



VAN VOORHEES NIEUWSBRIEF

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SUMMER/FALL 2001

A Publication of the Van Voorhees Association, Organized in 1932
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IT'S REUNION TIME

The Six Mile Run Reformed Church in Franklin Park NJ is the scene of our Reunion and ancestral homecoming on Saturday, October 6, 2001. We enjoyed our 1997 Reunion at the Six Mile Run Reformed Church. Franklin Park was formerly known as Six Mile Run. Clara Voorhees Shannon relates in the next column the traditional Thanksgiving activities during her childhood around the turn of the 20th century in Hopewell NJ, which is near Six Mile Run. Inside is an article on Garret Voorhees and Peter L. Voorhees, his cousin, during the Revolutionary War in nearby Middlebush. The Voorhees Family arrived in the region of Six Mile Run just after the 18th century commenced and have been active citizens into contemporary times.

David Voorhees has arranged an excellent program for us. **Mike Apgar** will be our speaker in the morning session. He is a member of the Association and a descendant of Steven Coerts through the Jan Line. His subject will be the **Voorhees Family and the Civil War**. Mike is very knowledgeable about the Civil War and has researched the Family and its participation in that conflict. He has identified many Family members who participated in that conflict. Interestingly, he has also found three black Voorhees' who were in the Union Army, although they used a variation of the Family name. Mike's article in the Winter/Spring 2001 Nieuwsbrief gave us an idea of the role that the Van Voorhees Family played in the Civil War.

Florence Christoph and Judith Van Voorhis will give us a computerized slide show of maps and portraits of Voorhees' across the country taken from the Van Voorhees Genealogical Collection. Our Family has created its own "Dutch diaspora" in the United States. This material could not be included in Van Voorhees Family in America and will be presented for the first time at the Reunion.

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THANKSGIVING WHEN I WAS A LITTLE GIRL

by Clara Voorhees Shannon

Clara Voorhees Shannon wrote this article as a presentation before the Christian Women's Fellowship of the Bethany Christian Church, Houston TX, on November 1, 1978. Clara was born in 1898 and died in 1987. She was descended from Steven Coerts through the Jan and Lucas Lines. Clara's grandson, J. R. "Bob" Shannon III, of Baton Rouge LA, sent us the article and photograph. Thank you, Bob, for sharing this wonderful story. We were fortunate to know Clara from the 1984 Van Voorhees trip to Hees — the accompanying photograph was made when Clara was in Hees.

Back in 1907, William Sydney Porter (O. Henry) wrote, "There is one day that is ours. There is one day when all we Americans who are not self-made go back to the old home to eat saleratus biscuits and marvel how much nearer to the porch the old pump looks that it used to. . . Thanksgiving Day ... is the one day that is purely American."

At the turn of the century when I was just "a young sprout," our family didn't live up to the tradition cited in Lydia Maria Child's poem, "Over the river and through the wood, to grandfather's house we go; ... For this is Thanksgiving day!" Instead the grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins came to our house. We lived on a farm on Stoney Brook Road, two and a-half miles from Hopewell, N.J. — a beautiful old farm and barn built before the Revolutionary War.

During the last week of September and the first ten days of October I had the rare privilege of going back to the New England states. With this assignment in mind I paid special attention to the way things are done now in contrast to sev-

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CALENDAR

Executive Committee Meeting	October 6, 2001
Reunion	October 6, 2001
Executive Committee Meeting	April 27, 2002
Executive Committee Meeting	October 12, 2002
Reunion	October 12, 2002

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.

Election of Officers — As discussed in the Winter/Spring 2001 Nieuwsbrief, Scott T. Voorhees, our Vice President, volunteered to function as Acting President one year commencing on October 6, 2001 when Manning Voorhees' term as President expires. At this writing, no candidate to succeed Manning on a permanent basis has been identified. We are very appreciative of Scott's dedication to our Family. Please give him your maximum support as he manages our Association for the next year. Judith Van Voorhis, Chairperson of our Nominating Committee, is actively seeking candidates for President and will appreciate hearing from everyone who has any interest in serving the Family in this position. Her address is in Who's Who. The Executive Committee will review potential candidates in its April 2002 meeting. There will not be an election procedure for President during the Annual Meeting at the October 6, 2001 Reunion.

We also reported in the last issue that Patricia Zander-Carlo will not be able to stand for re-election as our Secretary. No successor to Pat has been identified and Judith is also seeking candidates for Secretary. Bogert Cox Holly, as mentioned in the Winter/Spring Nieuwsbrief, will stand for re-election as our Treasurer.

This will constitute official notice pursuant to our By-Laws for the election of a Treasurer during the Annual Meet-

ing that will be held during the October 6, 2001 Reunion at Six Mile Run. The Absentee Ballot elsewhere in this Nieuwsbrief is in accordance with this section, Election of Officers. Please mail the Absentee Ballot to Scott Voorhees at his address on the Ballot for receipt by him not later than October 2, 2001.

Manning Voorhees will retire as Editor with this issue. Judith is also seeking candidates to be our Editor. Please also give this important job some thought and contact Judith if you can help.

Judith is very determined with these quests. However, she cannot succeed without your cooperation. Please contact her.

2001 Dues — If you have not paid your 2001 dues, please use the dues payment form elsewhere in this issue and send your check to Tom Van Voorhies. His address is on the form. This is very important because you do not want to become a "missing cousin." We will drop from our mailing list those members who are over two years in arrears with their dues. It is too expensive for us to carry delinquent members. Thank you very much.

Deadline for the Next Nieuwsbrief — The deadline for the Winter/Spring 2002 issue of the Nieuwsbrief is November 30, 2001. Please send genealogical and historical articles about the Family and your immediate family, and information about current events of your family, to Manning Voorhees who will forward them to the successor Editor. Your newsletter can only be as interesting as you make it. As required by law and accepted practice, we must cite any quotation or illustration by its source, which is the name of publication, author and date of publication.



Reunion — Continued from page 1

You will not want to miss these presentations and the opportunity to learn more about our Family and its rich heritage.

We will again distribute at the Reunion a compilation of Voorhees cemetery inscriptions in the several area cemeteries known for their Voorhees interest to those who did not receive one at the 1997 Reunion. Please note, however, that any decision to walk in and on any cemetery is a personal decision and is not recommended by the Van Voorhees Association because of the danger from physical injury caused by uneven ground and the health hazards caused by deer tick bites. Deer ticks can inflict serious and long-lasting illnesses. Our tabulation of cemetery inscriptions in the Fishkill NY area taken from the Ancestry of William Roe Van Voorhis (published in 1881 by Elias W. Van Voorhis) will also be available. This was distributed at the 1999 Reunion in Fishkill.

Our agenda will be as follows:

8:30 A.M.	Executive Committee meeting
9:30 A.M.	Arrival
9:30 to	Genealogical Workshop, fellowship and
11:00 A.M.	renewal of friendships
11:00 A.M.	Mike Apgar: Voorhees Family and the Civil War

11:45 A.M.	Short business meeting
12:15 A.M.	Lunch
2:00 P.M.	Florence Christoph and Judith Van Voorhis: Voorhees Slide Show
2:30 P.M.	Genealogical Workshop and fellowship

Cost per person for lunch is \$16.00 for a terrific menu:

- Tossed Salad with Italian Dressing
- Chicken Marabella (chicken breasts marinated in garlic, herbs and capers)
- Roasted Potatoes
- Buttered Carrots and String Beans
- Fresh Rolls with Butter
- Pumpkin Squares with Whipped Cream
- Ice Water, Iced Tea, Coffee and Tea

If it is decided to serve buffet style (this decision was not made "at press time"), fresh fruit and vegetable trays will be added to the buffet table.

The Van Voorhees Association has reserved a block of rooms at the Radisson Hotel for Friday night, October 5th, and a smaller number of rooms for the following night. Details are elsewhere in this Nieuwsbrief as are a map and driving directions.

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THE REVOLUTION AND SOME VOORHEES AT MIDDLEBUSH, N.J.

by Manning Voorhees

This article is based upon my talk that I planned to give after dinner at O'Connor's Beef and Chowder House, in Middlebush NJ, following the 2000 Reunion. I was ill that day and Judith Van Voorhis kindly substituted for me. Judith did a terrific job — as we have become accustomed to enjoy from her. Thank you, Judith, very much.

The Voorhees Family made history in the region of Middlebush NJ during the Revolutionary War. The British destroyed property owned by Garret Voorhees on the Amwell Road that is now the site of O'Connor's restaurant. This roadway remains a key link between New Brunswick and localities to the west such as Middlebush, Millstone and Flemington. It is also known today as County Rt. 514. Peter L. Voorhees, Garret's cousin, was brutally murdered in a later escapade near Garret's burned homestead.

Cedar Grove Cemetery is in Middlebush, near O'Connor's restaurant. South Middlebush Road runs southerly from the Amwell Road in Middlebush almost opposite O'Connor's. The South Middlebush Cemetery, Voorhees-Nevius Burying Ground and the Pleasant Plains Cemetery are along South Middlebush Road. A few miles south of Middlebush, a very short stretch of Claremont Road runs between South Middlebush Road and Franklin Park or Six Mile Run. Elm Ridge Cemetery and Three Mile Run Cemetery are along the Lincoln Highway or State Rt. 27 in a short northeasterly direction from Franklin Park. This roadway runs from New Brunswick through Franklin Park. Ten Mile Run Cemetery is

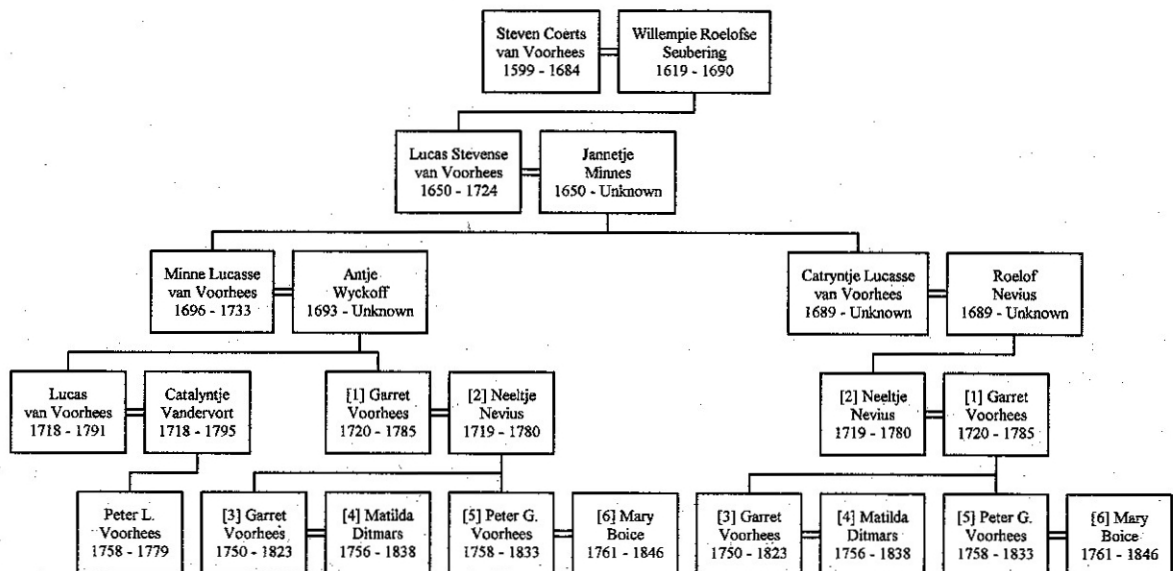
a little southwest of Franklin Park off of Rt. 27. Many of our early ancestors are interred in these cemeteries. The Voorhees Family was active and important in the small area described here before, during and for over a century following the Revolutionary War. We will return there on October 6th for the 2001 Reunion at the Six Mile Run Reformed Church. A tabulation of Voorhees' that are interred in the forementioned cemeteries will be distributed at the Reunion.

[Please note that any decision to walk in and on any cemetery is a personal decision and is not recommended by the Van Voorhees Association because of the danger from physical injury caused by uneven ground and the health hazards caused by deer tick bites. Deer ticks can inflict serious and long-lasting illnesses.]

The accompanying genealogical chart shows Garret's descent from Steven Coerts in the Lucas Line. Garret's father, also Garret, married a first cousin, Neeltje Nevius, daughter of Catryntje Lucasse van Voorhees and Roelof Nevius. Father Garret is number 208 in Van Voorhees Family in America. He was a blacksmith in Middlebush.¹ He also was a farmer and "owned 183 acres" in Middlebush.² He and his wife, Neeltje Nevius, are interred in South Middlebush Cemetery.

Son Garret was born in 1750 somewhere in Somerset County NJ. Middlebush is in Somerset County although this may not have been the village of Garret's birth. He married Matilda Ditmars, daughter of Rem Ditmars and Helena van Liew.³ Garret and Matilda are also interred in South Middlebush Cemetery. Garret is number 708 in Van Voorhees Family

Some Revolutionary War Voorhees



Many siblings are omitted as are 2nd wives. Neeltje Nevius herein is not the same person as Neeltje Nevius in William Merrill Vories Hitotsuyangi, nor are the two Peter Voorhees' herein the same persons as Peter Voorhees in the Hitotsuyangi chart.

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Lois and Manning Voorhees will host the traditional Van Voorhees "get together" in their room at the Radisson Hotel between 5:30 P.M. and 7:00 P.M. Friday night, October 5th. Please ask the hotel telephone operator to connect you with them to learn the room number.

Princeton University and Palmer Square are quite close to the Radisson and are excellent touring sites for Friday afternoon. There are several historical places in and around the town including the University. The Radisson staff will be pleased to guide you. Genealogists might wish to visit the Franklin Park and nearby Middlebush areas and the Somers-

The Revolution -- Continued from page 3

set Library in Middlebush. The Alexander Library of Rutgers University and its Special Collections Department, which is acclaimed for its genealogical content, is on College Avenue in nearby New Brunswick. Also on the Rutgers New Brunswick campus is the Jane Voorhees Zimmerli Museum of Art. This is a highly regarded art museum with several extensive collections.

in America but is discussed as number 639. Manning Voorhees' gr gr grandfather, Peter G. Voorhees, was also a son of father Garret and was a younger brother of son Garret; Peter G. and Mary Boice, his wife, are interred in South Middlebush Cemetery. Please note the confusion mentioned in footnote 17 between Peter G., who served as a Private in the Somerset Militia, and Capt. Peter L. Voorhees, whom we will discuss later in this article. Peter G. is number 642 in Van Voorhees Family in America and Peter L. is number 715 discussed at number 207. Manning also has a gr gr gr grandfather named Peter Voorhees (1756-1842; number 1414 in Van Voorhees Family in America), of the Coert Line, who married Maria Ditmars, sister of son Garret's wife.⁴ Both Peter's served in the Somerset County militia during the Revolutionary War — their military service coincided at times. The four successive Garret's, marriage of first cousins, sisters in law and different Peter's are the stuff that bedevil genealogists.

Please send David Voorhees as soon as possible your check and completed reservation coupon that is in this issue. The deadline for receipt by David is October 2nd. See you all then!!

The Colonial Farms Restaurant occupied the site used today by O'Connor's restaurant. Historical information about the property was provided by the Colonial Farms on one of its menus written by a local historian at that time, Mr. Harold H. Heins, Sr.⁵ The first owner of the land was Denyse Teunissen. In 1723, Christian van Doren purchased 357 acres and established a home on the site. The van Doren family burying ground was on a portion of the farm.⁶ "The earliest burial there is said to have been in 1743, but probably it was in 1762, when Roeliff, Christian van Doren's son, died at the age of 19 ..."⁷ Cedar Grove Cemetery, just down the Amwell Road from Garret's homestead in later years, "was an outgrowth of what was originally the burying ground of the Christian van Doren family."⁸

dlesworth farm [i.e., 1963] opposite the [Middlebush Reformed] church. During the Revolutionary War his six-room house, entry and kitchen were burned by the British."¹¹

Another historian, James P. Snell, relates the story in more detail: "On the 19th of June [1777], the British General having found it impossible to entice Washington from his stronghold in the hills [i.e., the heights of Middle brook], the troops of Cornwallis and de Heister suddenly evacuated the positions they had held during the preceding five days and moved rapidly back to New Brunswick. 'When Gen. de Heister's army left Middlebush, tradition states that they attempted to burn every building between that place and New Brunswick. Some of the fires were put out, and some of the buildings failed to take fire.' Yet a very large amount of damage was done by the retiring Hessian. Judge [Ralph] Voorhees gives the names of the several sufferers, with their losses as follows: 'Garret Voorhees, of Middlebush, dwelling-house, six rooms, entry, and kitchen, burned, with other property destroyed and stolen, amounting in all to four hundred and fifty-one pounds seventeen shillings eight pence...'"¹² This loss was said to be equivalent to \$1,129.70 in 1963.¹³ Garret later on was compensated for his loss. Van Voorhees Family in America says that Garret also sustained damage from the British in December of 1776.¹⁴

The van Doren land was subdivided into seven smaller farms. Garret Voorhees, the father, purchased one of the farms and built his homestead. A map dated 1766 shows Garret's farm in Middlebush.⁹ After a while, son Garret acquired the farm and then served in the military during the Revolution. He was a sergeant in the New Jersey Militia.¹⁰

The story becomes better with a touch of stupidity or perhaps revenge. Historian Snell said: "In the latter part of October, 1779, a party of British troops made a foray into Somerset County, penetrating as far as Millstone, doing a considerable amount of damage ... This expedition is usually mentioned as 'Simcoe's raid' because the exploit was performed by a force of men under command of Lieut.-Col. Simcoe, of the British army. ... They then returned, crossed the bridge, went to Millstone, and there burned the Somerset County court house [October 27, 1799] with its contents. That building stood about twelve rods west of the present Millstone bridge [i.e., 1881]. They burned also a house and shop belonging to Cornelius Lott (valued at six hundred and twenty pounds ten shillings and eleven pence), and at the same time a house and kitchen belonging to William Cox. From thence, the troopers followed the Amwell Road towards New Brunswick, intending, when they should come to the house ... standing at the corner of the junction of the Amwell Road with the highway leading to the Princeton Road, to take to the

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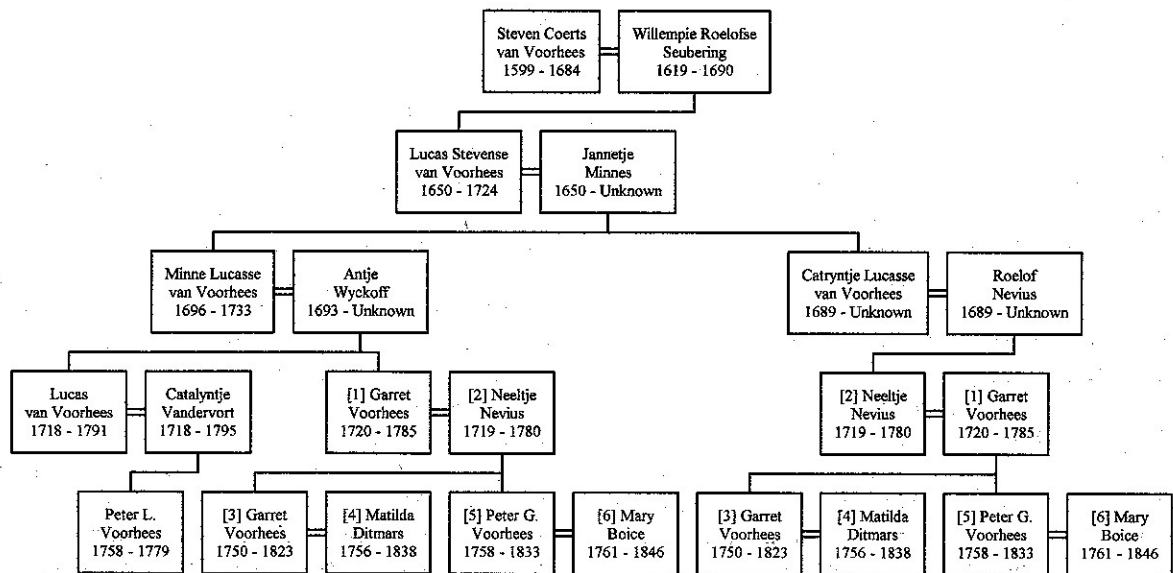
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right. [That is, go south on South Middlebush Road to go around New Brunswick to South River and rendezvous with another British unit.¹⁵] The house they were looking for was that of Garret Voorhees, which had stood at the place named, but had been burned two years before by the British. The guide which they had impressed at Quibbletown [now New Market] supposed he knew the place perfectly well, but he was ignorant of the fact that the house had been burned, and he therefore unwittingly led them astray. So they continued, in consequence of this mistake, to follow the Amwell Road until they came within two miles of New Brunswick.”¹⁶

Now, you can imagine the good Colonel’s anger — he must have been “steamed,” as we would say today — and what he said to the presumed thick-headed local guide. One wonders if the guide, who was “impressed” by Col. Simcoe, got his revenge by misguiding the British officer. Maybe he was the smarter one in the scenario. Read on.

In any event, the evening of adventure was to continue for the Colonel as a result of not going to South River at Garret’s property. Historian Snell tells the story: “An American party under command of Capt. Guest had formed an ambuscade, near de Mott’s tavern [which was next to or very near Garret’s property; de Mott’s Lane is there now], two miles west of New Brunswick, and upon the advance of the British Rangers had fired upon them, killing the Colonel’s horse and taking Simcoe himself prisoner ... When he [Simcoe] saw some men concealed behind logs and bushes between him and the opening he meant to pass through, and he heard the words ‘Now, Now!’ and found himself, when he recovered his senses, prisoner with the Americans, his horse being killed with five bullets, and himself stunned by the violence of his fall ... the remainder of the [British] party were pursued by the Americans, one of whom, Capt. Peter L. Voorhees, in his zeal advanced ahead of his men, and attempting to leap a fence at George’s Road, at the end of Town Lane, his horse became entangled, and the British, on coming up, fell upon him and hacked him most terribly with their sabres. He was taken to New Brunswick and died there a few hours afterwards. ... Col. Simcoe was concealed, during the night succeeding his capture, in a storehouse in New Brunswick to prevent the enraged people from killing him in revenge for the cruel treatment which Voorhees had received at the hands of British troops.”¹⁷

Capt. Peter L. Voorhees was born in 1758 and was a first cousin of son Garret Voorhees. His father was Lucas van Voorhees, brother of father Garret.¹⁸ Peter L. was brutally murdered in a scenario that involved his cousin’s homestead, or what remained of it, and became a local hero. Our Historical Handbook contains a dramatic poem about Peter L. written by Capt. Moses Guest of New Brunswick, leader of the Americans that captured Colonel Simcoe, who had served for a time as ensign under Captain Voorhees.¹⁹ Here are two lines from the poem:

“Voorhees, brave Voorhees, yes that is a name
“To patriots dear, and New Brunswick’s boast;”

Son Garret rebuilt his homestead in 1793. As noted earlier, Middlebush historian Elsie Beatrice Stryker said that Garret’s

homestead was on the van Middlesworth farm [as of 1963]. Ms. Stryker stated that Garret rebuilt his home in 1793 and that Mrs. van Middlesworth “... found a board in her attic on which was printed the words, ‘This house was built in 1793.’”²⁰ Harold H. Heins, Sr., the earlier Middlebush historian, said that Garret was compensated for the burning of his homestead by the British, as noted above, “... and it was with this money that he rebuilt the present Colonial Farms in 1793.”²¹

The property was acquired by the van Middlesworth family from descendants of Garret Voorhees around 1885. The van Middlesworth’s opened the Colonial Farms restaurant for business in 1939. Sometime after 1960 the site became O’Connor’s Beef and Chowder House, although the name and ownership switched from O’Connor’s to Colonial Farms and then back to O’Connor’s during the ensuing period.

END NOTES

¹ Albert Stokes, *The Van Voorhees Family*, 1984, p. 124.

² Florence Christoph, *Van Voorhees Family in America*, 2000, p. 88.

³ Op cit., p. 233.

⁴ Florence Christoph, *ibid*, p. 414.

⁵ Thanks to Dick Boylan, of Wilmington, NC, for the old menu.

⁶ Jacob Wyckoff, “Middlebush (Cedar Grove) Cemetary,” *Somerset County Historical Quarterly*, Volume VI, 1917, p. 58. Mr. Wyckoff stated that Cedar Grove was originally part of the van Doren farm, which he said was 359 acres purchased in 1723.

⁷ Op cit., p. 58.

⁸ Jacob Wyckoff, *ibid*, p. 58.

⁹ James P. Snell, *History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties*, New Jersey, compiled by Mr. Snell, Everts & Peck, Philadelphia, 1881, opposite p. 774. Garret’s farm is Middlebush is number 72 on the map.

¹⁰ Sons of the American Revolution, *Patriot Index*, 1999 Edition.

¹¹ Elsie Beatrice Stryker, “A History of Old Middlebush 1701-1935,” *Where the Trees Grow Tall*, The Franklin Township Historical Society, 1963, p. 16.

¹² James P. Snell, *ibid*, p. 65. Quotation within Snell: Judge Ralph Voorhees, *Our Home*, 1873, 495. Ralph Voorhees (1796 - 1878) was the son of Garret. Mr. Snell also mentions eleven other homestead owners who suffered damages during Lt. Col. Simcoe’s raid.

¹³ Elsie Beatrice Stryker, *ibid*, p. 23.

¹⁴ See footnote 3.

¹⁵ Harold H. Heins, Sr. -- see footnote 5.

¹⁶ James P. Snell, *ibid*, pp. 75-76.

¹⁷ James P. Snell, *ibid*, pp. 75-76 -- some wording rearranged. Mr. Snell confused in his text Peter G. Voorhees with Peter L. Voorhees. The correct Peter is Peter L. Voorhees.

¹⁸ Florence Christoph, *ibid*, p. 86.

¹⁹ Van Voorhees Association, *Historical Handbook*, 1935, pp. 66-68, including the poem.

²⁰ Elsie Beatrice Stryker, *ibid*, p. 16. A photograph of Garret’s rebuilt home as it existed in 1963 is on p. 15 of Ms. Stryker’s publication. Portions of O’Connor’s restaurant date to the 1793 structure.

²¹ As contained on the Colonial Farms menu information -- see footnote 5.

enty five years ago. Vermont is still an unspoiled state with an entire population of only half a million people. There are many small villages and each day we toured the countryside and stopped at general stores all over northern Vermont.

We saw but few big trucks in these neighborhoods, and the stores were full of local produce. We squealed with delight when we found the general store in the town where we were staying, had big brown hen eggs. The roadside stands so popular in summer, were closed for the winter but the stores had lots of winter vegetables. We even saw salsifry, better known as oyster plant, and delicious made into soup. Lots of mushrooms but few fresh tomatoes were in evidence. Apples of every variety were found. Sweet cider and honey were in plentiful supply too; all locally supplied. I questioned several local friends and found most of the old Thanksgiving traditions were still around. The frosts had killed all the flowers so small-town folks and the farmers used food for center pieces as of old. Some used the beautiful red and yellow field corn with gourds. A few folks had covered their chrysanthemums but they'd be gone by the last of November for sure. You know it was snowing the morning of October 9th when I left Vermont.

Preparation for Thanksgiving began in the spring when I was little, with the planting of the crops and garden. My Grandfather Van Dyke, a retired farmer, came each spring to plant the garden. I could tell you much about his theories about planting — perhaps that is where my “green thumb” originated. We usually had help in the house because my mother was an outdoor woman. She loved her poultry and garden, and preferred to work with them rather than as a cook and seamstress. But she prided herself on the results shown from the products of the farm, and no better time to show off than with the family on Thanksgiving.

We had a big “root cellar” and there could be found stored such vegetables as carrots, parsnips, potatoes, turnips, beets, rutabagoes, and celery. The latter was something special that Grandfather had to supervise; he knew exactly when the celery was ready to be placed in the cellar

to bleach, properly buried in dirt. And the celery had to be bleached to get the crisp white stalks. The temperature of the cellar had a lot to do with the bleaching and we had to depend on the weather to cooperate here — no air conditioning, you remember.

Apples, barrels and barrels of them; and pears were placed in another cellar a bit warmer than the root cellar. The fruit cellar was not so damp either. And usually the fruit lasted until the following spring. We had a huge apple orchard and my father prided himself on planting all varieties from the early summer green apples to fall pippins, winter pippins, etc. There were tart apples for pies and sauce, some other kinds made the best cider, and sweet juicy apples for hand eating.

Mother canned and canned all summer long. There were shelves and shelves of vegetables, fruits, berries, all canned; and more shelves of pickles, jams, jellies and syrups. And yes, Mother was famed for her wines; elderberry, blackberry, peach brandy, apple jack, and even wine that was clear and bubbled like champagne made from elderberry blossoms and dandelion blossoms.

The farm had many nut trees on it too — chestnuts, black walnuts and hickory nuts. I guess I didn't know much about pecans until I came to Texas as a bride.

We children looked forward to Thanksgiving. We worked like Trojans hunting nuts, and spent hours picking out the nut meats to be used in the preparation of cakes, cookies, pies, etc. We roasted chestnuts as a reward for a hard day in the woods hunting them.

If Mother had a good year with her turkeys we had turkey for Thanksgiving, but raising turkeys wasn't easy. The hens “stole” their nests and preferred to hide their eggs and hatch their chicks in their own way — a throwback to the days when they were still wild. We children had to watch the hens closely all during the early summer, as they left the feeding yard after breakfast, and follow them to their lairs. Then the wild things always wanted to roost in the tops of some far off trees and young turkeys have to be kept dry. By Thanksgiving Day we didn't much care if the poultry was a big fat chicken.

Mother also raised Long Island white ducks. I can still see the long lines of ducks



Clara Howell Voorhees in Hees, The Netherlands, on tour with the VVA in 1984.

waddling down the long lane all summer long to the brook for their paddling and swimming around looking for bugs. At dusk they would come single file back up the steep lane and spend the night in the protection of the farm yard. Incidentally, they were always ready for a big evening meal of cracked grain. Mother sold most of the ducks for the Jewish holidays in September. I remember the crates and crates of live ducks being taken to the railway station at Glen Moore for transportation to New York City. No killing, plucking, etc. — an easy crop but not much money. However, we seldom had a fat duck on our own table.

In October or early November, the Hog-killers came and I was always glad to go to school that day. I hated to hear the commotion as their throats were slit and they were hung on the limbs of a big tree, then scalded, scraped, cut up, etc. The women of the farming area came together to help with this work, and made their own lard, scrapple, pickled pigs feet, etc. Again, Grandfather Van Dyke came for a few days as he was an authority on the smoking of hams and bacon. We had a big smoke house and only once a year was it used. The smoke had to be from hickory logs.

Thanksgiving Day on our farm began much as any other day. This was partly a dairy farm and the milking was begun at four a.m. so my father could make the milk train which stopped at Glen Moore at 7 a.m. Glen Moore was just a small station, about a mile and a-half away, used for local trains — mostly mail and milk trains with only a passenger car or two. Back home for a hearty breakfast and then the usual chores in the barn. Sometimes cousins came from New York City and their train had to be met in Hopewell, the station stop for all but express trains between New York and Philadelphia.

Dinner was served no later than one o'clock because the guests had to be taken back to the station in the evening if they could not be persuaded to stay overnight. And then there was always the late afternoon milking to be done. In my day, the children ate at the "second table" if there was a large crowd. If we got to sit with the grownups we were told "little children should be seen and not heard." Imagine suppressing small children in this day and age with such admonitions!

We liked having "second table" though because that gave us a chance to go to the barn, open the big double doors over the hay house in the barnyard, and taking turns jumping into the hay. Or if the weather was favorable we could swing our visitors high in the rope swing under the chestnut tree in the farmyard. There were no church services of thanksgiving in our country churches. But some "preacher" uncle or even a cousin said grace, and it seemed awfully long to the children.

Dinner consisted of some kind of fowl — turkey, duck, chicken, guinea hens or maybe two kinds of fowl. A baked ham was in the pantry for sandwiches for the evening meal or to be taken by the guests for their evening meal on the train or in their buggies if they had driven. There would be whipped potatoes, mashed turnips with lots of butter beaten in; and several other vegetables taken from the root cellar like carrots, beets and winter squash. Canned vegetables from the

cellar shelves were served too, such as tomatoes (thickened with a little flour and sweetened with a bit of sugar), green beans or peas (always served with a cream sauce). I can't remember ever having a salad, but there were homemade pickles, relishes (especially corn relish), and cranberry jelly. Remember this was in New Jersey where some of the largest cranberry bogs exist in South Jersey even today. Big bowls of apples and pears were everywhere; also hickory nuts and black walnuts, cracked beforehand with a hammer on a flat iron turned upside down between your knees.

Celery was the only uncooked vegetable — this was before the day of carrot sticks and raw turnips used with dips. Every kind of homemade jelly and preserves imaginable were put out in cut glass dishes. The bread was homemade and I can't remember ever having hot breads for this meal. Besides Yankees didn't go in for hot breads as the Southerners did. The butter was churned on the farm, and there was always a big glass bowl of cottage cheese or shmierkase as the Pennsylvania Dutch called it. For desert there was the center-piece — a cake on a tall silver cake stand, made most likely with hickory nuts in the batter and to decorate the icing. Thick creamy custard called Thousand Island was served too — cold from the outside stone cellar where the mild was cooled in a deep concrete pit filled with ice and water after the evening milking. I suppose the pies were on the sideboard for any who wished them — pumpkin, mince-meat and apple.

Cider was served in big pitchers, and the children had milk. This wasn't an occasion for coffee or tea. And in Vermont this fall we drank sweet apple cider on every occasion. Our farm owned an apple press from which my father made his own apple cider, and if you have never drunk apple cider the very day it is made you haven't lived! No preservatives! After a few days it gets "hard" and within a week or so it has a real wallop and equals any hard liquor for kicks. After that it is allowed to sour in the barrel and becomes apple vinegar. I never knew there was any other kind of vinegar until many years later when I became a city gal.

After this big feast the men would go to the barn to see the cattle, and talk "men talk," mostly about the crops, the cost of this and that, what would be planted for next year. Father liked to try new things and one year even had some dried tobacco leaves to show. He had sent all the way to Virginia that summer for tobacco plants.

The women would be doing their stuff in the kitchen, exchanging recipes, rocking the newest infant. Maybe later there would be a big fire in the fireplace in the "parlor" and mother would play the organ while father got out his silver cornet and everybody would sing a few old favorites. And thus ended a wonderful day, the memory of which lingers on.

OUR NEW GENEALOGY

As of this writing, Marilyn Brack, our Director of Publication Sales, has sold 556 copies of Van Voorhees Family in America. She has a goodly supply of books in the warehouse, so please don't hesitate to buy yours if you have not already done so. Remember, the price rises on October 8, 2001 and shipping will be added to the cost. If you want to give the new genealogy as Holiday gifts later this year, the wise will buy their copies before the Eighth of October. Marilyn will have a pile of books for sale at the Reunion on October 6th, just before the price rise. Yes, we Dutch are really merchants! Don't forget the incentive price for Through a Dutch Door when bought with the genealogy.

Florence Christoph is working on Volume II as we reported in the last issue of the Nieuwsbrief. Judith Van Voorhis is giving her usual strong help to Florence. We hope that the follow-on volume will hit the printing presses within a reasonable time. The scope will be Generations Seven and Eight extending into the late 19th Century and in many cases the early 20th Century. The so-called Volume II will actually be produced in two separate books because of the 1,500-plus pages. We will report on the progress of Volume II in the Nieuwsbrief — be prepared to increase the Family books in your library.

Florence sent us the following email which we thought was interesting and pass it along. "Genealogy is a 'varied sport,' one never knows what they will find. Today while checking the 1900 census, I found one Joseph Voorhees of Xenia, OH, living on West street whose occupation was 'oiler, rope walk.' At first I thought maybe he was a circus performer. However, I noted that there were several people on the page listed as 'baller, rope walk,' 'laborer, ropewalk' and 'spinner, rope walk.' I immediately went to my favorite source, 'my husband.' He can never let a challenge go by and immediately looked at his Compact Oxford dictionary, which is printed in tiny print with a special magnifying glass to read it with. He informs me that 'rope walk' was a place where rope was made, sometimes in an open area and others were in a long shed. So here's a new question for your quiz at the next meeting: 'what is an oilier rope walk?'"

Anybody have some ideas about an "oiler rope walk?" If you do, please send a letter or email to Florence — her address is in Who's Who.

LODGING FOR THE REUNION

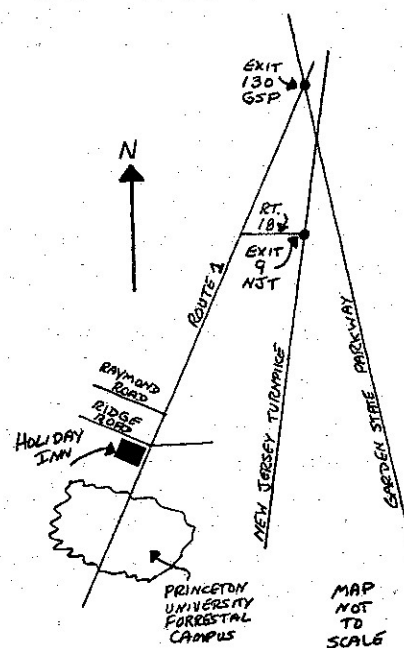
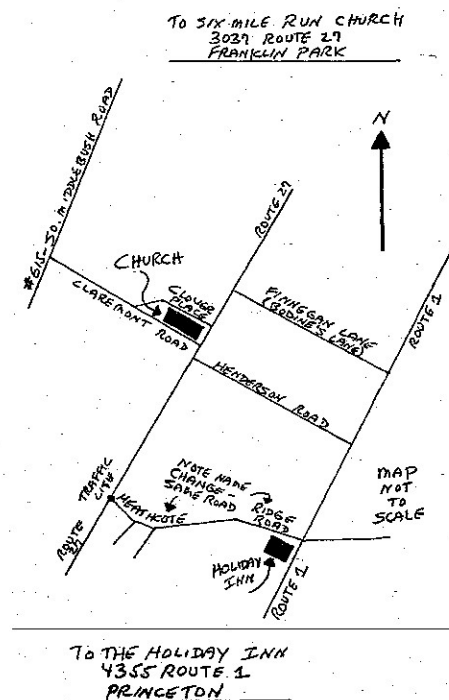
David Voorhees has reserved a block of rooms at the Radisson Hotel for Friday night, October 5, 2001, with a smaller block for the following Saturday night, the day of our Reunion at Six Mile Run. The Radisson was known as the Holiday Inn until June 1st of this year. We enjoyed the Friday night before the 1997 Reunion at the Holiday Inn. It is located at the intersection of Route 1 and Ridge Road just outside of Princeton NJ and is only 7.4 miles over a very simple route

to the Six Mile Run Reformed Church in Franklin Park. Our agreed upon rate is \$99.00 per night plus the NJ State 6% tax. The Radisson's telephone number is 609-452-2400. Please ask for the Van Voorhees Association reserved block of rooms. And — please be sure to reserve your room now. Princeton is a busy area.

DIRECTIONS AND MAPS FOR THE REUNION

Directions to the Radisson Hotel on Route 1 at the intersection with Ridge Road: (1) From the N.J. Turnpike — Exit 9 to Route 18 North to Route 1 South; 12 miles to the Radis-

son Hotel on the right side, (2) From the Garden State Parkway — Exit 130 to Route 1 South; 17 miles to the Radisson Hotel on the right side, (3) From Newark Airport — N.J. Turnpike to Exit 9, then follow number one above. The Six Mile Run Church is on Route 27 in Franklin Park, between Claremont Road and Clover Place. Please see the accompanying maps. The maps were originally published in the Summer/Fall 1997 Nieuwsbrief — please substitute Radisson Hotel for Holiday Inn on both maps.



DUTCH COSTUMES OF THE 1600's

by Marilyn Van Voorhis Voshall
Assistant Editor for Dutch Culture

I hope many of you will acquire your own Dutch costume. This series of articles will help you to (1) choose one to wear proudly to Folk Festivals in your area and (2) become informed about costume history.

The first term you often hear is *Authentic*. It is important, but it should not be used as a model for carbon copies! Women haven't changed over the centuries: no two are going to show up at the same party in the same dress. Men's costumes, except for uniforms, also vary. Unless you're in a group on stage or in the movies, no two costumes should be identical. The basic styles were similar for a specified era in a particular area, but not exactly alike. This summer I visited a store claiming to have *authentic* fabric and patterns from The Netherlands. The patterns were only one copy of each type and not for sale. The fabric was the same as I've found in other chain stores ... except that it cost 50-67% more! I had the same experience when visiting fabric stores in Europe.

Today most costumes of European countries are those originally worn in the 1800's. The style has become an emblem of a particular ethnic group. When we see them in dance troops, they all look alike. What I am proposing is that we wear something like our forebears wore. I believe each of us can choose our favorite historical era and style.

Since Drenthe did not have an emblematic costume of its own (except feminine head gear and a basic style of wooden shoes), the people were free to select and combine ideas from neighboring provinces. Meanwhile, these neighbors were influenced by their neighbors. *New* fashion always began in the biggest European court(s) and radiated outward. It took quite awhile to reach country folk. (In the early 1900's Paris fashions could take 1-2 years to reach southern Ohio even with the outhouse catalog.) So, when we are choosing an era of court dress (from the nobility down to servants and peasants), we must allow for travel time to Drenthe.

In the 1500's and 1600's fabric and thread were very expensive. Parents' Sunday clothes eventually were cut down for the oldest children and later passed down the line to the youngest. Work clothes were treated in the same manner. They might be patched or the whole garment re-cut and the pieces put into new ones. Thus, an apron bib was usually totally different from the apron skirt. The body of a blouse or jacket could be different from the sleeves. Even the thread was carefully removed and saved for re-use or mending. When clothes became old rags, they were cut up and used for diapers, bandages, cleaning rags, etc. Our thrifty and artistic grandmothers made the most of every precious scrap. Quilting was a way to use even the tiniest piece. Nothing was

wasted. Patterns, as we know them, did not exist. One would make an outfit out of the cheapest muslin or scraps, then take it apart to use as a pattern. Often a pattern would be passed around among the women of a family or even a neighborhood/village. Each woman, however, would make slight changes depending upon her artistic ability and the amount of material she had for the new garment. Gathers with drawstrings, darts and extra hems were the means of making clothes fit. The extra hem could be let down as a child grew. Darts could be let out. Beading, embroidery, handmade lace and ribbons were the basic embellishments. Buttons and hooks-and-eyes were expensive and rare. Lacings, belts, ties and drawstrings plus straight pins were the usual means of fastening clothes. Safety-pins, snaps and zippers didn't exist. Farm families often depended on an itinerant peddler for their sewing needs. Since he came only a few times per year, they would buy large quantities. We don't know if Ruinen had a store selling yard goods back then. Today there isn't much; so chances are they had even less then.

While I fervently embrace the sewing machine over hand stitching, I think that snaps and zippers are not appropriate for these costumes. I personally recommend drawstrings, lacings, belts (ties for women; buckles for men) and buttons (carefully chosen to look old). As a substitute for lacing holes (made like a buttonhole), you can make button loops (difficult) or use brass rings (called washers and available at a hardware store). If you choose to make undergarments and the closures are hidden completely, I feel any modern fastener is okay.

Clothes were usually very practical. Since mothers breastfed, their garments were constructed to open easily at the upper front. A laced bodice would have the ties at the top. Nightclothes became undergarments for daytime use. Or, if they were very poor, they slept naked. A cloak required less sewing and thread, and it could double as a blanket. People slept in nightcaps to keep warm: a lot of heat is lost via the top of the head. (Closet beds on an interior wall kept out drafts and retained heat, so fewer blankets were needed. Even the lowly apron could become a basket. For some unknown reason the apron skirt's belt strings were crossed in the back and tied in the front. About 8 inches below these in the back were another set of thin ties, often left hanging unused. A man's necktie was originally used during meals as a napkin. Women covered their hair to keep it clean. Washing long hair wasn't an easy task back then and there were no hair dryers.) Suntans were evidence of the outdoor labor of the lower classes, so one tried to keep covered to maintain a white skin. Neck scarves had a wide variety of uses — face or head covers to keep out dust, basket substitutes, rags to wipe anything, etc. Back then the climate was colder, so all these clothing layers were necessary.

continued on page 10

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

How do we select authentic fabric and patterns? Study the art of the many Dutch painters of this period. Your local library and/or bookstore usually has these or can order them for you. (At the end is a list of suggested books.) *Unfortunately most of my best costume books are now out of print; so your best chance is to look in libraries for whatever you can find.* (In later articles I will attempt to draw and/or describe some of these.) Choose books with large detailed pictures. In The Netherlands visit every museum. There is a small, but good, one in Ruinen. While there, be sure to check for post-cards with costumed performers. If possible, try to see a performance by *Het Volk van Grada*, a group in Drenthe with some members from Hees and Ruinen. Make copies of your favorite outfits for later reference.

After you select the style of costume, you need a pattern. Take your picture(s) with you when searching for patterns. Ethnic patterns are 99.9% impossible to find, so don't waste time hunting. Instead, look under Halloween Costumes. (The few available European ethnic patterns are not as good as our Halloween costumes!) Probably you will need more than one pattern for the complete outfit. Remember that you can *combine ideas in order to be original and thus authentic.* There is enough variety that you can often choose what looks best on you. If your over-all pattern doesn't list the amount of fabric for each piece, check (without buying) another pattern for just that item. I recommend Simplicity (for simpletons, as myself) and Butterick patterns if you are a novice in sewing.

You will also find that a minimum of clothing is preferable to the full attire, because many times you'll be wearing this in hot weather. Think of *sewing illusions* that appear to be much more clothing than is actually there. Lace sewn to the inside and peeking out can appear to be a blouse/shirt, sleeve, teddy, etc. Avoid all the bloomers, petticoats, etc. for women. Substitute a dickie for a shirt or blouse. Most sleeves will fit onto any garment, so you can use one pattern for them and another for the jacket/vest. Sew blouse/shirt sleeves onto the vest and dickie so that it appears to be a complete item and not a shortened version. A jacket becomes a vest when its sleeves are omitted. The outer end of a blouse/shirt sleeve can be sewn to the hem of the jacket sleeve. There is only one

sleeve looking like the whole thing but being a lot cooler for summer weather.

The basic outfit for a woman consists of (1) a gathered skirt, (2) gathered apron skirt, (3) vest and/or jacket, (4) blouse (or dickie), (5) perhaps a shawl/scarf, (6) some type of head covering, (7) maybe stockings (knee-hi's), and (8) shoes.

For a man there are (1) breeches (pants or knickers, depending upon the era chosen), (2) a shirt, a vest and/or jacket, (3) perhaps a cravat (tie), (4) hat or cap, (5) maybe stockings (Queen-size knee-hi's), and (6) shoes.

How do you choose the right fabric? What colors? Which prints? What about stripes? What kind of laces? Where do you find all of these things? The next installment will explain this as well as go into more details about each item of clothing for both men and women.

Reference Book List for "Dutch Costumes of the 1600's"

1. *Masters of 17th Century Dutch Genre Painting* ISBN 0-87633-057-X
2. *Vermeer* (life of Johannes Vermeer of Delft 1632-75; also contemporary painters), by Martin Bailey ISBN 0-681-46285-X
3. *Vermeer*, by Pascal Bonafoux ISBN 1-56852-308-4
4. Any good book on Sir Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640). Jan Rubens died in 1587.
5. *The Art of the Dutch Republic 1585-1718* ISBN (h/b) 0297 83519 X and ISBN (p/b) 0297 83369 3, by Mariet Westermann 1996 publ. by Geo. Weidenfeld & Nicolson Ltd., London
6. *Daily Life in Holland in the Year 1566* (original title: *De tresor van Jacob Jansz*), by Rien Poortvliet publ. 1991 in The Netherlands, translation copyright by Harry N. Abrams, Inc. 1992 ISBN 0-8109-3309-8
7. Any good book on Pieter Breugel (died 1569: date of birth unknown), son of a peasant in the village of Breughel, near Breda in the province of Brabant, The Netherlands.



ANCESTORS

Glee Van Osdol-Krapf, our Representative for the Coert and Lucas Lines, sent us an email that we pass along. Thank you, Glee.

Genealogy is fascinating but there is always the risk that ancestors will be discovered whose activities while on earth do not fit into our framework of acceptability. Horrors, what will the neighbors think? Here is an interesting solution to one particular horror that Glee found.

"The Smith's were proud of their family tradition. Their ancestors had come to America on the Mayflower and the family included Senators and Wall Street Wizards. They

decided to compile a family history, a legacy for their children and grandchildren. So the family hired a fine author to put together all their research notes — only one problem arose: how to handle great Uncle George, who was executed in the electric chair. The author said not to worry for he could handle the story tactfully. So, the book appeared and it said: 'Great Uncle George occupied a chair of applied electronics at an important government institution. He was attached to his position by the strongest of ties, and his death came as a great shock.'"

Now — that is imagination!



BAPTISMAL CUSTOMS IN NEW NETHERLAND

The following article is reproduced with permission of the author, Donna Speer Ristenbatt, and Charles R. Vanorsdale, Editor for the van Aersdalen Family Association. Mr. Vanorsdale is also the President and can be contacted at 550 W. Texas, Suite 950, Midland TX 79701, <vanorsdale@tshickman.com>. The article appeared in the July 1999 Vanguard, newsletter of the Association. It also appeared on Ms. Ristenbatt's former Internet site; her new site is <www.ristenbatt.com/genealogy> but it no longer contains the article. Her mailing address is 1224 Shumaker Road, Manheim PA 17545-8230. Ms. Ristenbatt credits Esther Singleton, Dutch New York (Dodds, Mead and Company, 1909 with possible reprints) as her source.

Regarding the customs surrounding baptisms, the richer people tended to do things a little differently from the poorer classes. The usual custom was for the mother not to attend church until six weeks had passed after the birth of the child. According to the resolutions of the church, the child had to be baptized as soon as possible after birth, but it became customary among the richer classes to put off the baptism until after the mother had made her first visit to the church. It would have been considered bad manners if the mother had gone out of doors, or appeared in society, or in the street before this ceremony, and it would have been against all customs if at her return, no "church trip meal" (*kerkgangmaal*) had been served. According to the old Dutch custom at these dinners, there was "hearty fare and plenty of good cheer." Since this began to be carried to excess, an ordinance from the church was published that at a christening-dinner, no more than a specified number of neighbors were allowed to be present. This number differed in the various towns.

The baptism took place in the church, sometimes before, and sometimes after the sermon, but generally during the afternoon service, rarely at the morning or evening service. The compulsory baptism, performed in case of illness by the nurse, was not considered legal. Sick children were sometimes baptized before the service. (In other localities, sick children were sometimes baptized at home.) Natural children, the birth of whom had to be sworn to by the nurse before the church council, were christened in some places in the forenoon. The father had to be present at the baptism, and it was left to him to bring brothers or sisters as witnesses, provided these were members of the Reformed Church and did not stand under "censure" or excommunication. On such occasion, prominent burghers wore a special suit of clothes, called the "Lord's Supper Suit" (*avondmaalpak*), or they appeared in a solemn black suit and white collar. Many, however, wore their wedding-suit or had one made for the occasion.

The christening robe was as costly as the parents' means would allow. Rich families wrapped the baby in a handsome lace shawl. The little bonnet showed whether the child was a boy or a girl — six plaits for a boy and three for a girl. The bows of ribbon also indicated whether it was a boy or girl, by their color and the way they were tied. If the mother had died, or the parents happened to be in mourning, the baby was dressed in

white with black bows. Once the baby was dressed, neighbors and friends were invited to come and visit, and light refreshments were offered. Then the christening-party started for the church. The baby was laid on a pillow and wrapped in a "christening-cloth" of white silk, satin, or Marseilles embroidery, and the long skirt of the child's robe was arranged in folds over the nurse's shoulder to be held by one of the witnesses. If there was no font in the church, an urn of gold or silver gilt was used, and this was filled with lukewarm water. In some places the elder children of seven, eight, or nine would carry the baby.

Once the christening party returned from church, the child was blessed by the father, and dressed in another outfit, called a presentation robe, to be presented to the friends and relatives who were invited to the christening dinner. In the meantime, the *berkemeyer*, or large glass goblet with a cover, filled with sugared Rhine wine, or the silver brandy bowl, was passed around.

The christening dinner was a very costly and elaborate affair and differed little from the wedding feast. During the dinner, the child was again presented to the guests, when songs were sung and speeches and toasts were made. The family silver and porcelain was set upon the table, which was also decorated with fruits and flowers, fine pastries and cakes. Among these delicacies were the *suikerdelbol gaan*, or sugared roll, *kraamvetjes*, cakes made hollow and filled with sugar. Aniseed covered with a coating of white sugar, rough for boys and smooth for girls, were also served. The *kandeel pot* (caudle cup or cinnamon cup) was never missing. This was a tall drinking cup filled with Rhine wine sweetened with sugar. In it was placed a stick of cinnamon — a long one if the child were a boy and a short one if a girl. When this was handed, the sugar was stirred in the cup with the cinnamon stick by the person who presented it.

Being at a christening was long remembered, and in later years people often remarked to a young man or woman, "Old friend, I had a sugar piece with you." ("*Oude Kennis, ik heb bij je nog een stik met suiker gehad.*")

Upon returning from the baptismal font, the christening gifts were presented or promised. These were usually of gold or silver, such as porringers, pap-bowls with spoons, a silver whistle, a silver mounted bag, if the godfathers and godmothers were of the rich burgher class; but the farmers presented the child with silver shoe buckles or coat buttons or some trifle. It was also the custom to give a *luyer korf* (napkin basket) completely furnished, or a gold or silver rattle.

Sometimes the christening presents were made on the day of the birth, or a few days afterwards, on which occasion a dinner or *kinderbier* (baby beer) was given. These festivities sometimes lasted six weeks, one christening feast following another. In the meantime, the husband neglected his business or his work, and debts often resulted. The presents were kept in the "show cabinet" where the bride's gifts and the bridegroom's pipe were on exhibition. The silver was taken to the mint only in dire need, and then sometimes it was discovered that the "gold" presents were often of gilded brass.

ABRAHAM VOORHEES

The Winter 2001 issue of the University of Minnesota M, an alumni publication, contained short biographies of the original twelve Regents. Guess who was among them? That's right — Abraham Voorhees.

He was described as: "Successful inventor. Had only 18 months of formal schooling in his entire life. Served Ohio as legislator and senator. Appointed by President Taylor as Minnesota's land office registrar in 1849. Served as territorial auditor and elected to territorial legislature. Finished career as Washington County surveyor."

We do not know whom to thank for this submission — but, thank you anyway.

MILESTONE

Lena Mereness, of Saratoga Springs NY, was called on April 6, 2001 at the age of 89 ... she is survived by her niece, Geralyn Mereness De La Fleur, of Galway NY, who said in a letter that Lena "still had a strong interest in our genealogy. I read each copy of the Nieuwsbrief to her as her sight had

VISITS TO HEES

John Voorhes, our new Life Member from Pacifica CA, visited Hees in May of this year. John made several photographs of our homeland and posted them on his Internet site, <<http://members.aol.com/jvoorhes/Hees.htm>>. We have reproduced one of them showing the street of Hees. Thank you, John, for letting us share your photograph. We encourage all of our cousins who have Internet access to visit Hees on John's Internet site.

Dorena Van Voorhees Mitchell, of Evanston IL, with her husband also visited Hees but in September of last year. Dorena kindly sent us several photographs for our archives. One of them is reproduced here. Hees is still farm land although it is changing — as is the rest of the world. Thank you, Dorena, very much.



diminished in the past three years." ... Lena's life was celebrated on April 14th in the Sharon Springs NY Reformed Church, where twelve generations of Mereness' have worshipped. ... we have no information about any other survivors.

CRUM FAMILY HISTORY

Jane S. Ten Eyck has published Crum Cousins, Descendants of Floris Willem Crum of Rockland County, New York. Containing 191 pages, with maps, bibliography and full name index, the soft cover history is priced at \$27.16. Family names such as Blauvelt, Buckhoute, Conklin, Earl, Hogen-camp, Hendricks, Hudson, Lamb, Mapes, Struble, Smith, Voorhees, Flierboom, Van Houten and Wyckoff are included. The book may be ordered from Heritage Books, Inc., 1540E Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie MD 20716, phone 800-398-7709 or <www.heritagebooks.com>.

Jane is a member of the Association and a contributor to the fund that financed Van Voorhees Family in America. Her address is 1022 S. Pegasus Place, Lafayette CO 80026-2764.

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**PURCHASE DETAILS AND COUPON ELSEWHERE
IN THIS NIEUWSBRIEF**

TWO INSIGHTS INTO NEW NETHERLAND

This article contains abstracts of two Doctoral dissertations in the field of New Netherlandic studies and is reproduced from the February 2001 issue of De Nieuw Nederlanse Mercurius, the newsletter of the New Netherland Project, with its permission. The full texts are available from UMI Dissertation Services, 300 North Zeeb Road, P. O. Box 1346, Ann Arbor MI 48106-1346, phone 1-800-521-0600, email <www.bellhowell.inforlearning.com>. The postal address of the New Netherland Project- is CEC 8th Floor, Albany NY 12230, telephone 1-518-474-6067, email <cgehring@mail.nysed.gov>.

ONE

"A little land... to sow some seeds":

Real Property, Custom, and Law in the Community of New Amsterdam

by Adriana E. van Zwieten

The rights inherent to the institution of real property were transplanted across the Atlantic to New Netherland and were fundamental in establishing the community of New Amsterdam (present-day New York City) and shaping its future. Property rights were set down in customs and laws that had ordered the urban and rural landscape of the United Provinces of the Netherlands for generations. They were well known to New Netherland's officials and settlers who shared the common experience of a dynamic urban-centered life in the most developed Western European society of the early seventeenth century. Yet, historians have failed to recognize the rich tradition of individual land ownership as practiced in the Netherlands and applied in its North American colony. The relationship between the Dutch institution of real property and the development of New Amsterdam is important in understanding an essential feature of Dutch colonial life: the possession and management of land.

By examining the colonial records (provincial and municipal land, court, and notarial records) and the colonial and Dutch legal codes (of New Netherland, New Amsterdam, the province of Holland, and the city of Amsterdam), this study reveals how the officials of the West India Company and immigrants to America transplanted an urban model of land possession and management. By granting and protecting praedial rights, local officials brought order to the lives of the colony's inhabitants. By demanding adherence to the rights in the provincial and municipal courts, settlers perpetuated the familiar "Customs of the Fatherland."

Customary practices influenced the use of the urban landscape. The houses that were built on New Amsterdam's lots faced the street or canal where the commercial life of the city was most intense. Dutch law and custom governed the procedures for selling and leasing, for implementing community projects and taxation, for establishing building codes and servitudes (easements), and for bequeathing to the next generation either by will or under the guidance of the Orphan

Chamber. Advanced in the commercial centers of the Netherlands, the urban model of real property established a legacy of land possession that would affect New York City's subsequent generations.

TWO

The Creation of American Religious Pluralism: Churches, Colonialism, and Conquest in the Mid-Atlantic, 1628-1688 by Evan Haefeli

This dissertation describes the origins of the famous religious and ethnic diversity of the middle colonies. It finds a new explanation for the region's embrace of toleration and pluralism within the context of European religious and imperial politics. In this account, religious freedom emerges only gradually out of a process of war, conquest, and absolutist politics rather than a pragmatic or principled response to colonial realities.

As scholars have long assumed that New Netherland Dutch set the precedent for religious toleration and pluralism in the region, it begins with the first Dutch colonists and works its way up to through to the Glorious Revolution. On close inspection, the Dutch colony of New Netherland turns out to have been a remarkably orthodox Calvinist settlement. New Amsterdam offered far less religious toleration than its namesake back in Europe. New Sweden also emerges as a notably orthodox offshoot of its mother church. It was James, Duke of York, who imposed religious freedom on the region after he conquered New Netherland.

James's form of toleration was rather peculiar, tolerating all religions while establishing none. Of course, as a Catholic in an overwhelmingly Protestant country, he had no interest in seeing the church of England established in his personal territories. His religious toleration had a political side as well. He created a society united more by loyalty to the crown than to a church.

Toleration caused problems and consternation for the Reformed Protestants who had dominated New Netherland. Ministers lost the power they once had to influence colonial politics. The laity gained a new ability to deviate from the authority of their ministers. In New Netherland the Reformed church had been able to unite Calvinists of various theological persuasions and national origins into a remarkably cohesive society. Under James's regime of tolerance the Reformed church lost the ability to contain the religious and political differences of its members and instead began to divide over them. At the same time, Quakers, Jews and even Catholics achieved a new social and political prominence under the shelter of official toleration. The Glorious Revolution reduced but could not erase the pluralism James had initiated.



FLATLANDS

Steven Coerts van Voorhees purchased farmland and a brewery in Nieuw Amersfoort shortly after his arrival in New Netherland in 1660. Nieuw Amersfoort subsequently became known as Flatlands. It should be distinguished from nearby Flatbush, although in today's Brooklyn this is a bit difficult as one moves around. Parenthetically, Steven's brother-in-law, Jan Stryker (husband of Lammertje Seuberingh), was "a" or "the" (depending on whose account one reads) founder of Flatbush in the days of New Netherland.

Fast forwarding to last March, Nick Voorhees, of Sarasota FL, asked when Flatlands was incorporated into Brooklyn (or Breukelen as the Dutch called it) and thus ceased to exist as a separate jurisdiction. We turned to Peter Christoph for help — and, as always, we were not disappointed.

Peter advised that Flatlands was incorporated by patent on 4 October 1667, or some seven years after the arrival. Brooklyn was incorporated by patent as a town on 18 October of this same year. Kings County, which embraces contemporary Brooklyn, was created on 1 November 1683. Steven Coerts died in 1684. Brooklyn was subsequently incorporated as a fire district on 2 April 1801 and as a village on 12 April 1816. Both the town and village were incorporated as a city on 8 April 1834.

Time passed and the Town of Flatlands was annexed by the City of Brooklyn in 1896. It was the last independent

town to become part of Brooklyn and ceased to exist as a separate jurisdiction. New York City was expanded in 1898 to include all of New York, Kings, Queens, Bronx and Richmond Counties. The original 17th century hamlet of Nieuw Amersfoort had become part of the sprawling City of New York. New Yorkers still refer to the neighborhood as Flatlands although one wonders if they know its background.

Nick, thank you for drawing our attention to an interesting historical progression. We also thank Peter very much for researching Nick's question.



HAVE YOU SENT YOUR DIARIES?

We mentioned in the last Nieuwsbrief that Peter Christoph is seeking readable photocopies of old Voorhees diaries that reveal the life and times of our ancestors in the 18th and 19th centuries: how they farmed, moved across the country, their hardships, dealt with the Indians, their politics and economics, and so on. Peter is transcribing this material and we contemplate publishing it assuming that a sufficient amount of interesting stories can be assembled. Please send Peter readable photocopies of your old family diaries. His address is: Peter R. Christoph, 181 Maple Avenue, Selkirk, New York 12158.



PURCHASING THE NEW GENEALOGY

Van Voorhees Family in America can be purchased by mail with the Book Order Form elsewhere in this Nieuwsbrief (please make a photocopy if you do not wish to cut up the Nieuwsbrief). We have to charge the State 6% sales tax for New Jersey addressees.

Regular Price per Copy	\$60.00 plus \$6.00 shipping, total \$66.00
Discounted Price to October 8, 2001	\$50.00 <u>post paid</u>
Buy Dutch Door with Genealogy	Dutch Door will cost \$15.00 per copy, a discount of \$7.00, or \$65.00 <u>post paid</u> for the two books together during the discount period to October 8, 2001. \$75.00 thereafter, plus \$10.00 shipping
Sales by Mail to N. J. Purchasers	Please add 6 % State sales tax to the total price (the Association has been designated a collector of the sales tax)
Shipping	UPS for the genealogy and USPS for Dutch Door

Please note the attractive combination offer of Van Voorhees Family in America and Through a Dutch Door. This is your chance to have the complete series of our Family history from Drenthe to early 19th century America on your favorite book shelf at an attractive pricing until October 8, 2001. "Volume II" of the genealogy will round out this impressive record. But — we must recycle our investment in "Volume I" to make this possible. We hope that you will participate in this effort.

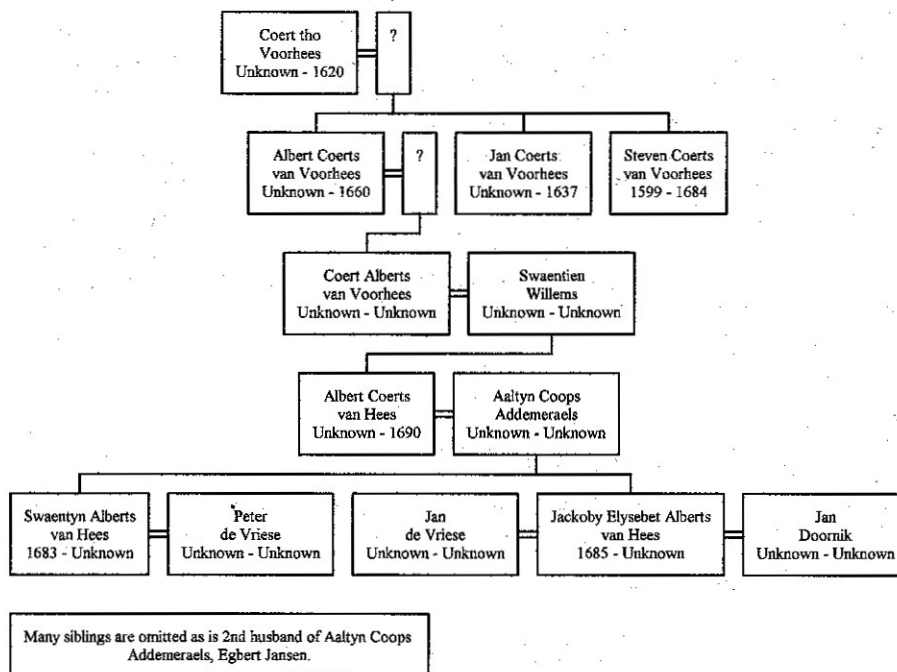
The book order coupon is elsewhere in this Nieuwsbrief.

ALBERT COERTS VAN HEES

Paul Coelingh, our good friend and ardent genealogist in the Netherlands, has discovered that the grandson of Albert Coerts van Voorhees and two great granddaughters used the locative "van Hees." Albert was the brother of Steven Coerts van Voorhees and remained on the Farm of Voorhees. It is interesting to note that the locative for at least this branch of our Family in Drenthe progressed from "Voorhees," to "Voorhies" and to "Hees." The accompanying descendant chart shows how this happened over a relatively short period of time.

Coert Alberts van Voorhees succeeded his father, Albert

Albert Coerts van Hees and Daughters



Coerts van Voorhees, as the tenant of Voorhees until about 1676. He married Swaentien Willems. One of their four sons, Albert Coerts van Hees, was the writer of the 26 October 1686 letter to Coert Stevens van Voorhees in New Netherland that is reproduced on pages 157-58 of *Through a Dutch Door*. Albert Coerts van Hees and his wife, Aaltyn Coops Addemeraels had at least two children: daughters Swaentyn Alberts van Hees and Jackoby Elysebet Alberts van Hees. Paul has discovered that Albert Coerts and his daughters used the locative "van Hees." Albert Coerts signed his letter to Coert Stevens with the locative "van Voorhies" and also referred to Coert Stevens as "van Voorhies."

All of this does make for ready comprehension. The old Dutch patronymic naming system and use of locatives can be quite confusing. Albert Coerts van Hees, son of Coert Alberts van Voorhees, was a carpenter and lived in Hoogeveen. Thus, he was not a resident of the Farm of Voorhees but came from Hees. There is no ready explanation for his use of "van

Voorhies" in his 1686 letter to cousin Coert Stevens van Voorhees in New Netherland. Albert Coerts van Hees reports to Coert Stevens van Voorhees his business selling "lumber and nails ... and carpentry work" as well as the sale of peat which he dug in his peat marsh. He also reports the births of his two daughters.

Paul also said that Albert Coerts van Hees died before 1690 and not before 1699 as stated on page 40 of *Through a Dutch Door*. His wife, Aaltyn Coops Addemeraels, remarried Egbert Jansen of Spier (which is between Beilen and Hoogeveen) in June of 1690. Thank you, Paul, for alerting us to this typographical error.

Paul advised us that Swaentyn Alberts van Hees had eleven children with husband Peter de Vriese, the first of whom was born in 1707 and the last in 1726. Peter was born in Hoogeveen and married Swaentyn in 1707. Jackoby Elysebet Alberts van Hees married first Jan de Vriese in Hoogeveen in 1706 and married second Jan Doornik. Jackoby had two children with Jan Doornik, the first of whom was born in 1722.

Genealogy is a fascinating activity — discoveries seem to continue forever. We are grateful to Paul for telling us of his discoveries among our early Family. It is suggested that you place the accompanying genealogical chart and this article with your copy of *Through a Dutch Door*. Our text has been updated with the courtesy of Paul Coelingh.

VOORHEES MONUMENTS

Leanore Voorhees Owens has asked for help with a special interest project. She writes, "How many Voorhees names (of any spelling) are on memorial monuments around our United States, etc.? These could be in memory of a person lost in a war or any other reason."

Last year her father, Sidney Voorhees, was memorialized as a firefighter who lost his life some fifty years ago because of smoke inhalation. The monument is at the Firefighter's School near Ocala FL.

This is an intriguing question. Please write to Leanore if you know of a Voorhees memorial and send a copy to Manning Voorhees. Thank you very much. Leanore's address is: Mrs. William T. Owens, 5390 Lochness Drive, Keystone Heights, Florida 32656.

WILLIAM MERRILL VORIES HITOTSUYANGI

This article is based upon correspondence and material found in the files of Helen M. Voorhees, President of the Association during 1961-81. Marie Avelsgaard, manager of our Member Genealogical Inquiry activity, supplied the genealogy from Steven Coerts. Thank you, Marie. We end with a note from the Mentholatum Co. in the U.K.

Our Family has scattered "far and wide," even to Japan and becoming a citizen of that country. William Merrill Vories did exactly that.

William was born on 28 October 1880 in Leavenworth KS, the son of Julia and John Vories. He descended from Steven Coerts van Voorhees through the Jan Line and was the Seventh Generation from Steven. The accompanying genealogical chart shows William's descent. His grandfather, Henry Monfort Vories, was a Justice of the Missouri Supreme Court. Justice Vories had nine sons and a daughter.

William graduated from Colorado College in Colorado Springs. Going to Japan, he arrived at Omi-Hachiman on 2 February 1905 at the approximate age of twenty-five. William went there to be a teacher of English at the Hachiman Commercial School. Eventually he taught English at three high schools simultaneously. A young Japanese teacher in the Hachiman Commercial School was a Christian who joined William for the latter's "voluntary" bible classes in his home at night. Together with two Japanese associates, William founded the Omi Mission in 1905. This was a Christian missionary and evangelistic organization. In March of 1907, William was dismissed from his teaching positions because "some parents objected to their sons being led astray into a 'foreign religion,' and many Buddhist temples pressed the Prefectural Authorities to get rid of such a threat to their supremacy."

William and his Japanese friends "opened an Architectural Office" to earn income and "get some industry going." William said that this was "his only other training." It appears that this business was not a strong financial success, but it was sufficient to keep them going after some sacrifices. A school was eventually started. The Omi Mission became the Omi Brotherhood, described on its letterhead as "an experiment in world-wide Christian brotherhood in the Province of Omi, Japan." It apparently thrived and grew. On 22 January 1957, an assembly of 800 "youths and teachers" gathered to celebrate the founding of the Brotherhood. William had a relationship with the Mentholatum Co., Ltd., of Buffalo NY, and there was a "Mentholatum Department" in his organization during the later years — Mentholatum Co., Ltd. of Japan. Officials of Mentholatum in Buffalo sent executives to Hachiman to help run that business. Apparent donations to the evangelistic side of William's endeavors were also made by Mentholatum.

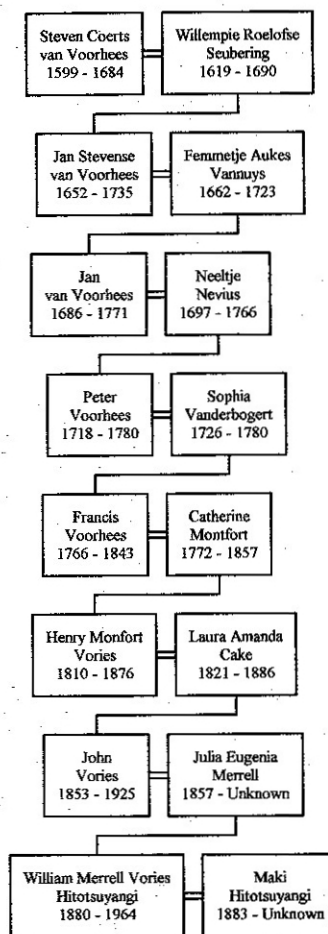
On 3 June 1919, William married Maki Hitotsuyangi, who was born 1883 in Tokyo. In 1940, William applied for

naturalization in Japan and became an official citizen in 1941. Maki explained in a 1964 letter: "When William was naturalized, he adopted my family name, Hitotsuyangi, partly because it stands high in social standing and partly because it is not possible to spell Vories in Japanese letters or on Japanese tongues." Thus, he became Merrill Vories Hitotsuyangi, which name he used in correspondence. The given name "William" seems to have been dropped. Maki referred

to him as "Merrill" and to herself as "Maki Vories Hitotsuyangi." Her correspondence is in perfect handwritten English.

One wonders how Merrill Vories Hitotsuyangi fared during the years preceding World War II and during that conflict. Anti-American feelings must have run very strongly notwithstanding Merrill's official status as a citizen from 1941. There were also probable problems with the Buddhist establishment that more than likely added to the nationalistic difficulties.

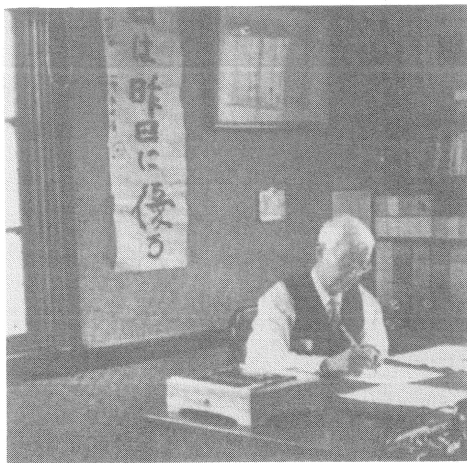
William Merrill Vories Hitotsuyangi



Many siblings are omitted as are 2nd wives. Neeltje Nevius herein is not the same person as Neeltje Nevius in Some Revolutionary War Voorhees, nor is Peter Voorhees herein the same as either of the two Peter Voorhees' in the Revolutionary chart.

Merrill succumbed on 7 May 1964 at Omi-Hachiman, Japan. Maki commented in 1959 that she was spending many hours each day caring for "my beloved husband." Merrill was then "in words ... out of reach, [but] he is closer than ever in spirit. ... It must be most trying for him to have to live in the inactive state ..." It would seem that he had suffered a stroke, but there is no indication of his actual situation. Maki said, "... the last seven years he served in quiet and silence." After Merrill's death,

continued on page 18



Hitotsuyangi-san working at his desk. Photo reproduced from the Spring 1957 issue of *The Omi Mustard Seed*, Omi-Hachiman, Japan.

Maki wrote, "We had a funeral service right in the quiet country. 1,300 people attended it and almost 8 hundred telegrams mourning over his death. The friends in big cities who were not able to come to this service are planning to have memorial

services for him there. Merrill had a great number of friends and admirers all over the country." She said further, "Now at Merrill's death he was decorated by the Emperor with [the] Order of the Sacred Treasure, First Class, for his services to the nation." Previously, Merrill was "... honored twice by the Emperor for his service in social welfare: T. B. sanatorium, library, and educational work; and for his service in the architectural lines."

After Merrill's death, Maki wrote that she "... [was] running four schools: kindergarten, primary, and junior and senior high schools." Maki commented that she was "... carry[ing] on the work with 400 associates, especially in the line of education."

Merrill Vories Hitotsuyangi achieved successes that most of us never reach. All of us can be proud to claim him as "our cousin."

* * * * *

We inquired of the Mentholatum Co. in England about Hitotsuyangi-san and his connection with Mentholatum. Ms. Carol Ross of Mentholatum Co. U.K. kindly replied: "I may be mistaken but I suspect this was the man who was given the licensing rights for Mentholatum in Japan by the Hydes. The business was run by The Omi Brotherhood. In 1973, Mentholatum terminated the licence with Omi and transferred it to Rohto. Subsequently, Rohto acquired Mentholatum." The Spring 1957 issue of *The Omi Mustard Seed* contains a letter dated 7 December 1956 addressed "Dear Merrill" from Albert T. Hyde, President of the Mentholatum Co. Ltd. in Buffalo NY.

NEW MEMBERS

Tom Van Voorhies, our Membership Chairperson, has enrolled the following 41 new members for December 1, 2000 through June 30, 2001. Welcome aboard, everyone — we look forward to seeing you at the October 6th Reunion in Six Mile Run.

- Estelle Mason Perrault, Opelousas LA
- Marie Aline Castille Perrault, Opelousas LA
- Royace Dale Lillard, 3rd, Phoenix AZ *
- Dirk Joseph Lillard, Phoenix AZ *
- Shanyn Marie Lillard, Phoenix AZ *
- Peter Brant Lillard, Phoenix AZ *
- Gregory R. Bruce, Federal Way WA ***
- Marian G. Van Voorhis Smith, Hesperia CA
- Robert Lawrence Reed, The Woodlands TX
- Christopher Warren Lane, Philadelphia PA
- Diane Lyn Mueller, Monument CO **
- James D. Potts, Amesbury MA
- Stephen Robert Shortall, Steamwood IL **
- Michael William Shortall, St. Charles IL **
- Andrew Johnson, Ellensburg WA **
- Sheila Anne George German, Canadaiqua NY
- Russell Clifford Voorhis, Williamsburg VA
- James T. Rickard, Ralston NE
- Thomas V. Petzinger, Youngstown OH
- Michael Jay Voris, Cincinnati OH
- Verne Scott Whitley, Waverly IA
- Mary Voorhis Cossaboon, Bridgeton NJ
- Shelli Kay Cianci, Las Vegas NV
- Nedra Voorhies, San Antonio TX
- Jean Landon Wallace, Nashville TN
- Henry V. Voorhees, Slingerlands NY
- Anna Lupinski Narcavage, Huntington Mills PA **
- David Gladding-VanDeripe, Fort Wayne IN
- Anna Christine Bousk Culvey, Rattan OK ***
- Cory David Voorhis, Denver CO ***
- Ann Fairchild, Poquason VA
- Jeffrey Ryan Voorhees, Greenwood MN **
- Marie Ellen Voorhies, New Orleans LA
- Jerry Dean Vorheis, Midland TX
- Margaret "Peg" H. L. Ballot, Bucyrus OH **
- Lovedy E. Morrone, Anchorage AK
- Craig Moore, Danielsville PA
- William Barkuloo Howard, Jr., Warrenton VA
- Jerry Lee Bowen, Banning CA
- Linda Clark Beenen, Lowell MI
- Cynthia Arm Casper Jack, Pittsford NY

KEY * Junior Member ** Sustaining Member
 *** Contributing Member

We report with great pleasure the following new Life Member:

John W. Voorhes, Pacifica CA. Elsewhere in this Nieuwsbrief is a photograph of Hees that John made during a trip in May of this year.

WHAT'S WITH THE COUSINS

Paul Van Voorhees, of Honolulu HI, is our "traveling cousin." He recently completed a round-the-world trip on the Queen Elizabeth II. Starting in Los Angeles, Paul's trip encompassed the Australian region, the Orient, Middle East, Europe and finally New York. We followed his path with considerable interest from the many postcards that Paul kindly sent. He arrived home in Honolulu in May "with many good memories." Sounds terrific, Paul!

If you see a flash go by in front of your home it might be Tom Van Voorhies on his new Harley Davidson motorcycle. Tom is our Membership Chairperson and lives in East Northport NY, but he appears to be quite mobile. Tom, we wish you a lot of luck with your new "toy."

Colton Van Voorhis arrived in the world on August 28, 2000 at 10:13 P.M. Colton is the son of Cindy and Lee Van Voorhis, the grandson of Mary Jane and Ron Van Voorhis, and the nephew of Marilyn Van Voorhis Voshall, of Erie PA. Marilyn is an At-Large member of the Executive Committee and Assistant Editor of the Nieuwsbrief for Dutch Culture. Daddy Lee is a lawyer in Washington D.C. Marilyn says that she is ready to sign Colton aboard as a member of the Association.

The Spring 2001 issue of the Sons of the American Revolution Magazine sported a photo of Dick Scudder with some members of the South Jersey Chapter. Dick lives in Cherry Hill NJ and is the New Jersey SAR liaison with the New Jersey DAR.

David R. Voorhees and his wife, Karen, with sons Garret and Coerte, toured the Netherlands in the Fall of 2000. David is our Programs Chairperson and resides in Hopewell NJ. They were on a river barge with several others from different countries and biked some 35 miles each day, joining with the barge at night. Their tour started and ended in Amsterdam with a swing through Hees. The accompanying photograph shows the happy family after they inspected a windmill.

Speaking of David Voorhees, the Winter 2000 issue of *de Halve Maen*, the journal of The Holland Society of New York, contained a photograph of him speaking before the South River Branch luncheon in Philadelphia on January 13, 2001.

Commander Kenneth J. Voorhees is in command of the U.S.S. Alaska, a 560 foot long, 42 foot beam width, \$1.8 bil-

lion Trident nuclear ballistic-missile submarine. Ken is a veteran of three other nuclear submarines and spent 45 days under the Arctic Circle as Executive Officer of the U.S.S. Cavalla (see the Nieuwsbrief, Fall 1995). He is the son of Maxine and Charlie Voorhees, of Milltown NJ. Ken resides with his wife, LoveLyn, and daughter, Asia, in Honolulu — that is, when he is not on high seas. He and his boat were the subject of a fascinating long article in the February 2001 issue of *Car and Driver*, kindly sent to us by his proud father.

We all remember the seven Texas murderers who escaped from their prison in January of this year and were subsequently caught in Colorado. They had brutally killed a police officer. The murderers fled to Woodland Park CO. Glee Van Osdol-Krapf, our Representative for the Coert and Lucas Lines, lived there for several years in the early 1980's. She says, "It is a beautiful place to live but they have about seven feet of snow each year and it sits at about nine thousand feet elevation." Glee "was shocked to see the place on TV." Yes, it really is a small world.



ABSENTEE BALLOT

I, _____, hereby authorize the following ballot to be voted for me at the 69th Annual Business Meeting of the Van Voorhees Association on October 6, 2001.

FOR TREASURER

[] Bogert Cox Holly

Please return your Absentee Ballot for receipt not later than October 3, 2001 to Ms. Judith K. Van Voorhis, 2880

Rosendale Road, Niskayuna, New York 12309-1506. A photocopy of this ballot will be accepted.

Please print name:

Signed: _____

VVA #: _____

2001 DUES PAYMENT NOTICE

Dues through December 31, 2001 were payable January 1, 2001. Please check membership desired, note any change of address and mail in the enclosed pre-addressed envelope 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 DUES

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:

Check here, and enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope if you wish to receive a 2001 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.

69th ANNUAL REUNION RESERVATION

Please reserve the following places for me at the 69th Annual Reunion Luncheon:

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

Children under 12 years: _____ @ \$ 8.50 = \$ _____

Adults _____ @ \$16.00 = \$ _____

TOTAL \$ _____

Names of those in my group:

Adults: _____

Children: _____

Are you attending for the first time: Yes No

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

Coert Lucas Jan
 Albert Aeltje Jannetje
 Hendrickje (either)

Name: _____

VVA # _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____ Zip: _____

MAIL TO:

David R. Voorhees
209 Lambertville-Hopewell Road
Hopewell, New Jersey 08525-2810

Reservations must be received not later than October 2, 2001.
You may photocopy this form

BOOK ORDER FORM

I. Van Voorhees Family in America

_____ copies @ prepublication price at \$50.00 each \$ _____

Price will be \$60.00 plus \$6.00 shipping after October 8, 2001

II. Through a Dutch Door, 17th Century Origins of the Van Voorhees Family

_____ copies bought with genealogy at \$15.00 each \$ _____

Add \$4.00 postage after October 8, 2001

III. Through a Dutch Door, 17th Century Origins of the Van Voorhees Family

_____ copies purchased alone at \$22.00 each \$ _____

Add \$4.00 postage after October 8, 2001

SUB TOTAL \$ _____

Residents of New Jersey please add 6 % sales tax on Sub Total \$

\$ _____

FINAL TOTAL \$ _____

Please make your check or money order payable to The Van Voorhees Association and mail to: Mrs. Frederick Brack, 24 Mary Street, North Haledon NJ 07508. Please enclose this complete form or a photocopy with your order. Please also ensure that "North Haledon" is clearly stated on your mailing envelope.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____ (please add the plus-4 if you know it)

Telephone _____

VVA # _____

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 Barro, 30 San Salvador Street, Toms River, NJ 08757, Telephone (732)505-9232

Items for Sale	Members	Non-Members	Quantity
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	_____
Tietac\Pin	\$15.00	\$15.00	_____
Coat of Arms, X Stitch Pattern	\$ 1.50	\$ 2.00	_____

SUBTOTAL _____

New Jersey Residents, add 6% sales tax _____

TOTAL \$ _____

Purchases are sent postpaid with no additional shipping charges.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____ VVA # _____

VAN VOORHEES WHO'S WHO

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President: Manning W. Voorhees, 2415 Spring Hill Drive, Toms River NJ 08755-2523
(732)886-0426, <voorheeszoo@adelphia.net>

Vice President: Scott T. Voorhees, 147 Grand Boulevard, Emerson NJ 07630-1744, (201)967-1013,
<svoorhees1@aol.com>

Secretary: Ms. Patricia J. Zander-Carlo, 215 Silver Hill Lane, Stamford CT 06905, (203)322-7056,
<pzander-carlo@chashsells.com>

Treasurer: Bogert Cox Holly, 64 Swede Mine Road, Dover NJ 08701-3741 (973)366-1537
<bcholly@bellatlantic.net>

Financial Secretary: Scott T. Voorhees (see above)

Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. John (Laura) Thompson, 17 Royale Court, Lake Saint Louis MO 63367-1223
(636)561-8170, <jathom@juno.com>

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 07508-3040, (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) Avelsgaard, 836 Larsmont Rd., Two Harbors MN 55616,
<mariefaye@yahoo.com>

Lucas Line: Mrs. Glee Van Osdol-Krapf (see above)

Aeltje Line: Vacant

Hendrickje Lines: Ted L. Bogert, 113 Tate Ct., Orlando, FL 32828, (407)273-7148 <TedLBJ@aol.com>

Jannetje Line: Vacant

MEMBERS-AT-LARGE

Donald A. Sinclair 108 North 2nd Ave., Highland Park NJ 08904-2421, (732)545-0568

Mrs. Roy (Marilyn) Voshall, 106 Walten Place, Erie PA 16511-3302, (814)898-2124
<mevmusic@aol.com>

Ms. Patricia Zander-Carlo (see above)

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

Genealogical: The Rev. William J.F. Lydecker, Nelson House, 5 Samaritan Road, Albany NJ 12208-3426

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