

WPC BULLETIN

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THE "MANOR" IS A NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Hobart Manor, renamed recently in honor of its former owners, has been designated a national historic site by the United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

The building was called Haledon Hall until it was proclaimed a state historic site by the Department of Environmental Protection's State Review Committee for Historic Sites earlier this year. It is now entered as Ailsa Farms, its earliest known name, in both the National and State Register of Historic Places.

The 100-year-old building, Paterson's center of social and political activity at the turn of the century, was then occupied by the family of the 24th vice-president of the United States, Garret Hobart.

* "We are greatly satisfied that our efforts to achieve lasting national recognition for this unique building, so rich in heritage, have been worthwhile," said Mr. Ron McArthur, assistant admissions director and chairman of the WPC Bicentennial Historic Site Committee.

The committee, which also included Dr. Ken Job, WPC's Bicentennial activities coordinator; Mrs. Virginia Randall, retired coordinator of Alumni Affairs; and Mrs. Sally Burke, retired college librarian, worked nearly a year researching the tradition of the building. An example of an upper class 19th century home, its architectural structure was once popular in North Jersey.

Hobart Manor is one of the last remaining "Victorian castles" in the Paterson area. It now houses the college's registrar, admissions, and academic affairs offices, + **STUDENT assistants**

→ yeah! Mr. McArthur *****

COMMENCEMENT SPEECH EXCERPTS GIVEN

Following are some excerpts from the commencement address of Dr. Stephen J. Wright, vice-president of the College Entrance Examination Board, given Saturday (5/22) at WPC's 142nd graduation ceremonies:

*Since about 1970, education as a national priority has been losing ground.

*This re-evaluation (of priorities) revealed, I think, that education had promised more than it could deliver and was, therefore, seen as being less successful than it actually was; that the educational leaders had taken the nation's commitment to education in the 60's to be permanent and, therefore, requiring no

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