



News letter

of

The Van Voorhees Association

ORGANIZED 1932

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AUGUST 1991

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Can it really be ten years that I have been privileged to hold the Association's office of President? It certainly doesn't seem a decade ago that, with some trepidation, I took over from our beloved Helen and immediately started the planning for our great 50th Anniversary meeting. But the old cliché must be true that time passes rapidly when you're having fun -- it truly has been fun for me. Having been in office two years longer than we allow our Nation's President to serve, I do believe that it is now time for someone else to have the honor and fun of the Van Voorhees presidency.

The most satisfying thing for me personally at this ten-year juncture is the realization that my departure need cause only a ripple in the stream of Van Voorhees activity. In leaving this office, I turn over an active and structured Executive Committee to a very able and experienced member of that dedicated group of volunteers. (How well I recall my concern of ten years ago in never having had any experience with the Executive Committee.) And with new leadership comes new ideas and new momentum, both of which are needed as we build for the future. I hope

that you members will vote for the slate of officers as presented by the Nominations Committee and support them in office as you have supported me. I have assured the Executive Committee that I plan to continue attending all meetings, making myself available to advise and/or assist as desired. In truth, of course, the altruistic nature of this offer is probably outweighed by the sheer pleasure afforded by these meetings for family togetherness. And if this sounds a like a recruitment pitch for others of you to volunteer your services to the Committee, so be it!

The temptation at this point is to reflect on all that has been accomplished in these past ten years, but I shall refrain from doing so for several reasons. First, I might appear to be taking credit unto myself that should really be shared with others. Secondly, my enthusiasm for our many accomplishments during these ten years would certainly take me beyond the reasonable bounds of this column. And thirdly, I prefer to keep our sights on the future rather than on the past. Let me just say that I do take pride in having had a part in the structuring and staffing of the

present Executive Committee and now must look forward with great confidence to the future of the Van Voorhees Association. Thank you all for the opportunity I have had to lead this organization representing our great family.

Don Vorhis
July, 1991

MILESTONES

Army 1st Lt. John Voorhees addressed the 103rd Annual July 4 celebration of the Washington Camp Ground Association in Bridgewater, NJ. Lt. Voorhees received the Bronze Star for gallantry in Kuwait.

Bryce Allen Vorhies was born on July 1, 1991 to Greg and Deb Vorhies of Fairfield, IA. Greg is our Iowa correspondent. Darlene and Merle Vorhies' oldest son. Bryce has an older sister, Brandi Lea, age 5 1/2.

ANNUAL ELECTIONS

The offices of President and Treasurer of the Association are open for election this year. As mentioned in President Vorhis' message on the front page, he has decided not to stand for reelection. The Nominations Committee, chaired by Cornelia V. Mason, has selected Manning Voorhees as the candidate for President, and incumbent G. Harold (Bob) Buttler for Treasurer. Profiles of the Candidates appear elsewhere in this Newsletter. At the inside back cover of this Newsletter is an absentee ballot for those

members who will not be attending the Annual Meeting in October.

FROM THE EDITORS

We continue to need help from the members. Please keep us advised of your address changes so you don't miss any issues, and so we don't "lose" you! The post office can be just as inefficient with address corrections as everyone thinks they are at delivering the mail. (To our postal service employee members - we know YOU don't cause the problems.)

Also, we have been lucky for the last few Newsletters to have had significant help in filling the Newsletter, thanks to those who have submitted material, most notably Manning Voorhees and Julian Potts, but also the many members who have sent various items for inclusion. Keep it up! (Please identify members, relations, etc.) The mailbox has been empty of late. We have some ideas for articles of general interest to the members, but unfortunately don't have the time to do the necessary research. Some of these might make good high school or college history term paper subjects (kill 2 birds with 1 stone!)

DUES

A reminder to members who are paying their dues for 1992 early - - 1992 Dues have been raised from \$5.00 to \$7.00. See the June Newsletter for details.

ANNUAL MEETING PLANS

Program Chairman Scott Voorhees has advised us that final arrangements for the 59th Annual Meeting of the Association have been completed. As previously announced, the meeting will be held at the Reformed Church of Highland Park, Highland Park, NJ, on Saturday, October 12, 1991. The meeting will begin at Noon, with luncheon provided by the Ladies Guild of the Church. Our Guest speaker will be Dr. Charles Gehring, translator for the Nieuw Netherlands Papers, speaking on "New Light from Old Paper - the translation of the Nieuw Netherlands and VanVoorhees Archives".

A map, directions, and reservation form are located elsewhere in this Newsletter. Reservations should be sent to Scott Voorhees, to be received by him no later than October 5, 1991.

Luncheon will include:

Chicken & Rice	Cranberry Sauce
Relish Dish	two vegetables
Bread Selection	Homemade Dessert
Coffee, Tea	

The meeting will close with a "Cookies and Punch" get-together.

Getting There

The map elsewhere in this Newsletter shows the meeting location and nearby parking. For those who prefer to travel by public transportation, the Church is about 1 1/2 miles from from the New Brunswick train station, which is served by regular New Jersey Transit and AMTRAK trains from Penn Station, New York, and by some AMTRAK trains from Washington, DC and Philadelphia.

Lodging

The closest lodging to the meeting location is the Hyatt-Regency New Brunswick. Other lodging is also available in the New Brunswick/Highland Park area, as follows:

Hyatt-Regency New Brunswick
2 Albany St.
New Brunswick, NJ 08901
(908) 873-1234

Somerset Marriott Hotel
110 Davidson Ave.
Somerset, NJ 08873
(908) 560-0500

McIntosh Motor Inns
255 Davidson Ave.
Somerset, NJ 08873
(908) 563-1600

Best Western New Brunswick
US Hwy. 1 at State Hwy. 18
New Brunswick, NJ 08901
(908) 828-8000

PRESIDENT'S WELCOMING MIXER

In keeping with recent tradition, President and Mrs. Don Vorhis will host a welcoming mixer in their room at the Hyatt-Regency New Brunswick on Friday evening, Oct. 11, 1991, at 6:30 PM. Everyone is invited to attend this casual, informal get-together.

REGIONALIZATION

Don Vorhis is retiring from the Presidency of our Association after revitalizing and leading it to the position of strength and momentum that we enjoy today. The Association has been rebuilt, scores of new members added and new programs launched.

It is now time to give some thought to ways of recognizing our individual members who reside across the country and to see how they can group together into chapters. These chapters would embrace part or all of a state or yoke several neighboring states together, depending on the number of members and geographical distances. Each chapter would have its own leaders, meetings and activities. Once the system became established, the Association's Annual Meeting could rotate among the chapters.

Local chapters would enhance the benefit of belonging to the Association since we would widen and deepen our friendship with "cousins" who live and work right around us. Projects could include researching and writing about the lives of Steven Coerts' descendants in the area, filling gaps in the Association's published genealogy, or organizing and operating a Voorhees landmark. Then, of course, there would be the fun times with picnics, dinners and outings. Needless to say, membership would grow with this regional presence.

The first step in starting a regionalization program is to hear from you with your ideas about how it can work. For instance, how would the chapters organizationally fit into the Association: should there be regional structures with each comprised of several chapters, should we have regional vice presidents to guide and represent his/her chapters on the Executive Committee -- or is this sort of thing too formal; and inhibiting for any success? Should the chapters be formed and grow without a regional organization? Local groups have developed in the past, and there is some experience and forward motion to the idea. Can we capitalize on this?

Any accomplishments, however, are dependant upon idea-people and leadership. Please write (my address is on the back page) and tell us of your thoughts as to how regionalization could work. We need to hear from you. Above all, we need volunteers to make it happen. There is a lot of fun and satisfaction ahead -- may I hear from you?

Manning W. Voorhees

59th ANNUAL MEETING
Saturday, October 12, 1991

CIVIL WAR LETTERS OF WILLIAM POTTS
Eleventh Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers

submitted by Julian R. Potts, Vestal, NY

Maria Phillips Voorhies was the daughter of Margaret Ann Bergen and Coert Abraham Voorhies of Dutch Neck, NJ. She was born March 15, 1825, and her mother died one week later. Her mother was descended from Lucas, and her father from Coert, two sons of immigrant Steven Coerte. After the mother's death, the girls were brought up by aunt Maria (Bergen) Hughes and Dr. John Hughes of Easton, PA and Warren County, NJ.

On January 25, 1848, Maria married William Potts of Morris County, NJ, at the Presbyterian Church, Mount Bethel PA. William was born December 6, 1824 at New Vernon, NJ. Maria and William had six children between 1848 and 1862.¹

In May 1862, the Governor of New Jersey, in anticipation of the call for 300,000 three-year men on July 7, authorized the recruiting of men for Company H, 11th New Jersey Volunteers. William enrolled on June 17, 1862. Patriotism was at a high level, and like many others, he initially thought the war would last only a short time. William served mainly in Virginia until his death, not by a bullet but by illness, October 1, 1863 at Washington, DC. He was buried near his parents in the New Vernon Presbyterian Cemetery, Morris County, NJ.

The 1876 Bergen (p. 441) and the 188 Van Voorhees (p.171) genealogies show Maria's death as 1835, which was actually the death of her brother Jonathan Brearly Voorhies. The US Census records for 1860-1910 are correct except that in 1870 she is listed as Elizabeth. After William's death, Maria lived in Morristown, NJ with her children. She received a monthly pension of \$8 until her death October 15, 1911. Her grandchildren called her "Grandma Coert".

William's letters to the family describe the war through the eyes of a keen observer. None of William's letters to Maria are known to have survived. Four of his letters to close relatives are transcribed below:²

¹William and Maria (Voorhies) Poots were the great Grandparents of Julian R. Potts.

²Ed. Note: Spellings have been retained as in the original text. Footnotes regarding Civil War history are based on information contained in the following references:

a. Dupuy, R. Ernest and Trevor N., The Compact History of the Civil War, The Story of the War Between the States, New York, NY, 1960.

Camp near Fort Ellsworth, VA to John R. Gilispie³, November 6 / 62

I set down to rite a few lines to you to inform you that I am well asept I have the reumatism a considerable in the back, and hope these few lines will find you and your family enjoying good health. I have not had a letter from you since we have been in Virginia. I think I rote one to you, but am not sertin of it, but will now. We got in Virginia on the 27 of August, I think. We encampt on Arlington Hights. The next day the regament was ordered to get ready for to march to the Chain Bridge⁴ wich is North (west) of Washington about eight miles, so we struck our tents and packt up for a start. We lay that night untill the next night until twelve o'clock, (then we) rode for the Chain Bridge especting the rebels would be there by the time we was, but they did not come. They took another rout and crossed the Potomac further up and whent in Mayrland and had a fight with McClellan as you have seen in the papers⁵. We got to the bridge about nine o'clock the next day, whent about half mile beyond Fort Marcy⁶ and was drawn up in line of battle and remaind so until dark aspectting every minute to see the rebels coming. The battle was then about beginning at Bull Run⁷ wich was about twelve miles from us at that time. We could hear the canon very plain. We lay there untill dark then we moved

b. Editors of the Century Co., Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, Reprinted, Secaucus, NJ, 1983.

³John R. Gilispie was brother-in-law of William Potts. Ft. Ellsworth was one of the many "forts" established by the Union Army in northern Virginia, to protect the Capital from attack by the Confederate Army. Ft. Ellsworth was located just west of then-Alexandria, about 1.5 miles west of the Potomac River.

⁴Chain Bridge was a major crossing of the Potomac, located approximately a half mile downstream from where the northwest boundary of the District of Columbia intersects the River.

⁵Antietam Campaign, September 13 - 14, 1862? See footnote 6.

⁶Another of the Washington defenses, located just southwest of the Potomac, opposite the Northwesterly boundary of the District of Columbia, not far from the Chain Bridge.

⁷This would be the second battle of Bull Run, August 29 - 30, 1862. Potts' chronology would make this August 31, so the August 27 date in the letter above is probably off a few days. Alternately, if the Maryland incursion referred to is the Antietam campaign, the whole chronology is slightly mixed up. Remember this letter is written from memory of events some two months earlier. Exact dates can be expected to be somewhat confused unless a diary was kept.

to the rear of Fort Marcy and camp and there until one week from the next Sunday. Then we marcht to Camp Advance about twelve miles (to the) west of Washington on the road (going) to Mount Vernon. We staid there about one week standing picket duty, we then whent to camp near Fort Worth⁸. We was there about one week standing picket and then came where we are now. And I think we will stay here this winter. We are guarding perrold prisoners and stragglers such as fall out of the rank while marching. The perrold prisoners are them that has been taken prisoners by the rebels, but not yet exchanged⁹. I supposed you read more about the battles than I can tell you. I think the war never will be ended by fighting. We have been fighting nearly two years and have gained nothing of any account yet. It could of been settled in time to saved all this loss of life, had it not been for some northern Disunion abolitionist, and they are the men that stays home. The President has made up his mind to free all slaves after the first of January.¹⁰ We have no right to find fault of him as you well know, but I for one did not come out here to free them by fighting or any other way. And four out of five will say the same thing. There is a certin party in the north that say this war shalt end slavery. Well if they think they can do it, they had better come down in Dixey and try there hand. I think they would soon say you may do as you please about it and we will leave you alone. One of our company, the fourth one that has died was buried today. His name was Tuttle, son of William Tuttle between Morristown and Mendham. The health of our company is better than it was but it is not very good yet. We have fifteen or twelve on the sick report.

I see by the papers the election in the northern states are turning in favor of the Democrats. It is a pity they did not go that way two years ago for I believe that party will yet save thes Disunited States and bring about a union of the states and save the country from utter ruin. There is one class of men that sings union if they can abolish slavery and no union without it. Then there is another party of men that are union men and all for the union as it was, with or without slavery, as the people of the states may think best. I take it to be the Democratic party and that is the class of men that will save the Union. If that principle had been carried out, the country would been in a different state from what it is.

⁸Another of the Washington defenses, located two miles WNW of Fort Ellsworth.

⁹Actually, paroled prisoners would have been those taken by the Union forces and not yet exchanged.

¹⁰Following the Union "victory" at Antietam (McClellan had stopped Lee's invasion of the north, but had been repulsed in his assault on the southern positions, Lee retreated two days later), President Lincoln issued his preliminary Emancipation Proclamation.

Friday the 7th, it began to snow today about seven o'clock this morning. It has been snowing and freezing all day and yet at eight o'clock PM. It has been a hard snow storm. I want you to rite me a letter as soon as you get this. Direct your letter to William Potts, Washington, DC, Eleventh Regiment, NJ Volunteer Co H. And I will close by giving three cheers for the vicktory won in New Jersey at the last election in NJ by the only true union party.

Yours-William Potts,
To John R. Gilispie

Thursday, December 18 / 62 Camp near Frederickburg, VA
To Margaret Thompson¹¹

I received a letter from Maria a few days ago. She said you wanted me to rite to you. I have a little time to rite as our regament is out on picket duty and will not come back to camp in three days, so I thought I would rite a few lines to you.

I suppose you have heard of the great battle near Frederickburg¹² on the other side of the Rapananick river. The fighting began last Thursday morning just before daylight by our army crosing the river. They had to build bridges so as to get over wich was begun the night before. They built three in all at diferent plases. While our men was at work on the bridges, the rebs' sharpshooters would pick them off from the sitey. So then our batterys opened fire on the town and it was soon on fire in diferent plases and so a large part of it burnt to the ground. And the rebs soon skedaddled from that place and fell back to their fortifications for they are well fortified for miles along the river. The fight begun on Thursday and ended on Monday night. Then our men begun to retreat on this side of the river back to their old camps. And by Tuesday night, they were all in their old camps except about fifteen thousand that was killed or wounded and part of them left on the field for want of time to take them off, the retreat being so quick. It was a very hard fight, very hard every day. Our regament lost two killed and five wounded. One since died. I was not in the fight but was detailed to remain in camp to take care of such things as the men could not take with them.

The fight to the nearest point of it was about one and a half miles from me and shells burst from our guns over their head. It was awful. It made the ground shake. But it all amounts to nothing. Is another Bullrun affair. Nothing gained by it. We have plenty

¹¹Margaret Thompson was Maria's sister, and wife of Calvin Thompson, who was a Republican, while William Potts was a Democrat.

¹²Battle of Fredricksburg, December 11-15, 1862

of men here to drive the rebs out if the attack is made in the rear of the rebs and not in the front as it was dun. Our army nearly three hundred thousand here and the rebs have not two hundred thousand, but they have the choice of position, which is about two men to one. I suppose the cause of the disaster, is in Washington. I see the river is spelt Rapahannock. The weather is not very cold here. It freezes very little yet we have had one fall of snow but it did not last long.

I hope these few lines will find you all well. I have had very good health since I have been here except the reumatism. Tell Calvin I would like to get a letter from him as soon as you get this. We have not been paid since we have been in Va and I have no stamps and I will have to send this without one. When this war will end no one can tell, but I sure don't think it will ever end by fighting.

Yours, William Potts

Camp near Frederickburg, Va
Brother John R. Gilispie

December 28, 1862

I just received a letter from you and I was very glad to hear as I always am from my friends. And I would rite often if I had the time and paper to rite on, for that is what I most need and tobaco. Our living consists of salt beef and pork, fresh beef two or three times a week, beans, rise, coffee and crackers in place of bread. We have potatoes twice a week. We have coffee morning and night, salt or fresh meat every day, beans or rise every day, 3/4 of a pound of salt or 1/4 fresh meat every day for every man and a pint of coffee morning and night with sugar to sweeten it. And we get molases about every week exsept on a march, then we have coffee, crackers and salt meat. Our living hear take it all around is very well and our clothing is good. We get all we want.

I think Uncle Sam provides very well for his large family, for he has got a very large one. But I doubt very much with this large family in the field under arms if he subjugates the South with all the army he can raise. I did think a year ago, the South would soon be whipt out but since I have been here I have seen some things and heard a considerable more and I have made up my mind this war will never be won by fighting. I believe the rebs stands better today than they did a year ago. You at the North may read the papers but you know nothing after all how things is. You hear of Union victorys and of our driving the rebs. I have no doubt that our men has whipt the rebs in several fights, but in a great many cases vicktory is claimed where it is the other way. I expect some will claim that the late battle at Frederickburg a Union vicktory or at least a grand success, but it was nothing more or less than a grand slauter pen and another Bull Run skedaddle affare. The only diference is that we did not run so far. Had the retreat been in the daytime instead of the night, it would been the

same. It being so dark, the men did not know where they was going, and all the fireing had ceast for the night, that is the cause of our men retreating in good order. I say it was nothing but a slauter pen. The rebs had there lines so well fortified that it was and is yet impossible to drive them out unless they can be flanked on the left or right or both. The rebels lines extends several miles along the south side of the Rapahannock river. Their situation you can immagin by taking a small hill and then a plain and so on from one to two miles. And in each of these hills was there lines of baterrys. There infantry was thrown at first in front of there fortifications but soon fell back no doubt for the purpose of drawing our men on, and then they opened there batterys. That is the cause of there killing and wounding so many more of our men than we did of them. Our Regament was on picket duty. During the fight, they was within speaking distance of the rebels and they made a bargin if one would not shoot, the other would not and so with the exseption of one or two companys, our regament did not fire a gun. And they ceast firing as soon as they got the order to do so. And it was a good thing for they could killed our men nearly all off with there mast¹³ baterrys. The rebs are very apt to fall back to draw our men and that is where victory is claimed some of the time when realey it is no victory.¹⁴ Monday 29 morning, I just received a letter sined Mother, John Potts, Eliza¹⁵ and John R. Gilispie saying that a box had been sent me. I am sorry it was sent for no box is allowed to come beyond Washington and so I will never get it. I suppose it will be sent back when it gets to Washington.

I am well and feel very good exsept the reumatism in the back but I have kept (-?-) about all of the time. Yesterday Sunday, another man of our regament was buried. We have lost seven in our company, died by sickness. There is two dies by exposure where there is one by the bullet, but a great many dies with the bullet. I was not in the fight at Frederickburg. The clonel detailed me with nine other men to remain in our camp to wach such things that the men could not take with them. The calculation was that our men would drive the rebs out and they would retreat to Richmond. And our men push after them and then the teams would come and load up the goods, then we would go on to the regamint. But things did not turn out as we exspected so the whole army retreated to the old camps after fighting five days, where we are yet. The nearest of the battle to our camp where I was sitting by a pine tree is one and half miles. I could see and hear most all of it. I could see the shells burst

¹³massed

¹⁴Fredericksburg was one of the bloodier battles. Union General Hooker commented "Finding that I had lost as many men as my orders required me to lose, I suspended the attack."

¹⁵Eliza was William's sister, and wife of John R. Gilispie.

in all directions and hear the musketry very plain. It made the ground shake. It was an awful night. Levi Beard¹⁶ is very sick in the hospittle. Today one more man of our company died from sickness.

No more at present, Yours, William Potts

Camp near Warington, VA¹⁷

June 30 / 63

Brother John¹⁸, I sit down to write a few lines to you today that I am well and hope these few lines will find you, Mother and all the same. We left our old camp near Falmouth the eleventh of June. I was detailed to assist the teams in the march and was not with the regament since the fight at Geteyburg¹⁹. We have had a very hard march and a long one. We marched about one hundred miles before we got in Maryland. Then going over nearly one half of Maryland, then crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry to Old Virginia, then marching along the bace of the Blue Ridge Mountain stoping Ashby Gap one or two day to watch the rebs. Then going to Mannases Gap. There we found the rebs, we formed in line of battle, sent out skirmishers. We all begun to move forward, soon came in sight of the Johneys, firing begun, the rebs begun to fire and fall back. We kept moving steady forward and draw the rebs over the hills and through the woods to the Shanadara²⁰ Valley, then across the Shanadora River, then marching back through the Gap where we are now, one and half miles beyond Warington. We had a very hard march, sometimes marching all night and all day without stoping, but we have had it quite easy now for four or five days. We are encampt in the woods and have a good shade. I don't think we'll move very far from here untill we get some new recruits. The First Massachusetts regament belonging to our brigade left this morning for New York to settle the mad (- ? -). They will not

¹⁶Levi P. Baird, b. 1843, killed near Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863. He was William Potts' nephew, son of Mary (Potts) and William Baird Jr.

¹⁷Warrenton, Va.

¹⁸William's brother, John Potts

¹⁹The Battle of Gettysburg was fought July 1 - 3, 1863. This letter, obviously written after Gettysburg, is probably mis-dated, the correct date being July 30, 1863.

²⁰Shenandoah. Apparently, he is here describing his unit's movements following Gettysburg. Lee's retreat and Meade's pursuit were not rushed, with Meade being criticized by many for not following more quickly. It was the end of July or early August before the main part of Lee's army was back on Virginia soil.

stop for brickbats or clubs.

I saw Jack and Charley day or two ago. Jack is not very well, he is bloated very much. He looks as if he had the dropcey.

Well I suppose you have read all about the fight at Gettysburg. As I was not in the fight all I know is what I heard and read in the paper. I was at Westminster, Maryland, twenty five miles from the fight with the wagon train. There was about ten thousand rebs prisners brought there and sent to Baltimore. I talked with them. Some of them was glad to be taken prisner and stop fighting while a few talked the other way. They were good looking men, mostly young men. There clothing was very poor and they all was very hungry. I suppose all they got to eat while in Maryland was what they stole from the farmers and out of the stores. They robbed every store they could find and no doubt got a great amount of provision for Maryland has plenty of everything. I saw more wheat while in Maryland in the field than you could find in Jersey in five years. Thousands of acres could (be) seen at the same time and the other field grass or hay and corn. All the damadge the Union army done, wich we could not help doing some damadge, the government pays them for it. Maria was saying in a letter I got that you and Mother were going to send me a box. If you do send one, send it as soon as you get this letter. We are close to the railroad to Washington so it will come here in a few days after it is put on the carse at Morristown. Don't send anything that will spoil very soon.

The men says the fight at Gettysburg was a harder fight than the late fight at Fredericksburg. I was in that fight²¹. I did not think there could be a harder fight than that one was for the rifle balls and canon balls would strike all around. Shells bursting over our heads and on the ground tearing up the ground, cutting limbs off trees. Men falling all around, some dead, others wounded, heads shot off, men cut in two, legs shot off. But I did not get hurt to speak of. One ball, rifle ball, went through my coat on the left shoulder taking a little of the skin off but doing more damadge to the coat than it did to the hide.

We are agoing to fix up our camp today, probley we will stay twenty five or thirty days before we march again. No more at present, Yours, William Potts.

²¹Probably the Battle of Chancellorsville, May 1 - 3, 1863. Chancellorsville is about 10 miles west of Fredericksburg, and the final troop positions at the end of the battle on the third were just on the outskirts of Fredericksburg.

NEW for SALE

JUST IN! These would make a great gift for the genealogist, student, reader, shopper, knitter, cross-stitcher, or anyone else in your family who has "stuff" to carry around. Canvas tote bags, tan with the Van Voorhees coat of arms in black, approximately 16" x 23". They are only \$5.00 each. Show your pride in your family connections. Order today to be sure to get them before school starts or for Christmas!

Don't forget some of our other Van Voorhees items for Christmas gifts. See the February 1991 Newsletter for a complete listing.

Send your orders to:

Judith Voorhees, 1311 Allaire Rd., Spring Lake, NJ 07762
phone (201) 449-4902

MEET THE CANDIDATES

PRESIDENT - Manning W. Voorhees

Manning has been a member of the Association for over 20 years, and has served on the Executive Committee in the position of Historical Committee chairman since 1985. In that position, he proposed and was instrumental in managing the research work by Drs, Folkerts in the Netherlands origins of our family.

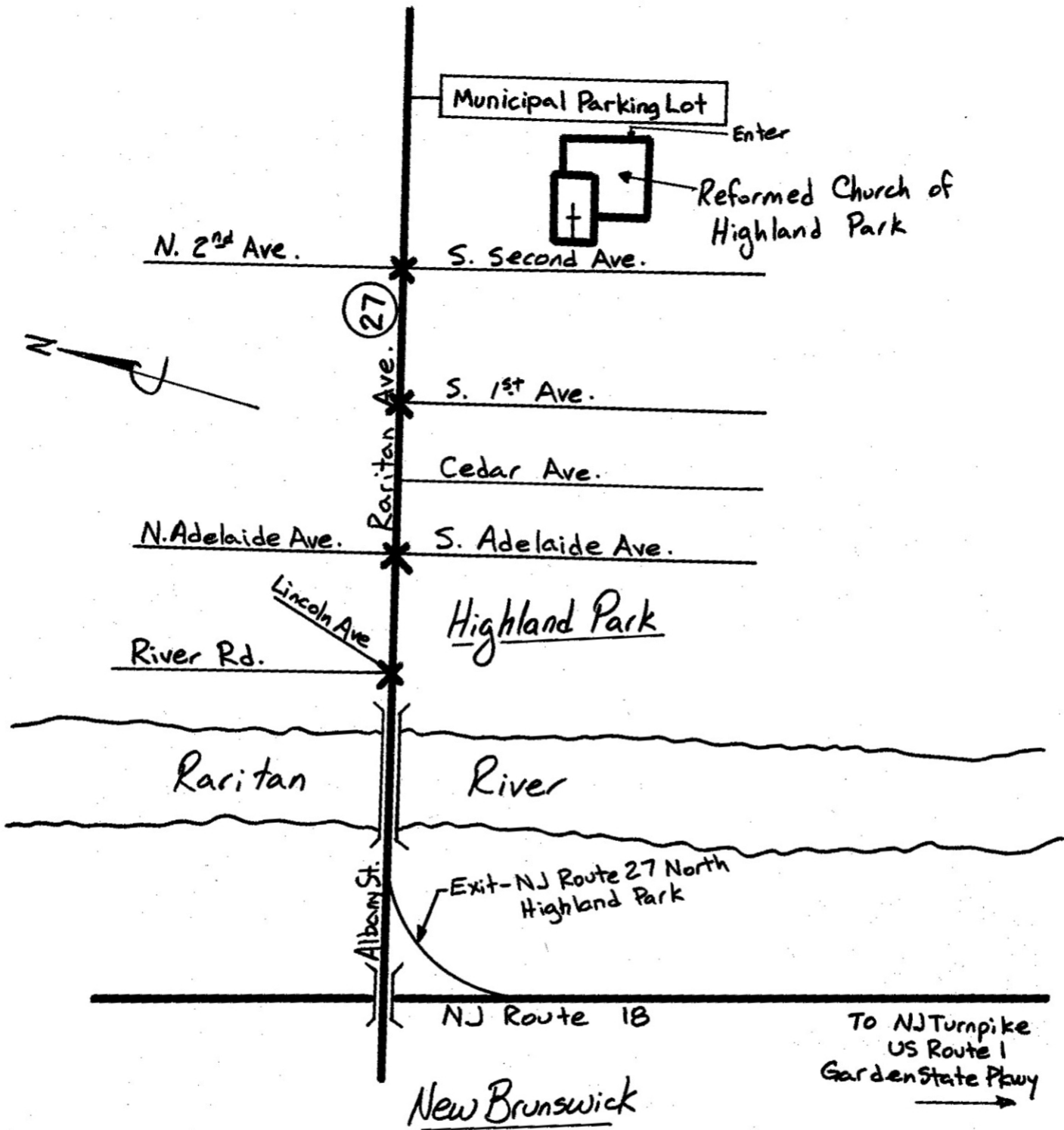


He was a life-long resident of Staten Island, NY until moving to Fair Haven, NJ in 1986. A graduate of Rutgers University, with B.S. and M.A. degrees, he was a career employee of Citibank, NA and Citicorp, where he was a securities analyst and later held responsibilities for Citicorp- owned real estate, until his retirement last year.

Manning was also the speaker at the Association's Annual Meeting in 1985, where he presented a slide and talk show about the 1984 trip to Drenthe. He has also actively promoted the Association by presenting talks about the research project to other groups (see February and June Newsletters). In addition to our Association, Manning is a member of The Holland Society of New York, Friends of the New Netherlands Project and Dutch Barn Preservation Society.

TREASURER - G. Harold (Bob) Buttler

Bob Buttler has been a member of the Association since 1978, and has served as Treasurer of the Association since 1981.



DIRECTIONS to the Annual Meeting of the Van Voorhees Association:

From the New Jersey Turnpike: Exit 9 (New Brunswick) travel west on NJ Route 18 to the exit for NJ Route 27 North / Highland Park. Cross the bridge, go straight past the fourth traffic light (2nd Ave.). Entrance to Municipal Parking lot is about 150 feet past 2nd Ave., on right. Enter rear of church building from parking lot.

ABSENTEE BALLOT

I authorize the following ballot to be voted for me at the Annual Meeting of the VanVoorhees Association on October 6, 1990:

(check one)

PRESIDENT (two years)

[] Manning W. Voorhees
[] other _____

(check one)

TREASURER

[] G. Harold Buttler
[] other _____

Return your Absentee Ballot by October 10, 1991, to Newsletter Editor George Davis, 310 Rockland Ave., River Vale, NJ 07675

Your name _____ VVA # _____

59th ANNUAL MEETING RESERVATION

Please reserve the following places for me at the 59th Annual Meeting:

Luncheon: _____ places @ \$ 15.00 = _____

Names of those in my group:

Adults: _____

Children: _____

Your name _____ VVA # _____

address _____

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

[] Coert [] Lucas [] Jan [] Albert
[] Merghin [] Aeltje [] Jannetje [] Hendrickje

Please enclose check for the total amount above, payable to "The VanVoorhees Association" and mail to:

Scott Voorhees, 30 Orchard Ave., Emerson, NJ 07630

Reservations MUST be received no later than October 5, 1991.

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The VAN VOORHEES ASSOCIATION
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