Dutch obstinacy, I think—I hope we have that kind, and I think it would be well if we had a few more of them. No, I really don't think there has ever been any outside suggestion or intimation by anybody that this Society has been classed with so-called "Hyphenates" or "Hyphenated Societies." I have never supposed that we were on the defensive at all. We certainly have not adopted resolutions as indicative of a supposed necessity to align ourselves. Of course, just now with the delicacy of the whole situation, I think that perhaps, it is a very fitting thing for us to let people know that as far as The Holland Society is concerned, there is not any Holland in it. Anything that our government does is right. I have never heard of any such thing as a Dutch-American. Has any such suggestion ever reached you?

MR. HARRY HOWE BOGERT: No, no! I said that because I am rather proud of the fact that I could not find any such "Hyphen!"

THE PRESIDENT: Ah! We are all one! I am very much obliged to you for that suggestion. Incidentally I may read you this note which has just come to me from our esteemed fellow member and former President, Judge Clearwater:

Kingston, N. Y., April 6, 1918.

My dear Mr. President:

Profoundly to my sorrow, I find that owing to imperative engagements here it will be impossible for me to attend the annual meeting on Monday evening, but I feel that I should express my appreciation of the patriotic and admirable letter which you have addressed

dressed to members of the Society, reminding them of the great and immortal pledge of our ancestors, the "Beggars of the Sea."

"Faithful to Government, even to Beggary and Death," not only is an inspiring motto for the descendants of Dutchmen, but it is the only motto which patriotic Americans should inscribe upon their banners in these parlous times, when William the Damned of Germany is surpassing the atrocities of Philip II of Spain, and the Duke of Alva upon the fair plains of Flanders.

With many kind regards to the members of the Society, and to you personally, I am as ever,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) A. T. CLEARWATER.

Gentlemen if there is no further business before the Society a motion to adjourn is in order.

Motion to adjourn made and carried.

In accordance with the resolution hereinbefore adopted (see page 159) copies of the memorial were transmitted to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of State from whom, respectively, the following acknowledgments were received:

"The White House,
Washington, 10 April, 1918.

My dear Mr. Van Santvoord:

The memorial from The Holland Society of New York which you are kind enough to send me under cover of your letter of April 8th is very delightful to read. It gives me a sense of encouragement and of added strength, which is very welcome in these days of strain and trial, and I hope that you will have an opportunity to express to your associates in the society my very deep appreciation, an appreciation which I am sure all true Americans must share.

With

With warm appreciation of your own kind words
of personal confidence, Sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. Seymour Van Santvoord,
90 West Street, New York City."

"The Speaker's Rooms, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C., April 11, 1918.

Mr. Seymour Van Santvoord,
President The Holland Society of New York,
New York City.

Dear Mr. President:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of the 8th containing copy of Memorial.

It will be presented to the House today.

Very truly,

CHAMP CLARK."

"The Secretary of State, Washington

Dear Mr. Van Santvoord:

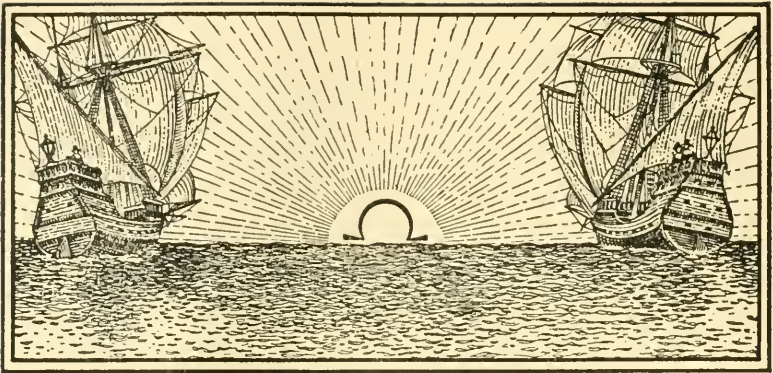
I have read with interest and gratification the resolutions of The Holland Society which you were good enough to send me through Mr. Sweet, and also the patriotic appeal to the members of the Society issued on March 27th.

It is an inspiration to every American charged with official responsibilities to feel that in these critical times so large an organization of influential citizens is devoted to the great cause to which this Republic has dedicated its manhood and treasure, and is ready to support the Government with energy and enthusiasm and to render such service and to make such sacrifice as may aid in the achievement of the mighty task in which this nation with the other great democracies of the earth is engaged.

Permit me to express my thanks for your courtesy in sending me these documents and to assure you of my appreciation, as an official of the Government, of the loyal sentiments which are so well and so earnestly expressed.

Very sincerely yours,

ROBERT LANSING."



In Memoriam

VAN BRUNT BERGEN

Born—April 29, 1841.

Died—April 27, 1917.

VAN BRUNT BERGEN was born in Bay Ridge, New York City, on the 29th day of April 1841 and died at his old homestead in the same place on the 27th of April 1917. Mr. Bergen was a member of the old Bergen family of Brooklyn, and the son of Teunis G. Bergen and Elizabeth Van Brunt. He was educated at the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute from which he was graduated in 1860, thereafter attending the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, from which he was graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer in 1863. On August 31st, 1871, Mr. Bergen was married to Elizabeth Emma, daughter of Cornelius van der Veer, of Somerville, New Jersey. The issue of this union was Henry van der Veer Bergen, his sole survivor. In 1864 Mr. Bergen entered the Department of City Works of the City of Brooklyn, as a rodman, and gradually worked his way through the ranks until in 1894 he was appointed Chief Engineer, retiring in 1896; and at about that time served as Consulting Engineer, for the Sewerage System of Flatbush. Besides belonging to The Holland Society, Mr. Bergen was a member of The American Society
of

of Civil Engineers, The American Social Science Association, The St. Nicholas Society, The Hamilton Club, The Crescent Athletic Club, The Ridge Club, The Engineers' Club and The Reform Club. Mr. Bergen was vestryman of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church of Bay Ridge in which his funeral services were held.

FRANCIS BLOODGOOD

Born—December 22, 1827.

Died—April 10, 1917.

FRANCIS BLOODGOOD who, at the time of his death, was the oldest United States Court Commissioner in the State of Wisconsin, died April 10, 1917, at the home of his son, Wheeler Bloodgood, 276 Knapp Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. Bloodgood came from a family that was prominent in pioneer history. His father was a West Point man and for many years an officer in the United States Army. Francis Bloodgood was born in the home of his maternal grandfather, Major William Whistler, Commandant of Fort Howard, now Green Bay, Wisconsin, and Superintendent of the Oneida Reservation,—who was commissioned in the Army as Second Lieutenant in 1801, and from that time on to 1838, when sent to Florida during the Seminole Indian War, was stationed within the Northwest Territory at Fort Wayne, Mackinac, Green Bay, Chicago and Detroit. Major John Whistler, great grandfather of Francis Bloodgood, built Fort Dearborn, Chicago, in 1803, and his son Meriweather Lewis, was the first white male child born on the site of Chicago. Major George Whistler, a son of John, as junior officer of the United States Engineer Corps, assisted in making the first surveys of the chain of Great Lakes. He became one of the most distinguished railroad engineers of his time and was selected by a Czar of Russia to build the railroad from Moscow to St. Petersburg. James McNeill Whistler, his son, a noted artist, closely resembled his cousin, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Bloodgood's mother who had lived in Green Bay, was educated at St. Louis. In
going

going to school with an elder sister and brother, she made the voyage in bateaux manned by French voyageurs, under a small military guard, passing up the Fox River to the portage, and crossing there by ox-teams to the Wisconsin, thence down the Mississippi. She returned several years later to Green Bay in like manner, with the same party and a similar crew and guard. During the voyage back on the eve of an Indian War, the party was fired upon by savages from the bank of the Mississippi. Born in Green Bay, Wis., at a time when all communication in the State was by way of blazed trails and all traffic by way of the Lakes and Rivers, Mr. Bloodgood had seen changes ensue that, as he said, seemed marvelous, and he always delighted in telling about them. The principal evidences of the onward march of civilization in those days were the Forts established at Green Bay, Chicago and Prairie du Chien. Francis Bloodgood spent his boyhood in New York State, where he was admitted to the Bar, and went to Milwaukee from Albany in 1854. His first partnership was with O. L. Stewart and in 1859 he went into partnership with Wheeler H. Peckham. In 1857, Mr. Bloodgood was appointed United States Commissioner and in 1870 he was appointed Register in Bankruptcy. In 1882, on account of failing health, he withdrew from business, except his office of Commissioner, and in 1887, formed a partnership with his son, Francis Bloodgood, Jr.,—his nephew, Jackson B. Kemper;—a younger son,—Wheeler P. Bloodgood coming into the firm later. As Register in Bankruptcy, Mr. Bloodgood disposed of more than 500 cases involving incidental litigations principally resulting from the financial crisis of 1873. As United States Commissioner he held over 3,000 criminal examinations, including those against the perpetrators of the notable whisky frauds in 1876 and the obstruction of the mails in the Debs strike. He was the first judicial officer to hold the Great Lakes to be high seas, subsequently confirmed by the United States Supreme Court. He was a life-long Republican and was for many years an active factor in City, County

County and State Conventions. Record of Mr. Bloodgood's death was inscribed in all Courts in Milwaukee, on the day it occurred, while all branches of the Circuit Court, with the exception of that of Judge E. T. Fairchild, where applicants for citizenship papers were examined, closed during the day. The following tribute to Mr. Bloodgood was written for the Milwaukee Journal by Guy D. Goff:

"It is difficult to describe adequately the esteemed confidence in which Francis Bloodgood was held by the entire community. No one in Wisconsin among the older members of the Bar was better or more favorably known. He had great capacity for labor. His reputation as a lawyer of marked ability and his character for candor and patience were most enviable, and his nature was buoyant and optimistic. As a man his courtesy was as unaffected as it was unfailing and delightful.

"It was my rare privilege to know Mr. Bloodgood intimately and professionally during the last five years, and while he was discharging, even to the last, the duties of the United States Court Commissioner for this district. It was during a time when many of the recent and involved acts of Congress were before him for construction. His examination of all such cases was industrious, thorough and exhaustive. His conclusions were reached upon the facts and the law involved, and always without the slightest reference to the parties to be affected, the personnel of counsel, or any outside influence whatsoever.

"Mr. Bloodgood never sank the man in the magistrate, and often his tenderheartedness interposed its shield of mercy between the wrongdoer and the literal demands of justice. On such occasions he preferred to be the American father rather than the Spartan lawyer or Roman praetor. He was in the true sense of the word an honorable and efficient practitioner and he deserved and commanded the confidence and respect of everyone who came before him. He was a man of wide reading and his sympathetic and discriminating interest in all literature covered a wide field. Few
subjects

subjects could be presented in which he was not well informed,—and in very many he had the knowledge of a specialist.

“Mr. Bloodgood was a member of a family of great force of character and he was a prominent and representative figure for more than half a century, in the life of our City and State. His constancy as a friend, his fairness, his honesty, and his uniform loyalty will always be cherished by his many friends, and he can only be remembered as one who lived an honorable, helpful and useful life. Personally, he was a friend and associate whose presence was always a pleasure, whose advices and counsel were always of value, and whose character I shall ever respect.”

Gerry Hazelton, a personal friend, said:

“I knew Mr. Bloodgood for fifty years, and in all that time nothing developed to mar a close friendship. Mr. Bloodgood was a public-spirited man, and prominent in public affairs. In his profession, he was acknowledged to be of surpassing ability. He had a most genial disposition,—was an ardent reader and was exceedingly well informed on current and historical topics, and an authority in biographical matters.”

The funeral services were held on Thursday, April 12, 1917, at ten o'clock in the morning, in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and interment was made at Nashotah, Wisconsin. The pallbearers were: G. W. Hazelton, Judge Ferdinand Geiger, Charles Morris, Guy D. Goff, H. A. Sawyer, Judge L. W. Halsey, Judge W. J. Turner, George P. Miller, William Thorndyke, James G. Flanders, Charles H. Van Alstyne, Henry J. Killilea and Charles E. Monroe. The active pallbearers were: Francis Bloodgood, Jr., Wheeler P. Bloodgood, Joseph C. Bloodgood, William Passmore, Jackson B. Kemper, Francis J. Bloodgood, David Bloodgood and A. K. Stebbins.

Mr. Bloodgood was married in 1859 to Miss Josephine S. Colt, daughter of Joseph S. Colt. She died in 1893. Their family consists of three daughters: Mrs. William Passmore, Miss Margaret Bloodgood and Mrs. Frank G. Turner,

G. Turner, all of Milwaukee, and three sons: Francis Bloodgood, Jr., and Wheeler P. Bloodgood for many years law partners of their father, and Dr. Joseph C. Bloodgood of Johns Hopkins University.

Mr. Bloodgood's first known American ancestor was Frans Jansen Bloetgoet of Gouda (South Holland), an enterprising builder on Long Island who had settled at Flushing, L. I., in 1659 and in 1674 was appointed Schout (Chief Officer) of the Dutch residents of Flushing, Hempstead, Jamaica and Newtown, by Governor Colve.

SUTHERLAND DE WITT

Born—April 9, 1830.

Died—May 12, 1917.

SUTHERLAND DE WITT was born in Kingston, Ulster County, New York. His parents were Charles Gerrit De Witt and Catherine Godwin. Charles Gerrit De Witt was a member of Congress from the Ulster and Sullivan district, when Andrew Jackson was President. In January 1832, President Jackson appointed Mr. De Witt Charge d'affaires of the Republic of Central America, with residence at Guatemala. He returned to New York in 1838, where he died. The great-grandfather of Sutherland De Witt was Charles De Witt of Ulster County. He was a member of the Colonial Assembly from 1768 to 1775; and later a member of the Continental Congress, and from 1781 to 1785 he sat in the State Assembly. The first American ancestor of the De Witts was Tjerck Claessen De Witt, who came from Holland in 1654. Sutherland De Witt was a graduate of the Rhinebeck Academy. Following his graduation he took up Civil Engineering, and was one of a corps of engineers engaged in extending the Erie Railroad, which at that time ran from Piermont-on-the-Hudson to Owego, N. Y., connection between New York and Piermont being made by steamboat and barges. Mr. De Witt remained with the Erie R. R. until the line had been completed from Owego to Dunkirk, N. Y., when he proceeded to
Toronto,

Toronto, Canada, where he assisted in building the first Canadian Railroad, the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron, extending from Toronto to the Hen and Chickens (now Collingwood, Ont.) on Lake Huron. With the completion of the road Mr. De Witt with other Civil Engineers proceeded to Indianapolis, Indiana, to locate a road between that city and Decatur, Illinois; but before the work was finished hard times came on, and all railroad building ceased. Shortly afterwards, or in June 1857, Mr. De Witt accepted the General Agency of the United States and Adams Express Companies, at Elmira, N. Y., continuing in the service for forty years, when he retired. For sixty years Mr. De Witt had resided in Elmira, a greater part of which time he was prominent in the affairs of the city, which he had seen grow from a small village to a population of fifty thousand. In the Masonic Order he had held offices of Past Master, Past High Priest, and Past Commander, and was the oldest living Past Commander of St. Omar's Commandery, No. 19 Knights Templar. He was a member of the Empire State Society Sons of the American Revolution, Century Club of Elmira, and The Holland Society of New York, being elected to the latter on March 27, 1890. Following Mr. De Witt's retirement from business the current of life had flowed on as serenely as before. Hale and hearty, and as keen of intellect, his sterling qualities, genial disposition, sunny temperament and kindly nature won for him the respect of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, while his age spoke of a life rightly lived and a record above reproach.

MARTIN HEERMANCE

Born—December 17, 1852.

Died—December 19, 1917.

MARTIN HEERMANCE, a well known lawyer of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., died there on December 19, 1917. He was in his sixty-sixth year. Although born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, December 17, 1852,
Mr.

Mr. Heermance came from one of the oldest Dutchess County families and of old Dutch stock. Rhinebeck had always been the home of his family, and all through his life, after coming east, Mr. Heermance had been intimately associated with the affairs of that village. He was the son of Rev. Harrison Heermance of Rhinebeck, who was a pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church in Lenawee County, Michigan when the Civil War broke out. He resigned his pastorate and entered the army as chaplain of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and later of the 128th New York Infantry. When the war ended the chaplain came back to Rhinebeck and settled there, where he died in 1883. His son Martin was brought up in Rhinebeck, and was educated at the once well known DeGarmo Classical Institute of Rhinebeck. Mr. Heermance was elected supervisor of his town in 1881, and re-elected in 1882. He was admitted to the bar in 1883 and went to Poughkeepsie to take up his practice. Five years later he was elected district attorney for Dutchess county on the Republican ticket. In 1896 additional honor came to Mr. Heermance in the form of appointment as one of the state tax commissioners by then Governor Levi P. Morton. Mr. Heermance was elected chairman of the commission by his colleagues and served his term in that position. He had served two terms as President of Vassar Brothers' Institute, was President of the Social Reading Club of Poughkeepsie for two years, and first Vice-President of the Rhinebeck Savings Bank. He also was Master for two years of the Rhinebeck Lodge of Freemasons and had been a member of The Holland Society since 1887. He was married in 1881 to Miss Nina Radcliffe, daughter of David Van Ness Radcliffe of Albany. One son was born to them, Radcliffe Heermance, now a lieutenant in the United States Army and stationed at Fort Myer. Prior to the war Lieutenant Heermance held a professorship at Princeton University, and by virtue of a commission under the state of New Jersey gave military instruction to the students. Mrs. Heermance died in March 1905, leaving only her son as the surviving

ing relative of Martin Heermance. Mr. Heermance was a quiet but well liked attorney who of late years specialized in commercial law and estates. He maintained offices at 56 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in rooms adjoining the chambers of Judge C. W. H. Arnold. His tall, erect form and white hair and beard will long be remembered as a once familiar sight upon the streets of Poughkeepsie.

HARRY MAYHAM KEATOR

Born—November 21, 1873.

Died—May 20, 1917.

HARRY MAYHAM KEATOR was the son of Charles Gorse Keator and Rose Mayham. He was born in Roxbury, Delaware County, N. Y., November 21, 1873. He was graduated from Stamford Seminary, Stamford, N. Y., in 1890, from Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., in 1893 and from Yale University with the degree of A.B. in 1897. At Williston he was a member of the Iota Zeta Society; played on the baseball and football teams for three years and was Captain of both. At Yale he was a member of the University Baseball Team for four years, being substitute pitcher his Freshman year and playing centre and right field during his last three years. He was Captain of the University Baseball Team his Senior year, 1896-1897; was a member of the Sophomore Society of Eta Phi, the fraternity of Alpha Delta Phi and the Senior Society of Scroll and Key. At the time of his death he was a member of the Yale Club of New York City, University Club of New York City, Graduates Club of New Haven, Conn., The Holland Society of New York and numerous medical societies. On the paternal side Keator was of Knickerbocker stock. Melchert Claessen (Kater) the immigrant ancestor of this family came from Amsterdam, Holland to New Amsterdam, prior to 1671, and was there married in 1674 to Susanna Richards, widow, and later settled at Marbletown, Ulster County, N. Y., one of the early Dutch settlements of the Colony, near Esopus, where
for

for generations the family resided. In 1676 his name appears on the petition of several inhabitants of Esopus for a minister, and in 1687 on a list of the militia company at Esopus. He was living as late as 1701. His son, Niclaes Melchertse Kater, in 1692, served in defence of the Albany frontier against the French, in the Company of Major Peter Schuyler, and in 1715 was Sergeant of the Foot Company of Militia of Marbletown, under the command of Captain William Nottingham in the regiment of Colonel Jacob Rutsen which saw service against the Indians. The year following his graduation from Yale Harry Mayham Keator was instructor in athletics and assistant instructor in Science at Williston. He then took up the study of medicine and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, with the degree of M.D. in 1902. The next two years he served as an interne physician and house surgeon in the Presbyterian Hospital, New York. He began his private practice in New York in 1904 and was chief of a surgical clinic in the Presbyterian Hospital until he retired from active practice in New York, by reason of ill health, in 1912. He was, at one time, on the faculty of the Post-Graduate Medical School and physician at the Vanderbilt Clinic. He was graduated in 1904 from Sloane Maternity Hospital and was demonstrator in physiology and member of the faculty at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was appointed attending Surgeon at the Red Cross Hospital shortly before he gave up his practice in New York. His medical and surgical skill had become widely recognized and he was frequently called in consultation. After giving up in 1912 the successful practice which he had established in New York, Dr. Keator had traveled extensively, including a circuit of the world in 1913 and since that time had made every effort to regain his health, having contracted tuberculosis. He had resided several winters in Saranac Lake, N. Y., and at his old home in Roxbury, N. Y., where his services as surgeon were in great demand throughout the surrounding country. He spent several months in
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the spring of 1917 at Albuquerque, New Mexico. Returning in May 1917 to his home in Roxbury and having been advised by New York physicians that there was slight hope of his recovery and that he must give up performing surgical operations, he became unbalanced and shot himself on Sunday morning, May 20, 1917. The funeral services were held at the family residence in Roxbury on Wednesday, May 23rd at 10:30 A.M. and interment was made in the cemetery in that village. Dr. Keator had never married. He was survived by two sisters: Miss Anna S. Keator, a trained nurse, who is serving in France with one of the American hospital units from New York City, and Mrs. Ralph S. Ives, residing at Roxbury. In Keator's senior year at College, Caspar Whitney, in making up his All-American College Baseball Team, placed him at centre field and made him Captain of the team because of his recognized ability to develop and control men. After graduation, from 1900-1905, he played on the baseball team of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, being a member of the Club. He coached the Columbia baseball team and received several flattering offers from professional league managers, all of which he declined. He excelled as a tennis player and was fond of fishing and hunting. In his home town, Roxbury, and the neighboring towns he always exerted a wholesome and manly influence in athletics, and the young manhood of those communities looked upon him as an ideal. His enthusiasm and ability were largely responsible for the success which the Roxbury baseball team has had. In all sports, whenever controversies or disputes over decisions arose his opponents were quick to appeal to him and abide by his decisions. He was not only fair but was always a gentleman, even in the heat and excitement of athletic contests. He was kindly, considerate and sympathetic and these qualities made him not only popular socially wherever he went, but were, in large measure, responsible for his professional success.

EGBERT

EGBERT PEAKE LANSING

Born—January 25, 1857.

Died—July 31, 1917.

EGBERT PEAKE LANSING was born in Cohoes, New York, on January 25, 1857, and died at Twilight Park, Haines Falls, N. Y., July 31, 1917. He was the son of John Van Schaick Lansing and lineal descendant of Gerrit Lansing who came from the town of Hasselt in the Province of Overysel, Holland, before 1666. This family settled early in the Hudson (later in the Mohawk) Valley. One of them, Abraham J. Lansing, had land granted him along the Hudson, on which he founded the town of Lansingburgh, now a part of the city of Troy. The mother of Egbert Peake Lansing was a descendant of the Peake family of Roxbury and Woodstock, Mass. Jonathan and Joseph Peake were original proprietors of Woodstock. Egbert P. Lansing was graduated from Union College in 1878. He had been a trustee of the Mechanics Savings Bank of Cohoes and President of the Chamber of Commerce of that city. At the time of his death he was a member of the University Club of Albany and of the Alpha Delta Phi Club of New York City, The Holland Society, and The Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution. He was survived by his wife, Gertrude Orelup Lansing, daughter of the late John Orelup who was a prominent manufacturer of Cohoes.

JAMES STEVENSON VAN CORTLANDT

Born—February 28, 1844.

Died—April 28, 1917.

CAPTAIN JAMES STEVENSON VAN CORTLANDT died on Saturday morning, April 28, 1917, at the Van Cortlandt Manor House at Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., which has been the home of his family for six generations, having been built about 1681 by his great-great-grandfather, Stephanus Van Cortlandt, first and only Lord of the Manor of Cortlandt and the first native born Mayor of the City of New York. Except the office

office of Governor itself, Stephanus Van Cortlandt filled at one time or another every prominent office in the Province of New York. The Manor House has been occupied in succession from the death of the Lord of the Manor in line of succession, as follows: Philip Van Cortlandt, Councillor of the Province; Pierre Van Cortlandt, Lieutenant-Governor; Pierre Van Cortlandt, Major-General; Pierre Van Cortlandt, Colonel, and James Stevenson Van Cortlandt, Captain. Captain Van Cortlandt was the last of his name in the male line—a name honored always for distinguished service rendered their country by those who bore it. He was born at the Manor House in 1844 and lived there all his life. At the outbreak of the Civil War and at the age of eighteen, he quit school and was commissioned as lieutenant in the 155th New York Infantry and assigned as aide-de-camp upon the staff of General Michael Corcoran. As such he was engaged in fifteen battles in Virginia, namely, Deserted House, Siege of Suffolk, Eddeton Road, Carreville, Landrow House, North Anna River, Totopotomy Creek, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Welden Railroad, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plain, Reams Station, Spottsylvania Court House and Boydton Plank Road. In 1864 he was commissioned as first lieutenant in the 22nd New York Cavalry, and subsequently as captain. With this regiment he was engaged at Nineveh, Roods Hill, Moorefield Pike, Dacy Springs, Holly Springs, Reeds Hill (second engagement) and New Market. In August 1865 he was mustered out of service with his regiment at Winchester, Va. Upon his return home from the war he became the active manager of the Van Cortlandt estate, and, except for a short period while he was engaged in the manufacture of brick, continued as such up to the time of his death, giving much attention to the raising of prize-winning poultry. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, The Holland Society of New York, the Huguenot Society, Society of Descendants of Lords of Manors and of Westchester Lodge No. 180 of Free and Accepted Masons. Two sisters survived him—Mrs. John Rutherford Matthews and

and Miss Anne Stevenson Van Cortlandt. His funeral services took place at the Manor House on Monday afternoon, April 30, 1917, the Rev. Gibson W. Harris of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of Ossining officiating and only the immediate family being present. Interment was at Hillside Cemetery, Peekskill.

ABSALOM VAN DEUSEN

Born—October 18, 1855.

Died—August 27, 1917.

ABSALOM VAN DEUSEN was born in Sophiasburg, Prince Edward County, Ontario, Canada, October 18, 1855, and died in Madison, Wisconsin, August 27, 1917, after an illness of two weeks. He had lived at Madison since 1892, in which year he succeeded his brother, Augustus, as proprietor of the furniture business established at Nos. 6-8 South Carrol Street in that city forty years ago. Absalom Van Deusen was married in 1878 to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Lockman of Hillside, who survived him. He also left three sons and a daughter: William Albert Van Deusen who succeeded his father in the furniture business, Tracy J. Van Deusen of Davenport, Iowa, Harley L. Van Deusen of St. Louis, Mo., and Earl Van Deusen and Vera Ann Van Deusen of Madison, Wisconsin, besides three brothers: Captain Albert H. Van Deusen of Washington, D. C., Civil War veteran and author of two volumes on the Genealogy of the Van Deusen family, Abda L. Van Deusen of Los Angeles, California and Alvin Van Deusen of Madison, Wisconsin. Absalom Van Deusen was a member of Madison Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons. He held a thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite and was a Knight Templar and member of the order of the Eastern Star. His membership in The Holland Society was based on descent from Abraham Pietersen (Van Deursen) born in Haarlem, Holland, 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 Queten-
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esse off the Coast of Narragansett, for the West India Company. He later settled in New Amsterdam. Funeral services for Absalom Van Deusen were held at the Masonic Temple, Madison, Wis., on August 29th, 1917, with Masons and Knights Templar in charge. Burial took place at Forest Hill cemetery.

FRANK VAN KLEECK

Born—June 25, 1857.

Died—October 14, 1917.

FRANK VAN KLEECK, a descendant of one of Poughkeepsie's first settlers, and proprietor of the Van Kleeck hat and fur store, the oldest established business of its kind in the United States, died on October 14, 1917, at his residence, 49 South Hamilton Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Death was due to heart trouble, with which Mr. Van Kleeck had suffered for some time past and was preceded by an acute illness of but one day. He was sixty years old at the time of his death. Hundreds of friends of Mr. Van Kleeck, in the business and social world, heard with regret the sad news of his passing away. He was a gentle, kindly man, with charming manners, "one of Poughkeepsie's finest men, without exception," as a close friend put it. He was survived by his wife who, before her marriage to him on September 24, 1891, was Miss Sarah P. Sleight, daughter of the late Henry A. Sleight, of Dutchess County, and two children, Miss Mary Sleight Van Kleeck and Baltus Barentson Van Kleeck, who is still at school. Miss Irene Van Kleeck, a sister, also survived him. Mr. Van Kleeck was one of the oldest members of the Amrita Club, having joined in 1874. He was a member of the Adriance Memorial Library Board, to which he was appointed in 1899, as a member of the first board of the new library. He was a trustee of Vassar Brothers' Hospital, and for many years president of the board; a trustee of Vassar Brothers' Home, a member of Phoenix Hose Company and of the Dutchess County Society, The Holland Society of New York and of Triune Lodge, No. 782, Free and Accepted Masons. As a collector of historical material

material of Dutchess County Mr. Van Kleeck leaves no equal. He delighted in historical research and had a rare collection of old maps, photographs, drawings and other material connected with the earliest days of Poughkeepsie. In fact relics and antiquarian researches were the hobby and delight of Mr. Van Kleeck, who preserved innumerable pictures of by-gone scenes in Poughkeepsie, newspaper clippings detailing almost forgotten events, and souvenirs of the early days of the village of Poughkeepsie. His mind was stored with facts about the older generations of Poughkeepsie, and he was one of the authorities on old Poughkeepsie people. Not only did he know practically all there was to be known about Poughkeepsie, but he delighted to impart the information in a most interesting manner. In 1900 he published "The Van Kleeck Family History," a little volume of great historical value. He took the greatest interest in the Adriance Memorial Library, and presented to it some of his choicest findings, including rare books, pictures and maps. A direct descendant of one of the earliest colonists, Barent Baltus, of "Midwout," L. I., now Flatbush, who settled there before 1659, Mr. Van Kleeck was a member of one of the country's really old families. Baltus Barentsen Van Kleeck the only son of the first settler, bought land in Poughkeepsie in 1697. Since then the name of Van Kleeck has been associated with Poughkeepsie. The family was one of the largest land owners in early days, their farm comprising sixty acres, extending from Washington Street to the Hudson River, and from the south side of Kaal Rock along the river to the site of the old Vassar Brewery. The first Van Kleeck in Dutchess County was captain of a company of militia, and a commissioner of the Highway Commission in charge of the building of the Old Post Road to Albany. All the family have been fine, substantial citizens, noted for their kindly hospitality. The old Van Kleeck home,¹ built by Baltus Barentsen Van Kleeck in 1702, which used to stand on what is now 224-226 Mill Street, was a sort of open house

¹See page 74.

house for the neighborhood, the first substantial house to be built in Poughkeepsie. It was torn down in 1836. It was a citadel for the neighbors in case of Indian attack and a source of entertainment for the wayfarer. The only Van Kleeck closely associated with politics was the father of the late Frank Van Kleeck, Albert Van Kleeck, who was postmaster at Poughkeepsie under President Lincoln and President Johnson. Mr. Van Kleeck was the son of Albert Van Kleeck and Eliza Van Kleeck. He was related to the late John Guy Vassar and Matthew Vassar, Jr., a daughter of Baltus Van Kleeck, grandson of the pioneer Baltus, having married the father of the Vassars. The Van Kleeck business, which besides being the oldest of its kind in the country, is also the oldest established business in Poughkeepsie, continued under the same name. It was founded by Tunis Van Kleeck in 1799. He died in 1831, when the business passed to his son, Albert Van Kleeck, who continued it until his death in 1866. Then it passed to his older son Edward. Frank Van Kleeck was taken into partnership in 1890, and when the older brother died in 1891, the store was managed by his widow and Frank Van Kleeck. In 1894 the latter bought the widow's share of the business and continued it alone after that time. The business was started on the site of Sisson's auction rooms and was moved to the present location, 259 Main Street, or near it, in 1808. Tunis Van Kleeck made hats as well as sold them, and one of the relics prized by his grandson is a hat made for a soldier in the War of 1812.

ISAAC VAN WINKLE

Born—January 11, 1846.

Died—November 15, 1917.

REV. ISAAC VAN WINKLE, for the three years preceding his death, rector of St. Clement's Church, 136 West Third Street, New York City, and formerly for eighteen years rector of St. Luke's Church at Paris, France, died at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City,

City, November 15, 1917, in his seventy-first year. He was born in New York City January 11, 1846, the son of Dr. Edward Henry Van Winkle, who was a noted surgeon, and Catherine Anna Stanford. He was graduated from Columbia University in 1865, and later from the General Theological Seminary. He was then for eighteen years rector of St. Mary's Church at Highland, N. Y. After that he went to Paris and took charge of St. Luke's Church in the Latin Quarter. American Students for the most part made up his congregation there. He founded several social clubs and instituted St. Luke's Reading Room in Paris. Dr. Van Winkle had been a member of The Holland Society since November 17, 1885, by right of descent from Jacob Walingen Van Winkle. He was survived by his wife, who was Miss Margaret Kemble Lente, three daughters, and two sons.

EVERT JANSEN WENDELL

Born—December 5, 1860.

Died—August 28, 1917.

EVERT JANSEN WENDELL, third son of Jacob and Mary Bertodi (Barrett) Wendell, was born in Boston, Massachusetts. In 1863 his parents moved to New York, where he always lived thereafter. He prepared for college at private schools and entered Harvard from which he was graduated in 1882. In college he was a member of many clubs and societies. He never engaged in business, although at one time he was for a few months in a banker's office, in New York. He preferred philanthropic work, amateur track and field athletics and amateur dramatics—which objects virtually became his life work. He had made an unusual record at Harvard as a sprinter and, his interest in athletics continuing after graduation, he became an official of the intercollegiate Association, the Amateur Athletic Union and the International Committee of the Olympic Games. For many years he was a familiar figure at championship track and field games of these associations, often as referee, timer or judge. From the

the early '80's until 1913, when his mother died, and her house where he made his home was sold, numbers of poor boys would gather in front of the basement door every morning. The accepted proceeding for them was to write their names and troubles on a piece of paper furnished by the often reluctant maid and then wait. The relief they sought was in different forms. Frequently it would be a card of admission to one of the lodging houses conducted by the Children's Aid Society or its farm at Kensico preparatory to finding a home in the West. Often it would be money to buy a stock of newspapers, or more immediate relief. From year to year Mr. Wendell took parties of boys to the Far West for the Children's Aid Society, in company with Robert N. Brace, who was in charge of placing out work of the society. They took advantage of these trips to visit boys formerly placed and over whom the society kept a lookout until they were of age. Mr. Wendell became Trustee and worker for the House of Refuge, the New York Juvenile Asylum, the George Junior Republic and other institutions, but in recent years had devoted more attention to the Children's Aid Society than any other institution. He was once Secretary of the Dunlap Society, a Trustee of the Cuban Orphan Society, and in 1916 he was elected President of the Legal Aid Society. Mr. Wendell was also active in the Aero Club of America, and had charge of the administration of the Aero Club's fund for the welfare of American airmen in France. In his college days Mr. Wendell was an enthusiastic amateur actor and he retained his interest in theatricals throughout his life. He numbered among his friends the best of the theatrical profession. He was behind the scenes with Booth at the famous tragedian's last appearance at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn on April 8, 1891. Booth gave him as a souvenir of the occasion the last pair of rapiers used by him on the stage. His membership in The Players was brought about through his interest in the stage. He was for years one of the leading lights of the Amateur Comedy Club. He played in its first production,

production, "A Cup of Tea," in 1884. He acted for many charities, his best known part being that of the chevalier in "A Game of Cards." Mr. Wendell never shirked his public duty, and was a member of many Grand Juries in New York County. He was a member of the Harvard, University, Century, Players and New York Athletic Clubs, and the St. Nicholas and Huguenot Societies, and was an overseer of Harvard University. Mr. Wendell went abroad early in August, 1917, to aid in founding the American College Union in Paris, which is a general headquarters there for all American college men. He also was to look after the administration of the Aero Club's fund for the welfare of the American airmen in France. When he left home, he was already in the last stages of a disease from which he had suffered, but probably without knowing its nature, for years. On this voyage he grew worse. And a week or so after he reached Paris he died in the American Hospital at Neuilly. He had never married. He left surviving him one brother, and many nephews and nieces. Funeral services were held on All Saints' Day, 1917 at Calvary Church, New York City. The Church was thronged with friends of Mr. Wendell and delegations were present from many clubs and societies of which Mr. Wendell had been a member. Mr. Wendell joined The Holland Society in 1885 and was a member of the Board of Trustees from 1909. He was the twentieth president of the Society, serving in 1908. He was descended in the ninth generation from Evert Jansen Wendell who was born about 1615, and sailed from Embden, East Friesland to New Netherland about 1640, resided for a while in New Amsterdam, and longer in Albany, where he lived till after 1700. The Trustees of The Holland Society on December 13, 1917, adopted the following resolution:

"With unspeakable sorrow, the Trustees of The Holland Society record the death of Evert Jansen Wendell, who throughout all the years as member, Trustee and President had served with

such

such characteristic faith and loyalty the Society he loved so well. Elected to membership in 1885, he became President in 1908, while as Trustee his term of service extended, through successive re-elections, from the year 1909 until his recent death in France, where he had gone on a mission of patriotism.

“Death never becomes a commonplace. The mystery of all time, which no genius has ever fathomed, that mystic curtain which no human eye has pierced, that door to which the Persian poet “found no key”—while the righteous man can contemplate all this unmoved for himself, it is otherwise for his friends and for those he loves. Not indeed from fear or dread on their behalf, but from poor human weakness, from pure earthly sorrow, since the loss of those we cherish is one of the few absolutely irreparable losses which humanity is called upon to endure. And in the departure of this gallant and beloved comrade, who had inspired us with his enthusiasm, his ideals, his courage and his broad human sympathies, who never lost his keen love of the refined, who never faltered in his uncompromising hostility to opportunism and his unswerving devotion to principle, whose instincts for leadership were, from sheer love of service, so charmingly interwoven with an almost boyish readiness to follow—the Trustees of this Society are conscious of a loss which to many may well appear irreparable.

“And yet, shocked as all were by his death in the very prime and heyday of his life, his hope and his energy, who shall dare to aver it was untimely? It came to him as every one who glories in the splendid struggle of life would have it come—in the saddle, with lance at rest, with visor down, with every pulse and sinew and nerve enlisted in the fray—at work on the blood-soaked soil of France in the cause of human liberty. And while that part of us, which craves

the

the warmth and cheer and comfort which come alone from the human touch, rebels at the thought of meeting him no more, we lay our flower upon his bier with all the sincerity of an abiding conviction that in his death is life everlasting. And not alone for ourselves, who had come to know him in the intimacy of devotion to a common service, but on behalf of the entire membership of this organization, we would pay every generous tribute to the memory of this friend and comrade, whose unique position among us perhaps none may aspire to fill."

JOHN WINNER

Born—August 31, 1844.

Died—January 14, 1918.

JOHN WINNER was born, lived his life, and died, where his father and father's fathers had lived since in 1680 the Winner family came from Albany to the settlement on Bergen Hill, Jersey City, N. J. Living in the house built by his father, which included the foundations of the old home, John Winner—in the centre of a great city—preserved to a singular degree the customs and atmosphere of his ancestors. Each summer his gardner planted on the old Indian maize land successive crops of sweet-corn. The farm out-buildings, the farm implements, the family carriage, unused, were retained and cared for, so conservative was Mr. Winner and so attached to the old ways. And inside his beautiful home, where he delighted in genial hospitality, was an unusual collection of silver, china, and mahogany inherited from the Winner and Van Horne families, his mother being Balina Van Horne of Communipaw. In this house with its priceless heirlooms, his wife, Mary Winner, daughter of the late Theodore S. Parker, took a special pride and care. John Winner received his education at Starr's Military Academy at Yonkers, N. Y., and at Rutgers College where he was graduated valedictorian of his Class in 1866. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon

Epsilon Fraternity and eligible to the Phi Beta Kappa. He was also a life member of The Holland Society of New York and past president of the Hudson County Branch of this Society and of the Jersey City Historical Society. In his earlier years he was engaged in business with his wife's father in the firm of Moreau and Parker in New York City, but for many years had been retired. Mr. Winner was survived by his widow Mary Parker Winner, his only son having died in childhood. Mr. Winner was descended from Pieter Winne, born in the city of Ghent in Flanders, and Tannatje Adams, his wife, born in the city of Leeuwaerden in Friesland, who settled at Albany.

JOHN HOWARD PRALL

Born—October 26, 1855.

Died—March 13, 1918.

JOHN HOWARD PRALL, a member of the firm of Webb & Prall, brokers, 100 Broadway, New York City, died at his home on South Terrace, Elmhurst, Long Island, March 13, 1918. Mr. Prall was the eldest son of John Parker Prall and his wife, Elizabeth Mary Wheaton and was born on October 26, 1855, at 85 Ludlow Street, Manhattan, New York City. He came of an old Holland Dutch family, being a direct descendant of Arent Prall, who came from Zaarndam, Holland in 1660 and settled on Staten Island. The family lived on Staten Island for a century and then moved to Amwell, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, where the father of Mr. Prall was born. When John H. Prall was four years old he went with his parents to Corona, then West Flushing, N. Y., where he lived until his marriage in 1881 to Miss Sarah D. Goldsmith, daughter of the Rev. John Goldsmith, pastor of the Newtown Presbyterian Church, and his wife, Eliza, daughter of Col. Edward Leverich, of Corona, after which he made his home in Elmhurst, N. Y., then Newtown Village. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution and the Exempt Firemen's Association of Newtown, having belonged to the old Wandowenock Steamer

Steamer Company No. 1, of Newtown. He was also an honorary member of Robert J. Marks Post, No. 560, G.A.R. He was one of the first pupils in the Corona Union Evangelical Sunday School, having joined at the time it was organized in 1868. He afterwards was Secretary of this school and remained connected with it until about the time of his removal to Newtown Village. In 1891 he succeeded his father as Superintendent of the Newtown Presbyterian Sunday School and also as an Elder in that church, both of which offices he retained until his death. He was the Treasurer of the Queens County Sunday School Association and an officer of the Long Island Bible Society. Mr. Prall was a graduate of the Flushing Institute, after which he entered the insurance business and later the employ of C. T. Reynolds & Company of Manhattan, New York City. He then accepted the position of bookkeeper in the banking firm of C. D. & J. H. Leverich, of Wall Street, New York City, which position he held until his marriage. Soon after this event he purchased a seat in the New York Stock Exchange and ultimately entered into a partnership with Frank Webb and started the well-known banking firm of Webb & Prall, of Manhattan, New York City. In politics Mr. Prall was always a staunch supporter of the Republican party and was at one time Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee. He always enjoyed excellent health until the sudden death of his only child, John G. Prall, in 1907, from the effects of which he never recovered. About two years before his death John H. Prall received a paralytic stroke, which forced him to retire from active business and made him an invalid until his death, the immediate cause of which was heart failure. A fervent patriot and a sincere Christian, he was a most active member and worker in his church and Sunday School and a strong supporter of all measures that tended to the betterment of the community where he lived. He will be greatly missed by people in all walks of life, for his natural kindness of heart and generous philanthropic disposition caused him to give a willing ear to all
tales

tales of want or trouble, which, if in his power to do so, he was always quick to succor. Mr. Prall was one who never allowed his left hand to know what his right hand did, and this trait, coupled with an innate dislike of publicity or praise of any kind, will cause to leave forever untold numberless acts of kindness and charity which are known only to the recipients. His was a life that will long remain green in the minds of his contemporaries and one of unusual religious devotion, together with an entire lack of self-interest or self-aggrandizement which in this materialistic age is rare indeed. Mr. Prall was survived by a widow, one brother, William R. Prall, of Boonton, N. J., and one sister, Mrs. Mary C. Proctor, of Brooklyn. Funeral services were held in the Elmhurst Presbyterian Church on Saturday afternoon, March 16, 1918, at two o'clock. They were conducted by the Rev. William H. Hendrickson, a former pastor of the Elmhurst Presbyterian Church, assisted by the Rev. William H. Woolverton, D.D., of Stockton, N. J., and the Rev. William W. Knox, D.D., of New Brunswick, N. J., the son of the late Rev. John P. Knox, a former pastor of the Elmhurst Church. Mr. Prall was a life member of The Holland Society, having joined the Society in 1889.

ANTHONY BOWDOIN VAN RIPER

Born—June 10, 1864.

Died—October 29, 1917.

ANTHONY BOWDOIN VAN RIPER died suddenly in Paterson, New Jersey, on Monday, October 29th, 1917, from apoplexy. He was born in Paterson on June 10, 1864, and had resided continuously in that city. He received his education in the public schools, finishing in a business school. When he was old enough to seek occupation he chose the silk industry as his line of work, starting with Louis Franke, at the corner of River and Arch Streets, Paterson, and later going into the business of silk throwing with Harry B. Frost as his partner, under the firm name of Frost and Van Riper. The firm had been doing business with a good
measure

measure of success for about twenty-five years, their first headquarters being in the old Gun mill yard. Mr. Van Riper was probably one of the oldest silk throwsters in Paterson and his entire life in the business world was spent in the silk industry. Mr. Van Riper married Miss Jean Mitcheli King, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Andrew B. King, about twenty-eight years ago, and established his home in the Eastside. Mrs. Van Riper died in 1911. He was survived by his two sons, Charles King Van Riper, of the editorial staff of the Newark News, Newark, N. J., and Donald Van Riper, Attorney-at-Law, of Paterson, N. J. He was also survived by two sisters, the Misses Anna and Emma Van Riper who made their home with their brother, Anthony B. Van Riper, at 652 East Twenty-sixth Street, Paterson, N. J. Funeral services were held at his late residence on Thursday, November 1st, 1917, in charge of the Rev. William Hayes Longworth of the First Congregational Church. Interment was at Cedar Lawn. The Holland Society was represented at the services by Messrs. Robert I. Hopper, Judge Van Cleve, William S. Ackerman, past vice-presidents of the Society for Passaic County, N. J.; and Mr. A. J. Van Riper, present vice-president for Passaic County, N. J. Mr. Van Riper was descended from Jeuriaen Thomaszen Van Ryper who came to this country from Rypend, Netherland in 1663.

GURDON G. BRINCKERHOFF

Born—December 19, 1836.

Died—March 19, 1917.

GURDON G. BRINCKERHOFF was the eldest son of Andrew Bragaw Brinckerhoff and Sarah Bond. He was born in New York City on December 19, 1836. He commenced his business life at the age of sixteen years as check clerk of the National Butchers and Drovers Bank of New York City on August 15, 1853, and advanced to the Presidency of that institution, serving it actively for over fifty-eight years. He was still

still connected with it at the time of his death. He joined Company F of the Seventh Regiment in 1856 and served with it during the Civil War until 1864. He was a member of Lafayette Post No. 140, Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association. He died at his residence, 222 Riverside Drive, New York, on March 19, 1917. He is survived by three sons and two daughters. Mr. Brinckerhoff became a member of The Holland Society through descent from Joris Dericksen Brinckerhoff, who came to this country from the Province of Drenthe, Holland in 1638.

THOMAS EDDY HARDENBERGH

Born—March 17, 1844.

Died—April 14, 1918.

THOMAS EDDY HARDENBERGH was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey. In early life he devoted himself to music and was one of the first members of the Mendelssohn Glee Club of New York City as well as organist of several leading churches. Later he entered the Singer Manufacturing Company of which he had been both Treasurer and Secretary, resigning his position about five years before his death which occurred at his residence, 1 West 81st Street, New York City, on April 14, 1918. He was survived by his wife, Louise Finch, and the following children, Ambrose, Thomas Eddy, Jr., and Hildegard Eagle. Thomas Eddy, Jr., is in military service as First Lieutenant, Officers' Reserve Corps. Mr. Hardenbergh joined The Holland Society on March 14, 1907, by right of descent from Jan Hardenbergh, the immigrant ancestor of this family.

CHARLES EDWARD SURDAM

Born—October 20, 1845.

Died—September 15, 1917.

CHARLES EDWARD SURDAM, a member of The Holland Society of New York, died on September 15, 1917,

1917, at his home, 7 Mt. Kemble Avenue, Morristown, New Jersey. Mr. Surdam had been in poor health for a long time. He was born October 20, 1845. In 1863 he began teaching school first at "Padlock," then for two winters on Richford Hill, and afterward at Newark Valley. In 1868 he went to Port Washington, Long Island, as principal of the school in that place and remained there ten years. He then resigned to accept the office of School-Commissioner in Queens County, which he held for two terms covering a period of six years. He was then Superintendent of Schools at West New Brighton, Staten Island, for four years during which time he was for one year President of the New York State Teachers' Association. In 1888 he gave up school work and for ten years was with Harper and Brothers, publishers, in New York City. In 1893 he removed from Staten Island to Morristown, New Jersey, and in 1900 bought a half interest in The Jerseyman printing and publishing business. In the same year he was appointed by Governor Voorhees a member of the state board of education to fill a vacancy. The next year he was re-appointed by Governor Murphy for a term of five years and in 1906 by Governor Stokes for another term of five years. He was an officer in the Surdam Family Association. On October 15, 1868, he married Mary Frances Heath, daughter of James S. Heath and Sarah D. Green. He left his widow, Mary F. Heath Surdam to mourn his loss. Mr. Surdam was a member of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Morristown, Assistant Superintendent of its Sunday School and active in many of its activities. Funeral services were held at his residence in Morristown, New Jersey, on September 17, 1917, and were conducted by the Rev. Thomas T. Crawford, D.D. The body was afterwards taken to Candor, N. Y. for burial. The following editorial appeared in the issue of The Jerseyman for September 21, 1917: "The writer and all others connected with The Jerseyman feel a personal loss in the death of Charles E. Surdam. In the years of his connection with The Jerseyman he won for himself
the

the honor and respect of all who came in touch with him. It has been our pleasure to know few men with so fine a Christian character and Mr. Surdam's pleasant word and kindly advice will be sorely missed. Dr. Crawford's words at the funeral service were indeed true—"He was a good man'." Mr. Surdam was Vice-President of The Holland Society for Morris County, New Jersey from 1912-1914. He was admitted a member of The Holland Society in 1896.

CHARLES EDWARD LANSING

Born—January 30, 1845.

Died—December 20, 1917.

CHARLES EDWARD LANSING was born in Albany, New York, January 30, 1845, the son of Jacob Lansing and Ann Eliza Heuson. After being graduated from the High School at Albany he went West and located in Chicago, where he engaged in the hardware business for nine years. His business was entirely destroyed by the great Chicago fire and he then came to New York and entered the law office of Mr. William H. Newschafer, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1879 and practiced law in New York City up to the time of his death. It was his custom to spend the winter months at Mt. Dora, Florida, where he died on December 20, 1917. Mr. Lansing was survived by his widow but no children. During the greater part of his life Mr. Lansing was active and prominent in masonry. His masonic affiliations were as follows: Past Grand Steward Grand Lodge F. and A.M. of New York; Past Grand Representative, Grand Chapter R.A.M. of Missouri; Past Grand Representative, Grand Commandery K.T. of New Jersey; Past Master Central Lodge 361, F. and A.M., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Past Master York Lodge 197, F. and A.M., City of New York; Past High Priest Amity Chapter R.A.M., City New York; Past President Fraternal Union of Anointed High Priests; Past Master Union Council No. 2 R. and S.M., City of New York; Past Marshall Mutual Knight Templar Association, City of New York; Ancient Accepted

Accepted Scottish Rite, City of New York; Mecca Temple A.S.O.N.M.S.; Past Monarch of Azim Grotto No. 7, City of New York; Past Grand Monarch, Supreme Council M.O.V.P.E.R. Mr. Lansing became a member of The Holland Society in 1910 by virtue of descent from Gerrit Lansing who came to this country from Hasselt, Province of Overysel, before 1666.

MAHLON L. HOAGLAND

Born—March 25, 1871.

Died—March 3, 1918.

MAHLON L. HOAGLAND was born in Rockaway, New Jersey, March 25, 1871, and was the oldest son of Thomas H. Hoagland and Evelyn E. Lownsbury. He received his early education in a private school, and later was graduated from Trinity Military Institute. After leaving school he entered the office of the Union Foundry and machine shops, established by the late Mahlon Hoagland, and conducted by his father, Thomas H. Hoagland, under the name of M. Hoagland's Sons. In 1902 he was elected secretary and general manager of the company. He had served the Borough in an official capacity as a councilman, being for two years president of the council. He had served two terms as Worshipful Master of Acacia Lodge, F. and A.M. of Dover, and was a Past Regent of Rockaway Council, Royal Arcanum. He was a member of Blazing Arrow Tribe of Red Men, and the Washington Association of New Jersey. In November 1910 Mr. Hoagland escorted President Wilson, then a candidate for Governor of New Jersey, on his campaign through Morris County, and in January 1911 the then Governor Wilson confirmed his appointment to the State Water Supply Commission. Early in the winter Mr. Hoagland was appointed County Fuel Administrator, and at the time he was taken ill, was giving the office the fullest attention demanded, as was characteristic of him. Mr. Hoagland was one of the organizers of the Rockaway River Country Club and was a trustee at the time of his death. He was also

also an active member of the Morris County Automobile Club and chairman of the Rockaway branch of the Red Cross. Mr. Hoagland's death was due to pneumonia, with which he had been ill ten days. He was survived by his parents, a widow and two children, Sergeant Hudson Hoagland, of the 104th Trench Mortar Company, Anniston, Ala., and Miss Louise Hoagland; also a brother, T. Gordon Hoagland, and Mrs. Evelyn Bayliss. The funeral services took place March 6, 1918. All stores and business places in the Borough were closed during the funeral. Rev. George S. Mott Doremus, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of which Mr. Hoagland was a member, conducted the services in the Hoagland home in Hoagland Avenue. He was assisted by Rev. Dr. Robbins, a brother-in-law of Mr. Hoagland. The body was placed in the Hoagland mausoleum in the Presbyterian Cemetery. Mr. Hoagland's membership in The Holland Society was based on descent from Christoffel Hooglandt who came to this country from Haarlem, Holland, before 1655.

CHARLES ALBERT VANDERHOOF

Born—June 7, 1852.

Died—April 1, 1918.

CHARLES ALBERT VANDERHOOF, a well-known artist, etcher and architect, died very suddenly at his home in Locust, New Jersey, on Monday, April the first, 1918, and was interred in the churchyard of the Stone Church at that place. Mr. Vanderhoof was a charter member of The Holland Society of New York. He traced his ancestry from Cornelis Cornelise Van Der Hoeven, a property owner on a map of Beverwyck, printed in 1676, and who was a church member there. His great grandfather, Cornelius Vanderhoof, born in 1752, was a soldier in the Revolution. Mr. Vanderhoof was long associated with Scribner's, Century and Harper's magazines in their illustrating work, going abroad for Scribner's to sketch the haunts of Dickens in England and other places of interest. He was also
noted

noted for his etchings, at least one of which was exhibited in the Royal Academy, London. For ten years he was head and chief instructor of the Art school of the Metropolitan Art Museum of New York City. He was born in the upper or Harlem district of New York City on June 7, 1852, and married Miss Elizabeth Oakey of Memphis, Tenn., also a well-known artist, who survived him.

HILDRETH KENNEDY BLOODGOOD

Born—July 13, 1861.

Died—February 20, 1918.

HILDRETH KENNEDY BLOODGOOD, a banker and sportsman, one of the oldest executive members of the American Kennel Club, died at his home, 158 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York City on February 20, 1918. Mr. Bloodgood was born at Mobile, Ala., and was fifty-seven years old. He was survived by two daughters, Mrs. Gladys A. Willets, wife of J. Macy Willets, and Mrs. Vera G. Scribner, the wife of Charles Scribner, Jr., of Scribner & Sons, publishers. Mr. Bloodgood was a member of the firm of Vernon C. Brown & Company, brokers, 80 Broadway, New York City, and owner of the Mepal Kennels at New Marlboro, Mass., where he specialized in raising cocker spaniels. Mr. Bloodgood was a director and judge of the National Horse Shows for many years, and was known for his work in judging the hackney and harness classes. He was also known as an ardent yachtsman and the winner of several cups. He was a member of the Knickerbocker, Racquet and Tennis, Westminster Kennel, Metropolitan, Union, and City Midday Clubs. He joined The Holland Society in 1887. Mr. Bloodgood's first known American ancestor was Frans Jansen Bloetgoet of Gouda (South Holland), an enterprising builder on Long Island, who had settled at Flushing, L. I., in 1659 and in 1674 was appointed Schout (Chief Officer) of the Dutch residents of Flushing, Hempstead, Jamaica and Newtown by Governor Colve.

JOHN

JOHN DASH VAN BUREN

Born—August 8, 1838.

Died—March 10, 1918.

JOHN DASH VAN BUREN, State Engineer of the State of New York from 1876 to 1878, and for many years a prominent consulting engineer of New York City, died March 10, 1918, at his home on Prospect Avenue, New Brighton, Staten Island, in his eightieth year. Mr. Van Buren had retired from active work for several years before his death. He was born in New York City, and was graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N. Y., in 1860. During the Civil War he saw service on naval vessels in the Gulf of Mexico and on the James River, and at the close of the war was admitted to the bar of the State of New York. Mr. Van Buren practiced law only a short time, and, returning to his original profession of engineering, he was appointed by Governor Tilden a member of the commission to investigate frauds in connection with the Erie Canal construction. He was later elected State Engineer and Surveyor of New York State. Mr. Van Buren joined The Holland Society April 30, 1887. He is survived by his wife who was Elizabeth Ludlow Jones and by his son, Captain Maurice Pelham Van Buren.

FRANCIS LIVINGSTON WANDELL

Born—July 3, 1849.

Died—May 7, 1918.

FRANCIS LIVINGSTON WANDELL was born in New York City July 3rd, 1849, and died at his home, Saddle River, N. J., on May 7th, 1918. He was a son of the late Judge Benjamin Coe Wandell and Caroline S. Wandell. He was associated in business with his brother, the late Townsend Wandell, who was also a member of The Holland Society. The last few years Mr. Wandell had given up all business and lived quietly at his country home, The Cedars, Saddle River, N. J. He had just previously to his death presented

presented a modern fireproof school building, fully equipped, to the town of Saddle River, the sad part being that it was not quite completed and he did not have the pleasure of seeing the children in it. Mr. Wandell married Juanita Leland in 1910. Besides being a member of The Holland Society he was also a member of the St. Nicholas Society of the City of New York, Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Geographical Society, Bergen County Historical Society and the New York Athletic Club. The funeral services were held in his home, The Cedars, on East Saddle River Road, on Thursday, May 9th, 1918. The home and grounds were thronged with friends and neighbors. A very pretty ceremony in connection with the services was that given by Professor Ware, the Clerk of the School Board, of which Mr. Wandell was a member. The school children gathered at Professor Ware's home in the afternoon. Then as they were gathered about the flag staff, the flag was lowered from half mast, and with the children holding its edges as they gathered about it, they marched from Professor Ware's home to The Cedars. After the services they marched back and the flag went up on the staff again. It was a very effective and touching compliment. Mr. Wandell was laid to rest on Friday, May 10, 1918, in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York.

JOHN BROUWER VAN WAGENEN

Born—August 3, 1835.

Died—November 28, 1917.

JOHN BROUWER VAN WAGENEN was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, August 3rd, 1835, and died at his winter home, Summerville, South Carolina, November 28th, 1917. He was directly descended from Aert Jacobsen, of Wageningen, Holland, who settled at Rensselaerwyck about 1650, and Hans Hansen Bergen of Norway, who came to America with Wouter van Twiller in 1653. John Brouwer Van Wagenen was educated at private schools in Newark, New Jersey, and at an early age entered the office of Payan and Littell,

Littell, a wholesale clothing firm, as assistant book-keeper. After some years the firm became Carhart, Whitford and Company, he being the Company, and later still Hackett, Carhart and Company, from which he retired after fifty years or more of business life. In July, 1860, he married Caroline Matilda, daughter of John Caleb Crane and Matilda Alling. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, being physically incapacitated from doing active service in the Army, his spirit would not permit him to stay out of the great conflict. He therefore sent a substitute, and himself totally unaccustomed to military affairs, joined the home guards, and procuring a copy of Hardee's tactics, he trained a company of Newark men. He was very popular as Captain of this Company and afterward acted as Major on the staff of Governor Ward. While Mr. Van Wagenen's interests were with every forward movement in his home town he was always a devout churchman, and the two services for which he would probably most care to be remembered, were the founding of St. Stephen's Church, largely through his efforts as lay reader and Sunday School teacher, when he was vestryman of Trinity Church, Newark, N. J. and, as such, was on the first Board of St. Barnabas' Hospital; and the founding of All Saints' Church, Orange, N. J., by the same means, when he was a vestryman of St. Mark's, Orange, N. J. Mr. Van Wagenen was a member of the Town Council of West Orange, N. J.; a director of the Orange Memorial Hospital and for many years treasurer of the Diocesan fund for the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen. In 1901 he was Vice-President for Essex County, N. J., of The Holland Society of New York which he joined in 1893 and of which he was all his life an interested member.

ANDREW J. VAN SICLEN

Born—December 10, 1855.

Died—March 22, 1918.

ANDREW J. VAN SICLEN was born on a farm in the town of Flushing, N. Y., December 10, 1855. He was the

the oldest of seven children of Garrett K. Van Siclen and Matilda Hegeman Van Siclen. He was educated in the district school and Union Hall Academy of Jamaica, N. Y. He was a farmer up to the year 1900, when he bought the Coal and Wood business of the late Henry A. Van Allen, and with the fertilizer business which he took up at the same time carried it on very successfully up to the time of his death. He was for a number of years a director of the Bank of Long Island. He was an active member of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Jamaica and held at different times the office of Deacon, Elder and Superintendent of the Sunday School. He leaves a widow, Caroline A. and one son, Garrett M. Van Siclen.

CARLYLE EDGAR SUTPHEN

Born—December 23, 1837.

Died—January 31, 1918.

CARLYLE EDGAR SUTPHEN, son of Daniel Sutphen and Eliza Woodruff, was born in Camptown (now called Irvington), New Jersey. He was President of the C. Edgar Sutphen Co., of Newark, N. J. and New York, N. Y., one of the oldest firms manufacturing dress shirts. He was a prominent Baptist and an intensely public-spirited man having been active in church and civic work, as follows: He was Secretary of the City Mission Society for forty years, Clerk of the East New Jersey Baptist Association from 1891 to 1905, one of the founders of the Clinton Avenue Baptist Church, and Superintendent of the Clinton Avenue Baptist Sunday School for more than forty years. Mr. Sutphen was a former Vice-President of The Holland Society for Essex County, N. J. Mr. Sutphen was survived by one son, Dr. Carl E. Sutphen, senior surgeon at City Hospital, and one daughter, Miss Anne J. Sutphen. St. John's Lodge of Masons took charge of the funeral services. Rev. Riley A. Vose, pastor of the Clinton Avenue Baptist Church, of which Mr. Sutphen was senior deacon, officiated. Interment was in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery. The bearers, deacons

deacons of the Clinton Avenue Baptist Church, were: Joseph E. Higgons, Melville E. Leslie, Abram V. Taylor, Henry Buermann, Richard H. Merrill and George Woodward. Mr. Sutphen joined The Holland Society September 30, 1892 by virtue of descent from Derick Jans Van Zutphen. One of his ancestors owned a farm over which the Battle of Monmouth was fought and lies in the old Tennant church-yard.

JAMES HENRY VAN CLEEF

Born—July 12, 1841.

Died—December 3, 1917.

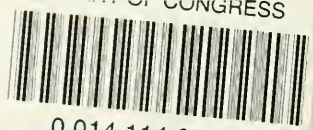
JAMES HENRY VAN CLEEF, a former Mayor of New Brunswick, New Jersey and State Senator from Middlesex County, died at his home in New Brunswick on December 3, 1917. He had been a member of The Holland Society since 1887. Mr. Van Cleef was a descendant of Jan Van Cleef, the first American ancestor of this family who emigrated from Holland in 1653. Jan Van Cleef was born in 1628, and married Engeltie Louwerens, daughter of Louwerens Pieterse, prior to March 10, 1681, and probably came from Cleef in the Netherlands. He was a farmer in Gravesend in 1656, residing in New Utrecht as early as 1659. James H. Van Cleef was born in Branchville, Sussex County, New Jersey, on July 12, 1841, and was the son of Peter A. Van Cleef and Eliza Hutchings. At an early age he moved with his parents to Titusville, Mercer County, N. J. and acquired his early education in the district school. Later he was a student at Rutgers College Grammar School, New Brunswick, N. J., from which he was graduated with honors, and later matriculated at Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., from which he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1872. He studied for the profession of law under the competent instruction of Hon. Mercer Beasley and Hon. Edward T. Green, of Trenton, completed his course in 1867, and in June of the same year was admitted to the New Jersey Bar as an attorney, and as counsellor in November 1878. In
1876

1876 he located in New Brunswick, his mother's birthplace, and soon gained a leading position at the bar, the result of thorough preparation, ability and tact. For a number of years he was the senior partner in the law firm of Van Cleef, Daly and Woodbridge, the other members of the firm being Peter F. Daly, now law judge of Middlesex County, and Freeman Woodbridge, now judge of the New Brunswick District Court. In recent years his son, Schuyler C. Van Cleef, also a barrister, occupied offices with Mr. Van Cleef in the Schenck building on Paterson Street. Mr. Van Cleef was equally active and prominent in politics, a staunch adherent of the principles of Democracy. He was elected counsel by the Middlesex County Board of Freeholders in 1873-74; elected to the Assembly of New Jersey in 1875, and in 1880 returned, and in 1881 re-elected without opposition, serving as chairman of several important committees. In 1877-78 Mr. Van Cleef was elected City Attorney of New Brunswick; was elected Mayor in 1889 and re-elected in 1891 and 1893, and in the fall of 1895 was nominated by his party for State Senator from Middlesex County, and elected. In these various public offices he bore a conspicuous record of clean-handed service, not a single trust reposed in him having ever been betrayed. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Free and Accepted Masons, Knights of Pythias, Jr. Order of United American Mechanics, Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Historical Society of New Jersey, and the Zeta Psi of Lafayette College. He served for some years as president of the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company and was also a director of St. Peter's General Hospital. Mr. Van Cleef was ready of wit and always in great demand as an after-dinner speaker, his eloquence having won for him the title of "silver-tongued orator." Besides his wife, Mrs. Ella S. Van Cleef, he left one son, Schuyler C. Van Cleef, and two grandchildren, Miss Helena S. Van Cleef and James H. Van Cleef. Mr. Van Cleef had been a member of the Second Reformed Church for many years. The funeral was held from
his

his late home on Union Street on Thursday afternoon, December 6, 1917 at two-thirty o'clock, and conducted by Rev. Dr. John A. Ingham, of the Second Reformed Church, assisted by Rev. Dr. George H. Payson, of the Suydam Street Reformed Church. The interment was in the Van Cleef plot in Evergreen Cemetery.

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