



VAN VOORHEES NIEUWSBRIEF

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Remembering Donald George Vorhis, Past President by Scott Voorhees, President

Donald George Vorhis passed away on 17 May 2013 (Obituary on page 3).
He was President of the Van Voorhees Association 1981-1991.

I attended my first Van Voorhees Association reunion in October 1985. I was immediately amazed by the number of Voorhees “cousins” in the room. As a first timer I stayed in the background observing the interactions of the members. Many apparently knew each other from previous reunions or had worked together in various roles on behalf of the association; however, the person who drew most of my attention was the president, Don Vorhis. I first noticed the manner of his leadership style; the way in which he lead the group and treated each member in such a respectful way that it made me want to immediately become more involved in the association. At the end of the meeting I introduced myself and offered to assist in any manner he thought would be beneficial. He immediately asked me to fill the event program manager position which was vacant. Little did I know

that I would continue in that position for several years, while assuming many other responsibilities. He always took the time to thank me and praise my efforts. I am not embarrassed to say that receiving a compliment from Don meant a lot. I learned over time that he was virtually solely responsible for bringing back the association to its current status.

I have thought of Don many times in subsequent years and have tried to handle situations within the association the way he had; with dignity and professionalism while making people feel good about their contributions. If I had to describe Don in one word, it would be *class*. He was a true gentleman. I like to think that I am a better administrator for having known Don. He will be missed, and the contributions he made to the Van Voorhees Association have not been forgotten.

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DONALD GEORGE VORHIS



Donald George Vorhis, age 90, son of Wilbur Ambrose Vorhis and Jeannette Martha Carson Vorhis, died of pulmonary fibrosis 17 May 2013 at home. He was President of the Van Voorhees Association (1981-1991), the largest Dutch family organization in the USA.

Don got a BA at Ohio Wesleyan Univ. and an MA in International Relations at Harvard Univ., and graduated from the Senior Course at the Naval War College. He was a 2nd Lt. in the 28th Marines in WWII for the final assault on Japan. In 1949, he joined the CIA as an operations officer in 5 Asian posts till retirement in 1976, when he received a Career Intelligence Medal. After retiring, he did management consulting a few years followed by 9 years as executive director of the National Registry in Clinical Chemistry.

A member of local and national philatelic organizations, Don was a serious stamp collector, exhibiting at

stamp shows and contributing to philatelic journals. He loved all types of music. He and Lois, his wife, enjoyed ballroom dancing as members of several clubs. They also loved to travel and visited 34 countries. For many years Don was a member of Annandale United Methodist Church. After moving to Midlothian, he was affiliated with the Brandermill Church.

Survivors include Lois W. Vorhis, his wife of 63 years; 3 children -- David (Debbie) of Salisbury, Md., Richard (Sarah) of Richmond, Va., and Linda James (John) of Maplewood, NJ; 7 grandchildren (Brenna Jean Vorhis preceding him in death) and 3 great-grandchildren; 2 sisters -- Jeannette Bryant (Gordon) of Hudson, Oh., and Charlotte Knighton (David) of Bennington, Vt.

A memorial service was held 25 May 2013 at the Brandermill Church. Internment will be at Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, DC.

Donations may be made to the Brandermill Church, 4500 Milridge Parkway, Midlothian, VA 23112.

DON VORHIS

by Manning Voorhees

Don Vorhis left this life on 17 May 2013. He was the 5th President of the Van Voorhees Association serving between 1981 and 1991. Don is known as 1 of the 2 most accomplished Presidents of our Association. Oscar Voorhees founded the Association in 1932. Organizations such as ours can move in broad waves of advancement and recession. These positive and negative curves developed for us and Don succeeded to the Presidency during a downward swing.

Membership had declined and there was no outward development of a successor to the 1881 work of our Family Genealogy by Elias Van Voorhis. There was a need for a new people to join the management of the Association and turn the curve upwards once again. Don stepped up to generate this revival.

Don wrote to a fellow member shortly before his death that he concentrated on management of the Association and not on Family history and genealogy. This strategy was the logical move. Within 4 or so years after he assumed the Presidency, new faces appeared filling important roles on the Executive Committee, our central management and control group. On meeting days, around 20 chairs would be arranged in a rectangular form and a somewhat lesser number were put behind the others in a 2nd row. The attendees filled these chairs. Not all of them were formal Committee members, but all had a job to do and made their

reports. Occasionally the committee would meet in a different location than the Reformed Church in Highland Park, New Jersey; but the basic scene was unchanged. The resulting discussion was active and new ideas were proposed. The Association was once again on an ascendancy. Membership was rising, although not without effort, and in 1984 the Association published Volume 1 of *The Van Voorhees Family, The First Four Generations*.

My experience with developing *Through a Dutch Door, 17th Century Origins of the Van Voorhees Family* is illustrative of Don's management approach. I made the proposal to research the life and times of Steven Coerts in his native Drente at a Committee meeting in 1986. There was silence in the room as Don looked at me thoughtfully for a bit and then expressed his approval of the idea. After discussion, the Committee approved the expenditure of scarce funds for a major research endeavor that could have resulted in failure. The effort then commenced. The interesting fact is that I never heard from Don except at the semi-annual Committee meetings unless I telephoned him for approval of important changes to the work. This is not because Don was disinterested in the project -- far from it! -- but because he had delegated the responsibility to make success happen ... although Don continued

DON VORHIS by Manning Voorhees continued

to be in charge. People cannot be motivated if their actions are second guessed. This is why the Committee meetings were active and the revival of the Association was strong. Don had a friendly chat with each attendee and made one feel that the Association depended on him/her alone for its continued success. This was a very nice, warm feeling.

Don spent his working career with the CIA. The late Elizabeth Edgar said that she convinced Don to

become President 'because he spoke Korean.' "Who speaks Korean?" Don did, apparently. He was active in the stamp collecting world and was President of a Korean stamp club that did not meet. There were many facets to Don.

Today the Van Voorhees Association is strong and vibrant because of the abilities and efforts of Don Vorhis.

Thank you, Don.

Editor's Note: Just before his death, Don Vorhis sent me a note of appreciation. Like Scott Voorhees, his comment is something I treasure.



In Memoriam

Bogert (Bo) Cox Holly of Rockaway, NJ died 26 Dec. 2012 age 82. A graduate of Fairleigh Dickinson University, Bo served in the U.S. Marine Corps during the Korean War. Afterwards he became an accountant for Bell Atlantic until retirement in 1987.

He was a member of 2 organizations (Morris Co. Genealogical Society, and Clark and Dover Cadets Drum and Bugle Corps) and an officer of 3 more (president of the NJ chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, governor-general of the Mayflower

Society, member and treasurer of the Van Voorhees Association); and lifetime member of First Memorial Presbyterian Church in Dover, NJ.

He was married for 57 years to Helen Pope Holly, who survives him. Other survivors are his 2 children [John Holly (Meredith) of Boonton, Joan Holly of Rockaway]; 2 grandchildren (Gabriella and Alexander); 2 siblings in Spring Hill, Tenn. (Eldridge Holly and Caroline Richards); and also many nieces and nephews.

The Van Voorhees Association appreciates the years of service given by Bogert (Bo) Cox Holly.

Suzanne Bennett Voorhies (born 22 Mar.1925 Babylon, NY), daughter of Jacobus and Sarah Bennett Voorhies, died 20 Jun. 2013 age 88 at Pen Bay Medical Center in Rockport, Me.



She grew up in Babylon. After graduating in 1946 from Barnard College, Sue learned to perform *Pap tests* by George Papanicolaou, its originator. For 40 years she worked as a cytologist at hospitals in New York City, Long Island, Maine, and lastly at Pen Bay Medical Center. A skilled and avid sailor, she loved Knox County and sailing the West Penobscot Bay. She was secretary (1993-7) of the Maine chapter of the American Rhododendron Society. In 1972 she moved with her mother to Camden and later built a home in Rockport. She recently moved to Terraces at Quarry Hill, Camden.

In St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Camden she was

active as a choir member, Eucharistic minister, Officiant at the Daily Offices, scheduler of servers at the Eucharist, regular contributor to the parish newsletter, and member of the Library Committee. In the 1990s she took vows as a solitary religious in service to St. Thomas' parish. Her church activities in later years were limited by health.

Preceded in death by her parents and brother, Peter Voorhies, Suzanne is survived by Margaret Voorhies (sister-in-law) of Babylon, NY; 2 nieces [Kathleen Voorhies Ryerson of Savannah, Ga. and Patricia Voorhies Schneider (David) of New York City]; nephew, Stephen Voorhies (Anna) of Fayetteville, Ark.; grand nieces and nephews (Nancy and Samuel Ryerson; Shara Schneider; Geoffrey, Daniel and Rachel Voorhies).

The memorial service was at St. Thomas Episcopal Church in Camden. You can send your condolences to longfuneralhomecamden.com.



Ronald A. Vooris of Nassau, NY, the son of Herbert J. and Helen Kypke Vooris and descendant of Edward Doty (*Mayflower* passenger), died 6 June 2013 age 85. He was a Life Member of the Van Voorhees Association.

Retiring in 1990, he was an Army veteran of WWII and army cook in Korea, member of the VVA and East Greenbush VFW, mason and carpenter (built his home), and truck driver (37 years). A family man, he was a Little League coach, loved fishing, bowling and darts, etc.

He was predeceased by his sister, Joan Shuhard and 4 brothers -- Herbert, George, Norman and Robert.

Donna E. Chism (born 26 Aug. 1936 Alton, IL), the daughter of Donald Voorhees Jr. and Eileen Rothe Voorhees, died 3 Oct. 2013 in Nedora, IL. She was a School Counselor and Science Teacher at the Piasa Southwestern Junior High/Middle School.

Survivors include her husband, Robert Chism; 3 sons -- Steven (Lynne), Kenneth (Qenise), and Keith (Jo Ellen); 9 grandchildren -- Christopher Chism (Amy), Jess Chism (Samantha), Corbott Chism,

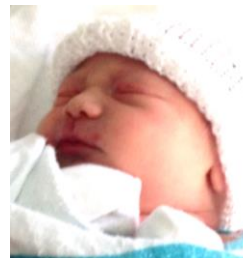
Ethelyn P. Van Gelder Vooris, his wife for 63½ years, survives him along with 12 children: Ronald Vooris (Debbie), Epple Finch (Howard), Kip Vooris, Kevin Vooris (Maria), Michael Vooris (Mary Sue), Kevin Paul Vooris (Pam), Andrew Vooris (Kelly), James Vooris (Kathy), Karen Corbin, Mark Vooris (Laura), Ellen Ring, and Gregory Vooris (Debbie Blair). Other family survivors are 24 grandchildren and 20 great-grandchildren.

The funeral was 10 June 2013 (Rockefeller Funeral Home, Rensselaer) and interment in New Rural Cemetery, East Greenbush. Contributions can be sent to Community Congregational Church (221 Columbia Turnpike in Rensselaer, NY 12144) or to Community Hospice (315 S. Manning Blvd. in Albany, NY).

Emileigh Ziebka (Steve), Joshua Chism (Hannah), Kyle Chism (Amanda), Jennifer Chism Caleb, Lauren Chism, and Keaton Chism; 5 great-grandchildren -- Ryan Chism, Reese Chism, Landyn Chism, Jaxon Chism, and Elizabeth Ziebka; 4 sisters -- Darlene Jenkins (Gary), Shirley Wilton (Don), Kathy Healey and husband, plus Deanna Kiehne (Art), 2 brothers -- Darrell Voorhees (Gail) and Donald Voorhees (Linda).

Nieuws van Verwanten (Cousins) en Nieuw Lidmaaten (New Members)

Cameron Yan-King Voorhees, son of Kenneth Robert Voorhees (born DE) and Heather Loc-Yee Wong Voorhees (born CT), was born 1:20 AM on 5 Aug. 2013 in Fairfax, Va. He weighed 7 lbs. 4 oz. His paternal grand-parents are Robert Fait Voorhees (born NY) and Gretchen Myers Voorhees (born MA); maternal grandparents are Steven How-Yan



Wong (born China) and Gretta Elaine Krepps Wong (born PA); paternal great-grandfather is Henry Austin Voorhees (born NY); and maternal great-grandfather is King-Fong Wong born China.

Mildred Voorhees celebrated her 100th birthday in Jan. 2013. Happy Birthday, Mildred!

Dr. Ron Voorhees, as of Dec. 2012, is acting director of a Pittsburgh (PA) Veterans Affairs hospital.

Roger Voorhies is director of Financial Services for the Poor Initiative at the Bill-and-Melinda Gates

Foundation.

Hugh Hudson III of Frankfort, Kentucky and **James Russell Steward** of Marietta, Georgia recently joined the Van Voorhees Association. If you live near either of these new members, please give them a welcome.

Vereniging est Kracht.

Union is Strength.

Olde Dutch Proverb

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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.
100 Railroad Ave., Suite 104
Westminster, MD 21157
Attn.: Herbert Bates

The Van Voorhees Association has published the *9th Generation CD* (including 9th generation children).
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-year Membership).
Important: (1) Please include your email address, if possible, so we may communicate with you as needed; and
 (2) Please address any questions to

Checks or money orders should be made out to the **Van Voorhees Association** and
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Vorstins van De Nederlands (Monarchs of De Nederlands) 1581 to 2013

by Marilyn Van Voorhis Voshall

Recently the monarchs in both De Nederlands and Belgium resigned and their heirs took over. In earlier times the boundaries of De Nederlands included Belgium (officially a country in 1830) and Luxemburg (both now separate countries). In this article is a list of all the Dutch Republic monarchs plus a brief note on the lives of each.

In ancient history European tribes elected their chief (sometimes a woman) with everyone (both men and women) voting. This election tradition disappeared for 800-900 or more years after the arrival of Julius Caesar and, later, Christianity. The Roman system of government prevailed. In Europe only Dutch women retained their financial independence by keeping their right to ownership of money and property.

After Charlemagne the German empire was limited to individual states, each ruled by its own (often hereditary) prince. These states, which did not become the country of Germany until 1883, governed the lowland (Nederland) swamps in the northwestern area, until these marshes became independent Dutch states and later the nation of De Nederlands in 1581. We owe these German princes a degree of thanks. First, they were more lenient than others toward their subjects. Second, they met every few (5-10) years and elected, from among themselves, a king (emperor) whose position was not hereditary. This elective process, copied and extended in De Nederlands, continues today. Basically, their monarchy now is hereditary; however, according to Dutch law, parliament can vote the monarch out of office and must *officially* approve the person who marries an heir to the throne.

While we do not have a monarch, the idea of people electing their ruler plus an additional governing body came from the Dutch who greatly expanded the older policy of the German states.

In *olden* times when one disagreed with a ruler, the monarch killed the objector and possibly his family as well. German princes seldom did this. Instead they told dissidents they could go live in the dangerous, northwestern saltwater marshes. (Major drainage projects did not begin until c.1200.) Often brave souls did that and took their families with them. They joined folks already there (for unknown centuries) and turned those swamps into farmland – not an easy task. Eventually this area became De Nederlands. If you're a very independent person, you inherited this stamina.

Through royal intermarriages, some European monarchs ruled vast areas beyond the boundaries of their local country. For many years the German states con-

rolled most of De Nederlands. Off and on, France ruled Flanders, their border with the Dutch people. Spain c.1556 got control of a large part of De Nederlands.

Today Flanders is in Belgium, but there's a continuing conflict between the Dutch-speaking Flanders and the French-speaking part of Belgium. Dutch Flanders wants the official language of Belgium to be Dutch; but, thus far, it states it does not wish to become part of De Nederlands.

The map (on the next page) shows the early extent of De Nederlands. As years passed and conflicts arose, the size decreased. De Nederlands did not have an army large enough to defend all Dutch-speaking areas. Other countries thought it was too big (i.e., too financially successful) and sought to diminish its size.

Drenthe, mentioned because of our ancestry, has always been an agricultural province with many small villages and towns. Ruinen and Assen (the provincial capital) are not shown on early maps. The Hees area today is a countryside vacation spot for many with a trailer park near Ruinen.

On the following **map** are 4 towns I'd like to mention. **Brussels**, shown in Brabant, is the present capitol of Belgium. **Mechelen**, also in Brabant (now Belgium) was the original home of Ludwig van Beethoven (grandfather of the famous, deaf composer) before he moved to Bonn, Germany. Ludwig, the composer, was the first son of Johann van Beethoven and his German wife (Maria Keverich); therefore, according to Dutch tradition, he was named for his paternal grandfather. In Liege is **Aachen**, now in Germany. It appears to be a city-state on the eastern border of Limburg. Attached to Aachen castle (built as a summer home and retreat by Charlemagne), where he eventually retired, is a chapel (worth seeing). Sunday church services are still held there. **Maastricht**, (now on the Dutch-German border) is home to the famous violinist-conductor of the Johann Strauss Orchestra, Andre Rieu (usually heard on PBS at Christmas). Many generations ago after the Rieu (French) family became Huguenots, they went/fled to De Nederlands.

Several Dutch states, after freeing themselves from German rule, joined together to become a very small country called Holland. More Dutch-speaking states joined this group until it became De Nederlands. This lengthy process, with many wars as the Dutch states freed themselves from foreign rule, also involved an agreement on how to select a national government; however, until 18 Jan. 1664 (as you will see below), 3 united provinces (Drenthe, Friesland, and Groningen)

Monarchs of De Nederlands continued

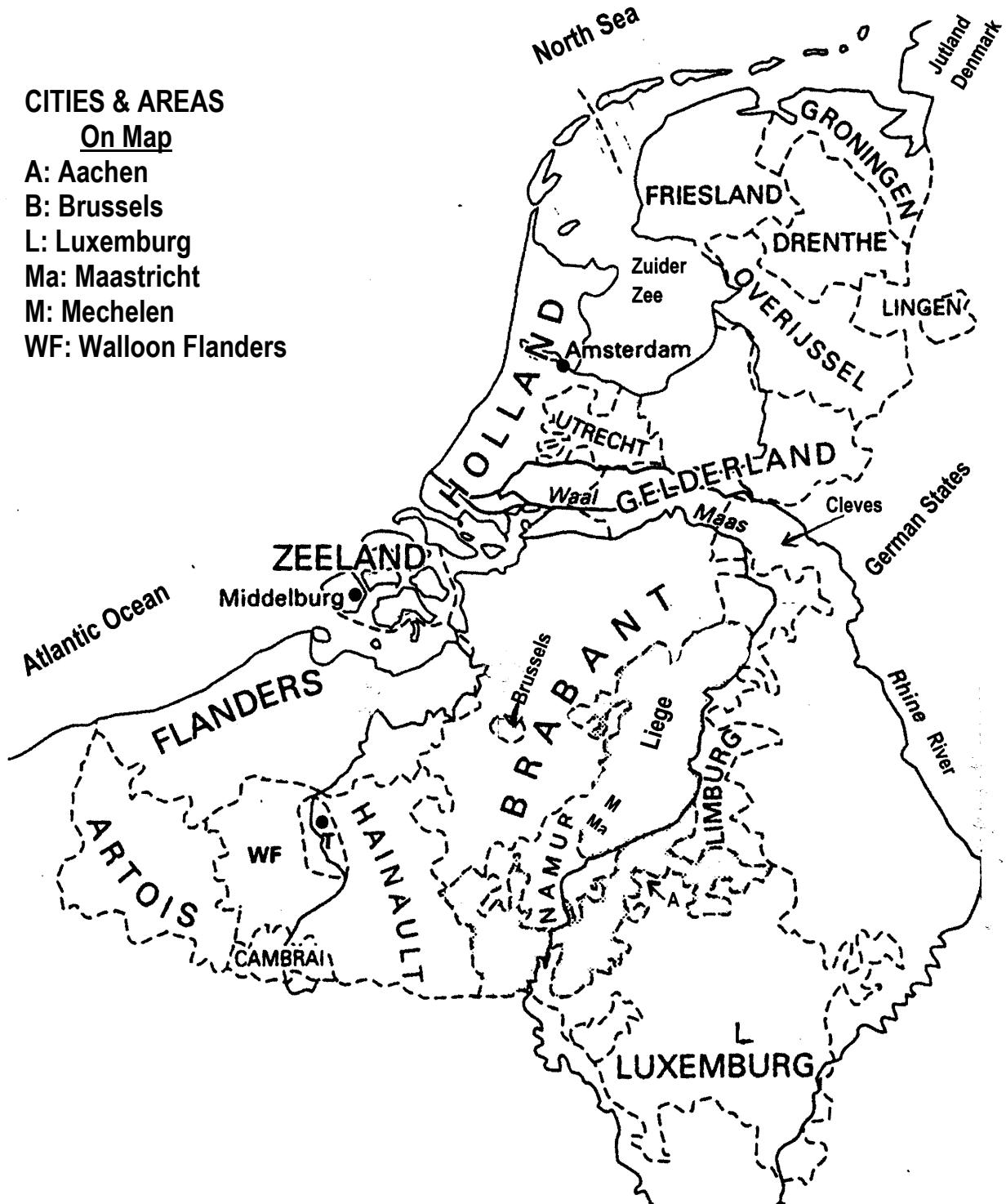
This is *my* composite map of De Nederlands circa 1516-1559. Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor 1556-1559, was a friend of Willem I de l'Orange. Sites are almost 100% accurate. Areas within dotted lines were not there at that time. Drenthe, Overijssel, and Groningen were part of Friesland. The Hainault area (part of Brabant) was home to Joris Rapalje before he mov-

ed to Rotterdam. Utrecht province was the original home of the Van Couvenhoven family. Cambrais, WF and Artois were in Flanders. Overijssel, Luxemburg, Limburg, etc. did not exist then. Borders changed often on the east were various German states. Jutland was East Friesland. Ann, princess of Cleves was one wife of Henry VIII.

CITIES & AREAS

On Map

- A: Aachen
- B: Brussels
- L: Luxemburg
- Ma: Maastricht
- M: Mechelen
- WF: Walloon Flanders



retained their own *stadtholder* (English term) while still being a part of De Nederlands.

The Dutch States-General (*parliament*) in 1572 appointed (elected) Willem I of l'Orange as their *Stadhouder* (olde Dutch) or *stedehouder* (modern Dutch). Both are translated as *stadtholder* in English. All 3 terms mean *governor*. The provincial office of *stadhouder* gradually merged into a group known as the States General, the parliament of today. The *Stadhouder* as head of the country slowly became the hereditary office of king/queen. Willem I was not a king, although he had extensive powers. Parliament could replace him if he did not follow their guidelines. Today parliament makes all laws, and the monarch has to follow their rules or be replaced.

De Nederlands had several names over the years: United Netherlands, Dutch Republic [in which at least 3 provinces (Groningen, Drenthe, and Friesland,) had their own *stadhouder*], Kingdom of Holland (the title under French control of Napoleon I, Bonaparte), the Principality of De Nederlands, the United Kingdom of De Nederlands, and Kingdom of De Nederlands

Outline of Monarchs from 1581 to 2013

For easier reading, rulers are in outline form and, in general, chronological order. The following abbreviations are: b. born); c. (circa), m. (married); d. died);

Johann V son of Jan IV of Nassau & his wife, Maria of Loon-Heinsberg
b. 1455 Breda; d. 30 July 1516 Dillenburg age 61; buried in Siegen
m.1482 Elisabeth of Hesse-Marburg,
dau. of Henry III (Landgrave of Upper Hesse) & wife Anna of Karzenelnbogen
6 Children: 1. Hendrik III (Henry III), *ibid.* below
2. Johann of Nassau-Vianden-Dietz (b.1484 & d.1504 age 20)
3. Ernst (b. & d. 1486 infant)
4. Willem I (William I), the Rich (b.1487 & d.1559 age 72); *ibid.* below
5. Elisabeth of Nassau (b.1488; d.1559 age 81)
6. Maria of Nassau (b.1491; d.1547 age 56)
Count of Nassau (in Siegen, Dillenburg, Hadamar, & Herborn) & Nassau-Diez (1504)
Count of Vianden & Lord of Breda: inherited in 1504 from his bro. Engelbrecht II of Nassau
Stadhouder of Guelders & Zutphen 1504-1505
Hapsburg-appointed Stadhouder of Gelderland 1505-1506

Hendrik III 1st child of Johann V & wife, Elisabeth of Hesse-Marburg (above)
(Henry III) Count of Nassau-Dillenburg-Dietz; Lord (Baron from 1530) of Breda, & the Lek
b. 12 Jan.1483; d. 14 Sept.1538 age 55, killed at St. Didier; buried at Breda
1st m. 3 Aug. 1503 Louise-Francoise of Savoy (d. 17 Sept. 1511)
2nd m. May 1515 Claudia (cousin ?) of Chalons, (b.1498; d.31 May 1521 age 23): 1 Child:
Rene de Chalons (b.5 Feb. 1519; d.1544 age 25) *ibid.* below
3rd m. 26 June 1524 Mercia de Mendoza y Fonseca (b.30 Nov.1508; d.4 Jan.1544 age 36)
Several illegitimate children from various females
1504 inherited Dutch Nassau possessions from Count Engelbert II, his uncle
Stadhouder of Holland & Zeeland 1517-1522 (Dutch possessions inherited from his father)

(the official title today).

This is a genealogy of the House of Orange-Nassau from Johann V, grandfather of Johann VI and Willem I, de l'Orange to Willem-Alexander (2013). Members of this family married into European royalty. To keep family purity, they married 1st cousins and nieces with large age differences (men being older).

As much as possible, I deliberately omitted numerous wars, battles and generals, etc., to concentrate on monarchs as *Persons*. It's important to get all genealogical data to see the bonds between royal families, cousin marriages, life spans, religious relationships, and *perhaps* connections to our Van Voorhees family.

For more historical details, read the first 3 books under **References**.

Note: Dutch women retain their maiden names for life (even today). Women often die young due to stillbirths, miscarriages and childbirth; so there are multiple wives. Sons and men engage in battle, dying from wounds cured today with antibiotics. Diseases, now preventable, cause death in young and old. A few do live long. It is a very interesting picture of royal life.

dau. (daughter); and. bro. (brother). Children are under the appropriate mother and numbered by birth order. Additional details are in paragraph form.

Hendrik III, a military commander serving in numerous locations including De Nederlands, supported the Hapsburg dynasty and fought against France. He

was present and supportive when Charles V was crowned Emperor. Although impressed by Martin Luther, he decided to remain a staunch Catholic.

Willem I, de Rijke 4th son of Johann V (Hapsburg Stadhouder of Gelderland from 1505-1506) & wife, (William I, the Rich) Elisabeth of Hesse-Marburg, dau. of Henry III (Landgrave of Upper Hesse) & wife, Anna of Karzenelnbogen

b. 10 Apr. 1487; d. 6 Oct. 1559 age 72

Count of Nassau-Dillenburg (German possessions inherited from his father)

1st m.29 Oct.1506 Countess Walburga of Egmont (b.19 Oct.1490; d.Mar.1529 age 39) dau. of John III Egmont
2 dau.: 1. Elizabeth (b. Oct. 1515; d. 31 Jan. 1523)

2nd m.20 Sept.1531 Countess Juliane of Stolberg-Wernigerods (b.15 Feb.1506; d.18 June1580 age 74)

12 Children (5 sons & 7 daughters):

1. Willem 1st de l'Orange, De Zwijger (Silent): (b.24 Apr.1533; d.10 July 1584 age 51): *ibid.* below
2. Hermanna (b.9 Aug. 1534; d. young)
3. Johann VI the Elder: (b.22 Nov.1536; d.8 Oct.1606 age 69): *ibid.* below
4. Louis de Nassau: (b.10. Jan. 1538; d.14 Apr. 1574 age 36)
5. Maria (b.15 Mar. 1539; d. May 1599 age 60); m. 11 Nov. 1556 Count Willem IV of Berg-s'Heerenberg
6. Adolf (b. 11 July 1540; d. 23 May 1568 age 28)
7. Anna (b. 21 Sept. 1541; d. 12 Feb. 1616): m. 16 June 1559 Count Albert of Nassau-Weilburg
8. Elisabeth (b.25 Sept.1542; d.18 Nov.1603 age 61): m.16 Jun 1559 Count Conrad of Solms-Braunfels
9. Catherine (b.19Dec.1542; d.25Dec.1624 age 82)m.17Nov.1560 Count Gunther XLI, Schwarzburg-Armstadt
10. Juliana (b.10Aug.1546; d.31Aug.1588 age 42):m.14 June1575 Count Albrecht Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt
- 11.Magdalena (b.15 Dec.1547;d.16 May1633 age 86):m.27 Jan.1567 Count Wolfgang Hohenlohe-Weikersheim
12. Hendrik (Henry) (b.15 Oct. 1550; d. 14 Apr. 1574 age 23)

Rene de Chalons son of Hendrik III (b.1483; d.1538 age 55, killed at St. Didier) & wife Claudia de Chalons
b. 5 Feb. 1519; d.1544 age 25, killed by a cannon ball when besieging a French town
Prince de l'Orange 1538 - 1544

Stadhouder of Holland, Zeeland & Utrecht in 1540 and Gelderland in 1543

Rene de Chalons was childless, so in his Will he bequeathed all his land and titles to his 1st cousin,
Willem 1st de l'Orange, De Zwijger (the Silent). *Ibid.* below

Johann VI (Count van Nassau) 3rd child of Willem I, the Rich (1487-1559; d. age 72) & his 2nd wife,
(Jan van Nassau) Countess Juliane of Stolberg-Wernigerods
(John VI, the Elder) younger bro. of Willem 1st de l'Orange, De Zwijger (the Silent)

b. 22 Nov. 1536; d. 8 Oct. 1606 age 69: m. 3 times: 24 Children

1st m.14 June 1559 Elisabeth of Leuchtenberg (b.c.Mar.1537; d.6 July1579 age 42 at birth of stillborn)

13 Children: 3 d. very young: #8 Abba Sibylla (b.1569; d.1576 age 7): #10. Albert (b.& d.1572): &
#13. unnamed son (stillborn 6 July 1576)

1. Count Willem Lodewijk / William Louis (b.13 Mar. 1560; d. 31 May 1620 age 60) *ibid.* below
2. Count John VII (b.7 June 1561; d.27 Sept.1623 age 62)
3. Count George (b.1 Sept.1562; d.9 Aug.1623)
4. Elisabeth (b. 24 Jan.1564; d.5 May 1611 age 47): 1st m. Count Philip IV, Count of Nassau-Weilburg &
2nd m. Count Wolfgang Ernst I of Isenburg-Büdingen
5. Juliana (b.6 Oct.1565; d.4 Oct.1630 age 65): 1st m. Wildgrave & Rhinegrave Adolf Henry of Dhaun &
2nd m. Count John Albrecht I of Solms-Braunfels
6. Philip (b.1 Dec.1566; d.3 Sept.1595 age 29)
7. Maria (b.12 Nov.1568; d.10 May 1625 age 57): m. Count John Louis I of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein
9. Mathilde (b.27 Dec.1570; d.10 May 1625 age55): m. Count Wilhelm V of Mansfeld-Arnstein
11. Count Ernst Casimir of Nassau-Dietz (b.22 Dec.1573; c.2 June 1632 age 59) *ibid.* below
12. Louis Gunther (b.15 Feb.1575; d.12 Sept.1604 age 29)

Johann VI (Count van Nassau), the Elder continued

2nd m. 13 Sept. 1580 Kunigunde Jakobäa of Simmern (b.9 Oct. 1556; d.26 Jan. 1586 age 30):
4 Children: #1 & #4 stillborn sons; & #3 Kunigunde (b.12 July 1583; d. 4 Apr. 1584 age 10 mos.)
2. Maria Amalia (b.27 July 1582; d.31 Oct.1635 age 53) m.23 Aug. 1600 Count Wilhelm I of
Solms-Braunsfeld-Grieffenstein

3rd m.14 June 1586 Johanna of Sayn-Wittgenstein (b.15 Feb. 1561; d.13 Apr. 1622 age 61):

7 Children: 2 d. very young; #1 George Louis (b.12 Apr.1588; d.16 Apr.1588 age 4 days &
#7 Juliana (b. 9 June 1602; d.26 Aug.1602 age 3 mos.)

2. Prince Johan Lodewijk (John Louis) of Nassau-Hadamar (b.5 Aug.1590; d.10 Mar.1653 age 63)

3. Johanna Elisabeth (b.13 Feb.1593; d.13 Sept.1654 age 61):

m. Count Conrad Gumprecht of Bentheim-Limburg

4. Anna (b.24 Nov.1594; d.11 Feb.1660 age 65): m. Count Philipp Ernst of Isenburg-Birstein

5. Magdalene (b.13 Nov.1595; d.31 July 1633 age 38): m. Count Georg Albrecht I of Erbach

6. Anna Amalie (b.19 July 1599; d.4 May 1667 age 68): m. Count Wilhelm Otto of Isenburg-Birstein

Dutch Republic Provinces: Stadhouder of Groningen & Gelderland 1578 – 1581

In 1578 Johann VI, Stadhouder of Gelderland, advocated the early version of the Dutch Union, drafted by the States of Holland and Utrecht.

During the Protestant Reformation there was conflict between Catholics and Protestants in Europe, including De Nederlands. By this time the Dutch majority had become Protestants trying to free themselves from mostly-Catholic foreign rule. In 1578 both the

Militia and Nijmegen citizens forced the Gelderland regents (many being Catholic) to agree to the appointment of Johann VI (the Count van Nassau), who was assumed to be Lutheran, to the office of Stadholder. All were surprised to learn he had become a Calvinist.

At this time his older brother, Willem I de l'Orange De Zwijger (ibid. below) was living at the palace of Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor (1519 -1556).

Willem 1st de l'Orange,

De Zwijger

(William I, the Silent)

(Orange-Nassau)

1st son of Willem I (the Rich) & 2nd wife, Juliana of Stolberg-Werningerode

b. 24 Apr. 1533 Dillenburg Castle, Nassau; d. 10 July 1584 age 51;

buried at New Church in Delft

m. 4 times: 16 Children (not all lived long or are mentioned below)

1st m. (age 18) 6 July 1551 Anna van Egmond en Buren, Countess of Buren (d. 22 Mar. 1558):

2 Children: 1. Filips Willem (b.1554; d.1618 age 64), Prince of Orange 1584

2. Maria van Nassau (b.1556; d.1616 age 60)

brief affair circa 1559 with Eva Elinex: illegitimate son (but recognized by Willem 1st), Justinus van Nassau

2nd m. 25 Aug. 1561 Anna of Saxony (marriage dissolved 1571): 3 children

(Anna had an illegitimate dau., in 1571, by Jan Rubens, father of painter Peter Paul Rubens)

1. Anna (d.13 June 1588) m. (25 Nov.1587) Willem Lodewijk (b.1560; d.1620 age 60) ibid. below

2. Maurits of Nassau (b.13 Mar.1560; d.13 July 1620 age 60): Prince of Orange 1618

3. Emilia m. Dom Emmanuel of Portugal

3rd m. 1575 Charlotte of Bourbon-Monpensier, former French nun (d. 5 May 1582): 6 daughters including dau.: Louise Juliana m. Frederick IV, Elector of the Palatinate

4th m. 12 Apr.1583 Louise de Coligny, French Huguenot, dau. of Gaspard de Coligny (m. till 10 July 1584, death of Willem 1st): 1 son (4th) of Willem I: Fredrik Hendrik (b.1584; d.1647 age 63) ibid. below

Dutch Republic Stadhouder; reigned 26 July 1581 - 10 July 1584

Stadhouder of Holland, Zeeland, & Utrecht 1559-1567; & Stadhouder of the Dutch States 1572-1584

Ibid.: *Willem I, de Zwijger, de l'Orange* on page 10 in the *Nieuwsbrief, Spring 2010*

Dillenburg Castle in Nassau was part of the Holy Roman Empire. In 1544 at age 11, Willem 1st inherited all lands and titles of Rene de Chalons, his childless 1st cousin. Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor (1519-1556), was his regent till he was old enough to rule. At 18 he needed permission to marry his 1st wife since marriage was parentally controlled till age 25.

Willem I held the hand of Charles V when he abdicated in 1556. Charles V willed Spain and De Nederlands to his son, Philip II. In 1559 Philip II appointed Willem 1st de l'Orange as the *Stadhouder* of Holland. Willem I soon granted total freedom of religion to the Dutch. Philip II, a staunch Catholic, removed him from office and later appointed Alba, who tried to ex-

terminate all Protestants.

In De Nederlands a civil war between Catholics and Protestants was everywhere. Atrocities were committed by all, with most done by Catholics. Unfortunately after some Protestants gained control, they tried to ban Catholics – an act that kept the conflict going.

In 1572 the rebels (supporters of Willem I) were beginning to win, so the *Staten Generaal* of the rebels reinstated (illegally) Willem I as *stadhouder* of Holland and Zeeland. In 1573 Willem 1st officially joined the Calvinist Church (Dutch Reform Church), and Phillip II removed his cruel appointee, Alba, from office. Willem I regained his office on 22 July 1581,

Willem Lodewijk, 1st child of Johann VI (b.1536; d.1606.age 69); Count of Orange-Nassau & 1st wife, (William Louis) Elisabeth of Leuchtenberg (b.c.Mar.1537; d. 6 July1579 age 42 at birth of stillborn)
b. 13 Mar. 1560 Dillenburg, Hesse; d. 31 May 1620 age 60 Leeuwarden.
m. 25 Nov. 1587 Anna of Nassau (d.13 June 1588), 1st cousin once removed,
dau. of Willem 1st de l'Orange & 2nd wife, Anna of Saxony

No Children: never remarried

Count of Nassau-Dillenburg 1606-1620

Dutch Republic: Stadhouder of Friesland 1584-1620 & Groningen (Ommelands) 1594-1620

Willem Lodewijk was appointed Stadhouder of Friesland & Ommelands (later Groningen) after the murder of his uncle, Willem I de l'Orange. In the war between Catholics and Protestants, there were 2 major Protestant commanders -- in the north Willem Lodewijk and in the south Maurits, son of Willem 1st de l'Orange. Provinces were also fighting each other to decide which one would gain control of all of them.

In the Spring of 1600 (the year Steven Coerts Van Voorhees was born), Ommelands *jonker* (noble), Caspar van Ewsum, the *drost* (high bailiff, sheriff) of Drenthe, constructed a cidatel to defend the area.

During the time of Willem Lodewijk and Maurits (son of Willem I de l'Orange), the Dutch military was formed and trained. A new rule (liked by the Dutch people) under Maurits and Frederik Hendrik (ruled 1585-1647), gave soldiers military punishment for committing offences against civilians in the towns. In 1651 this punishment was administered by the local town courts. A military school at Siegen was established and so admired by German princes that they sent their soldiers there. Dutch skills, technology and engineering also became recognized in Europe.

Individual towns (not provinces) all over De Nederlands became Dutch Reform Protestants. They often sacked Catholic churches and also persecuted Catholics. For us the most important exception was Ruinen, where c.1600 the church members voted unanimously to become Protestant. In the Ruinen church the trans-

when the Staten Generaal by the Act of Abjuration refused to be governed by Phillip II of Spain.

Phillip II also declared Willem I an outlaw and put a price (25,000 crowns) on his head. In Antwerp on 15 March 1582 Juan de Jauregui, a Spaniard, tried to kill Willem I, who barely survived. Two years later on 10 July 1584 in Delft, he was shot by a Catholic fanatic, Balthasar Gerard/Gerardts. Willem's final words, as reported, were: *Mon Dieu, ayez pitié de mon âme; mon Dieu, ayez pitié de ce pauvre peuple.* (Olde French translated: *My God, have pity on my soul; my God, have pity on this poor people.*). Gerard was captured, tortured and sentenced to a very cruel death.

cepts and their altars were removed. Statues were also removed, not destroyed, and given to the Catholic school that was no longer part of the church but still functioned in an adjacent building. The Catholics later built a new school about 1 mile away, where it still is today. There was no destruction or animosity.

The Dutch created a nation with 3 elected bodies as the government that jointly selected a leader (similar to the English choosing a prime minister). The *Ridderschap* (#1, *ridder* is a knight; *schap* is a trade organization) represented small towns and the countryside; the *Gecommitteerde Raden* (#2, the delegate advisory counsel) had a delegate from each state to advise the government; and the *Generaliteits* (#3, States General) had representatives from the states (provinces). Together they made national decisions that the monarch was expected to heed.

After 1572 the *Ridderschap* (#1) excluded *unsuitable* nobles (usually Catholics); so never again did nobility have an automatic (inherited) right of being a delegate. Delegates to the *Ridderschap* were elected by those deemed worthy by locals – usually good Protestant Christians in each town church. By these standards, Steven Coerts Van Voorhees (b.1600), who was a deacon in the Meppel church and later a deacon in the Ruinen church, probably would have been able to vote for a local delegate to the *Ridderschap*. Later on everyone was permitted to vote for a local delegate.

The *Gecommitteerde Raden* (#2), composed of a

small group of hand-picked regents and experienced nobles from each province, was a permanent committee in favor of an independent Nederlands.

The *Generaliteits* (States General, #3), with representatives from all the states, became the real government for the provinces. Part of this was a 2nd committee, the *Mindergetal* (*minder* is less/fewer and *getal* is number), of 8 members (2 from each quarter of the province). This committee later was the 8-12 member advisory group for each provincial governor as well as another for the governor of Nieuw Nederlands.

Each province had these 3 groups, sometimes with different names but identical functions. Some provinces had more than 3 groups. Until the Spanish Catholic influence was removed, there was conflict. It took years before De Nederlands became entirely free from foreign control and again allowed complete freedom of religion as given by Willem Ist de l'Orange. Today, like England, there is a religious requirement of the monarch: He or she must belong to the Dutch Reform Church (still the official church). Each province also had its own tax system. Eventually the

nation set percentage standards for each province to form the 100% needed by the national government. In 1600 Drenthe was controlled by about 20 families plus the large farmers. Others, like our Van Voorhees family, rented land from them. In 1603 the States General created a *Regeringsreglement* (general constitution: *regerings* is government; *reglement* is rules) for tax purposes. Each province, depending on its income, was required to pay a percentage of the national government's cost. In 1610 Drenthe couldn't afford its 1% quota because of low property values and increased taxes; so its 1% was reduced later.

Starting in 1583 the States General met more often than the previous few times per year. In 1593 and afterwards, it was in permanent session (like our congress). The States General also created additional committees, such as *Raad van Staat* (Council of State) for advice on state decisions, *Hoge Krugsraad* (High War Council), *Muntkamer* (*munt* is mint or coin; *kamer* is chamber) for making money, *Rekenkamer* (*reken* is arithmetic) to get provincial contributions for government operations, and others as needed.

Maurits/Maurice son of Willem 1st de l'Orange (House of Orange-Nassau) & his 2nd wife, Anna of Saxony
b.14 Nov.1567 Dillenburg; d.23 Apr.1625 age 57
raised in Dillenburg by his uncle, Count Johann VI (the Elder) van Nassau *ibid.* above

Never Married

Illegitimate Children (unknown total number) by Margaretha van Mechelen (city; *ibid.* p. 1 of Article)

1. Willem of Nassau: Lord of den Lek
2. Louis of Nassau: Lord of den Lek & Beverweerd
3. Anna van de Kelder

Dutch Republic Stadhouder 1585 - 23 Apr. 1625

Stadhouder of Holland & Zeeland 1585; Utrecht & Overijssle 1590; Gelderland 1591;

Stadhouder of Groningen & Drenthe 1620 after death of Willem Lodewijk (1st child of Count Johann VI)

Several other titles (inherited & appointed; most were Dutch): Count of Nassau-Dillenburg (France), Buren, Leerdam, Katzenelnbogen & Vianden; Viscount of Antwerp; Baron of 18 areas; & Lord of 15 more.

The Dutch Republic, now basically united, was no longer a group of independent states (like NATO). Johan van Oldenbarnevelt was their chosen Landsadvocaat (Land Advocate) who had the power to sign a 12 year truce with Spain (1609-1621). This truce, opposed by Maurits, cost too much. In May 1625 the Dutch lost their colony in Brazil. Eventually, after Maurits death (Apr. 1625), Justin of Nassau in June 1625 had to surrender the family residence of Breda.

Note: After the Dutch later evacuated the Brazilian colony, Johannes Polhemius, former Meppel Church pastor, persuaded others to come to Nieuw Amsterdam: among them perhaps a friend and former deacon of the Meppel Church, Steven Coerts Van Voorhees.

The Dutch Reform Church was *the* church, but free-

dom of religious thought allowed for others. Within the Dutch Reform Church one group wanted to relax some doctrines so people wouldn't leave to form a multitude of sects. This controversy resulted in battles on public streets and reached a peak when Johan van Oldenbarnevelt (b.1547), a strong supporter of *relaxed theology*, proposed that the states still had the right of independence including having their own separate armies. The *Generaliteits* (States General), supporting Maurits, charged Johan van Oldenbarnevelt and his 2 cohorts with treason. The cohorts recanted quickly. Johan (age 72) was convicted on 12 May 1619 and publicly beheaded on 13 May 1619. Maurits, in spite of all his opponents, was a great general and the majority of Dutch liked him as their Stadhouder.

The Republic was saved. The strict Dutch Reform Church regained religious control. The national government, via the Dutch Reform Church, assigned all their pastors, paid them with relatively high salaries reflecting the size and place of a parish, fully controlled doctrine, reprimanded pastors who changed it and defrocked those who continued the change.

Notes: In Ruinen at the Dutch Reform Church, the pastor's salary was so low that he had to rely on fees paid by his school students for a subsistence living.

Before 1624, Joris Janszen Rapalje moved from the Spanish-controlled area of Hainault to Rotterdam and got a job in Joris Jeronimus Trico's textile factory. Joris Trico's younger daughter, Catalyntie, worked there. Joris Rapalje (age 20) and Catalyntie (age 19) were given permission to marry by both parents. The West India Co. (WIC) arranged a marriage on Sun. 21 Jan. 1624 at Eglise Wallone d'Amsterdam. They sailed (25 Jan. 1624) to Nieuw Amsterdam on the WIC

ship, *Eendracht*. Their granddaughter, Antje, married Cornelis Coert Van Voorhees.

In 1625 Wolfert Gerretse Van Couwenhoven sailed to Nieuw Nederlands with Neeltgen, his wife, and 3 sons. His oldest, Gerret Wolfertse, was the father of Maretje who married Coert Stevens Van Voorhees.

The Dutch Republic survived its challenges and had become a major economic force in Europe, when *the plague* hit all major Dutch cities at great distances from one another and in random fashion. Amsterdam had 11,795 deaths in 1624. Over the next 12 years the number of deaths dropped; then it went up to 17,193 deaths in 1636. After this there was a lull of no plague deaths for almost 20 years. From 1635-1636 Leiden had 18,000 deaths, and then it too had none for about 20 years. Utrecht was less hit than other towns with only 4000 deaths in 1635-1636. There seemed to be no reason for the difference in death rates or why the plague hit cities so far apart in consecutive years.

Ernst Casimir I 11th child of Johan VI, the Elder (Count van Nassau) & 1st wife
(Ernest Casimir I) Elisabeth of Leuchtenberg (b.c.Mar.1537; d.6 July1579 age 42 at birth of stillborn)
b. 22 Dec. 1573; d. 2 June 1632 age 58 from bullet at Siege of Roermond
m. 1607 Sophia Hedwig, dau. of Duke Henry Julius of Brunswick-Lüneburg:
9 Children: 3 Unnamed: #1 dau. (b.1608) & #2 son (b.1609) stillborn; #3 son (b./d.1610 after live birth);
2 d. as infants: #6 Elisabeth (b.25 July 1614; d.18 Sept.1614 age 2 mos.; Leeuwarden) &
#7 Johan Ernst (b.29 Mar.1617; d. May 1617 age 2 mos.; Arnhem)
2 d. as children: #8 Maurice (b.21 Feb.1619; d.18 Sept.1628 age 9; Groningen) &
#9 Elisabeth Friso (b.25 Nov.1620 Leeuwarden; d.20 Sept.1628 age 8 Groningen)
#4 Hendrik Casimir I (b.1612 Arnhem; d.1640 age 28) of Nassau-Dietz Unmarried
#5 Willem Frederik (b. 1613 Arnhem; d.1664 age 51) of Nassau-Dietz *ibid.* below
Stadhouder of Friesland and Groningen

After the death of his older brother (Willem Lodewijk) in 1620, Ernst Casimir I took over (1620-1632) as Stadhouder of Drenthe, Friesland and Groningen. In 1628 he founded the Nieuweschans fortress in Groningen. In Friesland Ernst was an outstanding military leader and served under Maurits/Maurice

(son of Willem 1st de l'Orange) and later Fredrik Hendrik (grandson of Willem 1st de l'Orange). On 2 June 1632 at the Siege of Roermond, he was killed by a bullet. His son, Hendrik Casimir I, at age 20 under temporary guardianship of his mother, succeeded him as Stadhouder of Friesland and Groningen,.

Frederik Hendrik only child of Willem 1st de l'Orange (b.24 Apr.1533; d.10 July 1584 age 51) &
(Frederick Henry) his 4th wife, Louise de Coligny, a French Huguenot, dau. of Gaspard de Coligny
b. 29 Jan. 1584 Delft; d. 14 Mar. 1647 age 63 Den Hague; buried in Delft (beside father)
Affair with Margaretha Catharina Bruyns: illegitimate son, Frederick Nassau de Zuylenstein (b.1624)
Maurits/Maurice, his older brother, forced Frederik Hendrik to marry so his illegitimate children (unknown number) could not become legitimate and able to inherit before his later legitimate children.
m. c. 2 Apr. 1625 Countess Amalia of Solms-Braunfels, dau.of Count Solms-Braunfels (a Calvinist)
9 Children: (#3, #4 & #8 died as infants; #5 died as a child)
1. Willem II, Prince de l'Orange (b.27 May 1626; d.6 Nov.1650 age 24) *ibid.* below
2. Luise Henriette (b.27 Dec.1627; d.18 Jun.1667 age 40) m. Friedrich Wilhelm, Elector of Bradenburg
3. Henriëtte Amalia deNassau (b.26 Oct.1628; d. Dec.1628 age 2 mos.)
4. Elizabeth of Nassau (b. & d. 4 Aug. 1630; d. newborn)
5. Isabella Charlotte de Nassau (b.22 Jan. or 28 Apr.1632; d.17 May 1642 circa age 10)

Frederik Hendrik (b.29 Jan.1584 Delft; d.14 Mar.1647 age 63) continued

6. Albertine Agnes de Nassau (b.9 Apr.1634; c.24 May 1696 age 62)

m. cousin, Willem Frederick (b.1613; d.1664 age 51), son of Ernst Casimir I *ibid.* above

7. Henriette Catherine de Nassau (b.10 Feb.1637; d.3 Nov.1708) m. Johan Georg of Anholt-Dessau

8. Hendrik Lodewijk de Nassau (b.30 Nov.1639; d.19 Dec.1639 age 5 weeks)

9. Maria of Nassau (b.5 Sept.1642; d.17-20 Mar.1688 age 45) m. Count Maurits of Simmern

Dutch Republic Stadhouder -- reigned 23 Apr. 1625 – 14 Mar. 1647

Stadhouder of Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Overijssel, & Gelderland from 1625-1647

Stadhouder of Groningen & Drenthe from 1640-1647

When Frederik Hendrik was born, the Dutch Republic was an official country that included Delft and Den Hague. Frederik succeeded Maurits (d.23 April 1625) prior to his 1st legitimate son's birth.

The Dutch Republic had just regained some stability, was fighting the *plague* and did not want any more conflicts. Frederik, a good general, took some large and strategic Spanish towns in De Nederlands. With his problems and afraid of more losses, Philip IV of Spain offered a truce. The *Generaliteits* (States General) rejected it, because the previous 12-year truce had not given them religious freedom. The Dutch Reform Church was against it. Frederik was for it. Merchants needed peace. The Reform Church wanted to maintain control over all Protestants, and their dissidents wanted their views validated. Some wanted more battles to get rid of all Spanish and Catholic control.

Hendrik Casimir 1st

(Henry Casimir I)

Count of Nassau-Dietz

4th child of Ernst Casimir I (b. 1573; d. 1632; d. age 59) & wife,

Sophia Hedwig, dau. of Duke Henry Julius of Brunswick-Lüneburg

b.21 Jan. 1612 Arnheim; d.13 July 1640 age 28 in battle at Hulst; buried Leeuwarden
Never married

Dutch Republic Stadhouder of Friesland, Groningen & Drenthe 1632 – 1640

Willem Frederik

(William Frederick)

5th child of Ernst Casimir I (b.22 Dec.1573; d.2 June 1632 age 58) and wife,

Sophia Hedwig, dau. of Duke Henry Julius of Brunswick-Lüneburg

b. 7 Aug. 1613 Arnheim; d.31 Oct. 1664 age 51 Leeuwarden

Count of Nassau-Dietz: inherited after death (d.13 July 1640) of older brother (Hendrik Casimer 1st),

who had inherited this office from their father, Ernst Casimir I (d. 2 June 1632)

Reichsfürst (Imperial Prince) von Nassau-Dietz: appointed in 1664 by the Holy Roman Emperor

Dutch Republic Provinces: Friesland & , from Casimer (father),

Stadhouder of Groningen & Drenthe in 1620

appointed Stadhouder (not hereditary here) of Friesland after the death (d.1640) of brother,

Hendrik Casimer I, & remained in this position until his own death (d. 31 Oct. 1664 age 51)

m. 2 May 1652 2nd cousin Albertine Agnes of Nassau (b.9 Apr.1634; c.24 May 1696 age 62) *ibid.* above

dau. (#6 child) of Prince Frederick Henry of Nassau & wife, Countess Amalia of Solms-Braunfels

3 Children: 1. Amalia of Nassau-Dietz m. John William III of Saxe-Eisenach

2. Hendrik Casimir II, Count of Nassau-Dietz (b.18 Jan.1657; d.25 Mar.1696 age 39) *ibid.* below

3. Wilhelmina Sophia Hedwig (b.1664; d.1667 age 3)

In Nieuw Nederlands, a *Mindergetal*, an 8-member advisory committee (page 7 of this article) became a Board of 12 that advised Peter Stuyvesant. Joris Rap-

Each city used its voting power in the *Generaliteits*. Everyone in the Dutch Republic debated the truce.

Meanwhile Frederik's troops continued to capture towns under Spanish-Catholic control. His policy of tolerance, no military reprisals, and peace won most of the conquered to his side. He wrote about his successful campaigns in *Memoires de Frederic Henri*.

Frederik was a very capable statesman as well as a politician – better than his older brother, Maurits. He was Stadhouder of the Dutch Republic for 22 years, during which time he enlarged the Republic, eventually got a truce with Spain, and had good relations with other countries. His popularity was 2nd to that of his father. At his death all the Dutch loved him.

Hendrik Casimir 1st (below) became Stadhouder of Friesland and Groningen after the death of his father, Ernst Casimir I (d.1632).

alje and his wife, Catalyntie Trico, were among the 12. This Board appealed to the *Generaliteits* (States General) in Den Hague to remove the power of the

West India Co. and allow Nieuw Nederlands to have a provincial government like those in De Nederlands. This was denied; however, Willem Frederik did send the Board a letter (with the mandate of May 19, 1648) to be read aloud. It contained disapproval of Peter Stuyvesant and mandated Peter to allow people free and unmolested use of their property. Later, in 1664 the British fleet arrived at Nieuw Amsterdam. Peter Stuyvesant signed the treaty with the English on 9

Sept. 1664 and they took over all Nieuw Nederlands - just 7 ½ weeks before Willem Frederik died. (Note: *The Nieuwsbrief, Fall 2012, page 3: Freedom: Our Dutch Heritage and Legacy.*)

Willem Frederik, before his death, persuaded Friesland to let his son, Hendrik Casimir II, succeed him as Stadhouder. Since Henry was only 7 on 31 Oct. 1664 when his father died, Friesland made Hendrik's mother (Albertine Agnes of Nassau) regent.

Willem II (William II) 1st child of Frederik Hendrik (b.29 Jan.1584; d.14 Mar.1647 age 63) & his wife, Amalia, Countess of Solms Braunfels, dau. of Count Solms-Braunfels (a Calvinist) b. 27 May 1626; d. 6 Nov. 1650 age 24; d. of Smallpox
m. 2 May 1641 Maria Henrietta (b.1631; d.1660 age 29 of Smallpox); (m. Chapel Royal, Whitehall Palace, London): oldest dau. of King Charles I of England (b.1600; d.1649, beheaded by Cromwell) & wife, Henrietta Maria (b.1609; d.1669 age 60), dau. of King Henri IV of France
1 Child: Willem III (b.4 Nov.1650; d.8 Mar.1702 age 51) *ibid.* below
Prince of Orange: 14 March 1657 (death of father) to his death 6 Nov. 1650 age 24 (d. of Smallpox)
United Provinces of De Nederlands:
Stadhouder of Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht Gelders & Overijssel: 14 Mar.1657 to 6 Nov.1650 & Westerwolde

In 1648 a Treaty of Munster with 79 articles, signed by 6 provinces, recognized De Nederlands as an independent country. Willem opposed this treaty, probably since he wanted a *fortement uni avec France* (strong unity with France).

Willem aligned with the Reform Church when it began to Protestantize the Spanish Nederlands (Meierij) in 1648. This area, south of Gelderland, included major cities such as s'Hertogenbosch, Eindhoven, Helmond, Grave, and Tilburg. In Catholic areas, the *Generaliteits* (States General) confiscated all Catholic cloisters and churches, took their income, removed altars and images, and whitewashed all the buildings' interiors. Catholic books in schools and civic libraries were replaced with Reformed Church bibles and catechisms. Catholic schoolteachers were dismissed.

By late 1649 the Reform Church had installed their pastors and schoolmasters. Catholicism was not eliminated: the Catholics hid until Nov. 1650 when Willem II's son, Willem III (*ibid.* below), died.

Willem II became involved with English politics. He helped to get his deposed brother-in-law, Charles II, reinstated as King of England. This probably was a major factor in the life of his son, Willem III.

In Oct. 1650 Willem II had a fever that was smallpox. He died from it 6 Nov. 1650 at the young age of 24. His last words were *I have been a servant of the States*. During his years in office the states were in constant disagreement about almost everything. Not extremely popular, Willem could not overcome this. In fact, there was fighting over the size of his funeral with the resulting agreement that it be modest.

Willem III (William III) son of Willem II (b.27 May 1626; d.6 Nov.1650 age 24); & wife, Maria Henrietta (b.1631; d.1660 age 29), dau. of King Charles I of England (b.1600; d.1649 age 49, beheaded by Cromwell) & wife, Henrietta Maria (b.1609; d.1669 age 60), dau. of King Henri IV of France
b. 4 Nov.1650; d.8 Mar.1702 age 51; (autopsy) d. pulmonary embolism from accident with broken bone; d. London, buried Westminster Abbey
m. 1st cousin 4 Nov. 1677 Princess Mary (b.1662; m. age 15; d.38 Dec.1694 age 32 of Smallpox) dau. of King James II of England (b.1633; d.1701 age 68) & 1st wife, Anne Hyde (b.1637; d.1671 age 34)
3 Children: None lived to adulthood. All 3 were stillborn.
#1 (Mary pregnant soon after marriage) miscarried, stillborn baby; #2 & #3 were also stillborn.
Mary's illness in 1678 caused her never to conceive again.
He had 1 mistress, Elizabeth Villiers, but no known children resulted from the relationship.

From infancy (at father's death 6 Nov.1650) Willem was Sovereign Prince of Orange with his mother both guardian and regent; but the Hoge Raad (High Coun-

cil/Supreme Court) van Holland en Zeeland on 13 Aug. 1651 forced his mother to share her guardianship with his paternal grandma, Calvinist Countess

Amalia of Solms Braunfels and Frederik Willem, Elector of Brandenburg (husband of Louise Henriette, oldest sister of his father, Willem II). When Willem III was 11, his mother died and willed guardianship of Willem to her brother, King Charles II of England. Willem grew up bilingual but more fluent in Dutch.

Note: Steven Coerts Van Voorhees on 15 Apr. 1660 set sail on *De Bonte Koe* to Nieuw Amsterdam with his pregnant 2nd wife, Willempje Reolofse Suebering, and their 6 children (Lucas age 10, Jan age 8, Albert age 6, Altje age 4, plus twins Janetje and Hendrickje age 2) and 2 children by his 1st wife, Aeltje Wessels: Coert Stevens (circa age 22) and Hendrickje Stevens with her husband, Jan Kiers. Steven was now about 60 years old. Our family on *De Bonte Koe* numbered 11 -- 5 adults and 6 children.

At the age of 18 in 1667, Willem II was declared an adult by his paternal grandma, Countess Amalia. As such, he was made First Noble by the States of Zeeland in 1668. He became a voting member of the Raad van State on 31 May 1670. On his 22nd birthday (1672) he received a permanent appointment to the *Generaliteits* (States General). Over the following years he became Stadhouder of multiple states and defended De Nederlands from England and France.

When King Charles II died (4 Feb. 1685) of chronic renal failure (possibly due to venereal disease), James II became King of England. The English were divided about a Catholic king previously banned from English soil. Prince William III, Dutch Stadhouder and grand-

son of Charles I, secretly organized an invasion force with Whig support. In Nov. 1688 he led a Dutch invasion of England with 14,352 Dutch troops, a large group of artillery men, plus 5000 volunteers of Scots, English, and Huguenots. His total invasion force was over 21,000 men. King Louis XIV, 2 weeks later, invaded De Nederlands but was defeated by bad weather and the English fleet.

On 18 Dec. 1688 the Dutch entered London. Parliament officially made Willem III co-regent with his wife, Mary (elder daughter of James II) in Feb. 1689. Now he was King of the British Isles plus being Stadhouder-King in De Nederlands. He kept the Dutch army in England from 1689-1691.

Eventually large armies in both De Nederlands and England caused higher taxes. A 1690 Reformation law banning smoking on Haarlem streets and canal boats was the *last straw* and caused riots over taxes and job losses. Finally in June 1699 there was a Dutch-French agreement to lower French tariffs on Dutch goods on Dutch ships in French ports. Various agreements with Louis XIV came and went. Still the Dutch regarded Willem III as their Stadhouder-King.

After Queen Mary died of smallpox at the age of 32 in 1694, Willem III never ceased grieving for her. In spite of his homosexual scandal, he still was King of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales plus De Nederlands Stadhouder-King until he died Mar. 8, 1702. Anne, younger sister of Mary, now Queen of Britain, invited Germans to immigrate to the America.

Hendrik Casimir II 2nd child of Willem Frederik of Nassau-Dietz (b.7 Aug.1613; 31 Oct. 1664 age 51) & (Henry Casimir II) wife, Albertine Agnes (2nd cousin once removed) of Nassau, 5th dau. of Frederick Hendrik (19 Jan.1584 - 14 Mar.1647;) & Amalia, Countess of Solms Braunfels

b. 18 Jan. 1657 Den Hague; d. 25 Mar. 1696 Leeuwarden age 39

m. 1683 (cousin) Henriëtte Amalia of Anhalt-Dessau; dau. of Prince John Georg II of Anhalt-Dessau

9 Children: 1. Willem George Friso (b.1685; d.1686 age 1 year)

2. Henriette Albertine (b.1686; d.1754 age 68); Princess of Nassau-Dietz

3. Johan Willem Friso (b.1687; d.1711 age 24;) Stadhouder in Friesland & Groningen

4. Maria Amalia (b.1689; d.1771 age 82);

5. Sofia Hedwig (b.1690; d.1734 age 44); m.1708 Duke Charles Leopold of Mecklenburg (b.1678; d.1747 age 69) son of Duke Frederick of Mecklenburg-Grabow

6. Isabelle Charlotte (b.1692; d.1757 age65); m.1725 Prince Christian of Nassau-Dillenburg (b.1688; d.1739 age51); son of Henry of Nassau-Dillenburg

7. Johanna Agnes (b.1693; d.1765 age 72); Princess of Nassau-Dietz

8. Louise Leopoldina (b. 1695; d.1758 age 63); Princess of Nassau-Dietz

9. Henriette Casimira (b.1696; c.1738 age 42); Princess of Nassau-Dietz

Dutch Republic: Stadhouder of Friesland & Groningen 18 Jan. 1664 to 25 Mar. 1696 (death)

Hendrik Casimir II, age 7 and under the guardianship of his mother, Albertine Agnes of Nassau, succeeded his father as Stadhouder of Friesland and

Groningen. In 1675 Friesland made their office of Stadhouder hereditary, but only to those in the house of Nassau-Dietz.

Johan Willem Friso 3rd child of Hendrik Casimir II (b.18 Jan.1657; d.25 Mar.1696 age 39) & cousin-wife, (John William Friso) Henriëtte Amalia of Anhalt-Dessau; dau. of Prince John Georg II (Anhalt-Dessau) b. 4 Aug. 1687 Dessau, Anhalt; d. 14 July 1711 age 23, drowned, buried Leeuwarden m. 26 Apr.1709 Princess Maria Louise of Hesse-Kassel (b.1688; d.1765 age 77);
dau. of Charles I, Landgrave of Hesse-Kassel; granddau. of Duke Jacob Kettler of Courland

2 Children:

1. Anna Charlotte Amalia (b.1710; d.1777 age 67); m. Frederick, Hereditary Prince of Baden-Durlach children included Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden (in Germany)
2. Willem IV, Prince of Orange (b.1 Sept.1711; d.22 Oct. 1751 age 40); *ibid.* below
m. Anne, Princess Royal: Children included Willem V, Prince of Orange

Prince of Orange-Nassau, titled in 1702

Dutch Republic: Stadhouder of Friesland & Groningen 25 Mar. 1696 (death of father) to d.14 July 1711

Age 9 when his father died, Johan became a competent Dutch general in the War of Spanish Succession. In 1702 Johan was made Prince of Orange-Nassau, inherited from Willem III. He did not have more Stadhouder positions because some Dutch opposed his ambitions. He was going to Den Hague to defend his succession when the ferry on the Holland's

Diep (between Dordrecht and Moerdyk) overturned in bad weather and he drowned.

This family name, Nassau-Dietz or other Nassau combinations, became officially Orange-Nassau at that time. Via the intermarriage of European royalty, Johan and Princess Maria Louise, his wife, are the ancestors of the currently reigning monarchs.

Willem IV 2nd child of Johan Willem Friso (b.4 Aug.1687; d.14 July 1711 age 23) & wife, (William IV) Princess Maria Louise of Hesse-Kassel (b.1688; d.1765 age 77)
dau. of Charles I, Landgrave of Hesse-Kassel; granddau. of Duke Jacob Kettler of Courland

b.1 Sept.1711 (6 weeks after father d.14 July 1711) Leeuwarden; d. 22 Oct. 1751 age 40 Huis ten Bosch

Named 549th Knight of the Order of the Garter (English title) in 1720 age 9

United Nederlands Stadhouder – Friesland & Groningen under regency of mother till 1731 [he age 20]

Elected Stadhouder of Guelders in 1722 [age 11 ... regent is mother?]

General Hereditary Stadhouder of all 7 United Provinces (entire Nederlands): appointed in Apr. 1747, confirmed 4 May 1747; reigned until death (d. 22 Oct. 1751 age 40); 1st to occupy this position

Director-General of the Dutch East India Company (Here he allied with businessmen while the wealth difference between the rich and poor widened.)

Inherited states once owned (1) by the Nassau-Dillenburg branch of his family in 1739 (age 28) and (2) by the Nassau-Siegen branch of his family in 1743 (age 32).

m. 25 Mar. 1734 at St. James' Palace (England) Princess Anne (b.1709; d. 1759 age 50), eldest dau. of British King George II (b.1683; d. 1760 age 76) & wife, Wilhelmina Charlotte Caroline

(b.1683; d.1737 age 54), dau. of Margrave John Frederick of Brandenburg-Ansbach

5 Children: #1 stillborn dau. (b.19 Dec.1736); & #2 stillborn dau. (b.22 Dec.1739)

#3 Princess Carolina of Orange (b.28 Feb.1743; d.6 May 1787 age 44) m. Karl Christian of Nassau-Weilburg

#4 Princess Anna of Orange-Nassau (b.15 Nov.1746; d. 29 Dec.1746 age 6 weeks)

#5 Willem V, Prince of Orange (b.1748; d.1806 age 58) *ibid.* below

Willem V 5th child of Willem IV (b.1 Sept.1711; d.22 Oct. 1751 age 40) & wife, Princess Anne (Willem Batavus) (b.1709; d.1759 age 50), dau. of British King George II (b.1683; d. 1760 age 76) (William V) b.8 Mar.1748 Den Hague; d.9 Apr.1806 age 58 in exile in Brunswick (now Germany);
burial -- body moved to Delft Nieuwe Kerk in Royal Family crypt 29 Apr. 1958.

Named 568th Knight of the Order of the Garter (English title) in 1752 age 4

United Nederlands Hereditary Stadhouder under 4 Regents from death of Willem IV (d.22 Oct. 1751):

- #1 mother, Princess Anne (1751 to her death 1759); #2 grandmother, Princess Marie Louise (1759 to her death 1765); #3 Duke Louis Ernest of Brunswick-Lüneburg (1759-1766, then Privy Counselor till 1784); & (Regent) #4 Princess Carolina, his sister from 1765-1766, when Willem V became 18.

Stadhouder (officially) & Capt.-General of Dutch State Army in 1776 at age 18

Willem V (b.8 Mar.1748 Den Hague; d.9 Apr.1806 age 58) continued

m. 4 Oct. 1767 in Berlin Princess Wilhelmina of Prussia, dau. of Augustus William of Prussia & niece of Frederick the Great & cousin of British King George III

5 Children: 2 Unnamed: #1 son (b.23 Mar.1769; d.24 Mar.1769 age 1 day) & #3 son (b. & d. 6 Aug. 1771) #2 Frederika Luise Wilhelmina (b.28 Nov. 1770 Den Hague; d.15 Oct.1819 age 49 Den Hague):

m.14 Oct.1790 Prince Karl of Braunschweig (b.8 Feb.1776; d.20 Sept.1806); No Children

(son of Duke Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand of Brunswick-Lüneburg & wife, Princess Augusta of Britain)

#4 Willem I, King of De Nederlands (b. 25 Aug.1772; d.12 Dec.1843 age 71) *ibid.*below

#5 Willem George Frederik, Prince of Orange-Nassau (b.15 Feb.1774; d.6 Jan.1799): Never Married United Nederlands Hereditary Stadhouder – reigned 22 Oct. 1751 – 19 Jan. 1795; reinstated until d.1806

Deposed 19 Jan. 1795 by the Batavian Revolution (southern Dutch rebellion against northern Dutch)

During the reigns of Willem IV and Willem V, Europe was involved in repetitive battles to see who could out-fox the other and get the most trade. There was a recurrent parade of treaties that changed frequently. The countries most involved were Britain, Prussia, Spain, France and Italy. De Nederlands did not want more war and stayed neutral during our Revolutionary War. The budding USA managed to get a treaty with France to help get rid of British control.

De Nederlands also didn't want Catholics to return to power. Catholics wanted their own region, free from Protestant constraints like the ones they previously imposed on others. The southern Dutch (mostly Catholic) rebelled against northern Dutch (mostly Protestant) and briefly created the Batavian Republic, which between 1830-1839 finally became Belgium.

Into this religious mix was a continuing fight within the Dutch Reform Church between the *orthodox fundamentalist* view of a literal Bible and the *liberal* concept of a non-literal translation plus an evolving relationship between God and the godly (here, Protestants). The orthodox thought the liberal view was atheistic and liberals considered the orthodox dogmatic. At least there was the religious freedom to worship and disagree – something not available elsewhere except in the new United States Constitution.

Napoléon Bonaparte I staged a coup d'état on 18 Fructidor* (Sept. 4) 1797 and in Oct. 1797 annexed Belgium (the Cisalpine Republic). On 18 Brumaire* (Nov. 9) 1799 he made a 2nd coup d'état to become First Consul of France. In 1804 the French Senate, after a vote of the people, made him emperor.

*Note: These are 2 months in the 1st French Republic's calendar. Brumaire is the 2nd (Oct. 22-Nov. 20) and Fructidor is the 12th (Aug. 18-Sept. 16).

In 1802 Napoléon Bonaparte I forced Louis I into a loveless marriage with Hortense de Beauharnais, who had extra-marital lovers. Louis hated the Beauharnais family. He questioned the paternity of his 3 children, but officially accepted them.

Napoléon conquered De Nederlands and on 5 June 1806 made his younger brother, Louis I, King of Holland. Louis I (Bonaparte), to be a good king, declared he was Dutch. He learned the language (but not very well) and changed his name to Lodewijk I. All of his assistants were Frenchmen chosen by Napoléon I; however, he made them learn and speak Dutch. Louis aided relief efforts after 2 tragedies: an 1807 gunpowder explosion in Leiden and in 1809 flooding all over De Nederlands; then the Dutch called him Lodewijk De Goed (good).

When Napoléon planned to invade Russia, he asked Louis for Dutch troops. Louis refused, so Napoléon invaded Holland 1 July 1810, forced Louis to abdicate, and annexed De Nederlands to France. Next he put Louis' son, Louis II, on the Dutch throne. Louis I found refuge in Graz, Austria from 1811-1813.

Napoléon I abdicated 6 Apr. 1814 and was exiled to Elba. On 30 May 1814 he escaped and was reinstated as emperor. In May 1815 he began a campaign in Belgium. He abdicated for the 2nd time 9 June 1815 (lost the Battle of Waterloo) and was exiled to St. Helena where he died 5 May 1821.

Louis II, with his younger brother, fled to Italy in 1815. On 17 Mar.1831 (age 27) he died of measles in the arms of his brother, Charles.

Louis I, the Good
(Lodewijk, De Goed)
(Louis I, le Bon)

Luigi Buonaparte (birth name) was 5th child (of 10) of Carlo Buonaparte (Italian noble, attorney, & Corsican Representative to Court of Louis XIV in 1777) & wife, Letizia Ramolino

b. 2 Sept. 1778 Ajaccio, Corsica; d. 25 July 1846 age 67 Livorno, buried St. Leu-la-Forêt, Île-de-France

m. 4 Jan. 1802 Hortense de Beauharnais, dau. of deceased General Alexandre, Vicomte de Beauharnais & wife, Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie (1st wife of Napoleon I, thus step-niece): 3 Children

Louis I (b.2 Sept.1778; d. 25 July 1846 age 67) continued

1. Napoléon Charles Bonaparte (b.10 Oct.1802; d.5 May 1807 age 4½; buried St. Leu-la-Forêt); Prince Royal
 2. Napoléon Louis Bonaparte (b.11 Oct.1804; d.17 Mar.1831 age 27; buried St. Leu-la-Forêt) *ibid.* below
 3. Charles Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte (b.1808; d.1873 age 65); became Emperor Napoléon III of France
- Positions given by his brother, Napoléon I: (1) Count of St. Leu-la-Forêt; (2) Constable of France in 1808; & (3) King of Holland 5 June 1806 to 1 July 1810

Louis II Bonaparte 2nd child of Louis I Bonaparte (b.2 Sept.1778; d.25 July 1846 age 67) & wife, (Lodewijk II) Hortense de Beauharnais, dau. of General Alexandre, Vicomte de Beauharnais & wife, Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie (1st wife of Napoleon I, thus step-niece)

b. 11 Oct. 1804; d. 17 Mar. 1831 age 26 of Measles in Forti, Italy
m. 1st cousin, Charlotte, dau. of Joseph Bonaparte (elder bro. of Napoléon I)
Napoléon I appointed Louis II as King of Holland: ruled 1 July 1810 – 9 July 1810

Willem Frederik I 4th child of Willem V (b.8 Mar.1748; d.9 Apr.1806 age 58; last Stadhouder of the Dutch (Willem I) Republic) & wife, Princess Wilhelmina of Prussia, dau. of Augustus William; & (William Frederick) niece of Frederick the Great of Prussia & cousin of British King George III

b. 24 Aug. 1772 Den Hague; d. 12 Dec. 1843 age 71 Berlin

1st m. 1 Oct. 1791 (Berlin) 1st cousin, Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina (b. Potsdam; d. 1837);
dau. of King Frederick William II of Prussia.

6 Children: 2 unnamed: #2 son (b./d.18 Aug.1795 stillborn) & #5 son (b./d.30 Aug.1806 stillborn)

#1 Willem Frederik George Lodewijk (b.6 Dec.1792; d.17 Mar.1849 age 57) *ibid.* below

#3 Willem Frederik Karel (b. 28 Feb.1797; d.8 Sept.1881 age 84)

#4 Wilhelmina Frederika Louise Pauline Charlotte * (b.1 Mar.1800; d.22 Dec.1806 age 6)

#6 Wilhelmina Frederika Louise Charlotte Marianne * (b.9 May 1810; d.19 May 1883 age 73)

m.14 Sept.1830 Prince Albert of Prussia Divorced 1849

* #4 & #6: the 2nd Wilhelmina is named for #4 because she died young. This was a common custom.

2nd m. Countess Henriette d'Oultremont de Wégimont (b.28 Feb.1792; d.26 Oct.1864 age 72),
created Countess of Nassau 17 Feb. 1841

In 1814: 876th Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece (Spain) & 648th Knight of the Garter (Britain)

Prince of Nassau-Orange-Fulda 1803-1806

Prince of Orange-Nassau 1806, 1813-1815

6 Dec. 1813 to 16 Mar. 1815: ruled Principality of De Nederlands & Luxembourg as Sovereign Prince
in 1815 made Nederlands into the status of Kingdom of Nederlands

16 Mar. 1815 to 19 Apr. 1839: ruled De Nederlands as King & Luxembourg as Grand Duke

19 Apr. 1839 – 7 Oct. 1840 ruled Kingdom of De Nederlands as King; 7 Oct. 1840 Abdicated

Willem I maintained relations with his many international relatives. His problem was the Dutch did not always agree with the resulting military actions. Some were very successful, but others were not. He visited Napoléon I in 1802; but when in 1806 Napoléon invaded Germany, he aided his Prussian family. In 1809

he joined the Austrian army as a major-general and in the Battle of Wagram suffered a leg wound.

While living in exile after Napoléon ousted him (5 June 1806), he visited Russian Czar Alexander I who helped restore De Nederlands with Willem as King. Willem I refused to permit Louis I Bonaparte to visit.

Willem II full name: Willem Frederik George Lodewijk (William Frederick George Louis)

(William II) 1st child of Willem (Frederik) I (b.24 Aug.1772; d.12 Dec.1843 age 71) & 1st wife (1st cousin), (Prince of Orange) Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina (d. 1837); dau. of King Frederick William II of Prussia

b. 6 Dec. 1792 Den Hague; d. 17 Mar. 1849 suddenly, age 56 m. in Tilburg, North Brabant

1814 briefly engaged to Princess Charlotte of Wales, dau. of British King George IV & estranged wife, Caroline of Brunswick: broken because Charlotte didn't want to live in De Nederlands

m. 21 Feb.1816 (Russia) Grand Duchess Anna Pavlovna, sister of Russian Czar Alexander I: 5 Children

1. Willem Alexander Paul Frederick Lodewijk (b.19 Feb.1817; d.23 Nov.1890 age 73) *ibid.* below

2. Willem Alexander Frederik Constantine Nicolas Michael (*Sascha*) (b.1818; d.1848 age 30)

Willem II (b.6 Dec.1792; d.17 Mar.1849, suddenly, age 56) continued

3. Willem Frederik Henrik, De Zeevaarder (navigator); (b. 1830; d.1879 age 59): No Children

1st m. Princess Amalia of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach & 2nd m. Princess Marie of Prussia

4. Willem Alexander Ernst Frederik Casimir (b.21 May 1822; d.22 Oct.1822 age 5 mos.)

5. Wilhelmina Marie Sophie Louise (b.1824; d.1897 age 73)

m. Grand Duke Karl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach

869th Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece in Spain

King of De Nederlands 7 Oct. 1840 (death of Willem I) to 17 Mar. 1849; formal *Inauguration* 28 Nov. 1840

Grand Duke of Luxembourg & Duke of Limburg 7 Oct. 1840 until death 17 Mar. 1849

Note: In 1840 the Dutch changed from *crowning* to *inaugurating* their monarch.

Willem II had several heterosexual relationships. His male servants kept their jobs only because of scandalous relations. In 1819 he was blackmailed over a presumed homosexual relationship.

Willem II, like most of his predecessors and successors, was college educated and like many was a good General. He was popular for his moderate views and affability. In 1830 his efforts, as peace broker for some autonomy in Brussels, were rejected by King Willem I. In Apr. 1831 Willem II, army commander,

failed to keep Belgium in De Nederlands because European governments intervened and put Leopold of Saxe-Gotha on that throne. In 1839 peace between De Nederlands and Belgium finally came.

France's monarchy fell in 1848 and most European protests became revolutions. Willem II became a liberal and ordered a new constitution with the Eerste Kamer (1st room; *senate*) elected indirectly by the Provincial States and the Tweede Kamer (2nd room; representatives) directly elected by all. Royal power decreased. Not until 1917 did everyone vote for all offices.

Willem III full name: Willem Alexander Paul Frederik Lodewijk

(William III) 1st child of Willem II (b.6 Dec.1792; d.17 Mar.1849 age 56) & wife,

Grand Duchess Anna Pavlovna, sister of Russian Czar Alexander I

b. 19 Feb. 1817 Brussels; d. 23 Nov. 1890 age 73 Apeldoorn; buried Nieuwe Kerk, Delft

1st m. 18 June 1839 1st cousin, Princess Sophie of Württemberg (d.1877); 3 Children (all d. before Willem III):

dau. of King William I of Württemberg & wife Grand Duchess Catherine Pavolona of Russia

1. Willem Nicolaas Alexander Frederik Karel Hendrik (b.1840; d.1879 age 39)

2. Willem Frederik Maurits Alexander Hendrik Karel (b. 1843; d.1850 age 7)

3. Willem Alexander Karel Hendrik Frederik (b.1851; d. 1884 age 33)

Wish to m. Eleonore d'Ambre, French opera singer made Countess by Willem; but Government disapproved 1879 proposed to his niece, Princess Elisabeth of Saxe-Weimar; then changed his mind

Considered m. Princess Pauline, older sister of Emma

Considered m. Princess Thyra of Denmark (who had a scandalous private life)

2nd m. 7 Jan. 1879 distant-cousin Emma (b.c.1858; d.1934 age 76) of Waldeck and Pymont;

niece of Duke Adolphe of Nassau, bro. of her mother & 17th cousin-once-removed of husband

1 Child: Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria (b.1880; d.1962), Queen of De Nederlands 1890-1948

Apparently there was an unknown number of illegitimate offspring.

1842 Spain: 963rd Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece

1882: 777th Knight of the Order of the Garter (Britain); 72nd Grand Cross of the Order of the Tower & Sword

Prince of Orange-Nassau from birth (1817) to 1849

Duke of Limburg 1849 – 1866 (abolition of Duchy of Limburg)

King of De Nederlands & Grand Duke of Luxembourg 1849 -- 23 Nov. 1890 (death)

Willem III was not an intellectual: Queen Victoria regarded him as an *uneducated farmer*. A *New York Times* quote, “the greatest debauchee of the age,” referred to his extramarital affairs. Another problem was his mood swings from rage to extreme politeness. He disliked the new Dutch constitution of his father, because he wanted to rule as an enlightened despot.

Several times from c.1849 to c.1869 he dismissed his cabinets and the States General, and appointed replacements till the next election. In 1867 he even tried to sell his Nassau duchy holding in Luxembourg; however, the 2nd Treaty of London reinstated Luxembourg as an independent country. Willem III became very unpopular with bourgeois liberals, who mocked

and resisted him. Surprisingly, he stayed popular with the commoners.

Wilhelmina full name: Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria
dau. of Willem III (b.19Feb.1817; d.23 Nov.1890 age 73) & his 2nd wife,
Emma (b.c.1858; d. 1934 age 76) of Waldeck and Pymont
b. 31 Aug. 1880 Den Hague; d. 28 Nov. 1962 age 82 Apeldoorn; buried 8 Dec.1962 in Nieuwe Kerk, Delft
m. 7 Feb. 1901 (Den Hague) Duke Hendrik (d. 1934) of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (now Belgium) :
6 Children (5 miscarriages): 2 unnamed, miscarried sons (#1 b./d. 9 Nov.1901 & #2 b./d. 4 May 1902);
3 unnamed miscarried children (#3 b./d. 23 July 1906; #5 b./d. 23 Jan.1912; & #6 b./d. 20 Oct.1912)
#4 Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina (b.30 Apr.1909; d. 20 Mar.2004) *ibid.* below
1st Royal Titles: Royal Princess Pauline (1880-1884) & Royal Princess Wilhelmina (1884-1890)
1944 inducted into British Order of the Garter: only the 2nd woman to ever be inducted
Queen of De Nederlands on 23 Nov.1890 to her chosen Abdication 4 Sept. 1948
Enthroned 6 Sept.1898, just after 18th birthday (Emma, her mother, regent 23 Nov.1890 - 6 Sept.1898)
Reigned almost 58 years (57 years 9 mos. 1 week 5 days)
Royal Titles: Queen of De Nederlands; Princess of Orange-Nassau; Duchess of Mecklenburg (after marriage)
(Mecklenburg: city now in Belgium, was the original home of the Van Beethoven family)
Last Royal Title (after abdication): Princess Wilhelmina (4 Sept. 1948 to death 28 Nov. 1962)

De Nederlands was neutral in WWI, but the Allies blockaded all Dutch ships to prevent any supplies getting to Germany. Wilhelmina was alert for a German attack that never came. At the end of WWI Kaiser Wilhelm, related to the British monarchy and Wilhelmina, fled to De Nederlands and was given asylum in spite of Allied efforts to capture him. The Russian Communist revolution in 1917 caused unrest in De Nederlands; but Wilhelmina was much too popular to be ousted by a socialist agitator.

In 1934 her husband, Prince Hendrik, and her mother, Emma, died. Even with added economic woes of the 1930s, she managed to be deeply involved in government. The Dutch built the Zuider Zee Dam to reclaim a huge tract of land in the 1930s. In 1937 she also arranged the wedding of Juliana (below) to a member (not supporter) of the Nazi Party.

In 1939 she supported a refugee camp for Jews fleeing the Nazis. The camp was in Westerbork, Drenthe about 10 km. from her summer residence. Westerbork is not far north of Ruinen. After the Germans invaded (10 May 1940) they turned this camp into a holding place before sending the Jews to death camps elsewhere. A Dutch Jewish lady told me her relatives had been sent there and were never heard from again. This

camp has been preserved so one can visit it today.

Wilhelmina and her family fled to England during WWII; however, she continued to be involved in the Dutch government. A German bomb hit her home in England, killed several guards and almost killed her. She ousted her prime minister who, thinking Hitler would win, planned to negotiate for peace.

Her picture was the symbol of Dutch resistance. In Huizen churchgoers sang 1 verse of *Wilhelmus van Nassauwe*, a nationally popular anthem, to celebrate her birthday. Both were forbidden by the Germans who fined the town 60,000 guilders.

From 24 June to 11 Aug. 1942 she was a guest of the USA government and addressed Congress (Aug. 5). She visited NYC and was in Albany to celebrate the 300th anniversary of First Church, founded by the Dutch in the 1600s. On 29 June 1943 she was in Otta-wa for the baptism of Margriet (3rd dau. of Juliana).

Before the end of WWII she was in secure Allied areas of De Nederlands and received a huge welcome. In 1947 ill health forced her to make Juliana regent; then on 4 Sept. 1948 she abdicated. The power of the monarchy declined; but Dutch still revere their royal family. Before death she wrote her autobiography, *Eenzaam maar niet alleen (Lonely but Not Alone)*.

Juliana Full Name: Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina
dau. of Queen Wilhelmina (b.31 Aug.1880; d.28 Nov.1962 age 82) & her husband,
Duke Henry (d.1934) of Mecklenburg-Schwerin
b. 30 Apr.1909 Den Hague; d. 20 Mar.2004 age 94 (3 weeks before age 95) Baarn;
d. in sleep from Alzheimer's + pneumonia complications; buried 30 Mar. 2004 Nieuwe Kerk, Delft
m. 7 Jan. 1937 in Den Hague Town Hall and blessed in St. Jacobskerk, Den Hague
Prince Bernhard of Lippe-Biesterfeld, a German (b.1911; d.1 Dec.2004 of cancer age 94): 4 Children

Juliana (Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina) continued

1. Beatrix Wilhemina Armgard (b.31 Jan.1938 Baarn; still living) ibid. below
2. Irene (b.5 Aug.1939) became a Catholic 1964 Divorced 1981
m.29 Aug.1964 Prince Carlos Hugo of Bourbon, Duke of Parma:- minus Government approval
4 Children: 1. Carlos, Duke of Parma; 2. Princess Margarita; 3. Prince Jaime; & 4. Princess Carolina;
3. Margriet (b.19 Jan.1943 Ottawa, Canada)
m.10 Jan.1967 Pieter van Vollenhoven:
4 Children: 1. Prince Maurits; 2. Prince Bernhard; 3. Prince Pieter-Christiaan; &
4. Marijke Christina (b.18 Feb.1947) Divorced 1996
m. 28 June 1975 Jorge Pérez y Guillermo:
3 Children: 1. Bernardo Guillermo; 2. Nicolás Guillermo; & 3. Juliana Guillermo

Princess Juliana of De Nederlands from birth to 4 Sept. 1948

1958 inducted as 922nd Member Lady of the British Order of the Garter

Queen of De Nederlands 4 Sept.1948 (but officially inaugurated 6 Sept.1948 in Nieuwe Kerk, Amsterdam)
to her chosen Abdication 30 Apr. 1980 (Reigned 32 ¼ years)

Royal Titles: Queen of De Nederlands; Princess of Orange-Nassau; Duchess of Mechlenburg
Princess of Lippe-Biesterfeld after marriage

Princess Juliana again after abdication 30 Apr.1980 to death 20 Mar.2004 (24 years 1 mo. 10 days)

Queen Wilhelmina selected her son-in-law, Prince Bernard, practically the only available Protestant noble near the age of Juliana. They did fall in love. Before his marriage, Prince Bernhard was granted Dutch citizenship by Parliament. The family was usually very successful in hiding Bernhard's many extra-marital affairs and illegitimate children; but the Press discovered some and caused a scandal. Juliana truly loved him and never sought a divorce.

During WWII after going with her mother to England, Juliana and her 2 older girls went to Ottawa, Canada. Prince Bernhard remained in England but went to Ottawa in 1943 before the birth of Margriet. To avoid dual citizenship for Margriet, which would prevent her being an heir to the throne, the Governor General of Canada declared that Juliana's Ottawa hospital rooms were extra-territorial (non Canadian).

Before the end of WWII, Juliana went with Queen Wilhemina to Allied areas of De Nederlands. After the war, to express her gratitude, she sent the city of Ottawa 100,000 tulip bulbs and later 20,500 more for the hospital grounds. Tulips in lesser numbers continue being donated today. She helped the northern Nederlands recover from the German-imposed famine and tortures of 1944-1945.*

***Note:** A Ruinen lady told me about that time and how, even *today* (late 1990s), she fears any German in uniform. Food had to be hidden well. Sometimes farm work was done at night. One night her father heard the Germans coming and ran out to hide inside

a haystack. Terrified, she and her younger brother hid behind their mother's skirt when the front door opened. Her mother told the Germans her husband had disappeared long ago. After the soldiers had searched every corner of the house, they left.

Juliana had measles during her final pregnancy. Marijke (#4) was born legally blind in both eyes. Later, thick glasses remedied the eyesight after cataract surgery on both eyes. The influence of a faith healer (for Marijke) on Juliana (in 1956) caused the Government to ban the woman from court. Next, without Government approval, Irene (#2) converted to Catholicism in 1963 and on 29 Aug. 1964 married a Spanish prince; so Irene was removed from the line of succession. These 2 crises almost resulted in an early abdication. Juliana's devotion to her people saved her.

At an unknown date Prince Bernhard co-founded an annual conference of the Bilderberg Group's meeting, invitation-only, in the Hotel de Bilderberg in Osterbeek. In 1976 Prince Bernhard accepted a bribe of \$1.1 million from Lockheed Corp. to get the Dutch government to buy their aircraft. To avoid prosecution, Bernhard resigned from all positions in business, charities, etc., and gave up wearing his uniforms.

On 30 Apr. 1980 at the age of 71, Juliana abdicated. In the mid-1990s she was diagnosed with Alzheimer's. Near her death (20 Mar. 2004) she needed 24-hour care and was no longer able to recognize her family. Prince Bernhard died of cancer just 8 months after Juliana's death.

Beatrix Full Name: Beatrix Wilhelmina Armgard (middle names: Wilhelmina, maternal grandmother; & Armgard of Sierstorpff-Cramm, paternal grandmother)

Beatrix dau. of Queen Juliana (b.30 Apr.1909; d.20 Mar.2004 age 94) & husband,
Prince Bernhard of Lippe-Biesterfeld

b. 31 Jan. 1938 Baarn; baptized 12 May 1938 in De Groot Kerk, Den Hague; & still living

m. 10 Mar.1966 (civil & religious ceremonies) Claus von Amsberg (d.2002 after long illness): 3 Children

1. Willem-Alexander Claus George Ferdinand (b.27 Apr.1967 Utrecht; still living)

2. Johan Friso (b.1968; d.2013 age 45); m. 24 Apr. 2004 Mabel Wisse Smit

2 dau.: 1. Countess Luana; & 2. Countess Zaria

3. Constantijn (b.1969; still living) m. 19 May 2001 Laurentien Brinkhorst: 3 Children

1. Countess Eloise; 2. Count Claus-Casimir; & 3. Countess Leonore

Princess of De Nederlands (before & after being Queen), Orange-Nassau, and Lippe-Biesterfeld

Queen of Kingdom of De Nederlands: reigned 30 Apr.1980 – resignation on 30 Apr.2013 (23 years)

975th Member Lady of the British Order of the Garter

1,187th Dame of the Order of the Golden Fleece (Spain)

Member of the Bilderberg Group, which has a secret invitation-only annual conference (co-founded
by her father, Prince Bernhard) that meets in the Hotel de Bilderberg in Oosterbeek.

Forbes projected her wealth to be circa \$300 million in 2009.

In July 1961 Beatrix passed the exam and got a degree in law from Leiden University, which on 8 Feb. 2005 gave her an honorary doctorate. Beatrix studied international subjects at Leiden and was perhaps the best educated monarch in Europe.

In 1965 Beatrix, heir to the throne, was engaged to Claus *von* Amsberg, a German diplomat who earlier had been a member of the Nazi Wehrmacht and Hitler Youth. There were Dutch protests in the streets. After Juliana failed to get the marriage cancelled, the public finally accepted him. (When he died in 2002, he was very popular and greatly mourned.) Parliament consented and also granted him Dutch citizenship; so he changed his name to Prince Claus, Jonkheer (Nobleman) *van* Amsberg. They rode together in the gold carriage to Amsterdam City Hall where they were married by the Mayor. She wore a traditional gown with a train and the Württemberg Ornate-Pearl-Tiara. Next they went to Westerkerk (cathedral) for a bless-

ing ceremony by 1 pastor and a sermon by another.

After Beatrix became Queen, as a safeguard against impulsive remarks, De Rijksvoorlichtingsdienst (the Government Information Service), forbade all news media from quoting her. To be legal, all laws must be signed by her. She gave a speech at the annual opening of Parliament -- similar to Queen Elizabeth II, except Beatrix is legally required to write and say what Parliament dictates. When she was *invested* (no more *crowning*), socialists protested over poor housing.

Attempting to kill the royal family (20 Apr. 2009), Karst Tate crashed his car into an Apeldoorn parade but missed hitting the Queen's bus. Tate told police it was deliberate but died without explaining why. Several people were severely hurt and 7 others died.

At 10:07AM 30 Apr. 2013, Beatrix signed her Abdication in the Vroedschapkamer (Councilroom) of the Royal Palace in Amsterdam, then at 2:30PM in Nieuwe Kerk Prince Willem-Alexander was invested.

Willem-Alexander Full Name: Willem-Alexander Claus George Ferdinand

son of Queen Beatrix (b.31 Jan.1938) & husband, Claus von Amsberg (d.2002)

b. 27 Apr. 1967 Utrecht; & current monarch

baptized 2 Sept. 1967 St. Jacob's Kerk, Den Hague

Education: his 3rd High School was 1981-1983: United World College of the Atlantic near Llantwit Major in Wales + Leiden University from 1987-1993

Multi-lingual (4 languages): speaks native Dutch + English, Spanish, & German

m. 2 Feb.2002 Nieuwe Kerk (Amsterdam) Máxima Zorreguieta Cerruti (b.27 May 1971), a Roman Catholic:
dau. of Jorge Zorreguieta, Argentine national of Basque, Portuguese and Italian ancestry.

3 Children:

1. Catharina-Amalia Beatrix Carmen Victoria (b. 7 Dec. 2003)

2. Alexia Juliana Marcela Laurentien (b. 26 June 2005)

3. Ariane Wilhelmina Máxima Inés (b. 10 Apr. 2007)

Prince of De Nederlands (Prins der Nederlanden): 27 Apr. 1967 to 30 Apr. 1980

Prins van Oranje-Nassau: 30 Apr. 1980 to 30 Apr. 2013

Willem-Alexander (b.27 Apr.1967, baptized 2 Sept.1967)) continued

Jonkheer von Amsberg (Jonkheer van Amsberg: 30 Apr.1980 to present

Koning van de Nederlands (King of de Nederlands): 30 Apr.1980 to present

He served in the Dutch Royal Navy and Army. In Kenya he piloted a plane as a volunteer for the African Medical Research and Education Foundation in 1989 and for the Wildlife Service in 1991. He has used a pseudonym when participating in a 120-mile ice skating tour (Frisia 1986) and when running in the NYC Marathon (1992). Occasionally he flies the Dutch royal plane or a KLM Fokker 70s.

In 2008 he invested in a vacation resort. Parliament questioned the ethics of government officials being involved in commercial enterprise. After completion of the development, it was sold in 2012.

His marriage to Máxima, an investment banker in

Nederlands history, interwoven with this genealogy, relates the return to ancient elective government with everyone voting and the development of total religious freedom. The Dutch formed an elected government of 2 houses elected by the people. The monarch of the Dutch was a Stadhouders governor elected by the *Generaliteits* (States General/Congress) that is now a Parliament with only 1 house.

At the time our Constitution was written, the Dutch had 2 elected houses of government plus their elected monarch. We should be very proud of our Dutch ancestors' role in the foundation of our Constitution!

Only Dutch women had freedom of movement minus supervision and private ownership of money and property. They still retain their maiden name for life. The Dutch were the 1st to require children to get an education (minimum of 4 years); so Steven Coerts and his older children received it. This requirement did not extend to Nieuw Nederlands; so some later descendants of Steven couldn't read or write.

Our gratitude to the Dutch for their examples includes a statue of Willem 1st de l'Orange De Zwijger in Voorhees Mall on the campus of Rutgers University (founded in 1766 by Dutch Reformed Church pastors) in New Brunswick, NJ.

Of special interest to those descended from Joris Rapaille is a kinship with the Dutch royal family from the Willem 1st de l'Orange's 4th wife and their descendants down to the present King!

The 5th child of Coert Stevens Van Voorhees and Marretje Gerritse Van Couwenhoven was Cornelis Coerte Van Voorhees, who married Antje (Annetje) Rapaille (*Rapalje* in Dutch), the daughter of Daniel Joriszen Rapalje and Sarah Abramsz Clok. Daniel is

NYC, was controversial because her father had a role in the Argentine military dictatorship. Since Máxima is Roman Catholic, Willem forfeited his very-distant succession rights to the British throne. When officiating as king, the press can take lots of pictures; however, the Dutch Government gave him personal privacy rights. Violators can be charged a fine for each violation ranging from €1,000 to €50,000!

His prominent ancestors include Catherine the Great (German Princess and Queen of Russia), Paul I of Russia, and Willem I de l'Orange. Lesser royal families are the Houses of Hohenzollern, Lippe, Waldeck, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Pymont and Orange-Nassau.

Conclusions

the 11th (last) child of Joris Jans(z)en Rapalje and his wife, Catalyntie Jeronimus Trico/Triko.* Ten of their children lived to adulthood and married. At least 6 of them had children. Many descendants (children and grandchildren) of Joris Rapaille and Catalyntie Trico married into the Van Voorhees family! Check your family tree and the Huguenot Society records!

***Note:** Catalyntie was the 2nd daughter of Jeronimus Trico, a secret Huguenot and textile manufacturer with his 1st factory in Paris and his 2nd (for religious and financial safety) in Rotterdam. *Trico* fabric for ladies' underwear was named for him by the French, who normally destroyed all records of the Huguenots. Apparently they never found out about his religion.

Rapaille ancestry goes back to Gaspard Colet de Rapaille (French spelling of the name), the nephew of Admiral Gaspard de Coligny, whose father was rewarded with several titles and estates by King Francis I of France. Among the titles was *Lieutenant of the Principality of Orange* and properties were several estates in Breten. In 1557 when the Coligny family became Huguenots, all of their titles and property were confiscated by King Henry II, son of Francis I. The 1st child of Gaspard Colet de Rapaille and his wife, the daughter of Victor Antoine Jansen of Antwerp, was Gaspard de Coligny. Louise de Coligny (a French Huguenot and daughter of a Gaspard de Coligny), was the 4th wife of Willem I de l'Orange. This makes her the multiple-great aunt of Willem-Alexander, the present king of De Nederlands.

So, when you are in Den Hague, you might want to visit your *long lost* cousin, King Willem-Alexander. Of course, he might wish that you stay *lost* for a very *long* time.

References (All the books below are my personal copies.)

1. *The Dutch Republic: Its Rise, Greatness, & Fall (1477-1806)* by Jonathan I. Israel
Publ.: Oxford Univ. Press ISBN 0-19-873072-1 (I highly recommend this book!)
2. *Europe, A History* by Norman Davies (Publ. 1996: Oxford Univ. Press ISBN 0-06-097468-0)
3. *Concise Chronology of World History 3000 BC – 1993* by David Rubel
4. INTERNET: numerous sites
5. *A Dark history: The Kings & Queens of Europe* by Brenda Ralph Lewis
6. *The Royal Line of Succession: the British Monarchy from Egbert AD 802 to Queen Elizabeth II*
by The Pitkin Guide (Pitkin Guide Books)
7. *British Kings & Queens* by Mike Ashley
8. Huguenot Records in New Paltz, NY
9. *History of France* by G. de Bertier de Sauvigny & David H. Pinkney
10. *The Island at the Centre of the World* by Russel Shorto
11. *Through a Dutch Door* by **The Van Voorhees Association** ibid.: the **BOOK ORDER FORM** on page 6
12. Dictionaries: Dutch, German, French, Olde English
13. *The Death of Kings: a Medieval History of the Kings & Queens of England* by Clifford Brewer
14. *Erie Times News*, Sept. 18, 2013 on page 5C: *Dutch king: Goodbye to welfare state* &
15. Various other Newspaper Articles
16. Time Magazine Aug. 5, 2013 *Belgium* on p. 8
17. Personal Knowledge

Genealogy Report by Robert F. Voorhees

Ancestry.com is out with their Family Tree Maker 2014 genealogy software. It is priced at \$32 and includes 2 free weeks of access to the Ancestry.com database. The database subscription, about \$150 per year, is where they make their money: They have 2.7 million subscribers. The software is improved several ways. Their real strength is seamlessly transferring a FTM genealogy database to Ancestry servers where it can be accessed by and modified by others. FTM is well integrated with the Ancestry database so you can easily pull data from the database into FTM. FTM dominates the low and mid portion of the genealogy software market and rightfully so.

We use The Master Genealogist (TMG) software produced by Wholly Genes Software in Columbia, MD. TMG is generally considered to be the software of choice at the high end of the market. Most professional genealogists would use TMG because it is very powerful and easily customized. At the end of this article I'm going to describe some aspects of our TMG database. I would like for you to be as pleased with TMG as I am. Wholly Genes keeps improving TMG and is very responsive to customer suggestions. Our job is to monitor the health of this vendor to make sure they are there for us. I am friendly with the owner (Bob Velke), having attended 6 out of 8 genealogy cruises sponsored by Wholly Genes. This year their cruise (the 9th) is in Oct. and sails from Baltimore to

Maine and Canada.* My wife and I are looking forward to it: somebody has to do it.

I reported last time that Dan Lynch is working on the 2nd edition of *Google Your Family Tree*. It is not out yet; don't buy the first edition (2008). Google offers a lot of potential to the genealogy community. Google might be called an unstructured database whereas Ancestry and Family Search might be called structured databases. Dan Lynch, former VP of Marketing for Ancestry, is now a genealogy consultant. He works closely with Google.

Rootstech (www.Rootstech.org) will be held in the Salt Palace Convention Center in Salt Lake City Feb. 6-8, 2014. It has become the largest genealogy conference in the world.

Now some highlights of our TMG database; but before I begin, please let me mention one thing. **We carry non-Voorhees lines one generation and stop.** If we get information on more than one generation we certainly keep it, but it doesn't go into the database for the obvious reason of keeping the numbers manageable.

In the database we have over 67,000 people and over 91,000 names of people. Alternate names is an example where TMG shines. The same person can have a married name, nickname, or alternate spelling. We have over 132,000 *events*. Events are births, deaths, marriages, etc. We have over 157,000 *witnesses*.

This

Genealogy Report continued

is one of TMG's more useful features, and one that may be unique among genealogy programs. TMG has the ability to record an unlimited number of people who were associated with an event. For example, the witness feature allows you to include in a single tag any of the following: 1) All the members of a household in a census; 2) Family members who immigrated together; 3) The executors and heirs named in a will; 4) The minister and attendants at a wedding; and 5) The pallbearers in a funeral.

relationships. Relationships are recorded in Tags. In TMG, a child is linked to each of his parents with a Relationship Tag. Since parent/child relationships are simply Tags, correcting relationship errors is simple. We have over 15,000 *citations*. A Citation links the information recorded in a Tag to the Source of that information. When we enter a name, event, or relationship, we can add a Citation to show that information was found in a specific source. We have over 900 sources. In future *Nieuwsbriefs* I hope to pass along more interesting information from the database.

We have over 10,000 places. We have over 84,000

Cruise Speakers and Their Topics

Bob Velke (TMG) gets some top notch speakers on his cruise trips. Speakers get a free trip in return for speaking. Here are a few topics and speakers on this year's cruise:

- Judy Russell: (1) *Where There Is or Isn't a Will* and (2) *Don't Forget the Ladies — A Genealogists Guide to Women and the Law*
- Rick Sayre: (1) *Local Government: Using our Nation's Library Online*; (2) *The Latest in Land Records*; (3) *Cool Tools for the Cemetery*; and (4) *The Latest in Online Mapping Tools*
- Craig Scott: (1) *Quaker Migration*; (2) *Finding Aids in the National Archives*; and (3) *Pension Ledgers: an Interesting Census*
- David Rencher: (1) *Chasing the Poor and the Landless* and (2) *Family Search, Future and Vision*
- Laura Prescott: *Timelines: Placing your Heritage in Historical Perspective*

PLEASE, Don't Forget to SEND In Your 2014 DUES!

Dues for 2014 are payable Jan. 1, 2014.

Use the BOOK ORDER FORM (p. 6) for Christmas Gifts and shop without ever leaving your house!

DUES FORM

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 for 2013 through December 31 were payable January 1, 2013.

Please check the membership desired (below). Note any change of address. Use your entire 9-digit zip code (to save money on postage). Add your Email address (if you have one). Your dues are deductible for Federal Income Tax purposes. Please make Checks Payable to: The Van Voorhees Association.

Mail your dues to:

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 to receive a 2012 membership card.

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