

VAN VOORHEES NIEUWSBRIEF

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2009 Reunion & General Membership Meeting on Friday, Oct. 2, 2009

Our annual **Membership Meeting** will be on **Fri., Oct. 2, 2009 at 7:30 PM** at the downtown **Hampton Inn**, 25 Chapel St., Albany, NY 12210 -- Tel. 518-432-7000 (our Group Code is R07), our *block* rate is \$109 per night + taxes + \$13.50 parking (if you have a car). A Hot Breakfast is included in the price of the room. If you have any interest in attending, you need

to be on our **Reunion Email List**. Please send your Name, Email Address or, if you have no computer, your regular address and your Tel. No. to:

Robert F. Voorhees,

or by Email:

Personalized Name Tag with Vylon Badge Wallet / Holder

Each person attending the Reunion will receive a name tag – a Vylon Badge holder/wallet. These will be **pre-printed** with the following data: 1) your **Name**; 2) **Van Voorhees Line** (Coert, Lucas, Albert, or Jan); and 3) your **City & State**. Please **Send this information Immediately** to: **Robert F. Voorhees,**

It is **important** to get this **In Time To 1) Order** the badges and **2) Assist You** in finding your Line, if you don't know it.

Social Hour and Buffet Dinner, Friday, Oct. 2, 2009

The Social Hour begins at 5:30 PM; Dinner is 6:30 PM; VVA Meeting is 7:30 PM; David Wm. Voorhees will speak at 8:00 PM. Events of Interest start early Thurs. morning, Oct. 1, 2009.

The **Buffet Dinner** is **\$45.00** per person. For the

Menu see **page 25**. The **Buffet-Dinner Reservation Form** is on **page 27**. Please mail it with your Check or Money Order 3 weeks in advance: **it Must Arrive by Sept. 18, 2009!!**

OPTIONAL Events for Early Arrivals

Wed. evening, Sept. 30, 2009, a 6:30 PM dinner (Separate Checks) is at the Albany Pump Station Restaurant on Quackenbush Square. Thurs., Oct. 1, 2009 has 1) a 10 AM Albany History and Movie pre-

sentation, 2) 11 AM an Albany Aquaducks Tour (\$20 per person), and a 2:15 PM guided tour of the Albany History and Art Museum (\$8 per person).

For further details and schedules, see page 25.

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~ VAN VOORHEES ASSOCIATION WHO'S WHO ~

ACTING PRESIDENT: Scott T. Voorhees

VICE-PRESIDENT: Judith K. Van Voorhis

FINANCE SECY.: Scott T. Voorhees
(ibid. above)

TREASURER: Bogert Cox Holly

SECRETARY: Position Vacant

CORRES. SECY.: Position Vacant

Immed. Past PRES.: Manning W. Voorhees

~ GENEALOGY COMMITTEE ~

Chairman: Robert F. Voorhees

Vice-Chairman: Manning W. Voorhees

Inquiries: Robert F. Voorhees
(Chairman: ibid. above)
Temporary (to fill vacancy)

Genealogist: Florence Christoph, CG.

Archivist: Judith K. Van Voorhis

Internet Monitoring: Ann Nunn

Civil War Consultant: Mike Apgar

Voorhees Notables: Marc Hoover

LDS Resource: Joyce Fesler

Publications Consultant: Larry Voreis

Publication Sales: Marilyn Brack

EDITOR: Marilyn Van Voorhis Voshall

MEMBERSHIP: Albert T. (Tom) Van Voorhies

WEBMASTER: webmaster@vanvoorhees.org

~ MEMBERS--AT--LARGE ~

David R. Voorhees

Ted L. Bogert

Genealogy Reports by Manning W. Voorhees

Dick Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter Report on Yahoo Geocities-GeoCities to Shut Down

Now What? Thousands of private individuals host their genealogy sites on the free GeoCities service. Some of the sites have been there for years with little or no updates from the owners. Now parent company Yahoo is ending the free service. Yahoo has posted the following notice at <http://www.geocities.com>: **"Sorry, new GeoCities accounts are no longer available. Current GeoCities customers: After careful consideration, we have decided to close GeoCities later this year. We'll share more details this summer. For now, please sign in or visit the help center for more information."** Yahoo is encouraging these customers to upgrade to Yahoo's paid Web Hosting service. If you own a site hosted on GeoCities, I would suggest copying your data to your local hard drive immediately. Then you can look for a new service.

Copying an entire web site to your local hard drive is rather easy to do. I wrote about that several years ago for Windows users at http://blog.eogn.com/eastmans_online_genealogy/2005/12/copy_an_entire_.html and for Macintosh users at http://blog.eogn.com/eastmans_online_genealogy/2007/09/copy-an-entire-.html.

Both products have been updated since those articles were written, but the process remains the same. You do not need to know any user names or passwords to copy publicly-available web sites. In fact, you can even copy web sites that you do not own. However, you will not be able to copy password-protected pages or any information that is stored in databases and is displayed only in dynamic web pages. I suspect there aren't many such pages hosted at GeoCities, so that appears to be a non-issue.

Of course, you will want to find a new home for your web pages and, indeed, there are many choices. There are plenty of other Website hosting services out there, including blog platforms such as Wordpress, Typepad, and Blogger, plus Website creation and hosting services (e.g. Ning, Webs, Jimdo, Snapages, Weebly, etc., etc.).

I would suggest that you avoid the free web hosting services as (1) they plaster your pages with advertising and (2) you never know if they will still be in business next month. If GeoCities is going belly up, how do you know that some other free hosting service won't do the same? In these tough economic times, I suspect that a number of free web hosting services with questionable business plans will fold in the next few months.

If you really want to take a chance on a free hosting service, you can find lists of such services available at <http://www.free-webhosts.com>, [http://www.thefreesite.com/Free Web Space](http://www.thefreesite.com/Free_Web_Space), and <http://www.100best-free-web-space.com>.

For less than the price of one Starbucks latte a month, you can find many reputable hosting companies available. Of course, there's no guarantee that any of them will be in business next month either. However, I suspect the odds are better with a paid service than with a free service. In addition, the paid services do not clutter your pages with advertising and also offer more features, such as PHP capabilities, the ability to password-protect web pages, sub-domains, and more.

1&1 (at <http://www.1and1.com>) is a well-known low-costing hosting service with plans starting at \$3.99 a month, including 10 gigabytes of disk space and 600 e-mail accounts. Of course, 1&1 isn't the only low-cost hosting service, only one of the better-known. You can find others elsewhere at <http://b2evolution.net/web-hosting/budget-web-hosting-low-cost-lamp.php>, and http://www.hostsearch.com/low_cost_web_hosting.asp.

Since you are being forced to switch hosting services anyway, you might want to take advantage of one of the powerful web-based products, such as *The Next Generation* or *PhpGedView*. You can find low-cost hosting services who will install the required software for you. All you need to do is add your data.

For *The Next Generation*, (with prices starting at \$4.99/month or less if you pay annually) look for the web hosting services listed near the bottom of the page at <http://lythgoes.net/genealogy/software.php>. For *PhpGedView* hosting ("pgvhosting" apparently stands for "PhpGedView Hosting"), with prices starting at \$5.95 per month, take a look at <http://www.pgvhosting.com>. You can also choose from any number of free and pre-pay blog hosting services, if you wish to switch to a blog format. In short, you have many options.

Copying pages from GeoCities and then uploading them elsewhere can be very inconvenient but does not need to be a disaster. You can host your web pages most anywhere. The one thing you need to do is to avoid procrastinating. Yahoo hasn't announced the date that GeoCities will go away, only that it will be sometime during 2009. It could happen tomorrow! As always, keep a backup copy of your web site on your local hard drive! Other newsletter readers have already offered questions, comments or corrections to the above article at: http://blog.eogn.com/eastmans_online_genealogy/2009/04/geocities-to-shut-down-now-what.html

Editor's Note: The 1st portion of this article is in single column because of the many lengthy websites.

Higginson Book Company

Higginson Book Co. is located at 148 Washington St., Salem, MA 01970. You can reach them at Tel. _____ or web www.higginsonbooks.com.

Higginson has been offering more than 15,000 quality book and map reprints to the Genealogical Community since 1965. Their books are printed to order. It usually takes 16 to 23 business days after an order is placed for delivery to the customer.

We have been working with Higginson for the past year or so to make sure Higginson offers for sale the most important out-of-print Voorhees books so our members and the public at large have a place to get these books. Another source of these kinds of books is used books (www.abebooks.com, the largest seller of used books that I know of). It is important to know that the Van Voorhees Association has no business relationship with Higginson Books. We are not compensated in any way when Higginson sells a Voorhees book. Our only interest is in developing a source of supply.

On their website, Higginson lists the Voorhees books under *Van* and **not** under *Voor*, so make a note of this. They list 4 Voorhees books. The first and most important is number tw00185, by Elias W. Van Voorhis, *A Genealogy of the Van Voorhees family in America, or the descendants of Steven Coerte Van Voorhees*, 725 pages, 1888, with an index. Higginson sells this book for \$100 in soft cover and \$112 in hardback. This is the original Van Voorhees genealogy book. It is most impressive, given it was published 100 years before computers came along. Please note that this book contains *no sources* and we have found many errors in the book, which have been corrected in our later books. However, it remains perhaps the largest original source of genealogy information on the Van Voorhees family. I will have more to say about this book later in this article.

The 2nd Voorhees book (listed minus a number so to order, you probably need to call) is *Historical Handbook of the Van Voorhees Family in the Netherlands and America*, by Stephen J. Voorhies, 122 pages, 1935, 1st Edition, Illustrated, no index. Higginson sells this book at \$19.95 in soft cover and \$31.95 in hard cover. I will list the table of contents for this book later in this article.

The 3rd book is *The Condensed Genealogy of the*

Van Voorhees Family, (tw00184), 31 pages, 1932, with a crude index, published by the Van Voorhees Association. This booklet is a condensed version of the Elias Van Voorhis' genealogy listed above. This booklet is sold by Higginson at \$7 in soft cover and \$19 in hard cover. It includes data from the larger work arranged in abbreviated form so family relationships can be readily traced.

The 4th book is *Notes on the Ancestry of Major William Roe Van Voorhis of Fishkill, Dutchess County, NY*, (tw00186), 239 pages, 1881 by his grandson, Elias W. Van Voorhis of New York City. This book includes some fold out genealogies and indentures, which Higginson lists as 22 pages. (I don't know how they arrived at 22 pages.) It sells for \$39.95 in soft cover and \$51.95 in hard cover.

If you want to order any of these books it might be well to wait for a Higginson *sale*. At least once a year usually around Christmas, Higginson will have a 20% off sale. It is hard for me to determine how Higginson is doing business-wise in this recessionary time period. Recently the person handling their web site left the company. (This is why the second book above has no number.) Also the acquisitions editor that I have worked with over the last year just left the company. So I have no contact at Higginson if someone has a problem with an order.

For years Higginson offered book #1 (above: the Elias 1888 genealogy) for sale with only 380 pages (clearly spelled out) and no index. What they didn't tell you, and probably didn't know, is that the actual book has 725 pages including an index. Years ago I bought one of these 380-page books. I asked the acquisitions editor about this and she claimed that Higginson has no idea why they were selling only 380 pages. Fortunately this collector's item is no longer available. So what can you do if you're one of the unlucky ones with the 380 page Elias 1888 book? First, you can complain to Higginson. I have not tried this and I don't know anyone that has, so I can't forecast what will happen. I doubt you will come away satisfied. Some of you may want to do what I did and buy the 1888 Elias book on CD and make copies of pages 381 to 725. This CD is titled, *Genealogy and History of the Family Van Voorhees*. It is available for \$12.50 plus \$2.50 shipping from <http://GenealogyCDs.com>. Higginson's address is 3 Apex Dr., Coram, NY 11727. You must have

Genealogy Reports by Manning W. Voorhees continued [3]

Adobe Acrobat Reader to read this CD. This CD not only contains the entire 725 pages of the 1888 Elias book but it also contains the 4th book above, *Notes on the ancestry of Major William Roe Van Voorhis*. Clearly if you are ok with a CD and not a book,

getting the CD for \$12.50 is the way to go. As with most CD's this one is searchable. As with Higginson, the Van Voorhees Association has no business relationship with GenealogyCDs.com.

Historical Handbook of the Van Voorhees Family in the Netherlands and America Table of Contents

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Suggested Sites for Further Reading

Visit the New Jersey-Genealogy Society of New Jersey e-mail issues. The website URL home page is <http://www.gsnj.org>.

"Do You Wiki?" by Carolyn L. Barkley is an interesting article about how to use the Wikipedia to do genealogy. Wikipedia is a website that individuals can enter and exchange information using any format. To read her blog go to www.GenealogyandFamilyHistory.com.

Special Genealogy Update from Bob Voorhees

On Apr. 4, 2009 Bob Voorhees of the Coert Line (TMG #35753) and George Voorhees of the Lucas Line (TMG #179496) were attending a regional Holland Society meeting at the Westin Poinsett Hotel in Greenville, SC. When Bob and George had their Y-Chromosome DNA tested, they matched on 35 out of 37 markers even though they are 8th cousins one-time-removed. This test result indicates an over-99% chance that they have a common ancestor who, in this case, is Steven Coerte Van Voorhees.

At this time a photo was taken of them and their wives, from Left to Right: Robert Fait Voorhees, Chris (Myers) Voorhees, Bob's wife, of Greensboro, NC, and Lyn (Broadhurst), wife of George Gilbert Voorhees III of Lexington, KY.

Wouldn't you (Van Voorhees males) also like to know your DNA relationship to Steven and the other



cousins? If so, you can contact Bob at the addresses in **Who's Who** (on page 2) under **Chairman of the Genealogy Committee**.

Henry Hudson in 1609 and the Van Voorhees Family by Marilyn Van Voorhis Voshall

Henry Hudson, an Englishman working for the Dutch, left Amsterdam on April 4, 1609 aboard his ship, *De Halve Maen*, to search for a shorter route to Asia. The Dutch East India Co., sponsors of this, his 3rd journey, told him to sail east; because, on 2 earlier trips, he was stopped by Artic ice. Henry was rather sure of himself and always did things his way. When he hit terrible weather near Norway, he made a 3000 mile detour toward what he thought would be warm weather. He followed his own instincts and, after finding North America, cruised southward along the coast. In mid July he dropped anchor near Maine. Continuing south, he was on the Chesapeake Bay by mid August. On Sept. 3rd he anchored inside Sandy Hook, NJ. Again heading north, he found the Hudson River and sailed up it almost as far as what is now Albany on Sept. 14th.

On his way back to Amsterdam, he decided to stop in England in November. The suspicious Englishmen held him captive there for 8 full months. Finally in 1610 he arrived back where he started.

His report to the Dutch East India Co. told of "a very good harbor for all windes" and "as fine a river as can be found." He also said the lands in this area were "the finest for cultivation that I ever in my life set foot upon" and noted the possibilities for a fur trader's heaven with basically peaceable natives willing to do business. While it was not the hoped-for result, the Dutch claimed the territory, saw its possibilities and made a huge profit from this voyage.

De Halve Maen (now spelled *Half Maen* in current Dutch dictionaries) was 85 ft. long, had 3 masts and was square-rigged (i.e. had square sails). It looks like a Pinas (pronounced *peen-yas*) ship, which is the same type of boat as *De Bonte Koe* on which Steven Coerts Van Voorhees came to Nieuw Amsterdam in 1660. This design was originally Spanish, but the practical Dutch successfully re-worked it for more stability. The Museum of the City of New York has an exhibition, "Amsterdam/New Amsterdam: The Worlds of Henry Hudson," which includes 275 artifacts to evoke the hull of *De Halve Maen*. This exhibit will remain open until the end of Sept. 2009. More exhibits show Manhattan and its locals, the Indians, as seen by Henry Hudson 400 years ago.

Early on Sept. 1, 2009, a fleet of Dutch flat-bottom boats will sail into New York Harbor. These small ships crossed the Atlantic on Dutch freighters and will be in the harbor area for 3 weeks. They will participate in sailing races and provide rides to visitors.

These craft (low-slung *skutsjes**, fishing boats and barges) with distinctive flat bottoms are descendants of Dutch vessels that plied coastlines in the 1600s and are closely related to the first boats built in Nieuw Amsterdam. Many will be sailing vessels and have 2 lee boards – one on each side of the boat (ibid. "The Good Ship *Onrust*" below this article).

**Skutsjes* (-je as a suffix means *little* and the *s* makes it plural) are small boats that can easily go through locks on small rivers. They are beloved by Dutch artists and seen everywhere in Dutch paintings.

This historic voyage of Henry Hudson has a lot of importance to all Americans. The Dutch were the first in Europe (1) to create a Republic minus a king, (2) to create a universal education system (grades 1-4), (3) to always allot basic equality to women and (4) to grant freedom of religion to all (Protestants, Jews, Catholics and others). For us, however, it also has a very special meaning: we are here because of dear old Henry's trip.

For many of us in the **Coert Line**, it is even more personal! Our ancestors include some Huguenots, the Rappalje family, who fled France to De Nederlands and then on Jan. 25, 1624 to New Amsterdam aboard *De Eendracht*, another Pinas-style ship. Once here, Joris and Catalyntie Trico Rappalje were immediately sent up the river to Fort Orange (now Albany) for 2 years. Their 1st child, Sarah, was the 1st white baby born in Fort Orange. After 2 years there, they went back down the Hudson to Nieuw Amsterdam and became successful farmers. They raised 11 children, 10 of whom lived to adulthood, married, and were good citizens. Jeronimus Rappalje (#8) married Annetie Denyse and had 9 children. Jan Rapaille (3rd child of Jeronimus) married **Annetje Van Voorhees** (the daughter of **Coert Van Voorhees**, son of **Steven Coerts Van Voorhees**). Femmentje Rappalje (4th child of Jeronimus) married Jan Adrianse Bennett and the Bennett's 3rd child, Femmentje (named after her mother), married **Daniel Van Voorhees**, the father of **Capt. Daniel Van Voorhees** (descent via **Cornelis Van Voorhees**, son of **Coert Van Voorhees**, son of **Steven Coerts Van Voorhees**). Daniel Joriszen Rappalje (11th child of Joris and Catalyntie) married Sarah Abramsz Clok, and the 5th child of Daniel and Sarah, Antje Rappalje, married **Cornelis Coerte Van Voorhees** (son of **Coert Van Voorhees**, son of **Steven Coerts Van Voorhees**).

All this happened because of Henry Hudson, who followed his instincts and didn't stop sailing until the

Henry Hudson in 1609 and the Van Voorhees Family continued

Hudson River became too shallow, thus opening the path to the creation of Fort Orange ... and then along

came the Huguenot ancestors of many of us in the **Coert Line**. Thank you, Henry Hudson!

For more information on the 400th year Henry Hudson Celebrations in New York, visit these 4 websites:

1. www.mcny.org/exhibitions/current/Henry-Hudson.html
2. www.henryhudson400.com/hh400_project.php?id=23
3. www.mcny.org/exhibitions/current/dutch-seen.html
4. www.henryhudson400.com/hh400_story.php

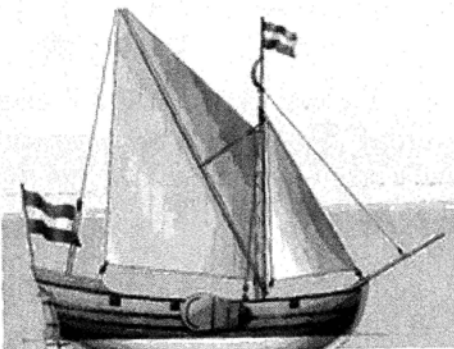
The Good Ship *Onrust* by Dr. Roy E. and Marilyn V. Voshall

The *Onrust*, America's first Dutch ship, was built in Nieuw Amsterdam and launched into Upper New York Bay sometime in April 1614. It was sailed as far as Buzzards Bay and out to Cape Cod. Reconstructing the *Onrust* was a project of New Netherland Routes Inc., a non-profit organization. The *Onrust* Project was begun and completed to commemorate the 400-year celebration of the first Dutch exploration of the Hudson River with the *Halve Maen* under the command of Captain Henry Hudson.

Identical to the original, the reconstructed *Onrust* was built using 17th century records. Now completed, it was launched on May 20, 2009 in the Mohawk River near Schenectady, NY. Even though not as large as *De Bonte Koe* and *De Eendracht* (sea-going ships), it's hold and deck make it capable of carrying 25 passengers and still be small enough to navigate coastal waterways plus rivers and canals with dams and locks. (We wouldn't want to live aboard in such crowded conditions as they did! In 2006 we sold our 30-foot sailboat named *Bonte Koe* and still have the sailing dinghy, *Bontje Koetje*.)

Notice the lee board on the starboard side of the 17th century *Onrust* (easily seen below left and on the reconstructed *Onrust* in the center picture). There is another identical lee board on the opposite (port) side. A lee board swings down into the water and is the Dutch substitute for the modern swing keel in the center of hulls today. In landlubber terminology, when the boat leans to the right, the starboard (right) lee board is lowered into the water while the port (left) one remains up above the water. The situation is reversed when the boat turn and leans to the left – the starboard lee board is rapidly raised and the port one lowered. The position of the sails also must be changed, because in this maneuver the vessel changes direction. A ship of this type and size cannot be sailed by just 1 person – at least not without modern adjustments and equipment, and then it wouldn't be a copy of the original Dutch boat. Two views of the reconstructed *Onrust* are shown below.

Its permanent dockage is at 1030 Main St. in Pattersonville-Rotterdam Junction, NY. For more information go to www.theonrust.com.



17th Century *Onrust*



Reconstructed *Onrust* Views: Rear and Front



Het is goed gaan zeilen met de wind en het getijden.

It is good sailing with wind and tides. (Dutch Proverb)

Nieuws van Verwanten (News from Cousins)

Ned Voorhees wrote a tribute to his father, **Robt. Stone Voorhess**, which was published in the *News & Record*, Greensboro, NC newspaper on Aug. 26, 2007. The article was about his father's virtue-by-example – a spiritual leader in family devotions,

studying Greek, personal sacrifice, honesty, service to others, a strong work ethic with a balance between job and family, providing for his wife and children, and caring for elderly parents, etc.

Dr. William R. Voorhees married Pannee Laosurasootorn on March 17, 2006 in Tampa, FL and on June 14, 2006 in Bangkok, Thailand. Their son, Aaron William Voorhees (*Arun* is the Thai

spelling), was born on January 31, 2008. William was the Webmaster for the Van Voorhees Association from 2000 – 2004.

Mrs. Margaret Harriot Voorhees Booton celebrated her 100th birthday on Nov. 8, 2008 in Pleasant Hill, TN. Forty relatives from 11 states and 20 local friends attended the celebration. Among them was Carol Sheeley (daughter) and husband, Wayne. Born on Nov. 8, 1908 in



Woodbridge, NJ, Margaret was the youngest of the five children of William and Nettie Dally Voorhees. Her siblings were Miriam, Laura, Florence, and William Jr. A lifetime member of The First Congregational Church in Woodbridge, she married Berwin H. Booton on January 3, 1941. They lived in Woodbridge until 1949 and made several moves thereafter.

Coert Raison Voorhees, Jr., son of Coert Raison Voorhees (TMG #87272) and Mary Jane Maier Voorhees, on June 20,



2009 married Rachael Quick in Bloomfield, Essex Co., NJ. They will make their home in Pittsburgh, PA. Here is a photo of the happy couple.

Manning Voorhees (on the left) received a Holland Society 50-year membership pin presented by Stuart Van Winkle (on the right), president of the Jersey Shore Branch of the Holland Society. The pin came a little



late, since Manning has been a member for 56 years. Manning, who was president of the Van Voorhees Association from 1991 to 2001, has been a member for 39 years. Manning will be 80 years old on October 7, 2009, just 5 days after our reunion dinner on Oct. 2nd. We all congratulate him on his 80th birthday and for his excellent service.

Heather Blair made a trip to our ancestral village of Hees in Drenthe, Nederlands with Arden Sue Blair

Clark and her husband, Ken (sister and brother-in-law of Heather). Here is her report.

My Trip to Hees by Heather Blair

This spring 2009, I had the opportunity to take a trip to the Netherlands with my sister, Arden Sue Blair, (photo on left) and her husband, Ken Clark. Since my sister and I are descendants of Steven Coertes, I wanted to take a look at Hees and



see where he and his family had lived. Before I left on the trip, getting to Hees sounded complicated. Even after consulting Google Maps, I'm not sure if I would have done it without Susie and Ken. But now that I went, it seems easy -- even with my almost

non-existent Dutch language skills; and I wonder what I was so worried about. Here's what we did. We stayed in Zwolle and took a 15-minute train ride to Meppel. From Meppel, we took bus 32 to Ruinen, and then we walked about two kilometers along pedestrian and bicycle paths to Hees. For this journey, we needed train tickets, bus tickets, and a decent map. Train tickets are easy enough; you can buy them at the train stations and the clerks are so nice -- they will even tell you about special discounts. The bus system in the Netherlands, unlike in the USA, is the same for every town and the ticket is called *strippenkaart*. This is a paper ticket with a number of rectangular boxes (the strips).

Nieuws van Verwanten: My Trip to Hees continued

Your journey will cost a certain number of strips (depending on how long it is), and the driver will mark the ticket at the appropriate strip. More than one passenger can share a *strippenkaart*. Meppel to Ruinen Centrum is 5 strips per person. At the train station in Meppel we bought our *strippenkaart*, but you can also buy them from the tourist offices.

The Netherlands tourist office is called VVV and there is one in practically every city and town. VVV offices are excellent places to buy local maps. We bought our map, *Drenthe Zuidwest* (Southwest) from the tourist office in Zwolle before setting out. A city map of Ruinen might have been even better, but this one was adequate for us. The VVV will also help you locate rooms in bed-and-breakfasts and hotels. Even tiny Ruinen has a fine VVV that is next to a nice cafe with good Dutch and Turkish food and even better coffee.

Fortified with the coffee, we found that short walk to Hees no problem. The cool, drizzly day was mild and pleasant as we walked to Hees. In early May, you may encounter steady rain or sunny skies, so be prepared for either; but temperatures should be reasonably mild.



Today at Hees, you will find farms, although they

Some Additional Notes of Heather Blair

Train schedules can be found on the web at <http://www.ns.nl/cs/Satellite/travellers>. For bus schedules in the English language version, use "Journey Planner" at <http://journeyplanner.9292.nl/>. Bus 32, which we took, runs once an hour Monday through Saturday between Meppel and Hoozevee with stops in Ruinen. On Sunday, there is a different bus. If you

***Editor's Note:** I've visited Hees and Ruinen more than once. I'm glad to hear that the VVV and next-door restaurant are still in business. The present Ruinen Church dates from circa 1400 with parts of it even older. Across from this church is a hotel with a restaurant (superb food), that in the 1990s was owned by our *distant* Van Voorhees *cousins*. One block from this hotel is a Ruinen Farmhouse Museum well worth seeing. True, no houses are older than circa 1750, the date of the one on the site of our ancestral Van Voorhees farmhouse -- whose front door, like the original, faces the front door of the Ruinen Church. From the photo, it looks like they paved the path to Ruinen, *if it's* the one across from our ances-

are not the same farms that Steven Coertes would have known. He had been raising crops such as rye, oats and buckwheat along with sheep, cows, goats and horses; but nowadays the farms specialize in live-stock. We saw no buildings from Steven's time. One farm house



advertised that it dates from the 1870s, and none looked older than the 19th century; but many have the thatched roofs (photo above) that Steven's house would have had. All the farms looked very prosperous, and the animals healthy and happy. At one, there was a herd of nanny goats, each with twin kids. They must have thought that we would feed them and eagerly ran up to the fence bleating away. I'm sorry that we disappointed them.

Our return trip was simply the reverse. We walked back to Ruinen, got back on bus 32 at the Centrum stop and returned to the train station at Meppel.

It was a good experience to visit an ancestral land, see the countryside, and imagine what it looked like 350 years ago when our family left it. Since travel in the Netherlands is so civilized and pleasant, complete with trains and coffee, I would recommend it to all Van Voorhees descendants.

like bicycling, you might consider taking a bicycle from the train station at Hoozevee (which is closer than Meppel), but check first to see if there is a bicycle rental place. I also saw many people on horseback in the Netherlands, and perhaps there would even be a rent-a-horse facility to use.

tral farmhouse site -- only a weedy path in 1985 and practically non-existent in the late 1990s. Today homes must have a fire-proof roof beneath the thatch. You can tell if it is real or fake via the thickness: real thatch is at least 4" thick. Steven belonged to the *olde* Dutch Reform Church in Meppel where his 4 children by Altje Wessels (1st wife) were baptized in a gold basin (still there in the late 1990s). Attached to this *olde* church is the ancient Weigh House to test weights. The pastor of this Meppel church was one important influence on Steven's trip to Nieuw Amsterdam. They built a new church about a block away; so the *olde* church is now used only on special occasions.

VOORHEES COLLEGE

by George Gilbert Voorhees III of Lexington, KY with
Teesa Brunson and Cheryl McMichel of Voorhees College, and
Edited by Marilyn Van Voorhis Voshall

Recently, during a Holland Society branch meeting held in Greenville, S.C., my wife and I visited Voorhees College. We toured the 342-acre campus, located in Denmark, SC, a town of about 3,300 residents, 50 miles south of Columbia. Voorhees has been designated as an historic district. The National Historic Register includes 3 buildings: Booker T. Washington Building, Massachusetts Hall Auditorium, and Martin A. Menafee Hall Dormitory.

Voorhees College began in 1897 as an independent, 4-year, co-education, residential, liberal arts college affiliated with the Episcopal Church. From its inception its mission has been to offer all students a quality, comprehensive educational experience, and professional education in the liberal arts tradition. Voorhees College excels in these areas. In addition, Voorhees seeks to produce highly qualified graduates with intellect and faith for a global society.

Voorhees College's founder was Mrs. Elizabeth Evelyn Wright-Menafee, a young Negro woman, who overcame many obstacles in her dream of starting a school to educate fellow African Americans and prepare them to take their rightful places as productive American citizens. Born in a small town in Georgia in 1872, just after the Civil War, and an 1894 graduate of Tuskegee Industrial School (now Tuskegee University in AL), she used her alma mater as a model for the school she founded 3 years later. During her years at Tuskegee, she admired the dedication to education by her principal and Tuskegee founder, Booker T. Washington. She became Washington's protégé and the influence of his wife helped her found an educational institution. In her senior year at Tuskegee, she dropped out due to illness. After several months of recuperation, a white trustee at Tuskegee, Mrs. Almira S. Steele, asked her to teach at McNeil's, a rural school in Hampton Co., SC for black children. After this school was burned 2 years later, she went back to Tuskegee and graduated.

She then returned to So. Carolina. In spite of the Ku Klux Klan and with just 14 students, on Apr. 14, 1897 she opened the Denmark Industrial School in rural Bamberg Co. With an emphasis on agricultural and industrial education, the school rapidly grew to 270 students by 1898. Students learned the basics of reading, writing, arithmetic and etiquette and skills such as basic agricultural science, brick masonry, nursing and carpentry. The school still had financial

hardships, so she traversed the state to raise money — usually alone, on foot and on faith. Then she met Ralph and Elizabeth Rodman Voorhees. Because of their generosity and in their honor, she changed the school's name to Voorhees Industrial School. The Voorhees' contributions enabled her to purchase more than 100 acres of land and construct more buildings on the campus.

In 1906 the beloved founder, Wright-Menafee died at age 34. In 1924 the school became one of the institutions supported by American Church Institutes for Negroes, a component of the Episcopal Church and Episcopal Bishops from the Diocese of So. Carolina assumed leadership of the Board of Trustees. By 1967, Voorhees Industrial School evolved to become Voorhees College with a mission of providing the best liberal arts opportunities to motivated young black men and women.

Ralph and Elizabeth Rodman Voorhees lived in Clinton, NJ. Ralph, a blind farmer, met Elizabeth when they sang in their church choir. Later they became engaged; but Elizabeth's father (a domineering widower), objecting and wanting care, would not permit Elizabeth to leave him. The engagement was kept secret from everyone. About 20 or so years later, Mr. Rodman died and Elizabeth inherited a large estate. She and Ralph finally got married. (Elizabeth also had Voorhees ancestry, as a descendant of Garret Voorhees of Middlebush, NJ.) Ralph, definitely not poor, was not wealthy; however, the money used for contributions came from Elizabeth, who was financially astute. When she died, she left much more money than she started with. Elizabeth donated large sums to many colleges and institutions all across the USA, including Voorhees College.

From 1967 to the present, Voorhees College still achieves its mission as a liberal arts college while increasing its offerings to keep pace with changing demands of its constituency and society. Today Voorhees College seeks to meet students at their achievement levels, help them develop new skills, and increase their abilities to the highest possible levels. Voorhees College (PO Box 678, Denmark, SC 29042) has not yet had to tap into its endowment for operating costs; however, in order for Voorhees College projects to advance, the college wants to increase its endowment, currently valued at \$4 million.

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***Through a Dutch Door: 17th Century Origins of the Van Voorhees Family* now must be purchased from Heritage Books Inc. The code name is V3758 and the price is \$22.00. The book can be ordered via website www.heritagebooks.com or by mail to the address: Heritage Books Inc.**

Attn.: Herbert Bates

The Van Voorhees Association has recently published the **9th Generation CD** (including children of the 9th generation). **Members** of the Van Voorhees Association: \$29 plus \$3 shipping and handling = **\$32 (total)** and **Non-members**: \$39 plus \$3 shipping and handling = **\$42 (total)**; (Includes Free 1 yr Membership)

Important: (1) Please include your email address, if possible, so we may communicate with you as needed; and
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Checks or money orders should be made out to the **Van Voorhees Association** and mailed to: **Robert F. Voorhees**

In Memoriam

Nancy Van Voorhis Taylor of Knoxville, TN passed away a few years ago. A long time member of the Van Voorhees Association, she is survived by her

Rev. Jeffrey Douglas Voorhees died at the age of



37 on November 21, 2008 in a car tractor-trailer accident. He was pastor of the Drenthe Christian Reformed Church in Zeeland MI. He is survived by Kate (his wife of 11 years of marriage), and their 4 children (Calvin, Hannah, Felicity and Gabriel -- ages 6, 5, 2, and 9 mos. respectively) and his

parents (Donald and Barbara Voorhees). Born Feb. 21, 1971 in Omaha, NE, Rev. Voorhees graduated from Westside High School there. From 1989-1991 he attended Dordt College, Sioux Center, IA and

Selma Irene Johnson passed away peacefully on



January 10, 2009 at the age of 98 at Littleton, CO. In 1928 she graduated from Smith County High School, Smith Center, KS. In 1930 she married Austin Johnson

and resided in Smith Center, KS until 1937, when they moved to Burlington, CO. She worked as a

Norman Hughes Voorhees, 96, formerly of Harlingen, NJ, died on Mar. 19, 2009 at Blue Hill Hospital, Blue Hill, ME. Son of the late Freddie Hughes Voorhees and Edna Brokaw Voorhees of Harlingen, he is survived by Norma V. Sheard (daughter) and husband Eric of Deer Isle, ME; Beth E. Sheard (granddaughter) of Boston, MA; Jeff V. Sheard (grandson) and wife Lynn and Glenn T. Sheard (great-grandson) of Plainsboro, NJ; and Adrienne R. Sheard (great-granddaughter) of Fairfax, VA; also, by two nephews, Stanley B. Voorhees of Hudson, NY and Freddie H. Voorhees of Stevensville, MT. He was predeceased by his wives, Helen V. Voorhees, Christine L., Dorothy B., and Elizabeth D.; his brothers, Stanley B. Voorhees and Elton L.

Teresa Dunn Voorhees of Atlantic Highlands, NJ, was born Jan. 3, 1930 and died July 5, 2009. Her career was multi-faceted – a professional radio singer, real estate salesperson in the Million Dollar Club, and business woman who started a foam insulation company



three sons: Michael Taylor of Knoxville, TN; Blake Taylor of Franklin, TN; and Nicholas Taylor of Ft. Bragg, CA. They are all new members of the VVA.

graduated from Creighton University, Omaha, NE in 1994. He studied theology at the Reformed Theological Seminary in Jackson, MS where he got his Master-of-Divinity degree in 1997. Next he went into the Ministerial Candidacy Program at Calvin Theological Seminary. He married Katie Hodge in 1999. In 2007, he began preaching at the Drenthe Church as the interim pastor and six months later was accepted and installed as permanent pastor. Previously, he had served 7 years at the Pine Creek Christian Reform Church in Holland, MI. Highly regarded by his congregations and colleagues, his interests included evangelism, politics, social life and church revitalization. Gifted, happy and loyal, he was an asset to the ministry.

nurse at the Kit Karson County Hospital for several years and then moved to Denver, CO where she resided until returning to Burlington in 1999 to live at Legacy Assisted Living Center. She is survived by a daughter, Eloise Nash of Littleton, CO and a brother, Millard Vorhees of Smith Center, KA. She was pre-deceased by her husband, Austin Johnson, two sons (Boyd and Gene) and daughter, Joyce.

Voorhees, and his sister, Ruth Seals. A farmer in Harlingen, NJ for most of his life, Mr. Voorhees was a life member and Elder in the Harlingen Reformed Church, an active member of the Montgomery Volunteer Fire Co. and the Belle Mead Farmer's Cooperative. For several years he worked as a guard at Frick Labs, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ. Before moving to Maine in 2008, he lived in St. Petersburg, FL. Interment of his ashes was June 18, 2009 in Rocky Hill Cemetery. Memorial contributions may be made to the Harlingen Reformed Church, 34 Dutchtown Road, Belle Mead, NJ 08502, Montgomery Volunteer Fire Company, Belle Mead, NJ 08502, or the Island Nursing Home and Care Center, 587 North Deer Isle Road, Deer Isle, ME.

with James Smith (son) and the Donald Voorhees Gallery (art store) with Donald (husband). Teresa and Donald Voorhees, a water-color artist, were married on Mar. 21, 1976. She invented and patented *Terry's Hang E-Z*, a home-use kit for picture walls, frames and mirrors. She and Donald traveled in the USA and over 20 countries, thus providing him with

In Memoriam continued

numerous art scenes to paint. She was also versatile in her private endeavors – love of family, friends, song, dance, theater, travel, skiing, reading, cross-words and her cat, Sparkle.

Terry is survived by Donald Voorhees (husband) of Atlantic Highlands; James Smith (son) of Hackensack, NJ; Diane Adler (daughter) and husband Larry and Spencer Adler (grandson) of Westport, CT; Nancy Ledis (step-daughter) and her son, Jeremy

Ledis and wife Tracy; Patty McLaughlin (step-daughter) and husband Mike and their son Timmy; Kathy Voorhees (step-daughter) and her son Ian Nitto; and Erik (great-grandson).

A Celebration of Terry's Life was held on July 18, 2009 at Harbor View Towers in Atlantic Highlands. Donations in her name can be made to Meridian- at-Home Hospice, Suite 2100, 4900 Route 33, Neptune, NJ 07753.

Notes from the Webmaster

Have you been to our website lately? Did you notice a few changes? We have added an Index Of Surnames from the 9th Generation CD. We have plans to put copies of old *Newsbrief* issues online. If you have a few minutes to spare, I would like your suggestions on how to improve our website and make it more useful to you and others who browse the web for information about our Van Voorhees Association, Dutch-American genealogy, or early American Colonial history. If you go to our home

page, <http://www.vanvoorhees.org> you will find a link to a Web Survey. It only takes a few minutes to complete. I would also like to know if you are interested in receiving an Email Newsletter for members to exchange helpful hints, news, etc. The exchange would be monitored and your email address would be kept private. (You would send your messages to me and I would forward them to the larger group.) You may contact me through email at webmaster@vanvoorhees.org.

Rev. Thomas B. Vorhees by Joyce Wetstein

Thomas Bitler Vorhees, my great-grandfather, served in Company G of the 90th Ohio Infantry during the Civil War. Thomas Vorhees (born in Hocking Co., OH on Oct. 5, 1839 and died at the age of 96 on July 28, 1936) was one of 11 children born to Ruliff Vorhees and Alice Luker Vorhees. Ruliff and Alice left their home in Dover Township, Monmouth Co., NJ and made the difficult journey with 5 of their children to Hocking Co., OH in the mid 1830's.

(William Vorhees, younger brother of Thomas also served in the Civil War, in the 13th Ohio Cavalry Regiment organized at Camp Chase.)

Thomas married Margaret Ann Reid on October 5, 1865. (Margaret died circa 1909.) They had a family of 12 children, 9 living to adulthood.

Editor's Note: I edited the following article (appearing in the *Logan Daily News* of Hocking Co., OH in 1933) sent in by Joyce Wetstein.

Rev. Thomas B. Vorhees, 93, of Gibisonville, Guard At Lincoln's Funeral recalls Days of the Civil War

Included in Hocking Co.'s list of venerable citizens, Rev. Thomas B. Vorhees, age 93, of Gibisonville, is a veteran of the Civil War. Vorhees was a soldier of the 90th Ohio V. Infantry. Company G. Once during the Civil War, Vorhees and other soldiers tried to make a short-cut in the wilderness -- a difficult task. The boys were very tired; but, when they reached the top of the mountain, 2 large military bands awaited them playing, "Boys Ain't You Glad You're Out of the Wilderness." This made the boys feel good and begin to think they were succeeding. Expecting the approach of the enemy, Vorhees and many others cut a rifle pit around Louisville, KY. One soldier took charge of the army and gave the

men orders to start the march (about at 1110 miles) to Cumberland Gap for battle. Vorhees' feet became blistered from ball to the heels. Bragg was the rebel general, Buell was Vorhees' general and Edward Baker was his captain when Vorhees became seriously ill with pneumonia. He was in the hospital 2 months before being able to return to camp. After his sickness, he was transferred (no more marching or carrying loads) and most of his time was spent as a guard under Colonel Yeoman. At this time Rev. Vorhees belonged to the "Sons of Temperance." Following his return from the war, he became a farmer, retiring from his work about twenty five years ago.

At the time of Abraham Lincoln's death, Vorhees

Rev. Thomas B. Vorhees and 1909 Vorhees Reunion continued

was camped 10 miles outside of Chicago. Lincoln's casket was brought to the state house in Chicago and left there several days for people to view the body. On the day of Lincoln's funeral, Rev. Vorhees was called to stand guard on State Street in Chicago as the large hearse with four black horses (with a Negro at the bridal of each horse and a Negro driver) passed by. Lincoln was buried May 14, 1865 in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, IL.

Three years ago Rev. Vorhees fell and fractured a limb at home. Taken to the Cherrington Hospital in Logan, he was treated for 3 months before being able to return home. He could walk with an aide and was

also capable of shaving himself. A member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Gibisonville, he attends church at every possible opportunity.

While a young man, Mr. Vorhees married Miss Margaret Reid (who died about 24 years ago), and they had 12 children, 3 of whom died in infancy. Mr. Vorhees, a native of Hocking Co., OH is the last of a large family. His children are John Vorhees of Pleasantville; William Vorhees of Williamsport; A.R. Vorhees of Rockbridge; J.E. Vorhees, Myrtle Vorhees, Johanna Vorhees, and Mrs. Alice Huffines of Gibisonville; and Mrs. Carrie Smith, Logan and Mrs. Etta Zanner of Tacoma, WA.

Rev. Thomas Bitler Vorhees at an earlier age (Left).



Rev. Thomas Bitler Vorhees and his wife, the former Miss Margaret Ann Reid (Right).



1909 Vorhees Reunion

A Vorhees Reunion was held in the summer 1909 at the home of Joel Vorhees in Gibisonville, OH. The house is still there today. The reunion group photo is shown below and dated by Ernest (Bill) Vorhees.

Top Row (left to right): Charles Zanner (hus. of Etta Vorhees), Etta Voorhees (dau. of Thomas B. Vorhees), Emory Huffines (hus. of Alice Voorhees), Alice Voorhees Huffines (dau. of Thomas B. Voohees), Albert (Bert) Vorhees (son of Thomas B. Voorhees), Carrie Ida Vorhees Smith (wife of Samuel Cleveland Smith),

Samuel Cleveland Smith (hus. of Carrie Vorhees) holding Earnest Paul Smith (son of Samuel and Carrie Vorhees Smith), Johanna Voorhees (dau. of Thomas B. Vorhees), Sherman Vorhees (oldest son of Joel and Stella Vorhees), Myrtle Vorhees (dau. of Thomas B. Vorhees), John Whitcraft (hired hand).

Middle Row (seated left to right): John Vorhees (son of Thomas B. Vorhees), Jeannette Vorhees (wife of Albert (Bert) Vorhees), Joel Vorhees (son of Thomas B. Vorhees), Shella Vorhees (wife of Joel Vorhees) holding Norman Vorhees (son of Joel and Stella Vorhees), Thomas B. Vorhees (Father).

Bottom Row (seated left to right): Carlton Smith and Veldon Smith (son & dau. of Samuel and Carrie Vorhees Smith), Wilma Vorhees (dau. of Joel and Stella Vorhees), Lerma Voorhees [only child and dau. of Albert (Bert) and Jeannette Vorhees], Earl Vorhees (son of Joel and Stella Vorhees).



***De rijkste man is hij die is tevreden met zijn
hoeveelheid in zijn leven.***

The richest man is contented with his lot in his life.

(Dutch Proverb)

Dutch Conditions in the 1600s
by Marilyn Van Voorhis Voshall

Steven Coerts Van Voorhees had multiple reasons for coming to Nieuw Amsterdam on *de Bonte Koe* in 1660. Taxation is always a factor and we have ample evidence of that in *Through a Dutch Door* (ibid. p-11 for the new way to purchase this book). Even before his personal experience with taxes are the problems his family faced since 1600 when he was born. In 1600 there was a land ownership problem. At this time Catholic properties were being seized and distributed ... not to the peasants, from whom much of this land was originally confiscated, but to the *rid-derschap* (nobility) and non-noble owners of large farms. Then Van Voorhees families were renters. In 1610 a new tax policy was created. Drente had to supply merely 1% of the 'General Means' taxes provided by the other provinces. While this looks good on paper, it created higher taxes, more administrative costs and a greater role for the nobility. Sound familiar? Steven would have been just a schoolboy then – possibly reaching the end of his government-required education (grades 1-4). He would soon be spending all his time doing farm chores.

Health may have been a factor not often, if ever, mentioned. Up to the 1660s mortality rates in 'modern' Dutch cities far exceeded the birth rate, even when lots of children were born. (Steven surely could not forget the death of his own son, Wessels, who died as an infant. They were living in Meppel at that time.) In fact this death rate from un-sanitary conditions and various *plagues* was such a drain on society and the economy that immigration from surrounding countries was highly encouraged.

It didn't take much encouragement for Huguenots and members of the German Reform Church to come in droves. Both faced religious discrimination and outright persecution at home. We all know about the French *Edict of Nantes* and its later revocation; but we hear little of the similar problem facing non-Catholics and non-Lutherans in many German state principalities. In some border areas of Switzerland, there was constant war for religious control between Catholics and Zwingli Protestants and then between the Zwingli crew and Calvinist Protestants. Because of Dutch freedom of religion and freedom from religious persecution, the Netherlands gained an influx of the best craftsmen, teachers and thinkers. This helped make them a world power. On the other hand, the Dutch also created a State Church – the Dutch Reform Church, still official today.

As an adult (having to be over age 25 to get mar-

ried without his parents permission), Steven faced other problems. He left his family in Hees and moved in with the Wessels, the family of his wife, Aeltje. They lived just outside of Meppel, but still close enough to be members of the old Dutch Reform Church there. In fact, all 4 of their children were baptized in this church and Steven was an elder there as well. While this might surprise us, it was not uncommon. Steven had an older brother who would inherit all the property *rights* of his father. In any case, Steven must have made some money while in Meppel as well as acquiring business acumen. When he moved back near his family and rented a house and barn in Ruinen, about 1-2 blocks from the Dutch Reform Church, he had enough cash to rent several disconnected plots of farmland. It must have been very difficult to farm these, since they weren't next to each other. (My husband and I bought 180 acres and farmed it early in our marriage – until the children left home and we sold it. He had a company job so I drove a 16-gear tractor – doing most of field work. Moving equipment down the road to the fields wasn't easy.) Just imagine taking a team of horses plus a plow plus a wagon with seeds down an unpaved road for a mile or so. At harvest time you would need to move workers this distance and return with the crops. Try figuring out how to put barn and farmyard manure on a field 1 mile or more away.

Apparently these plots still didn't bring in enough money to feed himself, his wife and now only 3 children. Then Aeltje became ill. Now someone was required to do the housework, tend the children and care for a sick Aeltje. She finally died, leaving Steven with 3 small children. He remarried and began having more children. To further support them, he worked at a mill which ground grain. A picture of this reconstructed mill is often found on the Address page of the *Nieuwsbrief*. When Coert, the eldest son, was almost old enough to marry, Steven had little to give him. We all know the rest of the story – the voyage on *de Bonte Koe* in 1660.

Arriving in Nieuw Amsterdam, Steven soon acquired a house and a farm. He actually owned property for the first time in his life. He even started a business. Coert, the eldest son, inherited these and Steven still had enough left to assist his other children, all of whom became successful. His grandchildren acquired even more wealth. This prosperity affected every aspect of their lives ... including their clothing (ibid. **Dutch Costumes** on p-16).

Manual for Making Dutch Costumes circa 1500-1750

by Marilyn Van Voorhis Voshall

My first article on Dutch Costume appeared in the Fall 2001 *Nieuwsbrief*. This expanded version, complete with suggested materials and patterns, is written in *Manual style*.

Authenticity and Individuality can not be separated in ethnic costumes. Since Drente did not have an emblematic costume of its own (except feminine head-dress and a basic style of wooden shoes), the people were free to select and combine ideas from neighboring provinces (Friesland, Groningen, and Overijssel). Unfortunately all of my *olde* ethnic costume books (from several countries) are out of print. Today in De Nederlands and France a single page is reprinted and sold for \$5 (or more) in USA currency.

Ethnic Patterns are very few and extremely expensive. (Burda Patterns are re-offering a few.) Fields Fabrics (281 E. 8th St., Holland, MI) has some Dutch patterns (none for Drente as of June 4, 2009); however, their pictures and fabric suggestions are worth seeing. We can combine bits and pieces of patterns available in the Costume Section of other Pattern Books. My selections from Butterick, Simplicity and McCall are listed in the order of my preference for authenticity and ease of sewing. I always buy about ½ yard more material than a pattern suggests. You can easily *individualize* your costume and make it truly *authentic* by your choice of colors and trim and by *mixing patterns* (a sleeve from one, front from a second, back from a third, etc.).

While I fervently embrace a sewing machine over hand stitching, I think snaps, zippers, etc. are not appropriate for these costumes unless completely covered by an outer garment. I personally recommend drawstrings, lacings, belts, ties, buckles for men and buttons (carefully chosen to look old). Substitute button loops or small (cheap, brass or stainless-steel) *washers* found at hardware stores for lacing holes

DRENTE FEMALE COSTUME

A complete costume consists of a Head Covering, Coat or Shawl/Cape, Vest or Jacket, Blouse/Nightie-Slip, Skirt, Pockets, Apron, Purse or Pouch, Shoes, Stockings and Jewelry. Optional displayed items include a vial for perfume or smelling salts and keys. If underpants were worn, they would be an *olde* form of Bloomers. Since we aren't displaying antique under-wear (or wearing it), I have omitted their details. A basic costume (for a Commoner) includes a head covering, blouse, vest, skirt and apron + shoes and stockings: the others merely embellish these.

(similar to a buttonhole). I suggest a minimum of costume because you could become extremely hot; thus, for example, you can *fake* a blouse (only the sleeves or cuffs & a bit of lace at the neck) and vest (only the front) under a jacket/coat. When you do this, tack (best) or sew the *faked* section at least 1-2" back from the edge of the outer garment: this gives the illusion of a complete undergarment. Tacking allows the *faked* piece to move like a complete one.

I always recommend synthetic or synthetic blend materials (usually polyesters); because they don't wrinkle as much as natural fibers, dry quickly, and aren't the target of moths (e.g. wool, etc.). It is virtually impossible to tell the difference; however, shiny material is appropriate only when silk or satin (or their blends) would be the normal fabric. I've put some material in italics to indicate synthetic substitution is recommended. All Drawstrings for the waist and sleeves can be cut in half to insert 1-4" of elastic for automatic adjustability.

Clothing for the commoner and middleclass was mostly of solid colors; however, when available, they loved prints, checks and plaids in vivid hues. As the Van Voorhees family prospered in Nieuw Amsterdam, their attire would reflect this. By importing clothes and jewelry, etc. from De Nederlands, some Dutch demonstrated their newly acquired wealth and status. The *Van Voorhees Letters* as well as other research tell of this prosperity. My suggestions herein are based on Drente costumes, mainly in the late 1600s (worn by performers and museum docents), which I've seen and examined closely. My drawings are *based on* those in available patterns. This should not limit your selection if you 1) choose a different era or 2) find a suitable

picture of something more elaborate.

A knowledgeable person can identify the province of a Dutch woman (in costume) by her unique head-dress. The exterior lace cap in Drente is slightly different from Friesland's.

The DRENTE HEADDRESS is composed of 3 items: 1) a Base Cap under 2) an *Oorizer* (Gold Head-Piece) and these 2 covered by 3) a Lace Outer Cap. Dutch women in the New World wore #2 and #3 as soon as their husbands became affluent. In Drente I was privileged to be in the dressing room examining costumes while the caste was donning



them for a tourist performance! The woman demonstrating this headdress, with a real-Gold Oorizer, had tacked #1 and #3 together (thus holding #2 securely in place) so that she could get it on and off quickly as she changed her costumes.

Full Headdress

1. The Base Cap, (white/off-white) of linen or voile (best for today), was tight fitting and once covered all the hair when the woman was doing house or field work. Since it won't show, you can have several seams. Women needed to cover their hair to keep it clean. Back then one had to go to a well or rain barrel, carry water into the house, heat it, and wash their hair in a bucket or small basin. She may or may not cover her hair (partially or completely) at indoor or outdoor parties. *Hint*: cut the Cap larger than necessary, then make large darts for proper fit. Use these darts for long bobby pins to hold the cap on.



2. The Oorizer (Gold Head-Piece) resembles 2 commas joined at the tail. Originally this was made of iron and used to hold a Base Cap in place because of high winds (common in Drente) while women worked out-side. As time went on, the iron was replaced by Silver or Gold, depending on one's wealth, and it became an ornamental status symbol. To get one today, you must go to a goldsmith or silversmith, who measures your head for individual fit.



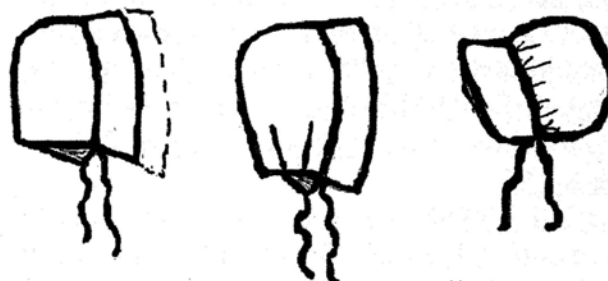
Very few of us are rich enough to afford one; so we need a substitute. At Dutch Village in Holland, MI, a shop sells facsimiles using gold material. I have tried a gold placemat (much too stiff) and gold aluminum foil. (What fun it was ironing this!) When I have time, I plan to replace the foil with a bright, shiny gold material.

It is easier to make an *Oorizer* with a wig on a head form. Free-hand (for individuality) draw 1 comma. Cut it out of a folded paper bag (tails joined). Place the *heads* 1/2" apart about 2 1/2" above the forehead. Keep making patterns until the tails join at the base of the skull in the back. Fit it to your head using mirrors. Fold the commas together at the tail jointure and cut with the tails at the fold of the material.

3. The Lace Outer-Cap (see Full Headdress left) covers both head and neck (*barely* touching the shoulders – i.e. 1/4" or less above the shoulders). Traditionally (even today) it consists of 1 piece of lace with no seams specially made by a very few old women. All the ladies of *Het Volk van Grada*, an ethnic dance group started in Hees, have this cap – as did the performer with the real-Gold *Oorizer* (ibid. above). Today, even in De Nederlands, it is almost impossible to find an old lady who makes them; so we must do the next best thing. In Holland, MI at Dutch Village and DeKlomp Wooden Shoe (factory beside Veerherrs Tulip Farm), these lace caps have seams: the one up the center of the back ruins the effect. Mine is made from 1 piece of store-bought lace and shaped, with carefully hidden stitches, over a wig on a head form. First, however, I took a tiny doll and 1 square sheet of toilet paper (Kleenex for a Barbie Doll) to see what could be done. Carefully take measurements and cut a piece of lace (perhaps using scrap material for your first attempt); then do the final tacking with hidden stitches. Buy hairpins matching your hair color and discretely put a few through the lace to hold the cap on securely.

On this Lace Outer-Cap are 2 Gold Medallions – 1 high on each side of the forehead. Don't use heavy ones or the Cap will sag. Round ones are for Protestants (which our ancestors were) and square ones for Catholics. You can make your own with pieces from a Craft Store and tack them on with matching gold thread. These Gold Medallions can be attached to an (optional) Gold Band (about 1/2" wide) across the upper forehead.

A simple CAP (with or without ties and a turned-back piece at the face) is an alternative to the Drente Headdress and is much easier to make (ibid. these 3 styles). One with ties is the older form. This cap



pattern can be adapted to make a Base Cap (ibid. above). I found 2 patterns, which can be made with or without 1) the turn-back in front and 2) ties under the chin: Simplicity S3723 B and McCall M2337 A.

The **COAT** can be loose or fitted and trimmed with braid, embroidery or fur. Pick any thick material [*velvet*, drapery or furniture fabric, flannel (completely lined for warmth), *satins*, heavy *silk*, etc.]. A suggested pattern is Simplicity S4900.

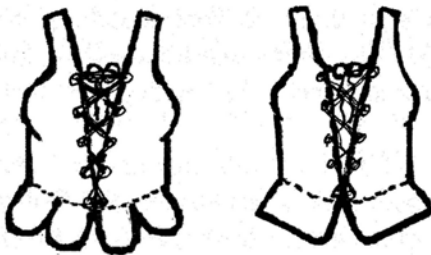


A **SHAWL/CAPE** (unfitted type) is easy to make without a pattern. Take a fringed Throw, wrap it around you, and mark with safety pins (looking in the mirror) where the first closure should be. I used only 3 fancy-metal hooked closures (expensive); but you can sew on ribbon ties or use Chinese looped fasteners, etc. There are numerous fitted Cape patterns.

A **VEST** or **JACKET** needs a pattern. The material is solid-color cotton/cotton-blend, or suede-cloth that does not have to match the Skirt. You have a wide variety of material for a more affluent version. I use solid-color ribbon plus small brass or stainless steel washers (from a Hardware Store) to lace my garments. (Slit jump-rings, used in jewelry, can tear ribbon and come apart.) To *Fake* a Blouse under a Jacket Sleeve, sew a ruffle or lace (long enough to protrude) under the *top* of the cuff.

For individually 1) rounded peplums use Simplicity S5582 A (Simplicity S5582 B & C are

also good) and with 2) squared peplums (see Simplicity S4059 B in Male Costume.). For peplums of



variegated sizes, extend the bottom of the pattern sections (about 9" down), then fold them up 4". Several *authentic* patterns are: Butterick B6196, B4484, & B4669 (If a regular peplum is desired, use only a full one.); and Simplicity S3809, S9966 B & C, & S3623.

McCall M4696 shows how you can add sleeves with a cuff to 1) make a Jacket or 2) without a cuff – as a *Fake Blouse Sleeve* (material and colors below). If you want a long sleeve, lengthen it a bit. *Tack* the sleeve top under the outer edge of the neckline trim. Use only a peasant sleeve (full gathered: e.g. Simplicity S3623).

To create a *Fake Blouse Neckline*, sew a ruffle/lace

on the inside (at the bottom) of the Vest or Jacket's neck trim – so the ruffle/lace peeks out above.

Vest/Jacket necklines were usually low to facilitate breast-feeding. *Sometimes* a **COLLAR** (pilgrim style) is used with these low necklines. For this, you can use the collar pattern of McCall M2337 A. Another idea is to wrap a large triangular **SCARF** (approx. 44-45" of 44-45" wide material of any solid color) around your neck and tuck the ends down the front of your Vest or Jacket.

The **BLOUSE/NIGHTIE-Slip** also needs a pattern. The dotted lines indicate 1) on the sleeves optional gathered areas (also with ribbon ties) and 2) where to stop if it's just a Blouse. This figure has gathered sleeves and neck with ribbon draw-strings and a lace ruffle trim; but other styles are also acceptable. A Nightgown was often worn 24 hours or more. During the day it was both blouse and slip. The white or off-white material is cotton/cotton-blend, muslin or voile but not lace or any see-through material. *Silks* and *satins* were used by wealthier ladies. Again there are several *authentic* choices (with and without string or ribbon ties at the neck). Suggested patterns are: Butterick B6196 or McCall M4091 (with a drawstring at the neck and cuffs).



The simple, straight **SKIRT**, is of any solid-color (or a *watered/swirled* look) cotton/cotton-blend for a commoner; the wealthy could use *silks*, *satins*, *velvets*, etc. It is gathered at the waist. The 2 side seams can hide Pockets (ibid. below). I make my Half-Slips, using this Skirt *pattern*, with Pockets having 4" of Velcro centered 1" inside the opening -- great for travel security! Aside from optional Pockets, the Skirt is 2 pieces of material (a front and a back). Each top *width* is 1/2 your waist measurement + 5" + 1/4" (for the 2 side seams). The *length* is from your waist to the bottom of your ankle + 4" (hem) + 1 3/4" at the top (turn-down for a drawstring + seam). I use 2 long *flat* shoe-strings (waist/2 + 14" = shoe-string length) for a drawstring: cut off 1 hard end of each, add 3-4" of elastic (to make the skirt waist *adjustable*) and sew together. Tuck the tied ends on the inside of the skirt. You don't need a pattern for this; however, if unsure, use Butterick B6196.



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POCKETS are recommended since a modern purse is inappropriate and you definitely need something for necessities (wallet, keys, make-up, etc.). Side-seam Pockets are made from the same material as the skirt (or Half Slip). Allow ½ yard of material for 2 pockets. Cut 4 pieces (trapezoids: 2 for each Pocket) --8" (top) by 18" long by 10" (bottom). Insert each piece in the side seam; then sew together to make 2 pockets. Lastly, for stability, sew/tack the top onto the front (bottom) of the skirt belt. The opening for your hand starts 2" down from the belt and is 7-7½" long. These Pockets can also be in a Nightie (above) or on the outside attached to a *string belt* (again -- shoestrings + 3-4" of elastic). Simply turn down the Pocket top to form a belt loop and thread shoestrings through it (the same procedure as for the Skirt belt). Slide the pockets under the Apron & Apron Strings. Tie the *belt* in front so it is also hidden by the apron. No pattern is needed. For Separate Pockets (same material as either the Skirt or Apron) in *antique* style, with a smaller *cargo* area, use Butterick B3737 D.

The **APRON** can be white/off-white (sometimes other contrasting colors) in cotton or cotton-blend, or muslin (voile for the affluent). It is also found with solid-color stripes (½-¾" wide) of many colors. For the affluent's costume, use white/off-white voile with or without embroidery. The finished



result is about 4" shorter than the Skirt. To make it look nicer, I insert ¾" belting into the Apron Belt across the front (your waist measured from side seam to side seam) and enclose it with a vertical seam at each end (after inserting the ends of the Ties). When you make *these* Apron Strings, be sure to make them long enough (your waist + 16" to tie + 1¼" for 2 seams) to Tie in Front. Both *Dutch* and German women always tie their aprons in front!

Apron-1 is *almost* another Skirt (leaving a 6" gap in back). Subtract 2" from the skirt length and allow 1¾" for the bottom hem. For Apron-1 add narrow (½"wide) 8"-long ties (same fabric) about 10" below the waist; but let them just dangle. (Don't ask me why these are there and never tied. That is how they are shown in pictures and seen in De Nederlands.)

Apron-2 is just a Skirt Front (ibid. size above) except for the length. Subtract 2" from the skirt length; allow 1¾" for the bottom hem and 1¾" for a belting-slot turn-down at the top. This allows the choice of a

wide or narrow Apron. For the affluent, this Apron may be made of voile with/without embroidery and/or lace trim. If needed, use Butterick B6196 and McCall M2337 A, but remember to add inches to the ties; in Simplicity S3723 also make the apron longer.

A **PURSE** or **POUCH** was small and displayed on top of the Apron or hidden beneath it. Often they were not needed with Separate Pockets (ibid. above) as a substitution. They were made of almost any fabric and hung from the Apron Ties by ribbon, chain, chord or drawstrings. If displayed, a Purse might be decorated with beads and/or embroidery. If hidden, any plain and sturdy material is sufficient.

PERFUME or **Smelling Salts** in **BOTTLES** (optional) were also used. These were displayed hanging on a chain/chord/ribbon from Apron Ties. Much Perfume was necessary back then because they bathed only once a week or less. Smelling Salts were used to revive a lady who fainted from numerous causes – including not breathing properly because of a tightly laced vest/corset.

KEYS (*only very olde styles*), also optional, could also be hung from the Apron Ties or placed in Pockets, Purse or Pouch. These were for the house, spice drawers, and other places where valuables were kept.

SHOES are usually thought to be the familiar wooden **KLOMPEN**. Actually, *Klomp*en were like rubber overshoes, worn only outside in bad weather or when gardening, etc. Drente *Klomp*en are plain – no decoration. They are removed at, or just inside, the entrance to the house and Indoor-Shoes are put on. In the Netherlands, I did not see wooden shoes at homes of Dutch friends, but they are still evident in rural areas. When buying *Klomp*en to wear, put on 2 pair of heavy skating socks (perhaps also spongy sole- inserts) to try them on. You'll need to wear these for comfort! *Klomp*en can be specially made for you and purchased at 2 locations in Holland, MI: Dutch Village (Tel.: 616-396-1475) and DeKlomp Wooden Shoe (Factory) (Tel.: 616-399-1900) beside Veerherr's Tulip Farm. You probably could order these by phone: if by mail/email, send exact-measurement outlines of your foot (sole and side views) wearing the socks etc. (ibid. above). The decoration exception is Wedding Klompen (for the bride), carved by the groom during the winter before their spring wedding. She wears them only once – on her wedding day (or perhaps also on her wedding anniversary). After that, they are put in a prominent place to be admired.

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Indoor Shoes are of leather in numerous styles and colors with/without heels – some with ties and some just slip-ons. Check Dutch paintings at your local Library or Bookstore. I prefer plain, black slip-ons with wide rounded toes.

Soft Shoes were also worn. (Check Slippers in Walmart or Kmart!) You can make Soft Shoes out of suede-cloth and eliminate the soles by sewing elastic to fit under the arch of your regular shoes. Only the fringed “Indian moccasins” are inappropriate in the 7 styles of Butterick B5223.

STOCKINGS, if used, were a solid color -- usually black, white or off-white/cream. For Indoor Shoes you have a choice – bare legs or thick Knee-hi’s.

JEWELRY consisted of necklace(s), brooch(es), earrings, ring(s) and perhaps bracelets. Pearls, as

earrings and a necklace, are found in many Dutch paintings; but gold and silver, as well as other gemstones were also used. The earrings frequently had dangles. Some women wore (and a few still wear) an orange coral necklace to honor William of Orange, who granted freedom of religion in the Netherlands. (This meant religious freedom from persecution for Protestants.) A plain wedding ring was the usual thing. Engagement rings were rare, usually reserved for the wealthier folk, and could be worn on the right hand. Other rings should look appropriately *olde style*. Check your local Library and Bookstore for books on Jewelry and Dutch paintings.

A Mother’s Jewelry, including the *Oorizer* & medallions on the Drente Headdress, was inherited by her eldest daughter. Younger daughters needed to marry rich men to get them.

DRENTE MALE COSTUME

A complete costume consists of a Hat, Cape or Coat/Jacket, Vest, Balloon Shorts or Knickers, Shirt/Night-Shirt, Collar, Belt, Purse and/or Pouch, Shoes, Stockings, and Jewelry such as 1) a brooch on the hat and/or shirt, 2) rings, 3) a chain and 4) fancy buckles for a belt and shoes. The basics (for a Commoner) are a shirt, pants (choices above), + shoes and stockings: the others add to the total effect. There is ample opportunity to individualize this outfit.

The HAT seen in many paintings is black felt and has a tall crown. I have not found a pattern with a crown high enough for this (McCall M5214 and M4805 C are remote possibilities.); and, even if I did, you’d have to wet real felt and put it on a wooden mold. I don’t know where you can buy these.

There are other alternatives, such as a *Brimmed Tam* with/without a feather, medallion/brooch and/or ribbon(s). The solid-color (black, browns, grays)

fabric can be *velvet*, heavy cotton (cotton-blend), or other thick material. Stiffen the brim with heavy interfacing, thus leaving it still pliable. The brim can be 1 piece or 2 pieces. The best is Simplicity S4059 A (my choice); but you can

add a Brim (instead of the band) to McCall M4805 B (a rather small crown) or Simplicity S8913.

A CAPE (of various lengths) may be substituted for the Coat and/or Jacket. There are numerous

patterns for this. I suggest fastening it with gold or silver metal fasteners that hook together (found in Fabric Stores) or perhaps with *wide* leather ties (shoestrings).

The JACKET/COAT or Vest needs a pattern. Use the same one for all 3 – just vary the sleeve style in the Coat and Jacket. This one is belted and has buttons, a gathered *skirt* and optional Caplets. The material can be twill, broadcloth, suede-cloth, etc. and it is of a solid color that does not have to match the Knickers. The affluent may use *velvet* or heavy *satın*. Be sure the Jacket or Vest is long enough to cover both standard fly and pockets on the Knickers.



For a Jacket any straight, loose sleeve will do or just sew in the Shirt Sleeves (of the same material as the Vest) seen in Simplicity S4059 A (Close the seam on this Jacket Sleeve: do not expose the shirt sleeve.). To *Fake* a Shirt under a Jacket Sleeve, sew a ruffle (long enough to protrude) under the top of the cuff. You can also use the sleeves in Butterick B5656 and Simplicity S4059 B.

There are other ways to close a Vest/Jacket besides buttons: 1) Bows of String or Coarse Ribbon; 2) a loop on 1 side and knot on the other that link together; 3) brass or stainless-steel washers linked individually (not laced, like with women) with coarse ties; and 4) gold or silver metal fasteners (ibid. Cape above). You may think of even more ideas.



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The **VEST** can become a Jacket by adding sleeves in a wide variety of styles. The Long Vest with Caplets is fastened with chains attached to 2 buttons plus a brooch at the neck and has a wide belt at the waist. Like the Jacket/Coat above, it has a slightly gathered *skirt* and belt. The Short Vest, also with



Caplets, has a Peplum of individual pieces: *ibid.* Simplicity S4059 B. If you select a Short Vest, just be sure it is long enough to cover the fly and pockets -- unless you make the Knickers from an ethnic pattern with the *olde* wide flap (*ibid.* Knickers below).



You can easily add Sleeves to *Fake a Shirt* if you add a Caplet [complete (best) or partial: *ibid.* Butterick B4574 and McCall M5214 B] to the Vest armhole. Just tack the sleeve well inside the armhole.

The **SHIRT/NIGHTSHIRT** Combo, like the women's Blouse-Nightie, was worn for 24 hours.



Obviously, they were longer than modern shirts. In the morning they were tucked into pants (4 styles shown). The materials, white/off-white, are cotton/cotton-blend, shirting, and muslin. Shirt I has 3 options: 1)



lace on the collar and cuffs and fastened at the neck with ribbon ties; 2) the collar and cuffs minus any lace; and 3) no collar and cuffs and fastened with string ties. Shirt II has a small collar and is laced up the front. For pictures, see Butterick B5008 and B4486. Do not put a seam down the Center Front of the Shirt (which I've *never seen* in these costumes), unless you can hide it under

1) ruffles (a "ruffle tie") or 2) a closed Vest or Jacket. The necklines I recommend have a Yoke: 1) McCall M4862 (easiest to make), 2) Butterick B5008 A and B, and 3) the ones without ruffles in Butterick B4486 -- (Shirt IIIa with a Yoke is easier to make. This plain one has cuffs and string ties. Shirt IIIb, above left, has lace on the collar and cuffs.).

Wealthier gentlemen had ruffles with or without lace and possibly used silk; but Van Voorhees men may have worn narrow ruffles with crocheted-style lace.

A large **SHIRT COLLAR** is white/off-white in the same fabric as the Shirt and often separate from the Shirt. Several styles, with/without ruffles or lace, appear in paintings. Unfortunately, I haven't found a pattern for a Square Collar. For a Round Collar use McCall M5214 B (Women's Pattern), or you could *square* this one for the *Rembrandt look*. (I make patterns from heavy interfacing or paper bags.)

BALLOON SHORTS (short Bloomers) are gathered at the waist and have a 1½-2" cuff just above the knee. The material can be *silk* or *velvet*, striped or not. If not striped, they often have 2" wide ribbons, about 2" apart, between the belt and the cuff. Balloon Shorts are usually worn by nobility and the wealthy. Stockings for these would be Queen-size Panty Hose found in the Women's Dept. I doubt that Van Voorhees men wore Balloon Shorts; however, if you are a Van Voorhees woman (or descended from one who married wealth), you have my good wishes in persuading your husband to wear these.

KNICKERS, the prevalent choice, are solid in color and the material can be twill, broadcloth, suede-cloth, *velvet*, *silk*, *satin*, etc. The *olde style* had a wide flap in front (from the crotch to the buttons at the waist) instead of the fly used today. *Authentic* Patterns for these are hard to get and very expensive. Unless you are making a Patroon Costume, I suggest buying Work Pants in black, blues, browns, greens and grays. Get the Work Pants 2 sizes too big. The legs should be wide (not skin tight) and *too long*. This creates the gathered look at both waist and knee. (Since the top area and fly will be covered by a Shirt/Vest/Jacket, you can use any belt to hold them up.) Try them on with a Belt and mark the legs 2" below the knee, where you will cut them off. Open the *Outside Seam* of the leg up 2-2½" and then stitch the flaps back -- thus making a slit opening to give you room to tie the cuffs. Put 1 cut-off piece aside. Next, open both seams and the hem of the other cut-off piece to give you 2 flat pieces of material: pin these together. You can make both cuffs from just 1 cut-off by cutting them lengthwise (top to bottom). The Cuffs must Not be Gathered.

Cuff-tie (knotted) dimensions are Length [calf measurement just below the knee + 8" (1 tie) + 5/8" seam + 8" (1 tie) + 5/8" seam] and Width-1 (for a 1"-wide cuff) 2" + 1 ¼" (seam allowance) or Width-2

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(for a 1½" wide cuff) 3" + 1¼" (seam allowance). Fold the cuff in half (with the seam edge on top) and



gather the legs onto the Cuffs leaving 8" + 5/8" (seam) at each end for ties. This Drawing, omit-ting a fly, shows the cuff ties in a simple knot. If you want a bow, you'll need to double the 8" measurements to 16" for each tie. This may be

too long for the cut-off piece; so you would need to make separate ties and insert them into the cuffs. If you choose bows, an-other option is to use coarse ribbon, inserted into the cuffs, for the ties. You'll need to buy 2 yards of rib-bon for them. Simplicity S9633 gives you a good picture, but shows ties over a gathered Cuff – a waste of material: just gather the leg directly onto the ties.

Leather BELTS (black or brown), used with a long Jacket/Coat/Vest or Shirt, are 2-3" wide and can be purchased. Be sure the Buckles are appropriate for the time (era). For fancier Leather Belts, which are tied, look in the Women's Dept.

A PURSE (Shoulder-Bag) and/or POUCH is some-times part of a man's attire, because Pockets were not in general use back then. This leather

Shoulder-Bag Purse is smaller than big ones often carried by women and can be purchased in the Women's Dept. It was used to carry food and/or other small supplies. The POUCH, a small leather or suede-cloth bag hung by a drawstring attached to a belt, was often used to carry money.

SHOES and STOCKINGS follow the same rules for men as for women (ibid. above, the section on Shoes in Female Costume (except for Wedding Klompen) – (Butterick B5223 for soft shoes). You can add large buckles (centered) from a Craft or Sewing Store. Men can buy heavy, extra-large Queen-size Knee-hi's in white or cream/off-white (not black) -- found only in the Women's Dept.

JEWELRY for men can be elaborate (a large-link chain necklace, brooch on a hat or a tie at the neck, rings, etc.), *if* they are rich. The Van Voorhees men probably limited themselves (or were financially limited) to a plain wedding ring, perhaps a medallion on their hat, plus large buckles for a belt and shoes. These could be made of brass, 'gold' or silver. If you want them, I suggest you check your local Library or Bookstore for a Jewelry book to get the right style for the time period. A Craft or Sewing Store may have what you need.

Conclusion

The data is very important in choosing materials, patterns and colors. I always buy ½ yard more material than the pattern states. When choosing prints or plaids, be sure these were available in your selected era. Most *so-called authentic* ethnic costumes (from anywhere) are those of the 1800s. By the 1950s these became *official* and were publicized by the Tourist Industry. There was no regard for earlier attire, historical availability, financial status and individuality. This is unfortunate. I hope all of you research your personal back-ground (male and female), history of that era, its life styles, occupations, foods, housing, and attire. This vital information will make your costume truly authentic and meaningful. Lastly, put your personal artistic preferences into the final result.

All this information may seem overwhelming at first. Make a list of the patterns and garment pieces in each. You will find some that have 3 or more usable pieces and the rest you might glean from patterns you already have. Many accessories you may own. I found *ethnic* footwear in the Slippers Section at Walmart and Kmart, you can find some

items in Holland, Mich. – e.g. Dutch Village and DeKlomp Wooden Shoe (Factory). Pela, Iowa has at least 1 interesting store. Flea Markets and Estate Sales often have period jewelry (real and *fake*) plus other items that might fit in as Dutch. Costume Jewelry looks like real gold or silver. Make your own ethnic jewelry from Craft Store materials. Fake fur and leather often look like the real thing.

Colors and materials mentioned are for poor and middle class Dutch attire. Dutch housewives were very thrifty – wasting nothing. An old skirt could be shortened for a daughter or cut up to make aprons, scarves, diapers, and lastly mop rags. Likewise men's old clothes would be downsized for sons and finally become mop rags. Our family prospered greatly after arriving in Nieuw Amsterdam. This means their clothes could be of far more colorful and expensive fabrics. Just remember, once you have selected an era, the time a style from Paris or Amsterdam arrived here would be 2 years later – ships traveled slowly, among other reasons. Still, one had a much greater choice of style than our poor relatives who remained behind in De Nederlands.

Manual for Making Dutch Costumes circa 1500-1750 continued

Use your imagination! Be inventive! Mix pieces from several patterns. *Substitute fake for real* whenever possible. The final result will be a lasting treasure to pass down through your family.

This article will help many of you create your own Dutch outfit. I hope you will wear your costume proudly to all Folk Festivals in your area. At present, I'm the only one in Erie, PA who appears in a Dutch Drente costume. After International Night 2009 at

Gannon University, we may have others (from different Dutch Provinces) joining me in the future.

Here is your Chance to be an Actor or Actress portraying a Real Historical Person (Your Ancestor) at our Reunion Dinner!

BE PROUD OF Our DUTCH HERITAGE and VAN VOORHEES ASSOCIATION!

Notes

1. My apologies for the illustrations! I drew them on the computer in *Paintbrush* with a Mouse.
2. It would be nice if you put the details of and reasons for your costume selection on a 3"-by-5" card and shared it with us at the Reunion Dinner!
3. It's OK for your spouse to dress as your *ancestral* partner and wear a costume from a different province/area; OR maybe your spouse would like to wear a costume reflecting his/her ancestry of the same era.
4. It's also OK for you to be in generic Dutch costume and your spouse in his/her ancestral generic costume.
5. If you have any Questions, please give me **your Phone No.** when you send all the details and questions to my Email address: mevmusic@aol.com. Make the Topic **Nieuwsbrief-Costume**, so I'll know to open it. My phone, **814-898-2124**, has an **Answering Machine** giving only the number. Be patient: I'll get back to you as soon as possible.

References (All are from my Personal Book Collection & Photographs.)

(Check only these Provinces (Drente, Friesland, Groningen, & Overijssel) for Headgear.)

1. Drente costumes (personal photos), worn by performers and museum docents in De Nederlands
- 2.* *Nederlandsche Kleederdrachten* by V. Bing & Braet von Ueberfeldt
(Many years ago I found a copy in English in Carnegie Library in Oakland, Pittsburgh, Pa.)
- 3.* *The Costumes of Holland* by Constance Nieuwhoff, Willem Diepraam & Cas Oorthuys
- 4.* *Daily Life in Holland in the Year 1566* by Rien Poortvliet (ISBN: 0-8109-3309-8)
- 5.* *Mutsen en Streekdrachten in Gelderland en Overijssel* by D.W. Woertman & J. Herbert
- 6.* *In een vijfschaften jak* by Marja Zwart (publ. by Drents Museum, Assen)
- 7.* *Een nieuw Drents kostuum* by Ellen ter Hofstede (publ. by Drents Museum, Assen)
[a mix of some *olde* (1600-1800) plus new costumes (early 1900s)]
- 8.* *Sits: Exotisch Textiel in Friesland* by Gieneke Arnolli & Sytske Wille-Engelsma
(1600-1770: in color + detailed drawings indicating pattern shapes)
- 9.* *Kleederdrachten in Nederland* by Elmar B.V. of Delft
- 10.* *Zuiderzeemuseum Veelzijdig Verzameld* published by Stichting Rijksmuseum Het Zuiderzeemuseum
*Nos. 2, 3, 4 & 5 are out-of-print; Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 bought in De Nederlands & only in Dutch
11. *Dutch Costumes: a Look into the Past* by Jacki Craver & Phyllis Zylstra
12. *Dutch Painting* by Christopher Brown
6 famous painters: Vermeer, Rembrandt, Breughal, Rubens, Van Dyck, & Jan Steen + 40 lesser known ones
13. *Masters of Seventeenth Century Dutch Genre Painting* by the Philadelphia Museum of Art
14. A separate book for each of these painters: Vermeer, Rembrandt, Breughal, Van Gogh, Rubens, etc.

Further Suggested Reading

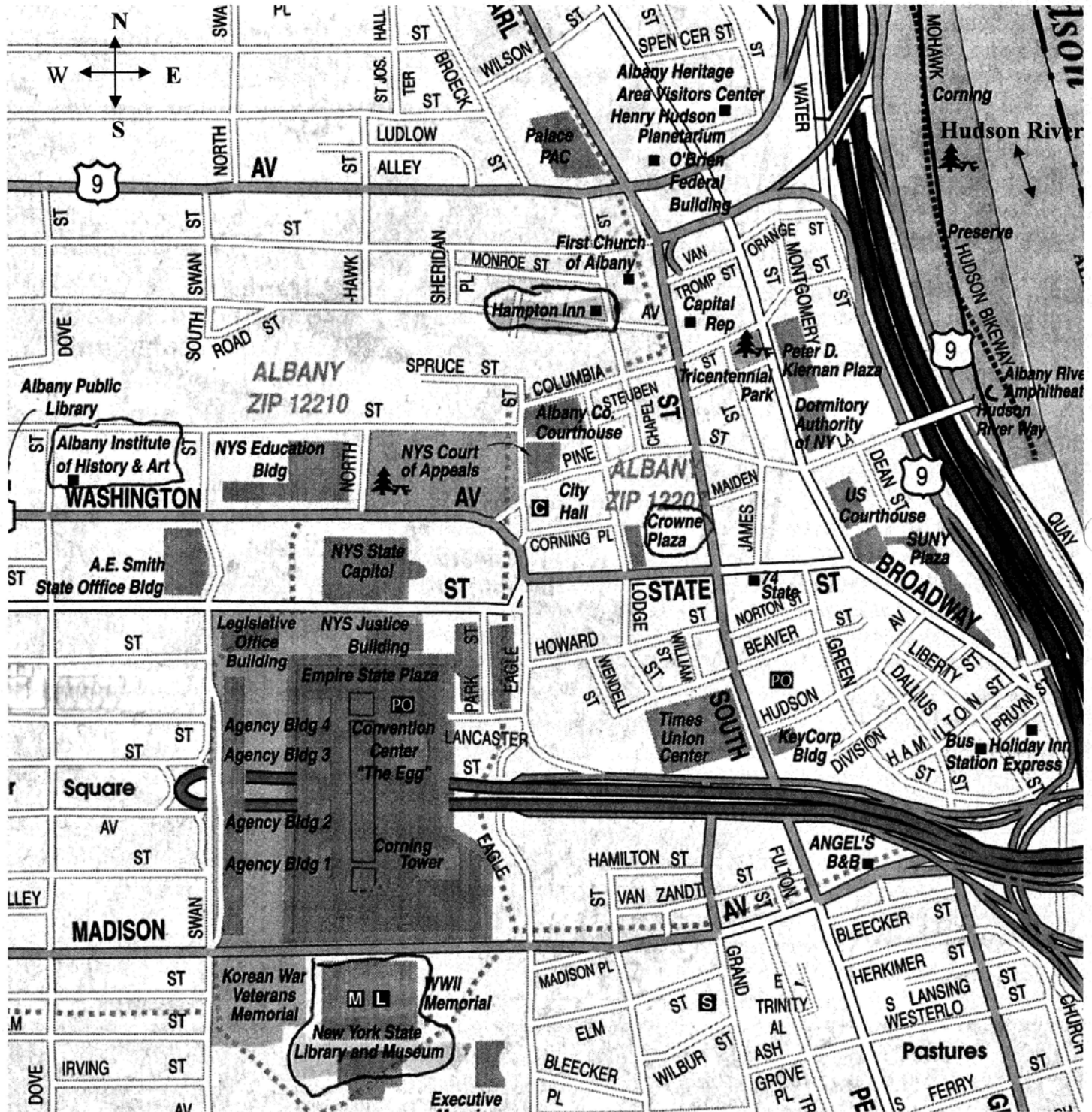
15. *A History of Costume* by Carl Koehler (includes pattern Shapes: look in Pattern Books for these)
16. *The Glory of Baroque Dresden* by The Mississippi Commission For International Cultural Exchange, Inc.
17. *20,000 Years of Fashion* by Francois Boucher (and many other similar books)
18. *Accessories of Dress* by Katherine Lester & Bess Viola Oerke
19. *Jewelry Through the Ages* by Guido Gregorietti (and many other similar books)
20. *The Great Treasures: The Goldsmith's Art from Ancient Egypt to the 10th Century* ed. by Gianni Guadalupi

ALBANY City MAP

The **Circled Areas** are places where we have the **Option** to go from Oct. 1-4, 2009. As you follow the Event Schedule (on pages 25 & 26), you can refer to the Map for the exact location. Transportation from

the Hampton Inn to the New York State Library (bottom of map) is via a FREE Trolley, provided by the New Netherlands Institute.

Street Map of Albany, NY



VAN VOORHEES ASSOCIATION REUNION 2009: Complete SCHEDULE
Including Our Arrangements for OPTIONAL Events

WEDNESDAY Evening, Sept. 30, 2009: OPTIONAL for Early Arrivals

6:15 PM: Those wishing to join us for dinner (Separate Checks) at the Albany Pump Station Restaurant (on Quackenbush Square can meet us in the Hampton Inn Lobby for an 8-minute walk to the site. For those needing to ride, there is 1) handicapped parking + some spaces and 2) paid parking. You can also contact Robert F.Voorhees (Email: rvoorhees@gmail.com or Tel.: 336-852-3125), who will arrive sometime in the afternoon.

6:30 PM: Dinner, with **Separate Checks**, as stated above.

THURSDAY, Oct. 1, 2009: OPTIONAL Events for Early Arrivals

10:00 AM: Albany Historical Movie & Presentation at the Albany Visitors Center in Quackenbush Square.

11:00 AM: 90 minute Aquaduck Tour (WWII Army Duck) all around Albany + on the Hudson River
Cost: \$20 per person

Lunch is on your own.

2:15 PM: Guided Tour at the Art Museum – a long walk from the Hotel or you can take the FREE Trolley.
Cost: \$8 per person.
Trolley transportation from the Hampton Inn is FREE.

FRIDAY, Oct. 2, 2009: Hampton Inn (catered by Yono's Restaurant, known for its excellent cuisine)

4:00 PM: Guided Tour & Presentation (FREE) at First Church (Dutch Reform; established 1642) (about 100 feet from the Hampton), conducted by the Church Historian (www.firstchurchinalbany.org).

5:30 PM: SOCIAL HOUR

Cash Bar

Soft drinks will be provided.

A Special *Photo-Identification Contest* will be held at this time.

6:30 PM: BUFFET DINNER MENU (\$45 per person: see page 27 for Reservation Form)

Rolls & Butter

Classic Caesar Salad OR Gado-Gado (Indonesian Salad with peanut dressing)

Pasta with Sundried Tomato & Artichoke Hearts OR Bakmi Goreng (Indonesian Noodle Dish)

Chicken 1) Pistachio OR 2) Francais OR 3) Parm OR 4) with Orange Ginger Sauce

Poached Salmon with 1) Saffron-Tamarind Sauce OR with 2) Champagne Dill Sauce

Stir-Fry Vegetables

Rice Pilaf OR Nasi Goreng (Indonesian Fried Rice)

Triple Chocolate Mouse Torte

Coffee and Tea

7:30 PM: Annual Business Meeting, Costume Presentations, and Winner(s) of the Identification Contest

8:00 PM: David William Voorhees, a VVA member, will speak on "The Story of the Holland Society's Journal, *de Halve Maen*." At the end of his talk there will be a **Question & Answer Session.**

David is 1 of the most knowledgeable people on New Netherlands history. For the past 19 years as Director of the Jacob Leisler Project at New York University and Managing Editor of a scholarly journal, *deHalve Maen*, he is devoted to New Netherlands studies. Formerly the Managing Reference History Editor at Charles Scribner's Sons and co-editor of *The Papers of William Livingston*, he received a Ph.D. in History from New York University in 1988. He was Speaker for the New York State Council of the Humanities in 1996-1998. Living in Hudson, NY, he is now restoring a late 18th century Nantucket-style house on Union St.

His published works include: 1. *The Concise Dictionary of American History* (1983),

2. *The Holland Society: A Centennial History 1885-1895* (1985), and

3. *Records of the Reformed Protestant Church of Flatbush, Kings County, New York, Volume I, 1677-1720* (1999).

OPTIONAL ACTIVITIES

Kiliaen van Rensselaer's Colonie: The Beginning of European Settlement of the Upper Hudson **32nd Rensselaerswijck Seminar: Thurs. Oct. 1 to Sat. Oct. 3, 2009**

The registration form and details for this seminar weren't available at press time. They'll be available shortly at www.NNP.org. Email rfvoorhees@gmail.com to get on the **Reunion Email List** to receive the latest info.

The cost of this Seminar is \$75 for Fri. and Sat., Oct. 2-3, 2009 and includes the Thursday evening lecture and reception (below). It is \$50 for Adults for 1 day, and \$25 per day for Students.

THURS. Evening, Oct. 1, 2009: Start of Seminar with a lecture by Russell Shorto followed by book signings and a reception.

FRI. & SAT., Oct. 2nd & 3rd 2009 Morning and Afternoon Sessions: Focus is on the Rensselaerswijck patroonships and genealogical resources for tracing one's Dutch ancestors both here and in the Netherlands. The speakers include: Stefan Bielinski, Peter Christoph, Jan Folkerts, Henry Hoff, Nico Plomp, Oliver Rink, Martha Shattuck, Len Tantillo, Janny Venema, and Charles Gehring.

Also many of the authors of *Explorers, Fortunes, and Love Letters: A Window on New Netherland* will participate in a roundtable discussion of their current research activities.

SAT. Evening, Oct. 3, 2009 New Netherlands Institute Dinner: The featured speaker is Capt. William 'Chip' Reynolds of the *Halfe Maen*, a reconstruction of Henry Hudson's ship.

Other Events Oct. 2-3, 2009: An Aquaduck tour of Albany & the Hudson River Panorama; Albany Institute of History & Art exhibition, *400 Years of History, Art & Culture*; an orientation film on the city of Albany.

OTHER OPTIONS for LEARNING about DUTCH CULTURE (not previously mentioned)

Go to the **Albany Heritage Area Visitors Center** for more ideas (Albany Map on page 24) for a presentation and Exhibit on the *Early Dutch Settlers in Rensselaerwyck*. There is also information on Self-Guided Walking Tours.

Quackenbush House, built circa 1730 (next to Quackenbush Square & now a restaurant), is the oldest existing structure in Albany and 1 of the finest remaining examples of Dutch urban architecture in the USA.

Visit the **New York State Library and Museum**. Use its **Genealogy Dept.** and **Archives** to check on more details about your ancestors and this region. The **Museum** has many exhibits, 1 of which features Indians and a full-size replica of an Iroquois Longhouse. There were many dealings between the Dutch and the Indians during the days of Fort Orange (the original name of Albany). The main one involved the Indians trading furs with the Dutch for European commodities. There is a beautiful Carousel for children (with a charge). The **Gift/Book Shop** has many books of interest. Also there is a cafeteria where one can buy lunch and snacks.

The **Ten Broeck Mansion** was built in 1797-1798 for General Abraham Ten Broeck (Commander of the NY Militia at the Battle of Saratoga in 1777) and his wife, Elizabeth Van Rensselaer. It is now the headquarters of the Albany County Historical Association.

New Paltz, NY, about 75 miles south of Albany, has a charming original **Huguenot Village** and **Huguenot Society Library** (plus the town Library) with extensive Genealogy Records including those of the **Rapalje** family which had several members marry into the Van Voorhees family. (See page 4: *Henry Hudson and the Van Voorhees Family*.)

Fishkill, NY is about 105 miles south of Albany. The olde **Dutch Reform Church** there had **Johannes Van Voorhees (son of Coert)** as 1 of several founders. Johannes Van Voorhees moved to this area about 1735 from southern New Jersey and acquired almost 3000 acres with Hudson River frontage. The Beacon Yacht Club stands on the house site today. The original Church Records (marriages, births, deaths, etc.) are in the adjacent house and available for viewing. The Church Graveyard has **Van Voorhees tombstones** taken from the **Van Voorhees Cemetery** on the original farm of **Johannes Van Voorhees**. Family members still reside in the area and belong to this church. The **Fishkill Library** has a **Genealogy Section** with lots of information about this area.

RESERVATION FORM for the VAN VOORHEES ASSOCIATION REUNION BUFFET DINNER
(Please Clip Out, Fill in the Form below and Mail it with your Check or Money Order.)

Name(s): _____

ADDRESS: Street _____ City _____

State _____ Zip Code _____

Reunion Buffet (Fri. Evening: 10/2/2009) at \$45/each x No. of People ____ = Total \$ _____

Make your Check or Money Order payable to: **The Van Voorhees Association** and
Mail it to: **Scott T. Voorhees, President**

Please don't forget to send in your 2009 Dues !!

Annual DUES: Still Only \$ 10.00 !!

If you check, you will find that many organizations similar to ours have dues \$25.00 or more. We have kept ours to a minimum to encourage maximum family membership. It is early, but you should think about Christmas-Gift Memberships as a Heritage for your family. Our genealogy files are probably the largest of any family group in the USA. Your Dues support **continuing Genealogical Research**, book

handling, and the possibility of **Future CDs and Books**. Our bills come in every month. The 2009 dues were due on Jan. 1, 2009. To determine your dues status, please check the 1st line of your mailing label. If the *mailing label* does not say *2009* or *Life*, we have made a mistake or your dues for 2009 have not been paid. Your Dues are Deductible for Federal Income Tax purposes.

DUES FORM (Please Clip Out and Send In With Your Dues)

Very few families have an organization like ours. Please help us get the work done by volunteering your services and getting your relatives to join. "Many hands make light the work." If each of you could act as a back-up to assist us, it would be much appreciated.

Dues through December 31, 2009 were payable January 1, 2009. Please check the membership desired, note any change of address, use your entire 9-digit zip code (to save money in postage), add your e-mail address (if you have one) and **mail your dues to: Albert T. Van Voorhies**

Please make checks payable to The Van Voorhees Association. Your dues are deductible for Federal income tax purposes.

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 2009 membership card.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip code _____

VVA Number _____ E-mail _____



Albert T. Van Voorhies

RETURNED SERVICE REQUESTED

FIRST CLASS MAIL

