



VAN VOORHEES NIEUWSBRIEF

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COUSINS AND GENEALOGISTS IN DRENTH CONTACTED US ON THE INTERNET

Our world continues to get smaller. We have been talking by Email with three genealogists and historians of Drenthe after they placed messages in the guestbook of our Internet site: Jan Tissing, Koop Kreulen and Jan Pouwel "Paul" Coelingh. Jan's wife, Bertha (nee Noordhuis), and Koop are descendants of Albert Coerts, the brother of Steven Coerts. Paul said that he is a descendant of Jan Hendriks, who is mentioned in the 13 April 1684 letter from Hilbert Coerts to Coert Stevense (Through a Dutch Door, p155). We reported in the Spring 1998 Nieuwsbrief our Email correspondence with Roelof Gortemaker, a descendant of Albert and a resident of Rotterdam, who sent us greetings on our Internet site. Shortly after this, we corresponded with Peter Newcombe, of the United Kingdom and also a descendant of Albert, who put a note in our guestbook. We reported Peter's correspondence in the Winter 1998 Nieuwsbrief.

We have received very valuable genealogical data from each of our friends and cousins that will become part of our permanent records. We have extensive information with details about siblings and collateral lines. Our data for the very early years in Drenthe have been expanded. We also now have alternate key dates for several members of our 17th Century Family. Thank you, everyone, for your efforts on our behalf. Your genealogical successes are most admirable.

Jan and Bertha live less than a mile from the Farm of Voorhees. Bertha's ancestors remained in the general vicinity of Hees and many of them were farmers. The accompanying genealogical chart "Coert to Bertha Noordhuis" sets out her line from Coert, the father of Albert, Jan and Steven. Coert moved from the Farm of Middlehees to Voorhees "plausibly" just before Steven was born (Dutch Door, pp. 25-6). Thus, Coert (or Koert) was known earlier as Coert the Middlehees and later as Coert the Voorhees. Albert Coerts succeeded to the land lease of Voorhees (Dutch Door, p.23) and Jan Coerts assumed the land lease of Middlehees (Dutch

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WE'RE OFF TO FISHKILL FOR THE 1999 REUNION

Prepublication sale of Van Voorhees Family in America, our forthcoming genealogy, will be launched with the next Nieuwsbrief — yes, we are that close! Thus, there is no more fitting location for our Reunion on October 9th than Fishkill NY, the ancestral home of Elias Van Voorhis who produced the first meaningful genealogy of the Family in 1888. Fishkill is very old Van Voorhees country. The name "Fishkill" is taken from the Dutch meaning fish (vis) creek or stream (kill) — Fishkill was settled largely by the Dutch.

We will meet in the historic First Reformed Church. Our speaker will be Geoffrey Gross who will present a slide-illustrated talk entitled, "The Architectural Legacy of New Netherland." Details of the Reunion are inside.

Our agenda will be:

- 8:30 A.M. Executive Committee meeting at the Church
- 9:30 A.M. Fellowship, Genealogical Workshop, coffee and Danish
- 10:00 A.M. Slide-illustrated talk by a member of the Church about its history
(optional alternative to the Genealogical Workshop)
- 11:00 A.M. Presentation by Mr. Gross
- 12:15 P.M. Short business meeting
- 12:30 P.M. Lunch at the Church
- 1:45 P.M. Fellowship and Genealogical Workshop
- 2: 30 P.M. Optional tours of the Madame Brett Homestead and the Mount Gulian Historic Site
- 5:00 P.M. Optional dinner at the Cornerstone Restaurant.

October 9th is Saturday of the Columbus Day weekend. Please mark your calendars and we will see you in Fishkill. Don't miss it!

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CALENDAR

Executive Committee Meeting -- October 9, 1999; Annual Reunion, -- October 9, 1999;
Executive Committee Meeting -- April 29, 2000; Annual Reunion, -- October 7, 2000

THE VAN VOORHEES ASSOCIATION

The Van Voorhees Association was organized in 1932. Membership is open to any descendant of Steven Coerts van Voorhees and to those related by marriage or adoption to Van Voorhees descendants. There are at least 32 different spellings of the Family name today. In 1660, Steven Coerts and his family left the Province of Drenthe in the Netherlands for New Amersfoort (Flatlands) in New Netherland.

Our Volunteers

We announced in the last issue of the Nieuwsbrief that Marie Avelsgaard was the understudy to Judith Van Voorhis for our genealogical inquiry activity. Judith reports that Marie has learned the intricacies of our genealogical software and database, and we are pleased to announce that Marie will henceforth respond to all of your inquiries. Please send your inquiries to Marie, whose postal and Email addresses are in Who'sWho.

We are also pleased to announce that Marie volunteered to be our Jan Line Representative succeeding Bob Voris. The Executive Committee in its meeting of April 24th confirmed Marie's appointment by Manning Voorhees pursuant to our By-Laws. Thank you, Marie.

Marilyn Brack has assumed the responsibilities of Director of Sales for Van Voorhees Family in America. This will be an important position. Our financial investment in the new genealogy is very significant. Marilyn is also the sales agent for Through a Dutch Door. Thank you, Marilyn.

Scott Voorhees and Tom Van Voorhies have agreed to help Cornelia Mason, our Nominations Chairperson, identify as early as possible at least one candidate to succeed Manning Voorhees as President in October 2001 (assuming that he is re-elected on October 9th).

AND WE THANK YOU ...

We expressed our appreciation to Bob Voris in the last issue of the Nieuwsbrief for his many years of service as sales agent for the Association publications. Once again, we say thank you to Bob for serving as our Jan Line Representative for many years. Bob, your dedication to our Family is most impressive. We will continue to see Bob in our Executive Committee meetings, fortunately, as he will retain the position of Chairperson of the Publications Committee.

Judy Voorhees-Barro has relinquished her position as the Lucas Line Representative because of her family responsibilities. Judy has served in that role for several years and we are very grateful for her efforts. Thank you, Judy. We are happy

to report, however, that Judy will continue to be our saleslady for Voorhees Family items and will contribute to our Executive Committee discussions.

Notice of Business Meeting

This will constitute official notice, as required by our By-Laws, for the Annual Meeting on October 9, 1999 at the First Reformed Church in Fishkill NY. The time of the Annual Meeting, which will occur during the Annual Reunion, is elsewhere in this Nieuwsbrief. Elections will be held for President and Secretary of the Association.

Pay Your Dues, Please

Your response to the dues remittance envelope enclosed in the Winter/Spring 1999 Nieuwsbrief was very good. The increased cash flow is most welcome relative to our heavy outlays for the new genealogy. However, there are still many members who have not remitted their dues for this year and/or brought their dues account current. Please send your dues payment with the enclosed remittance form (a photocopy will be accepted) to Tom Van Voorhies, our Membership Chairperson. His address is in Who'sWho. Thank you.

Next Issue

The deadline for the Winter/Spring 2000 Nieuwsbrief is November 29th. We hope to mail the next issue in February 2000. Please send us genealogical, historical and general-interest material about the Family. Your newsletter can only be as interesting as you make it. As required by law and accepted practice, we must cite the source by name, author and date of publication for items that have been previously published. We look forward to your contributions. Thank you.

If You Did Not Receive the Winter/Spring Nieuwsbrief

Many copies of the Winter/Spring Nieuwsbrief last February were returned to us as undeliverable because the addressee was temporarily not at the given address. In other words, the Post Office did not forward some of your winter mail to your seasonal address. The Nieuwsbrief is mailed with First Class postage. Please advise Judith Van Voorhis of your seasonal addresses and the approximate months that you are resident in each. We have only one address and were unable to forward the returned newsletters. This same problem occurs with the Summer/Fall issue. Judith's address is in Who'sWho. Thank you.

VISIT THE VAN VOORHEES ASSOCIATION INTERNET SITE AT
<<http://www.vanvoorhees.org>>

VAN VOORHEES COAT OF ARMS

by Manning W. Voorhees

I am very appreciative of the valuable assistance given to me by Peter Newcombe in the United Kingdom, David William Voorhees, Harry Macy of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Judith Van Voorhis and Scott Voorhees. Thank you, all.

Have you ever wondered about the origination of the Van Voorhees coat of arms? How did a 17th Century tenant farmer from the poorest province of the Netherlands possess a coat of arms that was customarily reserved for the wealthy burghers of Amsterdam and the nobility? These thoughts moved me to inquire into our coat of arms. When was it first recognized as the Van Voorhees armorial? When was it created and by whom?

Elias Van Voorhis wrote about the genealogy of his grandfather in Notes on the Ancestry of Major Wm. Roe Van Voorhis of Fishkill, Dutchess [sic] County, New York, privately published in 1881. On pages four and five of the Introduction, dated January 3, 1881, Elias said:

"In regard to the arms of the family, published herewith, the writer, while in London in 1872, caused a search to be made by the St. James Heraldry Office for arms belonging to the Holland family of Van Voorhies, and on the return of the search obtained the accompanying arms with a certificate under the seal of the office. The certificate states that 'the armorial bearings assigned to the family, from their extreme simplicity — a golden tower on a red shield quartered with a tree torn up by the roots on a silver field — indicates considerable antiquity. The description of the arms, according to the terms of blazonry on the Continent, is as follows: ... Quarterly 1st and 4th gules — a tower d'or opened of the field. 2d and 3d argent — a tree eradicated vert. Crest — a tower d'or. Motto — Virtus castellum meum.

"Of the origin and meaning of these arms nothing is recorded; they may possibly indicate that the first possessor held some castle or fortress in feudal times. The tree is quartered in right of a marriage with the heiress and representative of another family who bore this device."

Elias placed a rendition of the coat of arms on page six of his 1881 publication. It appears to be identical with the armorial used today with one exception. He placed the name "Van Voorhis" beneath the coat of arms where today we use "Van Voorhees." It is probably understandable why Elias used his surname beneath the coat of arms; but, he used the spelling "Van Voorhies" in his text.

In 1888, Elias published his watershed *A Genealogy of the Van Voorhees Family in America*. On pages three and four, he repeated the foregoing language from Major Wm. Roe V V about the coat of arms but with four changes. Two interesting differences are in the quoted certificate from the St. James whereby the words "a golden tower on a red shield quartered with a tree torn up by the roots on a silver field" were omitted as was the word "extreme" immediately preceding this text. Another change is that the family name in the

text became "Van Voorhees." There is no rendition of the armorial in the 1888 work

It would appear, therefore, that the Van Voorhees coat of arms has been known at least since 1872. An intriguing question arises at this point as to why a knowledgeable researcher like Elias would inquire of an English heraldry about a Dutch coat of arms. With this thought in mind, in early September 1997 I wrote to the Koninklijke Nederlandsche Genootschap voor Geslacht en Wapenkunde in The Hague and asked if they had information about the Van Voorhees armorial. I received a reply from the Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie, also in The Hague and the present records custodian for the Genootschap to which I wrote. Their reply states: "The description of the coat of arms is: Quarterly I and IV gules a tower argent; II and III argent a tree eradicated with a crest vert. Crest: The tower from the shield. We found information about this coat of arms

in our heraldic collections Muschart and Steenkamp/Damstra. Nevertheless the colours of the coat of arms are different. The tower is or instead of argent and the tree is completely vert, not only the crest. The family which bore this coat of arms is originating from Hees in the province of Drenthe according to Muschart. The descendants of Steven Coerten van Voorhees, who emigrated to the USA in 1660, are allowed to bear this coat of arms."

The Centraal Bureau enclosed a photocopy of an article about our coat of arms from the New York Herald that had been sent to the Bureau in 1925 by Ernest Voorhees, of Ottawa, Canada. The article is clearly based on Elias' text in the 1881 Major Wm. Roe V V and included a rendition of the coat of arms from that work with "Van Voorhis" at the bottom. So, I came full circle.

Is it possible that the Van Voorhees coat of arms pre-dates 1872? Jeronimus Alstynne was a silversmith who worked in New York City around 1787-1797 with shops in several locations on Maiden Lane. His wife was Eyda Beekman, a member of an important Dutch family in that city. Jeronimus made a silver urn that had an asking price of \$3,500 in May 1997. Now for his importance to this story: the silver urn bears an engraving of the Van Voorhees coat of arms. There is no family name, however, beneath the motto. Our genealogical data base does not include either Eyda or Jeronimus. There is no way to determine the age of the engraving from a photograph, if indeed it can easily be determined by examining the urn. Thus, we are presented with a multi-part question: (i) did Jeronimus do the engraving, which would date the armorial to not later than the end of the 18th Century or (ii) was the engraving added later by another silversmith which would raise the further question as to why someone would risk ruining an historic masterpiece? If later, when was the engraving added and by whom?

The description of the coat of arms by the St. James Heraldry poses other questions. This sentence is particularly puz-

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zling: "The tree is quartered in right of a marriage with the heiress and representative of another family who bore this device." What heiress — what family? Peter Newcombe, our cousin in the United Kingdom (see the lead article in the Winter 1998 Nieuwsbrief), advised, "... normally with a quartered arms the 1st quarter contains the paternal arms and the others belong to the heiresses that married into the family." Thus, Van Voorhees used the tower symbol and someone "married an heiress (i.e., she had no brothers) who used the eradicated tree." The etymology of "Hees" suggests more than one possible meaning. One of these meanings, interestingly with respect to the coat of arms, is "young birchwood trees." Could the heiress or wife (we should not imagine any particular wealth in this regard) have been from Hees? She could have supplied the eradicated tree which would, presumably, be a young birchwood. Or — is our imagination running away from us? Peter found several British armorials that used the motto *Virtus castellum meum* as well as a tower and eradicated tree. This brings us back to the heraldry cited by Elias.

What about the St. James Heraldry? Harry Macy suggested that perhaps Elias meant the College of Arms or Herald's College rather than the St. James. Peter advised me that he had visited the library in Birmingham, England, which has a large genealogical section. He looked at the City Directories for London around 1875 to 1885 and did not find a listing for the St. James Heraldry. There is no question that this is important information. However, one should note that the absence of a listing in an old city directory may only reveal an oversight and not the non-existence of an entity. Peter is interested in heraldry and placed an article in the March 1998 issue of *The Heraldry Gazette*, the official newsletter of the Heraldry Society, asking for information about the St. James. He did not receive one reply, unfortunately.

The tag end in this inquiry is to contact the College of Arms on Queen Victoria Street in London. This is not in the general vicinity of the St. James Palace and St. James Park — so Elias was not confused by London regional geography. A version of the Schuyler coat of arms, a good Dutch family, is said to be on file at the College — so, why cannot the Van Voorhees armorial also be on file? As an item of pure speculation, if our coat of arms existed or was created in the era of Jeronimus Alstyne or shortly thereafter, it would be understandable why someone would turn to England for its registration. "Things British" probably remained prevalent for many years after the Revolution. The Schuyler coat of arms was "originally created ... for installation as one large central light of a window in the Dutch Church at Beverwyck, built in 1656 ..." (See *The Schuyler Genealogy*, by Florence Christoph, page xv of the Introduction written by Kristin L. Gibbons for the Friends of Schuyler Mansion.) Perhaps Elias was correct to approach an English heraldry.

Inquiry of the College of Arms will require some time which is why I chose to report in this issue of the *Nieuwsbrief* rather than wait an indefinite period. Irrespective of whatever I might learn, if I learn anything, our conclusion is clear: the Van Voorhees coat of arms has been used as the Family armorial for at least 118 years and should continue to be used.

Yes, European tradition says that a coat of arms is handed down through the oldest sons. The traditional armorial is not intended for use by everyone having the associated surname. It is our tradition, however, for everyone in the Family to use the coat of arms that was described by Elias in 1881. There is no substantive reason not to do so today and in the future. The armorial is the standard of our Family. It will remain so.

I should comment upon an article written by Lt. Colonel Calvin I. Kephart entitled "Apparent Origin of the Van Voorhees Family" in the October 1945 issue of *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, pages 158 to 165. Col. Kephart's thesis is "... that Koert thoe Hees, born about 1500 and the earliest-known ancestor of the eminent American colonial family of Van Voorhees, who lived in the province of Drente, Netherland, descended from the ancient noble family seated at villa Hese, later Hees, near Didam in the county of Bergh and province of Gelderland, Netherland." (p. 158) Based on an argument consisting of inference and supposition, with no original source citations and only twelve secondary sources cited, Col. Kephart argues that Coert (or Koert) was enlisted from the junior army officers of Duke Charles of Gelderland to become a land manager for Dikninge Abbey in Drenthe at the cessation of a war in 1528.

Thus, this ancestor of Steven Coerts was said to have arrived in Drenthe at about that time and brought the name "Hees" with him based upon the name "villa Hese." "Consequently, since the hamlet or village of Hees in Drente first appeared in the records after 1500, it necessarily follows that it took its name from the surname of the only man named Hees who lived in that region ..." (p. 158) Col. Kephart clearly states that his conclusions "... are submitted as a basis for later very promising research rather than supporting any dogmatic conclusions." (p. 158) The Van Voorhees Association undertook such research which is reported in *Through a Dutch Door*. The reader is referred to pages 18 and 19 thereof for a discussion about some inhabitants of the farms at Hees commencing with 1445. On page 5, Dr. Wijmer notes that the "the farms at Hees are mentioned in the sources for the first time in the year 1180 (1181) ..." under the Latin name *Hes*. ("... in *Hes duas domos, quorum una LXII mercis argenti, altera LX libris Grunensium nummorum con-quisita est ...*", translated: "... at Hees two houses, of which one was obtained for sixty-two silver marks and the other for sixty pounds of Groningen value ...") The Latin text is from a report by the abbot of the Dikninge convent at Ruinen. Therefore, the name was extant for some 340 years prior to 1528.

We cannot accept Col. Kephart's logic and conclusions. The point of my discussing his article is that he displayed a coat of arms for the Van Hees family of Gelderland, our supposed ancestors. Since we are not related to this family, its armorial cannot be ours. Nonetheless, it is interesting to note that the sole emblem on this coat of arms is an eradicated tree.

I will report my findings or the lack thereof from the College of Arms when they are available. In the interim, please write to me if you have any information or ideas that will help with this inquiry. My address is in *Who's Who*.

LODGING FOR THE REUNION

Scott Voorhees, our Programs Chairperson, reported that a block of rooms has been set aside for the Association at the Hampton Inn under the name "Voorhees Genealogical Block." A special rate of \$105.00 has been negotiated for Friday night the 8th of October. A smaller block of rooms will be available at the same rate for Saturday night the 9th. These room rates include a deluxe continental breakfast which will be available in a dedicated section of the lobby that has tables and chairs for this purpose. Coffee and tea with cookies will also be available there during the day and early evening. The Hampton has a large indoor pool, free local telephone calls, free in-room movies and HBO on a 25 inch remote control television, and coffee makers and hair dryers in the rooms. Seventy-five percent of the rooms are non-smoking. There are no restaurant facilities at the Hampton — meals can be obtained at the neighboring Holiday Inn (cross through the parking lot) or at other restaurants nearby.

The Hampton Inn is located at 2515 Route 9, Fishkill NY 12524 behind the Holiday Inn (similar ownership but different management); Exit 13 on Interstate 84, turn north onto Route 9, entrance signage is on the right; telephone 914-896-4000. The four minute drive to the Reformed Church is very direct on Route 9.

When calling the Hampton, please say that you wish a room in the "Voorhees Genealogical Block."

OUR NEW GENEALOGY

The committee that is shepherding Van Voorhees Family in America met in Fishkill NY on March 6, 1999. A large number of editorial decisions were made and a source and application of funds report was reviewed. Everything appears to be "on track" for the work to be submitted to our printer in the first calendar quarter of 2000. Pre-publication sale will commence with the Winter/Spring 2000 Nieuwsbrief that should arrive in your mailboxes at the end of February. The size should be between 800 to perhaps as much as 1,000 pages including the text, Dr. David William Voorhees' Introduction, bibliography and index. We are concerned that the weight of each book will be significant vis-a-vis shipping cost. This aspect will be studied over the next few months. At the present moment, the Association will engage a publishers warehousing firm to store the genealogy temporarily and to ship it to purchasers. We estimate that the total weight of the print-run will be in the range of 2.5 tons. It will require a storage area of roughly 125 cubic feet. Obviously, handling and storage of these magnitudes are beyond a volunteer and his/her garage or basement.

Genealogical Fund Raising Drive

As of June 23, 1999, the balance in our genealogical

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fund raising drive is \$30,236. This includes interest to date and outstanding pledges for this year. If you have not given, please help the Association defray the high cost of Van Voorhees Family in America. A remittance coupon is in this Nieuwsbrief (a photocopy will be accepted). Donation of low cost basis stock is welcome which generally will grant the donor a charitable deduction for Federal tax purposes. We will also appreciate remittance of outstanding pledges so that they will earn interest until they are withdrawn to meet expenses. Thank you.

OUR HISTORICAL HANDBOOK IS AUCTIONED ON EBAY

Bob White, of Davidson NC, sent an Email to Florence Christoph on February 20, 1999 reporting that someone offered our 1935 Historical Handbook "in very good condition" on eBay, the Internet auction site. The bid price had reached \$41.00 and there were five days remaining in the bidding period. How about that! — to use a popular saying today. Thank you, Bob.

FRIDAY NIGHT RECEPTION AT THE REUNION

Lois and Manning Voorhees will host the traditional Van Voorhees reception on Friday, October 8th, from 5:30 to 7:00 P.M. in their room or perhaps a meeting room at the Hampton Inn. "Dutch Treat" dinner will follow.



Committee for the new genealogy that met in Fishkill on March 6th. Left to right: Scott Voorhees, Peter Christoph, Pat Zander-Carlo, Judith Van Voorhis, Tom Van Voorhies, June Wick, David R. Voorhees, Adrienne Haney, Bo Holly, Florence Christoph and Manning Voorhees. Missing were: Fr. Bill Lydecker, Don Sinclair and Don Vorhis. Photo by Bob Wick.

DUTCH HOME DECORATING IN AMERICA

by Eleanor H. Casagrand

This is the second of two articles. The first was in the previous Nieuwsbrief, Vol. 7, # 1 Winter/Spring 1999, on "Dutch Colonial Architecture in America."

Holland enjoyed a golden age of power and prosperity in the first half of the 17th century. It rose to greatness through the transportation of basic commodities and exotic luxuries between Europe, the Near and Far East, Africa and America. As early as 1600 the Dutch merchant marine was the largest in the world, numbering 10,000 ships. Then the Dutch East and West India Companies, founded respectively in 1602 and 1621 from private and public funds, established a global trading empire that controlled half of the world's shipping.

Holland's bursting economy demanded foreign workers, often fleeing wars or religious persecution. As their nation became the center of a growing world economy, the Dutch were compelled to be tolerant of immigrants, as all contributed to the wealth of the nation. French Huguenot craftsmen, merchant Jews from Spain and Portugal, poor German laborers, all contributed to Holland's fortunes and culture. Close political ties between the English and Dutch, plus the accession of Dutch prince William of Orange to the throne of England, helped to mingle Dutch and English cultures. Craftsmen, merchants, mariners and laborers, transformed the Netherlands into a land of prosperity and success; multiculturalism and importation of global trade goods contributed to a cultural renaissance. As the Dutch economy flourished, so did its cultural life. Artists Rembrandt van Rijn and Frans Hals painted their greatest masterpieces during this period.

Cultural renaissance, wealth and easily obtained foreign luxuries contributed to fashionable home decorations that reflected the social importance of the family. The home and family were of primary concern to the Dutch. A typical middle class 17th century Dutch home interior was orderly and light. Furnishings included a heavily curtained four-poster bedstead, decorative buffets, sideboards displaying Oriental rugs and ornate silverware, and perhaps a harpsichord. The walls, painted with complex motifs, were decorated with plates, dishes, pictures and tapestries. Johannes Vermeer in his 1664-65 painting *Young Woman with a Water Pitcher* illustrated an archetypical Dutch interior: a table covered with an Oriental rug displaying pewter, a chair upholstered in leather studded with nailheads, a map illustrating the scope of Dutch trade.

Dutch taste, culture and customs accompanied Dutch emigrants to the New World and persisted throughout the 17th and 18th centuries. As in their native land, prosperity was reflected in the decoration of Dutch homes. Prosperous farmers, shopkeepers and millers furnished their houses with traditional Dutch symbols of wealth, such as paintings, porcelain, silver, textiles, pottery and fine furniture. The interior plan of most New Netherland Dutch houses was very simple. The central feature in each room was an open hearth fireplace, often ornamented with tin-glazed tiles and a linen chimney cloth. Beds were usually built into the corners of rooms —

but if a homeowner was wealthy, the bed was moved to the center of the room and draped with rich textiles. Ornamental tin-glazed tiles were used extensively in the home to decorate baseboards and fireplaces — blue and white tiles were popular during the 17th century. Favorite motifs included flowers, fruit, animals, biblical scenes and mythological figures.

The kas was the enduring symbol of Dutch form in furniture for almost two centuries. It was a massive freestanding storage closet produced in the Netherlands as early as 1600 and was made by Colonial craftsmen as late as 1825. It was often ornamented with columns, cornices and pilasters. The kas was often brought into a household as part of a bride's dowry, functioning as a symbol of the important role of the housewife as the center of the Dutch family. Often the cabinets were embellished with rich intricate floral marquetry work or "oyster shell" veneers. With spiral-turned legs, they reflected a design exchange between Dutch and English styles. They also favored tables with bulbous turned stretchers and cabinets-on-stands with spiral-turned and trumpet-shaped legs. Also popular were side chairs with elaborate curved and turned legs and backs, often with seats and backs upholstered in leather.

Inventories of 16th and 17th century Dutch homes reveal that ceramics played a large role in everyday life, both in Holland and its colonies. Everyday dishes for cooking, dining and drinking were of earthenware, redware or salt-glazed stoneware. Finer items, such as fancy porcelains, had been introduced to the Dutch through their homeland's extensive trade network. Majolica was introduced to the Dutch by Italian craftsmen working in Antwerp in the middle of the 16th century.

The house of Jan Martense Schenck and wife Jannetje Stevense Van Voorhees², built ca. 1676, is decorated as a typical New World Dutch home. The south room served as the primary cooking, living and work space in the home. The central feature was the jambless hearth that shared a central chimney with the north room. The 17th century long bench and table with turned stretchers is set with delft dishes. Simple ladder-back chairs, a mahogany desk and an English oak cupboard complete the furnishings. The north room contains a tiled hearth, a gateleg table covered with an Oriental rug and linen cloth, and upholstered side chairs. It also contains a kas, the most important piece of furniture in a Dutch household. This rosewood, ebony and walnut cabinet opens to three deep shelves and a single drawer at the base. The Schenck home and furnishings reflect the lifestyle of a prosperous Dutch farm family. It is located at the Brooklyn Museum of Art.

Our prosperous Dutch ancestors enjoyed luxuries in their homes that were typical of Holland's golden age. They were the beneficiaries of a trade network that brought them basic commodities and exotic luxuries from Europe, the Near and Far East, and Africa. Although Dutch political power in the New World lasted but 50 years, Dutch culture persisted and is still in evidence today.

continued at right

Cousins and Genealogists --*continued from page 1*

Door, p.42). Paul said that when Wessel Hilberts (# 5 on the chart) moved from Voorhees to Ruinen, he purchased the "Nortern house," known then as "het Noorduis." Thus, from that time Wessel's family added the locative "Noordhuis" to their name, which evolved into their permanent surname. Koop's great grandfather is Hendrik Bartelds Noordhuis (#9 on the chart). The second genealogical chart entitled, "Coert to Jan Hendricks," shows Paul's line from Jan Coerts to Jan Hendricks.

It is interesting to see the surname Kiers in Bertha's genealogy. Jan Kiers (or Kiersen) was the husband of Hendrickje Stevense and accompanied Steven Coerts and family to New Netherland in 1660.

Judging from comments made in our recent electronic correspondence, it seems that the Association is well known in Ruinen and Hees. Several members of the Family apparently visit our Homeland each year. Ruinen is the town closest to Hees and is its mailing address.

This article is based on "Dutch Style in America" by Kirsten Rohrs in Colonial Homes, June 1997, contributed by Marilyn Brack, No. Haledon, NJ. Thank you, Marilyn. Other sources consulted were Civilization & Capitalism: 15th-18th Century, vol. I, "The Structures of Everyday Life" by Fernand Braudel, Berkeley, CA: Univ. of CA, 1992 and A Global History: The Human Heritage by L.S. Stavrianos, Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1983.

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- 1 Coert (Koert tho MIDDLEHEES) d: 1620 in Hees, Ruinen
- 2 Jan COERTS
- +N d: Abt. 1633 in Hees, Ruinen
- 3 [1] Coert JANS b: in + d: Abt. 1658 in Hees, Ruinen
- +Arentien JANS d: Abt. 1650
- 4 Hendrik COERTS b: in Steenwijk
- 4 Grietien COERTS b: in Steenwijk
- 4 Wilm COERTS b: in Steenwijk
- *2nd Wife of [1] Coert JANS:
- +NNN m: 1658
- 3 Geert JANS b: in Hees, Ruinen d: Abt. 1658 in Hees, Ruinen
- +NNNN
- 4 Luetger GEERTS d: Bef. 1684
- 4 Hilbert GEERTS d: July 1685 in Ruinen
- 4 Geesyn GEERTS
- 4 Hendrickje GEERTS
- 4 Jan GEERTS b: in Hees, Ruinen
- 3 Hendrick JANS b: in Hees, Ruinen d: 1647 in Dwingeloo
- +NNNNN
- 4 Jan HENDRICKS
- 3 Jan JANS
- +Woltertien JACOBS m: March 1640
- 2 Albert COERTS d: Abt. 1660
- 2 Steven COERTS b: Abt. 1559

COERT TO BERTHA NOORDHUIS

- 1 Coert (Koert tho VOORHEES) d: 1620 in Hees, Ruinen
- 2 Albert COERTS d: 1660 in Hees, Ruinen
- 3 Coert ALBERTS
- +Swaentien WILLEMS b: in Dwingelo
- 4 Hilbert COERTS b: 1644 in Hees, Ruinen d: 1699
- 5 Wessel Hilberts NOORDHUIS b: 1682 in Ruinen d: Bef. November 1739
- +Aaltien BARTELTS m: 07 February 1712 in Ruinen
- 6 [1] Bartelt Wessels NOORDHUIS b: April 1723 in Hees, Ruinen d: 23 March 1803 in Ruinen
- +Aleida Catharina VERSTEEG m: 05 October 1749 in Ruinen d: Bef. 1775
- 7 Simon Versteeg Bartels NOORDHUIS b: November 1755 in Hees, Ruinen
- +Geesje HENDRIKS b: in Beilen m: 24 April 1785 in Ruinen
- 8 Barteld Steeg NOORDHUIS b: 04 October 1796 in Ruinen d: 24 May 1860 in Ruinen
- +Henderkien Hendriks BRUINS b: 07 June 1807 in Ruinen m: 14 November 1832 in Ruinen d: 27 September 1902 in Ruinen
- 9 Hendrik Bartelds NOORDHUIS b: 21 September 1839 in Ruinen d: 20 December 1931 in Ruinen
- +Hendrikje Roelofs BUT b: 23 September 1843 in Ruinerwold m: 02 November 1872 in Ruinen d: 26 December 1929 in Ruinen
- 10 Barteld NOORDHUIS b: 18 February 1873 in Ruinen d: 22 April 1970 in Ruinen
- +Roeloffien Koops TISSING b: 13 August 1878 in Ruinen m: 12 February 1897 in Ruinen d: 23 September 1962 in Ruinen
- 11 Arend NOORDHUIS b: 27 June 1916 in Ruinen
- +Aaltje NIJSTAD b: 06 October 1918 in Ruinen m: 22 January 1938 in Ruinen
- 12 Bertha NOORDHUIS b: 03 July 1942 in Echten, Ruinen
- +Jan TISSING b: 11 February 1940 in Ruinen m: 23 April 1965 in Ruinen
- 13 Hendrik Arend TISSING b: 15 October 1965 in Stuifzand, Ruinen
- +Renate Lucrecia Hettie MIDDELVELD b: 25 February 1967 in Ansen, Ruinen m: 14 May 1993 in Zuidwolde
- 13 Aaltje Geertje TISSING b: 01 September 1968
- +Hendrik Willem VAN HALEN b: 10 October 1966 in Hoogeveen m: May 1995
- *2nd Wife of [1] Bartelt Wessels NOORDHUIS:
- +Albertien Klaas VOS b: 1741 in Smilde, Ruinen m: 09 July 1775 in Ruinen d: 25 August 1815 in Ruinen

- 2 Steven COERTS b: 1559
- 2 Jan COERTS

VAN VOORHEES/VOORHIS FAMILY IN FISHKILL --

ELIAS Wm. VAN VOORHIS

Elias Wm. Van Voorhis authored our watershed genealogy in 1888, *The Van Voorhees Family*. He is best known for this work. However, Elias also wrote *On The Ancestry of Major Wm. Roe Van Voorhis* in 1881. The Major was Elias' grandfather and is #7 on the chart "Coert to Elias Wm. Van Voorhis." Elias is #9. This genealogy and information in the forthcoming *Van Voorhees Family in America* are the sources for the chart.

The Van Voorhees/Voorhis family are one of a small group of original settlers in Fishkill. Elias says on page 27 of *Major Wm. Roe V V*, "H. D. B. Bailey, in his *History of Fishkill*, says, page 373: 'The first settlers at Fishkill Landing, after Peche Dewall, were Roger Brett [see *Optional Tours for the Reunion*], the Duboises, the Pines, and the Van Voorhis. The Van Voorhis located on the Stony Kill road, one mile north of the village of Fishkill Landing. The old dwelling yet stands (1874), and is located a few rods north of the residence of Mr. William Henry Van Voorhis.'

"In the fourth volume of the *Documentary History of New York* there is a list of the Freeholders of Dutchess [sic] County, made August 28, 1740, certified to as correct by James Wilson, Sheriff of said County, in which list appear the names of Johannes Van Voorhees [#4 on the chart], Coert Van Voorhees [probably Johannes' son], Johannis Van Voorhees, Junior [#5 on the chart].

"Johannes Coerte Van Voorhees, or Johannes Coerten Van Voorhees [#4 on the chart], as written by himself, appears from the records of the Dutch Church at Fishkill Village [now the First Reformed Church where we will meet on October 9th] to have been one of the organizers of the church, his signature being affixed to almost all of the early papers. [A rendition of Johannes Coerte's house is reproduced in this *Nieuwsbrief* from *Major Wm. Roe V V*, facing page 30. As a time reference for

the house, Johannes died before 5 February 1758 in Fishkill.]

"The first recorded church paper, which is in the Dutch language and has never been wholly translated, appears to be a certification by the consistories of the Poughkeepsie and Fishkill churches as to the organization of the Fishkill church, and an agreement to call a minister from Holland for the two churches, resulting in a call to the Rev. Cornelius Van Schie, and is dated at Poughkeepsie, Sept. 30, 1734. A facsimile [sic] of the paper, with original signatures also, is contained in the earliest record book of the Poughkeepsie church. Appended to the document are the following signatures: [Elias then lists fifteen Dutchmen, including Johannes Coerten Van Voorhees]." Following this, Elias lists several church documents that bear Johannes' signature. According to Elias' tabulation, 10 Voorhees' with various spellings have been Elders and Deacons of the First Reformed Church for the 150 years to 1866. Presumably, some of the other Elders and Deacons were Voorhees' sons-in-law.

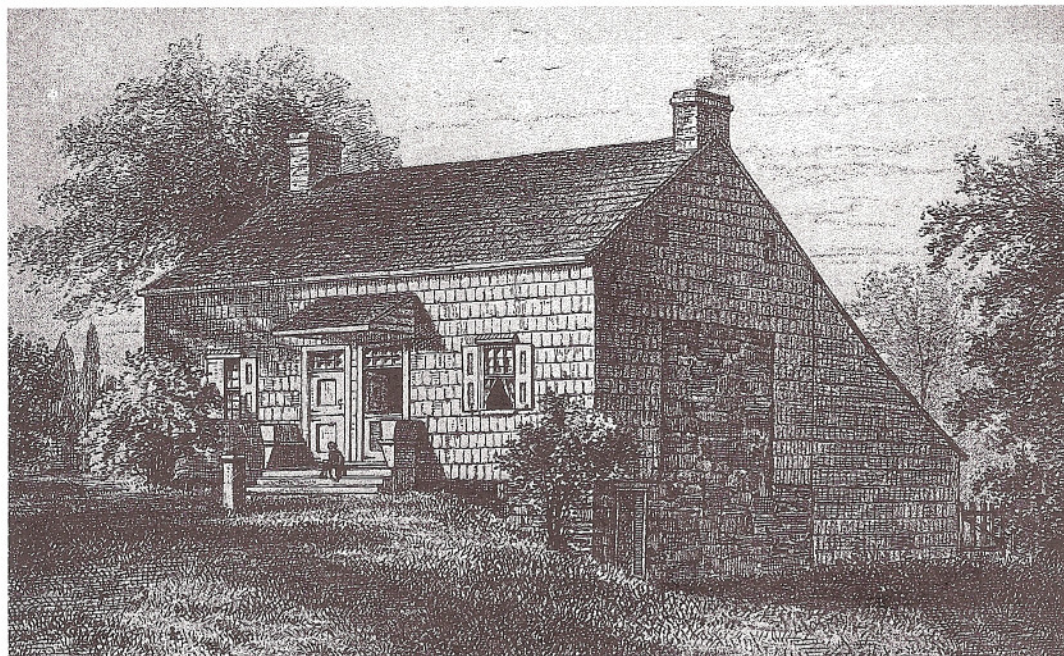
There may have been other family members who settled in Fishkill during the very early days. Focusing on Johannes Coerte Van Voorhis, Elias lists Johannes' children as: Jannetje, married Col. John Brinkerhoff; Coert, married Catherine Filkin; Johannes, "Junior," #5 on the chart; Zacharias, unmarried; Gerrit; Maria, married Elias DuBois; Hendrick; Jacob, married Catherine Mesier; Trocy Meyer and Sarah White. Thus, the family grew geometrically.

In appendices to his *Major Wm. Roe V V*, Elias lists 19 Van Voorhees/Voorhis marriages at the First Reformed Church from 1753 to 1818, 129 baptisms from 1732 to 1820, and 37 tombstone inscriptions from 1746 to 1875, some in Dutch, for family members in the churchyard. Also listed are 48 marriage licenses issued by the Province of New York from 1753 to 1781 (some of which use other spellings of our name). Similar information is tabulated for the "Dutch Church at Poughkeepsie," the "Dutch Church, Hopewell," the "Dutch Church, New Hackensack" and two inscriptions at

the "Presbyterian Church, Brinkerhoffville." We will photocopy Elias' several listings for distribution at the October 9th Reunion. Copies will be available upon writing to Manning Voorhees and enclosing three 32 cent stamps for postage.



"Homestead of Johannes Coerte van Voorhees, Fishkill-on-Hudson, Dutchess Co., N. Y. — 1730" Source: stated elsewhere in this Nieuwsbrief. He is #4 on the genealogical chart "Coert to Elias Wm. Van Voorhis."



COERT TO ELIAS WM. VAN VOORHIS, #9 BORN 1884

- 1 Coert (Koert tho VOORHEES) d: 1620 in Ruinen
- 2 [4] Steven Coerts VAN VOORHEES b: 1599 in Hees, Ruinen d: 16 February 1684 in New Amersfoort, Flatlands
+Aeltje WESSELS d: Bet. 1642 - 1648
- 3 Coert Stevense VAN VOORHEES b: 1638 in Hees, Ruinen d: Aft. 20 June 1699 in New Amersfoort, Flatlands
+Marretje Gerretse VAN COUVENHOVEN b: Bef. 10 April 1644 in New Amsterdam m: in New Netherland d: Bet. 1702 - 1709
- 4 [3] Johannes Coerte VAN VOORHIS b: 20 April 1683 in New Amersfoort, Flatlands d: Bef. 05 February 1758 in Fishkill Burial: First Reformed Churchyard, Fishkill Residence: 20 June 1730 Purchased 2,790 acres on the Hudson Rv. 20 June 1730 in Fishkill (Rombouts) from Philip Verplanck next to Mrs. Brett (see Optional Tours at Reunion); deed acknowledged by Judge Jacobus Ter Bos (see discussion on First Reformed Church) Occupation: Farmer Religion: Member & Elder First Reformed Church, Fishkill
+Barbara VAN DYCK b: 20 December 1682 in Flatlands m: 19 November 1703 d: 18 April 1743 in Fishkill Burial: First Reformed Churchyard, Fishkill
- 5 Johannes VAN VOORHIS b: 06 August 1708 in Freehold d: Bef. 05 April 1750 in Fishkill Occupation: Farmer
+Geertje VAN BENSCHOUTEN b: Bef. 11 November 1711 in Fishkill m: 30 September 1731 in Fishkill
- 6 [2] John VAN VOORHIS b: Bef. 01 May 1737 in Fishkill Burial: Van Voorhis burying ground at Fishkill Politics: Loyalist during Revolutionary War
+Hannah ROE
- 7 William Roe VAN VOORHIS b: 10 November 1764 in Fishkill d: 02 November 1828 Religion: Active in First Reformed Church, Fishkill Military: Major, 149th Infantry, War of 1812
+Rachel VAIL b: 01 June 1767 in Fishkill m: 12 May 1788 in Fishkill d: 12 June 1845
- 8 [1] Eilias William VAN VOORHIS b: 14 August 1791 d: 17 August 1869 Residence: Resided at 129 East 36th St., NYC, when died. Military: Ensign, 149th Infantry, War of 1812
+Sarah Ann BARKER m: 19 June 1832 d: 08 August 1840
*2nd Wife of [1] Eilias William VAN VOORHIS:
+Maria Louisa BARKER m: 24 May 1842
- 9 Elias William VAN VOORHIS b: 28 May 1844 Residence: 129 East 36th St., NYC on 13 Nov. 1883 Author: The Van Voorhees Family genealogy, 1888
*2nd Wife of [2] John VAN VOORHIS:
+Ranche NOSTRAND b: 1749 m: 13 October 1771 d: 25 January 1831 Burial: Churchyard, First Reformed Church, Fishkill
*2nd Wife of [3] Johannes Coerte VAN VOORHIS:
+Sara VLEIT b: 07 November 1694 m: 02 May 1744 in Fishkill d: Bef. 04 October 1770
*2nd Wife of [4] Steven Coerts VAN VOORHEES:
+Willemetje Roelofse SEUBERING b: 1619 in Drenthe m: Bet. 1648 - 1649 d: 1690 in New Amersfoort, Flatlands
- 2 Albert COERTS
- 2 Jan COERTS

THE FIRST REFORMED CHURCH OCTOBER 9TH REUNION

We thank Ginny Ward, of Danbury CT, for sending us information about the Fishkill centennial.

The Church is located at 55 Main Street (Route 52) in Fishkill at the intersection with Route 9, telephone 914-896-9836. We will meet in the Parish Hall but Geoffrey Gross will speak in the sanctuary. Our short business meeting will also be in the sanctuary.

Fishkill is celebrating this year the centennial of its incorporation (it was originally settled in 1683). The following is quoted from a history written by Willa Skinner and contained in a release for the centennial: "The location of two crossroads, one leading from New England to the river (the present Route 52) and the Post Road from New York to Albany (Route 9) led to the growth of a small village. It became a strategic location during the Revolutionary War when a vast army encampment was established one mile below the village to protect the mountain pass to the south, which lasted seven years and had grown to 7,000 men. This,

the Fishkill Supply Depot and Barracks comprised a commissary, the quartermaster, a military village, a large stockade, a cemetery and four military hospitals." The First Reformed Church is situated at this key intersection of the former road from New England and the Post Road.

The following is reproduced from a Church pamphlet entitled, A Brief History:

"The story of the present church dates back to 1716, when a Dutch Reformed Congregation was formed in the area known as the Fishkills, and when the entire population of all Dutchess County (which then included Putnam County) numbered only 445 inhabitants.

"Construction of the church building began in 1725, taking seven years to complete. Services before that time were held in people's homes, and were conducted in the Dutch language. Early record books, showing minutes of consistory meetings, treasurer's reports, marriages and baptisms, are all in Dutch

continued on page 10

until about the time of the Revolutionary War, when notations in the records show a curious mixture of Dutch and English.

"The first Church structure was considerably smaller than the present building. It was constructed of stones hauled by oxcart from neighboring farms, and was one story high. A four-sided roof came to a peak in the center. Rising from this was a cupola where a small bell was hung. Entry was through a door facing the street, the same doorway that fronts on Main Street today.

"It was to this building that the New York Provincial Convention came in September, 1776, to draft a Constitution for the State of New York. Delegates first met in Trinity Episcopal Church down the street to the east, but that church was not yet completed, lacking pews and window glass. Members of the Convention remained in Fishkill until February, 1777 when they adjourned to Kingston. The presence of the Provincial Convention made Fishkill for that brief period of time, the capital of New York State.

"Much work on the first constitution of the state was done within the walls of this church, and in 1777 that document was printed in Fishkill by Samuel Loudon, Whig printer, who set up shop in this village after fleeing from the British-occupied New York City.

"Men who gathered here for the convention included such notables as Philip Livingston, to become a signer of the Declaration of Independence; Lewis Morris, to be honored likewise. There was also John Jay, Pierre van Cortlandt, Gen. John Morin Scott, Robert van Rensselaer, James Duane, and Robert Livingston, later to be associated with Adams, Jefferson, Franklin and Sherman in drafting the Declaration of Independence.

"The church was used later during the Revolutionary War as a prison, and it was from here that the spy, Enoch



Crosby, was allowed to escape under secret orders of a special committee. Legend says that Crosby was the real-life model for Harvey Birch, the central figure in James Fenimore Cooper's novel *The Spy*.

"After the war, the congregation decided a larger building was needed, and so the church was enlarged and remodeled between 1785 and 1795. A second story was added, and balconies held by long iron railings were constructed for the seating of servants, most of whom were freed Negro slaves. Stone walls of the building are 36 to 42 inches thick. Main pillars for the steeple are about 80 feet high, and the spire rises 120 feet. The golden cock on top of the steeple can be seen for miles as one approaches the village

of Fishkill from any direction. The cock symbolizes Peter's denial of Jesus. Original pulpit furniture is now in the dining room of Washington's Headquarters in Newburgh.

"After leaving the building, we invite you to stroll through our churchyard where you may read the interesting inscriptions on the old gravestones. Many of the early markers are inscribed in Dutch."

The Dutchess County tour book states that construction of the church building was "with help from Catharyna Brett, whose body rests under the pulpit." The Madam Brett Homestead is included with the optional afternoon tour. Next to the church structure is "the 1758 Ter Boss House decorated with Victorian trim [that was] moved to this site in 1928 when Route 9 was widened," according to the tour book.

We will be privileged to see and learn more about this historic Family church from a slide presentation by a lady of the church during the morning of the Reunion.



Digital photograph of the First Reformed Church by Judith Van Voorhis.

THE DUTCH OVEN DEFENSE

by Peter G. Rose

The foregoing is reprinted by permission of food historian Peter G. Rose, of South Salem NY, who lectures nationally and internationally on the Dutch influence on the American kitchen. The Sensible Cook (Syracuse University Press, 1989), her translation of the historic Dutch cookbook De Verstandige Kock, has just been released in paperback. Her article is also reprinted with permission of The Valley Table, Middletown NY, copyright 1998 and all rights reserved by The Valley Table. Peter's article was in the August-October 1998 issue of The Valley Table. Peter was the speaker at our Annual Reunion several years ago and discussed Dutch food ways of the 17th and 18th centuries illustrated by her slides. Peter was born and raised in the Netherlands. Thank you, Peter.

A national, well-respected cooking magazine, recently pondering the question of why a Dutch oven is called Dutch, responded that "for some time, the best cast iron came from Holland and the pots were therefore referred to as Dutch oven." In a subsequent issue, a reader wrote that, as an adjective, Dutch often means "false" or "imitation" (as in "Dutch courage" or "Dutch treat") and thus concluded that "a Dutch oven has many uses of an oven but is not an oven."

This got my Dutch hackles up. As a food historian who has spent the last 15 years or so researching the Dutch culinary influence, I need to set the record straight.

A Dutch oven is called that because it was first used in

the Netherlands. English-speaking people referred to the pot as a "Dutch oven" much the same way we refer to "English wool."

The negative connotation attached to "Dutch" probably originates as long ago as the sixteenth century, during the Eighty-Years War the Dutch waged against Spain for independence. Elizabeth I (1533-1603) sent troops to the Netherlands to assist the Dutch rebellion. The Dutch Republic, which grew stronger after the Spanish were defeated, began competing with England on the high seas. The British felt the Dutch were ungrateful and the situation escalated into the first Anglo-Dutch War (1652-1654), which resulted in large losses on both sides and exacerbated the countries' mutual animosity. Pejorative statements were made about the enemy — in our more politically correct times we would recognize them as ethnic slurs. Many of these connotations stayed in the language and apparently still are derogatory — including the name of a useful cooking utensil like the Dutch oven.

This ubiquitous pot indeed is an "oven" as the dictionary defines it: "An enclosed chamber for baking, heating, or drying." To use it on an open fire — in the outdoors or in a fireplace — the oven, if it does not have feet, is placed on a trivet and set over a bed of hot coals. Hot coals also are placed on the lid, which has a lip to prevent them from falling off. The pot can be preheated this way and will efficiently bake the food inside. Another version of the Dutch oven has a concave lid, and the whole pot is buried in hot coals. Both styles work very well.

The Dutch themselves called the Dutch oven a taertpan — a pan to bake tarts or raised pies. Many recipes for both sweet and savory pies are given in the definitive Dutch cookbook of the seventeenth century, *De Verstandige Kock*, written for the wealthy middle-class burghers of the Dutch Golden Age, who could afford the spices brought from faraway lands and who owned country homes with gardens where they raised fruits and vegetables.

The dough for these Dutch raised pies is made from flour, sugar and eggs, flavored with rosewater. A filling for a pear tart consists of pears, currants, sugar and butter, and is spiced with ground ginger and cinnamon (which the Dutch East India Company brought from what is now Indonesia). Raised apple pies have seasonings such as powder of sandalwood (which dates from medieval kitchens) or anise seed. Savory raised pies include a cheese pie (somewhat firmer than today's quiche), a meat pie (made with boiled beef, mutton, or veal), or pies filled with chopped calf's tongue.

Brass and iron pots with or without lids were among the trade goods used as the Dutch settled their province of New Netherland, a vast area wedged between New England and Virginia (including, of course, the Hudson Valley, where traces of the early settlers are still clearly evident). In fact, part of the payment for the island of Manhattan in 1626 consisted of such pots, but it took a while for Native Americans to accept them as cookware. The permanent exhibit entitled "At the Western Door" at the Rochester Museum and Science Center shows how, at first, Native Americans took the pots apart and used them for personal decoration such as neck-

laces and knee-rattles. But once they accepted them for their intended use their own clay vessels rapidly disappeared.

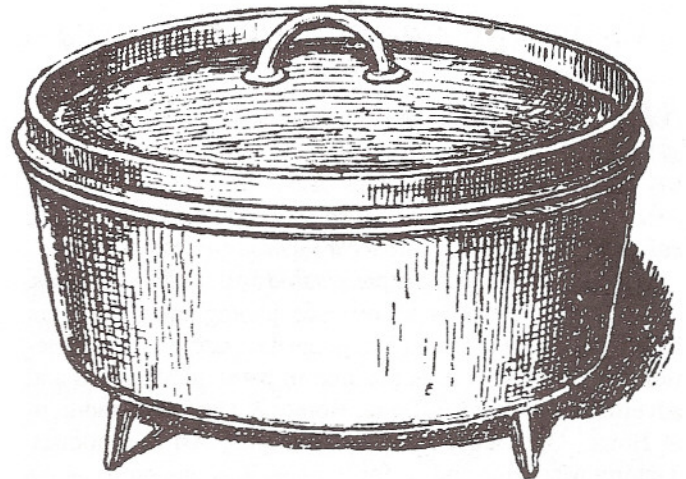
The Dutch oven became an essential cooking tool in the New World in subsequent centuries. We all are familiar with the pictures of nineteenth-century chuck wagons with Dutch ovens dangling from the back; in most cowboy movies, heaping plates of beans are served from a Dutch oven standing by the fire. Many of us have camping or scouting memories of potfuls of chili or fillings for sloppy Joes dished out to hungry crowds from these kettles.

Today, Dutch ovens basically are large, squat pots with a lid. Most contemporary Dutch ovens have lost their lipped lids, and in addition to cast iron the pots are now made from such diverse materials as stainless steel, and cast or anodized aluminum. They're at their best when used for first browning, then oven baking of stews, or for browning the ingredients for a soup or pasta sauce and then gently simmering to full-flavored perfection. They provide good food with a minimum fuss.

I have roasted whole hams, cooked stews and baked raised pies and bread in mine for years. Some winters ago, when we had a particularly long and snowy season, I did a lot of cooking and baking in our fireplace. In one of my projects, I made three loaves of bread and baked them three ways: one in my regular oven, one in a Dutch oven and one in a homemade reflector oven (made by lining a cardboard box with heavy duty aluminum foil). The bread's all-pervasive aroma was heavenly and made the waiting for the loaves to be done a pleasure.

The loaves were almost identical in shape, consistency, taste and color, and all took about the same time to bake. I favored the bread from the Dutch oven because it had a slightly heavier bottom crust.

Consider a Dutch oven a true "Dutch treat," an expression that also has lost its real meaning: It comes from the generous custom in the Netherlands of treating all your friends (rather than being treated) on your birthday.



continued on next page

SUMMER STEW OF CHICKEN WITH GREEN VEGETABLES

Preparation time: about 20 minutes

Cooking time: about 45 minutes

Ingredients:

3 pounds chicken [or one chicken, 3 pounds], cut into small serving pieces

1 pound boneless lamb stew meat, cut into 1/2-inch cubes

Salt to taste

About 1/2 pound of a prepared meatloaf mixture (or your favorite commercial breakfast sausage patties), shaped into small flat meatballs about 2 inches in diameter

1 cup celery with leaves, thinly sliced

1/2 pound asparagus, cleaned, wooden ends removed, and cut into 1 1/2 -inch pieces

1 cup escarole, finely cut

1 cup sorrel, finely cut

Freshly ground pepper

Method:

1. In a Dutch oven, combine the chicken and the lamb stew meat. Cover (barely) with water, add salt, and bring to a boil. Carefully skim off the foam. Reduce the heat and gently simmer about 40 minutes.

2. In the meantime, nicely brown the meatballs on both sides in a frying pan and add them to the chicken and lamb.

3. When the chicken is done, pour off about half of the broth (save for another use). Add the celery and asparagus to the meat mixture. Cook for about 5 minutes, or until they are done to your liking.

4. Add the escarole and sorrel and cook another minute or two. Season the stew with freshly ground pepper to taste.

If it is necessary to thicken the sauce somewhat, use toasted bread crumbs for thickening — to keep the recipe authentic, do not use flour or cornstarch for this purpose.

Adapted from the 1653 edition of De Verstandige Kock. Reprinted with permission.

GEOFFREY GROSS OUR REUNION SPEAKER

Our speaker on October 9th will present a talk illustrated with his slides about "The Architectural Legacy of New Netherland." Geoffrey presented his talk and slides before The Holland Society of New York on April 7, 1999. We are very appreciative that he will deliver his talk and slides before our Reunion on October 9th.

The following is quoted or paraphrased from Geoffrey's releases.

Geoffrey Gross is a freelance photographer based in New York City. He specializes in the decorative arts and interiors. Geoffrey's work is featured in many publications and advertisements (such as Better Homes & Gardens, Traditional Home, Old House Interiors, Antiques, Art & Antiques, Victoria Magazine and so forth) as well as numerous stores (such as Maurice Villency, ABC Carpet & Home) and manufacturers (Ethan Allen Furniture).

"Through the study of objects we gain insight and

knowledge of other cultures. Using photography to interpret the architecture and implements/tools of the early Dutch settlers provides contemporary scholars with an insight and appreciation previously unrealized. This is especially true of the early Dutch since so much of their contribution has been eclipsed, and therefore is unknown to many scholars of American History. These photographs will form the basis of a book tentatively titled Dutch Colonia Architecture in America to be published by Rizzoli."

"The colonial architecture of New England and the American South is well known. Not so the homes of the Dutch in what is now New York and New Jersey, formerly New Netherland. The range of form and style is remarkably varied, an artful blending of Old and New World attributes. This project — a book to be published by Rizzoli, and a traveling exhibition — will be the first to visually describe the distinctive character and spirit of these structures which date from the 1660's to the American Revolution — and beyond.

"Photographer Geoffrey Gross, working with fellow historians Susan Piatt and Holland Society member Tim Adriance, seeks out and photographs the most distinctive homes — some well known, others unrecognized or undiscovered. Some are house museums, others, while fully integrated into contemporary American life, retain important early features. Carefully observed for their reflections of early history, these houses convey an authenticity of structure and detail; but most importantly, a spirit of the past living in the present. Photography can capture the former, but it takes a special perceptiveness — and a lot of experience — to capture the latter on film. The results animate three centuries of American adaptation to and adoption of Dutch culture.

"That these houses do live on, perfectly suitable to our contemporary society, is proof of the unchanging basic needs of domestic life and the basis for the preservation of these homes. Unfortunately this is understood by only a small group. The expansion of suburbia does threaten the viability of many Dutch houses, not because of dysfunction, but from a perceived anachronism. Being unacquainted with the beauty and utility of the past, they merely expect the new. Photography can open their eyes to another world.

"By presenting photographs of houses as cultural icons, we gain insight into an important but disappearing part of our Netherlandish past. Through visual presentation Geoffrey seeks to excite enthusiasm for saving and preserving this past for future enjoyment. The proof is in the images which capture what photographs of houses rarely do, a palpable sense of historical spirit and atmosphere, the result of a deep appreciation and knowledge of American Dutch culture, and a sensitivity to the nuances of light, color, form, and their interrelationships. The photographs speak of more than the sum of what is visible by implying a sense of those who have lived in these houses for generations.

"Geoffrey Gross' photography of early houses has been compared favorably to that special quality which animates the painting of Jan Vermeer."

We eagerly await Geoffrey's presentation.

VAN VOORHEES PROPERTY AND LANDMARKS IN BROOKLYN

by Eleanor H. Casagrand

The Village of Breucklin was fourteen years old and the town of Nieuw Amsterdam seven, when Steven Coerte Van Voorhees¹ settled with his family in Nieuw Amersfoort, later Flatlands, in 1660. Steven, his four sons, his grandsons, and subsequent descendants possessed vast acreage in Dutch colonized Brooklyn NY. The Van Voorhees subdivided, devised, sold, transferred, conveyed and bequeathed this land in the early seventeenth and eighteenth centuries without formally recording deeds and titles. Steven's son Coert Stevens² Van Voorhees and wife Marretje Gerretse Van Couvenhoven had five sons: Steven Coerte³ settled in New Brunswick, Middlesex Co. NJ; Gerret Coerte³ in New Utrecht, Brooklyn, Kings Co. NY; Albert Coerte³ in Gravesend, Brooklyn, Kings Co. NY; Cornelis Coerte³ in Windsor Township, Middlesex Co. NJ; Johannis Coerte³ in Fishkill, Dutchess Co. NY (the site of this year's Van Voorhees Annual Reunion — see the genealogical chart "Coert to Elias Wm. Van Voorhis" and a rendering of Johannis' house in this Nieuwsbrief). Each of these five had a son Coert. Thus, tracing land conveyances of the Van Voorhees family in Brooklyn, especially Coert Voorhees, in the early 1700s, can be very challenging.

HENDRICK I. LOTT HOUSE

Immigrants from the Low Countries settled the southeastern area of Brooklyn, known as the Flatlands, in the mid 17th century. They farmed and herded cattle in the marshy land around Jamaica Bay. The Van Voorhees, Lott and Wyckoff families were among these first settlers. The only Dutch-American farmhouse in Brooklyn still standing on its original property is the Hendrick I. Lott house. This house, built in 1800, is located at 1940 East 36th Street, Brooklyn. The 1720 home built by Hendrick's grandfather, Johannis, was incorporated into the east-wing of the present house as the kitchen. Johannis' small one room, one story home included small windows to protect against Indian attacks. He built his house on land that he purchased from Coert Voorhies⁴ (Steven Coerte³) of Flatlands and wife Grietje (Wyckoff), granddaughter of immigrant Pieter Claesen Wyckoff. On 12 December 1719 they sold Johannis several lots of land totaling 220 acres for £2,100 current money of New York.

The Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center (BC-ARC) is now excavating this National Landmark. The dig is being conducted by Dr. H. Arthur Bankoff, Chairperson of the Archaeology Department of Brooklyn College CUNY, and Christopher Ricciardi, a graduate student at Brooklyn College. The Holland Society awarded Chris a \$1,000 scholarship grant to support his historical archaeological study of the house and grounds. This study will provide new insights into the everyday lives of Dutch-Americans from the eighteenth through early twentieth centuries. BC-ARC has committed itself to a long term goal of recreating and interpreting the colonial era of southern Brooklyn using maps, history and archaeology.

Summer/Fall 1999

Thank you Chris Ricciardi, David William Voorhees, William R. Voorhees, Albert Thomas (Tom) Van Voorhies and Judith K. Van Voorhis for searching out information on the Lott house and Voorhees land conveyances. Sources consulted were "Digging Old Brooklyn," Archaeology Magazine Sept/Oct 1998: 19; Rosalie Fellows Bailey, Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses and Families in Northern New Jersey and Southern New York (New York: Morrow, 1936) 63-64, 99; Frederick Van Wyck, Keskachauge or The First White Settlement on Long Island (New York: Putnam, 1924) 296-309.

PIETER CLAESEN WYCKOFF HOUSE

The Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House, built ca. 1652, is considered to be the oldest home in New York State and is a National Historic Landmark. Pieter, who immigrated to America in 1637, and his wife, Giertje, settled in Nieuw Amersfoort in 1649. They soon moved into a one-room salt-box type house located by a small creek running into Jamaica Bay. When Pieter died in 1694 he bequeathed the house and land to his wife and sons. There is no known documentation regarding the transfer of land but it is believed that the land was first conveyed to Pieter's son Nicholas. The Wyckoffs must have conveyed the land to the Van Voorhees because on 28 February 1737 Coert (Cornelis Coerte³) and Petronella (—?—) Van Voorhees sold to Pieter Wyckoff, Jr., son of Nicholas, this same house and 42 acres of land.

The Wyckoff house is a typical example of a Dutch house of that time. The oldest section, the kitchen, where Pieter, Giertje and their ten children lived, has wide pine floorboards and a low ceiling designed to retain heat in the winter. In several areas the ancient walls are exposed to show the original construction. They are filled with handmade brick held together with mud mortar for insulation, then covered with plaster. The home's furnishings reflect its Dutch heritage. These include a large wooden kas, or cupboard, a spinning wheel, old cooking tools, and original marve and white ceramic fireplace tiles imported from Holland in the 1600s. It is a fine representation of Dutch colonial farm life in early Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center, including Chris Ricciardi, conducted an archaeological excavation of the house. Located in Fidler Wyckoff Park, Clarendon Road and Ralph Avenues in the East Flatbush section of Brooklyn, the house was extensively restored in 1982. It is presently maintained as a public museum by The Wyckoff House & Association Inc.

Thank you Marie Avelsgaard for sending us this information. Additional information on the Wyckoff House can be found at http://www.ci.nyc.ny.us/html/dpr/html/housesbk_wyckoff.html and <http://depthome.brooklyn.cuny.edu/anthro/dept/wyckoff.htm>. Another source consulted was Frederick Van Wyck, Keskachauge or The First White Settlement on Long Island (New York: Putnam, 1924) 296-309. Van Wyck included and discussed abstracts of patents, deeds and wills regarding conveyances of land from the Voorhees to Johannes Lott and Pieter Claesen Wyckoff.

continued on page 14

VOORHEES LANDMARKS IN GRAVESEND

Gravesend was the only colonial town in Brooklyn settled by the English, not the Dutch. English Quakers, led by Lady Deborah Moody, settled in New Amsterdam in 1643. Governor Willem Kieft granted them refuge and religious freedom when he issued her a charter for the establishment of a town. She named the town Gravesend after the town in England from which she had departed in 1638 and where Princess Pocohantas died in 1617. There are four Voorhees landmarks in Gravesend.

- The J. Voorhies Home stands at 2136 McDonald Avenue. It is privately owned.
- The former site of the Wheeler N. Voorhees Home is located at 1878 Coney Island Avenue. [Ed. Wheeler N. Voorhees was Treasurer of the Association in its very early days.]
- The former site of the former John S. Voorhees Homestead is located at 1040 Gravesend Neck Road. It was also known as the Stephen J. Voorhees Homestead and the Hessian House. The house was built ca. 1700. Stephen fought in the Revolutionary War. Legend has it that Stephen killed a Hessian soldier who was stealing a cow from his house for food. Then he buried him in the cellar so that other Hessians could not find the body.
- The Howard W. Voorhees Home stood at 1717 East 19th Street.

From "Guide Map to Historical Sites in Gravesend, Brooklyn" printed by The Gravesend Historical Society sent to us by our Membership Chairperson, Albert Thomas (Tom) Van Voorhies of East Northport NY. Thank you Tom.

ALBERT VOORHEES WYCKOFF

We wrote about Albert Voorhees Wyckoff in the Spring 1998 Nieuwsbrief. In late May 1999, we visited the Richmond VA Civil War battlefields and stopped at the Cold Harbor Visitor Center. There is a display on an inside wall of the Center with about two dozen photographs of soldiers and a brief comment under each. The accompanying photograph of Albert was made by Manning Voorhees. The referenced Nieuwsbrief article states that there is no agreement as to where he is interred. However, text by the Dept. of the Interior Rangers clearly states that he is buried in the



Albert Voorhees Wyckoff

The 19-year-old sergeant-major of the 15th New Jersey Infantry. He was shot in the head and mortally wounded during the June 1, 1864, fighting near the Garthright House. He died the next day and his comrades buried him in the yard of the Garthright House. After the war he was removed to the National Cemetery across the road, where he is buried today in Section A, Grave #304.

Cold Harbor National Cemetery, Section A, Grave 304. There is a memorial marker for Albert in the South Middlebush Cemetery, Somerset County NJ.

BRUCE AVERY VAN VOORHIS MEDAL OF HONOR

by Eleanor H. Casagrand

Lieutenant Commander, U.S. Navy, Bruce Avery Van Voorhis was born 29 January 1908 in Aberdeen, Washington and appointed to duty from Nevada. He was awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously for his bravery and sacrifice in World War II.

"The President of the United States in the name of The Congress takes pleasure in presenting the Medal of Honor to Bruce Avery Van Voorhis. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Squadron Commander of Bombing Squadron 102 and as Plane Commander of a PB4Y-1 Patrol Bomber operating against the enemy on Japanese held Greenwich Island during the battle of the Solomon Islands, 6 July 1943. Fully aware of the limited chance of surviving an urgent mission, voluntarily undertaken to prevent a surprise Japanese attack against our forces, Lt. Comdr. Van Voorhis took off in total darkness on a perilous 700 mile flight without escort or support. Successful in reaching his objective despite treacherous and varying winds, low visibility and difficult terrain, he fought a lone but relentless battle under fierce antiaircraft fire and overwhelming aerial opposition. Forced lower and lower by pursuing planes, he coolly persisted in his mission of destruction. Abandoning all chance of a safe return, he executed 6 bold ground-level attacks to demolish the enemy's vital radio station, installations, antiaircraft guns and crews with bombs and machine-gun fire, and to destroy 1 fighter plane in the air and 3 on the water. Caught in his own bomb blast, Lt. Comdr. Van Voorhis crashed into the lagoon off the beach, sacrificing himself in a single-handed fight against almost insuperable odds, to make a distinctive contribution to our continued offensive in driving the Japanese from the Solomons and, by his superb daring, courage and resoluteness of purpose, enhanced the finest traditions of the U.S. Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country."

Mary P. Haumann, of Raymond, WA, kindly sent us this Medal of Honor citation that she found on the internet. Thank you, Mary. She has been searching for information on Bruce and his brother, Lt. Wayne Van Voorhis who died during the infamous Bataan Death March on 10 July 1942. Additional citations on Medal of Honor recipients can be found at: http://www.geocities.com/Pentagon/Quarters/7737/moh/citations_1940_wwii/.

AUGUSTUS VOORHEES AND THE RELIC ON PIKE'S PEAK

In the last Nieuwsbrief we wrote about Augustus Voorhees and the stake that he was said to have left on Pike's Peak. It was also said that the stake might have been June 27, 1999 subsequently placed in the Colorado Historical Society.

In response, Adrienne Haney gave us the address of the Colorado Historical Society. We wrote to the Society and were advised that it does not have Augustus' stake. Thank you, Adrienne.

GETTING TO FISHKILL, NEW YORK

Fishkill is located at Exit 13 on Interstate 84. Key toll roads and highways connect with I-84. Fishkill can also be reached via the Hudson Line of Metro North Railroad from Grand Central Terminal in Manhattan, getting off either at Beacon or New Hamburg. Information on the Hudson Line can be obtained on 1-800-METROINFO and <http://www.mta.nyc.ny.us>. A service map, schedules and fares can be found on the Internet site. Stewart Airport (1-914-564-2100) offers airline service via American, Midway, United Express and US Airways Express together with certain Delta connections. The airport is near Newburgh, which is close to Fishkill.

OPTIONAL TOURS FOR THE REUNION

During the afternoon of the Reunion you can remain at the First Reformed Church and the Genealogical Workshop or tour the Madam Brett Homestead and Mount Gillian Historic Site.

Madam Brett Homestead Located in Beacon, but near Fishkill, it was built in 1709 by Cathryna and Roger Brett on land inherited from her father, Francis Rombout. He was one of the three patentees in the area. The Homestead was visited by George Washington, the Marquis de Lafayette and the Baron von Steuben. It is the oldest house in Dutchess County and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. A genealogical chart in this Nieuwsbrief comments that Johannes Coerte Van Voorhis purchased 2,790 acres from Philip Verplanck next to Mrs. Brett. To quote from a flyer for the Homestead, "Notable features of the house include hand-made scalloped shingles, sloped dormers and the native stone foundation. Also noteworthy are the wide board floors, hand-hewn beams and the kitchen fireplace. Original furnishings include a large China-Trade Porcelain collection and 18th and 19th century furniture." The Homestead is operated by the local DAR chapter who purchased it in 1954 after occupancy by seven descendants of Madam Brett.

Mount Gillian Historic Site Also located in Beacon a short distance from the Brett Homestead, it is the Verplanck family homestead and birthplace of the Society of the Cincinnati, a Revolutionary War group that is active today. The house was built by Gulian Verplanck, a prominent Dutch merchant, between 1730 and 1740. A publicity flyer says, "When you visit, you'll notice several interesting architectural features, including the gambrel roof which slopes down and outward in a graceful bell-like curve to become the roof of the veranda, the original colonial kitchen with the large cooking fireplace and beehive oven, and the four capped chimneys. The home features a large meeting/exhibit room, a museum room with Revolutionary War era collections, and a

dining room with period furnishings. Adjacent to the home is a restored 18th century Dutch barn built by the Verplancks." There is also a restored early to mid 18th century ornamental garden.

There may be admission charges at these facilities.

AND — IF YOU CAN ADD A DAY OR SO AT FISHKILL

You might want to visit these interesting sites if you can be in Fishkill on Friday, October 8th, or on Sunday following the Reunion.

- North on Route 9 is Hyde Park, the home of Franklin D. Roosevelt, who had Dutch ancestry (phone 914-229-9115).

- If you like to eat, visit the Culinary Institute of America, on Route 9 in Hyde Park, a degree-awarding school with some 2,000 students (for reservations, phone 914-471-6608).

- South on Route 9 in Westchester is Sleepy Hollow, first settled in 1640, and (i) Philipsburg Manor, first built in 1685 by Dutch merchant Frederick Philipse, and restored with a historic manor house, water powered mill and working farm interpreted by guides in period costume (phone 914-631-3992), (ii) five minutes away from Philipsburg Manor on Route 448 off of Route 9 is the Union Church of Pocantico Hills with its stained glass windows by Henri Matisse and Marc Chagall (phone 914-631-8200) and (iii) many other Dutch sites in the Sleepy Hollow area — for further information call 914-631-8200 or www.hudsonvalley.org.

- Van Cortlandt Manor, Croton-on-Hudson, along Route 9 south of Fishkill and a bit north of Sleepy Hollow is another Dutch country site with a furnished manor house, gardens, 18th century tavern and tenant farmhouse, with guided tours (phone 914-271-8981).

- South of Fishkill on Route 9D, between Cold Spring and Garrison, is Boscobel, built in 1804 by States Morris Dyckman, a descendant of an early Dutch family in New Amsterdam. Boscobel is a beautifully restored neoclassical mansion overlooking West Point with period furnishings (phone 914-265-3638 or www.boscobel.org).

Again, there may be admission charges at these facilities — and certainly for Boscobel and meal charges at the Culinary Institute.

ESTHER VOORHEES HASSON U.S. ARMY NURSE CORPS

by Eleanor H. Casagrand

Tensions were high between Spain and the United States in February 1898 when the battleship U.S.S. *Maine* exploded in Havana Harbor and 266 American crewmen were killed. This incident quickly inflamed passion for war against Spain. "Remember the Maine" became a national battle cry. When the United States declared war on 22 April 1898, thousands of young men volunteered to accompany the U.S. Regular Army to Cuba. These soldiers not only faced war's carnage and destruction but also an invisible enemy, disease: typhoid, malaria and yellow fever.

The Army announced the formation of a Nurse Corps. In addition to a nursing school diploma *continued on page 16*

and practical experience, the women selected had to possess a sound and unblemished character. To this end the Corps enlisted members of the Daughters of the American Revolution to aid in recruiting suitable women for the arduous job. Many DAR chapters adopted a nurse or nurses as their special project to aid the war effort, providing them with monetary aid and supplies; Esther Voorhees Hasson was one of these. She became a shipboard nurse in May 1898 and soon had complete charge of nursing in her unit.

Upon concluding her work in the Caribbean by the end of 1898, Esther sailed on the Relief to the Philippines in 1899 to bring back the wounded and sick. In 1901 she left the Army and in 1908 became the first Supervisor of Navy Nurses, developing the nurse corps until she resigned in 1911. She died 8 March 1942 and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery, a short distance from the Nurses Monument and the Spanish American War Memorial.

A special thank you to C. Kay Haworth, Fullerton CA, for sending us this article from The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, October 1998 Vol. 132, #8.



LUNCHEON AND OPTIONAL DINNER AT THE REUNION

The ladies of the First Reformed Church will be our hosts for luncheon on October 9th. The entree will be baked chicken breasts. The cost is \$15.00 per person and \$7.50 for children under twelve years.

An optional dinner is planned for Saturday the Ninth at the Cornerstone Restaurant across from the First Reformed Church. We will gather at 5:30 P.M. after the optional tours of the Madam Brett Homestead and the Mount Gulian Historic Site. Your choice of entree will be made at dinner from a selection of around six to eight. The cost is \$25.00 per person including tax and gratuities. Alcoholic beverages will be available but are not included in the pre-set cost. Please write a separate check for the optional dinner.

The reservation coupon is in this *Nieuwsbrief*. A photocopy will be accepted. Mail it now!



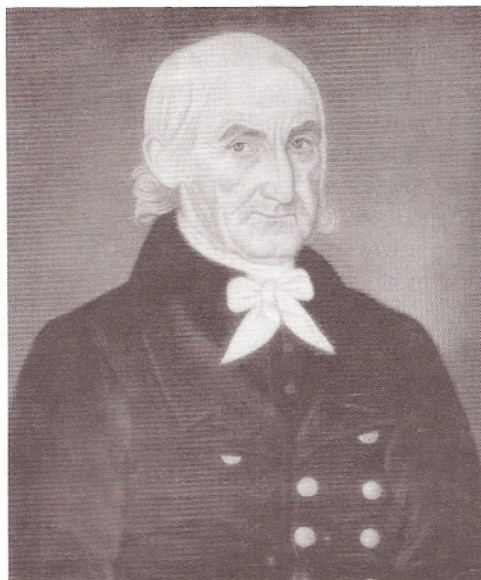
COERT TO HENRY SHUART VOORHEES

- 1 Coert (Koert tho VOORHEES) d: 1620 in Ruinen
- 2 [1] Steven Coerts VAN VOORHEES b: 1599 in Ruinen, Hees d: 16 February 1684 in New Amersfoort, Flatlands
+Aeltje WESSELS d: Bet. 1642 - 1648
- *2nd Wife of [1] Steven Coerts VAN VOORHEES:
+Willemetje Roelofse SEUBERING b: 1619 in Drenthe m: Bet. 1648 - 1649 d: 1690 in New Amersfoort, Flatlands
- 3 [2] Jan Stevense VAN VOORHEES b: Abt. 1652 in Drenthe d: Bef. 1735 in New Amersfoort, Flatlands
+Cornelia Reinierse WIZZELPENNING m: 17 March 1678 in Flatbush
- *2nd Wife of [2] Jan Stevense VAN VOORHEES:
+Femmetje Aukes VANNUYS b: Bef. 12 March 1662 in Brooklyn m: Abt. 1681 d: Aft. 1723
- 4 Lucas VOORHEES b: Abt. 1692
+IDA b: Abt. 1704
- 5 [3] Abraham VOORHEES b: 1728 d: Bef. 1801 in Middlebush, Somerset Cty.
+MARIA
- *2nd Wife of [3] Abraham VOORHEES:
+Geertje LOTT b: 1732 m: 05 April 1751 d: Bef. 1761
- 6 Abraham VOORHEES b: 02 May 1753 in Middlebush d: 18 February 1808 in Lebanon, Clinton Twp., Hunterton Cty.
+Willempie WYCKOFF b: 1752 m: 24 May 1780 d: 1829 in or 15 February 1808
- 7 Lucas VOORHEES b: 1787 d: 1868
+Anna EMERY b: 1789 d: 1870
- 8 Abraham L. VOORHEES b: 1808 d: 1878
+Catherine ROCKEFELLER b: 1808 d: 1889
- 9 Henry R. VOORHEES b: 1830 d: 1905
+Mary Ann COLE b: 1827 d: 1857
- 10 George Davis VOORHEES b: 1855 d: 1932
+Lizzie SHUART b: 1854 d: 1921
- 11 Henry Shuart VOORHEES b: 1878 d: 1957
Grandfather: Marie Voorhees Avelsgaard

- 2 Albert COERTS
- 2 Jan COERTS

ABRAHAM VOORHEES REVOLUTIONARY WAR SERGEANT

by Marie Avelsgaard



The Van Voorhees Association has on file a black and white copy of a watercolor portrait dated 1805 of Abraham Voorhees. As shown on the genealogical chart, "Coert to Henry Shuart Voorhees," Abraham [# 6 on the chart] was born 2 May 1753 in Middlebush, Somerset County NJ, died 18 February 1808, and was buried in the Reformed Church

churchyard, Readington, Hunterdon County NJ. He served in the Revolutionary War as a Sergeant in Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck's Company, 1st Battalion, Somerset NJ militia and the Continental Army. Abraham's twin brother, Lucas, brother, Isaac, who was born 1755, half-brother (different mothers), Jacques, and brother-in-law, Abraham Simonson, also served in the War. Abraham had seven children with his wife, Willempie Wyckoff. Henry Stuart Voorhees [#11 on the chart] is my grandfather.

Does anyone know who currently possesses the original portrait? Do any descendants have verbal stories that were passed along regarding the Revolutionary War experiences of Abraham or his siblings? Any information will be appreciated. I am the Jan Line Representative and correspondent for your genealogical inquiries. My address is listed in *Who's Who*.

◆ COMMANDER KENNETH J. VOORHEES

The following is reproduced from the program for the Change of Command of the USS Alaska on May 18, 1999 in Silverdale WA. USS Alaska is a Trident Class nuclear powered ballistic missile submarine.

We reported Ken's tour of duty under the Arctic icecap as the Executive Officer of the USS Cavalla in the Fall 1995 Nieuwsbrief. The proud parents are Maxine and Charles Voorhees of Milltown NJ. Thank you, Charlie, for sending us the May 18th program.

Commander Kenneth J. Voorhees assumed command of the USS Alaska on May 18th. There are two crews for the submarine, Blue and Gold. Ken is the new captain for the Blue Crew. Congratulations, Ken, the Family is proud of you.

"Commander Voorhees is a native of Milltown, New Jersey and graduated with distinction from the United States Naval Academy in 1981.

"After completing initial nuclear power and submarine training, he reported to USS New York City (SSN 696) in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. During his initial sea tour, he served as Communicator, Reactor Controls Assistant, Sonar and Combat Systems Officer. The ship completed three Western Pacific deployments and other operations in the Eastern and Mid-Pacific theaters.

"From January 1987 through December 1988, Comman-



der Voorhees served as an instructor at NROTCU Villanova University and received a Masters Degree in Business Administration. Following the Submarine Officer Advanced Course in May 1989, he reported to USS Ohio (SSBN 726) (Gold) as Navigator and Operations Officer. During his tour, Ohio completed five strategic deterrent patrols. From July 1992 to July 1994, he served as the Deputy for Enlisted Submarine and Nuclear Power Assignments (PERS 403) at the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

"In September 1994, Commander Voorhees reported as Executive Officer aboard USS Cavalla (SSN 684), in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. During his tour, Cavalla completed a Western Pacific deployment and a Submarine Ice Expedition. In 1995, Cavalla set a Pacific Submarine Force endurance record, completing 63 consecutive days of Arctic operations.

"From September 1996 to July 1998 he served as Executive Assistant to the Deputy Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet.

"Commander Voorhees is authorized to wear the Meritorious Service Medal, Navy Commendation Medal and Navy Achievement Medal along with several other unit decorations.

"Commander Voorhees is married to the former Lovelyn Mun from Pearl City, Hawaii and has one daughter, Asia Malia (4)."

◆ VOORHEES TOWN READING, OHIO

Jean Dones, of Columbus OH, sent us the July 1995 issue of *Echoes*, the newsletter of the Ohio Historical Soci-



ety, Columbus OH, that contained the accompanying photograph of the historical marker for Voorhees Town. Jean said that it complements the article on Voorhees Town written by the late Howard B. Voorhees in the Spring 1996 *Nieuwsbrief*. We agree — thank you, Jean.

PHOTOGRAPHING GRAVESTONES

by John Townsend Fitch

The foregoing was published in the January-February 1999 issue of Nexus, the news magazine of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and is reproduced by permission of the Society and Mr. Fitch. The Nexus is copyright 1999 and all rights reserved by the Society. Many of us photograph gravestones for our genealogical records and we thought that Mr. Fitch's article will be helpful.

When it comes to genealogy, a picture may not be "worth a thousand words," but it can certainly brighten the pages of a 500- or 600-page tome. The problem is that, if you are dealing with seventeenth- or eighteenth-century families, you are not going to find any family photographs, and, unless they were wealthy, you are probably not going to find any oil paintings, either. So, what to do?

Gravestones are one answer. Not only do their inscriptions reflect the church or vital records in which you found the death dates, but, quite often, early stones are interesting pictorially. Their death's heads, winged angels, and twining vines, elaborately chiseled into the border of the stone, can be quite beautiful — in a melancholy way.

For those of us who live in New England, and whose ancestors settled here, the old church yards are only a few hours away. So grab your camera, pack a picnic, and take off for Lebanon or Coventry or wherever. Snap your pictures, drop them off at the photo store, and a few hours later, there are your precious illustrations.

The problem is: about half of them will be unusable! and ... dark to the point of illegibility. All the background is bright and pretty, but our subject stone looks like a slab of shadow or the stele in 2001: A Space Odyssey. So what is wrong with th[e] picture?

Several things. The odds are fifty-fifty that the sun was on the wrong side of the gravestone. Your modern auto-everything camera has averaged the exposure for your subject and all the brightly-lit objects in the background. So your stone loses. Then, since you probably hand-held the camera while down on one trembling knee, your picture looks a little fuzzy. And, of lesser importance, you probably used the color film you employ for everything else, and it is just not very sharp. So, here are a few tips, accumulated while taking more than 200 gravestone photographs for my books on the Fitch family. And let me add a caveat right here: while I am not a professional photographer, I have learned a few things you may find useful.

First, consider the matter of the sun being on the wrong side of the subject about half the time. You can't do much

about the position of the sun, so it becomes a matter of timing. In the case of early cemeteries, you will find that almost all the stones face to the West. The reason is that the body of the dearly departed, which is behind the stone as you look at the inscription, has its head nearest the stone. He or she is so positioned because, at the Second Coming, Jesus will arrive from the East. So the deceased wants to be able to sit up and face Him.

As the gravestones face west, there is no point in trying to take pictures before noon (except as I shall explain later). And noon is noon Standard Time. If you are ready to shoot at noon in the summer (during Daylight Time), just bear in mind that the sun will not reach its zenith, and thus cross over to your side of the subject, for another hour! And unless you have a flash gun on a long extension cord, using that auxiliary illumination usually just washes out the inscription.

So, sit down, have a picnic, and wait patiently for the sun. (Incidentally, a cemetery is a great place for an al fresco lunch.) You can spread a blanket under the shade of an ancient tree. It is very quiet, very peaceful. In fact, one day, while having our lunch in an old cemetery, a farmer working in a cornfield next to us mentioned what a nice spot we had picked. When we agreed, he added, "Yup, not a peep from your side and it's all ears over here." On the other hand, if you are in a modern cemetery without these amenities, I have to confess that

I have occasionally sat on someone's flat marble gravestone — with all due respect, of course.

O.K. Lunch is over, time to get back to work. It is now noon Standard Time and, if you are lucky, i.e., your stone is not tipped forward so that its face is still in shadow, and if it is not now shaded by a tree you did not notice before lunch, you will find the ideal time has arrived for your picture. As the sun's steep rays begin to rake the face of the stone, the ancient carving will start to reveal itself in sharp relief. Names and dates you could barely decipher an hour ago are now as legible as if fresh cut. Your built-in photometer now provides the right exposure for the subject of interest. And the increased light will probably raise the shutter speed enough to overcome your trembling movements.

Now, this ideal approach is all very well if you have only a few photos to take — and the luxury to schedule your work at high noon. (And if you are working in an old cemetery that played by the old rules.) But gravestones in modern cemeteries follow no such pattern; they face in directions dictated by the landscape architect, not by religious belief. Furthermore, if you are traveling about the country — we recently drove more than 4,000 miles through the midwest, collecting pictures — it is hard to schedule arrivals only at noontime. So it helps to take along some technical assistance. Two items I



would recommend are a tripod and a mirror: a tripod to take the jiggle out and a mirror to overcome the fickle facing of the gravestones.

I used to dread carrying my old tripod. It was heavy, and the friction joints either stubbornly resisted loosening without a monkey wrench or slipped on their own, just as I was ready to shoot. Now, I have a lightweight alloy tripod with snap locks that is a pleasure to use. The same was true of the mirror. I tried taking along one we have in our front entry, but (a) it was as heavy as lead and (b) it was not big enough to do much good. The solution in this case was to buy a 2' by 4' sheet of plastic mirror. This will just fit in the trunk of our car, though on a multiple-cemetery excursion, it usually rides in the back seat, belted at the ends to prevent injury during sudden stops. The silvered surface is easily scratched, but my wife found that a fitted crib sheet was just the right size to help protect the mirror when not in use. And, finally, our son-in-law attached a light wooden molding, to protect our fingers from the sharp edges of the plastic. That also allowed him to fasten on a carrying handle, as well as a fold-out leg to make the mirror self-supporting. (This latter is seldom just right for the situation, and you really need a second person to hold the mirror at the best angle.)

You can see the mirror (and its holder) in action in [the accompanying] photograph of my wife, Mary, at Church-on-the-Hill Cemetery in Lenox, Mass., during a typical session, with the sun on the "wrong" side. It takes a bit of practice and experimentation to find the best position for the mirror. The idea is to get that slanting light which just maximizes the legibility of the inscription. The mirror can even help bounce sunlight from a distance onto gravestones permanently shaded by trees.

Finally, there is the matter of film. If you are going to take more than one or two pictures — and particularly if they are for publication — use a fine-grain, black-and-white film. I use T-Max 100, but there are equivalent films by other manufacturers. You will not find such film at your drug store or supermarket; you will have to go to a photo store. The same is true of processing: no one-hour instant gratification is available in the world of black-and-white. Unless you process your own (and I gave up that smelly hobby years ago), you have to wait for your neighborhood photo shop to send the film out to a specialized processor. Expect to wait at least a week for your pictures, but when they do come back, I think you will be pleased.

John Townsend Fitch is the author of A Fitch Family History: English Ancestors of the Fitches of Colonial Connecticut, Puritan in the Wilderness: A Biography of the Reverend James Fitch (1622-1702), and Descendants of the Reverend James Fitch. The first volume of this last work appeared in 1997 and covered the first five generations. A second volume, due in 1999, will include the sixth and seventh generations. Newbury Street Press also recently published William Fyche of Little Canfield and His Descendants.

GENEALOGICAL HUMOR

Glee Van Osdol-Krapf, our Coert Line Representative, sent us some genealogical humor posted by Christine Horn, of Big Spring TX, on the Internet. Christine granted us permission to reproduce it. Thank you, Glee and Christine.

Christine writes, "At the Family History Center at the LDS Church where I am the director we get mail sometimes that brings a smile and often a chuckle. Thought that I would share it with all of you.

◦ "To the FHC, enclosed please find my grandmother. I have worked on her for 50 years without success. Now see what you can do.

◦ "I've looked for grandpa for over 20 years. Do you have him in your library?"

◦ "I am sorry we do not have complete families. The trouble here is extracting the children from the minister.

◦ "Our grandfather was found dead crossing the plains in the library.

◦ "For sale: we have an antique desk just right for genealogy work and a lady, with thick legs, and large drawers.

◦ "A lady went into an LDS Library center and said, 'I am looking for my grandfather. Being the efficient Center Director, the Librarian said, 'Do you know where or when he was born?' She began to ask the usual questions to help search for the ancestor. She led the lady to a computer, and when she finally took a breath, the lady said, 'My grandfather came in here about an hour ago and now I can't seem to find him.'"

MISSING COUSIN

The Winter/Spring 1999 Nieuwsbrief was returned marked "undeliverable as addressed" for:

Danny M. Fluhart, Waldorf MD.

If anyone knows the current address for Danny, please write to Judith Van Voorhis who maintains our address database.

This problem arises when a member moves and does not advise us of his/her new address. The Post Office will forward mail to the new address for a reasonable but unpredictable time — the forwarding period clearly varies across the country. Please tell us when you move or you may be lost forever to the Association. Thank you.

MILESTONES

George Van Voorhees, of Vero Beach FL, was called in his 86th year on February 15, 1999. George was born in Rahway NJ and moved to Vero Beach twenty years ago from Lebanon NJ. He was a farrier for the horse industry and a member of the Professional Horseman's Association of America. He was also a Master Gardner. George is survived by his wife, Jean; two daughters, Jannett Murray of Asheville NC and Jane Kennedy of Boulder CO; a brother, Stanley of Toms River NJ; and a niece, Judith Voorhees-Barro of Toms River. Thank you, Judy, for informing us of your uncle's passing and the obituary clipping. *continued on page 20*

M. Doug Osborn, of Quinault WA, passed away in his 93rd year. He was the son of Maude Voorhies Osborn. Doug was a road builder, logger and amateur pilot. He would fly his plane on fishing trips to Canada. Doug is survived by a daughter, Agnes, of Hoquiam WA; a brother, Neil, of Hoquiam; two step-sons, six grandchildren, ten great grandchildren and one great great grandchild. Thank you, Mary Haumann, of Raymond WA, for the obituary clipping from the Aberdeen Daily World, March 17, 1999

James T. Voorheis, of Essex Fells NJ, in his 79th year, died April 2, 1999 in the Daughters of Israel Geriatric Center, West Orange, NJ. A combustion engineer and inventor, James was the chief executive officer of Voorheis Industries, Inc., an industrial combustion engineering firm in Fairfield, for many years before his retirement. He was a 1942 graduate of the University of California at Berkeley and a sergeant in the Army during World War II. Born in Germantown, PA, he lived in Essex Fells for many years. He is survived by his wife, Sylvia; two daughters, Mrs. Janet Erario and Mrs. Joan Robinson; four sons, James T. Voorheis, Marc Steven, Robert Alan, and Michael David Pozner; a sister, Mrs. Bette Skinner, nine grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Source: *The Sunday Star-Ledger, Newark NJ, April 4, 1999. (E.H.C.)*

Joan Carlson, of Huntington Station NY, died earlier this year. She was a retired nurse. Joan's husband predeceased her. We do not know of any direct survivors. The Association is very appreciative of Joan's bequest. It will be put into the genealogical fund.

Roland Voorhees, of Darien CT, passed away in his 85th year. He was a graduate of Princeton University and a chemical engineer. Roland's wife, Sheila, predeceased him in 1967 and there were no children. We do not know of any direct survivors. The Association is very appreciative of Roland's bequest. It will be put into the genealogical fund.

William E. Day III, of Brick NJ, was called in his 81st year on June 4, 1999. He was a graduate of Colgate University and a sales manager before retirement. William is survived by his wife of 56 years, Beatrice; three sons, Lawrence of Gladstone NJ, Thomas of Albuquerque NM, and Stephen of Linn OR; two daughters, Penelope Spaulding of Waretown NJ and Cathy Lang of Carolina Beach NC; a brother, Douglas of Rayham MA, twelve grandchildren and one great grandchild. Source: *The Asbury Park Press, June 6, 1999.*

NEW MEMBERS

Tom Van Voorhies, our Membership Chairperson, reported the following new members as of June 30, 1999. A hearty welcome to each of you.

Raymond Coert Voorhis/Shepard, Edwardsville IL ***

John Andrew Shuck, Lowville NY

Mary Elizabeth "Beth" Pomponio, Berlin NJ

George Charles Rogers Jr., Harrodsburg KY

Amy Avelsgaard Roggenbuck, Bellingham MN

Sarah Avelsgaard Dombeck, Eden Prairie MN

James Richard Voorhies, Central City CO

Frank Millen Vorhees, Weirton WV

Ruth Andrews-Bryant, Middleton ID

Hugh Vernon Smith, Racoon KY

Delmar Voorhees, Appleton MN

Vivian P. Rybaczyk, Coarsegold CA

Beth Nelson Petras, Granger IN

Irene F. Putnam, Keene NH

Barbara A. Hoepner, Stillwater MN

Glenn W. Mattern, Schnecksville PA

Matthew Thomas Voorhees, Crofton MD **

Susan S. Shultis, Wappinger Falls NY

Cindy Salmon, Davidsonville MD

Shirley B. Davis, Plaistow NH

David W. Steward, Seven Mile OH

Barbara Jean Chicks, Sunnyvale CA

Micky Rae Laune Behlen, Columbus NE

Gary Whitaker Williams, Destin FL

M. Evelyn Duncan, San Diego CA

Carole Lane Lynch, Blue Anchor NJ

Melody Ann Scoble, Clancy MT

Robert Dean Felch, Chatham NJ

Judith L. Snow, Basking Ridge NJ

W. Carol Williams, Ogden UT **

Raymond P. Bintliff, Acton MA **

Barbara Fitzsimmons, La Jolly CA

Nancy Carol Burns, Green Bay WI

Laura Stilts Feist, Scottsdale AZ **

Ann K. Williams, Davidson NC

John Howard Van Voorhis, Greenville SC ***

Erik Martin Van Voorhees, Audubon PA

Winifred S. McNabb, Houston TX **

Norman D. Catanzaro, Bellingham WA **

Joyce J. Burkhard, Columbus OH

John I. Van Voris, Tampa FL ***

Lynne M. Howd, Brentwood TN **

Dorena Louise Mitchell, Evanston IL ***

Jann Johnson, Mount Vernon WA

Mary E. Russomano, Belleville NJ

John E. Mallo, Eden Prairie MN

Mary "Ruenell" Vaughn, Wayne OK

Sharon K. Voris, Glendale AZ

Michael E. Vorce, Granite City IL

Carleton Voorhies, Slidell LA

The following are new LIFE members:

Janine Hansen Corscaden, Damariscotta ME

Gail B. Englund, Allentown PA

James Philip Van Voorhis, Bellefontaine OH

Patricia Zander-Carlo, Stamford CT

Roger W. Van Voorhees Jr., Fairfield CT

Marilyn Eloise Van Voorhis Voshall, Erie PA

** Sustaining Members

*** Contributing Members

WHAT'S WITH THE COUSINS

Lois and Don Vorhis, our Past President, had a wonderful trip last year. They included this little poem with their Christmas card:

Across Canada, west by train
The QE2 on the bounding main.
We are well, busy and having fun.
We wish the same to everyone!

Lara Chrisden Totzke became the bride of Jeffrey C. Van Voorhis on August 7, 1998 in Nashotah WI. Lara is a graduate of Notre Dame and a medical student at the Medical College of Wisconsin. Jeffrey is a civil and environmental engineer with a degree from Purdue University. The proud parents of the groom are Barbara and Steven C. Van Voorhis of Waukesha WI. Thank you, Steven, for the news clipping from the November 25, 1998 issue of the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel.

Mary and Dick Boylan, of Wilmington NC, are busy as co-chairpeople of the St. John's Museum Painters and Nailers Committee and driving for Meals on Wheels. Mary is also a museum docent and helps to screen area school children, and Dick is a volunteer in the museum gardens, the county arboretum and the arboretum hotline. Dick was quoted, "We feel that it's important to help out because we've been blessed with a wonderful life. We lived in Asia for 20 years while I was with Union Carbide, and decided it was time to give something back here at home." Dick is a 1952 graduate of Rutgers University. Source: Rutgers Magazine, Spring 1999.

Steven Boylan, of Brick NJ, said in an Email that he has an engraving of the Abraham Voorhees portrait hanging on his wall that was reproduced in the Spring 1998 Nieuwsbrief. He speculates that there "must have been more than a few of these engravings 'printed' that we could have an example hanging on our wall." Steven and Dick Boylan are brothers and the grandchildren of Mildred Voorhees Boylan, one of the founding members of the Association. Thank you, Steven, for your note.

Dr. David William Voorhees, our Reunion speaker in 1998 and author of the Introduction to Van Voorhees Family in America, presented a paper at the June 4, 1999 Werkgroep Nieuw- Nederland, in Woerden, the Netherlands, entitled: "Religious Aspects of Leisler's Rebellion." Source: De Nieuw-Nederlandse Mercurius, the newsletter of The New Netherland Project, for May 1999.

Alan M. Voorhees, of Alexandria VA, received the Philanthropist of the Year award from the National Society of Fund Raising Executives on November 17, 1998. The presenter said of Alan, "... it doesn't take you long to realize that you are dealing with a man with a remarkable mind, with a bold vision, and a man with a very generous spirit." Alan's sizeable gift to Nature Conservancy of land along the Rappahannock River in Virginia was the feature article in the April 1995 Nieuwsbrief. Congratulations, Alan. Source: newsletter of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, Spring 1999, with thanks to Jean Dones, of Columbus OH.

ABSENTEE BALLOT

I, _____ hereby authorize the following ballot to be voted for me at the 67th Annual Meeting of the Van Voorhees Association on October 9, 1999.

FOR PRESIDENT

Manning W. Voorhees

FOR SECRETARY

Patricia J. Zander-Carlo

Please return your Absentee Ballot for receipt not later than October 5, 1999 to Scott T. Voorhees, 147 Grand Boulevard, New Jersey 07630-1744. A photocopy of this ballot will be accepted.

Please print name: _____

Signed: _____ VVA#: _____

BOOK ORDER FORM

Through a Dutch Door -- 17th Century Origins of the Van Voorhees Family

_____ copies @ regular price, \$22.00 \$ _____

Make check or money order payable to The Van Voorhees Association and mail to:

Mr. Robert S. Voris, 802 Berkeley Rd., Westover Hills, Wilmington, DE 19807.

Please enclose this complete form or a photocopy with your order.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Zip _____ Telephone _____

VVA # _____

1999 DUES NOTICE

Dues through December 1999 were payable January 1, 1999. Please check membership desired, note any change of address and mail to Albert T. Van Voorhies, 9 Purdy Ave., East Northport, NY 11731-4501. Please make checks payable to The Van Voorhees Association. Your dues are deductible for Federal income tax purposes.

Please tell us the name and date of birth of any new member of your family, with the names of his/her parents and the immediate grandparents (with the Van Voorhees line).

MEMBERSHIP FEES

Regular \$ 10.00 Contributing \$ 30.00 Junior \$2.00
 Life \$200.00 Sustaining \$15.00

If you did not pay your dues in earlier years, please add that amount to your remittance:

Regular \$7.00 Junior \$2.00

Check here, and enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope if you wish to receive a 1999 membership card.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____

If you know your nine digit zip code, please enter it for our assistance in achieving the lowest postal cost.

67th ANNUAL REUNION RESERVATION

Please reserve the following places for me at the 67th Annual Reunion Luncheon:

Children under 12 years: # _____ @ \$ 7.50 _____ = \$ _____
Adults: # _____ @ \$ 15.00 _____ = \$ _____
TOTAL \$ _____

Names of those in my group:

Adults: _____

Children: _____

Please enclose your check for the total above amount payable to The Van Voorhees Association.

Are you attending for the first time: Yes No

I will join the afternoon tour I will not join the afternoon tour I am undecided

I will join everyone for dinner at the Cornerstone House Yes No Number of people: _____

Please enclose your separate check for \$25.00 per person payable to The Van Voorhees Association.

Name: _____ VVA # _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Please indicate your Line(s) of descent (check all that apply):

Coert Lucas Jan Albert Aeltje Jannetje Hendrickje (either)

MAIL TO: Scott T. Voorhees, 147 Grand Boulevard, Emerson, New Jersey 07630-1744

Reservations must be received not later than October 1, 1999. You may photocopy this form.

GENEALOGICAL CONTRIBUTION COUPON

I am pleased to support our new genealogy, Van Voorhees Family in America. I will:

Enclosed with this coupon is the my contribution of \$ _____.

Donate stock of _____
worth approximately \$ _____ at current market. I will initiate transfer of this stock into the name of the Van Voorhees Association.

(please print)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Zip Code _____ Date _____

Phone _____

VVA# _____

Signature _____

Please mail to:

Manning Voorhees, 2415 Spring Hill Drive, Toms River, New Jersey 08755-2523

Please mail stock certificates to the same address.

VAN VOORHEES WHO'S WHO

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President: Manning W. Voorhees, 2415 Spring Hill Drive, Toms River NJ 08755-0987
(732)886-0426, <voorheeszoo@juno.com>
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<svoorhees1@aol.com>
Secretary: Ms. Patricia J. Zander-Carlo, 215 Silver Hill Lane, Stamford CT 06905, (203)322-7056,
<pzander-carlo@tamsconsultants.com>
Treasurer: Bogert Cox Holly, 64 Swede Mine Road, Dover NJ 07801-3741 (973)366-1537
Financial Secretary: Scott T. Voorhees (see above)
Past President: Donald G. Vorhis, 1930 Camelia Circle, Midlothian VA 23112-4177, (804)744-8856

LINE REPRESENTATIVES

Albert Line: Mrs. Frederick (Marilyn) Brack, 24 Mary St., No. Haledon, NJ 07508, (973)427-9246
Coert Line: Mrs. Glee Van Osdol-Krapf, 215 Washington St., Tamaqua PA 18252-1324, (717)668-1818
<gleek@f-tech.net>
Jan Line: Mrs. Martin (Marie) V. Avelsgaard, 836 Larsmont Rd., Two Harbors MN55616, (218)834-3716
<mariefaye@yahoo.com>
Lucas Line: Vacant
Aeltje Line: Vacant
Hendrickje Lines: Ted L. Bogert, 113 Tate Ct., Orlando, FL 32828, (407)273-7148 <TedLBJ@aol.com>
Jantje Line: Vacant

MEMBERS-AT-LARGE

Mrs. George L. (Alice) Adams, 334 Monroe St., Bridgewater NJ 08807-3061
Donald A. Sinclair 108 North 2nd Ave., Highland Park NJ 08904-2421, (732)545-0568

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o *Genealogist* Mrs. Peter (Florence) Christoph, CG, 181 Maple Ave., Selkirk NY 12158, (518)767-3004,
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o *V.V.F.A. Admin.* David R. Voorhees, 209 Lamb-Hopewell Rd., Hopewell NJ 08525, (609)466-1139
<jassbr@aol.com> or <voorhees@injersey.com>
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o *Permissions* Ms. Patricia J. Zander-Carlo (see above)
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New England: Mrs. James (Adrienne) Haney (see above)

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Editor: Manning W. Voorhees (see above)
o *Assistant Editor:* Mrs. Robert (Eleanor) Casagrand, 12 Fern River Rd., Wayne NJ 07470-4803, (973)256-3218
<EHCmags@aol.com>
Publisher: Robert E. Van Voorhis, Jr., 4503 Coronado Court, Cedar Falls IA 50613-6322 (319)268-1511,
<revv@cfu-cybernet.net>

ITEM SALES FORM

The Association continues to stock items of interest to members. All orders should be accompanied by a check payable to the Van Voorhees Association. Please do not send cash. All orders should be sent to:

Ms. Judith Voorhees, 30 San Salvador Street, Toms River, NJ 08757, Telephone (732) 505-9232

<u>Items for Sale</u>	<u>Members</u>	<u>Non-Members</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Handpainted Coat of Arms	\$13.00	\$15.00	_____
Tote Bag	\$10.00	\$11.00	_____
Coat of Arms Tile	\$10.00	\$12.00	_____
Coat of Arms Patch	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	_____
Historic Handbook	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00	_____
Van Voorhees Letters	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50	_____
Baseball Cap	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	_____
TietacPin	\$15.00	\$15.00	_____
Coat of Arms, X Stitch Pattern	\$ 1.50	\$ 2.00	_____
TOTAL:			\$ _____

Purchases are sent postpaid with no additional shipping charges.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____ VVA # _____

FIRST CLASS

The VAN VOORHEES ASSOCIATION
 2415 Spring Hill Drive
 Toms River, NJ 08755
 ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

