



VAN VOORHEES NIEUWSBRIEF

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VoorHees, Drenthe, Netherlands

by

Scott V. Vorhees

This is very exciting for me. In August of 2014, I toured the Drenthe region of The Netherlands looking for the original farm that my ancestors left in 1660 to come to New Amsterdam (New York). Near the district of Hees, we discovered a wonderful Bed & Breakfast called “*Bloem & Ri*”, managed by a wonderful woman, Coby Strijker. She graciously showed us the farms where the family previously lived. **There were three farms... VoorHees, MiddleHees, and AchterHees, (before-middle-after Hees).** A nearby gentleman had pictures from these original farms and Coby sent those to me. Such an amazing history!



VoorHees, era 1940

(For photos of MiddleHees & AchterHees, please see page 5)

Cherrywood Hand Dyed Fabric Small Business, Colorful Global Impact

Compiled By
Marie Voorhees Avelsgaard

Reprinted from the "Brainerd Dispatch", Brainerd, Minnesota, September 4, 2017, article written by Jennifer Stockinger, Staff Writer. Note: Karla is a first cousin to our editor, Marie, their fathers are brothers. Van Voorhees Lineage: Ward, Henry (58629), George D. (58607), Henry R. (58284), Abraham L., (35423) Lucas (35421), Abraham (30072), Abraham (30068), Lucas (30062), Jan Stevense (30026), Steven Coerte.

Cherrywood Hand Dyed Fabrics, a Baxter(Minnesota)-based business employing only seven women, may be small but it has made an impact across the globe.

Cherrywood owner/colorist **Karla Voorhees Overland** has taken the hand-dyeing business from Brainerd to New York City and Houston to overseas to Dubai. Soon, Overland will be adding France and Australia to the list of places that showcase work by Cherrywood. *Editor's Note: Since this article was published, Cherrywood decided to create TWO traveling exhibits for "The van Gogh Cherrywood Challenge". The larger exhibit is called "The French Gallery" and the smaller exhibit is called "The Dutch Gallery" symbolizing the two parts of Vincent van Gogh's life that are equally as important.*

Cherrywood is a hand-dyeing company that turns high-quality, unbleached muslin fabric into a rich, suede textured fabric suitable for making quilts and clothing. The company has developed hundreds of formulas that make almost every color imaginable. Cherrywood sells directly to customers across the country through its website. The fabric is sold at Colorz Quilt Shop in Brainerd and at several quilt shops across the country.

Overland is not the original owner of Cherrywood, but when she heard about the company she said she had to become involved with it. Overland's love of quilting began at age 10 when she taught herself how to sew while in the 4-H program in Morris. She graduated from high school and then went on to earn a graphic arts degree from Moorhead State University. *Editor's Note: According to Karla her mother, Carol Voorhees, taught her to sew and she taught herself quilting.*



Overland moved to Brainerd when she got a job at Russell and Herder, an advertising company. Overland joined a quilting club in Brainerd and that is when she heard about Cherrywood and Dawn Hall, who started the hand-dyeing business in her home 30 years ago. Hall brought her fabric to quilt shows with her aunt and people loved it. The business eventually moved into a dedicated building in Brainerd.

Overland said Hall needed graphic design work done and that's when they began working together. Overland said when she saw the product Hall was producing, she knew what was next. "I practically begged her to hire me as I loved the product and quilting industry," Overland said. "I was getting burned out of advertising and I knew this was the coolest thing ever, and with school I had color theory courses in college, so it fit."

Overland became partners with Hall in 2001 and learned the trade. A year later, Hall died from cancer. The business fluctuated between two to four employees at an undisclosed location in Brainerd for several years. Overland had two business partners, Linda Arganbright and Hall's husband, Allen, up until their retirements.

In 2015, Overland became the sole owner of the company and more space was needed, so the company moved to its current location in the Baxter Industrial Park on College Road. The new studio is more environmental friendly and efficient. Overland said they were having issues with humidity, temperatures, water pressure and space at the former building.

"This location is one level and is amazing," she said. "We know exactly what our water temperature is going to be because we have tankless water heaters. The water has to be 140 degrees." The location also has an overhead garage door for shipping things out and bringing in raw material, which is an added bonus, Overland said.

The dyeing process

It starts with the muslin, which said muslin is a plain, 100 percent weights, where bits of the cotton

The fabric is cut in 2-yard pieces so machines for the dyeing process. washings, which is one reason why are four washing machines that sizing and dirt and nine washing washing machine can dye the



comes in 150-yard rolls. Overland cotton fabric made in various is visible in the woven material.

it can be placed in the washing The fabric goes through multiple the fabric becomes so soft. There prewash the fabric to remove machines that dye the fabric. Each fabric a different color.

"After we cut and wash it to get the sizing and any grease out, we prepare it for the dyeing process," Overland said.

The fabric goes into the dyeing washing machines wet. Overland mixes up each recipe for each dye, which is a powered procion dye. The recipe is a well-kept business secret and is not shared with the public. The dyes are mixed up, put into the machine and there are several steps along the way. One batch takes up to five hours to create. It took an entire day at the old location.

"We want to dye evenly and don't want it twisted," Overland said. "We are not going for the tie-dye look."

"After a long process, the fabric comes out ... a solid color. Once it is dry it will have a suede texture, not flat color. It's like a tone-on-tone variation of color and is sent wet to the subcontractors and they finish it." There are four subcontractors who work from home. They take the fabric and run it through a mangle, which is a mechanical rotary iron that presses and dries the fabric at the same time. It is then folded, pre-cut to certain sizes, grouped, labeled and priced. The subcontractors also do quality control, looking for any type of flaws, such as spots or blotches. "We don't throw anything away," Overland said. "If it doesn't turn out, we cut it up and throw it into grab bags and sell it. We started selling our lint from dryers as they come out colored and we sell them to fiber artists to make interesting art."

(Continued on page 22)

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

- 1 VoorHees, Drenthe, Netherlands, *continued on page 5*
- 2 Cherrywood Hand Dyed Fabric, Small Business, Colorful, Global Impact, *continued on page 22*
- 4 Index & From the Editor
- 5 AchterHees & MiddleHees
- 6 Voorhees Name Not a Consistent Art
- 8 Daniel Van Voorhis, Silversmith
- 12 Elizabeth Evelyn Wright, Founder of Voorhees College, Denmark, South Carolina
- 14 Games People Play
- 15 In Memoriam
- 18 FamilySearch Digital Records Access Replacing Microfilm
- 19 Van Voorhees Who's Who
- 20 Van Voorhees Book Order Form
- 21 Van Voorhees Membership Form
- 22 Cherrywood Hand Dyed Fabric, Small Business, Colorful, Global Impact

From the Editor:

As some of you may have noticed, we spend our winters in Las Cruces, in the state of New Mexico. We enjoy the warmer weather and exploring different areas of the state. I am always on the lookout for anything Voorhees. We recently made a trip to Palomas, Mexico, which is about one and a half hours from Las Cruces. We went to Deming, New Mexico, and then drove south to Columbus, New Mexico, which is about 10 miles from Palomas, Mexico. Some of you may remember Columbus as being the border town that Poncho Villa attacked in 1916. Just south of Deming, New Mexico, is a street sign that is named **Voorhies Road SE**. It is located in the area of land that made up the 1853-1854 Gadsden Purchase. According to the Office of the Historian, U.S. Dept. of State: *The Gadsden Purchase, or Treaty, was an agreement between the United States and Mexico, finalized in 1854, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico \$10 million for a 29,670 square mile portion of Mexico that later became part of Arizona and New Mexico. Gadsden's Purchase provided the land necessary for a southern transcontinental railroad and attempted to resolve conflicts that lingered after the Mexican American War.*

We visited the wonderful Deming Luna Mimbres Museum and asked about the naming of Voorhies Road but no one knew. I will continue to make inquiries.





MiddleHees, Drenthe, Netherlands



AchterHees, Drenthe, Netherlands

Spelling of the Voorhees Name Not a Consistent Art

Judith Van Voorhis, Van Voorhees Association computer resource, was kind enough to sort Flo Christoph's total Van Voorhees database of 56,614 surnames by name. This would include all the names in Volume 1 (first 6 generations plus the children of 6), Volume 2 (7th and 8th generations plus the children of 8), and later generations where the information is available and entered into the database. The following data and observations are not meant as a scientific study but rather present an interesting generalized look at the database when sorted by surname. For example, we know for sure that many of the Voorhees names are repeated more than once and counted more than once.

In this data base 21,940 names or 39% are Voorhees name variations and 34,674 or 61% are other names—over 8,500 different surnames other than Voorhees. Of the Voorhees name variations, 15% retain the Van in front of and part of the surname. In the data presented below, the names with the Van have been added to the names without the Van.

| Name | Number | Percent |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| Voorhees | 11,324 | 51.6 |
| Voorhis | 3685 | 16.8 |
| Voorhies | 2121 | 9.7 |
| Voris | 1335 | 6.1 |
| Vorhies | 606 | 2.8 |
| Voorheis | 528 | 2.4 |
| Voreis | 326 | 1.5 |
| Vorhis | 320 | 1.5 |
| Vories | 292 | 1.3 |
| Vorhees | 290 | 1.3 |
| Vorhes | 256 | 1.2 |
| Voorhes | 150 | 0.7 |
| Vooris | 130 | 0.6 |
| Voress | 122 | 0.6 |
| Vorous | 61 | 0.3 |
| Voorus | 60 | 0.3 |
| Vorys | 41 | 0.2 |
| Vores | 37 | 0.2 |
| Voorhess | 37 | 0.2 |
| Vorus | 36 | 0.2 |
| Vorce | 28 | 0.1 |
| Vorheis | 22 | 0.1 |
| Vorhus | 19 | 0.1 |
| Voores | 19 | 0.1 |
| Other | 78 | 0.4 |
| Total | 21,940 | 100 |

Other Voorhees name variations with small frequency are Vorris, Voriss, Vorres, Voors, Voohis, Vooreis, Vorhease, Voorhys, Vorhese, Vorheas, Voras, Voures, Voorhus, Voorhese, Voorheez, Vohres, Voorhise, Vohris, Voorst, Voors, and Voras.

The higher frequency non-Voorhees names are shown in the following table:

| Name | Number | Name | Number |
|------------------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| Smith | 311 | Westervelt | 69 |
| Miller | 238 | Suydam | 69 |
| Demarest | 181 | Gulick | 68 |
| Brown | 166 | Brinkerhoff | 68 |
| Johnson | 154 | Morris | 67 |
| Davis | 154 | King | 67 |
| Ackerman | 145 | Lewis | 66 |
| Schenck | 142 | Anderson | 65 |
| Clark | 137 | Walker | 64 |
| Wyckoff | 133 | Myers | 64 |
| Williams | 133 | Mouton | 64 |
| Jones | 131 | Garretson | 64 |
| Stryker | 128 | Vanderveer | 63 |
| Conover and variations | 125 | Campbell | 63 |
| Thompson | 117 | Young | 62 |
| Moore | 109 | Cook | 62 |
| Nevius | 106 | Bennett | 62 |
| Banta | 104 | Vanarsdale | 60 |
| Wilson | 101 | Stillwell | 59 |
| Hopper | 101 | Scott | 58 |
| Vandoren | 97 | Robinson | 58 |
| Taylor | 96 | Jackson | 58 |
| Stewart | 91 | Dubois | 58 |
| Hoagland | 90 | Peterson | 57 |
| Hall | 89 | Perrine | 56 |
| Brokaw | 89 | Cooper | 56 |
| Baker | 88 | Sutphen | 55 |
| White | 87 | Reed | 55 |
| Hegaman | 86 | Polhemus | 55 |
| Bergen | 86 | Wright | 53 |
| Terhune | 84 | Stoothoff | 53 |
| Williamson | 83 | Phillips | 51 |
| Cortelyou | 83 | Stevens | 50 |
| Stevensen | 75 | Patterson | 50 |
| Harris | 75 | Davidson | 50 |
| Quick | 74 | Covert | 50 |
| Adams | 74 | Bell | 50 |
| Wood | 73 | | |
| Allen | 72 | | |
| Zabriskie | 70 | | |
| Martin | 70 | | |

Daniel Van Voorhis, Silversmith

Reprinted from the 1935 Historical Handbook, Van Voorhees Association.

Early New York City directories disclose the fact that before the end of the eighteenth century persons bearing the Van Voorhees name had become prominently identified with the business life of the community. One, Danie Van Voorhis, attained prominence as a gold- and silversmith. He learned his trade in Philadelphia where he set up in business before 1782. An advertisement in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of May 6th of the year reads:

“Daniel Van Voorhis, goldsmith, informs the public that he has removed from his late dwelling house in Market Street, to the west side of Front Street six doors below the Coffee House, where he continues to carry on his business in all branches. He flatters himself, from his close attention, to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.”

Less than a year later he removed to Princeton, N. J., where, according to an advertisement in the *New Jersey Gazette* of February 4, 1783, he was located “a small distance eastward of the College.” He soon moved to New York City where in 1785 he formed a partnership with one William Cooley, which, however, continued less than a year. In 1787 he had a shop at 72 Hanover Square, and in 1789 at 7 Queen Street. In 1796 another brief partnership was formed under the name Van Voorhis and Schenck. In 1797 his store was at 141 Broadway. A year later he took his eldest son, John Richards, into partnership, and thereafter advertised for sale an extensive line of wares, thus enumerated:

“Urns, Coffee Pots, Sugar Dishes, Tankards, Slop Bowls, Candlesticks, Sauce Boats, Tea Pots, Pint and Half Pint Cans, Milk Pots, Water Pots, Soup Ladles, Casters and Stands, Spoons, Buckels, Scissors, Chains, Sleave Buttons, Gold and Silver Brooches, Gold Beads.”

This would indicate an extensive and prosperous business. Many articles bore the firm’s Hall Marks, of which two are noted: one the initials D.V.V. within a rectangle – the other an Eagle within a diamond shaped lozenge.

The Van Voorhis firm produced silver ware in artistic and popular designs of which many specimens are extant. A Coffee Pot and Spoons are exhibited in the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art on Fifth Avenue, New York, and several pieces of Church Silver are listed in a recent Loan Exhibit there, including an

Alms Basin belonging to the “Episcopal Church of the Town of Yonkers.” There is also a fine display in the Museum of the City of New York, Fifth Avenue and 104th Street.

The above information is derived largely from a volume privately printed in New York in 1927 by Stephen G. Susko, entitled “American Silversmiths and their Marks.”

Daniel Van Voorhis the silversmith was a descendant in the fourth generation of Coert Stevenson, through his son Cornelius, and his grandson Daniel, who had removed to Oyster Bay, Long Island. He was a nephew of Captain Daniel Van Voorhis (whose activities are recited in another chapter), the oldest son of Captain Daniel’s older brother Cornelius who had married Neeltje Hoagland of Oyster Bay, and who adopted the name Van Voorhis.

Daniel Van Voorhis, born August 30, 1751, was thirty-four years of age when he removed his business to New York. In February, 1775, just before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, he had married Catherine Richards, by whom he had three children then living – John Richards, born in 1776; Susanna, in 1789, and Daniel Cornelius, in 1782. Five other children were later born to them in New York, only two of whom, a son Richards and a daughter Elizabeth, later married and left descendants.

Daniels’ oldest son, John Richards, had just become of age when taken into partnership by his father. He died eight years later, in 1805. His death was a severe blow to the father who shortly thereafter liquidated the business, and accepted a position as weigher in the United States Custom House of New York.

Daniel Van Voorhis died at his home, 36 Sands Street, Brooklyn, June 10, 1824, at the age of seventy-three. His second son Daniel, had died in 1818; another son, Richards, lived to be ninety-six years of age; he died April 12, 1881.

Although Elias W Van Voorhis gives accurate genealogical data respecting the family of his distant relative, Daniel Van Voorhis—who was a third cousin of his grandfather, he made no mention of the business in which he had been engaged, and but for a chance view of a coffee pot bearing Hall Mark in possession of a distant relative in Ohio, the facts respecting the silversmith might not have come to light.

*The following are excerpts from an article about **Daniel Van Voorhis** that were published in the Nieuwsbrief, Fall/Winter 2016 edition. Please see that edition for the full article.*

One of the finest early American silversmiths of the Revolutionary period was Daniel Van Voorhis. He was born at Oyster Bay, Long Island, on August 30th, 1751; a son of Cornelius and Neeltje Van Voorhis. He was a great, great, grandson of Steven Coerten, the first of the family to come to the United States. He was also a contemporary of Paul Revere and fought in the Revolutionary War.

He began his work in Philadelphia, where it is said he learned the trade. Almost immediately, and for the next several years, his name begins to appear in the accounts of Thomas Shields, who advanced him cash and paid him for making silver objects. Daniel Van Voorhis first appears publicly as a silversmith in his own right in 1780. Late in 1782, his move to Princeton coincided with the temporary relocation of Congress from Philadelphia to that city. In May of 1784, he stopped briefly at New Brunswick before moving on the New York City. Once back in New York, he formed a series of partnerships that make his career as a silversmith a complicated one:

Van Voorhis, Bayley, and Coley (1784-85)

Van Voorhis, Bayley, Coley, and Cox (1785)
Van Voorhis and Coley (1786-87)
Van Voorhis and Schenck (1791-93)
Van Voorhis and Son (1797-1805)

Daniel's work is mainly early neoclassical, with hollowware that is urn or oval-shaped and engraved with shields and swags. A substantial number of his pieces survive and can be found in various museums (e.g., The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Carnegie Museum of Art, St. Louis Museum of Art, Richmond Museum of Art, Chicago Museum of Art, Yale University, Williams College, and the R.W. Norton Art Gallery)

More detailed information on the life of Daniel Van Voorhis can be found in:

Wall, Diana diZerega. "The Van Voorhis Family: Artisans in Post-Colonial New York City." *Tales of Gotham, Historical Archaeology, Ethnohistory and Microhistory of New York City*. Eds. Meta F. Janowitz & Diane Dallal. New York: Springer, 2013. 211-224. Print.

Bob Corroon, who is a lifetime member of the Van Voorhees Association, has a collection of silver that was created by Daniel Van Voorhis, circa 1750. Bob has shared pictures of part of his collection. Please take note of not only front designs but also the Hall Marks on the back. Thank you, Bob, for this contribution.



A set of two-coin silver serving spoons by Daniel Van Voorhis. Both handles are engraved with a cubit arm clutching a chapeau, also known as a cap of dignity, a heraldic mark. Van Voorhis was a practicing silversmith between New York, NY and Princeton, NJ from c.1775-c.1805. Total weight is 4.11 oz.



*The following are excerpts from an article about **Daniel Van Voorhis** that were published in "The Library, January, 1943, "Indian Trade Silver Ornaments made by Joseph Richardson, Jr.", by Harrold E. Gillingham, Germantown, Philadelphia.*

During the past half-century archaeologists have made great strides in the study of Indian utensils and ornaments. This work has been carried on generally throughout the United States, wherever Indian mounds are known, and much valuable information has been obtained pertaining to those Indians who originally lived along the Atlantic seaboard and later moved to the western, north-western and southern sections of the country. Many of the Indian trade silver ornaments thus found in the Michigan and Wisconsin districts, as well as those unearthed in the mounds of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee, seem to have been made by either English or Canadian craftsmen. This is quite natural, as the English controlled much of the former territory until after the War of 1812, and their agents were active traders in the southern districts-along with the French-both before and after the Revolutionary War.

There was also considerable Indian trade silver, and some intended as gifts, manufactured by silversmiths in New York and Philadelphia. Little of this has so far come to light, although the best silversmiths were established in these earlier seats of our national government. Not only are the pieces themselves very rare, but even the records concerning them seem frequently to have perished. One of the earliest references to such silver is to be found in a letter sent by General Henry Knox, Secretary of War, on February 10, 1782 to Brigadier General Rufus Putnam. This reads as follows: "Besides these goods [Indian supplies] you have delivered to you twenty sets of silver ornaments for such of the principal chiefs as shall come to a pacific agreement, and also nose and ear jewels." On August 16, 1792, Putnam wrote to Knox "and I take with me some of the medals, arm and wrist bands, and other jewels."¹ These were undoubtedly intended as presents.

On the organization of the United States government in 1789, Congress soon established "factories" or trading stations in the Indian territory, and thus attempted to control the trade with the red men. One of the first was that in charge of Edward Price, located at Coleraine, on the St. Mary's River, in Georgia. Others which sought the trade with the Gulf Indians were at Tellico Block-house in Tennessee; at St. Stephen's, Mobile River (Tombigbee); and at Chickasaw Bluff-the Mississippi Factory. Even so, the British firm of Panton, Leslie and Company, of Pensacola, in Spanish West Florida, sold more goods in the Alabama country than did the "factories" of the United States. And the goods handled at Coleraine by the United States Factory were largely Philadelphia purchases.²

An Act was passed by Congress on March 2, 1795, to regulate Trade with the Indians, and the next day \$50,000 was appropriated for the "purchase of Indian Goods." The character of these was apparently not specified, but left to the Commissioners or Trading Station Officers, who, to compete with the English and French stations on our southern and western borders, naturally ordered many silver trade goods which appealed to the Indians. The Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, in New York City, has recently examined and tabulated all pieces of Indian ornaments in their collection (and there are thousands of them), to ascertain the makers thereof. But in not one instance have they found a piece which can be attributed to a Philadelphia silversmith.

In the collection of Mr. H. H. Paulin, now in the Department of Archives at Montgomery, Alabama, are two silver arm bands, about three inches wide by ten inches long, bearing the mark of **Daniel Van Voorhis**, a New York silversmith, who worked in that city when it was the national capital. On the face is engraved the American Eagle with outstretched wings, bearing on its breast a shield with thirteen stars, and with sun rays behind. Below is the date 1789, the year when a special Commission from Congress was sent to treat with the southern Indians. In the same collection is an oval silver medal, uniface, having in the centre-in relief-a supposed eagle, facing left, with outstretched wings, standing on half a globe. Above is engraved THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and below G. WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT, with 1789 in the exergue.³ This piece is made of a thin sheet of silver with a flange of about one-eighth of an inch, turned down, and was apparently mounted on a thin sheet of wood.

Both the arm band and this medal were found in an old Indian town- site at Tuckabachee, Alabama; and while the arm band bears the mark of **Daniel Van Voorhis**, no mark is distinguishable on the medal. It is possible the

same craftsman made it. **Van Voorhis** had a shop at No. 7 Queen Street, New York, in 1789, and Congress, sitting in New York at the time, would probably have employed a local craftsman to execute the desired Indian gifts.⁴

¹ *American State Papers*, I.

² Peter A. Brannen, *The Southern Indian Trade* (Montgomery, 1935), 32, 71.

³ Illustrated in the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE, LVIII, April, 1934.

⁴ Daniel Van Voorhis, Goldsmith, had a shop on the west side of Front Street, six doors below the Coffee-house, Philadelphia, according to his advertisement in the *Pennsylvania Packet* of April 23, 1782. On December 4 of the same year, he advertised in the *New Jersey Gazette* that he had moved to Princeton, "a small distance to the eastward of the College." In 1785 he moved to New York City, where after several movings he was at 7 Queen street in 1789; later moving to 141 Broadway, according to Ensko's *American Silversmiths and their Marks*.

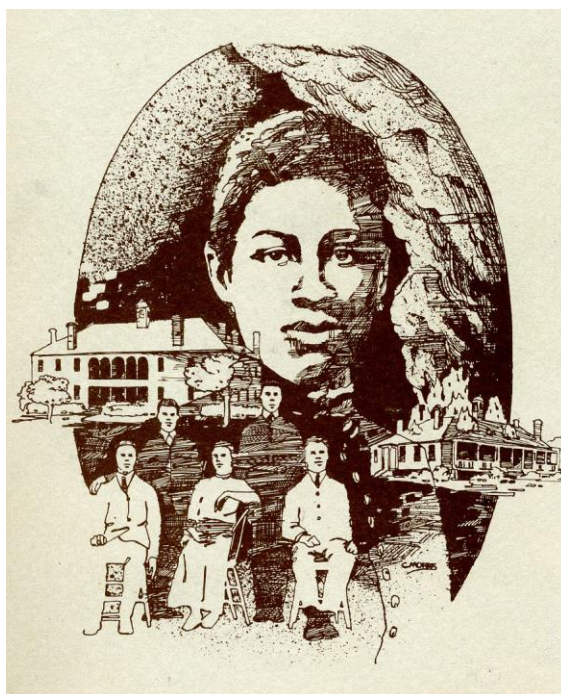
Elizabeth Evelyn Wright Founder of Voorhees College, Denmark, South Carolina



Elizabeth Evelyn Wright, a rarity among pioneers in black education and social reform, was born in 1872 of Indian and Black ancestry in Talbotton, Georgia., seven years after the United States adopted the 13th amendment abolishing slavery. Although penniless, physically frail, sick most of her life, and possessing only rudiments of a high school education, Elizabeth Evelyn Wright, in the space of 10 years, started an educational process that evolved into Voorhees College, Denmark, South Carolina, a fully accredited liberal arts institution. She died in 1906, a mere 34 years old, leaving a remarkable legacy for one so young and so handicapped.

She traveled by train to Clinton, NJ and met with Ralph and Elizabeth Nevins Rodman Voorhees. What was supposed to be a 10 minute meeting turned into an overnight stay at their home. Ralph and Elizabeth gave her \$5,000 which enabled her to purchase a 280 acre property to begin construction of a new campus. In return Elizabeth Wright agreed to name the college Voorhees College.

Ralph Voorhees (1838-1907) was blind and was known as the blind philanthropist. The father of Elizabeth Rodman did not want her to marry a blind man so they waited 17 years after their first meeting, until he passed away. They were married on 12 Oct 1887. They never had children.



Explaining Ralph Voorhees blindness: In 1864 a hemorrhage occurred in one eye when he was harvesting oats and became overheated. He visited an eye specialist in New York City. Leeches were applied in an attempt to draw out the blood but brought no relief. No sight ever returned. Soon he began losing sight in his other eye and by 1867 he was totally blind. He was then 28 years old. He never attempted to write another letter. His sister Ruth and other relatives became his amanuenses until his marriage.

of Bedminster, New Jersey, that at the time of the last draft in the Civil War that Ralph Voorhees had put red pepper in his eyes to avoid the draft—about 5 years ago Robert Layton of Gladstone firmly believed that the story was true. I personally remember he lost his sight in one eye sometime before the second eye went.”

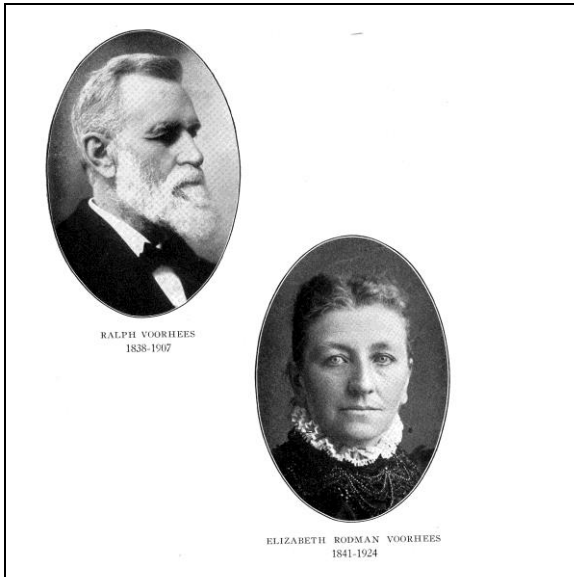
Postscripts

Ralph Voorhees’ brother, Nathaniel W. Voorhees, was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. He was, he believed, the original Lincoln Advocate in the New Jersey delegation. His interest in the Lincoln campaign was no doubt shared by his brother Ralph.

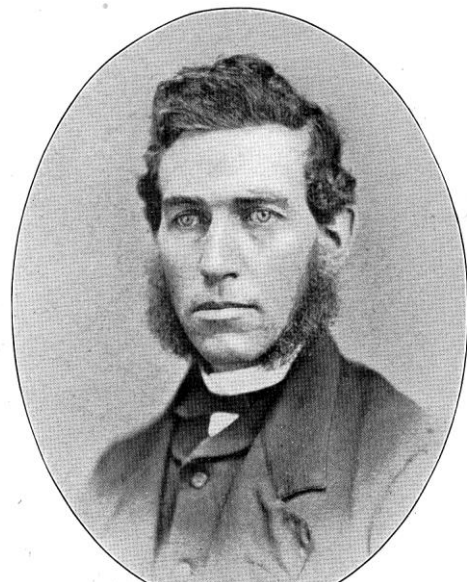
During all her years Mrs. Voorhees counted it a joy to continue to aid the work in which her husband had showed so deep an interest. Before his death he had contributed \$30,000 to Voorhees College. During the succeeding years she contributed an average of \$16,000 per year making nearly \$300,000, and gave by her will \$25,000 toward the endowment. Their gifts to the school total \$347, 465.

Foster M. Voorhees was the Executor of Mrs. Voorhees estate. All specific bequests were duly paid. These included disbursements to four friends and to 42 relatives totaling about \$365,000 and to 10 institutions totaling \$215,000. The original wealth of the Ralph and Elizabeth Rodman Voorhees family came from monies inherited from her father.

Below: Portraits of Elizabeth and Ralph at a younger age.



Ralph Voorhees received an honorary degree in 1903 from Rutgers and was the donor of the Voorhees Library. A letter from John Heath, nephew of Ralph Voorhees, to Oscar Voorhees dated 21 Nov 1925, states, “I well remember the story told by others living in the vicinity



Games People Play

New book edited by UCSB anthropologist examines the role of games among ancient indigenous peoples of North America

By Amy Bentley, Nov. 6, 2017,

The UC Santa Barbara Current, Santa Barbara, CA



From games of chance to tests of physical skill, ancient North America Indians took their sport and recreation seriously -- in some cases, seriously to the point of betting themselves into slavery when they had nothing to wager but themselves. As UC Santa Barbara anthropologist **Barbara Voorhies** explains it, "Games are ubiquitous. Every society seems to have them." The same can be said, she added, about gambling. Gambling was prevalent because with nothing at stake the games would simply be incredibly boring.

"Based on the ethnographic record, gambling must be very deep-seated in human prehistory because it shows up everywhere, from the arctic to the tropical lowlands, and in hunter-gatherer to more complex societies," said Voorhies, a research professor in UCSB's Department of Anthropology and a specialist in archaeology, human ecology and Mesoamerica. "It's everywhere."

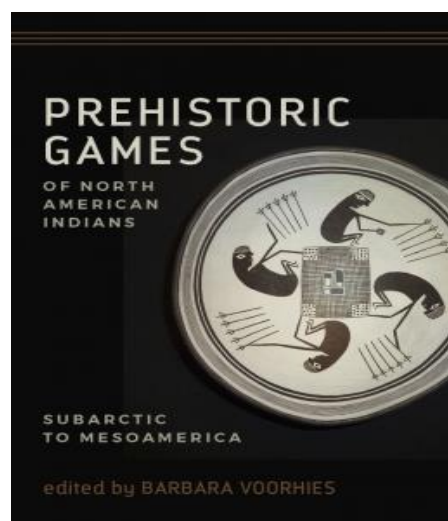
In the new book, "Prehistoric Games of North American Indians: Subarctic to Mesoamerica" (University of Utah Press, 2017), chapter authors examine the role of games among ancient indigenous people throughout North America. As editor, Voorhies, also a contributor to the volume, brings together the expertise of 20 archaeologists. Collectively, they look at how games fit into the social logic of ancient societies; how games influence economies, religion, politics and health care; and how they promote cooperation or competition among participants.

Some of the archaeologists' research derives from diaries of Spaniards who arrived in Central Mexico. They described a dice game the Aztecs played, and it seems the ancient Maya enjoyed similar games. "Dice games are pretty widespread across the continent," Voorhies said. "By and large they are women's games," though not

in these two societies. There were several types of ball games played across Mesoamerica as well, some played with rubber balls, she said, adding that such activities were described by the Spaniards.

"One generalization we can make about North American games is that women play against women and men play against men," Voorhies said. "Gambling might be between the players, but also among onlookers." Sisters might play a dice game with each other, she added, and bet on who would cook dinner or get firewood. Sometimes, people would gamble on a game with the loser being enslaved to the winner for a period of time. Voorhies' interest in the topic of ancient games goes back to 1988 when she was excavating a shell mound in southern Mexico. On a floor-like surface, she found a puzzling semicircular pattern of 24 holes, with a rock imprint in its center. "It looked like somebody was playing marbles," she recalled. "That was the first thing that occurred to me. At the time I didn't think anybody in Mesoamerica played marbles so I discounted that and was perplexed about this whole thing." In 2009, she returned to the site, expanded the excavation to expose more of the floor, and found several more of these features. "Whatever it was, people were doing it a lot. So, I renewed my efforts to figure out what it was."

A colleague referred her to American ethnographer Stewart Culin's 1907 book titled "Games of the North American Indians." It was considered the most complete work ever prepared on the games of North American Indians living during Culin's lifetime. Voorhies realized her discovery in Mexico was most likely a game board, since it closely resembled dice game scoreboards from several groups in the American southwest and northwest Mexico that were described by Culin. To honor Culin's pioneering book, Voorhies purposely gave her new edited book a nearly identical title.



IN MEMORIAM



Beulah C. Voorhees

“Grandma Great”

Beulah Carlson Voorhees passed away May 19, 2016. Beulah was born September 23, 1918 to Edward Samuel and Bertha Ruesch Carlson. She was raised with four brothers.

Mom married her ‘Gold and Green Ball’ sweetheart Ivan David Voorhees (Ike) on August 2, 1940 in the Manti Temple.

Eventually Mom and Dad moved from Manti to Salt Lake City and raised six children. Ann Marlowe (Jerold) Oakey, Hugh (Kathleen) Voorhees, Pauline (Douglas) Wimmer, Darrell (Bette) Voorhees, Randy (Cindy) Voorhees, and Carol (John) Fackler. Mom is survived by her children, grandchildren, brother Vernon (Betty) Carlson, and many lifelong friends. She is predeceased by her parents, her husband, her brothers Ivan Carlson, Claire Carlson, Carl Carlson, and son-in-law Kent W. Marlowe.

Mom’s best times were with her family. She was proud of her family and their accomplishments. She reminded us many times that we were the “jewels in her crown.” Beulah loved playing table games, especially Yahtzee, with her grandchildren. Mom was known for her compassion supporting many neighbors, friends, and family throughout her life. Mom and Dad enjoyed hosting dinner parties for church groups, neighbors, and friends. They were especially known for organizing/hosting their street party that has continued for 60 years.

Mom was a dedicated member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. She served ‘forever’ in the various church capacities, both in ward and stake positions. Mom and Dad found great joy serving a mission together in the South Salt Lake Miller Ward.

A viewing was held Wednesday, May 25, 2016 from 6:00-8:00 p.m. at the Canyon Rim Stake Center (3051 South 2900 East). A viewing was held Thursday, May 26, 2016 from 9:30-10:30 a.m. prior to the 11:00 a.m. funeral service at the church. Graveside services will be held at 3:00 p.m. in the Manti city Cemetery.

Mom and Dad’s legacy was an example of hard work and compassion—they expect nothing less from their children.

IN MEMORIAM

Alvin Jay Voorhies, son of Wilber Raymond Voorhies and Ruby Ellinor (Rundell) Voorhies, was born at the family homestead ranch near Rockypoint, Wyoming, on December 22, 1918. The birth was attended by a mid-wife, the nearest doctor being 60 miles away. He was named after his Grandfather Voorhies' brother, Al and his mother's brother, Jay. Alvin attended a one-room schoolhouse in Rockypoint, about a mile from their home. He often said, his earliest childhood memory was when his twin sisters, Jennie and Jessie, were born. They were born on his birthday and when his mother told him the babies were his birthday present, he said, "Next year, I'd rather have a jack knife." His chores on the ranch included milking the cows by hand, helping do the laundry, shocking and threshing grain and emptying the water pan under the ice box.

As a young boy, in December of 1928, the family moved back to Orchard, Nebraska. It was during the Depression and he commented that his father had a difficult time making the payments on their house in Orchard which were only \$11.00 a month. Alvin worked part-time in high school at Gail Brodie's general store in Orchard, working every afternoon and until midnight or later on Wednesdays and Saturdays and earning \$6.50 a week. Alvin graduated from Orchard High School in 1937. Shortly after graduating, he bought his first car, a 1928 Model A Ford. He paid \$75.00 for it.

Alvin was united in marriage to Marjorie Norma Lingenfelter on August 22, 1941 at the Methodist Church Parsonage in Wayne, Nebraska. He was inducted into the U.S. Army in November of 1942 and served as a surgical assistant with the 4th Auxiliary Medical Group during World War II, training in Denver, Colorado and Atlanta, Georgia before going overseas to Europe. His medical group was a self-contained mobile surgical unit and was sent wherever they were needed the most, being attached to fifteen different combat outfits and moving 54 times between D- Day and the end of the war. He was awarded the Bronze Star, 5 campaign stars, and the

unit's meritorious service plaque. Alvin was discharged November 22, 1945. Following the war, Alvin returned to Orchard and began a men's shoe and clothing store. Alvin and Marjorie's daughter, Kathleen Ann, was born on July 12, 1948.

In 1950, Alvin accepted a position with the First National Bank in Wayne, Nebraska, being promoted in later years to vice-president of the bank. Wayne would be the family's home until his retirement from the bank in December of 1980. It was on one of Al and Marge's vacations south that they stopped in Cherokee Village, Arkansas and knew that was where they wanted to live in retirement. They moved to the Village in January of 1981.

Al and Marge enjoyed playing cards with friends and dancing to the sounds of Big Band music. "In the Mood" was their favorite song. Al's hobbies included coin collecting and golfing, pastimes that he continued his whole life. He was lucky enough, and as he said "It was pure luck," to get three holes in one...the first at the Cherokee Village South Course in 2003 at the age of 85, the second at Auburn Hills in Wichita, Kansas in 2004 and another at Cherokee Village North Course in 2008 at the age of 90. He said, "It just goes to show you, if you play long enough, you'll have at least one good game." Alvin served many years as deacon, trustee and elder of the Presbyterian Church, at First Presbyterian Church in Wayne and later at Spring River Presbyterian Church in their retirement home of Cherokee Village, Arkansas. Al served for many years as treasurer of Lions Club, both in Wayne and in the Village. In 2010, Al moved from Arkansas to Rose Hill, a suburb of Wichita, Kansas, to be closer to his family.

The highlights of Al and Marge's lives were the marriage of their daughter, Kathleen to Jack Manske and the birth of their granddaughter, Alissa Jaclyn and their grandson, Jay Christensen Manske. Marge and Al celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in 1991. After Marge's death in 1999, Al continued to golf, spend time with family and travel whenever possible. He once commented "Security, peace of mind, a good workplace and time to spend with family always

meant more to me than lots of money."

Alvin Voorhies is survived by his daughter and son-in-law, Kathleen and Jack Manske of Wichita, Kansas; his granddaughter, Alissa Manske of Wichita, Kansas; his grandson, Jay Manske of Plymouth, Minnesota; two sisters Jennie Rauthe and Nelda Morgan of Kalispell, Montana; and many nieces and nephews. Alvin was preceded in death by his wife, Marjorie; his parents, Wilber and Ruby Voorhies; three brothers Wilber Jr., Everett, and Marvin "Barney" Voorhies; his sister Evelyn Longpre and his sister Jessie who died in infancy.

IN MEMORIAM

Robert R. C. Sproul



Dr. R. C. Sproul, founder of Ligonier Ministries, theologian, author, broadcaster, teacher, and pastor, died December 14, 2017. He was 78. Robert Charles Sproul was born February 13, 1939, in

Pittsburgh, the son of Robert Cecil and Mayre Ann (née Yardis) Sproul. He held degrees from Westminster College (B.A., 1961), Pittsburgh Theological Seminary (B.D., 1964), and the Free University of Amsterdam (Drs., 1969) and received several honorary degrees. He and his wife, Vesta (née Voorhis), were married in 1960.

He founded the Ligonier Valley Study Center in western Pennsylvania in 1971 as a place where Christians could immerse themselves in guided biblical, theological, and philosophical study. As its outreach expanded, the ministry moved to Orlando, Fla., in 1984 and it was renamed Ligonier Ministries. Since that time, it has grown to be the largest Reformed educational and discipleship ministry in the world. A staunch defender of the inerrancy of the Bible, Dr. Sproul was a member of the International Council on Biblical Inerrancy. He helped draft and signed the Chicago Statement on Biblical Inerrancy in 1978 and wrote a commentary on that document. Dr. Sproul was author of more than one hundred books, including the classic work *The Holiness of God*, the *St. Andrew's Expositional Commentary* series, and

several children's books. He also recorded hundreds of audio and video lecture series that have been translated into dozens of languages and have been used by people and churches around the world. Dr. Sproul also served as executive editor of 'Tabletalk' magazine and as general editor of the 'Reformation Study Bible'. His radio program, *Renewing Your Mind*, is broadcast daily on hundreds of radio stations around the world and can also be heard online.

Dr. Sproul had a distinguished teaching career at various colleges and seminaries including Gordon College, Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary, Reformed Theological Seminary, and Knox Theological Seminary. In addition, Dr. Sproul was founder of Reformation Bible College in Sanford, Fla.

He served as co-pastor of Saint Andrew's Chapel in Sanford and was ordained as a teaching elder in the Presbyterian Church in America.

R.C. Sproul-beloved husband, father, grandfather, great-grandfather, friend, leader, faithful and kind man of God-will be greatly missed by his family and all who knew him. He is survived by his wife, Vesta; their two children, Sherrie Dorotiak and Robert Craig Sproul; eleven grandchildren; and seven great-grandchildren. A public memorial service was held at Saint Andrew's Chapel in Sanford, Fla., on Wednesday, December 20, at 2 p.m. The service was streamed live online at RCSproul.com. In lieu of flowers, cards, letters, and donations may be sent to Ligonier Ministries or Saint Andrew's Chapel.

Published in the Orlando Sentinel on Dec. 15, 2017

IN MEMORIAM

Gerald Dean Van Voorhis, (Steven-1, Koert-2, Cornelius-3, Daniel-4, Daniel-5, Samuel Newton-7, Hiram Newton-8, Frank-9, Herman-10) died on February 12, 2016, of an aggressive form of leukemia at age 77 at his home in Park City, Utah. He is survived by his wife, Mary Lou, two daughters, Sarah and Laura, and three grandchildren, Brianna, Alex and Katie.

Jerry was a Michigan "farm boy" whose life can be best described by the Eagles song, "Life's been good to me so far." He grew up on a farm near Reading, Michigan, in a

drafty old farm house with cold running water and an outhouse, complete with a Sears catalog. He was a quiet, "oh gosh," "hands in the pockets," kid growing up. Our grandmother Mary worried that he wouldn't amount to much. Well, he did!

Jerry graduated from Michigan Tech with BS & MS degrees in geophysical engineering and went on to excel in life and in business. He moved thru the ranks at Bear Creek Mining Company (a research/exploration arm of Kennecott Cooper Co.), then Chief of the Geophysical Research Division and finally Vice President/Exploration of Kennecott Copper at the age of 43. His career took him to the four corners of the world — Australia, South America, Russia and Mexico. Jerry was a leading research scientist with published papers in geophysical journals.

Jerry joined ASARCO, the largest mining and mineral company in the world, as Executive Vice President for Exploration in their world headquarters in New York City. He was named Director of ASARCO Australia and as a member of the Operating Committee, where he had operations in South America, Africa, Australia, Greece and Russia.

In retirement, he became addicted to golf and skiing near his Park City home. But for Jerry, retirement was simply a time to join with his old exploration colleagues and reconstitute the Bear Creek Mining Company as a public company listed on the Canadian exchange.

My fondest memory of Jerry was visiting him in his ASARCO offices on Maiden Lane in New York City. Jerry's office was richly paneled with a bank of secretaries guarding access. And there I found, the "oh gosh," "hands in the pockets," farmer from Reading, Michigan, sitting behind this larger than life desk. Ironically, his office on the East River overlooked "Van Voorhees Park" located on the north bank of the East River in Brooklyn.

The last page of Jerry's self-published autobiography, "The Life and Adventures of a Michigan Farm Boy," has a picture of his lovely family with the caption, "As anyone can see — Life's been good to me — so far."

Life was good to Jerry. We will miss him.

Submitted by James Raymond, Drake, Mississippi

FamilySearch Digital Records Access Replacing Microfilm

Reprinted from, Family Search, June 26, 2017

[FamilySearch](#), a world genealogy leader and nonprofit, announced today its plans to discontinue its 80-year-old microfilm distribution service. The transition is the result of significant progress made in FamilySearch's microfilm digitization efforts and the obsolescence of microfilm technology. The last day for ordering microfilm will be August 31, 2017. Online access to digital images of the world's historic records allows FamilySearch to service more people around the globe, faster and more efficiently. See [Finding Digital Images of Records on FamilySearch.org](#) and [Frequently Asked Questions](#).

A global leader in historic records preservation and access, FamilySearch and its predecessors began using microfilm in 1938, amassing billions of the world's genealogical records in its collections from over 200 countries. Why the shift from microfilm to digital? Diane Loosle, Director of the Patron Services Division said, "Preserving historic records is only one half of the equation. Making them easily accessible to family historians and researchers worldwide when they need them is the other crucial component."

Loosle noted that FamilySearch will continue to preserve the master copies of its original microfilms in its Granite Mountain Records Vault as added backup to the digital copies online.

As the Internet has become more accessible to people worldwide over the past two decades, FamilySearch made the decision to convert its preservation and access strategy to digital. No small task for an organization with 2.4 million rolls of microfilm in inventory and a distribution network of over 5,000 family history centers and affiliate libraries worldwide.

It began the transition to digital preservation years ago. It not only focused on converting its massive microfilm collection, but also in replacing its microfilm cameras in the field. All microfilm cameras have been replaced with over 300 specialized digital cameras that significantly

decrease the time required to make historic records images accessible online.

FamilySearch has now digitally reproduced the bulk of its microfilm collection—over 1.5 billion images so far—including the most requested collections based on microfilm loan records worldwide. The remaining microfilms should be digitized by the end of 2020, and all new records from its ongoing global efforts are already using digital camera equipment.

Digital image collections can be accessed today in three places at FamilySearch.org. Using the Search feature, you can find them in [Records](#) (check out the *Browse all published collections* link), [Books](#), and the [Catalog](#). For additional help, see [Finding Digital Images of Records on FamilySearch.org](#).

Transitioning from microfilm to digital creates a fun opportunity for FamilySearch's family history center network. Centers will focus on simplified, one-on-one experiences for patrons, and continue to provide access to relevant technology, popular premium subscription services, and restricted digital record collections not available to patrons from home.

Centers and affiliate libraries will coordinate with local leaders and administrators to manage their current microfilm collections on loan from FamilySearch, and determine when to return films that are already published online. For more information, see [Digital Records Access Replacing Microfilm](#).

About FamilySearch

FamilySearch International is the largest genealogy organization in the world. FamilySearch is a nonprofit, volunteer-driven organization sponsored by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Millions of people use FamilySearch records, resources, and services to learn more about their family history. To help in this great pursuit, FamilySearch and its predecessors have been actively gathering, preserving, and sharing genealogical records worldwide for over 100 years. Patrons may access FamilySearch services and resources free online at FamilySearch.org or through over 5,000 family history centers in 129 countries, including the main Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah.

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Through a Dutch Door: 17th Century Origins of the Van Voorhees Family, must be purchased from Heritage Books Inc. The code name is **V3758** and the price is **\$22.00**. This publication can be order vis website: www.heritagebooks.com

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VAN VOORHEES MEMBERSHIP FORM

The purpose of the Van Voorhees Association is to provide genealogical research for members of the association which is comprised of descendants of the Van Voorhees Family. Membership is open to any descendant of the Van Voorhees Family whose patriarch was Steven Coerte. The Van Voorhees Association is a non-profit organization dedicated to the genealogy of the Van Voorhees Family. The association retains a genealogist who continues to research the family history. The Van Voorhees Association also maintains a genealogical data base to aid members of the association in tracking their lineage. The Van Voorhees family is reported to be the largest Dutch family in America.

Members of the association receive a newsletter, *Van Voorhees Nieuwsbrief*, detailing reunions, historical information about the family, and the latest finds in genealogical research.

If you wish to join the Van Voorhees Association or renew your membership, please print the membership application form and send it, along with the appropriate amount in dues, **payable to the Van Voorhees Association to:**

MEMBERSHIP DUES: *Please select one*

Regular \$10.00/year Junior \$2.00/year Sustaining \$15.00/year

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TYPE: *Please select one* New Renewal for Year _____

MEMBER INFORMATION *Please print*

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Email: _____ Street: _____

City: _____ VVA # _____ Phone: _____

VAN VOORHEES FAMILY TREE

Please use additional sheets as needed to complete your Van Voorhees lineage, as far as known. Please be sure to include the names of your children. Also, if possible, please include date of death and place of birth and death. Even is exact place of birth or death is unknown, we need to get some general idea where people lived.

| PARENTS: | Father | Birthdate | Death | Mother | Birthdate | Death |
|----------|--------|-----------|-------|--------|-----------|-------|
|----------|--------|-----------|-------|--------|-----------|-------|

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| Grandfather | | | | Grandmother | | |
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|-------------------|--|--|--|-------------------|--|--|
| Great Grandfather | | | | Great Grandmother | | |
|-------------------|--|--|--|-------------------|--|--|

Other: _____

(Continued from Page 3)

One of the subcontractors, Arlo Hill, has worked for the company for 26 years. Hill said it takes her about 20 hours to complete two batches in a week. Each batch is about 200 yards. "This is a perfect job to do at home," Hill said. "You can go shopping in between and leave for a few hours because it's a process. I just keep track of my hours and when the batches are complete I hand it (the fabric that is sized, labeled and priced) back to Karla. "I enjoy the freedom of the job and I have a very nice boss." The entire process takes about three days.

Overland said the overall look of Cherrywood fabric is very specific. The company gained a reputation on its packaging, which hasn't changed for the past 30 years. One of their trademarks is its eight-step gradation bundle. These gradations of color are formulated so when the eight colors are packaged together, they create a "pleasing collection that is irresistible to quilters," Overland said.

Overland said customers appreciate that the fabric has been prewashed and preshrunk; there is no right or wrong side; it has a high thread count; and has subtle tone-on-tone variations, which creates richness and depth. Almost half of Cherrywood's fabric is sold online, going straight to the retailer. The fabric also is sold at quilt shows across the country, including ones in California, Texas and New York. Overland attends about 10 quilt shows a year. Traveling to quilt shows around the country has helped the business expand its customer base. The Cherrywood studio has a map on the wall with colored tacks in place for each location that carries the product. The tacks are marked all over the country, from as close as Brainerd to as far away as Dubai. This summer, a tack was added with a quilt shop in Oregon now carrying Cherrywood fabric.

Overland said their retail customers are like a family. At the quilt shows, they meet their customers and talk to them about projects they are working on, helping them with colors. After the shows, they reorder through the Cherrywood website. "We have a big following in California because we go to two quilt shows there," Overland said. "We pick up customers at the quilt shows and they tell their friends. It is word of mouth and is really how we have gotten to where we are today. We have a cluster in Houston, as that is the largest quilt show in the country and it is international. We have people from all over the world and these shows are where we have gotten our pockets of international customers."

The company also is a wholesaler to high-end fabric and quilt stores. Overland said this is the most rapidly increasing part of the business now that production has expanded. Overland said she heard Minnesota has the highest amount of quilt shops in the country, but every state in the U.S. has quilters. She said people don't realize quilting is a \$4 billion industry and it continues to grow. Overland said her biggest competitor is the commercially printed fabrics people purchase off bolts at retail stores. She said all the large companies have a line of solid colors. They will never have the same texture as (our) hand dyes, as they have been washed so many times," Overland said. "Our fabrics are very soft. ... A lot of award winning quilters love to use our fabric because it really shows off their design work."

Overland said people may see a fabric at a big commercial retail store one month, but it may only be available for a few months. Overland keeps the Cherrywood colors for up to five years for the quilter to purchase. "For some quilters it takes a long time to make a quilt," Overland said. "You start a quilt and stop and finish it 10 years later and we will try to come up with the color and be pretty close."

The Quilting Challenge

Overland started a quilting challenge in 2014 that ended up being a hit sensation and helped the business grow even more. Overland wanted to have something fun for quilters to do and said quilting contests are common. She created rules and a theme with specific colors.

The **first** theme was "Wicked," based on the Broadway play Overland saw in New York City that year. Quilters who participated in the challenge would purchase a packet filled with the fabric—in the first case, it was lime green and black—and they would use their imaginations to create their masterpiece. Every quilt had to be the same size, color and theme. "When I started this challenge, I was hoping for 25 quilts," Overland said. "To my surprise, there were 114. We kept them all and made a special exhibit (of the winners) and it traveled all over the country. Everybody loved it and wanted to know what was next."

The theme of the **second** challenge was "The Lion King," which required permission from Disney to use the name. In this challenge, there were 304 entries—tripled from the first challenge. Cherrywood could only keep 120 of the entries and used outside judges to decide on the winners. The exhibit for "The Lion King" has traveled around the country since August 2016 and will continue to travel through February. Disney chose 24 quilts to display in the theater featuring The Lion King on Broadway at the end of this year.

The **third** challenge has started with entries coming in this past Aug. 1. The theme for the challenge is Vincent van Gogh, a Dutch impressionist painter, and the color is blue. There were 465 quilts submitted. Three judges spent days sifting through all the online images. Quilts that made the first cut were sent to the Cherrywood studio to be judged in person. *Editor's Note: For 2018 the fourth challenge will be "Prince".*

The Cherrywood challenge has been booked by show organizers for the next two years, regardless of the theme, Overland said, because of its popularity. "This has really put us on the map even globally because these displays have a high impact, everyone is talking about them," Overland said. "It's the buzz (in the quilting world). I was approached by a needle company in France who want to display these (van Gogh) quilts in some of their art space.

"People doing these quilts are from all over the country (and world): Switzerland, New Zealand and I had an email today from Spain, asking about this contest. It's been amazing. I'm working on next project, but it is hush-hush."

Interesting fact: In a one-year period, the company dyes 20,000 yards of fabric; goes through 8 tons of salt; ships 6,000 pounds of fabric with freight companies to quilt shows; and produces about 350 yards of dyed fabric a week. The Lion King exhibit was seen in front of as many as 250,000 people in 24 venues. National quilt show attendance can range from 8,000 to 40,000 visitors. *Editor's Note: According to Karla, the number of yards they dye in a week is closer to 900 yards.*

Please visit Cherrywood's website at: <http://cherrywoodfabrics.bigcartel.com> for further information regarding upcoming challenges, schedules, newsletter, etc.





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