

*Where are your Ancestors?*



*Follow the Snyder Line...*

*To be ignorant of what occurred before you were  
born is to remain always a child.  
For what is the worth of human existence unless  
it is woven into the lives of our ancestors?*

*- Cicero*

*Dedicated to the 4 Women in my life  
who inspired me to compile the information  
On the Snyder and Petersen lineage*

*In order of birth:*

*Gertrude Louisa (Wood) Snyder*



*Margaret Neal (Snyder) Petersen*



*Deborah Marie (Kinder) Petersen*



*Tracy Danielle (Petersen) Reincke*



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**The Snyder Family and their relatives in America  
Volume 1**

Compiled by  
Mark L. Petersen  
2008/2009

**Section I – Introduction to the compilation of  
Snyder Lineage**

## Introduction: Snyder Genealogy

**How to read the book:** Genealogy books of the early American settlers are generally written from the first family member who came to America, their children, grand children, and so on. This book is a compilation of family members based on my mother Margaret Neal Snyder and finding her family's history back to when they came to America. Therefore, the information goes back as far as our relatives coming to America, and sometimes their parents' information. The book is separated into generation chapters with a numbering system for our families:

### Numbering system used:

Generations (GEN) are separated with an alpha character such as, A being the first GEN, B the second then C, D, etc. Each GEN begins numbering with "1" for each family member in the GEN, i.e. Donald is A1 and Margaret is A2; Donald's father and mother would be Christian B1 and Nora B2, as Margaret's parents are Laurence B3 and Guldborg B4 - **Note**, the Odd #'s are always the male and Even #'s are the female.

**GEN Difficulty:** Many families have married within the family; which provides a nightmare for numbering the individuals backwards... However, I tried to identify the numbering by highlighting the parents multiple numbers. **For example:** we have a direct line to 3 of Jacob and Sarah Van Wagener's children; therefore, Jacob and Sarah will be found 3 times in the **Gen-I** section, first as parents for **Aert**; second for **Rebecca**, **Gen I** highlighted in **Blue**; and third for **Isaac**, **Gen I** highlighted in **Red**. **Example:**

### Jacob A. Van Wagenen I289 - I295 - I297

**Birth:** 14 Feb 1652 in Creek, Ulster, New York, America

**Death:** 5 Oct 1715 in Kingston, Ulster, New York, America

**Parents:** Aert Jacobsen Van Wagenen (1620-1667) Annetje Gerrits (1624-1672)

**Siblings:** Gerrit Aertsen Van Wagenen (1653-1721)

**Spouse:** Sarah Pels I290 - I296 - I298

#### Children:

1. Aert A Van Wagenen (1679-1740) **H145**
2. Rebecca Van Wagenen (1685-1695) **H148**
3. Isaac VAN WAGENEN (1703-1807) **H149**

**NOTE: Biography (BIO)** information will be listed with the first Gen #. So for Jacob Van Wagenen you'd research **I289** for detail information and for **I295** and **I297**, it will direct you back to **I289** for BIO detail.

### Relatives that did not come to America:

In later GEN sections I've try to **highlight in blue** those **GEN#**'s that didn't come to America; **Example:**

### Gen 371 and 372 did not come to America

For Gen numbers **highlighted in Red**, I could not locate the ancestry back to their coming to America. I.e., the child was born in America, but there is no source for their parents. Example:

### I347 and 348, need follow up

For the relative that did immigrate, I've added an **immigration picture:**



**FLAGS:** I've also tried to add a flag of the nation for each immigrant, such as:



England



Netherlands



France



Germany



Denmark



Norway

Hopefully you enjoy the compilation of information of our families, *Mark L. Petersen*

## How to read this compilation of Genealogy:

### Numbering Approach:

The generations begin with the union of the Margaret N. Snyder/Donald L. Petersen marriage in Aug 1947 and with their 4 children. Their Generation (Gen) is "A". The parents of Don and Marny are Gen B, their parents, Gen C. This document only contains the families back from my mother Margaret Neal Snyder.

Therefore the numbering goes as follows: A1, A2, then B1, B2, B3, B4, then C1, →C8 then D1, →D16 then E1, → E32, and so on. The chart below provides the ending number possible for each line the generation. Remember, the lineage included in this document identifies the lineage to the immigrant coming to America. Therefore, numbers

Generation #'s Breakdown												
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
All Generations begin with Number 1 and would end with												
2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1,024	2,048	4,096	8,192

### You can calculate the numbers, if you are looking for a parent, child, or even grandparent:

If you know the number of a resource, for example Jacob Brink **G67**, his mother would be double Jacob's number, i.e., **H134**, the father is one number less; **H133**,

So if you are into math; for any given resource as a Child:

**If:** Child = X, Mother = Y and Father = Z

**Then:**

Mother:  $2 * X = Y$

Father:  $(2 * X) - 1 = Z$

Or if you want to calculate from the parent's number to a child's' number:

**If** Mother = Y, **then** Child =  $Y/2$

**If** Father = X, **then** Child =  $(X+1)/2$

To calculate spouse #:

**If** Husband = Z, **then** Wife =  $Z+1 = Y$

**If** Wife = Y, **then** Husband =  $Y-1 = Z$

A child to a Grandparent, you would need to know if they are maternal or paternal:

**If:** Grandparent = Q, Child = X, Mother = Y, and Father = Z

**Then** Paternal Grandfather:  $Q^{(1)} = 2(2 * X) - 3$

**Then** Paternal Grandmother:  $Q^{(2)} = 2(2 * X) - 2$

**Then** Maternal Grandfather:  $Q^{(3)} = 2(2 * X) - 1$

**Then** Maternal Grandmother:  $Q^{(4)} = 2(2 * X)$

## Terminology Used By Our Ancestors

**NOTE:** The terminology here is from usage at the time of our ancestors, as well as terminology used by historians, publishers, and genealogists. This terminology may have fallen out of usage, or may not be familiar to the general public, so is included here in hopes that it may be of assistance.

### TERMS:

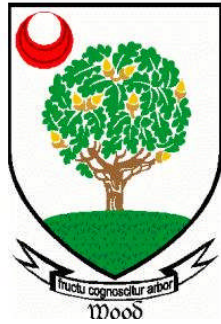
- **abt.** - about
- **aft.** - after
- **A.M.** (Latin, anno mundi) - Year of the world. Its use depends on various systems that date the Creation.
- **b.** - born
- **B.C.E.** - before common era (politically correct write BC)
- **bef.** - before
- **c. or ca.** - circa (about)
- **C.E.** - common era (politically correct for AD)
- **Cubit.** - In the Old Testament, during the time of Hezekiah, a cubit was approximately eighteen inches long.
- **d.** - died
- **dau.** - daughter
- **d.s.p.** (Latin, decessit sine prole)(French, decede/decdee sans posterite) - Died without issue.
- **d.v.p.** or died vp - Died before his (or her) father.
- **d.s.p.m.l.** - died without legitimate sons.
- **d.v.m.s.p.** - died during the lifetime of his (or her) mother leaving no children.
- **d.v.p.s.p.m.l.** - died during the lifetime of his (or her) father leaving no legitimate sons.
- **D.F.A.** - Descent from Antiquity (direct descent from person living before AD 476)
- **fl. - floruit** (flourished; did his deeds)
- **i.p.m.** (inquisition post mortem) - Performed when anyone holding land directly under the king (or land under a minor, who held under the king) died. Its purpose was to determine what land was held, who the heir was, and whether that heir was a minor to ensure that the king derived the various benefits available from guardianship. It is useful in providing death dates (sometimes precise, sometimes approximate like older than 21 or 40 years), who was in possession of land at a specific date, who the deceased was holding his land under, and who was holding under the deceased.
- **m.** - married
- **m1.** - married as his first wife (or as her first husband).
- **MS or ms.** - manuscript
- **MSS or mss.** - manuscripts (note plural)
- **occ.** - occurs in sources
- **o.s.p.** (Latin, obiit sine prole) - Died without issue.
- **o.v.m.** (Latin, obiit vita matris) - Died before his (or her) mother.
- **o.v.p.** (Latin, obiit vita patris) - Died before his (or her) father.
- **Pinny.** - A 'pinny' is the North East England word for an apron. It is an abbreviation of the word Pinafore.
- **Presented to the Church.** - Example: "William Purefoy in 1418 presented to the church of Shalstone." Presented to the Church of so-and-so" means appointed to be priest of the parish of so-and-so. During the Middle Ages and well into the modern period in England, certain people or institutions possessed, as an item of property, the right to "present" its priest to a particular parish. This right could be bought and sold, or left in a will. It could belong to the King, to a bishop, to a member of the lay aristocracy, to a college of Oxford or Cambridge, or to someone else. The right was valuable because it provided a way to give a good job to a family member, or someone to whom a favour was to be done.
- **r.** - ruled
- **Seme** - A seme, or seam is a load for a pack-horse; specifically, eight bushels of grain.
- **sp** - (Latin - sine prole)(French - sans posterite). One of the most common abbreviations in medieval genealogy, which means without issue or without children.
- **s.p.** Same as sp
- **s.p.l.** (Latin, sans posterite legitime) - Without legitimate issue. Note that "s.p." usually implies "without any issue either legitimate or illegitimate", whereas "s.p.l." usually implies "without legitimate issue but with illegitimate issue".
- **s.p.m.** (Latin, sine prole masculina) - Without any sons. This usually implies with daughters.
- **unk.** - unknown
- **v.m.** (Latin, vita matris) - During the life of the mother. This usually implies that the mother was an heiress.
- **v.p.** (Latin, vita patris) - During the life of the father.

**Coat of Arms:**

As the colonies formed in America, most people in the 1600 and 1700 hundreds came due to religious persecution to escape from Europe. A coat of arms, (COA), was no longer regarded as necessary in the colonies. However, in my investigation, I found numerous COA from our ancestors and decided to provide some examples, in order of appearance within our lineage:



**Snyder**



**Wood**



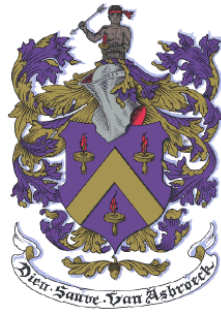
**Hardenbergh**



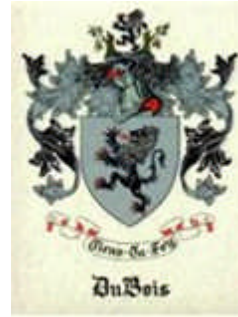
**Van Wagenen**



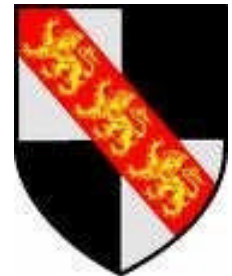
**Blauvelt**



**Hasbrouck**



**Du Bois**



**Hubbard**



**Blanchan**



**Bevier**



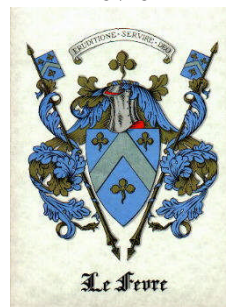
**Deyo**



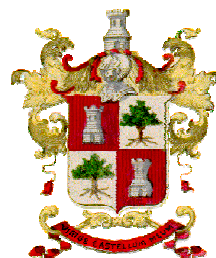
**Freer**



**Roosevelt**



**LeFever**



**Van Vorst**



**Carpenter**



## **Glossary of Dutch Terms**

Source: [OliveTreeGenealogy.com](http://OliveTreeGenealogy.com)

**Aum:** An old Dutch and German unit of liquid capacity (as for wine) varying from 36 to 42 gallons.

**Beverwyck:** present-day Albany NY

**burgher:** a town resident with rights and privileges of the community, the most important being the right to trade

**burgher guard:** town or city militia

**chirurgieon:** a surgeon or physician who trained through apprenticeship

**domine:** minister

**duffel:** woolen blanket used in trade with native tribes

**Esopus:** present-day Kingston NY

**flat:** lowland on a river

**Florin:** a British coin, originally of silver, worth two shillings. The term can also the Dutch coin called a gulden

**Fuyck:** community that became Beverwyck then Albany NY

**getuygen:** witnesses or sponsors at christenings, best man at wedding

**Guilder:** Abbreviating. Dutch coin (now called a gulden) used in 17th century Dutch colonies of the New World. Six guilders equaled one English pound sterling

**Kil:** Dutch word meaning stream or brook

**kinderen:** children

**Noorman:** Norwegian, Norseman

**morgen:** Dutch unit for an area of land equal to two acres

**ouders:** parents

**van den Oever,** which means "of the seashore" or "riverbank."

**Patronymic:** System of identification of an individual using the father's first name and the predominant system used by the Dutch in the New World. The patronymic ending varies greatly, ranging from -sz, -szen, -sen, -se, all meaning "child of". "x" or "dr." was often used to represent a daughter, as in Aefie Harmensx or Aefie Harmensdr; meaning Aefie the daughter of Harmen. A man who was the son of a man named Cornelis might use the patronymic Cornelisz, Corneliszen, Cornelisen, or Cornelise. See an explanation of patronymics at "*Dutch Patronymics / naming convention of the 1600s*", next page

**Patroon:** A title used for individuals authorized to establish plantations or colonies in Dutch New Netherlands. The patroon system of ownership was equivalent to a landowner being a feudal lord over his tenants. Also means employer.

**Rod:** \*A Dutch rod is 12 feet and 3 inches, and a Dutch foot 11 three hundred and four one-thousandth inches English Measure.

**schepel:** 76.4% of a bushel. Wheat was measured in schepels and was used as exchange medium

**schepen:** Dutch magistrate. The schepenen (plural) was in charge of administrative, legislative and judicial matters. Can also mean Alderman used in the south of Holland, or Flanders

**schout:** Dutch court official who investigated crimes and made arrests. Sheriff

**seawan:** also called wampum. A form of coinage in New Netherland

**seawan=sewant/zewant/wampum** a form of script in the colonies where coinage was rare. The value of a yard-long string of white seawan was 4 florins but this was an inflated price. 8 florins in seawan were only worth 3 florins in coin

**stuyver:** Dutch coin, being 1/12 of a guilder, now a coin worth 5 cents

**wampum:** See **seawan**. Originally wampum referred to shell strings which were used as tokens of leadership or nobility in the Iroquois Confederacy.

**weesmeester:** orphan master appointed by the courts to administer the inheritance of minors

**Wiltwyck:** present-day Kingston, New York; also called Esopus prior to 1660.

**wyck:** district



## Dutch Names and Their English Equivalent

For someone just starting Dutch research, a Dutch name is like a foreign word. To add to this, the Dutch had a habit of "feminizing" male names. It was very important to carry down the paternal grandfather's name, and if a Dutch couple seemed to be having girls only, they might make a feminine name out of a masculine name. For example, Hans might become Hansje. This last name gives a clue to feminine names in Dutch. Names ending in "je", "ye", or "ie" tended to be feminine names. In fact, the j, y, and i were interchangeable, and thus you might see Antje, Antye, or Antie, all being the same name. Another thing to keep in mind, is that the letter J was interchangeable with the letter I. Thus a man could be John J. Post, or John I. Post and it could be the same person. Since the New Jersey Dutch would traditionally use their father's first name as the middle name until late into the 19th century, the researcher is left with the dilemma of what the middle initial suggests - perhaps Johannes or perhaps Isaac. These are all things to keep in mind when looking at a Dutch name.

Also keep in mind when looking at Dutch records, that other nationality names are included in church records, for example the French Huguenot and the German. To help a little with one's research, the following Dutch names with English equivalents, most of which are from Munsell's "Annals of Albany", are given. It is really helpful to know the English equivalent, since a child might be baptized with a certain name, but by the time a will was written, might be using the English equivalent.

Dutch Name	English Name	Dutch Name	English Name	Dutch Name	English Name	Dutch Name	English Name
Aaghie	Agatha	Eduwart	Edward	Johanna/		Philip	Philip
Aaltje	Adeline	Elsje	Alice	Janneken	Joan	Roelof	Ralph
Adda	Adeline	Emmetje	Emma	Johannes/Jan	John	Roozje	Rose
Adriaantje	Adrianna	Engeltje	Angelica	Jochem	Joachim	Rutgert	Roger
Aefje/Eefje	Eve	Eva	Eve	Joost	Justus	Rykaart	Richard
Aert	Arthur	Epke	Egbert	Joris/Jurian	George	Saal	Solomon
Agnietje	Agnes	Ernst	Ernest	Josyntje/Josina	Justina	Saartje	Sarah
Aletta	Adela/Letitia	Evert	Everard	Karel	Charles	Sander	Alexander
				Kasper/Caspar	Jasper	Sanneke/Sant	
Andries	Andrew	Femmetje	Phèbe	Katryne/Kaatje		je/Soecke	Susanna
Anneken	Ann	Frans	Francis	/Katryntje	Catharine	Staats	Eustice
Annetje/Antje/A				Kristiaan	Christian		
nnaatje	Anna/Hannah	Franscyntje	Frances/Fanny			Stoffel	Christopher
Arent	Arthur	Filips/Filip	Philip	Klaartje	Clara	Syntje	Christiana
Ariaantje	Harriet	Floris	Florence	Klaas/Claes	Nicholas	Swtje	Cynthia
				Klaasje/Klasyne	Nicola		
Arie/Arien	Aaron/Adrian	Floortje	Flora	Krelis/Kees/ Koris	Cornelius	Tanneken	Ann
Arnout	Arnold	Fytje	Sophia	Kobus	James	Teunis	Anthony
Baefje	Beverly	Geert	Geoffrey	Laurens/Loures	Lawrence	Tiebout	Theobold
		Geertje/Giertje					
Balt/Baltus	Balthaser	/Geertruyd	Gertrude	Leendert	Leonard	Toontje	Antonia
Barber	Barbara	Geesje	Charity/Grace	Lieven/Lieve	Leo	Iruytje	Gertrude
	Bernard (or				Helena/		
Barent	Barney)	Gerrit	Gerard/Garret	Leentje/Lena	Magdalena	Tryntje	Catharine
Bartel	Bartholomew	Gid	Michael	Leonora/Lenoor	Eleanor	Tymen	Timothy
		Giertje/					
Bartje	Bertha	Margrietje	Margaret	Letje	Letitia	Thys	Matthias
Bastiaan	Sebastian	Gillis/Gellis	Giles	Lodewyk	Ludovicus	Teuntje	Eunice
Boudewyn	Baldwin	Goris/Joris	George	Loetje	Charlotte	Wyntje	Lavina
Beletje/Bella	Isabella	Govert	Godfrey	Lukas	Luke	Wouter	Walter
Bell	Arabella	Gysbert/Gysbert	Gilbert	Lysbet/Lysje	Elisabeth	Willem	William
Betje	Betty	Hans	Jack	Matthys	Matthias	Willempje	Wilhelmina
Baltje	Elizabeth	Hansje	Johanna	Mewis	Bartholomew	Ydje	Ida
Catharina/Catal		Hendrick/					
yntie	Catherine	Henrick	Henry	Machtel	Matilda		
		Hendrickje	Henrietta/				
Christoffel	Christopher	Heylje	Harriet	Margritje	Margaret		
Christiaan	Christian	Hillegonda/	Hail	Marietje	Maria		
		Hillegont	Hulda				
Christyntje	Christiana	Huygen	Hugh	Martyntje	Martena		
				Maria/Mariken/	Mary		
Claasje	Claudia			Marritje/			
		Jaap/Japie	Jacob	Marytje/Maartje/			
Cornelis	Cornelius	Jaapje	Jacoba	Maaicke			
Daam	Adam	Jacobus	James	Metje	Martha		
Denys	Dionysius	Jacoomyntje/		Naetje	Anna		
Derrick/Dirck/D		Jacomina	Jemina				
irk	Richard	Jannetje	Jane	Neeltje	Nellie/ Cornelia		
Dirkje	Dorothy	Jeronymus	Jerome	Niesje	Agnes		
Divertje	Deborah	Jillis	Giles	Paulus/Powles	Paul		
Dries	Andrew			Paulyntje	Paulena		

## ***Dutch Patronymics / naming convention of the 1600s:***

The Dutch didn't use the "Surname" approach until they came to the colonies/America or in the Netherlands around 1811, when under French control and an Imperial Decree was issued. The Dutch use of Patronymics ended theoretically under English rule in 1687 with the advent of surnames. Patronymics ended much later in the Netherlands, mostly during the Napoleonic period around 1811 when everyone had to register and select a family name.

The people of Holland continued to a late period the ancient practice of designating the individual by a single name only, as Jan, Jacobus, Pieter, Anna, Maria, Sara, etc. To the names of females, the appendage "je" was very often added, producing such formatives as "Annetje," "Marretje," "Saartje," etc.

### **Patronymics**

The most common Dutch naming custom was that of patronymics, or identification of an individual based on the father's name. This appendage seems originally to have denoted endearment. But at a later period it degenerated into a mere form, being used very much as we use the termination " i.e. " with countless names, both of males and females, as Willie, Georgie, Susie, Annie, etc. For purposes of distinction, the son or daughter, in addition to a name given in baptism, took the name of the father, with the termination "sz," "se", "szen," or "sen," denoting "son of;" or the termination "s" or "se," denoting "daughter of." Thus, "Jacobus Jansen" and "Phebe Jans or Janse," means "Jacobus" and "Phebe," son and daughter of "Jan." No legal steps were ever taken to introduce surnames till a. d. 1811.

### **Patronymics**

An individual could also be known by his place of origin. For example, Cornelis Antoniszen was known in some records as 'van Breuckelen', meaning 'from Breuckelen' (Breuckelen being a town in the Netherlands). The place-origin name could be a nationality, as in the case of Albert Andriessen from Norway, originator of the Bradt and Vanderzee families - he is entered in many records as Albert Andriessen de Noorman, meaning the Norseman.

### **Characteristic**

An individual might be known by a personal characteristic: e.g. Vrooman means a pious or wise man; Krom means bent or crippled; De Witt means the white one. The most fascinating one I've seen is that of Pieter Adrianszen (Peter, s/o Adrian) who was given the nickname of Soo Gemackelyck (so easy-going) but was also known as Pieter Van Waggelen/Van Woggelum - his children adopted the surnames Mackelyck and Woglom.

### **Occupation**

Sometimes an occupation became the surname. Smit=Smith; Schenck= cupbearer, Metsalaer= mason. An individual might be known by many different 'surnames' and entered in official records under these different names, making research difficult unless you're aware of the names in use. For example, Cornelis Antoniszen Van Slyke (**L2877**) was known and written of under the following names:

- Cornelis Antoniszen
- Cornelis Teuniszen (Teunis being the diminutive of Antony)
- Cornelis Antoniszen/Teuniszen van Breuckelen
- Cornelis Antoniszen/Teuniszen Van Slicht (this is how he signed his name and might have been a hereditary family name based on an old place of origin)
- Broer Cornelis (name given him by Mohawks)

Remember that there are tremendous variations in spelling of these names, and changes from Dutch to English record keeping in the New World affected the spelling even more.

**Pronunciation:**

Another thing to look for in searching the early records is to be aware of the different ways names might be pronounced in different areas, or how clerks might write them down. For example, a boy might be registered as Jan "Kiek in 't Veld", and his father would sign with "Kijk in het Veld". "Kiek in't Veld" is how it is said in the eastern dialect, "Kijk in het Veld" is how it is said in proper Dutch. The father could write down it properly, but he couldn't say it properly. The clerk at that time may have come from the West and just wrote down what he heard without translating it. If you were searching such a family, you would have to look for both lines.

The letter "C" is not known to the pure Holland language; but the Holland letter "K" almost immediately changes to "C" in early American records. Thus "Jakobus" becomes "Jacobus," "Klaas" changes into "Claas," "Kool" into "Cool," etc.

Double "o" has the sound of "o" in the English word "note." "Kool" or "Cool" has in Holland the same pronunciation as the present name "Cole."

The early part of this genealogy is gathered from documents and registers prepared or kept by Holland settlers in America, and in pure Holland style. The names are in Holland forms, and marked by features to us very peculiar. For those of our family of to-day who may know nothing of the language and customs of Holland, it is necessary to explain what, without explanation, they could not understand.

**The Change to a Dutch Surname:** [Source: \(4\) Analysis from Reverend David Cole, d.d.,](#)

In 1810 Holland became incorporated into, and for a period continued to be a part of, the French Empire. On the 18th of August, 1811, an Imperial Decree was issued, requiring its people to take surnames. Long before this date however, and even before the discovery of New York in 1609, the perplexities of the system I have described, the difficulty of holding fast to genealogical lines, and especially the deepening puzzle of property questions, had driven the people of Holland, in common with the people of other nations, to voluntary efforts for improvement upon the ancient style of naming. I have been in correspondence upon this whole subject with Rev. M. Cohen Stuart, D.D., of Utrecht, Holland, who visited New York in 1873 as a delegate from Holland to the Sixth General Council of the World's Evangelical Alliance.

*Below is a translation of a printed copy of an act of the Town Council of Utrecht, dated October 5, 1811, and issued in obedience to the Imperial Decree of August 18, 1811.*

Dr. Stuart in substance writes, "No (legal) regulation ever was made, there being nothing but the utmost arbitrariness. The nobility gradually took the names of their possessions as family names, as " Van Wassenaer," "Van Trylingen," "Van Egmond," etc. Patrician families soon were known by some name given to or adopted by them, and they generally clung to these, as "Hooft," "De Groot," etc. Others (a great many) took or received some personal surname, which perhaps by and by, after a few generations, became a family name, some of the family keeping it, though others perhaps did not. So one of your ancestors took or received the name "Kool." His children, grandchildren, etc., retained or dropped it as they liked, till after some time it became fixed, and the family was permanently known by it. Of course, as distinction between families became increasingly a necessity, the custom of taking and keeping a family name grew with the lapse of time. In the sixteenth century some, in the seventeenth century many, in the eighteenth nearly all families came to be known by their surnames. In this way the surnaming arrangement grew upon the people, though no legal steps had ever been taken to bring it about. At the time of the discovery of New York, well-to-do people of the burgher class had generally taken family names, though they were often very free as to whether they used them or not."

I have thus given the substance of what Dr. Stuart has kindly sent me. It shows the naming practices of Hollanders at the time when our family came to America (probably about a. d. 1625). Surnames had been

more or less in use, but were far from universal. Even those adopted had not yet become fixed upon the families. For illustration, I will take the case of the first American ancestor of our family. His full name was "Barent Jacobsen Kool." To a Hollander, this was enough to tell its owner's story. It means "Barent (same as Bernardus or Barnard) Kool," son of "Jacob Kool," and shows by its mere form that "Jacob Kool" was the last ancestor in Holland.

#### **ACT OF THE Town Council of Utrecht:**

The Maire (= Burgomaster) of the City of Utrecht, in consequence of the order of the Prefect of the Department of the Zuiderzee of September 17, 1811, and the Imperial Decree of August 18, 1811, published in the "Courier Van Amsterdam" of September 2d, .... hereby calls all the inhabitants of this city and vicinity, be they Jews or others, who have not fixed family surnames, to appear within the term of a year from the publication of the said Imperial Decree, reckoning from August 18, 1811, in the Town House, at the Secretariat of the Civil State, and there to inscribe in the Registers, opened for the purpose, the surnames and family names they declare to adopt, observing

\* Was the last ancestor in or those of well-known persons in Ancient History, according to the law of 12 Germinal of the year 11.

1. That no other surnames may be chosen but those which are found in certain calendars.
2. That no names of towns may be adopted as family names. (Names of towns had for two or three centuries been used as family surnames when this act was passed)
3. That those who are already known by such names may keep them by mentioning this expressly to the Maire of their place of residence.
4. That fathers and mothers, when making choice of a family name, shall mention in their declarations all their children and grandchildren, and that those whose fathers and grandfathers in the paternal line are still living, shall mention their existence and residence.
5. That those who shall not have acted according to the prescribed formalities within the appointed limit of time, or who shall have changed their name arbitrarily by a public or private act, not having conformed to the law .... shall be punished, etc.

[Signed,] *The Maire,*

*Utrecht, October 5, 1811.*

*A. F. W. Van Dielen,*

This explanation will show what difficulties have attended the study of our family lines, and serve to make my genealogical record in its early stages, clear to all who are interested in it.

Dr. Stuart says in a letter: — "I lately examined a great many original letters of Voltaire, directed to a German Countess with whom he was intimately acquainted. He scarcely ever writes the name of this well-known lady twice in the same way. I think I could count ten different ways in which he spells her name, and even his own is not written always the same." It is wonderful how almost endless are the varieties of orthography presented by the records I have examined, both in 1) baptismal names and in surnames. Thus we have in first names — Annalje, Annetje, Annaatje, Annaetje, Annitje, Anitje, and in last names, Blaeuvelt, Blauwveldt, Blauwvelt, Blawvelt, and **Blauvelt**

A lady in our own lines is variously given as Hobert, Hoebert, Hoerberdt, Hoffer, Hooper, Hopper, and

Hubor, and never once as Hubbard, the only name by which she was known by her own children, of whom one was Capt. Benjamin Wood, who enters so largely into this genealogy.

**Source:**

- [Olive Tree Genealogy \(67\)](#)
- [DESCENDANTS of ISAAC KOOL \(4\)](#)

***Dutch Names and why are they hard to trace:***

**Source:**(23) Ulster County, N.Y. probate records in the office of the surrogate, and in ... By Gustave Anjou, Ulster County (N.Y.) County Clerk's Office, Ulster County (N.Y.) Surrogate's Court

A novice always experiences difficulty in tracing the ancestry of Dutch families, in examining the documents signed by Dutchmen and in following the proceedings of Dutch Courts in America, arising from the fact that, while the French and English invariably used their surnames, the Dutch, as a rule, were indifferent about this and usually are designated by others, and designate themselves, by their Christian names alone, even in important legal documents. This answered every purpose in a primitive and small community where everyone was known, but now leads to much confusion. For instance,

Lambert Huyberts is Lambert Huyberts Brink.  
Tjrick Claessen—Tjrick Claessen De Witt.  
Jan Wilhemsen—Jan Wilhemsen Hooghteyling (Houghtaling).  
Jan Mattys—Jan Mattys Jansen.  
Teunis Jacobse, or Jacobsen—Tunis Jacobsen Klaarwater (Clearwater)  
Peter Cornelius—Peter Cornelius Low.  
Albertse Heymans—Albertse Heymans Roosa.  
Hendrick Jochemsin—Hendrick Jochemsin Schoonmaker.  
Aaert Jacobsen—Aaert Jacobsen Van Wagonen.

I personally realize the difficulty, since I've spent about 3,000 hours compiling this document. However, I found it humorous that of the 9 people they used for example, 7 of them are in our direct line:

1. Lambert Huyberts is Lambert Huyberts Brink **I265**
2. Tjrick Claessen—Tjrick Claessen De Witt
3. Jan Wilhemsen—Jan Wilhemsen Hooghteyling (Houghtaling) **K1273**
4. Jan Mattys—Jan Mattys Jansen **J623**
5. Teunis Jacobse, or Jacobsen—Tunis Jacobsen Klaarwater (Clearwater)
6. Peter Cornelius—Peter Cornelius Low **I291**
7. Albertse Heymans—Albertse Heymans Roosa **K1453**
8. Hendrick Jochemsin—Hendrick Jochemsin Schoonmaker **K1261**
9. Aaert Jacobsen—Aaert Jacobsen Van Wagonen **J577**

Enjoy..... *ML Petersen*

**The Snyder Family and their relatives in America  
Volume 1**

**Compiled by  
Mark L. Petersen  
2008/2009**

**Section II – Family Detail by Generation**

## Generation A

My parents; *Mark L. Petersen*

### **Donald Lincoln Petersen A1**



**Born:** 21 Feb 1926

**Marr:** Margaret Neal Snyder (A2) August 2 1947 in Columbus OH.

**Died:** 19 Feb 2006

**Parents:** Christian Lincoln Petersen **B1** (1896-1977) Nora Jean Bercot **B2** (1897-1995)

**BIO:** Donald Petersen (b. 21 Feb 1926 - d. 19 Feb 2006) was born in Cleveland, OH, Feb. 21, 1926 to Christian Lincoln Petersen and Nora (Bercot) Petersen. He married Margaret Neal Snyder August 2 1947 in Columbus OH.

Donald graduated from Riverside Military Academy in Gainesville, GA. and Miami University of Ohio in 1947. At Miami OH, he was a member of Phi Kappa Tau Fraternity. During WWII he worked in a California shipyard building Liberty Ships. He entered the coffee industry in 1950 and went on to become President of 5th Ave. Coffee Co. and Star Coffee Company based in Cleveland, OH. He was a member of the National Coffee Association. He met his wife of 59 years, Margaret Snyder at Miami University of Ohio and married upon graduation on Aug. 2, 1947 in Worthington, OH. They had four children; nine grandchildren; and eight great-grandchildren when he passed away. He retired in 1988 and moved to Cape Coral, FL., overlooking the Caloosahatchee River. He spent the last five months with his wife and daughter Krista and her family in Leawood, KS.

### **Margaret "Marny" Neal Snyder A2**



**Born:** 23 Oct 1926

**Marr:** Donald Lincoln Petersen **A1**, August 2 1947 in Columbus OH.

**Parents:** Laurence Hasbrouck Snyder **B3** (1901-1986) Guldborg Herland **B4** (1901-1994)

**Died:** 18 Feb 2007

**Children: all born** in Cleveland OH

1. Craig Lincoln, 12, Sep 1948
2. Mark Lawrence, 15 June 1950
3. Kimberly 19 July 1951
4. Krista Lynn 18 Feb 1955

**BIO:** Margaret Neal Snyder (23 Oct 1926 - 18 Feb 2007), so warmly called "Marny". Her parents were Laurence Hasbrouck Snyder (son of DeWitt Clinton Snyder and Gertrude Wood) and Guldborg Herland, (daughter of Lars Larson Herland and his wife Mathilda Christina Joannsen). She was born in New York and moved with her parents to North Carolina where her father worked at the University of North Carolina. Her family moved to Worthington OH, just outside of Ohio State University where her father obtained his next position with the University. Marny graduated from Worthington H.S. and attended Miami University in Oxford OH; where she met her husband Donald L. Petersen.

Margaret Neal Snyder married Donald Lincoln Petersen (21 Feb 1926 - 19 Feb 2006), in Columbus OH August 2, 1947 and moved to Cleveland Ohio with her husband. Together they had four children.

Donald retired in 1988 and moved to Cape Coral, FL., overlooking the Caloosahatchee River. They spent the later years of their lives with their daughter Krista and her family in Leawood, KS.



## Generation B

### Snyder Lineage

#### **Laurence Hasbrouck Snyder – B3**



**Born:** 23 Jul 1901

**Died:** Oct 1986

**Marr:** Guldborg Herland B4

**Parents:** DeWitt Clinton Snyder C5 and wife Gertrude Louisa Wood C6

**Child:** Clara "Teddy" b. 1925

**Child:** Margaret Neal "Marny" b. 1926 d. 2007 A2

Laurence Hasbrouck Snyder (b. 23 Jul 1901 - d. Oct 1986), Laurence was the oldest son of De Witt Clinton Snyder and Gertrude Louisa Wood who were Presbyterian missionaries in the Belgian Congo from 1882 - 1902. He had 3 younger

brothers, Robert, Clinton, and Allen. Laurence married Guldborg Herland, daughter of Lars Larson Herland and his wife Mathilda Christina Joannsen

The American Journal of medical Genetics has just published a 20 page oral history interview on his career preceded by the editorial comment that: "This generation of human, medical and clinical geneticists must count itself fortunate to have been led and inspired by a man of such towering stature., accomplishments and integrity as Laurence Snyder"

Snyder was one of the pioneers in human genetics and the Saturday Review refereed to him in 1956 as the "Father of human genetics"

A peer wrote in 1969; "Snyder was working on human genetics long before this became fashionable: at the time when most discussions of the human genetics consisted of deploring man's shortcomings when compared to fruit flies and maize. He was stimulating interest in and developing methods for human genetic analysis."



While still in his 20's Snyder carried forward studies of blood groups variations among races and the variations that resulted from mixed parentage. His book "Blood Groupings in relation to Clinical and Legal medicine", published in 1929 was for some years the only one available on the subject.

He developed some of the first data on the blood tests for paternity whereby it could be demonstrated conclusively that males in certain blood groups could not possibly have been the father.

He made the discovery that the ability (or inability) to taste a certain substance was inherited, and developed ratios to demonstrate the effect of dominant and recessive genes. Predictive ratios now called Snyder's Ratios resulted

Another of his books, "The principles of Hereditary" published in 1935 went through five editions and sold about 250,000 copies.

Ohio State in 1932, despite considerable criticism and even ridicule from other medical facility members established a course in medical genetics as recommended by Snyder and made him the first professor of medical genetics in the .

Snyder also demonstrated genetic factors influencing mental health, though he always maintained that it was erroneous to believe that there could be no interaction and influence between genetic and environmental factors.

Laurence was the president of the University of Hawaii from 1958 through 1962, the president that started the medical school and briefly discontinued varsity football. He was best known in the scientific community for his work in genetics. The Journal of Medical Genetics credits him with promoting the use of genetics in such practical applications as prevention, diagnosis, family prognosis and forensic affairs – the beginning of modern genetic counseling.

He was the founder in 1947 of the “American Society of Human Genetics”. When he retired as UH president he presented to the university his very extensive collection of books and reprints on human genetics dating back to the turn of the century. They now comprise the Laurence H. Snyder Library housed in the genetics department of the school of medicine.

**Guldborg Herland – B4**



**Born:** 9 Oct 1901 in Norway

**Died:** 23 Aug 1994

**Siblings:**

- Lillie M Herland (1906-)
- Emily Herland (1907-)
- Ray Herland (1914-)

**Spouse** Laurence H Snyder **B3** (1901-1986)

**BIO:** Guldborg was born in Norway and come to America with her parents. She married Laurence H Snyder.  
**Children**

- Clara "Teddy" Snyder (1925-)
- Margaret Neal Snyder **A2** (1926-2007)

**Source:** Year: 1930; Census Place: *Swift Creek, Wake, North Carolina*; Roll 1726; Page: 16B; Enumeration District: 62; Image: 639.0.

PLACE OF ABODE		NAME	RELATION	HOME DATA				PERSONAL DESCRIPTION				EDUCATION			PLACE OF BIRTH			MOTHER TONGUE OR NATIVE LANGUAGE(S) OF FOREIGN BORN		CITIZENSHIP, ETC.				OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY								
1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		
297	75	Snyder Laurence H	Head	W	5000	W	70	W	70	W	28	W	22	W	W	W	New York	New York	New York	English	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	Teacher	State college	879
		Guldborg H	Wife	H													Norway	Norway	Norway	Norwegian	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	
		Clara R	Daughter	D													Wash. D.C.	New York	Norway	English	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	
		Margaret	Daughter	D													New York	New York	Norway	English	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	

This Census shows Laurence and Guldborg in North Carolina; where Laurence worked first for the University of North Carolina. It shows his two daughters, Margaret and Clara, and their mother being born in Norway.

## Generation C

### Snyder Lineage

#### **Rev. DeWitt Clinton Snyder C5**



**Born:** 17 Apr 1859 New York

**Died:** 1 Dec 1919

**Parents:** Benjamin Franklin Snyder (1826-1889) and wife Margaret Van Wagenen (1829-1869)

**Spouse:** (1) May Higinbotham; married in April, 1885, b. Baltimore, Md., d. 27 May 1896 at Leopoldville, Stanley Pool, Africa

**Spouse:** (2) **Gertrude Louisa Wood (1869-1961) C6**

#### **Children:**

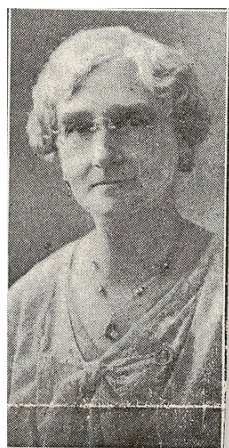
- Allen Snyder (-)
- Clinton Snyder (-)
- Laurence H Snyder (1901-1986) B3
- Robert Whyte Snyder (1902-1956)

#### **BIO:**

Dewitt, a son of an established Dutch Reformed Minister in New York, was a druggist and used his trade as a Missionary. DeWitt first married May Higinbotham in April, 1885. A few weeks later Dr. and Mrs. Snyder removed to Tampa, Fl where they were living at the time of their appointment to Africa, in June 1892. Just after the death of Mr. Lapsley, May H.. Snyder stated that she had been interested in missions all her life, and that for years she and her husband had desires to go to Africa. They sailed from New York August 31<sup>st</sup> 1892.

DeWitt Snyder married Gertrude Louisa Wood on OCT 10, 1899 and she accompanied him back to Africa in November of 1899. DeWitt served the Presbyterian Church as a missionary in the Belgian Congo until 1902; where he came back to the USA and lived out his life in NY.

#### **Gertrude Louisa Wood C6**



**Born:** 12 Dec 1869 in Brooklyn, Kings, New York

**Died:** 20 Oct 1961 in Hawaii

**Parents:** Ebenezer B Wood **D11** (1843-1899) and wife Rosanna Hardenbergh **D12** (1846-1913)

**Spouse:** **Rev. DeWitt C Snyder (1859-1919) C5**

#### **Children:**

1. **Anna Gertrude** b. eighteenth of August 1900, d. at eight o'clock in the evening of April 24th 1901 on board the Antwerp steamer Buried in the Flemish city of Antwerp in the Protestant corner of a Catholic cemetery
2. **Laurence H Snyder B3** (1901-1986)
3. **Robert Whyte** b. December 20, 1902; d. 1956
4. **Clinton De Witt Snyder** 1903
5. **Allen Parsell "Chuck" Snyder** b. July 31 1907 4<sup>th</sup> son

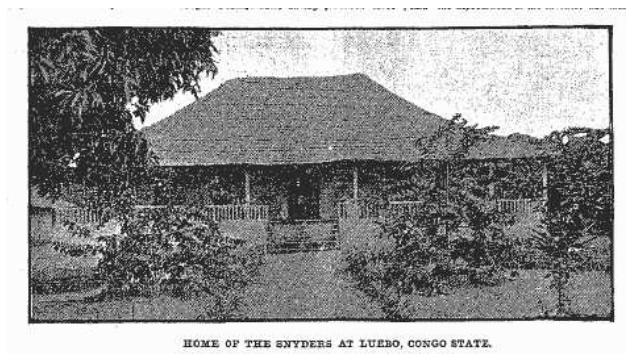
**Bio:** Gertrude Louisa Wood, eldest daughter of Ebenezer B. Wood and Rosanna Hardenbergh Wood, was born on December 12, 1869, in the home of her maternal grandmother, Maria Snyder, Hardenbergh, at 92 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, at that time a pleasant home in a friendly environment which has changed much in the later years and not to the good.

Eldest of three, -- sister, Laura Hasbrouck Wood, being two years younger and brother, Matthew Hardenbergh Wood, eight years younger

She attended public school in Brooklyn and for a short time high school.

Gertrude began her Christian work, backed by her good pastor and older church members; they hired a vacant store, gave a free entertainment one Saturday evening, and on Sunday afternoon opened a Sunday school with an encouraging attendance.

Gertrude accompanies her husband DeWitt Clinton Snyder to Africa



*Snyder Home in the Congo:*

Gertrude wrote her life story in her book called "My Life" by Gertrude Snyder - 1958.

[Source\(6\): The Blauvelt Family Genealogy by Louis L. Blauvelt, published in 1956:](#)

The information from the Blauvelt document covers Gertrude and 3 of her sons, Laurence, Robert and Clinton:

**(7453) GERTRUDE LOUISA WOOD, (Ebenezer B. Wood, 4742), was born December 12th., 1869, and baptised in the Church of the Puritans, in Brooklyn, May 8th., 1870. On October 10th., 1899 she married the Rev. DeWitt Clinton Snyder, in Brooklyn. He was the son of the Rev. Benjamin Franklin Snyder and Margaret VanWagoner, born at Mitches Kill, N.Y., April 17th., 1859. For a time DeWitt was a missionary in the Belgian Congo, later he returned to the States and had charges in Brooklyn, Paterson, N.J., and at Huguenot Park, on Staten Island. He died December 1st., 1918, and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery, in Brooklyn. Gertrude was living with her son, in Norman, Okla., in 1947.**

**The children of the Rev. DeWitt Clinton Snyder and Gertrude Louisa Wood, (7453), were:—**

- 10,054 Anna Gertrude, born Aug. 18, 1900, died in Antwerp, April, 1901.**
  - 10,055 Laurence Hasbrouck, born July 23, 1901.**
  - 10,056 Robert Whyte, born Dec. 20, 1902.**
  - 10,057 Clinton DeWitt, born Dec. 31, 1903.**
  - 10,058 Allan Parsell, born July 31, 1907.**
- (Questionnaire)**



### Children of Gertrude and DeWitt:

1. **Anna Gertrude** b. eighteenth of August 1900 Belgian Congo Africa, d. at eight o'clock in the evening of April 24th 1901 on board the Antwerp steamer Buried in the Flemish city of Antwerp in the Protestant corner of a Catholic cemetery

2. **Laurence H Snyder B3** (1901-1986)

BIO Source (6):



(10,055) **Dr. LAURENCE HASBROUCK SNYDER**, (Gertrude Louise Wood, 7453), was born at Kingston, N.Y., July 23rd., 1901. On December 25th., 1923 he married Guldborg M. Herland, in New York City. She was the daughter of Lars Larsen Herland and Mathilde Johannesen, born in Bergen, Norway, October 9th., 1901. They are now living in Norman, Okla. Laurence graduated from Rutgers University with the degree of doctor of science. In 1944-'5 he was the head of the department of zoology and entomology of the Ohio State University, and in 1947 he became the Dean of the Graduate College of the University of Oklahoma. During World War II he served on the Atomic Casualty Committee, as advisor to the Surgeon General of the U.S. Army.

The children of Dr. Laurence Hasbrouck Snyder, (10,055), and Guldborg M. Herland were:—

11,857 Clara Reed, born, Raleigh, N.C., April 26, 1925.

11,858 Margaret Neal, born, N.Y.C., Oct. 23, 1926.

3. **Robert Whyte** b. December 20, 1902; d. 1956

BIO Source (6):



(10,056) **ROBERT WHYTE SNYDER**, (Gertrude Louise Wood, 7453), was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., December 20th., 1902. On September 17th., 1927 he married Winifred Anne Hekking. She was the daughter of Martin Hekking and Anna Adele Scherenberg, born in Superior, Wis., December 1st., 1901. They live on Staten Island, N.Y.

The children of Robert Whyte Snyder, (10,056), and Winifred Anne Hekking were:—

11,859 Eleanor Winifred, born June 29, 1928.

11,860 Vivian Adelle, born Nov. 19, 1930.

11,861 Beatrice Marie, born March 15, 1934.

11,862 Dorothy Ann, born June 9, 1937.

11,863 Robert Martin, born July 27, 1940.



**Top-** Eleanor Winifred (Snyder) Bolch, Dorothy Ann (Snyder) Braisted, Robert Whyte Snyder, Winifred Hekking Snyder

**Bottom:** Vivian Adelle (Snyder) and Beatrice Marie (Snyder) Bokert. Robert Martin (Chuck) wasn't born yet

#### Children of Robert Whyte Snyder (10,056)

**Source:** Information from my mother; Margaret Neal Snyder, emailed Sun 11/21/04 3:13 PM describing four daughters of Dads' brother Robert; and one son; Chuck is the 5th child

Mrs. James A. Bolch (Eleanor)  
Lakeland FL

Ms Beatrice S. Bokert (Bee)  
Freehold NJ

Robert Martin (Chuck)  
5<sup>th</sup> child born, not pictured (above)

Ms Vivian Snyder  
Staten Island NY  
Dorothy Braisted  
Staten Island NY

#### 4. Clinton De Witt Snyder 1903

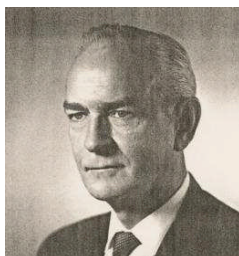


**BIO Source (6):**

(10,057) CLINTON DeWITT SNYDER, (Gertrude Louise Wood, 7453), was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., December 31st., 1903. On September 7th., 1929 he married Maybelle Agnes Chappelle, on Staten Island. She was the daughter of John Westbrook Chappelle and Mabel Josephine Mittag, born on Staten Island, November 6th., 1908. They live at Hasbrouck Heights, N.J. Clinton is an accountant in the employ of the Western Electric Co.

#### 5. Allen Parsell "Chuck" Snyder

b. July 31 1907



#### **BIO**

Allen is the youngest of the 4 children and worked as a commercial artist for Andrews & Clark Consulting Engineers, One East 57<sup>th</sup> St. New York 22

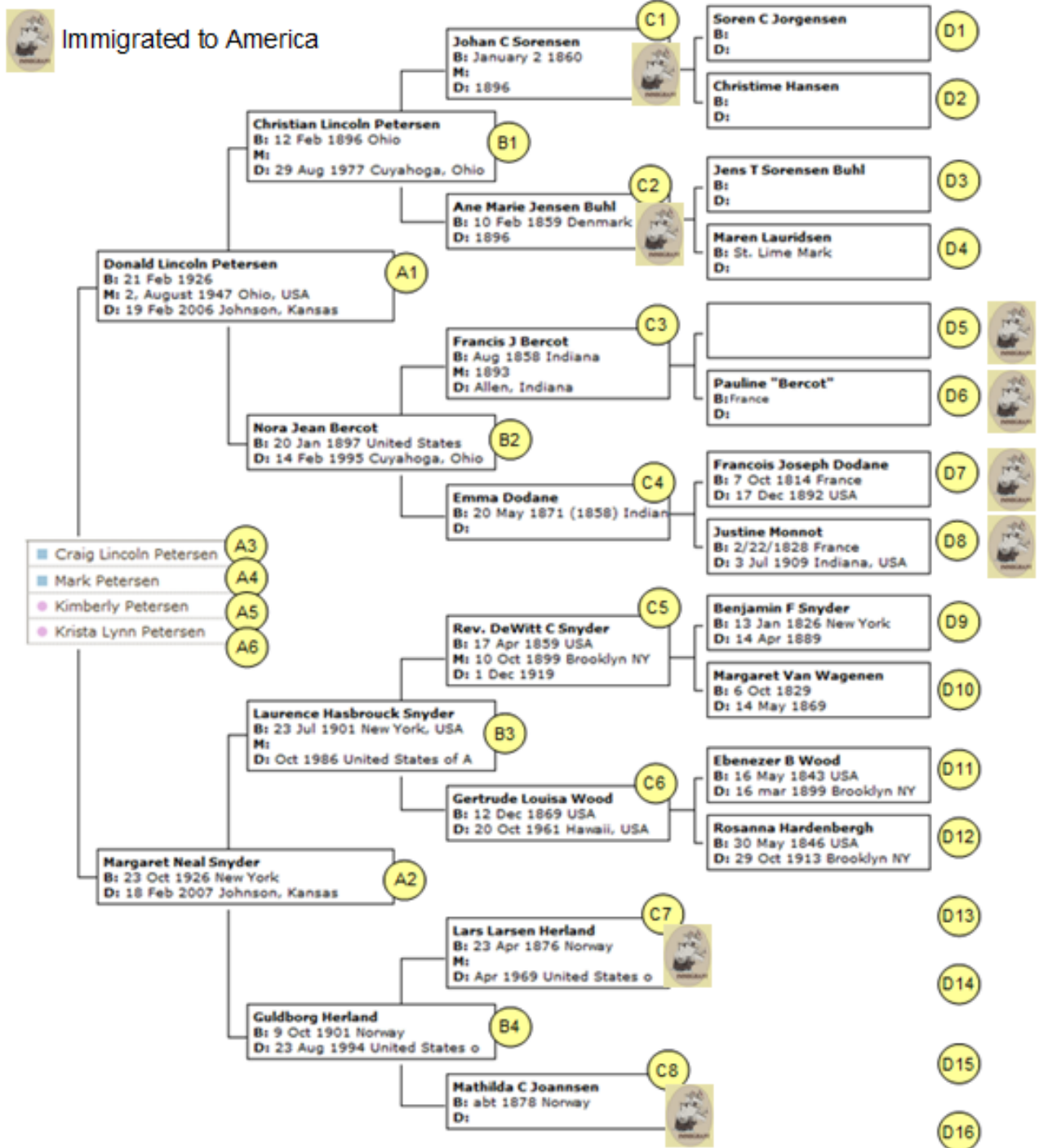
## Pedigree for Generation A – D

Generation A

Generation B

Generation C

Generation D



Remaining Snyder lines; D9-Snyder, D10-Van Wagenen, D11-Wood and D12-Hardenbergh go to the early 1600's through the early 1700's



# Generation D

## Snyder Lineage continued

### Benjamin Franklin Snyder D9



**Born:** 13 Jan 1826 in New York

**Died:** 14 Apr 1889

**Parents:** Jacob Snyder (1788-1829) and his wife Nellie Snyder (1786-)

**Sibling:** Maria Snyder E24 (*Gertrude's grandmother*)

**Spouse:** Margaret Van Wagenen (1829-1869)

**Child:** Rev. DeWitt C Snyder (1859 - 1919) C5 (*Gertrude's husband*)

#### Snyder COA

**BIO:** Benjamin married Margaret Van Wagenen. They had 8 Children; Mary Eleanor, Wm. Frances, De Witt Clinton, Ralph, Margaret Rosalie, Jacob and Elizabeth born Jan. 22 1868. [Source: \(6\)](#)

The following is from the 1870 United States Federal Census Record showing Benjamin and the children living with William Dubois Van Wagenen and wife Maria Peters. Being the date for the census is 1870 and Benjamin's wife died in 1869, he and the children must have moved in with the in-laws to aid with the raising of the 7 remaining children. In the Census, Benjamin is listed as Minister of the Gospel and his son Dewitt, (my great grandfather) at the age of 11. It also shows that Margaret's father William was a farmer and her mother Maria was a "Keeping House".

Source: Year: 1870; Census Place: Rosendale, Ulster, New York; Roll M593\_1107; Page: 164; Image: 329.

SCHEDULE 1.—Inhabitants in Town of Rosendale, in the County of Ulster, State of New York, enumerated by me on the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of July, 1870, at 164 Post Office: Cranklocks, John B. Brown, Ass't Marshal.

1	2	3	4			7	8		10	11		13	14	15		18	19	20	
			Age at last birth-day, if female	Sex	Color		Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Estate		Place of Birth	Parentage			Education	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		301	Benjamin	66	Man	Farmer	4000	3000	"										1
			Maria	67	W	Keeping House			"										
			Benj. L.	45	Man	Minister of the Gospel			"										1
			Mary S.	18	W				"										
			William	15	Man				"										
			Frances	13	W				"										
			Dewitt	11	Man				"										
			Ralph	9	Man				"										
			Rosalie	7	W				"										
			Elizabeth	2	W				"										

Ten years later, 1880, the census taken shows Benjamin living with his son William and daughter Elisabeth. William is listed as a farmer, Elisabeth "Keeping House" and Benjamin with no occupation.



Source: Year: 1880; Census Place: Rosendale, Ulster, New York; Roll T9\_940; Family History Film: 1254940; Page: 149.1000; Enumeration District: 149; Image: 0299:

[7-296.]

Received July 30, 80. A.

Page No. 21  
 Supervisor's Dist. No. 4  
 Enumeration Dist. No. 149

Note A.—The Census Year begins June 1, 1879, and ends May 31, 1880.  
 Note B.—All persons will be included in the Enumeration who were living on the 1st day of June, 1880. No others will. Children BORN SINCE June 1, 1880, will be OMITTED. Members of Families who have DIED SINCE June 1, 1880, will be INCLUDED.  
 Note C.—Questions Nos. 13, 14, 22 and 23 are not to be asked in respect to persons under 10 years of age.

SCHEDULE I.—Inhabitants in Rosendale, in the County of Ulster, State of N.Y.  
 enumerated by me on the 12th day of June, 1880.

James Conroy  
 Enumerator.

In Cities	Name of Street or House Number	The Name of each Person whose place of abode, on the day of June, 1880, was in this family	Personal Description	Relationship of each person to the head of this family—whether wife, son, daughter, servant, boarder, or other	Color	Sex	Age	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male or female	Health	Education	Nativity		
											Place of Birth of this person, naming the State or Territory of United States, or the County, if of foreign birth	Place of Birth of the Father of this person, naming the State or Territory of United States, or the County, if of foreign birth	Place of Birth of the Mother of this person, naming the State or Territory of United States, or the County, if of foreign birth
	126/98	Angela Williams	W. M. 25	Wife	W	F		Farmer	W		N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.
		Eliza	W. F. 23	Daughter	W	F		Keeping house	W		N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.
		William	W. M. 33	Brother	W	M		10th Street	W		N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.

Source: Year: 1880; Census Place: Kings (Brooklyn), New York City-Greater, New York; Roll T9\_846; Family History Film: 1254846; Page: 383.2000; Enumeration District: 90; Image: 0124:

[7-296.]

Received July 30, 80. A.

Page No. 50  
 Supervisor's Dist. No. 2  
 Enumeration Dist. No. 90

Note A.—The Census Year begins June 1, 1879, and ends May 31, 1880.  
 Note B.—All persons will be included in the Enumeration who were living on the 1st day of June, 1880. No others will. Children BORN SINCE June 1, 1880, will be OMITTED. Members of Families who have DIED SINCE June 1, 1880, will be INCLUDED.  
 Note C.—Questions Nos. 13, 14, 22 and 23 are not to be asked in respect to persons under 10 years of age.

SCHEDULE I.—Inhabitants in 4th Street 1st Ward City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, State of New York  
 enumerated by me on the 12th day of June, 1880.

John B. Smith  
 Enumerator.

In Cities	Name of Street or House Number	The Name of each Person whose place of abode, on the day of June, 1880, was in this family	Personal Description	Relationship of each person to the head of this family—whether wife, son, daughter, servant, boarder, or other	Color	Sex	Age	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male or female	Health	Education	Nativity		
											Place of Birth of this person, naming the State or Territory of United States, or the County, if of foreign birth	Place of Birth of the Father of this person, naming the State or Territory of United States, or the County, if of foreign birth	Place of Birth of the Mother of this person, naming the State or Territory of United States, or the County, if of foreign birth
	X160421 246	Snyder Dr. West	W. M. 21		W	M		clerk	W		N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.

DeWitt Snyder in the same Census is living by himself as a clerk

## **Margaret Van Wagenen D10**



**Born:** 6 Oct 1829

**Died:** 14 May 1869

**Parents:** William Dubois Van Wagenen (1804-1879) and wife Maria Peters (1802-1877)

**Spouse:** Benjamin F Snyder (1826-1889)

*Van Wagenen COA*

**BIO:** Margaret was the daughter of William Van Wagenen and Maria Peters. She married Benjamin Franklyn Snyder and had 8 children. Margaret died in 1869 leaving Benjamin with 7 children from the ages of 2 through 17; Jacob died in 1867 at the age of 1. Based on the Census for 1870, it seems Benjamin moved in with Margaret's parents to help raise the children.

**Children:** [Source: \(6\) Gertrude Snyder](#)

1. Mary Eleanor,
2. William
3. Frances
4. **Rev. DeWitt C Snyder (1859 - 1919) C5** m. Gertrude (C6) Louisa Wood
5. Ralph,
6. Margaret Rosalie,
7. Jacob - died young
8. Elizabeth born Jan. 22 1868.

[Source: \(70\) Burhans genealogy: descendants from the first ancestor page 125-126](#)

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### **BARENT BURHANS**

**Children of Margaret Van Wagenen (900) and Rev. Benjamin F. Snyder.**

- 2132** Mary Ellen, b. at Flatbush, Ulster Co., N. Y., 23 Dec. 1851, m. 26 Oct. 1886 Nathaniel DuBois.
- 2133** William, b. at Flatbush 17 May 1855, m. 16 Oct. 1879 Mary Alice Mowel. He d. 17 March 1883.
- 2134** Frances, b. 8 April 1857, m. 16 Sept. 1879 George W. Smedes.
- 2135** DeWitt Clinton, b. 17 April 1859, m. in May 1885 Mary Thompson.
- 2136** Ralph, b. 13 April 1861.
- 2137** Margaret Rosalie, b. 2 Feb. 1864.
- 2138** Jacob, b. 17 May 1866, d. 29 May 1867.
- 2139** Libbie, b. 22 Jan. 1868.

## **Ebenezer B Wood D11**



**Born:** 16 May 1843 in W St, New York, New York

**Died:** 16 mar 1899 in Brooklyn NY

**Parents:** Benjamin Wood **E21** (1816-1883) and wife Maria Blauvelt **E22** (1816-1889)

**Marr:** 10 Apr 1966 - Rosanna Hardenbergh **D12** (1846-1913)

### **Children:**

- James Wood (1867-1867)
- Philip Wood (1869-1869)
- **Gertrude Louisa Wood (1869-1961) C6**
- Laura Hasbrouck Wood (1872-)
- Matthew H Wood (1877-)

### **BIO**

#### **Source (6):**

(4742) **EBENEZER B. WOOD, (Mariah Blauvelt, 2573h)**, was born May 16th, 1843, and baptised in the Washington Square Reformed Church, New York City, September 15th, 1843. On April 10th, 1866 he married Rosanna Hardenbergh, in Brooklyn. She was the daughter of Jacob Hardenbergh and Mary Snyder, born May 30th, 1846, at New Paltz Landing, in Ulster County, New York, and baptised in the Reformed Church at Guilford, New York, in 1846. They lived in Brooklyn, where Ebenezer was the Secretary of the Firemen's Trust Insurance Co. He died March 16th, 1898, and Rosanna died October 29th, 1913. They are both buried in Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn.

The children of Ebenezer B. Wood, (4742), and Rosanna Hardenburgh were:—

- 7451 James Edward, born May 12, 1867, bapt. Brooklyn, Sept. 1, 1867, died Sept. 4, 1867.
- 7452 Philip Herbert, born Feb. 1, 1869, died July 4, 1869.
- 7453 Gertrude Louisa, born Dec. 12, 1869, bapt. Brooklyn, May 8, 1870.
- 7454 Laura Hasbrouck, born Feb. 19, 1872, bapt. Brooklyn, July 14, 1872.
- 7455 Matthew Hardenburgh, born \_\_\_\_ . \_\_, \_\_\_\_ .



LAURENCE H. SNYDER  
2885 OAHU AVE.  
HONOLULU, HI.  
96822

HONOLULU, HI 968  
[PM]  
3 MAR  
1984

Remember Our  
Always Use  
Veterans  
ZIP CODE  
USA  
20c



(My mother's father)

I do not trust my memory any more about details of the family history, but I will continue to look carefully for anything that might be of interest to you. I am sorry not to be of more help. I am enclosing an award of merit to your great-great-grandfather from 1858.

Love from both of us to you and Laura.  
Your grandfather

A Reward of Merit 1858, given to Ebenezer B Wood; sent to me (Mark Petersen by my grandfather Laurence Snyder)

## **Rosanna Hardenbergh D12**



**Born:** in Paltz Landing, Ulster, New York

**Died:** 29 Oct 1913 in Brooklyn NY

**Parents:** Benjamin Wood **E23** (1816-1883) and  
wife Maria Blauvelt **E24** (1816-1889)

**Marr:** 10 Apr 1966 - Ebenezer B Wood **D11** (1843 - 1899)



### **Children:**

- James Wood (1867-1867)
- Philip Wood (1869-1869)
- **Gertrude Louisa Wood (1869-1961) C6**
- Laura Hasbrouck Wood (1872-)
- Matthew H Wood (1877-)

*Hardenbergh COA*

*The following picture is Rosanna with her grandchildren; Gertrude's children:*





## Generation E

### Jacob Snyder **E17**



**Born:** March 4, 1788 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Died:** 26 Jan 1829 in Saugerties, Ulster, New York

**Parents:** Benjamin Snyder (1742-1831) and wife Annatjen Brink (1744-1831)

**Spouse:** Nellie Snyder **E18, F48** (1786-)

**Children:**

- Benjamin Franklin Snyder (1826-1889) **D9**
- Maria Snyder (1825 - ) **E24**

*Snyder COA*

**Source (7):** "A brief family sketch" by Gertrude Louisa Wood

"Jacob was born March 4, 1788; Nellie January 13, 1786. They had 8 children – "the eldest **Maria** who was my (Gertrude Snyder's) grand mother". Four more girls, then William and Benjamin Franklin, twins but born 5 days apart. **Children:** Benjamin Franklin was my husbands' (De Witt Clinton Snyder) father. Maria Snyder m. Ebenezer B Wood – who's child Gertrude Louisa Wood married Dewitt Clinton Snyder"

Jacobs' father was one of our two Snyder revolutionary war veterans. Jacob married Nellie Snyder who is the daughter of our other revolutionary war veteran Isaac Snyder and his wife Susan Kern/Carn . Jacob married his cousin Nellie Snyder; Jacobs' father Benjamin Snyder was a brother to Nellie's father Isaac.

### Nellie Snyder **E18**



**Birth:** January 13, 1786

**Death:**

**Parents:** Isaac Snyder (1750-1829) and wife Susannah Margaritta Kern (1761-1841)

**Spouse:** Jacob Snyder **E17, F47** (1788-1829)

**Children:**

- Benjamin F Snyder (1826-1889) **D9**
- Maria Snyder (1825 - ) **E24**

*Snyder COA*

**BIO** Nellie and Jacob have two Generation numbers; the son of Benjamin (Dewitt Clinton Snyder - **C5**) married the granddaughter of Maria (Gertrude Louisa Wood - **C6**). \* **Source (7)**

Nellie Snyder is the daughter of our revolutionary war veteran Isaac Snyder and his wife Susan Kern/Carn . Nellie married her cousin Jacob Snyder; Jacobs' father Benjamin Snyder was a brother to Nellie's father Isaac.

### **William D Van Wagenen E19**



**Birth:** 8 Jun 1804 in Bloomingdale, Essex, New York

**Death:** 26 Nov 1879

**Parents:** Jacob Van Wagenen **F37** (1748-)

Margaret Du Bois Van Wagenen **F38** (1754-1825)

**Spouse:** Maria Peters **E20** (1802-1877)

**Child:** Margaret Van Wagenen **D10** (1829-1869)

### **Maria Peters E20**

**Birth:** 2 Jul 1802 in Stone Ridge, Ulster, New York

**Death:** 8 May 1877 in Marbletown, Ulster, New York

**Parents:** Dr. William Peters **F39** (1773-1814) and his wife Margaret Hasbrouck **F40** (1773-1847)

**Spouse:** William D Van Wagenen **E19** (1804-1879)

**Children:** Margaret Van Wagenen **D10** (1829-1869)

### **BIO**

[Source:\(70\) Page 69](#)

#### **Children of Maria Peters (428) and William DuBois Van Wagenen.**

**898** De Witt Clinton, b. at Bloomingdale 16 April 1825, d. 27 Aug. 1847.

**899** DuBois Johnson, b. 16 Feb. 1827, d. 28 Oct. 1828.

**900** Margaret, b. 6 Oct. 1829, m. 22 Oct. 1850 Rev. Benjamin Franklyn Snyder, b. at Kingston 13 Jan. 1826, son of Jacob Snyder and Eleanor Snyder. Margaret Van Wagenen d. 24 May 1869.

## Benjamin Wood E21



**Birth:** 11 Dec 1816 in Greenwich, New York, New York

**Death:** 6 May 1883 in Piermont, Rockland, New York

**Parents:** Benjamin Wood **F41** (1780-1875)

Catharine Cole **F42** (1788-1850)

**Spouse:** Maria Blauvelt **E22** (1816-1889)

**Child:** Ebenezer B Wood (1843-1899) **D11**

Wood COA **BIO** Married Maria Blauvelt 22 Nov 1838. He was a Silversmith like his father:



- His Silversmith mark

## Maria Blauvelt E22



**Birth:** 5 Nov 1816 in Spring Valley, Rockland, New York

**Death:** 4 Mar 1889 in Spring Valley, Bergen, New Jersey

**Parents:** Johannes "John" Blauvelt **F43** (1774-1875)

Jannetje Vanderbilt **F44** (1778-1863)

**Spouse:** Benjamin Wood **E21** (1816-1853)

**Child:** Ebenezer B Wood (1843-1899) **D11**

Blauvelt COA **BIO**

[Source \(6\)](#)

(2573h) **MARIAH BLAUVELT**, (Johannes C. Blauvelt, 1240), was born November 5th., 1816, and baptised at Clarkstown, #2793, October 25th., 1819. On November 22nd., 1838 she married Benjamin Wood, Jr., (Tappan record). This entry tells us that he was of New York City and she of Ramapo. The New Haarlem Register, page 408 has his name as Ebenezer Wood, however, we know positively that this is wrong. He was the son of Benjamin Wood and Catharine Cole, born December 11th., 1816, and baptised in the Franklin Street Reformed Church, in New York City, January 11th., 1817. He was a silversmith by occupation. They lived in New York City, where Mariah became a member, by certificate, of the Broom Street Reformed Church on March 16th., 1848. Evidently they later lived in what is now Brooklyn, for a time, for on June 2nd., 1886 Mariah became a member of the Reformed Church of Spring Valley, N.Y., by letter from the Reformed Church at South Bushwick, Long Island. Here we find her entered as the widow of Benjamin Wood. Benjamin died on May 6th., 1883, and Mariah died March 4th., 1889. She is buried in the churchyard of the Brick Church at West New Hempstead, (Kakiat).

The children of Benjamin Wood, Jr., and Mariah Blauvelt, (2571a), were:—

- 4740 Mary Louise, born Oct. 3, 1839, bapt. Staten Island, Oct. 27, 1839.
- 4741 Margaret Amelia, born Oct. 26, 1841, bapt. Wash. Sq. Ref. Ch., N.Y., died young.
- 4742 Ebenezer, born May 16, 1843, bapt. Wash. Sq. Ref., Sept. 15, 1843.
- 4743 Isaac Tallman, born Feb. 24, 1845, bapt. Wash. Sq. Ref., June 6, 1845.



### **Jacob Hardenbergh E23**



**Birth:** 1820 in New Platz, Ulster, NY

**Death:**

**Parents:** Jacob Hardenbergh **F45** (1780- )

Jane Du Bois **F46** (1778-1859)

**Spouse:** Maria Snyder **E24** (1825- )

**Children:** Rosanna Hardenbergh (1846-1913) **D12**

*Hardenbergh COA*

### **Maria Snyder E24**



**Birth:** 1825

**Death:**

**Parents:** Jacob Snyder **E17, F47** (1788-1829)

Nellie Snyder (1786- ) **E18, F48**

**Sibling:** Benjamin Franklin Snyder **E17-F47** (1826-1889)

**Spouse:** Jacob Hardenbergh **E23** (1820 - )

**Child:** Rosanna Hardenbergh (1846 - 1913) **D12**

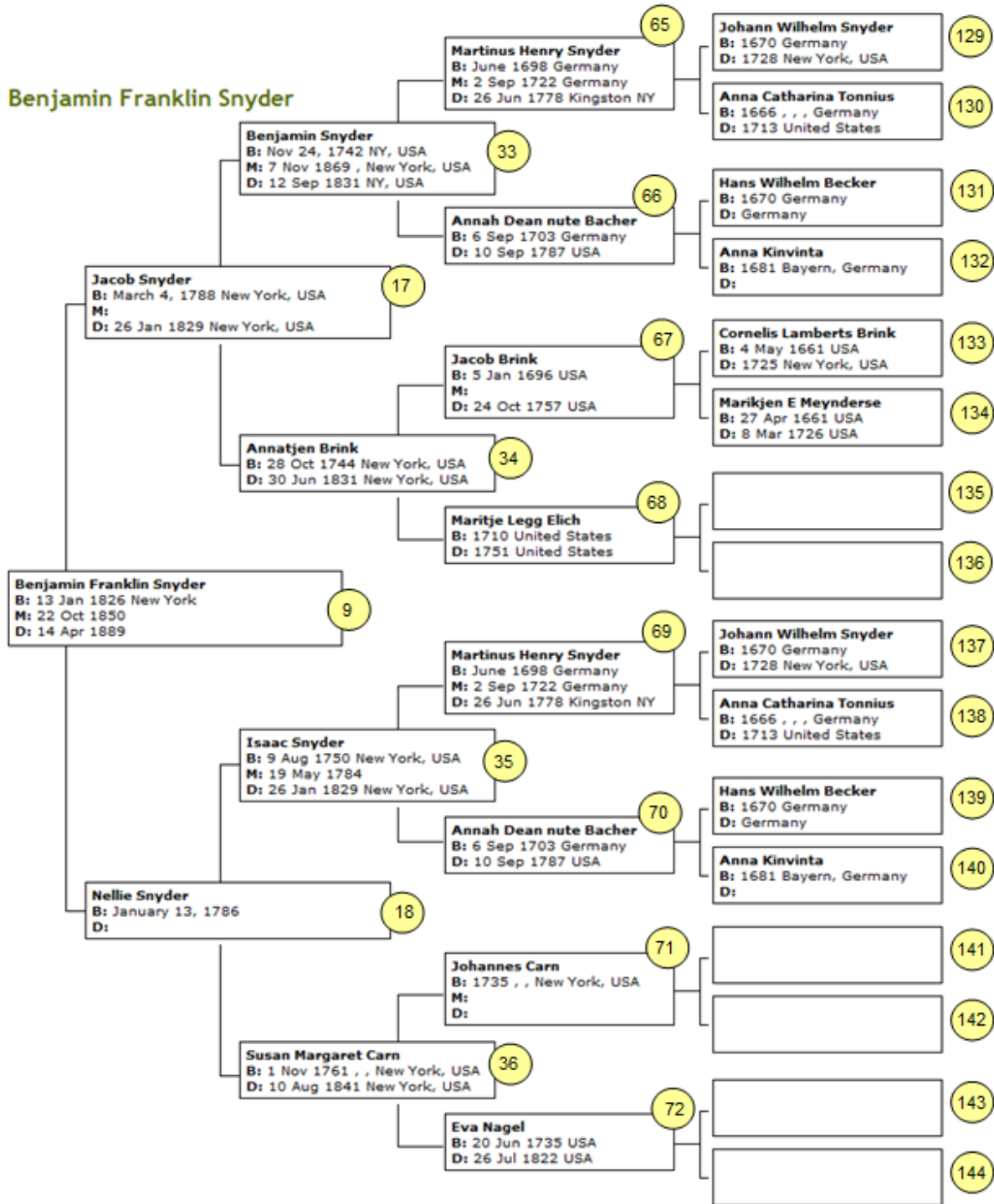
*Snyder COA*

**BIO:** Maria's daughter Rosanna is the mother of Gertrude Louisa Wood **C6**; Maria Snyder's brother Benjamin Franklin Snyder **D9**, had a son; DeWitt Clinton Snyder **C5**. DeWitt married his cousin, Rosanna (**D12**) Hardenbergh's daughter Gertrude Louisa Wood.

**FYI:** Maria and Ben's parents Jacob and Nellie were cousins as well; their fathers Benjamin **F33** and Isaac **F35** were brothers, both sons of immigrant Martinus Henry Snyder **G65** and Annah Dean nute Bacher **G66**

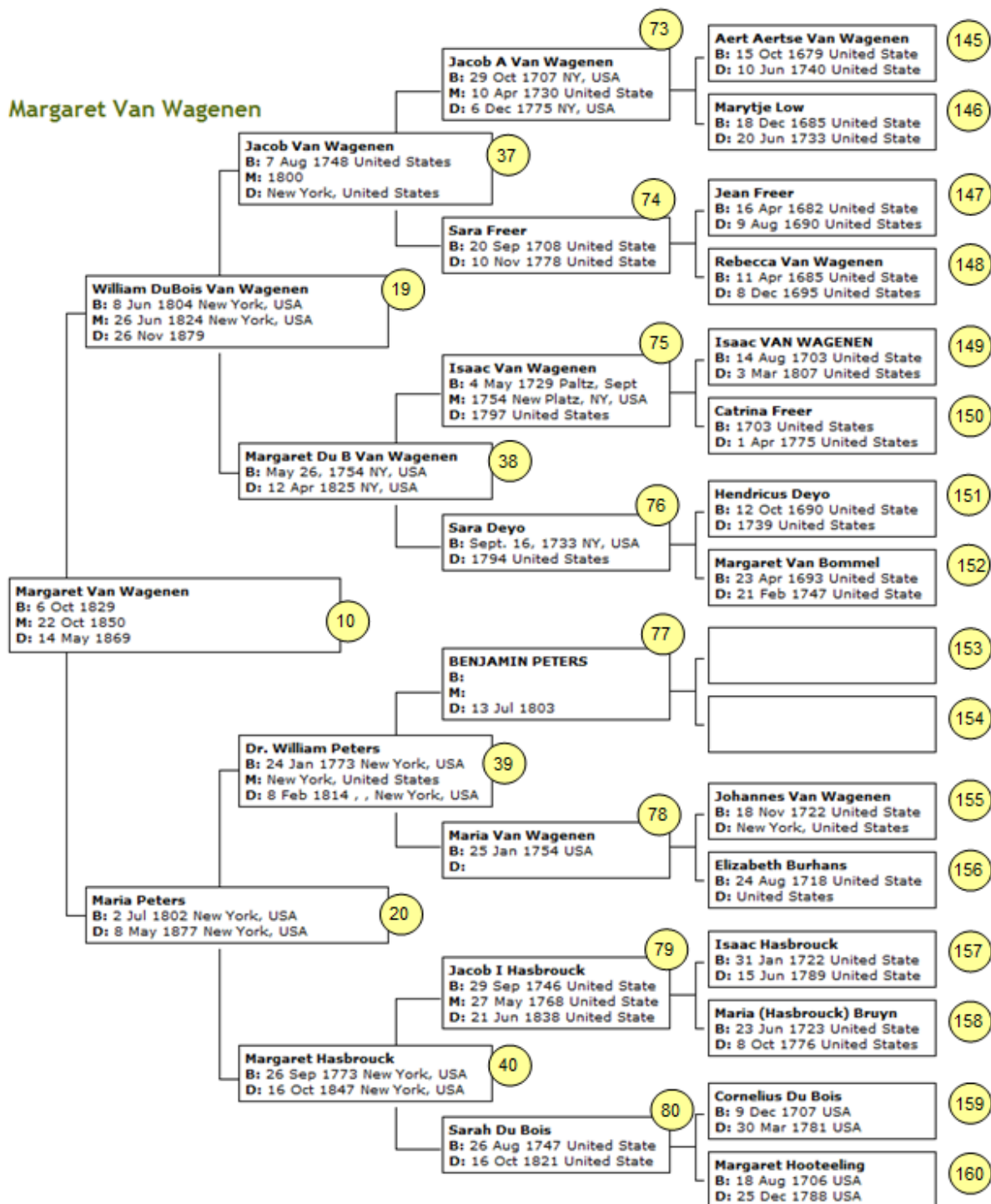
Gen-D      Gen-E      Gen-F      Gen-G      Gen-H

Snyder Lineage



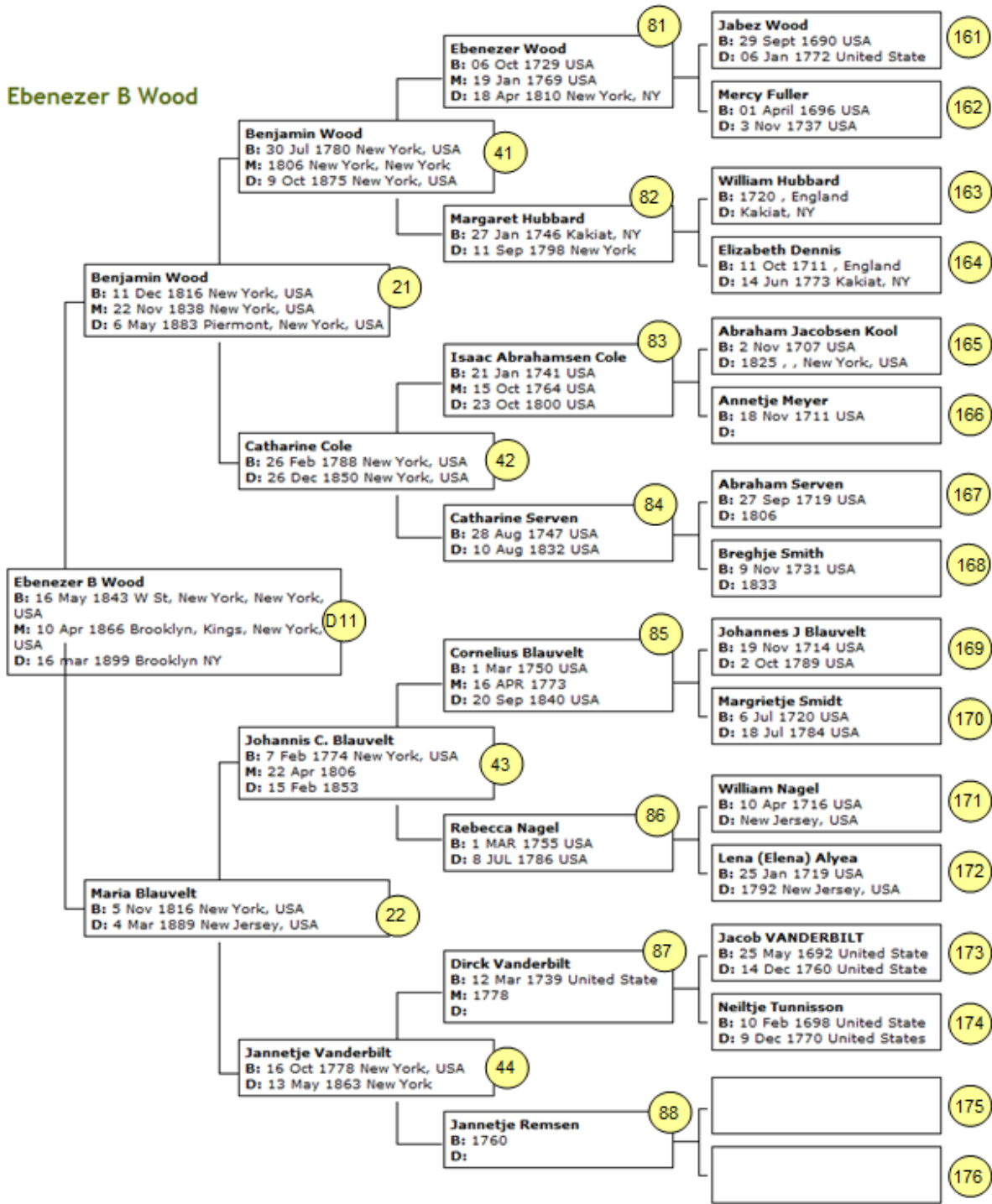
Gen-D      Gen-E      Gen-F      Gen-G      Gen-H

Snyder Lineage



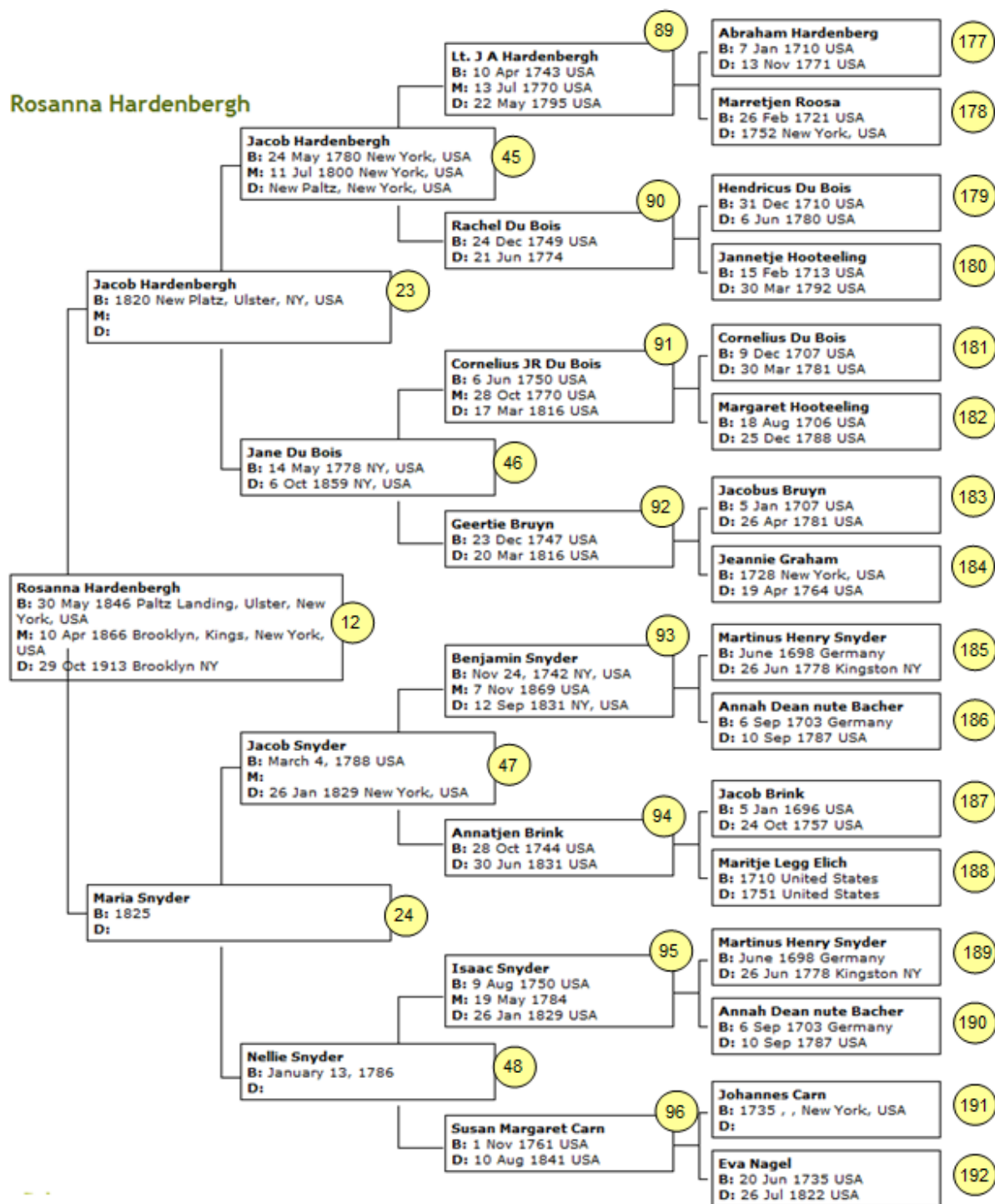
Snyder Lineage

Ebenezer B Wood



Gen-D      Gen-E      Gen-F      Gen-G      Gen-H

**Snyder Lineage**





## Generation F

### Snyder Lineage

#### **Benjamin Snyder F33**



**Birth:** Nov 24, 1742 in New Platz, Kinston, NY

**Death:** 12 Sep 1831 in New Platz, Kinston, NY,

**Parents:** Martinus Henry Snyder - **G65** (1698-1778) and wife Annah Dean nute Bacher **G66** (1703-1787)

**Sibling:** Isaac Snyder **F35**, **G95** (1750-1829)

**Spouse:** Annatjen Brink **F34**, **G94** (1744-1831)

**Children:** Jacob Snyder (1788-1829) **E17** – **F47**



**BIO:** Benjamin and his wife Annatjen (Anna), had nine children; Anna, who lived to be 102 years old; Peter, Maria, Rosanna, Martin, Rachel and Sarah, twins Catharine and **Jacob**. Benjamin died in 1831 aged 89 years and 10 months.

He is our revolutionary ancestor, fighting with an Ulster Co. NY regiment.

#### **Annatjen Brink F34**

**Birth:** 28 Oct 1744 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Death:** 30 Jun 1831 in, Cayuga, New York

**Parents:** Jacob Brink **G67** (1696-1757) and wife Annetje Post **G68** (1703-1732)

**Spouse:** Benjamin Snyder **F33**, **G93** (1742-1831)

**Children:** Jacob Snyder (1788-1829) **E17** – **F47**

**2720. Benjamin<sup>2</sup> SNYDER** {479} <See pg. 374> (2710.Martinus<sup>1</sup>) was born 24 Nov 1742, and was christened 26 Dec 1742 in Reform Dutch Ch., Katsbaan, Ulster Co., NY. Benjamin died 12 Sep 1831.

**Note1:** Benjamin Snyder was a school teacher and a surveyor. He held offices such as Justice of the Peace. He also ran sloops on the Hudson River from Saugerties to New York City and Albany. He was the first Supervisor in the new Town of Saugerties. He also served in the 1st. Ulster Reg. in the Revolutionary War, where he was a captain.

**Note2:** Shortly before his death, he and his wife went to his daughter's home in Cayuga County.

**Note3:** He sold a sloop to the Continental forces to be used as a fire boat to be set afire and sent into the midst of the British fleet as they came up the Hudson.

**Source:** Birth, death, and note2 information [102], baptism and note3 [106], and marriage and note2 [102] also birth and death [7]

He married **Annatjen BRINK** {473} 7 Nov 1769. She was christened 28 Oct 1744 in Old Dutch Church, Kingston, Ulster Co., NY. She was the daughter of Jacob BRINK {349} and Maritje Legg ELICH {469}. Annatjen died 30 Jun 1831 in Cayuga Co., NY.

**Note:** Birth information is suspect because it is listed as 10-30-1744, two days after the baptism date.

**Source:** Baptism information [6], [15], birth and death [105]

They had 9 children:

- |   |       |  |
|---|-------|--|
| F | i.    | <b>Annatjen SNYDER</b> {2679}, born 29 Sep 1770.                 |
| M | ii.   | <b>Peter SNYDER</b> {2680}, born 13 Feb 1772.                    |
| F | iii.  | <b>Maria SNYDER</b> {2681}, born 5 May 1774, died 28 Mar 1794.   |
| F | iv.   | <b>Rosina SNYDER</b> {2682}, born 11 Feb 1777, died 21 Feb 1796. |
| M | v.    | <b>Martin SNYDER</b> {2683}, born 3 Feb 1779, died 15 Nov 1876.  |
| F | vi.   | <b>Sarah SNYDER</b> {2684}, christened 18 Nov 1781.              |
| F | vii.  | <b>Rachel SNYDER</b> {2685}, born 16 Nov 1781.                   |
| F | viii. | <b>Catherine SNYDER</b> {2686}, born 4 Jan 1784.                 |
| M | ix.   | <b>Jacob SNYDER</b> {2687}, born 4 Mar 1788, died 11 Jan 1867.   |

## Isaac Snyder F35



**Birth:** 9 Aug 1750 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Death:** 26 Jan 1829 in Saugerties, Ulster, New York

**Parents:** Martinus Henry Snyder G69 (1698-1778) and his wife Annah Dean nute Bacher G70 (1703-1787)

**Siblings:** Benjamin Snyder F33, G93 (1742-1831) F33

**Spouse:** Susannah M Kern (1761-1841) F36

**Marr:** 19 May 1784

**Children:** Neeltje “Nellie” Snyder (1786-) E18 – F84

### BIO:

**Isaac Snyder**, (b. 9 Aug 1750 - D. 26 Jan 1829) was born in New Platz, Kinston, NY to Martinus Henry Snyder and his wife Annah Dean nute Bacher and he's a younger brother to Benjamin. Isaac married in 19 May 1784 to Susannah Margaritta Kern (b. 1 Nov 1761 - d. 10 Aug 1841) a daughter of Johannes Kern and his wife Eva Nagle. Our line to Isaac is followed from his daughter **Nellie Snyder**  
Isaac is our other Snyder **Revolutionary ancestor**.



**2724. Isaac<sup>2</sup> SNYDER {2550}** <See pg. 375> (2710.Martinus<sup>1</sup>) was born 9 Aug 1750, and was christened 8 Oct 1750 in Reform Dutch Ch., Katsbaan, Ulster Co., NY. Isaac died 26 Jan 1829.

Note1: Isaac Snyder was a twin to Abraham. He died at the age of 78-5-17 days.

Note2: He also served in the 1st. Reg., 4th Company, Revolutionary War.

Source: Birth, death, and note1 information [102], baptism [106], note2 and marriage [105]

He married **Susan Margaret CARN {2711}** 19 May 1785.

Source: Family relationship established [102]

They had 5 children:

- |   |      |  |
|---|------|--|
| F | i.   | <b>Neeltje SNYDER {2712}</b> , christened 29 Jan 1786. |
| F | ii.  | <b>Rachel SNYDER {2713}</b> , christened 28 Jun 1787.  |
| M | iii. | <b>Peter SNYDER {2714}</b> , christened 17 May 1789.   |
| M | iv.  | <b>Zechariah SNYDER {2715}</b> , born 20 Sep 1794.     |
| F | v.   | <b>Leah SNYDER {2716}</b> , christened 10 Nov 1799.    |

Isaac married Susan Margaret Carn and had five children born to him, to-wit: two sons and three daughters named Peter, Zeehariah, Nelly, Rachel and Leah His occupation was farming. He lived on the old homestead of his father. Isaac died January 26, 1829; his wife survived him a few years. His son Zeehariah in 1854 was the occupant of the old homestead at Churchland, of Martin Snyder.

## Susannah Margaritta (Susan Margaret) Carn F36 – G96

**Birth:** 1 Nov 1761 in, New York

**Death:** 10 Aug 1841 in Saugerties, Ulster, New York,

**Parents:** Johannes Kern G71 (1735-) Eva Nagel G72 (1735-1822)

**Spouse:** Isaac Snyder (1750-1829) F35

**Child:** Neeltje “Nellie” Snyder (1786 - ) E18 – F84

**BIO** Sometimes known as Karn or Carn

### **Jacob Van Wagenen F37**



**Birth:** 7 Aug 1748 in New York

**Death:** in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents:** Jacob Aertze Van Wagenen **G73** (1707-1775) and wife Sara Freer **G74** (1708-1778)

**Spouse:** Margaret Van Wagenen **F38** (1754-1825)

**Children:** William D Van Wagenen (1804-1879) **E19**

*Van Wagenen COA*

### **Margaret Du Bois Van Wagenen F38**



**Birth:** May 26, 1754 in New Platz, Ulster, NY

**Death:** 12 Apr 1825 in New Platz, Ulster, NY

**Parents:** Isaac Van Wagenen (1729-1797) **G75** and his wife Sara Deyo **G76** (1733-1794)

**Spouse:** Jacob Van Wagenen **F39** (1748-)

**Children:** William D Van Wagenen (1804-1879) **E19**

*Van Wagenen COA*

### **Dr. William Peters F39**

**Birth:** 24 Jan 1773 in Marbletown, Ulster, New York

**Death:** Feb 1814, New York

**Parents** Dr. Benjamin Peters (-1803) **G77** and wife Maria Van Wagenen (1754-) **G78**

**Spouse:** Margaret Hasbrouck **F40** (1773-1847)

**Children:** Maria Peters (1802-1877) **E20**

**BIO:** [Source:\(70\) Burhans genealogy: descendants from the first ancestor](#)

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#### BARENT BURHANS

##### Children of William Peters (276) and Margaret Hasbrouck.

- 426** Sarah, b. at Marbletown, N. Y., 9 July 1796, m. 8 May 1824 John Lounsbury, b. at Marbletown 14 April 1803, son of Richard Lounsbury and Margaret Hoffman. He died in 1863.
- 427** Benjamin, b. at Marbletown 18 July 1799, m. Eliza Bridget Lefever, b. at New Paltz 27 Sept. 1804, dau. of Catharine Burhans and Isaac Lefever; she d. 9 April 1874. Benjamin Peters d. 16 June 1877.
- 428** Maria, b. 2 July 1802, m. 26 June 1824 at Kingston, William DuBois Van Wagenen, b. at Bloomingdale 8 June 1804, son of Jacob Van Wagenen, Jr., and Margrieta DuBois. Maria d. 8 May 1877.
- 429** Hannah, b. at Marbletown 3 Aug. 1805, m. 3 June 1841 at Esopus George Van Wagenen, son of Abraham Van Wagenen and Mary Masters. He was b. 5 Jan. 1813, and d. 16 Oct. 1869.
- 430** Jacob, b. 24 Aug. 1808, m. Catharine Jane Wurtz, b. at New Paltz 17 June 1813, dau. of Dr. Martinus Wurtz and Maria Johnson.
- 431** Eliza, b. at Bloomingdale 28 Sept. 1811, m. 22 Dec. 1842 at Esopus Jacob Blanshan, son of John Blanshan and Mary Van Wagenen. He was b. 26 May 1810, and d. 14 Aug. 1880. Eliza Peters d. 13 July 1853.



## **Margaret Hasbrouck F40**



**Birth:** 26 Sep 1773 in Stone Ridge, Ulster, New York

**Death:** 16 Oct 1847 in Stone Ridge, Ulster, New York

**Parents:** Jacob I Hasbrouck (1746-1838) Sarah Du Bois (1747-1821)

**Spouse:** Dr. William Peters **F39** (1773-1814) son of **(32)**Dr. Benjamni Peters and Maria Van Wagenen

**Children:** Maria Peters **E20** (1802-1877)

**BIO** Hasbrouck - *(from Olde Ulster magazine Vol III - September 1907 - pages 262-265) -*

Among the families of Ulster County there is none stronger or more widely distributed than the old Huguenot family of Hasbrouck. There were two brothers, Abraham and Jean. The former reached the Esopus in July, 1675, and the latter seems to have been here in 1672. They were natives of Calais, France. The family seems to have been French Flemings. The language of this region was almost the same as that of the Netherlands, the Dutch. The name

Hasbrouck is not of French origin. It is unmistakably Dutch. Haas is the Dutch word for hare and broek for marsh or swamp. The Dutch method or compounding would be to write the word hare-swamp hazenbroek. This would mean a marsh abounding in hares. About sixty miles from Calais, and some twenty miles from the border of Belgium, is the present town of Hazebrouck in France. It is the capital of an arrondissement in the Department of Nord and is thirty-two miles West North West of Lille. It is largely engaged in tanning and the manufacture of oil and soap. It had a population in 1901 of 9,194. In the Netherlands are no less than four localities of the same name, one is Groot Hasebroek, under the jurisdiction of the village of Wassenaar in South Holland ; another Hazebroek, thirty minutes southwest of Wassenaar; a third Hazebroek, forty-five minutes southeast of Borculo in Gelderland and the fourth Hazenbroek, thirty minutes northwest of the Hague, in South Holland.

## **Benjamin Wood F41**



**Birth:** 30 Jul 1780 in New City, Orange, New York

**Death:** 9 Oct 1875 in Brooklyn, Kings, New York

**Parents:** Ebenezer Wood **G81** (1729-1810) and wife Margaret Hubbard **G82** (1746-1798)

**Spouse:** Catharine Cole **F42** (1788-1850)

**Child:** Benjamin Wood (1816-1883) **E21**

Benjamin is a member of the Sons of the Revolution; this picture was obtained from that organization. Benjamin Wood was born July 30, 1780; baptized Aug. 17, 1780. Benjamin married Catharine Cole in New York, Oct. 18, 1806. Died Oct. 9, 1875, at the age of 95 years, 2 months, and 9 days - Buried in Rockland Cemetery, Piermont, N. Y.

**SOURCE(4):** Excerpt from the book: [DESCENDANTS of ISAAC KOOL \(COOL or COLE\) and CATHARINE SERVEN - COMPILED FOR THE FAMILY REV. DAVID COLE, D.D.,](#)

## **Benjamin Wood, husband of Catharine Cole.**

I have given so full an account of his parentage in my sketch of " The Wood Family," together with the details of his birth, baptism, marriage, death, and burial, that I have nothing to do here but to say that he lived to the very great age of 95 years, 2 months, and 9 days, and to try to give some account of his long life and its history. He died Oct. 9, 1875, at the residence of his son, Benjamin Wood, Jr., 681 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. When he reached his 95th birthday, July 30, 1875, he was infirm but well. He had been of an uncommonly robust constitution. Almost to his last year it had been his habit to come over to New York

once a week. Soon after passing his 95th birthday he was struck with a paralysis, which in a short time brought to a close his long and honored life.

**Benjamin Wood** was born at New City, in the Court House of Orange (now the Court House of Rockland)



County, July 30, 1780, during the pending of the American Revolution, and his life was almost coincident as to its period with the first century of our American Republic. There can be no doubt that the character and history of his noble father (elsewhere given), as developed in the Revolution, were, when he came to hear of and understand them, an inspiration to his young life. His school advantages in his boyhood home were of that limited character peculiar especially to the rural districts of the time, sparsely settled as they were. But his courtly father (whose portrait I am only too happy to give in this book, and it tells the character of the man) was a living educator to his son, by his very bearing and his example in every way; and the latter used to speak of his "precious Christian mother" with a life-long respect, which told what he felt he owed to her. And his own instincts seem even from infancy up to have been remarkable for purity. It is hard to imagine a time when he could have been anything other than in feeling and manner a dignified gentleman, whose graces came not from affectation, but from a quick inner sense of what was right and noble and true. And mentally keen as he always was, he supplied the want of an early school culture by vigilant study as opportunity offered, so that from his conversation, his occasional public addresses, his writings, and his adaptation to business, a stranger would never have doubted that he was a liberally educated man. But what he was will become more apparent from a more detailed sketch, framed somewhat from personal reminiscences drawn from himself by close questioning in his later days, somewhat from his papers, but largely, after all, from my own memory, as I knew him intimately from my earnest years to the very end of his life.

At fourteen years of age he began to look thoughtfully at the subject of some life occupation. Of fifteen children, ten at this time had been spared to his parents. Their means were limited, as they had lost all the accumulations of their earlier life in the war, and they had a large circle to feed and clothe. Benjamin's young mind "took in the situation," and he was earnestly desirous to go to the city of New York (the city had then less than 50,000 people), and "seek his fortune." He soon obtained his mother's consent, but had more difficulty in prevailing with his father, whose greater knowledge of the world made him apprehensive for his son. All objections, however, were at last overcome by the boy's earnestness, and on the 16th of December, 1794, his father accompanied him on foot (leading a horse laden with his outfit) to Slater's Landing on the Hudson River, about four or five miles from his home. Writing in later days, in a paper still extant, in regard to that morning walk, he says: "The parental and affectionate counsel on that journey made an impression on my heart, then very susceptible, that time has not been able to obliterate, and let all whom I leave behind, who bear my name, remember also his last words to me on that occasion: 'My son, be a good boy, and always remember your name is Wood.' "Ebenezer Wood had not then become a Christian. We think he would have added to these words in later years.

The distance from the landing to the city was perhaps thirty miles. One of the father's objections to the boy's desires was that the city was so far away. Benjamin's trip southward took him almost 18 hours. He did not see the city till the next morning, and thought he had a remarkable passage at that. To us now all this seems wonderful. Upon arriving he quickly entered himself as an apprentice to a Mr. Alstyne, a silversmith of Holland Descent, at 76 Maiden lanes. On the morning of the 18th he began his actual service, with the understanding that he was to be indentured to serve till the age of 21. This arrangement was forthwith made. And the boy now gave himself with utmost energy to his duty. He had many discomforts, and suffered many and exceedingly severe privations, which I need not detail, but he always rallied his spirit with the consideration that in getting his trade he would lift himself into a position of independence. In 1798, when he had been nearly four years with Mr. Alstyne, his mother, his brother Ebenezer, and his sister Barbara, were all removed by death from yellow fever, in about three weeks, during August and September, 1798. His grief was so great that he became himself seriously ill, was confined to the bed for about two months, and did not

recover his strength for work for nearly a year. Upon recovering at last, he asked for his indentures, and received them. His illness began not in New York, but near Tuckahoe in Westchester County, whither Mr. Alstyne had removed, and where he carried on his business during the closing months of this apprenticeship. The latter part of the illness, however, and the recovery, occurred at home at New City.

On the 1st of May, 1799, he was sufficiently restored to return to New York and to business. Now he was for a time employed as a journeyman, first with a Mr. Van Voorhis, then with a Mr. Wilson, a Scotchman, in Dey Street. From this time he devoted himself to the specialty of silver spoon making, in which art he became a very skillful proficient. Benjamin's Silversmith mark



On the 18th day of October, 1806, he and Catharine Cole were married at 62 Dey street, by Evv. John N. Abeel, D.D., of the Collegiate Church. The aged father, Ebenezer Wood, was still living, and had then been eight years a widower. The newly-married pair at once set up their simple, plain home at the place in which they had been united, and promptly installed at the head of it the venerable old Sheriff, who had now become a Christian, with the understanding that he should establish the family altar, and that the foundations of the family life should be laid in Christian principle. Yet it was not till October 13, 1810, nearly seven years after marriage, that the young pair made their profession of faith under the pastorate of Rev. Christian Bork, in Northwest or Franklin Street Reformed Church. And, indeed, Benjamin had, after all, a very hard struggle (as to the period of which I cannot say whether it was before or after marriage) before he at length was strengthened to give himself up to Christ. In despite of his mother's early training, he became snared and almost taken in the subtleties of rationalism. The insidious arguments of Universalists had nearly carried him away. But God had heard the mother's prayers, and when she was in her grave her boy was followed by an unseen grace which brought him to the fold at last. The home was set up in the fear of God, and when the father's priestly voice was hushed in death, April 18, 1810, in the same year the son gave up, made his profession October 13, 1810, and carried on the family devotions himself. This was an interesting and suggestive incident of his life.

As his business went on and grew, and as a family gathered around him, the necessities of the family led to removals of residence, from 62 Dey Street to 76 Beekman Street (May 1, 1807), and thence to 104 Church Street (May 1, 1808). On the 1st of May, 1810, at about thirty years of age, he for the first time began business on his own account at 43 Beaver street. The month before was signalized by the death of Ebenezer Wood, the venerable patriarch, in his 81st year, and also by the death of the first child of Benjamin and Catharine, the only daughter they ever had, at about two and a half years of age. These events occasioned great sorrow, and probably had much to do with the decision to come out on the side of the Lord in the following October. On the 1st of May, 1811, another removal was made to 96 Reade street, where comfortable quarters were secured both for the family and the now extending business. In one of his papers relating to this time I find the following from his own pen: " I was fortunate in having three excellent apprentices, and was by this time able to turn out quite a large quantity of work, and of such quality as to be able to select a choice amongst our employers. We now furnished our house with everything needful . . . and our shop with every implement desirable. And I ought not to omit . . . that we had been brought to the knowledge and the acknowledgment of the important truth that we needed something better than this world can give. . . . We became convinced, under the powerful preaching of Rev. Christian Bork of blessed memory, that we were sinners, and by nature justly exposed to the . . . wrath of God, and that without an interest in the covenant of life we could not be saved. It pleased the Lord so far to enlighten our understandings as to enable us to embrace the overtures of the Gospel, and flee to the Lord Jesus Christ for safety. . . . We now endeavored to adopt the Scripture rules, 'Owe no man anything,' and 'Be at peace with all men,' and with good health and plenty of work, and a selection of choice Christian friends, we knew little and cared little about the tumult and confusion of the world. But we learned before long that we were not only in the world, but of the world also." . . .

The reference of this last remark is to the war between the and Great Britain, which, breaking out in the year 1812, broke in upon the even life of Mr. and Mrs. Wood, changed their whole career for a time, and probably gave shape to their subsequent history as long as they lived. Patriotism with Benjamin Wood came in with the blood. I need not myself say a word about the causes of the war or its history.

These are written in many forms, and accessible to all. The government offering a captain's commission to any one who would enlist a company for the service, Mr. Wood raised one hundred and twenty-one men (sixty-nine of whom he equipped at his own expense) for the defense of the city. He completed his company on the 30th of January, 1813, received his Captaincy, and entered the service. He was stationed first two months on Ellis' Island, then three months at New Utrecht ("The Narrows"), and afterwards nine months at Sandy Hook, making fourteen in all. He had enlisted for twelve months. On the 14th of April, 1814, he received unsolicited and at once accepted a Captain's commission in the 27th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, was stationed again at Sandy Hook, and served till June 15, 1815, when the army was disbanded. From this time to the end of his life he was known as "**Captain Wood.**" Being boarding officer of the day when it arrived at Sandy Hook, he was the first American to receive the "Declaration of Peace." It was one of the incidents of his life, the date of which I cannot give, that he mounted and fired the first gun that was placed in Fort Lafayette at the "Narrows." He never resumed military life, but abandoned it forever at the close of the war.

Returning to his trade at the close of the war, he found that he had to begin business life anew. A warrant for \$375, paid him on account of bounties he had advanced in enlisting his last company for the regular army, gave him his only capital. Business shortly became quite brisk. On the 1<sup>st</sup> of May, 1816, the family took the premises 265 Greenwich Street, but, on the 1st of May, 1818, returned to 96 Reade Street. The intervening two years had been greatly prosperous; but in 1818 a commercial revulsion ensued. Great distress came upon all departments of trade, and Mr. Wood's business entirely gave out. In this exigency he applied for an appointment in the Custom House. On the 27th of May, 1819, he was appointed an inspector of the customs. He now changed his residence to 174 Provost (afterwards Franklin) Street. In his new position he so commended himself, that he was shortly after offered the appointment (at that time very desirable) of Boarding Officer at the Quarantine. This appointment he accepted, and began his duties under it Oct. 1, 1821. He held this office from this time to the 1st of May, 1841. This period of his life was full of incident. It was the period of his manhood prime. He distinguished himself during these twenty years as an honest, thoroughly conscientious, and faithful government officer, and laid down the service at last at the incoming of a new governmental administration, of politics opposed to his own. After this period he lived for a few years again in Franklin street, and then in MacDougal street, New York, following the occupation of a city weigher. In 1850, while residing in MacDougal Street, his beloved wife, who had shared his sorrows and his joys, and been one with him in heart and soul for nearly 45 years, was removed by death. After this he went to live with his son, Benjamin Wood, Jr., Brooklyn, in whose house at last, under the circumstances and at the age which I have already given, he fell asleep, and was laid in the Rockland Cemetery, at Piermont, N. Y., by the side of her who had preceded him about 25 years in entrance on the great reward.

During his twenty years of residence at the Quarantine, he exerted a large and almost a controlling influence upon the politics of Staten Island — an influence that never waned nor was tarnished by an unworthy act. But what most of all distinguished his life was his devotion to the Church of Jesus Christ. As, from his profession of faith in 18 10 to the day he left New York in 1821, he had been prominent in the Northwest (or Franklyn Street) Reformed Church, founded in 1808, and young and feeble when he entered it, so at the Quarantine again he warmly espoused the cause of the Reformed Church, whose history, polity, doctrines, and life he deeply loved.

He first entered with his family the church at Port Richmond, then under the pastoral care of Rev. Peter I. Van Pelt. But it was distant from the Quarantine, around which a population was then quite rapidly growing. So he united with others in the movement for the Reformed Church of Tompkinsville (now known as the

Church of Brighton Heights), which was at last organized in 1823. In this church he was continuously an elder, from its formation till the day he left the Island in 1841. He was an ardent friend and supporter of its first pastor Reverend John E. Miller, who died in its pastorate in 1847 and his foremost helper in every good word and work. In the councils of the church at large, classes, and synods, he never failed to be prominent, without self-seeking. In 1835, and again in 1841, he was a delegate to General Synod. His wisdom was so great, and his good sense so excellent, that his advice was constantly called into requisition in connection with all classes of interests, but especially the interests of the church. In the spiritual exercises of his life he was peculiarly modest, firm in faith, but cautious as to his statements about himself all the way down to the end it was characteristic of him to think of salvation as his great concern. He ever spoke of himself as looking more and more for assurance.

There was, however, no distrust. But his mind seemed to understand and follow the charge: *"Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling, for it is God that worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure."*

To others his life ever gave proof of his radical heart renewal and exalted consecration to his Lord. Conscientious feeling ruled every word and act. In addition to his fidelity to every ordinary trust, he was noted for many remarkably conspicuous qualities and gifts. Physically, his form and figure were manly in a rare degree. He was tall, erect, graceful, dignified, and every way commanding in appearance. Mentally, he was splendidly endowed, possessing a mind of rare keenness, a memory almost without limit, and a judgment that seldom erred. As for his country, every step of its progress seemed to have impressed itself upon his understanding, his memory, and his heart. His course in the war of 1812 was an illustration of his lofty patriotism. For the widespread family that has always held him in such exalted reverence he entertained the purest and warmest affection, every family name appearing to be to him a matter of pride and deeply engraved on his heart. (See sketch of his wife in Part H.) Being aware during the last three years of his life that this book was in course of preparation, he again and again said to me — "Oh! I hope I may be permitted to see it before I go," although he knew nothing of its plan, and had not the remotest idea that it would contain a sketch of him. He devotedly loved us all. And what crowned his character was his lofty, towering unselfishness of heart. Though himself apparently unconscious of the fact, his life was a continuous lavish of kindness upon others, and an equally persistent forgetfulness of himself. No one in want ever needed to multiply words to draw out his practical sympathy and help. His only weakness, some thought, was that he overlooked too much his own interests in ministering to the public good and to the relief of those in need. Especially was all he had ever at the service of the Church of Christ. As he advanced in years, all his remarkable qualities seemed to gather vigor and to ripen toward perfection. In extreme old age, his silver locks sat upon his manly head like a crown of glory. At 95 he was scarcely less erect and stately than at 50. His last pastor, Rev. Charles Hall Everest, of the Puritan Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., seemed, at his funeral services, to feel that he was speaking of a very rare man, and directed the minds of those present to his example as an illustration of what a man is, and what a man may become and be, whose life is from beginning to end under the potent rule of pure thought. The direction was forcible, and what occurred to him to say, as one whose acquaintance with Capt. Wood was so short, had many times greater power to, and was a magic spell upon, us who had known our dear old uncle from our early youth. No one can feel that the words I have written are too strong for this beloved father in the Lord, who has but just been taken from us, after lingering so late\_ as the only relic in our family circle of a generation that had so long since passed away. We buried his remains in the mountain side at Piermont, not doubting that he sleeps in Jesus, and awaits the resurrection of the just.

## **Catharine Cole F42**



**Birth:** 26 Feb 1788 in Clarkstown, Rockland, New York

**Death:** 26 Dec 1850 in MacDougal St, New York, New York

**Parents:** Isaac Abrahamsen Cole **G83** (1741-1800) Catharine Serven **G84** (1747-1832)

**Spouse:** Benjamin Wood **F41** (1780-1875) F41

**Children:** Benjamin Wood **E21** (1816-1883) E21

**Bio:**

**SOURCE(4):** Excerpt from the book: **DESCENDANTS of ISAAC KOOL (COOL or COLE) and CATHARINE SERVEN - COMPILED FOR THE FAMILY REV. DAVID COLE, D.D., Note: ISAAC KOOL (H165) and CATHARINE SERVEN (H166)**

CATHARINE COLE (Mrs. Benjamin Wood) - Born Feb 2, 1788 -- Died Dec. 26 1850

**Catharine:** \* With her I was, from my childhood to her death, intimately and tenderly familiar. We knew her husband (Capt. Benjamin Wood) and herself as "Uncle Benny" and "Aunt Katy." Probably his pair were known to more of the now having descendants of Isaac Cole and Catharine Serven than any other of the fifteen. They had intense interest in our widely-scattered Cole family and travelled several times through New York State to visit its representatives. My extensive correspondence with the family in all directions, for the purpose of bringing out this record, has brought me countless letters, among which very many have inquired feelingly about "Uncle Benny" and "Aunt Katy." Every one seems to have seen them, and to have remarkable memories of them. Of Captain Wood I give an extended sketch in Part III. Of Catharine Cole I have to say that she was in every respect worthy of her noble husband. Indeed she seemed admirably to complement and even supplement his splendid nature. Her Christian character was round and mature. Her disposition was inexpressibly kind and gentle, yet energetic and firm. She was the thirteenth child and seventh daughter out of fifteen children; she married the thirteenth child and seventh son out of fifteen children, and she had herself seven children. She threw over her large household the charm of a lovely piety, as she patiently toiled to bring up her sons in the fear of the Lord. Her memory is precious beyond the power of words to describe. For twenty-five years she has slept in Jesus, but the fragrance of her life will linger as long as any who knew her in the flesh continue to live on earth. She was a woman of earnest activity and missionary spirit. Her works follow her even to this day, (See sketch of Benjamin Wood - **F41**.)

\* Statement from REV. DAVID COLE, D.D: After I had written my brief sketch of "Aunt Katy" Wood, I received from Miss Sarah C. Palmer, of Watkins, N. Y., a copy of the Christian Intelligencer of Feb. 27, 1851, containing an obituary of her, written at the time of her death by my father. Rev. Isaac Cole, with expression of a desire to have it republished, I take especial pleasure in incorporating it here for more reasons than one. It will help to illustrate the mind and heart of my loved and honored father; it will furnish a far better view of our excellent aunt than any thing I could myself produce, and furthermore, it will throw a light over the old Franklin Street Reformed Church home, where "Aunt Katy" not alone, but a large number besides of those recorded on these pages, were born again in Christ, and loved and toiled together in the service of the Lord. The article is as follows:

"Mrs. Wood was one of a large number, including her husband, who were brought to the knowledge of Jesus through the instrumentality of the Rev. Christian Bork, in the early part of his ministry in Sugar Loaf (now Franklin) Street, about forty years since. Mr. Bork was one of those pastors according to God's own heart, who fed the flock over which the Holy Ghost had made him an overseer with knowledge and understanding. Under his ministry they were planted in the house of the Lord, and they flourished in the courts of our God. By virtue of the heavenly dew they grew as the lily and cast forth their roots as Lebanon. They grew in grace, and in the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ, and were no more children tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine. They composed a precious society, who walked with God and had their conversation in heaven; of one heart and one soul in Christian fellowship; burning and shining lights in the world. It was their delight to dwell in the house of the Lord, that they might behold the beauty of the Lord and inquire in his temple. Delightful were



their weekly meetings from house to house for prayer and praise, in which it appeared that they were no strangers at the throne of grace, but fellow citizens with the saints and of the household of God.

*'Their songs of praise, their mingled vows, made their communion sweet.'*

But this was not their rest. With all these privileges and the candle of the Lord shining upon them, it was their militant state; they were pilgrims and strangers, sojourners, as all their fathers were. Of this they were soon admonished. These delightful associations were terminated, never again to be renewed upon the earth. Some finished their course and departed to be with Christ, which is far better. In Sept., 1823, their venerable and beloved pastor fell asleep in Jesus after a very painful and protracted illness which he bore with admirable patience and submission, with a lively hope of a glorious immortality, as the free gift of God through the righteousness of Jesus Christ. His remains were deposited, as he had previously requested, in a grave under the floor of the church, beneath the spot on which he had so often stood when administering the Lord's Supper to his flock, that he might, as it were, look up on the table whenever they should afterwards be engaged in that delightful service.

"Whoever administers the Lord's Supper in that place should be aware that he stands on holy ground; that he has precious dust under his feet which shall one day rise again and be fashioned like unto the glorious body of Jesus. And whoever looks down from the pulpit upon that spot should be admonished to imitate him who, when he was living, faithfully preached the word, and determined to know nothing among the people save Jesus Christ and him crucified. 'What is your religion,' he asked one Sabbath in the pulpit 'is it pomp, is it grandeur, is it flowers, in which men so often preach themselves, and not Christ Jesus the Lord? 'He being dead yet speaketh.'

"About two years before the death of their pastor, Capt. Wood, having been appointed to a new office by the Government, was removed with his family to Staten Island. Here their associations were all new. Having united in Christian fellowship with the Reformed Dutch Church at Tompkinsville, they were soon recognized as those who follow the Lamb whithersoever he goeth, and were not long regarded as strangers, for they had the seal in their foreheads, by which they were known as those who had been with Jesus. Their influence in the church and vicinity was seen and felt to be of a salutary nature.

"Mrs. Wood was not only a mother at home, endeavoring with the most anxious solicitude and care to guide the feet of her children and domestics in the way of peace, but she was also a mother in Israel, concerned for the welfare of other families, as if they were her own. The poor and needy, the sick and afflicted, the widow and the fatherless, she seemed to consider as her special charge. By industry and wise economy in the management of her own household affairs, she was always able and ready to entertain strangers, feed the poor and clothe the naked. And from the rich treasure of her Christian knowledge and experience she was enabled to speak a word in season to them that were weary, and to comfort those who were in any trouble with that comfort wherewith she herself was comforted of God.

"With a mind elevated above the world and conversant with the deep things of God, into which the angels desire to look, she saw the folly and vanity of the fashions and amusements of this world. Hence her adorning was not that outward adorning of plaiting the hair and of wearing of gold or of putting on of apparel, but the hidden man of the heart, in that which is not corruptible, the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price. She moved in all classes with perfect ease and freedom, unaffected by the fleeting distinctions between rich and poor, high and low, learned and unlearned, seeking only to engage the hearts of all in the acquisition of durable riches and righteousness —

*'Riches above what earth can grant,  
And lasting as the mind,'*

"With a placid and cheerful countenance, a sweet and amiable disposition, habitually accompanied with well-timed, serious, and godly conversation, she commanded universal love and respect. Her usefulness, during about twenty years of sojourn on Staten Island, will be long remembered by many of its inhabitants. At the end of that period, the family again removed to the city of New York, the place of their early residence, and though few of their former friends remained, their return was hailed with joy and gladness. Here, in their declining days, they continued on their pilgrimage, running the race set before them with patience, looking unto Jesus, the author and the finisher of their faith, and waiting for his salvation.

"Mrs. Wood has preceded her husband through the valley and shadow of death, and truly she feared no evil. Leaning upon her Beloved she found the passage pleasant. He gave power to the faint and strength to her who had no might. In walking through the water he was with her, and the water did not overflow her. 'Jesus,' she said, 'is sufficient; I want no more.' During the last six weeks of her illness she was extremely feeble, and spoke very little. Her active work was finished. She said to her children, 'I can say no more, I have said all I have to say,' and she expressed her confident belief that those who were yet standing without would all be brought into the bonds of the everlasting covenant. This persuasion she had entertained for many years. Having been deeply concerned for their salvation, and having earnestly wrestled with the Lord, her mind became satisfied with a Divine promise in time of a prayer offered by the Rev. Dr. Milledoller, then pastor of the church in Rutgers street, in which he most fervently pleaded the promises of the covenant in behalf of the children. With this encouragement she always persevered in her efforts and prayers, and as far as she could she also engaged those of her Christian friends in their behalf. The children of such a mother, we hope, will meet her in heaven. "Her work of suffering is now also finished. Her last words were — 'All is peace.' We believe she has entered into the joy of her Lord. Her hope was settled on God's everlasting love to his people, and the provisions of the covenant for their redemption through the mediation of her Savior, Jesus Christ, all originating in free, sovereign, and unmerited grace, a theme on which she loved to dwell.

"If the most ardent desire, and the most incessant and tender watchfulness, day and night, of her affectionate and devoted Husband, could have availed to detain her here, her spirit had not yet departed. The chief cord which held him to the earth has been severed, and the earth has lost its charms. But he remains in the midst of his affectionate and kind-hearted children, and has many dear friends to cheer him in the remnant of his days. And above all, He who has said 'I will never leave thee nor forsake thee' is a friend that sticketh closer than a wife or a brother. His Saviour will not leave him comfortless. May her numerous friends and relatives, who deeply feel their loss, be followers of her, and of all them who have fought the good fight, have finished their course, have kept the faith, and have obtained the crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will give unto all them that love his appearing, I. D. C.



### **Johannes Blauvelt F43**



**Birth:** 7 Feb 1774 in Tappan, Rockland, New York

**Death:** 15 Feb 1853

**Parents:** Cornelius Blauvelt **F85** (1750-1840) Rebecca Nagel **F86** (1755-1786)

**Spouse:** Jannetje Vanderbilt **F44** (1778-1863)

**Children:** Maria Blauvelt **E22** (1816-1889)

(1240) JOHANNES, (John), C. BLAUVELT, (Cornelius Blauvelt, 471), was born February 7th., 1774, and baptised at Tappan, #2367, on February 27th., 1774. On April 22nd., 1806, he married Jannetje, (Jane), Vanderbilt, probably at Clarkstown, though the marriage is recorded in Tappan Marriages. She was the widow of Harmanus Tallman, (1094), and the daughter of Dirck Vanderbilt and Jannetje Remsen, born October 16th., 1778, and baptised, at Clarkstown, #958, on November 12th., 1778.

Johannes died February 15th., 1853, and Jannetje died May 13th., 1863. They are both buried in the churchyard of the Brick Church, at Kakiat, West New Hempstead, Rockland County, N.Y.

The children of Johannes Blauvelt, (1240), and Jannetje Vanderbilt, were:—

2573f Cornelius, born Jan. 11, 1807, bapt. Clarks. #2332, Feb. 14, 1807.

2573g Harmanus Tallman, born Oct. 3, 1809, bapt. Clarks. #2792, Oct. 25, 1819.

2573h Mariah, born Nov. 5, 1816, bapt. Clarks. #2793, Oct. 25, 1819.

[Source \(5\): Blauvelt Family Genealogy by Louis L. Blauvelt, published in 1956 – A comprehensive compilation of the descendents of Gerrit Hendricksen \(Blauvelt\) who came to America in 1638](#)

### **Jannetje Vanderbilt F44**

**Birth:** 16 Oct 1778 in Clarkstown, New York

**Death:** 13 May 1863 in New Hempstead Rockland County, New York

**Parents:** Dirck Vanderbilt **G87** (1739 - ) and his wife Jannetje Remsen **G88** (1760-)

**Spouse:** Johannes Blauvelt **F43** (1780-1875)

**Children:** Maria Blauvelt (1816-1889) **E22**

### **Jacob Hardenbergh F45**



**Birth:** 24 May 1780 in New Paltz, Ulster, New York

**Death:** in New Paltz, Ulster, New York

**Parents:** Lt. Johannis A. Hardenbergh **G89** (1743-1795)  
Rachel Du Bois **G90** (1749-1774)

**Spouse:** Jane Du Bois (1778-1859) **F46**

**Children:** Jacob Hardenbergh (1820 - ) **E23**

### **Jane Du Bois F46**



**Birth:** 14 May 1778 in New Platz, Ulster, New York

**Death:** 6 Oct 1859 in New Platz, Ulster, NY

**Parents:** Cornelius JR Du Bois **G91** (1750-1816) and wife Geertie Bruyn **G92** (1747-1816)

**Half-Siblings:** Margaret Du bois (1779-1848)

**Spouse:** Jacob Hardenbergh **F45** (1780-)

**Children:** Jacob Hardenbergh **E23** (1820-)

### Jacob Snyder **F47**



**Born:** March 4, 1788 in Kingston, Ulster, New York\*

**Died:** 26 Jan 1829 in Saugerties, Ulster, New York

**Parents:** Benjamin Snyder **G93** (1742-1831) and wife Annatjen Brink **G94** (1744-1831)

**Spouse:** Nellie Snyder **E18, F48** (1786-)

**Children:**

- Benjamin F Snyder **D9** (1826-1889)
- Maria Snyder **E24** (1825 - )

*Snyder COA*

**BIO** See E18 for Bio Detail

Jacobs' father was one of our two Snyder revolutionary war veterans. Jacob married Nellie Snyder who is the daughter of our other revolutionary war veteran Isaac Snyder and his wife Susan Kern/Carn . Jacob married his cousin Nellie Snyder; Jacobs' father Benjamin Snyder was a brother to Nellie's father Isaac.

### Nellie Snyder **F48**



**Birth:** January 13, 1786 \*

**Death:**

**Parents:** Isaac Snyder **G95** (1750-1829) Susannah Margaritta Kern **G96** (1761-1841)

**Spouse:** Jacob Snyder **E17, F47** (1788-1829)

**Children:**

- Benjamin F Snyder **D9** (1826-1889)
- Maria Snyder **E24** (1825 - )

*Snyder COA*

**BIO** \* Nellie and Jacob have two Generation numbers; the son of Benjamin (Dewitt Clinton Snyder - **C5**) married the granddaughter of Maria (Gertrude Louisa Wood - **C6**). \* [Source \(6\)](#)

Nellie Snyder is the daughter of our revolutionary war veteran Isaac Snyder and his wife Susan Kern/Carn . Nellie married her cousin Jacob Snyder; Jacobs' father Benjamin Snyder was a brother to Nellie's father Isaac.

## Generation G

**Martinus Henry Snyder G65, G69, H185, H189 \***



**Birth:** June 1698 in Hackenberg, Oberbergischer Kreis, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany

**Death:** 26 Jun 1778 in New Platz, Kingston NY

**Parents:** Johann Wilhelm Snyder (1670-1728) and his wife Anna Catharina Tonnius (1666-1713)

**Spouse:** Annah Dean nute Bacher G66, G70, H186, H190 (1703-1787) G66

### Children:

- **Benjamin Snyder (1742-1831) F33/ G93**
- **Isaac Snyder (1750-1829) F35 / G95**



### Bio: By Gertrude Louisa Snyder "1958"



Martin Snyder our ancestor was born at Hackenberg in Germany, June 1698 and was brought up at the same place and there married Annah Dean nute Bacher, born 1703.

A son Henry was born in 1723. They then immigrated to America and came to the state of New York, county of Ulster about the year 1726 settling in the town of New Platz.

Martin Snyder brought with him the following certificate of character, "Record taken from Olde Ulster" a historical and genealogical Magazine Benjamin Myer Brink Editor. "I certify that Martin Snyder from Kished; wife and two children from the government of Hackenberg

district of Hounders felt wanted to go to America and the Kirkinberg enquired as to his standing in so city.

He was proven to be of good moral character and he secured some assistance in his passage. The Prinia Kirckberg granted him full power to go. Where upon he has caused his seal to be affixed and signed in his own handwriting in Snenenberg 26, March 1726 I. D. L Grickhoff. Later, Martin and his family moved from New Platz to the town of Kingston in neighborhood known as Church land near a small stream known as Mudder Kill. Later, this section became the town of Saugerties. Martin was a farmer and in 1750 he built a stone house which as far as I know still stands, occupied by one of his descendants.

Thirteen children were born to him in America – three daughters, then ten sons – the two youngest **Abraham and Isaac were twins.**

Martin died in 1778 aged 80 years and was followed to his grave by these ten sons.

There were 98 grandchildren; 49 males, 49 females. Out of these four died in their minority. The remaining 94 came to years of maturity, still equally divided as to sex.

## The Snyder Family

**Source (10) Retyped from Beers' "History of Greene County", by Sylvia Hasenkopf**

The Snyder families that formerly lived on the farm now occupied by Alexander Mackey, and who have still some representative residents in the town, were the descendants of Henry Martin Snyder, who came from Germany in March 1726, and settled in the town of Saugerties, Ulster County. He raised a family of 14 children, and from records, which have been preserved; it seems that he must have been a man of force of character. Soon after his arrival he succeeded with the help of some of his countrymen and the Dutch settlers in organizing a church society which is still in existence and is called the Kaatsban Church. He had 11 sons who grew to maturity. They all served in the war of the Revolution except the eldest. Who remained faithful to the king and had to leave the country, and finally settled in Monmouth County.

The descendants of this family were quite numerous at time of the death of Henry Martin Snyder, which occurred in 1777. After the Revolution the family scattered. Captain Jeremiah Snyder, one of the sons, settled in Rensselaerville, Albany County, where his descendants still live.

Peter A. Snyder, a grandson of Henry Martin, settled in Broome, Schoharie County, in 1800, and remained there till 1820, when he moved to Durham and purchased the farm belonging to William Read. He lived

there 30 years, and raised a family of four sons and two daughters. Two of these children reside in Durham, Abram Snyder and Mrs. Merritt. Another son, P. P. Snyder, is a resident of the town of Greenville. One of the sons moved to Ohio about 1850. His father followed him and died there in 1859 at the age of 82.

**Annah Dean nute Bacher G66, G70, H186, H190 \***



**Birth:** 6 Sep 1703 in Hackenberg, Germany

**Death:** 10 Sep 1787 in Saugerties, Ulster, New York

**Parents:** Hans Wilhelm Becker (1670-) and his wife Anna Kinvinta (1681-)

**Spouse:** Martinus Henry Snyder G65, G69, H185, H189 (1698-1778)



**Children**

- **Benjamin Snyder (1742-1831) F33/ G93**
- **Isaac Snyder (1750-1829) F35/ G95**

**Bio: Annah and Martinus came to America in March of 1726**

\* Martinus and Annah have two G and two H Generation numbers, because both sons, Benjamin and Isaac are in our family line as well as one other inter-family marriage Dewitt Snyder and Gertrude.

**Jacob Brink G67**

**Birth:** 5 Jan 1696 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Death:** 24 Oct 1757 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents:** Cornelius Lamberts Brink (1661-1725) and his wife Marikjen Egbertse Meynderse (1661-1726)

**Spouse:** Maritje Legg Elich (1710-1751)

**Children:** Annatjen Brink (1744-1831) F34

**Bio:** Jacob Brink (3) **Source (7.2):** Lineage of the Brink Family - *from Olde Ulster Magazine*

1. Married, first, Antjen Post, daughter of Jan Post and Cornelia Martinsen 17 May, 1722. She was baptized 7 March, 1703.
2. Married, second, Maria Elisabeth Merkel, daughter of Frederick Merkel and Barbara Alman 22 December, 1732. She was baptized at West Camp 24 February, 1713.
3. Married, third, **Mareitje Elich** of West Camp 25 November, 1735

Children of Jacob Brink and Antjen Post (1<sup>st</sup> wife):

- (84) Jan: Baptized 17 March, 1723.
- (85) Marretjen: Baptized 23 August, 1724
- (86) Jan: Baptized 24 September, 1727.
- (87) Cornelia: Baptized 25 January, 1730.

**Children of Jacob Brink and Mareitje Elich (3<sup>rd</sup> wife):**

- (88) Andries: Baptized to October, 1736.
- (89) Jacob: Baptized 22 April, 1739.
- (90) Marretjen; Baptized 18 October, 1741.
- (91) Annaatje F34: Baptized 28 October, 1744. Married Benjamin Snyder (1788 – 1829)**
- (92) Christian: Baptized 8 November, 1747.
- (93) Rosina: Baptized 26 December, 1748,
- (94) Andries: Baptized 5 October, 1751.

### **Maritje Legg Elich G68**

**Birth:** 1710 in Albany, Albany, New York

**Death:** 1751 in Ulster, Ulster, New York

**Parents:** (?) **Born in America, so don't have lineage to first immigrant**

**Spouse:** Jacob Brink (1696-1757)

**Children:** Annaatjen Brink (1744-1831) **F34**

### **Johannes Kern G71**

**Birth:** 1735 New York

**Death:**

**Parents:** (?) **Born in America, so don't have lineage to first immigrant**

**Spouse:** Eva Nagel **G72** (1735-1822)

**Children:** Susannah M Kern (1761-1841) **F36**

### **Eva Nagel G72**

**Birth:** 20 Jun 1735 in, New York

**Death:** 26 Jul 1822 in Saugerties, Ulster, New York

**Parents:** (?) **Born in America, so don't have lineage to first immigrant**

**Spouse:** Johannes Kern **G71** (1735-)

**Children:** Susannah M Kern (1761-1841) **F36**

### **Jacob Aertze Van Wagenen G73**



**Birth:** 29 Oct 1707 in New Platz, Ulster, NY

**Death:** 6 Dec 1775 in New Platz, Ulster, NY

**Parents:** Aert Aertse Van Wagenen **H145** (1679-1740)  
Marytje Low **H146** (1685-1733)

**Spouse:** Sara Freer **G74** (1708-1778)

**Children:** Jacob Van Wagenen (1748-) **F37**

*Van Wagenen COA*

### **Sara Freer G74**



**Birth:** 20 Sep 1708 in Wagendaal, New York

**Death:** 10 Nov 1778 in Ulster, Ulster, New York

**Parents:** Jean Freer (1682-1690) **H147** and Rebecca Van Wagenen (1685-1695) **H148**

**Spouse:** Jacob A Van Wagenen **G73** (1707-1775)

**Children:** Jacob Van Wagenen **F37** (1748-)

*Feer COA*

### **Isaac Van Wagenen G75**

**Birth** 4 May 1729 in New Paltz Sept

**Death** 1797 in Ulster, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Isaac Van Wagenen **H149** (1703-1807) Catrina Freer **H150** (1703-1775)

**Spouse** Sara Deyo **G76** (1733-1794)

**Children** Margaret Van Wagenen **F38** (1754-1825)

### **Sara Deyo G76**



*Deyo COA*

**Birth:** Sept. 16, 1733 in New Platz, Ulster, NY

**Death:** 1794 in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess, New York

**Parents:** Hendricus Deyo **H151** (1690-1739) Margaret Van Bommel **H152** (1693-1747)

**Spouse:** Isaac Van Wagenen **G75** (1729-1797)

**Children:** Margaret Van Wagenen **F38** (1754-1825)

### **Dr. Benjamin Peters G77**

**Birth:** (?)

**Death:** 13 Jul 1803

**Parents:**

**Spouse:** Maria Van Wagenen **G78** (1754- )

**Children:** Dr. William Peters **F39** (1773-1814)

### **Maria Van Wagenen G78**



*Van Wagenen COA*

**Birth:** 25 Jan 1754 in Marbletown, Ulster, New York

**Death:**

**Parents:** Johannes Van Wagenen **H155** (1722- ) and Elizabeth Burhans **H156** (1718- )

**Spouse** Dr. Benjamin Peters **G77** (1773-1803)

**Children:** Dr. William Peters **F39** (1773-1814) **F39**

**BIO:** [Source\(70\): Burhans genealogy: descendants from the first ancestor in ..., Pages 1-346](#)

**Children of Maria Van Wagenen (197) and Dr. Benjamin Peters.**

**276** William, b. 24 Jan. 1773, d. 8 Feb. 1814. He m. Margaret Hasbrouck, dau. of Jacob J. Hasbrouck and Sara Dubois, bap. 10 Oct. 1773 (?).

**277** John, bap. at Marbletown, N. Y., 15 Jan. 1779, m. at New Paltz 22 Sept. 1818 Sarah Hasbrouck (?).



### **Jacob I Hasbrouck G79**



**Birth:** 29 Sep 1746 in Marbletown, Ulster, New York  
**Death:** 21 Jun 1838 in Marbletown, Ulster, New York  
**Parents:** Isaac Hasbrouck **H157** (1722-1789)  
          Maria (Hasbrouck) Bruyn **H158** (1723-1776)  
**Spouse:** Sarah Du Bois **G80** (1747-1821)  
**Children:** Margaret Hasbrouck **F40** (1773-1847)



Rev War Vet

**BIO** Jacob I. Hasbrouck, born September 29, 1746 in Ulster, New York; he died June 21, 1838 in Marbletown, NY (Ulster, Co.). He was the son of Isaac Hasbrouck and Maria Bruyn. He married Sarah DuBois March 31, 1768 in Stone Ridge, Ulster, New York.

Jacob Hasbrouck was a Revolutionary war Veteran [Source: \(32\) "The Hasbrouck Family in America" by Kenneth E. Hasbrouck:](#)

### **Sara Du Bois G80**



**Birth:** 26 Aug 1747 in Kingston, Ulster, New York  
**Death:** 16 Oct 1821 in Marbletown, Ulster, New York  
**Parents:** Cornelius Du Bois **H159** (1707-1781)  
          Margaret Hooeteeling **H160** (1706-1788)  
**Siblings:** Cornelius JR Du Bois **G91** (1750-1816)  
**Spouse:** Jacob I Hasbrouck **G79** (1746-1838)  
**Children:** Margaret Hasbrouck **F40** (1773-1847)

**BIO** Sarah DuBois, born September 6, 1747 in Kingston, Ulster, New York; died October 16, 1821 in Marbletown, NY (Ulster, Co.). She was the daughter of Cornelius DuBois and Anna Margaret Hooghteeling.

## **Ebenezer Wood G81**



**Birth:** 06 Oct 1729 in Middleborough, Plymouth, Massachusetts

**Death:** 18 Apr 1810 in New York, NY

**Parents:** Jabez Wood **H161** (1690-1772) Mercy Fuller **H162** (1696-1737)

**Spouse:** Margaret Hubbard **G82** (1746-1798)

**Children:** Benjamin Wood **F41** (1780-1875)

**Bio:**

**Source (3)** *Excerpts from the book: DESCENDANTS of ISAAC KOOL (COOL or COLE) and CATHARINE SERVEN - COMPILED FOR THE FAMILY REV. DAVID COLE, D.D., Page 67 - I.—THE WOOD FAMILY.*

**Sheriff Ebenezer Wood** had a brother Henry who wrote the name Atwood; and his children, to some extent at least, did the same. From the beginning of the present century, as far as I know, the only form used in the family has been the form "Wood."

He was born in Massachusetts on the 6th of October, 1729.

Our knowledge (*Reverend David Cole, D.D.*), of Ebenezer Wood begins with his appearance at Tappan, precise date not known, but not earlier, probably, than 1750. He was Deputy Sheriff of Orange Co. (then covering all the territory of the present Orange and Rockland Counties both) for many years, beginning long before the American Revolution, and ending with Feb. 23, 1798, when Rockland County was formed out of Orange. The Court House of Orange County, when he entered upon his office, stood upon the now open plain adjacent to the Reformed Church of Tappan. During the Revolution, it was set on fire and destroyed. The county town being afterwards changed to "New City," the new Court House was erected there. This occasioned the removal of the family to that place, and the change of their church relations to Clarkstown, where their later children were baptized.

Sheriff Wood was a man of incorruptible integrity, and of exalted nobility of character. Some are still living who remember him, as he lived till 1810. He made no profession of religion till he reached old age. But he had through all his life the keenest sense of right between man and man, and scorned everything unmanly or wrong. One, who knew him well, said to me in recent years, "He could not be made bad." It is said that he was never known to be surprised into a sudden excitement of passion. "His uprightness and his mental and moral balance appeared conspicuously during the trying times of the Revolution, when every effort was made to entice him, as a conspicuous public man, into the support of the British cause. Deeply devoted as he was seen to be to the American interest, he was approached first from the stand-point of corruption, and then from that of intimidation, and when neither of these could move him, he was thence forward, in consequence of his fidelity, bitterly hated, sharply marked, and actively abused by the enemy. The end to him was the loss of all he had. The accumulations, such as they were, of his industry and prudence during the preceding 20 years and more, and even his official papers, were all carried off by a raid. At the close of the war he found himself with about \$1600 in Continental money in his hands, which was soon found to be entirely worthless. The country was inundated with counterfeit money by the British, and this quickly depreciated the money of Congress to nothing, because the one could not be distinguished from the other. Sheriff Wood threw his paper at once into the fire, and quietly remarked, "We have our independence and I am satisfied." His subsequent life was spent at New City till 1806, when he removed to New York, and lived with his children (**Benjamin and Catharine**) till his death.

He died April 18, 1810, aged 80 years, 6 months, and 10 days, greatly beloved and respected by all who knew him. His children and descendants for many years found his name a sure passport wherever they went in Rockland Co. He belonged to a long-lived race. He had a brother Henry who lived to be 98 years old.



There is an excellent miniature portrait of Sheriff Wood still in the family. It was painted by his son, Joseph 2nd (see below), when its subject was about 78 years old. A large oil painting has been made from it. It has also been multiplied in photographs which are in extensive circulation. I am happy to be able to furnish a copy of it with these lines, and to assure the family of its exact correspondence with the original miniature, and this was always said, by those who knew the Sheriff well, to be a perfect picture.



Sheriff Etwood married twice. His first wife was Christiana or Christina Tremper (or Trumper), daughter of Johannes Tremper (parents unknown) and Alarretje Felten (daughter of Willem Felten and Christina Smitlin). Johannes Tremper and Marretje Felten had eight children, all born and baptized at Tappan. The\* oldest was Christiana (first wife of Ebenezer Wood), born Oct. 31, 1733, and baptized Nov. 11, 1733. The others with their dates of birth were Anna Catrina (Sept. 13, 1735), Margrietje (Feb. 8, 1737)5 John Jacob (April 28, 1739), Elizabeth (April 5, 1741), Willem (July 13, 1743), Harmanus (Sept. 15, 1745), and Johannes (Nov. 21, 1^747). No one now living remembers Christiana Tremper, and the family has no traditions of her. She was born and baptized as above, married Ebenezer Wood (date of marriage lost through the break in the Tappan records). It was probably in 1754 or 1755, and died March 15, 1768, She was the mother of seven children, one of whom, Elizabeth ist (see below), preceded her to the grave.

The second wife has always been known in the family as **Margaret Hubbard**. She is on three baptismal records (two at Tappan and one at Clarkstown) with seven of her children, and it is remarkable that the entries give her name in seven different ways, viz., Hobert, Hoebert, Hoebert, Hotter, Hooper, Hopper, and Hubor. (See "Remarks on Holland Names.") The name was properly Hubbard. For all I can get of this lady's parentage and ancestry, see sketch of the "Palmer Family." She was born at Kakiat, Jan. 27, 1746. She had a sister Sarah, who married John Palmer, and another sister Barbara, who died unmarried. Her mother was married a second time to Abraham Snyder. Margaret Hubbard was a woman of characteristics similar to those of her husband. She brought him eight additional children, to whom as well as to the children from the first marriage; the parents were always unspeakably dear. They were both peculiarly tender and affectionate in the home, and both commanded profound respect and deference in society. Margaret was a clear, consistent, and courageous Christian, and distinguished for her calm trust in God. At the time of the sweeping away of her husband's property and papers in the war, she said, "What matters what we have lost, since our country has been saved?" This remark indicated her natural courage and her patriotism, and it was made under the impulse of a lively gratitude to God. The date of her marriage to Ebenezer Wood is lost through the break in the church records. The date of her profession fails for the same reason. The marriage probably took place about the beginning of 1769. She died of yellow fever, Sept. 11, 1798. Her son Ebenezer (her oldest child) had died Aug. 24th, and her daughter Barbara (Mrs. John Michael Shatzel, Jr., my mother's mother) had died Aug. 28th, both of the disease. Thus, within less than three weeks, son, daughter, and mother were all carried away by the fearful pestilence to the grave. Two of her children had died in infancy. Four only survived her. These lived into the present century, one of them down to Oct. 9, 1875. (See personal sketch of Benjamin Wood.)

The children of Sheriff Wood, as we have seen, were fifteen in number. The baptisms of the first seven I cannot find. The birth days of these I give from family records. The baptisms of the last eight, except that of Benjamin 1st (who died in infancy, and probably without baptism), are all on the records I have mentioned. Ebenezer and Sarah (the two oldest who received baptism) are on the regular Tappan record. Barbara was baptized by Domine Mutzelius, and is on the record of the irregular congregation. The last four are on the record at Clarkstown, The fifteen are as follows: —

### **Fifteen Children of Sheriff Ebenezer Wood by Christiana Tremper (first wife)**

1. Mary Wood, born Nov. 7, 1755 - Married John Town, Jr., son of John Town and Susanna Weaver. Date unknown. Have five children on the Clarkstown record. They are Susanna (born Jan. 25, 1778), Ebenezer (July 31, 1779); Christina (Dec. 22, 1780), Elizabeth (May 14, 1783), and John (Nov. 16, 1791). Mary (sometimes called Maria in the records) died Oct. 9, 1795, aged 39 years, 10 months, and 22 days.
2. Joseph Wood (1st), born March 13, 1757 - Never married. Died Aug. 12, 1776, aged 19 years, 4 months, and 30 days.
3. Elizabeth Wood (1st), born July 29, 1758. Died Sept. 26, 1759, aged I year, i month, and 28 days.
4. Jacob Wood, born Feb. 22, 1760 - Married Nancy Shaw (I cannot find her parents, nor the date of the marriage). If there were children, they are not on my records. Died March 9, 1S27, aged 67 years and 15 days
5. Elizabeth Wood (2d), born July 4, 1762 - Married Jonathan Palmer (1st), son of John Palmer and Martha Brown. For account of Jonathan Palmer and of the children of himself and Elizabeth Wood, see "The Palmer family." below. Date of marriage unknown. Died Dec. 10, 1832, aged 70 years, 5 months, and 6 days.
6. John Wood (1st), born April 3, 1764 - Never married. Died Nov. 20, 1 781, aged 17 years, 7 months, and 17 days.
7. Rebecca Wood, born March i, 1766 - Married Abraham Cole at Tappan, Dec. 1, 1785. Died Feb. 27, 1837, aged 70 years, 4 months, and 27 days. For her and for her descendants complete, see sketch of Abraham Cole in Part IE, her own personal sketch No. i below, and the first line in Part IV.

### Children by Margaret Hubbard (2<sup>nd</sup> wife to Ebenezer Wood)



Hubbard  
Hubbard COA

8. Ebenezer Wood, Jr., born Oct. 24, 1769; baptized Dec. 25, 1769; never married. Died of yellow fever in New York, Aug. 24, 1798, eighteen days before his mother died of the same disease. His age, at death, was 28 years and 10 months.
9. Benjamin Wood (1st), born May 15, 1771. Probably not baptized Died Feb. 29, 1772, aged 9 months and 14 days
10. Sarah Wood, born Aug. 15, 1773; baptized Sept. 5, 1773. Married at Tappan, Sept. 12, 1794, Isaac J. Blauvelt, son of Jacobus Blauvelt and Cieertje Vervelen), born March 2)', 1772. Ceremony performed by Rev. Nicholas Eansing. The children are not on my records. Died Dec. 20, 1862, aged 89 years, 4 months, and 6 days. Buried in Rockland Cemetery, Piermont, N. Y.
11. Barbara Wood, born Oct. 20, 1775; baptized at Tappan, Nov. 26, 1775, by Rev. Frederick Matzelius. Married in New York, Nov. 12, 1796, John Michael Shatzel, Jr., son of John Michael Shatzel and Anna Maria Tremberiii.\* Barbara died of yellow fever in New York at lo a.m., Aug 28, 1798, aged 22 years, 10 months, and i day. Her brother Ebenezer had died but four days before, and her mother, Margaret Hubbard, died but fourteen days after, of the same fever. Barbara left but one child, Ann Mary (or Anna Maria) Shatzel, born Nov. 3, 1797, and but 9 months and 25 days old at her mother's death. This child afterwards married Rev. Isaac D. Cole, son of David Cole of the original fifteen. She was my own mother. All Barbara's descendants will come into the line of David Cole and Elizabeth Meyer in Part IV.

12. Joseph Wood (2d), born July- 6, 1778; baptized Aug. 9, 1778. Married Margaret Haring (I do not know the wife's parentage). Died at his residence in Washington, D. C, June 15, 1830, aged 51 years, 11 months, and 9 days. By profession he was a miniature painter. By universal consent he was a man of very uncommon genius. In his department of art he was eminent. In social life he was a brilliant. An article published in a Washington paper the day after his death, by one who knew him well, but sustained no relation to the family, and who may therefore be regarded as impartial, is in my possession now. It speaks in extraordinary terms of him as a man and as an artist, while it deplors his convivial weakness, which seems to have been the special cause of his early death. His descendants still live in New York City, Brooklyn, and California.

**13. Benjamin Wood (2d), born July 30, 1780 ; baptized Aug. 17, 1780.** Benjamin married **Catharine Cole** in New York, Oct. 18, 1806. Died Oct. 9, 1875, at the age of 95 years, 2 months, and 9 days - Buried in Rockland Cemetery, Piermont, N. Y. For particulars of him and his line, see sketch of Catharine Cole in Part II., his own personal sketch. No. 13, below, and the line of Benjamin Wood and Catharine Cole, thirteenth and last, in Part IV

14. John Wood (2d), born Feb. 24, 1783; baptized April 6, 1783. Married Isabella Herbert, whom I cannot trace. Date unknown. They, with their children, must be on records later than any in my possession. Died Dec. 28, 1867, aged 84 years, 10 months, and 4 days.

15. Jabez Wood, born Jan. 2, 1786; baptized Jan. 22, 1786. Died Dec. 24, 1787, aged 1 year, 11 months, and 22 days.

Note. — The family records give the birth of Sarah Aug. 14, 1773 and that of Barbara Oct. 27, 1775. The above, of course, is from the church records. It is thus seen that of these fifteen children, nine only were married.

### **Margaret Hubbard G82**



Hubbard

**Birth:** 27 Jan 1746 in Kakiat, NY

**Death:** 11 Sep 1798 in New York, New York

**Parents:** William Hubbard (1720- ) and wife Elizabeth Dennis (1711-1773)

**Spouse:** Ebenezer Wood (1729-1810)

**Children:** Benjamin Wood (1780-1875)

**Bio:** Margaret was the second wife of Ebenezer Wood. Children by Margaret and Ebenezer Wood:

1. Ebenezer Wood, Jr., born Oct. 24, 1769; baptized Dec. 25, 1769.
2. Benjamin Wood (1st), born May 15, 1771.
3. Sarah Wood, born Aug. 15, 1773 ;
4. Barbara Wood, born Oct. 20, 1775;
5. Joseph Wood (2d), born July- 6, 1778;
6. **Benjamin Wood (2d), born July 30, 1780;** baptized Aug. 17, 1780. Benjamin married **Catharine Cole** in New York, Oct. 18, 1806. Died Oct. 9, 1875, at the age of 95 years, 2 months, and 9 days
7. John Wood (2d), born Feb. 24, 1783; baptized April 6, 1783. Married Isabella Herbert,
8. Jabez Wood, born Jan. 2, 1786; baptized Jan. 22, 1786. Died Dec. 24, 1787

**BIO: From:** The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution Volume 118 page 68  
Mrs. Sarah Evelyn Edwards Boyd.

Descendant of Ebenezer Wood, Ensign Johannes Meyer and Isaac Cole, as follows:

1. William Henry Edwards (b. 1842) m. 1870 Henrietta L. Wood (1849-1910).
2. Jacob B. Wood (1811-65) m. 2nd 1842 Mary C. Lippincott (1825-97).

3. Benjamin Wood (1780-1875) m. 1806 Catherine Cole (1788-1850);  
Thomas Lippincott (1794-1867) m. 1816 Catherine Cole (1801-81)
4. **Ebenezer Wood** m. 2<sup>nd</sup> in 1769 **Margaret Hubbard** (1746-98); David Cole (1777-1856) m. 1798  
Elizabeth Meyer (1776-1859) (parents of Catherine (Cole) Lippincott).

### ***Isaac Abrahamsen Cole G83***

**Birth:** 21 Jan 1741 in Tappan, Orange, New York

**Death:** 23 Oct 1800 in Broadalbin, Fulton, New York,

**Parents:** Abraham Jacobsen Kool **H165** (1707-1825) Annetje Meyer **H166** (1711- )

**Spouse:** Catharine Serven **G84** (1747-1832)

**Children:** Catharine Cole **F42** (1788-1850)

**Bio:** See wife **G84** for BIO detail

### ***Catharine Serven G84***

**Birth:** 28 Aug 1747 in Tappan, Orange, New York

**Death:** 10 Aug 1832 in Nanuet, Rockland, New York, USA

**Parents:** Abraham Serven **H167** (1719-1806) Breghe Smith **H168** (1731-1833)

**Spouse:** Isaac Abrahamsen Cole **G83** (1741-1800)

**Children:** Catharine Cole **F42** (1788-1850)

**Bio:** Isaac Kool and Catharine Serven had fifteen children.

Catharine Serven, wife of Isaac Cole, was then the oldest child of Abraham Serven (son of Philip E. Serven and Catrina Stypers) and Breghe Smith. Isaac Cole and Catharine Serven were married at Tappan, Oct. 15, 1764, by Rev. Samuel Verbryck, then pastor of the church. The date of the marriage is obtained from Family Bibles only, as the church marriage record here fails. Immediately upon their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Cole settled at New City, Rockland County, where they remained till about 1794. The site of their residence was upon a stream about three hundred yards west of the Court-house. They had fifteen children, all born upon this spot, the last in July, 1793. Thirteen of them were baptized at Clarkstown. The last two are upon the record at Kakiat. The parents had always been members, and Mr. Cole had often been an acting elder at Clarkstown. But in the spring of 1790 they removed their church connection to Kakiat, and on the 27th of June of that year Mr. Cole became an elder there. Why this change in church connection was made we cannot now tell.

While he lived at New City, Isaac Cole was a miller by occupation. He does not seem to have been of a sanguine temperament, but rather the reverse. At one period of his life at least, after loss of all he had by a fire, he was much depressed in spirit. From this, however, he quite recovered, but he was never sanguine. He was a highly respected member, and, as I have said, again and again an elder in the Reformed Church. Catharine Serven was a most vigorous and cheerful Christian woman, equal to all the exigencies of her worldly experience. A mother of fifteen children — she outlived the birth of the last more than 39 years, and in the last year of her life, when over 84 years of age, sang songs of devotion and joy in the night upon her bed, so as to be heard by all in the house.

About the year 1794, soon after the birth of Sarah, their youngest child, Mr. and Mrs. Cole removed to the town of Broadalbin (then Montgomery, now) Fulton Co., N. Y. I have several times seen the farm on which they located. It is about a mile directly south of the village, now known as Broadalbin, but then called Fonda's Bush. I suppose Mr. Cole made this removal in the interest of his growing children, being led to Fulton Co. by the moderate terms at which land in that region could at that time be purchased. Some of his children accompanied him, but not all of them. His brother Andrew also removed his family to Broadalbin at or about the same time (See foot-note respecting Andrew Kool in Part I.) Going as these men did from the

Reformed Church in Rockland Co., and finding no church in their new home, they either led or promoted (I feel confident from the church papers that they led) a movement for the organization of a Reformed Church there. Such a church was organized in 1795, and remained a Reformed Church till 1823, when it was changed into what has since been called "The Presbyterian Church of Fonda's Bush" (or Broadalbin). The present building is in the village. The first was some distance away from it to the east. The early records of the organization are very- imperfect. It had no regular pastor till 1799. The records are mere official minutes. There is no register of baptisms, marriages, or members. The present officers think the successive pastors kept their records privately, and each at last carried away his own. The first still existing consistorial minute is dated Nov. 2, 1799. I find it to be that of a meeting for the reception of members. The following is the entire list of members received.

The orthography of the names I give as it is in the minute itself:

- Isaac Cole.
- Mary Cole.
- Abraham Cole.
- Hannah Storm, wife of Abraham Cole.

The first three of these were children of Isaac Cole (who was probably an elder in the church from organization), and the last was his brother's wife. On the 30th of November, 1799, a minute notes the election of Jacob Cole (another of Isaac's children) as deacon to fill a vacancy. He is further confirmed in this office at a regular election, Dec. i, 1800. He AA'as also elected an elder Jan. i, 18 16. Andrew Cole was elected (probably reelected) an elder, Jan. i, 1800. All this shows that the families of the brothers, Isaac and Andrew Cole, were conspicuous in the early movements of that little church. With such a mother as Catharine Serven, it may easily be understood that the large family was reared "in the admonition of the Lord." Tradition says that the piety of the father was less demonstrative than that of the mother, but enough has been said to show that both parents were prominent in the church of God.

Death broke up the Broadalbin home at last on the 23d of October, 1800. On that day the father, Isaac Cole, at the comparatively early age of 59 years, 9 mos. and i day, was removed to the rest and the reward of heaven. His remains were interred in a little neighborhood plot (now long disused) at the road-side near his farm. I have more than once stood within the plot, and been affected with emotions easier felt than expressed. One leaving the village of Broadalbin, by the direct road to the south, passes it about one mile from the village church, on the left side of the road, against the rising of the hill and in full sight of the village. The varying temperatures of three-quarters of a century have passed over his grave, as it lies in that secluded spot, unmarked (I am sorry to say) by a board or stone.\*

*\* There is no enclosure now to fix the precise limits of the yard. There are no boards or stones. The exact place of the grave cannot be determined. I only know it is within the little plot.*

After the death of her husband (how long I do not know), Catharine Serven returned to Rockland Co., and took up her home with her daughter Rachel (Mrs. Daniel H. Blauvelt) at Nanuet. Here she remained till her death, which occurred Aug. 10, 1832, when she was 84 years, it months, and 13 days old. Her remains were interred in the grave-yard of the Reformed Church of Clarkstown. Born Oct 19.1766 — Died Aug 13.1858.

As before stated, the children of Isaac Cole and Catharine Serven were fifteen in number. With these descendants and their lines downward the name is always spelled "Cole." During the earlier life of Isaac Kool it changed between the forms "Kool" and "Cole."

**The fifteen children of Isaac Cole and Catharine Serven were as follows;** as before said, the last two were baptized at Kakiat, all the rest at Clarkstown.

1. Abraham (named after his paternal grandfather), born July 6, 1765; baptized Aug. 4, 1765; married **Rebecca Wood (half sister of Benjamin Wood in No. 13 below)** at Tappan, Dec. 1, 1785 ; marriage by Rev. Nicholas Lansing; died at Haverstraw, N. Y., Scpt. 19, 1835, aged 70 years, 2 months, and 13 days ; remains interred in the burial ground of the First Methodist Church of Haverstraw.
2. Bridget (baptized as Bregheje, after her maternal grandmother), born Oct. 19, 1766; baptized Oct. 26, 1766; married Benjamin Willis, April 28, 1786; died at Marilla, Erie County, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1858, aged 91 years, 9 months, and 25 days; buried at Darien Centre, Genesee County, N. Y.
3. Rachel, (after her father's sister), born Sept. 3, 1768; baptized Sept. 18, 1768 ; married Daniel Harmanus Blauvelt at Tappan, Dec. 12, 1785, ceremony performed by Rev. Nicholas Lansing ; died at Haverstraw, N. Y., May 20, 184S, aged 79 years, 8 months, and 17 day's; buried at Clarkstown, N. Y.
4. John (baptized Johannes, after his father's brother, and always known in the family as "Uncle Hans"), born Aug. 27, 1770; baptized Sept. 13, 1770; married Elizabeth Van Houten at Tappan, May 11, 1793; ceremony performed by Rev. Nicholas Lansing at Tappan; died at his residence near Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., June 25, 1860, aged 89 years, 9 months, and 29 days; buried in "Brick Church" yard at Kakiat.
5. Jacob (after his father's brother ; the name is ancestral from the beginning), born Aug. 13, 1772 ; baptized Sept. 20, 1772; married twice, both times at Broadalbin, N. Y. First wife was Ellender Benson, date of marriage April 15, 1797; second wife was Magdalena Carencross, date of marriage Feb. 29, 1820. Jacob died about two miles from the village of Broadalbin, May 18, 1S53, aged 80 years, 9 months, and 5 days. He was buried at Broadalbin.
6. Anna (known in the family as "Anne," baptized as Annetje after her paternal grandmother), born April 6, 1774; baptized April 18, 1774; married Barent (= Barnard) Forshee at Tappan, June 22, 1 791 ; ceremony performed by Rev. Nicholas Lansing ; died at Sugar Hill, Schuyler County, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1855, aged 81 years and 6 months ; buried at Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.
7. Elizabeth (known in the family as "Betsey," and named after her mother's sister), born according to family record, Nov. 12, 1775 ; but according to church record, Nov. 15, 1775; baptized, Dec. 10, 1775 ; married Cornelius Forshee (brother of " Barnard " in No. 6), May 28, 1795; died at Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y., March 19, 1820, aged 44 years, 4 months, and 7 days ; buried in Warwick Cemetery.
8. David (this name seems here for the first time to have been introduced into the Cole Unes ; about five years later it was given again ; see family of Abraham Cole and Catharine Duterie, in a side line, Part I.; since then it has become quite common in the family), born Sept. 26, 1777; baptized Oct. 5, 1777; married Elizabeth Meyer at Kakiat, Jan. II, 1798; ceremony performed by Rev. George G. Brinkerlioff ; died at Spring Valley, N. Y., July 3, 1856, aged 78 years, 9 months, and 7 days; buried in "Brick Church" yard at Kakiat.
9. Isaac, Jr. (named after his father, who was the first of the name in our lines), born Nov. 3, 1779; baptized Dec. 25, 1779; married twice. First wife was Anner Vickery, date of marriage Nov. 20, 1800; place, Broadalbin. Second wife was Betsey Damon Safford, date of marriage Feb. 23, 1826; died at Darien Centre, Genesee County, N. Y., July 16, 1855, aged 75 years, 8 months, and 13 days; buried at Darien Centre, N. Y.
10. Mary (baptized as Maria, and known in the family as "Polly," named after her mother's sister), born Jan. 27, 1783; baptized Feb.



9, 1783; married William Smith, date of manage, 1805, died Aug. 22, 1819, about 15 miles west of Rochester, N. Y. ; buried at the same place.

11. Margaret (baptized as Margrietje after her mother's sister, and known in the family as "Peggy"), born, according to the family record, Nov. 26, 1784, but according to church record, Nov. 6, 1784; baptized Dec. 12, 1784; married Jonathan Palmer at Kakiat, Dec.

21, 1804 • ceremony performed by Rev. George G. Brinkerhoff ; died at Sugar Hill, Schuyler County, N. Y., March 12, 1861, aged 76 years, 3 months, and 14 days ; buried at Sugar Hill.

12. Philip (baptized as Philippus, after his mother's brother; the name came down from his maternal grandfather, Philip E. Serven), born Oct. 17, 1786; baptized Nov. 4, 1786; married Electa Manning at Newark, N. J., date unknown; died at Warwick, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1825, aged 38 years, 10 months, and 9 days ; buried at Warwick.

13. **Catharine** (named after her mother ; the name came down from her maternal grandmother, **Catrina (Stypers) Serven** ; known in the family as "Katy"), born Feb. 26, 1788; baptized March, 2, 1788; married **Benjamin Wood** (half brother of **Rebecca**, in No. 1 above), in New York City, Oct. 18, 1806 ; ceremony performed by Rev. John N. Abeel, D.'D. ; died at her residence. No. 10 MacDougal Street. New York City Dec. 26, 1850, aged 62 years and 10 months; buried in Rockland Cemetery, Piermont, N. Y.

14. Andrew (bajitized as Andreas after his father's brother, who obtained the name from his own mother's brother, Andreas Meyer), born Dec. 18, 1789; baptized Jan. 1, 1790; only one of the fifteen who never married ; died at Warwick, N. Y., July 23, 1804, aged 14 years, 7 months, and 5 days ; buried in Warwick Cemetery.

15. Sarah (known in the family as "Sahy ;" like "David," this is a new name in our line, but has often been given since), born July 23, 1793 ; baptized Aug. 11, 1793 ; married Henry G. Bogert, widower, at Tompkinsville, S. I., Sept. 23, 1826 ; ceremony performed by Rev. John E. Miller; died at Sugar Hill, Schuyler County, N. Y., April 24, 1863, aged 69 years, 9 months, and i day; buried at Sugar Hill.

It is doubtful whether many families of fifteen children could be found whose statistics, as thus furnished, present more remarkable features. All, (but Andrew), grew up and were married. All but two, Andrew and Sarah, left a child or children. Nine lived to be over 70 years of age and a tenth came within three months of 70. Four lived beyond 80 years. One reached almost 92, and another almost 90. The aggregate age at death of the fifteen was 991 years, 6 months, and 21 days, and the average age of all was 66 years, 1 month, and 7 days. In number, the sons were seven, and the daughters eight.

## Cornelius Blauvelt G85



**Birth:** 1 Mar 1750 in Schraalenburg, Bergen, New Jersey

**Death:** 20 Sep 1840 in Nanuet, Rockland, New York

**Parents:** Johannes Joseph Blauvelt **H169** (1714-1789)

Margrietje Smidt **H170** (1720-1784)

**Spouse:** Rebecca Nagel **G86** (1755-1786)

**Children:** Johannis C. Blauvelt **F43** (1774-1853)



*Blauvelt COA*

**BIO:** [Source:\(6\)](#)

(471) CORNELIUS BLAUVELT, (Johannes Blauvelt, 113), was born March 1st., 1750 and baptised, at Schraalenburgh, on April 8th., 1750. He married, first, on April 16th., 1773, Rebecca Nagel, (New Haar. Reg. p. 58). She was the daughter of Willem Nagel and Lena Alger, born March 1st., 1755, and baptised at Tappan, #1771, on March 31st., 1755. Rebecca died July 8th., 1786, and, on December 16th., 1786, Cornelius married Maria Smith at Tappan. Maria was the daughter of Theunis Smith and Rachel Haring. She was born March 13th., 1757, and baptised at Tappan, #1836, on April 3rd., 1757. Cole's History of Rockland County, p. 307, tells us that Cornelius was an officer during the Revolutionary War. That he did serve in the War is established, beyond a doubt, by the fact that, in 1832, he vouched for the Revolutionary service of Harmanus Blauvelt, (422), stating that he served with Harmanus on various alarms and scouting parties through Bergen County.

Cornelius made his will January 25th., 1840, and it was probated November 10th., 1840, (Rock. Co. Sur. Rec., Bk. D, p. 303). He died September 20th., 1840, his wife, Maria Smith, had predeceased him, having died October 15th., 1839. They both are buried in the True Reformed Church Yard at Nanuet, N.Y. His first wife, Rebecca Nagel, is buried in the old Sickletown grave yard.

The children of Cornelius Blauvelt, (471) and Rebecca Nagel were:—

- 1240 Johannes, born Feb. 7, 1774, bapt. Tap. #2367, Feb. 27, 1774.
- 1241 Maria, born Dec. 12, 1775, bapt. Tap. #2446, Dec. 31, 1775.
- 1242 Elizabeth, born Dec. 25, 1777, bapt. Clarks. #544, Jan. 18, 1778.
- 1243 Willem, born June 23, 1780, bapt. Tap. #2604, July 9, 1780.
- 1244 Cornelius, born Nov. 19, 1782, bapt. Clarks. #370, Dec. 8, 1782.

The children of Cornelius Blauvelt, (471) and Maria Smith were:—

- 1245 Tunis C., born March 23, 1788, bapt. Clarks. #1704, Apr. 13, 1788.
- 1246 Joseph C., born June 5, 1790, (Fam. Bible Rec.)
- 1247 Abraham, born March 26, 1794, bapt. Clarks. #1825, Apr. 21, 1794.

*Cornelius is the second of our two Blauvelt Revolutionary War ancestors*



### **Rebecca Nagel G86**

**Birth:** 1 MAR 1755 in Harlem, New York, New York  
**Death:** 8 JUL 1786 in Hackensack, Bergen, New Jersey  
**Parents:** William Nagel **H171** (1716 - )  
Lena (Elena) Alyea **H172** (1719-1792)  
**Spouse:** Cornelius Blauvelt **G85** (1750-1840)  
**Children:** Johannis C. Blauvelt **F43** (1774-1853)

### **Dirck Vanderbilt G87**

**Birth:** 12 Mar 1739 in Tappan, Rockland, New York  
**Death:** Parents: Jacob Vanderbilt **H173** (1692-1760)  
Neiltje Tuenessen Denyse **H174** (1698 – 1770)  
**Spouse:** Jannetje Remsen **G88** (1760- )  
**Children:** Jannetje Vanderbilt **F44** (1778-1863)

### **Jannetje Remsen G88**

**Birth:** 1760 (*Unknown country*)  
**Death:**  
**Parents** **H175 and H176?**  
**Spouse:** Dirck Vanderbilt **G87** (1739- )  
**Children:** Jannetje Vanderbilt **F44** (1778-1863)

### **Lt. Johannis A. Hardenbergh G89**



**Birth** 10 Apr 1743 in Kingston, Ulster, New York  
**Death:** 22 May 1795 in Kingston, Ulster, New York  
**Parents:** Abraham Hardenbergh (1710-1771) Marretjen Roosa (1721-1752)  
**Spouse:** Rachel Du Bois (1749-1774)  
**Children:** Jacob Hardenbergh (1780 - )



**Bio:** Name: **Lt. Johannis A. Hardenbergh** - Event: Lived Year: 1776 County: Ulster  
Province: New York Comments: Fourth Regiment Source: New York in the Revolution as Colony and State,  
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**Source (6)** From Family records, *By Gertrude Louisa Wood*

Rosa Hardenbergh, wife of Ebenezer B. Wood descends in the eighth generation from the original Dutch settler of New Amsterdam; Jan Van Hardenbergh who made his home at the corner of what is now Broad Street and Stone Street. His great, great grandson Johannes John A Hardenbergh of New Platz was a captain in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Ulster County N.Y. regiment during the American Revolutionary war. His wife was Rachel, daughter of Hendricus Du Bois. Their son Jacob Hardenbergh also married a Du Bois, Jane daughter of Cornelius Du Bois Jr., a great grandson of the Walloon Louis Du Bois and Catharine Blanchan *Gertrude Wood Snyder identified him as in the 3rd. The above source states the 4th regiment*

### **Rachel Du Bois G90**



**Birth:** 24 Dec 1749 in New Paltz, Ulster, New York  
**Death:** 21 Jun 1774  
**Parents:** Hendricus Du Bois **H179** (1710-1780) Jannetje Hooteeling **H180** (1713-1792)  
**Spouse:** Lt. J A Hardenbergh **G89** (1743-1795)  
**Children:** Jacob Hardenbergh **F45** (1780 - )

### **Cornelius JR Du Bois G91**



**Birth:** 6 Jun 1750 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Death:** 17 Mar 1816 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Cornelius Du Bois **H159 H181** (1707-1781) Margaret Hooteling **H160 H182** (1706-1788)

**Sibling:** Sarah Du Bois **G80** (1747-1821)

**Spouse:** Geertie Bruyn **G92** (1747-1816)

**Children:** Jane Du Bois (1778-1859) **F46**

### **Geertie Bruyn G92**

**Birth:** 23 Dec 1747 in Shawangunk, Ulster, New York

**Death:** 20 Mar 1816 in Hurley, Ulster, New York

**Parents:** Jacobus Bruyn **H183** (1707-1781)

Jeannie Graham **H184** (1728-1764)

**Spouse:** Cornelius JR Du Bois **G91** (1750-1816)

#### **Siblings:**

Ephraim Bruyn (-) Gertrude Bruyn (1709-1744) Cornelius Bruyn (1710-1777) Jacobus Bruyn (1749-1823) Severyn Tenhout BRUYN (1749-1794) Johannes Bruyn (1750-1814) Maria Bruyn (1752-1824) Catharine Bruyn (1754-) Cornelius Bruyn (1756-1815) Thomas Bruyn (1758-) Johanna Bruyn (1760-) Annatje Bruyn (1763-) Severyn Bruyn (1785-1856)

**Children:** Jane Du Bois **F46** (1778-1859)

## Benjamin Snyder G93



**Birth:** Nov 24, 1742 in New Platz, Kinston, NY

**Death:** 12 Sep 1831 in New Platz, Kinston, NY

**Parents:** Martinus Henry Snyder **H185** (1698-1778)

Annah Dean nute Bacher **H186** (1703-1787)

**Siblings:** Isaac Snyder **F35, G95** (1750-1829)

**Spouse:** Annatjen Brink **F34, G94** (1744-1831)

**Children:** Jacob Snyder **E17, F47** (1788-1829)

**Bio: Source (6): Benjamin was in the Rev War with the Ulster Co. MY Reg** His sixth son Benjamin, born Nov 24, 1742 married Anna Brink. They had nine children; Anna, who lived to be 102 years old; Peter, Maria, Rosanna, Martin, Rachel and Sarah, twins Catharine and **Jacob**. Benjamin died in 1831 aged 89 years and 10 months. He is our revolutionary ancestor, fighting with an Ulster Co. NY regiment. His youngest son, **Jacob** married his own cousin **Nellie** Snyder, daughter of Isaac Snyder and Susanngh Kern.



### Source (9): Hudson Valley Simmons Family Part 4

**2720. Benjamin<sup>2</sup> SNYDER {479}** <See pg. 374> (2710.Martinus<sup>1</sup>) was born 24 Nov 1742, and was christened 26 Dec 1742 in Reform Dutch Ch., Katsbaan, Ulster Co., NY. Benjamin died 12 Sep 1831.

Note1: Benjamin Snyder was a school teacher and a surveyor. He held offices such as Justice of the Peace. He also ran sloops on the Hudson Rover from Saugerties to New York City and Albany. He was the first Supervisor in the new Town of Saugerties. He also served in the 1st. Ulster Reg. in the Revolutionary War, where he was a captain.

Note2: Shortly before his death, he and his wife went to his daughter's home in Cayuga County.

Note3: He sold a sloop to the Continental forces to be used as a fire boat to be set afire and sent into the midst of the British fleet as they came up the Hudson.

Source: Birth, death, and note2 information [102], baptism and note3 [106], and marriage and note2 [102] also birth and death [7]

He married **Annatjen BRINK {473}** 7 Nov 1769. She was christened 28 Oct 1744 in Old Dutch Church, Kingston, Ulster Co., NY. She was the daughter of Jacob BRINK {349} and Maritje Legg ELICH {469}. Annatjen died 30 Jun 1831 in Cayuga Co., NY.

Note: Birth information is suspect because it is listed as 10-30-1744, two days after the baptism date.

Source: Baptism information [6], [15], birth and death [105]

They had 9 children:

- |   |       |   |
|---|-------|---|
| F | i.    | <b>Annatjen SNYDER {2679}</b> , born 29 Sep 1770.                 |
| M | ii.   | <b>Peter SNYDER {2680}</b> , born 13 Feb 1772.                    |
| F | iii.  | <b>Maria SNYDER {2681}</b> , born 5 May 1774, died 28 Mar 1794.   |
| F | iv.   | <b>Rosina SNYDER {2682}</b> , born 11 Feb 1777, died 21 Feb 1796. |
| M | v.    | <b>Martin SNYDER {2683}</b> , born 3 Feb 1779, died 15 Nov 1876.  |
| F | vi.   | <b>Sarah SNYDER {2684}</b> , christened 18 Nov 1781.              |
| F | vii.  | <b>Rachel SNYDER {2685}</b> , born 16 Nov 1781.                   |
| F | viii. | <b>Catherine SNYDER {2686}</b> , born 4 Jan 1784.                 |
| M | ix.   | <b>Jacob SNYDER {2687}</b> , born 4 Mar 1788, died 11 Jan 1867.   |

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## Annatjen Brink G94

**Birth:** 28 Oct 1744 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Death:** 30 Jun 1831 in, Cayuga, New York

**Parents:** Jacob Brink **I187** (1696-1757) and his wife Maritje Legg Elich **I188** (1710-1751)

**Spouse:** Benjamin Snyder **F33, G93** (1742-1831)

**Children:** Jacob Snyder **E17, F47** (1788-1829)



## Isaac Snyder **G95**



**Birth:** 9 Aug 1750 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Death:** 26 Jan 1829 in Saugerties, Ulster, New York

**Parents:** Martinus Henry Snyder **H189** (1698-1778) Annah Dean nute Bacher **H190** (1703-1787)

**Siblings:** Benjamin Snyder **F33**, **G93** (1742-1831) F33

**Spouse:** Susannah M Kern **F36**, **G96** (1761-1841) F36

**Marr:** 19 May 1784

**Children:** Neeltje “Nellie” Snyder **E18** (1786- )

### Bio: **See F35** for more Bio Info

**Isaac Snyder**, (b. 9 Aug 1750 - D. 26 Jan 1829) was born in New Platz, Kinston, NY to Martinus Henry Snyder and his wife Annah Dean nute Bacher and he's a younger brother to Benjamin. Isaac married in 19 May 1784 to Susannah Margaritta Kern (b. 1 Nov 1761 - d. 10 Aug 1841) a daughter of Johannes Kern and his wife Eva Nagle. Our line to Isaac is followed from his daughter **Nellie Snyder**  
Isaac is our other Snyder **Revolutionary ancestor**.

### Source:(10)



**2724. Isaac<sup>2</sup> SNYDER {2550}** <See pg. 375> (2710.Martinus<sup>1</sup>) was born 9 Aug 1750, and was christened 8 Oct 1750 in Reform Dutch Ch., Katsbaan, Ulster Co., NY. Isaac died 26 Jan 1829.

Note1: Isaac Snyder was a twin to Abraham. He died at the age of 78-5-17 days.

Note2: He also served in the 1st. Reg., 4th Company, Revolutionary War.

Source: Birth, death, and note1 information [102], baptism [106], note2 and marriage [105]

He married **Susan Margaret CARN {2711}** 19 May 1785.

Source: Family relationship established [102]

### They had 5 children:

- |   |      |  |
|---|------|--|
| F | i.   | <b>Neeltje SNYDER {2712}</b> , christened 29 Jan 1786. |
| F | ii.  | <b>Rachel SNYDER {2713}</b> , christened 28 Jun 1787.  |
| M | iii. | <b>Peter SNYDER {2714}</b> , christened 17 May 1789.   |
| M | iv.  | <b>Zechariah SNYDER {2715}</b> , born 20 Sep 1794.     |
| F | v.   | <b>Leah SNYDER {2716}</b> , christened 10 Nov 1799.    |

## Susannah Margaritta Carn **G96**

**Birth:** 1 Nov 1761 in, New York

**Death:** 10 Aug 1841 in Saugerties, Ulster, New York,

**Parents:** Johannes Kern **G71** (1735- ) Eva Nagel **G72** (1735-1822)

**Spouse:** Isaac Snyder (1750-1829) **F35**, **G95**

**Child:** Neeltje “Nellie” Snyder (1786 - ) **E18**

**BIO Also known as** Susan Margaret Carn/ Kern



## Generation H

### Snyder Lineage continued

#### **Cornelis Lamberts H133**



**Birth:** At sea - 4 May 1661 in New Amsterdam, New York, New York

**Death:** 1725 in Hurley, Ulster, New York— born on the voyage

**Parents:** Huybert Lambertse Brink **I265** (1603-1660) Hendrickje Cornelisse **I266**

**Spouse:** Marikjen E Meynderse **H134** (1661-1726)

**Children:** Jacob Brink (1696-1757) **G67, H187**

**BIO: Cornelis was born on the voyage to America and arrived in New Amsterdam in December, 1659**

**Source (7.2):** Lineage of the Brink Family - *from Olde Ulster Magazine*

THE Brink Family in America (except those who have come with the recent Holland emigration since 1846) are descended from Lambert Huybertse (Brink), who arrived in New Amsterdam in December, 1659, with the Geloove (Faith). The entry upon the ship's books is "Lambert Huybertsen from Wagening [Wageningen], wife and two children." To these must be added a son, Cornelius, **born on the voyage**. Wageningen is a town on the right bank of the Rhine in Gelderland. It is about twelve miles from Arnhem. The Van Wagenen family of this county came from this town and takes their name there from it.

CORNELIS LAMBERTSEN married Marikjen Egbertse Meynderse in Kingston 23 April, 1685. She was born in New Amsterdam 27 April, 1661 He purchased a tract of land between the Esopus and Plattekill creeks in the south part of the present town of Saugerties on 6th of February, 1688. He thus became the earliest permanent settler of that town. Most of this land is still in the possession of Charles Brink, descendant. **Children:**

(24) Hendrickje; Baptized 19 April, 1686.

(25) Heberth (Egbert): Baptized at Marbletown 26 December, 1681

(26) Lambert: Baptized 13 October, 1689.

(27) Hendrick: Baptized 28 January, 1692. (28) Jacob3: Baptized 3 June, 1694.

(29) Rachel: Baptized 3 June. 1694. A twin of Jacob.

**(30) Jacob; Baptized 5 January, 1696. G67**

(31) Mynert: Baptized I May, 1698.

(32) Janneke: Baptized 7 May, 1699.

(33) Lysbet: Baptized 23 March, 1701.

(34) Annatie: Baptized 24 March, 1706

#### **Marikjen Egbertse Meynderse H134**

**Birth:** 27 Apr 1661 in New Amsterdam, Queens, New York

**Death:** 8 Mar 1726 in Kingston, Ulster, New York,

**Parents:** Egbert Meynderse **H267** (1635-1684) Jaepje Jans **H268** (1645- )

**Spouse:** Cornelis L Brink **H133** (1661-1725)

**Children:** Jacob Brink (1696-1757) **G67**

#### **Jan Post H135**

**Birth:** 27 Mar 1680 in Harlem, NY, New York

**Death:** 1708 in New York,

**Parents:** Jan Jansen Postmael **I269** (1655-1693) and wife Jeanne Leseur **I270** (1660-1675)

**Spouse:** Cornelia Van Esselsteyn **H136** (1684-1758)

**Children:** Annetje Post **G68** (1703-1732)

### **Cornelia Van Esselsteyn H136**

**Birth:** 1684 in Claverack, Columbia, New York

**Death:** 1758 in, New York

**Parents:** Marten Cornelisse Van Esselsteyn (1634-1704) Mayke Cornelise Barrevelt (1640- )

**Spouse:** Jan Post **H135** (1680-1708)

**Children:** Annetje Post **G68** (1703-1732)

### **H137 – H144 didn't come to America**

### **Aert Aertse Van Wagenen H145**



**Birth:** 15 Oct 1679 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Death:** 10 Jun 1740 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents:** Jacob Aertsen Van Wagenen (1652-1715) Sarah Pels (1659-1710)

**Siblings:**

- Rebecca Van Wagenen (1685-1695) **H148**
- Isaac VAN WAGENEN (1703-1807) **H149**

**Spouse:** Marytje Low **H146** (1685-1733)

**Children:** Jacob A Van Wagenen **G73** (1707-1775)

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### **VAN WAGENEN GFNEALOGY**

#### **Children of Jacob Aartsen, No. 5, and Sara Pels.**

(All Baptized at Kingston except Jacob.)

- 18. Aart.** Born October 15; baptized October 26, 1679. Sponsors, Jan Willem Hoogteeling and Barbara Janse. Married Marytje Low, October 14, 1705, at Kingston, daughter of Pieter Low and Lysbet Blansjan; baptized at Kingston, January 1, 1686; died June 20, 1733. Aart Van Wagenen died June 10, 1740 (Bible Record).

### **Marytje Low H146**

**Birth:** 18 Dec 1685 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Death:** 20 Jun 1733 in Kingston, Ulster, New York, United

**Parents:** Peter Cornelius Louw **I291** (1643-1691) and Elizabeth Blanchan **I292** (1651-1715)

**Spouse:** Aert A Van Wagenen **H145** (1679-1740)

**Children:** Jacob A Van Wagenen **G73** (1707-1775)

**BIO:** Marytje's father Pieter Cornellissen Louw sailed from Holstein February, 1659, in the ship Faith, and came to Esopus, and on the 27th of October, 1668, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Matthys Blanshan.

### Jean Freer H147



**Birth:** 16 Apr 1682 in Kingston, Ulster, New York  
**Death:** 9 Aug 1690 in Kingston, Ulster, New York  
**Parents:** Hugo Freer (1) **I293** (1666-1732) and Jannetje Wibau **I294** (1634-1693)  
**Half-Siblings:** Hugo Freer Sr. (2) (*Hugo (1) had a son Hugo (2) who was called Sr.*)  
**Spouse:** Rebecca Van Wagenen **H148** (1685-1695)  
**Children:** Sara Freer (1708-1778) **G74**

### Rebecca Van Wagenen H148



**Birth:** 11 Apr 1685 in Kingston, Ulster, New York  
**Death:** 8 Dec 1695 in New Paltz, Dutchess, New York  
**Parents:** Jacob Aertsen Van Wagenen (1652-1715) **I295** and Sarah Pels (1659-1710) **I296**  
**Siblings:**

- Aert Aertse Van Wagenen (1679-1740) **H145**
- Isaac Van Wagenen (1703-1807) **H149**

**Spouse:** Jean Freer (1682-1690) **H149**

**Children:** Sara Freer (1708-1778) **G74**

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VAN WAGENEN GFNEALOGY

#### Children of Jacob Aartsen, No. 5, and Sara Pels.

(All Baptized at Kingston except Jacob.)

21. Rebecka. Born April 11; baptized April 12, 1685.  
Sponsors, Lawrence Van Schaick and Mary Pels.  
Married Jan Freer, about 1706.

### Isaac Van Wagenen H149



**Birth:** 14 Aug 1703 in Kingston, Ulster, New York  
**Death:** 3 Mar 1807 in Kingston, Ulster, New York  
**Parents:** Jacob Aertsen Van Wagenen **I297** (1652-1715) Sarah Pels **I298** (1659-1710)  
**Siblings:**

- Aert Aertse Van Wagenen **H145** (1679-1740)
- Rebecca Van Wagenen **H148** (1685-1695)

**Spouse:** Catrina Freer **H150** (1703-1775)

**Children:** Isaac Van Wagenen **G75** (1729-1797)

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VAN WAGENEN GFNEALOGY

#### Children of Jacob Aartsen, No. 5, and Sara Pels.

(All Baptized at Kingston except Jacob.)

31. Isaac. Born August 14; baptized August 22, 1703.  
Married at Kingston, March 10, 1723, Catrina Freer.

### Catrina Freer H150



**Birth:** 1703 in Kingston, Ulster, New York  
**Death:** 1 Apr 1775 in Kingston, Ulster, New York  
**Parents:** Hugo Freer Sr. (2) **I293** (1666-1732) and wife Marie Anne Leroy **I294** (1673-1718)  
**Spouse:** Isaac VAN WAGENEN **H149** (1703-1807)  
**Children:** Isaac Van Wagenen **G75** (1729-1797)

## Hendricus Deyo H151



**Birth:** 12 Oct 1690 in New Paltz, Ulster, New York  
**Death:** 1739 in New Paltz, Ulster, New York  
**Parents:** Pieter Deyo **I301** (1648-1700) Agatha Nickol **I302** (1655-1690)  
**Spouse:** Margaret Van Bommel **H152** (1693-1747)  
**Children:** Sara Deyo **G76** (1733-1794)

**BIO:** In 1708, Hendricus' father Pierre 's lands were divided between his four sons Abraham B-1 (1767-1725), Christian B-3 (1681-after 1765), Pierre B-4 (1683-after 1755) and Hendricus B-7 (bp. 1690-after 1737). At this time, Hendricus was given unto the care of Col. Jacob Rutsen of Marbletown and his share of Pierre's lands divided between his three brothers. Hendricus later married Margaret Van Bommel (1715), had 10 children, paid taxes in New Paltz in 1723, and was listed as a freeholder in 1728. Abraham B-1 married Elsie Clearwater in 1702 and had three children. The Deyo House was most likely transferred to Abraham after his father's death. Two surviving receipts reveal that Abraham was a New Paltz taxpayer in 1712/3 and Tax Collector in 1723. Our line follows Sara who married Isaac Van Wagenen in 1754. [Source\(36\): Deyo Family Web site; \[http://www.deyofamily.org/family\\\_history.htm\]\(http://www.deyofamily.org/family\_history.htm\)](#)

2877. Hendricus<sup>2</sup> DEYO {2224} <See pg. 400> (2867.Pierre<sup>2</sup>, 2865.Christian<sup>1</sup>) was christened 12 Oct 1690.

Source: Baptism and marriage information [65]

Source(10):

He married Margaret Van BOMMEL {2252}. She was christened 23 Apr 1693. She was the daughter of Peter Van BOMMEL {2253} and Deborah DAVIDS {2254}. Margaret died 21 Feb 1747.

Source: Baptism, death, and parents information [65]

They had 10 children:

F	i.	Deborah DEYO {2268}, born 1717.
M	ii.	Peter DEYO {2269}, born 1718.
M	iii.	Isaac DEYO {2270}, born 1723.
M	iv.	Benjamin DEYO {2271}, born 1725.
M	v.	Johannes DEYO {2272}, born 1726.
M	vi.	Christoffel DEYO {2273}, born 1728.
F	vii.	Hagetta DEYO {2274}, born 1729.
M	viii.	Hendricus DEYO {2275}, born 1731.
F	ix.	Sarah DEYO {2276}, born 1733.
M	x.	David DEYO {2277}, born 1737.

## Margaret Van Bommel H152

**Birth:** 23 Apr 1693 in Kingston, Ulster, New York  
**Death:** 21 Feb 1747 in New Paltz, Ulster, New York  
**Parents:** Peter Van Bommel **I303** (1655-1733) Deborah Davis **I304** (1665-1693)  
**Spouse:** Hendricus Deyo **H151** (1690-1739)  
**Children:** Sara Deyo **G76** (1733-1794)  
**Bio** See **H151**

**H153 H154 Unknown**

## Johannes Van Wagenen H155



**Birth:** 18 Nov 1722 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Death:** in Ulster, New York

**Parents** Simon Van Wagenen **I309** (1689-1734)

Maria Schepmoes **I310** (1698-1734)

**Spouse** Elizabeth Burhans **H156** (1718-)

**Children** Maria Van Wagenen **G78** (1754-)

### BIO

<sup>1</sup> Simon Van Wagenen, bap. at Kingston 7 April 1689, was son of Gerrit Aartsen and Clara Pels. He m. 27 May 1620 Maria, dau. of Johannes Schepmoes and Neeltje Gerritsen, bap. at Kingston 1 May 1698.

Gerrit Aartsen was son of Aart Jacobsen and Annetje Gerrits. Aart Jacobsen was from Wageningen, a town on the Rhine, ten miles West of Arnheim in Gelderland, and his descendants take their name from that town.

Johannes Schepmoes, bap. in N. Y. City 7 April 1672, was son of Dirck Schepmoes and Maria Willems. He m. in Kingston 18 Feb. 1697 Neeltje Gerritsen, widow of Peter Crispell. Dirck Schepmoes was bap. in N. Y. 2 Sept. 1648, son of Jan Janszen Schepmoes and Sara Pieters.

## Elizabeth Burhans H156

**Birth:** 24 Aug 1718 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Death:** in Ulster, New York

**Parents:** Barent Burhans **I311** (1681-1740) Margrietje Jansen **I312** (1684-1759)

**Spouse:** Johannes Van Wagenen **H155** (1722- )

**Children:** Maria Van Wagenen **G78** (1754- )

[Source\(70\): Burhans genealogy: descendants from the first ancestor in ..., Pages 1-346](#)

Elisabeth was the third daughter and sixth child of Jan Burhans and Helena Traphagen. She was baptized at Kingston 7 July 1684, and admitted as a member of the Church 3 April 1704. She married Jan Ploeg, bap. in Kingston 5 May 1681, son of Hendrick Albertse and Tryntje Pieters. No record appears of Elisabeth's marriage on Church Books, and it is possible that she had more children than have been found on Record. It has been difficult to trace the descendants, but though not so full as could be desired, the record is quite perfect so far as it is given here.

### BARENT BURHANS

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**165** Elisabeth, bap. 24 Aug. 1718, m. 1st at Kingston 5 Oct. 1739 Petrus Osterhout, bap. 7 May 1710, son of Pieter Jans Oosterhoudt and Heyltje Schut.

Elisabeth Burhans m. 2d 20 Aug. 1748, at Kingston, Johannes Van Wagenen, bap. 18 Nov. 1722, son of Simon Van Wagenen<sup>1</sup> and Mary Schepmoes. After her death Johannes Van Wagenen married Helena Kittle in 1760.

### Children of Elizabeth Burhans H156 and Johannes Van Wagenen H155:

1. Simon, bap. at Kingston 16 April 1749, m. Catharine Kittle, perhaps the daughter of Jeremías Kittle and Eva Markel, bap. at Kingston 23 June 1745.
2. Margriet, bap. 6 Oct. 1751, d. 26 Jan. 1833. She m. 6 Oct. 1770 Petrus Whitaker, son of Samuel Whitaker and Catryna Burhans, bap. 30 March 1746, d. 20 Aug. 1823.
3. **Maria G78**, bap. at Marbletown, N. Y., 29 June 1754, m. by State License, dated 26 Nov. 1772, Dr. Benjamin Peters.
4. Elizabeth, bap. at Marbletown 14 Oct. 1757, m. at Kingston 28 Feb. 1784



## Isaac Hasbrouck H157



**Birth:** 31 Jan 1722 in New Paltz, Ulster, New York  
**Death:** 15 Jun 1789 in New Paltz, Ulster, New York, United  
**Parents:** Jacob Hasbrouck **I313** (1688-1761) and Hester Bevier **I314** (1686-1742)  
**Spouse:** Maria Bruyn **H158** (1723-1776)  
**Children:** Jacob I Hasbrouck **G79** (1746-1838)



**BIO:** Isaac is a 3rd Ulster County Militia second lieutenant Revolutionary War Veteran

**Source:** (32) "The Hasbrouck Family in America" by Kenneth E. Hasbrouck:

**Source** (14.1)

**ISAAC HASBROUCK**, b. 1-31-1722, bp. Kingston 3-11, sp. Abraham Bevier & Rachel Vernoooy; d. 6-15-1789 Marbletown; m. Kingston 8-30-1745 **MARIA BRUYN**, bp. Kingston 6-23-1723, sp. Tjerk DeWitt & Anna Palen; d. 10-8-1776 (Kyserike Cem.) dau. of **JACOBUS BRUYN & TRYNTJE SCHOONMAKER**. He Signed the Articles of Association was Capt. of 3rd Ulster Militia and of 3rd N. Y. Line. A portrait of Maria is in the possession of the Monroe family of Seneca Falls.

178. Jacob I. 1746
179. Jacobus Bruyn 1749
180. John 1751
181. Jacobus Bruyn 1753
182. Severyn 1756
183. Maria 1758
184. Hester 1760
185. Catharine 1762
186. Benjamin I. 1764
187. Lewis 1767
188. Anna 1769

## Hasbroucks in The Revolutionary Army –

Patricia Hasbrouck Martin from Richardson, TX -- a descendant of both Abraham and Jean – has been doing extensive research on relatives who served in the Revolutionary War and has sent us information on a Hasbrouck father and son who served together. **Isaac Hasbrouck** was a second lieutenant in Denton's company of the 4th Ulster County Regiment in 1780. Subsequently he became a captain in the 3rd Ulster Militia and the 3rd New York Line. His son, **Jacob I. Hasbrouck**, served as a private in the 3rd Ulster County Militia. This is the only Revolutionary War father/son pair we have discovered so far in the Hasbrouck genealogy.

## Maria (Hasbrouck) Bruyn H158

**Birth:** 23 Jun 1723 in Shawangunk, Ulster, New York  
**Death:** 8 Oct 1776 in Kingston, Ulster, New York  
**Parents:** Jacobus Bruyn **I315** (1680-1744) and Tryntje Schoonmaker **I316** (1684-1763)  
**Sibling:** Jacobus Bruyn **H183** (1707-1781)  
**Spouse:** Isaac Hasbrouck **H157** (1722-1789)  
**Children:** Jacob I Hasbrouck **G79** (1746-1838)



### **Cornelius Du Bois H159**



**Birth:** 9 Dec 1707 in New Paltz, Ulster, New York

**Death:** 30 Mar 1781 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents:** Solomon Du Bois **I317** (1669-1759) Tryntje Gerritsen **I318** (1669-1744)

**Siblings:** Hendricus Du Bois **H179** (1710-1780)

**Spouse:** Margaret Hooteeling **H160** – **H182** (1706-1788)

**Children:**

- Sarah Du Bois (1747-1821) **G80**
- Cornelius JR Du Bois (1750-1816) **G91**



**BIO:** New York; In the Revolution war as Colony and State

### **Margaret Hooteeling H160**

**Birth:** 18 Aug 1706 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Death:** 25 Dec 1788 in Claverack, Columbia, New York,

**Parents:** Philip Hoogteeling **I319** (1681- )

Jannetje Roosa **I320** (1675-1726)

**Spouse:** Cornelius Du Bois **H159** - **H181** (1707-1781)

**Children:**

- Sarah Du Bois (1747-1821) **G80**
- Cornelius JR Du Bois (1750-1816) **G91**

### ***Jabez Wood H161***



**Birth:** 29 Sept 1690 in Middleboro, Plymouth, Massachusetts  
**Death:** 06 Jan 1772 in Essex, Massachusetts, United  
**Parents:** Samuel Wood (1647-1718) Rebecca Morton (1651-1718)  
**Spouse:** Mercy Fuller (1696-1737)  
**Children:** Ebenezer Wood (1729-1810)

**BIO:** Jabez is our link to the Mayflower Passengers through his marriage to Mercy Fuller.

### ***Mercy Fuller H162***

**Birth:** 01 April 1696 in Barnstable County, Massachusetts  
**Death:** 3 Nov 1737 in Middleboro, Plymouth, Massachusetts  
**Parents:** Jabez Fuller (1663-1711) Mary Hallett (1667-1721)  
**Spouse:** Jabez Wood (1690-1772)  
**Children:** Ebenezer Wood (1729-1810)

**BIO:** Mercy is our link to the 6 passengers on the Mayflower. Mercy is the Great, Great, Granddaughter of Edward and Ann Fuller as well as John Howland and his wife Elisabeth Tilley and the Great, Great, Great, Granddaughter of John Tilley and Joan Hurst Tilley; all 6 were passengers on the Mayflower

### ***William Hubbard H163***



**Birth:** 1720 in Wyfordby, Leicestershire, England  
**Death:** in Kakiat,  
**Parents:** Edward Hubbard (1675-1731) Ann Hubbard (1679-1727)  
**Spouse:** Elizabeth Dennis (1711-1773)  
**Children:** Margaret Hubbard (1746-1798)



### ***Elizabeth Dennis H164***



**Birth:** 11 Oct 1711 in Thorpe Arnold, Leicestershire, , England  
**Death:** 14 Jun 1773 in Kakiat, NY  
**Parents:** John Dennis (1675-) Mary Leake (1679-)  
**Spouse:** William Hubbard (1720-)  
**Children:** Margaret Hubbard (1746-1798)

### **Abraham Jacobsen Kool H165**

**Birth:** 2 Nov 1707 in Hackensack, Bergen, New Jersey

**Death:** 1825 in New York,

**Parents:** Jacob Jacobsen Kool (1673-1728) and Barbara Hanse (1666-1749)

**Spouse:** Annetje Meyer (1711-)

**Children:** Isaac Abrahamsen Cole (1741-1800)

**BIO:** Abraham (Jacobsen) Kool, son of Jacob (Jacobsen) Kool (second American born ancestor), son of Jacob (Barentsen) Kool (first American born ancestor), son of Barent (Jacobsen) Kool (first American ancestor, but born in Holland), married Annetje Me3-er, daughter of Ide Meyer and Geertruyt Van Dalsen, born at Tappan, November 18, 1711, and baptized there January 15, 1712. The marriage occurred during a break in the Tappan marriage record (this record fails from January 21, 1727, to September 23, 1750) and its date is therefore lost.

Abraham Kool and Annetje Meyer were received as members upon profession into the Tappan church, December 26, 1737. Annetje Meyer came of one of the oldest Holland families in America. As the name will appear again in the fifth American-born generation of our family, in Elizabeth Meyer, wife of David Cole, a son of Isaac Cole and Catharine Serven, I will here give enough of the Meyer family to reach Annetje Meyer, wife of Abraham Kool, intending to carry the family down to Elizabeth Meyer in connection with the Van Houten family (See Part HI.) than one child. This was Willem, born June 15, 1718, and baptized at Tappan, June 17, 1718. He married Elizabeth Vervelen and had numerous descendants. Yet on the New York records I find the marriage of John Parsell and Neeltje Vandervoort, February 25, 1744. I have little doubt that this John was also a child of Nicholas and Geertje. He and his wife at once appear on the baptismal record at Tappan, which gives them in time four children in all. The name Kool runs out in this branch.

### **Annetje Meyer H166**

**Birth:** 18 Nov 1711 in Tappan, Orange, New York

**Death**

**Parents:** Ide Meyer (1687-1763) Geertruyt VanDalsen (1693-1693)

**Spouse:** Abraham Jacobsen Kool (1707-1825)

**Children:** Isaac Abrahamsen Cole (1741-1800)

**BIO:** Annetje Meyer came of one of the oldest Holland families in America. See **H165** for more information

**THE MEYER FAMILY.**—The first American ancestor of the Meyer family in America was Adolph Meyer (or Mayer), a native of Ulson, a parish of Berthelm in the German Province of Westphalia, who emigrated to New Amsterdam in 1661. His arrival was followed soon after by the advent of his kinsmen, Andrew and John Meyer, brothers. They must have been on friendly terms with the Van Vorsts at Bergen, for, on November 5, 1671, Andrew's marriage to Miss Vrontie, eldest daughter of Ide Van Vorst, was duly solemnized in the old Dutch Church on the heights, and on June 13, 1677, Miss Ann Van Vorst, Vrontie's sister, was united to John Meyer in the same church. Andrew and John both took their wives to New Amsterdam, where they prospered and reared large families. In 1694 John removed to Tappan and located near the Sparkill Brook. John's wife, then a widow, received her share of the Tappan patent at the division in 1704. Their children, whose descendants spread southward into Bergen County, were Catharine, Ide, John, Judith, Iden, Cornelius, Ann, Elizabeth, and Andrew.

Adolph Meyer removed to near Demarest in Bergen County, where he settled on a large farm purchased by him from the Demarests. His issue spread all over Bergen County and are numerous to-day.

Source (16)

### **Abraham Serven H167**

**Birth:** 27 Sep 1719 in Tappan, Orange, New York

**Death:** 1806

**Parents:** Philip E Serven (1685/9-1723) and wife Katrina Stypers (1689-1768)

**Spouse:** Breghe Smith (1731-1833)

**Children:** Catharine Serven (1747-1832)

**BIO:** Abraham Serven, born Sept. 27, 1719, baptized Oct. 13, 1719. Married Breghe (or Bridget) Smith, and became the father of eleven children, of whom the oldest was Catharine Serven; [Source \(3\)](#)

### **Breghe Smith H168**

**Birth:** 9 Nov 1731 in Tappan, Rockland, New York

**Death**

**Parents:** Gerrit Smith (1685-1750) and Brechje Haring (1692-)

**Spouse:** Abraham Serven (1719-1806)

**Children:** Catharine Serven (1747-1832)

**BIO:** [Source \(15\)](#) Gerrit Smidt, eldest son of Lambert A. and Margrietje G. (Blauvelt) Smidt, was baptized November 15, 1685, in New York City, and settled at Tappan, where he was admitted to the church in 1708, and later served as deacon and elder. This region was then a part of Orange county, and he was a member of the militia company of that county in 1715. He was a smith by occupation, and last appeared on the record in 1750. A number of his children were baptized at Hackensack, New Jersey. He built a warehouse at Greenbush (now Blauveltville), which was torn down during the revolution and afterward rebuilt by his descendant. He married, October II, 1710, at Tappan, Brechtje Haring, daughter of Peter and Margaret (Bogart) Haring. The latter was a daughter of Jan Louwe Bogart, born 1630, and his wife Cornelia Everts. Peter Haring, born August 13, 1664, was a son of John Haring, who died December 7, 1683, and his wife, Margaret Cozine, born May 5, 1640. Gerrit Smidt had children baptized at Tappan; Lambert, died young; Lambert, January 30, 1/14; Petrus, mentioned below. At Hackensack: Margrietje, born July 21, 1719, baptism recorded at both Tappan and Hackensack, August 2, of the same year; John Peterson, April 25. 1724; Arie, September 27, 1729; **Brechtje**, November 9, 1731; Gerrit, September 17, 1735.

## Johannes Joseph Blauvelt H169



**Birth:** 19 Nov 1714 in Tappan, Rockland, New York  
**Death:** 2 Oct 1789 in Orangeburg, Rockland, New York  
**Parents:** Joseph H Blauvelt (1687-1733) Elizabeth Van Dalsen (1690-1733)  
**Siblings:** Aeltje Blauvelt (1726-1820)  
**Spouse:** Margrietje Smidt (1720-1784)  
**Children:** Cornelius Blauvelt (1750-1840)  
**BIO:**



(113) JOHANNES JOS. BLAUVELT, (Joseph Blauvelt, 23), was born November 19th., 1714, and baptised at Tappan, #223, on January 11th., 1715. On September 28th., 1739 he married Margrietje Smidt, (251), daughter of Cornelius Lambertsen Smith, (53) and VROUTIE Van Houten, born July 6th., 1720, baptised at Tappan, #350, August 2nd., 1720. The farm of Johannes was a

short distance west of what is now the village of Blauvelt, N.Y.; there, in 1741, he built a small, but very substantial stone house which stood until a very recent date, the year of its building distinctly cut in a stone, set in its wall beside the door. As his family grew, two additions were built on. In the wall of one of these there was a tablet inscribed—

† † B — M B  
MI X 24  
Ano 1752

showing that section was built in May 1752.



*\* Note: Our two 4<sup>th</sup> generation ancestors Johannes and Margrietje marry and bring the line back into one line – Johannes is one of our two Blauvelt Revolutionary War ancestors*

## Margrietje Smidt H170

**Birth:** 6 Jul 1720 in Tappan, Rockland, New York  
**Death:** 18 Jul 1784 in Orangeburg, Rockland, New York  
**Parents:** Cornelius Smidt (1691-) and wife VROUTIE Van Houten (1692-1777)  
**Spouse:** Johannes J Blauvelt (1714-1789)  
**Children:** Cornelius Blauvelt (1750-1840) G85

### BIO Source(6):

(251) MARGRIETJE SMITH, (Cornelius Smith, 53), was born July 6th., 1720, and baptised at Tappan, #350, on August 2nd., 1720. She married Major Johannes Jos. Blauvelt, #113, on September 28th., 1739. He was the son of Joseph Blauvelt, (23) and Elizabeth Van Dalsen, born November 19th., 1714, and baptised at Tappan, #223, on January 11th., 1715. She died July 18th., 1784, and he died October 2nd., 1789. Both are buried in the old Clausland grave yard at Orangeburg, N.Y.

The children of Maj. Johannes Jos. Blauvelt, (113) and Margrietje Smith, (251) will be found under the father's number.

### **William Nagel H171**

**Birth:** 10 Apr 1716 in Tappan, Bergen, New Jersey

**Death:** in Hackensack, Bergen, New Jersey,

**Parents:** Barent Nagel **I341** (1671-1678) Sarah Kiersen **I342** (1682-1760)

**Spouse:** Lena (Elena) Alyea **H172** (1719-1792)

**Children:** Rebecca Nagel **G86** (1755-1786)

**BIO:** [Source: \(27\)](#)

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#### HISTORY OF HARLEM.

WILLIAM (21), (SON OF BARENT), HAD ISSUE:

44. Sarah, born April 4, 1749, married Daniel De Klerck, September 26, 1766, had two children.
45. Petrus, baptized March 17, 1751.
46. Margritye, baptized February 4, 1753, married Gerardus Ryker, had four children.
47. Rebecca, baptized March 31, 1755, married Cornelius Blauvelt, April 16, 1773, had five children.
48. Lena, baptized May 30, 1757, married Thomas Demarest, in August, 1779, had four children.
49. Maria, baptized October 5, 1759.
50. Barent, baptized February 21, 1762.

### **Lena (Elena) Alyea H172**

**Birth:** 25 Jan 1719 in Hackensack Reformed Dutch Church, Bergen, New Jersey

**Death:** 1792 in Hackensack, Bergen, New Jersey

**Parents:** Pieter Aliee **I343** (1685-1757) Margritie Albertse Van Voorhees **I344** (1695-1764)

**Spouse:** William Nagel **H171** (1716- )

**Children:** Rebecca Nagel **G86** (1755-1786)

### **Jacob Vanderbilt H173**

**Vanderbilt Name Meaning and History:** Dutch (Van der Bilt) and North German: topographic name for someone living by a low hill, from Middle Low German *bulte* 'mound', 'low hill'. De Bilt is the name of an area just northeast of Utrecht.

**Birth** 25 May 1692 in Brooklyn, Kings, New York,

**Death** 14 Dec 1760 in Staten Island, Richmond, New York

**Parents** Aris Janse Vanderbilt **I345** (1653-1715) Hillitje Hillegonde Remsen **I346** (1653-1711)

**Spouse(1)** Hilletje Hardenburgh (1703-1750)

**Children** Dirck Vanderbilt (1739- )

**Spouse(2)** Neeltje Tuenessen Denyse **H174** (1698-1770)

**BIO:** **Vanderbilt Name Meaning and History:** Dutch (Van der Bilt) and North German: topographic name for someone living by a low hill, from Middle Low German *bulte* 'mound', 'low hill'. De Bilt is the name of an area just northeast of Utrecht.

### **Descendants of Jacobus Vanderbilt**

Jacob Vanderbilt Will of Jacob Vanderbilt was written 10 May 1759 and proved 9 Jan 1761. His wife, Neeltie Denyse, survived him by ten years. He mentions his children in order of birth, Dennis (Denys), Hellitye, Jacobus, Helena, (Magdalena), John (Johannes), Cornelius, Anne (Anathea), Phebe (Femmete), and Neeltie. He also mentions his five grandchildren from his deceased son Adrian. He left an estate of some 230 acres, a good barn and a well-built house, plus equipment, animals and slaves necessary for farming, but Neeltje had the entire estate auctioned off and gave each child an equal share of the proceeds.

He does not mention a son William. So if he had a son William, this son had to die early. The William who married Maria (Lea) Van Duyn and had five children, died in 1772 and his father Jacob was executor of his



estate. That William appears to be the son of Jacob Vanderbilt and Neeltje Van Horn and the grandson of Jan Vanderbilt and Ida Suydam.

He was born on 25 January 1691/92 at New Bedford, NY. He was the son of Aris Janse Vanderbilt and Hillitje Remsen. **Jacob Vanderbilt married Neiltje Denyse**, daughter of **Denys Teunisen** and **Helena Cortelyou**, circa 1715. Jacob Vanderbilt died on 14 December 1760 at Staten Island, NY, at age 68.

*Note: There is controversy on which mother was Dirks', Hilletje Hardenburgh or Neeltje Tuenessen Denyse:*

### **Neeltje Tuenessen Denyse H174**

**Birth** 16 Apr 1654 in Narrow, Kings, New York

**Death** 9 Dec 1770 in Brooklyn, Kings, New York

**Parents** Denyse Tuenessen **I347** (1664 - )

Helena Cortelyou **I348** (1663-1726)

**Spouse** Jacob Vanderbilt **H173** (1692-1760)

**Child** Dirck Vanderbilt **G87** (1737/38 - )

Source (57):

#### **Register in alphabetical order, of the early settlers of Kings County, Long**

By Teunis G. Bergen

GENEALOGY.

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*Denyse* or *Dionys Tuenessen*, bp. Apl. 16, 1654; m. 1<sup>st</sup>, Oct. 22, 1682, Elizabeth da. of the Rev. Theodorus Johannes Polhemius of Fl<sup>b</sup>; m. 2<sup>d</sup>, Aug. 12, 1685, Helena da. of Jacques Cortelyou and wid. of Claes or Nich<sup>s</sup> Van Brunt of N. U.; d. prior to 1707. Was a master carpenter, and bought land in 1687 in Fl<sup>b</sup>, where he then resided and took the oath of allegiance, his name appearing on the patent of said town in 1685. After his second marriage he removed to the lands of his wife on the Nayack tract in the vicinity of the Narrows, and also owned lands at Yellow Hoek. Owned lands on S. I., where he appears to have resided a portion of his time and held the office of justice of the peace. Dec. 30, 1701, as of S. I., he signed a petition of the anti-Leislerian faction. Bought lands at Millstone, N. J., in 1701, and assessed for 80 A. in N. U. in 1706. After his death his wid. m. Hendrick Hendricksen. His descendants adopted *Denyse* as their surname. Issue:—Jaques; Theunis, bp. Apl. 24, 1687, and d. young; Neeltje, bp. Sept. 22, 1689, m. Jacob Vanderbilt of S. I.; Tunis, bp. Apl. 2, 1692; Femmetje, m. — Gerretsen of Six Mile Run, N. J.; Cornelis, bp. Apl. 26, 1696; and Helena, b. 1700, m. Mar. 9, 1717, Frederick Van Leeuwen or Liew of J<sup>a</sup>, who settled at Three Mile Run, N. J., d. Mar. 6, 1784. Signed his name "*Denys Tuenessen*."

## H175 – H176 Unknown as yet

### Abraham Hardenberg H177



**Birth:** 7 Jan 1710 in Kingston, Ulster, New York  
**Death:** 13 Nov 1771 in Kingston, Ulster, New York  
**Parents:** Johannes Hardenbergh **I353** (1670-1745) Catherine Rutsen **I354** (1676-1745)  
**Spouse:** Marretjen Roosa **H178** (1721-1752)  
**Children:** Lt. J A Hardenbergh **G89** (1743-1795)

### Marretjen Roosa H178

**Birth:** 26 Feb 1721 in Kingston, Ulster, New York  
**Death:** 1752 in New Paltz, Ulster, New York  
**Parents:** Claas Roosa **I355** (1684-1721) Sarah Rutsen **I356** (1678-1721)  
**Spouse:** Abraham Hardenberg **H177** (1710-1771)  
**Children:** Lt. J A Hardenbergh **G89** (1743-1795)

### Hendricus Du Bois H179



**Birth:** 31 Dec 1710 in new Paltz, Ulster, New York  
**Death:** 6 Jun 1780 in Kingston, Ulster, New York  
**Parents:** Solomon Du Bois **I357** (1669-1759)  
Tryntje Gerritsen **I358** (1669-1744)  
**Sibling:** Cornelius Du Bois **H181** (1707-1781)  
**Spouse:** Jannetje Hooteeling **H180** (1713-1792)  
**Children:** Rachel Du Bois **G90** (1749-1774)



Hendricus was an enlisted man in the Colonial Levi Pawling's Regiment, thus one of our Revolutionary War veterans.

### Jannetje Hoogteeling H180

**Birth** 15 Feb 1713 in Kingston, Ulster, New York  
**Death** 30 Mar 1792 in New Paltz, Ulster, New York  
**Parents** Conrad Mathys Hoogteeling **I359** (1667-1745)  
Tryntje Van Slyck **I360** (1667-1697)  
**Spouse** Hendricus Du Bois **H179** (1710-1780)  
**Children** Rachel Du Bois **G90** (1749-1774)

**BIO:** Sometimes spelled Hooteeling Hoogteeling. **Conrad Mathys Houghtaling**, "young man," and **Tryntje Willemsz Van Slyk**, "young daughter of New Albany," had first banns of their marriage announced in the Albany Reformed Dutch Church on 26 August 1688 (HSYB 1904). She was the daughter of William Van Slyk and Bieltje Nieffens (?) (Innes Getty Coll., NYG&B, 7:12). In 1699 Conrad pledged his allegiance to the English Crown at Albany (An-A 3:276). For nearly two centuries his descendants lived on portions of the original 3,500 acres west of Coxsackie that had been granted to his father. Beers (Hist. Green Co. 238f), Vedder (History of Greene Co. 68f), and the Reverend Delbar Clark (Ye Olden Time 5:12) have written accounts of court disputes over this property that occurred in later years. In 1720 Conrad was listed as "freeholder, Manor of Rensselaerswyck." He died in 1745.

Conrad's descendants will find much helpful information in the careful and comprehensive Hotaling Genealogy, a manuscript of the late Anna Hotaling deposited in the New York State Library at Albany. Unfortunately, this excellent record, the work of a lifetime, is not indexed, and is not documented by source references; but it contains an enumeration of thousands of descendants, well into the present century.

All eleven of the children of Conrad Houghtaling/Hooghteeling and his wife Tryntje Van Slyck were baptized in the Albany Reformed Dutch Church:

**CHILDREN of Coenrardt Mathys HOOGHTEELING and Tryntje Willemse VAN SLYCK:**

1. Hendrick chr: 17 Nov 1689; Coxsackie, Green, New York. d: Died Young ; Albany, Albany, New York.
2. Willem chr: 17 Jan 1692; Albany, Albany, New York. d: 9 Nov 1716; Albany, Albany, New York; m: Helena Zielle.
3. Maritje chr: 15 Apr 1694; Albany, Albany, New York. d: 3 Oct 1731; Albany, Albany, New York. M: John S. Bratt.
4. Mathys chr: 14 Jun 1696; Albany, Albany, New York.
5. Pieter chr: 9 Oct 1698; Albany, Albany, New York. d: 15 Feb 1744; Kingston, Ulster; New York. m: Jannetjen Dewitt
6. Beertje chr: 29 Dec 1700; Albany, Albany, New York. d: 10 Dec 1730; Albany, Albany, New York. M;Christian Laing
7. Hendrick chr: 20 Jun 1703; Albany, Albany, New York. d: 12 Sep 1729; Albany, Albany, New York m; Hester Pritcher
8. Teunis chr: 29 Sep 1705; Albany, Albany, New York. d: ; Albany, Albany, New York. m; Dorothea Van Den Berg.
9. Johannes chr: 6 Jun 1708; Albany, Albany, New York. d: 28 Aug 1726; , Albany, New York. m; Marretjen Hornbeck
10. **Jannetje chr: 30 Apr 1710; Albany, Albany, New York. d. 6 may 1733 m; Hendricus Du Bois**
11. Their off spring within our family line: **Rachael Du Bois (1749 – 1774)** who married **Lt. Johannis A. Hardenbergh (1743 – 1795)**
12. Jonathan chr: 20 Apr 1712; Albany, Albany,. d: 15 Sep 1739; , Schoharie, New York. m; Neelyte Van Der Volge

**Cornelius Du Bois H181**



**Birth:** 9 Dec 1707 in New Paltz, Ulster, New York  
**Death:** 30 Mar 1781 in Kingston, Ulster, New York  
**Parents:** Solomon Du Bois (1669-1759) Tryntje Gerritsen (1669-1744)  
**Siblings:** Hendricus Du Bois **H179** (1710-1780)  
**Spouse:** Margaret Hooteeling **H160 – H182** (1706-1788)  
**Children:**

- Sarah Du Bois (1747-1821) **G80**
- Cornelius JR Du Bois (1750-1816) **G91**



**BIO: NEW YORK IN THE REVOLUTION AS COLONY AND STATE**

Notice that both Hendricus and Cornelius are sons of Soloman Du Bois and both were revolutionary war vets. Solomon is the son to our early French Huguenot settlers; Louis Du Bois and Catharine Blanchan.

**Margaret Hooteeling H182**

**Birth:** 18 Aug 1706 in Kingston, Ulster, New York  
**Death:** 25 Dec 1788 in Claverack, Columbia, New York,  
**Parents:** Philip Hoogteeling **I319** (1681- ) and Jannetje Roosa **I320** (1675-1726)  
**Spouse:** Cornelius Du Bois **H159 - H181** (1707-1781)  
**Children:**

- Sarah Du Bois (1747-1821) **G80**
- Cornelius JR Du Bois (1750-1816) **G91**

### **Jacobus Bruyn H183**

**Birth:** 5 Jan 1707 in Shawangunk, Ulster, New York

**Death:** 26 Apr 1781 in Shawangunk, Ulster, New York

**Parents:** Jacobus Bruyn **I365** (1680-1744) Tryntje Schoonmaker **I366** (1684-1763)

**Sibling:** Maria (Hasbrouck) Bruyn (1723-1776) **H158**

**Spouse:** Jeannie Graham **H184** (1728-1764)

**Children:** Geertie Bruyn **G92** (1747-1816)

**BIO:** Jacobus Bruyn was a lieutenant-colonel in the colonial Fifth Regiment; Louis Dubois was the colonel

#### THE COUNTY OF **ULSTER**.

Among the earliest settlers, besides Jacob Bruyn (oldest documents spell it Bruin), were Cornelius Schoonmaker, Abraham Schutt, Zacharias Hoffman, Benjamin Smedes, Jacob Decker, John Terwilliger, Johannes C. Decker, **Robert Kain**, **Robert Graham**, David Davis, Daniel Winfield, Hendrick VanWegen, and James Pennock. On November 14, 1709, Jacob Bruyn and Benjamin Smedes jointly petitioned for and presented a survey of a tract of 400 acres in Shawangunk, "near a small hill."

Source: (33)

### **Jeannie Graham H184**

**Birth:** 1728 in Shawangunk, Ulster, New York

**Death:** 19 Apr 1764 in Shawangunk, Ulster, New York, USA

**Parents:** Robert Graham **I367** (1680 – 1766) Anna Garret **I368** (1686 –)

**Spouse:** Jacobus Bruyn **H183** (1707-1781)

**Children:** Geertie Bruyn (1747-1816) **G92**

### **Martinus Henry Snyder H185 \***



**Birth:** June 1698 in Hackenberg, Oberbergischer Kreis, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany

**Death:** 26 Jun 1778 in New Platz, Kingston NY

**Parents:** Johann Wilhelm Snyder (1670-1728) and his wife Anna Catharina Tonnius (1666-1713)

**Spouse:** Annah Dean nute Bacher **G66 – G70 – H186 – H190** (1703-1787) **G66**

**Children:**

- **Benjamin Snyder (1742-1831) F33/ G93**
- **Isaac Snyder (1750-1829) F35 / G95**

#### **See G65 for Bio by Gertrude Louisa Snyder "1958"**

\* Martinus and Annah have two G and two H Generation numbers, because both sons, Benjamin and Isaac are in our family line as well as one other inter-family marriage Dewitt Snyder and Gertrude.

### **Annah Dean nute Bacher H186**



**Birth:** 6 Sep 1703 in Hackenberg, Germany

**Death:** 10 Sep 1787 in Saugerties, Ulster, New York

**Parents:** Hans Wilhelm Becker (1670-) and his wife Anna Kinvinta (1681-)

**Spouse:** Martinus Henry Snyder **G65 – G69 - H185 - H189** (1698-1778)

**Children**

- **Benjamin Snyder (1742-1831) F33/ G93**
- **Isaac Snyder (1750-1829) F35/ G95**

### **Jacob Brink H187**

**Birth:** 5 Jan 1696 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Death:** 4 Oct 1757 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents:** Cornelis Lamberts Brink **I373** (1661-1725)

Marikjen Egbertse Meynderse **I374** (1661-1726)

**Spouse:** Maritje Legg Elich **H188** (1710-1751)

**Children:** Annatjen Brink **G94** (1744-1831)

#### **BIO:**

1. Married, first, Antjen Post, daughter of Jan Post and Cornelia Martinsen 17 May, 1722. She was baptized 7 March, 1703.
2. Married, second, Maria Elisabeth Merkel, daughter of Frederick Merkel and Barbara Alman 22 December, 1732. She was baptized at West Camp 24 February, 1713.
3. Married, third, **Mareitje Elich** of West Camp 25 November, 1735

#### **Children of Jacob Brink and Antjen Post:**

(84) Jan: Baptized 17 March, 1723.

(85) Marretjen: Baptized 23 August, 1724

(86) Jan4: Baptized 24 September, 1727.

(87) Cornelia: Baptized 25 January, 1730.

#### **Children of Jacob Brink and Mareitje Elich:**

(88) Andries: Baptized to October, 1736.

(89) Jacob: Baptized 22 April, 1739.

(90) Marretjen; Baptized 18 October, 1741.

**(91) Annaatje: Baptized 28 October, 1744. Married Benjamin Snyder (1788 – 1829)**

(92) Christian: Baptized 8 November, 1747.

(93) Rosina: Baptized 26 December, 1748,

(94) Andries: Baptized 5 October, 1751.

### **Maritje Legg Elich H188**

**Birth:** 1710 in Albany, Albany, New York

**Death:** 1751 in Ulster, Ulster, New York

**Parents:**

**Spouse:** Jacob Brink **H187** (1696-1757) H187

**Children:** Annatjen Brink **G94** (1744-1831) G94

**BIO - Currently, I have been unable to determine exactly her parents. It does seem, if she was born in America, then her parents or beyond would have immigrated to the Colonies. Further research has indicated a possibility; this is not for sure, but possible parents who immigrated to the colonies:**

***Father:** Andreas (Georg Andreas) (Ellich) ELIGH /*

***Born:** 1683 Neckarburken, Germany*

***Married:** 6 OCT 1708 West Camp, Ulster, New York*

***Died:** AFT 1751 West Camp, Ulster, New York*

***Mother:** Anna Rossina BENDER*

***Born:** 05 APR 1687 Germany*

***Died:** 20 MAR 1714 West Camp, Ulster, New York*

### **Martinus Henry Snyder H189 \***



**Birth:** June 1698 in Hackenberg, Oberbergischer Kreis, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany

**Death:** 26 Jun 1778 in New Platz, Kingston NY

**Parents:** Johann Wilhelm Snyder (1670-1728) and his wife Anna Catharina Tonnius (1666-1713)

**Spouse:** Annah Dean nute Bacher **G66 – G70 – H186 – H190** (1703-1787)

#### **Children:**

- **Benjamin Snyder (1742-1831) F33/ G93**
- **Isaac Snyder (1750-1829) F35 / G95**

**See G65 for Bio By Gertrude Louisa Snyder “1958”**

### **Annah Dean nute Bacher H190**



**Birth:** 6 Sep 1703 in Hackenberg, Germany

**Death:** 10 Sep 1787 in Saugerties, Ulster, New York

**Parents:** Hans Wilhelm Becker (1670- ) and his wife Anna Kinvinta (1681-)

**Spouse:** Martinus Henry Snyder **G65 – G69 - H185 - H189** (1698-1778)

#### **Children**

- **Benjamin Snyder (1742-1831) F33/ G93**
- **Isaac Snyder (1750-1829) F35/ G95**

**See G65 for Bio by Gertrude Louisa Snyder “1958”**

### **Johannes Carn H191**

**Birth:** 1735 in , New York

**Death:**

**Parents**

**Spouse:** Eva Nagel **H192** (1735-1822)

**Children:** Susan Margaret Carn **G96** (1761-1841)

**BIO -** Currently, I have been unable to determine the parents. It does seem, if she was born in America, then her parents or beyond would have immigrated to the Colonies

### **Eva Nagel H192**

**Birth:** 20 Jun 1735 in , , New York

**Death:** 26 Jul 1822 in Saugerties, Ulster, New York

**Parents:**

**Spouse:** Johannes Carn **H191** (1735-)

**Children:** Susan Margaret Carn **G96** (1761-1841)

**BIO -** Currently, I have been unable to determine the parents. It does seem, if she was born in America, then her parents or beyond would have immigrated to the Colonies



## Generation I

### Snyder Lineage continued

#### **Lambert Huybertse Brink I265**



**Birth:** 1629 in Wageningen, Wageningen, Gelderland, Netherlands

**Death:** 1702 in Hurley, Ulster, New York, America

**Parents:** Huybert Lambertse Brink (1603-1660) and Jantsen Joosten (1613-1660)

**Spouse:** Hendrickje Cornelis (1639-1702) **I264**

**Children:** Cornelis L Brink (1661-1725) **H133**

**Source (7.2):** Lineage of the Brink Family - *from Olde Ulster Magazine (7)*

THE Brink Family in America (except those who have come with the recent Holland emigration since 1846) are descended from **Lambert Huybertse (Brink)**, who arrived in New Amsterdam in December, 1659, with the Geloove (Faith). The entry upon the ship's books is "Lambert Huybertsen from Wagening [Wageningen], wife and two children." To these must be added a son, **Cornelius**, born on the voyage. Wageningen is a town on the right bank of the Rhine in Gelderland. It is about twelve miles from Arnhem. It contains the state agricultural college and the school for forestry. These are beautifully situated on a bluff. The Van Wagenen family of this county came from this town and takes their name there from it.



Frontispiece: Lambert Huybertse and Hendrickje Cornelisse—as they might have appeared in 1660 before their voyage to America from Wageningen, Holland—(after Rembrandt) oil painting by Laurel S. Powell.

A correspondent of OLDE ULSTER writes from Holland that the father of Lambert Huybertsen (Brink) must have died within a year after the emigration of his son to America as he finds a protocol on record of which he sends the following translation

"Protocol van Vestenisse Wageningen 1660. Enjoined at the Archives of the Kingdom at Arnhem.

**"Jantsen Joosten, widow of Huybert Lambertse**, assisted by Claes Jansen, chosen by her as her representative in rights, for one moiety, and **Lambert Huyberts**, Peter Huyberts and the above named Claes Jansen as the husband and the representative in right of his wife Gysbertjen Huyberts and also representing the minor brothers and sisters of his wife, all heirs of the late Huybert Lambertse, their father, for the other moiety, declare to have sold, transported and given in plain possession to Gerrit Hindercamp and Aeltjen Foenissen, his wife, and their heirs, a certain house and garden situated on Dolderbrinck, in the neighborhood of Wageningen, etc." Here follows the description. It is declared to be a free and heired estate." It is dated 28 November, 1660.

The **Lambert Huyberts** mentioned must have been the one who immigrated to America during the previous year. The family seems to have come to Wageningen from Harderwyk, in the same province of Gelderland, a score or more miles north.

The Brink family is very numerous in the Netherlands. The name is in various forms as van den Brink (of the Brink); van Brink (of Brink); Ten Brink (the Brink); Brinkhuis (Brink house); Brinkhorst (Brink grove); Brinkenbergh (mount Brink); Brinkerhoff (a paved square); Dolderbrink (valley Brink).

The word Brink means "park, square or village green." The correspondent writes farther:

"There are many country seats and villas in Holland with the name de Brink or den Brink, among others a magnificent country seat near Arnhem called de Brink (the park).

Arriving at New Amsterdam **Lambert Huybertse (Brink)** had the son born at sea baptized **Cornelius** and then came to the Esopus. In 1662 he leased for five years certain lands at Hurley, and at the expiration of the lease in 1667 he purchased these and other parcels, here and in Marbletown. His name frequently appears in the records of the Schout's Court in various capacities and he is a Witness to the Indian treaty made in Hurley in 1677 upon which the New Paltz Patent is based. His name is also signed as witness twice to the renewals of the celebrated Indian treaty negotiated in 1665 by Governor Nicolls. He was one of the protesting burghers at what Governor Nicolls called "the mutiny at the Esopus" in 1667 and one of the inhabitants of the Esopus who petitioned Governor Sir Edmond Andros in 1680 that a minister be sent there. His wife and three children were captured at the burning of Hurley by the Indians June 7th, 1663, and were captives three months, and he served as a soldier in Captain Henry Pawling's company in 1670.

He had charge, for some time, of the lands in the Esopus of Director Petrus Stuyvesant, and at one time leased one of his farms there. The homestead farm of Lambert Huybertse Brink was the farm of the late Peter P. Brink, west of the creek at Hurley, and during these two hundred and forty-four years since it came into the possession of the family has never passed out of it. Across the road lies the farm of the late James D. Wynkoop which, like the Brink lands, has never passed from the family since 1662.

On April 27th, 1689, he "makes over" to his sons Huybert and Pieter three hundred and twenty-four acres of land in "Horley" and on the 9th of March, 1702, he conveys to Cornelis Cool, his son-in-law sixty-three acres of land "at Horley, along the Esopus."

On the 12th of February, 1696, Lambert Huybertse (Brink) made and executed his last will and testament, which will was proved on the 11th of April, 1702. The will is written in Dutch from which the below is translated. The old cemetery in Old Hurley contains some very ancient slabs of redstone adjacent to the graves of generations of the family on which may be traced initials of the early members of the family dying more than two hundred years ago.

## **WILL OF LAMBERT HUYBERTSE BRINK**

The following is a translation of the will of Lambert Huybertse (Brink), of Hurley, the ancestor of the Brink family in America, who came from the Netherlands in 1659 and was one of the earliest settlers of Hurley, Ulster County, New York. He settled on the farm on the west side of the Esopus creek still in possession of a descendant bearing the family name. The will is recorded in the office of the county clerk of Ulster County and is translated from the original Dutch.

### ***IN THE NAME OF THE LORD, AMEN***

*Be it known hereby to everybody, that to-day, the 12th day of February in the year of our Lord 1695/6, I, Lambert Huybertse, of Hurley in the county of Ulster; well in body and in full power and use of my mind and memory, (praised be the Lord), considering the shortness and frailty of human life, the certainty of death and the uncertain hour thereof, and desiring to set everything in order, make this my last will and testament, in manner and form as follows: Revoking, annulling, declaring null and void, all and every testament and testaments, will and wills, heretofore made and passed, either verbally or in writing, and this alone to be taken for my last will and testament and no other.*

*First, I commend my soul to God Almighty, my Creator, to Jesus Christ, my Redeemer, and to the Holy Spirit, my Sanctifier, and my body to the earth, whence it came, to be buried in a Christian manner, and there to, rest until my soul and body shall be reunited on the last day and enjoy the eternal joy of immortality, which God in his grace has promised and prepared by the only merits of our Saviour, for all who truly repent and believe in him. Concerning such worldly state of houses, lands, money, goods, accounts or what further belongs to my*

estate, which the Lord has been pleased to grant me beyond my merits, I order, give, and dispose thereof in form and manner following:

First, it is my wish and will, that all my honest debts shall, in due time, be paid.

Secondly, I give to my youngest son, Pieter Lambertse two horses, also, that the house in which he lives, shall be finished in garret, floor doors, windows, &c., out of my estate without anything being paid therefor to my other heirs. I further give to my said son, his order, heirs, or administrators, one just fifth part of my whole estate.

Thirdly, I give to my sons, Huybert Lammerse and Cornelis Lammerse, and to my sons-in-law, Cornelis Cool and Arien Gerretsen, one just fifth part of my whole estate, to dispose, each for himself, of said fifth part of my estate, as he pleases, only under this condition, that Arien Gerretsen shall have and enjoy the just fifth part of my land, lying next to the land belonging to him, and that in consideration of the fertility of this land my other four heirs shall have and enjoy in ownership my house, barn, &c., without paying therefor anything to said Arie Gerretse. but they shall divide in equal shares all other movable estate among themselves

Fourthly, I appoint as executors of this my last will and testament my said heirs, to-wit, Huybert Lammertse, Cornelis Lammerse, Pieter Lammerse, Cornelis Cool, and Arie Gerretse, demanding this my foregoing testament shall be fully obeyed and carried out. Thus done at Kingston on the day and year as above.

Before signing and passing this it is my wish that my son-in-law Cornelis Cool shall have in one piece two shares of the land occupied by me, to wit, the one now made over to him, and the other bought by him from my son Lammert Huybertse.

LAMMERT HUYBERTSE Signed, sealed, and published by Lammert Huybertse as being his last will and testament in our presence. WESSEL TEN BROECK, JACOBIS LAMETER, ARIE ROOSE. [Proved 11 April 1702].

**(I) LAMBERT HUYBERTSE1 married HENDRICKJE CORNELISSE** while in the Netherlands and before his emigration to America, Children:

(2) Huybert: Born in Wageningen, Gelderland; married 16 March, 1679, 11 Hendrickje Swartwout, of Nieu Albanien (Albany), both residing in Horley and married at Horley."

(3) Jannetje: Born in Wageningen and married Cornelis Cool; resided at Horley

(4) **Cornelis**: Born at sea on the voyage to America; baptized in New Amsterdam 4 May, 1661; married Marijken Egbertse Meynderse, daughter of Egbertse Meynderse and Jaepie Jans.

(5) Hendrick: Born in Hurley; baptized in Kingston, ; December, 1663 ; married Gcesje Jansen.

(6) Lysbet: Born in Hurley; baptized in Kingston 14 February, 1666; married Arien Gerretsen 17 October, 1686.

(7) Gerret: Born in Hurley; married Antje Hoogland.

(8) Pieter: Born in Hurley; baptized in Kingston 26 June, 1670; married Geertruy Matthysen Teunissen (Newkirk).

### **Hendrickje Cornelisse 1266**



**Birth:** 1639 in Wageningen, Wageningen, Gelderland, Netherlands

**Death:** 1702 in Hurley, Ulster, New York, America

**Parents:** Cornelis Barentsen Cuyt **J531** (1615-1706) and Lysbeth Arents (1624-1696) **J532**

**Spouse:** Lambert H Brink (1629-1702)

**Children** Cornelis: L Brink (1661-1725) **H133**

### ***Egbert Meynderse I267***



**Birth:** 1635 Amsterdam, Noord-Holland, Netherlands

**Death:** 1684 in Kingston, Ulster, New York, America

**Parents:**

**Spouse:** Jaepe Jans (1645- ) **I268, J748**

**Children:** Marikjen E Meynderse **H134** (1661-1726)

### ***Jaepe Jans I268***

**Birth:** 1645 in New York, New York, New York, America

**Death:** in Kingston, Ulster, New York, America

**Parents:** Roeloff Jans **J535** (1602-1638) Anneka Jans **J536** (1605-1663)

**Spouse:** Egbert Meynderse (1635-1684) **I267, J747**

**Children:** Marikjen E Meynderse **H134** (1661-1726)

### ***Jacob Aertsen Van Wagenen I289***

**Birth:** 14 Feb 1652 in Creek, Ulster, New York, America

**Death :** 5 Oct 1715 in Kingston, Ulster, New York, America

**Parents:** Aert Jacobsen Van Wagenen **J577** (1620-1667) Annetje Gerrits **J578** (1624-1672)

**Sibling:** Gerrit Aertsen Van Wagenen (1653-1721)

**Spouse:** Sarah Pels (1659-1710) **H290 - I296 - I298**

**Children:**

- Aert A Van Wagenen (1679-1740) **H145**
- Rebecca Van Wagenen (1685-1695) **H148**
- Isaac VAN WAGENEN (1703-1807) **H149**

**BIO:**

See Genealogy of the Van Wagenen Family by Gerrit H. Van Wagenen 1884, and THE GENEALOGY OF JACOB AERTSEN VAN WAGENEN by Carl S. Van Wagenen , 1994.] In a large bible handed down in the Van Wagenen family was found the following information of the family of Elizabeth Evertsz Pels and Jacob Aertsen Van Wagenen..

**“The following is concerning the age of myself, Jacob Aertsen, and also my wife, Sara Pels; also our marriage day and the birthdays of my sons and daughters. Van Wagenen Family Bible:**

**First page:**

1652, Feb. 14th I was born (old style)

1659, July 3rd my wife was born.

1677, Feb 25th I was married to my wife.

1678, Sept. 10th was born our first daughter Annatje about 2 o'clock A.M.

1679, Oct. 15th between Wednesday and Thursday about Midnight our first son Aerdt was born

1681, April 12th about one hour before sunrise on Tuesday our second son Evert was born.

1682, Nov. 2, our third son Gerrit was born about 7 o'clock in the morning.

1685, April 11, was born our second daughter, Rebecca, about 10 in the evening.

1686, Sept. 1 was born our third daughter Gertje, about 10 in the evening

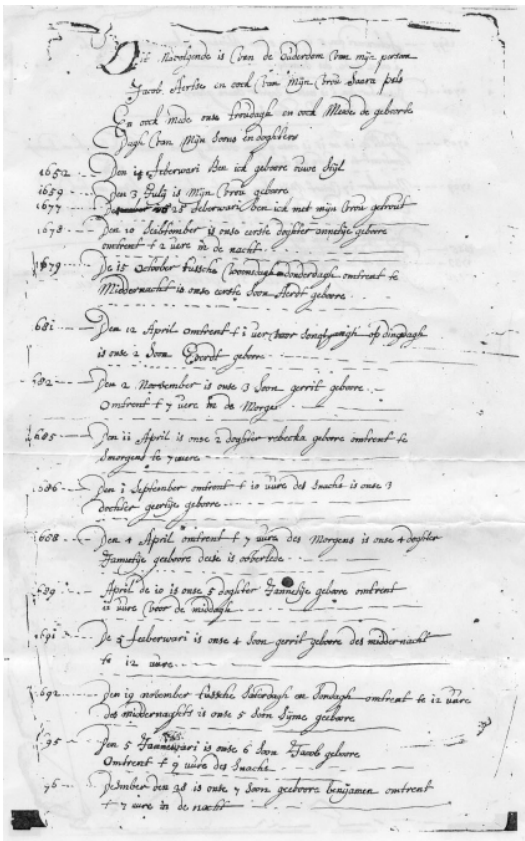
1688, April 4, was born our fourth daughter Jannetje about 7 A.M.

1689, April 10, was born our fifth daughter Jannetje about 11 in the morning.

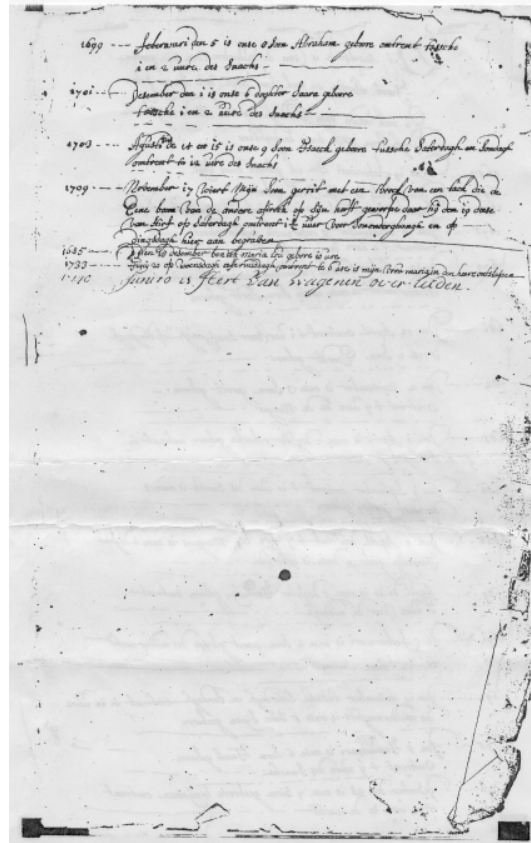
**Second page:**



1691, Feb. 5, was born our fourth son Gerrit about Midnight.  
 1692, Nov. 19 between Saturday and Sunday about midnight was born our fifth son Symon.  
 1695, Jan. 5 our sixth son Jacob was born about 9 in the A.M.  
 1696, Dec. 28, our seventh son Benjamin was born about 7 P.M.  
 1699, Feb. 4th, our 8th son Abraham was born between one and two o'clock in the A.M.  
 1701, Dec. 1 our 6th daughter Sara was born between one and two in the morning.  
 1703, Aug. 14 and 15 our 9th son Isaac about 12 o'clock at night  
 1709, Nov. 17th my son struck on his head by a limb or branch which was torn by me from another and died on the 19th on Saturday about an hour and a half before sunset and on Tuesday was buried here.



**First Page of Groot Bible**



**Second page**

Aert Jacobsen maintained a family bible, in Dutch, which has survived through these past 300 years, and on four pages within this bible are recorded the births and deaths of the first five generations of his family. A portion of these bible pages are transcribed below.

The "Groote Bible" (Great Bible) was until 1987 in the possession of Mrs. Mae Lockwood Van Wagenen of High Falls, NY, the widow of Victor Van Wagenen (1891-1972), it having been passed down from father to son through succeeding generations as follows:

- (1) Aert Jacobsen
- (2) Jacob Aertsen
- (3) Aert Van Wagenen
- (4) Jacob Aertse Van Wagenen
- (5) Johannes J. Van Wagenen
- (6) Johannes Artse Van Wagenen

- (7) John Andrew Van Wagenen
- (8) Jacob D. Van Wagenen
- (9) Victor Van Wagenen

Upon the death of Mae Van Wagenen, the bible passed into the possession of her niece who in turn donated it to the Old Dutch Church at Kingston, NY. Within this very large tome are four loose pages, written mostly in "old Dutch", and upon which are recorded five generations of births, marriages and deaths. (from the Genealogy of "Jacob Aertsen Van Wagenen of Wageningen, Holland" by Carl S. Van Wagenen, Heart of the Lakes Publishing, Interlaken, NY 14847-0299.

**Source(34):**

J. A., 1699, are cut in a stone, which was formerly a foundation stone supporting an outside porch or stairway; this stairway has been removed, and the stone now lies at one side of the house on the ground. This house is located near the bank of the Rondout Creek, a short distance from the present village of Creek Locks. This locality Jacob Aartsen named Waagendaal, a name which is found in the Church Records till quite recently, and by which the place is yet known to the older inhabitants of the district. Around this old house are three others, all built by Van Wagenens and yet owned by their descendents.

George W. Lefever, a grandson of Petrus Van Wagenen and Maria Viely, owns and occupies one of these houses, which was probably built by his great-grandfather, Gerrit Van Wagenen. Mrs. Lewis L. Mosier, the daughter of Abraham Van Wagenen and Rebecka Bogardus, resides in another of the houses, and the third house, which bears the inscription "J V. W, Y V. W., 1775." and was probably built by Johannes Van Wagenen, is rented as a tenement house. William Van Wagenen was the last of the name to inhabit the old Jacob Artse house. When he died it came into the possession of his daughter Margaret, who married the Rev. B. F. Snyder. There are some old relics, formerly in the house but now in the possession of George W. Smedes of Whiteport, Ulster Co., who married Fanny, daughter of Margaret V. W. and Benj. F. Snyder. These relics are, a sword, or dagger about 2½ feet long, straight and with a narrow blade; also some plates richly painted, and now arranged to be fastened against the walls as ornaments. For the description of these relics I am indebted to Mr. Peter C. Lefever of Creek Locks.

The old burying ground, where all the early settlers of Waagendaal rest, is located on a hill nearly opposite the residence of Mr. Geo. W. Lefever. There are some very old tombstones in this ground, dating back to before 1730, but, as they contain only dates and initial letters of the name, it is difficult to determine for whom they were intended. There are no burials in this ground except Van Wagenens, and those related to them. On the other side of the Ron-



dout Creek, opposite Creek Locks, in the town of Esopus, and not far from the houses of Benjamin and Joseph Van Wagenen is another private cemetery of the Van Wagenens who resided on that side of the Creek, and are descended from Isaac, youngest son of Jacob Artse. Isaac, or one of his sons, built here a house which has the date of 1745, and is now owned by the children of Joseph Van Wagenen.

At the division of his father's farm, Nov. 6, 1710, Jacob Aartsen gets lot No. 5, "bounded N. by lot No. 4, belonging to Elizabeth Masten; S. E. by the Esopus Kill and by the land of Arian Rosa, and N. W. by the great Kill," etc. (Quit claim deed.)

His will, written in Dutch, dated Oct. 5, 1715, is on record at Kingston. From an accurate copy of the will made for me by Mr. E. M. Smith of Rhinebeck, I translate the following items: "Jacob Aartsen Van Wagendaal," in Ulster Co., province of New York, after making the usual provisions respecting his death, etc., provides for his wife Sara, that she shall reside "in the valley" during her life, in full enjoyment of his property, unless she marries again, when she is to have one-third of the income from the property.

His oldest son Aart, for his right of first-born, inherits the (Groote Bybel) great Bible, and a "catechism written by Peter DeWitt," and a musket, which he is to leave to his eldest son Jacob.

His youngest son Isaac inherits his (groote kist) great chest, "which I inherited from my father."

His youngest daughter Sarah (afterwards wife of Solomon Hasbrouck), inherited clothing, bedding, etc., a new (cleere kas) clothes press, a new table made by Thomas Beekman, half dozen pewter plates, two pewter dishes, a pewter bowl, two iron pots, one large and one small, a looking glass, two milch cows and a new Sunday suit.

Sara, daughter of Simon Kool, is given a bed and bedding, a new Sunday suit and a milch cow.

His daughter Rebecca, wife of Jan Freer, inherits land on Rondout Kill.

His children are named Aart, Evert, Symon, Jacob, Benjamin, Abraham, Isaac, Annetje, Geertje

wife of Jacob Decker, Jannetje wife of Johannis Turk, and Sara.

His sons Aart, Evert and Symon are named executors. The witnesses are: J Hardenbergh, Tjerck Mattysen, Cornelius DeLamater, Pittse Wamboom.

“ At a Court of Common Pleas, held at Kingston this 7th day of March, 1716-17 :

Capt. Derck Schepmoes, Judge.

Mr. Arian Gerritsen,  
Col. A. Gaasbeck, } Justices.  
Capt. Egbert Schoonmaker, }

“ Major Johannes Hardenbergh, Tjerck Matthysen, and Cornelius Delamater were sworn that they saw Major Aartsen, late of the corporation of Kingston, deceased, sign, seal and declare his last will and testament here in Court produced, bearing date Oct. 5, 1715, to be his last will and testament, he being then of perfect memory and understanding.”

DERCK SCHEPMOES.

W. NOTTINGHAM, Clerk.

I give below a copy of Major Jacob Aartsen's family record, translated many years ago, from his Dutch family Bible (the "Groote Bybel", mentioned in his will) by the Rev. John Hardenbergh Van Wagenen, Pastor of the Dutch Church at Kingston from 1841, till his death in 1844. The original copy was found among the papers of the Rev. Mr. Van Wagenen, and is in the possession of his family at Hudson. The Bible from which it was taken, and the original record are said to be lost. The record was copied for me by the Rev. Dr. T. C. F. Hoes of Kingston, from Mr. V. W.'s manuscript.

The following is a translation of Dutch records found in the Dutch family Bible of Major Jacob Aartsen ;

#### RECORD.

The following is concerning the age of myself, Jacob Aartsen, and also my wife, Sara Pels ; also our marriage day, and the birthdays of my sons and daughters :

- 1652, FEB. 14. I was born, (old style).  
1659, JULY 3. My wife was born.  
1677, FEB. 25. I was married to my wife.  
1678, SEPT. 10. Was born our first daughter, Annetje, about 2 o'clock A. M.  
1679, OCT. 15. Between Wednesday and Thursday, about midnight, our first son, Aerdt, was born.  
1681, APRIL 12. About one hour before sunrise on Tuesday, our second son, Evert, was born.  
1682, NOV. 2. Our third son, Gerrit, was born, about 7 in the morning.  
1685, APRIL 11. Was born our second daughter, Rebecka, about 7 in the morning.  
1686, SEPT. 1. Was born our third daughter, Geertje, about 10 in the evening.  
1688, APRIL 4. Was born our fourth daughter, Jannetje, about 7 in the morning.  
1689, APRIL 10. Was born our fifth daughter, Jannetje, about 11 in the morning.  
1691, FEB. 5. Was born our fourth son, Gerrit, about midnight.  
1692, NOV. 19. Between Saturday and Sunday, about midnight, was born our fifth son, Symon.  
1695, JAN. 5. Our sixth son, Jacob, was born, about 9 in the evening.  
1696, DEC. 28. Our seventh son, Benjamin, was born, about 7 in the evening.  
1699, FEB. 5. Our eighth son, Abraham, was born, between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning.  
1701, DEC. 1. Our sixth daughter, Sara, was born, between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning.  
1703, AUG. 14 and 15. Our ninth son, Isaac, was born, about 12 o'clock at night.  
1709, NOV. 17. Was my son, Gerrit, struck on his head by a limb or branch, which was torn by me from another, and died the 19th, on Saturday, about an hour and a half before sunset, and on Tuesday was buried here.

## **Sarah Pels I290**

**Birth:** 3 Jul 1659 in Kingston, Ulster, New York, America

**Death:** 1710 in Kingston, Ulster, New York, America

**Parents:** Evert Pels **J579** (1624-1686)

Jannetje Symons **J580** (1623-1683)

**Siblings:** Clara Pels **J618** (1651-1721)

**Spouse:** Jacob A Van Wagenen (1652-1715) **H289** - **I295** - **I297**

**Children:**

- Aert A Van Wagenen (1679-1740) **H145**
- Rebecca Van Wagenen (1685-1695) **H148**
- Isaac VAN WAGENEN (1703-1807) **H149**

**BIO:** Sara Evertsz Pels, b. 3 July 1659 probably in Greenbush; married 25 February 1677, Jacob Aertsen Van Wagenen, son of Aert Jacobsen and Annetje Gerrits; and a twin brother to Gerrit Aertsz who married her sister Clara Pels

### **Children of Jacob Aartsen, No. 5, and Sara Pels.**

(All Baptized at Kingston except Jacob.)

- 17. Annatje.** Born September 10, 1678; baptized September 15. Sponsors, Anthony Van Schaeyck and Engeltje Schuyler. Married Jan Heermans.
- 18. Aart.** Born October 15; baptized October 26, 1679. Sponsors, Jan Willem Hoogteeling and Barbara Janse. Married Marytje Low, October 14, 1705, at Kingston, daughter of Pieter Low and Lysbet Blansjan; baptized at Kingston, January 1, 1686; died June 20, 1733. Aart Van Wagenen died June 10, 1740 (Bible Record).
- 19. Evert.** Born April 12; baptized April 24, 1681. Sponsors, Gerrit Aartsen and Clara Pels. Married Hillegond Van Heyningen, about 1709, daughter of Claes Jansen Van Heyningen (also called Claes Jansen Tuynier) and Janneke Kiensen (N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, Vol. 10, pp. 43-117, and Bergen's Early Settlers of Kings County, p. 342). Evert removed to Dutch ss Co., N. Y., at an early date, and settled near Poughkeepsie, where many of his descendants are to be found.
- 20. Gerrit.** Born November 2; baptized November 12, 1682. Sponsors, Jacob Rutse and Marytje Hansen. He died young.
- 21. Rebecka.** Born April 11; baptized April 12, 1685. Sponsors, Lawrence Van Schaick and Mary Pels. Married Jan Freer, about 1706.
- 22. Geertje.** Born September 1, 1686; baptized September 5. Sponsors, William J. Van Tongers and Neeltje Aartse. Married at Kingston, September 17, 1709, Jacob Gerritse Decker.
- 23. Jannetje.** Born April 4, 1688; baptized April 8. Sponsors, Evert Pels and Jannetje Symens. Died young.
- 24. Jannetje.** Born April 10, 1689; baptized April 14. Sponsors, Henricus and Johanna Beekman. Married at Kingston, October 7, 1711, Johannis Turk.
- 25. Gerrit.** Born February 5, 1691; baptized May 26, "by the French minister." Died November 17, 1709 (see Bible record).
- 26. Symon.** Born November 19, 1692; baptized April 23, 1693. Sponsors, Conrad Elmendorf and Grietje Aartse. Married, November 17, 1720, at Kingston, Sara Dubois, daughter of Solomon Dubois and Tryntje Gerrits, born December 23, 1699; died January 27, 1759. I have a copy of Symon's family Bible record, translated for me from the Dutch by the late Rev. Dr. T. C. F. Hoes, of Kingston.
- 27. Jacob Aartse.** Born January 5; baptized at Albany, February 20, 1695. Sponsors, Pieter and Maria Schuyler (Pearson's First Settlers of Albany County, page 13).
- 28. Benjamin.** Born December 28, 1696; baptized January 1, 1697. Sponsors, Evert Wyncoop and Geertje Elmendorf. Married, May 28, 1726, at Kingston, Elizabeth Vanden Berg, probably daughter of Gysbert Vanden Berg and Dievertje Masten (Pearson's First Settlers of Albany County, page 118).
- 29. Abraham.** Born February 5; baptized February 12, 1699. Sponsors, Cornelis and Elizabeth Masten. Married February 26, 1726, at Kingston, Hillegond Crispell, born April 17, 1704; died February 22, 1774 (Bible). Abraham died June 7, 1787.
- 30. Sara.** Born December 1; baptized December 21, 1701. Sponsors, Matthys and Margaret Blansjan. Married at Kingston, April 7, 1721, Solomon Hasbrouck, son of Abraham Hasbrouck and Maria Deyo, born at New Paltz, October 17, 1686.
- 31. Isaac.** Born August 14; baptized August 22, 1703. Married at Kingston, March 10, 1723, Catrina Freer.



## Jacob Aertsen Van Wageningen and Sarah Pels House

Photos taken 1997; The house is on the Roundout, along with two other Van Wageningen stone houses:



### **Peter Cornelius Louw I291**



**Birth:** 1643 in Halbrand, Holstein, Germany  
**Death:** 1691 in Kingston, Ulster, New York, America  
**Parents:** Cornelius Louw (1611- ) Louw (1615-1989)  
**Spouse:** Elizabeth Blanchan (1651-1715)  
**Children:** Marytje Low (1685-1733) **H146**

**BIO** Source:(26) [The history of Kingston, New York: from its early settlement to the year 1820](#) By Marius Schoonmaker

Louw, Lowe, And Low.—Pieter Cornellissen Louw sailed from Holstein February, 1659, in the ship Faith, and came to Esopus, and on the 27th of October, 1668, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Matthys Blanshan. Of their children, Jean and his wife, Anna Doiau, settled at Esopus in 1673. They had four children, Maria, Hester, Elizabeth, and Jacob. Jacob, on the 14th of December, 1714, married Esther Bevier. Abraham did not arrive in this country until 1675. He landed at Boston, and at once came over to Esopus, and on the 27th of November, 1675, he married Maria, daughter of Christian Doiau. He and his brother Jean were two of the original patentees of the New Paltz Patent. Abraham had five children, Rachel, Joseph, Solomon, Daniel, and Benjamin.

His son Joseph, on the 27th of October, 1706, married Elsie, daughter of Jochem Schoonmaker **J631** and Petronella Slecht **J632**. Their son Abraham moved to Kingston, and was the progenitor of the Hasbroiick families in that place.

### **Elizabeth Blanchan I292**



**Birth** 1651 in Mannheim, Die, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany  
**Death** **Parents** Mathys Blanchan **J583** (1610-1688) Magdalena Brissen Jorisse J584 (1611-1688)  
**Siblings:**

- Catharine de Blanchan **J634** (1627-1713)
- Magdalena Blanchan **J624** (1646-1757)

**Spouse** Peter Cornelius Louw **I291** (1643-1691)  
**Children** Marytje Low **H146** (1685-1733)

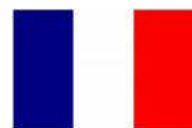


### **Hugo Freer I293 J597**



**Birth:** 1642 in Herly near Boulogne, France  
**Death:** 4 January 1698 Ulster New York  
**Parents:**  
**Spouse (1)** Marie Haye **J598** (1646-1693)  
**Children:** Hugo Freer **I299** (1666-1732)  
**Spouse (2)** Jannetje Wibau **I294** (1634-1693)  
**Children**

- Jean Freer (1682-1690) **H147**
- Hugo(2) (1642-1698) **I299**



**BIO:** Hugo Freer was a native of the village of Herly near Boulogne, France. He married at Mannheim, Germany, **Marie de la Haye**, from Douaye, on October 2, 1660. The young couple were Huguenot refugees from the inquisition. They had three children at the time of the Great Plague. Marie and one of their daughters did not survive.

Hugo married, second, at Mannheim, January 22, 1667, **Jeanne Wibau**, the widow of Simon Floquet, who may have died from the plague. Jeanne was the daughter of Toussant Wibau of Bruyelle, near Tourni,



France. The family left Mannheim, probably in 1675 travelling, it seems certain, with a group who would settle together at New Paltz, New York. They settled first at Kingston by 1676. Then on May 26, 1677 they purchased land from the Indians. Twelve men received confirmation of the title to the land at New Paltz on September 29, 1677, from James, Duke of York and signed by Edmund Andros, the governor of the colony of New York. They were **Louis DuBois** and his sons Abraham and Isaac, **Christian Deyo** and his son **Pierre, Louis Bevier**, Abraham and **Jean Hasbrouck**, brothers, Simon and Andres LeFever and **Hugo Freer**. The confirmation was undoubtedly hastened by the fact that one of their number, Abraham Hasbrouck, had served in the English army. All of the patentees had been Mannheim refugees. Their land grant was held as common land and the twelve men, known as the Dusine, distributed the produce from it. It remained under the control of their families until 1826. They built log houses along the west bank of the Wallkill River, replacing them with stone houses about 1700. Four of the original stone houses still remain on Huguenot Street in New Paltz, New York. They are maintained by the Huguenot Historical Society. The funds for the maintenance of the Freer house come mainly from the descendents of Hugo Freer. When they organized their church in 1683, at the arrival of Pierre Daille, the minister, Hugo Freer was appointed the first deacon. He was elected Elder in 1690.

Janettje Wibau died December 8, 1693 and Hugo Freer died in 1698. They are buried in the Walloon cemetery at New Paltz.

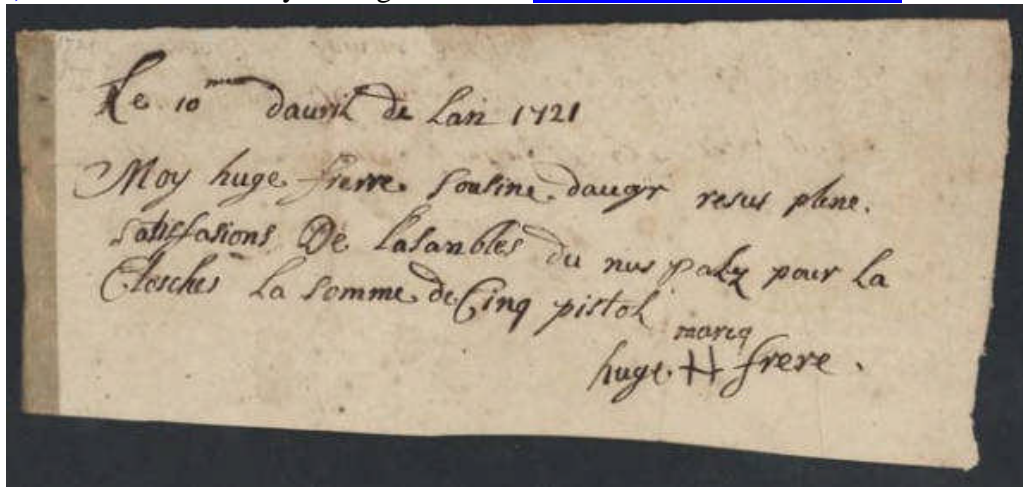
#### **The children of Hugo Freer and Marie de la Haye were:**

- Marie, baptized at Mannheim, Germany, September 22, 1661 died young
- Sarah, baptized Mannheim, Germany, February, 1664.
- **Hugo, I299, baptized at Mannheim, Germany, July 2, 1666, married Marie Anne LeRoy (I300)**

#### **The children of Hugo Freer and Jeanne Wibau were:**

- Abraham, baptized at Mannheim, January 19 or 29, 1668, died young
- Abraham baptized at Mannheim, June 26, 1670. Married at New Paltz April 28, 1694, Aeche Willem Titsoort - 16 children.
- Isaac, baptized at Mannheim, February 9, 1673, died at New Paltz August 9, 1690.
- Marie, born at Hurley, about 1677, married in New Paltz October 12, 1697, Lewis Viele, son of Peter Cornelisen Viele. (There was a village called Hurley, now part of Kingston, New York; the home of Hugo Freer in France was Hurley. Since the actual birth date of Marie is not known, she may have been child #1 marrying late in life. It seems more likely that child #1 died in Germany and a daughter of the second marriage was named Marie, there being six years between the births of Isaac and Jacob. Lewis and Marie Viele have only one child listed at Kingston.)
- Jacob, baptized June 9, 1679 at Kingston
- **Jean, H147, baptized April 16, 1679 at Marmur M. Rebecca Van Wagenen (H148)**
- (10) Sarah, married Tunis Clausen van Volgen of Schenectady

**Hugo Freer Receipt, 1721** Translation: April 10th of the year 1721 - I, the undersigned, Hugu Frere, declare having received full satisfaction from the assembly of New Palz for the bell the sum of 5 pistoles.  
**Source (13)** Hudson River Valley heritage web site: <http://www.hrvh.org/about/>



**Hugo Freer House (built in 1694)**

**Source (11):** Index for the New Platz Houses" <http://lib.newpaltz.edu/banner/archives/html/index5.html>



**OWNERS OF THE HOUSE**

- I. **HUGO FREER**, the Patentee, born in Normandy; died New Paltz 1698; married 1st MARIE de la HAYE who died 1666; married 2nd JEANNE WIBAU.
- II. **HUGO FREER, Sr.**, born Palatinate 1666, died 1732; married 6-7-1690 MARIA ANNA LEROY. Released this property and other lands to his 13 children in 1732. The stone house went to his daughter:
- III. **REBECCA FREER**, bp. 12-4-1715; married 1-19-1735 JOHANNES LOUW, bp. 1-23-1715. It was inherited about 1765 by their son
- IV. **SIMEON LOUW**, born 1747; died 1815; married CHRISTINA McMULLEN
- V. **MOSES FREAR** obtained the house by Executor's deed dated 6-7-1828 in B. D. 34/447 at a consideration of \$1000 including a 4 acre parcel. I believe this is Moses, the son of Elias Frear & Maria VanKleeck, born 8-10-1802, died 11-7-1873; married JANE DuBOIS. He was a blacksmith, who later moved east of the village.
- VI. **ABIGAIL L. TELLER** wife of STEPHEN TELLER, purchased 3 parcels of land from Moses Frear including the 4 acres & homestead on April 6, 1837, B. D. 49/51 for the sum of \$2000. Foreclosure of a mortgage resulted in sale to
- VII. **BENJAMIN VanWAGENEN**, by deed April 14, 1842, B. D. 59/282, for the sum of \$521 for the 3 parcels. He and his wife Catherine sold to
- VIII. **ANDRIES DuBOIS**, by deed 8-1-1845, B. D. 64/52, for the sum of \$1953. He was the son of Andries DuBois and Sarah LeFevre, and he married Elizabeth LeFevre. He died in 1849 and his heirs sold to

- IX. SAMUEL D. W. MOREY, by deed April 3, 1850, B. D. 79/210. His wife was related to this branch of the DuBois family. They sold to
- X. X. LEVI DuBOIS, son of Jonathan DuBois & Maria Deyo. He died in 1893 leaving the house to his brother
- XI. LEWIS DuBOIS, who married ABBIE MOREY . He died intestate in 1909 leaving as sole heir, his daughter
- XII. ANNIE M. DuBOIS, who threw herself into the well of the homestead 7-14-1931, dying intestate. A long partition action ensued, following which the old house and 1/2 acre were sold to
- XIII. MARGARET A. JAMISON, by deed July 1, 1932, B. D. 560/44. She was niece and heir to the Arbuckle Estate and her death brought about the founding of the Jamison Memorial Fund which has been of great importance in the preservation of Huguenot Street . The homestead and 1/2 acre were purchased from her estate by
- XIV. JOHN WRIGHT FOLLETTE by deed February 22, 1943, B. D. 632/463. It was he who restored and modernized the house and sold it to
- XV. THE HUGUENOT HISTORICAL SOCIETY. NEW PALTZ, N. Y., INC by deed May 18, 1955, B. D. 920/365.

### **Jannetje Wibau I294**



**Birth** 1634 in Mannheim, Mannheim, Baden-Württemberg, Germany  
**Death** 8 Dec 1693 in New Paltz, Ulster, New York, United  
**Parents** Toussant Wibau; of Bruyelle, near Tourni, France  
**Spouse** Hugo Freer (1642-1698) **I293**  
**Children** Jean Freer (1682-1690) **H147**



**BIO** Hugo Freere appears to have been married twice (1) to Marie Haye; (2) Jannetje Wibau; Hugo married Jannetje Wibau around 1678 and she died at New Paltz on December 8, 1693.

#### **The children of Hugo Freer and Jeanne Wibau were:**

- Abraham, baptized at Mannheim, January 19 or 29, 1668, died young
- Abraham, baptized at Mannheim, June 26, 1670. Married at New Paltz April 28, 1694, Aeche Willem Titsoort - 16 children.
- Isaac, baptized at Mannheim, February 9, 1673, died at New Paltz August 9, 1690.
- Marie, born at Hurley, about 1677, married in New Paltz October 12, 1697 , Lewis Viele, son of Peter Cornelisen Viele. (There was a village called Hurley, now part of Kingston, New York; the home of Hugo Freer in France was Hurley. Since the actual birth date of Marie is not known, she may have been child #1 marrying late in life. It seems more likely that child #1 died in Germany and a daughter of the second marriage was named Marie, there being six years between the births of Isaac and Jacob. Lewis and Marie Viele have only one child listed at Kingston.)
- Jacob, baptized June 9, 1679 at Kingston
- **Jean, H147, baptized April 16, 1679 at Marmur M. Rebecca Van Wagenen (H148)**
- (10) Sarah, married Tunis Clausen van Volgen of Schenectady



*Headstone of Hugo Freer, Patentee of New Paltz, and his wives Marie Haye and Jannetje Wibea;. Digital image taken Sunday, October 26, 2008 at the Huguenot Burial Ground (aka Walloon Cemetery), New Paltz, New York*

### **Jacob Aertsen (Van Wagenen) I295 I297**



**Birth:** 14 Feb 1652 in Creek, Ulster, New York, America

**Death:** 5 Oct 1715 in Kingston, Ulster, New York, America

**Parents:** Aert Jacobsen Van Wagenen **J597** (1620-1667) Annetje Gerrits **J598** (1624-1672)

**Sibling:** Gerrit Aertsen Van Wagenen (1653-1721)

**Spouse:** Sarah Pels (1659-1710) **H290 - I296 - I298**

**Children:**

- Aert A Van Wagenen (1679-1740) **H145**
- Rebecca Van Wagenen (1685-1695) **H148**
- Isaac VAN WAGENEN (1703-1807) **H149**

**BIO:** See **I289** for detail

### **Sarah Pels I296 I298**

**Birth:** 3 Jul 1659 in Kingston, Ulster, New York, America

**Death:** 1710 in Kingston, Ulster, New York, America

**Parents:** Evert Pels **J595** (1624-1686) Jannetje Symons **J596** (1623-1683)

**Siblings:** Clara Pels **J618** (1651-1721)

**Spouse:** Jacob A Van Wagenen (1652-1715) **H289 - I295 - I297**

**Children:**

- Aert A Van Wagenen (1679-1740) **H145**
- Rebecca Van Wagenen (1685-1695) **H148**
- Isaac VAN WAGENEN (1703-1807) **H149**

**BIO:** See **I290** for detail

### **Hugo Sr. (2) Freer I299**



**Birth** 1 Jul 1666 in New Paltz, Ulster, New York, America

**Death** 1732 in New Paltz, Ulster, New York, United

**Parents** Hugo (1) Freer **J597** (1642-1698) , the Patentee  
Marie Hays **J598** (1646-1693)

**Half-Sibling** Jean Freer **H147** (1682-1690)

**Spouse** Marie Anne Leroy **I300** (1673-1718)

**Children** Catrina Freer **H150** (1703-1775)

**BIO Source:** [Huguenot Historical Society](#), Hugo Freer, Sr. was born 1666 in Mannheim, died 1732 at New Paltz. He married Maria Anna LeRoy, born 05-07-1673 in Quebec, daughter of Simeon LeRoy and Claude Deschalets. They were married 06-07-1690.

Their children were:

1. Hugo Freer(3), Jr. born 10-14-1691 at New Paltz
2. Isaac 05-21-1693
3. Simon 06-09-1695
4. Mary 05-05-1696
5. Sara 05-15-1698
6. Esther 10-15-1699
7. Jonas 1701
8. **Catrina 1703**

9. Blandina 07-04-1703
10. Johannes 04-15-1705
11. Benjamin 10-21-1706
12. Rachel 11-10-1710
13. Jannetjen 01-27-1713
14. Rebecca 12-04-1715
15. Elizabeth 04-12-1718

**Marie Anne Leroy I300**



**Birth** 7 May 1673 in Charlesbourg, Quebec, Canada  
**Death** 1718 in New Paltz, Ulster, New York, America  
**Parents** Simeon Leroy **J599** (1637-1711)  
 Claude Des Chalets **J600** (1651-1708)  
**Spouse** Hugo Sr. (2) Freer **I299** (1666-1732)  
**Children** Catrina Freer **H150** (1703-1775)

**BIO** Married 06-07-1690 to Hugo Freer, the son of Hugo Freer and Marie Haye. Marie was born in Quebec 5 years after her father Simeon had settled first in October 1668 near the Charles River in Quebec, Canada. In 1682 Simeon took his wife and most (if not all) of their young children to Albany, New York in the United States. In or before 1689 he moved to Kingston, Ulster County, New York



## Pieter Deyo I301



**Birth** 1648 in Artois, Pas-de-Calais, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France

**Death** 1700 in On Expedition to find new route from New Platz to the

**Parents** Christian Deyo (1620-1687) Jeanne Verbeau (1640-1681)

**Sibling** Anna Deyo (1644-1694)

**Spouse** Agatha Nickol (1655-1690) **I302**

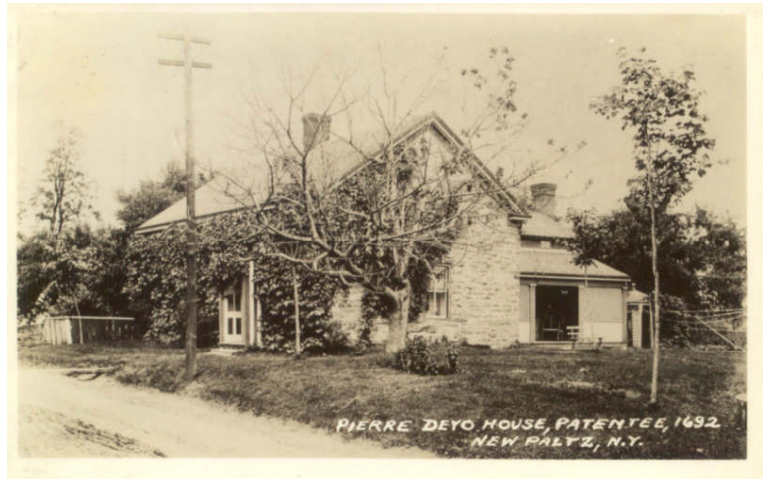
**Children** Hendricus Deyo (1690-1739) **H151**

**BIO:** Christian's son Pierre Deyo A-2 (also known as Pieter) was most likely born in France in 1648. He married **Agatha Nicken** in Mutterstadt, Curr Pfalz , Germany just prior to their emigration to America in 1675. Pierre and Agatha had eight children, all of whom, it is believed, were born in New Paltz and baptized at the Dutch Reformed Church at Kingston , New York . In 1692, Pierre "built the "Deyo House," which still stands and is now owned and operated by the Huguenot Historical Society. Pierre died sometime between 1703 and 1708.

In 1708, Pieter 's lands were divided between his four sons Abraham (1767-1725), Christian (1681-after 1765), Pierre (1683-after 1755) and **Hendricus** (bp. 1690-after 1737). **Source: Deyo Family Papers (1675-1870)** [http://www.huguenotstreet.org/library\\_archives/collections/finding\\_aids/deyo\\_family.php](http://www.huguenotstreet.org/library_archives/collections/finding_aids/deyo_family.php)



**Deyo House today**



**House as it was in 1692 New Paltz, N.Y**

- 1910, Deyo House, Huguenot Street -

While remnants of the original house built by Pierre Deyo around 1700 still survive, they are embedded in the 1894 Queen Anne/Colonial Revival reconstruction of the house which was executed during the ownership of Deyo descendants Abraham Deyo Broadhead and his wife Gertrude Deyo Broadhead. The reconstruction of the house occurred during a period characterized by its veneration of colonial ancestors and a nostalgia for the pre-industrial past. The house first passed out of Deyo family ownership in 1915, but was purchased by the Deyo Family Association in 1971 and donated in order to be opened to the public as a house museum. It was beautifully restored in 2003 and features circa 1915 interiors.

## **The Street of the Huguenots, New Paltz, New York**

The original stone portion of the house was built about 1692 by Pierre Deyo, the Patentee, on "the oldest street in America with its original houses." In 1894 the house was completely altered to its present Victorian appearance.



Source: The following Court Documents are from the Hudson River Valley Heritage web site: <http://www.hrvh.org>

Title: Peter Deyo Court Summons, 1703 - Creator: Deyo, Peter (1683-after 1755) Date Original: 1703

Ulster B- Charles Brodhead Esq. Justice of ye peace for sd: County  
To ye: Constable of ye: New paltz: greeting You are  
Commaided in her maj[es]ties Name to Summon Pieter  
du You that hee appere here in Kingstowne Before  
mee or any other Justice of ye: peace on Friday  
next to answer ye: Complaint of Thomas Noyon  
here of you are nott to ffaijle, given under my hand  
In Kingstowne this 3<sup>th</sup> day of March 170<sup>2/3</sup>  
Cha Brodhead

**Translation:** Ulster B- Charles Brodhead Esqr: Justic of ye peace for sd: County To ye: Constable of ye: New Paltz: greeting You are Commanded in her maj[es]ties Name to Summons Pieter Du You that hee appeare here in Kingstowne Before mee or any other Justice of ye: peace on Friday next to answer ye: Complaint of Thomas Noyon here of you are nott to ffaijle, given under my hand In kingstowne this 3th: day of March 1702/3 Cha Brodhead [signature]

Pierre Deyo receipt for sale of slave, 1689

Jay soubsigné Abraham du bois Laboureur  
demeur. au Palle, confesse avoir receu de  
Pierre Doyau cinquante cinq boisseaux de  
blé qui me devoit par ma part du Negre  
que Jay hérité de Mon beau pere  
Christian Doyau, dont Je le tiens quitte  
Fait au palle le 13. may 1689  
Abraham du bois

**Translation:** I the undersigned Abraham Dubois, laborer, living in New Paltz, certify that I received from Pierre Doyau fifty-five boisseaux of wheat that he owed me for my part of the Negro I inherited from my father-in-law Christian Doyau, for which I consider him cleared of debt to me. At the Palle, 13 May 1689

## Agatha Nickol I302



**Birth** 1655 in Mutterstadt, Ludwigshafen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany

**Death** 1690 in New Paltz, Ulster, New York, America

**Parents**

**Spouse** Pieter Deyo (1648-1700) **I301**

**Children** Hendricus Deyo (1690-1739) **H151**



**BIO:** Agatha married Pieter Deyo in Mutterstadt, Curr Pfalz, Germany just prior to their emigration to America in 1675. Pierre and Agatha had eight children.

[Source\(10\):](#)

**2867. Pierre Christian<sup>2</sup> DEYO** {1254} <See pg. 75, 99, 399> (2865.Christian<sup>1</sup>) was born about 1648 in St. Pol, Artois, France.

Source: Birth & marriage information [65]

He married **Agatha NICKOL** {1255} 21 Jan 1675 in St. Pol, Artois, France.

They had 7 children:

+ 2871. M i. **Abraham DEYO** {2211}, born 16 Oct 1676, died Oct 1725 <See pg. 400>.

+ 2872. F ii. **Mary DEYO** {1251}, christened 29 Apr 1679 <See pg. 75, 401>.

+ 2873. M iii. **Christian DEYO** {2220}, christened 19 Apr 1681 <See pg. 401>.

2874. M iv. **Pierre DEYO** {2221}, christened 14 Oct 1683, died after 1755.

Note: Pierre Deyo was a slave holder in 1755, and died after 1755 unmarried. Pierre "met a sad and tragic fate. Going along to direct a search eastward to the Hudson River, he never returned. Long afterward, the buckle of a truss that he had worn was found at the foot of a tree. He may have died from a sudden illness or from the arrow of an Indian."

Source: Baptism and note information [65]

2875. F v. **Margaret DEYO** {2222}, christened 14 Oct 1683.

Note: Margaret Deyo probably died young.

Source: Baptism and note information [65]

2876. F vi. **Madeline DEYO** {2223}, born 17 Apr 1687.

Note: Madeline Deyo probably died young.

Source: Birth and note information [65]

+ 2877. M vii. **Hendricus DEYO** {2224}, christened 12 Oct 1690



### ***Peter Van Bommel I303***

**Birth** 1655 in Kingston, Ulster, New York, America

**Death** 7 Jun 1733 in Kingston, Ulster, New York, America

**Parents** Hendrick Van Bommel **J605** (1630-1700) Rachel Du Trieux **J606** (1635-1684)

**Spouse** Deborah Davis **I304** (1665-1693)

#### **Children**

- Margaret Van Bommel (1693-1747) **H152** Margriet was born on April 23rd, 1693 in Ulster, NY and her baptism took place on April 23rd, 1693 in Kingston Reformed Church. Death: 21 FEB 1747 in New Paltz, NY
- Marcus Van Bommel (++)born on January 9th, 1698 in Ulster, NY.
- Christoffel Van Bommel born on January 9th, 1698 in Ulster, NY.
- Marytjen Van Bommel born in 1700 in Kingston, Ulster, NY.
- Elisabeth Van Bommel born in 1701 in Ulster, NY.
- Debora Van Bommel born in 1706 in Ulster, NY.
- Peter Van Bommel born on May 7th, 1710 in Ulster, NY.

### ***Deborah Davis I304***

**Birth** 25 Jan 1665 in Kingston, Ulster, New York, America

**Death** 1693 in Kingston, Ulster, New York, America

**Parents** Christopher "Kit" Davis **J607** (1616-1680) Maria Martensen **J608** (1630-1670)

**Spouse** Peter Van Bommel (1655-1733) **I303**

**Children** Margaret Van Bommel (1693-1747) **H152**

**BIO:** Pieter Van Bommel & Deborah Davids had three sons and four daughters, named Marcus, Christoffel, Peter, Margriet, Marytjen, Elisabeth and Debora.

### ***Simon Van Wagenen I309***



**Birth** 7 Apr 1689 in Kingston, Ulster, New York, America

**Death** 3 Mar 1734 in Marbletown, Ulster, New York, United

**Parents** Gerrit Aartsen Van Wagenen **J617** (1653-1721) Clara Pels (1651-1721) **J618**

**Spouse** Maria Schepmoes (1698-1734) **I310**

**Children** Johannes Van Wagenen (1722-) **H155**

**BIO:** [Source\(34\)](#): Syman/Simon, baptized 7 April 1689 witnesses, Cornelis Maeston, Marye Pels. Married as j.m. 26 May 1720, Maria Schepmoes, j.d. born under the jurisdiction of Horley, bans registered 8 May 1720. Maria Schepmoes, baptized 1 May 1698 is the daughter of Johannes Dirckse Schepmoes and Neeltje Gerritsen. Maria must have died before 1736, for Simon married second, 22 May 1736 [KM 828,570] Neeltjen Wittiker, j.d., baptized at Kingston 6 November 1698, daughter of James Whittaker and Elizabeth Titso.

**39. Simon.** Youngest son of Gerrit Aartsen. Baptized at Kingston, April 7, 1689. Sponsors, Cornelius Masten and Mary Pels. Married, May 26, 1720, Maria, daughter of Johannes Schepmoes and Neeltje Gerritsen, baptized at Kingston, May 1, 1698. Simon married again, May 22, 1736, Neeltje, daughter of James Whittaker and Elizabeth Titso, baptized at Kingston, November 6, 1698. Simon settled at Kingston on land willed to him by his father. He appears to have been the only one of Gerrit Aartsen's children that did not settle in Dutchess County.

[Source\(38\)](#):

**Source(34):** Simon's father Gerrit Aertsen, van Wagenen, born in Albany, married Clara Pels, baptized in N. Y. 10 September 1651, daughter of Evert Pels and Jannetje Symons. They were received as Members of the Kingston Dutch Church in about 1666, and in a numerical list of members of the same church made by Dominie Van Gaasbeeck, about 1678. "Gerrit Aertsen died about 1721. His will written in Dutch, dated 17 Dec 1715, and recorded at Kingston, 9 March 1723, ... provides for his wife Calaartje [Pels], bequeaths to his youngest son, **Simon**, his lands on Esopus Kill, ... and divides the rest of his property among his children, Evert, Barent, Goosen, Jacob, **Simon**, Jannitje, wife of Barent van Benthuyzen, Annatje, wife of Hendricus Heermans, Neeltje van Wageninge, and Gerrit Van Wageninge, son of his oldest son, deceased, Aart van Wageninge. He names as his executor his sons Barent and Goosen." [VWG 17-18] A copy of the will is in the index of Genealogy of the Van Wagenen Family, published in 1884.

<sup>1</sup> Simon Van Wagenen, bap. at Kingston 7 April 1689, was son of Gerrit Aartsen and Clara Pels. He m. 27 May 1620 **Maria**, dau. of Johannes **Schepmoes** and Neeltje Gerritsen, bap. at Kingston 1 May 1698.

Gerrit Aartsen was son of Aart Jacobsen and Annetje Gerrits. Aart Jacobsen was from Wageningen, a town on the Rhine, ten miles West of Arnheim in Gelderland, and his descendants take their name from that town.

Johannes **Schepmoes**, bap. in N. Y. City 7 April 1672, was son of Dirck **Schepmoes** and **Maria Willems**. He m. in Kingston 18 Feb. 1697 Neeltje Gerritsen, widow of Peter Crispell. Dirck

**Schepmoes** was bap. in N. Y. 2 Sept. 1648, son of Jan Janszen **Schepmoes** and Sara Pieters.

<sup>2</sup> Hendrik Brink, bap. at Kingston 28 Jan. 1692, son of Cornelis Lambertz and Maretie Egbertz, m. 19 May 1721 Grietjen Oosterhout, dau. of Pieter Oosterhout and Heyltje Schut, bap. 31 Oct. 1697.

Cornelis Lambertz, b. at sea, arrived in America in Feb. 1659 in ship *Faith* and was bap. at Kingston 4 May 1661, son of Lambert Huyberts, of Wageningen, Holland, and Hendrikje Cornelis, his wife, who came over with him. Cornelis m. 23 April 1685 Maretie Egbertz, b. in N. Y. City 27 April 1661, dau. of Egbert Meyndertse and Jaepjie Jans.

**Source(70):** [Burhans](#)

[genealogy: descendants from the first ancestor in ..., Pages 1-346](#)

### **Maria Schepmoes I310**

**Birth** 1 May 1698 in Hurley, Ulster, New York, America

**Death** Mar 1734 in Marbletown, Ulster, New York, America

**Parents** Johannes Schepmoes **J619** (1672-1734) Neeltje Gerritsen Newkirk **J620** (1667-1706)

**Spouse** Simon Van Wagenen **I309** (1689-1734)

**Children** Johannes Van Wagenen **H155** (1722- )

**BIO:** Great grand daughter of Jan Janzen Schepmoes He Immigrated to New Netherland with his family on the ship "Dolphin" Sailed in 1637 - Arrived in New Amsterdam March 28, 1638

### **Barent Burhans I311**

**Birth** 24 Apr 1681 in Kingston, Ulster, New York, America

**Death** 3 Mar 1740 in Kingston, Ulster, New York, America

**Parents** Jan Burhans **J621** (1650-1708) Helena Traphagen **J622** (1656-1732)

**Spouse** Margriet Jansen **I312** (1684-1759)

**Children** Elizabeth Burhans **H156** (1718- )

**BIO:** In early life Barent followed the occupation of shoemaker, but in after years became a miller, and continued in that business up to his decease. Like his father and grandfather, he was a useful member of society. His father, Jan Burhans immigrated to the colonies April 16 1663, on the ship "Bonte Koe" (Spotted Cow).

**Source(70):** Barent. The eldest son of Jan Burhans, who reached his majority, was baptized in Kingston 24 April 1681, and married in Kingston **Margriet Jans (Jansen) Matthysen**. She was daughter of **Jan Matthysen J623 and Magdalena Blanchan J624**, and was baptized in Kingston 14 Jan. 1684, and died 9 July 1759.



In early life Barent followed the occupation of shoemaker, but in after years became a miller, and continued in that business up to his decease. Like his father and grandfather, he was a useful member of society. The following are a few of the incidents in which his name appears on public record :

1704; He was paid by the authorities £16s for 3 wolves killed by him.

1706 Feb. 25; He purchased 4 acres of land from the Trustees, at a place called the "Hell."

1708 March 2; He was elected Constable and Collector for one year.

1708 Oct. 30; He gave a bond to his brothers and sisters, of which the following is a translation—the original being in Dutch.

In 1709-10 Barent is taxed on property valued at £20.

1710 May 3; He petitions to purchase some land, next the land granted to Cornells Lammerse.

1710 July 3; He had granted him 5 morgens of land—he to pay 9 pounds, and for the survey of the same.

1726 May 21; the town of Kingston gave him a Pistol on the occasion of sending him to New York on official business.

1726-7 Feb. 20; the town of Kingston paid him for expenses going to New York £2. 4s.

1728; Recorded as a Freeholder in Town of Kingston.(Source: Doc. Hist. N. Y., Vol. III. p. 969)

1731; The Trustees deed him land for Dam and other purposes.

1733; was on the Grand Jury for November term this year.

1740 March 3; Barent Burhans (Miller), lately deceased and having purchased during his lifetime a part of the patent of George Males and Richard Hayes (patent dated 1686), now at Saugerties, his four sons, Johannes, William, Jacob, and David, release each other, and the Trustees give them a deed for their lands.

### **Bond of Barent Burhans:**

Be it known by these presents that I the undersigned, Barent Burhans, shoemaker, of Kingston in the County of Ulster, acknowledge myself to be well, truly and honorably indebted to Johannis Burhans, William Burhans, Hendrick Burhans, Edward Whitaker, Pieter Du Bois, Elisabeth Burhans, Abraham Burhans, Isaac Burhans, Samuel Burhans, and David Burhans, in the full and net sum of five hundred pounds, current money of the Colony of New York, to be paid to the aforesaid Johannis Burhans, William Burhans, Hendrick Burhans, Edward Whitaker, Pieter Du Bois, Elisabeth Burhans, Abraham Burhans, Isaac Burhans, Samuel Burhans and David Burhans, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, for the prompt payment of which I bind myself, my heirs, executors or administrators ; Finally I have sealed this with my seal in the Corporation of Kingston—this 30th day of October anno—1708; Barent Burhans.

The conditions of the above obligation are such, that whereas my father Jan Burhans deceased, is removed from this world without disposing of his estate by testament, and as I by law as the eldest son of Jan Burhans aforesaid, am entitled to the first right to the said estate, therefore have come together and agreed with the adult children of my aforesaid father, that I shall immediately take a black wench child named ' Rosetta ' into my immediate possession, instead of my right as first born—without making any further pretense thereto, and that my mother Helena Burhans shall dispose of the entire income of the whole estate of my deceased father aforesaid during her lifetime, as she may see fit ; But in case my mother aforesaid comes to die before the youngest son becomes of age, the entire estate shall not be divided until the youngest child is of age.

Likewise that all the unmarried children whenever they marry shall draw out of the aforesaid estate, three cows, two ewe sheep, and one fat hog. And after the death of my mother aforesaid, and the youngest child is of age, the whole personal and real estate shall be equally divided among the aforesaid persons and myself; except two wench girls by name of ' Sara ' and ' Dyana,' who shall be divided among the aforesaid persons, if I shall make no pretense to them. And that in case any of my brothers die in their minority, the deceased's portion shall be divided equally among those remaining ; and in case I fulfil what is herein before stipulated

and make no further pretense to my father's estate than is herein before mentioned then this obligation shall be null and void; otherwise continue in full force.

*Barent Burhans*, Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of  
*Hendrick Traphagen.*  
*Kryn Oosterhoudt.*

County Clerk's Office, Kingston N. Y. D'meyer, Clarke 22 Jan'y 1708-9  
Book of Deeds A, A. Attest and Copy D'Meyer, Clarke"

### **Margriet Jansen (Matthyssen) I312**

**Birth** 14 Jan 1684 in Kingston, Ulster, New York, America

**Death** 9 Jul 1759 in Kingston, Ulster, New York, America

**Parents** Jan Matthyssen **J623** (1646-1724) Magdalena Blanchan **J624** (1646-1757)

**Spouse** Barent Burhans **I311** (1681-1740)

**Children** Elizabeth Burhans **H156** (1718- )

### **Jacob Hasbrouck I313**



**Birth:** 15 Feb 1688 New Paltz, Ulster, New York, America

**Death:** 1761, Kingston, Ulster, New York, America

**Parents:** Jean Hasbrouck **J625** (1644-1714) and Anna Deyo **J626** (1644-1694)

**Spouse:** Hester Bevier **I314** (1686-1742)

**Marr:** 7 Nov 1714

**Children** Isaac Hasbrouck (1722-1789) **H157**

**BIO: Source(37):** Jacob is the son of Jean Hasbrouck, born in France and immigrated to the colonies. The Jean Hasbrouck House is thought to have been originally built in 1692-1694 and later expanded in 1712 to its present size. The Jean Hasbrouck House is now a public museum and owned and operated by the Huguenot Historical Society. Jean and Anna Hasbrouck had seven children, four daughters and three sons.

After Jean's death in 1714, his estate passed to his youngest son, **Jacob** Hasbrouck **I313** (1688-1761). As a member of the Twelve Men, Jacob represented his father's share of the New Paltz Patent from 1738-1755. He also served as Tax Collector in 1751-1752. In 1714, Jacob Hasbrouck married Ester Bevier, daughter of New Paltz patentee Louis Bevier, and had six sons, four of whom died before their father. Jacob's son, Isaac **H157**, moved to the Town of Marbletown, leaving the New Paltz homestead to his only surviving brother, Jacob J. Hasbrouck C-59, known as Jacob, Jr. Local tradition claims that Jacob B-14 opened a general store and tavern in the North end of the house.

(13) Lefevre, Ralph. *History of New Paltz and Its Old Families*. Fort Orange Press, Albany NY (1909): p. 400.

(30) The earliest concrete evidence concerning this store is found in the ledger kept by bookkeeper Jacques Roggen (1749-1787, See Series 2). The daybooks kept by Josiah Hasbrouck D-190 provide much information about the store under his and his son Levi's care in the 1790's and early 1800's. Concerning the latter days of the store, LeFevre writes "the old homestead was occupied for a time by his son-in-law, Josiah DuBois, who had previously carried on the mercantile business in partnership with him, but discontinued it after a time, and about 1820 built the brick house now owned by Wm. H. D. Blake." (LeFevre, p. 400).

(31) *Town of New Paltz Civil Organization Records (1677-1838): New Paltz Town Meeting Records (1751-1824)*, mss. coll. Huguenot Historical Society Archives, New Paltz, NY (hereafter referred to as NPTMR). In 1738, the New Paltz townsmen elected a council of "Twelve Men," who held the responsibility for surveying and subdividing the land within the patent, and for defending the boundaries of the patent in court against "encroachments" by neighboring communities and royal officials trying to expand their wealth and influence. The Twelve Men, often referred to as the "Duzine" in local histories, defended the patent until the early nineteenth century, when the responsibility fell to the town government after the town's official incorporation into the State of New York.

Source: (32) "The Hasbrouck Family in America" by Kenneth E. Hasbrouck:

JACOB HASBROUCK, b. 2-15-1688, bp. 4-15, sp. Louis Bevier & Mary LeBlanc; d. 1761; m. banns Kingston 12-7-1714 ESTER BEVIER, b. 11-16-1686, (Bible) dau. of LOUIS BEVIER & MARIA LeBLANC.

55. Jan 1716
56. Benjamin 1719
57. Isaac 1722
58. Louis 1725
59. Jacob J. 1727
60. Josaphat 1739

Will of JACOB HASBROUCK - New York Surrogate's  
Liber 23, p. 196

Dated 9-25-1747, pro. 9-15-1760

Our undertaking be in the name of God, be it made manifest to all that on the 25th day of September, 1747, Cousine Jacob Hasbrouck, inhabitant of New Paltz in the County of Ulster finding myself of perfect understanding, for which praise be rendered to God, I direct all debts to be paid and after payment of debts my wife is to have the choice of a negro man and woman, all the furniture she choose and two cows, as long as she lives, and then to my three children: Benjamin, Isaac, Jacob.

She shall also have the choice of two rooms in the house for her to dwell in so long as she lives and my three sons shall each of them pay her £6. yearly. I leave to my son Benjamin my lands which I hold in the New Paltz patent both divided and undivided from the high mountain to the great valley with the house and barn and he is to pay to my son Isaac £50 and to Jacob £40 because his proportion of land is esteemed better. I leave to my son Isaac all the lands I hold at Caiseraique (Kyserike) and the house and barn which I bought of John DuPuy and Benjamin shall pay him £50 in order to make them equal. I leave to my son Jacob £1020 and Benjamin is to pay him £40 to be paid out of the money and bonds in my house and he is to have the choice of all my bonds and mortgages. I leave to my three sons all my lands that I have from the Great Valley unto the Main River both divided and undivided, also the lands that I have at the end of . . . . great place. I leave to each of my sons a negro wench if negro wenches there be and if not they shall have in negroes as much as the wenches shall be thought worth. I leave to each of my sons two Horses, two Cows, four Sheep, cart, plough, spade and hoe as Isaac had when he married. I leave to my three sons all demands which I have against Andries Bevier and all the remainder of my estate, Negroes, Gold, Silver, Cattle and in general everything. If all my sons should die then I leave my estate to the sons of Isaac (not named) and if he dies then to my sister's children (not named). I make my wife Ester and my three sons executors. My wife shall not have the power to dispose of anything without consent of the executors, nor they without her consent. What I have written I again repeat must be performed punctually from point and to point.

JACOB HASBROUCK

Wit: Daniel Bevier

Daniel Hasbrouck

Johannes Matyes Lou, blacksmith

Proved before Jan Elting, Surrogate, 9-15-1761

## Hester Bevier I314



**Birth** 16 Nov 1686 in New Paltz, Ulster, New York, America

**Death** 1 Nov 1742 in Ulster, Ulster, New York, America

**Parents** Louis Bevier **J627** (1648-1720) - Maria LeBlanc (1652-1689) **J628**

**Spouse** Jacob Hasbrouck (1688-1761) **I313**

**Children** Isaac Hasbrouck (1722-1789) **H157**

**BIO:** Known variations of the name in America are *Bevier*, *BeVier*, *Be Vier*, *Bovier*, and a very small branch of *Bouviere*. Variations of the name found in the US Census because of enumerator errors are *Bauvier*, *Bavier*, *Beiver*, *Bevear*, *Beveer*, *Beveir*, *Beviere*, *Biever*, and *Bevire*

The patriarch of the Huguenot Street Bevier family was Louis Bevier father of Hester. Strong evidence exists that Louis was born near Gradische, Russia, about 60 miles south of Moscow, while his father, also named Louis, worked under contract as a forge master to a Dutch businessman. The businessman, Andrius Winius, had contracts with the Tsar of Russia to develop the iron and steel works at both Kashira (across the river from Gradische), and in Tula.

The Bevier family was of Walloon descent. Today's Belgium is made up of territory originally occupied by two distinct cultures. The Flemings [Flemish] lived in the northern portion and the Walloons in the southern portion of today's Belgium. Their language and culture were influenced by the German tribes, the nearby French culture, as well as Latin and Greek the Romans brought with them during their occupation of the area in the fifth century.

Esther grew up to carry the cares which her mother would have borne had she lived. She kept a home for her five brothers and her father, and remained at her post till after the brothers had all married, with the exception of Andre. When she married, she took Andre with her to her new home. Esther certainly had some schooling, for she wrote well, as did her brothers. It was written of this generation that, "they were noted for their book learning." The extent of education is not known, but certainly the books belonging to this family and that have been saved and cherished by their descendants, are deep and profound reading by any standards.

## Jacobus (2) Bruyn I315

**Birth** 30 Nov 1680 in Shawangunk, Ulster, New York, USA

**Death** 21 Nov 1744 in Shawangunk, Ulster, New York, USA

**Parents** Jacobus Bruyn(1) **J629**, **J729** (1645-1704) and Gertrude Ysselstein **J630**, **J730** (1650-1719)

**Spouse** Tryntje Schoonmaker **I316**, **I366** (1684-1763)

### Children

- Jacobus Bruyn(3) (1707-1781) **H183**
- Maria Bruyn (1723-1776) **H158**

**Jacobus Bruyn(2)** was born 30 Nov 1680 in Kingston, New York. He died on 21 Nov 1744 in Ulster County, New York. Parents: [\\*Jacobus Bruyn\(1\)](#) and [\\*Gertruyde Ysselstein](#). He was married to [\\*Tryntje Schoonmaker](#) on 18 Nov 1704 in Kingston, New York. From "The History of Kingston, New York", by Marius Schoonmaker, 1888:

"The Bruyn family is descended from Jacobus Bruyn(1), who immigrated to this country from Norway about the year 1660. He married Gertruyde Ysselstein, of Columbia County, a lady of German origin, and afterward removed to Shawangunk, Ulster County.

From "[The Hardenbergh Family](#)", by Myrtle Hardenberg Miller: [Source\(39\)](#)

"**Jacobus Bruyn(2) and Tryntje Schoonmaker** ... lived on the Lloyd Patent at Bruynswick, Town of Shawangunk, Ulster County, New York. This patent was inherited from Severyn Ten Hout, his step-father.

The large two-story house of stone which he built on the west side of the Shawangunk kill in 1724, and long a landmark, burned in 1875. Jacobus Bruyn(2) was a large land owner and a man of wealth.... Tryntje was a motherly woman; of middle stature, well proportioned, in her youth a beautiful woman. In latter days she was weak and feeble. She is buried beside two of her grandchildren. This description of Tryntje was taken from Abraham Hasbrouck's diary.

On November 14, 1709, Jacob Bruyn(2) and Benjamin Smedes petitioned for and presented a survey for a track of 400 acres in Shawangunk 'near a small hill, in ye Indian tongue 'Wecbque-atenn-enck.". This was a part of the Evans patent. On June 5, 1712, John Rutsen and Jacob Bruin of Ulster County petitioned on behalf of themselves and Company for 3000 acres of the Evans patent, 'contiguous to their improved lands.' This was in Shawangunk, and was surveyed June 13, 1712. On November 26, 1719 **Jacobus Bruyn(2)** petitioned for a patent for two parcels of land near the Shawangunk creek, being a part of the Evans patent, 500 acres. More of his holdings are listed in his will.

**Jacobus Bruyn(2)** was listed under Freeholders, Town of Shawangunk, 1714/5, assessment 120 pounds. Tax 0-158-0.

Most of the Bruyns were heavy men....

The following is the **will of Jacobus Bruyn(2)** of Bruynswick, being weak and sick, **to eldest son Jacobus(3)**, the farm whereon I now live, at Shawangunk, 410 acres from the Lloyd Patent; some from the **Gertruyd Bruyn** Patent; 300 acres of woodland from the patent of John Rutsen and myself, on the north side of Shawangunk kill; my part of tract on southeast side of Shawangunk mountains by me purchased from the trustees of Rochester; together with houses, buildings and orchards.

- **He is to pay yearly to my wife Tryntje** 25 pounds, allow her the use of three rooms in my house, and liberty of the cellar, the use of two horses, 4 cows, 5 sheep; and to have 1/2 of a schepple of flax seed yearly. After the death of my wife he is to pay to he is to pay my three other **sons, Cornelis, Sevyn, and Johanes**, 500 pounds between them.
- To **Cornelis** a tract called Packanasink on north side of Shawangunk creek of 500 acres; a tract on southeast side of Shawangunk river opposite Packanasink, being my 1/7 part of 2000 acres a part of a tract of 2500 acres granted to myself and Henry Wileman, in 1720; also 200 pounds.
- To **Sevyn** all lands in tract called the 5000 acres, situate on both sides of the Paltz river, the Francis Harrison & Company patent, all my rights in said tract; also 250 pounds.
- To **Johanes** lands in tract of 2000 acres, granted to Peter Matthews & Co., on both sides of the Paltz river, containing 335 acres; also 100 acres adjoining to the northwest side which I bought of Johanes Rutsen; also a marsh and woodland of 200 acres called the Gebrande Vly, or Burnt meadow, on southeast side of Shawangunk creek, my Patent, 1719; also 50 pounds.
- To **daughter Petronella wife of Jacob Hardenbergh** 22, tract of 667 acres on southwest side of Paltz river purchased from Capt. Lancaster Symes' estate from the grant to David Provoost, Rip Van Dam & Co.
- To **daughter Catherine**, wife of Abraham Hasbrouck, my undivided 1/2 of dwelling house at Newburgh, upon the Hudson river, which I hold jointly with Cadwalader Colden, Esq., also 1/2 of lots 9 and 17 thereto belonging; also my right in the storehouse there built with lot of ground; also Lots No. 4, 12, 29, 32, 39 at Newburgh; also lots in New York City on Dock near to Pearl Street, with the hereditaments.
- To my four daughters, **Petronella, Catherine, Mary and Hannah**, and my 2 grandchildren, **Lewis DuBois and Rachel DuBois**, children of my daughter **Gertruyd**, deceased, late wife of Nathaniel DuBois, all my 4/15 part of a tract called the 8000 acres, granted to Philip Schuyler & Co. 1720; also all land in the Town of Rochester, conveyed to me by Joseph Gee and Anthony Hill, each daughter 1/5 and grandchildren 1/5. To daughters Mary and Hannah, each 150 pounds, and a feather bed and



furniture to make them equal with my other daughters. To Petronella 264 pounds; to Mary 264 pounds; to Hannah 264 pounds; to my 2 grandchildren 264 pounds; to son Severyn my silver tankard; to Johanes my beam scales and weights; which I use in my grist mill. To Severyn and Johanes, each, one of my saddles, a good horse and mare. To my four sons all my Law Books and History Books. To sons Cornelis, Severyn & Johanes, my wearing apparell and the rest of my money. My executors are to put my son Johanes to school 'as soon as they can conveniently,' and I bequeath to him 15 pounds towards his education which sum is to be raised out of my crop of wheat. And to my daughter Petronella 10 pounds to be raised in same manner. To my 4 daughters and 2 grandchildren all household goods. To my 4 sons all slaves, horses, Black cattle, and sheep. To my wife a negro man and negro wench, and all such goods, pictures, and plate as she has occasion for. I make my sons John and Cornelis, and son-in-law, Abraham Hasbrouck, executors. All my debts are to be paid out of the money raised from my crop of wheat and from flour that I have in the house and mill, and at the Landing Place. Dated June 27, 1744.

- o Witnesses Jacob Hasbrouck, Zacharius Hoffman, Charles Clinton. Proved Sept. 12, 1745. Johannes Hardenbergh, Judge.

Ref. Anjou Vol. I, p.124. Book of Deeds, Liber V, p 8, Kingston. NY Hist Soc Col Abstract of Wills, Vol. 4, p. 45, Liber 15, p. 405. W.S.P. Surrogate's Office, NY.

According to the will, Jacobus Bruyn had at the time of his death, approximately 10,000 acres of land besides the house and lots at Newburgh and New York City, and 2356 pounds money, besides that not mentioned in will. He also had slaves and livestock."

**Children** were: [Severyn Ten Hout Bruyn](#), [Jacobus Bruyn](#), [Geertruy Bruyn](#), [Cornelis Bruyn](#), [Johannes Bruyn](#), [Josias Bruyn](#), [Pieterella Bruyn](#), [Tryntjen Bruyn](#), [\\*Petronella Bruyn](#), [Catrina Bruyn](#), [Hanna Bruyn](#), [Maria Bruyn](#), [Hanna Bruyn](#), [Sovereign Bruyn](#).

### ***Tryntje Schoonmaker I316***

**Birth** 22 Nov 1684 in Kingston, Ulster, New York, USA

**Death** 27 Aug 1763 in Shawangunk, Ulster, New York, USA

**Parents** Jochem Hendricksen Schoonmaker **J631**, **J731** (1659-1729) Petronella Slecht (1658-1689) **J632**, **J732**

**Spouse** Jacobus Bruyn(2) (1680-1744) **I315**, **I365**

#### **Children**

- Jacobus Bruyn(3) (1707-1781) **H183**
- Maria Bruyn (1723-1776) **H158**

#### **Source(40):**

Tryntje Schoonmaker, wife of Jacobus Bruyn, was the daughter of Jochem Hendrickse Schoonmaker and Petronella Sleght, daughter of Cornelius Barentse Sleght and Tryntje Tyssen Bos, and granddaughter of Hendrick Jochemse Schoonmaker, a native of Hamburg, Germany, and Elsie van Breestede, daughter of Jan Janse van Breestede and Engeltie Jans, and widow of Adrian Pieterse van Alcmaer.

Solomon van Wagenen was the son of Symon van Wagenen and Sara du Bois, daughter of Solomon du Bois, and granddaughter of Louis du Bois, the Patentee. Symon van Wagenen was the son of Major Jacob Aartsen van Wagenen, of Wagendaal, in the town of Hurley, and Sara-Pels, daughter of Evert Pels, and Jannetje Symens, and grandson of Aart Jacobsen van Wageningen and Annetje Gerrits. **Aart Jacobsen van Wageningen** came to this country about 1650, from Wageningen, a town near the Rhine, ten miles west of Arnheim, in Guelderland, Holland. He settled first at Rensselaerwyck, but later removed to Wiltwyck, now Kingston, where he became a landowner on the Esopus Creek.

## Solomon Du Bois I317



**Birth** 3 Feb 1669 in Hurley, Ulster, New York, USA

**Death** 15 Feb 1759 in New Paltz, Ulster, New York, USA

**Parents** Louis Du Bois **J633** (1626-1696) - Catharine de Blanchan **J634** (1627-1713)

**Spouse** Tryntje Gerritsen (1669-1744) **I318** - **I358** - **I362**

### Children

- Hendricus Du Bois (1710-1780) **H179**
- Cornelius Du Bois (1707-1781) **H181**

**BIO:** [Source\(42\)](#): Solomon du Bois, fifth son of Louis du Bois, the Patentee, born in 1670, at Hurley, and died February, 1759, at New Paltz. Besides having part of his father's lands at New Paltz, not within the patent, he accumulated much land in that region, and in Greene County, New York, and at Perkiomen, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. In his will, a single tract in the Wallkill Valley, but not within the patent, called the Poughwanganonk property, containing three thousand acres, was given to his son, **Cornelius du Bois**, and judging from the whole tenor of the will, its value was about one-sixth of his estate. He was a prominent member and officer of the French, later the Dutch Church, at New Paltz, and was elected to civil offices for many years. He married, about 1692, Tryntje Gerritsen, daughter of Gerric Cornelissen, and granddaughter of Cornelius van Nieuwkirk, and their eldest son,

**Source (14)** - Solomon, at the age of 23, he married **Trintje Gerritsen**, sister of Jacob's wife. Their children were therefore 'double cousins.' Solomon settled on part of the land owned by his father at New Paltz, though not within the patent. During a long life of industry and good management he accumulated much landed property, not only in that region, but also in Greene County, and in Pennsylvania, at a place called Pockioma, which we conjecture was the same as Perkiomen, in Montgomery County. In his last, will, a single tract in the Wallkill valley, containing three thousand acres, was given to one of his sons (Cornelius), subject to certain payments; and from the whole tenor of the will, it is inferred that the value of this tract was about one-sixth of his entire estate.

"He was a prominent member and officer in the French church — which eventually became the Dutch church — of New Paltz; and being elected to civil trusts for many years, evidently enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens. He died in February, 1759, in the 90th year of his age.

"He had eight children — four daughters and four sons

1. Jacomyntie (Jemima, in English, and pronounced Yah-co-mine-cheo, a name repeatedly occurring in the family connection), born in 1693, was the one referred to above as having married her double cousin. This was Barent, the oldest son of Jacob Du Bois, of whom and of their descendants we shall speak in the next chapter. They were married in 1715, and had eight children.
2. Isaac, who settled at Pockioma, in Pennsylvania (probably Perkiomen), where his father had bought lands.
3. Benjamin, who settled at Catskill, X. Y.
4. **Sarah**, who married Simon Van Wagenen, of New Paltz.
5. Helena, or Magdalena, who married Jpsiah Elting, of New Paltz:
6. Catharine intermarried with Peter Low, of the same place.
7. **Cornelius**, whom and his children we shall introduce Section: "Generation H"
8. **Hendricus** (or Henry), who married **Janitje Hoogteeling**, of Kingston.

### ***Tryntje Gerritsen I318***

**Birth:** 12 Mar 1669 in Kingston, Ulster, New York, USA

**Death:** 1744 in New Paltz, Ulster, New York, USA

**Parents:** Gerret Cornelisse Van Nieuw Kirk **J715** (1631-1695) and Aaltie Gerrits **J716** (1631-1655)

**Half-Siblings:** Neeltje Gerritsen Newkirk (1667-1706)

**Spouse** Solomon Du Bois (1669-1759) **I317 I357 I361**

#### **Children**

- Hendricus Du Bois (1710-1780) **H179**
- Cornelius Du Bois (1707-1781) **H181**

**BIO:** Tryntje married Solomon Dubois, son of Louis Dubois and Catharine Blanchan. (Solomon DUBOIS was born 1669 in Hurley, Ulster Co., NY, 1 died February 2, 1759 in New Paltz, NY and was buried in Poughwoughtenonk, New York . [Source \(41\)](#):

### ***Philip Hoogteeling I319***

**Birth** 4 Sep 1681 in Kingston, Ulster, New York, USA

**Death** in Hurley, Ulster, New York, USA

**Parents** Wilhemus Hoogteeling **J637** (1655-1690) Arriantie Samuels **J638** (1662-)

**Spouse** Jannetje Roosa (1675-1726) **I319 - I363**

**Children** Margaret Hooteeling (1706-1788) **H160**

**BIO:** [Source\(43\)](#): Reformed Dutch Church of Kingston, Ulster County, NY Houghtaling Marriage Records

Kingston DRC Marriages 1660-1809 - 1702 30 Nov; Philip Hoogteeling, jm, of Kingston; Jannetje Roosa, jd, of Hurley.

### ***Jannetje Roosa I320***



**Birth** 6 Oct 1675 in Hurley, Ulster, New York, USA

**Death** 23 Jun 1726 in Hurley, Ulster, New York, USA

**Parents** Heyman Aldertse Roosa (1645-1708) Anna Margriet Roosevelt (1654-1708)

**Spouse** Philip Hoogteeling (1681-)

**Married:** 30 Nov 1702; In the, Old Dutch Church, Kingston, Ulster City, NY,

**Children** Margaret Hooteeling (1706-1788)

**BIO:** Jannetje was the daughter of **Albert Heymans Roosa** was born in 1621 at Herwynen, Gelderland, Holland and **Wyntje Ariens de Jongh** born in 1642. Albert and Wyntje and their eight children arrived in New Netherlands on April 15, 1660 aboard the good ship "Spotted Cow".

- Age 17 [Heyman Aldertse Roosa],
- Age 16 [Arie Heymanse Roosa],
- Age 14 [Jan Aldertse Roosa],
- Age 9 Eyke Albertse Roosa],
- Age 8 [Martje Roosa],
- Age 7 [Neeltje Roosa],
- Age 4 [Jannetje Roosa],
- Age 2 [Aert Roosa].

On Albert's arrival to New Amsterdam (Manhattan), he secured a passage for himself and his family for Esopus and took up his home in Wiltwyck. Wiltwyck was the original name of what became Kingston, and was in a district called Esopus. Albert arrived in May 1660 with his wife Wyntje and their eight children. Two years later the village of Hurley was laid out, and he moved there, and lived there until the time of his death. One other researcher noted that Albert was a wealthy man. Her father Albert occupation was as a farmer. Albert died February 27, 1679 at Hurley, Ulster County, NY. (See New York Gen. and Biog. Record, Vol. VXXI., pages 163-166, 235-237. Anjous Ulster County Wills, Vol. I., page 74).

## **Samuel Wood I321**



**Birth** 21 May 1647 in Middleborough, Plymouth, Massachusetts, USA

**Death** 3 Feb 1718 Plymouth, Massachusetts, America

**Parents** Henry Wood **J641** (1619-1670)

Abigail Jenney **J642** (1619-1690)

**Spouse** Rebecca Morton **I322** (1651-1718)

**Children** Jabez Wood **H161** (1690-1772)

**BIO:** Samuel is the grandson of John Wood who immigrated to the colonies. Samuel was born in Yarmouth, Barnstable, MA 25 May 1647. Samuel died February 1718 in Middleboro, Plymouth, MA, at 70 years of age. He married three times. He married an unknown person before 1 June 1675 in Middleboro, Massachusetts. He married an unknown person before 1679. He married Rebecca **Tupper/Morton** Before 1679. Rebecca was born about 1647. Rebecca died 10 February 1718 in Middleboro, Plymouth, MA, at 70 years of age. Samuel probably moved from Plymouth to Middleboro as a young man with his father, and lived with him as one of the first settlers of the town. He was a surveyor of highways in Middleboro in 1673, and held the office of constable in 1682 and selectman in 1684 and 1689 and at different times for fifteen years, and was one of the original members at the organization of the First Church, December 26, 1694.

Upon the death of his father an agreement was made between him, his brother, and mother that he should have thirteen acres of upland, this being the place where his father had lived, and a portion of the Tisequin purchase known as Wood's purchase. He was an original owner in the Sixteen Shilling Purchase. ([History of the Town of Middleboro; Thomas Weston, 1906](#))

## **Rebecca Morton I322**



**Birth** 15 Mar 1651 in Plymouth Colony, MA

**Death** 07 Feb 1718 in Middleborg, MA

**Parents** Ephraim Morton **J643** (1623-1693)

Ann Cooper **J644** (1624-1691)

**Spouse** Samuel Wood **I321** (1647-1718)

**Children** Jabez Wood **H161** (1690-1772)

**BIO:** Father: Ephraim Morton b: 1623 @ sea on the ship "ANN" - Mother: Ann Cooper b: 1625, Marriage Samuel Wood b: 25 May 1648 in Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts Married: AFT 1666

**Sources:** Title: [Vital Records of Plymouth Massachusetts to the year 1850](#), Author: [Compiler: Lee D. van Antwerp](#), Editor: [Ruth Wilder Sherman](#), Publication: [Picton Press, Camden, Maine](#) Page: [p. 658](#) In [Appendix](#), Name: [Plymouth Public Library](#)



## Jabez Fuller I323



**Birth** 1663 in Barnstable, Barnstable, Massachusetts, USA

**Death** 15 Sep 1711 in Middleboro, Plymouth, Massachusetts,

**Parents** Lieutenant Samuel Fuller **J645** (1637-1691) and Mary Fuller **J646** (1634-1691)

**Spouse** Mary Hallett **I324** (1667-1721)

**Children** Mercy Fuller (1696-1737) **H162**

**BIO:** Jabez is the great grandson of the Mayflower passenger Edward Fuller; see the Mayflower Genealogy below:

[Source\(45\):](#)

**NOTE.**—My attention has been called to the following notes from the Plymouth County, Mass., Probate Records, Vol. III., pp. 131, 348. They relate to Jabez<sup>4</sup> Fuller (9), and his family. (See the *Record* for October, 1902, Vol. XXXIII., p. 229.) The settlement of the estate of Jabez Fuller of Middleboro' was made June 20, 1712, wherein are named his eldest son Samuel, second son Jonathan, third son Ebenezer, eldest daughter Mercy, second daughter Mary, and youngest daughter Lois Fuller. The oldest son, Samuel Fuller, died without wife or children and administration upon his estate was granted to his brother Jonathan Fuller, June 24, 1715. He died at Middleboro' and is called son of Jabez Fuller deceased. His estate went to his mother and her five children, Jonathan, Ebenezer, Mercy, Mary and Lois. "The maintenance of of Joseph Hallett the said widow's father" (Samuel's grandfather) is mentioned. Readers are requested to modify the statements on p. 229, Vol. XXXIII of the *Record* to conform to the extracts from the Plymouth records as here stated. The statements in the text on p. 229 are, it will be seen, inaccurate in several points. The order of the children's births should be changed; there is no evidence for the last child Hannah. But the most important point wherein this corrects my previous statement is in regard to the name of the wife of Jabez<sup>4</sup> Fuller, which appears not to have been Mercy Wood, but Mercy Hallett. Mr. Andrew Hallett of Barnstable (see Otis, *Notes of Barnstable Families*, Vol. I, pp. 481 and 482), had a fifth child, Joseph Hallett, the youngest of his family, who married 1666, Elizabeth ——. "Of this family no record has been preserved," says Otis. "It is evident from the Colony records that he had at least one child. Lois Hallett who married April 10, 1690, was probably his daughter. She removed to Stonington, Conn., in 1715. He was townsman in 1670, and the presumption is that sometime between 1697 and 1706, he removed from Barnstable. If he had died the settlement of his estate would appear on the Probate Records." If Otis had been aware of the notes I have quoted, he would doubtless have said that he went to Middleboro' to be cared for by his daughter Mercy, wife of Jabez Fuller.

[Source\(20\)](#)

(V) Lieutenant Samuel, son of Captain Matthew Fuller, was born in England. He was a prominent citizen and soldier. In 1670 he served on a committee of Plymouth colony to assess damages for injury to the cattle of the Indians. He held various town offices. He was lieutenant of the Barnstable company in King Philip's war and was killed in battle at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, August 15, 1675. By a singular coincidence another Samuel Fuller, the son of Robert Fuller, of Salem, was killed at Rehoboth, March 25, 1675, but a few months before. He married Mary ——. The following children are mentioned in his will: 1. Thomas. 2. Jabez, mentioned below. 3. Timothy, resided at Haddam, Connecticut; married Sarah Gates. 4. Matthew, died unmarried at Barnstable in 1697; bequeathed half his land at Middleborough to his mother and half to his brother Timothy. 5. Anne, married, April 29, 1689, Joseph Smith, of Barnstable, born December 6, 1667, died 1746. 6. Abigail. 7. Samuel (posthumous), born 1676, married Elizabeth Thacher.

(VI) Jabez, son of Lieutenant Samuel Fuller, was born at Plymouth in 1660. He was a farmer at Middleborough and Barnstable. He married Mercy Hallett. Children, born at Barnstable: 1. Samuel, February 23, 1687. 2. Jonathan, March 10, 1692, mentioned below. 3. Mercy, April 1, 1696, married, March 17, 1719-20. 4. Lois, born September 23, 1704, married, November 25, 1725, Thomas Foster. 5. Ebenezer, February 20, 1708, married Martha Jones, January 1, 1729. 6. Mary. 7. Hannah.

## Mary Hallett I324



**Birth** 1667 in Sandwich, Barnstable, Massachusetts, America

**Death** 11 May 1721 in Middleboro, Plymouth CO, MA, Colonial America

**Parents** Joseph Hallett **J647** (1630-1721) and Elizabeth Gorham **J648** (1648-1683)

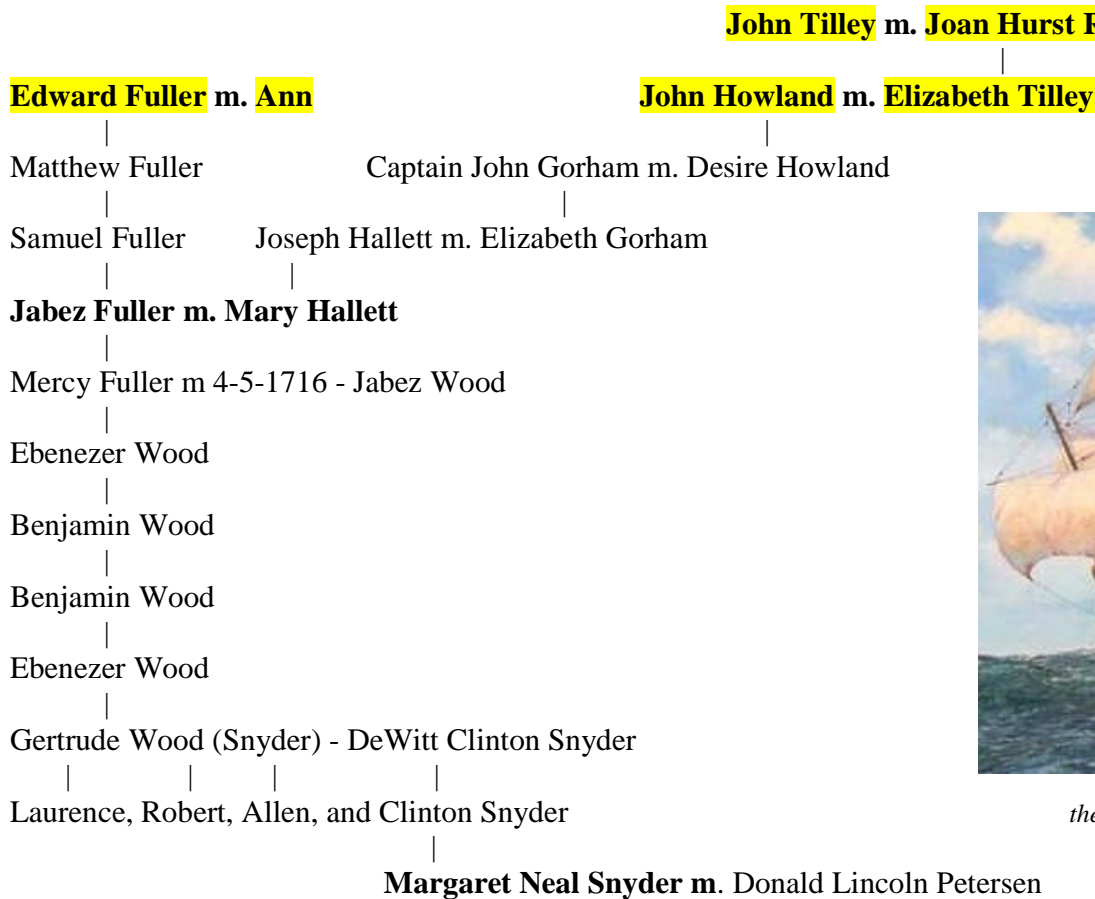
**Spouse** Jabez Fuller **I323** (1663-1711)

**Children** Mercy Fuller (1696-1737) **H162**



**6 descendants** of the Mayflower and 3 signed the Mayflower Compact: Edward, John and John signed the "Mayflower Compact." Joan Elisabeth and Ann are the women, who make our 6 descendents, (Highlighted in yellow).

**Mayflower Genealogy:**



*the Ship: Mayflower*

**Note:**

***1325 and 1326; parents of William Hubbard H163, did not come to the Colonies***

***1327 and 1328 parents of Elizabeth Dennis H164, did not come to the Colonies***

**Jacob Jacobsen Kool 1329**

**Birth** 1 Jan 1673 in Esopus, Ulster, New York, America

**Death** 23 Dec 1728 in Tappan, Orange, New York, United

**Parents** Jacob Barentsen Kool **J329** (1639-1719) Marretje Simons **J330** (1640-1710)

**Spouse** Barbara Hanse (1666-1749) **I330**

**Children** Abraham Jacobsen Kool (1707-1825) **H165**

**BIO:** **Source (4):** **Descendants of Isaac Kool (Cool or Cole) and Catharine Serven compiled for the family Reverend David Cole, d.d.,** Jacob (Jacobsen) Kool, son of Jacob Barentsen Kool (first American-born ancestor), son of Barent Jacobsen Kool, (first American ancestor, but born in Holland), married Barbara Hanse. Her first name is variously

written in church records as **Barbara** and Barber, and her last name as **Jans, Janse, Hans, Hanse, and Hansen**. This name brings up the old formula again. It means Barbara daughter of Jan or Han (/ . e., John). Like other names already met with, it defies inquiry into its lineage. A lady of the same name appears on the Kingston member record as received June 24, 1661. Of course she is far too early to be this wife of Jacob Kool. The marriage of Jacob Kool and Barbara Hanse I cannot find on any record. Its date could not have been far from 1694. Their children are gathered from the church books of New York, Hackensack, and Tappan. They were six in number, as follows, with their dates of baptism, those of birth not being given:

1. Geertje (=Gertrude) Kool, baptized August 14th, 1695, recorded in New York.
2. Jacob Kool, Jr., baptized October 14th, 1697, recorded at Tappan.
3. Tryntje Kool, baptized February 2d, 1700, recorded at Hackensack.
4. Jan Kool, baptized April 16th, 1702, recorded at Tappan.
5. Barent Kool, baptized June 10th, 1705, recorded in New York.
6. Abraham Kool, baptized November 2d, 1707, recorded at Hackensack.

Jacob Kool and Barbara Hanse settled at Tappan. They first appear as members of the Reformed Dutch Church there, received October 23d, 1695— just a year, less one day, from the date of the organization of the Church, October 24th, 1694. With them begins the history of a branch of the Kool (or Cole) family, which has been strong and prominent in Rockland (up to February 23d, 1798, part of Orange) County, from 1695 down to the present time. In a census of Orange County printed in 1702, Jacob Kool and Barbara Hanse are set down as having two male and two female children. The father is one of only fifty-four white men in the entire county, the mother is one of only forty-nine white women, and the children are four of only one hundred and forty-one white children. At the same time there were in the county thirty-three negroes only. These were all the foreigners in 1702 on the entire ground now covered by Rockland and Orange Counties together. Jacob Kool and Barbara Hanse located at Tappan when the country about them was in a wholly wild condition, and began their lives among the Indians, promptly avowing themselves children of God. That some of their children are on the baptismal record at Hackensack does not mean that the parents ever resided there, or even in New Jersey at all. If they had, their names would not have been on the census mentioned above. The state of things at that time, with respect to pastors and churches may be gathered from my "Chronicles of the Reformed Church," at the beginning of this work. The only pastor in all the region was Domine Bertholf, who lived at Hackensack, and preached only occasionally at Tappan, as he had several other churches under his charge. Jacob Kool and Barbara Hanse no doubt sometimes went to Hackensack, twelve miles away, to hear their pastor. In this way, though they lived and had their membership at Tappan, two of their children were taken to Hackensack and baptized and recorded there. Or it may even have been the case that the Domine baptized them at Tappan and recorded them at Hackensack. This explanation of the records is sufficient.

### **Barbara Hanse I330**

**Birth** 31 Jan 1666 in Kingston, Ulster, New York, America

**Death** 18 Jul 1749 in Tappan, Orange, New York, America

**Parents** Geertie Lamberts **J660** (1648-1668)

**Spouse** Jacob Jacobsen Kool **I329** (1673-1728)

**Children** Abraham Jacobsen Kool **H165** (1707-1825)

**BIO:** [Source \(4\)](#): "I cannot give any characteristics of Jacob Kool and Barbara Hanse. They could not have been otherwise than prominent in the then small church at Tappan. Jacob was an elder almost continuously, and appears on the church lists again and again among the recorded contributors for its support. At the baptism of Jacob, son of Jacob Kool, Jr., and Sara Pouwer (entered at Hackensack, November 23d, 1719),

Barbara Hanse is a witness, and she is set down as "Barber, widow of Jacob Kool." This makes the death of Jacob Kool, Sr., to have occurred before this date. Yet at a baptism at Tappan, as late as December 22d, 1728, Jacob Kool and Barbara Kool appear as witnesses. This last Jacob Kool was another person, or the record at Hackensack would be in error, which cannot in a statement like this be supposed. "

"The location in Tappan of the house of Jacob Kool and Barbara Hanse I cannot give. Land in that region must have had at that time almost no monetary value. The experience of this family must have been that of all settlers upon new territory. They might have all the land they would and could clear. Their home and their habits must have been exceedingly plain, conforming to those of the simplest early settlers from Holland. This is all we can know about them now."

"Of their six children mentioned above, very full accounts can be given. The child in line to Isaac Kool, husband of Catharine Serven, is Abraham, baptized November 2, 1707."

### ***Ide Meyer I331***

**Birth** 16 Jan 1687 in New York, New York, New York, America

**Death** 10 Jan 1763 in Orange, New York, America

**Parents** Jan (Johannes) Jansen Meyer **J661** (1651-1699) and wife Annetje Van Vorst **J662** (1655-1713)

**Spouse** Geertruyt Van Dalsen **I332** (1693-1693)

**Children** Annetje Meyer (1711-) **H166**

#### MEYER.

Dirk Meyer<sup>r</sup> married and had Jan<sup>r</sup> Dirkson Meyer, who married and had Jan Jansen<sup>r</sup> Meyer, who married in 1677 Annaetje Idense Van Vorst, dau. of Ide Cornelison Van Vorst by his wife, Hillette Jans. Ide Cornelison Van Vorst was a son of Garret Jansen Van Vorst. The latter was murdered at Hackensack in 1642 by an Indian. Garret Jansen Van Vorst was a son of Jan.

Jan Jansen Meyer<sup>r</sup> and Annaetje Idense Van Vorst had Ide Meyer, b. 1687, who married Gertruyt Van Dalson, and had Elizabeth, b. 1714. She married Thomas Eckerson, and they were the parents of Willemetje, who married Adrian Onderdonk.

**Source (28):** Genealogy of the Onderdonk family in America By Elmer Onderdonk:

**Note:** Jan = John Dutch to English

**Source (16):** Genealogical history of Hudson and Bergen counties, New Jersey By Cornelius Burnham Harvey:

THE MEYER FAMILY.—The first American ancestor of the Meyer family in America was Adolph Meyer (or Mayer), a native of Ulsen, a parish of Bertheim in the German Province of Westphalia, who emigrated to New Amsterdam in 1661. His arrival was followed soon after by the advent of his kinsmen, Andrew and John Meyer, brothers. They must have been on friendly terms with the Van Vorsts at Bergen, for, on November 5, 1671, Andrew's marriage to Miss Vrontie, eldest daughter of Ide Van Vorst, was duly solemnized in the old Dutch Church on the heights, and on June 13, 1677, Miss Ann Van Vorst, Vrontie's sister, was united to John Meyer in the same church. Andrew and John both took their wives to New Amsterdam, where they prospered and reared large families. In 1694 John removed to Tappan and located near the Sparkill Brook. John's wife, then a widow, received her share of the Tappan patent at the division in 1704. Their children, whose descendants spread southward into Bergen County, were Catharine, Ide, John, Judith, Iden, Cornelius, Ann, Elizabeth, and Andrew.

Adolph Meyer removed to near Demarest in Bergen County, where he settled on a large farm purchased by him from the Demarests. His issue spread all over Bergen County and are numerous to-day.

### Geertruyt Van Dalsen I332



**Birth** 7 Apr 1693 in Holland, Reusel-de Mierden, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands

**Death** New York, America

**Parents** Jan Van Dalsen **J663** (1668-1718)

Annatje Joharna Van Raesveldt **J664** (1662-1744)

**Spouse** Ide Meyer **I331** (1687-1763)

**Sibling** Elisabeth Van Delsen **I338** (1690-1733)

**Children** Annetje Meyer **H166** (1711-)

**BIO:** Geertruyt Van Dalsen was the daughter of Jan Van Dalsen and Annatje Van Raesveldt. Gertrude Van Dalsen was baptized on 7-Apr-1693 at Dutch Reformed Church, Haarlem, Netherlands. She married Ide Meyer, son of Johannes Jansen Meyer and Annetje Van Vorst, on 5-Sep-1711 at Dutch Reformed Church, Tappan, Rockland County, New York. She was also known as Geertruid Van Dalssen / Gertrude Van Dalsen.

### Philip E Serven I333



**Birth** 1685 in Wiltserlingen, Netherlands

**Death** 1723 in Rockland, New York, United

**Parents**

**Spouse** Katrina Stypers **I334** (1689-1768)

**Children** Abraham Serven **H167** (1719-1806)

**BIO:** Philip E. Serven and Katrina Stypers, are known to have had five children — Jacob, Susan Mary, John Yeury, **Abraham**, and Philip. The first four are upon the Tappan baptismal record. The last is not on the book as a child baptized, but he comes upon the Tappan and Clarkstown records at a later period with his own children for baptism.

**Source (4):** The first entry of a Serven on the Tappan record is that of Philip E. Serven and Katrina Styjiers, as parents. Their marriage is not on the book and I cannot give its date. The wife, however, after the death of the husband just named, married a second time,\* and in the entry of the banns at Tappan (the marriage itself took place in New York) she is put down as a native of Wiltserlingen, Holland. Her last name is variously spelled upon the record as follows : Stijpers, Steybreyn, Steibruyn, Styper, Stipper, and Steper. This is scarcely more of a variety than is found in the writing even of her first name, as follows: Katrina, Catreyn, Catharina, Catharyna, Cathrina, Catriena, and Catrina. This statement illustrates the utter indifference of the last century to the orthography of names. (See Remarks on Holland Names). The traditional name in the family of this wife of Philip E. Serven is "Stypers," and this is probably correct. Her tombstone is in the graveyard of the Reformed Church at Tappan. It gives the date of her death as Aug. 9, 1768, and says she was "aged about 79 years," which implies that she was born in 1689.

These parents, Philip E. Serven and Katrina Stypers, are known to have had five children — Jacob, Susan Mary, John Yeury, **Abraham**, and Philip. The first four are upon the Tappan baptismal record. The last is not on the book as a child baptized, but he comes upon the Tappan and Clarkstown records at a later period with his own children for baptism. The following is what I have gathered of each of the five children mentioned:

I. Jacob Serven (birth date unknown, but) baptized at Tappan, Jan. 12, 1714; married (date unknown) Catharina De Beer, De Byer, De Beyr, or simply Beer. He had four children baptized at Tappan, and one at Clarkstown.

II. Susan Mary Serven, born Feb. ii, 1716, baptized at Tapixan, April 10, 1716. I cannot find any marriage of this child, or any line from her. Even if there were one it lost the name Serven.

III. John Yeury Serven (on the Tappan record written Johan Jeurrien), born Dec. 23, 1717, and baptized at Tappan, Jan. 14, 1718. I find nothing of him again.

IV. **Abraham Serven, (H167)** born Sept. 27, 1719, baptized Oct. 13, 1719. Married Breghe (or Bridget) Smith, and became the father of eleven children, of whom the oldest was Catharine Serven, the object of our present search

V. Philip Serven. His birth and baptism are not on any church record in my possession. Married Maria Onderdonk (date unknown). Had one child baptized at Tappan, and three at Clarkstown; died Sept. 18, 1767, aged about 72 years. He was therefore born in 1695.

### ***Katrina Stypers I334***



**Birth** 1689 in Wiltserlingen, Netherlands

**Death** 9 Aug 1768 in Tappan, Rockland, New York, America

**Parents**

**Spouse** Philip E Serven **I333** (1685-1723)

**Children** Abraham Serven **H167** (1719-1806)

**BIO:** Katrina Stypers, losing her first husband, Philip E. Serven (date of his death not known), afterwards married Jan Perry, born in New York City. Banns recorded at Tappan, Feb. 9, 1723, and marriage recorded in New York, March 10, 1723. By the second marriage she had five children, born at Tappan— viz., John Perry (born Mar. 10, 1724, d. June 12, 1807 ; married Elizabeth De Clark, b. Nov. 20, 1724. d. May 28, 1808, both old style), Petrus Perry (1726), Isaac Perry (1729), Jacobus or James Perry (1732), and Daniel Perry (1734). thus she became the maternal ancestor of that Perry family now so numerous in Rockland Co., N. Y., and Bergen Co., N. J. The grave of Jan Perry is in the Tappan Reformed Church graveyard. It states that he died Sept. 18, 1767, aged about 72 years. He was therefore born in 1695.

### ***Gerrit Smith I335***

**Birth** 15 Nov 1685 in New York City, New York, New York, America

**Death** after

**Parents** [Source\(49\)](#): Lammert Ariaensen Smidt **J669** (1655-1750) Margrietje Blauvelt **J670** (1661-1729)

**Siblings** Cornelius Smidt **I339** (1691- )

**Spouse** [Source\(49\)](#): Brechje Haring **I336** (1692- )

**Children** Breghe Smith **H168** (1731-1833)

**BIO** Gerrit Smith was born 1685 in Tappan, New York. He married Brechtje Smith [Haring] on 11 Oct 1710 in Tappan, New York

### ***Brechje (Bridget) Haring I336***

**Birth** 19 Jun 1692 in New York City, New York, New York,

**Death**

**Parents** Pieter Haring **J671** (1579-) and Margaret Bogart **J672** (1607- )

**Half-Sibling** Pieter Jansen Haring (1610-1683)

**Spouse** Gerrit Smith **I335** (1685-1750)

**Children** Breghe Smith **H168** (1731-1833)

**BIO:** [Source \(48\)](#): Bridget's father Peter Janszen (13 Aug 1664\* - bef.1750) m. 14 Dec 1687\* at Harlem Grietje/Margrietje Jans Bogert (aft. 1672 Bedford, Long Island, NY - ?). Even though Peter had inherited the



Haring farmstead in the Bowery, he at age 23, and Grietje were among the first patentees to re-settle by 1687 on the Tappan Patent. In that year, in Tappan, he signed an oath of allegiance to the King. Peter chose a tract just to the south of his brother Abraham, an area that would become Norwood and Harrington Park, NJ. On 28 October 1694 Peter Haring and Grietje Bogert his wife were received by the Tappan Dutch Reformed Church. In 1701 Peter was elected, for the first of several terms, by freemen and householders of Orange County as a member to the General Assembly of the Province of New York, where his voting record was consistently against the crown. He later became Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Orangetown.

**Source(49):** Genealogical and biographical notes By Peter H. Judd – Shows the marriage of Brechtje Haring and Gerrit Smith:

*Children of Grietje Jans Bogert and Peter<sup>2</sup> Haring:*

- i. **GRIETJE PIETERS<sup>3</sup> HARING**, b. 8 Sept. 1688,<sup>[80]</sup> bp. on 7 Oct. 1688 at NYRDC;<sup>[81]</sup> m. 13 Oct. 1708 at Tappan **CLAES VAN HOUTEN**,<sup>[82]</sup> b. 1684 at Pasynee, West Jersey, bp. 12 July 1685 at NYRDC, d. 2 Jan. 1744, bur. Orangeburg, N.Y.<sup>[83]</sup>
- ii. **CORNELIA<sup>3</sup> HARING**, b. 24 Feb. 1690;<sup>[84]</sup> m. (1) 26 Nov. 1710 at NYRDC **RICHARD TRUMAN**;<sup>[85]</sup> the Truman family genealogy noted the marriage but could identify no parentage;<sup>[86]</sup> (2) **GYSBERT CROM**, a marriage which appears only in Toler and is not in the Notebook.<sup>[87]</sup>
- iii. **BRECHTJE<sup>3</sup> HARING**, b. 19 June 1692,<sup>[88]</sup> probably at Tappan; m. 11 Oct. 1710 **GERRIT SMITH**,<sup>[89]</sup> bp. 15 Nov. 1685 at NYRDC, son of Lambert Ariansen (Smith), an original Tappan patentee, and Margrietje Gerretsee (Blauvelt).<sup>[90]</sup>
- iv. **CHILD** "a Child either still born or died soon after it was born which was the 25th of May 1695," probably at Tappan.<sup>[91]</sup>
- v. **PIETERJE<sup>3</sup> HARING**, b. 31 Jan. 1696,<sup>[92]</sup> bp. on 15 April 1696 at Tappan RDC;<sup>[93]</sup> d. bef. 17 Dec. 1774 (date of husband's will in which she was not mentioned);<sup>[94]</sup> m. on 10 December 1715 **JACOB BLAUVELT**,<sup>[95]</sup> b. 30 May 1692 (in father's will and family bible), son of Abraham Gerritsen Blauvelt and Grietje Minne (Minnelay);<sup>[96]</sup> in his will, dated in New York on 23 April 1779 and again before Judge Tredwell of Dutchess County on 27 July 1779, he states he is a yeoman of Orange County.
- vi. **JANETJE<sup>3</sup> HARING**, b. 24 Jan. 1698,<sup>[97]</sup> bp. on 16 April 1698 at Tappan RDC;<sup>[98]</sup> d. 1766; m. on 14 Feb. 1714 **CAREL DE BAAN**.<sup>[99]</sup>
- vii. **JOHN PETERSON<sup>3</sup> HARING**, b. 15 April 1700;<sup>[100]</sup> bp. on 17 April 1700 at Tappan RDC,<sup>[101]</sup> d. bef. 7 Jan. 1724, when Elizabeth, wid., witnessed the baptism

<sup>80</sup> Haring Family Notebook, 4.

<sup>81</sup> Bapt. NYRDC2:187.

<sup>82</sup> Tappan Mar. Rec., 175.

<sup>83</sup> Herbert S. Ackerman, *The Van Houten Family*, mimeograph NYPL (Ridgewood, N.J.: privately published, 1945), 5.

<sup>84</sup> Haring Family Notebook, 4.

<sup>85</sup> Mar. NYRDC, 113.

<sup>86</sup> Ebenezer Mack Treman and Murray E. Poole, *The History of the Treman, Tremaine, Truman Family of America with the Related families of Mack, Dey, Board, and Ayers* (Ithaca, N.Y.: Friends of the Ithaca Democrat, 1901), 1:335.

<sup>87</sup> Toler, 138.

<sup>88</sup> Haring Family Notebook, 4.

<sup>89</sup> Tappan Mar. Rec., 159 (from Toler).

<sup>90</sup> Blauvelt Family, 9, 20.

<sup>91</sup> Haring Family Notebook, 5; Toler, 138.

<sup>92</sup> Haring Family Notebook, 5.

<sup>93</sup> Tappan Baptisms, 83.

<sup>94</sup> Blauvelt Family, 23.

<sup>95</sup> Tappan Mar. Rec., 85.

<sup>96</sup> Blauvelt Family, 22.

<sup>97</sup> Haring Family Notebook, 5.

<sup>98</sup> Tappan Baptisms, 32.

<sup>99</sup> Tappan Mar. Rec., 108.

<sup>100</sup> Haring Family Notebook, 5.

## Joseph H. Blauvelt I337



**Birth** 20 Nov 1687 in Tappan, Rockland, New York, USA

**Death** 27 May 1733 in November

**Parents** Hendrick Gerritsen Blauvelt **J673** (1654-1712) Marretje Waldron (1652-1691) **J674**

**Spouse** Elizabeth Van Dalsen **I338** (1690-1733)

### Children

- Johannes J Blauvelt (1714-1789) **H169**

#### Source(6):

(23) JOSEPH BLAUVELT, (Hendrick Blauvelt 7), was baptised, New York Dutch Church, on November 20th., 1687. On January 11th., 1711 he married Elizabeth Van Dalsen at Tappan. She was the daughter of Jan Van Dalsen, the "voorleser" of the Tappan Church from 1704 until about 1713, and his wife Anna Van Raetsvelt. At the time of her marriage to Joseph her birth place was given as Haarlem, Holland, but with out a birth date.

We know little of Joseph except that he lived on the Tappan Patent, was a member of the Tappan Church in 1714, and that his will describes him as a yeoman. This will was drawn May 27th., 1733. It mentions his wife Elizabeth and all of his children except Elizabeth who was born three years later. His will was probated November 26th., 1739 and we can only assume that he died that year. His wife apparently survived him.

The children of Joseph Blauvelt (23) and Elizabeth Van Dalsen were:—

- 112 Marretje, born June 22, 1712, bapt. Tap. #182, July 22, 1712.
- 113 Johannes, born Nov. 19, 1714, bapt. Tap. #223, Jan 11, 1715.
- 114 Annaatie, born Dec. 14, 1716, bapt. Tap. #261, Jan. 15, 1717.
- 115 Abraham, born Dec. 13, 1719, bapt. Tap. #335, Jan. 12, 1720.
- 116 Hendrick, born Dec. 31, 1721, bapt. Tap. #390, Jan. 16, 1722.
- 117 Aeltje, born Aug. 22, 1726, bapt. Tap. #487, Oct. 4, 1726.
- 118 Fredericus, born Nov. 22, 1728, bapt. Tap. #556, Dec. 1, 1728.
- 119 Gerrit, born Jan. 4, 1731, bapt. Tap. #646, Jan. 24, 1731.
- 120 Elisabeth, born Feb. 14, 1736, Tap. #855, Feb. 29, 1736.

### **Elisabeth Van Delsen I338**



**Birth** 3 May 1690 in Reformed Church, Haarlem, Noord-Holland, Netherlands

**Death** 1733 in Tappan Patent, Rockland, New York,

**Parents** Jan Van Dalsen (1668-1718) **J675** and Anna Van Raetsvelt **J676** (1669-1744)

**Siblings** Geertruyt Van Dalsen **I332** (1693-)

**Spouse** Joseph H Blauvelt **I337** (1687-1733)

#### **Children**

- Johannes J Blauvelt (1714-1789) **H169**
- Aeltje Blauvelt (1726-1820)

### **Cornelius Smidt I339**

**Birth** 10 Sep 1691 in Tappan, Rockland, New York, USA

**Death** in Tappan, Rockland, New York,

**Parents** Lammert Ariaensen Smidt **J677** (1655-1750) Margrietje Blauvelt **J678** (1661-1729)

**Siblings** Gerrit Smith (1685-1750) **I335**

**Spouse** VROUTIE Van Houten **I340** (1692-1777)

#### **Children**

- Margrietje Smidt (1720-1784) **H170**
- Cornelius Smith (1730-1814)

#### **Source(6):**

(53) CORNELIUS SMITH, (Margrietje Blauvelt, 10), was born in all likelihood at Tappan, September 10th., 1691, but he was baptised, New York Dutch Church, November 1st., 1691. On October 28th., 1716, at Tappan, he married VROUTIE Van Houten. She was the daughter of Theunis Roelofse Van Houten and Tryntje Klaes Kuyper, born March 31st., 1692, and baptised, New York Dutch Church, May 8th., 1692. We have found no death dates or will.

The children of Cornelius Smith (53) and Tryntje Klaes Kuyper were:—

- 249 Lambert, born Oct. 12, 1717, bapt. Tap. #283, Jan. 14, 1718. Died young.
- 250 Theunis, born Feb. 23, 1719, bapt. Tap. #320, April 14, 1719. Died young.
- 251 Margrietje, born July 6, 1720, bapt. Tap. #350, Aug. 2, 1720.
- 252 Lambert, born April 8, 1722, bapt. Tap. #394, April 11, 1722. Died young.
- 253 Theunis, bapt. Hack. Feb. 7, 1724.
- 254 Lambert, born July 29, 1726, bapt. Tap. #488, Oct. 4, 1726.
- 255 Cornelius, born May 16, 1730, bapt. Tap. #622, May 24, 1730.

### **VROUTIE Van Houten I340**

**Birth** 31 Mar 1692 in New York

**Death** 10 Mar 1777 New York,

**Parents** Theunis Roelofse Van Houten **I679** (1657-1737) and Tryntje Claesse Kuyper **I680** (1657-1734)

**Spouse** Children Cornelius Smidt **I339** (1691-)

- Margrietje Smidt (1720-1784) **H170**
- Cornelius Smith (1730-1814)

***Barent Nagel I341***

**Birth** 23 Jul 1671 in Tappen, Rockland, New York

**Death** 1678 in Haarlem, New Amsterdam, New York

**Parents** Jan Nagel **J681** (1640-1689) and Rebecca Waldron **J682** (1649-1719)

**Spouse** Sarah Kiersen **I342** (1682-1760)

**Children** William Nagel (1716-) **H171**

***Sarah Kiersen I342***

**Birth** 13 Nov 1682 in Haarlem, New Amsterdam, New York, USA

**Death** 1760 in Haarlem, New Amsterdam, New York, USA

**Parents** Hendrick Kiersen **J683** (1648-) Metye Michielsens **J684** (1655-)

**Spouse** Barent Nagel (1671-1678) **I341**

**Children** William Nagel (1716-) **H171**

### **Pieter Aliee I343**

**Birth** 1685 in Hackensack, Bergen, New Jersey, USA

**Death** 1757 in Hackensack, Bergen, New Jersey,

**Parents** Jan (John) Aliee **J685** (1665-1718) Susanna Laroe **J686** (1658-1708)

**Spouse** M Van Voorhees (1695-1764) **I344**

**Children** Lena (Elena) Alyea (1719-1792) **H172**

**BIO: From RootsWeb: Peter** (Pieter **I343**) Allee born in 1692 in Hackensack, New Jersey. He died in 1760 in Hackensack, New Jersey.

Peter married Margritie Albertse Van Voorhis daughter of Albert Van Voorhes and Helena Van Der Schuren on 6 Apr 1716 in Schraalenburgh Reformed Dutch Church. They were married 1, 2 on 6 Apr 1716 in Hackensack, New Jersey, Reformed Dutch Church. Margritie was born in 1695 in Hackensack, New Jersey. She was christened on 11 Jan 1694/1695 in Hackensack, New Jersey. She died in 1764 in Hackensack, New Jersey. They had the following children:

+ 22 F i Susanna Alyea was born on 7 Apr 1717.

+ **23 F ii Lena (Elena) Alyea was born on 25 Jan 1718/1719. She died in 1792.**

+ 24 M iii Johannes Alyea was born on 5 Feb 1720/1721. He died in 1792.

+ 25 F iv Rachel Alyea was born on 17 Feb 1722/1723. She died in 1815.

+ 26 M v Albert Alyea was born on 15 Apr 1725.

+ 27 M vi Abraham Albert Alyea was christened on 27 Jul 1727. He died after 1782.

+ 28 M vii Jacobus (James) Alyea was born on 9 Apr 1730. He died on 14 Dec 1797.

+ 29 M viii Issac Alyea was born on 19 Mar 1731/1732. He died in 1805.

### **Peter Alyea property: Listed as Peter Aliee in the 1607 - 1789 Colonial America, Hackensack, New Jersey Census - 1716**

On 12 Dec 1730, Hendrick Laroe, Samuel Laroe, yeoman, both of Rampogh, Beregn County, NJ, and Wybreggh Laroe, their mother and widow, of Hackensack, Bergen Co., NJ, [sold] to Abraham Laroe, yeoman, of Hackensack, Bergen Co., NJ, [for] £18, 60 acres ... James Laroe and John Alyee, both deceased, purchased of Indians ... formerly bounded by Gawen Lauries, but now by Peter Fauconnier ... sold in presence of Peter Sonmans to said James Laroe, Nicholas Lozier and **Peter Alyee, son of said John Alyee ...** said James Laroe in his will, 14 Nov 1728, gave to wife Wybreggh Laroe and sons, Hendrick Laroe, Samuel Laroe and Abraham Laroe. Wit: Jonathan Traphagen, William (x) Alex, Abraham (x) van Gelder, Jan (x) Banta, Wybreggh (x) van Bussum and John Christeen.

Kent County, Delaware - Deed book I vol.1 pg 26: 29 October 1729 Deed. **Peter Allei**, Abraham Allei & John Allei all sons and heirs of John Allei yeoman late of Duck Cr Hundred Kent Co dec'd...whereas the said **JOHN ALLEI (ALLEE)** the father was at the time of his decease possessed of sundry trs of land and particularly 3 trs within Duck Cr Hund in a small neck between Dawsons Br and Hirons His Branch, one Tr called Woodstock Bower 600 a. And one Tr 360 a. Called Hillington and also one other tr which was formerly granted to Frances Richardson by patent dated at Phila 4 August 1685 1500 a....whereas by his will dated 19 Feb 1718 did bequeath to his son Peter Allee 250 a. Of land including about one half his dwelling plantation within the small neck, provided the said Peter comes thereon within 3 years of the decease of John Allee, otherwise the said Peter by virtue of the said will was to have 300 a. Of land at the Beaver Dam and became possessed of 1/3 of all the lands....then he willed and distributed amongst his children (the remainder of the lands) and also impowered his sons Peter, Abraham, and John his executors to convey unto Simon Vanwinkle afsd 150 a. Of land being the same the testator had sold unto him....whereas Peter Allee did not claim the plantation....directed to be laid out for the Allei 234 a. Adj to Beaver Dam pt/o his 300 a. And Simon Vanwinkle purch the said Peter Allei whole claim in the afsd land and pemises 234 a. Is measured together with the 150 a....to the dwelling platation of Abraham Allei....to the land called Long Point....to



division line between Simon Vanwinkle and John Vangasco...384 a....this indenture Peter Allei, ABRAHAM Allei, & John Allei for 50 pounds sold to Simon Vanwinkle of same place planter afsd 384 a. Wit: Jacob Aallee , Hugh Durborow, ackn 13 May 1726

### **Margritie Albertse Van Voorhees I344**



**Birth** 11 Jan 1695 in Hackensack, Bergen, New Jersey,

**Death** 1764 in Hackensack, Bergen, New Jersey,

**Parents** Albert Stevense VanVoorhees **J687** (1654-1719) Helena VanDerSchuere **J688** (1667-1719)

**Spouse** Pieter Aliee **I343** (1685-1757)

**Children** Lena (Elena) Alyea (1719-1792) **H172**

**BIO:** Grand daughter of Steven Coerte VanVoorhees who immigrated to America with his parents and siblings on the "Spotted Cow" in April of 1660.

### **Aris Janse Vanderbilt I345**

**Birth** 6 Apr 1653 in Brooklyn, Kings, New York, United States

**Death** 1715 in Brooklyn, Kings, New York,

**Parents** Jan Aertsen Vanderbilt (1627-1705) **J689** Annetje Hendricks (1629-1655) **J690**

**Spouse** Hillitje H Remsen (1653-1711)

**Children** Jacob VANDERBILT (1692-1760) **H173**

**BIO:** Aris Janse Vanderbilt b. Apr 1653 son of Jan Aertsen Vanderbilt b. 1627 d. 2 Feb 1704 and Anneken Hendricks |b. c 1627 d. c 1655

Aris Janse Vanderbilt Aris was taxed in 1675 and 1683. In 1687 he took the Oath of Allegiance in Flatbush, Brooklyn. His household in the 1698 census was one man, one woman, ten children, and five slaves. In 1700 he was a Captain in the Flatbush Militia. **References:** E. B. O'Callaghan, "Document History, New York" p 183 and 859; T. M. Strong, p 62). Aris died at age 62.

Title: Vanderbilt, "Some Descendants of Jan Aertsen Vanderbilt" by Jean M. Rand. He was born in April 1653 at New Amsterdam, New Netherlands. He was the son of Jan Aertsen Vanderbilt and Anneken Hendricks. Aris Janse Vanderbilt was baptized on 20 April 1653 at DRC, New Amsterdam, New Netherlands. He married Hillitje Remsen, daughter of Remmert Jansen Vanderbeeck and Jannetje Rapalje, on 21 October 1677. Aris Janse Vanderbilt died in 1715.

### **Children of Aris Janse Vanderbilt and Hillitje Remsen**

- Jan Aertse Vanderbilt
- Janetie Vanderbilt
- Femitie Vanderbilt
- Rem Aertse Vanderbilt
- Aert Aertse Vanderbilt
- Jeremyas Aertse Vanderbilt
- Cornelius Vanderbilt
- Catlyntje Vanderbilt
- Hendrick Aertse Vanderbilt b. 1690
- **Jacob Vanderbilt+ b. 25 Jan 1691/92, d. 14 Dec 1760 (H173)**

### **Hillitje Hillegonde Remsen I346**

**Birth** 16 Sep 1653 in New Amsterdam, New York, New York

**Death** 1711 in Brooklyn, Kings, New York

**Parents** Rem Jansen Vanderbeek **J691** (1629-1681) Jannetje Rapalje **J692** (1629-1706)

**Spouse** Aris Janse Vanderbilt (1653-1715) **I345**

**Children** Jacob VANDERBILT **H173** (1692-1760)

**BIO: Source(59):** Genealogy of the Lefferts family, 1650-1718 By Teunis G. Bergen

*Aris Janse*, m. Oct. 6, 1677, Hildegonde or Hilletje Remsen, dau. of Rem Janse Vanderbeek, b. Sept. 16, 1653, being a resident of New Amsterdam at the date of his marriage, but afterwards of Flatbush. His children were: Jan Aertse, Jannetje or Annetje Aertse, Jannetje Aertse, Femmetje Aertse, Rem Aertse, *Aert Aertse*, Jeremyas Aertse, Cornelius Aertse, Hendrick Aertse of N. J., (sup.) Jacob Aertse, and (sup.) Catharine Aertse.

### **Denyse Tuenessen I347**

**Birth** 16 Apr 1664

**Death** in Staten Island, NY

**Parents**

**Spouse** Helena Cortelyou **I348** (1663-1726)

**Children** Neiltje Tuenessen Denyse **H174** (1654-1770)

## **Register in alphabetical order, of the early settlers of Kings County, Long**

By Teunis G. Bergen

GENEALOGY.

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*Denyse* or *Dionys Tuenessen*, bp. Apl. 16, 1654; m. 1<sup>st</sup>, Oct. 22, 1682, Elizabeth da. of the Rev. Theodorus Johannes Polhemius of Fl<sup>b</sup>; m. 2<sup>d</sup>, Aug. 12, 1685, Helena da. of Jacques Cortelyou and wid. of Claes or Nich<sup>s</sup> Van Brunt of N. U.; d. prior to 1707. Was a master carpenter, and bought land in 1687 in Fl<sup>b</sup>, where he then resided and took the oath of allegiance, his name appearing on the patent of said town in 1685. After his second marriage he removed to the lands of his wife on the Nayack tract in the vicinity of the Narrows, and also owned lands at Yellow Hoek. Owned lands on S. I., where he appears to have resided a portion of his time and held the office of justice of the peace. Dec. 30, 1701, as of S. I., he signed a petition of the anti-Leislerian faction. Bought lands at Millstone, N. J., in 1701, and assessed for 80 A. in N. U. in 1706. After his death his wid. m. Hendrick Hendricksen. His descendants adopted *Denyse* as their surname. Issue:—Jaques; Theunis, bp. Apl. 24, 1687, and d. young; Neeltje, bp. Sept. 22, 1689, m. Jacob Vanderbilt of S. I.; Tunis, bp. Apl. 2, 1692; Femmetje, m. — Gerretsen of Six Mile Run, N. J.; Cornelis, bp. Apl. 26, 1696; and Helena, b. 1700, m. Mar. 9, 1717, Frederick Van Leeuwen or Liew of J<sup>a</sup>, who settled at Three Mile Run, N. J., d. Mar. 6, 1784. Signed his name "*Denys Tuenessen*."

**Helena Cortelyou I348**

**Birth** 1663 in New Utrecht, Kings County, New York

**Death** 1726 in Monmouth County, New Jersey

**Parents** Jacques Cortelyou **J695** (1625-1693)

Neeltje Van Duyn **J696** (1630-1695)

**Spouse** Denyse Tuenessen **I347** (1664-1707)

**Children** Neiltje T Denyse **H174** (1694-1770)

**BIO** Helena Cortelyou was the daughter of Jacques Cortelyou and Neeltje Van Duyn. Helena Cortelyou was born circa 1663 at New Utrecht, Kings County, New York. Helena Cortelyou died before 1726 at Monmouth County, New Jersey.

Helena married first Nicholas Rutgersz Van Brunt, son of Rutger Joesten Van Brunt and Tryntje Claes, on 19-Aug-1683 at Dutch Reformed Church, New Utrecht, Kings County, New York.

Helena Cortelyou married second **Denyse Tuenessen**, son of **Teunis Nyssen Denyse** and **Phoebe Sales**, on 12-Aug-1685 at Dutch Reformed Church, New Utrecht, Kings County, New York.

Helena Cortelyou married third Hendrick Hendrickson, son of Jacob Hendrickson, circa 1706.

## **Johannes Hardenbergh I353**



**Birth** 1670 in Albany, Albany, New York,

**Death** 17 Apr 1745 Marbleton, Ulster, New York,

**Parents** Gerrit Jans Hardenbergh **J705** (1638-1678) Jobje Schepmoes **J706** (1647-1732)

**Spouse** Catherine Rutsen **I354** (1676-1745)

**Children** Abraham Hardenberg **H177** (1710-1771)

**BIO:** Also known as Hardenburgh; born 1670 at Albany, Albany County, New York;

- M1: Hillegonde Meyers 10 July 1696 at First Dut. Ref. Church, New Amsterdam, New York County, New York;
- M2: **Catherine Rutsen**, daughter of Colonel Jacob Rutsen (J707) and Marritje Hansen Bergen (J708), 5 December 1699 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York; 190, 191 died 17 April 1745 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York. 192

He was also known as Sir Johannes Hardenbergh Sr.<sup>193</sup> He was a High Sheriff of Ulster County in 1690 at Ulster County, New York. Between 1702 and 1708 he was knighted for service against the French. He was in the military and was a Major in the Ulster County Militia.

**Major Johannes Hardenbergh** was at the age of 20 appointed High Sheriff of Ulster County in 1690 by the acting governor Jacob Leisler. He lost this office after Leisler was hanged as a traitor shortly after this first appointed. He was reappointed as High Sheriff again in 1710. He served as a Major in the Ulster County Militia, and was knighted by Queen Anne, on the recommendation of the Duke of Marlborough, for gallantry at the decisive battle of Blenheim in the war of the Spanish succession, Queen Anne's War. But one source [\(55\)](#) notes Hardenburgh being in Kingston running his store at the time of the Battle of Blenheim. This store was inherited from his father-in-law Jacob Rutsen and was located in Kingston. He acquired the store from Rutsen in 1700 and traded with the Indians and the Dutch. He would then have been a participant in the fur trade, trading iron objects, ceramics and cloth from Europe for furs from the Indians and European manufactured goods for farm produce, timber and fish from the European settlers.

Hardenbergh along with 6 (or 7) other partners bought the immense tract of land (also known as the Blew Hills) since known as the **Hardenbergh patent**, which covered some 1.4 million to 2 million acres (8000 km<sup>2</sup>) depending on your source of the Catskill Mountains in what is today Sullivan, Ulster and Delaware counties, from the Esopus Indians, for the sum of 60 pounds or 300 pounds depending on sources. The purchase was subsequently confirmed and patent was granted to Hardenbergh and 7 others, although there were some disputes as to whether Hardenbergh's acquisition of the property had been completely legal. There had been a customary limit of 2,000 acres per patent holder at the time the Hardenburgh Patent company applied for the patent which would have limited the acquisition to 14,000 acres. This limit was formalized in 1708 the year the patent was granted. To get around this they applied for the patent before a survey was completed and further muddied the waters with great numbers of associates and dummy partners. Each of the 7 partners then gave a one eighth share of the total to the surveyor general Augustine Graham. The patent was large enough that several Indian tribes were involved, title was purchased from the Esopus Indians as noted above on June 6th 1746 and from the Minisink Indians on August 2, 1746 for 125 pounds.

### **Sources for the above**

[\(54\)](#) Wikipedia article on Johannes Hardenburgh and the Hardenburgh patent from the version found on 5/6/08.

(55) Murder in the Catskills by Norman Van Valkenburgh, Purple Mountain Press, 1992, who cited "The Hardenburgh Patent: the Largest Colonial Grant" available from the New York State Association of Professional Land Surveyors as the source of his information on the Hardenburgh patent.

### **Catherine Rutsen I354**

**Born** 14 Oct 1676 in Kingston, Ulster, New York,

**Death** 1745 in New York,

**Parents** Jacob Rutsen **J707** (1693-1730) Maria Hansen Bergen **J708** (1651-1736)

**Siblings** Sarah Rutsen **I356** (1678-1721)

**Spouse** Johannes Hardenbergh **I353** (1670-1745)

**Children** Abraham Hardenbergh **I177** (1710-1771)

**BIO:** CATHERINE RUTSEN was also known as Catherine Rutzen; Known children of Major Johannes, Hardenbergh Sr. and Catherine Rutsen [5. Ibid.], are as follows:

- CATHARINE6 HARDENBERG; born 4 October 1696;217,218,219 died October 1708 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York.
- GERARDUS HARDENBERG, born 1 September 1700 at Albany, Albany County, New York;; married Jenneke Elmendorf.
- JACOBUS HARDENBERG; born 1 September 1700 at Albany, Albany County, New York;225,226,227,228 died at an unknown date; when still an infant.229
- MARRITJE (MARRYTIE) HARDENBERG; born 1 February 1701/2;234,235,236,237,238 married Charles Broadhead, son of Charles Broadhead and Maria TenBroeck, 23 December 1725 at Old Dutch Church, Kingston, Ulster County, New York;239,240,241 died at an unknown date.
- JACOBA HARDENBERG, born 2 April 1704 at Kingston or New Paltz, Ulster County, New York;; married Edward Wittaker.
- COLONEL JOHANNES HARDENBERG JR., born 1 June 1706 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York;; married Maria DuBois.
- CATHARINE RUTSEN HARDENBERG; born 31 October 1708; died at an unknown date.
- SARA HARDENBERG; born 7 January 1710/11;253,254,255 died at an unknown date; when she was a child.256
- **ABRAHAM HARDENBERGH, I177;** born 7 January 1710/11 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York;; married Marritje Roosa; married Marritje Hasbrouck; married Mary Chasherje.
- BERENDINA HARDENBERG; christened 5 April 1713 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York; died at an unknown date. Her name has been spelled BERENDINA HARDENBURGH. Her name has been spelled BERENDINA HARDENBERGH.
- LEONARDUS HARDENBERG, born 30 May 1714 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York;; marriage bann Rachel Houghtaling; married Rachel Houghtaling.
- JACOB HARDENBERGH, born 10 March 1716/17 at Kingston, Ulster County, New York;; married Petronella Bruyn.
- ZARA HARDENBERG; born 10 March 1716/17; died at an unknown date; when she was a child. She was also known as SARA HARDENBERG.



### ***Claas Roosa I355***

**Birth** 27 Apr 1684 in Hurley, Ulster, New York

**Death** -

**Parents** Albert Heymans Roosa J (1621-1679) Ann Margrietje ROOSEVELT (1654-1706)

**Half-Siblings** Heyman Aldertse Roosa (1645-1708)

**Spouse** Sarah Rutsen (1678-1721) **I354**

**Children** Marretjen Roosa (1721-1752)

**BIO:** Albert Heymans ROOSA and wife and eight children came from Herwynen Gelderland, Holland on the Bontekoe ("Spotted Cow") to New Netherlands in 1660. The passenger list is dated April 15, 1660. They settled at Hurley, Ulster County, New York, almost immediately, being there by September 12, 1660. He was not one of the first settlers in Ulster County as were our SLECHT ancestors. The first arrived between 1652 and 1655. Allert (also known as Albert, Aldert) was, however, one of the first three schepens (roughly translated to mean members of judges council), appointed May 6, 1661. He was an overseer in 1669, was sergeant of the militia company in 1670 and a captain in 1673. His widow, Wyntie Ariense, received a grant of 320 acres in recognition of his public service.

### ***Sarah Rutsen I356***

**Birth** 17 Nov 1678 in Kingston, Ulster, New York,

**Death** 1721

**Parents** Jacob Rutsen (1693-1730) Maria Hansen Bergen (1651-1736)

**Half-Siblings** Catherine Rutsen (1676-1745)

**Spouse** Claas Roosa (1684-1721)

**Children** Marretjen Roosa (1721-1752)

### ***Solomon Du Bois I357***



**Birth** 3 Feb 1669 in Hurley, Ulster, New York

**Death** 15 Feb 1759 in New Paltz, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Louis Du Bois (1626-1696) **I713** Catharine de Blanckan (1627-1713) **I714**

**Spouse** Tryntje Gerritsen (1669-1744) **I318 - I358 - I362**

**Children**

- Hendricus Du Bois (1710-1780) **H179**
- Cornelius Du Bois (1707-1781) **H181**

**BIO:** Solomon du Bois, fifth son of Louis du Bois, the Patentee, born in 1669, at Hurley, and died February, 1759, at New Paltz. Besides having part of his father's lands at New Paltz, not within the patent, he accumulated much land in that region, and in Greene County, New York, and at Perkiomen, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. In his will, a single tract in the Wallkill Valley, but not within the patent, called the Poughwanganonk property, containing three thousand acres, was given to his son, Cornelius du Bois, and judging from the whole tenor of the will, its value was about one-sixth of his estate. He was a prominent member and officer of the French, later the Dutch Church, at New Paltz, and was elected to civil offices for many years. He married, about 1692, **Tryntje Gerritsen**, daughter of **Gerrit Cornelissen**, and granddaughter of **Cornelius van Nieuwkirk**. Their eldest son, Isaac du Bois, settled on his father's lands at Perkiomen. He married April 6th, 1714, his cousin, Rachel du Bois, daughter of Abraham du Bois, the Patentee, by whom he had several daughters.

Solomon, born in 1669 at Hurley, baptized at the Reformed Dutch Church, New Amsterdam on 3 February 1669, married Tryntje Foochen (nee Gerritsen) in 1692, had nine children, he died on 15 February 1759 at New Paltz; at New Paltz, Ulster County, New York, at age 90 years and 12 days.1 Solomon du Bois was buried at Family Cemetery, Poughwoughtenonk, Dutchess County, New York.

### **Children of Solomon du Bois and Tryntje Foochen (nee Gerritsen)**

1. Isaac du Bois b. 27 September 1691, d. September 1773
2. Jacomyntje Bois b. 31 October 1693, d. 1760
3. Benjamin Bois b. 16 April 1697, d. 1767
4. Sarah du Bois b. 23 December 1699, d. 27 January 1759
5. Catharina Bois b. 29 September 1702, d. 1743
6. Magdalena du Bois b. 15 April 1705
7. Deborah du Bois b. 1707
8. **Cornelius** du Bois b. 9 December 1707, d. 30 March 1781
9. **Hendricus** du Bois b. 1 August 1710, d. 6 June 1780

### **COPY OF WILL OF SOLOMON DU BOIS** [Source \(53\)](#):

*Made June 26, 1756. Admitted to Probate Feb. 15, 1759. Recorded in N. Y. Surrogate's office, Vol. 21, p. 261. Copied from a copy in possession of Gilbert Du Bois, of Ellenville, N. Y.*

In the name of God, Amen, I, Solomon Du Bois, of the County of Ulster, in the province of New York, yeoman, being weak in body, but of sound and perfect mind, memory, and understanding, thanks be to Almighty God, but considering the uncertainty of this transitory life, and that we must all yield unto Death when it shall please God to call, Do make this last will and testament in manner and form following: that is to say, first and principally, I recommend my Soul unto Almighty God, and my body to the earth to be decently buried at the direction of my Executors hereafter named, as touching such earthly estate as it hath pleased God to bestow, my just debts and funeral charges Being first paid and satisfied, I give and bequeath the same as followeth:

**Item.** I give. Devise and bequeath all my land late in possession of my eldest son, Isaac Du Bois, Situate, lying, and Being at porkioma in pensilvania, unto my four Grand Daughters, the Children of my Said Son Isaac Du Bois, Deceased, viz., Catharine. Margaret, Kebecca, and Elizabeth, their heirs and assigns, To have and To hold the said lands unto my said Grand Daughters Catharine, Margaret, Rebecca, and Elizabeth, their heirs and assigns to the only use, Benefit, and Behof of my said Grand Daughters, their heirs and assigns forever, to be equally divided between them, Saving only that it is my will and desire that my said three youngest Grand Daughters shall pay for the same, unto the Eldest, Catharine, the sum of Ten pounds, which Said Sum of Ten pounds, I do hereby Give, Devise, and Bequeath unto my Said Grand Daughter Catharine, to be paid to her Exec'rs, Adm'rs, or assigns accordingly.

**Item.** I give, Devise, and bequeath unto my son Benjamin Du Bois, all my land at Katskill, in the County of Albany, in the province of New York, now in the possession of my said Son Benjamin, and to his heirs and assigns To have and To hold the said Land with its appurtenances, unto my said son Benjamin, His Heirs and assigns to the only use, Benefit, and Behoof of my said son Benjamin, his heirs and assigns forever, upon condition, nevertheless, that my said son Benjamin shall pay for the same the sum of one hundred pounds current money of New York, within the Term of one year, next after my decease, that is to say, one-third part thereof unto my Daughter Sarah, the wife of Simon Van Wagenor, her Exec'rs, Adm'rs, or assigns ; and other third part thereof, unto my Daughter Helena, the wife of Josiah Eltinge, her executors, administrators, or assigns ; and the other third part thereof, unto my Grand Children, the Children of my Daughter Catharine, the late wife of Peter Lowe.

**Item.** I give. Devise, and Bequeath unto my son **Cornelius Du bois**, all that my farm, messuages, Lands, and appurtenances whatsoever, with the same Belonging, situate, lying, and being in the County of Ulster, within the patent Granted to my father Lewis Du Bois, Deceased, being that part adjoining the new Paltz., as the same is now in his occupation, with the woodland thereunto adjoining, being Bounded North Easterly by the new Paltz aforesaid, and South Westerly by the lands of Jonathan Du bois. Deceased, and also all that the one moiety of my right and privilege reserved to me within the patent of the new Palts, To Have and To Hold the said farm, messuages, Lands, and premises with the appurtenances unto the said Son Cornelius, his heirs and assigns To the only use, Benefit, and Behoof of my said son Cornelius, his heirs and assigns forever,

upon condition, nevertheless, that my said son Cornelius, shall pay for the land the sum of one hundred pounds, current money of New York, within the term of one year next after my Decease, that is to say, one-third part thereof, to my Daughter Sarah, her executors, adm'rs, or assigns ; and other third part thereof, unto my daughter Helena ; and other third part thereof, unto my Grand Children, the children of my said Daughter Catharine, Deceased, Their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns.

**Item.** I Give, Devise, and Bequeath unto my Son **Hendricus Du bois**, his heirs and assigns, all that my farm, messuages, Lands, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto the same, Belonging, Situate, lying, and being in the County of Ulster, within the Patent, Granted to my father Lewis Du bois, Deceased, as aforesaid, commonly called the Gauso plaats, as the same is now in his occupation, with the woodland thereunto adjoining, being bounded North Easterly by the land late of Jonathan Dubois, Deceased, as aforesaid, and Southwesterly by the late of Joseph Hasbrouck. Dec'd, and by a lott of land of my said son Hendricus Du bois, by him purchased of Jonathan Du bois, .aforesaid. Deceased, also all that the one moiety of my right and privilege reserved to me within the Patent of the new Paltz aforesaid, To Have and To Hold the said farm, messuages. Lands, and Premises, with the appurtenances unto my said Son Hendricus, his heirs and assigns, To the only use, benefit, and Behoof of my Said Son Hendricus, his heirs and assigns forever, upon condition, nevertheless, that my said Son Hendricus, Shall pay for the same the sum of one hundred pounds, current money of New York, within the term of one year next after my Decease, that is to say, one-third part thereof, unto my said Daughter Sarah, her Executors, Administrators, or assigns ; one other third part thereof, unto my said Daughter Helena, her executors, administrators, or assigns ; and the other third part thereof, unto my said Grand Children, the children of my said Daughter Catharine, Deceased, their Execators, administrators, or assigns.

**Item.** I Give, Devise, and Bequeath all that my part or proportion of a pond marsh and woodland thereunto adjoining, situate within the corporation of Kingston, unto all my children and Grand Children, that is to say. to each of my Children one-eighth part thereof, and to my Grand Children, the other two-Eighths parts thereof, and for the more easy division Thereof, it is my will and desire and I do hereby order and direct that my executors, hereafter named, or the servivors of them, Do and shall within convenient time after my decease, sell the same lands within the Coporation of Kingston, aforesaid, to the best advantage that can or may be gotten for the same, and I do hereby empower them or the survivor of them to sell and convey the same and the money thereby arising, to be divided into eight equal parts and to be paid by my Exec'rs, in manner following : that is to say, one-eighth part thereof, unto my said Grand Children, the Children of my said son Isaac Du bois, Dec'd ; one other eight part thereof, unto my Daughter Jacomyntje, the widow of Baront Du bois, Deceased, her executor, administrators, or assigns ; one other eight part thereof, unto my said Son Benjamin, his Executors, admin'rs, or assigns ; and other eight part thereof, unto my said Daughter Sarah, her Exec'rs, administrators, or assigns; and other eighth part thereof, unto my said Grand Children, the children of *my* said Daughter Catherine, Dec'd, their Exec'rs, admin'rs, or assigns ; one other eight part thereof, unto my said son Cornelius, his Executors, adm'rs, or assigns; and other eight part thereof, unto my said son Hendricus, his Executors, adm'rs, or assigns ; and other eight part thereof, unto my said Daughter Helena, her Exec'rs, Ad'rs, or assigns ; which said respective sums of money, herein before made to my said children, respectively, I do hereby Give and Bequeath the same unto my said children and Grand Children, as the same is herein before made payable tliem particularly.

**Item.** It is my will and desire that my said son Cornelius Du bois, shall pay and Deliver unto my said three Daughters. Jacomyntje, Sarah, and Helena, and to my Grand Children, the children of my said Daughter Catherine, Dec'd, the number of eight black cattle of the age of three years or upwards and eight sheep, that is to say, To Each of my said Three Daughters, two Black Cattle and two sheep, and to my Said Grand Children, also two Black Cattle and two sheep to be delivered to them within the term of four years after my Decease.

**Item.** All that my money that I shall have at the time of my Decease, and also all Debts to me by bonds or other securities that shall be due to meat the time of my Decease, I Give and Bequeath unto my said Three Daughters, their Executors admin'rs, or assigns. Each of them one-fourth part thereof, and to my said

Grandchildren, the Children of my Said Daughter Catherine, Dec'd, their Ex'rs, adm'rs, or assigns, the other fourth part thereof.

**Item.** After my just debts and funeral Charges are first paid and satisfied, all the remainder of my personal estate, whatsoever not before herein particularly Given and Bequeathed I Give, Devise, and Bequeath unto my five children, vi/., Jacomyntje, Benjamin, Sarah, Hendricus, and Helena, their Executors, adm'rs, or assigns, each of them one-seventh part thereof, and to my Grand Children, the Children of my said Son Isaac Du bois, dec'd, their Exec'rs, adm'rs. or assigns, one other seventh part thereof, and to my said Grand Children, the children of my said Daughter Catherine, Dec'd, their Exec'rs, adm'rs, or assigns, the other seventh part thereof.

**Item.** It is my will and desire that if in case it shall happen that if any of my said Grand Children, the Children of my said son Isaac Du Bois, Deceased, and the Children of my said Daughter Catherine, Dec'd, shall Decease without lawful issues of their Bodies Living, then and in such case it is my will, and I do hereby Give, Devise, and Bequeath all such part and proportion of my real and personal Estate, herein and hereby given to them, unto the Surviving Brothers and Sisters of them, Respectively, as shall be then living, to be Equally Divided between them share and share alike.

**Item.** And whereas my Daughter Jacocnyntje, hath already had and received of the widow and children of my said Son Isaac Du bois, Deceased, the sum of one hundred pounds, in order to make them equal with my other Children, I have thought fit to make mention of the same that they may not seem to be wronged in their proportion of my Estate.

And it is my will and desire that my said Children and Grand Children, shall be and remain fully satisfied with this my Distribution of my said Estate, and that they shall not molest my Executors in the Execution of my said will, and if any of my said Children or Grand Children shall hereafter happen to commence any law suit against the other of my Children or Grand Children Concerning part of my said Estate, contrary to this my will, then and in such case such of my said Children or Grand Children shall be utterly excluded and Debarred from Inheriting any part of my said Estate, and then and in such case I do give such of my said Children or Grand Children's proportion of my estate unto the other Children and Grand Children, to be divided among them as my other estate.

And lastly I do hereby nominate and appoint my said Sons Benjamin Du bois, Hendricus Du bois, and John Eltinge of Kingston, in Ulster County, aforesaid, or the survivor of them, to be Executors of this my last Will and Testament, and revoking all the wills by me heretofore made, I do declare this only to be my last will and Testament, in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal this Twenty-sixth Day of June, in the year of our Lord Christ, one Thousand seven hundred and fifty-Six.

Signed, Sealed, Published, and Declared by the said Solomon Du bois, to be his last will and Testament in the \ presence of us who subscribed our names f as witnesses hereto in his presence.

\* SOLOMON Du BOIS Seal

Noah Eltinge, Lewis ,I. Du Bois, Andries Du Bois. Ulster county, the 15<sup>th</sup> day of February, 1709.

Memorandum that on the date, aforesaid, personally appeared Before me John Crooke, being Hereunto Delegated and appointed, Noah Eltinge and Lewis Jonathan Du bois, two of the subscribing witnesses to the above will and Testament of Solomon Du bois, Deceased, and severally declared on the holy Evangelist of Almighty God that they have seen the Said Solomon Du bois sign, seal, publish, and Declare the same as and for his last will and Testament, and that at the time thereof, he was of sound and Disposing mind and memory, to the Best of their Knowledge, and that they had also seen Andries Du bois, the other Subscribing witness, sign the same as a Witness.

Be it also remembered that at the same time Benjamin Du bois and Hendricus Du bois of the Executors in the Said will named, were sworn to the True Execution and performance thereof.

John Crooke, *Surrogate*.

The above is a true copy of the last will and Testament of Solomon Du Bois, Deceased, prepared by John Crooke, and Henry Jansen

### **Du Bois Family History:**

The DuBois families of New Paltz, NY are descendants of Chretien DuBois (b.1597) and his wife Cornelia. He was a prosperous middle class linen merchant and devout protestant from the village of Wicres, outside of Lille. In 1659 the area was handed over by the Catholic Spanish Netherlands to the Catholic regime of Louis XIV, who imposed high taxes on the middle classes and cruelly persecuted the Protestant (Huguenot) dissidents. Chretien was the father of five children: Francoise (b.1622), Anne (b.1624), Louis (b.1626-d.1696), Jacques (b.1628-d.1676) and another son, name unknown. Louis is the father of Solomon.

Resentful of high taxes and fearful of religious persecution, Francoise and Jacques settled in Leyden, Holland. Meanwhile, Louis along with other Huguenot refugees moved to Mannheim, Germany (near Heidelberg) on the Rhine River. This area was called die Pfalz (hence the origin later of the village name of New Paltz).

While in Germany, Louis DuBois married another French Huguenot, Catherine Blanchan in 1655. They immigrated to America in 1660 and traveled ninety miles up the Hudson River to a small community in the Kingston - Hurley area where he obtained a land grant in 1663.

In the 1660's during the "Esopus Wars", there were many hostile incidents between white settlers and the Esopus Indians. During these times in 1663 a raid killed 21 people and Catherine Blanchan DuBois and her three children were carried off and held captive for three months before being rescued by a contingent of Dutch soldiers. During this expedition to rescue his wife tradition has it that Louis DuBois discovered the beautiful Walkill valley which became his new home.

Jacques children spread across the Hudson River and helped establish the Fishkill and Poughkeepsie. The children of Louis married the offspring of other patentees of New Paltz which gradually grew into a small self governing village. One daughter, Sarah, married a Van Meter and moved to New Jersey and then farther south. This branch of DuBoises helped open the way west and contributed to the settling of Kentucky and West Virginia.

The DuBoises, and other Huguenot families of New Paltz, were slave owners. Louis purchased two slaves at public auction in Kingston 1674. The 1755 census shows Solomon DuBois as owning seven slaves.

The DuBois family takes some small comfort that Catherine DuBois Cottin (Louis DuBois widow) made specific mention in her 1712 will that a manumission letter written for her slave girl Rachel in 1709 shall "remain in force and be properly observed".

### **Tryntje Gerritsen I358**

**Birth** 12 Mar 1669 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Death** 1744 in New Paltz, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Gerret Cornelisse Van Nieuwkirk (1631-1695) Aaltie Gerrits (1631-1655)

**Half-Siblings** Neeltje Gerritsen Newkirk (1667-1706)

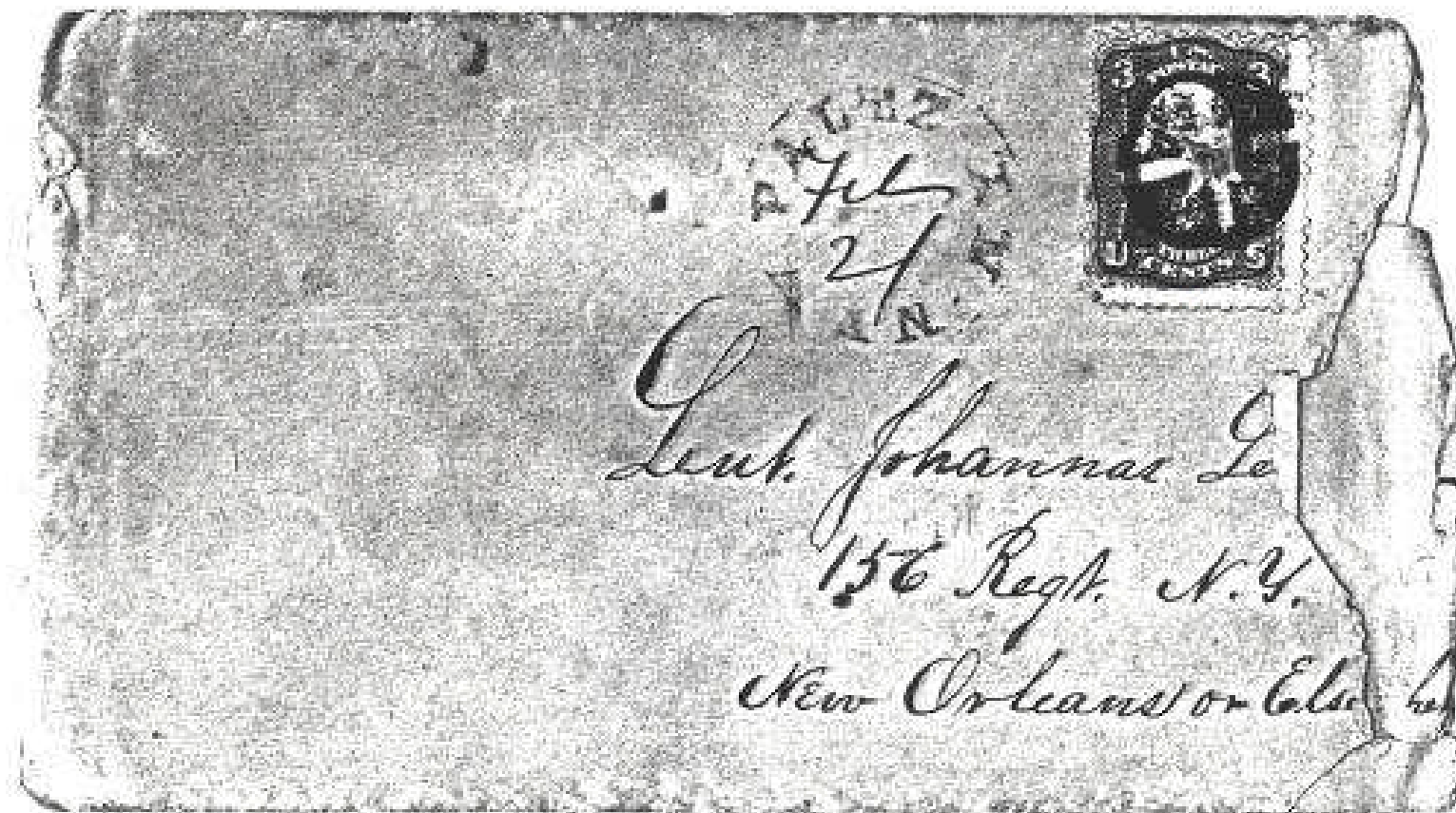
**Spouse** Solomon Du Bois (1669-1759) **I317 I357 I361**

#### **Children**

- Hendricus Du Bois (1710-1780) **H179**
- Cornelius Du Bois (1707-1781) **H181**



**1863-02-17 Letter from Solomon Du Bois to Johannes Lefevre**



New Paltz Feb 17/63

Friend Johan,

Your letter of the 24<sup>th</sup> I received about a week ago. and was very glad to hear you are getting along so well. I had meant to have written before this but it seems I have been very busy but you must excuse me for this time and I will try and do better the next ~~time~~. I suppose it would be useless for me to conjecture were you are at the time of writing this for you might be in battle with the bullets hissing over your head or you might be sitting in your tent enjoying yourself, or possibly

you might be sitting beside some  
fine lady of the Southern chivalry  
being you are "hard up" I would  
think you were in the latter place  
if you can find them; but if  
you are hard up. I think Self  
and Peter A. are more than  
hard up. Our old Society that  
at Frank Buzell had night they are  
rather better <sup>visited</sup> than they were at  
first. I remembered you to  
the ladies as you requested.  
The next is to be held at Jacob City  
We have singing school in the  
Falls - next every week we have  
a course of lectures also in the  
Falls but they have not been  
limited very well yet. Third,  
Douglass lectured in the Hall  
last week it was good  
I thought for a whigger I suppose  
you have heard him he does not

come out in the Country very  
often I guess, he said his grand  
father was Governor of Maryland  
once. <sup>you</sup> I can judge he was not  
as black as he might have been.  
There is not much excitement  
around the Falls this winter I  
can account for it in only one  
way and that is that mischievous  
boy and wild boys are all got  
married or gone to war and left  
us slow & easy fellows home all  
alone. but you must not be worried  
about us pitching in and getting  
ahead of you. You fellows could  
do more in ~~the~~ a month than  
we can in a year. Hubert Keam  
& Phil Elliot are pitching in for many  
but I guess neither of them make  
much out. John Warts was married  
about a month ago to Gilbert Elliot's  
daughter and please Dubois to a  
number of times.



hear from them next time I will take  
a larger sheet from your friends  
I suppose you hear from Kingston  
quite often as I hear you and  
the rest of the boys correspond  
nearly every week, being in camp  
there so long had rather a bad  
effect or good one just as you  
make it. Jess. & Maria are getting  
ready to keep house in the spring  
Abe & bass are going <sup>to board</sup> I guess as  
they have been doing this winter  
It is very nice if I could live that  
way I think it would tempt me  
very much. I received a letter  
from Sob. C. Hasbrouck Asst. Surgeon  
in the 133 Regt. - they are encamped  
just out the city of Baton Rouge  
he says he likes it very well.  
he says he saw your tents as he  
passed up the River But none  
of the Palz- boys it seams he had  
quite a time in finding his Regt  
he was up home when the Regt left  
But has found them at last. I believe  
I have no more news to write at present  
Your folks are all well I believe they were  
at the Party the other night

their meeting is very poorly attended they are about run out  
Remember me to that troop of hell them I would like to

**Conrad Mathys Hoogteeling I359**

**Birth** 1667 in Little Nine Part, Dutchess,

**Death** 1745 in , Albany, New York

**Parents** Mathys Hoogteeling (1644-1706) J717 Maria Hendrikse Marselis (1648-1706) J718

**Spouse** Tryntje Van Slyck (1667-1697)

**Children** Jannetje Hoogteeling (1713-1792) **I360**

**BIO:** Coenrad Mathys was born about 1667 in Little Nine Partners, Green, New York, and was married 16 August 1688 in Albany, Albany, New York, to Tryntje Willemse VAN SLYCK the daughter of William Pieterse VAN SLYCK **J719** and Baertje (Nieffens?) **J720**. She was born about 1667, in Green County, New York.

**Source (19):** Coenrad Mathys was born about 1667 in Little Nine Partners, Green, New York, and was married 16 August 1688 in Albany, Albany, New York, **Tryntje Willemse VAN SLYCK** the daughter of **William Pieterse VAN SLYCK** and **Baertje**. She was born about 1667, in Green County, New York.

The Houghtaling families in America stem from two immigrants to New York State in the mid-seventeenth century, both of Dutch origin, but probably unrelated: Jan Willemsen Houghtaling, of Kingston, Ulster County, and Mathys Coenradt Houghtaling of Coxsackie, Greene County. Although this genealogy is concerned only with the descendants of Mathys, some research was necessary on Jan Willemsen's descendants in order to sort out the lines. No instance was found wherein descendants of either of these men witnessed or sponsored baptisms of each other's children, even though they attended the same churches. Descendants of Jan Willemsen were sometimes recorded with the prefix "van" before the surname, indicating that Houghtaling is a place name. cursory research in Holland by the author shows the name appearing in the seventeenth century records of the province of Zuid-Holland as "van Hoogteijlingen," and unknown in other provinces. Mathys Coenradt and his descendants never used the "van." It is believed that he did not have a surname in Holland, but that he adopted the name Houghtaling about 1675, possibly. Twenty years after his arrival in America. In 1667 at Wiltwyck [Kingston] he was exposed to this surname when he appeared in court before Jan Willemsen Houghtaling, one of its magistrates, who had been using the surname as early as 1661. It would appear then that Sylvester's History of Ulster County, which suggests that the two were brothers, is in error.

[The Given names of the immigrants' fathers were obviously Willem and Coenradt respectively. ED.]

The fifty or more variations in spelling, ranging from Hogdielen to Huftailen to Hoochtelink, represent a good example of phonetic recordings by Dutch, German, and English clerks and ministers as this name became Anglicized and evolved into the present forms of Houghtaling, Hotaling, and Hotelling,

The first mention of Mathys Coenradtsen<sup>1</sup> is the appearance of his name on a list of boys and girls from the almshouse in Amsterdam, Holland, who were being sent to the New World to work for the Dutch West India Company and to "increase the population of New Netherlands." The letter of transmittal to Peter Stuyvesant from the Burgomasters of Amsterdam, noting the names and ages of the children, is dated 27 May 1655 and includes "Mathys Coenratsen, 16 years of age" (CDNY 14:325). The late William J. Hoffman, an authority on early Dutch immigrants, states, in a manuscript in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society library, "On account of the unusual combination of names, Mathys Coenraets (the almshouse child) is probably identical with Mathys Coenraets of Albany." He notes the apparent discrepancy in their ages (the almshouse child having been born about 1639, and the Albany settler about 1644), but adds, "Ages as given in records were notoriously incorrect and these are not far apart."

No record of him has been found from 1655, the assumed date of his arrival in America, until 8 November 1667, when he appears in court at Kingston in a suit for wages due him from Reynr Van Coelen. Before he left the Kingston area, he was brought into court in 1668 for ostensibly declaring, "Damn the King and the Devil fetch the King" while chopping wood on a Sunday morning. From 1668 onward he lived in the Albany area (CMA 3:473f). Testimony given by him at Albany in 1684 reveals his age then as "about 40," putting his birth date about 1644, a date corroborated. rated by testimony of 1675/6, at which time he told the Court he was about 32" (ERA 3:342). In the previously cited record he stated that in 1669 he "went across the Fonteyn Vlakte to the Fonteyn kill" with Jan Bronk, Jan Roothaer, and two Indians (Sathemoes and Shermerhoorn) and "there marked a birch tree and made the survey," which may be



*The Snyder Family History, all direct line relatives back to the Colonies*

the basis for some historians' calling him "engineer and surveyor." While he may have been a surveyor's helper, it is unlikely that his background qualified him as a surveyor. He most certainly was a farmer who owned and traded pigs, horses and cattle. He is referred to as "plumber" in the invoice of the ship de Witte Kloodt under date 6 July 1671 (VRB 800).

Between 1670 and 1685 there are fourteen references to Mathys Coenradts or Mathys Houghtaling in the court records of Albany. From these it is possible to get a picture of his character and his way of life. He resided first "behind Kinderhook," sharing a farm with his father-in-law, Hendrik Marselis,<sup>2</sup> in 1673 (ERA 95f), until Martin Gerritsen van Bergen, prominent real estate owner and Commissary, leased him "a certain farm lying at Kockxhachkin-heretofore occupied by Gysbert Boogaert with a house and barn" for a period of six years [1675-1681] in the acknowledgment of "love and friendship" (ERA 3:332). Upon expiration of this lease in 1681 he crossed the Hudson River to reside again in Kinderhook until 1683 (CMA 3:474). That year he was back in Coxsackie (CMA 3:395) where he remained. The 1697 census of the Manor of Rensselaerswyck lists him as head of a household of two men, one woman, and three children, and in 1699 he took an oath of allegiance to the British Crown (AnA 3:279).

In 1691 Mathys Houghtaling purchased from three Mohawk Indians [Manueenta, Unekeek, and Kachketowaa, called by the Christians Shernierhoorn, Jan d'Bakker, and Cobus respectively (ERA 2:192)] "a piece of woodland lying behind Koxhaghkye," to each of whom he paid "a cloth of duffel" (CEM 202). In 1697 this same land was officially granted to him by Governor Benjamin Fletcher<sup>3</sup> (Colonial Patents 7:127), a representative of the Crown he had publicly defamed at Kingston thirty years before. The land conveyed by this grant comprised 3,500 acres of heavily wooded land in the Kalkeberg Hills west of Coxsackie, and took in part of present day New Baltimore.

At the end of 1683, when the Albany Dutch Church records begin, "Mathys and Maria Hoogteeling" were members. About 1666 Mathys had married Maria Hendrikse, the daughter of Hendrik Marselis and Catryn Van den Berg (MA 4:146). She probably survived Mathys, who died in 1706, but there is no evidence that she remarried.

<sup>4</sup>Although no probate record has been found for Mathys, there is evidence that an unexecuted will exists to which earlier historians had access. In this will, Maria is named as his wife and is appointed executrix, inheriting his estate "as long as she remains a widow." If she remarried, his instructions were specific: "She shall convey ... the rest of the estate to the testator's children, to wit, Conrad, Johannes and Jacob Hooghtelinck, Trentje the wife of Richard Van den Berg, Rachel and Mathews Oooghtelinck, also Marga Morris taking the place of her mother Styje, eldest daughter of the testator." One-half of his land, identified in his will patent date and described as "lying back and west of Koshagky," was bequeathed to his son Mathews "about 12 years old, because he is a cripple." For the remaining half, Mathews was to pay his brothers and sisters the appraised value. Conrad, named as eldest son, "was given a horse when his mother remarries or dies." Captain Jonas Dow was one of the appointed guardians of Mathews. All of the original patent appears to have been inherited by the descendants of Mathys's eldest son, Conrad, and Matliys's second daughter, Catryntje Van den Berg

The birth dates of the first six of the eight children of Mathys Houghtaling and his wife Maria Marselis are given as estimated by Anna Hotaling in her unpublished genealogy and by other Greene County historians:

----- Coenradt Mathys Footnote's-----

<sup>1</sup> The subject of this genealogy is not to be confused with one other contemporary Mathys Coenradts, son of Conraedt Ten Eyck, born 18 March 1658 and later known as, Capt. Mathias Ten Eyck, a patentee of Hurley, Ulster Coupty. Confusion of these two persons may be the basis for some of the earlier historians' attaching the surname Tellen Eyck to the Albany settler.

<sup>2</sup> O'Callaghan states that Hendrik Marselis was one of Melyn's colonists from Amsterdam who settled a colony on Staten Island (HNN 1:291). He may have come over with the other settlers in New Netherland's Fortune in 1650. When Staten Island was raided by Indians in 1655 he fled with his wife, two children, and a servant to Fort orange Albany], where he settled permanently. He died in November 1697.

<sup>3</sup> The metes and bounds description of this land patent is identical with the description of the land purchased from the Indians. The later patent was a confirmation deed the property, a requirement of which was that Mathys pay four shillings rent "yearly Find every year forever."

*The Snyder Family History, all direct line relatives back to the Colonies*

<sup>4</sup> Iverson, Munsell, Beers. In 1945 a contemporary genealogist, Anna Hotaling (1865)45) deposited in the N.Y.G.&B. Society library copies she had made of three documents t the home of Dr. A. W. Van Slyke in Cossackie about 1932, one of which was an abstract of the old Dutch will of Mathys Houghtaling dated September 1706; the other documents were a will of Mathys's daughter Rachel, and a land transaction between Conrad' and Conrad's son Hendrick.

**CHILDREN of Mathys Coenradtse HOOGHTEELING (J717) and Marie Hendrickse MARSELIS (J718):**

1. **COENRADT (Conrad), MATHYS (I359)** b: Abt 1667; Little Nine Partners, Dutchess, New York. md: 26 Aug 1688; Albany, Albany, New York. **Tryntje Willemse VAN SLYCK (I360).**
2. **HENDRICK** b: Abt 1669; Little Nine Partners, Dutchess, New York. d: Died Young ; , , New York.
3. **ZYTJE** b: Abt 1670; Little Nine Partners, Dutchess, New York. md: 1690; , , New York. Francis or Frank MORRIS. md: 4 May 1797; , , New York. Patrick MACGREGORY
4. **JOHANNES** b: Abt 1674; Little Nine Partners, Dutchess, New York.
5. **JACOB** b: Abt 1677; Jansen Kill, Dutches, New York. md: 23 Oct 1698; Kingston, Ulster, New York. Jannetje NOORDSTEAND or VAN OSTRAND.
6. **CATRYNTJE** b: Abt 1680; Jansen Kill, Dutchess, New York. md: 13 Nov 1699; Cossackie, Green, New York. Richard Janse VAN DEN BERG.
7. **RACHEL** chr: 28 Dec 1684; Albany, Albany, New York.
8. **MATHYS** chr: 29 Apr 1694; Albany, Albany, New York.

Conrad Mathys Houghtaling, "young man," and Tryntje Willemsz Van Slyk, "young daughter of New Albany," had first banns of their marriage announced in the Albany Reformed Dutch Church on 26 August 1688 (HSYB 1904). She was the daughter of William Van Slyk and Bieltje Nieffens (?) (Innes Getty Coll., NYG&B, 7:12). In 1699 Conrad pledged his allegiance to the English Crown at Albany (An-A 3:276). For nearly two centuries his descendants lived on portions of the original 3,500 acres west of Cossackie that had been granted to his father. Beers (Hist. Green Co. 238f), Vedder (History of Greene Co. 68f), and the Reverend Delbar Clark (Ye Olden Time 5:12) have written accounts of court disputes over this property that occurred in later years. In 1720 Conrad was listed as "freeholder, Manor of Rensselaerswyck." He died in 1745.

Conrad's descendants will find much helpful information in the careful and comprehensive Hotaling Genealogy, a manuscript of the late Anna Hotaling deposited in the New York State Library at Albany. Unfortunately, this excellent record, the work of a lifetime, is not indexed, and is not documented by source references; but it contains an enumeration of thousands of descendants, well into the present century. Reference: THE NEW YORK Genealogical and Biographical Record - VOL, 101NEW YORK, OCTOBER 1970 NUMBER, 4MATHYS COENRADTSEN HOUGHTALING OF COXSACKIE NEW YORK, AND HIS DESCENDANTS, By CONSTANCE ROSS ULIUCH:

**CHILDREN of Coenradt Mathys HOOGHTEELING and Tryntje Willemse VAN SLYCK:**

1. **HENDRICK** chr: 17 Nov 1689; Cossackie, Green, New York,
2. **WILLEM** chr: 17 Jan 1692; Albany, Albany, New York, md: 9 Nov 1716; Albany, Albany, New York. Helena ZIELLE.
3. **MARITJE** chr: 15 Apr 1694; Albany, Albany, New York, md: 3 Oct 1731; Albany, Albany, New York, John S. BRATT.
4. **MATHYS** chr: 14 Jun 1696; Albany, Albany, New York.
5. **PIETER** chr: 9 Oct 1698; Albany, Albany, New York. md: 15 Feb 1744; Kingston, Ulster; New York , Jannetjen DeWITT
6. **BEERTJE** chr: 29 Dec 1700; Albany, Albany, New York. md: 10 Dec 1730; Albany, Albany, New York, Christian LAING
7. **HENDRICK** chr: 20 Jun 1703; Albany, Albany, New York. md: 12 Sep 1729; Albany, Albany, New York. Hester PRITCHER
8. **TEUNIS** chr: 29 Sep 1705; Albany, Albany, New York. Md; Albany, Albany, New York , Dorothea VAN DEN BERG.
9. **JOHANNES** chr: 6 Jun 1708; Albany, Albany, New York, md: 28 Aug 1726; Albany, New York Marretjen HORNBECK

10. JANNETJE (I360) chr: 30 Apr 1710; Albany, Albany, New York. (Differnet ref has; b. 15 Feb 1713)  
11. JONATHAN chr: 20 Apr 1712; Albany, Albany, New York, md: 15 Sep 1739; , Schoharie, New York, Neelyte VAN DER VOLGE

### **Tryntje Van Slyck I360**

**Birth** 1667 in Albany, Albany, New York,

**Death** 1697 in , Schenectady, New York

**Parents** Willem Pieterse Van Slyck (1635-1735) **J719** Baertje Nieffens (1636-1699) **J720**

**Spouse** Conrad M Hoogteeling (1667-1745) **I359**

**Children** Jannetje Hooeteeling (1713-1792) **H180**

**BIO:** Tryntje's father . Willem Pieterse Van Slyck immigrated to the colonies from Beverwijck, Netherlands and married his first cousin, Baertie.

After extensive research that Antonis Van Slyke and Antonius (female) Van Slyke were married in the Netherlands in the 1600's. They had two sons, Cornelius and Pieter.

Cornelius married a French/Mohawk woman named Ots Toch Hartell, they had many children and one of their daughters was Baertie born in 1636 in Kinderhook, NY.

Cornelius' brother, Pieter, married a woman named Engeltie, and among their children was William Pieterse born in 1635 in Beverwijck, Holland. Some research showed that William Pieterse came to America at a different time than his parents and settled near his Uncle Cornelius in Kinderhook. Research showed that William Pieterse's father died in New York, the father must have immigrated to the New World.

### **Solomon Du Bois I361**



**Birth** 3 Feb 1669 in Hurley, Ulster, New York

**Death** 15 Feb 1759 in New Paltz, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Louis Du Bois **I713** (1626-1696) Catharine de Blanckan **I714** (1627-1713)

**Spouse** Tryntje Gerritsen (1669-1744) **I318 - I358 - I362**

**Children**

- Hendricus Du Bois (1710-1780) **H179**
- Cornelius Du Bois (1707-1781) **H181**

**BIO:** See I357 for detail

### **Tryntje Gerritsen I362**

**Birth** 12 Mar 1669 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Death** 1744 in New Paltz, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Gerret Cornelisse Van Nieuwkirk **J723** (1631-1695) Aaltie Gerrits **J724** (1631-1655)

**Half-Siblings** Neeltje Gerritsen Newkirk (1667-1706)

**Spouse** Solomon Du Bois (1669-1759) **I317 I357 I361**

**Children**

- Hendricus Du Bois (1710-1780) **H179**
- Cornelius Du Bois (1707-1781) **H181**

**BIO:** See I357 for detail

**Philip Hoogteeling I363**

**Birth** 4 Sep 1681 in Kingston, Ulster, New York, USA

**Death** in Hurley, Ulster, New York, USA

**Parents** Wilhemus Hoogteeling (1655-1690) Arriantie Samuels (1662-)

**Spouse** Jannetje Roosa I320 - I364 (1675-1726)

**Children** Margaret Hooteeling (1706-1788) H160 – H182

**BIO:** See I319 for detail – Daughter Margaret had 2 children in our line; Sara Du Bois G80 and Cornelius Jr. G91

**Jannetje Roosa I364**



**Birth** 6 Oct 1675 in Hurley, Ulster, New York, USA

**Death** 23 Jun 1726 in Hurley, Ulster, New York, USA

**Parents** Heyman Aldertse Roosa (1645-1708) Anna Margriet Roosevelt (1654-1708)

**Spouse** Philip Hoogteeling (1681-)

**Married:** 30 Nov 1702; In the, Old Dutch Church, Kingston, Ulster City, NY,

**Children** Margaret Hooteeling (1706-1788)

**BIO:** See I319 for detail – Daughter Margaret had 2 children in our line; Sara Du Bois G80 and Cornelius Jr. G91

**Jacobus (2) Bruyn I365**

**Birth** 30 Nov 1680 in Shawangunk, Ulster, New York, USA

**Death** 21 Nov 1744 in Shawangunk, Ulster, New York, USA

**Parents** Jacobus Bruyn(1) J729 (1645-1704) Gertrude Ysselstein J730 (1650-1719)

**Spouse** Tryntje Schoonmaker I316 I366 (1684-1763)

**Children**

- Jacobus Bruyn(3) (1707-1781) H183
- Maria ( Bruyn (1723-1776) H158

**BIO:** See I315 for detail

**Tryntje Schoonmaker I316**

**Birth** 22 Nov 1684 in Kingston, Ulster, New York, USA

**Death** 27 Aug 1763 in Shawangunk, Ulster, New York, USA

**Parents** Jochem Hendricksen Schoonmaker J731 (1659-1729) Petronella Slecht J732 (1658-1689)

**Spouse** Jacobus Bruyn(2) I315 - I365 (1680-1744)

**Children**

- Jacobus Bruyn(3) (1707-1781) H183
- Maria ( Bruyn (1723-1776) H158

**BIO:** See I315 for detail

**Robert Graham I367**

**Birth** 1680 in Shawangunk, Ulster, New York

**Death** 29 Sep 1766 in Ulster, New York, USA

**Parents** Robert Graham (1672-1748) Janet Hume (1672-)

**Spouse** Anna Garret (1686-)

**Children** Jeannie Graham (1728-1764)

[Source \(21\):](#)

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ULSTER CO., N. Y., PROBATE RECORDS.

**Page 137.—GRAHAM, ROBERT, of Shawangunk, Yeoman.**

Will dated Sept. 29, 1766.

"Unto my son *John Graham* All that certain Lott piece or parcel of Land being now in the Occupation of my said son John Beginning upon the bounds of the land of *Abraham Decker* at the Northermost corner of *Robert Canes* land and Runs from thence along the division line between my land and the land of the said Robert Cane as it runs South 66 degrees East 37 chain and 72 links to a Black Oak Tree standing on the East side of Ridge marked with a Cross and two Notches on the North side thereof being an Old line Tree marked in the line between me and the said Cane and Runs from thence crossing my land North 24 degrees East 14 chain to the North east bounds of the patent of *William Peartree and Company* thence along said Bounds as it runs North 66 Degrees West 24 chains and 40 links to a Lott of land by me conveyed to *Isaac Hasbrouck*, then along the same South 24 degrees West 5 chains and 90 links and North 66 degrees West 11 chain to the land late of *Jacob Decker* now of *Jacobus Vanderline* and thence along the same and the land of *Abraham Decker* Southerly 40 degrees West 8 chains and 40 links to the place where it began containing about 43 acres." After his decease to "my Grandson *Robert Graham* one of the younger sons of my said son John." If he dies without issue before John, then "to my Grandson *Andrew* one of the other of the sons of my said son John."

Residue to be divided in six parts, "1/6 thereof" "unto my son *Andrew Graham*" "1/6 to my son *Robert*", 1/6 to grandson *John Graham Junr.* (son of my son *John*), 1/6 to my daughter *Mary* the Wife of *Robert Cane*" "1/6 to my daughter *Elizabeth* the Wife of *James Dayly*" "1/6 to my Grandchildren, children of my daughter *Jane* deceased (the late wife of *Jacobus Bruyn*)."

"To my Wife *Antie* the use of one Cow and such part of my Bedding and household goods as my Executors" "shall judge needfull for her" "also a Maintenance to be allowed her out of my said Estate at the discretion of my executors."

Son *Andrew Graham*, son in law *Jacobus Bruyn* appointed executors, with power of sale of real and personal Estate. Signed by the testator.

JACOBUS SAMMON	(Aug. 26, 1789, Peter Decker, of Shawangunk, farmer, appeared before the Surrogate, proving the will, and signatures of the other witnesses.)
CHARLES LOMEX	
PETER DECKER	

Original will in box 15: red seal with impression of a head.

**Anna Garret I368**

**Birth** 1686 in , , New York

**Death** in , Ulster, New York

**Parents** Gerrit (1640-) Add Mother

**Spouse** Robert Graham (1680-1766)

**Children** Jeannie Graham (1728-1764)

[Gen 369, 370, 371 and 372 did not come to America](#)



### **Cornelis Lamberts Brink I373**

**Birth** 4 May 1661 in New Amsterdam, New York

**Death** 1725 in Hurley, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Lambert Huybertse Brink **J745** (1629-1702) and Hendrickje Cornelis **J746** (1639-1702)

**Spouse** Marikjen E Meynderse (1661-1726)

**Children** Jacob Brink (1696-1757) **H187**

**BIO: Source(26):** Brink.—The ancestor of the Brink family was Lambertse Huybertsen, (**J745**) of Wageningen, who sailed for this country in December, 1659, with his wife Hendrickje Cornells (**J746**) and two children ; a third (**Cornelis; I373**), was born on the passage.

On February 6, 1688, Cornelis Lambertse purchased a tract of land between the Esopus and Plattekill creeks in the southern part of the present town of Saugerties, NY. He was the first permanent settler of that town. On 30 Dec 1701, Cornelis Lammertse signed the "Petition of the Protestants of New-York to King William III" complaining of injustices in the English government of New York.

Cornelis also immigrated: 23 Dec 1660, De Trouw (The Faith) Netherlands to New Netherlands;  
Naturalized: 01 Sep 1689, Oath of Allegiance, Ulster County, NY; Occupation: Farmer, Cattleman; Will Dated: 08 Mar 1725/26, Ulster County, NY; Will probated: 21 Nov 1726, Ulster County, NY

**Source (7.2):** Lineage of the Brink Family - *from Olde Ulster Magazine (7)*

THE Brink Family in America (except those who have come with the recent Holland emigration since 1846) are descended from **Lambert Huybertse (Brink)** , (**J745**) who arrived in New Amsterdam in December, 1659, with the Geloove (Faith). The entry upon the ship's books is "Lambert Huybertsen from Wagening [Wageningen], wife and two children." To these must be added a son, **Cornelius**, born on the voyage. Wageningen is a town on the right bank of the Rhine in Gelderland. It is about twelve miles from Arnhem. It contains the state agricultural college and the school for forestry. These are beautifully situated on a bluff. The Van Wagenen family of this county came from this town and takes their name there from it.

The Brink family is very numerous in the Netherlands. The name is in various forms as van den Brink (of the Brink); van Brink (of Brink); Ten Brink (the Brink); Brinkhuis (Brink house); Brinkhorst (Brink grove); Brinkenbergh (mount Brink); Brinkerhoff (a paved square); Dolderbrink (valley Brink). The word Brink means "park, square or village green."

### **Marikjen Egbertse Meynderse I374**

**Birth** 27 Apr 1661 in New Amsterdam, Queens, New York

**Death** 8 Mar 1726 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Egbert Meynderse (1635-1684) Jaepe Jans (1645-)

**Spouse** Cornelis L Brink (1661-1725)

**Children** Jacob Brink **H187**, (1696-1757)

**BIO:** Marikjen E. Meynderse married Cornelis L Brink in Kingston 23 April, 1685. She was born in New Amsterdam 27 April, 1661; Cornelis purchased a tract of land between the Esopus and Plattekill creeks in the south part of the present town of Saugerties on 6th of February, 1688. He thus became the earliest permanent settler of that town. Most of this land is still in the possession of Charles Brink, descendant.

#### **Children:**

(24) Hendrickje3 ; Baptized 19 April, 1686. (25) Heberth3 (Egbert): Baptized at Marbletown 26 December, 1681 (26) Lambert3: Baptized 13 October, 1689. (27) Hendrick3: Baptized 28 January, 1692. (28) Jacob3: Baptized 3 June, 1694. (29) Rachel: Baptized 3 June. 1694. A twin of Jacob. **(30) Jacob3; (H187) Baptized**

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**5 January, 1696.** (31) Mynert<sup>3</sup>: Baptized I May, 1698. (32) Janneke<sup>3</sup> Baptized 7 May, 1699. (33) Lysbet<sup>3</sup>: Baptized 23 March, 1701. (34) Annatie<sup>3</sup> Baptized 24 March, 1706

***1377- 1378 and 1379-380 did not come to America***

## Generation J

### **Huybert Lambertse (Brink) J529**

**Birth** 1603 in Wageningen, Wageningen, Gelderland, Netherlands

**Death** 1660 in Wageningen, Wageningen, Gelderland, Netherlands

**Spouse** Jantsen Joosten (1613-1660)

**Children** Lambert H Brink (1629-1702)

**BIO:** [Source \(7.2\): Lineage of the Brink Family - from Olde Ulster Magazine \(7\)](#)

A correspondent of OLDE ULSTER writes from Holland that the father of Lambert Huybertsen (Brink) must have died within a year after the emigration of his son to America as he finds a protocol on record of which he sends the following translation

"Protocol van Vestenisse Wageningen 1660. Enjoined at the Archives of the Kingdom at Arnhem.

**"Jantsen Joosten, widow of Huybert Lambertse**, assisted by Claes Jansen, chosen by her as her representative in rights, for one moiety, and **Lambert Huyberts**, Peter Huyberts and the above named Claes Jansen as the husband and the representative in right of his wife Gysbertjen Huyberts and also representing the minor brothers and sisters of his wife, all heirs of the late Huybert Lambertse, their father, for the other moiety, declare to have sold, transported and given in plain possession to Gerrit Hindercamp and Aeltjen Foenissen, his wife, and their heirs, a certain house and garden situated on Dolderbrinck, in the neighborhood of Wageningen, etc." Here follows the description. It is declared to be a free and heired estate." It is dated 28 November, 1660.

The **Lambert Huyberts** mentioned must have been the one who immigrated to America during the previous year. The family seems to have come to Wageningen from Harderwyk, in the same province of Gelderland, a score or more miles north.

The Brink family is very numerous in the Netherlands. The name is in various forms as van den Brink (of the Brink); van Brink (of Brink); Ten Brink (the Brink); Brinkhuis (Brink house); Brinkhorst (Brink grove); Brinkenbergh (mount Brink); Brinkerhoff (a paved square); Dolderbrink (valley Brink).

The word Brink means "park, square or village green." The correspondent writes farther:

"There are many country seats and villas in Holland with the name de Brink or den Brink, among others a magnificent country seat near Arnhem called de Brink (the park).

Frederik de Brincke and his sister Christina gave goods to the church of Keppel, in Gelderland, in 1349.

Lambert Brinck is mentioned in a charter of Duke Arnold of Guelder in 1437. In 1503 another Lambert Brinck was master of the Sanct Crucis Guild at Harderwyk. This family dwelt in .the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries principally at Harderwyk, and several members were Burgomasters there, viz:

1515. Barthold Brink.

1526. Alphert Brink.

*(Note #'s are related to Geaneology documentation)*

1529. Alphert Janz Brink.

**1552. Lambert Brink.**

1597. Alphert Brink, LL.D.

1620. Ernst Brink.

1650. Johan Alphert Brink.

1683. Engelbert Brink.

Ernst Brink was the son of Dr. Alphert and was a very learned man and celebrated antiquarian. He was born in Harderwyk in 1381. From 1612-15 he was the secretary of the Dutch embassy at Constantinople, and from 1618-48 librarian of the University of Harderwyk. His sister Elizabeth married Lambert van Domselaer."

The name of Lambert was a favorite one in the family.

The arms of the family are thus described:

*"d'argent an boeuf de gueules, corne d'or, marchant sur une terrasse de sinople. Bourlet et lambrequens d'argent et de gueules. Cinier: une corbeille d'or en sortent des flamines de feu."*

### **Jantsen Joosten J530**



**Birth** 1613 in Den Dolder, Zeist, Utrecht, Netherlands  
**Death** 1660 in Wageningen, Wageningen, Gelderland, Netherlands  
**Spouse** Huybert L Brink **J529** (1603-1660)  
**Children** Lambert H Brink **I265** (1629-1702)  
**BIO:** [Source\(20\)](#)



From Mr. B. M. Brink's History of Saugerties I gather the following facts: The immigrant, Lambert Huybertse, was the son of Huybert Lambertse Brank and Jantsen Joosten of Wageningen, Gelderland. He had m. in the Netherlands Hendrickje Cornelisse, arrived in New Amsterdam in Dec., 1659, on the "Geloore," or Faith, and had a son Cornelis, born at sea, bp. there May 4, 1661. He proceeded to Esopus, located at Hurley, leased lands there for five years and then purchased these and other parcels in 1667. At the burning of Hurley by the Indians, in 1663, his wife and children were made prisoners and held in captivity for three months. He served as a soldier in Capt. Pawling's Company in 1670.

His son Cornelis—the "sea-urchin," let us call him—m. at Kingston Apr. 23, 1685, Maretjen Meynderse, b. in New Amsterdam, Apr. 27, 1661, dau. of Egbert Meynderse and Jaepsie Jans. Cornelis purchased on Feb. 6, 1688, a tract of land between the Esopus and Plattekill Creeks in the southern part of the present town of Saugerties, and "became the earliest permanent settler of that town"; he passed, however, the latter portion of his life at Hurley. His son Lambert, bp. Oct. 13, 1689, m. May 19, 1723, Rachel Du Mond, bp. June 5, 1698, a dau. of Walaren du Mond and Cathryn ten Bos. Lambert was a collector of the town of Hurley in 1727; and continued to live in that general neighborhood. His son was our Cornelis Lambertse Brink.

Brink children, all baptized at Kingston:  
4272. i. Catharina, bp. Nov. 27, 1748; nothing further learned.  
4273. ii. Elsjen, bp. May 13, 1750; d. young.  
4274. iii. Elsjen, bp. Sep. 1, 1751.  
4275. iv. Cornelius, bp. June 3, 1753.  
4276. v. Solomon, bp. Mar. 2, 1755; probably m. his cousin, Sarah Van Keuren, and lived in the Shawangunk region. (See no. 4269.) He served in the Revolution in the Fourth Ulster Militia.

### **Cornelis Barentsen Cuyt J531**



**Birth** 1615 in Wagening, , Gelderland, Netherlands  
**Death** 1706 in Kingston, Ulster, New York  
**Parents** Barent Jacobsen Cuyt **K1061** (1590- )  
Maritje Leendertse Graw **K1062** (1590- )  
**Spouse** Lysbeth Arents **J532** (1624-1696)  
**Children** Hendrickje Cornelis **I266** (1639-1702)



### **Lysbeth Arents J532**



**Birth** 1624 in Wageningen, Wageningen, Gelderland, Netherlands  
**Death** 20 Jun 1696 in Kingston, Ulster, New York  
**Parents**  
**Spouse** Cornelis B Cuyt (1615-1706)  
**Children** Hendrickje Cornelis (1639-1702)



### **Roeloff Jans J535**



**Birth** 1602 in Marstrand, Marstrand Island, Norway  
**Death:** 1638 in New Amsterdam, New York, New York, USA  
**Parents:**  
**Spouse:** Anneka (Webber) Jans **J536 K1496** (1605-1663)  
**Children:** Jaepe Jans (1645- ) **I267, J747**



**BIO: Roelof Janse** was born in Maesterland (now Marstrand), Norway, about 1602, and died in New Amsterdam about 1637. **Anneke Jans** was born in Vleckere, Norway (now Flekkerøy, Flekkerøy Is., Vest Agder, Norway), in 1605, and died in Beverwyck (now Albany, New York), on February 23, 1663. She was buried in the churchyard, Beaver and Hudson Street. They were married in Amsterdam Reformed New Church, Amsterdam, Holland, on Friday, April 18, 1623. She took the name Anneke Janse. She is the daughter of Jonas/Johan (or Wolfert Webber) and Tryntje (Roelofs) \_\_\_\_\_.

The efforts to colonize the New Netherlands were faltering. On June 7, 1629, the rules for settlements were relaxed and on November 29 of that year, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer declared that he was ready to establish a colony. Per Settlers of Rensselaerswyck 1630–1658, the very first ship of colonists, de Eendracht (The Unity) sailed from Texel Island, Netherlands, on March 21, 1630, and arrived in New Amsterdam on May 24, 1630; it was the only ship to arrive that year. On board were Roelof Jansz van Marstrand with his wife, Anneke Jans, his daughters Sara and Trijntje, and another child born before in New Netherland. He was a farmer on de Laets Burg farm and was appointed schepen (municipal officer; alderman) on July 1, 1632. He probably left the colony in 1634.

### **Anneka Webber Jans J536**



**Birth:** 1605 in, Amsterdam, Noord-Holland, Netherlands  
**Death:** 19 Mar 1663 in, Albany, New York  
**Parents:** Wolfert Webber (1565-1630) Annecke Coch (1579-1674)  
**Spouse:** Roeloff Jans **J535, K1495** (1602-1638)  
**Children:** Jaepe Jans **I267, J747** (1645- )



**BIO:** Anneke Jans is well known today and the focus of much genealogical attention not because she was particularly notable in her time, but because of two controversies which surround her, one before she was born and one after she died.

The first controversy concerns; who was her father? No records have been found in this area but there is a popular misconception that her father's father was the ruling monarch of the Netherlands: William the Silent. He is said to have had a morganatic wife, Annetgen Coch, by whom two children were born whom he named Sara and Wolfert Webber. Then, supposedly, Wolfert married Tryntje Roelofs and had three or four children: Wolfert (b. 1602), Marritje (b. 1603), Anneke (b. 1605), and perhaps Ariaentje. (There is no explanation of how their children came to be surnamed Jans/Jansen instead of Wolferts as would have been expected under the patronymic naming system of the time.) Even further, claims have been made that there is a long-lost bank account with a vast balance that was created for Sara and Wolfert, now simply awaiting discovery by their heirs.

A morganatic wife was a woman of inferior social status who married a man of royalty or nobility with the understanding that any children would be legitimate and acknowledged as his, but that neither she nor they would have any claim to his rank or property. It was common and acceptable for at least high royalty to have morganatic wives.

This is an appealing genealogy: most people would like to be descended from royalty. However, there is no evidence to support it. In fact, the Central Bureau of Genealogy in The Netherlands, which is regularly pestered by Americans seeking information about their "royal" ancestor, Anneke Jans, attributes the origin of



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the myth to a book written in 1894 by Charles H. Browning: *Americans of Royal Descent*, vol. 3, p. 800. [Note that the 7<sup>th</sup> edition, 1911, is still [1999] available in one volume of 575 pages. A description of the book indicates that it covers Kings of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and France; no mention is made of The Netherlands.]

Some people regard this book as a valuable genealogical tool while others claim that some of the lineages were purposely concocted to mislead people, supporting such scams as the Trinity Church/Anneke Jans land claim which lined the pockets of several generations of unscrupulous lawyers. This leads to:

The second controversy concerns 62 acres of land that she owned on Manhattan Island, New York. For this, it is best to begin at the beginning. Roelof (Ralph) Jansen and Anneke (Annie) Jans were among the first immigrants to New Amsterdam (now New York City). He was commissioned (or indentured) to farm in the new colony for \$72 a year. They arrived in 1630 with their two daughters and soon went to Rensselaerwyck (now the Albany, New York, area); their last two children were born on de Laets Burg Farm there. In 1636 he obtained a grant from Governor Van Twiller for a farm or Bowerie of 31 morgens (about 62 acres) on Manhattan Island. He died shortly thereafter and Anneke inherited the land.

Two years later she married Rev. Bogardus and the land eventually became known as "the Domine's Bouwerie" [see a copy of an early engraved picture of the farm looking south, from Harper's New Monthly Magazine; see link to article, below.] He was the head of the Dutch Church in New Netherland and they lived at what is now 23 Whitehall Street in New York City.

See a copy of "Anneke Jans Bogardus and Her Farm", a 14-page article—with pictures—which appeared in the May, 1885, issue of Harper's New Monthly Magazine. In particular, page 837 shows a picture of the farm looking south, page 842 shows the farm superimposed on a 1890s map of Manhattan.

Bogardus was born Evert Willemsz. in the little Dutch market town of Woerden. His parents are unknown, but perhaps they died in the plague of 1617–18 since Evert, his brother Pieter, and two half-brothers were placed in the town orphanage. He and his brother, Cornelis, adopted the name of Bogaert in early adulthood. He was a tailor's apprentice until September, 1622, when he was permitted to attend Latin School. On June 13, 1622, a sudden illness left him deaf, dumb, and sporadically blind. He miraculously regained his faculties on September 17, 1622, during the singing of Psalms. He entered Leiden University on July 17, 1627, and on June 29, 1629, was awarded a scholarship to attend Theological College there. On September 9, 1630, he was sent to the Coast of Guinea (now Ghana) in Africa as Comforter of the Sick. On June 14, 1632, he attained his goal of being ordained a minister. He Latinized his name to Everhardus Boghaerdus (which we anglicize to Everardus Bogardus).

Bogardus arrived in New Amsterdam aboard de Soutberg in April, 1633, to be the Domine of the church. He was at odds with both Director Generals (Wouter Van Twiller and William Kieft) of the time, and in a final effort to settle the matter, he and Kieft were lost at sea on their way back to The Netherlands for a hearing.

**After Bogardus died in 1647**, Anneke returned to Beverwyck where her house was on the east corner of State and James Streets, adjacent to land owned by two of her sons, Jonas and Pieter. She died in 1663, one year before the English took over the Dutch colonies, renaming New Amsterdam to New York, Beverwyck to Albany, etc. The date of her death is taken from the date that her son, Jan Roelofszen, paid the church for a funeral pall rental: February 23, 1663. Her will is presented here (on a separate Web page) in a side by side translation with the original Dutch. Note that it was signed with an X, indicating that Anneke could not read and write.

It is interesting that her house and land—only about 3700 ft<sup>2</sup>, less than a tenth of an acre—was sold on June 21, 1663, by her heirs to Dirck Wessels Ten Broeck, another ancestor in this genealogy. In *An Account of Anneke Jans and Her Family* is a copy of this land transfer, which includes "... the same lot which she occupied to the day of her death; ...", thereby establishing that Anneke truly owned the land and lived there.

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The price was "the sum of one thousand guilders, payable in good whole merchantable beaver skins, at eight guilders a piece, in three installments; ...".

Her will mentions the 62 acres on Manhattan. Eight years later, 1671, land records show that this land was transferred by her heirs (living children; her son, Cornelius, had died by that time) to Governor Lovelace for a "valuable consideration".

Anno 1670-71, March 9th, Heere Johannes Van Brugh, in right of Catrina Roeloff his wife, and attorney of Pieter Hartgers, William Bogardus for himself and his brothers Jan Roeloffsen and Jonas Bogardus, and Cornelius Van Borsum, in right of Sara Roeloff his wife, and by assignment of Peter Bogardus, all children and lawful heirs of Annetie Roeloff, late widow of Dom<sup>c</sup> Bogardus deceased, for a valuable consideration, transported and made over unto the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Colonel Francis Lovelace, his heirs and assigns, their farm or bouwery, commonly called or known by the name of Domine's bouwery, lying and being on Manhattan's island, towards the North River, the quantity of y<sup>e</sup> land amounting to about sixty-two acres, as in the former grond brief from Governor Stuyvesant, bearing the date the 4th of July, 1651, and the confirmation thereupon from Governor R. Nicolls, bearing date y<sup>e</sup> 27th of March, 1667, in more particularly set forth — which transport was signed by them and acknowledged before the alderman, Mr. Oloff-Stevensen Van Cortlandt and Mr. John Laurence

After this transfer, this land and an adjacent piece called Domine's hook became part of the Duke's farm (which adjoined to the south), later called the King's farm, and finally the Queen's farm. In 1705, long after the lives of the heirs, this land was granted to Trinity church by Queen Anne (the church itself was at the southernmost tip of Manhattan).

About 80 years later, after the American Revolution, Cornelius Bogardus, a great-grandson of Anneke's son, Cornelius, laid claim to one sixth of the church farm as it was then called. His grounds were that his great-grandfather, Cornelius, had not agreed to the sale of the 62 acres to Gov. Lovelace; therefore, one sixth of it should belong to his heirs. (Cornelius was dead when this sale took place.) He took possession of a house on the farm and built a fence around it. The church hired men to remove and burn the fence. Bogardus then burned some of the church's fence. The church soon won this skirmish and Bogardus moved from the area.

This feeling that Cornelius, though dead, had been sold out by his siblings must have formed a festering wound in the lore of his family, and the more the land appreciated in value, the more painful the wound must have become. In 1830, 140 years after the land had been sold to Lovelace, a John Bogardus, mounted a significant legal attack to recover part of the 62 acres. He failed; but the case occupies 130 pages in the 4<sup>th</sup> volume of Sandford's Chancery Reports. The chancellor's opinion was, in effect, that there was no case, and were it not for the magnitude of the case and the zeal with which it was pursued, there would have been no written judgement. Plus, if people could attack property rights that had stood for 150 years in the uncertain development of the young nation, then no property would be secure.

**Aert Jacobsen Van Wagenen J577**



**Birth** 1620 in Wageningen, Wageningen, Gelderland, Netherlands

**Death** before 1667 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Jacob Aertse Van Wagenaar **K1153** (1594- )

Symen Symonse Groot **K1154** (1604- )

**Spouse** Annetje Gerrits **J578, J594** (1624-1672)

**Children:**

Jacob A Van Wagenen **I289, I297** (1652-1715)

Gerrit Aertsen Van Wagenen **J617** (1653-1721)



**BIO:** Aert, or, Aert Jacobsen., the ancestor of all the families mentioned in the earliest town and church records of Ulster and Dutchess Counties, N Y., under the names of Van Wageninge and Van Wagenen, came from [Van in Dutch meaning "from" or "of"] Wageningen, a town near the Rhine, ten miles west of Arnheim in Guelderland. Later his children, in accordance with the custom of the early Dutch settlers, adopted the name of that town (Wageningen) as a surname.

The first appearance of the name after its adoption as a family name is in the baptismal records of the Dutch church at Kingston; which commence in 1660. There it is given as Van Wageninge, from about 1675 to 1700. After this it appears as Van Wagenen and at present; there are a good many variations in the name, as Van Wagner, Van Wagoner, etc., among some branches of the family.

We do not know the date of Aert Jacobsen's arrival in the Colony when he came from Holland; but a short biographical note on page 837 of the Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts, which was published in 1908.

The note, reads as follows. "Aert Jacobsz; occupied apparently as early as 1648, a farm at Bethlehem which was destroyed by fire before May 1654. He then leased for 12 years a farm in Greenbush, north of Cornelis Hendricksz van Nes. About 1661 he moved to the Esopus"

**Source(60):**

**Jacob Aertsz (Arentsz)**, from Utrecht; referred to as *Jacob Aertsz Wagenaer*, and also as *Jacob Adriaensz Wagenaer* (the wagoner); sailed on den Calmer Sleutel, Dec. 1637, at the age of 25, as farm servant for Albert Andriesz. He served for 1¼ years at the Manhatans and June 26, 1639, began his service in the colony, for the term of six years, at wages ranging from 90 to 120 a year. He is charged in the accounts with supplies furnished by Albert Andriesz, but is entered as servant of Cornelis Maesen. April 2, 1648, the court ordered him to serve Evert Pels for one year, so as to complete his term. Feb. 23, 1649, he appeared before the court on the charge of having the preceding day, with Jacob Adriaensz Raedemaecker (wheelwright) and Harmen Bastiaensz, prevented Director van Slichtenhorst from arresting Jacob Toenijs, servant of Jan Verbeeck, in the *Greenen Bos*.



Aert Jacobsen leased a farm from the Patroon (Killian Van Rensselaer or one of his heirs.) Under this arrangement the Patroon owned the buildings, stocked the farm with animals and owned the land. The patroon collected the rent, tithes, and recieved half the increase from the animals. The following is from the records of the colony which were sent to the Patroon, as recorded on the indicated page of the VAN RENSSELAER BOWIER MANUSCRIPTS.

### **Annetje Gerrits J578**



**Birth** 1624 in Wageningen, Wageningen, Gelderland, Netherlands

**Death** after 1672 in New City, Rockland

**Parents** Gerritt Gerritsen (1600-1624)

Annaetje Hermansse (1605-1696)

**Spouse** Aert J Van Wagenen **J577, J593** (1620-1667)

**Children**

Jacob A Van Wagenen **I289, I297** (1652-1715)



### **Family of Aert Jacobsen and Annetje Gerrits**

- 1. Neeltje<sup>2</sup>** Aartsen, Married 6 June 1667; [G. H. van Wagenen, Rec 10:86] [KM, 20, 502]; Cornelis Fynhout, j.m. born at Fort Orange, and Neeltie Aertsen, j.d. of Achtein Hoven. Banns published three times “in succession,” 21 May. Married by the Hon. Justice. [A footnote on page 502 of Kingston Marriages says: The present Achttienhoven, meaning “eighteen farms”; Spelled Achtienhoeven, by Jean Blaen, in his Geographie,” published in 1667, and Achttienhoven, S. van Leeuwen, in his “Batvia Illustata” published in 1685. It is a small village in South Holland, a few miles N. N. W. of Woerden, there is another place of the same name a few miles north of the city of Utrecht.]
- 2. Grietje<sup>2</sup>** Aertsen, Married 26 February 1668; [G. H. van Wagenen, Rec 10:86] [KM, 23, 502]; Jacobus Van Elmendorp, j.m. and Grieteie Aertsen, of Vytrect. First publication of banns, 25 December. Married by the Hon. Justice. [A footnote on page 502 of Kingston Marriages says of Vytrect., The present Utrecht, capital of the province of the same name in Holland: Spelled Uytregt by Van Leeuwen, and Vtrect by Blaeu (1667), The letters U and V having been used interchangeably in early times.]
- 3. Elizabeth<sup>2</sup>** Aertsen, married Cornelis Masten, son of John Masten and Dievertje Jans, [their marriage is recorded NYM 583; R 6, 39] See NYG&BR, V 20:171-172, for more on the Masten Family. A son Johannes Masten [KB 2092]
- 4. Jacob<sup>2</sup> Aertsen,** born 14 February 1652 (old Style); married 25 February 1677, Sara Pels, born 3 July 1659 (Bible Record), daughter of Evert Pels and Jannetje Symons. They lived at Wagendale, now Creek Locks, Ulster County, N. Y. They had 15 Children.
- 5. Gerrit<sup>2</sup>** Aertsen, probably born in Albany, married Clara Pels, baptized in N. Y. 10 September 1651 [NYB; 280; R 5, 97], daughter of Evert Pels and Jannetje Symons. They were recieved as Members of the Kingston Dutch Church in about 1666, and in a numerical list of members of the same church made by Dominie Van Gaasbeeck, about 1678, Jacob Aaertsen and Sara Evertse Pels, his wife and Gerrit Aertsen and Clarissa Evertse Pels, his wife, are numbered 25 to 28. Gerrit and Clara had 10 Children: Gerrit Aertsen van Wagenen and Clara Evertse Pels are ancestors of Keziah Keturah van Benthuysen.
- 6. Annetie** Aerts Van Wagenen,

### **Evert Pels J579**



**Birth** 5 Jun 1616 in Pommern, Cochem-Zell, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany

**Death** 29 Jun 1686 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Evert Pels (1585- ) and Claertje Arents (1595-1645)

**Spouse** Jannetje Symens **J580**, **J592**, **K1236** (1623-1683)

**Children**

- Sarah Pels **I290** (1659-1710)
- Clara Pels **J618** (1651-1721)



**BIO:** Evert Everts Pels came from “Statijn”, which is believed to be Stettin, Pomerania. (*Pomerania, or Pommern as it was called in Germany, was a Prussian province in northern Germany bordering on the Baltic Sea.*) Evert married **Jannetje Sijmons** 15 December 1641 in Amsterdam, North Holland, Netherlands. Jannetje was baptized 22 September 1624 in the Oudekerk (old Church), Amsterdam, North Holland, Netherlands, the daughter of Sijmon Floriszen and Claertje Arents.[2] She had four sisters, Lijsbet, Machtelt, Marij (who probably died young), and Marritje, and three brothers, Floris, Arent (who probably died young), and Arent. At the time of his marriage, Evert was a sailor.

In 1642, Evert and Jannetje left for the Colony of Rensselaerwyck in New Netherland by the ship *De Houuttuyn*, where Evert is listed as a beer brewer and apparently a freeman. Evert served this colony in this capacity as a brewer. In 1643, a Wolphert Nys bound himself for two years as a servant to the Pels family. In 1649, Evert bought property on the island of Manhattan and, in 1651, leased a farm on the North River. On 28 Nov 1651 and 21 May 1652, he was among those who took an oath of fidelity to the Patroon, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer. Evert is found in the records as the owner or skipper of a yacht. Evert freed Jannetje’s sister Marritje from her indenture (see information on the Jacob Barentsen Cool family) 19 February 1659. In 1678, it was written that Evert had also once lived on the Mill Creek in Greenbush.

The Pels family later left Rensselaerwyck and settled in Wildwyck (later called Kingston, Ulster, New York). On 1 September 1659, Evert is reported as being a member of a scout party that attacked a group of Native Americans involved in a drunken brawl near Wildwyck. Evert was appointed as one of the first Schepens (magistrates) of this settlement in 1660. In 1662, his appointment as a commissary was continued by Peter Stuyvesant. In 1665, Evert was appointed a commissary of Kingston by the English Governor Richard Nicolls. Evert was again selected as a commissary in 1667. In 1669, Evert applied for and was granted the position of corn-measurer and watchman at the Rondout. He was reappointed to these positions in 1670.

In between November of 1666 and February of 1667, there seems to have been some problems between Jannetje and her family and her sister Marritje and her family, as Jacob Barents Cool (Marritje’s husband) sued Evert in Jacob’s brother’s behalf for debt, then Evert sued Jacob for debt, and finally Marritje sued Jannetje for unpaid wages. In 1668, Jannetje was arrested for a debt to Jochem Ketelheym and Juriaen Westphael (then deceased), which Evert had neglected to pay, but the court found the arrest invalid.

Evert had a small part in the transition of Esopus, New Netherland to Kingston, New York.[3] In 1664, the Governor Stuyvesant handed the colony over to the English. The English, eager to gain control over the region, sent troops to various areas, including Kingston. There were a number of abuses by these soldiers and great number of fights between them and the Dutch burghers. Finally, in 1667, Captain Broadhead arrested **Cornelis Barentsen Slecht K1463**. The burghers felt that it had been done unjustly. Evert and Thomas Chambers were selected to ask the captain to release Slecht from arrest and go through the proper channels of the court to redress any offense. The captain refused and stated that he would be ready for anyone who tried to fetch Slecht from prison. This, among other grievances, led to the Esopus Mutiny, in which the burghers openly rebelled against the soldiers.



*The Snyder Family History, all direct line relatives back to the Colonies*

Later, during the summer of 1672, rumors reached Kingston that Dutch ships had arrived at New York City to retake the colony from the English. Evert was one of two men dispatched to investigate the truth of the rumor. They were indeed true and the colony of New York temporarily became a possession of the Netherlands once more.

It was recorded that a son of Evert Pels was captured by Native Americans during the outbreak of the Second Esopus War (just prior to the surrender of New Netherland to the English). The son was adopted by and married into the tribe. He and his wife, who became pregnant, were unwilling to part. Unfortunately, I do not know the name of this son or of his wife.

Source (9)

Descendants of Evert Evertsen Pels

GENERATION NO. 1

2690. Evert Evertsen<sup>1</sup> PELS {1276} was born about 1616 in Steltyn, Pomerania, Netherlands. Evert died 29 Jun 1686.

Note1: The name Pels later became Pultz. Note2: Evert Pels was brought to New Netherland by Kilean Van Rensselaer in 1642 where he became the beer brewer. In 1659 Evert Pels redeemed the indenture of his wife's sister, Marretje at the previously Swedish colony on the Delaware River. The place and date of her marriage to Jacob Kool is unknown but is assumed to be Kingston, NY. By 1661, their first child was baptized at Kingston RDC, and Evert Pels and his wife Jannetje Sijmons were the God parents.

Source: Birth, note1, and death information [86], marriage, note2, and birth place [89] He married Jannetje SIJMONS {1277} 1641 in Reform Dutch Ch., Amsterdam, Netherlands. She was born 1623. She was the daughter of Sijmon FLORISZEN {1296} and Claertje ARENTS {1297}. Jannetje died 2 Sep 1683.

Note: Source: Birth and death information [86], parents established [89]

Source: Birth and death information [86]

Additional "Pels" Sources:

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2. *Huwelijken* (Marriages in the Oudekerk, Amsterdam), Film 113353, Vol. 970.
3. Fiches collectie van dopen, trouwen en overlijden : 1553-1811 (Amsterdam, Noord Holland, Netherlands), Salt Lake City, UT: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1964-1967, Films #441958, 441964, 441971, and 536908
4. *Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in the City of New York: Marriages*.
5. Hoes, Roswell Randall (comp.), *Baptismal and Marriage Registers of the Old Dutch Church of Kingston, Ulster County, New York*, Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1997 (originally published by De Vinne Press (New York), 1891).
6. O'Callaghan, E.B., *The History of New Netherland, or New York under the Dutch*, Vol. I, New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1855, pgs. 451-454
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8. Van Laer, Arnold J. F. (trans.), *New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch*, Vol. III (Register of the Provincial Secretary, 1648-1660), Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1974.
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10. E.B. O'Callaghan, *The History of New Netherland, or New York under the Dutch*, Vol. II, New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1848, pg. 176
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14. Van Laer, A.J.F. (trans. & ed.), *Minutes of the Court of Fort Orange and Beverwyck, 1652-1656*, Vol. II,

Albany: University of the State of New York, 1923.

15. O'Callahan, E. B. (comp.), *Laws and Ordinances of New Netherland, 1638-1674*, 1868.

16. O'Callaghan, E.B., *The Documentary History of the State of New York*, Vol. IV, Albany: Charles Van Benthuysen, 1851.

17. O'Callaghan, E.B., *The History of New Netherland, or New York under the Dutch*, Vol. I, NY: D. Appleton & Co., 1855.

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19. Versteeg, Dingman (trans.), *New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch, Kingston Papers*, 2 vols., translated 1899, revised by Samuel Oppenheim 1912, and reprinted by Baltimore, MD: Clearfield Co., 1999.

20. Christoph, Peter R., *New York Historical Manuscripts: English*, Vol. XXII (Administrative Papers of Governor Richard Nicolls and Francis Lovelace, 1664-1673), Baltimore, MD, Genealogical Publishing Co., 1980.

21. *Van Wagenen Family Bible*, submitted by Patricia Van Wagenen Heffernan of Canton, GA,

<http://www.biblerecords.com/vanwagenen.html>.

### **Jannetje Symens J580**

**Birth** 1623 in Holland, Reusel-de Mierden, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands

**Death** 2 Sep 1683 in Kingston, Ulster, colonies

**Parents** Sijmon Floriszen **K1159** (1590-1699) Claertje Arents **K1160** (1595-1645)

**Spouse** Evert Pels **J579**, **J591**, **K1235** (1616-1686)

#### **Children**

- Sarah Pels **I290** (1659-1710)
- Clara Pels **J618** (1651-1721)

**Children of Evert and Jannetje:** More details about the children of Evert Pels and Jannetje Symons

1. Hendrick Evertsz Pels, born about 1643-44 probably in Greenbush, Nineteen or twenty years later, on the morning of June 7, 1663, a number of Esopus Indians entered Wildwyck [now Kingston] to sell their produce, corn and beans to the settlers, between 11 and 12 in the forenoon, some people on horseback, rushed thru the Mill gate, from the New Village, crying out "the Indians have destroyed the New Village." Upon hearing this, the Indians fired a shot and attacked the settlers at each house with axes, tomahawks, rifles and pistols. Sixteen settlers were killed and a number were carried off as prisoners. Hendrick was one of those who were carried off. He was not found until a year and a half later. By that time he had married an Indian girl and had a child. He lived among the Indians for the rest of his life. [For more information on the attack, see the History of the Second Esopus War in Appendix E]
2. Jannetje Evertsz Pels, born about 1646, probably in Greenbush, (across the Hudson river from Albany)
3. Evert Evertsz Pels, born about 1648, probably in Greenbush, married Bridget (Brechtje) Elswaerts (or Elsworth) who born about 1648, in Amsterdam, Netherlands, daughter of Theophilus (Sopholis) Elsworth and Annetje Jans, who emigrated to New Amsterdam about 1650.
3. **Clara Evertsz Pels**, baptized 10 Sept. 1651 in New Amsterdam, married about 1670, Gerrit Aertsen Van Wagenen, son of Aert Jacobsen and Annetje Gerrits . [This is Keziah Keturah's line. and our Ancestor.]
4. Marie Evertsz Pels, born abt 1653-55 probably in Greenbush; married 1669, Arie Heymansz Roosa, born about 1643, son of Aldert Heymanse Roosa and Wytje Ariens De Jong.
5. Elizabeth Evertsz Pels, born about 1657 probably in Greenbush; married 1676 Jochem Engelbertz
6. **Sara Evertsz Pels**, b. 3 July 1659 probably in Greenbush; married 25 February 1677, Jacob Aertsen Van Wagenen, son of Aert Jacobsen and Annetje Gerrits;. and a twin brother to Gerrit Aertsz who married Clara Pels
7. Rebecca Evertsz Pels, bapt 13 Nov. 1661, witnesses Do Gideon Schaets and Annetje Schaets
8. Symon Evertsz Pels, baptized, 29 March 1665, witnesses, Toomas Chamers, Margriet Chamers, Gysbert van Imbroeck. Married 1 January 1683, to Maritje Hendrix.

**J581 and J582 did not come to America**

**Mathys Blanchan J583**



**Birth** 1610 in St Paul, Artois, Normandy, France

**Death** 30 Apr 1688 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Leonin Blanchan (1578-1649) Isabeau Leroy (1582-1649)

**Spouse** Magdalena B Jorisse **J584**, **K1268**, **K1268** (1611-1688)



**Children**

- Elizabeth Blanchan **I292** (1651-1715)
- Magdalena Blanchan **J624** (1646-1757)
- Catharine de Blanchan **J634** (1627-1713)

**BIO:** Matthew (Matthys) Blanchan was "born in the village of Noeuville o corne in the parish de la paroise Ricame de la conte' de S: Paul in the province of Artois", **France**. He had been of some note in his Nouville le Conte.

He married Madeline Brissen Jorisse. Their children included:

1. Catherine, born at Artois, France in 1629, married Louis DuBois at Mannheim, Germany on 10 October 1655, married (2) Jean Cottin at Kingston, Ulster County, New York, died at Kingston in 1713;
2. Maria, who married Antoine Crispel before emigrating to America in 1660;
3. Madeline (or Magdalena), born at Mannheim about 1648, married Jan Matthysen Jansen on 28 September 1667, probably in New York;
4. Elizabeth, born at Mannheim about 1651, married Pieter Cornelisen Low on 27 October 1668; and
5. Matthew Jr., born at Mannheim about 1655, married Margrietje Claas Van Schoonhoven on 30 March 1679. Matthew, his wife, their son-in-law, Anthony Crispel, with his wife, Maria, and Matthew's three younger children, sailed on the 'Gilded Otter' on 27 April 1660, arriving at Wiltwyck before 7 December 1660. Riker's History of Harlem, New York, 1881 states: "Governor Stuyvesant welcomed them and gave Blanchan a letter to Sergeant Romp at Esopus directing him to provide accommodations for them. They arrived there and Domine Blom, also having arrived, it was a solace to pious Blanchan, for all that he had suffered with the loss of his property in his native place and at Armentiers in Flanders as well as elsewhere, to sit down with his family at the Lord's Supper on the ensuing December 25th."

"It has been generally accepted that Louis DuBois accompanied Matthys Blanchan and Antoine Crispell, but Riker suggests that he probably came with his brother-in-law Pierre Billiou the following year.

"Blanchan, Crispell, and DuBois all received grants of land in Hurley, near Kingston, obtaining ground briefs on 25 April 1663.

"On 8 October 1666, Jan Jansen van Oosterhout conveyed to Matthew Blanchan a house and lot in Wiltwyck [English MSS, xxii, p. 11]. On 16 October 1666, Roeloff Swartwout and Jurien Westphael make a declaration respecting the arrival of Matthew Blanchan and family and his application for a place to settle [N.Y. Land Papers, I., p. 12]. On 18 June 1667 there is a deed of confirmation from Gov. Nicolls to Matthew Blanchan for a house and lot of ground at Wiltwyck, at Esopus [N.Y. Land Papers, I., p. 21]. On 7 June 1673 there is a deed of confirmation from Gov. Lovelace to Matthew Blanchan for 63 acres land in Hurley [N.Y. Land Papers, I., p. 51]. On 20 May 1686 there is a description of a survey of a lot of land, of about 63 acres, part of 'Hurley great piece', on the north side of Esopus Kill, laid out for Matthew Blanchan by Philip Welles, surveyor [N.Y. Land Papers, II., p. 186] On 11 October 1686 Matthew Blanchan had a Patent for 62 3/4 acres 36 rods land in Hurley [English MSS, xxxiii, p. 60]. On 17 June 1697 Mathias Blansan petitioned for a patent for 100 acres of land, south of the Cale Bergh, in Marbletown [N.Y. Land Papers, II., p. 249]."

The following testamentary disposition, dated 7 September 1665, is translated from Dutch: "Before me, Mattheus Capito, appeared the worthy Mattheus Blanchan, born in the village of Noeuville o corne in the parish de la paroise Ricame de la conte' de S: Paul in the province of Artois. [Long religious preamble] Magdalen Joire, lawful wife, shall possess the whole estate here in America, as long as she remains a widow, also all the land in Artois where the testator was born and in Armentiers and other places, she to keep the three children, Magdalena, Elizabeth and Mattheu, minors, until they reach their majority or marry. When they marry, she to act towards them as she treated the two other married daughters, Catarinen and Marien. [After remarriage, wife to have only one half of the property, for the purpose of bringing up the three minors.] Wife being present, consents to these conditions." [Signed by the testator, and witnessed by Wallerand Du Mont and Pier Nuee]

A later will was dated 22 August 1671 and recorded 30 April 1688: "If Matthis Blanchan happens to dy first his wife shall continue in possession of all ye Goods so long as she lives and if Magdalen Joore happens to Deceas first her husband Matthis Blanchan shall continue in possession of ye Goods and Estates as long as he lives and if Either of them marry hee or Shee shall deliver to ye children ye Equall half part of ye whole Estat butt if both Matthis Blanchan and his wife happen to dy then their son Matthis Blanchan shall have ye farme lying in Hurley with house barns and appurtenances with four horses and four cows, and whatt Remains in Esopus and America their children shall Equally divide Among them yt is to say Chatharine Maria Magdalena Elizabeth Matthes." [Witnessed by (Capt.) Thomas Chambers, Cornelius Barentse, Clarke, Jno Williamse, all Magistrates of ye Court; Attestor, W. De La Montagne]

### **Magdalena Brissen Jorisse J584**



**Birth** 27 Oct 1611 in St Paul, Artois, Normandy, France

**Death** 1688 in Hurley, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Pierre Joire (1678-1697) Jacoba Le Blanc (1579-1608)

**Spouse** Mathys Blanchan **J583**, **K1267**, **K1267** (1610-1688)

**Children**

- Elizabeth Blanchan **I292** (1651-1715)
- Magdalena Blanchan **J624** (1646-1757)
- Catharine de Blanchan **J634** (1627-1713)



**BIO:** [Source:\(26\) History of Kingston, New York](#)

BLANSHAN.—Matthys Blanshan, from Artois, embarked with his wife, Madeline Jorisen, and three children on the 27th of April, 1660, in the ship Gilded Otter for this country. On his arrival he came to Esopus. He subsequently moved to Hurley and followed his occupation as a distiller. Of their children

Katryn married Louis Du Bois.

Matthys married, March 30th, 1679, Mary C. Van Schoonhoven.

Magdalena married, September 28th, 1667, Jan Matthysen Jansen.

Elizabeth married, October 27th, 1668, Peter Cornelis Low.



**J585 - J588 did not come to America**

**Aert Jacobsen Van Wagenen J589 J593**



**Birth** 1620 in Wageningen, Wageningen, Gelderland, Netherlands  
**Death** before 1667 in Kingston, Ulster, New York  
**Parents** Jacob Aertse Van Wagenaar (1594-) Symen Symonse Groot (1604-)  
**Spouse** Annetje Gerrits **J578, J594, K1234** (1624-1672)  
**Children**

- Jacob A Van Wagenen **I297, I289, I295, I297** (1652-1715)
- Gerrit A Van Wagenen **J617** (1653-1721)

**BIO:** See J577 for detail



**Annetje Gerrits J590 J594**



**Birth** 1624 in Wageningen, Wageningen, Gelderland, Netherlands  
**Death** after 1672 in New City, Rockland  
**Parents** Gerritt Gerritsen (1600-1624) Annaetje Hermansse (1605-1696)  
**Spouse** Aert J Van Wagenen **J577, J593, K1233** (1620-1667)  
**Children**

- Jacob A Van Wagenen (1652-1715) **I297**
- Gerrit A Van Wagenen (1653-1721) **I - J617**

**BIO:** See J578 for detail



**Evert Pels J591 J595**



**Birth** 5 Jun 1616 in Pommern, Cochem-Zell, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany  
**Death** 29 Jun 1686 in Kingston, Ulster, New York  
**Parents** Evert Pels (1585-) and Claertje Arents (1595-1645)  
**Spouse** Jannetje Symens **J580 J592** (1623-1683)  
**Children**

- Clara Pels (1651-1721) **J618**
- Sarah Pels (1659-1710) **I290**

**BIO:** See **J579** for detail



**Jannetje Symens J592 J596**



**Birth** 1623 in Holland, Reusel-de Mierden, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands  
**Death** 2 Sep 1683 in Kingston, Ulster, colonies  
**Parents** Sijmon Floriszen **K1159** (1590-1699) Claertje Arents **K1160** (1595-1645)  
**Spouse** Evert Pels (1616-1686) **J579 J591**  
**Children**

- Clara Pels (1651-1721) **J618**
- Sarah Pels (1659-1710) **I290**

**BIO:** See **J580** for detail





**Hugo Freer J597**



**Birth** 1642 in Herly near Boulogne, France  
**Death** 4 January 1698 in Ulster New York

**Spouse** (1) Marie Haye **J598** (1646-1693)  
**Children** Hugo Freer **I299** (1666-1732)

**Spouse** Jannetje Wibau **I294** (1634-1693)  
**Children** Jean Freer **H147** (1682-1690)



Copy of **FREER** Coat of Arms courtesy of Edie Elting and the [Huguenot Society](#).

**BIO:** (See **I293** for more info) - Hugo Freer was a native of the village of Herly near Boulogne, France. He married at Mannheim, Germany, **Marie de la Haye**, from Douaye, on October 2, 1660. The young couple were Huguenot refugees from the inquisition. They had three children at the time of the Great Plague. Marie and one of their daughters did not survive.



Hugo married, second, at Mannheim, January 22, 1667, **Jeanne Wibau**, the widow of Simon Floquet, who may have died from the plague. Jeanne was the daughter of **Toussant Wibau of Bruyelle**, near Tourni, France. The family left Mannheim, probably in 1675 travelling, it seems certain, with a group who would settle together at New Paltz, New York. They settled first at Kingston by 1676. Then on May 26, 1677 they purchased land from the Indians. Twelve men received confirmation of the title to the land at New Paltz on September 29, 1677, from James, Duke of York and signed by Edmund Andros, the governor of the colony of New York. They were Louis DuBois and his sons Abraham and Isaac, Christian Deyo and his son Pierre, Louis Bevier, Abraham and Jean Hasbrouck, brothers, Simon and Andres LeFever and Hugo Freer. The confirmation was undoubtedly hastened by the fact that one of their number, Abraham Hasbrouck, had served in the English army. All of the patentees had been Mannheim refugees. Their land grant was held as common land and the twelve men, known as the Dusine, distributed the produce from it. It remained under the control of their families until 1826. They built log houses along the west bank of the Wallkill River, replacing them with stone houses about 1700. Four of the original stone houses still remain on Huguenot Street in New Paltz, New York. They are maintained by the [Huguenot Historical Society](#). The funds for the maintenance of the Freer house come mainly from the [descendants of Hugo Freer](#) ( [see the Freer House](#) )



*The HUGO FREER HOUSE -- 1694 - 1735*

Built on "The Street of the Huguenots, New Paltz, N.Y. it is constructed in two sections. The North End by Hugo Freer, The Patentee, in 1694 and the South Portion Addition by Johannes M. Low in 1735. The Wooden Section was added in the late Eighteenth Century (drawing by John Gould).

When they organized their church in 1683, at the arrival of Pierre Daille, the minister, Hugo Freer was appointed the first deacon. He was elected Elder in 1690.

Janettje Wibau died December 8, 1693 and Hugo Freer died in 1698. They are buried in the Walloon cemetery at New Paltz.

**The children of Hugo Freer and Marie de la Haye J598 were:**

1. Marie, baptized at Mannheim, Germany, September 22, 1661 died young
2. Sarah, baptized Mannheim, Germany, February, 1664.
3. **Hugo I299**, baptized at Mannheim, Germany, July 2, 1666, married Marie Anne LeRoy

**The children of Hugo Freer and Jeanne Wibau I294 were:**

4. Abraham, baptized at Mannheim, January 19 or 29, 1668, died young
5. Abraham, baptized at Mannheim, June 26, 1670. Married at New Paltz April 28, 1694, Aeche Willem Titsoort - 16 children.
6. Isaac, baptized at Mannheim, February 9, 1673, died at New Paltz August 9, 1690.
7. Marie, born at Hurley, about 1677, married in New Paltz October 12, 1697, Lewis Viele, son of Peter Cornelisen Viele. (There was a village called Hurley, now part of Kingston, New York; the home of Hugo Freer in France was Hurley. Since the actual birth date of Marie is not known, she may have been child #1 marrying late in life. It seems more likely that child #1 died in Germany and a daughter of the second marriage was named Marie, there being six years between the births of Isaac and Jacob. Lewis and Marie Viele have only one child listed at Kingston.)
8. Jacob, baptized June 9, 1679 at Kingston
9. **Jean H147**, baptized April 16, 1679 at Marmur

(10). Sarah, married Tunis Clausen van Volgen of Schenectady

**Marie Haye J598**

**Birth** 1646 in Normandy, France

**Death** 8 Dec 1693 in New Paltz, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Pierre De La Haye **K1195** (1627- ) / Mother

**Spouse** Hugo Freer (1) **J597** (1642-1698)

**Children** Hugo Freer (2) **I299** (1666-1732)

**BIO:** Marie married at Mannheim, Germany, Hugo Freer on October 2, 1660. Marie de la Haye was from Douaye. The young couple were Huguenot refugees from the inquisition. They had three children at the time of the Great Plague. **Marie** and one of their daughters did not survive.

### **Simeon Leroy J599**



**Birth** 1 Oct 1637 in Creances, Manche, Normandy, France  
**Death** 1711 in Kingston, Ulster, New York  
**Parents** Richard Leroy (1614-1637) Gillette Jacquet (1618-1670)  
**Spouse** Claude Des Chalets **J600** (1651-1708)  
**Children** Marie Anne Leroy **I300** (1673-1718)



**BIO:** Simeon LeRoy dit Audy was born in Creances Normandy. Simeon settled first in the fief or seigneurie of St.-Joseph or L'espiny, Charlesbourg, near the Charles River which belonged to the Hebert- Couillard de L'espiny family in Quebec, Canada in October 1668. He was a master carpenter or contractor. The census of 1681 shows Simeon LeRoy and his wife Claude and their 8 children as residents of Montreal. Simeon's last appearance in the records of Montreal was at the time of the burial of his daughter **Marie** on May 21, 1681. The next appearance of Simeon on any public record found so far is in Albany, New York when on November 28, 1682 he apprenticed his son Augustin, age 11 to Adam Winne to learn rope-making for 6 consecutive years. Sometime between may 1681 and November 1682 Simeon took or sent his second son, Jean, to st. Joseph, Charlesbourg to live with his godfather, Jean Giron and took his wife and most (if not all) of their young children to Albany, New York in the United States. In or before 1689 he moved to Kingston, Ulster County, New York. In 1689 he rented a house that belonged to Jochem Hendrickse.

Simeon fell on hard times in his old age and on March 1, 1708 the trustees of Kingston New York gave him a pair of shoes and a load of wood and paid for the burial of his wife (Minutes of the Trustees of Kingston, March 1, 1708). It is thought that Simeon died soon after his last mention in the Ulster County New York tax list of 1710. Simeon was a Roman Catholic but his children became Protestants and married Protestants. The first 9 of the 11 children of Simeon and Claude were born in Quebec. The two youngest were born in New York, probably Kingston, Ulster County

### **Claude Des Chalet J600**



**Birth** 1651 in Maillezais, Vendee, Pays de la Loire, France  
**Death** Feb 1708 in Kingston, Ulster, New York  
**Parents** Francois Des Chalets (1625-1667) Jacquette Chevallereau (1629-1668)  
**Spouse** Simeon Leroy **J599** (1637-1711)  
**Children** Marie Anne Leroy **I300** (1673-1718)

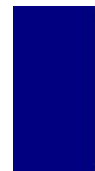


### **Christian Deyo J601**



**Birth** 1620 in St Pol, Artois, France  
**Death** 1687 in New Paltz, Ulster, New York  
**Parents**  
**Spouse** Jeanne Verbeau **J602** (1640-1681)  
**Children**

- Anna Deyo **J626** (1644-1694)
- Pieter Deyo **I301** (1648-1700)



#### **BIO:**

The history of the Deyo Family in America begins, fittingly enough, with a grandpere named Christian, an apt title, because the impetus for reaching these shores was religious persecution in Europe. It is a Christian account which begins in the New World with a man named Christian.

*The Snyder Family History, all direct line relatives back to the Colonies*

The story of this remarkable and durable clan goes back to the tenth century when a chieftain held a fortress in the Jura Mountains, and continues to the 1600's when descendants were forced to flee across Europe to avoid martyrdom for Calvinist beliefs. The succeeding flight to America brought new adventures, a unique form of government, treaties with the Indians, and at last refuge in a tiny settlement on the banks of the Wallkill River in the shadow of the Shawangunks.

Research would be much easier if the name had more consonants. In the past century, it has settled down to just a few variations: Deyo, DeYo, Deyoe, DeYoe, and possibly Deye. But in earlier days when literacy was low, before dictionaries were available to ordinary people to set a standard of spelling, phonetic spellings made the records chaotic. In France the ancient form of "de Iou" became "du Joue" and is now "de Joux". In the German records, "d'Oiau", "Doyot", "Doyou" and even "Poyot" refer to the family of grandpere Christian. In the New Paltz Church records from 1683 to 1910 there are 41 variants of the name. Muster rolls of the American Revolution added a few more as far fetched as "Doran" and "Dolliow" both referring to Captain Abraham Deyo of the New Paltz Company, 3rd Ulster County Militia.

**Coat of Arms:** The Sires de Iou of the Franche-Comte was a princely house, and as grandes seigneurs, their coat of arms bore a crown on the helmet and lions on each side of the shield. A heraldic description in Rietstap's *Armorial General*, Vol. 1, p. 1051, states: D'or frette d'azur Cimier: Une tete de cheval Adage: de Joux



(A golden field bears a blue fretwork; crest is a horse's head.)

The motto in medieval French is "Lascivite de Joux" which means the "gaiety of the house of Joux." There are variations. Some branches of the family have the figure of an old man or the head of a bull as the crest. Some use a black fretwork.

Christian Deyo in Europe and America: A marriage entry for 1605 at the church on Threadneedle Street appears in the *Publications of the Huguenot Society of London*, Vol. IX, p. 6: "June 9, Roque du Joue, fils de feu Pierre, natif de St. Paul en Artois, et Marie, fille de George Terronenne de Londres." It is believed that this might refer to an uncle and grandfather of the emigre' Christian.

"Perhaps born about 1622 from near Calais, France to the Palatinate, where he, among other religious refugees, enjoyed free expression of their religion under the auspices of the Elector Palatine; thence to Kingston, New York in the "**Gilded Otter**" in 1660 from Manheim. He was one of the 12 original New Paltz patentees. His testamentary disposition, dated 10 Aug 1676, was signed by Louys Du Bois and Christian Du Jou (his mark); his later Will was dated 1 Feb 1687, which stated his "corps may be buried att ye New Poalls."

Christian Deyo came from the Palatinate to Kingston, NY, 1676, with his son Pierre (who brought his wife and child), and three daughters. He was called the "Grandpere of New Paltz".<sup>1</sup>

Marriage 1643, St. Paul, Artois, Pas-Delaware-Calais, France

Children Anna (1644-1694) Pierre (ca 1648-1694) Elizabeth (1649-) Margaret (1651-<1662) Maria (1653-1741) Margaret (1662->1731) Peter D. (<1686-)

*Source: (10) Hudson Valley Simmons Family Part 4:*



*The Snyder Family History, all direct line relatives back to the Colonies*

**2865. Christian<sup>1</sup> DEYO** {1256} was born after 1610 in Pol-Sur-Ternois, Pol-Sur-Ternoise, France. Christian died after 1 Feb 1686/1687.

Note: Christian Deyo was the eldest of the New Platz patentees. He emigrated in 1675, with Abraham Hasbrouck. The first record in this country is the 'contract of sale' with the Esopus Indians of May 26, 1677.

Sources: Birth, death, notes, and marriage information [65]

He married **Jeanne (Verbeau) WIBAU** {1257} about 1642 in France.

Source: Family relationship established [65]

- They had 5 children:
2866. F i. **Anna DEYO** {2206}, born about 1644. She married Jean HASBROUCK, Jr. {2210}. He was born about 1644. He was the son of Jean HASBROUCK {2212} and Esther ? {2213}. Jean, Jr. died 1714 in New Paltz, Ulster Co., NY.  
Source: Birth and death information [65]  
Anna died 5 May 1694 in New Paltz, Ulster Co., NY.  
Source: Birth, death & marriage information [65]
- + 2867. M ii. **Pierre Christian DEYO** {1254}, born about 1648 <See pg. 88, 400>.
2868. F iii. **Maria DEYO** {2207}, born 1653 in Curr Pfaltz, Mutterstadt. She married Abraham HASBROUCK {2255} 17 Nov 1675 in Hurley, Ulster Co., NY. He was born about 1650 in Calais, France. He was the son of Jean HASBROUCK {2212} and Esther ? {2213}. Abraham died 17 Mar 1717.  
Note: Tradition states that Abraham Hasbrouck served in the British Army with Edmund Andros (later governor of New York) and that it was this connection which made the purchase of the Paltz patent possible. Abraham died of Apoplexy.  
Source: Birth, death, and note information [65]  
Maria died 27 Mar 1741 in New Paltz, Ulster Co., NY.  
Source: Birth, death, and marriage information [65]
2869. F iv. **Elizabeth DEYO** {2208}, born about 1655 in Curr Pfaltz, Mutterstadt. She married (1) Simon LeFEVRE {2256} 1678 in Hurley, Ulster Co., NY. He was born 1640 in Hurley, Ulster Co., NY.  
Note: Simon LeFevre was a Paltz patentee.  
Source: Birth, marriage, and note information [65]  
Elizabeth married (2) Moses CANTINE {2257}. He was born in Royan, Bordeaux, France. Moses died 9 Sep 1744 in Marbletown, Ulster Co., NY.

**Jeanne Verbeau J602**



**Birth** 1640 in France

**Death** 1681 in Ulster, Ulster, New York

**Parents**

**Spouse** Christian Deyo J601 (1620-1687)

**Children**

- Anna Deyo **J626** (1644-1694)
- Pieter Deyo **I301** (1648-1700)



**BIO:** Married: Christian Deyo in 1643, St. Paul, Artois, Pas-Delaware-Calais, France and had the following children:

- **Pierre/Pieter Deyo**
- **Anna Deyo**
- **Maria Deyo**
- **Elizabeth Deyo**
- **Margaret Deyo**





### **Hendrick Van Bommel J605**



**Birth** 1630 in, Netherlands

**Death** 1700

**Parents** Hendrik Van Baumburg (-1288) Adelheid Van Sayn

**Spouse** Rachel Du Trieux **J606** (1635-1684)

**Children** Peter Van Bommel **I303** (1655-1733)



Source: [HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK](#) By [DAVID T. VALENTINE](#)

*Hendrick Van Bommel*, a tailor, had been, for a number of years, a resident here. He held the place of public crier, in performance of which duty he was accustomed to go to the corners of the several streets, and after ringing a hand-bell for some time, for the purpose of calling the attention of the inhabitants, he proclaimed, with a loud voice, the subject of public notice, (such as that there would be a special meeting of the court—that there would be a public auction—that there were pigs in the pound to be redeemed, and other matters of like general interest.)

### **Racheal Du Trieux J606**



**Birth** 1635 in New Amsterdam, New, Netherlands

**Death** Apr 1684 in Schenectady, Schenectady, New York

**Parents** Philippe Du Trieux **K1211** (1585-1653)

Susanna DuChesne **K1212** (1601-1654)

**Spouse** Hendrick Van Bommel **J605** (1630-1700)

**Children** Peter Van Bommel **I303** (1655-1733)

#### **BIO:**

Hendrick Van Bommel married Rachel du Trieux, daughter of Philippe du Trieux and Susanna du Chesne, on 30 September 1656 at New York, NY<sup>1</sup> - Source: [Records of the Reform Dutch Church of New Amsterdam, marriages.](#)

#### **Children** of Hendrick Van Bommel and Rachel du Trieux:

- **Pieter Van Bommel**
- Hieronymus Van Bommel (28 Oct 1657)
- Susanna Van Bommel (25 Jan 1660)
- Leurifaes Van Bommel (20 Aug 1662)
- Abraham Van Bommel (14 Mar 1666)
- Grietie Van Bommel (01 Jul 1668)
- Phillip Van Bommel (18 Feb 1672 - 1672)
- Philip Van Bommel (21 Aug 1675)

### **Christopher "Kit" Davis J607**



**Birth** 3 Sep 1616 in Bishopwyck, England  
**Death** 1680 in Marbletown, Ulster, New York  
**Spouse** Maria Martensen **J608** (1630-1670)  
**Children** Deborah Davis **I304** (1665-1693)

**BIO:** Indian Interpreter: [Source: http://www.ancientfaces.com/research/story/402979](http://www.ancientfaces.com/research/story/402979)

Christopher "Kit" Davis was born about 1616 in (presumed) Bishopwyck, England. It is unclear exactly when Kit Davis came to New York, but some believe that he first went to the Massachusetts Bay Colony around 1636 and then settled in Manhattan. From there Kit is believed to have moved to Fort Orange around 1638, finally settling in Ulster County, NY. There is a record of Kit, an English trapper, living in the hamlet of Connolly along Roundabout Creek in NY about 1651 and building a log cabin around 1654 in Redout Kill, NY.

In "The History of Ulster County, NY" by N. Sylvester (published in 1880):" it is noted that Kit Davis, a trapper, said a rumor floated among the Indians. This was a prelude to the first Esopus Indian War of 1659. Kit was an Indian interpreter. He liked this business, and the Indians liked him. At one point during the unrest, Officer Smith sent Christopher Davis to the director with information of the true condition of Esopus. He went down the Hudson River in a canoe. This was on September 21, 1659. During one Indian attack, the daughter of Motagne was kidnapped. Kit, who now lived in Rensselaerwyck, was dispatched after her. It is noted that Kit's son, Jan, was also an Indian interpreter, and trapper, and at one time accompanied 5 Mohawks to solicit for the return of prisoners...."Christopher Davis being at Fort Orange, some Mohegan savages were sent to invite him down, for the Dutch wished his service to parley with some savages".

Kit Davis married Cornelia De Vos about 1644, and married second **Maria Martensen** about 1660 in Ulster, NY.

#### **Children of Christopher Davis and Maria Martensen are:**

1. Isaac Davis, born Abt. 1661 in Marbletown, Ulster County, New York; died Abt. 1712 in Marbletown, Ulster County, New York; married Jannetje Maurits February 1690/91 in Kingston, Ulster County, New York.
2. Abraham Davis, born May 3, 1663 in Esopus, Ulster County, New York; died Unknown.
2. Baptism: May 3, 1663, Old Dutch Church, Kingston, Ulster Co. New York
3. **Debora Davis**, born January 24, 1664/65 in Esopus, Ulster County, New York; died aft. 1693; married Hendrick Claassen Schoonhoven July 6, 1679 in Kingston, Ulster County, New York
4. Jan Davis, born Abt. 1670 in Marbletown, Ulster County, New York; died Unknown.
5. Marretje Davis, born Abt. 1672 in Marbletown, Ulster County, New York; died Unknown.

### **Maria Meertens J608**

**Birth** 1630 in Marbletown, Ulster, New York  
**Death** 1670 in Marbletown, Ulster, New York  
**Parents** – Possibly? C. Meertens /Mart Mother: **Catelinjnte (Unknown)**  
**Spouse** Christopher "Kit" Davis **J607** (1616-1680)  
**Children** Deborah Davis **I304** (1665-1693)

**BIO:** Last name is Marten or Meertens or Martensen - The origin of the name Martyn, i.e., **variant of Martin:** *Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Flemish, French, German, Irish, Norwegian and Scots: from a personal name (Latin Martinus, a derivative of Mars, genitive Martis, the Roman god of fertility and war,*

whose name may derive ultimately from a root *mar gleam*). This was borne by a famous 4th-century saint, Martin of Tours, and consequently became extremely popular throughout Europe in the Middle Ages. It is one of the few saints' names other than the names of Old English saints found in England before the Conquest. **Patronymics:** Croatian: *Martic, Martinovic*. Danish, Norwegian: *Martinsen, Martinussen, Mortensen*. **Dutch, Flemish:** *Martens, Meertens, Mertens*. English: *Martens, Martins, Martyns; Martinson*. German: *Martini* (Latinized). Hungarian: *Mártonffy, Mártonfi, Mártonfy*. Italian: *De Martini, De Martinis, De Martino, Di Martino, Martinis*. Lithuanian: *Martinaitis*. Low German: *Martens:, Martensen, Mehrtens:, Mertens:; Martiensen, Martiensen, Martinsen, Martinssen* (North Rhineland). Polish: *Marciniak; Marcinowicz, Martynowicz*. Portuguese: *Martins*. Russian: *Martynov*. Scots: *McMartin*. Spanish: *Martínez*. Swedish: *Martinsson, Mårtensson*. Ukrainian: *Martinovich*.

### **Gerrit Aertsen Van Wagenen J617**

**Birth** 14 Feb 1653 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Death** 9 Mar 1721 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Aert Jacobsen Van Wagenen **J577 K1233** (1620-1667)

Annetje Gerrits **J578 K1234** (1624-1672)

**Siblings** Jacob Aertsen Van Wagenen **I297** (1652-1715)

**Spouse** Clara Pels **J618** (1651-1721)

**Children** Simon Van Wagenen **I309** (1689-1734)



#### **BIO: Source (38):**

6. **Gerrit Aartsen**, as he signs his name, married, about 1670, Claartje (Clara), daughter of Evert Pels and Jannetje Symens. She was baptized in the Dutch Church in New Amsterdam, September 10, 1651, and was sister of Sara Pels, wife of Jacob Aartse. I have found no record of Gerrit Aartse's birth or marriage, but his name occurs frequently in the Church and Town Records of Kingston. He was received as a member of the Dutch Church at Kingston, December 30, 1666 (History of Ulster County, Part 1st, p. 63). In the charter granted to the town of Kingston by Governor Dongan, May 19, 1687, Gerrit Aartsen and his brother Jacob are named as two of the trustees.

In partnership with Arie Roosa and Jan Elton (Elting), he purchased from the Indians, June 8, 1686, a tract of land lying in Dutchess County, opposite the Rondout Creek, extending some distance along the river front, and containing probably about 1,500 acres of land. This tract, and a tract of land adjoining it, purchased from the Indians by Hendrick Kip, July 28, 1686, both are covered by a patent granted by Governor Dongan, June 2, 1688, to Gerrit Aartsen, Arie Roosa, Jan Elton, Hendrick Kip and Jacob Kip, and recorded at Albany in Book 6 of Patents, page 328 (see E. M. Smith's History of Rhinebeck, N. Y., Chapter 1st).

The lands included in this patent are known in the records by the name of Kipsbergen to a date as late as 1731. This name they undoubtedly took from Hendrick and Jacob Kip, who were the only ones of the partners who occupied and made their homes upon the lands.

The partners divided these lands on May 26, 1702. They first deeded over to the Kips the land covered by their Indian purchase. Then the other three partners divided their share into six parcels and distributed them by lot. Lots Nos. 1 and 4 fell to Arie Roosa; 2 and 5 to Roeloff, eldest son of Jan Elting, deceased, for the heirs; and 3 and 6 to Gerrit Aartsen. The partition deeds are all on record at Kingston. In 1713 Gerrit Aartsen purchased from the heirs of Jan Elting lot No. 2 and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of lot No. 5, thus becoming owner of nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the land covered by the Roosa and Elting purchase. These lands he deeded to his children, and they all appear to have settled on them except his youngest son, Simon, who remained in Ulster County on land willed to him by his father.

Gerrit Aartsen died about 1721. His will, written in Dutch (a copy of which I give in Appendix), dated December 17, 1715, and recorded at Kingston, March 9, 1723, mentions no land in Dutchess County. He provides for his wife Claartje Aartse, bequeaths to his youngest son, Simon Van Wageninge, his lands on Esopus Kill, which he inherited from his father, Aart Jacobse, and divides the rest of his property among his children, Evert Van Wageninge, Barent Van Wageninge, Goosen Van Wageninge, Jacob Van Wageninge, Simon Van Wageninge, Jannitje, wife of Barent Van Benthuyzen, Annatie, wife of Hendricus Heermans, Neeltje Van Wageninge, and Gerrit Van Wageninge, son of his oldest son, deceased, Aart Van Wageninge. He names as his executors his sons Barent and Goosen.

Mr. Bergen, in his "Early Settlers of Kings County," page 206, has confounded this Gerrit Aartsen (Van Wagenen), of Kingston, and Gerrit Aartsen (Middagh), of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Simon I309 is our line:

**Simon.** Youngest son of Gerrit Aartsen. Baptized at Kingston, April 7, 1689. Sponsors, Cornelius Masten and Mary Pels. Married, May 26, 1720, Maria, daughter of Johannes Schepmoes and Neeltje Gerritsen, baptized at Kingston, May 1, 1698. Simon married again, May 22, 1736, Neeltje, daughter of James Whittaker and Elizabeth Titso, baptized at Kingston, November 6, 1698. Simon settled at Kingston on land willed to him by his father. He appears to have been the only one of Gerrit Aartsen's children that did not settle in Dutchess County.

### **Clara Evertsz Pels J618**

**Birth** 10 Sep 1651 in Albany, Albany, New York

**Death** 1721 in New York

**Parents** Evert Pels **J593-K1233** (1616-1686)

Jannetje Symens **J594-K1234** (1623-1683)

**Siblings** Sarah Pels **I290** (1659-1710)

**Spouse** Gerrit A Van Wagenen **J617** (1653-1721)

**Children** Simon Van Wagenen **I309** (1689-1734)



**BIO: Clara Evertsz Pels**, baptized 10 Sept. 1651 in New Amsterdam [NYG&BR Vol. 5 1874 p. 97], married about 1670, Gerrit Aertsen Van Wagenen, son of Aert Jacobsen and Annetje Gerrits.

**Children:**

1. Aart Gerritse (Van Wageninge). Oldest child of Gerrit Aartse and Clara Pels, was born in Kingston about 1670; the exact date is uncertain, as his baptism is not on the Church Records at Kingston. He married 26 October, 1695, Aaltje Elting, born in Hurley. The Kingston Marriages page 511 records that on October 6, 1695, "Aart Gerritsen, j. m. born here [in Kingston, and Aaltje Eltingen, j.d., born in Horle [Hurley], both reside here [in Kingston], Banns published but dates not given. Aaltje was the daughter of Jan Elting (one of the partners in the Arie Roosa & Co. Patent) and Jacomynte Slecht. Aart Gerrits died before 1699; for we find in the Kingston marriages page 514 that Barent Van Benthuyzen [son of Paulus Martense Van Benthuyzen] Married at Kingston, 30 April 1699, Aaltje Elting, widow of Aart Gerrit, deceased. Aaltje died within two years, for, "Barent Van Benthuyzen, Widower of Aaltje Elting, deceased, married, April 21, 1701, Jannetje Van Wagenen" (daughter of Gerrit Aartsen and Clara Pels and thus a sister to #10, Aart Gerritse ).They had one child Gerrit Aartse (van Wagenen), born 23 Jan 1697.
2. Everdt Van Wagenen, second son of Gerrit Aartsen and Clara Pels, was a twin with Barent, they were baptized April 18, 1675, witnesses Evert Pels, Gerrit Reyers, Lyssebert Aertsen, Lysbit Everts Pels. [KB, p9]; He married, 1 June 1701, Marritje Van Heyning, daughter of Claes Jansen Van Heyningen and Jannetje Hiers, or Kiensen. He was appointed by Gov. Burnet, January 21, 1726, captain of a company of militia for the north ward of Dutchess County, "in the room of Jacob Kip, gentleman".
3. Barent Van Wagenen, twin brother of Evert, Born At Kingston 3 February and, baptized there April 18 1675. He married. September 28, 1703. Lea Dirckse Schepmoes, born 28, August 28, 1681, and baptized 4 September 1681 in Kingston; daughter of Dirck Janse Schepmoes and Maria Willemse Crom.
4. Gosen Van Wagenen, fourth son of Gerrit Aartse and Clara Pels was probably born between 1670 and 1682, at Kingston, but his baptism is not on record there. He married at Kingston, June 15, "Geertruyd Swart, born in Albany but living in Kingston" (Kingston Marriages). They had no children.
5. Jannetie Gerrit Aartze (Van Wagenen), baptized 25 June 1682. Married in Kingston, April 21, 1701, Barent Van Benthuyzen, "Widower of Altje Elting deceased." She died before 7 April 1726, for on that date, was registered the marriage of "Barent van Benthuyzen, widower of Jannetjen van Wageningen, and Margriet Leg, widow of Johannes Borhans, resid. under the jurisdiction of Kingston, banns registered, 20 March."
6. Annetie Gerrit Aartz, baptized 7 September, 1684, witnesses Ary Rosa, Aannetie Aartz. Married Hendricus Heermans, who purchased from his father-in-law, Gerrit Aartsen, lot No. 3 of. the Aartsen patent in Rhinebeck. This lot he leaves by his will, dated March 23, 1750 to his son Hendricus. He names as his heirs his six children, Hednicus, Phillipus, Wilhelmus, Andries, Margaret, wife of Jacobus Ostrander, and Annatje, wife of Cornelius Ostrander. To Wilhelmus, Phillipus and Andries he leaves 800 acres in Wappingers Kill, now in the town of Fishkill, but then in Rombout Precinct.
7. Jacob, Baptized at Kingston, October 3, 1686. Sponsors Conelis Tynhout and Sara Pels.
8. **Simon, (I309)**, youngest son of Gerrit Aartsen. Baptized at Kingston, April 7, 1689. Sponsors, Cornelius Masten and Mary Pels. Married, May 26, 1720, Maria Schepmoes, daughter of Johannes Schepmoes and Neeltje Gerritsen, baptized at, Kingston, May 1, 1698. Simon married again, May 22, 1736, Neeltje, daughter of James Whittaker and Elizabeth Titso, baptized at Kingston, November



*The Snyder Family History, all direct line relatives back to the Colonies*

- 6, 1698. Simon settled at Kingston on land willed to him by his father. He appears to have been the only one of Gerrit Aertsen's children that did not, settle in Dutchess County.
9. Neeltje Baptized at Kingston, April 17, 1698. Sponsors Conrad Elmendorf and Teuntje Gerrits. Married (date unknown) Andries Heermans.
10. Rebecca. Baptized at Kingston, November 11, 1694. Sponsors, Evert Wyncoop and Geertje Elmendorf. Not named in her father's will

**Johannes Schepmoes J619**

**Birth** 7 Apr 1672 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Death** 3 Mar 1734 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Dirck Jansen Schepmoes **K1237** (1648-1725) Maria Willems Krom **K1238** (1650-1703)

**Sibling** Jobje Schepmoes **J706** (1647-1732)

**Spouse** Neeltje G Newkirk **J620** (1667-1706)

**Children** Maria Schepmoes **I310** (1698-1734)

**BIO:** Johannes father was Dirck Jansen Schepmoes who was baptized 2 September 1648. Dirck was a Captain in the Militia. Dirck was married in 1699 to Maria Williams (Krom) and they had six children. Our lineage is to Dirck and Maria's first child; **Johannes**, baptized 7 April 1672 in New York, **Johannes** was Captain of the Militia of Town of Hurley, Ulster County, NY / 1st Regiment. He married on 18 February 1696 to Neeltje Garrits Newkirk (born Hurley, NY, widow of Peter Crispell). Jan / Johannes Schepmoes was married twice: to Engletjen Jans, widow of Jan Van Hoesen - a resident of The Flats, Albany County, NY, but the only child listed for him is MARY, who married SIMON VAN WAGENEN. Mary Schepmoes baptized 1 May 1698 in the Kingston Dutch Reformed Church, and married Simon Van Wagenen.

**Neeltje Gerritsen Newkirk J620**

**Birth** 1667 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Death** 1706 in Hurley, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Gerret Cornelisse Van Nieuwkirk **J635 - J715 - K1239** (1631-1695)

Chieltje Cornelissen Slecht **J636 - J716 - K1240** (1636-1702)

**Half-Sibling** Tryntje Gerritsen **I318** (1669-1744)

**Spouse** Johannes Schepmoes **J619** (1672-1734)

**Children** Maria Schepmoes **I310** (1698-1734)

**BIO** She married on 18 February 1696 to Johannes Schepmoes, son of Dirck Jansen Schepmoes **K1237** (1648-1725) Maria Willems Krom **K1238** (1650-1703)

Neeltje Gerritsen Newkirk was born in 1667 in Catskill, Green, New York, New York. She was christened in 1667 in Green, NY. She died in Ulster, New York. Neeltje has reference number 9NJZ-ML. Parents: Garret Corneelissen Newkirk and Chieltje Gerrits. Parents: Gerrett Cornelise Van Nieuwkerk and Chieltje Cornelissen Slecht.

**Jan Jacob Burhans J621**



**Birth** 1650 in Holland, Reusel-de Mierden, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands  
**Death** 30 Oct 1708 in Brabant, Ulster, New York  
**Parents** Jacob Burhans **K1241** (1604-1677) Elizabeth Jans **K1242** (1572-1603)  
**Spouse** Helena Traphagen **J622** (1656-1732)  
**Children** Barent Burhans **I311** (1681-1740)  
**BIO:**



Jan Jacob Burhans arrived in America April 16 1663, on the ship "Bonte Koe" (Spotted Cow). July 3 1663, he was admitted as a member of the Reformed Dutch church at Kingston. October 17 1671, he with two others, obtained a patent at Brabant (Esopus), New York. October 6 1673, he was appointed magistrate for the town of Swaenburgh. October 2 1678, he and his wife, **Helena Traphagen Burhans** were on the list of church members. In 1685 -96 -99, he was chosen elder of the church, and served until December 8 1701, when he rendered his account and vacated the office. September 1 1689, he was one of the inhabitants who took the oath of allegiance. He was appointed magistrate of the town court at Kingston and served until November 6 1695. December 30 1701, he is mentioned as freeholder in a petition to King William and the following year, October 2, was one of the signers of the address to Lord Cornberry, and is spoken of by the latter as being one of the "chiefest inhabitants." There is no date of marriage of Jan Jacob Burhans and his wife Helena, but they appeared as man and wife at a baptism April 23 1675 when they stood as sponsors.

**Source:(70) Burhans genealogy: descendants from the first ancestor**

- 2 Jan. He arrived in America, 16 April 1663, in ship Bonte Koe (Spotted Cow).
  - 1664 July 3. Jan was admitted member of Ref. Dutch Church at Wiltwyck (now Kingston, N. Y.), as Jan Jacobs Burhans. The witnesses were Jacob Burhans and Roeloff Swartwout.
  - 1668 January 29. He with Roeloff Swartwout, Jan Tysen and Barent Hendricks, was on "Watch." They were charged by Frederick Hussey with "burning up his palisades," and Hussey seeks damages and to have his damages repaid. The defendants say they have no knowledge of any palisades being brought to the guard-house, as they had wood enough, and if plaintiff will prove they had broken his palisades they would make them good again. The plaintiff was asked by the Court if he would swear they did it. He answered No! The case was dismissed.<sup>1</sup>
  - 1671 May 2. He and Jan Jansen Van Oosterhoudt applied for right of way over the great bridge, and offered to pay the same as others. The Court granted them the right of way, upon condition they pay one Schepel of wheat for every morgen of cleared land.<sup>2</sup>
  - 1671 October 17. He jointly with Jan Oosterhoudt and Cornelis Vernoy obtained a patent at Brabant<sup>3</sup> (Esopus, N. Y.).
  - 1673 October 6. Was appointed Schepen (Magistrate) for town of Swaenburgh.<sup>4</sup>
  - 1677 Sept. 27. He deeded a house and lot, formerly belonging to his father, to Jooste Adrians, with the same right and title which his father bought of Garret Van Kampen.<sup>5</sup> This is a facsimile of his signature to deed.

1678 Oct. 2. He and his wife Helena Traphagen are mentioned in list of church members.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Kingston Court Records.  
<sup>2</sup> Kingston Court Records.  
<sup>3</sup> County Clerk's Office.

<sup>4</sup> Col. Hist. N. Y., Vol. II. p. 626.  
<sup>5</sup> Kingston Court Records.  
<sup>6</sup> Kingston Church Records.

- 1680 March 20. He and Jan Jansen Oosterhoudt divide their lands at Brabant—and have a lot called “Dead men's bones.” (Possibly a burial lot.)<sup>1</sup>
- 1685 Dec. 11. He was elected Elder of the Church.<sup>2</sup>
- 1686 Oct. 30. Was a contributor for “Schült” of Church.
- 1687 Jan. 23. Subscribes for Minister's Salary.<sup>3</sup>
- 1687 June 30. He as Elder makes a report to members on Minister's Salary.<sup>4</sup>
- 1689 Feb. 6. Was Referee in case of Jan Hendrickse agt. Jan Mewisie Dewit.<sup>5</sup>
- 1689 Sept. 1. Was one of the male inhabitants who took the oath of allegiance.<sup>6</sup>
- 1689 Oct. 10. He had a road opened to his land at Brabant, and same was deeded by Thomas Chambers.<sup>7</sup>
- 1692 Nov. 7. Binds himself for support of Minister, giving 14 Schepels of Wheat, desiring if possible to get a minister who understands English.<sup>8</sup>
- 1693 April 5. Magistrate of Town Court of Kingston until Nov. 6 1695.<sup>9</sup>
- 1693 Sept. 2. Appointed one of the Appraisers &c. of the Estate of Jacob Jansen Houlenburgh.<sup>10</sup>
- 1696 Dec. 13. Was again chosen Elder of Church.<sup>11</sup>
- 1699 Oct. 27. He promises to deliver 3 loads of wood yearly to the Dominie, and is certified to by the Dominie afterward as having fulfilled his promise.<sup>12</sup>
- 1699 Dec. 12. Again chosen Elder and served until Dec. 8 1701, at which time he made his accounting and vacated his office.<sup>13</sup>
- 1701 Dec. 30. Mentioned as a Freeholder in a petition to King William.<sup>14</sup>
- 1702 Oct. 2. He is one of the signers of an address to Lord Cornberry, and is spoken of by Lord Cornberry as being one of the chiefest inhabitants.<sup>15</sup>
- 1708 Oct. 30. Jan Burhans must have died about this time, as his son Barent executed a Bond to his (Barent's) brothers and sisters in relation to their father's estate, bearing this date, and attested 22 Jan. 1709.<sup>16</sup>
1709. In the Tax list for this year the estate of Jan Burhans is valued at £130.
- No date of marriage appears on record of Jan Burhans and his wife Helena Traphagen. They appear as man and wife at a baptism 23 April 1675, when they stand as sponsors. In Helena Burhans's will she is called the widow of Jan Burhans, deceased.

Source:(70)

### **Helena Traphagen J622**

**Birth** 1656 in Manhattan, Kings, New York

**Death** 11 May 1732 in Brabant, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Willem Jansen Traphagen **K1243** (1616-1685) Jannetje Claesen Groenvis **K1244** (1630-1658)

**Spouse** Jan Burhans **J621** (1650-1708)

**Children** Barent Burhans **I311** (1681-1740)

**BIO:** Notes for Helena Traphagan Burhans: Will of Helena Burhans page 302, (Written in Dutch language)

"In den Name des Herren, Amen, October 19 1708, I, Helena Burhans, widow of Jan Burhans of Kingston, in Ulster County, being sick in body. I leave to my son, David Burhans, my Negro slave "Robin." To my daughter Elizabeth, wife of Jan Pleigh, my Negro "Dick." All the rest of my estate I leave to my children, Barent, William, Abraham, Isaac, Samuel, and David Burhans, Helitie, wife of Edward Whitaker, Janake, wife of Peter Dubois, Elizabeth, wife of Jan Pleigh, and the children of my son, Johannes Burhans, deceased. I make my sons Barent and William executors."

Source:(70)

No date of marriage appears on record of Jan Burhans and his wife Helena Traphagen. They appear as man and wife at a baptism 23 April 1675, when they stand as sponsors. In Helena Burhans's will she is called the widow of Jan Burhans, deceased.

Helena Traphagen was the daughter of Willem Jansen Traphagen by his first wife, Jannetje Claessen Groenvis, of Meppelt. Her father (Willem J. Traphagen) first settled in this country about the year 1660, at Bushwick, Long Island, but was banished by the authorities at New Amsterdam to Wiltwyck, 12 May 1664, for insubordination to said authorities (carrying a disrespectful letter to the said authorities for another man). During his life at Wiltwyck he made a statement to the Court, to be placed on record for the benefit of his children, of which the following is a translation by the late Jonathan W. Hasbrouck, of Kingston, N. Y. :

*Will of Helena Burhans.*

"In the name of God, Amen. Be it known to whom it may concern, that on this nineteenth day of October in the year of our Lord, seventeen hundred and twenty-eight, I, the subscriber, Helena Burhans, widow of Jan Burhans of Brabant, Corporation of Kingston, in the County of Ulster, province of New York—being sound in body and understanding, thanks be unto the Lord for the same, and understanding the shortness of life and the uncertainty of the same, the certainty of death and the uncertainty of the time thereof, and desiring to set all things in order—Do make this my last Will and Testament in manner and form hereinafter written, revoking, cancelling, annulling and setting aside, as I do by this, all former testament or testaments, will or wills, or any other written disposition, and all clause or clauses therein and all codicils thereunto appendant. 1st, I commend my body to the earth, to be buried in a decent Christianlike manner, and my soul to God, to rise again at the resurrection day, and concerning my temporal estate of negroes, horses, cattle, debts, money, gold, silver coined or uncoined, of whatever nature it may be, of which I am possessed far beyond my deserts, I order, give and dispose of as follows:

"Item. It is my will and desire that all my just debts shall be paid in a reasonable time.

"Item. I give to my son, David Burhans, his order or heirs, a negro named 'Robin,' for which he shall pay the undernamed heirs the sum of thirty pounds current money of this province.

"Item. I give to my daughter Elizabeth, the wife of Jan Ploegh, her heirs or assigns, a wench child named 'Dina.'

"Item. Further, I order that all the balance of my property shall be equally divided among the undernamed children, namely: Barent Burhans, Willem Burhans, Abraham Burhans, Isaac Burhans, Samuel Burhans, David Burhans, Hellitje wife of Edward Whitaker, Jannetje wife of Pieter Du Bois, Elisabeth wife of Jan Ploegh, also to the children of my son Johannes Burhans deceased, in place of their father.

"Item. I appoint as executors to this my last will and testament, my sons Barent Burhans, and Willem Burhans, desiring the same shall be fully followed and fulfilled.

"Done at my house, the day and year before written.

"Witnesses —

HELENA BURHANS.

Jan Pieter Oosterhoudt.

Wm. Traphagen Jur.

Ger. Van Wagenen.

Proved May 11 1732.

Surrogates Office, N. York City.

Folio 11, p. 302 of Wills."





### **Jan Matthysen J623**

**Birth** 1646 in Fort Orange, Albany, New York,

**Death** 7 Oct 1724 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Matthys Jansen Van Keuren **K1245** (1602-1648) Margaret Hendricks **K1246** (1624-1675)

**Spouse** Magdalena Blanchan **J624** (1646-1757)

**Children** Margriet Jansen **I312** (1684-1759)

**BIO Source:**(22) [Ulster probate records](#)

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### ULSTER CO., N. Y., PROBATE RECORDS.

i. Jan Mattysen (Tysen), above, born at Fort Orange, who m. after Sept. 28th, 1667, Madelena Blanchan, of England (see Matthys Blanchan), and had issue:

a). *Marregantia (Magdalena)* bt. Oct. 15, 1668, m. *Richard Broadhead*; b. *Mattys Jansen*, bt. June 18, 1671, m. 1 June 7, 1695, *Anna Elmendorf*, m. 2, June 13, 1703, *Rachel Poppinga*, m. 3., *Annetjen Masten* (see his will under Mattys Jansen, dated August 21, 1727); c. *Hendrick*, bt. April 6, 1679, m. Nov. 28, 1724, *Anneken Schoonmaker*; d. *David*, bt. Apr. 24, 1681; e. *Margriet*, bt. Jan. 14, 1684, m. March 5, 1704, *Barent Burhans*; f. *Sara*, bt. Oct. 8, 1686, m. 1705, *Elias Van Bunschoten*; g. *Catheryn*, bt. Sept. 30, 1688, m. *John Crook, Jr.*; h. *Maria*, bt. Apr. 20, 1692, m. Oct. 23, 1729, *Thomas Betty*, s. of *John Beaty* and *Susanna Ashfordby* (q. v.); i. *Thomas Jansen*, m. Nov. 22, 1702, *Mayken Bogaard* (q. v. under *Hendericus Jansen*); j. *Jan*, who went to England and died there.

All surnamed JANSEN.

### **Magdalena Blanchan J624**



**Birth** 7 Mar 1646 in Manheim, , Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany

**Death** 9 Jul 1757 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Mathys Blanchan **K1247** (1610-1688)

Magdalena Brissen Jorisse **K1248** (1611-1688)

**Sibling:**

- Elizabeth Blanchan **I292** (1651-1715)
- Catharine de Blanchan **J634** (1627-1713)

**Spouse** Jan Matthysen **J623** (1646-1724)

**Children** Margriet Jansen **I312** (1684-1759)



**BIO** Madeleine Blanchan Married in 1667 Kingston, Ulster County, New York to Jan Matthysen

Children of Jan and Magdalena:

1. Marregarita Jansen; bapt. 15 Oct 1668 Kingston, Ulster County, New York; d. probably before 14 Jan 1684
2. Matthys Jansen; bapt. 18 Jun 1671 Kingston, Ulster County, New York m. (1) Anna Elmendorf 07 Jun 1695 Kingston, Ulster County, New York (2) Rachel Poppinga 13 Jun 1703 Kingston, Ulster County, New York (3) Annetjen Masten 01 May 1712 Kingston, Ulster County, NY
3. Hendrick Jansen; bapt. 06 Apr 1679 Kingston, Ulster County, New York
4. David Jansen; bapt. 24 April 1681 Kingston, Ulster County, New York
5. **Margriet Jansen; bapt. 14 Jan 1684 Kingston, Ulster County, New York; m. Barent Burhans 05 Mar 1704 Kingston, Ulster County, New York**
6. Sarah Jansen; bapt. 08 Oct 1686 Kingston, Ulster County, New York m. Elias van Bunschoten 1705 Kingston, Ulster County, NY
7. Catherine Jansen; bapt. 30 Sep 1688 Kingston, Ulster County, New York
8. Maria Jansen; bapt. 20 Apr 1692 Kingston, Ulster County, New York



**Jean Hasbrouck J625**



**Birth** 1644 in Calais, Dordogne, Aquitaine, France

**Death** Aug 1714 in New Paltz, Ulster, New York, America

**Parents** Jean Hasbrouck **K1249** (1616-1676) Esther Hasbrouck **K1250** (1620-1676)

**Spouse** Anna Deyo **J626** (1644-1694)

**Children** Jacob Hasbrouck **I313** (1688-1761)

**BIO:** Jean Hasbrouck Will:

JEAN HASBROUCK, probably older than Abraham, born near Calais. Left Manheim 5-16-1672 and arrived in Wiltwyck the spring of 1673. He died 1714; m. at Manheim ANNA DEYO, b. ±1644, d. 5-31-1694 (f. r.) or 5-5-1694 (New Paltz Ch.)

8. Maria 1664
9. Anne 1666
10. Hester 1668
11. Abraham 1677
12. Isaac 1681
13. Elizabeth 1685
14. Jacob 1688

Will of JAN HASBROUCK dated 8-26-1712 pro. 8-14-1714  
Written in Dutch - translation by B. Fernow, archivist of State of New York.

"In the name of God Amen, Be it hereby known to everybody that today the twenty-sixth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twelve, I the undersigned Jan Hasbrouck of New Paltz, County of Ulster, Province of New York in America, being sound in body as I walk and stand and in full possession of my mind and memory, praised be to the Lord for his mercy considering the shortness and frailty of human life, the certainty of death and the uncertain hour thereof, and desiring to put everything in order, make this my last will and testament, hereby revoking, annulling, declaring null and void all such testament or testaments, will or wills heretofore made or executed either verbally or in

**Source(32):**

writing, and this alone to be taken for my last will and testament and no other. Imprimis I commend my soul to God Almighty my Creator and to Jesus Christ my Redeemer and to the Holy Ghost my Sanctifier and my body to the earth whence it came to be buried in a Christian manner and then to rest until my soul and body shall be reunited on the day of judgment and enjoy the eternal gladness of immortality which God by his grace has by the sole merits of our Saviour promised and prepared for all who sincerely believe in him, in their hearts. Second and Concerning such worldly estate of land, houses, negroes, goods, cattle, accounts, gold, silver coined or uncoined etc. as the Lord has been pleased to grant far above my merits, I order give and dispose as follows:

"3rd. It is my wish and will that all my honest debts shall in due time be paid.

**Jean Hasbrouck J625 Cont:**

"4th. I give to my son Jacob Hasbrouck and to his order or heirs all my land lying within the boundaries of the patent of New Paltz nothing excepted with house, barn, and all my other buildings thereon being and standing, also my wagons, ploughs, harrows, and everything thereto belonging and also my two negroes name Garret and James. Further the gun and what belongs to it and the clothing of my deceased Isaac Hasbrouck and all my books excepting those hereafter bequeathed to my daughter Elizabeth, also one just half of the balance of my whole personal or movable estate excepting what hereafter is bequeathed to my daughters Mary and Elizabeth, for which he shall turn over and pay as by these presents is hereafter directed on condition that his oldest son shall first have for himself his order or heirs the piece of land lying between the lands of Abraham DuBois and my daughter Mary along the Paltz on the south of it and at the north of the New Paltz Village.

"5th. It is my will and wish that if my son Abraham Hasbrouck who removed from this Province should be alive and return here my son Jacob shall deliver to him a good horse his privilege of his first born and shall also give to him for himself his order or heirs one just half of my whole real estate as it has been devised to my said son Jacob, and my said son Abraham shall have nor make any further claim on my estate.

"6th. I give to my daughter Mary and to her order, heirs, the sum of fifty-seven pounds current money of New York due me from Abraham Rutan according to bond forty-two pounds and from Pieter DuBois according to bond fifteen pounds. I also give to her all that she has heretofore had from me and shall make no further claim on my estate.

"7th. I give to Pieter Guimar only son of my deceased daughter Hester the sum of fifteen pounds current money of New York which my said son Jacob is to pay to said Pieter Guimar when he marries or comes to be twenty-one years old, but if he should die before marrying or reaching the age of twenty-one my son Jacob shall be relieved from paying said sum of fifteen pounds.

"8th. I give to my daughter Elizabeth her order or heirs the sum of sixty pounds current money of New York which I have now by me on cash and also my negro woman named Molly, also three books, one Testament, the Practice of Devotion, and a book of Sermons written by Pieter DuMallin and printed in the French Language, also the just half of my whole personal or movable estate excepting what hereabove has been bequeathed, on condition that when the negro woman Molly bears children, Jacob shall have the first daughter but must leave her with the mother until she is one year old.

"9th. It is my wish and will that if my son Jacob should die without a child or children lawfully begotten by him all that is hereby given to him shall go to my two daughters Mary and Elizabeth their order or heirs, to be divided between the two as follows: Elizabeth shall first have my house, barn, lot, and the orchard behind the barn and the pasture land lying between the pasture of Abraham DuBois and my said daughter Mary, and all the rest they Mary and Elizabeth shall share equally.

"10th. It is my wish and will that if my said daughter Elizabeth die without child or children the share herewith devised and bequeathed to her shall go to my son Jacob and daughter Mary, their order or heirs, to be equally divided between them.

"11th. It is my wish and will that should my son Jacob and my daughter Elizabeth both die without child or children the shares hereabove devised and bequeathed to them shall go to the two sons of my said daughter Mary named Daniel and Philip and to their order or heirs to be equally divided between them.

"12th. I appoint as executors of this my last will and testament, my said son Jacob Hasbrouck and my cousin Andries LeFever and Louys DuBois, demanding that this my last will and testament may be obeyed and carried out in every part. Thus done at my house on the day and year above.

The mark of JAN (IHB) HASBROUCK (L. S.)  
Signed, sealed and declared by Jean Hasbrouck to be his last Will and Testament in our presence.  
Abraham Hasbrouck, Roeloff Elting, Abraham DeYo, W. Nottingham

This will was proved 14 Aug. 1714  
Probate Record Vol. 1, page 88-91

## Jean Hasbrouck House

Source(61): Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Jean Hasbrouck House	
U.S. National Register of Historic Places	
U.S. National Historic Landmark	
Location:	Huguenot Street New Paltz, New York
Nearest city:	<a href="#">Poughkeepsie</a>
Coordinates:	<a href="#">45°03′N 74°05′19″W</a> / <a href="#">41.75083°N 74.08861°W</a> / <a href="#">41.75083; -74.08861</a>
Built/Founded:	1721
Architectural style(s):	<a href="#">Stone house</a>
Governing body:	Huguenot Historical Society
Added to NRHP:	December 24, 1967 <sup>[1]</sup>
Designated NHL:	December 24, 1967 <sup>[2]</sup>
NRHP Reference#:	67000016



The **Jean Hasbrouck House** in [New Paltz, New York](#), is the centerpiece of [Historic Huguenot Street](#). The house is a [National Historic Landmark](#) in its own right and is part of the larger [Huguenot Street Historic District](#), which also enjoys the same status.

The house was built in 1721 by Jean Hasbrouck's son Jacob and perhaps incorporates elements of home built by Jean Hasbrouck on the same site. It is considered an excellent example of [Hudson Valley Dutch architecture](#) and is well-preserved. It received its current designation in 1967.

Significant features include a wide center hallway, a substantial attic space, originally used as a garret, and the only original 18th century [jambless fireplace](#) found in the houses of Historic Huguenot Street. The north wall underwent a substantial restoration in 2006, which included the installation of reproduction Dutch-style casement windows.<sup>[3]</sup>

The house served as both a home for family members and a store for the small village. Several slaves owned by Jean and Jacob Hasbrouck also lived at the site and were named in Jean's will as "Gerritt," "James," and "Molly."<sup>[4]</sup> Several generations of Hasbrouck family members lived in the house, including [Josiah Hasbrouck](#), who served in [U.S. Congress](#) during the [Thomas Jefferson](#) and [James Madison](#) administrations, and who built the substantial [Locust Lawn Estate](#) just outside New Paltz.

The house was purchased by organization known today as Historic Huguenot Street for use as a museum in 1899. Since then, the house has been open to the public. Presently, the house, along with the six other house museums of Historic Huguenot Street, is open for guided tours from May through October.

## References

- <sup>↑</sup> ["National Register Information System"](#). *National Register of Historic Places*. National Park Service. 2007-01-23. <http://www.nr.nps.gov/>.
- <sup>↑</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> ["Jean Hasbrouck House"](#). *National Historic Landmark summary listing*. National Park Service. 2007-09-15. <http://tps.cr.nps.gov/nhl/detail.cfm?ResourceId=746&ResourceType=Building>.
- <sup>↑</sup> Huguenot Historical Society, [Jean \(Jacob\) Hasbrouck House Restoration Campaign 2006](#), retrieved June 3, 2007.
- <sup>↑</sup> [1712 Jean Hasbrouck Will document](#)
- <sup>↑</sup> James Dillon (January, 1975), *National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination: The Jean Hasbrouck House*PDF (413 KB), National Park Service and [Accompanying photos, 3 exterior and 1 interior, from 1967 and 1974](#).PDF (1.94 MB)

Source(37): [http://www.huguenotstreet.org/library\\_archives/collections/finding\\_aids/hasbrouck\\_levi.php](http://www.huguenotstreet.org/library_archives/collections/finding_aids/hasbrouck_levi.php)

**BIO: Jean Hasbrouck:** The Hasbrouck family in America begins with the emigration of **Jean** and Abraham **Hasbrouck**, both French Huguenots, from Calais, France to Mannheim, Germany (then known as the Palatinate). This sketch traces the line of descendants of Jean Hasbrouck that inherited his homestead in New Paltz and eventually built the Federal House known as “Locust Lawn” in the town of Gardiner, New York. According to a diary kept by Abraham's grandson, Abraham Hasbrouck C-8 [1] (1707-1791), Jean and Abraham, along with their father and sister, left Calais sometime in the mid-seventeenth century in order to avoid persecution by soldiers serving under Louis XIV. [2] In Mannheim the Hasbroucks belonged to the French Church along with the other Huguenots who were to settle New Paltz in 1677. In fact, “Abraham Hasenbrouke” is listed as the godfather to Abraham Frere, son of Hugues Frere and Jeanne Wibau in 1670, and “Anne Doyo wife of Jean Hasbrouck” is listed as godmother of Jean Jacques Langottin in 1667. Also, Jean Hasbrouck and his wife were recommended to the Elders of the French Church in May 1672, shortly before they emigrated to America. [3] After leaving Mannheim, Jean Hasbrouck and his wife journeyed to the New World where they eventually settled at the Dutch trading post of Esopus (Kingston). In 1677, Jean, along with his brother Abraham, entered into a partnership with ten other Huguenots living at Hurley to purchase a tract of land south of Kingston from the Esopus Indians. This tract of land came to be known as the New Paltz Patent.

According to local tradition, in early 1678 the twelve patentees and their families traveled in three carts containing all their worldly goods to New Paltz and read the 37th Psalm upon their arrival. From its founding, New Paltz was a close-knit community consisting primarily of relatives, all of whom were, at least in the early years of the settlement, middle-class farmers and merchants. Also according to tradition, Patentee Pierre Deyo built the first stone house in New Paltz (now a large Victorian house) in 1692 and the other families followed his example soon after. [4] The Jean Hasbrouck House is thought to have been originally built in 1692-1694 and later expanded in 1712 to its present size. The Jean Hasbrouck House is now a public museum and owned and operated by the Huguenot Historical Society. Jean and Anna Hasbrouck had seven children, four daughters and three sons.

After Jean's death in 1714, his estate passed to his youngest son, **Jacob Hasbrouck B-14** (1688-1761). As a member of the Twelve Men, Jacob represented his father's share of the New Paltz Patent from 1738-1755. He also served as Tax Collector in 1751-1752. [5] In 1714, **Jacob Hasbrouck married Ester Bevier**, daughter of New Paltz patentee Louis Bevier, and had six sons, four of whom died before their father. Jacob's son, **Isaac C-57**, moved to the Town of Marbletown, leaving the New Paltz homestead to his only surviving brother, Jacob J. Hasbrouck C-59, known as Jacob, Jr. [6] Local tradition claims that Jacob B-14 opened a general store and tavern in the North end of the house. [7]

### **Anna Deyo J626**



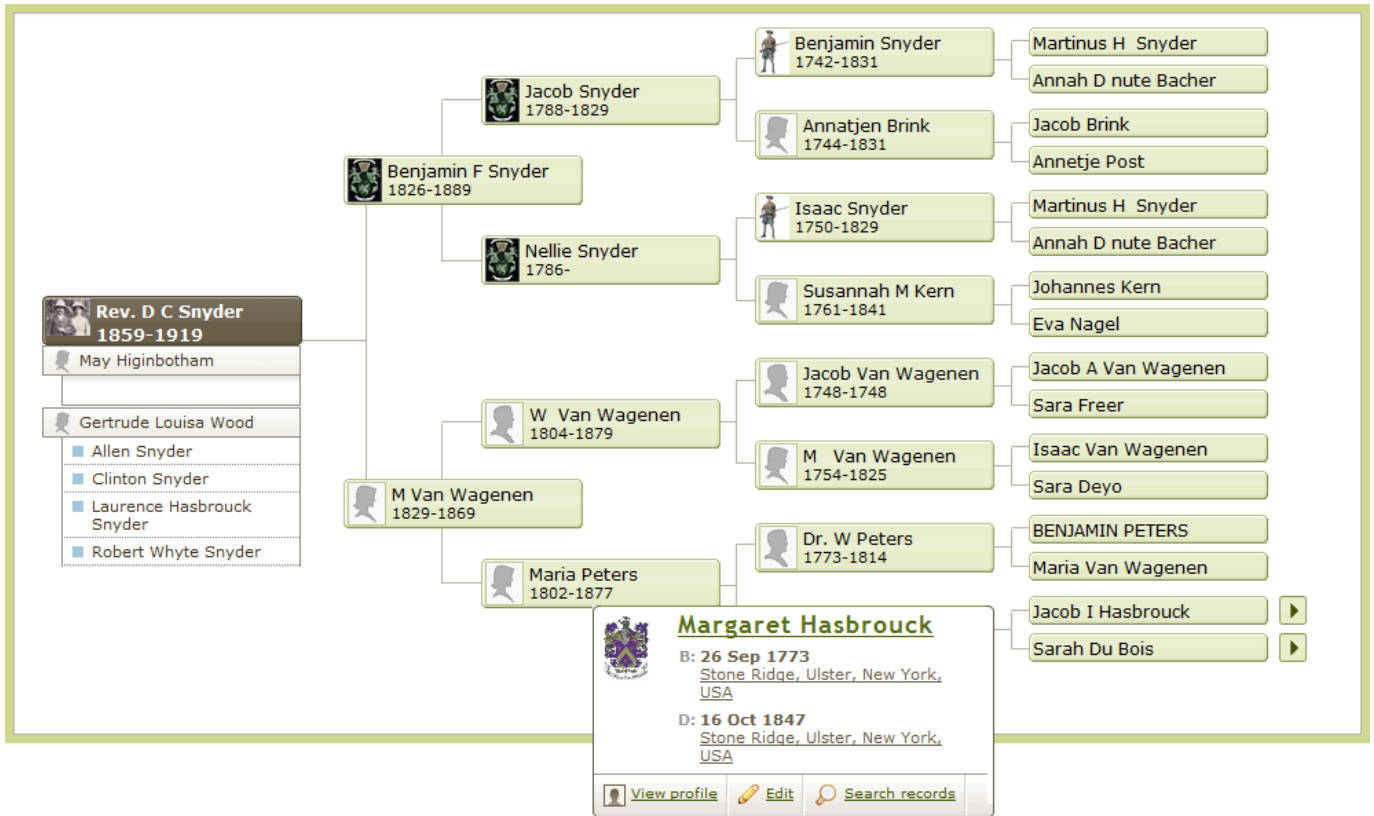
**Birth** 1644 in Artois, Pas-de-Calais, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France  
**Death** 5 May 1694 in New Paltz, Ulster, New York  
**Parents & Siblings** Christian Deyo **K1251** (1620-1687) Jeanne Verbeau **K1252** (1640-1681)  
**Sibling** Pieter Deyo **I301** (1648-1700)  
**Spouse** Jean Hasbrouck **J625** (1644-1714)  
**Children** Jacob I Hasbrouck **I313** (1688-1761)



**BIO:** We have a few connections to the **Deyo** family Through Christian Deyo we have lineage to two of his children: **Anna** and **Pieter**. Anna's line goes through **Margaret Hasbrouck** who married **Dr. William Peters**. And the **Hasbrouck** line, (Also an important line in our family history) **Anna** came to America with her parents and her brother **Pieter**.

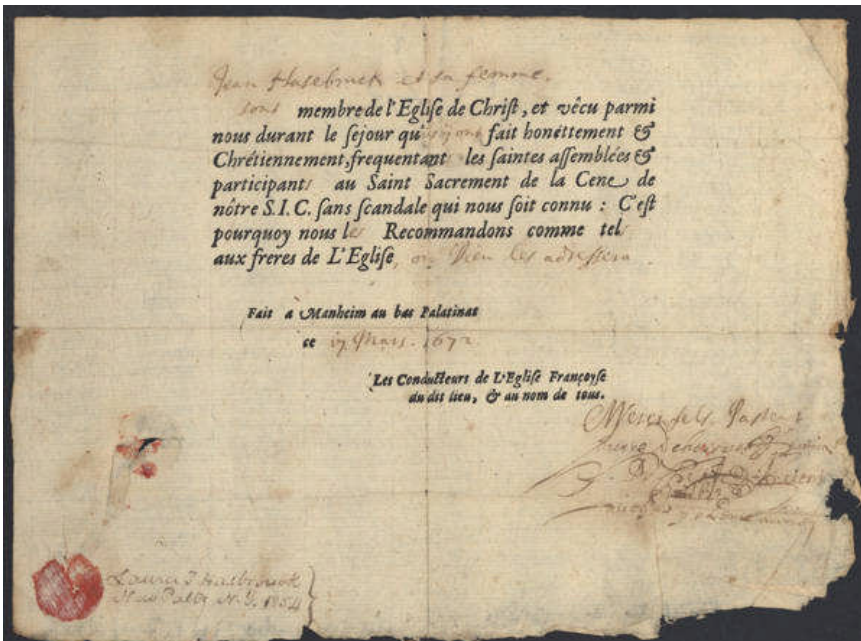


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Jacob Hasbrouck, (Margaret's' father) and his brothers were in the revolutionary war. The following Pedigree shows Christian's daughter Anna's' line to Jacob I Hasbrouck

**Jean Hasbrouck Letter of Recommendation, 1672: [Source\(14\)](#):**



**Translation:** Jean Hasebruck and his wife are members of the Church Christ, and have lived among us during the time that they spent here, honorably & in a Christian way, attending the holy services, and taking Holy Sacrament of the Supper of our Lord Jesus Christ without scandal known to us. Thuswe recommend them as such to our brothers in the Church where God will send them. Written at Mannheim in the Lower Palatinatethis 17 March 1672

The leaders of the French Church in the said palce & in the name of all

Merenfels[?] Pastor

Pierre [?] \_\_\_\_\_  
Elders

Michel [?]



### **Louis Bevier J627**



**Birth** 1648 in Lille, Nord, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France

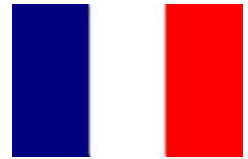
**Death** 5 Jun 1720 in New Paltz, Ulster, New York

**Parents**

**Spouse** Maria LeBlanc **J628** (1652-1689)

**Children** Hester Bevier **I314** (1686-1742)

**Bio:** A CONDENSED HISTORY OF THE BEVIER FAMILY



The patriarch of the Huguenot Street Bevier family was Louis Bevier [c1646-1720]. Strong evidence exists that Louis was born near Gradische, Russia, about 60 miles south of Moscow, while his father, also named Louis, worked under contract as a forge master to a Dutch businessman. The businessman, Andrius Winius, had contracts with the Tsar of Russia to develop the iron and steel works at both Kashira (across the river from Gradische), and in Tula.

There is no doubt that Louis (senior), was born in Chimay, Belgium around 1620. Sometime during 1630-1640, Louis (senior) moved with his family to Sweden, again under contract to Dutch businessmen. It appears that Louis (senior), upon attaining journeyman status as a forge master, married Esther Bontennel and immediately left for Russia.

Our second family genealogist in America, Katherine Bevier, found evidence of an early Bevier family group in Lille. This city is located in the northeast portion of present-day France near the Belgian border.

The most probably origin of the Bevier family is within a 20 mile radius of Chimay. The family then spread south from that area into northern France and both east and west along the Belgian border area.

The Bevier family was of Walloon descent. Today's Belgium is made up of territory originally occupied by two distinct cultures. The Flemings [Flemish] lived in the northern portion and the Walloons in the southern portion of today's Belgium. Their language and culture were influenced by the German tribes, the nearby French culture, as well as Latin and Greek the Romans brought with them during their occupation of the area in the fifth century.

Louis Bevier's (senior) family returned from Russia to the Rhinepfaltz of Germany around 1660, and settled in the town of Winden, not far from Speyer and Mannheim. Mannheim was widely noted as a place of religious freedom for members of the Calvinist reformed faith. Documented evidence from that period indicates a Louis Bevier owned a large block in the City of Mannheim in 1661. Evidence of lease agreements being re-negotiated between the land owner and Louis Bevier's heirs in 1670, indicate that his eldest son Louis and the surviving wife, Esther became responsible for the lease. The lease was again re-negotiated and modified in 1675, when Louis and his wife Maria, departed for America.

After living in the Mannheim area for several years, Louis Bevier immigrated to America in 1675, accompanied by his wife Marie and infant daughter Maria. In September of 1677, he joined with eleven other Huguenot and Walloon families in the purchase of 39,000 acres of land from the Esopus Indian Tribe. This purchase from the Esopus Indians, as well as a patent for the land provided by the Governor of the English Colony, Edmond Andros, was known as the New Paltz Patent, and those participating were called Patentees.

During the early to mid 1690's, Louis Bevier constructed a stone house on today's Huguenot Street in New Paltz, Ulster County, New York. This old homestead is pictured at the right. In this home he raised a family of seven children. Sadly, his wife Marie had died in 1689. Today, this historic old house is a holding of the Huguenot Historical Society and is a part of its National Historic Site. Today, the known descendants of this intrepid pioneer number over 15,000 and can be found in almost every state.

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The New Paltz Bevier family has enjoyed a long and honorable record of military service to their country. During the Revolutionary War, 31 Bevier men answered the call to arms by joining the Ulster County Militia or the Continental Army. This tradition has been carried on through every subsequent military conflict. After the Revolutionary War many Beviers and their descendants took advantage of their grateful country's offer of Land Bounty Rights for Revolutionary War service and started to move westward. During the census of 1790, all known Bevier families lived in Ulster County, New York. By the censuses of 1800 and 1810, some family units began to appear in Broome and Tioga Counties in southern New York State, and Cayuga County in western New York State.

The westward movement continued in the middle 1800's with many Beviers moving westward to Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and other mid-west states. Eventually Wisconsin, South Dakota, and Minnesota hosted Bevier family groups seeking land. The movement westward continued with significant numbers of the family eventually settling in California, Washington, and Oregon. Today, there are more Bevier families residing in Michigan than any other state.

Several other branches of the European Bevier family immigrated to America in the middle and late 19th Century, as well as the 20th Century. They settled on the east coast, mid-west, and on into the western states. Farming was by far the usual occupation for Bevier men up through the 1890's. After that, medicine, law, education, and aviation apparently have appealed to many Bevier family members. Additional favorite occupations of Bevier men have been railroading, blacksmithing, wagon making and small business. Several successful industrialists have also emerged from its ranks. Two examples are Richard B. Bevier, an early founder of Pan American World Airways, and Allan U. Bevier, the first President of the Bevier-Elting Family Association. Dr. Louis Bevier and his twin sister Katherine were noted educators. Louis served as Dean of Rutgers College and was one of the first four founders of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

His sister Katherine was the Principal of P.S. #42 in New York City and in 1916 she was the first to publish a genealogy of the Bevier family titled *The Bevier Family*. She traveled extensively in Europe seeking the Bevier family roots. Dr. Isabel Bevier of Ohio is universally recognized as the founder of women's collegiate educational programs in Home Economics and a building is named for her on the campus of Illinois University at Champaign. Henry Bevier was a noted brewer in Rochester, New York and his brewery is known today as the Genesee Brewery. Upon his death, his wife donated a building [The Bevier Building] on the campus of the Rochester Institute of Technology for the use of the fine arts program.

The Bevier-Elting Family Association was formed in 1963 to assist the Huguenot Historical Society New Paltz, New York with the preservation and maintenance of the historic Louis Bevier Homestead. The Elting family, owned and maintained the old homestead for about two hundred years before deeding it over to the Huguenot Historical Society in 1963. The Eltings were one of the original families in New Paltz and purchased the old homestead from Louis' son, Samuel Bevier.

A national Bevier reunion hosted by a Michigan Bevier family organization, descendants of Civil War participant, Luther S. Bevier, was held at Wampplers Lake (Walter J. Haynes State Park) near Jackson, Michigan in July 2000. This successful event attracted over three hundred family members from 15 states who all enjoyed celebrating their family's long and honorable history in America. Also, in 2000, a recently updated Bevier genealogy was published for the family by their genealogist.

This coat of arms was researched and adopted by Huguenot Historical Society and the Bevier-Elting Family Association in 1963. Four different crests were found by the family researchers in the New York Public Library in that year. They selected the following coat of arms as the official one for the family.

**Bevier Coat of Arms:** DESCRIPTION: Gules, a chevron or, charged with a Maltese cross of the first, between three geese of the second. Geese signify a man of many resources.



CREST: A goose or, facing sinister

MANTLING: Gules

MOTTO: "Deum Verere" - "Truth in God"\*

COLORS: Gules - Red, Or - Gold

SINISTER: To the right of the viewer, the left of the wearer

MANTLING: The tattered helmet cloth of the knight fancifully draping the shield in points and dags

CREST: The boiled leather symbol of each knight attached to his helmet to identify him in pageants Wade, William Cecil. The Symbolisms of Heraldry.



This is the **traditional coat of arms** of the German branch of the Bevier family. It was obtained from Ute' Bevier in Winden, Germany. There are family traditions suggesting that our patriarch Louis Bevier's parents at one time lived in Winden.

Notice that the actual design is very similar to the adopted coat of arms. It contains the three geese and chevron on the shield, the knight's helmet on top of the shield, and the name of the family. It does not, however, contain the maltese cross or the "U" shaped design on top of the knight's helmet. The colors are also different from the adopted coat of arms.

### **Maria LeBlanc J628**



**Birth** 1652 in Lille, Nord, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France

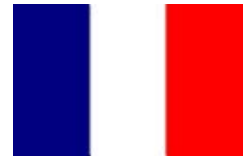
**Death** 1689 in New Paltz, Ulster, New York

**Parents**

**Spouse** Louis Bevier **J627** (1648-1720)

**Children** Hester Bevier **I314** (1686-1742)

**Source:** [http://www.b-efa.org/bevier/bevier\\_gillett.html](http://www.b-efa.org/bevier/bevier_gillett.html)



**BIO:** Maria Le Blanc in 1673 married Louis Bevier (b. about 1646 in France d. June 1720). Perhaps the desire to know about one's ancestors is due in part to the same instinct which prompts one to look into a mirror. A mirror that must reflect over three hundred years may give a dim reflection, and our mirror gives but a faint image of the ancestor who left France in the seventeenth century. No portrait exists, nor is there any description of his appearance.

Family history also tells us that our ancestor left France because of the persecutions against the Huguenots. The term "Huguenot" is of unknown origin, but believed to be a diminutive of the personal name "Hugo." It applied to the Protestants of France during the religious struggles of the 16th and 17th centuries. Records indicate that Louis Bevier spent about ten years in the Palatinate, an area in Germany that offered refuge to those seeking religious freedom. An established fact is that in 1664 a family by the name of Bevier was living at Winden, a small town of the Palatinate, about twenty miles from Speyer (or Speier or Spire). There can be little doubt that this was the family from which the American Beviers sprang. Oddly enough, no document in which Louis Bevier is mentioned gives the place of his birth or his old home.

In 1673, Louis Bevier was married to Maria Le Blanc at Spire (or Speier). This fact is supported by the evidence of a letter which Louis brought with him to America. It is written in German and a literal translation is as follows: "That the bearers of this, Louis Bevier and Maria, born Blank, in accord with the order of the church of his Serene Highness of the Electoral Palatinate, after regular church proclamation,

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were married by me., the undersigned, without objection from anyone, as members according to the word of God of a Reformed communion, since they have not only in the public worship of God and in the use of the Holy Sacraments, but also in their walk and conversation, behaved themselves in the presence of many witnesses in good and Christian manner, as befits Christian married people or persons; further that now already in the course of their wedded life, a young daughter named Marie, has been born to them and was baptized the ninth day of July, 1674, for which baptism there stood as witnesses Herr Johannes, hospital secretary, (or Herr Johannes Spital, secretary) of this city; all this is communicated at their request, since they, the married couple, are minded to journey from this land to New Holland, (America). Communicated in attestation of the truth. Given at Speier the 11th day of March 1675.

Andreas Henricus Treviranus; Pastor there in Churpgalz-Church

The little daughter named Marie died in infancy, but whether in the Palatinate or on the long hard journey to America, no one knows. The ships of those early days were slow and were neither commodious nor comfortable. Tradition states that the flat top of the large chest in which the Beviers brought their belongings served them also as a bed during the long voyage. There is reason to believe that Marie Le Blanc belonged to the old Catholic family of that name whose descendants were still to be found at Lille at the turn of this century. It is probable that she had been tenderly reared and had lived in more or less luxury till she met and married the young Huguenot, for love of whom she changed her faith. At any rate she was a loyal and uncomplaining wife, and with him faced the dangers of a new life in America, to seek religious freedom in the western wilderness. We do not know just when, or from what port, the Beviers sailed. Tradition, and some historians say that they came over with Abraham Hasbrouck. In that case they came from the Palatinate and went to Rotterdam and then to Amsterdam and embarked from England. From England they sailed to America and arrived in Boston. From Boston they sailed to New York and from New York to Esopus, in Ulster County, arriving there in July, 1675. Where Louis and Marie spent the two years between July 1675 and November 1677 is unknown, although they are said to have stayed with friends in the vicinity of New York. It may have been on Staten Island near an old French church whose records have been lost, for no record has ever been found of the baptism of Louis and Marie's eldest son, Jean, who was born January 2, 1676. Baptisms were of utmost importance, and more often than not, the baptism record is the only record of a birth.

From the family record, written probably by Louis Bevier himself, in the big folio **French Bible** published in Geneva in 1644 and brought over by Louis Bevier in 1675 from his old home, we learn nothing of the place or year of birth of the parents, but this record is complete with regard to the children. Though time has made the writing almost illegible, we fortunately have reference to a copy of the record in the Bible, made before the original had become too faded to read. The record in the Bible is written in French, and an English translation is as follows:

1. Praised be to God, our first daughter Marie was born to us the 9th of July of the year 1674.
2. Praised be to God, in the year 1676, the 2nd of January, our first son Jean was born to us.
3. Praised be to God, our second son Abraham was born to us, the 20th of January of the year 1678.
4. Praised be to God, our third son Samuel was born to us the 21st of January, of the year 1680.
5. Praised be to God, our 4th son Andre was born to us the 12th day of July of the year 1684.
6. Praised be to God, our second daughter **Esther** was born to us the 16th of November of the year 1686.
7. Praised be to God, in the year 1689 the 12th of July, was born to us our 6th son Solomon.

### **Jacobus Bruyn J629**



**Birth** 1645 in Norway

**Death** aft 1704 in Shawangunk, Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents**

**Spouse** Gertrude Ysselstein **J630** (1650-1719)

**Children** Jacobus Bruyn **I315** (1680-1744)



**BIO:** Jacobus Bruyn was born about 1645 in Norway. He died after 1704 in Kingston, New York. He was married to **Gertruyde Ysselstein** about 1677. **Reference** from "*The Hardenberg Family*", by Myrtle Hardenberg Miller:

The Bruyn family of Ulster County, New York, descends from Jacobus Bruyn who came to New Amsterdam from Norway about 1660. He was a ship carpenter. On March 2, 1682, Jacob Bruyn and Michael Modt petitioned the Court at Kingston for permission to purchase a tract of land 'behind the Paltz' from the Indians. This was in the town of Shawangunk, the tract along the Wallkill on which he settled was known later as Bruynswick. They lived on the east side of the road on the brow of a hill facing the lowlands on the west side of the Shawangunk Kill. He and his wife are buried on a little knoll about 80 rods from the house, north. Since 1800 the gravestones have disappeared. In old documents the name is spelled Bruin and in some instances Brown. The family has been prominent in Ulster County.

He married 1677 Gertruyd Ysselstein, baptised 5/22/1650 New Amsterdam, daughter of **Jan Willemse Esselsteyn** and **Willemtje Jans** of Columbia County, New York, granddaughter of **Cornelius Van Ysselsteyn** of German descent, proprietor of Schenectady in 1663. The name is spelled in various ways. There is a coat of arms. In 1694 Gertruyd obtained from the Royal government a patent for a tract of 3,710 acres of land known as the *Gertruyd Bruyn Patent*, in Shawangunk. The patent was granted to Gertruyd Bruyn and her three children (not named).

The perpendicular rock called Gertruyd's Nose was directly opposite the house and is said to have been so called because of a likeness to the nose of Gertruyd Bruyn. She married in 1694 Severyn Ten Hout, a baker of Kingston, who bought the Lloyd Patent. They had no children. The will of Severyn Ten Hout a Hollander of Shawangunk, farmer, dated February fifth in the seventh year of Her Majesty, Queen Anne's reign, written in Dutch, names his wife, and gives to his step-son Jacobus Bruyn, the wife's share after her death, then to go to Jacobus' son, Severyn Ten Hout Bruyn. Witnesses Col. **Jacob Rutsen, Major Johannes Hardenbergh, Cap. Johan. Schepmoes**, Johannes Ten Broeck. Proved 1717 or 1719-11-17....

The Bruyn coat of arms consists of a shield, lion rampant issuant in lower base or; crossed talons in chief and on crest; neck plate, heavy mantling on sides...." Children were: Jan Bruyn, \***Jacobus Bruyn**, Esther (Hester) Bruyn, and Blandina Bruyn.

### **Gertrude Esselstein J630**

**Birth** 22 May 1650 in New Amsterdam, New, Netherlands

**Death** 1719 in, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Jan Willemszen Esselstein **K1259** (1625-1706) Willemstje Jans **K1260** (1628-1669)

**Spouse** Jacobus Bruyn **J629** (1645-1704)

**Children** Jacobus Bruyn **I315** (1680-1744)

**BIO:** Jacobus Bruyn was born in Norway, probably about 1645. He immigrated to New Amsterdam, lived there for a time, and then pushed on to Ulster County, settling in what is now known as the town of Shawangunk. About 1677 he married **Gertrude Esselsteyn**, of Columbia County. She was the **daughter of**



**Jan Willemse Esselsteyn and Willemtje Jans**, and was baptized in New Amsterdam, May 22, 1650. Jacobus Bruyn died about 1684 or 1685, leaving his widow with three young children. These children were:

1. Jan Bruyn, baptized October 6, 1678 ; probably died young.
2. **Jacobus Bruyn, born November 30, 1680.**
3. Hester Bruyn, baptized February n, 1683 married Zecharias Hoffman, son of Martin Hoffman and Emmerentje De Witt.

After the death of her husband, in the year 1694, Gertrude Bruyn while still a widow, obtained from the royal government a patent for a tract of land lying in the town of Shawangunk, now known as the "Gertruyd Bruyn Patent." It was granted to her and her three children, who were at that time minors.

Gertruyd Bruyn subsequently married Severyn Ten Hout, a Hollander who came to this country in the ship Fox, in September, 1662. He was a baker in Kingston, and occupied the adjoining patent, granted to Thomas Lloyd. He died without issue, and left his property, including the Lloyd Patent, to his wife's children, the Bruyns.

**Jacobus**, younger son of Jacobus Bruyn and Gertruyd Esselsteyn, married, November 18, 1704, **Katrina Schoonmaker**, baptized November 22, 1684, daughter of **Jochem Hendrikse Schoonmaker and Petronella Slegt**, and settled on the Lloyd Patent, where he built a two-story stone dwelling-house near the Shawangunk Creek, which is still standing. He died November 21, 1744, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and was buried at Zacharias Hoffman's burial-place near his sister Esther. His wife, Katrina, (Or Tryntje), died August 27, 1763, and was buried at Kyserike, on the west of the Shawangunk Mountains.

Source(23):Ulster County, N.Y. probate records in the office of the surrogate, and in ... By Gustave Anjou, Ulster County (N.Y.) County Clerk's Office, Ulster County (N.Y.) Surrogate's Court

(Jacobus Bruyn, Sr. came from Norway ab. 1660, m. *Gertrude Ysselstein (Esselstein)*, bt. May 22, 1650, dau. of *Jan Willemse E. and Willemtje Jans*. She m., 2., *Severyn Ten Hout* (q. v.). Issue: i. *Jan*, bt. Oct. 6, 1678; ii. *Jacobus, Jr.*, b. Nov. 30, 1680, d. Nov. 21, 1744, m. after Nov. 18, 1704, *Tryntje*, bt. Nov. 22, 1684, d. Aug. 27, 1763, dau. of *Jochem Hendrickse Schoonmaker and Petronella Slegt*, q. v., and had issue: a. *Severyn Tenhout*, bt. March 24, 1706, d. y.; b. *Jacobus Bruyn*, bt. Jan. 5, 1707, d. Apr. 26, 1781, m. *Jeannie Graham*; c. *Geertruy*, bt. Febr. 18, 1709, m. May 13, 1726, *Nathaniel Dubois*, bt. June 6, 1703, s. of *Louis D. and Rachel Hasbrouck*; d. *Cornelis*, bt. Jan. 7, 1711, m. Oct. 12, 1743, *Ida Hoffman*, bt. Dec. 24, 1721, dau. of *Zachariah H.*, and *Hester Bruyn*; e. *Johannes*, bt. Aug. 10, 1712, (d. Jan. 31, 1755), m., June 21, 1750, *Maria Schoonmaker*, bt. Febr. 12, 1727, dau. of *Benjamin S. and Catharina Dupuy*; f. *Josias*, bt. Oct. 23, 1713, d. y.; g. *Pieterella*, bt. June 5, 1715, d. inf.; h. *Tryntjen*, bt. Febr. 10, 1717, d. inf.; i. *Pieterelletjen*, bt. Oct. 19, 1718, m., Oct. 7, 1737, *Jacob Hardenburg*, bt. March 10, 1717, d. Febr. 27, 1773, s. of *Johannes H. and Catharina Rutsen*; j. *Catryna*, bt. Aug. 21, 1720 (d. Aug. 10, 1793), m., Jan. 5, 1739, *Abraham Hasbrouck*, bt. Aug. 21, 1707, d. Nov. 10, 1791, s. of *Joseph H. and Elsie Schoonmaker*; k. *Hanna*, bt. Dec. 25, 1721, d. inf.; l. *Maria*, bt. June 23, 1723, (d. Oct. 8, 1776), m., Aug. 30, 1745, *Isaac Hasbrouck*, bt. March 11, 1722, s. of *Jacob H. and Esther Bevier*; m. *Hannah*, bt. Dec. 27, 1724, m., Nov. 2, 1749, *Solomon Van Wagenen*, bt. May 6, 1722, s. of *Simon Van W.*, and *Sara Dubois*; n. *Severyn Ten Hout Bruyn*, bt. May 25, 1726, (d. Aug. 19, 1759), m. Jan. 13, 1750, *Catharina Ten Broeck*, bt. June 11, 1757, d. Nov. 1, 1802, dau. of *Johannes T. B.*, and *Rachel Roosa*; the widow m., 1765, Col. *Jonathan Elmendorf*).

Source(26):

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HISTORY OF KINGSTON.

BRUYN.—The Bruyn family is descended from Jacobus Bruyn, who emigrated to this country from Norway about the year 1660. He married Gertruyde Ysselstein, of Columbia County, a lady of German origin, and afterward removed to Shawangunk, Ulster County.

Their youngest son, Jacobus, on the 18th of November, 1704, married Tryntje, daughter of Jochem Hendrick Schoonmaker and Petronella Slecht.

Their son, Sovereign Bruyn, born May 25th, 1726, married Catharine, daughter of Johannes Ten Broeck and Rachel Roosa.

Their son, Jacobus S., born in 1751, was lieutenant-colonel in the Continental line, and resided in North Front Street, Kingston.

**Jochem Hendricksen Schoonmaker J631**

**Birth** 1659 in Albany, Albany, New York,

**Death** 4 Dec 1729 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Hendrick Jochemse Schoonmaker **K1261** (1624-1682) Elsie Janse VanBreestede **K1262** (1622-1684)

**Spouse** Petronella Slecht **J632** (1658-1689)

**Children** Tryntje Schoonmaker **I316** (1684-1763)

**BIO:** Jochem was supervisor of Rochester 1709-1712 and a captain of a company of for defense against the Indians. Tradition says that, at age 9 yrs., during the Wiltwyck Massacre he was on his way to his uncle Volckert Jansen Douw's & was **captured by a Wappinger Indian named Wamassum**. During his captivity he suffered from their brutality and was scarred by coals thrown at his head. He became one of the first trustees of the Rochester Patent. The church records at Albany prior to 1865 were lost. Resources : KRDC 100 ; A-1 Schoonmkr.

**Jochem married (1) Petronella Slecht** daughter of **Cornelis Barentsen Slecht** and **Tryntgen (Catherine) Tyseen BOS** on 31 Aug 1679 in Kingston, Ulster County, New York.

They had the following children:

1. Cornelis Barentsen Schoonmaker was born on 15 Jan 1682 in Albany/Rochester, Ulster Co. NY. He died on 21 Jan 1778. Cornelis married Engeltije or Engeltje ROOSA daughter of Capt. Arien or Albert Heymanse ROOSA and Maria Evertse PELS on 19 Dec 1711 in Kingston, Ulster County, New York. Engeltije was born on 3 Sep 1685 in Kingston, NY . She died in Jan 1778 in Rochester, NY.
2. Hendrick Jochemse Jochemsze (Hendricksz) Schoonmaker was born on 17 Aug 1683. He died after 1732.
3. **Tryntie Jochemse Schoonmaker** was born before 22 Nov 1684 in Shawangunk, NY. She was christened on 22 Nov 1684 in Shawangunk, NY. She died on 27 Aug 1763 in Wiltwyck, Ulster Co., NY.
4. Tryntie married **Jacobus Bruyn, Sr.** Nov. 18, 1704 Kingston, Ulster Co., NY.
5. Elsije Elsie Jochemse Schoonmaker was born on 24 Nov 1685 in Kingston, Ulster Co., NY . She died on 27 Jul 1764 in New Palz, Ulster Co., NY. Elsije married Joseph Hasbrouck on 27 Oct 1705 in Kingston, Ulster Co., NY. Joseph was born in 1684. He died in 1723.
6. Jacomynita Schoonmaker was born before 29 Apr 1687. She was christened on 29 Apr 1687 in Rochester, Ulster Co., NY. Jacomynita married Johannes MILLER on 22 Sep 1726 in Kingston, Ulster Co., NY. Johannes was born in 1690 in Germany. He died in 1782 in Montgomery Co., NY.

**Jochem married (2) Anna Hussey "Antje"** daughter of Frederick HUSSEY and Margaret BOS on 28 Apr 1689 in Kingston, Ulster County, New York. Anna was born before 27 Jun 1670 in Marbletown, Ulster County, NY.. She died about 1752 in Ulster County, New York.

They had the following children:

7. Margaret (Margrietje) Schoonmaker was born on 15 Dec 1695. She died on 18 Dec 1819.
8. Frederick Jochemse (Hendricksz) Schoonmaker was born in 1692. He died on 15 Dec 1778. Residence: 1 Rochester Township, Ulster Co, NY. He had 12 children. Source: 1 RootsWeb: Anderson Estes Family by Otis Anderson. Frederick married (1) Anna Dewitt on 1 Mar 1713. Frederick married (2) Eva SWARTWOUT on 6 Feb 1717
9. Jan (Jochemse Hendricksz) Schoonmaker
10. Eliza Elizabeth Hendrickse Schoonmaeker OR Schoonmaker
11. Benjamin J. (Hendricksz) Schoonmaker
12. Zara or Sarah Hendricksz Schoonmaeker or Schoonmaker
13. Rebecca Schoonmaker was born in 1690

**Petronella Slecht J632**

**Birth** 1658 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Death** 29 Apr 1689 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Cornelius Barentsen Slecht **K1263** (1616-1697) Tryntje Tysse Bosch **K1264** (1620-1684)

**Spouse** Jochem H Schoonmaker **J631** (1659-1729)

**Children** Tryntje Schoonmaker **I316** (1684-1763)

**BIO:** Petronella (Pieternelletje) Slecht, died between April 29, 1687 and Aug. 24, 1690, married Kingston Aug. 31, 1679 to Jochem Schoonmaker who was born New Netherlands and a son of Hendrick Jochemsen Schoonmaker (from Hamburg) and Elsie Janse (from Bredstedt)

**Louis Du Bois J633**



**Birth** 21 Oct 1626 in Wicres, Nord, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France

**Death** 23 Jun 1696 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Chretien Du Bois **K1265** (1597-1655) Cornelia Brunel **K1256** (1600-1700)

**Spouse** Catharine de Blanchan **J634** (1627-1713)

**Children** Solomon Du Bois **I317** (1669-1759)



**BIO:** The Du Bois families of New Paltz, NY are descendants of Chretien Du Bois (b.1597) and his wife Cornelia. He was a prosperous middle class linen merchant and devout protestant from the village of Wicres, outside of Lille. In 1659 the area was handed over by the Catholic Spanish Netherlands to the Catholic regime of Louis XIV, who imposed high taxes on the middle classes and cruelly persecuted the Protestant (Huguenot) dissidents. Chretien was the father of five children: Francoise (b.1622), Anne (b.1624), **Louis** (b.1626-d.1696), Jacques (b.1628-d.1676) and another son, name unknown.



Resentful of high taxes and fearful of religious persecution, Louis along with other Huguenot refugees moved to Mannheim, Germany (near Heidelberg) on the Rhine River. This area was called die Pfalz (hence the origin later of the village name of New Paltz). While in Germany, Louis DuBois married another French Huguenot, **Catherine Blanchan** in 1655. They immigrated to America in 1660 and traveled ninety miles up the Hudson River to a small community in the Kingston - Hurley area where he obtained a land grant in 1663.

In the 1660's during the "Esopus Wars", there were many hostile incidents between white settlers and the Esopus Indians. During these times in 1663 a raid killed 21 people and Catherine Blanchan Du Bois and her three children were carried off and held captive for three months before being rescued by a contingent of Dutch soldiers. During this expedition to rescue his wife tradition has it that Louis Du Bois discovered the beautiful Walkill valley which became his new home.

Jacques children spread across the Hudson River and helped establish the Fishkill and Poughkeepsie. The children of Louis married the offspring of other patentees of New Paltz which gradually grew into a small self governing village. One daughter, Sarah, married a Van Meter and moved to New Jersey and then farther south. This branch of Du Bois helped open the way west and contributed to the settling of Kentucky and West Virginia.

The DuBois, and other Huguenot families of New Paltz, were slave owners. Louis purchased two slaves at public auction in Kingston 1674. The 1755 census shows Solomon DuBois as owning seven slaves.

*The Snyder Family History, all direct line relatives back to the Colonies*

The DuBois family takes some small comfort that Catherine DuBois Cottin (Louis DuBois widow) made specific mention in her 1712 will that a manumission letter written for her slave girl Rachel in 1709 shall "remain in force and be properly observed".

"The civil and church records of Mannheim do not go back beyond the year 1621, the date of the city's destruction. It is only at a later date that the records of the French Protestants are to be found inscribed by French clergymen in the German church book of records.

"The name du Bois is found for the first time in 1653.... Louis du Bois, son of the late Chretien Du Bois, resident of Wicres in the vicinity of La Bassee, of the first part, and Catharine Blanchan, daughter of Mathieu Blanchan, bourgeois of Mannheim, of the second part, were married at the French (Protestant) Church of Mannheim (in the Pfalz, German Palatinate), the 10th of October 1655. (Note: A photostatic copy of this record is included in the Du Bois Family History)"

***Their children were:***

- **Abraham**, born at Mannheim, Germany on 26 December 1657, married Margriet Deyo on 6 March 1681 at First Dutch Church, Kingston, had eight children, and died on 7 October 1731 at New Paltz;
- **Isaac**, born at Mannheim in 1659, married Maria Hasbrouck on 1 June 1683 at First Dutch Church, Kingston, had three children, and died on 28 June 1690 at New Paltz;
- **Jacob**, baptized on 9 October 1661 at Kingston, married Lysbeth Varnoye on 8 March 1689 at First Dutch Church, Kingston, had one child, married (2) Gerritje Gerritsen (nee van Nieuwkirk) in 1691/2 at First Dutch Church, had eleven children by her, and died in June 1745 at Hurley;
- **Sarah**, baptized on 14 September 1664 at Kingston, married Joost Jansen Van Meteren on 12 December 1682 at Kingston, had nine children, and died in 1726 at Salem County, New Jersey;
- **David**, baptized on 13 March 1667 at Kingston, married Cornelia Varnoye on 8 March 1689 at First Dutch Church, Kingston, and had six children;
- **Solomon**, born in 1669 at Hurley, baptized at the Reformed Dutch Church, New Amsterdam on 3 February 1669, married **Tryntje Foochen** (nee Gerritsen) in 1692, had nine children, and died on 2 February 1759 at New Paltz;
- **Rebecca**, baptized at Old Dutch Church, Kingston on 18 June 1671 and died young;
- **Rachel**, baptized at Old Dutch Church, Kingston on 18 April 1675 and died young;
- **Louis**, born at Hurley in 1677, married Rachel Hasbrouck at Old Dutch Church, Kingston, on 19 January 1701, had seven children, and died in 1749;
- **Mattheus**, born on 3 January 1679 at Hurley, married Sara Matthysen on 17 January 1697 at Old Dutch Church, Kingston, had twelve children, and died in 1748 in Dutchess County, New York; and
- **Magdalena**, baptized on 12 May 1680.

"It has been generally accepted that Louis, his wife and children accompanied Matthys Blanchan and Antoine Crispell (departing 27 April 1660 in the 'Gilded Otter'), but Riker suggests that he probably came with his brother-in-law Pierre Billiou the following year.

"Blanchan, Crispell and Du Bois all received grants of land in Hurley, near Kingston, obtaining ground briefs on 25 April 1663.

"On the 10th of June 1663, Hurley and part of Kingston was burned by the Indians, and the wife of Louis Du Bois and three children were among those who were carried away captive. Three months afterward an expedition under Captain Krieger, sent from New York, recovered the captives by surprising the Indians at their Fort near the Hogaberg in Shawangunk.

See **Appendix B** for detail of the "Traditional Story" of the kidnap and rescue of Catherine and 3 of Louis Du Bois' children.

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"From Ralph LeFebvre's History of New Paltz, Fort Orange Press, Albany, New York, 1909: 'The story (of the rescue of the Indian captives) which is dear to the Huguenot heart of New Paltz, is that when Captain Krieger and his company, directed by an Indian, attacked the savages at their place of refuge near the Shawangunk Kill, they were about to burn one or more captives at the stake, and the women commenced singing the 137th Psalm, which so pleased the red men that they deferred the proposed death by torture. In the meantime Captain Krieger's band, with Louis Du Bois and others, arrived and rescued the captives from a horrible death. Louis Du Bois is reported to have killed with his sword an Indian who was in advance of the rest, before the alarm could be raised. Captain Krieger's report says nothing of this. However, as the **tradition** contains nothing irreconcilable with the Captain's report which deals mainly with the fighting done by his soldiers, it is interesting to keep the tradition alive as it deals more upon the condition of the captives.' 'E. M. Ruttenber, the Orange County historian, states his objections to the tradition as follows: 'The story was repudiated as a statement of fact, first, on the authority of Indian customs. We do not recall a single instance where a woman was burned at the stake by the Indians. They killed female prisoners on the march sometimes when they were too feeble to keep up but very rarely after reaching camp. Mrs. Du Bois and her companions had been prisoners from June 10th to September 5th, or nearly three months before they were rescued from captivity. During all that time they had been guarded carefully at the castle of the Indians, and held ransom or exchange, to which end negotiations had been opened. The Indians asked especially for the return of some of their chiefs who had been sent to Curacao and sold as slaves by Governor Stuyvesant.

"Second: Documentary evidence concerning events of that period is entirely against tradition. The written record is that when the Dutch forces surprised the Indians, the latter were busy in constructing a third angle to their fort for the purpose of strengthening it, instead of being engaged in preparations for burning prisoners. The prisoners were found alive and well, and no complaint is recorded of any ill treatment, not even their heads had been shaved and painted as had been customary. Every night, says the record, they were removed from the castle to the woods, lest the Dutch should recover them before negotiations for their release were consummated.'

"Among the Huguenot settlers at Kingston, at this time, was Abraham Hasbrouck. He had served with Edmund Andros in the English army. He was a native of Calais, had immigrated to Mannheim, and in 1675 to America, settling finally in Esopus.

"The Huguenots, being desirous of forming a settlement of their own, were indebted to some extent to the acquaintanceship of Abraham Hasbrouck with Edmund Andros who was Colonial Governor at this time, having been appointed to that office when the colony of New York passed from the Dutch to the English in 1665.



"These French settlers longed for a settlement of their own where they could speak their own language, worship in their own church, and be in a community where they could govern themselves according to their own choice. The traffic with the Indians in furs was becoming less profitable. It was becoming more and more necessary to follow the occupation of cultivating the soil. The fertile lowlands of the Wallkill had undoubtedly been in the mind of Louis Du Bois as an ideal place to establish the French community. The mountains and forests lining the valley most certainly must have reminded the Huguenots of their native county in French Flanders, and the Meuse Valley through which they escaped to the Pfalz.

"The papers relating to the Paltz Patent are among the most cherished possessions of the Huguenot Historical Society of New Paltz, New York, Inc They are written in Dutch and present a unique example of fair dealing between red men and white. LeFevre's History gives the translation as follows:

*Contract of Sale*



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'By approbation of his Excellency Governor Edmond Andros, dated 28 April 1677, an agreement is made on this date, the 26th of May, of the year 1677, for the purchase of certain lands, between the parties herein named and the undersigned Esopus Indians.

'Matsaysay, Nekahakaway, Magakahas, Assinnerakan, Wawawanis, acknowledge to have sold to Lowies du Booyes and his partners the land described as follows: Beginning from the high hills at a place named Moggonck, from thence south-east toward the river to a point named Juffrous Hoock (Juffrons Hook), lying in the Long Reach, named by the Indians Magaatramis (Great River), then north up along the river to the island called by the Indians Raphoes (Rappoos, on the Kroonme Elbow), then west toward the high hills to a place called Waratahaes and Tawaentaqui, along the high hills south-west to Moggonck, being described by the four corners with everything included within these boundaries, hills, dales, waters, etc., and a right of way to the Ronduyt kill (Rondout Kill - New Paltz) as directly as it can be found, and also that the Indians shall have the same right to hunt and to fish as the Christians, for which land the Indians have agreed to accept the articles here specified:

*'40 kettles, 10 large, 30 small; 40 axes, 40 adzes; 40 shirts, 400 fathoms of white net-work; 300 fathoms of black net-work; 60 pairs of stockings, half small sizes; 100 bars of lead; 1 keg of powder; 100 knives; 4 kegs of wine; 40 oars; 40 pieces of duffel (heavy woolen cloth); 60 blankets; 100 needles; 100 awls; 1 measure of tobacco; 2 horses - 1 stallion, 1 mare.*

'Parties on both sides acknowledge to be fully satisfied herewith and have affixed their own signatures ad ut supra.

- Louwies Du Booyes
- Matsaya x his mark
- Christian de Yoo x his mark
- Waehtonck x his mark
- Abraham Haesbroecq
- Seneraken x his mark
- Andrie Lefeber
- Magakahoos x his mark
- Jan Broecq
- Wawateanis x his mark
- Piere Doyo
- Anthony Crespel
- Abraham Du Booyes
- Hugo Freer
- Isaack D. Booyes
- Symon Lefeber

Witnesses: Jan Eltinge; Jacomeyntje Sleght; Jan Mattyse. Agrees with the original. W. La: Montague, Secry. 'I do allow of the within Bargaine and shall Grant patents for y same when payments made accordingly before mee or Magistrates of Esopus. Andross,'

"This contract of sale, signed by the five chiefs of the Esopus and the twelve patentees of New Paltz, was followed on 15 September 1677 by a deed signed by 29 heads of families of the Esopus (including two women), and is translated as follows:

***The Indian Deed***

'We the undersigned persons, former owners of the land sold to Lowies du Booyes and his partners acknowledge to have been fully satisfied by them according to agreement we therefore transfer the designated land with a free right of way for them and their heirs, and relinquishing forever our right and title, will protect them against further claims, in token whereof we have affixed our signatures in the presence of the Justice, Sheriff, Magistrates and Bystanders, on the 15 September 1677 at Hurley, Esopus Sackmakers

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'Witnesses: Sewakuny x his mark; Hamerwack x his mark; Manvest x her mark; Mahente; Papoehkies x his mark; Pochququet x his mark; Haroman x his mark; Pagotamin x his mark; Haromini x his mark; Wingatiek x his mark; Wissinahkan x his mark; Mattawessick x his mark; Matsayay x his mark; Asserwvaka x his mark; Umtronok x his mark; Wawanies x sister in his absence called Warawenhtow; Magakhoos x her mark; Wawejask x his mark; Nawas x his mark; Tomaehkapray x his mark; Sagarowanto x his mark; Sawanawams x his mark; Machkamoeke x his mark.

'Witnesses: Jan Eltinge; Roelof Hendrycke; John Ward; Gars x Harris; Albert Jansen.

'Testis: Thomas Chambers; Hall Sherrife; Wessel Ten Broeck; Dirck Schepmoes; Hendrik Jochemsen; Joost de Yadus; Garit x Cornelise; Lambert x Huybertse.

'Mattay has publicly proclaimed and acknowledged in the presence of all the Indian bystanders that the land had been fully paid for in which all concurred.

'Testis:

W. Montague, Secr.'

"The grant by Gov. Edmund Andros confirming this purchase of land from the Indians, is in English as follows:

***The New Platz Patent***

'Edmund Andros, Esqr. Seigneur of Sansmarez, Lieut't Governor generall under his Royall Highness: James Duke of Yorke & Albany &c. of all his Territoryes in America. WHEREAS there is a certain piece of Land att Esopus, the which by my approbation and Consent, hath been purchased of the Indian Proprietors, by Lewis Du Bois and Partners; The said Land lyeing on the South side of the Redoute Creek or Kill, beginning from the High Hills called Moggonck, from thence stretching South East neare the Great River, to a certain Point or Hooke, called the Jeuffrous Hooke, lyeing in the long Reach named by the Indiyans Magaatramis, then North up alongst the River to an Island in a Crooked Elbow in the Beginning of the Long Reach called by the Indiyans Raphoos, then West, on to the High Hills, to a place called Waratahaes and Tawaratague, and so alongst the said High Hills South West to Moggonck aforesaid; All which hath by the Magistrates of Esopus been certifyed unto mee, to have been publicquely bought and paid for in their presences; As by the returne from theme doth and may appeare:

'KNOW YEE that by vertue of his Ma'ties Letters Patents and the Commission and authority unto mee given by his Royall Highness, I have given, Ratified, confirmed and granted, and by these presents doe hereby give, ratify, confirme & grant unto the said Lewis Du Bois and Partners, Thatt is to say, Christian Doyo, Abraham Haesbroecq, Andries Lefevre, Jean Broecq, Pierre Doyo, Laurens Biverie, Anthony Crespell, Abraham Du Bois, Hugo Frere, Isaack Du Bois, and Symeon LeFebre, their heyres and Assignes, the afore recited piece of Land and premises; Together with all the Lands, Soyles, Woods, Hills, Dales, meadowes, pastures, Marshes, Lakes, waters, Rivers, fishing, Hawking, Hunting and fowling, and all other Profitts, Commoditys, and Emoluments whatsoever to the said piece of land and premises belonging, with their & every of their appurtenances, & of every part and parcell thereof; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said piece of Land and Premises, with all and Singular the appurtenances unto the said Lewis Du Bois and partners their heyres and Assignes, to the proper use and behoofe of him the said Lewis Du Bois and partners their heyres and Assignes for ever. AND that the plantacons which shall bee settled upon the said piece of land bee a Township and that the Inhabitants to have liberty to make a High Way between them and the Redout Creeke or Kill for their Convenience. Hee, the said Lewis Du Bois and partners their heyres and Assigns, Returning due Surveys & makeing improvem't thereon according to Law; And Yielding and paying therefore yearly and every yeare unto his Royall Highnesse use as an acknowledgment or Quitt Rent att the Redout in Esopus five bushells of good Winter Wheat unto such Officer or Officers as shall be empowered to receive the same:

'Given under my hand and Sealed with y Seale of the Province in New Yorke this 29th day of September in the 29th yeare of his Ma'ties Reigne, Anno Domini 1677.

Andross. 'Examined by mee, Matthias: Nicolls, Secr.'

"The final action taken by Governor Andros in regard to granting the patent appears in the **Documentary History of New York as follows:**

'Upon request of Louis Du Bois and partners at Esopus, that they may have Liberty to go and settle upon the land by them purchased on the South side of the Redout Creek, at their first convenience, these are to certify that they have Liberty to do so, Provided they build a Redoute there first for a place of Retreat and Safeguard upon Occasion:

**Grave stone of Louis and Catharine**



## **Louis Du Bois Wills**

Louis died at Kingston, reported by Heidgerd as 23 June 1693. However, Louis had three wills (all written in Dutch) recorded in Ulster County Surrogate's Office, the last of which was dated 22 February 1696, and his wills were proved on 26 March 1696, so his death occurred sometime during that interval of a month's time.

### **13 October 1676 Will**

An early will, or more properly defined, a joint agreement of Louis Du Bois and Catherine, his wife, was dated 13 October 1676 and written in Dutch, translated as follows: "After their deaths, the whole estate shall go to their children, the monors first to be educated until they can earn a living. If either should re-marry, he or she shall pay one half to the children, begotten by them, and in case of death, one fourt of the remaining half shall be divided among the children. If the survivor remains unmarried, he or she shall not be compelled to pay out anything more to the children than it may please the survivor, either as a marriage portion, or in some other way. At death of both parties, the children shall inherit the entire estate. In case of re-marriage of either party, without lawful issue, the children shall have one half of the estate."

### **30 March 1686 Will**

A will dated 30 March 1686, and recorded 5 May 1686, provides that Louis' "estate, after payment of debts to be equally divided 'amongst my children but my two eldest sons desiring to have Each of them a part of the land of New Paltz and more than the other children by Reason their names 'uppon the Patent', but if they will be content 'to deale Equally with my other children whether in land, houses or any other sort of goods whatever belonging to my Estate As well the land of the Paltz...' that if they have the land at New Paltz they should pay a share of its worth to the other children as all of the estate should be divided equally. 'My wife, their mother, shall have the ordering of the Estate as long as she remains a widow.' 'If she marry the Estate to be divided among the children aforesaid except my two eldest sons.'

### **27 March 1694 Will**

"The second will dated 27 March 1694, proved 26 March 1696, states that if the widow should marry, then to the eldest son Abraham, 6 Pounds, as his primogeniture right, also 1/8 of the estate; son Jacob 1/8; and 1/8 to each of the following children: David, Solomon, Louis, Matthew; and to the children of deceased son Isaac 1/8; and to children of Sara wife of Joost Janse (Van Meter) 1/8. Wife Catherine appointed executrix."

*The Snyder Family History, all direct line relatives back to the Colonies*

Louis' will dated 22 February 1695/6 and written in the Dutch language provides for the disposition of his property as follows: "to my son Jacob half of my farm at Hurley adjoining land of Hyman and Jan Rosa and land of Lammert Huyberse on condition that he pays 1500 shepels wheat; Jacob to use the other half until my youngest son Matthew Du Bois becomes of age, for which he is to pay 50 shepels wheat yearly. I have this day conveyed to my youngest son, Matthew Du Bois, house and land in Kingston, a parcel of meadow land, and one half of my land at Hurley, for which he is to pay 1500 shepels of wheat. Payments for the land which my son David bought from Jan Wood to come out of my estate, as I had promised my son David. My sons Salomon and Louis Du Bois are to have my land in the Paltz, conveyed to me by deed from Coll. Thomas Dongan, dated 2 June 1688, for which they are to pay 800 shepels of wheat. My daughter Sara wife of Joost Janse to have a piece of land in Hurley adjoining the land of Corneles Cool, for which she is to pay 700 shepels of wheat. This includes the woodland adjoining." The Ulster County Genealogy Archive included a brief biography which stated: "There is a memorial to Louis in the Dutch Reformed Churchyard, right across from the Post Office. His actual burial place is unknown, but it is somewhere on the Churchyards grounds."

**Catharine Blanchan J634**

**Birth** 17 Oct 1627 in Mannheim, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany

**Death** 18 Oct 1713 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Mathys Blanchan **K1267** (1610-1688) Magdalena Brissen Jorisse **K1268** (1611-1688)

**Siblings:**

- Elizabeth Blanchan **I292** (1651-1715)
- Magdalena Blanchan **J624** (1646-1757)

Spouse Louis Du Bois **J633** (1626-1696)

**Children** Solomon Du Bois **I317** – **I361** (1669-1759)



**BIO:** Louis and Catharine Children:

1. Abraham, born at Mannheim, Germany on 26 December 1657, married Margriet Deyo on 6 March 1681 at First Dutch Church, Kingston, had eight children, and died on 7 October 1731 at New Paltz;
2. Isaac, born at Mannheim in 1659, married Maria Hasbrouck on 1 June 1683 at First Dutch Church, Kingston, had three children, and died on 28 June 1690 at New Paltz;
3. Jacob, baptized on 9 October 1661 at Kingston, married Lysbeth Varnoye on 8 March 1689 at First Dutch Church, Kingston, had one child, married (2) Gerritje Gerritsen (nee van Nieuwkirk) in 1691/2 at First Dutch Church, had eleven children by her, and died in June 1745 at Hurley;
4. Sarah, baptized on 14 September 1664 at Kingston, married Joost Jansen Van Meteren on 12 December 1682 at Kingston, had nine children, and died in 1726 at Salem County, New Jersey;
5. David, baptized on 13 March 1667 at Kingston, married Cornelia Varnoye on 8 March 1689 at First Dutch Church, Kingston, and had six children;
6. **Solomon (I317)**, born in 1669 at Hurley, baptized at the Reformed Dutch Church, New Amsterdam on February 1669, married Tryntje Foochen (nee Gerritsen) (**I318**) in 1692, had nine children, and died on 2 February 1759 at New Paltz;
7. Rebecca, baptized at Old Dutch Church, Kingston on 18 June 1671 and died young;
8. Rachel, baptized at Old Dutch Church, Kingston on 18 April 1675 and died young;
9. Louis, born at Hurley in 1677, married Rachel Hasbrouck at Old Dutch Church, Kingston, on 19 January 1701, had seven children, and died in 1749;
10. Mattheus, born on 3 January 1679 at Hurley, married Sara Matthysen on 17 January 1697 at Old Dutch Church, Kingston, had twelve children, and died in 1748 in Dutchess County, New York; and
11. Magdalena, baptized on 12 May 1680.

**Gerret Cornelisse Van Nieuwkirk J635**



**Birth** 24 Jul 1631 in Slichtenhorst, Nijkerk, Gelderland, Netherlands  
**Death** 4 Mar 1695 in Hurley, Ulster, New York  
**Parents** Mattheuse Cornelisse Van Nieuwkirk **K2477** (1600-1642) Bijtie Gerrits **K2478** (1604-1647)  
**Spouse** (1) Aaltie Gerrits **J636** (1631-1655)  
**Children** Tryntje Gerritsen **I318** (1669-1744)  
**Spouse** (2) Chieltje C Slecht **K1240** (1636-1702)  
**Children** Neeltje G Newkirk **J620** (1667-1706)



**BIO:** [Source\(44\): Neikirk, Newkirk, Nikirk and Related Families By William Neal Hurley, Jr.](#)

**Gerrit Cornelisse Van Nieuwkercke  
1631-1686/95**

**From Germany and Holland To America**

With Variant Name Spellings, Including:

This son of Mattheuse Cornelissen Van Nieuwkercke (1600), was born July 24, 1631 in Holland, and immigrated to America on board the *Moesman*, which arrived in New York April 25, 1659. He brought with him a wife, a "sucking child", and his younger brother, Mattheus Cornelisse (then aged 12), and apparently had additional children in America. He died between February 3, 1686 and March, 1695. I have found in the library of the Washington County Historical Society at Hagerstown, Maryland, the papers of Dr. A. B. Newkirk, which contain information about this family. It is reported there that the wife brought to America was Aaltie Gerrits, who was "his wife of record in Nykerk, Holland, if these are the same people." There is a letter dated March 18, 1984, from J. H. M. Putman, of the Genealogische Documentatie Service, Netherlands, which contains interesting information on the family.

Von Niekirk	Newchurch
Van Niekercke	Nieuwkerke
Van Neikirk	Nieuwkurcke
Van Neukirchen	Van Nieuwkercke
Von Niekerk	Neukirk
Nyekirk	Neukerch
Nieukerke	Nikirk
Nikerick	Neukerck
Neukirek	Neukirch
Newkirk	Newkirch
Neikirk	Nicerk
Nicarry	Nicarrick

It is there reported that Gerrit Cornelisse and Aaltie Gerrits were married in Putten on December 9, 1655; he was the son of Cornelis Killen, she the daughter of Gerrit Jansen. Gerrit Cornelisse was baptized in Putten on July 24, 1631. His father, Matheuse Cornelissen Van Nieuwkercke (known in Holland records as Cornelis Killen, son of Kil Hermens), was married in Putten on November 9, 1630 to Bijtie Gerrits, daughter of Gerrit Aerts. There is one daughter of Gerrit Comellisen and Aaltie Gerrits registered in the baptismal registers of the Reformed Church at Nijkerk, Disje, baptized July 11, 1658. She must be the "sucking child" as reported in the immigration records.

He may have been married secondly to Chieltje (Charlotte) Cornelissen Slecht about 1661 in New York. Gustave Anjou, in *Ulster County, New York Probate Records*, reports his wife as Hendrikje Paulus. Upon his arrival in America, he located at Flatbush, Long Island, and obtained a small tract of land which he sold March 10, 1665 to Arent Evertse. This tract consisted of eighteen morgens (about thirty-six acres), and is in the heart of the City of Brooklyn; today worth many millions of dollars. Neikirk Street runs through the tract, and that is all that is left to show of who originally settled the area. Some time around March of 1669,



## **Aaltie Gerrits J636**



**Birth** 1631 in , Putten, Gelderland, Netherlands

**Death** 6 Dec 1655 in New Amsterdam, Livingston, New York

**Parents** Gerrit Jansen

**Spouse** Gerret C Van Nieuwkirk **J635** (1631-1695)

**Children** Tryntje Gerritsen **I318** (1669-1744)

**BIO:** Reference: <http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/Dutch-Colonies/2003-12/1071681154>

Note name spellings vary because of the Patronymic System used by many of Early Dutch Families. Surnames in America, were ordered by English, in late 1600's/early 1700's. That was 1st time Newkirk, or something similar (Newkerk/Nieukerk etc) will be seen in old records.

#'s 1-3 is info from 1984 letter:

1. Gerrit Cornelisse, son of Cornelis Killen, was baptised in Putten, on 24th July 1631. **Cornelis Killen**, (son of Kil Hermans), married **Bijtie Gerrits**, (daughter of **Gerrit Aerts**) in Putten on 9th November 1630.
2. **Gerrit Cornelissen** married **Aaltie Gerrits**, daughter of **Gerrit Jansen**, in Putten on 9th December 1655.
3. Gerrit & Aaltie had daughter Disje baptised on 11th July 1658 in The Reformed Church @ Nijkerk. The above info was later confirmed from copies of Archive Records sent to me via communicant in The Netherlands.

The following obtained from various sources.

4. Gerrit arrived in America in August 1659 aboard **Ship Moesman** that sailed from Amsterdam on April 15, 1659. The **ships passenger listed** a Gerrit Cornelissen and wife with nursing child and a 12 year old boy, believed to be Gerrits brother **Mattheus**.
5. Gerrit obtained an 18 morgens (36 acres) tract of land on Midwout (Flatbush) L.I., from Antoni Hartman on October 27, 1661 (per Register of Early Settlers of Kings Co. L.I., pg.159).
6. Gerrit sold this land to Arent Evertse on March 10, 1665.
7. Gerrit maybe lived in Bergen New Jersey area until he moved to Hurley, in Ulster County NY in 1669, where he obtained 85 acres of land.
8. Some time before 1662 he married 2nd time, to Chieltje Cornelis (Slecht?) and had 5 children (3 sons, 2 daughters). Uncertain what became of 1st wife Aaltie or daughter Disje. Some records from Archives in The Netherlands show an Aeltgen Gerrits died on March 30th 1659.

**Wilhemus Jansse Hoogteeling J637**

**Birth** 1655 in Ulster, New York

**Death** 1690 in Ulster, New York

**Parents** Jan Willemsen Hooghteyling **K1273** (1625-1702) Barbara Jans **K1274** (1627-1671)

**Spouse** Arriantje Samuels **J638** (1662-)

**Children** Philip Hoogteeling **I319** (1681-)

**BIO: Source: Ulster County, N.Y. probate records in the office of the surrogate, and in ... By Ulster County (N.Y.). County Clerk's Office, Ulster County (N.Y.) Surrogate's Court**

Jan Willemsen Hooghteylingh and his wife, Barbara Jans Testamentary disposition, dated Nov. 8, 1671: "Barbara Jans, being weak and sick in bed, the survivor shall remain in full possession of the entire estate. If either party should happen to marry, their only son, *Willem Jansen*, having no other children, shall then have half of the real estate and the personal property."

*Signed:* Cornelis Barents Slecht, (Commissary) Jan Willemsen Cornelis Wynkoop (Ex-Commissary) Barbary Jans (her mark)

Jan Willemse Hooghtyling died previous to 1702. He and his wife, Barbara Jans, had a son, *William Jansse Hooghtaelingh*, (**J637**) who married *Ariaentit Samuels* (**J638**), and had issue:

- i. *Samuel*, bt. June 8, 1679;
- ii. **Philippus (I319) bt. Sept. 4, 1681**; m. before 1704, **Jannetjc Rosa**.
- iii. *Dina (Desia)*, bt. Oct. 14, 1683;
- iv. *Hiskia*, bt. Jan. 31, 1686;
- v. *Kesia (Treata)*, bt. Sept. 4, 1689, in New York, m., Dec. 29, 1718, *Corntlis Malthysen Van Keuren* (q. v.),
- vi. Another son of *Willem Jansse* named Jan Willemse, Jr., d. y.

**Arriantje Samuels J638**

**Birth** 1662 in New York

**Death** in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** (?)

**Spouse** Wilhemus Jansse Hoogteeling **J637** (1655-1690)

**Children** Philip Hoogteeling **I319** (1681- )

**BIO: Source: Ulster County, N.Y. probate records in the office of the surrogate, and in ... By Ulster County (N.Y.). County Clerk's Office, Ulster County (N.Y.) Surrogate's Court**

Jan Willemse Hooghtyling died previous to 1702. He and his wife, Barbara Jans, had a son, *William Jansse Hooghtaelingh*, (**J637**) who married *Ariaentit Samuels* (**J638**), and had issue:

- vii. *Samuel*, bt. June 8, 1679;
- viii. **Philippus (I319) bt. Sept. 4, 1681**; m. before 1704, **Jannetjc Rosa**.
- ix. *Dina (Desia)*, bt. Oct. 14, 1683;
- x. *Hiskia*, bt. Jan. 31, 1686;
- xi. *Kesia (Treata)*, bt. Sept. 4, 1689, in New York, m., Dec. 29, 1718, *Corntlis Malthysen Van Keuren* (q. v.),
- xii. Another son of *Willem Jansse* named Jan Willemse, Jr., d. y.

**Heyman Aldertse Roosa J639 - J709**



**Birth** 3 Jun 1645 in Herwijnen, Lingewaal, Gelderland, Netherlands

**Death** 9 Sep 1708 in Hurley, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Albert Heymans Roosa **K1277** (1621-1679) Wyntje Ariens De Jongh **K1278** (1622-1678)

**Spouse** Anna M Roosevelt **J640** (1654-1708)

**Children**

- Jannetje Roosa **I320** (1675-1726)
- Claas Roosa **I355** (1684-1721)

**BIO:** Heyman was also an immigrant; he arrived in the colonies with his folks to New Amsterdam on April 15, 1650 on the ship Bontokoe (Spotted Cow).

Heyman was the son of Albert heyman Roosa who instigated a revolt against the British. He was tried before Cornelis van Ruyven, one of the king's justices of the peace, and on May 3, 1667, he was sentenced to be banished from the colony for life; as well as Cornelis Barentse Sleght **K1263**. However, their sentence was subsequently modified; Aldert Heymanse Roosa was permitted to return to Wildwyck, and with Louis DuBois **J633**, was appointed by Governor Francis Lovelace September 16th, 1669, overseer for Hurley.

**Anna Margriet Roosevelt J640 - J710**

**Birth** 29 Aug 1654 in New Amsterdam, New York

**Death** 23 Aug 1708 in Hurley, Ulster, New

**Parents** Claes Martenszen Van Rosenvelt **K1279** (1623-1659)  
Jannetje Samuels Thomas **K1280** (1625-1660)

**Spouse** Heyman Aldertse Roosa (1645-1708)

**Children**

- Jannetje Roosa **J320** (1675-1726)
- Claas Roosa **J355** (1684-1721)

**BIO** Anna Roosevelt is our "Distant" relation to Theodor and Franklin D. Roosevelt - See K1279 for detail and our link to the former Presidents of the USA.

## Henry Wood J641



**Birth** 1619 in London, England, United Kingdom  
**Death** 30 Sep 1670 in Middleborough, Plymouth, Massachusetts  
**Parents** John Wood **K1281** (1582-1643) Joan Coleson **K1282** (1570-1654)  
**Spouse** Abigail Jenney **J642** (1619-1690)  
**Children** Samuel Wood **I321** (1647-1718)



**BIO:** Henry Wood of England and Plymouth Colony (1615-1670)

Source: [Ancestor.com](http://Ancestor.com) - Originally submitted by penbooks to Wood, Atwood & Atte Wode Family Tree on 3 Dec 2008



Henry Wood's parents were John Wood and Joan Coleson, of Sanderstead Court, Sanderstead, Surrey, England. This was a village located about 15 miles southeast of London. The Wood family had been in Surrey for at least five hundred years by the time Henry was born.

His father was a "leather seller" in London and most of his brothers and sisters were baptised at St. Martin in the Fields church in London. His baptism record has not been found, but it is probably safe to say he was born about 1615-1620 based on the dates of his marriage and death. From the baptism records his siblings, it seems likely that the family lived in St. Martin's parish in London, which was a rapidly growing suburb on the edge of the city at the time. It is not known what Henry's occupation was while he lived in England

Events occurred when he was a young man that caused Henry, his father and mother, and three of his brothers to leave England for America. Harman, Henry's uncle who was an attorney of Clifford's Inn, London, inherited the family estate which included the manor house known as Sanderstead Court as well as other lands in Sanderstead. In 1631 Henry's father, John, sued Harman for what he believed should be his portion of the estate. John lost the law suit and within four years had left England for America (in 1635). Henry's mother and three of his brothers also left for America over the next five years:

1. John, Henry's father, came America in 1635
2. Henry's mother Joan followed later--they went to Plymouth, Mass.
3. John, Henry's brother, went to Plymouth, Mass.;
4. Harman, Henry's brother, went to Boston, Mass.,
5. Stephen, Henry's brother, went to Eastham, Mass.

It is possible that Henry's brother, William, also came to Charleston, Mass. (this is based on speculation by E. F. Atwood in *Ye Atte Wode Annals*). The brothers do not appear to have all come over at the same time, but seem to have come at different times. It is possible that his possible sisters (Johanna and Agnes) also came to America but there is no record of them, and in fact, their relationship to the family has never been firmly established.

The precise date of Henry's arrival in the Plymouth Colony is unknown. E. F. Atwood thinks he may have come in 1635-36, but there is no certain proof for this as his name does not appear on surviving ship passenger lists. What is certain is that he was in Plymouth Colony by 16 September 1641 when Henry Wood and Stephen Wood were given 8 acres each at Loute Pond, Plymouth. Plymouth Colony Records provides a copy of a deed for a land purchase. Henry bought John Dunham, the Younger's house, buildings, and land at Plymouth for £7 10 shillings on 27 March 1642. Interestingly, Henry's brother, Stephen Wood, would later marry John Dunham's daughter, Abigail. E. F. Atwood states that on August 16, 1641, Stephen and on 31 Dec 1641 Henry and Stephen were "granted a garden in the neighborhood of Wellingsley, ag'st Francis Goulder's fence." Henry is also listed among the Plymouth men reported as "able to bear arms" in 1643; all able-bodied males were required to help provide for the defense of the colony, and their names were recorded as being "able to bear arms."

*The Snyder Family History, all direct line relatives back to the Colonies*

Henry married Abigail Jenney (1619 - 1690) who was born in Leyden, South Holland, Netherlands. They were married on 25 Apr 1644 in Plymouth Colony, Mass. about three years after he purchased John Dunham's house. Abigail was the daughter of John Jenney and Sarah Carey who had been important Puritan leaders in Holland and continued to be influential in America after they moved to Plymouth in 1623. In all likelihood Abigail shared her family's Puritan convictions.

Henry was admitted a "freeman" in 1647--he is listed next to John and Stephen Wood on the list of freemen for that term. A "freeman" was able to vote and participate in the government of the colony--since taxes were also levied, some colonists chose not to become "freemen." Henry served as a grand juror in 1648-56-59-68, and was often on other juries, including one infamous case where a Alice Bishop was indicted for murdering her daughter by cutting her throat (Alice was found guilty and hanged).

Henry and Abigail first moved to Yarmouth, Mass. where his first two children, Sarah and Samuel, were born. He returned to Plymouth before 1649 where his other children were born. In 1665 he settled at Middleborough, Mass. In Weston's History of Middleborough we find "he was an original proprietor in Little Lotmen's Purchase." His home was near the General Abiel Washburn place [Abiel Washburn was a later owner who lived from 1763 - 1843]."

In Weston's History of Middleborough and in Hurd's History of Plymouth County, Henry's purchase of land from the Indian known as the "Black Sachem" or Tispequin and his wife Anny is documented in a deed dated August 9, 1667. Tispequin was an important warrior and played a role in the Indian wars known as King Philip's War in 1675-1677. Henry paid Tispequin £4 for the land. In the sale document Tispequin is granted the right to gather cedar bark from the swamp after the sale. This tract of land became known as Wood's Purchase.

In 1665 Henry had one share of thirty acres on the west side of the Nemasket River. On 1 Jun 1669, the court granted township status to "Namassakett" and changed its name to Middleborough, its bounds being set between Plymouth, Taunton, and Bridgewater, and touching unincorporated land on the south. Middleborough had only six freeman residents as of 29 May 1670: John Morton, Henry Wood, Jonathan Dunham, Francis Coombe, William Nelson, and Samuel Eaton.

Henry died in 1670 and is buried in Nemasket Hill Cemetery, Plymouth Street, Middleboro, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Alicia Crane Williams describes Henry's estate in detail in documents taken from Plymouth Colony Records: His son Samuel and son-in-law John Nelson were appointed administrators of his estate, October 29, 1670. At that time his estate totaled £63-03-03.

**In the division of his estate:**

Samuel Wood was given the house and land "his father dwelt on when hee deceased...it was agreed that his mother would live in the house as long as she pleases. Jonathan wood was given twenty acres of land in the Twenty Acre Lot and ten acres called by the Indians Asminnascassett pond as long as he paid his mother 10 shillings per year for the rest of her life.

David, Joseph and Benjamin were to divide the remainder of Henry's land at Asminnascassett pond along with six acres of meadow he acquired from Tispequin as long as they contributed 10 shillings each to their mother each year.

Abiel and James were given Henry's land at Goospoint in Plymouth as well as two acres of meadow in the South Meadow and two acres in Doty's meadow with the understanding that their mother would have the use and benefit of the land until they came of age.



*The Snyder Family History, all direct line relatives back to the Colonies*

Sarah Nelson, wife of John Nelson, Abigail Wood, Jr., Susannah Wood and Mary Wood, "daughters of the said Henry Wood, shall have the part of the mill which appertained unto Henry Wood at their mother's decease, with the lands appertaining thereunto in equal and alike proportions."

Samuel was to receive all other lands not mentioned. It appears that presumed children Abigail and John did not inherit anything in the will.

On March 4, 1673, four of his children, with his wife Abigail, were summoned into court to dispose of lands that they might contribute to the support of the widow Abigail. The parcels of land were identified as follows:

- Sixteen acres of upland and eight acres of meadow
- One hundred acres of upland
- 40 acres of upland
- 13 acres of land his house stands on
- Twenty acres of land at Strawberry Hill
- Eight acres of meadow in Plymouth bounds
- The quarter part of the mill and the land about it

Henry's untimely death at about age 50 left his wife Abigail with 12 children. Daughter Sarah had married in 1667 three years prior to Henry's death, but most of the other children were probably still living at home. It would have been very difficult for Abigail to raise all of these children by herself, and there is no record that she ever remarried. In 1670, after their father's death, his sons David, Joseph and Benjamin chose as guardians John Morton and his brother, **Lt. Ephraim Morton**. It is not known if this was simply a legal requirement or if the boys actually took up residence with the Morton's. John Morton died in 1673. The other children apparently continued to live with Abigail until they could set up their own homes.

### **Abigail Jenney J642**



**Birth** 16 Apr 1619 in Holland, Reusel-de Mierden, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands  
**Death** 1690 in Middleborough, Plymouth, Massachusetts  
**Parents** Capt. John Jenney **K1283** (1585-1643) Sarah CAREY **K1284** (1593-1656)  
**Spouse** Henry Wood **J641** (1619-1670)  
**Children** Samuel Wood **I321** (1647-1718)



**BIO:** John Jenney arrived at Plymouth in 1623 on the *Little James* with his wife Sarah and children Samuel, **Abigail**, and Sarah. Captain Altham of the *Little James* - Abigail would have been 4 years old on the voyage.

Abigail JENNEY married Henry Wood (Atwood), together they had the following children:

- I. James WOOD was born in 1660 in Middleboro, Plymouth, Mass.
- II. Susanna WOOD was born in 1660 in Middleboro, Plymouth, Mass.
- III. Mary WOOD was born in 1662 in Middleboro, Plymouth, Mass.
- IV. Abiel WOOD was born in 1658 in Middleboro, Plymouth, Mass.
- V. Abigail WOOD was born in 1655 in Middleboro, Plymouth, Mass.
- VI. Benjamin WOOD was born on 23 Jul 1653 in Middleboro, Plymouth, Mass.
- VII. Joseph WOOD was born on 23 Jul 1653 in Middleboro, Plymouth, Mass.
- VIII. David WOOD was born on 17 Oct 1651 in Plymouth, Mass.
- IX. Jonathan WOOD was born in 1650.
- X. John WOOD was born in 1649 in Plymouth, Mass.
- XI. Samuel WOOD was born on 25 May 1647 in Yarmouth, Barnstable, Mass.
- XII. Sarah WOOD was born in 1644 in Yarmouth, Barnstable, Mass.
- XIII. Jonathan WOOD was born on 1 Jan 1648/1649 in Plymouth, Mass.

### **Ephraim Morton J643**



**Birth** Jul 1623 on route to Plymouth, Massachusetts  
**Death** 5, Sept 1693 in Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts  
**Parents** George Morton **K1285** (1585-1624) Juliana Carpenter **K1286** (1584-1665)  
**Spouse** Ann Cooper **J644** (1624-1691)  
**Children** Rebecca Morton **I322** (1651-1718)



**BIO:** Ephraim, third son of George and Juliana (Carpenter) Morton, was **born in 1623, on the ship "Ann," on the passage to New England**, and died in Plymouth, September 7, 1693. It seems that after the death of his father he was adopted by Governor Bradford. He, like his father and two brothers, was a man of ability, and was called to fill various places of honor and trust among his fellow citizens. He was made a freeman of the colony June 7, 1648; constable for Plymouth, 1648; member of the grand inquest, 1654.

In 1667 Ephraim was elected a representative to the Plymouth general court and was a member for twenty-eight years; in 1691-92 Plymouth was merged into Massachusetts, and he was chosen one of the first representatives to the general court; was head of the board of selectmen of Plymouth for nearly twenty-five years; magistrate of the colony in 1683; at the time of his death he was justice of the court of common pleas

He was sergeant of the Plymouth military company, and in 1664 was elected lieutenant, and in 1671 was chosen a member of the "Council of War," in which he was of much service for many years, including the time of King Philip's war; for many years he was a deacon of the Plymouth Church, having been chosen August 1, 1669, and serving until his death. His will, dated September 27, 1693, was probated November 2, 1693. Ephraim Morton was married November 28, 1644 to Ann Cooper, who died September 10, 1691.

**Ann Cooper** was his cousin to **Ephraim** as daughter of **John Cooper**, of Scituate, and **Priscilla (Carpenter) Wright**, widow of William Wright, and sister of **Juliana (Carpenter) Morton**. He married (second), 1692, Mary, widow of William Harlow, and daughter of Robert Shelley, of Scituate. The marriage covenant between Ephraim Morton and Widow Harlow, dated October 11, and acknowledged October 19, 1692, provided: She is to have her right of dower in the estate of her late husband, and is to quitclaim her rights to the estate of said Ephraim Morton if she survived him.

#### **The children of Ephraim and Ann (Cooper) Morton were:**



1. George
2. Ephraim
3. **Rebecca I322 m. Samuel Wood I321**
4. Josiah
5. Mercy
6. Nathaniel
7. Eleazer
8. Thomas and
9. Patience.

## Ann Cooper J644



**Birth** 1624 in Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts,

**Death** 1 Sep 1691 in Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts

**Parents** John Cooper **K1287** (1591-1683) Priscilla Carpenter **K1288** (1598-1689)

**Spouse** Ephraim Morton **J643** (1623-1693)

**Children** Rebecca Morton **I322** (1651-1718)

**BIO:** She married Ephraim Morton, together they had the following children:

1. Nathaniel MORTON
2. Eleazer MORTON
3. Patience MORTON
4. GEORGE MORTON b: 1645
5. EPHRAIM MORTON III b: 27 JAN 1648/49 in Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts
6. REBECCA MORTON b: 15 MAR 1651 in Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts
7. JOSIAH MORTON b: 1653 in Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts
8. Thomas MORTON b: BET 1665 AND 1670 in prob Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts

## Samuel Fuller J645



**Birth** 1630 in Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts

**Death** 25 Mar 1676 in Rehoboth, Bristol, Massachusetts

**Parents** Matthew Fuller (1603-1678) Frances Hannah Iyde (1605-1678)

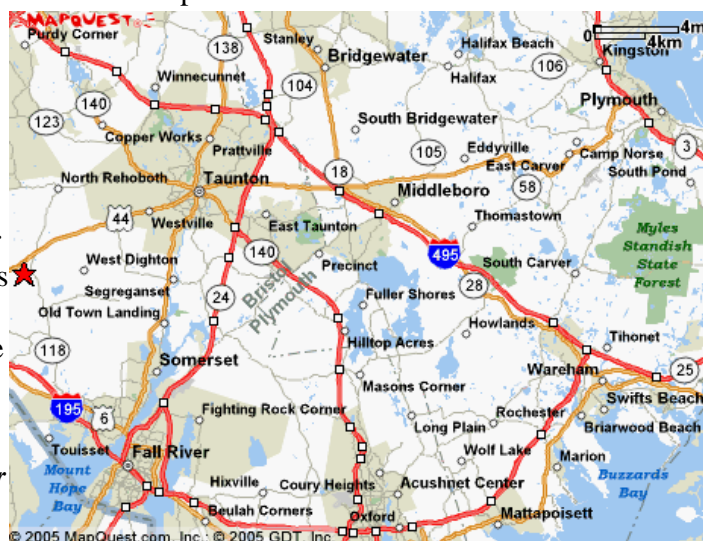
**Spouse** Mary (Fuller) NA (-1696)

**Children** Jabez Fuller (1663-1711)

**BIO:** LIEUT. SAMUEL FULLER: from "Mayflower Families," vol. 4: Samuel lived in Barnstable. He was a lieutenant and killed at Rehoboth during King Philip's War.

'The will of 'Lieft. Samuella Fuller the son of Captaine Matthew Fuller deceased,' dated 2 Aug. 1675, sworn 7 June 1676 and 3 July 1676, names wife **Mary**, eldest son Thomas (not yet 21), other sons **Jabez**, Timothy, and Matthias, daughters Abigail and Anne; friends Elder John Chipman and Thomas Huckens with wife Mary to be joint executors. The inventory was attested 3 June 1676 by **Mary** relect of Lt. Fuller and mentions 'more due for his service to the country.' On 8 June 1676 Mary the wife of Lt. Samuel Fuller late deceased claimed to be with child, and the Court ordered that the child should have an equal portion of the estate with the younger children, and that if the child were to live, Mary was to have a "competency allowed her for and toward bringing up of the said Child out of the Entire estate of the said Lieutenant Fuller.

*Rehoboth, as shown by the red star at far left, is west of Plymouth and Barnstable. This is where Lieut. Samuel Fuller was killed during King Philip's War, 1676.*



**Source:** from "Flames Over New England, the Story of King Philip's War," by Olga Hall-Quest, Dutton, 1967:

'The defeat that probably affected Plymouth more disastrously than any other military action of the war occurred on March 26, 1676 on the Pawtucket River. A Plymouth Colony company under the command of Captain [Pierce, Michael] set out from [Rehoboth, MA] to fall upon a group of Indians who were reported

nearby. With about 65 Englishmen and some Indians, Pierce suddenly found himself facing perhaps one thousand Narragansett warriors, and though the colonists fought bravely, the situation was hopeless. Only a few of the Plymouth troops and their Indian allies escaped with their lives, the town of [Scituate, MA] alone counting at least 15 dead. (After the battle on March 26, at Pawtucket River [now the Blackstone]), the eight survivors made their way back to Rehoboth with the tragic news, and two days later [March 28], the town was attacked by the Indian victors. Since most of the inhabitants had already fled, and the few who remained were in a garrison house, the Narragansetts reduced Rehoboth to a shambles without any opposition. And on the following day they swooped upon Providence.'

**Facts about LIEUT. SAMUEL FULLER:**

Fact 1: killed at Rehoboth during King Philip's War;

Fact 2: not to be confused with Captain Fuller, Robert Fuller's son;

Fact 3: member of Colony Committee appointed to view the injury done to the Indians by the cattle of the English and assess damages;

Fact 4: town officer;

Fact 5: lived in Barnstable, MA, but killed at Rehoboth;

More About MARY:

Fact 1: living August 7, 1696

Fact 2: listed in father-in-law Matthew Fuller's will; he gave her five shillings;

**Children of LIEUT. FULLER and MARY are:**

i. SAMUEL<sup>9</sup> FULLER, b. Abt. 1676, Barnstable, MA; d. September 29, 1716, Mansfield, Tolland Co., CT.

ii. THOMAS FULLER, b. Abt. 1661.

iii. **JABEZ FULLER, b. Abt. 1663;**

iv. ANNE FULLER, b. Abt. 1669.

v. MATTHIAS FULLER, b. Abt. 1672; d. Bef. May 06, 1697.

vi. ABIGAIL FULLER, b. Abt. 1674, Barnstable, MA; d. April 11, 1718, Newton, MA.

**Mary (Fuller) J646**



**Birth** 1634 in Barnstable, Barnstable, Massachusetts, USA

**Death** 30 Dec 1691 in Barnstable, Barnstable, Massachusetts,

**Parents** ?

**Spouse** Samuel Fuller (1637-1691)

**Children** Jabez Fuller (1663-1711)

**BIO:** 'The will of 'Liefert. Samuella Fuller the son of Captaine Matthew Fuller deceased,' dated 2 Aug. 1675, sworn 7 June 1676 and 3 July 1676, names wife **Mary**, eldest son Thomas (not yet 21), other sons **Jabez**, Timothy, and Matthias, daughters Abigail and Anne; friends Elder John Chipman and Thomas Huckens with wife Mary to be joint executors.

### **Joseph Hallett J647**



**Birth** 1630 in Marshfield, Plymouth, Massachusetts

**Death** 20 Jun 1721 in Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts

**Parents** Andrew Hallett **K1293** (1590-1647) Mary Reeves **K1293** (1595-1660)

**Spouse** Elizabeth Gorham **J648** (1648-1683)

**Children** Mary Hallett **I324** (1667-1721)

### **Elizabeth Gorham J648**



**Birth** 2 Apr 1648 in Marshfield, Plymouth, Massachusetts

**Death** 5 Mar 1683 in Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts

**Parents** Captain John Gorham **K1295** (1620-1675) Desire Howland **K1295** (1623-1683)

**Spouse** Joseph Hallett **J647** (1630-1721)

**Children** Mary Hallett **I324** (1667-1721)

**BIO:** Elizabeth has ties to the Mayflower passengers. Her father Captain John Gorham married Desire Howland, daughter of Mayflower passengers John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland. Desire Howland was born at Plymouth, 1623, died at Barnstable, October 13, 1683. The present town of Gorham in Maine (then a part of Massachusetts) was also granted to her father Captain Gorham and his company for military service and named after him.

### **Jacob Barentsen Kool J657**

**Birth** 25 Sep 1639 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Death** 1719 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Barent Jacobsen Kool **K1313** (1610-1676) Marretje Leenderts DeGraw **K1314** (1620-1670)

**Spouse** Marretje Simons **J658** (1640-1710)

**Children** Jacob Jacobsen Kool **I329** (1673-1728)

**BIO:** [Source\(4\) by Reverend David Cole, d.d.,](#)

First American born Generation — **Jacob Barentsen Kool (wife, Marretje Simons);** Married before 1661, born before 1639

Jacob Barentsen Kool (son of Barent Jacobsen Kool, first American ancestor, but born in Holland), was the first American born ancestor of Isaac Kool, he married Marretje Simons. The marriage is not on the New York records. I think it must have taken place at Kingston, as the parties appear there at once upon the opening of the Kingston records, having their first child baptized there, March 27, 1661. The marriage itself was probably just too early for the Kingston marriage record, which begins with Oct. 3, 1660, as the husband's birth had been just too early for the New York baptismal record, which begins with Sept. 25, 1639. Like his sister Apollonia, and his brothers Leendert and Pieter (see foot notes), Jacob settled near Kingston, and his first five children were baptized there. In the entries of their baptisms he is once put down as simply Jacob Barentsen, and four times as Jacob Barentsen Kool. At Kingston his wife's name, Marretje Simons, accompanies every entry.

The wife of Jacob Barentsen Kool, as I have said, was Marretje Simons. I showed before that his mother's name was Marretje Leenderts. It is impossible now to say who these ladies were. Their names are mere formulas, showing that the mother was a daughter of "Leendert," and the wife a daughter of "Simon." These formulas occur several times, but never with surnames, and so we have no key to their lineage. I have shown in the preceding pages the difficulty of cases like these in the early records. In many instances these patronymics, through the neglect of families to use their surnames, have themselves passed into established family designations. We have in our own day the names Leonard and Teonardsen, Simons and Simonson or Simonsen, which originated in this way. This trouble in the early records vanishes after the first two or three



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generations, but at the beginning of lines it is very serious. No further remarks, however, can be needed on this subject.

Jacob Barentsen Kool and his wife, Marretje Simons, lived at Esopus, near Kingston. They became members in communion of the Kingston Church, on profession of their faith, the latter on the 24th of June, 1661, and the former, October 15, 1665. I have no doubt that the wife was a resident of Ulster County before her marriage, and that this marriage of the oldest child of Barent Jacobsen Kool and Marretje Leenderts, was what originally drew off" almost the whole family to that county. Jacob and his wife appear as witnesses at baptisms in the families of their brothers and sisters up to 1687, after which we lose sight of them altogether.

Their children, as I have shown, were eight in number. In the persistence with which (as the following table shows) he seeks to perpetuate the name Barent in his family, giving it even the third time after he had lost two Barents, in the name Jacob,"after his grandfather as well as himself, and in the name Arent, evidently after his brother, we see cumulative proof that this Jacob Barentsen was a son of Barent Jacobsen Kool.

I give the following table of his children:

<u>Date of Baptism.</u>	<u>Father's Name.</u>	<u>Mother's Name.</u>	<u>Child's Name.</u>
(i) Mar. 27, 1661.	Jacob Barentsen.	Marretje Simons.	Barent (1).
(i) Nov. 18, 1663.	Jacob Barentsen Kool.	Marretje Simons.	Barent (2').
(1) Feb, I, 1665.	Jacob Barentsen Kool.	Marretje Simons.	Simon,
(i) Mar. 7, 1666.	Jacob Barentsen Kool.	Marretje Simons.	Arent.
(1) Mar. 7, 1666.	Jacob Barentsen Kool.	Marretje Simons.	Marretje.
(2) Nov. 4, 166S.	Jacob Barentsen.	None given.	Barent. (3').
(2) Oct. 21, 1671.	Jacob Barentsen.	Marretje Simons.	Claarlje ( = Clara)
(2) Jan. 1, 1673.	<b>Jacob Barentsen Kool.</b>	<b>Marretje Simons.</b>	<b>Jacob,</b>

(i) Kingston Record. (2) New York Record.

Of these children, the first two must have died very early, as another Barent comes in later. Arent and Claartje I find on no subsequent church records; but in the census of male inhabitants of Ulster County for 1689.

**Marretje Simons J658**

**Birth** 1640 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Death** 1710 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Spouse** Jacob Barentsen Kool **J657** (1639-1719)

**Children** Jacob Jacobsen Kool **I329** (1673-1728)

**BIO:** See Jacob Barentsen Kool **J657** for detail

### **Hans Jacobszen (Hartje) J659**



**Born 1644** in Berne, Switzerland  
**Died** 1685 in Bay Bowery, Kings, NY  
**Parents** Conradt Jacobsen1 Hartje (**K1317**) and Frene (**K1318**)  
**Spouse** Geertje Lambertse **J660**  
**Children** Barbara Hanse **I330** (1666-1749)



**BIO:** Hans Jacobsz Harding was born at Berne, Switzerland. He married Geertje Lambertse Moll, daughter of Lambert Huybertsen Moll and (Unknown) (Unknown), on 29-Jul-1668 at Dutch Reformed Church, New York City, New York County, New York.

Hans Jacobsz Harding was also known as Hans Jacob **Harding, Harte, Harty Hartje.**

HANS JACOBSZEN HARTJE (CONRADT JACOBSSEN1) was born 1645 in Berne, Switzerland, and died 1685 in Bay Bowery, Kings, NY. He married GEERTJE LAMBERTSE MOL 29 Jul 1668 in Bushwick, Kings, NY, daughter of LAMBERT MOL and TRYNTJE KOUWENHOVEN. She was born 06 Sep 1648 in New York City, NY, and died in NY.

#### **Notes for HANS JACOBSZEN HARTJE: (J659) [Source\(64\):](#)**

Hans Jacobsen Hartje, a weaver, was born in Berne, Switzerland, probably while his parents were traveling from Holland to America. Hans Jacobsen is Dutch for John, son of Jacob. Jacob often means James. Thus Hans was the son of Jacob Hartje and his mother was probably Frene, since his second natural daughter was Frene. He immigrated to New Amsterdam, known as New York today, around 1663. The Ship Passenger Lists-New York and New Jersey (1600-1825) edited by Carl Boyer, quotes, "'Deutsche Einzeleinwanderer und Familien in Neu-Niederland,' Jahr-buch Fur Auslanndeutsche Sippenkunde, I (1936), 45-53 Lancour No. 73." which indicates that Harty, Hans Jakobsen, Weber aus Bern in der Schweiz, or Hans Jacobsen Hartje was a weave (Weber) and that he was born in Bern in Switzerland or (Schweiz).

He came to America on board De "Bonte Koe" (The Spotted Cow) on April 16, 1663. His name was listed on the manifest as Hans Jacob Hartje. Hartje sounds like (Harding), hence the name Harding used by some early descendants. He bought a small farm in Stuyvessant's Bowery on 12 Feb 1669. Most of his children were born there and baptized in the local Dutch Reformed Church. He was married on 29 Jul 1668 in Bushwick, Kings, New York to Geertje, Gertrude (in English), Lambertse Mol. Geertje was the daughter of Lambert Huybertsen Mol and his wife Tryntje Pieterse Kouwenhoven. It should be noted that her mother's middle name, Pieterse, indicated that her father was Pieter or Peter Kouwenhoven. Geertje was christened on 6 Sep 1648 in the Bowery, New Amsterdam, Kings, New York.

The "se" on the end of Peter indicated that she was the daughter of Peter. Her brother's middle names would have been "Pietersen" or son of Pieter which means Peter in English. (Many Dutch families named the first female baby after the mother's mother and the first male baby after the father's father. The second son was named after the mother's father and the second daughter was named after the father's mother. This, when linked with the practice of using the father's first name as a middle name for each child born to that father, made it possible to identify the lineage of families.)

#### **More about Hans Hartje and Geertje Mol: [Source\(64\):](#)**

Marriage: 29 Jul 1668, Bushwick, Kings, NY

Children of Hans Hartje and Geertje Mol are:

1. **Barbara Hanse Hartje (I330)**, b. 31 Jan 1666, Bushwick, Kings, NY; d. 08 Jul 1749; m. Jacobsen Cole, 1694, Kingston, NY. **Notes for Barbara Hanse Hartje:** According to some sources she was the adopted daughter of Hans Jacobsen Hartje, and was the natural daughter of Geertje Mol. At any rate, she used the name Barbara Hanse Hartje; Marriage: 1694, Kingston, NY
2. Tryntie Hanse Hartje, B. 10 Mar 1670, Orange, NY; M. Peter Paulusse, 1690; Marriage: 1690

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3. Frene Hanse Hartje, b. 26 Aug 1671, New Amsterdam, NY; d. 1766; m. Jurian Mares
4. Conrad Hanse Hartje, b. 26 Nov 1673; d. Dec 1712, Orange, NY; m. Leuntie Miggielse COLE, 31 Dec 1698. Marriage: 31 Dec 1698
5. Lambert Hanse Hartje, b. 26 Apr 1676, NY; d. 1679.
6. Reyer Hanse Hartje, b. 27 Feb 1678, NY; m. (1) Sara Janse Gravesandt; m. (2) Grietje Dufooir
7. Johannes Hanse Hartje, b. 07 Oct 1679, New Amsterdam, NY; d. 30 Jun 1723.
8. Jacobus Hanse Hartje, b. 26 Jan 1680, Bowery, York Island, NY; d. Apr 1723.
9. Lambert Hanse Hartje, b. 21 Nov 1683.
10. Emeline Hanse Hartje, b. 04 Nov 1685, New Amsterdam, NY; m. Johannes Veveelen, 02 Jan 1703.

**Geertie Lamberts J660**

**Birth** 6 Sep 1648 in New York, New York, New York

**Death** 29 Jul 1668

**Parents** Lambert Huybertsen Moll **K1319** (1595-1674) Tryntje Pieterse Van Couwenhoven **K1320** (1607-1689)

**Sibling** Marretje Lamberts Moll (1625-1679)

**Spouse** Hans Jacobszen **J659** (Harding) (1644-) - b.

**Children** Barbara Hanse **I330** (1666-1749)

**BIO:** Geertje Lambertse, Bapt. 6 sept 1648, New York, Married 29 July 1668, Hans Jacobsz Harding (=Harty) from Bern and she married Hans 29-Jul-1668.

**Johannes Meyer J661**

**Birth** 25 Feb 1651/2 in New Amsterdam, New York

**Death** 1699 in Tappan, Orange (now Rockland) Co., New York

**Parents** Jan Dirckszen Meyer **K1321** (1612-1700) Tryntje Andries Grevenraet **K1322** (1612-1677)

**Spouse** Annetje VanVorst **J662** (1655-1713) 13 JUN 1677 in New York, New York

**Children** Ide Meyer **I331** (1687-1763)

**All Children**

- Jan Meyer b: 1678 in New York, New York
- Catharine Meyer b: 1680 in New York, New York
- Ide Meyer b: 1682 in New York, New York
- Johannes Meyer b: 1684 in New York, New York
- Judith Meyer b: 1684 in New York, New York
- Ide Meyer b: 1687 in New York, New York
- Dirckje Meyer b: 1689 in New York, New York
- Hillegond Meyer b: 1689 in New York, New York
- Annetje Meyer b: 1692 in New York, New York
- Cornelis Meyer b: 1692 in New York, New York
- Elizabeth Meyer b: 1695 in Tappan, Orange (now Rockland) Co., New York
- Andries Meyer b: 1697 in Tappan, Orange (now Rockland) Co., New York

**Annetje VanVorst J662**

**Birth** 1655 in Ahasemus, Bergen, New Jersey

**Death** 13 Jan 1713 in Tappan, Orange, New York

**Parents** Ide VanVorst **K1323** (1630-1683) Hilletje Jans **K1324** (1633-1705)

**Spouse** Johannes Meyer **J661** (1651-1699)

**Children** Ide Meyer **I331** (1687-1763)

**BIO** Annetje Idens Van Vorst was the daughter of Ide Cornelieson Van Vorst and Hilletje Jans. Annetje Idens Van Vorst was born in 1655 at Of, Ahasymus, Bergen County, New Jersey. She married Johannes

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Jansen Meyer, son of Jan Dirckszen Meyer and Tryntje Andries Grevenraet, in Jun-1677 at Dutch Reformed Church, New York City, New York County, New York.

Annetje Idens Van Vorst was also known as Annetje Van Vorst. She was also known as Annatje Idse Van Voorst. She was also known as Annatje Van Vorst.

**Jan Van Dalsen J663**



**Birth** 31 Jan 1668 in Haarlem, Haarlem, Noord-Holland, Netherlands

**Death** 1718 in Tappan, Rockland, New York

**Parents** Jan Willemse Van Dalssen (1641-) Elisabeth Janse VanGerven ()

**Spouse** Annatje J Van Raesveldt **J664 J676** (1662-1744)

**Children**

- Geertruyt Van Dalsen **I332** (1693-1693)
- Elisabeth I338 (1690-1733)

**BIO** – See **J675** for deail

**Annatje J Van Raesveldt J664**



**Birth** 1662 in Amsterdam

**Death** 2 Jan 1744 in New York

**Parents**

**Spouse** Jan Van Dalsen **I663 J675** (1668-1718)

**Children**

- Geertruyt VanDalsen **I332** (1693-1693)
- Elisabeth I338 (1690-1733)

**BIO** – See **J676** for deail

**Lammert Ariaensen Smidt J669**



**Birth** 30 Dec 1655 in Tuil, Neerijnen, Gelderland, Netherlands

**Death** 1750 in Tappen, Orange, New York

**Parents** Adriaen Lamberts Smeets **K1337** (1625-1702) Dirckje Cornelis **K1338** (1630-1681)

**Spouse** Margrietje Blauvelt **J670, J678** (1661-1729)

**Children**

- Gerrit Smith **I335** (1685-1750)
- Cornelius Smidt **I339** (1691-)

Lambert Ariaensen Smith resided at at Stuyvesant's Bouwerie. He and **Marretje Gerrits Blauvelt** founders of the Tappen Church and he was its first Elder. Lambert Ariaensen Smith was also known as Lammert Adriaensen Smith. He was also known as Ariaen Lambertsen Smidt. He was baptized on 30 December 1655 at Tuil, Gelderland, Netherlands. He was baptized on 11 October 1656 at Dutch Reformed Church, Tuil Gelderland, Netherlands. He was the son of **Adriaen Lamberts Smeets** and **Dirckske Cornelis. Lambert Ariaensen Smith** immigrated in 1663; in the "*Roosenboom*" (Rosetree) with his parents, four sisters and one brother. He resided at at Flatbush, Kings County, New York, circa 1664. He married Marretje Gerrits Blauvelt, daughter of Gerrit Hendricksen and Maritje Lambertse Moll, on 9 April 1682 at Dutch Reformed Church, New York City, New York County, New York. On 1687 took the Oath of Allegiance.

Lambert Ariaensen Smith resided at at Tappan, Rockland County, New York, circa 1704. On 1704 served on a Committee to examine the public accounts of the County.

On 1704 acquired 248 acres near what is now Orangeburg, NY.

He was a blacksmith. On 1721 acquired 648 acres.

On 1729 he is one of the five men who gave 97 acres of land to the Church. He died after 1750. Lambert, his brother and father were **Tappan patentees**.



**Lammert Ariaensen Smidt** - Source: Genealogical and family history of southern New York and the Hudson River Valley By Cuyler Reynolds, William Richard Cutter - Pages 1139-1141

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Among the pioneer settlers of America none occupied a more important position than the smith whose skill supplied all nails used in construction and nearly every implement employed in the development of the various industries. There were many who came from England, bearing this name, which was assumed as a patronymic by many people of the old world. The family herein traced descended from a Dutch immigrant, and does not seem to have adopted a surname until about the third generation as is the case with most people of that origin in this state. Among the most distinguished descendants of this name was the noted scholar and philanthropist, Gerrit Smith, who was born in Madison county. In or near the city of Tiel, on the Rhine in the Netherlands, lived early in the seventeenth century one Lambert, a smidt. He was born not later than 1605, and probably considerably earlier. His two sons, Adriaen L. and Cornelius, appear on the early records of New Netherlands and were the founders of the family in America.

(I) Adriaen Lambertsen Smidt, with his wife and six children, and his nephew, Jacob Hendrix, embarked in the good ship "De Rooseboom" (The Rosetree), Captain Pieter Reyersz Van der Beets, early in 1663, and reached New Amsterdam on March 15, 1663. A close study of the church records of that period has revealed the names of four of these children, namely: Cornelius Adriaensen, Cathalina Adriaensen, Willemetje Adriaensen and Lambert Adriaensen. He was probably like his father, a smith by trade, and among the original purchasers from the Indians of a tract in the Tappan patent, and for some time lived there. He disposed of his interest in the purchase some time prior to 1704.

(II) Lambert Adriaensen Smidt resided at Tappan in 1695, and seems to have been one of the leading men in the little community, taking a deep interest in the work of the Tappan church, and served as an elder of the church. He was still living in 1750 and must have been at least ninety years old. The records of the Tappan church show the baptism of Lambert Adriaensen, January 30, 1714. He married, in New York, Margrietje Garretse Blauvelt, baptized March 27, 1670, in New York, daughter of Gerrit Hendryckson and his wife, Marie Lamberts, the latter a daughter of Lambert Huybertson Moll, of Bushwick (see Blauvelt). They had children baptized in New York: Marritje, July 25, 1683; Gerrit, mentioned below; Adriaen; Cornelius, November 10, 1689, died young; Cornelius, November, 1691. Those baptized at Tappan: Dirckje, October 24, 1695; Tryntje, January 19, 1697; Abraham, October 13, 1703; Lena, July 16, 1706.

(III) Gerrit Smidt, eldest son of Lambert A. and Margrietje G. (Blauvelt) Smidt, was baptized November 15, 1685, in New York City, and settled at Tappan, where he was admitted to the church in 1708, and later served as deacon and elder. This region was then a part of Orange county, and he was a member of the militia company of that county in 1715. He was a smith by occupation, and last appeared on the record in 1750. A number of his children were baptized at Hackensack, New Jersey. He built a warehouse at Greenbush (now Blauveltsville), which was torn down during the revolution and afterward rebuilt by his descendant. He married, October 11, 1710, at Tappan, Brechtje Haring, daughter of Peter and Margaret (Bogart) Haring. The latter was a daughter of Jan Louwe Bogart, born 1630, and his wife Cornelia Everts. Peter Haring, born August 13, 1664, was a son of John Haring, who died December 7, 1683, and his wife, Margaret Cozine, born May 5, 1640. Gerrit Smidt had children baptized at Tappan; Lambert, died young; Lambert, January 30, 1714; Petrus, mentioned below. At Hackensack: Margrietje, born July 21, 1719, baptism recorded at both Tappan and Hackensack, August 2, of the same year; John Peterson, April 25, 1724; Arie, September 27, 1729; Brechtje, November 9, 1731; Gerrit, September 17, 1735.



(IV) Petrus Smidt, third son of Gerrit and Brechtje (Haring) Smidt, was born November 20, 1716, baptized January 15, 1717, at Tappan, and resided in that neighborhood until after 1753. He married at Tappan, Annetje Blauvelt, born August 29, 1716, baptized January 15, 1717, at Tappan, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Myiers) Blauvelt. She was living in 1785. Isaac Blauvelt, baptized April 24, 1692, was a son of Hendricksen Blauvelt (see Blauvelt II). The baptisms of three children of Petrus Smidt appear on the church records of Tappan, namely: Gerrit, mentioned below; Isaac, December 28, 1746; Brechtje, August 11, 1753.

(V) Gerrit (2) Smith, eldest child of Petrus and Annetje (Blauvelt) Smidt, was born June 15, 1743, baptized June 19, at Tappan, and resided at Greenbush, Orange county, New York. He was a private in the Second Orange County Militia Regiment, under Colonel A. Hawk Hay. He married Wytje Lent, baptized July 29, 1750, daughter of Adolph Lent, born 1703, who was a descendant in the third generation of Abram Rycken, who was an early resident of New Netherlands, and his wife, Geertje Hendricks. Ryck Abrahamsen Van Lent, son of Abram Rycken, married Catrina Harekse Sybontsen, and they were the parents of Abraham Lent, born March 10, 1674, died February 4, 1746, married, December 24, 1698, Anna Katrina Meyer, baptized March 12, 1677, died July 21, 1762, and they were the parents of Adolph Lent, above mentioned. Anna K. Meyer was a daughter of Adolph Meyer, married, April 29, 1671, Maria, daughter of Johannes Verveelen, born about 1616.

(VI) Peter Smith, son of Gerrit and Wytje (Lent) Smith, was baptized November 15, 1768, at Greenbush, died August 27, 1818, at Utica, New York. He married February 4, 1792, at Warrensburg, New York, Elizabeth Livingston, born May 18, 1773, daughter of Colonel James and Elizabeth (Simpson) Livingston, descended from Rev. John Livingston, and his wife Janet Fleming. Their son, Lieutenant Robert Livingston, born about 1663, died April 20, 1725. He married August 26, 1697, Margarita Schuyler, born January 2, 1672, daughter of Captain Philip Pieterse Schuyler, who died March 9, 1684. He married, December 12, or 22, 1650, Margareta Van Slichtenhorst, the latter a daughter of

Brant Arentse Van Slichtenhorst, who died about 1668. Lieutenant Robert Livingston was the father of John Livingston, baptized March 6, 1709, at Albany, died 1791, at Stillwater, married, September 6, 1739, Catherine Ten Broeck, baptized September 4, 1715, died April 6, 1801, at Albany. She was a daughter of Dirck Ten Broeck and his wife Margarita Cuyler, the former descended from Major Dirck Wesselse Ten Broeck, born December 18, 1638, died September 18, 1717, and his wife Christyne Van Buren. John Livingston was the father of Colonel James Livingston, whose daughter became the wife of Peter Smith, as above noted.

(VII) Peter Shenandoah Smith, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Livingston) Smith, was born June 6, 1795. He married Anna Van Bushkirk Prentice, born 1809, daughter of Rev. Joseph and Sally (Morgan) Prentice, a descendant in the six generation from Captain Thomas Prentice, born 1621, died July 6, 1710. His son, Thomas (2) Prentice, was the father of Samuel Prentice, whose son, Joseph Prentice, married Mary Wheeler and had Manasseh Prentice, born July 22, 1749, in Preston, Connecticut, whose son, Rev. Joseph Prentice, was the father of Peter S. Smith's wife, as above noted.

(VIII) Gerrit Henry Smith, son of Peter Shenandoah and Anna V. B. (Prentice) Smith, was born in 1834. He married Marie Antoinette Fitz Hugh, daughter of William Hughes and Marie Antoinette (Hughes) Fitz Hugh. She was descended from Henry Fitz Hugh, of Bedfordshire, England, whose son, Colonel William Fitz Hugh, had a son, George Fitz Hugh, whose son, Colonel William Fitz Hugh, was the father of Lieutenant William Fitz Hugh, born October 1, 1761, died December 28, 1839. He married Amte Hughes, born 1771, and they were the parents of William Hughes Fitz Hugh, born 1792, died March, 1857. He married, March 10, 1818, Marie Antoinette Hughes, daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Holker) Hughes. Samuel Hughes was a son of Colonel Dwight Hughes, born 1730, son of Barnabas Hughes, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

(IX) Gerrit (3) Smith, son of Gerrit Henry and Marie Antoinette (Fitz Hugh) Smith, was born December 11, 1859, at Hagerstown, Maryland.

### **Margrietje Gerrits Blauvelt J670**

**Birth** 25 Sep 1661 in New York, New York

**Death** 1729 in Tappen, Orange, New York

**Parents** Gerrit Hendricksen Blauvelt **K1339** (1620-1685) Marretje Lamberts Moll **K1340** (1625-1679)



#### **Siblings**

- Hendrick Gerritsen Blauvelt **J673** (1654-1712)
- Johannes Gerritsen Blauvelt (1659-1733)

**Spouse** Lammert A Smidt **J669, J677** (1655-1750)

#### **Children**

- Gerrit Smith **I335** (1685-1750)
- Cornelius Smidt **I339** (1691-)

**BIO** Marretje Gerrits Blauvelt and Lambert Ariaensen Smith founders of the Tappen Church and he was its first Elder. Marretje Gerrits Blauvelt was also known as Maria Blauvelt. She was also known as Margrietje Hendricksen. She was also known as Margarietje Gerrotse Blauvelt. She was baptized on 25 September 1661 at Dutch Reformed Church, New York City, New York County, New York. She was the daughter of Gerrit Hendricksen and Maritje Lambertse Moll. Marretje Gerrits Blauvelt married Lambert Ariaensen Smith, son of Adriaen Lamberts Smeets and Dirckske Cornelis, on 9 April 1682 at Dutch Reformed Church, New York City, New York County, New York.

**Source (6):** [Blauvelt Family Genealogy by Louis L. Blauvelt, published in 1956 – A comprehensive compilation of the descendents of Gerrit](#)

(10) **MARGRIETJE GERRETSE** was baptised in the New York Dutch Church on September 25th., 1661. On April 9th., 1682, she married Lambert Ariaensen (Smith) in New York. He was the son of Ariaen Lambertsen and Dirckje Cornelise, born in Thuyt in the Province of Gelderlandt in the Netherlands, December 30th., 1655. Lambert came to America, with his parents and five other children, on the ship Roosenboom, in 1663. They first settled near what is now Flatbush, in Brooklyn, but in 1679 they moved to Stuyvesant's Bouwerie in Manhattan Island. He was one of the Tappan patentees with his father and brother Cornelius. He and Margrietje were among the eleven founders of the Tappan church, and he was the first elder of the Church. He too was one of the five original patentees who, under date of October 13th., 1729, gave the 97 acres of land to the Church.

In the division of the patent lands in 1704 he acquired 248 acres in the vicinity of what is now Orangeburg, N.Y., and later he acquired an additional 648 acres, in 1721. He took the Oath of Allegiance in 1687, and in 1704 we find that he was appointed by the Court on a committee to examine the public accounts of the County. He was still living as late as 1750.

Margrietje, with her brother Hendrick, was a witness of her father's will in 1683. She apparently died prior to 1729, most certainly before 1731 for in that year Lambert conveyed real estate, "free of dower", and without her signature.

The children of Lambert Ariaensen and Margrietje Gerretse (10) were:—

49 Marretje, bapt. N.Y.D.C., July 25, 1683.

- 50 Gerrit, bapt. N.Y.D.C., Nov. 15, 1685.
- 51 Arie, born Sept. 25, 1687, family Bible, George H. Budke.
- 52 Cornelius, bapt. N.Y.D.C., Nov. 10, 1689, died young.
- 53 Cornelius, bapt. N.Y.D.C., Nov. 1, 1691.
- 54 Maria, born \_\_. \_\_. \_\_, family Bible, George H. Budke.
- 55 Dirkje, bapt. Tap. #16, Oct. 24, 1695.
- 56 Tryntje, bapt. Tap. #30, Jan. 19, 1697.
- 57 Abram, born Sept. 22, 1703, bapt. Tap. #78, Oct. 13, 1703.
- 58 Lena, born July 16, 1706, bapt. Tap. #105, Oct. 16, 1706.

### **Pieter Haring J671**

**Birth** 13 Aug 1664 in New York

**Death**

**Parents** Jan Peterse Haring **K1341** (1633- ) Margaret Cozine **K1342** (-)

**Spouse** Margaret Bogart **J672** (1666-1713)

**Children** Brechje Haring **I336** (1692- )

**BIO** Peter Janszen Haring m: 14 Dec 1687 at Harlem Grietje/**Margrietje Jans Bogert** (aft. 1672 Bedford, Long Island, NY - ?) He had inherited the Haring farmstead in the Bowery at age 23; he and Grietje were among the first patentees to re-settle by 1687 on the Tappan Patent. In that year, in Tappan, he signed an oath of allegiance to the King. Peter chose a tract just to the south of his brother Abraham, an area that would become Norwood and Harrington Park, NJ. On 28 October 1694 Peter Haring and Grietje Bogert his wife were received by the Tappan Dutch Reformed Church. In 1701 Peter was elected, for the first of several terms, by freemen and householders of Orange County as a member to the General Assembly of the Province of New York, where his voting record was consistently against the crown. He later became Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Orangetown.

### **Margrietje Jans Bogart J672**

**Birth** 1666 in Bedford, Queens, New York,

**Death** 1713 in Tappan, Rockland, New York

**Parents** Jan Louwe Bogart **K1343** (1630- ) Cornelia Everts **K1344** (-)

**Spouse** Peter Haring **J671** (1664- )

**Children** Brechje Haring **I336** (1692- )

**Bio** Also known as Margaret/ Grietje/ Margrietje - Bogert/ Bogart

### **Hendrick Gerritsen Blauvelt J673**

**Birth** 30 Sep 1654 in New York, New York

**Death** 1712 in America, Horst, Limburg, Netherlands

**Parents** Gerrit Hendricksen Blauvelt **K1345** (1620-1685) Marretje Lamberts Moll **K1346** (1625-1679)

**Siblings**

- Johannes Gerritsen Blauvelt (1659-1733)
- Margrietje Blauvelt **J670** (1661-1729)

**Spouse** Marretje Waldron **J674** (1652-1691)

**Children** Joseph H Blauvelt **I337** (1687-1733)

**Bio: Bapt.** N.Y.D.C., September 30, 1654. (Son of Gerrit Hendrickszen Blauvelt & Marretje Lamberts Moll)



"Hendrick Gerretse Blauvelt was born in New York, and baptized in the New York Dutch Church September 30, 1654. On September 20, 1673 he married **Marretje Waldron**, (N.Y.D.C.). She was the daughter of **Joseph Waldron** and **Annetje Daniels** and was born supposedly in New York in 1652. "Though not one of the original Patentees, he apparently took up residence on the Patent with the earliest settlers in 1683, although all of his children, with one exception, we know were baptized in New York. He most certainly took the Oath of Allegiance in Orange County in 1687, and he and his wife were received into the Tappan Church on October 23, 1695.

"He served on the first Grand Jury in Orange County in 1703, and was the tax collector in 1704. In 1709 he purchased fifty acres of land at what is now Orangeburg, NY for approximately \$40.00, and here he built a

stone house just west of the old Clausland Burying Ground. It was still standing as late as 1935. "We do know that he was listed in the census of 1712."

Cornelius – G85  
Johannes – H169  
Joseph – I 337  
Hendrick – J673

There are two children from Gerrit in our lineage; Hendrick Gerretse and Margrietje Gerretse Blauvelt:

**(7) HENDRICK GERRETSE BLAUVELT** was born in New York, and baptised in the New York Dutch Church [Source\(6\)](#):

September 30th., 1654. On September 20th., 1673 he married Marretje Waldron, (N.Y.D.C.). She was the daughter of Joseph Waldron and Annetje Daniels and was born supposedly in New York in 1652.

Though not one of the original patentees, he apparently took up his residence on the Patent with the earliest settlers in 1683, although all of his children, with one exception, we know were baptised in New York. He most certainly took the Oath of Allegiance in Orange County in 1687, and he and his wife were received into the Tappan Church on October 23rd., 1695.

He served on the first Grand Jury in Orange County in 1703, and was the tax collector in 1704. In 1709 he purchased fifty acres of land at what is now Orangeburg, N.Y. for £16, (\$40.00), and here he built a stone house, just west of the old Clausland Burying Ground. It was still standing as late as 1935.

We do not know when he or his wife died, or where they were buried, but we do know that he was listed in the census of 1712.

#### **Marretje Waldron J674**



Many

**Birth** 1652 in Holland, Reusel-de Mierden, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands

**Death** 19 Mar 1691 in Harlem, New York

**Parents** Joseph Waldron **K1347** (1620-1663) Annetje Daniels **K1348** (1623-1688)

**Spouse** Hendrick G Blauvelt **J673** (1654-1712)

**Children** Joseph H Blauvelt **I337** (1687-1733)

**Waldron COA: BIO: [Source\(6\)](#):**

**The children of Hendrick (7) and Marretje Waldron were:—**

17 Marretje, bapt. N.Y.D.C., Sept. 8, 1674. Died in infancy.

18 Marretje, bapt. N.Y.D.C., Oct. 11, 1676.

19 Jan, bapt. N.Y.D.C., Jan. 22, 1679.

20 Harmanus, bapt. N.Y.D.C., April 3, 1681.

21 Gerrit, bapt. N.Y.D.C., Jan. 10, 1683.

22 Annetje, bapt. N.Y.D.C., June 14, 1685.

23 Joseph, bapt. N.Y.D.C., Nov. 20, 1687.

24 Abraham, bapt. N.Y.D.C., March 2, 1690.

25 Isaac, bapt. N.Y.D.C., April 24, 1692.

26 Daniel,

(William Nelson, in his History of Paterson, also gives a child Hendrick, but I feel sure this is an error.)



## First Generation

### (1) Gerrit Hendricksen de blau boer.

Early in November of 1637 two little ships sailed from Gottenburg in Sweden, the "Fogel Grip" and the "Kalmer Nyckel". They were bound for the "New World" where a Swedish colony was to be established under the direction of Pieter Minuet, former governor of the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam.

A terrific storm swept the North Atlantic that winter. It nearly wrecked the two small crafts, and they were forced to put in at the Texal, in the Netherlands, for refitting and repairs.

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer had acquired, by grant from the West India Company, a vast tract of land, approximately 1,400,000 acres, on the banks of the Hudson River, in the New Netherlands, in the vicinity of what is now the city of Albany. This he was endeavoring to colonize, and he now had six colonists, and some much needed stores which he wished to send over. He had long known Pieter Minuet, and on the strength of this friendship he induced Pieter to take these people and supplies on board to be delivered at New Amsterdam, and from there to be transported by such means as offered up the Hudson to Rensselaerwick.

The little ships were again ready to sail on December 20th., but the bad weather continued, and on the 29th. Van Rensselaer wrote his cousin, Wouter Van Twiller, then the governor of the New Netherlands—"This uncertain weather and the tarrying of my people make me so stupid that I hardly know what I am doing".

Finally, on December 31st., the "Kalmer Nyckel" set sail on her long and weary journey across the Atlantic, bearing Van Rensselaer's six passengers. One of these was a Dutch boy known only as Gerrit Hendricksen, (Gerrit, son of Hendrick). Van Rensselaer said this boy was a shoe maker by trade, and for various reasons we believe him to have been the son of a Hendrick Gerryts and his wife Geertje, or Grietje, and to have

been baptised in the old cathedral in Deventer, Province of Overyssel, on April 9th., 1620.

It apparently was late in March when Gerrit and his companions were finally put ashore in New Amsterdam, and started on the last lap of their journey up the North River to Rensselaerwick, where Gerrit was supposed to be employed in the cultivation of tobacco "under Albert Andriessen, if it (the planting) has succeeded well, otherwise with the farmers".

The records of Rensselaerwick show that Gerrit was employed there from April 2nd., 1638 until April 2nd.,

1641, at wages ranging from the equivalent of \$16.00 to \$40.00 a year.

Of Gerrit's movements from the time when he faded from the records of Rensselaerwick to May 1646 we know not a thing, but it seems quite obvious that he retraced his steps back to New Amsterdam, and employed at least a part of his time in a successful courtship, for, under date of May 7th., 1646, we find this entry in the records of the New York Dutch Church—"Gerrit Hendrickszen, j.m. van Deventer, en Marie Lambertse, j.d. uyt N. Nederld". (Gerrit Hendricksen, young man from Deventer, and Marie Lamberse, young daughter out of New Netherlands.)

Marie, or Marretje as she usually appears in the records, was the daughter of a hard headed, hard drinking, hard fisted, but withal a hard working and prosperous ship builder on Manhattan Island, named Lambert Huybertsen Moll, who lived at what is now 253 Pearl St., New York City, and who, in spite of his failings, seems to have been a public spirited citizen and a man of considerable importance in the little community.

If we believe the church record statement that Marretje was "out of", (born in) the New Netherlands, she must have been one of the first white children born on Manhattan Island, for it is safe to assume that she was at least sixteen years of age at the time of her marriage in 1646. That would make her birth not later than 1630. I rather question this, for I fail to find any mention of her father in the records prior to 1641.

On December 6th., 1646, over the signature of Willem Kieft, Gerrit received a grant of 25 morgens of land, (approximately 50 acres) on Manhattan Island. This farm, or bouwerie, was of irregular shape, but roughly it extended from what is now the Bowery, east to Avenue B, and from a little below the present Houston Street, north to about the middle of Tompkins Square, although the frontage on the "Bouwerie Lane" was only from First to Fourth Streets.

Gerrit had good neighbors, for later the land on either side of his farm was owned by no less a person than Director Pietrus Stuyvesant, the governor of the New Netherlands. It was Pietrus who built a small chapel on his farm where St. Mark's Church now stands, and we have reason to believe that some of Gerrit's children were baptised in this chapel.

On May 13th., 1654 Gerrit's grant was converted into a fee, and under date of May 3rd., 1664, he also received a grant for a stretch of meadow land extending to the East River.



Source(6):

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FIRST GENERATION

Valentine's Manuel tells us that in 1663 Gerrit had a home site, or town house, on Broadway six and four-fifths rods south of the present Maiden Lane. I doubt if he owned this, for I have failed to find anything to indicate his possession of it.

During the next forty years we find little concerning Gerrit. There are a few references to him in the sale of lands adjoining his, and he makes his quite regular appearance in the records of the New York Dutch Church at the baptism of his children, and occasionally as a sponsor at the christening of a child of someone else. Apparently he was just a plain, unassuming citizen going quietly about his own business of making a modest living for himself and his increasing family.

After bearing thirteen children Marretje passed to her reward, some time between September 8th., 1674 and October 22nd., 1679; for on the former date she and Gerrit were witnesses at the baptism of their first grandchild, and on the latter date Gerrit took unto himself a second wife, in the person of Josyntje Janse, widow of Pieter Wesselzen. By her he had two more children.

On November 28th., 1683, Gerrit, "lying sick in bed, but of perfect sound mind and memory", made his last will and testament. That he did not survive too long after that is shown by the fact that on March 4th., 1685, Josyntje took unto herself a third husband, in the person of one Anthony Sarley.

The children of Gerrit (1) and Marretje Lambertse Moll were:--

- 2 Hendrick, bapt. N.Y.D.C., Aug. 9, 1648. Died in infancy.
  - 3 Grietje, bapt. N.Y.D.C., Oct. 9, 1650. Died in infancy.
  - 4 Grietje, bapt. N.Y.D.C., Dec. 24, 1651. Died in infancy.
  - 5 Lisbeth, bapt. N.Y.D.C., Dec. 8, 1652. Died in infancy.
  - 6 Lambert, bapt. N.Y.D.C., Sept. 7, 1653. Died in infancy.
  - 7 Hendrick, bapt. N.Y.D.C., Sept. 30, 1654.
  - 8 Huybert, bapt. N.Y.D.C., May 13, 1657.
  - 9 Johannes, bapt. N.Y.D.C., April 9, 1659.
  - 10 Margrietje, bapt. N.Y.D.C., Sept. 25, 1661.
  - 11 Abraham, bapt. N.Y.D.C., June 17, 1663.
  - 12 Isaacq, bapt. N.Y.D.C., Jan. 27, 1666.
  - 13 Maria, bapt. N.Y.D.C.,  
Jan. 28, 1668.
  - 14 Marretje, bapt. N.Y.D.C.,  
March 26, 1670.
- } { Which of these  
died young? See  
13 & 14 in second  
generation.

The children of Gerrit (1) and Josyntje Janse were:--  
15 Lysbeth, bapt. N.Y.D.C., July 17, 1680.  
16 Pieter, bapt. N.Y.D.C., Aug. 30, 1682. This child I think also died young. He certainly does not appear in subsequent records with the Blauvelt name. I do find two or three Pieter Gerretsens, but the sponsors at the baptisms of their children do not seem to indicate relationship with this family.

## **Blauvelt – Second Generation and Tappan Patent**

Source(6):

### **Second Generation**

#### **The Tappan Patent and Church.**

To write a genealogy of the Blauvelt family without telling something about the Tappan Patent and the Tappan Church would be like building a house without a foundation. Even though Gerrit Hendricksen, the progenitor of the family, never saw Tappan, the Patent lands may well be termed the birth place of the Blauvelt family in America. I have yet to find a person with the Blauvelt name in the United States or Canada, who, though I may be unable to reconstruct his family tree, does not stem from the Blauvelts of that part of Rockland County, N.Y. and Bergen County, N.J. that was contained within the area of the Tappan Patent.

For that reason, before we go into the history of the children of Gerrit Hendricksen, something must be said about the Tappan Patent.

We will be brief, however, for the subject has been dealt with in detail, and more ably than I could do it, by Mr. George H. Budke in the *Rockland Record*, (1930, 1931-2, 1940); by Dr. Frank B. Green, in his *History of Rockland County*, (1886); by the Rev. David Cole, in his *History of Rockland County*, (1884); by Judge Arthur S. Tompkins, in his *History of Rockland County*, and by W. Woodford Clayton in the *History of Bergen and Passaic Counties, N.J.*, (1882).

In 1682, under the leadership of Jan Pieterse (Haring), (who I mentioned in the Foreword as descending from Jan Haring of Hoorn Castle,) sixteen farmers united to purchase from the Tappan Indians a tract of land on the west bank of the Hudson River. They were Lambert Ariaensen (Smith), Cornelius Claesen (Cooper), Daniel de Clarke, Staats de Groot, Jan de Vries, Sr., Jan de Vries, Jr., Huybert Gerretse (Blauvelt) Johannes Gerretse (Blauvelt), Cozine Jansen Haring, Pieter Jansen Haring, Adriaen Lambertsen (Smith),

Cornelius Lambertsen (Smith), Claes Maunde, Gerrit Steynmets, Jan Stratemaker, and Iden van Vorst. At that time this land was supposed to be within the bounds of the Province of North Jersey, so application was made to Governor Phillip Carterett for permission to make such purchase.

Early in the spring of that year Jan Pieterse Haring, Adriaen Lambertsen (Smith) and Huybert Gerretse (Blauvelt), accompanied by one Samuel Edsel as an interpreter, made the journey up into the wilderness to negotiate with the Indians for the purchase. They probably sailed up the Hudson to what is now Piermont and

then journeyed, by Indian trail, overland to the place of meeting at the Indian village. Here they had a conference with Mense, Chief of the Tappans, regarding the purchase. How many such journeys were made it is hard to say, but it is quite likely that there were several, for the tract seems to have been explored and the bounds marked by the Indians themselves. Finally, on March 17th., 1682, (1681 old style) the bargain was made. The Indians agreed to sell the territory specified for-

“one hondred fathom whitt Sewant  
seaventy fyve fathom of blake sewant  
fiveteene guns  
fowre pistolls  
fiveteene blanketts  
sixeene Ceetles (kettles)  
one great Ceetle houldinge an anker of watter  
forwty yards of duffells  
ten yds of strouwater  
three made Coates  
eight greatt hows (hoes)  
eight small howes  
fowrty pounds powder  
fivety stones of lead  
ten shurts  
twelve pr of stokin  
one Cuttlas  
one tramell  
three wedges  
two ankers of rume  
fowree Caskes of beare  
fowrty knives  
two Coepers adses  
fiveteene exes (axes)”.

Half of this was then paid, the remainder to be received by the Indians when the deed was signed. On July 1st. 1682 the Indians representing the Tappan Tribe met the representatives of the patentees at Elizabeth, N.J., and, in the presence of Governor Carterett, the deal was closed and the deed signed by the marks of Mendwose, Aliaque, Anason, Micheramic, Memsche and Jan Klase, (the latter was so known to the whites, though his real Indian name was Towachkack).

It would seem that no charter or patent was issued at this time, because of the uncertainty of the boundary between the Provinces of North Jersey and New York.

Source(6):

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SECOND GENERATION

Jan Pieterse in all probability never took up residence on the Tappan Patent, for he died in December 1683, but it would seem that some of the patentees did settle there and begin to improve the land during that year.

On February 2nd. 1685 Margaretje Cozine, widow of Jan Pieterse (Haring), married Daniel de Clark, and he seems to have taken over the leadership of the Tappan patentees which, until his death, had been exercised by Haring. Indeed, according to Mr. Budke, the patentees were frequently referred to as Daniel de Clark & Company, and it was Daniel who in 1700 built the house at Tappan known as Washington's Headquarters.

On September 17th., 1685 the inhabitants of Tappan and "Haverstroo" were summoned to appear before the Governor and Council of the Province of New York with their "writings and patents". In accordance with this, on October 8th., 1685, Pieter Jansen "Harre", "Tebart" (Huybert) Gerretsen (Blauvelt), and Daniel Clark did so appear; and again on October 13th. All of the patentees, except Jan de Vries, Jr., seem to have assembled before the Council. No patent was issued, however, until March 17th., 1686-7, when the document here shown was issued over the signature of Thomas Dongan, Governor, etc., of the Province of New York. For those who care to read it, the full text of this document, with its quaint verbage, may be found on page 40, Vol. II of the Rockland Record, or in Coles' History of Rockland County, on page 197.

About seven years later, on October 24th., 1694, eleven persons were gathered together to organize the Tappan Reformed Dutch Church. They were—

Lambert Ariaensen (Smith) and his wife Margaretje Gerretse (Blauvelt)

Cornelius Jansen Haring and his wife Cathalyntje Flierboom,

Johannes Gerretse (Blauvelt)

Cozine Jansen Haring and his wife Maria Gerretse (Blauvelt)

Theunis Van Houten and his wife Tryntje Classen (Cooper)

Theunis Talman and his wife Breeche Janse Haring.

It will be noted that three of these were the children of Gerrit Handricksen, two were the husbands of Blauvelts and one was a sister-in-law, so it was somewhat of a family affair. Not only that, though the parents were not of the eleven founders, the very first entry in the baptismal register of the Tappan Church is the baptism of a child of Abraham Gerretse (Blauvelt) and Grietje Minne.

We have seen that two of the Tappan patentees were Johannes and Huybert Gerretse, sons of Gerrit Handricksen, and two others, Lambert Ariaensen (Smith) and Cozine Haring had married two of Gerrit's daughters. In fact, by purchase of the shares of other patentees, all of the surviving children of Gerrit, with the one exception of the daughter Elizabeth, child of the second marriage, became share-holders in the Patent and took up their residence thereon.





**Capt. Jan Van Dalsen J675**



**Birth** 31 Jan 1668 in, Harlem, Noord-Holland, Netherlands

**Death** Aug 1718 in Tappan, Rockland, New York

**Parents** Jan Willemse Van Dalssen (1641-) Elisabeth Janse Van Gerven (-)

**Spouse** Anna Van Raetsvelt **J664 J676** (1669-1744)

**Children**

- Anna Van Dalsen (1669-1744)
- Geertruyt Van Dalssen **I332**
- Elizabeth Van Dalsen **I338** (1690-1733)

**Harlem (city of New York): its origin and early annals:**

**Prefaced by home ...** By James Riker

*HISTORY OF HARLEM.*

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But the village plot was expanding and undergoing material changes. On their petition several of the inhabitants were allowed to extend their erven or house-lots, by taking in portions of the streets. For this they were charged from 10 to 15 gl. Two new erven were also laid out on the north side of the "Great Way," and since forming the Judah place. The one adjoining the river was sold to *Johannes Vermilye*, and that lying next to it, to *Robert le Maire*, each for 25 gl. The vacant land to the south of the village, north of lots 1, 2, 3, Van Keulen's Hook, and reserved to the town uses, was also encroached upon; and a triangular piece in the north-west corner, opposite the erven of Karstens and Cresson (taking its form from the course of the creek), was sold at the above price to *Jan Gerritsen de Vries*, who built upon and fenced it.\*

\* This was he later known as Capt. Jan Gerritsen van Dalsen, anc. of the *Dolsens* of Orange Co. The family was from Dalsen, or Dalsen, a village near Zwolle, in Overijssel, but Jan, by chance born in Friesland, was distinguished as *de Vries*, the Friesan or Frieslander; the child's pet name having clung to him up to manhood. The Dutch were much addicted to this mode of designation, and to the use of nicknames of all sorts.

*HISTORY OF HARLEM.*

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Other Westphalians found their way to Harlem, as Hendrick Karstens, from Oldenburg, whose sons were called Boch, or Bouck; Jan Terbosch, from Tellust, or Delmenhorst, whose descendants are numerous; and Jan Meynderts, from Jever, in Oldenburg, and the father-in-law of Barent Waldron. Kier Wolters, the Kiersen ancestor, who had lived at Gees and at Aernhout, two obscure villages in the "Groot Veenen," or desert-like fens of Drenthe, came out via Amsterdam; as did also our Benson ancestor, who was originally from Groningen. From Workum, on the coast of Freisland, came Captain Jan Gerritsen De Vries, or Van Dalsen, progenitor of the Dolsen family, of Orange County, whose blood may be traced in those of Waldron, Kiersen and Meyer.

Capt. Jan Van Dalsen cont.

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HISTORY OF HARLEM.

Johannes Myer, b. 1671, m. Tryntie, dr. of Capt. Jan van Dalsen,\* and became a large landholder; his first acquisition being a share of Lot No. 4, in the Div. of 1691, drawn in

\* Capt. JAN GERRITSEN VAN DALSEN, elsewhere called *de Vries* (see pp. 103, 263), was a ship carpenter, and m., 1660, at New Amsterdam, Grietie, dr. of Teunis Cray. After the Dutch lost N. Y. he lived somewhere in New England; there his dr., Mrs. Kiensen, was b. But coming, 1667, to H— for the inducement, possibly, see p. 348—he put up a house, and built one or more vessels here. In 1670 he sold his place to Resolved Waldron, but subsequently owned another, and appears among the erf-holders, 1681–83, having his home here, and sailing an “open boat” out of N. Y. While thus engaged he is noticed as follows in the Council minutes, Jan. 28, 1684: “John de Vries desired that he might have some land at Harlem. They of Harlem said he formerly had land and sold it; he said he bought it; they said it was given to him, and he was obliged to sell it (if he parted with it) to no stranger. He, not being able to produce any witness or writing of said purchase, it was agreed by those of Harlem to give him a piece of ground, for him and his children; provided that he should not sell it, but for want of heirs it should relapse to the township.” After this he and Kiensen got a lease of the Great Maize Land. See p. 459. Capt. Van Dalsen subscribes to Do. Selyns’ salary in 1685 and ’6, and was living in 1692. His chn. (omitting the first two, who d. y.) were, Teunis, b. 1664; Gerritje 1667, m. Jan Kiensen; Annetie, 1669, m. Joh. Waldron; Peter, 1671; Tryntie, 1674, m. Joh. Meyer; Jacob, 1679; Lysbet, 1682; Jannetie, 1685.

Teunis van Dalsen, in an obituary published at the time of his death, is stated to have been “the first male person born in this city (N. Y.) after it was ceded to the English by the Dutch;” and with this the family tradition accords. He lived at H. when he m. Sarah, dr. of Capt. Joh. Vermilye, in the fall of 1696, having, on May 21, preceding, bought No. 8 of the New lots from Joost Van Oblinus. This he sold, Jan. 1, 1701, to Barent and Joh. Waldron, for 1070 gl.; in 1721 was a farmer at Mamaroneck, in Westchester, but removed to Goshen, Orange Co., where he d., Aug. 30, 1766, æ. 102 yrs. The Dolsens of that county are his descendants. They were great Whigs in the Revolution, and from them *Dolsentown* takes its name. See *Eager’s Orange Co.*, p. 412. We are not to confound with these the numerous Dolsens of Rockland and other counties, desc. of Jan van Dalsen, from Haarlem, Holland, who, bringing certificates from that place, with w., Anna van Raasvelt, joined the chh. in N. Y., Feb. 27, 1702. He d. ten or fifteen yrs. later at Tappan, where he had served as *woorleser*.



**Capt. Jan Van Dalsen cont.**

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HISTORY OF HARLEM.

Coeval with the church enterprise, was another looking to the opening of a new section of the township to the plough and husbandman, and to the ultimate increase of the town revenues. Midway of the long range of heights stretching from Moertje Davids Fly to Sherman's Creek, and not far below Fort Washington, was an Indian clearing known as the Great Maize Land. This was now leased to Capt. **Jan Gerritsen van Dalsen** and his son-in-law, **Jan** Kiersen, upon the following curious terms:

On this date, We the Constable and Magistrates hereby acknowledge to have consented and agreed in manner hereafter written. **Jan** Geritse **van Dalsen** and **Jan** Kiersen own and declare to have received from the aforesaid Constable and Magistrates, a piece of land named The Great Maize Land, belonging under the jurisdiction of New Haerlem; which aforesaid piece of land the before written **Jan** Gerritse **van Dalsen** and **Jan** Kiersen shall use, build and live upon, for the time of twelve successive years, to commence in the month of August of this year, 1686, and ending in the month of August, after the harvest is off; and the hirers shall be permitted the last years to sow two schepels of buckwheat and to plant a piece of maize (corn); also the lessees, for the first seven years, shall occupy it free, only each giving to the lessors a fat capon yearly, as an acknowledgment, and shall be obligated for the last five years to pay each year two hundred guilders in good wheat, rye, peas, or barley, at the market price; from each parcel the just fourth part to be given to God the Lord. The lessees shall be allowed to make an orchard, and at the end of their years, shall have the right of taking up half of the same, from the large fruit trees or the nursery; and the lessees shall be required to clear fourteen morgen of land in the first years, which will be two morgen yearly, and if the lessees shall have need of more land, the lessors shall be required to assign more land to the lessees, at the most convenient time; also is leased with the land a piece of meadow lying at the farthest point at the North River. So also the lessees are required to deliver up the buildings in good condition at the end of the years, as also to deliver the fencing of the land tight and sufficient. To the extent of fourteen morgen, the lessees shall be obligated to bear the ordinary town charges, but no extraordinary. The lessees shall be allowed to continue living on the aforesaid land till May of the last year, being the year 1699. The lessees shall have the liberty of removing, upon condition that they signify one year before, their intention to give up the lease. All thus performed and agreed to, and with our usual hand undersigned. Done at New Haerlem this 30th of March, 1686. [Signed by **Jan** Delamater, as Constable, Daniel Tournour, **Jan** Nagel, **Jan** Kiersen, and **Jan** Gerritsen **van Dalsen**, in the presence of **Jan** Tibout, Clerk.]

**Anna Van Raetsvelt J676**



**Birth** 1669 in Netherlands

**Death** 2 Jan 1744 in New York

**Parents**

**Spouse** Jan Van Dalsen **J663 J675** (1668-1718)

**Children**

- Anna Van Dalsen (1669-1744)
- Geertruyt Van Dalssen **I332**
- Elizabeth Van Dalsen **I338** (1690-1733)



**BIO:** Annatje Van Raesvekdt was born at Goes, Netherlands. She married Jan Van Dalssen, son of Jan Willemsz Van Dalssen and Elisabeth Janse Van Gerven, on 18-Sep-1689 at Dutch Reformed Church, Haarlem, Netherlands. Annatje Van Raesvekdt died on 2-Jan-1744.

She was known as either Anna or Annatje; Van Raesveldt /Van Raetsvelt/Roosevelt. She resided at at Goes, Netherlands, in 1689. She and Jan Van Dalssen they were admitted as members of the church at New York City, presenting a certificate of membership from the church at Haarlem, Holland at Dutch Reformed Church, New York City, New York County, New York, 27-Feb-1702.

**Children of Annatje Van Raesvekdt and Jan Van Dalssen:**

- Elizabeth Van Dalssen b. 3-May-1690, d. after 3-May-1690
- Elizabeth Van Dalssen+ **I338** b. 30-Sep-1691, d. after 1733
- Geertruyt Van Dalssen **I332** b. 7-Apr-1693 D. (?)
- Aeltje Van Dalsen+ b. 20-Mar-1695, d. 17-Jan-1744
- Johannes Van Dalssen b. 26-Sep-1696
- Willem Van Dalssen+ b. circa 1698, d. 17-Jul-1757

**Lammert Ariaensen Smidt J677**



**Birth** 30 Dec 1655 in Tuil, Neerijnen, Gelderland, Netherlands

**Death** 1750 in Tappen, Orange, New York

**Parents** Adriaen Lamberts Smeets **K1353** (1625-1702)

Dirckje Cornelis **K1354** (1630-1681)

**Spouse** Margrietje Blauvelt **J670, J678** (1661-1729)

**Children**

- Gerrit Smith **I335** (1685-1750)
- Cornelius Smidt **I339** (1691-)

**BIO:** See **J669** for Detail

**Margrietje Gerrits Blauvelt J678**



**Birth** 25 Sep 1661 in New York, New York

**Death** 1729 in Tappen, Orange, New York

**Parents** Gerrit Hendricksen Blauvelt **K1339** (1620-1685) Marretje Lamberts Moll **K1340** (1625-1679)

**Siblings**

- Hendrick Gerritsen Blauvelt **J673** (1654-1712)
- Johannes Gerritsen Blauvelt (1659-1733)

**Spouse** Lammert A Smidt **J669 J677** (1655-1750)

**Children**

- Gerrit Smith **I335** (1685-1750)
- Cornelius Smidt **I339** (1691-)

**BIO:** See **J670** for Detail

**Theunis Roelofse Van Houten J679**

**Birth** 16 Jun 1657 in Bergen, New Jersey

**Death** 27 Jul 1737 in Amersfoort, Kings, New York

**Parents** Roelof Cornelissen Van Houten **K1357** (1628-1672) Grietje Cornelse Van Ness **K1358** (1624-1689)

**Spouse** Tryntje Claesse Kuyper **J680** (1657-1734)

**Children** VROUTIE Van Houten **I340** (1692-1777)

**BIO:** Theunis Van Houten, son of Roelof and Gerritje (Van Nes) Van Houten, married in Bergen, N. J., December 23, 1677, Tryntje Kuyper (Treintje) from Minden, Holland. He removed to Rockland, and then Orange County, N. Y., but prior to that on June 8, 1689, as one of the Committee of Safety, signed the Commission of Jacob Leisler as "Captain of the Fort" at New York, and on August 16, 1689, signed as Commander-in-Chief.

He was commissioned justice for Orange County by Leisler, December 14, 1689, and in 1704 was appointed justice at Tappan. In the census of 1702, taken by himself as justice of the Peace, he, with wife Tryntje, have in their family one male, six females and one negro woman with her child.

The baptisms of the first six of his children were recorded in Bergen, N. J., but on October 24, 1694, he and his wife became members of the Dutch Church in Tappan, N. Y., and the remainder of their children were baptized there.

Issue: Gerritje, Roelof, Annetje, Klaes, Jannetje, Vrouwtje, Kornelia, Johannis, Vrouwtje, Elizabeth, Pietertje, Grietje, Grietje.

**References:**

- History of Rockland County, N. Y., pp. 113, 199, 251;
- Calendar of Colonial Mss. (Dutch), p. 115, (English) p. 740;
- History of Paterson, N. J., pp. 233-238;
- New York Record, Vol. 27, p. 186;
- Land Titles of Hudson County, N. J., p. 375;
- Harlem Register, p. 141;
- Isaac Kool Genealogy, pp. 78-80;
- New York Dutch Baptisms, Vol. 1, p. 168;
- Baptisms and Marriages of the Dutch Church, Tappan, N. Y.

**Tryntje Claesse Kuyper J680**

**Birth** 16 Sep 1657 in New York City, New York

**Death** 20 Aug 1734 in Piermont, Rockland, New York

**Parents** Claes Jansen Kuyper **K1359** (1619-1688) Annatje Cornelisse Vanvoorst **K1360** (1635-1725)

**Spouse** Theunis R Van Houten **J679** (1657-1737)

**Children** VROUTIE Van Houten **I340** (1692-1777)

**BIO:** Tryntje Kuyper, daughter of Claes Jansen and Anneke (Van Vorst) Kuyper, was baptized in the Dutch Church in New Amsterdam, September 16, 1657, and married in Bergen, N. J., Theunis Van Houten, on January 8, 1678. He died in Tappan, N. Y., July 27, 1737, and she August 20, 1734.

**References:**

- New York Dutch Marriages, p. 21;
- Land Titles of Hudson County, N. J., pp. 42, 345, 369, 403;
- Early Settlers of Kings County, N. Y., pp. 68, 359;
- New York Dutch Baptisms, Vol. 1, pp. 47, 52, 74, 94, 103, 111, 123, 133, 156;
- History of Paterson, N. J., p. 235;
- New York Record, Vol. 56, p. 261.

### **Jan Nagel J681**



**Birth** 1640 in Holland

**Death** 1689 in Harlem, New York

**Parents** Jan Nagel (1625-1657) Grietje Dircks (1630-1671)

**Spouse** Rebecca Waldron **J682** (1649-1719)

**Children** Barent Nagel **I341** (1671-1678)

**BIO** Jan Nagel was born in Holland about 1645, and having been a soldier in the West India Company up to the time of the surrender of New Amsterdam to the English in 1664, he quit the service and retired to Harlem in disgust, with the avowed intention to leave the country.

However, he remained but was slow in becoming reconciled to the English rule, and on August 27, 1670, he married Rebecca, daughter of Resolved **Waldron**, the latter having made over to him part of the De Vries house lot on June 2, 1670, for his home. On the day of the marriage, they appeared at the Stadt Huys in New York and "entered their bans of matrimony before his Honor the Mayor of the City, to be proclaimed at the usual time and place." The bans were entered on the same day in the register of the church in the fort.

**Rebecca Waldron**, daughter of Resolved and Rebecca (Hendricks) Waldron, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1649, and married first, August 27, 1670, Jan **Nagel**, who died in 1689, and on May 15, 1690, she married second, Jan Dyckman, then of Spuyten Duyvel, by whom she had two children.

Jan Nagel acquired considerable acreage in Harlem and at Spuyten Duyvel, and in 1675 was chosen Deacon in the Dutch Church, but owing to his dislike of the English government, his nomination for office was several times rejected by the Mayor's Court, but at length he was confirmed as Constable in 1677 and later served twice as Commissioner. He died in 1689 and in 1690 his widow married Jan Dyckman, and the marriage contract made at Harlem, May 12, 1690, says: "As it is found by the testament of Jan Nagel that his surviving children should receive the exact half of his estate, part of which is lying here at this dorp, and the other part at Spuyten Duyvel, but, as is thought, the part of the aforesaid estate lying at the dorp is the greater part; yet Rebecca Waldron assigns to her children by Jan Nagel, deceased, all that is situated and lying at this dorp."

**Issue:** Barent, Jannetie, Jan, Anna Catherina, Barent, Johannes, Jacobus, Debora, Resolved, William.

**From:** [http://www.surnameguide.com/hoffman/nagel\\_ancestry.htm](http://www.surnameguide.com/hoffman/nagel_ancestry.htm)

**References:**

History of Harlem, N. Y., pp. 267, 268, 612, 613, 615;

Dutch Baptisms at Hackensack, N. J., pp. 105, 112, 148; Marriages, p. 35;

New York and Tappan, N. Y., Dutch Baptisms

**Rebecca Waldron J682**



**Birth** 1649 in, Amsterdam, Noord-Holland, Netherlands

**Death** 1719 in Harlem, New York

**Parents**

- Resolved Waldron **K1363** (1610-1690)
- Rebecca Hendricks Koch **K1364** (1623-1653)

**Spouse** Jan Nagel **J681** (1640-1689)

**Children** Barent Nagel **I341** (1671-1678)



BIO: Jan Nagel was born in Holland about 1645, and having been a soldier in the West India Company up to the time of the surrender of New Amsterdam to the English in 1664, he quit the service and retired to Harlem in disgust, with the avowed intention to leave the country.

However, he remained but was slow in becoming reconciled to the English rule, and on August 27, 1670, he married Rebecca, daughter of Resolved Waldron, the latter having made over to him part of the De Vries house lot on June 2, 1670, for his home. On the day of the marriage, they appeared at the Stadt Huys in New York and "entered their bans of matrimony before his Honor the Mayor of the City, to be proclaimed at the usual time and place." The bans were entered on the same day in the register of the church in the fort.

Jan Nagel acquired considerable acreage in Harlem and at Spuyten Duyvel, and in 1675 was chosen Deacon in the Dutch Church, but owing to his dislike of the English government, his nomination for office was several times rejected by the Mayor's Court, but at length he was confirmed as Constable in 1677 and later served twice as Commissioner. He died in 1689 and in 1690 his widow married Jan Dyckman, and the marriage contract made at Harlem, May 12, 1690, says: "As it is found by the testament of Jan Nagel that his surviving children should receive the exact half of his estate, part of which is lying here at this dorp, and the other part at Spuyten Duyvel, but, as is thought, the part of the aforesaid estate lying at the dorp is the greater part; yet Rebecca Waldron assigns to her children by Jan Nagel, deceased, all that is situated and lying at this dorp."

Children by Rebecca Waldron and Jan Nagel:

1. **Barent I341,**
2. Jannetie,
3. Jan,
4. Anna Catherina,
5. Barent,
6. Johannes,
7. Jacobus,
8. Debora,
9. Resolved,
10. William.



### **Hendrick Kiersen J683**

**Birth** 1648 in Fordham, New Amsterdam / New York

**Death** in Fordham, Bronx, New York

**Parents** Kier Wolters **K1365** (1648-1724) Jannetye Jans **K1366** (1634-1668)

**Spouse** Metye Michielsens **J684** (1655-)

**Children** Sarah Kiersen **I342** (1682-1760)

**BIO:** b.1648 – [Source\(9\): Revised Histroy of Harlem \(City Of New York\) Its Orgin And Early Annals Home ... By James Riker](#)

Leaving Tourneur to perform his toilsome work of hewing, and good Vander Vin to make the best of his straitened circumstances,—for owing Gerrit Van Tright, of New York, merchant, “64 gl. 13 st. in beaver, 100 gl. 17 st. in sewant, and 2 pieces of eight in silver,” he was obliged, July 27th of this year, to mortgage his house and lot on the Beaver Graft, whence he derived a part of his support,—other matters now claim a notice.

Changing the lines on Van Keulen’s Hook was a fruitful cause of misunderstanding between adjoining owners during this and the preceding year. Hendrick Kiersen’s lease of the Tourneur lots had not yet expired. Pierre Cresson, who joined Tourneur on the west, summoned Kiersen to court, June 7, 1677, demanding that he should give up the strip of his land on which he had sowed. Kiersen said he had only used the land he had hired of Tourneur.

“The Honorable Court having maturely considered the case in question, and finding it to be a mistake general among the users and owners of these lots, consent and order that, as it is now sowed, it shall remain as it is till the crop is off the land; and that then each one shall plough and sow his land according to the last survey made and staked off by the sworn surveyor.”

\* Kier Wolters, the ancestor of the Kiersen and Kiers family, arrived here in 1657, as before noticed, from the Dutch county of Drenthe; coming via Amsterdam, to New Amstel on the Delaware, where he was reputed to be one of their ablest and best farmers. Two years later, flattering offers being made him, he came to New Amsterdam, and had the charge of Governor Stuyvesant’s bouwery. He took De Meyer’s farm at Harlem, in the fall of 1667, I believe, at 500 guilders rent per annum, and half the increase of the stock; and worked it for two seasons. Losing his wife, Jannetie Jans, he married, early in 1668, Lysbet, daughter of David Ackerman, removing the next year to Fordham, and there died, in 1670, as above stated. While at Harlem he was twice chosen an overseer. His children, so far as known, were Walter, Hendrick, Jan and Grietie, all born in Drenthe; Jannetie, born in New York, and Tjerck, of whom we only know that he joined the church at New York in 1674. Jannetie married, in 1672, Claes Jansen Van Hereningen, and Grietie married, in 1680, Willem Peersen, of New York. Hendrick Kiersen was born in 1648, at Giest, in Drenthe, and, in 1673, married Metje Michiels, daughter of Michiel Bastiaensen. He finally settled in Fordham; his children being Kier, born 1674; Michiel, born 1676; Jannetie, born 1680; Sarah, born 1682; Peter, born 1684; Maria, born 1687;

### **Metye Michielsens J684**

**Birth** 1655 in Leerdam, Leerdam, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands

**Death** in New York

**Parents** Michael Bastiaensen **K1367** (1620-1676)

**Spouse** Hendrick Kiersen **J683** (1648-)

**Children** Sarah Kiersen **I342** (1682-1760)

**BIO:**

Hendrick Kiersen was b. in 1648 at Giest, in Drenthe, and in 1673 m. Metje Michiels, dr. of Michiel **Bastiaensen**. He finally settled in Fordham; his chn. being *Kier*, b. 1674; *Michiel*, b. 1676; *Jannetie*, b. 1680; *Sarah*, b. 1682; *Peter*, b. 1684 (see p. 548); *Maria*, b. 1687; *Rachel*, b. 1693; *Hendrick*, b. 1696. Desc. have been called *Kiers*, and, we believe, *Kiese*. Jan Kiersen, who remained at Harlem, will be named in treating of the Patentees.

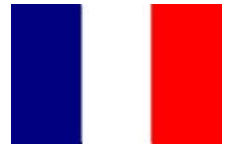
[Source\(9\):](#)



**Jan Aliee J685**



**Birth** 1665 in Artois, Pas-de-Calais, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France  
**Death** 16 March 1718 in Duck Creek Hundred, Kent, Delaware  
**Parents** Nicholas D Ailly **K1369** (1635-1700) Madame Tybout **K1370**  
(1633-1700)  
**Spouse** Susanna Laroe **J686** (1658-1708)  
**Children** Pieter Aliee **I343** (1685-1757)



**BIO:** Source **Friends of Bombay Hook, Inc. 2591 Whitehall Neck Road, Smyrna, DE 19977 Volume 16, No. 1 Winter 2005 By: Frank L. Rawling, Jr. - <http://www.friendsofbombayhook.org>**

Jans' father Nicholas D'Ailly was born in 1640 in France and married Madame Tybout. John was born in 1665 in Artois, France. In 1688, following the family's immigration to America, **Jan/John Aliee J685** married **Susanna LaRoe Helling J686**, a widow, and daughter of **Pierre LeRoux** and **Jeanne Guerin** in 1685 in Hackensack, New Jersey. He changed his name from John d'Allee to John or Jan Allee. John and Susanna had ten children, and they lived in several of the Dutch settlements in Essex and Bergen Counties, New Jersey.

In 1706 John purchased six hundred acres called *Woodstock Bower* on Dutch Neck in Kent County. Following Susanna's death, he married another widow, Maritie de Grave Terhuyne in 1709, and in 1710 he and his family moved to Kent County, Delaware. After moving to Delaware, John added to his land holdings. In 1711 he purchased a plantation known as *Islington*, adjacent to *Woodstock Bower* and located between Dawson's and Irons' Branches of Duck Creek. Later John bought *Pasture Point* and a tract at Beaver Dam Point. John's holdings were mostly tobacco plantations, although he also planted large apple and peach orchards.

John died in 1718 in Duck Creek Hundred, Kent County, Delaware, and his estate was divided among his children. His son, Abraham who was born in 1696 in Hackensack, inherited *Islington Plantation* on Dutch Neck, six hundred sixty acres of upland fields, woodlands, and brackish tidal marsh. It was on this land that Abraham built the Allee House in 1753.



*The Allee House At Bombay Hook*

Reference: [RootsWeb](#)

**Jan/John** married (1) **Susanna LaRoe (Helling) (J686)**, daughter of **Pierre LeRoux** and **Jeanne Guerin** in 1685 in Hackensack, New Jersey. Susanna was born on 9 Oct 1658 in Mannheim, Germany. She died in 1708 in Hackensack, New Jersey and was buried in the French burying ground.

Jan married (2) Maritie De Grave on 23 Sep 1709 in Hackensack Reformed Church, New Jersey.

### **Susanna Laroe J686**



**Birth** 9 Oct 1658 in Huguenot, Mannheim, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany

**Death** 1708 in Hackensack, Bergen, New Jersey

**Parents** Pierre Le Roux (1634-1672) Jeanne Guerin (1635-1664)

**Spouse** Jan Aliee J685 (1665-1718)

**Children** Pieter Aliee I343 (1685-1757)



**BIO** Jan married Susanna LaRoe Helling, a widow, and he changed his name from John d'Allee to John or Jan Allee. John and Susanna had ten children, and they lived in several of the Dutch settlements in Essex and Bergen Counties, New Jersey. In 1706 he purchased six hundred acres called Woodstock Bower on Dutch Neck in Kent County. Following Susanna's death, he married another widow, Maritie de Grave Terhuyne in 1709, and in 1710 he and his family moved to Kent County, Delaware.

#### **They had the following children:**

- i. Jane (Jannetje) Allee was born on 12 Apr 1685.
- ii. Abraham Allee was born in 1690. He died on 8 May 1770.
- iii. **Peter (Pieter -I343) Aliee was born in 1692. He died in 1760.**
- iv. John (Johanus) Allee was born in 1693 in New Jersey. He died on 20 Nov 1726 John married Gertrude.
- v. Susannah Allee was born in 1694. She died in 1760.
- vi. Jacob (Jacobus) Allee was born on 12 Jun 1699. He died on 13 Oct 1766.
- vii. Hannah (Ann) Allee was born in 1702.
- viii. Mary (Maritie) Allee was born on 5 Nov 1704. She died in 1785.
- ix. Elizabeth Allee was born in 1706 in New Jersey. Elizabeth married Jeunetze Alger.
- x. Rachel Allee was born in 1708. She died on 1 Aug 1791.

**Albert Stevense VanVoorhees J687**



**Birth** 1654 in Hees, De Wolden, Drenthe, Netherlands  
**Death** 1727 in Hackensack, Bergen, New Jersey  
**Parents** Steven Coerte VanVoorhees **K1373** (1600-1684) Willempie  
Roelofse Seubering **K1374** (1619-1690)  
**Spouse** Helena/ Elena VanDerSchuere **J688** (1667-1719)  
**Children** Margritie Albertse Van Voorhees **I344** (1695-1764)



**BIO:** Albert Stevense, a large landowner of Hackensack, New Jersey, and one of the organizers of the first Dutch church there, of which he was one of the two first elders. He married (first) Barentie Willemse; (second) Lilletje Reinniers Wizzel-penning; (third) **Helena Van Der Dhure** - also known as **Elena Vander Schure**.

He married **Elena Vander Schure** daughter of **William Van Der Schuuren** and **Grietje Plettenberg**, in 1693 at Reformed Dutch Protestant Church, Hackensack, Bergen County, NJ. He died after May 14, 1727 at Kinderkamack (now Oradell), NJ.

**Helena/ Elena VanDerSchuere J688**

**Birth** 23 Oct 1667 in Nieuw Amsterdam  
**Death** 1719 in Hackensack, Bergen, New Jersey  
**Parents** William VanDeursen **K1375** (1638-) Grietje Plettenburg **K1376** (1642-1690)  
**Spouse** Albert S VanVoorhees **J687** (1654-1719)  
**Children** Margritie Albertse Van Voorhees **I344** (1695-1764)

**BIO:** Married Albert Stevense VanVoorhees, in 1693 at Reformed Dutch Protestant Church, Hackensack, Bergen County, NJ.

### **Jan Aertsen Vanderbilt J689**



**Birth** 1627 in Utrecht, Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands


**Death** 2 Feb 1705 in Bergen, New Jersey

**Parents**

**Spouse** Annetje Hendricks **J690** (1629-1655)

**Children** Aris Janse Vanderbilt **I345** (1653-1715)

**BIO** The following is a facsimile of Jan Aersen Vanderbilt's signature :

Jan Aersen <sup>mark of</sup>  Vanderbilt. 1677.

Source: The Bergen family;  
or: The descendants of Hans  
Hansen Bergen, one of the  
... By Teunis G. Bergen

Jan Aertsen Vanderbilt was born about 1627 in Holland. Jean M. Rand, in her book "Some Descendants of Jan Aertsen Vanderbilt" speculates that Jan's father was named Aert (because of the use of patronymics by the Dutch). She also speculates that he came from Bilt, 3 miles east of Utrecht, Holland. He was about 13 when he immigrated to New Amsterdam. He was indentured, 12 Oct 1640, to Peter Wholfertsen Van Couvenhoven for three years. At age 16, in 1643, he participated in Indian fighting in the area. Jan had no money; this is why he was indentured as a servant for three years. Jan was very industrious, he was a prosperous farmer and owned land in a variety of places. Dorothy Kelly MacDowell in her book "Commodore Vanderbilt and His Family" places Jan Aertsen's birth date at about 1620. Since he died in 1705, his age would be between 78 and 85.

Jan married his first wife at the Dutch Reformed Church at New Amsterdam on February 6, 1650 to **Anneken Hendricks**. Jan was about 23. Jan and Anneken had three children. Anneken died about 1655. Jan was 28.

Jan married his second wife between 1655 and 1660. Jan was between 28 and 33. She was Dieber (Divertje) Cornelis, the widow of Lubbert Gysbertsen. Jan became the stepfather of five children. Jan and Dieber had one child. Dieber died before 1680.

Jan Aertsen owned a farm in 1661 the location of which was described in the "The Social History of Flatbush" by Gertrude Lefferts Vanderbilt, published in 1881, in pages 221 and 229 as "From the south corner of Clarkson Street to the South corner of Winthrop Street... The original farm is now enclosed within Prospect Park."

Jan lived in New Amsterdam in 1663. On February 5, 1667, Jan mortgaged a bouwery of his in Flushing, Queens, New York, to Nicholas de Meyer

Jan married his third wife on December 10, 1681 in Flatbush, Brooklyn, New York. Jan was 54. She was Magdalena Hanse/Jans Van Swol, the widow of Hendrick Jansen Spier and Harmen Edwards. Jan became the stepfather of nine more children. Jan and Magdalena had one child.

Jan Aertsen Vanderbilt had joined the Bergen, NJ Dutch Reformed Church by 1682. He sponsored the baptism of Frans Spier, (his step grandchild), who was born 2 April 1683, and of Hendrick Spier, his step grandchild, who was born in 1685. Jan was on the Rate List of Flatbush in 1683. In the same year he and his son Aris Janse were named Overseers. Jan owned land in Bergen New Jersey in 1694. Jan died there in 1705 at age 78.

(Ref "Bergen, T., "Early Settlers, Kings Co., Long Island, New York", pp 319-321; Boyer, C., "Ancestral Lines," p 230; Strong, T. M., "History of Flatbush," p 60; Kip, F. E., "Kip Family," p 89; Hoppin, C. A.,



"Washington Ancestry," v. 3, p 64, Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey, v 55, pp 1-3; Collections, Holland Society," Records Dutch Reformed Church, Bergen, New Jersey, V 4.)

He was born in 1627 at Holland. He married Anneken Hendricks on 6 February 1649/50 at DRC New Amsterdam, New Netherlands. Jan Aertsen Vanderbilt died on 2 February 1704/5 at Bergen, (Jersey City), NJ.

#### Children of Jan Aertsen Vanderbilt and Anneken Hendricks

- Geertje Janse Vanderbilt
- Marritje Janse Vanderbilt
- Aris Janse Vanderbilt- b. Apr 1653, d. 1715

#### Anneken Hendricks J690



**Birth** 1629 in Bergen, Hordaland, Norway

**Death** 1655 in Bergen, Hudson, New Jersey

**Parents**

**Spouse** Jan Aertsen Vanderbilt **J689** (1627-1705)

**Children** Aris Janse Vanderbilt **I345** (1653-1715)

**BIO:**



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<sup>1</sup> *Sarah Vanderbilt* is a descendant of *Jan Aertsen Vanderbilt*, or Jan Aertsen, from the Bild or Bilt, a manor in the province of Friesland, in the Netherlands, containing 832 houses, and 6,322 inhabitants in 1841, who emigrated at an early period, settled in Flatbush, and is the common ancestor of the Vanderbilts in this vicinity. On the 12th of October, 1640, a Jan Aertsen was apprenticed to Peter Wolphertsen Van Couwenhoven, for three years, who may have been John Aertsen Vanderbilt. August 18th, 1653, a suit was brought against him in the burgomaster's and schepen's court, of New Amsterdam, where he then probably resided, by Adriaen Keyser. Feb. 5th, 1667, he gave a mortgage on his bouwery in Midwout (Flatbush) to Nicholas DeMeyer.

He m. (1st), Feb. 6th, 1650, Anneken Hendricks, from Bergen, in Norway; m. (2d), Dierber Cornelis; and he m. (3d), Dec. 11th, 1681, Magdalentje Hansz, widow of Harman Euaardsz, and had children: Aris Janse, of Flatbush, who m. Oct. 6th, 1677, Hildegonde or Hilletie, dau. of Rem Janse Vanderbeeck, born Sept. 16th, 1653, and died after 1711; Jacob Janse, of Flatbush, m. August 13th, 1687, Marretje, daughter of Dirck Janse Vander Vliet, and widow of Andries Onderdonk, who died April 5th, 1722; Marritje Janse, m. Rem Remsen; and Jan Janse, who m. Helena —.

*Aris Janse* had children: Jan Aertse, bapt. August 11th, 1678, m. Hillitie Remsen; Jannetje or Annetje Aertse, baptized Jan. 9th, 1681, died young; Jannetje Aertse, bapt. Sept. 17th, 1682; Femmetje Aertse, bapt. Sept. 14th, 1684, m. Gosen Adrianse Ryersen; Rem Aertse, bapt. August 29th, 1686, m. Margrita —; Aert, of Flatbush, bapt. June 11th, 1693, died after 1754, m. March 14th, 1717, Seytie Stryker; *Jeremias*, of Flatbush, baptized Oct. 19th, 1695, m. Nov. 11th, 1715, Pieterrella, dau. of Cornelis Pieterse Wyckoff, of Flatbush; Cornelius, born Jan. 11th, 1697, died Jan. 22d, 1782, m. Jannetie Wyckoff, b. March 31st, 1713, died Nov. 2d, 1773; and Hendrick, m. Neeltje Van Cleef, and settled near Freehold, New Jersey.

### **Rem Jansen Vanderbeeck J691**



**Birth** 18 Aug 1629 in Jever, Jeveren, Oldenburg, Netherlands

**Death** 1681 in Brooklyn, Kings, New York

**Parents**

**Spouse** Jannetje Rapalje **J692** (1629-1706)

**Children** Hillitje H Remsen **I346** (1653-1711)

**BIO** Rem Jansen Vanderbeeck REMSEN (born Abt 1629 Severen, Westphalia Or Cocveden in Overssel (75 Miles Apart), Netherlands - died 1681 in NY) Rem married Jannetje RAPALJE (born 18 Aug 1629 New Amsterdam, NY - christened 18 Aug 1629 Fort Orange, Fort Orange, Albany, NY - died?) who were married on 21 Dec 1642. **Rem was a blacksmith and resided for some time at Albany NY. He finally settled at New Amsterdam on a plantation on the Wallabout.**

In 1681, Rem Remsen died leaving 15 children: Sons: 'Jan,' Jores, Rem, Jacob, Jermous, Daniel, Abraham, Isaac, Jeremias; and Daughters: Ann, Hildegond/Hillitje, Femmitie, Jannetie, Catalina, Sarah. See Flatlands Reformed Church. Rem Jansen 'Vanderbeeck' married Jannetje daughter of Jores Jansen Rapalie on December 21, 1642. His son Jan was baptized January 12, 1648.

Rem the son of Rem Jansen 'Vanderbeeck' and Jannetje, daughter of Jores Jansen Rapalie wrote his will on September 9, 1724.

### **Jannetje Rapalje J692**

**Birth** 18 Aug 1629 in New Amsterdam, New York

**Death** 1706 in Brooklyn, Kings, New York

**Parents** Jores Jansen Rapalie **K1383** (1604-1662) Catalyntje /Catalina Trico **K1384**

**Sibling** Sarah Rapalie **K1416** (1625-1685)

**Spouse** Rem Jansen Vanderbeeck **J691** (1629-1681)

**Children** Hillitje Hillegonde Remsen **I346** (1653-1711)

**BIO:** Jannetje married Rem Jansen Vanderbeeck at the age of 13 in 1642. Jannetje's father Joris Jansen Rapalje was one of the first white settlers on Long Island. The Rapaljes gave birth to and baptized eleven children—the first child, Sarah, was the first European female born in what would become New York, though whether she was born in Brooklyn or upstate New York is in dispute.

### **Teunis Nyssen Denyse J693**



**Birth** 1615 at Bunnick, Utrecht, Netherlands

**Death** 1663 at New Utrecht, Kings County, New York

**Parents** Nys Denyse b. 1580 **K1385** Helena Van brunt **K1386** (1580 - 1666)

**Spouse** Phoebe, Femmetje Sales **I348** (1615-1663)

**Children** Denyse Tuenessen **J693** (1664-1707)

**BIO** Teunis Nyssen Denyse Emigrant 1638 was also known as Teunis Nyssen. He was born circa 1615 at Bunnick, Utrecht, The Netherlands, son of Nys Denyse. On 11 February 1640 Teunis Nyssen Denyse married Femmetje Seales, 13, daughter of John Seales Emigrant of 1630 and Phillip(a) Soales, at Dutch Reformed Church, New Amsterdam, (NY City), New York. **They removed to Gowanus where he owned a farm and in 1655 purchased a farm in Flatbush. In Immigrant Ancestors; Leslie Bryan; his birth date is given as 1615 and died before 24 Aug 1663; and marriage to Femmetje 11 Feb 1640; also that Femmetje was buried 13 Dec 1666.**

*Teunis*<sup>1</sup>(*Nyssen*), the common ancestor of the family, emigrated as early as 1638 from Binninck or Bunnik in the province of Utrecht, residing at first in N. A. and on a farm on Manhattan I. He m. Phebea Felix of England, known as Femmetje Jans, wid. of Hendrick the Boor and da. of Jan Seales of N. A. Femmetje after his death m. 2<sup>d</sup> Jan Cornelise Buys. From Manhattan I. he removed to Gowanus, where he owned and resided on a farm in the vicinity of that of the Brouwers. In 1655 he bought a farm in Fl<sup>h</sup>. In 1658 and '61 he was a mag. of Br<sup>n</sup>, and in 1660 a mem. of the R. D. ch. of said place. Issue:—Jannetje Teunise, bp. Dec. 22, 1641, m. Jan Hansen Bergen; Marretje Teunise, bp. Apl. 3, 1644, m. Derick Janse Woertman; Aertje Tunise; Annetje Teunise, bp. Feb. 18, 1646, m. Hieronemus Rapalie; Elsje Teunise, bp. May 10, 1648, m. Dec. 1669 Gerret Snediker; Femmetje Teunise, bp. Apl. 3, 1650, m. Michael Hansen Bergen; Denys or Dionys Teunise, bp. Apl. 16, 1654; Jan Teunise, bp. Apl. 12, 1654—all bp. in N. A.; Cornelis Teunise; (sup.) *Teunis* Teunise; (sup.) James Teunise of the Raritan; and (sup.) Joris Teunise.

Source 57: Page 94

*Jan Cornelise*, known as Jan the soldier, emigrated in 1648; m. 1<sup>st</sup> Ida or Eybe Lubbertse; m. 2<sup>d</sup>, Aug. 24, 1663, Femmetje Jans wid. of *Teunis Nyssen* (*Denyse*), who was buried Dec. 13, 1666, in Fl<sup>h</sup> ch.;

Source 57: Page 56

*Cornelis Dircksen*, b. 1599. Kept goats for their milk in 1638 for Wouter Van Twiller, as per p. 2 of Cal. of Dutch His. Man. Sold cows to Tunis *Nyssen* (*Denyse*) in 1643,

Source 57: Page 145

*Derick*, cooper, conveyed May 23, 1661, to Annetien Pieterse wid. of Barent Janse, dec., a farm at Gowanus between the farms of *Teunis Nyssen* (*Denyse*) and that of Jan Pieterse (Staats), as per Fl<sup>h</sup> rec.

Source 57: Page 158

*Marriage notes of Children:*

*Jeronimus*<sup>2</sup>*Jorise*, b. June 27, 1643; m. Anna dau. of Tunis *Nyssen* or *Denyse*. Occupied and owned the ancestral farm at the Wallabout; schepen of Br<sup>n</sup> in 1673 and '74, and justice of the peace in 1689 and '90. See p. 184 of Cal. of Eng. Man. Issue:—Joris, b. Nov. 5, 1668; *Teunis*, bp. May 7, 1671, in N. Y.; Jan, b. Dec. 17, 1673; Femitie, b. Oct. 17, 1676, m. Jan Arianse Bennet; Jeronimus, b. Mar. 31, 1682; Cataline, b. Mar. 29, 1685, m. Peter Demond of the Raritan; Sarah, b. Nov. 4, 1687, m. Hans Bergen; and Cornelis, b. Oct. 21, 1690. Signed his name "*Jeronimus Rapalje*."

Source 57: Page 233

*Michael Hansen*, bp. Nov. 4, 1646; m. Femmetje da. of **Teunis Nyssen (Denyse)**; d. after Jan. 22, 1731. With his brother Jan and others applied Mar. 18, 1662, for land at Bedford, and obtained a patent for 20 morgens in that locality May 15, 1664, on which he probably at one period resided.

Source 57: Page 34

*Gerret Janse* of N. L., farmer, bp. Mar. 25, 1660; m. 1<sup>st</sup> Willemtje Vooks or Vookes; m. 2<sup>d</sup> Elsje Tunis dau. of Tunis **Nyssen (Denyse)**; d. 1694.

Source 57: Page 267

*Hendrick (Tierckse)* of Br<sup>n</sup>, m. Engeltie or Jonica —; d. 1751. Assessed in N. U. in 1706 for 16 A. Bought in 1708 of the heirs of Achias Van Dyck his farm on the Bay at Gowanus, as per N. U. town rec. Apl. 3, 1701, for £300, he bought of David Stout of Monmouth Co., N. J., a large tract at Rowoms Creek, which he sold in 1705 to Hendrick Hendricksen, as per p. 366 of Lib. 1 of Con., in off. of Sec. of State of N. J. Will da. Mar. 1, 1751; pro. Oct. 30, 1751; rec. p. 31, Lib. 18, N. Y. surr. off. Issue:—Peter; Hendrick of N. J., m. Margeritje Terhune; John of Br<sup>n</sup>, who inherited his father's farm; Gerretje, m. James Robinson; Jannetje, m. Phillp Van Arsdalen; Teuntje, m. Teunis **Denyse**; and Maria, (sup.) m. 1<sup>st</sup> Johannes Rapalje of N. L., m. 2<sup>d</sup> Gerret Boerum; and Pieterella. Signed his name "*Henderick Van Dyk.*"

Source 57: Page 335

### **Phoebe, Femmetje Sales J694**



**Birth** 1 May 1626 in Little Waldingfield, Suffolk, England

**Death** 13 Dec 1666 in Flatbush, Kings County, New York

**Parents** John Sales **K1387** (1594-1645)

Phillipa Soales **K1388** (1602-1635)

**Spouse** Teunis Nyssen Denyse **J693** (1615-1663)

**Children** Denyse Tuenessen **I347** (1664-1707)



**BIO** Phoebe Sales was the daughter of John Sales and Phillip Soales. Phoebe Sales was baptized on 1-May-1626 at Little Waldingfield, Suffolk, England.

In Massachusetts Phoebe's father John Sales was convicted of theft, and Phoebe was bound out as an apprentice (suggesting that her mother was dead). It was on 1 April 1633 "John Sayles being convicted of feloniously taking away corn & fish from diverse persons the last year & this, as also clapboards, &c., is censured by the Court after this manner: That all his estate shall be forfeited, out of which double restitution shall be made to those whom he hath wronged, shall be whipped, & bound as servant with any that will retain him for 3 years, & after to be disposed of by the Court as they shall think meet. John Sayle is bound with Mr. Coxeshall for 3 years, for which he is to give him £4 per annum; his daughter is also bound with him for 14 years. Mr. Coxeshall is to have a sow with her, & at the end of her time he is to give unto her a cow calf" So, on 1-Apr-1633 she was bound to M. Coxshall

However, on 6-Jun-1637 Order Phebe Seales free from J. Cogshall. In regard Phebe Seales was, by order of Court, put apprentice to John Coggesall, of Boston, merchant, who at this instant request of the Courte,



accepted same and for that the said girle hath proved over burthesome to him, the Court, as formerly, so nowe, have thought it is just to ease him of it; and whereas the said girle was put by the said John Cossesall to one John Levins, of Roxbury, to be kept at a certeine [ ], it is now ordered, that M. Debutie, calling to him M Brenton and Will; Parks, chosen by the said 2 parties shall have power to end the difference between the said parties; and disposing of the said Phebe, as they shall think equall.

She married Teunis Nyssen Denyse, son of Nys Denyse and Helena Van Brunt, on 11-Feb-1640 at Dutch Reformed Church, New Amsterdam, New York County, New York. Phoebe Sales married Jan Cornelis Buys, son of Cornelis Hendrickse Buys and Hendrickje Jans Damen, on 24-Aug-1663 at Middelwoud. Phoebe Sales died on 13-Dec-1666 at Flatbush, Kings County, New York, at age 40. She was buried on 13-Dec-1666 at Dutch Reformed Church, Flatbush, Kings County, New York. She was also known as Femmetje Jans. She was also known as Phaebea Faelix. She was also known as Phoebe Felix. She was also known as Phabea Faelix. She was also known as Phoebe Faelix Seales.

#### **Children of Phoebe Sales and Teunis Nyssen Denyse:**

1. Jaennetje Teunis Nyssen b. 22-Dec-1641
2. Geertje Denyce+ b. circa 1642, d. 1693 sup
3. Teunis Teunis Nyssen b. circa 1643, d. 1707
4. Marritje Teunise Nyssen b. 3-Apr-1644, d. 1690
5. Annetje Teunise Nyssen+ b. 18-Feb-1646
6. Elsje Teunise Nyssen b. 10-May-1648
7. Femmetje Teunise Nyssen+ b. 3-Apr-1650
- 8. Denyse Denyse+ b. 12-Apr-1654, d. before 1707**
9. Jan Teunise Nyssen b. 12-Apr-1654
10. Aertje Nyssen b. circa 1656
11. Cornelius Teunise De Nyse b. 1657, d. circa 1731 sup
12. James Teunis Nyssen b. circa 1660
13. Joris Nyssen b. circa 1662

#### **Jacques Cortelyou J695**



**Birth** 1625 Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands

**Death** 31 May 1693 in New Amsterdam/New

**Parents** Jacques Cortelyou (1590-1653) Alskén Hendricks (1591-1663)

**Spouse** Neeltje Van Duyn (1630-1695)

**Children** Helena Cortelyou (1666-1726)

**Source:** [Journal of Jasper Danckaerts, 1679-1680, Volume 13](#); By [Jasper Danckaerts](#), [Peter Sluyter](#), [Bartlett Burleigh James](#), [John Franklin Jameson](#)

<sup>1</sup> **Jacques Cortelyou.** He came out from Utrecht as tutor to the children of Cornelis van Werekhoven, to whom this New Utrecht tract was first granted by the Dutch West India Company. He became the official surveyor of the province, made in 1660 a map of New Netherland, and founded New Utrecht, on Long Island, and a settlement in New Jersey.

**Source** [Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia](#): Jacques Cortelyou (ca 1625 - 1693) was an influential early citizen of New Amsterdam (later New York City) who was Surveyor General of the early Dutch colony. Cortelyou's main accomplishment was the so-called Cortelyou Survey, the first map of New York City, commonly called the Castello Plan after the location in a Tuscan palace where it was rediscovered centuries later.

Early life



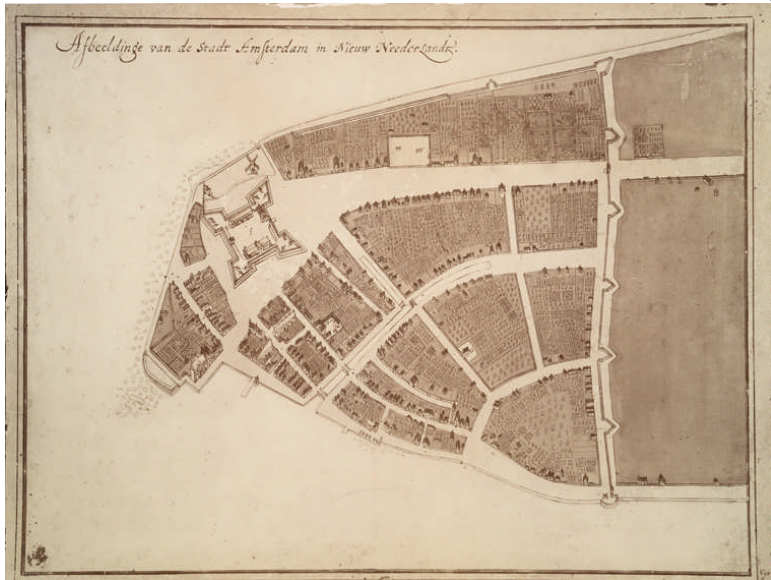
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Cortelyou arrived in Nieuw Amsterdam from Utrecht, Holland, where he had been born to French Huguenot parents. Cortelyou had studied mathematics and land-surveying, and served first in Nieuw Amsterdam as tutor to the children of Cornelis van Werckhoven, to whom the Dutch West India Company had granted a tract of land called New Utrecht.[1] Cortelyou was subsequently appointed Surveyor General of the province of Nieuw Netherlands, and in 1660 made his famous map of Nieuw Amsterdam. Cortelyou also founded two subsequent settlements himself, New Utrecht on Long Island. In 1660 he designed Bergen Square site of the first town within the present borders of the state of New Jersey to receive a municipal charter.[2]

Cortelyou's career as surveyor and real estate speculator; The town of Bergen was located on the bluff "on the west side of the North River in Pavonia," the present location of Bayonne, Jersey City, Hoboken and Weehawken.[3] Cortelyou and his associates had a financial interest in the outcome of the new settlement: they had purchased some "12,000 morgens at Aquackanonk on the Passaic, purchased by himself and associates of the Indians." [4] There is some debate about the origin of the Bergen name, which happens to be the name of one of the earliest settlers of New Amsterdam.[5] (The Bergen and Cortelyou families subsequently intermarried several times, indicating some degree of familiarity.) [6] In any case, the year 1660 was the first time the word "Bergen" was used to describe the new settlement.[7] Sadly, the original map of the Bergen settlement by Cortelyou, as well as the list of patentees, have been lost to history.

Cortelyou was active in Nieuw Amsterdam and later in New York. He was a real estate speculator, and served in many public offices.[8] As the Surveyor General of the city, Cortelyou worked under Governor Peter Stuyvesant. His most well-known accomplishment was his map of early lower Manhattan, executed in 1660, and known as the Castello Plan. Cortelyou was also instrumental in helping to erect the wall, originally fortified against attacks by Native Americans, from which Wall Street derives its name.

Cortelyou's Castello Plan; Cortelyou's early plan of New York City was known as the Castello Plan because it was later rediscovered at the Villa di Castello near Florence, Italy, in 1900. The map had been bound within an atlas that was sold to a member of the Medici family.



Cortelyou's map of New Amsterdam (the Castello Plan). # 6. This is Cortelyou's house.

#### References

1. [^ Journal of Jasper Danckaerts, 1679-1680, edited by Bartlett Burleigh James, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1913](#)
2. [^ History of the City of New York in the Seventeenth Century, Volume I, Schuyler Van Rensselaer, New York, 1909](#)
3. [^ History of the City of New York in the Seventeenth Century, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Vol. I, The Macmillan Company, New York, 1909](#)
4. [^ Register in Alphabetical Order, of the Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island, Teunis G. Bergen, S.W. Green's Son, New York, 1881](#)

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5. [^ Hans Hansen Bergen](#) was a ship carpenter from Bergen, Norway, from whence he apparently derived his surname, who arrived in New Amsterdam in 1633. In 1639 he married [Sarah Rapelje](#), the first child of European parentage born in the colony of [New Netherlands](#). Originally settled in New Amsterdam on the site of today's Pearl Street, the Rapeljes later removed to Brooklyn. Joris Jansen Rapelje, Sarah's father, served in 1641 as one of the [Council of twelve men](#), a group chosen to represent Manhattan, Brooklyn and [Pavonia](#) in attempting to punish the Native Americans for a murder they were alleged to have committed. For four years, Rapelje, the father-in-law of Hans Hansen Bergen, served as a magistrate for Brooklyn, where Cortelyou was based.
6. [^ Collections of the New York Historical Society for the Year 1896, George Folsom, Printed for the Society, New York, 1896](#)
7. [^ Year Book of the Holland Society of New York, Prepared by the Recording Secretary, 1915](#)
8. [^ Calendar of Council Minutes 1668-1783, Berthold Fernow, University of the State of New York, 1902](#)

Source: **WHEN BROOKLYN WAS YOUNG** By Walter Barrett Clerk 1863



SIMON CORTELYOU HOUSE  
From a photograph owned by Mrs. Townsend C. Van Pelt.

### WHEN BROOKLYN WAS YOUNG

CORTELYOU MANOR HOUSE - FROM WHICH A WOMAN SIGNALLED WITH A RED PETTICOAT FOR THE BRITISH TO LAND

Jacques CORTELYOU was the founder of New Utrecht; and his stone house so graphically described in a "Journal of a Voyage to New York in 1679-80," by Jasper Dankers and Peter Sluyter, stood in what was then known as Nyack and is now Fort Hamilton. Jacques CORTELYOU came to this country from Utrecht in 1652. Seven years before his arrival the West India Company gave the Indians six coats, six kettles, six axes, six chisels, six small looking-glasses, twelve knives, and twelve combs for all the land from Gowanus to Coney Island, including what is now New Utrecht. Comelis VAN WERCKHOVEN, for whose children Jacques was tutor, received from the West India Company the first patent of Fort Hamilton. After attempting to plant a settlement there, he returned to the old country, leaving as agent CORTELYOU, who in 1657 received permission to layout the town of New Utrecht, named in honor of the birthplace of Cornelis VAN WERCKHOVEN.

Dankers and Sluyter in the Journal speak of CORTELYOU in commendable terms. They say: "Jacques is a man advanced in years. He was born in Utrecht, but of French parents, as you could readily discover from his actions, looks and language. He had studied philosophy in his youth, and spoke Latin and good French. He was a mathematician and sworn land-surveyor. He had also formerly learned several sciences, and had some knowledge of medicine. . . .

We went looking around the country and toward evening came to the village of New Utrecht, so named by him. This village was burned down some time ago, with everything about it, including the house of this man, which was almost an half an hour distant from it.

. . . It was now almost rebuilt, and many good stone houses were erected, of which Jacques's was one, where we returned by another road to spend the night. After supper, we went to sleep in the barn, upon some straw spread with sheep-skins, in the midst of the continual grunting of hogs, squealing of pigs, bleating and coughing of sheep, barking of dogs, crowing of cocks, cackling of hens, and, especially, a goodly quantity of fleas and vermin . . . and all this with an open barn door, through which a fresh northwest wind was blowing. Though we could not sleep, we could not complain, inasmuch as we had the same quarters and kind of bed that their son usually had, who had now on our arrival crept in the straw behind us."

When the British landed on Long Island, three houses stood where Fort Hamilton now stands, the CORTELYOU house, which was on the south side of the reservation, the BENNET house, and the stone house of **Denyse DENYSE J347**. Tradition says that, when the British ships-of-war were riding in the bay, a CORTELYOU woman, Tory in sympathy, carefully watching her opportunity, signaled with a red petticoat to the British the best time for them to land. The soldiers, more than fifteen thousand strong, swarmed the Bath shore August 22, 1776, on land owned by Captain Adrian VAN BRUNT and Isaac CORTELYOU, the

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latter a direct descendant of Jacques of Nyack (Fort Hamilton) fame. They say that American officers took possession of the house before the enemy came, and that, as fast as Lord Howe's men marched across the beach, the Patriots picked them off. Hessians, however, soon gained the field, and Lord Howe and his staff made the CORTELYOU house their headquarters for about a month.

Catherine, the daughter of Simon, then owner of the estate, loved a young British officer, who in a straightforward way asked the father's permission to marry her. The wrath of Simon CORTELYOU blazed high, and the officer was told to vacate the premises, while Catherine was shut away from all communication with the outside world. The lovers waited, and on a clear moonlight night a horseman appeared beneath the window of the imprisoned girl. Low whispers followed, and Catherine, hastily throwing a scarf over her head, carefully crept from her window. Softly the elopers ran to the bay, where a boat was waiting. Behind them rushed frantic members of the family, who had been awakened. Gun-barrels gleamed in the night. When the pursuers reached the shore, only the soft plash of oars told them that Catherine was out of reach. The report of a gun awoke echoes in the glorious night, followed by a woman's cry--and silence. They say that on the morrow a tiny slipper was found embedded in the sands on the shore. Catherine CORTELYOU and her husband returned later to the old home to beg forgiveness, only to be greeted by bitter, angry words. On the very beach over which the night before he had carried his slender betrothed in their flight, the young officer shot himself and Catherine CORTELYOU became mad.

Throughout the War of the Revolution the CORTELYOU house was the target for both British and Patriots. It is related that men sent by Lord Stirling, the American officer, captured at New Utrecht Simon and Jacques CORTELYOU, "two famous Tories in the enemies' lines, and specie and other property to the amount of \$5,000." "The prisoners," continues Onderdonk, "are on parole at Brunswick, and are to be exchanged for two citizens of Jersey, in captivity with the enemy." Captain MARRENER, a patriot officer, took Simon CORTELYOU of New Utrecht to New Brunswick as a return for his uncivil conduct to the American prisoners and kept CORTELYOU's silver tankard and several other articles. About a decade ago the house was burned.

## **Neeltje Van Duyn J696**



**Birth** 1630 in Utrecht, Netherlands

**Death** Dec 1695 in New Amsterdam/New Utrecht, Kings, New York

**Parents** Cornelis Gerrits VanDuyn **K1391** (1600-1620) Machtelje Huyken **K1392** (1605-1709)

**Spouse** Jaques Cortelyou **J695** (1625-1693)

**Children** Helena Cortelyou **I348**(1666-1726)

**BIO** Jacques married in New Netherlands Neeltje Van Duyn **J696**; she presumably came to New Amsterdam with her brother, Garrit Cornelise Van Duyn, about 1649; she died prior to December 1695.

### **Children of Jacques Cortelyou J695 and Neeltje Van Duyn J696:**

All born New Utrecht NY;

Named in administration of Jacques dated 24 July 1693; (\*);

1. Unnamed child; born and died in 1657. Epitaph found "Here lies the first of Cortelyou from life withdrawn, The first child in the village of Utrecht born; Brought forth in innocence, snatched hence without a strain, God gave it being here, a better life to gain."
2. Jacques (3) born about 1660; died 3 May 1731 New Utrecht; married (1) in Brooklyn 4 Oct 1685 Marretje Hendricks Smock; daughter of Hendrick Mattyssen Smock and Geertje Hemans Coerten; died 7 Apr 1705; married (2) 10 Jan 1705/6 Altie Boerman who died 1732; daughter of Harmen Coerten and Aertje Gerrits. He left will dated 4 Mar 1726/7; proved 3 May 1731.
3. Cornelis born about 1662; died about 1690; married 19 Aug 1683 (\*) Neeltje Volckers born 1669 Bushwick NY; probably daughter of Volkert Dircks and Neeltje Cornelissen.
4. (\*) PIETER, born about 1664-5; died 10 Apr 1757 New Utrecht NY; married about 1691 DEBORAH/DIEWERTJE DEWITT born about 1660; daughter of Peter Jansen DeWitt and Dorothea Volkerts. No doubt gaining education from his father, Pieter is recorded as making surveys and also engaged in purchases and sales of real estate. He travelled extensively doing this work but also maintained one-half of the farm left by his father.
5. (\*) **Helena I348** born about 1666; died 1720; married (1) 18 Apr 1683 Nicholas Rutgersz Van Brunt born 18 Feb 1678/9; died 1684; married (2) 12 Apr 1685 Denyse Teunissen bp New Amsterdam 12 Apr 1654; died before 1707; son of Teunis Nyssen and Femmetje Jans Seals and widower of Elizabeth Polhemus; married (3) about 1706 Hendrick Hendrick; son of Jacob Hendricks and Geesje Bartels Claeson.
6. (\*) Maria born about 1669; married 1697 Willem Barkelo; son of Harmen Jans Barkelo and Willempie Warnaers Elderink.
7. Willem born about 1671; apparently died before 1693.

### **Gerrit Jans Hardenbergh J705**



**Birth** 17 February 1638 in Maarsen, Province Of Utrecht, Holland

**Death** 24 December 1678 in Ulster County, New

**Parents** Jan Jacobs Van Hardenbergh (1609-1659)

**Spouse** Jobje Schepmoes (1647-1732)

**Children** Johannes Hardenbergh (1670-1745)

**BIO** The Hardenbergh lineage traces from Gertrude Louisa Wood, (daughter of Ebenezer Wood and Roseanna Hardenbergh) to Gerrit Janse Hardenbergh when he came over to America in the mid 1600's from the Netherlands. Rosa Hardenbergh, (wife of Ebenezer B. Wood), descends from eight generations of the original Dutch settler of New Amsterdam; Jan Van Hardenbergh who made his home at the corner of what is now Broad and Stone streets.



Gerrit Jansz Hardenbergh, first Hardenbergh in the New World: Capt. Gerrit Janse Hardenbergh born 17 February 1638/39 at Maarsen, Utrecht,, Netherlands; married Jaepie Schepmoes, daughter of Jan Jansen Schepmoes and Sara Pieterse Van Naerden, 1665/6 at New York City, New York County, a near neighbor in New Amsterdam of his father; died sometime after 1690.



In 1669, Gerrit purchased a lot in Albany on Chapel Street and Maiden Lane. He bought another on Maiden Lane, between North Pearl and Chapel Streets, in 1672, and in 1676, another on State Street, between North Pearl and Chapel Streets. He had a child baptized in Albany in 1683, but in 1686 he and his wife appear as residents of New York City, in a list of the members of the Reformed Church of New York, made by the Reverend Henricus Selyns, and are then represented as dwelling in a house on Pearl Street between State and Whitehall Streets. He left eight children, his only son being **Major Johannes Hardenbergh, I353**; our ancestor.

As of 1663, he signed his name as Gerrit van Herttenberc for the first time in records of Albany. In 1679, his name appeared on a census of Albany householders. Two years later, he joined other traders in petitioning the Albany court for closer regulation of the fur trade. During those years he had land on the hill in Albany on or near Pearl Street. He signed his name as Gerrit Jansz Herttenbergh on other early documents in Albany. His name has been spelled Gerrit Janse Hardenbergh. His will was made on 24 December 1678; the will is in Dutch and is only partly preserved.

### **Jobje Schepmoes J706**

**Birth** 1647 in New Amsterdam, New York, NY

**Death** 1732 in Kingston Area, Ulster Cty, NY

**Parents** Jan Janszen Schepmoes **K1411-L2473** (1605-1659) Sara Pieterse Van Naerden **K1412 - L2474** (1609-1631)

**Siblings** Dirck Jansen Schepmoes **K1237** (1648-1725)

**Spouse** Gerrit J Hardenbergh **J705** (1638-1678)

**Children** Johannes Hardenbergh **I353** (1670-1745)

**BIO:** Jaepie/Jobje Schepmoes was christened 6 Jan 1647 in New York. She died 1678 in New York. Jobje married **Gerrit J Hardenbergh** Capt. the marriage produced at least eight children who were christened in the Dutch churches of New York and Albany

Within a few years of their marriage, the couple re-located to Albany where they both joined the Albany church. Their Albany house was on the hill on or near Pearl Street. Gerrit Hardenbergh was a fur trader and skipper. By 1686, they had moved their family back to New York where Gerrit seems to have died sometime



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after 1690. His only son, Johannes of Ulster County, was a principal recipient of the vast Hardenbergh Patent in 1708.

Jaepie Schepmoes Hardenburgh was last heard from in the Albany record at the christening of her daughter in October 1683. However, she is said to have died in New York in November 1732.

Jaepie Schepmoes, the wife of Gerrit Jansz Hardenberg, the American settler, belonged to a family which lived originally in Delft, Netherlands. As is the case with many Dutch surnames, the origin of the name Schepmoes may be traced to the name of the house in which the family lived at one time.

The origin and meaning of the name Schepmoes are not certain. It may be taken from the name of the house the family lived in - situated next to the New Church in Delft. The name is made up of two words: "Schep" from "Scheppen", which may be from the verb meaning "to ladle". "Moes" may mean sauce or stew. The Dutch for "applesauce" is "appelmoes", so the name Schepmoes could have been the name of a sauce or stew served with a ladle. This family lived originally in Delft, Holland.

***Jacob Rutsen J707***

**Birth** 3 Nov 1693 in Albany, Albany, New York, USA

**Death** 1730 in Rosedale, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Rutger Jacobson Vanschoenderwoer **K1413** (1621-1665)

Tryntji Janse Von Brees **K1414** (1626-1711)

**Spouse** Maria Hansen Bergen **J708, J712** (1651-1736)

**Children**

- Chatherine Rutsen **I354** (1678-1721)
- Sarah Rustsen **I356** (1668-1721)

***Maria Hansen Bergen J708***

**Birth** 8 Oct 1651 in New Amsterdam, New York, New York, USA

**Death** 1736 in Rosedale, Queens, New York

**Parents** Hans Hansen Bergen **K1415** (1600-1654) Sarah Rapalje **K1416** (1625-1685)

**Spouse** Jacob Rutsen **J707, J711** (1693-1730)

**Children**

- Chatherine Rutsen **I354** (1678-1721)
- Sarah Rustsen **I356** (1668-1721)

**BIO Source:(78)**


Marretje Hansen baptized in New Amsterdam. Oct 8th 1651. On April 18th, 1680, Marretje Hansen Bergen and Jakob Rutgersz were sponsors at baptizmal of Sara, daughter of Theodorus Polhemius, and Aurtje Tonis Bogaard. Nov. 17th, 1681, Marretje Hansen, of Esopus, Tennis Gysbertz, Aaltje Frederyks, and Cornelis Corzen were sponsors at baptizmal of Frederyk, s. of Jacob Hansz Bergen and Elsie Frederyk's.

The above are the only certain entries the compiler has seen of Marretje, and from them it may be inferred that she married Jakob Rutgersz, and that they resided at Esopus.

### **Heyman Albert Roosa J709**

 **Birth** 3 Jun 1645 in Herwijnen, Lingewaal, Gelderland, Netherlands

**Death** 9 Sep 1708 in Hurley, Ulster, New York

 **Parents** Albert Heymans Roosa **K1417** (1621-1679) Wyntje Ariens De Jongh **K1418** (1622-1678)

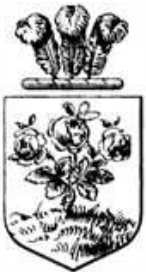
**Spouse** Anna M Roosevelt **J710, J728** (1654-1708)

#### **Children**

- Claas Roosa **I355** (1684-1721)
- Jannetje Roosa **I364** (1675-1726)

**BIO** Heymann Albertse ROOSA was born on January 3, 1645 in Herwynen, Gerderland, Netherlands. His will was made on Augut 25, 1708 and probated on September 9, 1708. He married Anna Margriet Roosevelt (1654-1706) the daughter of Claes Martenzen van Rosenvelt and Janetje Samuels Thomas. They resided at Kingston, NY. Heymans' father Albert heyman Roosa landed in New Netherland in April, 1660, coming on the ship *Bonti Koe*, (Spotted Cow). The record of his arrival is found in the Documentary History of New York, Vol. 3, p. 56 under early immigrants to New Netherland 1656-1664

### **Anna Margriet Roosevelt J710**



**Birth** 29 Aug 1654 in New Amsterdam, , New York

**Death** 23 Aug 1708 in Hurley, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Claes Martenszen Van Rosenvelt **K1419** (1623-1659)  
Jannetje Samuels Thomas **K1420** (1625-1660)

**Spouse** Heyman Aldertse Roosa **J709- J727** (1645-1708)

#### **Children**

- Claas Roosa **I355** (1684-1721)
- Jannetje Roosa **I364** (1675-1726)

**BIO:** Married Heyman Albert Roosa 1678 prob. Kingston, Ulster, NY - [Source: RootsWeb](#)

Anna is the daughter of Claes Martenszen Van Rosenvelt. This line is our connection to a distant relative Franklin D. Roosevelt. See **K1419** for details.

### **Jacob Rutsen J711**

**Birth** 3 Nov 1693 in Albany, Albany, New York, USA **Death** 1730 in Rosedale, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Rutger Jacobson Vanschoenderwoer **K1413** (1621-1665) Tryntji Janse Von Brees **K1414** (1626-1711)

**Spouse** Maria Hansen Bergen **J708 J712** (1651-1736)

#### **Children**

- Chatherine Rutsen **I354** (1678-1721)
- Sarah Rustsen **I356** (1668-1721)

**BIO** – see **J707** for detail

### **Maria Hansen Bergen J712**

**Birth** 8 Oct 1651 in New Amsterdam, New York, New York, USA

**Death** 1736 in Rosedale, Queens, New York

**Parents** Hans Hansen Bergen **K1415** (1600-1654) Sarah Rapalje **K1416** (1625-1685)

**Spouse** Jacob Rutsen **J707, J711** (1693-1730)

#### **Children**

- Chatherine Rutsen **I354** (1678-1721)
- Sarah Rustsen **I356** (1668-1721)

**BIO** – see **J708** for detail

**Louis Du Bois J713**



**Birth** 21 Oct 1626 in Wicres, Nord, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France  
**Death** 23 Jun 1696 in Kingston, Ulster, New York  
**Parents** Chretien Du Bois **K1265** (1597-1655) Cornelia Brunel **K1256** (1600-1700)  
**Spouse** Catharine de Blanchan **J634 - J714- J722** (1627-1713)  
**Children** Solomon Du Bois **I317** (1669-1759)



**BIO:** See **J633** for detail

**Catharine Blanchan J714**



**Birth** 17 Oct 1627 in Mannheim, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany  
**Death** 18 Oct 1713 in Kingston, Ulster, New York  
**Parents** Mathys Blanchan **K1267** (1610-1688)  
Magdalena Brissen Jorisse **K1268** (1611-1688)



**Siblings:**

- Elizabeth Blanchan **I292** (1651-1715)
- Magdalena Blanchan **J624** (1646-1757)

**Spouse** Louis Du Bois **J633 - J713 - J721** (1626-1696)

**Children** Solomon Du Bois **I317 – I361** (1669-1759)

**BIO:** See **J634** for detail

**Gerret Cornelisse Van Nieuwkirk J715**



**Birth** 24 Jul 1631 in Slichtenhorst, Nijkerk, Gelderland, Netherlands  
**Death** 4 Mar 1695 in Hurley, Ulster, New York  
**Parents** Mattheuse Cornelisse Van Nieuwkirk (1600-1642) Bijtie Gerrits (1604-1647)  
**Spouse** (1) Aaltie Gerrits (1631-1655) **J636, J716,**  
**Children** Tryntje Gerritsen **I318 - I358** (1669-1744)  
**Spouse** (2) Chieltje C Slecht **K1240** (1636-1702)  
**Children** Neeltje G Newkirk **J620** (1667-1706)



**BIO:** See **J635** for detail

**Aaltie Gerrits J716**



**Birth** 1631 in, Putten, Gelderland, Netherlands  
**Death** 6 Dec 1655 in New Amsterdam, Livingston, New York  
**Parents** Gerrit Jansen **K1271**  
**Spouse** Gerret C Van Nieuwkirk **J635, J715, J723** (1631-1695)  
**Children** Tryntje Gerritsen **I318, I358** (1669-1744)



**BIO:** see **J636** for detail

### **Mathys Hooghteeling J717**



**Birth** Netherlands

**Death** 1706 in Cossackie, Greene, New York

**Parents** Conrad Martense Houghtaling **K1433** (1620-1641) Maria Pipearts **K1434** (1645- )

**Spouse** Maria H Marselis **J718** (1648-1706)

**Children** Conrad M Hooghteeling **I359** (1667-1745)

**BIO** Hooghteeling; there are fifty or more variations in spelling, ranging from Hogdielen to Huftailen to Hoochtelink, represent a good example of phonetic recordings by Dutch, German, and English clerks and ministers as this name became Anglicized and evolved into the present forms of Houghtaling, Hotaling, and Hotelling.

Between 1670 and 1685 there are fourteen references to Mathys Coenradts or Mathys Houghtaling in the court records of Albany. From these it is possible to get a picture of his character and his way of life.

Mathys is assumed to have arrived in America about 1655. He doesn't appear in records again until Nov. 8, 1667, when he appears in court at Kingston in a suit for wages due him from Reyn Van Coelen. Again in 1668, he was brought into court for declaring, "Damn the King and the Devil fetch the King!" while chopping wood on a Sunday morning.

He resided first "behind Kinderhook", sharing a farm with his father-in-law, Hendrick Marselis, in 1673, until Martin Gerritsen van Bergen, prominent real estate owner and Commissary, leased him "a certain farm lying at Kockxhachkingh heretofore occupied by Gysl Boogaert with a house and barn "for a period of six years (1675-1681), for the acknowledgment of "love and friendship". Upon expiration of this lease in 1681 he crossed the Hudson River to reside again in Kinderhook until 1683. That year he was back in Cossackie where he remained. The 1697 census of the Manor of Rensselaerswyck lists him as head of household of two men, two women and three children, and in 1699 he took an oath of allegiance to the British Crown.

In 1691, Mathys Houtaling purchased from three Mohawk Indians "a parcel of woodland lying behind Koxhaghkye". In 1697, this same land was officially granted him by Governor Benjamin Fletcher, a representative of the Crown he had publicly defamed at Kingston thirty years before. The land conveyed by this grant comprised 3,500 acres of heavy wooded land in the Kalkeberg-Hills, west of Cossackie, and took in most of presentday New Baltimore.

At the end of 1683, when the Albany Dutch Church records began, "Mathys and Maria Hoogtelling" were members. About 1666, Mathys married Maria Hendrikse, the daughter of Hendrick Marselis and Catherine Van den Berg. She probably survived Mathys, who died about 1706, but there is no evidence that she remarried.

Although no probate record has been found for Mathys, there is evidence that an unexecuted will exists to which earlier historians had access. In this will, Maria is named as his wife and is appointed executor, inheriting his estate "as long as she remains a widow." If she remarried, his instructions were specific: "She shall convey...the rest of the estate to the testator's children, to wit, Conrad, Johannes, and Jacob Hoogtelling, Hendrick, Trentje, the wife of Richard Van den Berg, Rachel and Mathys Hooghtelinck, also Marga Morris taking the place of her mother, Styje, eldest daughter of the testator." One half of his land, identified in his will by patent date and described as "lying back and west of Koshagky," was bequeathed to his son Mathews "about 12 years old, because he is a cripple". For the remaining half, Mathews was to pay his brothers and sisters the appraised value. Conrad, named as "eldest son", was given a horse when his mother remarries or dies." Captain Jonas Dow was one of the appointed guardians of Mathews. All of the original patent appears to have been inherited by the descendants of Mathys's eldest son, Conrad, and Mathys's second daughter,

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Catryntje Van den Berg.

*Another version reads:*

"The following is an abstract of the "Will of Mathys Hooghtling", from the un-published papers of Anna Hotaling. Anna Hotaling says she copied the will in about 1932 at the home of Dr. A.W. Van Slyke, Coxsackie, NY

Probate date: Sept. 1706 Albany Co., NY

"After the testator's death his wife Maria (Hendrikse) Hooghtling shall be administratrix and executrix of her whole estate personal and real nothing excepted, as long as she remains a widow.

When she marries again she shall receive the household furniture and a milch cow, also one third of the revenues from the land left by the testator which the law gives her, she shall, when she marries again convey by executors the rest of the estate to the testator's children, to wit, Conrad, Johannes, and Jacob Hooghtelinck, Trentje, the wife of Richard Van der Berg, Rachel and Mathewe Hooghteelinck, also Marga Morris taking the place of her mother Styje, eldest daughter of the testator. Then his land lying back and west of Koxhagky, in the aforesaid county, as granted by patent from the late Govenor Ben Fletcher, July 5, 1697, also the cattle (one cow as afore so excepted) and the farm implements shall go one half to the testator's youngest son, Mathews, about twelve years old, because he is a cripple, for the other half he is to pay this brothers and sisters the appraised value. Conrad as the eldest son, shall have a horse when his mother remarries or dies. Capt. Jones Dow and \_\_\_\_\_ are appointed guardians of the minor child.

Later (after 1706) church baptism records indicate, but do not prove that Maria outlived Mathys.

***Maria Hendrikse Marselis J718***

**Birth** 1648 in Coxsackie, Greene, New York

**Death** 1706 in Coxsackie, Greene, New York

**Parents** Hendrick Marselis **K1435** (1625-1697) Cathryn Vandenberg **K1436** (1623-)

**Spouse** Mathys Hooghteeling **J717** (1644-1706)

**Children** Conrad M Hoogteeling **I359** (1667-1745)

**BIO** Marriage: Mattys Hooghteeling 1666, Coxsackie, New York; The earliest records, 1683, of the Dutch Reformed church of Albany, NY, show Mattys Hooghtling and Maria (Hendrikse) Hooghtling as members. All birth and marriage dates of the first two generations of the Hotaling Family come from the Dutch Reformed Church Records of Albany.

Maria Hendrikse, the daughter of Hendrik Marselis and Catryn Van den Berg (MA 4:146). She probably survived Mathys, who died in 1706, but there is no evidence that she remarried.

**Children of Mathys Houghtaling and Maria Hendrikse are:**

- i. **Conrad Hoogteeling I359**, b. Abt. 1667.
- ii. Hendrick Hoogteeling, b. Abt. 1669, Coxsackie, New York; d. Coxsackie, New York.  
**Bio:** Birth date: J. B. Beers, in History of Greene County, 1884, reports birth of this son, but his source is unknown. Probably died before 1706; Hendrick was not mentioned in his father's will, so it is assumed he died unmarried before his father, in 1706.



**Willem Pieterse Van Slyck J719**



**Birth** 1635 in Holland, Reusel-de Mierden, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands

**Death** 25 Mar 1735 in Kinderhook, Columbia, New York

**Parents** Pieter Tennis Van Slyck **K1437** (1708-1736)

Engeltie Van Slyck **K1438** (1610-)

**Spouse** Baertje Nieffens **J720** (1636-1699)

**Children** Tryntje Van Slyck **I360** (1667-1697)

**BIO** There were two early settlers of Beverwyck of this name, Cornelius, whose descendants settled in the Mohawk Valley, and **William Pieterse**, whose descendants settled below Albany in Columbia and Greene counties. The name originally Van Slyk is now spelled both Van Slyck and Van Slyke.

Willem Pieterse Van Slyke aka "Neef" (Nephew) - Willem Pieterse Van Slyke is the nephew of Cornelis Anotnissen Van Slyke, 1604-1676 and his Mohawk wife Ots-Toch, daughter of Jacques Hertel, 1603-1651; Interpreter to Samuel de Champlain".

**Source:** [RootsWeb](#) - **Willem Pieterse**<sup>3</sup> Van Slyck (**Pieter** Teunis<sup>2</sup>, **Antonis**<sup>1</sup> Van Slijk) was born 1635 in Beverwijck, Netherlands. He married Baertie 1658 in Kinderhook, Columbia Co., New York. She was born 1636 in Kinderhook, Columbia Co., New York, and died December 1699 in Albany, Albany Co., New York. In 1666 sent to Holland for his inheritance. In 1733 one of the founders of Dutch Church at Coxsackie.

**Children of Willem Van Slyck and Baertie are:**

- xi. Pieter Willemse<sup>4</sup> Van Slyck, b. 1659, Kinderhook, Columbia Co., New York; d. January 16, 1740/41, Kinderhook, Columbia Co., New York; m. JOHANNA HANSEN BARHEIT, April 09, 1683, Albany, Albany Co., New York; b. 1660, Kinderhook, Columbia Co., New York; d. January 16, 1741/42, Kinderhook, Columbia Co., New York.
- xii. Jacob Willemse Van Slyck, b. 1661, Kinderhook, Columbia Co., New York.
- xiii. Dirck Willemse Van Slyck, b. 1663, Kinderhook, Columbia Co., New York.
- xiv. Teunis Willemse Van Slyck, b. 1665, Kinderhook, Columbia Co., New York; d. November 1748, Coxsackie, Greene Co., New York.
- xv. Janneke Willemse Van Slyck, b. Abt. 1666, Albany, Albany Co., New York; m. (1) Leendert Arentse De Graw, August 26, 1688; d. Bef. 1704, Albany, Albany Co., New York; m. (2) Pieter Gerrits, November 25, 1704, Albany, Albany Co., New York; b. Esopus, Ulster Co., New York.
- xvi. **Tryntje Willemse Van Slyck**, b. Abt. 1667, Albany, Albany Co., New York; m. **Coenrad Mathys Hoogteeling**, August 26, 1688, Albany, Albany Co., New York.
- xvii. Metje Willemse Van Slyck, b. Abt. 1669, Albany, Albany Co., New York; m. ADAM Anthonisze Swart, January 15, 1689/90, Schnectady, Schnectady Co., New York; b. Abt. 1665, Schnectady, Schnectady Co., New York; d. Aft. 1716, Kinderhook, Columbia Co., New York.

### **Baertje Nieffens J720**

**Birth** 1636 in Kinderhook, Columbia, New York,

**Death** Dec 1699 in Albany, Albany, New York

**Parents** Cornelis Antonissen Van Slyck **K1439** (1604-1676) Ots Toch Hartell **K1440** (1622-1644)

**Spouse** Willem Pieterse Van Slyck **J719** (1635-1735)

**Children** Tryntje Van Slyck **I360** (1667-1697)

**BIO:** Baertje's mother was a Mohawk Indian, her father was Dutch; Cornelius married a French/Mohawk woman named Ots Toch Hartell, they had many children and one of their daughters was **Baertie** born in 1636 in Kinderhook, NY. Her grandparents from the Netherlands Antonis Van Slyke and Antonius (female) Van Slyke were married in the Netherlands in the 1600's. They had two sons, her father Cornelius and uncle Pieter.

Cornelius' brother, Pieter, married a woman named Engeltie, and among their children was William Pieterse born in 1635 in Beverwijck, Holland. Some research showed that William Pieterse came to America without his parents and settled near his Uncle Cornelius in Kinderhook. Other research showed that William Pieterse's father died in New York, so at least the father may have immigrated to the New World. At any rate, Willem Pieterse apparently married his first cousin, Baertie.

### **Louis Du Bois J721**



**Birth** 21 Oct 1626 in Wicres, Nord, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France

**Death** 23 Jun 1696 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Chretien Du Bois **K1265** (1597-1655) Cornelia Brunel **K1256** (1600-1700)

**Spouse** Catharine de Blanchan **J634 - J714- J722** (1627-1713)

**Children** Solomon Du Bois **I317** (1669-1759)

**BIO:** See **J633** for detail



### **Catharine Blanchan J722**



**Birth** 17 Oct 1627 in Mannheim, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany

**Death** 18 Oct 1713 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Mathys Blanchan **K1267** (1610-1688) Magdalena Brissen Jorisse **K1268** (1611-1688)

**Siblings:**

- Elizabeth Blanchan **I292** (1651-1715)
- Magdalena Blanchan **J624** (1646-1757)

**Spouse** Louis Du Bois **J633 - J713 - J721** (1626-1696)

**Children** Solomon Du Bois **I317 - I361** (1669-1759)

**BIO:** See **J634** for detail



**Gerret Cornelisse Van Nieuwkirk J635 – J715 – J723**



**Birth** 24 Jul 1631 in Slichtenhorst, Nijkerk, Gelderland, Netherlands  
**Death** 4 Mar 1695 in Hurley, Ulster, New York  
**Parents** Mattheuse Cornelisse Van Nieuwkirk (1600-1642) Bijtje Gerrits (1604-1647)  
**Spouse** (1) Aaltie Gerrits (1631-1655) **J636 - J716**  
**Children** Tryntje Gerritsen **I318 - J358** (1669-1744)  
**Spouse** (2) Chieltje C Slecht **K1240** (1636-1702)

**Children** Neeltje G Newkirk **J620** (1667-1706)

**BIO:** See **J635** for detail



**Aaltie Gerrits J716**



**Birth** 1631 in, Putten, Gelderland, Netherlands  
**Death** 6 Dec 1655 in New Amsterdam, Livingston, New York  
**Parents** Gerrit Jansen **K1271**  
**Spouse** Gerret C Van Nieuwkirk **J635 – J715 – J723** (1631-1695)  
**Children** Tryntje Gerritsen **I318** (1669-1744)

**BIO:** see **J636** for detail



**Wilhemus Hoogteeling J725**

**Birth** 1655 in, Ulster, New York

**Death** 1690 in, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Willem Jansz **K1449** (1625-1702) Barbara Jans **K1450** (1627-1671)

**Spouse** Arriantje Samuels **J726** (1662- )

**Children** Philip Hoogteeling **I363** (1681- ) Kingston **Dutch Reformed Church** Marriages: 1702 30 Nov; Philip Hoogteeling, jm, of Kingston; Jannetje Roosa, jd, of Hurley.

**BIO** See J637 for Detail BIO

**Arriantje Samuels J726**

**Birth** 1662 New York,

**Death** in Kingston, Ulster, New York,

**Parents**

**Spouse** Wilhemus Hoogteeling (1655-1690)

**Children** Philip Hoogteeling (1681- )

**BIO** See J638 for Detail BIO

### **Heyman Albert Roosa J727**

**Birth** 3 Jun 1645 in Herwijnen, Lingewaal, Gelderland, Netherlands

**Death** 9 Sep 1708 in Hurley, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Albert Heymans Roosa **K1417** (1621-1679) Wyntje Ariens De Jongh **K1418** (1622-1678)

**Spouse** Anna M Roosevelt **J710 - J728** (1654-1708)

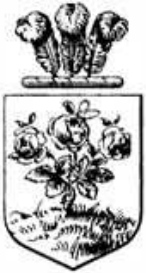
#### **Children**

- Jannetje Roosa **I320 - I364** (1675-1726)
- Claas Roosa **I355** (1684-1721)

**BIO** See **J709** for detail



### **Anna Margriet Roosevelt J728**



**Birth** 29 Aug 1654 in New Amsterdam, , New York

**Death** 23 Aug 1708 in Hurley, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Claes Martenszen Van Rosenvelt **K1419** (1623-1659) Jannetje Samuels Thomas **K1420** (1625-1660)

**Spouse** Heyman Aldertse Roosa **J709- J727** (1645-1708)

#### **Children**

- Claas Roosa **I355** (1684-1721)
- Jannetje Roosa **I364** (1675-1726)

**BIO** See **J710** for detail

### **Jacobus Bruyn J729**



**Birth** 1645 in Norway

**Death** aft 1704 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Spouse** Gertrude Esselsteyn **J730** (1650-1719)

**Children** Jacobus Bruyn **I365** (1680-1744)



**BIO:** **Jacobus Bruyn**<sup>(61)</sup> was born about 1645 in Norway.<sup>(3469)</sup> He died after 1704 in Kingston, New York. He was married to [\\*Gertruyde Ysselstein](#) about 1677. **Reference** from "The Hardenberg Family", by Myrtle Hardenberg Miller [Source\(69\)](#):

"The Bruyn family of Ulster County, New York, descend from Jacobus Bruyn who came to New Amsterdam from Norway about 1660. He was a ship carpenter. On March 2, 1682, Jacob Bruyn and Michael Modt petitioned the Court at Kingston for permission to purchase a tract of land 'behind the Paltz' from the Indians. This was in the town of Shawangunk, the tract along the Wallkill on which he settled was known later as Bruynswick. They lived on the east side of the road on the brow of a hill facing the lowlands on the west side of the Shawangunk Kill. Jacobus Bruyn died at the age of 43. He and his wife are buried on a little knoll about 80 rods from the house, north. Since 1800 the gravestones have disappeared. In old documents the name is spelled Bruin and in some instances Brown. The family has been prominent in Ulster County.

He married 1677 Gertruyd Ysselstein, baptised 5/22/1650 New Amsterdam, daughter of Jan Willemse Esselsteyn and Willemtje Jans of Columbia County, New York, granddaughter of Cornelius Van Ysselsteyn of German descent, proprietor of Schenectady in 1663. The name is spelled in various ways. There is a coat of arms. In 1694 Gertruyd obtained from the Royal government a patent for a tract of 3710 acres of land known as the Gertruyd Bruyn Patent, in Shawangunk. The patent was granted to Gertruyd Bruyn and her three children (not named).

The perpendicular rock called Gertruyd's Nose was directly opposite the house and is said to have been so called because of a likeness to the nose of Gertruyd Bruyn. She married in 1694 Severyn Ten Hout, a baker of Kingston, who bought the Lloyd Patent. They had no children. The will of Severyn Ten Hout a Hollander of Shawangunk, farmer, dated February fifth in the seventh year of Her Majesty, Queen Anne's reign, written in Dutch, names his wife, and gives to his step-son Jacobus Bruyn, the wife's share after her death, then to go to Jacobus' son, Severyn Ten Hout Bruyn. Witnesses Col. Jacob Rutsen, Major Johannes Hardenbergh, Cap. Johan Schepmoes, Johannes Ten Broeck. Proved 1717 or 1719-11-17....

The Bruyn coat of arms consists of a shield, lion rampant issuant in lower base or; crossed talons in chief and on crest; neck plate, heavy mantling on sides...." Children were: Jan Bruyn, \***Jacobus Bruyn**, Esther (Hester) Bruyn, and Blandina Bruyn.

### **Gertrude Esselsteyn J730**

**Birth** 22 May 1650 in New Amsterdam, New, Netherlands

**Death** 1719 in, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Jan Willemszen VanYsselstein **K1459** (1625-1706) Willemstje Jans **K1460** (1628-1669)

**Spouse** Jacobus Bruyn (1) **J729** (1645-1704)

**Children** Jacobus Bruyn (2) **I365** (1680-1744)

**BIO:** Gertruyd Ysselstein married Jacob Bruyn 1677; she was baptised 5/22/1650 New Amsterdam, daughter of Jan Willemse Esselsteyn and Willemtje Jans of Columbia County, New York, granddaughter of Cornelius Van Ysselsteyn of German descent, proprietor of Schenectady in 1663. The name is spelled in various ways. There is a coat of arms. In 1694 Gertruyd obtained from the Royal government a patent for a tract of 3710 acres of land known as the Gertruyd Bruyn Patent, in Shawangunk. The patent was granted to Gertruyd Bruyn and her three children (not named).

The perpendicular rock called Gertruyd's Nose was directly opposite the house and is said to have been so called because of a likeness to the nose of Gertruyd Bruyn. She married in 1694 Severyn Ten Hout, a baker of Kingston, who bought the Lloyd Patent. They had no children. The will of Severyn Ten Hout a Hollander of Shawangunk, farmer, dated February fifth in the seventh year of Her Majesty, Queen Anne's reign, written in Dutch, names his wife, and gives to his step-son Jacobus Bruyn, the wife's share after her death, then to go to Jacobus' son, Severyn Ten Hout Bruyn. Witnesses Col. **Jacob Rutsen**, Major **Johannes Hardenbergh**, Cap. Johan Schepmoes, Johannes Ten Broeck. Proved 1717 or 1719



**Jochem Hendricksen Schoonmaker J731**

**Birth** 1659 in Albany, Albany, New York

**Death** 4 Dec 1729 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Hendrick Jochemse Schoonmaker **K1461** (1624-1681)

Elsie Janse VanBreestede **K1462** (1622-1684)

**Spouse** Petronella Slecht **J732** (1658-1689)

**Children** Tryntje Schoonmaker **I366** (1684-1763)

**BIO** Jochem Hendrick Schoonmaker: He was born in about 1659 in Albany, New York, and died in 1713. He married more than once, including Petronella Slecht on August 16, 1679.

**Petronella Slecht J732**

**Birth** 1658 in Kingston, Ulster, New York, USA

**Death** 28 Apr 1689 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Cornelius Barentsen Slecht **K1463** (1616-1697)

Tryntje Tysse Bosch **K1464** (1620-1684)

**Spouse** Jochem H Schoonmaker **J731** (1659-1729)

**Children** Tryntje Schoonmaker **I366** (1684-1763)

**BIO** Petronella's father Cornelius Barentsen Slecht came over from the Neatherlands. Petronella married on August 16, 1679. The following shows her parents, brothers and sisters:

[Source: Cornelius Barentse Slecht and some of his descendants](#) By Lawrence T. Slaght

The children of Cornelius Barentse Slecht and his wife, Tryntje Tysse Bos were:

2. Jan — bapt. 6 March 1643 in the church at Woerden, Holland. He was captured by the Indians on one of their forays, forced to run the gauntlet and killed.
3. Jacomyntie — bapt. at Woerden 25 July 1645. She married (1) Jan B. Kunst, (2) Gerrit Foecken, and (3) Jan Eltinge. She is in the ancestry of the Roosevelt family.
4. Annetje — bapt. at Woerden 18 October 1647. Married Cornelius Hoozeboom.
- +5. Hendrick Cornelius — md. Elsie Lieveling.
- +6. Mattys — md. Maria Crespel.
7. Petronella — md. Jochem Schoonmacher

(Note: Valuable data on Cornelius Slecht may be found in the following: Ulster County, N.Y. Probate Records I-32; N.Y.G.&B. 31-163, 69- ; Flushing Records, P.53; Schoonmaker "History of Kingston"; and F. L. Van Wagnen "Garrett Conrad Van Wagnen.")

### Robert Graham J733



**Birth** 1672 in Fermanagh, Down, Ireland  
**Death** 1748 in Chester, Rockingham, New Hampshire  
**Parents**  
**Spouse** Janet Hume J734 (1672-)  
**Children** Robert Graham (2) **I367** (1680-1766)  
**BIO:** [Source \(21\)](#):



**WILL:** Robert Graham; Shawangunk, Ulster co., NY- surname: Graham, Bruyn

ROBERT GRAHAM 1747/8 CHESTER

In the Name of God amen I Robert Grayham of Chester In the Province of Newhampshire In newengland Black Smith being week In body but of Perfect mind and memory thanks be Given to God for the Same This first Day of February anno domini 1747: \* \* \*

Imprimes I Give to Jenet my Well beloved Wife the Improvement of all my Reall and Personell Estate for her to use and Improve as she sees Cause During her Life

Item I Give to my son Robert Grayham Junr the Sum of five shillings money to be Paid to him Emediatly after my Deacess by my Executrix and this with what I Have alredy Given him I account a soficient portion for him out of my Estate—

Item I Give to my Daughter agnes Craige the sum of five shillings money to be Paid to her by my Executrex Emediatly after my Deaces: and this with what I Have alredy Given her I account a soficient portion for her out of my Estate.

Item I Give to my Daughter Jean White the Sum of five shillings money: to be Paid to her by my Executrex Emediatly after my Deaces: and this with what I Have alredy Given Her I account a soficient portion for her out of my Estate

Item I Give to my Daughter Esther Forsaith the Sum of five Shillings money to be Paid to her by my Executrex Emediatly after my Deaces, and this with what I Have alred given her I account a Soficient Portion for her out of my Estate

Item I Give to my two Granchildren Robert Crofford and William Crofford the Sum of five shillings money to be Paid to them by my Executrix Emediatly after my Deaces: and this with what I have alredy Given to their mother mary Crofford I account a Soficient portion for her and them out of my Estate

Item I Give to my Daughter Ann Grayham all and singuler my Lands housing and other buildings all my Stock of Creturs my Cloths bedding and all my household Stuff, and all my Utencells of Husbendery, with all my Estate Reall and Personell: for her to use and Improve or sell and Dispose of as she sees Cause, she Paying and performing as folowith (Viz) To my wife what I Have Given and ordred to her here In before mentioned and I Do appoynt my Daughter Ann Grayham to be my soul Executrex of this my Last will and testement to Receive and Pay all Just Debts Due to and from my Estate: and to Pay all Legacies which I Have herein appoynted, and my funerell Charges: Renouncing all other or former wills Bequests and Executores: In Witness to all Herein Contained I Have hereunto affixt my hand and seal the first Day of February anno domini 1747: first above written—

his  
Robert X Grayham  
mark

Signed Sealed published Pro-  
nounced and Declared by the  
above named Robert Grayham  
to be his Last will and testament  
In Presents of us witnesses—

Sam<sup>l</sup> Emerson  
Enoch colby  
her  
margret X Dearbon  
mark

[Proved Dec. 26, 1748.]

[Inventory, March 25, 1749; amount, £637.5.0;  
signed by Silvanus Smith and Enoch Colby.]

### Janet Hume J734



**Birth** 4 Apr 1672 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland  
**Death**  
**Parents** Alexander Hume (1640- ) Joanet Harlaw (1649- )  
**Spouse** Robert Graham **J733** (1672-1748)  
**Children** Robert Graham **I367** (1680-1766)



**BIO** Married Robert Graham

## Generation K

### **Jacob Aertse Van Wagenaar K1153**



**Birth** 1594 in Utrecht, Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands

**Death** in Albany, Albany, New York

**Parents** Aert Jacobsen (1570- ) wife of Aert Jacobsen (1572- )

**Spouse** Symen Symonse Groot **K1154, K1178, K1186, L2466** (1604- )

**Children** Aert J Van Wagenen **J589, J593, K1233**, (1620-1667)

BIO

[Source:\(75\) Collections on the history of Albany: from its discovery to the present time By Joel Munsell](#)

The following list is intended to serve as a key to such surnames as are occasionally or almost constantly omitted in the ancient Dutch Records of Albany and Schenectady. It is as nearly full as the compiler, after a somewhat careful reading of these records, can make it. The names of persons without surnames, or if having them were not entered in those records, will not of course be found here; unfortunately these are somewhat numerous. Another embarrassment in the identification of persons arises from the fact, that some bear the same Christian name. When such cases occur in the following list, the dates annexed will sometimes aid in solving the difficulty. Thus the surname of **Jacob Abrahamse**, found in documents dating 1665-84, was Vosburg *alias* Kuyper; in those of date 1706, it was **Van Deusen**. But where there is little or no difference in the dates this help fails, and all is left to conjecture. J. P.

SCHENECTADY, OCT. 18, 1870.

**ABELSE.** [1680-4.  
Hendrick Abelse Riddershalve or Riddenhaas,

**ABRAHAMSE.**  
Abraham Abrahamse Schuyler, 1709.  
Christina Abrahamse Schuyler, 1709.  
David Abrahamse Schuyler, 1709.  
Dirck Abrahamse Schuyler, 1709.

**AERTSE.**  
Brant **Aertse Van Slichtenhorst.**  
**Jacob Aertse Wagenaar**, 1642.  
Jan **Aertse Van Bergen op Zoom**, 1677.  
Wouter Aertse **Van Nieukerck**, 1660.  
**AHASUERUSE.**  
Dirck Ahasueruse Roseboom, 1749.

**Symen Symonse Groot K1154**



**Birth** 1604 in Utrecht, South Holland, Netherlands

**Death** in Albany, Albany, New York

**Parents**

**Spouse** Jacob A V Wagenaar **K1153, K1177, K1186, L2466** (1594- )

**Children** Aert J Van Wagenen **J589, J593, K1233**, (1620-1667)

**BIO**

—————  
VAN WAGONER This surname comes from the habit among the early Dutch settlers of affixing to their own names that of the place in Holland from which they came. Aert Jacobsen, the emigrant ancestor of the line herein traced, came from Wageningen. Jacob, his son, wrote his name Jacob Aertsen Van Wageningen, meaning Jacob, son of Aert, from Wageningen. This being difficult to pronounce soon became Wagenen, the "Van" meaning from was, however, retained. From this have come the various spellings: Wagenen, Wagnen, Wagoner and Wagner, all being descendants of the Dutch immigrant, Aert Jacobsen, from Wageningen, Holland. For convenience the name will be written in its present form, Van Wagoner, although the earlier generations wrote it Van Wagenen, as many branches still do.

(1) Aert Jacobsen probably came from Wageningen, a town near the Rhine ten miles west of Arnheim in Gelderland. This is surmised, as his grandchildren adopted the name of that town as a surname, prefixing Van (from). He was probably a son of Jacob Aertse Wagenaar, who came to Albany, New York, in 1642, with Evart Pels and others. The Kingston church records show that Aert Jacobsen died before 1668. His wife's name was Annetje Gerrits. The earliest documentary evidence of him is in 1653, when he with several others took the oath of allegiance to the Patroon at Albany. In 1660 he purchased a piece of land in Esopus, New York. He left his property to his five children by a will that was probably never recorded, as there are on record at Kingston five quitclaim deeds executed by his children to each other, all dated November 6, 1710.

**Gerritt Gerritsen K1155**



**Birth** 1600 in Utrecht, Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands  
**Death** Oct. 4, 1696, Communipaw, New Jersey  
**Spouse** Annaetje Hermansse **K1156** (1605-1696)  
**Children** Annetje Gerrits **J578** (1624-1672)



**BIO:** Arrived at New Amsterdam Dec. 23, 1660, in the ship Faith, with wife, Annaetje Hermansse and family

**Annaetje Hermansse K1156**



**Birth** 1605 in Utrecht, , , Netherlands  
**Death** 7 Sep 1696 in Communipaw, New Jersey  
**Spouse** Gerritt Gerritsen **K1155** (1600-1624)  
**Children** Annetje Gerrits **J578** (1624-1672)



**BIO:** This family derives its name from Wageningen, an ancient town near the Rhine, about ten miles west of Arnheim, in Gelderland. It stood in marshy ground, was walled, and a place of considerable strength. From this town came Gerrit Gerritsen, with his wife, Annetje Hermansse, and child Gerrit, then two years old. They arrived at New Amsterdam Dec. 23, 1660, in the ship Faith, of which Jan Bestevaer was captain. The fare for the three was 90 florins.. He was the founder of the family, which is now spread over Hudson, Bergen, Passaic and Essex Counties. He brought with him a certificate, now in possession of his descendant Hartinan, of which the following is a translation:

"We, burgomasters, schepens and counsellors of the city of Wagening, declare by these presents that there appeared before us Hendrick Elissen and Jordiz Spiers, citizens of this city, at the request of Gerrit Gerritsen and Annetje Hermansse, his wife. They have testified and certified, as they do by these presents, that they have good knowledge of the above named Gerrit Gerritsen and Annetje Hermansse, his wife, as to their life and conversation, and that they have always been considered and esteemed as pious and honest people, and that no complaint of any evil or disorderly conduct has ever reached their ears ; on the contrary, they have always led quiet, pious and honest lives, as it becomes pious and honest persons. They especially testify that they govern their family well, and bring up their children in the fear of God, and in all modesty and respectability.

"As the above named persons have resolved to remove and proceed to New Netherland, in order to find greater convenience, they give this attestation, grounded on their knowledge of them, having known them intimately, and having been in continual intercourse with them for many years, living in the same neighborhood.

"In testimony of the truth, we, the burgomasters of the city, have caused the private seal of the city to be hereto affixed. "Done at Wagening, 27th November, 1660 "By the ordinance of the same"  
"J. Aquelin."

Soon after his arrival Gerritsen settled in this county, and received several parcels of land. He resided at Communipaw; d. Oct. 4, 1696; she died Sept. 7, 1696.

***K1157 and K1176 did not come to America***



**Sijmon Floriszen K1159**

**Birth** 1590 in deBol, TexellIsland, NoordHolland, Netherlands

**Death** 1699 in Holland, Reusel-de Mierden, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands

**Parents** Floris Schepmoes (1550-) n/a Mother

**Spouse** Claertje Arents **K1160** (1595-1645)

**Children** Jannetje Symens **J580** (1623-1683)

**BIO:** Sijmon Floriszen was a “broekenmaker” (a maker of trousers). He married Claertje Arents 10 December 1616 in Amsterdam, North Holland, Netherlands. Claertje married second Jouwe Heijndrix 8 Nov 1642 in Amsterdam, North Holland, Netherlands; Married 10 Dec 1616. They did not come to America, but I wanted to leave some information anyway.

Sijmon and Claertje had:

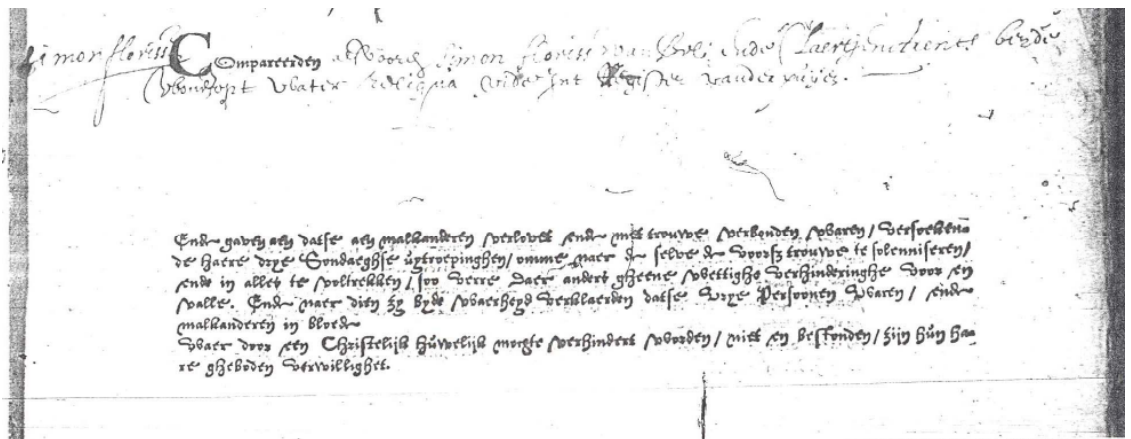
1. Floris Sijmonszen baptized 1 Jan 1619 at the Nieuwkerk (New Church), Amsterdam, North Holland, Netherlands.
2. Lijsbet Sijmons baptized 18 Jun 1620 at the Oudekerk (Old Church), Amsterdam, North Holland, Netherlands.
3. Machtelt Sijmons, baptized 1 May 1622 at the Oudekerk (Old Church), Amsterdam, North Holland, Netherlands, married Claes Maijer 22 Feb 1642 in Amsterdam, North Holland, Netherlands.
4. **Jannetje Sijmons**, baptized 22 Sep 1624 at the Oudekerk (Old Church), Amsterdam, North Holland, Netherlands, married Evert Pels 31 Nov 1641 in the Oudekerk (Old Church), Amsterdam, North Holland, Netherlands.
5. Arent Sijmonszen baptized 1 Dec 1626 at the Nieuwkerk (New Church), Amsterdam, North Holland, Netherlands.
6. Marij Sijmons baptized 17 Dec 1628 at the Oudekerk (Old Church), Amsterdam, North Holland, Netherlands. (See footnote about burial.)
7. Arent Sijmons baptized 22 Dec 1630 at the Oudekerk (Old Church).
8. **Marritje Sijmons**, baptized 12 Oct 1632 at the Nieuwkerk (New Church), Amsterdam, North Holland, Netherlands, was indentured to Pieter Pietersen Harder in New Amstel in New Netherland, her brother-in-law Evert Pels paid for the remainder of her indenture in 19 February 1659, married Jacob Barents Cool.

**Sources:**

1. *Huwelijks Aangifte* (Marriage Intentions for all Dutch Reformed Churches in the City of Amsterdam), Film 113201, Vol. 475 and Film 113118.
2. *Huwelijken* (Marriages in the Oudekerk, Amsterdam), Film 113353, Vol. 970.
3. Fiches collectie van dopen, trouwen en overlijden : 1553-1811 (Amsterdam, Noord Holland, Netherlands), Salt Lake City, UT: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1964-1967, Films #441958, 441964, 441971, and 536908
4. Ancestry of the Jansen Daughters, (<http://revolution.3-cities.com/~gjansen/westfall.htm#SIMONS2>), citing Amsterdam Church Records, LDS Films 113145, 113188, 113194, 113201, 441875, 441881 Item 5, and 539648.
5. *Early Church Records, Ulster County, New York*, p. 19.

*Marriage intention of Simon Florisse and Claertjen Arents, 10 December 1616*

**Source:** *Huwelijks Aangifte* (Marriage Intentions for all Dutch Reformed Churches in the City of Amsterdam), Film 113188.



### **Claertje Arents K1160**

**Birth** 1595 in Holland, Reusel-de Mierden, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands  
**Death** 1645 in Holland, Reusel-de Mierden, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands  
**Spouse** Sijmon Floriszen **K1157** (1590-1699)  
**Children** Jannetje Symens **J580** (1623-1683)



### **Jacob Aertse Van Wagenaar K1177**



**Birth** 1594 in Utrecht, Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands  
**Death** in Albany, Albany, New York  
**Parents** Aert Jacobsen (1570- ) wife of Aert Jacobsen (1572- )  
**Spouse** Symen Symonse Groot **K1154, K1178, K1186, L2466** (1604- )  
**Children** Aert J Van Wagenen **J589, J593, K1233**, (1620-1667)



**BIO** Jacob Aertse Van Wagenaar name is listed in the [Source:\(75\) Collections on the history of Albany: from its discovery to the present time](#) By Joel Munsell

*“The following list is intended to serve as a key to such surnames as are occasionally or almost constantly omitted in the ancient Dutch Records of Albany and Schenectady. It is as nearly full as the compiler, after a somewhat careful reading of these documents, can make it. The names of persons with out surnames, or if having them were not entered in those records, will not of course be found here; unfortunately these are somewhat numerous. Another embarrassment in the identification of persons arises from the fact, that some bear the same Christian name. When such cases occur in the following list, the dates annexed will sometimes aid in solving the difficulty. Schencktaut, Oct. 18, 1870.”*

**Source:(34)** Van Wagenene; The Beginning

VAN WAGONER This surname comes from the habit among the early Dutch settlers of affixing to their own names that of the place in Holland from which they came. Aert Jacobsen, the emigrant ancestor of the line herein traced, came from Wageningen. Jacob, his son, wrote his name Jacob Aertsen Van Wageningen, meaning Jacob, son of Aert, from Wageningen. This being difficult to pronounce soon became Wagenen, the “Van” meaning from was, however, retained. From this have come the various spellings: Wagenen, Wagnen, Wagoner and Wagner, all being descendants of the Dutch immigrant, Aert Jacobsen, from Wageningen, Holland. For convenience the name will be written in its present form, Van Wagoner, although the earlier generations wrote it Van Wagenen, as many branches still do.

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AERTSE.  
Brant Aertse Van Slichtenhorst.  
Jacob Aertse Wagenaar, 1642.  
Jan Aertse Van Bergen op Zoom, 1677.  
Wouter Aertse Van Nieukerck, 1660.

### **Symen Symonse Groot K1178**



**Birth** 1604 in Utrecht, , South Holland, Netherlands  
**Death** in Albany, Albany, New York  
**Parents**  
**Spouse** Jacob A V Wagenaar **K1153, K1177, K1186, L2466** (1594- )  
**Children** Aert J Van Wagenen **J589, J593, K1153, K1233**, (1620-1667)



## Gerritt Gerritsen K1179



**Birth** 1600 in Utrecht, Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands

**Death** 4 Oct 1696 in Communipaw, New Jersey

**Spouse** Annaetje Hermansse **K1180**, **K1188**, **L2468** (1605-1696)

**Children** Annetje Gerrits **J590**, **J594**, **K1234** (1624-1672)



**BIO Source:** [History of Paterson and its environs \(the silk city\): historical ...](#), Volume 2 by William Nelson, Charles Anthony Shriner

Another of the patentees was Gerrit Gerritse (Garrison), from the ancient town of Wagenigen, on the banks of the Rhine in Gelderland, in the province of New Netherlands. It was from this quaint town in Holland that Gerit Gerritse and Annetje Hermansse, his wife, with one child Gerrit, two years old, set sail, arriving at New Amsterdam, December 23, 1660. He immediately settled in Bergen. He took the oath of allegiance to King Charles II. of England, Nov. 26, 1665. At the time of the recapture of New Netherlands by the Dutch he was constituted one of the schepens of Bergen. The patentee never settled at Acquackanonk, but always remained at Communipaw. His third son and fourth child, Hermanus, named after his mother's father, which was the origin of the name in this vicinity, was baptized March 10, 1667, and married Annetje, daughter of Waling Jacobs (Van Winkle). Through this marriage they came into possession of a large landed interest in Acquackanonk. The old homestead was opposite the drawbridge at Passaic. Hernamus Gerritse was elected deacon in the Acquackanonk church in 1698 and 1702, and elder in 1708-15, 1727-32.

Of the children of Hermanus and Annetje (Van Winkle) Gerritse, Cornelius married Claesje, daughter of Hessel Pieterse and lived at Riverside.

The sons of Pieter and Vrouwtje (Hesselse) Gerritse were called by their acquaintances "Pietem's Gat," "Pietem's Piet," and "Pietem's Hans." The firstnamed, by reason of his obstinacy, was likewise called *Spijker-kop Gat* or "Nailheaded Gat." This family settled on the slooter dam side of the river and, as tradition states, owned extensive tracts of land on the east side of the river, which was divided into lots. The first lot was somewhat north of the Wesel bridge; lot No. 2 began at the Van Horn Cemetery; lot No. 3 extended to the Broadway bridge; lots Nos. 4 and 5 were divided between the three sons of Peter. This division did not suit "Spijker-kop Gat," when he justified his peculiar cognomen by declaring that he would not be called by the same name as the rest of the family, and accordingly he took the name of Van Wagoner.

By his second marriage with Antje Aeltse, Pieter Gerritse was the father of five children, the only son being Gerrebrant, born Sept. 21, 1723. He was deformed, being small in size and crooked; he remained a bachelor until an advanced age, when he married a Van Riper.

Hendrick Gerritse, who always signed his name Henery Gerritse, was the son of Henry and a grandson of Hendrick and Margrietje (Straatmaker) Gerritse, and born August 7, 1727, and married Catherine Paulussen. He lived in a stone house on the west side of the river, just north of the road leading to the Erie railroad station at Clifton. He took an active part in the Revolution, was one of the representatives of Essex county in the Provincial Congress, and was the first member of the legislature from Acquackanonk, serving for several terms.

**Source:** [34 Van Wagenen, The Beginning](#)

VAN WAGENINGEN—VAN WAGENEN—VAN WAGONER.

This family derives its name from *Wageningen*, an ancient town near the Rhine, about ten miles west of Arnheim, in Gelderland. It stood in marshy ground, was walled, and a place of considerable strength. From this town came Gerrit Gerritsen, with his wife, Annetje Hermansse, and child Gerrit, then two years old. They arrived at New Amsterdam Dec. 23, 1660, in the ship *Faith*, of which Jan Bestevaer was captain. The fare for the three was 90 florins.<sup>1</sup> He was the founder of the family, which is now spread over Hudson, Bergen, Passaic and Essex Counties. He brought with him a certificate, now in possession of his descendant Hartman, of which the following is a translation:



*The Snyder Family History, all direct line relatives back to the Colonies*

“We, burgomasters, schepens and counsellors of the city of Wagening, declare by these presents that there appeared before us Hendrick Elissen and Jordiz Spiers, citizens of this city, at the request of Gerrit Gerritsen and Annetje Hermansse, his wife. They have testified and certified, as they do by these presents, that they have good knowledge of the above named Gerrit Gerritsen and Annetje Hermansse, his wife, as to their life and conversation, and that they have always been considered and esteemed as pious and honest people, and that no complaint of any evil or disorderly conduct has ever reached their ears; on the contrary, they have always led quiet, pious and honest lives, as it becomes pious and honest persons. They especially testify that they govern their family well, and bring up their children in the fear of God, and in all modesty and respectability.

“As the above named persons have resolved to remove and proceed to New Netherland, in order to find greater convenience, they give this attestation, grounded on their knowledge of them, having known them intimately, and having been in continual intercourse with them for many years, living in the same neighborhood.

“In testimony of the truth, we, the burgomasters of the city, have caused the private seal of the city to be hereto affixed.

“Done at Wagening, 27th November, 1660.

“By the ordinance of the same.

“J. AQUELIN.”

Soon after his arrival Gerritsen settled in this county, and received several parcels of land.<sup>2</sup> He resided at Communipaw; d. Oct. 4, 1696; she died Sept. 7, 1696.

*Second Generation.*

Gerrit Gerritse had ch.:

2. I. Gerrit (9), b. in 1658; m. Neesje Pieterse, of Best, in Gelderland, May 11, 1681. He settled at Pembre-

<sup>1</sup> *Doc. Hist. of N. Y.*, iii., 55; *Alb. Rec.*, viii., 456.

<sup>2</sup> *Winfield's Land Titles*, 120.

Source:(34) Van Wagenen, The Beginning

### **Annaetje Hermansse K1180**



**Birth** 1605 in Utrecht, Netherlands

**Death** 7 Sep 1696 in Communipaw, New Jersey

**Spouse** Gerritt Gerritsen **K1179**, **K1187**, **L2467** (1600-1696)

**Children** Annetje Gerrits **J590**, **J594**, **K1234** (1624-1672)

**BIO** Came to New Amsterdam Dec 23 1660 with her husband Gerritt Gerritsen

**K1181 - K1184 did not come to America**

**Jacob Aertse Van Wagenaar K1185**



**Birth** 1594 in Utrecht, Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands

**Death** in Albany, Albany, New York

**Parents** Aert Jacobsen (1570- ) wife of Aert Jacobsen (1572- )

**Spouse** Symen Symonse Groot **K1154, K1178, K1186, L2466** (1604- )

**Children** Aert J Van Wagenen **J589, J593, K1233**, (1620-1667)



**BIO:** See **K1177** for Bio Detail

**Symen Symonse Groot K1186**



**Birth** 1604 in Utrecht, South Holland, Netherlands

**Death** in Albany, Albany, New York

**Parents**

**Spouse** Jacob A V Wagenaar **K1153, K1177, K1186, L2466** (1594- )

**Children** Aert J Van Wagenen **J589, J593, K1233**, (1620-1667)



**BIO:** See **K1178** for Bio Detail

**Gerritt Gerritsen K1187**



**Birth** 1600 in Utrecht, Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands

**Death** 4 Oct 1696 in Communipaw, New Jersey

**Spouse** Annaetje Hermansse **K1180, K1188, L2468** (1605-1696)

**Children** Annetje Gerrits **J590, J594, K1234** (1624-1672)



**BIO** See **K1179** for Bio Detail

**Annaetje Hermansse K1188**



**Birth** 1605 in Utrecht, Netherlands

**Death** 7 Sep 1696 in Communipaw, New Jersey

**Spouse** Gerritt Gerritsen **K1179, K1187, L2467** (1600-1696)

**Children** Annetje Gerrits **J590, J594, K1234** (1624-1672)



**BIO** See **K1179** for Bio Detail

**K1189 - K1210 did not come to America**



### **Philip Du Trieux K1211**



*Du Trieux COA*

**Birth** 1585 in Roubaix, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France

**Death** 8 Sep 1653 in New Amsterdam, New York

**Parents** Phillipe DuTrieux (1554-1601)

Jacqueminte Mrs DuTrieu (1564-1591)

**Spouse** Susanna DuChesne **K1212** (1601-1654)

**Children** Rachel Du Trieux **J606** (1635-1684)

**BIO:** Philip Du Trieux, a Walloon, born in 1585, was in New Amsterdam during Minuit's administration 1624-29; was appointed court messenger in 1638; in 1640 received a patent for land in "Smits valley;" his wife was Susanna DeScheene who was living as late as 1654.



#### **Children:**

2. **Rebecca, m. Simon Simonse Groot;**
3. Sara, m. Isaac De Foreest in New Amsterdam, June, 1641;
4. Susanna, m. Evert Janse Wendel of Beverwyck, July 31, 1644;
5. **Rachel**, m. first, **Hendrick Van Bommel** in New Amsterdam, Sept. 3, 1656, and secondly, Dirk Janse De Groot, Aug. 8, 1677;
6. Abraham was in Beverwyck in 1656;
7. Isaac, bp. in New Amsterdam, April 21, 1642;
8. Jacob, bp. in New Amsterdam, Dec. 7, 1645, m. Lysbeth Post in New York, Sept. 26, 1674.



### **Susanna du Chesne K1212**



**Birth** 1601 in Sedan, Lorraine, France **Death** 1654 in New Amsterdam, New York

**Parents** Abraham Du Chesne (1570-1621) Anne Fabri (1584-1621)

**Spouse** Philippe Du Trieux **K1211** (1585-1653)

**Children** Rachel Du Trieux **J606** (1635-1684)

**BIO:** Philippe became engaged to Susanna on July 17, 1621 and they married in Amsterdam August 30, 1621. She and her husband Philippe Du Trieux immigrated to New Amsterdam in 1624 on the ship "New Netherland" - Susanna's daughter Rachel du Trieux was born in 1635 at New Amsterdam, New York County, New York. Marriage banns for **Rachel du Trieux** and **Hendrick Van Bommel** were published on 30-Sep-1656.

Marriage banns for Rachel du Trieux and Dirk Janse de Groot were published on 8-Aug-1677. Rachel du Trieux married Hendrick Van Bommel on 3-Sep-1656 at New York City, New York County, New York.

Rachel du Trieux died at Fort Orange, Albany County, New York. **Source:**

[http://www.loriluke.com/Van\\_Bommel\\_and\\_Du\\_Trieux.html](http://www.loriluke.com/Van_Bommel_and_Du_Trieux.html)



In the meantime, the West India Company was being established to develop international commerce and to serve as a military arm of the Netherlands. A brisk fur trade had developed in the Hudson Valley region of America, and in 1623 the West India Company made the decision to occupy the land between the Delaware Valley and the Connecticut River with permanent settlers. Philippe and his fellow Walloons had long been seeking the means to settle either in North or South America. His family, along with 29 other families largely of Walloon identification, entered into a contract with the West India Company to relocate to America. Philippe and his family [wife Susanna and children Marie and Philippe Jr.--mjt] departed the Netherlands at the beginning of April 1624 on the ship "New Netherland" and arrived at present day New York in mid-May. He and his fellow emigrants came as free men and were granted freedom of conscience in all religious matters. [End].

*THE DU TRIEUX FAMILY IN COLONIAL AMERICA . . .* Upon the purchase of Manhattan Island in 1626, all Dutch and Walloon settlers were gathered from their original 1624 settlement points and brought to Manhattan. There, Philippe and Susanna's family continued to expand [four daughters and three sons, all of whom had children--mjt]. He became an employee of the West India Company and served until his death as the court messenger or marshal. He owned a home on Beaver Street, near the Fort, which he sold in 1643, having acquired a sizable farm along the East River in 1640. This first landholding on American soil today is the site of many Commercial ventures, the most famed of which is the Fulton Fish Market. The land is located near the southern tip of Manhattan. It is on the shore precisely south of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Emigrant Philippe Du Trieux is much of record under the Dutch on early Manhattan Island, as are some of his children and his sons-in-law. [There are many records of Philippe's various legal activities--see Philippe's Legal Activities--mjt.] Philippe and his eldest son, Philippe Jr., were killed in 1652.

**K1213 - 1214 did not come to America**

**K1215 - 1216 Unknown, child born in USA**

**K1217 - 1232 did not come to America**

**Aert Jacobsen Van Wagenen K1233**



**Birth** 1620 in Wageningen, Wageningen, Gelderland, Netherlands

**Death** before 1667 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents**

**Spouse** Annetje Gerrits **J578, J594, K1234** (1624-1672)

**Children**

- Jacob A Van Wagenen (1652-1715)
- Gerrit A Van Wagenen (1653-1721)

**BIO:** See **J577** for detail



**Annetje Gerrits K1234**



**Birth** 1624 in Wageningen, Wageningen, Gelderland, Netherlands

**Death** after 1672 in New City, Rockland

**Parents** Gerritt Gerritsen (1600-1624) Annaetje Hermansse (1605-1696)

**Spouse** Aert J Van Wagenen **J577, J593, K1233** (1620-1667)

**Children**

- Jacob A Van Wagenen (1652-1715) I297
- Gerrit A Van Wagenen (1653-1721) I - J617

**BIO:** See **J578** for detail



**Evert Pels K1235**



**Birth** 5 Jun 1616 in Pommern, Cochem-Zell, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany

**Death** 29 Jun 1686 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Evert Pels (1585- ) and Claertje Arents (1595-1645)

**Spouse** Jannetje Symens **J580, J592, K1236** (1623-1683)

**Children**

- Sarah Pels **I290** (1659-1710)
- Clara Pels **J618** (1651-1721)

**BIO:** See **J579** for detail



**Jannetje Symens K1236**



**Birth** 1623 in Holland, Reusel-de Mierden, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands

**Death** 2 Sep 1683 in Kingston, Ulster, colonies

**Parents** Sijmon Floriszen **K1159** (1590-1699) Claertje Arents **K1160** (1595-1645)

**Spouse** Evert Pels **J579, J591, K1235** (1616-1686)

**Children**

- Sarah Pels **I290** (1659-1710)
- Clara Pels **J618** (1651-1721)

**BIO:** See **J580** for detail



**Dirck Jansen Schepmoes K1237**

**Birth** 2 Sep 1648 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Death** 20 Sep 1725 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Jan Janszen Schepmoes **K1411, L2473** (1605-1659) Sara Pieterse Van Naerden **K1412, L2474** (1609-1631)

**Siblings** Jobje Schepmoes **J706** (1647-1732)

**Spouse** Maria Willems Krom **K1238** (1650-1703)

**Children** Johannes Schepmoes **K1238** (1672-1734)

**BIO** Collections of the NYG&B RECORD, vol II, Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in New Amsterdam and New York, BAPTISMS, 1901 ; page numbers are from this Printing. The following baptisms were found for the children *in our lineage* of Jan Jansz Schepmoes and Sara Pieters.

page #, date, (PARENTS),	(CHILDREN),	(SPONSORS OR WITNESSES)
<b>p 21, 6 Jan. 1647</b>		
Jan Janszen Schepmoes,	Jobje;	William Kay, Tryntje Roelofs
<b>p 24, 2 Sept. 1648</b>		
Jan Janszen Shepmoes, Sara Pieters	Dirck;	Hendrick Kip, Lysbeth Pieters

Dirck married first Maria Willemse 1669 in RefrmdDutchChrch, New York, he married 2nd, 28 September 1703, Grietje (Margarietje) Tappen and had 2 or 3 more children.

**The Children of Dirck Jansen Schepmoes, Maria Willems (Krom) are:**

1. **Jan (Johannes)** bp. N.Y. 7 April 1672; married, 18 Feb. 1697, Neeltje Gerritsen Newkirk, born in Hurley, widow of Pieter Crupel.
2. Ragel, bp. 31 March 1678, in Kingston, married 19 May 1700, Bernardus Swartwout, of Hurley
3. Lea Dirckse Schepmoes, bp. 4 Sept 1681, married 28 Sept. 1703, Barent Gerritse Van Waggenen; son of Gerrit Aerstsen Van Wagenen and Clara Pels. They had 10 children baptized.
4. Willem, bp. Hurley, 9 June 1684, married first Geertruy Davis, Married 2nd 24 June 1711 Catryntjen Tappen
5. Rebecca, bp. 6 Nov. 1687.
6. [Sara Schepmoes, maiden, daughter of Dirck Schepmoes of Kingston, and his first wife, Maria Willems, married 10 October 1695, to Teunis Tappen, Single man born in Albany son of Jeurian Teunis Tappen and Ariaentje Davidts Sara is was so named in her fathers will dated 15 February 1723/24, an abstract of which appears postea under Margrietje Tappen, his second wife. See Record April 1966, page 68 ]

The children of Dirck Jansen Schepmoes, and (2) Margariet Tappen, (daughter of Jeurian Teunissen Tappen and Ariaentje Davidts) are:

7. Dirck Willemse, "klyn son" (*Could have been Maria's child*)
8. Anna, bp. 3 Sept. 1704, Married 8 July 1725, Johannes Jansz
9. Ariaantje, bp. 17 Nov. 1706;

**Maria Willems (Krom) K1238**

**Birth** 1650 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Death** 28 Sep, 1703 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Willem Krom **K2475** (1627-1660) Macyke Hendricksen **L2476** (1624-1706)

**Spouse** Dirck Jansen Schepmoes **K1237** (1648-1725)

**Children** Johannes Schepmoes **K1238** (1672-1734)

**BIO:** Maria Willems Krom, born circa 1650/56, was the Other Child of Maycken and Willem. Maria married Dirck Janssen Schepmoes circa 1671; he was born 1648 in New Amsterdam, the son of Jan Janszen Schepmoes and Sarah Pieters van Orcum, who had immigrated to America by 1638.

Schepmoes family webgens confirm that Maria was a Krom with the patronymic Willems—but only ~ **luke** and ~**long island/conklin\_0** connect her to Maycken's Willem Krom; the rest leave her parentless. ~**lgillins/krom** and ~**longisland/haven** say Maria was born in New Netherland circa 1650, and that she married Dirck in 1669 in New Amsterdam.

Neither Maycken nor Jan Joosten sponsored the baptism of any of Maria's children; and neither Maria nor her children are mentioned in Jan and Maycken's 1681 will. There *is* recorded interaction between Jan Joosten and Derick Schepmoes: after the death of Lysbet's widower Joost Adriaensen, Jan Joosten was appointed "arbitrator in proceedings regarding the sale of some land in Hurley, which had been sold to Derick Schepmoes by Adrience [*sic*] during his lifetime." But while this arbitration might have resulted in a permanent breach between the two families, it didn't take place until 1685.

All this would suggest that Maria must have been the daughter of another Willem Krom. In any event she presumably died between 1687, when her last child was born, and 1703, when Dirck married Margariet (Grietje) Tappen. Dirck lived on till 1723-24.

### **Gerret Cornelisse Van Nieuwkirk K1239**



**Birth** 24 Jul 1631 in Slichtenhorst, Nijkerk, Gelderland, Netherlands

**Death** 4 Mar 1695 in Hurley, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Mattheuse Cornelisse Van Nieuwkirk (1600-1642) Bijtie Gerrits (1604-1647)

**Spouse** Aaltie Gerrits **J636** (1631-1655)

**Children** Tryntje Gerritsen **I318** (1669-1744)

**Spouse (2)** Chieltje C Slecht **K1240** (1636-1702)

**Children** Neeltje G Newkirk **J620** (1667-1706)

**BIO** See **J635** for detail

### **Chieltje Cornelissen Slecht K1240**



**Birth** 1636 in Woerden, South Holland, Netherlands

**Death** 30 Jun 1702 in Hurley, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Cornelius Barentsen Slecht **L2479** (1616-1697) Tryntje Tysse Bosch **L2480** (1620-1684)

**Spouse** Gerret C Van Nieuwkirk **K1239** (1631-1695)

**Children** Neeltje G Newkirk **J620** (1667-1706)

**BIO** Based on Gerret C Van Nieuwkirk's second wife:


He may have been married secondly to Chieltje (Charlotte) Cornelissen Slecht about 1661 in New York. Gustave Anjou, in *Ulster County, New York Probate Records*, reports his wife as Hendrikje Paulus. Upon his arrival in America, he located at Flatbush, Long Island, and obtained a small tract of land which he sold March 10, 1665 to Arent Evertse. This tract consisted of eighteen morgens (about thirty-six acres), and is in the heart of the City of Brooklyn; today worth many millions of dollars. Neikirk Street runs through the tract, and that is all that is left to show of who originally settled the area. Some time around March of 1669,



**Jacob Burhans K1241**

 **Birth** in Netherlands

**Death** 27 Sep 1677 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

 **Spouse** Elizabeth Jans **K1242** (1572-1603)


**Children** Jan Burhans **J621** (1650-1708)

**BIO Jacob Burhans** came to this country from Holland on the *Spotted Cow*. First record of him was 26 March 1660, listed as Soldier under Peter Stuyvesant. On 7 December 1660, he was listed 3rd of Members who organized the Reformed Dutch Church at Wiltwyck (Kingston). His son, **Jan Burhans**, also came on the *Spotted Cow*. He and Jan Jansen Van Osterhout applied in 1671 for right of way over the great bridge (this would probably be the one at what is now Washington Ave., Kingston). It was granted, but they had to pay a Schepel of wheat for every Morgen of cleared land. On 30 March 1680, Jan Burhans and Jan Jansen (Van Osterhout) divided their lands at Brabrant (that would be in the area of the Sawkill Road, etc.). They had one lot called "DEAD MAN'S BONES".

: [Source:\(70\) Burhans genealogy: descendants from the first ancestor in ..., Pages 1-346](#)

## BURHANS GENEALOGY

### FIRST GENERATION

 **J**ACOB BURHANS was the first of the name in this country, so far as can be ascertained by patient research. His place of birth I have not been able to discover, though, from his being favored with an office by Stuyversant, it is reasonable to suppose he was from Holland, and family tradition also claims Holland as his native place. In what capacity he came is unknown, but the first record we find of him shows him to be a soldier in the Netherlandish service.

In 1660 March 28, he appears as a soldier in the Netherlandish service on the *Esopus*, in the company of his Noble Honor the Director-General.<sup>1</sup>

1660 Dec. 7. His name is third on the list of church members at Wiltwyck (Kingston, N. Y.), at the date of the first organization of the church.<sup>2</sup>

1661 June 15. He appears on the muster-roll.<sup>3</sup>

1661 Nov. 12. He offers fl. 20 for a house-lot, he having no farm lands.<sup>4</sup>

1661 Nov. 21. He was appointed Collector of Church Rates and Excise on consumption of Wine and Beer.<sup>5</sup>

1661 Nov. 24. Was by ordinance authorized to collect arrears.<sup>6</sup>

1663 June. He had two houses burned down, in the second *Esopus* War, in the "New Village outside the Stockade."<sup>7</sup>

1664 July 3. Was witness with Roeloff Swartwout for his son Jan Burhans upon his admission to Church membership.<sup>8</sup>

1664 July 4. He, with others, delivered the Company's property to William Beekman, Schout and Commissary.<sup>9</sup>

1665 March 7. He was sworn as Curator of the estate of Hendrick Jansen and Willem Jansen, deceased. He asked to be excused on account of his age. His petition was granted, and Roeloff Swartwout appointed in his place, with Aert Jacobsen.<sup>10</sup>

1666 April 28. He was elected and confirmed as Schepen (Justice-magistrate) of the Court at Wiltwyck, for one year.<sup>11</sup>

1667 Nov. Was again Commissioner of the Court until April 28 1668.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Colonial Documents, Vol. XIII. p. 153.

<sup>2</sup> Kingston Church Records.

<sup>3</sup> Col. Doc., Vol. XIII. p. 153.

<sup>4</sup> Col. Doc., Vol. XIV. p. 413.

<sup>5</sup> Col. Doc., Vol. XIV. p. 419.

<sup>6</sup> Col. Doc., Vol. XIV.

<sup>7</sup> Col. Doc., Vol. XIII. p. 247.

<sup>8</sup> Kingston Church Records.

<sup>9</sup> Col. Doc., Vol. XIII. p. 385.

<sup>10</sup> Kingston Court Records.

<sup>11</sup> Doc. Hist. of N. Y.

<sup>12</sup> Kingston Court Records.



1668 Nov. 27. Was a witness in the case of Tjerck Claessen De Witt agt. Matthys Blanshan, in which he made the statement that he was appointed Collector by order of the noble Stuyversant, but that he could not say further at that time, as his papers were burned during the Indian War.

1668 Dec. 4. He again appears and informs the Court Commissioners that he was appointed "Collector by the Hon. Lord Petrus Stuyversant on the 21st November 1661," and that he collected the excise on the consumption of Wine and Beer, not only for one year, but was in the same office until August 6 1664, when the said excise for the consumption of Wine and Beer, in the new town, as well as in this place (Wiltwyck), without exception, was sold by order of the Hon. Lord Stuyversant to the highest bidder. The said Jacob Burhans showed several ordinances from the Captain of the Army then residing here, whereby it appeared the said excise money was used in part for the expenses of the Pastor's house and for wages, and construction of the New Fort.<sup>1</sup>

1668 Dec. 15. He together with Jan Willemse (Hooghtaling) was appointed to sit on the case of Tjerck Claessen De Witt agt. Matthys Blanchant, because the Bench was not full. The verdict in this case was in favor of Tjerck Claessen De Witt, the charge being for libel.<sup>2</sup>

Jacob Burhans was owner of Lot No. 11 of new lots in Wiltwyck, he was also owner of land in Brabant (Esopus).<sup>3</sup>

When Jacob died does not appear on any public record. His death must have taken place before September 1677, as at this date his son Jan deeded a house and lot, which, he states in the deed, formerly belonged to his father.

No mention is made of any wife or children at his first appearance, nor at any time after until the arrival of Jan Burhans, at whose admission as a church member Jacob officiates as a witness. Jan is admitted under the name of Jan Jacob Burhans, thus, according to the custom of those days, confirming his parentage.

Jacob was evidently a man of note and ability in those early days, to enable him to occupy the various important public positions that he filled during his life.

The late Mr. Jonathan W. Hasbrouck a short time before his death stated, that he had discovered a statement made in 1663 before the Court at Wiltwyck, by Jan Willemsen and his wife, in which they aver that their characters are good, as "Jacob Burhans who comes from their town Einingen in Brabant can testify." It is to be regretted that Mr. Hasbrouck could not show the authority for his statement.

The following is a facsimile of Jacob Burhans's signature, taken from an original document signed by him.



In the Colonial manuscripts of Albany there is mention made as follows of a Barent Burhans:

" BARENT BURHANS	Debet
" Voor Vracht en Kostgeld dat hy a <sup>n</sup> 1663 April 16 pr t.	
" Schip Bonte Koe is herewaerts gekomen.	fl 39."

<sup>1</sup> Kingston Court Records. <sup>2</sup> Kingston Court Records. <sup>3</sup> Doc. Hist. of N. Y.

The literal translation would be:

BARENT BURHANS	Debet
For passage and board, that he, 16 April 1663, by the ship Bonte Koe has come here.	florins 39.

This Barent may have died soon after arrival, as this account was never settled, and his name appears on no other record of town or church. It seems probable he was a brother of Jan Burhans, who came in the same ship, but who paid his passage money, 17 October 1664.



### **Elizabeth Jans K1242**

**Birth** 1572 in Deventer, Deventer, Overijssel, Netherlands

**Death** 1603 in Deventer, Overijssel, Netherlands

**Parents**

**Spouse** Jacob Burhans **K1241** (1604-1677)

**Children** Jan Burhans **J621** (1650-1708)

**BIO** - no record of her coming to America - Her husband came on the spotted cow; 1660, she died 1603

### **Willem Jansen Traphagen K1243**



**Birth:** 1616 in Detmold, Lippe, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany

**Death:** 16 Feb 1685 in Kingston, Ulster, New York, United States

**Parents** Johannes Traphagen and his wife Eledt (Helena) Derendel

**Spouse:** Jannetje C Groenvis **K1244** (1630-1658)

**Child:** Helena Traphagen **J622** (1656-1732)

**BIO** Willem Traphagen was the first immigrant to The Dutch Colonies from his family.



Nearing death, Willem made not only a will but a lengthy deposition regarding his origins and kinship. This was so that his children, when of age, may inquire at Minne Corpus Christi fief, paying 100 Rixdollars annually and other fiefs called Maria Vergina in the church of Lemigo, paying 80 Rixdollars annually; another fief at Billeveltdt, called Anna Salutes, paying 60 Rixdollars annually. Apparently these were rents or taxes due to Willem and his heirs. This deposition taken by Albert Jansen on the 26th of August, 1671 is recorded in the Ulster County records. He describes himself as Medisini Amptman, which translated as a doctor and medical officer. He was in the service of the manor of Hemelycke in the Diocese of Minnen under Count Van der Lip. Willem was born in the city of Lemmichor. His mother was Eledt Delandal but his father is unknown.

Willem was married three times and there were children from each of these marriages.

- Children by his first wife **Jannetje Claesen Groenvis, K1244:**
  - Joannes, bp August 1, 1647, Amsterdam Nieuwekerke. d.y.
  - **Helena, J622**
  - Joannes, bp. March 26, 1651, Amsterdam, Nieuwkerke, d. y.
- Child by his second wife Aeltje Dircksen Meermans:
  - Johannes.
- Children by his third wife Joosje Willemsen Noortryck:
  - Rebecca.
  - Willem.
  - Hendrick.

Several records trace the movement of Willem's family. His first marriage took place in Breuklyn (Brooklyn); his second in Overysseel. After his third marriage, he moves his family into the first house erected near the Pond in Bushwick. On the 12th of May, 1664, Willem was sentenced to be tied to a stake with a paper on his breast inscribed "Lampoon Carrier", as a result of abusing the magistrates of the town. In 1676, Willem was granted two parcels of land by the court in Kingston, each of 10 acres near Kingston.

He was born in the city of Lemgo in the old German County of Lippe, the son of Johannes Traphagen and his wife Eledt (Helena) Derendel. His father was a medical officer under the Count of Lippe on the manor of Hemelyck in the Principality of Minden. He was evidently from a family of some means and orphaned young as the deposition names his four guardians. Why he chose to leave such circumstances can only be guessed at but the social conditions in Germany during the Thirty Years War (1618-1648) were hard for everyone. Lemgo was attacked by Count Tilly in 1630/31 causing many inhabitants to flee. A Witch Hunt

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had been in progress for over fifty years in which over 200 people were burned at the stake for the sin. For whatever reason, Willem Jansen Traphagen was in Lemgo in 1647 to give a Power of Attorney to his uncle Johannes Nichoesen, a councillor at Herford and to his cousin Anthony Traphagen, a minister to the Calvinists at Almena, probably in preparation for his permanent removal from Lemgo.

Willem shows up Amsterdam, Holland by 1646 applying the trade of "journeyman baker". He did not use his surname Traphagen in Amsterdam as Willem Jansen van Lemgo made intentions for his first marriage October 20, 1646 to **Jannetje Claesen Groevnis**. She was born about 1620, in Meppelt in the Dutch Province of Drenthe. He subsequently appears on the roles of the Amsterdam Citizenship Books on April 10, 1647 as a master baker. The couple had three children baptized at Amsterdam but it is uncertain the date of his emigration to New Netherlands which certainly must have been between 1651 and 1657.

First mention of Willem in New Netherlands records is not until January 21, 1658, when William Taphagen (sic), plaintiff, sued Jan Cees. Circumstances are not disclosed and the parties were referred to their competent judges. Jannetje died sometime about 1657/58, probably after his immigration to New Netherlands and his second marriage is noted in the Register of the Reformed Dutch Church at New Amsterdam June 1, 1658: Willem Janszen Traphagen, Van Lemgo, Wedr Van Jutge Claes Groenvis, en Aeltje Dircksen Van Steenwyck. The couple's only child was entered in the Baptismal Record of the same church April 9, 1659: Johannes, son of Willem Traphage and Aeltje Dircx, Witnesses, Herman Janszen de Drayer and Dirckje Geleyn. On August 26, 1659 Isaac Grevera (Gravenraedt?), (plaintiff), sued Willem Traphage, (defendant). The Plaintiff demanded 7½ beavers for half a years rent or seawant at fl. 12 per beaver, according to agreement and obligation exhibited to the Court. Traphagen said that the plaintiff promised to make repairs and thereupon he signed the obligation. Grevera denied it and the Court ordered Traphagen to pay the plaintiff and if he had any claim against Grevera he should then institute his action.

The early years were very lean for Willem and he was back in court March 16, 1660 when the wife of Hendrik Jansen Spiers demanded one hundred and eighteen guilders for grain sold him. Traphagen acknowledged the debt but demanded time and says he gave Spiers a pawn in hand. The Plaintiff said the pledge is not worth so much. The Court ordered Traphagen to pay the one hundred and eighteen guilders. Willem's wife Aeltje evidently died in 1660 for his marriage is noted in the register of the New Amsterdam Reformed Dutch Church, as well as in the church in Brooklyn on Long Island. On January 15, 1661 at New Amsterdam: Willem Traphagel, Wedr, Van Aeltje Dircx, en Joosje Willems, Wede Van Jan Verkinderen. And on February 6, 1661 at the First Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn: Willem Janszen Traphagel to Joosje Willems, with certificate "from the Manhatans".

On March 14, 1661, twenty-three men applied for town rights in the newly chartered town of Bushwick on Long Island, including Willem Traphagen and Jan Van Iselsteyn.

The baptism of the couple's first child is recorded, February 19, 1662 in the Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn: Rebecca, daughter of Willem Traphagel and Joostie Willems, "from Boswijck", witnesses; Roeloff Jansen, Magdaleentie Walincks. Willem Traphagen appears on the Bushwick Muster roll of 1663 as a private.

In February, 1664, William Traphagen, for insulting one of the magistrates of Bushwick, by calling him a false judge, was sentenced by the Governor and Council, to appear with uncovered head before the Court of Bushwick, and, in the presence of the fiscal, to beg pardon of God, justice, and the insulted magistrate; and to pay, in addition, thirteen guilders to the overseer of the poor of the town, with Costs. In May, of the same year, Jan Willemsen Van Iselsteyn, Commonly called Jan of Leyden, for using abusive language and writing an insolent letter to the magistrates of Bushwick, was sentenced to be fastened to a stake at the place of public execution, with a bridle in his mouth, a bundle of rods under his arm, and a paper on his breast

bearing the inscription: "Lampoon writer, false accuser and defamer of the magistrates." After this ignominy he was to be banished, with Costs.

On the same day, William Jansen Traphagen, of Lemgo, for being the bearer of the above insolent letter to the magistrates of Bushwick, as well as for using very indecent language towards them, was to be sentenced to be tied to the stake, in the place of public execution, with a paper on his breast, inscribed: "Lampoon carrier." His punishment, also, was completed with banishment and Costs. His banishment was evidently not carried out as Willem continues to appear in the records at Bushwyck as late as 1666. He probably moved about 1667 or 1668. He is not found in Ulster County Records until he gives a deposition before the Court of Kingston on August 26, 1671: Appeared before me, W. Montagne, Secretary for the hon. Court, Willem Trophagen, being about 55 years old, son of Johannes Trophaegen, doctor and medical officer of the manor at Hemelyck in the diocese of Minnen (Stift Minnen) under the Count vanderlip, born in the city of Lemmichor--Hendrick Trophaegen being brother of the appearer's father. His son, Anthony Trophaegen, was a Calvinists preacher at Almina. The sister of the appearer's father is named Anna Trophagen, her husband Johannes Willemsen Cooperslaeger. The appearer s mother is named Eeledt Delendal. Her sister had a daughter Stoeten (Something is evidently left out here in the original) and burgomaster within Lemigo (having yet two sisters Elsebus Trophagen and Catharina Trophagen). The clause between ( ) was entered in the margin, opposite Stoeten, and it is not possible to make out whose sisters they were); her brother's name is Johannes Delendal, prebendary within Herfort, and her other sister had a husband whose name was Johannes Nichoesen, Councillor within Haerfaert. The guardians of the aforesaid Willem Trophaegen were Willem Schellinck and Jan Willems and Harmen Sproedt and Johannes Nichousen. This Willem Jansen (sic), being at Lemigo in the year 1647, granted full power of attorney to one Johannes Nichoesen and Anthony Trophaegen, preacher. And I married **Jannetie Claesen Groenvis** of Meppelt with whom I had a daughter whom I had named **Eelet (Helena) Trophaegen**. The aforesaid wife having died, I married Aelte Dirrecks Meermans and with her I had a son who was named Johannes Trophaegen. She dying also, I remarried and took a woman named Joosje Willemsen Noortryck of Amsterdam with whom I had a daughter named Rebecca and a son Willem and a son Hendrick Trophagen.

And whereas the aforesaid Willem Trophagen is Considering the approach of death, therefore he has deemed it proper to make known the Condition of his family, that the children when Coming of age may inquire at Minnen after Corpus Cristy fiefs, paying annually 100 rix dollars, and other fiefs named Maria Vergina, standing in the church at Lemmigo, paying annually 80 rix dollars; another fief at Billeveltdt named Anna Salutes, annually paying 60 rix dollars. I therefore request, when I shall have left the aforesaid children, that the Lord shall protect them in their good right, so that they shall be educated from the same. And have subscribed to the present with my own hand this August 26, 1671, at Kingston in America, in the dominions of his royal majesty of England. (Signed) Wilmen (sic)Trophagen. (Signed) Albert Jansen. To which testifies, (signed) W. Montagne, Secretary. At an ordinary Court session held at Kingston, January 25, 1674/5. Mr. Gorge Hall, Plaintiff, vs. Willem Trophage n, Defendant. Plaintiff demands of defendant nine schepels of wheat, to which the Defendant admits debt. The Court orders the defendant to pay plaintiff the demanded amount with Costs.

At an ordinary Court session May 4, 1675; Willem Trophagen, Plaintiff, vs. Eduward Wittikar, Defendant: Plaintiff says that he has cut palisades for Eduward Wittikar for which Wittikar was to plow. Instead of plowing he has beaten him with his cane. Eduward Wittikar says that he sold land to said Trophagen for 300 schepels of wheat and that he was to cut 1,000 palisades, and Trophagen said that he was to receive a plow from the Manhattans for the purpose of plowing his land, whereupon Wittikar said, "When I have time, I intend to assist you for two or three days at plowing." The hon, Court orders parties to prove their assertions. At an Extraordinary Court Session, July 24, 1675, Willem Trophagen requests a piece of land for a plantation back of the land named Wisquametinx, about ten morgens [20 acres] in extent. The Court finds that nobody will suffer loss by it, and grants the same to petitioner, subject to the Lord Governor's approval. Volume 1 of the Land papers dated April 15 1676 show the Minutes of a grant by the Court at Kingston to

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William Trophagen for 20 acres of land. In the same Volume under date of October 2, 1676, is a deed from Governor Andros to William Trophagen for a certain piece of land at Esopus, lying north east from Capt. Thomas Chambers farm, Containing about 10 acres, as also another piece of land Containing 10 acres, lying north and south, alongst the greate creeke or kill to the water kolch; also draughts of the aforesaid patents to Trophagen and Chambers.

In the Minutes of Trustees of Kingston dated about 1688, a description of a grant to Dirck Hendrickse mentions Willem Traphagen's land: a tract on the east side the Esopus Kill, or river, and in the rear of Capt. Thomas Chambers and William Traphagen, beginning at a small run of water at the fence of William Traphagen upon the bank of Woodland, etc.

### **Will of William Trophagen**

His will is dated February 16, 1685 as William Trophagen of Kingston: "My soule to Almighty God." "To my three sons namely Johannes Trophagen, William Trophagen and Henry Trophagen, all my Land which I att present enjoy with all houses barns" also "three horses with a plow and a wagon and other implements with the proviso that my said three sons shall work upon the land" "and Likewise to maintain me And my wife Joosie so long as both or Either of us shall live..... My eldest son Johannes Trophagen 50 gilders and my Eldest Daughter Helena wife of Jan Boerhanse 50 gilders being Allotted to them before I married my Last wife joosie." "The rest of my Estate whether in horses Cows hogs either young or old or household stuff shall be equally divided amongst my three sons And my two daughters (to witt) Helena who is married unto Jan Boerhans of Kingston And Rebecca who is married unto Peter Peterson of Hurley." -Wife appointed executor, and after her death "my three aforesaid sons joyntly Executors."

*Signed by the testator, and witnessed by Walren Du Mont and Willem Jacobs.*

He supposedly died about 1699 near Kingston, Ulster County, New York. However, he was not listed on the list of Oaths of Allegiance for Ulster County, September 1, 1689 although his three sons were, and he probably died previous to that date. His son was titled William Trophager Junior.

### **SOURCES:**

- Amsterdam Marriage Intentions, FHL 0113204, Bk.43, p.
- Amsterdam Poorterboek 1584-1652, FHL 0714915, p.185.
- Collection of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Volume IX, Marriages in the Reformed Dutch Church of New York City, 1639-1801, 1940, New York.
- New York Historical Manuscripts-Dutch Volume IV, Council Minutes, #128, page 150.
- Town Records of Bushwick, Long Island (typescript)
- Brooklyn Dutch Reformed Church
- Records of the Secretary, Kingston New York.
- Records of New Amsterdam
- History of Kings County, New York by Stiles

### **Jannetje Claesen Groenvis K1244**



**Birth:** abt. 1620 in Meppelt in the Dutch Province of Drenthe

**Death** Jun 1658 in Manhattan, Kings, New York

**Parents** L2487 & L2488

**Spouse** Willem J Traphagen **K1243** (1616-1685)

**Children** Helena Traphagen **J622** (1656-1732)

**BIO** Jannetje Claesen Groenvis was born about 1620, at Meppelt in the Dutch Province of Drenthe. She was living at Amsterdam in 1646 when she gave intentions to marry with Willem Jansen on October 20, 1646. At his second marriage, she is called *Jutge Claes Groenvis*. In his deposition of 1671, she is *Jannetje Claesen Groenvis* of Meppelt (Drenthe). She was deceased by June 1, 1658 and was the mother of Helena (Eledt) Traphagen who married Jan Jacobsen Burhans.



Children of Willem Jansen and Jannetje Claesen (Groevnis) Traphagen:

- i. Joannes, baptized August 1, 1647, Amsterdam Nieuwkerke, died young
- ii. **Helena.**
- iii. Joannes baptized March 26. 1651, Amsterdam Nieuwkerke, died young

**SOURCES:**

- Amsterdam Marriage Intentions FHL 0113204, Bk.43, p.
- Amsterdam Nieuwekerke Baptisms 1646-1679, FHL 0113146.
- Collection of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Volume IX, Marriages in the Reformed Dutch Church of New York City, 1639-1801, 1940, New York.
- New York Historical Manuscripts-Dutch. Volume IV, Council. Minutes, #128, page 150, hereafter NYHM-D.
- NYHM-D, Volume IV, #134, page 157.
- NYHM-D, Volume IV, #143, page 167.
- NYHM-D, Volume II, Register of the Provincial Secretary, #35a, page 83.

**Matthys Jansen Van Keuren K1245**



**Birth** 2 Feb 1602 in London, England

**Death** 16 Oct 1648 in Fort Orange, Albany, New York

**Parents** Jan Mathijs Van Keuren (1580-1639) Annetje Jans (1605-)

**Spouse** Margaret Hendricks **K1246** (1624-1675)

**Children** Jan Matthysen **J623** (1646-1724)



**BIO** In the 1500s, Spain was engaged in a "spiritual cleansing" known as the "Inquisition"; to non-Catholics, this usually meant Imprisonment, torture, and/or execution. As the Spanish began conquering Western Europe, many were forced to flee to the safety of the Dutch States. Such is the case of Cologne, which fell to Spain in 1559. As a matter of identification, wealthy classes from Cologne often attached the suffix "van Ceulen"(aka van Keulen) to their names, which literally means "of Cologne". Eventually, "van" names became recognized as surnames, and thus, the van Keulen/van Ceulen family was created; several different spellings of the name, including "*Keulen*", "*Kuren*", and "*Curen*", "*Ceulen*".



Mathijs Jansen Van Keulen /Ceulen, @1600-1648, first arrived in North America(New York) in November, 1632, stopping in either New Amsterdam(New York) or the colony Zawaanendael(Lewes, Delaware), which was owned by an association including himself and others, for resupply enroute to Brazil. It is believed that this Mathijs van Ceulen and the Mathijs van Ceulen who was the immigrant ancestor of the Van Keuren/Van Curen family are one in the same. By late 1641 Mathijs (Van Keuren progenitor) had made Fort Orange (aka Albany, NY) his permanent home, while Mathijs of Brazil, who was one of the 19 Lord-Directors of the Dutch West India Trading Company, empowered with the Armorial Bearings of an Earl, and known as one of the co-Patroons of Zawaanendal (Tenant-farm Colony-Swan Valley, Delaware River, near Lewes), had vanished from Brazil records. Another found several times in Recife Brazil records and disappeared by late 1541 is a Margriet Hendrickse, coincidentally the same name as the wife of Mathijs van Ceulen at Fort Orange, which, coincidentally, was the colony owned by Killaen van Rennsalaer, WIC Director Mathijs van Ceulen's business partner.

The Dutch colonies at New Netherlandt proved to be a dismal failure and were eventually taken over by the British in 1664, at which time it was renamed New York. Mathijs' land and estate were confirmed to his heirs in 1667, including a parcel of 50 Morgens of land in the Pappermemmins (Manhats - Manhattan) known as Van Keulen's Bouwerie. His son, Matthys Matthysen, is the progenitor of the Van Keuren/ Van Curen family in America. Mathijs' children all used the patronymic "Matthysen", but in 1716, his grandsons decided to abandon the patronymic and begin using the "Van" name. It is thought that the long time period between the death of Mathijs Jansen van Ceulen in 1648 and the attempt to revive the name in 1716 is likely the cause of the spelling variation.

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**From the History of Harlem: Source:(9)**

\* The Papparinamin, or Matthys Jansen Patent, in the view of the Harlem people, was in the same category with that of Jansen and Aertsen, and other of Kieft's grants which have lapsed for want of the required improvement; and hence they claimed it under their general patent as part of their common land, notwithstanding Governor Nicoll's confirmation to Matthys Jansen's heirs. Verveelen, on or after removing to Spuyten Duyvel, had inclosed some sixteen acres off the north end of the patent; and the grants of 1677 engrossing the remainder, the Jansen heirs had nothing left them.

These held to their claim, however, and many years later, when Verveelen had vacated, made an attempt to recover. On August 2, 1700, John Matthyssen, eldest son of Matthys Jansen, late of Ulster County, deceased, in behalf of himself and others, the co-heirs of the said Jansen (see Index, Van Keuren), petitioned the General Assembly for relief, representing "that by reason of the uncertainty of some bounds in said patent contained, he was wholly dispossessed of his father's inheritance, and therefore humbly prayed that the bounds of the said land might be settled, and the said patent confirmed unto the co-heirs of the said Matthys Jansen." Leave being granted, a bill for that object was introduced the next day, passed on the 8th, and sent to Governor Bellomont for his signature.

After reciting the original grant by Kieft to Matthys Jansen, August 18, 1646, of "one hundred acres," at Papparinamin on Manhattan Island, its confirmation by Nicolls, May 23, 1667, and the petition of Jan Matthyssen, this bill provided "that the limits and bounds of the said Patent be, and are hereby forever declared to be, at a place called Papparinamin, which said Papparinamin is upon the island of New York, joining to the river upon which the bridge called King's Bridge is built, according as the Indian name Papparinamin did anciently signify." It also declared "that all and singular the estate, right, title, and interest contained in the said patents, shall be, and hereby are, confirmed and ratified unto the said John Matthyssen and other of the said co-heirs of the said Matthys Jansen, his and their heirs and assigns in equal proportions and divisions, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary hereof in anywise notwithstanding."

But the governor withheld his signature, and the bill failed to become a law. Matthyssen petitioned the Assembly again, October 26; it "was read, and referred for further consideration," but not again taken up. The Harlem folk had meanwhile, by their deputy, Peter Van Oblienis, taken counsel and put in their plea before the governor, and doubtless with effect. His Excellency informed the Assembly, November 2, that he had declined to meddle with certain bills presented for his approval, because as matters of property they should be referred to the Courts of Judicature, soon to be established. But no further proceedings in the case have been found. The Dyckmans soon took possession under their grant of 1701 from the town, of which we shall hereafter speak.

There was really no injustice done to the Jansen heirs, for the land had lain neglected and unclaimed by them, now more than thirty years since the confirmation by Nicolls. This groundbrief stood in no wise different from others which had been declared void, except said confirmation, which was probably an oversight. As it had never been sold, there was no such reason for compensation as there was in the case of the Jansen and Aertsen patent; and to have admitted its validity at that late day would have been a bad precedent, and one which the holders of other vacant ground-briefs would have been only too ready to take advantage of.

The parcel which Verveelen had had the use of passed from Jacob Dyckman to his son Jacob, and formed part of the 30 acres sold February 11, 1773, to Caleb Hyatt.

Mathijs van Ceulen, Lord Director, signed the Dutch West India charter on 3 June, 1621, as a Principal Partner, Lord-Director. Under the Charter Agreement, the Principal Partners were "empowered with the Armorial Bearing of an Earl". He was payed on commission, 1% of trade and 1/2% of new gold/silver.

When we read of the Dutch West India Company in school, it is generally portrayed as a trading company, securing raw materials from the New World for Dutch Manufacturing. In reality, 75% of the company's profit in the first 10 years was from the pirating of Spanish and Portugese cargo ships. One such, the capture of the Spanish Plate Fleet in September of 1628, yielded a 'take' of some \$5,000,000 worth of gold, silver, and trade goods. The "trading" fleet of the West Indies company in 1631 consisted of 14 new warships (32 cannon each) and 7 fully armed Yachts (17 cannon each).

In 1632, as war raged with Spain and Portugal, Mathijs van Ceulen was sent to take command of the Dutch forces in Brazil. Upon his arrival in December of 1632, he immediately began a more offensive campaign against the Portugese. Dutch raiding parties and 'flying columns'(Germans called it "Blitzkrieg") fell upon the Portugese outposts with repeated success. In less than one year, Mathijs Van Ceulen had taken the entire Brazillian coastline from the Portugese. Following the final victory in December of 1633, the last Portugese stronghold, Tre Reyes at Reis Magos, (at the mouth of the Rio Grande River) was renamed vanKeulensFoort, in his honor.

Mathijs was a co-patroun of the Zawaanendael Colony which was awarded in 1631. Unfortunately, the colony was destroyed by Indians in 1632, just as Mathijs was sailing to Brazil. Following a 2 year command in Brazil, he returned to his Directors Chair in Amsterdam. In 1636 he was appointed to the Hooghen

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Secreten Raad (High and Secret Council) and became a co-Governor of the Dutch South American Holdings, under a 5 year contract. He departed Holland on 20 Nov, 1636 headed for Recife.

Mathijs Jansen van Ceulen permanently settled at Fort Orange @ 1641. In August of 1646, he secured a land Patens for 50 morgens of land on Manhattan Island, which became known as vanKeulens Bouwerie. On that land today is Columbia University's Bakers Field, near Route 9 in North Manhattan. He never had a chance to develop the lands, as he died at Fort Orange, 16 Oct, 1648

**Margaret Hendricks K1246**

**Birth** 1624 in Fort Orange, Albany, New York, United States

**Death** 1675 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Hendrik van Gout (1598- ) Kiis (1608- )

**Spouse** Matthys J V Keuren **K1245** (1602-1648)

**Children** Jan Matthyssen **J623** (1646-1724)

**BIO** Mathijs (Mathys, Mathias) Jansen van Ceulen, born probably between 1590 and 1600, died 16 Oct, 1648, Fort Orange(Albany) New York married Margrietje Hendrickse in 1640 or 1641, probably Recife, Brazil

Margrietje may have been the daughter of Hendrik van Gout. Hendrik and Margriet were both sponsors for a child of Willem Hendrikse in Recife, Brazil, 1637. Margriet is believed to have accompanied Mathijs when he returned to North America in 1641. Matthys died some time before 1655. Some say 16 Oct 1648, but this seems early. His wife Margriet married again to Thomas "Clapboard" Chambers, the "lord of the Manor of Foxhall" at Kingston, NY. Thomas Chambers willed his coat of arms to his two stepsons, so the Van Keuren family has a second coat of arms in addition to an earlier coat of arms from Holland.



Source:(9) History of Harlem

Source:(23) Ulster County, N.Y. probate records in the office of the surrogate, and in ... By Ulster County (N.Y.). County Clerk's Office, Ulster County (N.Y.) Surrogate's Court

*The Home of Van Keuren, 138 Green Street in Kingston, was built in 1682 by Matthys Jensen Van Keuren; it is still in use today, despite being damaged by fire in October 1776, and again in October, 1777. During the latter, October 17, 1777, Johannes Van Keuren was born in the cellar of the home as the British sacked Kingston.*

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**HISTORY OF HARLEM.**

MATTHYS JANSEN became a trader on the Hudson, removed to Fort Orange, and thence to Esopus, where he d. prior to 1663. That year, Feb. 15, the deacons loaned 1000 gl. from his estate. His wid., Margaret Hendricks, m. Thomas Chambers, Lord of the Manor of Fox Hall. Jansen had four chn., viz. Jan, Matthys, Catharine, m. 1660, Jan Jansen, from Amersfoort, and Anneke, who m. 1668 *Sergt.* Jan Hendricks Buur, alias Pearsen.

Jan Matthyssen, b. at Fort Orange, m. in 1667, Madelaine, dr. of Matthew Blanchan, was an elder of the Kingston church, and d. between 1719 and 1724. He had *Matthys, Thomas, Jan, Hendrick, David, Margaret*, who m. Barent Burhans; *Magdalene*, m. Richard Brodhead; *Sarah*, m. Elias Bunschoten; *Catharine*, m. John Crook, Jr., and *Mary*, who d. early. These bore the name of *Jansen*, in English *Johnson*. Jan took to the sea, went to England, and in 1690 was thought to be dead. From the other sons were the respectable Jansens of Ulster County, some of whom bore a conspicuous part in the Revolution.

Matthys Matthyssen was made a captain in 1685, and later served against the French on the northern frontier. He m. Tietie, dr. of Tjerck De Witt, and had issue *Matthys, Tjerck, Nicholas, Thomas, Gerardus, Hasuelt, Sarah*, m. Matthew Du Bois; *Leah*, who with Hasuelt removed to New York, and *Barbara*, m. Peter Tappen. (See *Annals of Newtown*, p. 303.) It was these six sons of Matthys who, says an old manuscript, "changed their name of Matthyssen to *Van Keuren*," and whence the numerous family so called.



**TYSEN, JAN, and his wife, Madelena Blansjan.**

Testamentary disposition, dated Sept. 25, 1676, and written in Dutch.

"The estate "after re-marriage of either party" to be divided, one half to go to the children, begotten by them." "If they should die simultaneously, the children are to inherit the entire estate." Survivor to retain possession of the estate until the majority of the children. "Our son, *Matthys* is entitled to a piece of land, which was given to him by Father *Thoomas Chambers*." "If either party should re-marry, and have children, one fourth of the estate is to be divided, but the real estate shall belong to the children of the first marriage."

JOOST ADRYAENS  
DIRCK SCHEPMOES

JAN MATTYSEN  
MATELEN BLANCHN.

(*Mattys Janse van Keulen* had on Aug. 18, 1646, a grant of 50 morgens land at Harlem by Director *Kieft*, became a trader, removed to *Fort Orange*, and thence to *Esopus*, where he died prior to Febr. 15, 1663, on which day the deacons loaned 1000 guildens from his estate. M. J. married *Margaret Hendricks*, who m. 2., *Thomas Chambers*, Lord of the Manor of *Foxhall* (q. v.). M. J. and *Margaret*, his wife, had issue:

i. Jan Mattysen (Tysen), above, born at Fort Orange, who m. after Sept. 28th, 1667, Madelena Blanchan, of England (see *Matthys Blanchan*), and had issue:

a). *Marregantia (Magdalena)* bt. Oct. 15, 1668, m. *Richard Broadhead*; b. *Mattys Jansen*, bt. June 18, 1671, m. 1 June 7, 1695, *Anna Elmendorf*, m. 2., June 13, 1703, *Rachel Poppinga*, m. 3., *Anneijen Masten* (see his will under *Mattys Jansen*, dated August 21, 1727); c. *Hendrick*, bt. April 6, 1679, m. Nov. 28, 1724, *Anneken Schoonmaker*; d. *Davit*, bt. Apr. 24, 1681; e. *Margriet*, bt. Jan. 14, 1684, m. March 5, 1704, *Barent Burhans*; f. *Sara*, bt. Oct. 8, 1686, m. 1705, *Elias Van Bunschoten*; g. *Catheryn*, bt. Sept. 30, 1688, m. *John Crook, Jr.*; h. *Maria*, bt. Apr. 20, 1692, m. Oct. 23, 1729, *Thomas Betty*, s. of *John Beaty* and *Susanna Ashfordby* (q. v.); i. *Thomas Jansen*, m. Nov. 22, 1702, *Mayken Bogaard* (q. v. under *Hendericus Jansen*); j. *Jan*, who went to England and died there.

All surnamed JANSEN.

ii. *Mattys Mattysen* (s. of *Mattys Janse van Keulen*), a Captain in 1685, and later on serving against the French on the northern frontier, m. *Tjatje*, dau. of *Tjerck Claesse De Witt* (q. v.), and had issue:

a. *Sara*, b. *Hurley*, bt. Apr. 16, 1678, m. Jan. 17, 1697, *Matthew Du Bois*; b. *Lea*, bt. *Hurley*, May 11, 1679; c. *Mattys*, bt. Apr. 24, 1681, m. March 5, 1704, *Tryntje Sleght* (see *Hendrickus Van Keuren*); d. *Tierck*, bt. Dec. 24, 1682, m. Febr. 1, 1702, *Marytje Ten Eyck* of *Hurley* (see *Tyrck Van Keuren*, of *Kingston*); e. *Thomas*, bt. Nov. 1, 1684, d. y.; f. *Barbara*, bt. Oct. 11, 1685, m. 2. Nov. 5, 1727, *Peter Tappen*; g. *Klaes*, bt. Dec. 4, 1687; h. *Thomas*, bt. Oct. 13, 1689, m. Apr. 11, 1730, *Mary Paling*; i. *Hasuel*, bt. Jan. 28, 1692, m. *Mary*, dau. of *Abr. Riker*; j. *Cornelis*, bt. June 3, 1694, m. Dec. 29, 1718, *Kezia Hoogteeling*, d. of *Willem Jansse H.* and *Arientie Samuels* (see *Jan Willemse Hooghtyling*); k. *Benjamin*, bt. Oct. 18, 1696; l. *Nicholas*; m. *Gerardus*;

All surnamed VAN KEUREN.

iii. *Catrina Mattysen*, m. Oct. 3, 1660, *Jan Jansen*, carpenter from *Amersfoort, Utrecht*.

iv. *Anneke Mattysen*, m. after March 25, 1668, Sergt. *Jan Hendricks (Buur)* of *Fort Orange*.

See *Jan Tysen's* later will under *Jan Mattysen*, of *Kingston*, dated Oct. 7, 1719.—On Febr. 18, 1673, *Jan Mattysen* received a grant from the Court at *Kingston* of a lot of ground. (N. Y. Land Papers, I., p. 49).—In 1686, there is a survey of 600 acres lands on *Hudsons River*, north of *Callicoone Hooke*, *Kingston* limits, laid out for *John Tyson and Company*, by *Philip Welles*, surveyor. (Ibid., II., p. 167. See also xlvi, pps. 73—74.)

Margar

**Mathys Blanchan K1247**



**Birth** 1610 in St Paul, Artois, Normandy, France

**Death** 30 Apr 1688 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Leonin Blanchan (1578-1649) Isabeau Leroy (1582-1649)

**Spouse** Magdalena B Jorisse **J584 K1248 K1268** (1611-1688)

**Children**

- Elizabeth Blanchan **I292** (1651-1715)
- Magdalena Blanchan **J624** (1646-1757)
- Catharine de Blanchan **J634** (1627-1713)

**BIO:** See **J583** for detail



**Magdalena Brissen Jorisse K1248**

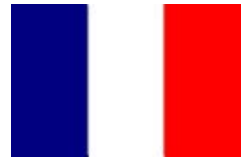


**Birth** 27 Oct 1611 in St Paul, Artois, Normandy, France

**Death** 1688 in Hurley, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Pierre Joire (1678-1697) Jacoba Le Blanc (1579-1608)

**Spouse** Mathys Blanchan **J583 K1247 K1267** (1610-1688)



**Children**

- Catharine de Blanchan (1627-1713)
- Magdalena Blanchan (1646-1757)
- Elizabeth Blanchan (1651-1715)

**BIO:** See **J584** for BIO detail

**K1249 - K1250 did not come to America**



**Christian Deyo K1251**



**Birth** 1620 in St Pol, , Artois, France

**Death** 1687 in New Paltz, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Chretien Des Jous (1594-1644) Jeanne Wibau (1596-1681)

**Spouse** Jeanne Verbeau J602, **K1252** (1640-1681)

**Children**

- Anna Deyo **J626** (1644-1694)
- Pieter Deyo **I301** (1648-1700)

**BIO** - See **J601** for more detail

*Source: (10) Hudson Valley Simmons Family Part 4:*

**2865. Christian<sup>1</sup> DEYO** {1256} was born after 1610 in Pol-Sur-Ternois, Pol-Sur-Temoise, France. Christian died after 1 Feb 1686/1687.

**Note:** Christian Deyo was the eldest of the New Platz patentees. He emigrated in 1675, with Abraham Hasbrouck. The first record in this country is the 'contract of sale' with the Esopus Indians of May 26, 1677.

Sources: Birth, death, notes, and marriage information [65]

He married **Jeanne (Verbeau) WIBAU** {1257} about 1642 in France.

Source: Family relationship established [65]

They had 5 children:

2866. F i. **Anna DEYO** {2206}, born about 1644. She married Jean HASBROUCK, Jr. {2210}. He was born about 1644. He was the son of Jean HASBROUCK {2212} and Esther ? {2213}. Jean, Jr. died 1714 in New Paltz, Ulster Co., NY.

Source: Birth and death information [65]

Anna died 5 May 1694 in New Paltz, Ulster Co., NY.

Source: Birth, death & marriage information [65]

+ 2867. M ii. **Pierre Christian DEYO** {1254}, born about 1648 <See pg. 88, 400>.

2868. F iii. **Maria DEYO** {2207}, born 1653 in Curr Pfaltz, Mutterstadt. She married Abraham HASBROUCK {2255} 17 Nov 1675 in Hurley, Ulster Co., NY. He was born about 1650 in Calais, France. He was the son of Jean HASBROUCK {2212} and Esther ? {2213}. Abraham died 17 Mar 1717.

**Note:** Tradition states that Abraham Hasbrouck served in the British Army with Edmund Andros (later governor of New York) and that it was this connection which made the purchase of the Paltz patent possible. Abraham died of Apoplexy.

Source: Birth, death, and note information [65]

Maria died 27 Mar 1741 in New Paltz, Ulster Co., NY.

Source: Birth, death, and marriage information [65]

2869. F iv. **Elizabeth DEYO** {2208}, born about 1655 in Curr Pfaltz, Mutterstadt. She married (1) Simon LeFEVRE {2256} 1678 in Hurley, Ulster Co., NY. He was born 1640 in Hurley, Ulster Co., NY.

**Note:** Simon LeFevre was a Paltz patentee.

Source: Birth, marriage, and note information [65]

Elizabeth married (2) Moses CANTINE {2257}.

He was born in Royan, Bordeaux, France.

Moses died 9 Sep 1744 in Marletown, Ulster Co., NY.

**Note:** Moses Cantine's first wife died on the passage to America. Elizabeth Deyo was his second wife.

He later married a third time to Marytje Dubois.

Source: Birth, death, and note information [65]

Source: Birth and marriage information [65]

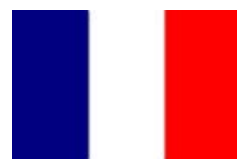
2870. F v. **Margaret DEYO** {2209}, born about 1662. She married Abraham DuBOIS {2260} 6 Mar 1681. He was born 29 Dec 1657 in Mannheim, Germany. He was the son of Louis DuBOIS {2258} and Catherine BLANCHAN {2259}. Abraham died 7 Oct 1731.

Source: Birth, marriage, and death information [65]

Source: Birth and marriage information [65]



*Deyo COA*

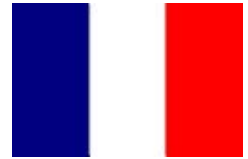


**Jeanne Verbeau K1252**



**Birth** 1642 in Artois, France  
**Death** 1681 in Ulster, Ulster, New York  
**Parents**  
**Spouse** Christian Deyo **J601 K1251** (1620-1687)  
**Children**

- Anna Deyo **J626** (1644-1694)
- Pieter Deyo **I301** (1648-1700)



**BIO Source:**(37) [Deyo Family Papers \(1675-1870\)](#) [Huguenot Historical Society](#)

French Huguenot Christian Deyo was born in the province of Artois, France (c.1610), and married Jeanne Wibau (c. 1642), by whom he had five children. Christian and his family relocated to Mannheim, Germany in 1660, probably to avoid religious persecution. The family then traveled to America on the same ship as Abraham Hasbrouck in 1675. After spending a year at Kingston (then called Wiltwyck), the Deyo family settled at New Paltz in 1677, where Christian Deyo and his son Pierre both signed the patent and became two of the twelve original trustees of New Paltz. Other than Christian's mark on the New Paltz Patent, the only records referring to him during his lifetime consist of testamentary disposition dated Aug. 10, 1676 and a fair copy of a slave purchase in 1680. Christian's son, Pierre, purchased a slave in 1694.

**K1253 - K1258 did not come to America**

**Jan Willemszen VanYsselstein K1259**



**Birth** 1625 in Leiden, Leiden, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands  
**Death** 1706 in Brooklyn, Kings, New York  
**Parents** Willem VanYsselstein (1595-1627) Judith Vanbeijnhem (1598-)  
**Spouse** Willemstje Jans **K1260** (1628-1669)  
**Children** Gertrude Esselsteyn **J630** (1650-1719)



**BIO** Jan Willemse Ysselstein He was married to Willemstje Jans WFT Est. 1630-1677. From "The Hardenbergh Family", by Myrtle Hardenbergh Miller:

Jan willemszen van Yselsteyn, sometimes called Jan Van Leyden, married Willemstje Jans. Jan was sentenced to banishment 1664. The family later removed to Claverack, Columbia County, New York. They had children baptised at the Dutch Reformed Church, New York City (New Amsterdam)...

The American family descends from Martin Cornelisse van Ysselsteyn who was born in the small town of Ysselsteyn near Houten, in the province of Utrecht, Netherlands. He, consequently, assumed his surname on account of this fact."

Some discrepancies have Jan and Willemstje being born in Germany; I couldn't find fact for either.

**Willemstje Jans K1260**



**Birth** 1628 in Leydec, South Holland, Netherlands  
**Death** 1669 in New York  
**Spouse** Jan W VanYsselstein **K1259** (1625-1706)  
**Children** Gertrude Ysselstein /Esselsteyn **J630** (1650-1719)



**BIO:** Willemstje Jans married Jan W VanYsselstein; together their children were:  
**Gertruyde Ysselstein**, Machtelt Ysselstein, Willem Ysselstein, Jacomyntje Ysselstein, Cornelis Ysselstein .

### **Hendrick Jochemse Schoonmaker K1261**



**Birth** 29 Nov 1624 in Hamburg, Germany  
**Bpt** St Petri Church, Hamburg, Germany  
**Death** 1681 in Kingston, Ulster, New York  
**Parents**

**Spouse** Elsie J VanBreestede **K1262** (1622-1684)  
**Children** Jochem H Schoonmaker **J631** (1659-1729)



**BIO** Hendrick Jochemsen Schoonmaker was born in Hamburg, Germany, about 1618, and died in 1681. Elsie Jansen Van Breestede was born in Breestede, Schleswig, Denmark, about 1622. They were married in 1657. She took the name Elsie Jansen Schoonmaker. She is the daughter of Jan Jansen and Engeltje (Jans) Van Breestede. They had eight children:

- i. [child]: born November 4, 1653, in Albany, New York; died January 17, 1654.
- ii. [child]: born about 1654 in Albany, New York; died January 23, 1655.
- iii. Jochem Hendrick Schoonmaker: He was born in about 1659 in Albany, New York, and died in 1713. He married more than once, including Petronella Slecht on August 16, 1679.
- iv. Egbert H. Schoonmaker: He was born in about 1661 in Kingston, New York. He married Annatje Berry on 13 Oct 1683.
- v. Engeltje Schoonmaker: She was christened on March 18, 1663, in Kingston, New York. She married Nicholas Anthony.
- vi. Hendrick Hendricksen Schoonmaker [#974]: He was baptized probably in Kingston, Ulster County, New York, on May 17, 1665, and died in 1718.
- vii. Volkert Schoonmaker: He was christened on May 17, 1665, in Kingston, New York, a twin of Hendrick.
- viii. Hiletje Schoonmaker: she was christened on October 20, 1669, in Kingston, New York.

**Source:** [Jan. 1888, pages 22-26, "The Schoonmaker Family of Ulster Co., N.Y.", by Thomas G. Evans](#)

Came to America in military service of Holland and settled at Albany prior to 1655; Lt. military service of Holland, settled at Ft. Orange before 1655, later at Esopus, NY, and was a leader against the Indians. Hendrick was a Lieutenant in Captain Thomas Chamber's Company at Fort Orange and during the Esopus War and a member of Council of War. He was severely wounded at Wittnych in 1663.



Hendrick Jochemse Schoonmaker, the progenitor of the Schoonmaker family in this country, was a native of Hamburg, Germany. He came to America in the military service of Holland, and settled at Albany previous to 1655, where, for some time he kept an inn, the good-will of which he purchased from Steven Janse Conick. The early records of Albany contain frequent mention of his name, and show him to have been a man of considerable social and financial standing. He purchased a great deal of property; he loaned money to Governor Stuyvesant "in time of need;" he was active in the military duties rendered necessary by the dangers of the time, being a lieutenant "in the company of his Noble Honor, the Director-General." In 1659 this company was ordered to Esopus (Kingston) to assist the recent settlers in defending themselves against the Indians. While there it was disbanded, and Schoonmaker, attracted by the beauty and fertility of the place, and tempted, doubtless, by the promise of Governor Stuyvesant to grant lands to the soldiers who settled there, decided to remain, so he disposed of his Albany property, sent for his wife and children, and became a resident of the new community. Here he became as prominent as he had been at Albany, and his military knowledge and experience were constantly called into use in the frequent struggles against the Indians. Though severely wounded, he fought bravely and well in the Indian outbreak of June 7, 1663, and he led the Dutch burghers in their mutiny against the exactions of the English garrison in 1667. He died about 1681.

While residing in Albany, probably about 1657 or '8, he married **Elsie K1262**, daughter of **Jan Janse van Breestede and Engeltje Janse**, and widow of Adriaen Pieterszen van Alcmaer, by whom she had had three

*The Snyder Family History, all direct line relatives back to the Colonies*

children. She was connected with several prominent Albany families, one of her sisters, Tryntje, being the wife of Rutger Jacobse van Schoenderwoert, whose descendants assumed the name of Rutgers, and another sister, Dorothea, having married Volckert Janse Douw. [111, Jan. 1888, pages 22-26, "The Schoonmaker Family of Ulster Co., N.Y.", by Thomas G. Evans](#)

"The name Schoonmaker belongs to the class of trade names, and like many other names of its kind was not employed by the dutch as a surname until two or three generations of the family had lived and died in this country. Hendrick Jochemsen, the founder of the family, was, according to an old diary said to be still in existence, a shoemaker of Hamburg, Germany. Giving up his trade, he entered the military service of Holland and settled at Albany, New York, prior to 1654. The early records of Albany frequently mention his name, and show him to have been a man of considerable financial standing and even to have loaned money to Director-General Stuyvesant in time of need. Another record calls him "Lieutenant in the company of his Noble Honor the Director General." In 1659 this company went to Esopus to help the settlers defend themselves from the Indians and while there it was disbanded and Stuyvesant offered the soldiers grants of land to settle there. Jochemsen became a resident of Wiltwyck, October 24, 1661, and the following year received the first of the promised lots. He was several times appointed magistrate of the place and May 30, 1662, when the burgher guard was organized he became its lieutenant. At the massacre of Wiltwyck, June 7, 1663, he took an active part in the defense, although twice wounded at the first attack. His eldest son Jochem was captured by the Indians the same day, while visiting at the home of his uncle, volckert Jansen Douw, in New Dorp (Hurley). Several years later he became the leader of the demonstration against the English conquerors of the New Netherlands known as the "Esopus meeting of 1667." The demonstration had been precipitated by the arrest and imprisonment of Cornelis Barentsen Schleght, who later became the third husband of Jochemsen's widow. Hendrick Jochemsen married, probably in New York city, Elsje Jans, daughter of Jan janse van Breestede and Enjeltje Janse, and widow of Adrien Pietersen Van Alcaer. [42, Vol. II - Southern New York Family Histories](#)

**Elsie J VanBreestede K1262**



**Birth** 1622 in Breestede, Schleswig, Denmark

**Death** 1684 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Jan Janszen VanBreestede (1596-1641) Engeltje Janse (1600-1647)

**Spouse** Hendrick J Schoonmaker **K1261** (1624-1681)

**Children** Jochem H Schoonmaker **J631** (1659-1729)



**BIO** The first husband of Elsje Jansen Van Breestede was Adriaen Pieterszen Van Alcaer, her second was Hendrick Schoonmaker, and her third was Cornelius Barentsen Slecht (September 26, 1684, in Old Dutch Church in Kingston, New York).

**2896. Elsie Janse<sup>2</sup> VAN BREESTEED** {1286} <See pg. 101, 405> (2895.Jan<sup>1</sup>) was born about 1624 in Breestede, Schleswig, Denmark. Elsie died after 1684 in Kingston, Ulster Co., NY.

Notes: This is her second marriage. She was the widow of Ariaen Pieterse Van Alcaer.

She later married a third time to Cornelis Barentsen Slecht.

Source: Birth, death, and note information [65], also birth and death [79]

She married (1) **Adrian Pietersen Van ALEMAR** {1767} 17 May 1643.

Source: Family relationship verified [79]

Elsie married (2) **Hendrick JOCHEMSZ** {1285} 1653 in Fort Orange, Albany, NY. He was born 29 Sep 1624 in Hamburg, Germany, and was christened 29 Nov 1624 in St. Peter Protes, Hamburg, Germany. Hendrick died 1682 in Kingston, Ulster Co., NY.

Note: See Schoonmaker Chapter 10 for notes on Hendrick Jochemsz.

They had 6 children: See Schoonmaker Chapter 10

Elsie married (3) **Cornelius Barentsen SLECHT** {1768} 26 Sep 1684.

Source: Family relationship informaton verified [79]

**Cornelius**



### **Barentsen Slecht K1263**



**Birth** 1616 in Woerden, , Zeeland, Netherlands

**Death** 5 Nov 1697 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Barent Cornelissen Slecht (1590-1671) Piertergen (1585-1650)

**Spouse** Tryntje Tysse Bosch **K1264 L4480** (1620-1684)

**Children**

- Petronella Slecht **J632** (1658-1689)
- Chieltje Cornelissen Slecht **K1240** (1636 – 1702)

**BIO** Cornelis Barentsen Slecht of Woerden, near Leyden, Holland, father of Jacomyntje (Slecht ) Kunst and grandfather of Jannetje Kunst, wife of Cornelis Gerretse Nieuwkirk, was in New Netherland as soon as 1652. In 1653 his wife, Tryntje Tysen Bos, was a licensed midwife for Esopus. He was a miller and magistrate, prominent in civil affairs of Esopus and in those of the church.

Most people in the then inhabited portions of Ulster County were Hollanders and recognized the laws of their native country as proper for their observance in the new. At the beginning little law was needed, for generally each respected the rights of others; contracts were promptly complied with, and little disorder prevailed. But, as the small neighboring communities of Kingston and Hurley increased in population, a form of local government became necessary.

On May 16, 1661, knowledge came to Peter Stuyvesant, Director General of New Netherland, that Esopus, which had been inhabited for six or seven years, was without government. He, therefore, immediately erected the locality into a village and granted it a charter under the name Wiltwick, which was afterwards changed to Kingston. The charter so granted, provided punishment for offences, and required the enforcement of the laws of the fatherland. To this end a board of Schepens was created, it being in effect a court, with additional powers to look after the county business generally. The first Schepens appointed were **Albert Heymans Roosa K1277-K1417**, **Cornelius Barentsen Slecht K1463** and **Evert Pels J579 - K1235**, with Roeloff Swartwout as Schout (Sheriff); all these native Hollanders.

At the burning of Hurley by the Indians, June 7, 1663, Cornelis Barentsen Slecht and son Hendrick were officially reported as present, but in the official list of captives no mention of the name of any member of this family is found. A few years before, however, a son of Mr .Slecht had been captured by the Indians, made to run the gauntlet and then burned at the stake.

In the spring of 1664, the English assumed control of New Netherland. The Dutch, traditionally loyal to their fatherland, and indomitable in spirit, resisted this so far as in their power. Nevertheless, an English garrison was at once established at Wiltwick under the command of Captain Daniel Brodhead. This created an unfortunate situation, and disorder, fighting and rioting ensued. On April 28, 1667, a petition, signed by a large number of the inhabitants, was forwarded to the Governor, reciting that "upon the 4th day of Feb. last, upon the doleful cry and lamentation of the children of Cornelis Barentsen Slecht, that their father was miserably beaten and wounded by Captain Brodhead," they had repaired to his house and ascertained that the complaint was true. This was soon followed by another petition which recited "That Cornelis Barentsen Slecht is beaten in his own house by his soldier George Porter, and after this by the other soldiers, and forced to prison, and at his imprisonment used very hard...and his arms by force taken out of his house which still do remain by said Capt. Brodhead."

If these petitions served no further purpose, they gave the Governor the information which he needed, namely to locate the causes of the clashes, and the leading characters therein. Some of the causes seem of little consequence now, but then they were large factors. As an instance: Tjerck Classen De Witt was beaten by Captain Brodhead and cast into prison. He afterwards testified before a commission, that the reason the



Captain beat him was because he "would keep Christmas Day on the day customary with the Dutch and not on the day according o the English observation." Captain Brodhead admitted all this to be true, but insisted that the offense was a sufficient justification for the treatment administered.

Matters went from bad to worse, and on April 16, 1667, the Governor appointed a commission to investigate the troubles. This was a mere formality since the findings had already been prepared. There was to be no jury and but few admitted to the hearing. It was, therefore, easy for the commission to decide that a state of rebellion and insurrection existed, and that the four principal instigators were Antoni d' Elba, Albert Heymans Roosa, Arent Albertson and Cornelis Barentsen Slecht. These gentlemen were taken to New York for sentence, and Roosa was banished for life from the government; the others for shorter terms out of Esopus, Albany an d New York. These sentences were soon modified and the accused permitted to return to their homes, but the spirit of Resistance was neither modified nor crushed.

Captain Brodhead was finally suspended, and died July 14, 1667, leaving a widow and three sons, Daniel, Charles and Richard, all of whom became prominent and highly respected citizens, and whose descendants espoused the cause of American Independence with a fealty and devotion equal to any engaged in that great cause.

Source: [Cornelius Barentse Slecht and some of his descendants](#) By Lawrence T. Slaght

## *First Generation*

Cornelius Barentse Slecht, founder in America of the family variously known as Sleght, Sleight, Slaght, and Slack (although not including Eliphalet Slack and his descendants), came from Woerden, Holland with his wife and at least four children on or about the year 1652 (Van Wagnen p. xxxiv). He settled at Kingston, N.Y., where he is accounted as one of the founders of the city and the builder of its stockade, the outline of which may still be traced (Olde Ulster). He was appointed to the Board of Schepens (the colonial assembly) as a representative by Gov. Stuyvesant (N.Y.G.&B. 69). Some state that Cornelius was a brother-in-law to Peter Stuyvesant, but evidence for this seems debatable. By occupation he was a brewer and the owner of land in the New Paltz Grant. His wife, Tryntje Tysse Bos, served as mid-wife in the community of Esopus (now Kingston). The names of Cornelius and Tryntje Slecht, with about a dozen others, appear on a marble plaque in the vestibule of the Old Dutch Church in Kingston as the list of first communicants there. The records also indicate that Cornelius, with two other property owners, had signed a petition asking the church authorities in Holland for a pastor and pledging their possessions as a guarantee of salary. When the British under Richard Nichols won control over New Amsterdam, the subjugation over the whole of the Dutch colony was a forgone conclusion but not in the eyes of some of the Hudson Valley settlers like Slecht. On 16 February 1666 he took up arms against the English in revolt against their authority and was brutally and severely beaten by a small detachment of British soldiers. For his temerity Cornelius was banished for three years. Where he went is not clear, although he seems to have gone to Flushing, N.Y. At least, in 1669, he purchased property and 3 years later sold it (Flatbush Deeds A-64). The last major account of his life is an extensive and detailed document in the County clerk's office in Kingston (the county seat of Ulster County) which concerns the projected marriage of Cornelius, his first wife having died, and Elsje Jans who was the widow of Hendrich Jochemsen Schoonmaker. This wedding was held 26 September 1684 in the Kingston Church. Presumably, Cornelius Slecht and his first wife, Tryntje Tysse Bos, were buried in the churchyard of the Old Dutch Church at Kingston, but there is no record to substantiate this.

The children of Cornelius Barentse Slecht and his wife, Tryntje Tysse Bos were:

2. Jan — bapt. 6 March 1643 in the church at Woerden, Holland. He was captured by the Indians on one of their forays, forced to run the gauntlet and killed.
3. Jacomyntie — bapt. at Woerden 25 July 1645. She married (1) Jan B. Kunst, (2) Gerrit Foecken, and (3) Jan Eltinge. She is in the ancestry of the Roosevelt family.
4. Annetje — bapt. at Woerden 18 October 1647. Married Cornelius Hoogeboom.
- +5. Hendrick Cornelius — md. Elsje Lieweling.
- +6. Mattys — md. Maria Crespel.
7. Petronella — md. Jochem Schoonmacher

(Note: Valuable data on Cornelius Slecht may be found in the following: Ulster County, N.Y. Probate Records I-32; N.Y.G.&B. 31-163, 69- ; Flushing Records, P.53; Schoonmaker "History of Kingston"; and F. L. Van Wagnen "Garrett Conrad Van Wagnen.")

**Tryntje Tysse Bosch K1264**



**Birth** 1620 in Woerden, Reeuwijk, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands  
**Death** 26 Sep 1684 in Kingston, Ulster, New York  
**Parents** Tysse Bos (1594-1675) Marringje Maartens (1599-1675)  
**Spouse** Cornelius B Slecht **K1263, L4479** (1616-1697)  
**Children**

- Petronella Slecht **J632** (1658-1689)
- Chieltje Cornelissen Slecht **K1240** (1636 – 1702)



**BIO** Tryntje Tysen Bos was a licensed midwife for Esopus. Trijntje Matthisdochter Bosch came from a family that lived around the countryside to the north and east of Woerden and also in the city of Woerden in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The connections are not always reconstructed, yet are evident by the frequency of the first name Mattheijs. Already in the fifteenth century people apparently spoke about a person with the name Mattheijs Bosch shortened to Bosch, so that one Mattheijs Janszoon Bosch is interchangeable as Bosch Janszoon in the sources came out and a Mattheijs Mattheijszoon Bosch as Bosch Tijss/Tysse.

The family of Trintje came from Indijk, the Dutch section of Harmelen. In 1602, Bos Tijss lived there, and in June of that year was taxed with a payment of 20 ponds in the raising of "capital loaning". A Utrecht real estate registry gave evidence that in 1600 he was in possession of two morgen in the bordering area of Gerverkop and Breudijk Naaldwijksgerecht. He was first married with Geertje Gerrits and married again in Utrecht on Oct. 6, 1605 to Adriaantje Willemsdochter, widow of Gerrit Cluytingh.

**K1265 K1266 - M. Nieuwkirk, B. Gerrits did not come to America**

**Matthys Blanchan K1267**



**Birth** 1610 in St Paul, Artois, Normandy, France  
**Death** 30 Apr 1688 in Kingston, Ulster, New York, USA  
**Parents** Leonin Blanchan (1578-1649) Isabeau Leroy (1582-1649)  
**Spouse** Magdalena B Jorisse J584 **K1248 K1268** (1611-1688)



**Children**

- Magdalena Blanchan **J624** (1646-1757)
- Elizabeth Blanchan **I292** (1651-1715)
- Catharine de Blanchan **J634** (1627-1713)

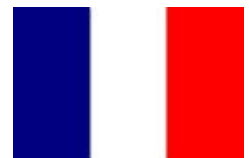
**BIO:** See **J583** for detail

**Magdalena Brissen Jorisse K1268**



**Birth** 27 Oct 1611 in St Paul, Artois, Normandy, France  
**Death** 1688 in Hurley, Ulster, New York  
**Parents** Pierre Joire (1678-1697) Jacoba Le Blanc (1579-1608)  
**Spouse** Mathys Blanchan **J583 K1247 K1267** (1610-1688)  
**Children**

- Magdalena Blanchan **J624** (1646-1757)
- Elizabeth Blanchan **I292** (1651-1715)
- Catharine de Blanchan **J634** (1627-1713)



**BIO:** See **J584** for detail

**K1269 - K1272 did not come to America**

**Jan Willemsen Hooghteylingh K1273**



**Birth** 1625 in Holland, Reusel-de Mierden, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands

**Death** 1702 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Willem Willemsen (1724-1743) Aechtge Vranckendr (-1609)

**Spouse** Barbara Jans **K1274** (1627-1671)

**Children** Wilhemus Hoogteeling **J637** (1655-1690)

**BIO Source:** [Ulster County, N.Y. probate records in the office of the surrogate, and in ... By Ulster County \(N.Y.\) County Clerk's Office, Ulster County \(N.Y.\) Surrogate's Court](#)

Jan Willemsen Hooghteylingh and his wife, Barbara Jans Testamentary disposition, dated Nov. 8, 1671: "Barbara Jans, being weak and sick in bed, the survivor shall remain in full possession of the entire estate. If either party should happen to marry, their only son, *Willem Jansen*, having no other children, shall then have 'half of the real estate and the personal property."

*Signed:* Cornelis Barents Slecht, (Commissary) Jan Willemsen Cornelis Wynkoop (Ex-Commissary) Barbary Jans (her mark)

Jan Willemsen Hooghteylingh died previous to 1702. He and his wife, Barbara Jans, had a son, *William Jansse Hooghtaelingh*, (**J637**) who married *Ariaentit Samuels* (**J638**), and had issue:

- xiii. *Samuel*, bt. June 8, 1679;
- xiv. **Philippus (I319) bt. Sept. 4, 1681**; m. before 1704, **Jannetje Rosa**.
- xv. *Dina (Desia)*, bt. Oct. 14, 1683;
- xvi. *Hiskia*, bt. Jan. 31, 1686;
- xvii. *Kesia (Treata)*, Bt. Sept. 4, 1689, in New York, m., Dec. 29, 1718, *Cornelis Malthysen Van Keuren* (q. v.),
- xviii. Another son of *Willem Jansse* named Jan Willemsen, Jr., d. y.

All children are mentioned in Jan Willemsen Hoghtyling's "Will".

On May 8, 1677, *Jan Williamen Hooghtig* received from the Court at Kingston a grant of about 8 acres of land (N. Y. Land Papers, I., p. 111). He was sehopen, deacon, and commissioner to treat with the English.

**Barbara Jans K1274**



**Birth** 1627 in Holland, Reusel-de Mierden, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands

**Death** 8 Nov 1671 in Ulster, Ulster, New York

**Parents**

**Spouse** Jan W Hooghteylingh **K1273** (1625-1702)

**Children** Wilhemus Hoogteeling **J637** (1655-1690)

**BIO Source:** [Ulster County, N.Y. probate records in the office of the surrogate, and in ... By Ulster County \(N.Y.\) County Clerk's Office, Ulster County \(N.Y.\) Surrogate's Court](#)

Jan Willemsen Hooghteylingh and his wife, Barbara Jans Testamentary disposition, dated Nov. 8, 1671: "Barbara Jans, being weak and sick in bed, the survivor shall remain in full possession of the entire estate. If either party should happen to marry, their only son, *Willem Jansen*, having no other children, shall then have 'half of the real estate and the personal property."

*Signed:* Cornelis Barents Slecht, (Commissary) Jan Willemsen Cornelis Wynkoop (Ex-Commissary) Barbary Jans (her mark)

**K1275 - K1276 Unknown**

**Albert Heymans Roosa K1277**



**Birth** 1621 in Herwynen, the, Gelderland, Netherlands  
**Death** 27 February 1679 in Hurley, Ulster, New York  
**Spouse** Wyntje Ariens De Jongh **K1278, K1418** (1622-1678)  
**Children** Heyman Aldertse Roosa **J639** (1645-1708)



**BIO:** Albert Heymans Roosa was born in 1621 at Herwynen, Gelderland, Holland. He married Wyntje Ariens de Jongh in 1642. They and their seven children arrived in New Netherlands on April 15, 1660 aboard the good ship "**Spotted Cow**". Albert occupation was as a farmer. He died February 27, 1679 at Hurley, Ulster County, NY.

**Their eight children were:**

6. \*Arien Roosa was born 1643 in Herwynen, Holland. He married Maria Pels daughter of Evert Pels and Jannetje Symensen in 1669 in Hurley, NY.
7. **Heyman Roosa (J709) born 1645 in Herwynen, Holland. He married Anna Margriet Roosevelt.**
8. Jan A. Roosa was born 1646 in Herwynen, Holland. He married Hillegondt Willems.
9. Ilke Roosa was born 1651 in Herwynen, Holland. She married Roelof Keirsted.
10. Mary Roosa was born 1652 in Herwynen, Holland. She married Laurens Jansen.
11. Neeltje Roosa was born 1653 in Herwynen, Holland. She married Henry Pawling in 1676 probably in Hurley, NY.
12. Jannetje Roosa was born 1656 in Herwynen, Holland. She married Matthys Ten Eyck on November 16, 1679 probably in Hurley, NY.
13. Guert Roosa born June 15, 1664 in Hurley, NY. He died in Hurley, NY on June 15, 1664.

Aldert Roosa came to New Amsterdam on April 15, 1650 on the ship Bontokoe (Spotted Cow); Members of the Dutch Reformed Church.

ALEARDT, Aldert or Albert Heymanse Roose came to this country from Harwyen, also spelled Herweyen, in Gelderland, Holland, on Waal River, five miles west of Bommel. Or it may be the present Heywennen, a short distance east of Bommel in Gelderland or the present Herwen in Gelderland twelve miles southeast of Arnhem. With him came his wife, Wyntje (Lavinia) Allard or Ariens, and eight children in the ship Bontekoe (Spotted Cow), Captain Peter Lucas April 15, 1660; and settled in the Wildwyck district of Esopus, now Kingston, Ulster County, New York. Of these eight children: Heyman, born in 1643, married Maritje Roosevelt. Arie, born in 1645, married Maria Pels. Jan, bom in 1651, married Hellegond Williamse Van Buren. Ikee or Aaghe married Dr. Roelof Kiersted. Maritje married Laurens Jansen. Neeltje married Hendrick Pawling after Nov. 3, 1676. Jannetje married Mattys TenEyck at Hurley Nov. 16, 1679. Aert. Two other children were born to him and his wife after coming to New Netherland, viz; Annatje and Guert.

From the fact that in Gelderland at the present time the language of its people is interspersed with Spanish words and idioms it has been supposed that many religious refugees from Spain during the first years of the Inquisition settled in this particular Province of Holland, among whom may have been ancestors of Albert Heymanse; if so, this can account for the spelling of the name, by the Hollanders-Roose -which to them would produce the same sound as Rosa, his name in Spanish.

On December 25, 1660, Aldert Heymanse Roosa and his wife, with Anna Blom, Jacob Joosten, Jacob Burhans, Mathias Blanchan and wife, Anton Crespel and wife, Andries Barentse and wife, Margaret Chambers, Gertruy Andries, Roelof Swartwout and wife, and Cornelise Slegt and wife participated in the first administration of the Lord's Supper at the Esopus or Wildwyck. Aldert Heymanse Roosa was a wealthy man for those days, bringing with him considerable property from Holland, and he speedily occupied an

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influential position in the early making of Kingston, in all of which he appeared as a leader and director of events. On the fourth of March, 1661, he joined with Thomas Chambers, **Cornelis Barentse Sleght**. Gertruy Andries, Roe of Swartwout, and Jurian Westvael in a contract guaranteeing a salary to the Reverend Hermanus Blom, who had been called as pastor of the Dutch church at Wildwyck of this church he was for many years an elder; and because of the energy with which Domine Blom and he sought to conserve the surplus of the estates of deceased parents for the benefit of the poor of the village he was sometimes called "the consistory" of the church.

On the 5th day of May, 1661, **Evert Pels**, **Cornelis Barentse Sleght** and **Aldert Heymanse Roosa** were appointed commissaries at Wildwyck and took their oath of office, and on the 16th day of the same month Peter Stuyvesant, in behalf of the Mighty Lords, the States General of the United Netherlands, and the Lord Directors of the Privileged West India Company granted its first charter to Wildwyck, in which Evert Pels, Cornelis Barentse Sleght and Aldert Heymanse Roosa were appointed schepens, and therein designated as "interested, intelligent persons, possessing Real Estate, peaceable men, professors of the Reformed religion as it is now preached in the, United Netherlandish Churches in conformity through the Word of God, and the orders of the Synod of Dordrecht." And new lots were then laid out at Wildwyck, of which Aldert Heymanse Roosa was allotted No. 24 and his son Jan No. 30.

On April 6th, 1662 permission was given by the Director-General to lay out a new village at the Esopus. It was called Nieuw Dorp, now Hurley, at which place **Matthew Blanshan** and his sons-in-law, Anthony Crespel and **Louis DuBois** settled the same year. Directly after this warnings were received and sent to New Amsterdam of pending troubles from the Indians at the Esopus. (Col. Hist. N. Y., Vol. XIII., pages 227-228). On the 11th of October, 1662, Aldert Heymanse Roosa was commissioned to proceed to New Amsterdam to obtain one hundred pounds of powder and two hundred pounds of lead for the protection of the old and new settlements. (Col. Hist. N. Y., Vol. XIII., page 231.)

Aldert Heymanse Roosa must have been among the earliest settlers of the new village because on March 30, 1663, he, Jan Joosten and Jan Garretsen were appointed by Director-General Stuyvesant commissaries to lay out and fortify it with palisades for protection against attacks of savages. (Reference: Sylvester's Hist. Ulster county, page 36).

On the 7th of April, 1663, Aldert Heymanse Roosa and his fellow commissaries reported to Governor Stuyvesant that the savages would not allow the building of palisades or fortifications at the new village, because the land was not included in the treaty made with them in the year 1660, and had not been fully paid for; and praying that the gifts promised the savages the previous autumn be sent at once, and that the new place and village be assisted with a few soldiers and ammunitions of war, at least, until the new settlement should be put into a proper state of defense and inhabited by a good number of people; that 'your humble and faithful subjects may remain without fear and molestation from these barbarous people, and with some assurance for the peaceful, undisturbed and unhindered continuation of the work begun, for if rumors and warnings may be believed, it would be too anxious, if not too dangerous an undertaking for your humble petitioners and faithful subjects to continue and advance their work otherwise." (Col. Hist. N. Y., Vol. XIII., pages 242-3).

These warnings were not heeded and these earnest requests were not complied with, and on June 7th, 1663, the Indians attacked the New Village and Wildwyck. At Wildwyck they burned twelve dwelling houses; murdered eighteen persons, men, women and children, and carried away ten persons more as prisoners. The New Village was burned to the ground and its inhabitants mostly taken prisoners or killed. Only a few of them escaped to Wildwyck, among whom were Roosa, Blanchan, Crespel and DuBois. So there were sixty-five persons missing in general, either killed or captured, besides nine persons who came to Wildwyck, severely wounded. Among those taken prisoners at the New Village were the wife and two children of Louis DuBois; wife and one child of Anton Crespel; two children of Matthew Blanshan; two children of Aldert



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Heymanse Roosa and wife and three children of Lambert Huybertse Brink. (Col. Hist. N. Y. Vol. XIII., pages 245-6, 256- 372).

An account of the massacre was sent to New Amsterdam on the 10th of June, and written instructions were received from the Director-General, under date of June 14th for the guidance of the officers at Wildwyck. Martial law was proclaimed and a council of war formed to consist of Ensign Niessen, Captain Chambers, Lieutenant Hendrick Jochem Schoonmaker of the Burgher Guard and the schout and commissaries of the village to deliberate and decide what might be necessary for the welfare of the village after the massacre. Mattys Capito was appointed secretary of the council. Aldert Hermanse Roosa was one of the commissaries. He was also corporal of the Burgher Guard of which Hendrick Jochem Schoonmaker was lieutenant.

Captain Martin Cregier reached Esopus on the 4th day of July, 1663, and proceeded to Wildwyck, where he found that the magistrates had examined some Esopus Indians and the wife of Dr Gysbert van Imbroeck, who had been a prisoner, and had practically located the place where the prisoners were held. On the 7th day of July, Aldert Heymanse Roosa and some other farmers, being indignant at the neglect of those in authority at New Amsterdam in sending them relief when requested in the early part of April, and sorely vexed at the delay of Captain Cregier in conducting the organization of the expedition against the Indians for the rescue of the prisoners, appeared armed before the council, who were examining two Wappinger Indians and upon being asked what they were doing there with their guns, gave answer: "We intend to shoot these Indians " Upon being told that they must not do that, they replied to Captain Cregier that they would do it, even if he stood by.

On July 26th an expedition about two hundred strong, of which one hundred and forty-five were inhabitants of Wildwyck, set out for the Indian "old fort" at Kerhonkson where the captives were reported to be. Reaching it on the 26th they found it deserted. Cregier destroyed about two hundred and fifteen acres of maize and burned about one hundred pits of corn and beans. A second expedition guided by a young Wappinger Indian started on September 3rd for the Indian entrenchment known as "new fort," which was situated in Shawangunk. Besides the troops, on this expedition, seven of the citizens of Wildwyck accompanied it. Although the names of the citizens are not given in Captain Cregier's report the seven, probably, were Matthew Blanshan **K1247**, Louis DuBois **J633**, Anton Crespel, Cornelis Barentse Slegt **K1263**, Tjerck Claesen DeWitt, Aldert Heymanse Roosa **K1277** and Lambert Huybertse Brink **I265**, members of whose families were among the captives of June 7th, and each of whom must have accompanied either the first or second and, possibly, both expeditions.

Here at the "new fort" the Indians were attacked and a chief, fourteen warriors, four women and three children were killed, probably many others were wounded, who escaped. Of Cregier's forces three were killed and six wounded Twenty-three Christian prisoners were rescued. "New Fort" was situated in the town of Shawangunk on the east bank of the Shawangunk kill, two miles south of Bruynswick and twenty-eight miles from Kingston (Schoonmaker's Hist. of Kingston, page 39. OLDE ULSTER, Vol II, pages 1-9).

After the Dutch had surrendered New Netherland to the English in 1664 and Richard Nicolls had become governor, Captain Daniel Brodhead, with a company of English soldiers was sent to Wildwyck. Against the arbitrary conduct of Captain Brodhead and the indignities put upon the Dutch settlers by the English soldiers, Aldert Heymanse Roosa led the revolt of the burghers in 1667 against the military authorities, which is referred to historical books as the "Mutiny at Esopus."

Marius Schoonmaker, in his history of Kingston, commenting on this revolt writes: Mutiny is resistance to the exercise of lawful power. If an officer invades the house of a subordinate to steal, commit an assault or a trespass, resistance is not mutiny; and much more, the moment a military officer or soldier steps outside of his military calling and wilfully commits an assault or a trespass against a citizen, or unlawfully deprives him of his liberty, the military character or privilege is at once doffed and thrown aside, and resistance is not

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mutiny. It was justifiable resistance to tyranny and oppression-an outburst of the same spirit which subsequently threw off the oppressor's yoke in 1776, and carried this country triumphantly through the Revolution.

For instigating this revolt Aldert Heymanse Roosa and other burghers were tried before Cornelis van Ruyven, one of the king's justices of the peace, and on May 3, 1667, he was sentenced to be banished from the colony for life, and a fine of one hundred bushels of wheat, or the value thereof, was levied on his estate in Esopus for charges of the Court; and his son Arie, Antonio Delba and Cornelis Barentse Sleight were banished out of Esopus, Albany and New York for shorter terms.

The report and findings of this trial show that the matter was prejudged under secret instructions to carry out private orders, and not governed by the merits or the evidence in the case. The trial however resulted in the suspension of Captain Brodhead from his command and in less than three months, on July 14th he died at Esopus leaving his widow and three sons -Daniel, Charles and Richard -- surviving him (History of Kingston, page 57).

The sentences of the burghers participating in this revolt were subsequently modified and Aldert Heymanse Roosa was permitted to return to Wildwyck, and with Louis DuBois was appointed by Governor Francis Lovelace September 16th, 1669, overseer for Hurley (Col. Hist. N. Y. Vol. XIII., page 436).

On the 30th day of March, 1670, he set over to Governor Lovelace eight acres of land as part of "the Transport" to satisfy the inhabitants of the town of Marbletown for the grant given to them under the authority of the governor (Col. Hist. N. Y. Vol. XIII., page 445). At this time he received a patent for ten acres and four hundred and fifty rods at Hurley, and was commissioned sergeant of the militia directed to be present at the rendezvous at Marbletown April 5th, 1670.

On April 7th, 1670 he was appointed overseer of Hurley and Marbletown and on October 25th, 1671, in an order of Governor Lovelace "Regulating the Civil and Military affairs of Kingston," Aldert Heymanse Roosa was appointed commissary for Hurley, and the eldest commissary for Kingston (Col. Hist. N. Y. Vol. XIII., pages 448, 450, 460).

When Charles II of England joined Louis XIV of France in a compact to destroy Dutch freedom, war broke out again. In Holland the Dutch cut the dykes, put their country under water and drove out the French invaders. The news of a Dutch fleet approaching New York was received with joy and on the 7th of August, 1673, twenty three Dutch war-ships with 1,600 soldiers entered New York Bay and on the 9th of August the flag of Holland floated again over Manhattan, and Captain Anthony Colve was made governor. In this state of war delegates from Esopus, under date of September 1st, 1673, presented a petition to the Dutch governor, praying that certain persons be appointed to govern the village of Esopus, formerly Wildwyck, then called Swanenburgh, Hurley and Marbletown, with a military organization and the necessary ammunition. The petition was granted on condition that no one should be nominated who was not of the Reformed religion, nor "who was not well inclined towards the Dutch nation." Aldert Heymans Roosa was on October 6th, 1673, appointed captain of Hurley and Marbletown by Governor Colve, and described as "Captain Aldert Heymans, who had been prominent in the riot of 1667." (Col. Hist. N. Y. Vol. XIII., page 475. Vol. II., page 626 Report State Historian New York, Colonial Series (1896) page 384).

Aldert Heymanse Roosa died at Hurley, New York, February 27th 1679. (See New York Gen. and Biog. Record, Vol. VXXI., pages 163-166, 235-237. Anjous Ulster County Wills, Vol. I., page 74).

TOP ADDENDUM contributed by Philip D. Delamarter

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[Excerpts below are from "Families of Ulster County Volume VIII: The Roosa Family of North America, Ulster County Genealogical Society, P. O. Box 536, Hurley, NY. Printed in Kingston, NY 12401 L. of Cong. Cat. #95-61016"]

Albert Hymanse Roosa (Heyman) was b. 1610/1618 in Herwynen, the Gelderland, the Netherlands, and was baptized there. One source says he was b. in 1621, and he was also known as "Aldert", "Alert", and "Allard". Albert d. 27 Feb 1679 in the Tn. of Hurley, Ulster Co., NY, at the age of 69, and was bur. in the yard of the Old Dutch Church in Kingston, Ulster Co.

An excerpt from "An Armory of American Families of Dutch Descent.. Roosa" reads: "In the article dealing with the Van Gaesbeck family, there was a genealogical and heraldic manuscript of the 18th century that was authored by Gysbert Van Ryckhuysen of Leiden. This city official was a native of Herwynen, province of Gelderland, and his parents were Arien Van Ryckhuysen and Jenneke Ariens Roosa. It's obvious that Gysbert would have been interested in the genealogy of his mother's family, and among his collections there are notes on the branch of Roosa family to which his mother belonged. The notes start with Aeldert Roosa who lived at Herwynen in the first half of the seventeenth century. His given name was Aeldert, the fact that he was a resident of Herwynen and that, in addition, his son, Guert, married in 1638 to Engeltie Ariens De Jongh, the daughter of Burgomaster Arien De Jongh, is incontestable proof that he was a very close relative of the progenitor of the American family of Aeldert Hymanse Roosa (born 1621) from Herwynen who with his wife, Wyntjie Ariens de Jongh, a sister of the above Engeltie, arrived on these shores in 1660. It would seem that the American settler's father, Heyman Roosa, may have been a brother of Aeldert Roosa. The genealogy mentions a somewhat mythical descent for the family, namely that they had fled on account of religious persecutions from the town of Roosa in Spain. (Modern day map indicates a town of Reus in the province of Tarragona near the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea, about 120 miles south of France). The pedigree originated at a time when the majority of the Dutch families preferred a descent from foreign lands rather than acknowledging their less illustrious hard-working Dutch forebears who by their industry had made their more opulent descendants ancestor conscious. Even Van Ryckhuysen doubted the truth of these statements and suggested that it was a family, possibly originally named De Roos, which had lived many generations at Herwynen. The genealogy gives the arms of the family: three roses - Gules. No crest is mentioned. These arms are, therefore, those of the American family.

Albert arrived in America on the ship called De Bonte Koe (The Spotted Cow) abt. April 15, 1660, with his wife and eight children, ages 17 [Heyman Aldertse ROOSA], 16 [Arie Heymanse ROOSA], 14 [Jan Aldertse ROOSA], 9 Eyke Albertse ROOSA], 8 [Martje ROOSA], 7 [Neeltje ROOSA], 4 [Jannetje ROOSA], and 2 years [Aert ROOSA].

Other Dutch passengers on the ship with them were Roelof Swartwout who was a farmer, plus Cornelius Jacobse Van Leeuwen, and Arien Huybertse, both of whom were in Swartwout's employ.

**"The Bonte Koe" (The Spotted Cow)**

In April 1660, the Dutch vessel "Bonte Koe" (Spotted Cow) departed Amsterdam, Netherlands, for New Amsterdam, New Netherlands. (Date may have been departure or arrival.)

The following passenger lists for the years 1657 through 1664 are immigrants and some soldiers who departed from Amsterdam. The Netherlands destined for New Amsterdam, a.k.a. New Netherland, a.k.a. New York, Long Island by contract with the West India Company to settle the new land. Some immigrants continued on to Delaware and others up Hudson's River to Fort Orange. The nationalities are primarily from The Netherlands, but also represented are Germany, France, Norway, Sweden, Belgium (as it was known in 1657), and one family each from Prussia, "L'Orient" and Switzerland. There may be other nationalities represented but most origins are in the form of "villages," "lands," and a "manor" or "duchy" which do not designate the country of origin. A great majority of listings include the occupation, place of origin, wife & child(ren), servant, widow, or maiden status.

Ship and Passenger Information [in part]:

**FIRST SETTLEMENT OF NEW YORK BY THE DUTCH; April 1660 in the Spotted Cow**

- Albert Heymans; Agriculturist, from Gelderland and Wife and eight children

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- Roeloft Swartwout; Agriculturist [On his return to N. Netherland where he had previously resided]
- Cornelis Jacobs Van Leeuwen; in the service of Swartwout
- Ariaen Huyberts, from Jena; in Swartwout's service

[Source: "Documentary History of New York"]

On Albert's arrival to New Amsterdam (Manhattan), he secured a passage for himself and his family for Esopus and took up his home in Wiltwyck. Wiltwyck was the original name of what became Kingston, and was in a district called Esopus. Albert arrived in May 1660 with his wife Wyntje and their eight children. Two years later the village of Hurley was laid out, and he moved there, and lived there until the time of his death. One other researcher noted that Albert was a wealthy man.

### **Indian Attack**

Indian trouble, which had started as early as 1659, became a greater threat. In 1663, Albert was commissioned to go to New Amsterdam to obtain 200 pounds of lead for protection of the settlement. On March 30, 1663 he was commissioned to lay out and construct the palisades for protection against the Indians. On April 7, 1663, Albert, Jan Joosten and Jan Gerritsen sent a petition to Director-General Pieter Stuyvesant asking for a military force to protect Wiltwyck and the newly formed village of Nieuw Dorp (New Town or New Village, later called Hurley) from the Indians. No significant help arrived. As the Indians were pretending peace negotiations, they attacked on June 7, 1663.

The attack was accounted to Stuyvesant by the magistrates (one of whom was Albert Hymanse)

"....They surprised and attacked us between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon on Thursday the 7th instant; entering in bands through all the gates, they divided and scattered themselves among all the houses and dwellings in a friendly manner, having with them a little maize and some few beans to sell to our inhabitants, by which means they kept them within their houses, and thus went from place to place as spies to discover our strength in men. And after they had been about a short quarter of an hour within this place, some people on horseback rushed through the Mill gate from the New Village, crying out - 'The Indians have destroyed the New Village.' And with these words, the Indians here in this village immediately fired a shot and made a general attack on our village from the rear, murdering our people in their houses with their axes and tomahawks and firing on them with guns and pistols; they seized whatever women and children they could catch and carried them prisoners outside the gates, plundered the houses and set the village on fire to windward, it blowing at the time from the south. The remaining Indians commanded all the streets, firing from the corner houses which they occupied and through the curtains along the highways, so that sonic of our inhabitants, on their way to their houses to get their arms, were wounded and slain. The greater portion of our men were abroad at their field labors, and but a few in the village".

The Esopus Indians burned 12 houses at Wiltwyck, killing 18 persons and taking 10 prisoners. The same day Nieuw Dorp was burned to the ground. Two of Albert's children, including his eldest daughter, Eyke, were taken captive by the Indians. They were later rescued. About 20 white persons from the two villages were killed and 45 captured.

Albert must have had revenge on his mind as Pieter Stuyvesant in a letter dated June 30, 1663 to Captain Creiger at Wiltwyck stated that Albert had uttered "several insufferable and threatening words" against the Council of War and the Magistrates. He had threatened to shoot the two arrested savages if they were released.

After some months of indecision, on Sept 5, 1663 Dutch settlers led by Lieut. Pieter Wolphertse Van Couwenhoven attacked the Esopus Indian village, killing several, and recapturing their white prisoners. Eventually almost all the hostages were freed. Details of Wiltwyck's problems with the Indians and the

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subsequent action fill over 100 pages in Vol. 13 of "*The Ancestors and Descendants of Garrett Peterson and Nancy Smock*" by Wm. Peterson, pgs. 227-360

In 1661, a formal charter was granted for Wiltwyck. In it was written...."and with him three schepen (magistrates), who for the present time and ensuing year, beginning with the last of May next, are elected by the Director-General and the Council aforesaid, and confirmed after they shall have taken their oath, Evert Pels, Cornelis Barentaen Slecht and Elbert Heymanse Roosa. Before whom all cases relative to police, security and peace of the inhabitants of Esopus, so, too, all suits between man and man shall be brought, heard and examined ". His appointment as schepen was made by Governor Stuyvesant. Albert was also an elder and a member of the Consistory of the Old Dutch Church at Kingston.

When the city of Kingston was first laid out, the director-general of the New Netherlands issued a notice on 30 Mar. 1663: "NOTICE - All persons who have obtained lots are warned, for the second and last time, that they shall forward expert workmen to fence the farm lots within 2 months, and to complete the palisades around the village within 6 months, on the penalty of forfeiture of lands and a fine of 25 guilders. And that this work may be done properly and quickly, Albert Heymans Roosa, Jan Joosten and Jan Gerritsen are appointed overseers with authority to expedite a work so necessary, to correct the slothful, and exact the penalties. Done at Wyltwyck". Resource: "The History of Ulster County" by N. Sylvester 1880 (Page 37). After the English took over the colony in 1664, Roosa was one of the most active and articulate protestors against the arrogant and overbearing behavior of the English commander, Captain Brodhead, and his soldiers. He was arrested together with several other leaders including his son, Arie, and taken to New York City, where as the principle leader, he was sentenced to banishment for the life of the colony. The others received lesser sentences. However, the newly arrived Governor Lovelace remitted the sentences, and the accused were able to return home. This affair is known in the history of the area as the Esopus Mutiny. Roosa became on better terms with the new English authorities. He was an overseer in 1669, and a sergeant in the militia in 1670, then mustering officer, and then was promoted to Captain in 1673. There's a record that he took up arms against the English garrison on Feb. 16, 1666 and was heavily fined.

**SOURCES:**

- \* "The Roosa Family of Ulster and Dutchess Counties, New York" by Collins (NYG&BR Vol.31, July 1900, page 163)
- \* "Genealogical and Family History of Southern New York and the Hudson Valley" by Reynolds
- \* "Early History of Kingston and Ulster Counties, New York" by Marc Fried
- \* "Journal of the 2nd Esopus War" by Capt. Martin Kreiger
- \* "Roosa Family Notes" by Louis P. De Boer ~G&BR Vol.58, Apr 1927, pg. 149)
- \* "Ancestors and Descendants of Garrett Peterson and Nancy Smock" by Wm. Peterson, published by Gateway Press 1987, Chapter 6, pgs. 75-78.

**Source: The following is a continuation of the material in the book titled "*Ancestors and Descendants of Garrett Peterson and Nancy Smock*" by Wm. Peterson:**

"Albert's problems were not over. In Nov. 1664 he was before the court for threatening an English guard with an axe. The defendant was required to pay 20 guilders to the poor. One Feb.24, 1665 Albert was again the defendant, the plaintiff demanding payment for '3 days threshing, 1.5 days labor on the cellar, for assisting in grinding 16 sch of malt.' Albert disputed the amount of labor and stated that 'his wife washed for plaintiff and that he bought some woolen yarn of her, amounting hoth together to 45 stivers in sewan.' The same day Albert was a defendant in another case involving a misunderstanding of the amount of a debt. Albert was in more serious trouble; an extraordinary session of the court was held on May 27, 1665 regarding a quarrel which broke out with a British soldier quartered at Albert's house. The attempt was made to arrest Albert, but he could not be located. The Court proposed to keep him under house arrest until he could be transported to Manhattan by boat. His wife was instructed to keep him quiet during the arrest, or he would be handcuffed and sent to the redoubt. In cross-examination the following day, Albert Heymanse denied having challenged the soldier and said that the soldier 'last Monday evening came drunk to his house, and that he noisily demanded pork and meat which Albert Heymans said he did not have.'



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Testimony was again taken June 1 and 2, 1665: It was rumored that the soldiers had chased Albert Heymans' wife and children out of the house. The cases were adjourned until the arrival of the Lord Governor-General from New York City.

Albert was again in court Jan. 26, 1666 for being negligent in cleaning his chimney and consequently on the 18th, said chimney took fire and, as a result, there was a crowd. He was ordered to pay a fine of one Flemish pound.

An extraordinary session of the court was held April 29, 1666 because Albert was attacked by five British soldiers with drawn swords. According to some of the depositions, our ancestor defended himself admirably against the attackers for some time with only a stick before he was finally overcome.

Later that year, the Dutch at Wiltwyck petitioned British Governor Nicholls at New York City to curtail the oppressive actions of the soldiers. On April 16, 1667, Nicholls appointed a commission to inquire into the problems. On April 30, 1667, an inventory of Albert Heymans' property was made. Albert was suspected to be part of the problem. The inventory included a farm with growing crops, a house and a barn, 7 horses, 8 head of cattle, a wagon and plow, other farming implements and the necessary furniture consisting of beds, pillows, dishes, kettles, and so on. The British commandant was suspended but Albert Heymans Roosa and three others 'were found guilty of a rebellious and mutinous riot' and were taken to NY for sentencing. On May 3, 1667, Albert was 'banished for life out of the government, and, for a short term, out of Esopus, Albany and New York City.

Albert's wife, **Wyntje**, asked the local court at Wiltwyck for a certificate concerning the conduct of her husband on May 28, 1667, hoping to alleviate his sentence. The certificate was given, but enumerated some of his past indiscretions. When on the court himself, Albert refused to pay

**Wyntje Ariens De Jongh K1278**



**Birth** 27 Feb 1622 in Herwijnen, Lingewaal, Gelderland, Netherlands

**Death** 27 Feb 1678 in Hurley, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Adrian Meertensen De Jongh **L2555** (1600-1664) Marie De Jonge **L2556** (1600-1662)

**Spouse** Albert Heymans Roosa **K1277-K1417** (1621-1679)

**Children** Heyman Aldertse Roosa **J639-J709** (1645-1708)

**BIO** Dutch spelling and translation into English always make it hard to know the actual spelling of the immigrant. However, families finally take a surname. For instance; Wyntje name was known as follows: Wilhelmina (Wijntje /Wyntie /Wyantie /Wyntje /Weyntjen /Wyntjen Arens /Ariense/Ariens De JONG /De JONGH /D'Jong. Although sometimes spelled de Jong or D'Jong, it is almost always spelled De Jongh in judicial archives and as signatures. This is true in extracted documents from old family wills preserved in Gorinchem, a few miles from Herwijnen, where the family name was almost invariably spelled De Jongh. The name Adrian is also found in practically all branches of the family, and records in Gorinchem reveal "Adrian De Jonghs" earlier even than Herwijnen.

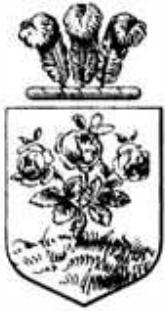
**Wyntje Ariens De Jongh** was daughter of Adrian Meertomen and Maria De JONGH;  
m1. 1796-**Albert Heymans ROOSA**; son of 3592-Heyman ROOSA  
m2. aft. 27 February 1678-79 {date of death of m1} Roelof **CHIERSTIDE**;  
d. aft. 27 February 1678-79 in Hurley, Ulster Co, NY, bur. in Kingston, Ulster Co, NY

The children of Allert Heymans ROOSA (**K1277-K1417**) and wife Wintie De JONGH (**K1278-K1418**) include the following:

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1. Arie ROOSA, male, age 17 in 1660, married Mary PELS; Arie along with his father, was convicted for taking arms in a riotous and illegal manner on February 16, 1666 and later pardoned.
2. **Heymans ROOSA, (J639)** age 15 in 1660; married Anna Margriet ROOSEVELT; children include
  - Aldert ROOSA,
  - **Jannetje ROOSA HOUGHTYLING, (I320)**
  - **Claas ROOSA, (I355)**
  - Gysbert ROOSA,
  - Neeltje ROOSA (probably died young),
  - Wyntie ROOSA KROM,
  - Rachel ROOSA TenBROECK,
  - Lea ROOSA CRISPEL.Heymans wrote his will in Dutch, dated August 23, 1708.
3. Jan ROOSA, a male, age 14 in 1660; married Hillegond Willemsen VanBUREN;
4. Eyke ROOSA KIERSTED, female, age 9 in 1660; married Roeliff KIERSTED; Neeltje/Noeltje/Neelije ROOSA PAWLING married Henry PAWLING, an English soldier. She is described on the page on the PAWLING family.
5. Maritje ROOSA (age 8 in 1660)
6. Jannetje ROOSA TenEYCK, age 4 in 1660; married Matys TenEYCK;
7. Aert ROOSA (age 2 in 1660)
8. Guert ROOSA (This son died before baptism, June 15, 1664.)

**Claes Martenszen Van Rosenvelt K1279**



**Birth** 1623 in, Tholen, Zeeland, Netherlands Death 1659 in New Amsterdam, , New York

**Parents** Maerten Cornelius Gelderman (1600-1629) Cornelia Lodewyck (1600-1694)

**Spouse** Jannetje S Thomas K1280 (1625-1660)

**Children** Anna M Roosevelt J640 (1654-1708)



**BIO:** CLAES MARTENSZEN<sup>1</sup> VAN ROSEVELT. He married JANNETJE SAMUEL-THOMAS. Notes for CLAES MARTENSZEN VAN ROSEVELT:

**Source(61):** "The Roosevelt Genealogy 1649-1902", by CB Whittelsey, Hartford, Conn.



Claes Martenszen van Rosenvelt

Claes Martenszen Van Rosenvelt arrived in New Netherland, now New York, in one of the most memorable years in the history of his time, for it was about 1649, when the Dutch government was seriously embarrassed. A contest had been waged between the people and the Sovereign of England, as it had long before been carried on in the Netherlands. Opposition had been succeeded by revolt and civil war. Charles the First was beheaded in front of his own banqueting hall, and England declared a republic. The shock, which troubled Europe, was felt in America. In that year Winthrop died. The Dutch and other traders were forbidden to trade with the New England savages. Arms were brought to New Amsterdam from Holland, the people fearing that war would break out with the savages. Public opinion was running strong against Stuyvesant. Food was scarce. The winter was so cold that "ink froze in the pen." About this time a Burgher government was demanded, and delegates were sent to Holland. Katskill and Claverack were settled. Stuyvesant opposed the reformers. Fort Nassau was demolished. Esopus (N. Y.) and Newtown (L. I.) were settled. The Burgher government was conceded to Manhattan. War was declared between the English and the Dutch nations. The Dutch built fortifications across New Amsterdam. In

1652-1653 all business was at a standstill, and the people were under arms, not knowing when an attempt would be made against the Colony. The next year the Dutch found danger still greater, as Cromwell had dispatched a fleet to America and as the fleet was leaving New England for New Amsterdam it was met by a vessel bringing news of peace between England and Holland. Later, in 1655, the Colony awoke one morning to find itself in possession of the Indians, but Stuyvesant established quiet by presents instead of by arms.

Claes Martenszen van Rosenvelt was among the numerous Holland colonists who came over to New Amsterdam in 1649 or 1650, undoubtedly bringing with him his wife, Jannetje Samuel-Thomas. In Munsill's American Ancestry, Vol. VI., p. 19, we find the statement that he immigrated to New Amsterdam, with his wife, in August, 1649. No record of their marriage in New Amsterdam has been found, but it is a matter of record in the "Court Minutes of New Amsterdam, August 6, 1655" that "Jannetie Hamel, wife of Nicholas Martensen, declares," etc. The baptismal records of their children in the Reformed Dutch church of New York City are signed by their parents as Claes Martenszen van Rosevelt-Jannetje Samuels-Jannetje Thomas, as shown by the records herein given, Styntie Claes Rosevelt was admitted member of the church November 28, 1678. Claes Rosevelt was admitted December 4. 1679, to the Reformed Dutch church of New York, where they and their descendants have attended for 250 years.

**Children of CLAES VAN ROSEVELT and JANNETJE SAMUEL-THOMAS are:**

- i. NICHOLAS<sup>2</sup> ROOSEVELT, b. September 1658, New York City, NY; d. July 30, 1742, New York City, NY.
- ii. CHRISTIAEN ROOSEVELT, b. ABT October 23, 1650 (Source: "The Roosevelt Genealogy 1649-1902", by CB Whittelsey, Hartford, Conn.); d. Died in infancy (Source: "The Roosevelt Genealogy 1649-1902", by CB Whittelsey, Hartford, Conn.).
- iii. ELSJE ROOSEVELT, b. ABT February 11, 1651/52 (Source: "The Roosevelt Genealogy 1649-1902", by CB Whittelsey, Hartford, Conn.); m. HENDRICK JILLISH MEYERT.

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- iv. ANNA MARGARIET ROOSEVELT, b. ABT August 29, 1654 (Source: "The Roosevelt Genealogy 1649-1902", by CB Whittelsey, Hartford, Conn.); m. HEYMANS ALDERSTE ROOSA (J639).
- v. ANNA ROOSEVELT, b. ABT September 10, 1662, NY (Source: "The Roosevelt Genealogy 1649-1902", by CB Whittelsey, Hartford, Conn.); m. JAN VAN DALFSENDEVRIES.

**Note from Mark Petersen** – "I waqs always told by my mother and grandmother were did have distant relations to the Rooevelts. This is the connection, it is a distant one, but no the less exists:"

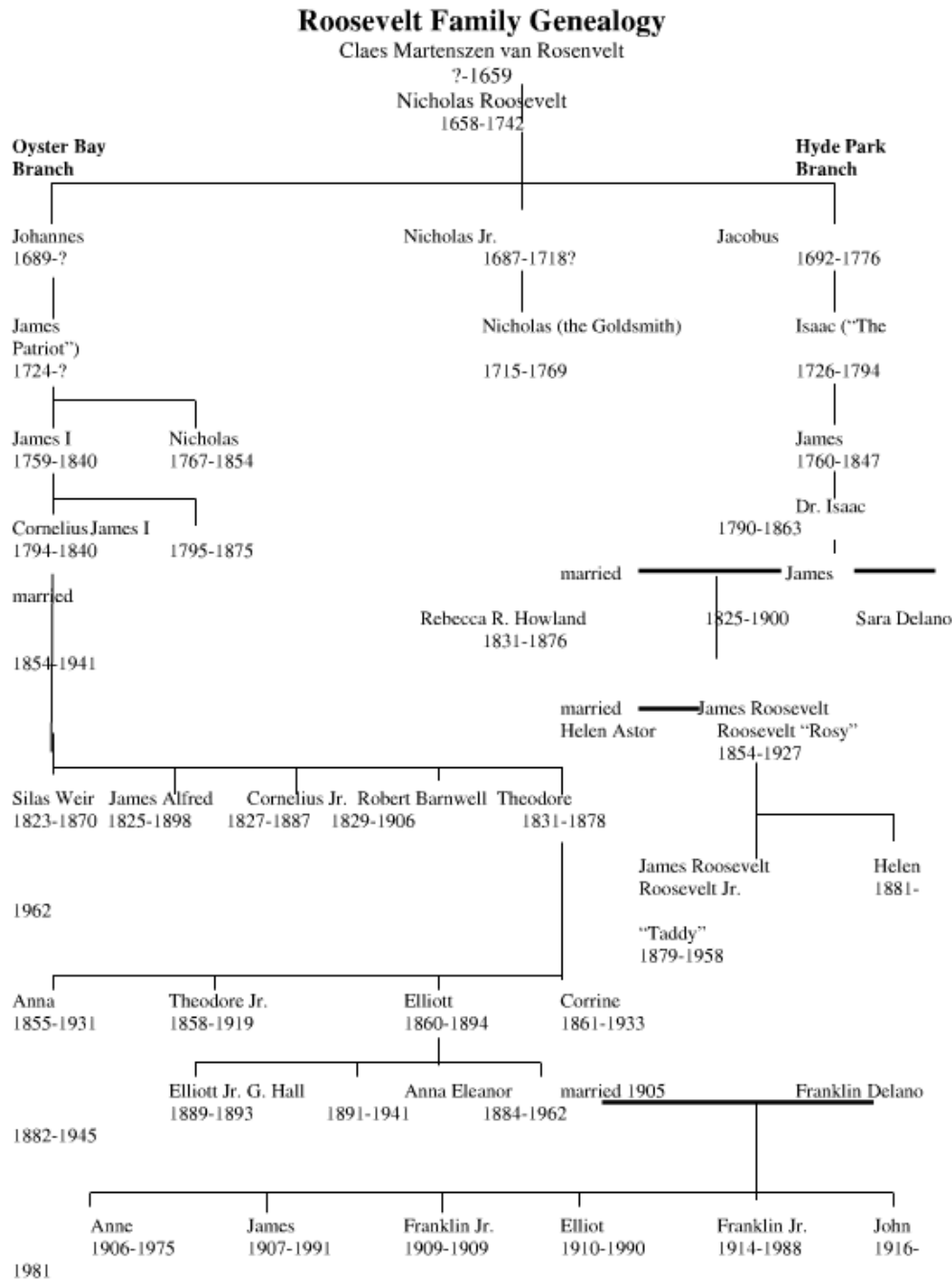


Figure 0.4: Roosevelt Family genealogy. (K. Baker. SUNY CESF. 1998. Based on Graham and Wander, Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt Library)

ANNA ELEANOR<sup>9</sup> ROOSEVELT, b. 1884 (Source: "Franklin D Roosevelt's Colonial Ancesters," by Alvin Page Johnson.); m. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT. *Both Franklin and Eleanor lines are from two brothers of Anna, our relation. THEODORE is listed above as Theodore Jr. 1858-1919*

### **Jannetje Samuels Thomas K1280**



**Birth** 1625 Zeeland, Netherlands

**Death** 1660 in New Amsterdam

**Parents** Thomas Samuels (1600-1691) Margaret H Samuels (1600-1694)

**Spouse** Claes M Van Rosenvelt **K1279** (1623-1659)

**Children** Anna M Roosevelt **J640** (1654-1708)

**BIO:** Married **Claes Martenszen van Rosenvelt**



### **John Wood K1281**



**Birth:** 4 Feb 1582 in Sanderstead, England, United Kingdom

**Death:** 27 Feb 1643 in Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts,

**Parents:** Nicholas Wood (1540-1586) and his wife Olive Harman (1548-1603)

**Spouse:** Joan Coleson **K1282** (1570-1654)

**Children:** Henry Wood **J641** (1619-1670)

**BIO:** **Henry Wood of England and Plymouth Colony (1615-1670)**



**Source:** [Ancestor.com](#) - Originally submitted by penbooks to Wood, Atwood & Atte Wode Family Tree on 3 Dec 2008

John Wood, the oldest immigrant ancestor of the Wood family, came to Massachusetts in 1635 aboard the ship Matthew. Most of his adult children followed him to America soon after.



John Wood is also known as John Atwood in some records; his baptismal name is "Johanem Wood" according to E. F. Atwood; however, I have yet to locate that record, so it may be a mistake. In the Sanderstead parish birth records his name is recorded as "Johannes" (not Johanem) with a date of 4 Feb 1582. Johannes is the Latinized version of John, often used in official records. He was a twin to Dericke who died in infancy. His baptism was recorded in both Sanderstead and Gatton parishes. It is not known why his birth was recorded at Gatton (a parish that is also located in Surrey, about three miles from Reigate), but it leads me to speculate that John's mother may have originally come from that parish.

From the Sanderstead Parish Register of baptism records: 1582 Feb 4, Johannes t Dericke Woode gemille Nicholaj Woode; translation: 1582 Feb 4, John and twin Derick Wood born to twin bearing (father) Nicholas Wood

Since John Wood was baptised in Sanderstead, Surrey, England on 4 February 1582, it is likely that he was born about that time because it was customary to baptise infant children. He was probably born in Sanderstead since that is where his father, Nicholas and mother Olive (Harman) had a home. The Wood family had been associated with Sanderstead since about 1400 and had constructed a manor house there known as "Sanderstead Court." The title to the lands in Sanderstead is somewhat confusing at this point in time and it is not entirely clear whether the family was actually living at Sanderstead Court or in one of the other houses in the parish.

John Wood married Joan Coleson of Saint Martin's Parish, London in the summer of 1612. They had at least seven children, all born in England, five were sons and two were daughters. Johanna and Agnes are questionable children; they are included here until their ancestry is confirmed fully. Philip is sometimes included as a child of John and Joan; however, this is not the case. Most of the other children were baptised at St. Martins in the Fields church in London. E. F. Atwood believes that after the birth of his second son, John (in 1613), he and his family moved to Chancery Lane in London. He does not provide documentation for this assertion, however.



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John was a "leather seller" in England. A notation in *The Gentleman's Magazine* in 1848 indicates that John Atwood was a member of the Leatherseller's Company on 22 January 1628; he sponsored a man with a highly unusual name to membership in the guild--Praysgod Barbone. Leather sellers were involved in selling, whiting, sorting and staking leather, and they belonged to a guild in London that regulated the trade; their guild hall was a large and elaborate building and they derived both social and financial benefits from belonging to the guild. Leather craftsmen making leather goods and parchment could also belong to this guild. Leather was an essential product with many uses during this time.

When John's father, Nicholas, died in 1586, he left his estate to his youngest son Richard. Normally the oldest son would inherit his father's estate, so this was an unusual bequest. Richard died 17 years later in about 1603 and his estate was inherited by the oldest brother in the family, Harman. According to court documents summarized by E. F. Atwood in *Ancestry of Harman Atwood*, John sued his older brother on 1 Feb 1631 saying he should be the heir of the estate, not Harman:

"Harman Atwood doth confess that he hath a copy of a Court role, dated 37 Henry 8 (1546-47) which proves that Nicholas Wood was the heir, that Thomas Wood, a young son, had certain manor lands settled on him by his father, John Wood, and that on the death of said Thomas, Nicholas Wod was possessed of said lands, according to the custom of said manor."

Atwood maintains that this proceeding was used to simply sort out ownership of various Wood/Atwood lands, and that it was not filed in anger over John's perceived disinheritance. King Henry had taken some lands belonging to the Wood/Atwood family some years before when he dissolved the monasteries in England. The land the Wood/Atwood family owned had previously belonged to the monastery, and it may well have been a legal maneuver by the Wood/Atwood family to clarify their rightful ownership of lands in Sanderstead parish and elsewhere. It is probably from this incident that E. F. Atwood says that some of John's descendants claim he left for America after being disinherited.

I believe that Atwood is probably correct because if John was unhappy with his brother Harman after Richard's death it seems unlikely that he would have named his own son "Harman" in 1612. E. F. Atwood's conclusion is that this suit was merely a legal technicality to sort out ownership rights of Sanderstead. This conclusion would indicate that John did not leave England because of dissatisfaction with his inheritance, but for other reasons--possibly religious, possibly financial, or possibly for adventure.

It is not known what prompted John to leave England for the new colonies in America in 1635, but we can make a few guesses based on John's personal circumstances as well as the political and religious climate in England at the time. James I, the English King (1566 - 1625), faced opposition on many fronts. James did not trust the growing Puritan movement in England, and viewed it as a threat to his royal control of the church. Tensions continued to increase after James was succeeded by his son, Charles I, and finally reached a breaking point with the English Civil Wars.

Many Puritans, (who became known as Dissenters), had faced discrimination and persecution in England. They sought to "purify" the Church of England and objected to many of its ceremonies such as exchanging rings during marriage, inviting "evil doers" to share in communion, using the sign of the cross in baptism, etc. Many of the Dissenters' preachers were driven to ruin by the King through excessive taxation. These persecutions lead to the first of several exoduses of Puritans, the first of which was to Leyden, Netherlands in about 1605. Most Puritans only stayed in the Netherlands for 10-15 years, however, and many eventually moved to America. The first group of Puritans arrived on the *Mayflower* in 1620 and founded the Plymouth Colony.

John may have well have been prompted by religious convictions to leave his English homeland and settle in the predominatly Puritan Plymouth Colony. We know that three of his sons married into staunch Puritan

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families after arriving in America. At least one leather seller in London was persecuted by the King for his beliefs and burned at the stake while John lived in London.

John may have also been motivated by financial considerations. As a younger son, John had been forced to fend for himself financially. It seems that his older brother, also named John (born 1576) had knowledge of the Plymouth Colony for he was recognized by the Treasurer of the stock company that funded the colony as a "special friend." John's brother's relationship to the Plymouth Colony may have had an impact on John. It is also possible that since he had not been successful in his law suit against his brother Harman for a share in his father's estate, John may have felt that the New World offered more opportunity than London.

### **Ship, the Matthew**

It is believed that John left England on 21 May 1635 aboard the Matthew. John's name appears in the ship's register in London, with 131 others; they were first transported to Saint Christopher's Island (now known as St. Lucia), an island in the Leeward chain in the Caribbean. Richard Goodladd, owner and master of the Matthew per a warrant from the Earl of Carlisle. Before they were allowed to leave England they were compelled to take an oath of allegiance that they would be loyal to their King and their mother country.

Shortly after arriving in Plymouth, he was admitted as a freeman on 3 Jan 1636 which meant that he took an oath of allegiance to the Colony and could vote in elections and participate in the governmental life of the colony:

"Mr. John Atwood, John Jenkin, John Weekes, Josiah Cooke, Willm Paddy, Robte Lee, Nathaniel Morton, Edward Forster, Georg Lewes, and Barnard Lumbard were made free this Court and sworn accordingly." (The Wood family relationship with the Morton family would continue for many years.)

John's wife, Joan, also came to America, but it appears that she did not sail with him on the Matthew since her name is not listed on the ship's manifest. She came over on a later voyage, however, it is not clear which ship brought her.

From records of land transactions we know that John purchased land in Plymouth next to John Dunham shortly after his arrival. The land was granted to John Wood on 7 November 1636: "had divers porcons allowed them, 3 acres in breadth & two in length, next to the land of John Dunham the elder..." The others were John Dunham Jr., John Wood, Samuell Eedy, Web Addy, Josiah Cooke, Thomas Atkinson, and Joshua Pratt, "All wch psons haue or are to build in the towne of Plym., and these lands to belong to their dwelling howses there, & not to be sold fro their howses."

Citation: 7 Nov 1636 Plymouth Colony Records, Vol. 1:46: The following summer, in 1638, William Bradford describes an interesting incident that undoubtedly would have made an impression on John:

*"This year, aboute the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> or June, was a great and fearfull earthquake; it was in this place heard before it was felte. It came with a rumbling noyse, or low murmure, like unto remoate thunder; it came from the norward, and passed southward. As the noyse aproached nerer, they earth began to shake, and came at lenght with that violence as caused platters, dishes, and such like things a stoode upon shelves to clatter an d fall downe; yea, persons were afraid of the houses themselves. It so fell oute that at the same time diverse of the cheefe of this towne were mett together at one house, conferring withsome of their friends that wre upon their removall from the place, (as if the Lord would herby shew the signes of his displeasure, in their shaking a peeces and removalls one from an other.) How ever it was very terrible for the time, and as the men were set talking in the house, some women and others were without the dores, and the earth shooke with that vilence as they could not stand without catching hould of the posts and pails that stood next them; but the vilence lasted not long. And about halfe an hower, or less, came an other noyse and shaking, but nether so loud nor strong as the former, but quickly passed over; and so it ceased. it was not only on the sea coast, but the Indeans felt it with in land; and some ships that wre upon the coast were shaken by it. So powerfull is the*

*mighty hand of the Lord, as to make both the earth and sea to shake, and the mountaines to tremble before him, when he pleases; and who can stay his hand?"*

Citation: Bradford, Of Plymouth Plantation

**Four of John's adult sons also came to America after him:**

1. Stephen went to Eastham, Mass. in about 1648-50
2. John to Plymouth, Mass. in about 1636
3. Henry to Middleborough, Mass. in about 1641
4. Harman to Boston, Mass. in about 1642

It is possible that his other son, William, also came to Charlestown, Mass. (this is based on speculation by E. F. Atwood in *Ye Atte Wode Annals*).

Three of John's sons married into prominent Puritan families:

John Wood married Sarah Masterson in 1642 in Plymouth. She was the daughter of Richard Masterson who had been a Deacon at Leyden, Holland, the first home of the Puritans.

**Henry** married **Abigail Jenney** in 1644 in Plymouth. She was the daughter of Capt. John Jenney and Sarah Carey who had first gone to Leyden, Holland before coming to America.

Stephen married Abigail Dunham in 1644 in Plymouth. She was the daughter of John Dunham and Abigail Barlow who had originally gone to Leiden, Holland and married there on 22 Oct 1622.

John only lived eleven years in his new American homeland. He died on 27 Feb 1644 in the Plymouth Colony. His will is dated 20 Oct 1643, and was proved on 5 Jun 1644.

E. F. Atwood in *Ye Atte Wode Annals* (1930) has provided a copy of the suit John filed against Harman in London in 1631. In this suit he is identified as the son of Nicholas and is also identified as a "leather seller:" Charles iw. 15-33. Wood Alias Atwood vs. Atwood. Feb 1, 1631.

Humbly complaining, your orator, John Wood, alias Attwood, of the City of London, leather seller, that whereas Nicholas Wood, alias Attwood, late of Sanderstead cum Longhurst, County Surrey, deceased father to your orator, was siezed of lands, etc., in Sanderstead, and did, about 28 Elizabeth [1586], convey on parcel of lands called Mancocke and another parcel lying by Parkland, in the bottom towards Comes Wood Head, and a parcel lying by Mitheley, Great Burye, called Opeley, and one close lying at Ledowne, and one parcel abutting upon the house of Henrie Best, all which lands, the said Nicholas Wood alias Attwood, did convey for the use of Oliphe, his wife, for her life, and for the use of Ritchard Wood alias Attwood, his youngest sonne, and after the death of the said Nicholas and Ritchard, the said Oliphe, about 1603, also died; after whose death, the lands descended unto your orator, as youngest sonne of the said Nicholas. But now Harman Wood, alias Attwood, being the eldest son of your orator's father and lord of the said manor of Sanderstead cum Longhurst, hath entered the said premises and pretends to disenherit your orator of the same.

ANSWER of Harman Atwood, Gent, says bill of complaint it devised by the complainant without just cause and denies that he combined with Thomas Collett, the steward of said manor, concerning any controversy and says the complainant has no right or title to said premises. he doth confess that he hath a copy of a Court Role, dated 37 Henry 8 (1546-7) which proves that Nicholas Wood was the heir, that Thomas Wood, a younger son, had certain manor lands settled on him by this father, John Wood, and that on the death of said Thomas, Nicholas Wood was possessed of said lands, according to the custom of said manor.

Note [by E. F. Atwood]: "The above is merely an abstract made for genealogical purposes, hence does not always conform to exact wording of the original. It seems clear that the leather seller was never meant by

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Nicholas to inherit these lands, but thence comes our traditions of disinheritance, etc. As (Sanderstead manor was confiscated a few years earlier, yet John and Nicholas were left undisturbed in possession of lands bought by Peter in 1346, a Court Roll was necessary to avoid confusion as to titles of the two lands called Sanderstead Manor, one owned by the Greshams and one by the Wood-Atwoods."

**Joan Coleson K1282**



**Birth** 1570 in In the Field, London, England  
**Death** 1 Jun 1654 in Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts  
**Parents**  
**Spouse** John Wood **K1281** (1582-1643)  
**Children** Henry Wood **J641** (1619-1670)



**BIO** It is not known who Joan's parents were or where she was born. She and John married in 1612 while living in England. If she was about 20 years of age when she married, she was probably born about 1592/54.

Joan left her English home for the Plymouth Colony, probably about 1635 - 1640, where she joined her husband, John, who had immigrated before her in 1635. Five of her adult sons also immigrated to America at about the same time--it is possible that William also came to America, but this has not yet been proven.

Some time after her husband's death in 1644, Joan moved to Boston, possibly to live with her son Harman and his family who were then living in Boston. Boston was not the large city we imagine today--Kennedy estimates that in 1650 only about 2,000 people were living in Boston.

**Capt. John Jenney K1283**



**Birth** May 1585 in Norwich, Norfolk, , England  
**Death** 28 Dec 1643 in Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts  
**Parents** Henry Jenney (1560-1620) Mary Smythe (1560-1646)  
**Spouse** Sarah CAREY **K1284** (1593-1656)  
**Children** Abigail Jenney **J642** (1619-1690)  
**BIO** John jenny came to America in the Ship: *Little James*, 1623



**Life in England:** John Jenny described himself as being from Norwich at his 1614 betrothal in Leiden.

**Life in Holland:** John was living in Rotterdam and working for a brewer when he married Sarah Carey from Monk Soham, Suffolk in Leiden in 1614. He probably moved to Leiden at that time. Edward Winslow mentioned John Jenny as one of the members of the Separatist church who understood Dutch and occasionally attended the Dutch reformed church.

**Life in New England:** John Jenny came to Plymouth with his family in 1623 aboard the *Little James*, of which he was part owner. His wife gave birth to a son during the voyage, but the baby apparently died young. John was a freeman of the colony in 1633, and served on many committees, as well as being an assistant to the governor for several years. By 1638/9, he owned a mill for grinding corn, which his wife operated after his death.

**Family:** John Jenny married Sarah Carey in Leiden on November 1, 1614, and had seven children. She died in Plymouth between August 18, 1655, and March 5, 1665/6.

**Children of John and Sarah Jenny:**

1. Samuel was born in Leiden about 1616. He married (1) Susanna Wood after 1637 and had three children. He married

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2. (2) Anne Lettice by 1657 and had six children. He died between 1688 and 1692.
3. A child was buried in Leiden on June 16, 1618. (see Three Visitors, p. 24 - below)
4. **Abigail** was born about 1621 in Leiden. She **married Henry Wood** in Plymouth on April 28, 1644, and had ten children. She died after 1673.
5. A son was born in 1623 aboard the *Little James*, but died young.
6. Sarah was born about 1625. She married Thomas Pope in Plymouth on May 29, 1646, and had seven children. She died in Dartmouth by October 1683.
7. John was born after May 22, 1627. He appeared in the 1643 list of men able to bear arms, but there is no further reference.
8. Susanna was born about 1634. She married Benjamin Bartlett before April 4, 1654, and died before August 18, 1655.

John Jenney arrived at Plymouth in 1623 on the Little James with his wife Sarah and children Samuel, **Abigail**, and Sarah. Captain Altham of the Little James

(Three Visitors, p. 24) noted that "Good wife Jennings was brought aboard of a son aboard our ship." Banks called Jenney a cooper of Norwich, County Norfolk, but Leiden records of his 1614 marriage to Sarah Carey, of Monk's Soham, County Suffolk, call him a brewer's man from Norwich

(Dexter, p. 619), and Winslow also called him a brewer and noted that he was among those Englishmen in Holland who could speak Dutch and would sometimes take communion in the Dutch Church

(Hypocrisies Unmasked, p. 63); He owned a grain mill in Plymouth, and he was a Purchaser, but not an Undertaker, as has been written. He was one of the colony's leaders, however, serving as an Assistant.

After he and his wife died, his family moved to Dartmouth, with which the name Jenney became associated. See the article in TAG 35:70 by Bertha Clark, whose excellent manuscript on the Jenney family is at NEHGS in Boston. Also of interest is the account given of the Jenney family in Small Descendants 2:646; see also Frederick G. Jenny, "John Jenny," NEHGR 115:233.

John's son Samuel, apparently the son born on the Little James, (*Not if determined to have died young – MLP*) married Susanna Wood;

- daughter Sarah married Thomas Pope as his second wife; and daughter
- **Abigail married Henry Wood** and lived in Yarmouth and Middleborough (see Bowman, "Mistress Sarah Jenny's Will and Inventory," MD 8:171).

In John Jenney's will, dated 28 December 1643, he cautioned, "*Whereas Abigaile my eldest Daughter had somewhat given her by her grandmother and Henry Wood of Plymouth aforesaid is a suter to her in way of marriage my will is that if shee the said Abigaile will Dwell one full yeare wth mr. Charles Chauncey of Scittuate before her marriage (pvided he be willing to entertaine her) that then my said Daughter Abigall have two of my coves and my full consent to marry wth the said Henry Wood*" (MD 6:170); however, the marriage took place four months later on 28 April 1644 (MD 13:86). [p.316]

On 2 January 1633/34 rates were again assessed by the new governor, Thomas Prence, and William Bradford, Captain Standish, John Howland, Stephen Hopkins, John Doane, William Gilson, William Collier, John Jenny, Robert Hicks, Jonathan Brewster, Kenelm Winslow, and Stephen Deane. Only eighty individuals were rated this time, and we can note that some of the names on the 1632/33 list, but missing from the 1633/34 list, were among those who had died in the epidemic, though in a few cases their widows took their places. The ratings consisted of:26

£0/9 shillings—45 individuals



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£0/12 shillings—7 individuals  
£0/18 shillings—13 individuals  
£1/4 shillings—3 individuals  
£1/7 shillings—8 individuals  
£1/10 shillings—1 individual (Stephen Hopkins)  
£1/16 shillings—1 individual (Isaac Allerton)  
£2/5 shillings—2 individuals (William Collier & Edward Winslow)

On 1/11 Oct., 1634, John Jenney, Francis Cooke and five others were appointed to lay out highways for Plymouth. [C. O., I:71]

He was married to [Sarah Carey](#) on 5 Sep 1614 in Leyden, Holland. [\(1520\)](#) [\(1521\)](#)

The Marriage of John Jenney and Sarah Carey In the accompanying illustration we reproduce the record of the marriage, at Leyden, of John Jenney and Sarah Carey, who came to Plymouth in the "Anne" in 1623. This marriage is entered in the Leyden records, Echt Book B., folio 33 vervo. A literal copy of the Dutch records and an English translation follow:

[The English Translation] - entered on 5 September, 1614:

John Jenney, single man, brewer's man, from Norwich in England, now dwelling at Rotterdam, accompanied by Roger Wilson, his acquaintance, with Sarah Carey, single woman, from "Moncksoon" in England, accompanied by Joanna Lyons, her acquaintance.

They were married before Jasper van Bauchem and Jacob Paedts, Sheriffs, this first of November, 1614.:

[The entries "tje de 6 . 9 . 1614" &c. show that the banns were published three times, on 6, 13 and 20 September, 1614.]

### **Sarah Carey K1284**



**Birth** 1593 in Monk Soham, Suffolk, England

**Death** 4 Apr 1656 in Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts

**Parents** John Carey **L2567** (1565-1681) Elizabeth Godfrey **L2568** (1570-1680)

**Spouse** Capt. John Jenney **K1281** (1585-1643)

**Children** Abigail Jenney **J642** (1619-1690)

**BIO:** Sarah Carey died after 12 Aug 1655 in Plymouth Colony, MA. [\(495\)](#) Transcribed from

the Original Records, By George Ernest Bowman:

Mistress Sarah Jenney of Plymouth was the widow of John Jenney, of Plymouth, Mistress Jenney's will and inventory were recorded in the Plymouth Colony Wills, Volume II, Part I, pages 17 to 27 inclusive. The date of her death has not been found, but it must have been after 12 August, 1655, the date of the codicil, and before 18 February, 1655/6, the day the inventory was taken.



She was married to [John JENNEY](#) on 5 Sep 1614 in Leyden, Holland. [\(496\)](#) [\(497\)](#)

The Marriage of John Jenney and Sarah Carey; The record of the marriage, at Leyden, of John Jenney and Sarah Carey, who came to Plymouth in the "Anne" in 1623; This marriage is entered in the Leyden records, Echt Book B., folio 33 vervo. A literal copy of the Dutch records and an English translation follow:

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They were married before Jasper van Bauchem and Jacob Paedts, Sheriffs, this first of November, 1614:

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[The entries "tje de 6 . 9 . 1614" &c. show that the banns were published three times, on 6, 13 and 20 September, 1614.]

**For Further Information:**

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**GENEALOGICAL LIBRARIES IN PLYMOUTH: General Society of Mayflower Descendants Library**

A collection focused principally on the genealogies of the descendants of the *Mayflower* passengers.  
4 Winslow St., Plymouth; 508-746-3188; [www.mayflower.org](http://www.mayflower.org)

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Over 1200 items relating to the descendants of the Pilgrims, as well as the many other immigrants who settled in the area.  
132 South St., Plymouth; 508-830-4250;  
[www.plymouthpubliclibrary.org](http://www.plymouthpubliclibrary.org)

**George Morton K1285**



**Birth** 1585 in Austerfield, Yorkshire, England

**Death** 1624 in Plymouth Colony, MA

**Parents & Siblings** George MORTON (1553-1612) Catherine BOWN (1555-1587)

**Spouse** Juliana Carpenter **K1286** (1584-1665)

**Children** Ephraim Morton **J643** (1623-1693)

**BIO** George Morton (pilgrim father) [From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia](#)



George Morton (ca. 1585-1624) was an English Puritan Separatist, probably from Bawtry, Nottinghamshire, England, and member of the Scrooby Congregation of separatists who eventually became the Mayflower Pilgrims. Morton, who had moved to Leyden, Holland with the congregation, stayed behind when the first settlers left for Plymouth, Massachusetts. He continued to orchestrate business affairs in Europe and London for their cause -- presumably arranging for the 1622 publication of, and perhaps helping write, Mourt's Relation. In 1623 Morton himself emigrated on the ship Anne[2] to Plymouth Colony with his wife Juliana Carpenter and her sister, Alice Southworth[3], who was to become the second wife of Governor William Bradford.

George Morton died in 1624 the year after he arrived in Plymouth. His widow Juliana then married Manasseh Kempton, who had also arrived in 1623 on the Anne. After Morton's death, Governor Bradford took a keen interest in helping to raise the Morton children.

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*Model of 17th Century Ship "Anne"*



**Source: Genealogical and family history of the state of Maine, Volume 2 By Henry Sweetser Burrage, Albert Roscoe Stubbs:**

George Morton, the first of the name to found a family in America, and the ancestor of former Vice-president Levi P. Morton, was born about 1585, at Austerfield, Yorkshire, England, and it is believed was of the ancient Morton's who bore arms: Quarterly, gules and ermine; in the dexter chief and sinister base, each a goat's head erased argent attired or. Crest, a goat's head argent attired or. Hunter, in his "Founders of New Plymouth," suggests that he may have been the George Morton hitherto unaccounted for in the family of Anthony Morton, of Bawtry, one of the historical families of England, and that from Romanist lineage "he so far departed from the spirit and principles of his family as to have fallen into the ranks of the Protestant Puritans and Separatists." Of George Morton's early life no record has been preserved, and his religious environments and the causes which led him to unite with the Separatists are alike unknown. His home in Yorkshire was in the vicinage of Scrooby Manor, and possibly he was a member of Brewster's historic church; but it is only definitely known that he early joined the Pilgrims at Leyden, and continued of their company until his death. When the first of the colonists departed for America, Mr. Morton remained behind, although he "much desired" to embark then and intended soon to join them. His reason for such a course is a matter of conjecture. As he was a merchant, possibly his business interests caused his detention, or, what is more probable, he remained to promote the success of the colony by encouraging emigration among others. That he served in some official capacity before coming to America is undoubted. One writer states that George was, "the agent of those of his sect in London;" and another that he acted as "the financial agent in London for Plymouth County"

The work, however, for which this eminent forefather is most noted, and which will forever link his name with American history, is the publication issued by him in London, in 1622, of what has since been known as "Mourt's Relation." This "Relation" may justly be termed the first history of New England, and is composed of letters and journals from the chief colonists at Plymouth, either addressed or entrusted to George Morton, whose authorship in the work is possibly limited to the preface. The "Relation" itself is full of valuable information and still continues an authority. Shortly after it was placed before the public, George Morton prepared to immigrate to America, and sailed with his wife and children in the "Ann," the third and last ship to carry what are distinctively known as the Forefathers, and reached Plymouth early in June, 1623. "New England's Memorial" speaks of -Mr. Timothy Hatherly and Mr. George Morton as "two of the principal passengers that came in this ship," and from Morton's activity in promoting emigration it may be inferred that the "Ann's" valuable addition to the colony was in a measure due to his efforts. He did not long survive his arrival, and his early death was a serious loss to the infant settlement. His character and attainments were such as to suggest the thought that had he lived to the age reached by several of his distinguished contemporaries, he would have filled as conspicuous a place in the life of the colony. The Memorial thus chronicles his decease:

"Mr. George Morton was a pious, gracious servant of God, and very faithful in whatsoever public employment he was entrusted withal, and an unfeigned well-willer, and according to his sphere and condition a suitable promoter of the common good and growth of the plantation of New Plymouth, laboring to still the discontents that sometimes would arise amongst some spirits, by occasion of the difficulties of these new beginnings ; but it pleased God to put a period to his days soon after his arrival in New England, not surviving a full year after his coming ashore. With much comfort and peace he fell asleep in the Lord, in the month of June anno 1624."

He married **Juliana Carpenter**, as shown by the entry in the Leyden Records: "George Morton, merchant, from York in England accompanied by Thomas Morton, his brother, and Roger Wilson his acquaintance, with **Juliana Carpenter, maid from Bath in England**, accompanied by **Alexander Carpenter**, her father, and Alice Carpenter, her sister, and Anna Robinson, her acquaintance" "The banns published 16 July 1612. The marriage took place 23 July 2 Aug. 1612." Mrs. Morton married (second) Manasseh Kempton, Esq., a member of the first and other assemblies of the colony. She died at Plymouth, February 18, 1665, in the eighty-first year of her age, and is mentioned in the town records as "a faithful servant of God." Children of George and Juliana (Carpenter) Morton: Nathaniel, Patience, John, Sarah and Ephraim.

(II) Hon. **Ephraim**, third son of George and Juliana (Carpenter) Morton, was born in 1623, on the ship "Ann," on the passage to New England, and died in Plymouth, September 7, 1693. It seems that after the death of his father he was adopted by Governor Bradford. He, like his father and two brothers, was a man of ability, and was called to fill various places of honor and trust among his fellow citizens.

**Ephraim** was made a freeman of the colony June 7, 1648; constable for Plymouth, 1648; member of the grand inquest, 1654; in 1667 was elected a representative to the Plymouth general court and was a member for twenty-eight years; in 1691-92 Plymouth was merged into Massachusetts, and he was chosen one of the first representatives to the general court ; was head of the board of selectmen of Plymouth for nearly twenty-five years ; magistrate of the colony in 1683 ; at the time of his death he was justice of the court of common pleas ; was sergeant of the Plymouth military company, and in 1664 was elected lieutenant, and in 1671 was chosen a member of the "Council of War," in which he was of much service for many years, including the time of King Philip's war ; for many years he was a deacon of the Plymouth Church, having been chosen August 1, 1669, and serving until his death.

His will, dated September 27. 1693, was probated November 2, 1693. Ephraim Morton married on November 28, 1644, Ann Cooper, who died September 10, 1691. The children of **Ephraim and Ann (Cooper) Morton** were: George, Ephraim, **Rebecca**, Josiah, Mercy, Nathaniel, Eleazer, Thomas and Patience.

### **Juliana Carpenter K1286**



**Birth** 7 Mar 1584 in Somerset, Somerset, England  
**Death** 19 Feb 1665 in Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts,  
**Parents** Alexander Carpenter (1546-1612) Priscilla Dillen (1552-1653)  
**Siblings** Priscilla Carpenter **K1288** (1598-1689)  
**Spouse** George Morton **K1285** (1585-1624)  
**Children** Ephraim Morton **J643** (1623-1693)



**Carpenter Coat of Arms:** Arms-Argent, a Greyhound passant, and Chief Sable. Crest: A Greyhounds head, erased per fesse Sable and argent The Coat of Arms, was granted to William Carpenter, as appears by the records of the Heralds College London, 1663, subsequently found on the Tombstone of Daniel Carpenter of Rehoboth, Ma, who was born in 1669. "Celerital-virtus fidelital" Speed, Courage, Fidelity

**BIO** The family to which **Julia (K1286)** and **Pricilla (K1288) Carpenter** belonged has been traced back in England to (9) John Carpenter, a member of Parliament in 1323. The line descends through (8) Richard, (7) John, (6) John, (5) William, (4) James, (3) John, (2) William. The last named had three sons, (1) **Alexander** (father of Julia and Pricilla), William, and Richard, Alexander and his brothers were Dissenters, and on account of religious persecution went to Leyden from England. The name of **Alexander's** wife was **Priscilla Dillen**; they had five daughters and possibly a son William. Four of the daughters married in Leyden. One of these, Agnes, died there before 1617; the other three sooner or later immigrated to America. The father, Alexander, did not go with his married daughters, but—with the unmarried daughters, and probably all other



members of his family— returned to England, apparently to his old home, Wrington, about eight miles from Bristol.

**1. Julia Ann Carpenter (k1286)** (1583-1665) was married in Leyden, July twenty-third, 1612, to George Morton, of York, England. She came with her husband to America in the *Anne*, in 1623. She married (2) Manasseh Kempton; died at Plymouth in 1665.

2. Agnes Carpenter (i585±-1616±) was married on April thirtieth, 1613, to DR. SAMUEL FULLER of London (and a Mayflower passenger, related to **Edward Fuller**). She was his second wife, his first being Elsie Glascock. Agnes died apparently before 1617, for in that year DR. FULLER married (3) Bridget Lee. He came over in the Mayflower in 1620.

3. Alice Carpenter (1590-1670) married at Leyden, May twenty-eighth, 1613, Edward Southworth (see Southworth family), and by him became the mother of two sons, CONSTANT1 (born 1614±) and Thomas (born 1616). Through the former of these she is said to be the ancestress of all the Southworths in this country. Before 1623 her husband Edward died, and she turned her thoughts toward the new world. Leaving her young sons with friends, she came with her sister and brother-in-law (Mr. and Mrs. Morton) to America. She landed in July, 1623, and on the fourteenth of the following August became the wife of GOV. BRADFORD.

4. Mary Carpenter (1595-1686/7) had returned with her father to Wrington, England, from Leyden, unmarried. After the death of her mother, GOVERNOR BRADFORD and his wife, Mary's sister, wrote her an affectionate letter in 1645, requesting her to come to Plymouth and make her home with them. This letter is still extant. She came and lived at Plymouth many years. The record of her death is as follows: Mary Carpenter, a member of the church at Duxbury, died at Plymouth, March 19/20, 1687, being newly entered into the ninety-first year of her age. She was a Godly old maid,—never married.

**5. Priscilla Carpenter (k1288)** (1598-1689), was the youngest of the five daughters. She was twice married. Her first husband, William Wright, died about 1633. Her second husband was **John Cooper**, of Duxbury. She survived all her family, living until December twenty-ninth, 1689.

**Source:**

1. [Transcript Clippings, 1911.](#)
2. [Goodwin's "Pilgrim Republic."](#)
3. [Mayflower Descendant, vol. 3.](#)
4. ["The Carpenter Family in America."](#)

### **John Cooper K1287**



**Birth** 1591 in Eng, Massachusetts **Death** 1683 in Barnstable, Barnstable, Massachusetts

**Death**

**Parents**

**Spouse** Priscilla Carpenter **K1288** (1598-1689)

**Children** Ann Cooper **J644** (1624-1691)

**BIO:** The youngest of the Carpenter sisters was Priscilla, who came to Plymouth soon after 1627, and was married to William Wright, whose death was noticed in the account of the locust year, 1633; in 1634 she became the wife of John Cooper, first of

Scituate, and then a leading associate of Lothrop's in founding Barnstable, from which town he was a deputy, and where he bequeathed half his large property to the church. Priscilla, who left children, died in 1689, at the aged of ninety-one; four of these sisters exceeded an average age of eighty-five years.





### **Priscilla Carpenter K1288**



**Birth** 3 Sep 1598 in, Somerset, England  
**Death** 28 Dec 1689 in Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts  
**Parents** Alexander Carpenter (1546-1612) Priscilla Dillen (1552-1653)  
**Siblings** Juliana Carpenter **K1286** (1584-1665)  
**Spouse** John Cooper **K1287** (1591-1683)  
**Children** Ann Cooper **J644** (1624-1691)



**BIO:** See **K1288** for more Carpenter family information

Priscilla Carpenter (K1288) (1598-1689), was the youngest of the five daughters. She was twice married. Her first husband, William Wright, died about 1633. Priscilla came to America; However, William Wright appears alone in both the 1623 land division and the 1627 cattle division. This indicates that Priscilla Carpenter did not come to Plymouth until the remnant of the Leiden congregation arrived in 1629 and 1630. William and Priscilla were no doubt married sometime not long after her arrival, and certainly before 30 July 1633.

Her second husband was **John Cooper**, of Duxbury. She survived all her family, living until December twenty-ninth, 1689. Priscilla's sister Julia Ann Carpenter (**K1286**) married George Morton (**K1285**), of York, England and came to America with her husband in the *Anne*, in 1623.

### **Matthew Fuller K1289**



**Birth** 16 Oct 1603 in Redenhall, Norfolk, England  
**Death** 22 Aug 1678 in Barnstable, Barnstable, Massachusetts  
**Parents** Edward Fuller **L2577** (1575-1620) Ann Fuller **L2578** (1581-1620)  
**Sibling** Samuel Fuller (1608-1683)  
**Spouse** Frances Hannah Iyde **K1290** (1605-1678)  
**Children** Samuel Fuller **J645** (1630-1676)



**BIO:** CAPT. MATTHEW<sup>7</sup> FULLER (*EDWARD*<sup>6</sup>, *ROBERT*<sup>5</sup>, *JOHN*<sup>4</sup>, *WILLIAM*<sup>3</sup>, *JOHN*<sup>2</sup>, *WILLIAM*<sup>1</sup>) was born Abt. 1603 in prob. Redenhall Parish, Harleston, Norfolk, England, and died Before July 25 - August 22, 1678 in Barnstable, Barnstable, MA. He married FRANCES April 08, 1635 in Scituate, Plymouth, MA. She was born in England, and died in Barnstable, Barnstable, MA.

**Notes for Capt. Matthew Fuller:** from "[Mayflower Families](#)," vol. 4:

'There has long been a question as to whether Matthew Fuller was actually a son of Edward. For a full detailed discussion of Matthew Fuller's parentage, see the article 'Was Matthew Fuller of Plymouth Colony a Son of Pilgrim Edward Fuller?' which confirms the relationship.

**Matthew** married in England, **Frances** who at the time was living 30 Oct 1678, when she swore to his inventory. As Frances was Matthew's sole executrix, it is likely that she was the mother of at least some of Matthew's children.

Matthew Fuller arrived in Plymouth bef. 26 Oct. 1640 when he sold land lately purchased of John Gregory. He probably brought his wife Frances and children born in England with him. In 1642 he was propounded a freeman, served as a juryman, and was assigned ten acres of land near Thurston Clark. In 1643 he was chosen sergeant in the newly established 'military discipline.' He was called of Plymouth in a deed of gift of two acres on 16 March 1648/9 from Samuel Fuller.

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Exactly when he moved to Barnstable is unknown, but on 5 Oct. 1652 the Court approved his election as lieutenant of the Barnstable militia. He was admitted a freeman on 7 June 1653 and in that year served as deputy from Barnstable to the Plymouth Court. On 20 June 1654 he was appointed Lieutenant, under Capt. Myles Standish, of a 50-man quota to fight against the Dutch at Monhattoes (New York), but receipt of news of peace between England and Holland on 23 June 1654 made the expedition unnecessary. On 2 Oct. 1658 he was elected a member of the Council of War, and in 1671 became its chairman. On 17 Dec. 1673 he was appointed Surgeon General of the Colony troops; he also served as captain of the Plymouth Colony forces during King Philip's War.

He was one of the first physicians to settle at Barnstable. He took a public stand on the side of the unpopular Quakers and received a fine for it. He lived in the northwest corner of Barnstable at Scroton Neck, but also owned land in Falmouth and Middleboro which had been granted to him by the Colony for distinguished service. He died a wealthy man for the times.

Matthew Fuller of Barnstable in a will dated 25 July 1678, sworn 30 Oct. 1678, names Shubeall Jones my Grand Child the Reputed son of Ralph Jones; wife Francis (sic); son John Fuller; natural sons of my son **Samuel Fuller** deceased; Thomas, Jabez, Timothy, Matthias and Samuel Fuller; Samuel, son of Samuel Fuller my eldest son deceased; Bethyah the wife of son John Fuller; daughters Mary Jones wife of Ralph Jones, Anne Fuller now wife of Samuel Fuller, and Elizabeth Rowley wife of Moses Rowley; Sarah Rowley the daughter of Moses Rowley; Jedediah Jones son of Ralph Jones; my male grandchildren and female grandchildren; sons-in-law Ralfe Jones, Samuel Fuller, Jr., and Moses Rowley Sr.; only surviving son John Fuller and his wife Bethya; **Mary Fuller(J646) late wife of my son Samuel(J645)** deceased; the Scotsman, Robert Marshall; Jaser Tayler; wife Frances, executrix.' from <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com>:

Matthew Fuller was born in England, son of Edward Fuller. He did not embark in the 'Mayflower' with his parents, but came with a later group of emigrants as head of a family. It is thought that while in England, he had married Francis \_\_\_\_\_, credited with being the mother of some, if not all, of his children, two sons and three daughters, some of whom were born before leaving England. Matthew brought his family to Plymouth by 1640. Plymouth colony records in September of that year and describes his garden place in Plymouth and the six acres of land which he had recently purchased from John Gregory. In 1642, he had land assigned to him, was a juryman, and was propounded as freeman. The next year he was appointed sergeant of the military company raised in Plymouth, Duxbury, and Marshfield, of which Myles Standish was captain. In about 1650, he removed to Barnstable where he followed the profession of physician. He took a public stand on the side of the unpopular Quakers there and received a fine for it. In 1673, he became Surgeon General of the Plymouth colony forces, and he was a captain in 1676 in King Philip's War. Matthew Fuller of Barnstable prepared a will dated 25 July 1678 which was sworn 30 October 1678. He wife Frances was executrix."

**More facts about CAPT. MATTHEW FULLER:**

- Fact 1:** stayed in England until abt c. 1640;
- Fact 2:** Barnstable was part of Plymouth colony until 1685 when colony was divided into three counties: Barnstable, Bristol, Plymouth;
- Fact 3:** knowledge of surgery
- Fact 4:** 1643 appointed sergeant in the military of Plymouth Colony under Captain Standish;
- Fact 5:** 1650 moved to Barnstable, MA;
- Fact 6:** 1653 represented town in the colony court; already a lieutenant of militia there;
- Fact 7:** 1654 lieutenant of company against Dutch at Manhattan; Peace before service needed;



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**Fact 8:** 1671 lieutenant of forces against Saconet Indians;

**Fact 9:** 1658 elected one of the Council of War; 1671 elected chairman;

**Fact 10:** 1673 appointed surgeon-General of Colony troops; paid 4 shillings a day

**Fact 11:** captain of Plymouth forces in King Phillip's War;

**Fact 12:** took stand of religious tolerance for Quakers who lived in area; was fined but continued to be appointed to offices;

**Fact 13:** first regular physician in Barnstable;

**Fact 14:** homestead in northwest corner of Barnstable (county) at Scroton Neck (section);

**Fact 15:** owned large tracts of land in Falmouth and Middleboro;

**Frances Hannah lyde K1290**



**Birth** 1605 in Redenhall, Norfolk, England

**Death** aft 30 Oct 1678 in Barnstable, Barnstable, Massachusetts

**Parents** Matthew Lyde (1575-) Temperance IYDE (1577-)

**Spouse** Matthew Fuller (1603-1678)

**Children** Samuel Fuller (1630-1676)



**BIO:** FRANCES was living October 30, 1678 when she swore to his inventory;

**Children of Capt. Fuller and Frances are:**

1. **Lieut. Samuel Fuller**, b. Abt. 1630, prob. England; d. March 26, 1676, killed at Rehoboth, Bristol, MA. Samuel married Mary
2. MARY FULLER, b. Aft. 1630.
3. Elizabeth Fuller, b. Aft. 1630.
4. John Fuller, b. Aft. 1640, Plymouth, MA; d. Bef. July 16, 1691, Barnstable, MA.
5. Anne Fuller, b. Abt. 1640; d. Bef. December 30, 1691, Barnstable, MA.

**K1291 - K1292 did not come to America**

**Andrew Hallett/Hellot K1293**



**Birth** 1590 in parish, Dorset, , England **Death** 1647 in Sandwich, Barnstable, Massachusetts  
**Parents** Andrew Hallett (1557-1647) Beatrix Knot (1557-1599)  
**Spouse** Mary Reeves **K1294** (1595-1660)  
**Children** Joseph Hallett **J647** (1630-1721)

**BIO:** Andrew Hallett, Sr. and Mary (Reeves-? [Source: Ancestor.com](http://Ancestor.com))

**Source:** <http://themorrisclan.com/>

Andrew Hallett, Sr. is said to have been born in Symonsbury, England. He was the son of Androwe Hallett [F14932] and Betryx Knot

He married, probably about 1609, in England to Mary [7467]. On the records of the Plymouth Colony he is called a gentleman which indicates that he was probably in some way connected to the gentry in England.

He came to New England with his wife, Mary, and probably at least the children Bathsheba, Andrew, Samuel, John, and possibly also Josias and Joseph. A daughter Hannah was said to have been born later, probably at Barnstable. [I think it is unlikely that he had any children born in Barnstable, and that any children born in New England would have been born at Plymouth--RAM].

He settled first in Plymouth, where he first appears on the records in March of 1638-9, but it is probable that he came to New England several years earlier than this. In Plymouth, he had a dwelling house and seven and one-half acres on land on the "new street." This estate he sold to Thomas Cushman. Exactly when he sold it is not known, but Mr. Cushman conveyed it on **28 MAR 1641-2** to Thomas Lettis. In Lechford's Plain Dealing he is called a schoolmaster. This has been questioned by others, but is still said to probably have been correct.

He had taken property in Yarmouth at least by the **winter of 1638-1639**, during which Anthony Thatcher, Thomas Howes, and John Crowe surveyed the lands of Yarmouth. However, he probably did not reside there permanently until later. **On 5 MAR 1639**, the Colony Court ordered the Committee of the town of Yarmouth, consisting of Anthony Thatcher, Thomas Howes, John Crowe, Nicholas Sympkins, William Palmer, Philip Tabor, and Joshua Barnes to make the first division of the planting lands, to be divided equally "to each man according to his estate and quality, and according to their instructions."

At this same time, the Colony Court also appointed Joshua Pratt of Plymouth and John Vincent of Sandwich to view the lands, "and make report thereof unto the Court, that if these proportions which Mr. Andrew Hellott hath assumed to himself there shall be so p'judiciall to the whole, that then some just and equall order be taken therein, to prevent the evil consequences it may be to the whole plantation." Otis says that "No report of the committee is on record and it would appear from the subsequent action of the Court that Mr Hallett had not `assumed to himself' a greater proportion of the planting lands than he had a right to claim."

On 5 MAY 1639 the Court ordered, "that the proportion of lands granted to Mr. Andrew Hellott, at Mattacheesett, shall be and remain unto him, and those that are appoynted to set forth the bounds betwixt Mattacheese and Mattacheeset shall lay forth the said proportion unto him in a convenient plase there." (Court Orders, vol.1:121). A two hundred acre lot was laid out to him by the Court and recorded 3 SEP 1639. [This land in Yarmouth has apparently been confused by some authors with Mattakeset, which is now called Pembroke (see S2). I see no evednce that he was in Pembroke. RAM] A particular description of this lot is given in the account of the Gorham family, who were afterwards the principal owners.

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In 1639 his son Samuel was also in Yarmouth, and was spoken of as a young man for whom his father was responsible (Court Order, vol. 2, page 20).

**On 7 OCT 1639** "It was ordered by the Court that the seventeen acres of meadow lying at the Stony Cove (Mill Pond) in Yarmouth, shall be laid forth for Mr. Andrew Hellott, on the south west side of the said Cove, and if it want of that proportion, then to be made up on the other side, and ten acres more upon the Stony Cove Neck."

**On 25 NOV 1639** he bought for 10 pounds sterling, of Dr. Thomas Starr of Duxbury, 17 acres of land in Yarmouth, in two divisions, and 12 acres of meadow "with the frame of a house to be set and made with a chimney, and to be thatched, studded and latched, (daubing excepted) by William Chase, who was agreed with all and paid to the doing thereof by the said Thomas Starr, before the bargain was made with Mr. Hallett." (Deeds, pg. 50) No boundaries are given in the deed. The house lot was at the North West corner of the town of Yarmouth, and adjoined his "great lot" on the west, south by the highway and east by the lot of Robert Dennis, and north by the mill pond. The other division of the land was in the West Field, and he soon sold it to Robert Dennis.

Otis says that it appears that he did not come to Yarmouth to settle permanently until 1641, and this is probably true, since he was listed as a resident of Plymouth on 1 SEP 1640, but of Yarmouth on 17 JUN 1641, when a new boundary line was run between Barnstable and Yarmouth. This line divided the Hallett farm into two parts. The larger part lay in Barnstable and contained 150 acres. The smaller part lay in Yarmouth and contained 44 acres.

**On 17 JUN 1641** it was also written that, "It is ordered by the Court, that Mr. Andrew Hallett shall pay Massatampaim [sachem of NobsCUSsett, or Yarmouth, who sold the lands in the north part of Yarmouth and Dennis to Mr. Bradford] one fadome of beads (wampam) within two moones, beside the nett he alleadgeth the sd Massatampaim soold him, for the deare that Mr. Hellot=s sonn bought of him about two years since."

**On 8 SEP 1641** he mortgaged to Mr. William Paddy, to secure a debt of 5 pounds, 4 shillings, and to William Hanbury to secure a debt of 29 shillings, "all that his farm in Barnstable, with all and singular the appertences thereunto belonging, and all his right, title and interest of and into the same, and every part and parcel thereof." The mortgage was for one year, and the reason he gives for making it is, "that hee is now going into England, and is not able to pay them," and therefore freely assigns the property for their security. He apparently did make the trip to England, though for what purpose and for how long is not known. After his return from England he resided still in Yarmouth.

At the March Court in 1642, Mr. William Hanbury recovered in an action of debt on a note for 6 pounds, 9 shillings, and 9 pence, judgment against Mr. Hallett for the amount of the debt, 2 pence damage, and the cost of the suit.

Plymouth Colony records, vol.2:70 says that on 5 MAR 1643 "Whereas information is given to the Court that there is a cowe or a heiffer in calve given or disposed by Mr. Andrew Hallett, Sen., of Yarmouth, for the benefitt of the poore of the said towne of Yarmouth, which for the ordering thereof was referred to the Court by the said Mr. Hellott, by his letter under his hand, bearing date the first day of March, 1643 (1644 New Style)--the Court doth therefore order that the said cowe or heiffer in calve shal be on Mayday next delivered to Thomas Payne, of Yarmouth, who shall have her three years next ensuing, and the milk and the one-half of the increase during that tyme, and after the said three years are expired, the poore of Yarmouth shall have her and the encrease, to be disposed of by the townsmen of Yarmouth from tyme to tyme to other ppr persons dwelling in the said town, as they shall think fitt, and for such town, reserving the benefitt of the said stock for the benefitt of their poore, and not to be alienated to any other use." In 1643 his name also appears on a list of those of Yarmouth who are able to bear arms.



He was listed in 1644 as a householder in Yarmouth. In Jul 1646 he is listed as a householder in Barnstable, probably due to his considerable property there. In the Jul 1646 Court, Samuel Harvey "in action of trespass upon the ease," files suit against Andrew Hallett for the debt of 6 pounds, 5 shillings plus 15 shillings damages and costs of suit. [Source 3 says the ancestral Hallet home was situated nearly opposite the (later) Barnstable Bank.].

In the division of the fences in Barnstable on 28 Feb 1648, Mr. or Mrs. Hallett is named, but not in the subsequent division in 1649. It is not certain that it was Andrew Hallett, Sr. of whom this record speaks or if it is Andrew Hallett, Jr. The last entries of his name on the records occur on 14 May 1648 when Mr. Thomas Howes "laid down seven and one-half acres of meadow at the lower end of Rock (Lone?) Tree furlong late Mr. Hallett's," and again, on 7 Jun 1648 when Robert Dennis claimed seven acres of land in the West Field bought of Mr. Hallett. He died sometime between his appearances in the records in JUN 1646 and 14 May 1648, but more probably between Feb and May of 1648; probably at his home in Yarmouth. [Source 4 says he died in 1659, but this is undoubtedly in error. This was probably mistaken for 1648-9].

He was said to have left a large estate. Mr. Freeman, in his "History of Cape Cod" says "Winsor gives his estate at 1180 pounds," and says this is probably a misquote, since a farm of 50 acres and its appertences could then be bought for 10 pounds. However, he is one of the few men in Plymouth Colony called a "gentleman," a title bestowed upon few in the Colony. The mortgaging of his farm for so small a sum in 1641 indicates that he was not a man of wealth, but the generous act of giving a cow to the poor of Yarmouth in 1643 proves that he was a man of property, or he could not have given it. In the division of his estate it appears that Andrew, Samuel, and Joseph had the "Hallett Farm" or great lot of 200 acres, and the widow Mary and children Hannah and Josiah had the estate at Goodspeed's Hill and its appertences. His son John is not listed as receiving a portion of his estate, probably because he was by the time of his fathers death well established as a Conihasset (now Hingham) planter.

### **Mary (Reeves?) (Hallett) K1294**



**Birth** 1595 in England Death 1660 in Yarmouth, Barnstable, Massachusetts

**Parents** James Reeves (1569-) Mrs. James Reeves (1572-)

**Spouse** Andrew Hallett **K1293** (1590-1647)

**Children** Joseph Hallett **J647** (1630-1721)

**BIO:** She married Andrew Hallett about 1609, in England. She is said to have come with him and children Bathsheba, Andrew, Samuel, and John from England at least by 1637. Her husband died probably between FEB and MAY of 1648. In the settlement of his estate she appears to have received the property at Goodspeed's Hill. After Andrew's death, in 1654 and again in 1659, she is listed as a resident of Barnstable, Massachusetts. Her lands in 1654, at Goodspeed's Hill, are described as "Eleven acres of upland, more or less, bounded northerly by the highway, easterly by James Lewis' land, southerly by her own land, (called also Josias') westerly upon John Davis, stretching upon a sett off four rods into the swamp (Lewis' swamp) across the north end of John Davis' land."

She is described on 31 March 1659 as "now living in Barnstable," implying that Barnstable had not been her permanent place of residence. There is no record of her death, and her name does not appear after 1659. She may have moved, perhaps with her son Josias, to Sandwich. It is said that her will was proved 20 Jun 1694 in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, but a source is needed to verify this.

### **Children of Andrew Hallett, Sr. and Mary Reeves**

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1. Bathsheba Hallett. Born about 1610 in England. She married Richard BOURNE [F3732]. She died in 1670 at Sandwich, Barnstable County, Massachusetts.
2. Andrew Hallett Jr. Born about 1615 in England; he was with his family first at Lynn, then at Plymouth. Andrew was one of the first settlers of Sandwich, Barnstable County, Massachusetts, and there he took the oath of fidelity. At the division of the common meadows on 6 APR 1640 he received seven and one-half acres. His farm in Sandwich was on a tract the Indians called Mos-keeh-tuk-gut. This he sold on 28 JUL 1640 to Daniel Wing. He then moved to Yarmouth, becoming the largest landholder there. In 1642 he had bought the house of Giles Hopkins, which Stephen Hopkins had built in 1638, the first house built in Yarmouth. He married Ann BESSE, daughter of Anthony BESSE of Lynn and Sandwich. He also owned 1000 acres in Windham, Connecticut and rights to the commonage in Yarmouth equal to 500 acres more. He was a supervisor of highways in 1642, 1656, and 1658. In 1643 his name appears on a list of those in Yarmouth able to bear arms. He was a constable in 1651 and 1679. In 1659 he was appointed by the Court to a committee to raise money for the support of the ministry in Yarmouth. He was on a grand jury in 1660, 1667, and 1675. On 30 OCT 1667 he was appointed by the Colony Court, at the request of the town, a member of the land committee of Yarmouth. In 1676 his tax was equal to one twentieth of the whole assessment. He died in the spring of 1684 in Yarmouth, Massachusetts.
3. Samuel Hallett. Born before 1627 in England, probably about 1620. He came to Yarmouth, Massachusetts with the first settlers in the winter of 1638, and was said to be a young man for whom his father was responsible (see Court Order, vol. 2:20). In the division of his father's estate, a part of the "Hallett Farm" within the boundaries of the town of Barnstable, and the homestead bought of Dr. Starr in Yarmouth appears to have been set off to him, and was sold by his administrators. Capt. John Gorham was the owner by 1652. He apparently had no family. He was drowned on 22 APR 1650 at Eastham. Mr. Lothrop recorded on the church records at Barnstable, "Thomas Blossom and Samuel Hollet drowned at the Harbour of Nocett att their first Setting out from thence aboute a fishing voyage April 22, 1650."
4. John Hallett. Born in England. He was one of the Conihasset (now Hingham) planters in 1646. This may be why he did not receive a portion of his father's estate. He settled in Scituate.
5. Hannah Hallett. She was born probably about 1638, said to have been in Barnstable, but it is more likely that she was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts. She married on 1 JUL 1656 to John HADDAWAY.
6. Josias Hallett. Born after (1626- [s1](#) 1627-[s2](#)), possibly in Massachusetts. He was a mariner. From notices of him in the records, it "is inferred that he did not sustain a good character for sobriety." In the division of his father's estate the southerly part of the homestead was set off to him, containing 8 acres. There was a highway between the swamp and the later railroad, called Goodspeed's Outlet. His house was on the highway. Being a householder, it is probable that he had a family, though none is named. On 14 DEC 1661 he sold his estate and three acres of meadow at Blush's Point, which he had received from his mother, to John Haddaway for 10 pounds sterling. In the deed he is called "sometimes of Barnstable." He then moved probably to Sandwich. He was living in 1663.
7. **Joseph Hallett (K647)** Born after 1626, possibly in Massachusetts; he married in 1666 to Elizabeth, and they had at least one child, Lois. He probably had the northwest part of his father's great lot in Barnstable set off to him. He was a townsman in 1670. In the division of the common meadow in 1697 he had one acre set off to him. He either died or moved from Barnstable before 1706.

**SOURCE:** [S1]. *Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families by Amis Otis; 1979. Genealogical Publishing Co. Baltimore [S2]. The Hallett Family*

### **Captain John Gorham K1295**



**Birth** 28 Jan 1620 in Benefield, Northamptonshire, England

**Death** 5 Feb 1675 in Swansea, Bristol, Massachusetts

**Parents** Ralph Gorham (1575-1642) Margaret Stephenson (1579-1637)

**Spouse** Desire Howland **K1296** (1623-1683)

**Children** Elizabeth Gorham **J648** (1648-1683)

**BIO:** *On Mar 8, 1648 Desire's (John's wife) father, John Howland (Mayflower passenger), sold to his "son-in-law, John Gorham," half of the lands in Marchfield that he bought from Governor William Bradford. The Gorham family can be traced to the 12th century in Maine, FR. They came to England with William the Conqueror.*

**Source(62):** [Genealogical and family history of western New York: a record of ..., Volume 2 By William Richard Cutter:](#)

(III) Captain John, son of Ralph Gorham, was baptized in Benefield, Northamptonshire, England, January 28, 1621, died at Swansea, Massachusetts, while in command of his company, February 5, 1676. He had a good common school education, and was brought up in the Puritan faith. He **came to America with his father in the ship "Philip,"** probably then a lad of fifteen years. He learned the trade of tanner and currier, which occupied his winters, his summers being spent in agriculture. In 1646 he removed from Plymouth to Marshfield, Massachusetts. On June 4, 1650, he was admitted a freeman of the town, having previously been chosen constable. In 1651 he was a member of the grand inquest of the colony. In 1652 he removed to Yarmouth, Massachusetts, purchasing a house lot adjoining the Barnstable line. He added to his estate from time to time until he became a large land owner and proprietor of a grist mill, also operating a tannery. He was deputy from Yarmouth to the general court of Plymouth at the special session of April 6, 1653, and the following year was surveyor of highways; 1673-4 he was a selectman of Yarmouth and during the former year was appointed lieutenant of the Plymouth forces in the Dutch war.

During King Philip's war and in June the following year his men attacked the village of Swansea. On June 24, a day that was observed as one of fasting and prayer, Captain John Gorham and twenty-nine mounted men from Yarmouth took their first march for Mount Hope. In August the war was transferred to the banks of the Connecticut, and Captain Gorham and company marched into Massachusetts. The results were very discouraging, and in a letter to the governor, still preserved in the office of the secretary of state at Boston, Captain Gorham says his men are much worn, "having been in the field the fourteen weeks and little hopes of finding the enemy, but as for my own part I shall be ready to serve God and the country in this war so long as I have life and health." October 4, 1675, he was appointed by the court "captain of the Second Company of the Plymouth forces in King Philip's war." Captain Gorham and his company were in the bloody fight at the Swamp Fort in the Narragansett country, fought December 19, 1675, which crushed the power of King Philip and his allies. There was great suffering and exposure, besides loss of life. The troops of the colonies had to remain all night in the open field "with no other covering than a cold and moist fleece of snow." On the dawn of the 10th they started on their march, and at one o'clock reached the fort, which was built on an island containing five or six acres set in the midst of a swamp. Entrance could only be effected in two places, by means of fallen trees, to cross which meant almost certain death from the Indian sharpshooters. After three or four hours of hard fighting the English succeeded in taking the fort, sustaining a loss of eighty men, besides the wounded. Hubbard estimates no less than seven hundred Indians were killed. Captain Gorham commanded his men during the fight, but never recovered from the cold and fatigue to which he was exposed during this expedition. He was seized with a fever and died at Swansea, where he was buried the following February 5th. In 1677, on account of the good services of Captain Gorham in the war that cost him his life, the court confirmed to his heirs and successors the four hundred acres of land at Papasquash Neck in Swansea, which he had selected in his lifetime.

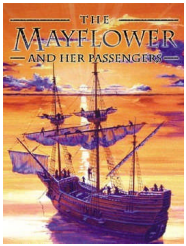
The present town of Gorham in Maine (then a part of Massachusetts) was also granted to Captain Gorham and his company for military service and named after him.

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In 1643 he married Desire Howland, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, and granddaughter of John and Bridget (Van De Velde) Tilley, all of whom came over in the "Mayflower." Desire Howland was born at Plymouth, 1623, died at Barnstable, October 13, 1683. Children:

1. Desire, born April 2, 1644; married John Hawes.
2. Temperance, born at Marshfield, May 5, 1646; married (first) Edward Sturgis, (second) Thomas Baxter.
3. **Elizabeth, born April 2, 1648; married Joseph Hallett.**
4. James, born April 28, 1650; married Hannah Hucekins.
5. John, of further mention.
6. Joseph, born at Yarmouth, February 16, 1653; married Sarah Sturgis.
7. Jabez, born at Barnstable, August 3, 1656; married Hannah (Sturgis) Gray.
8. Mercy, born January 20, 1658; married George Denison.
9. Lydia, November 16, 1661; married John Thacher.
10. Hannah, November 28, 1663; married Joseph Wheeling,
11. Shubael, October 21, 1667; married Puella Hussey.

**Desire Howland K1296**



**Birth** 13 Oct 1623 in Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts

**Death** 13 Oct 1683 in Barnstable, Massachusetts

**Parents** John Howland **L2591** (1592-1673) Elizabeth Tilley **L2592** (1607-1687)

**Spouse** Captain John Gorham **K1295** (1620-1675)

**Children** Elizabeth Gorham **J648** (1648-1683)

**BIO:** Desire Howland's father John came over on the Mayflower. He was not married at the time, but did marry another Mayflower passenger; Elizabeth Tilley **L2592**

Desire Howland, daughter of John Howland and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, married about 1643, Plymouth (MA), John Gorham who was baptized 28 Jan 1620-1621, in Benefeld, Northamptonshire, ENG. He was a son of Ralph Gorham.

**The children of John and Desire (Howland) Gorham:**

- i. Desire, b 2 Apr 1644, Plymouth (MA)
- ii. Temperance, b 5 May 1646, Marshfield (MA)
- iii. **Elizabeth, b 2 Apr 1648, Marshfield (MA)**
- iv. James, b 28 Apr 1650, Marshfield (MA)
- v. John, b 20 Feb 1651/1652, Marshfield (MA)
- vi. Joseph, b 16 Feb 1653/1654, Yarmouth (MA)
- vii. Jabez, b 3 Aug 1656, Barnstable (MA)
- viii. Mercy, b 20 Jan 1658, Barnstable (MA)
- ix. Lydia, b 11 Nov 1661, Barnstable (MA)
- x. Hannah, b 28 Nov 1663, Barnstable (MA)
- xi. (3)\*Shubael, b 21 Oct 1667, Barnstable (MA)

**K1297 - K1312 did not come to America**

### **Barent Jacobsen Kool K1313**



**Birth** 10 May 1610 in Nieuwe Kirk, Amsterdam, Noord-Holland, Netherlands

**Death** 1676 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Spouse** Marretje L DeGraw **K131** (1620-1670)

**Children** Jacob Barentsen Kool **J657** (1639-1719)

**BIO:** **Source:(4)** "Barent Jacobsen Kool." To a Hollander, this was enough to tell its owner's story. It means "Barent (same as Bernardus or Barnard) Kool," son of "Jacob Kool," and shows by its mere form that "Jacob Kool" \* Was the last ancestor in Holland but the surname "Kool," as will appear from the records had not become firmly fixed. Jacob Kool had better known himself and been better known as simply "Jacob," and his son Barent had better known himself and been better known as "Barent, son of Jacob," or, according to the Holland formula, "Barent Jacobsen." And it will appear that Barent Jacobsen never became so accustomed to the name "Kool," as constantly and surely in all cases to use it. In legal documents we find that he always wrote his name "Barent Jacobsen Kool," but in common usage he was generally, both to himself and others, "Barent Jacobsen" simply. The name "Kool" did not firmly fix itself upon the family much earlier than 1690 or 1700. In the early New York records, Barent Jacobsen Kool's name is entered eight times in connection with baptisms of his children. Seven of the entries give him as Barent Jacobsen, and one only as Barent Jacobsen Kool (See a tabular exhibit of these entries at the beginning of my genealogical narrative).

He best knew himself, and was popularly best known, as "Barent Jacobsen" only. I have also intimated that there were other Jacobsens, who may have been "Kools" just as truly as our ancestor, but upon whom the name "Kool" did not effectually fasten, and who went off under the name "Jacobsen." I will just here state what the Nev/ York record very strongly suggests in reference to this matter. It will be seen a little further on that, judging from the latest possible date for the birth of their first child, Jacob, Barent Jacobsen Kool and his wife Marretje Leenderts must have been married by the year 1638. Now we have, on the New York record, the following Jacobsen marriages, which follow in such regular succession as to suggest the thought that some of the husbands, at least, may have been brothers of Barent Jacobsen.

In his "History of New York," pages 71-150, Valentine reviews the list of streets and names in this Directory. Speaking of our first American ancestor, he says:

"Barent Jacobsen Kool was in this city as early as the year 1633, and held an office in the service of the West India Company."

*\* "Previous to the American Revolution, the seat of the Colonial Government (of New York) was the City of New York and the public records of the Province were kept there. They extended back to a very early period after the first settlement of the country. The most ancient of these were kept in the Dutch language, and they related to the affairs of New Netherland, as New York was called while it was a colony and province of the United Provinces, from soon after its discovery in 1609 to its surrender to the English in 1664. These Dutch records are incomplete. It is known that the provincial authorities recorded their transactions with care, but unfortunately, with the exception of some entries of lands, the oldest of which is in 1630, none of the records of Director Minit's administration, from 1626 to 1632, nor of Director Van Twiller's, from 1633 to 1635, have been preserved. The series of papers, however, is tolerably complete during the time of Director Stuyvesant, from 1647 to 1664." (From "General Introduction" to "Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York." Vol. I.)*

We see, then, that this man is upon the still extant record of New Amsterdam, from 1633 to 1665. His name appears upon the list of those who took the oath of allegiance to the new English Government, October 21,



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22, 23, and 24, 1664. (See Vol. III. of "Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York," pages 74-7<sup>^</sup>). It is alphabetically placed among the J's, being entered thus : — " Jacobsen Kool, Barent." After this I cannot find him again on any New York City record. From 1660 to 1690 most of his children appear on the church records at Kingston. In a work called "Documentary History of New York" (not the same as the work previously referred to), on page 279, Vol. I., there is given a list of the male inhabitants of Ulster Count}^ N. Y., in the year 1689. Amon" them is "Barent Jacobs." I cannot decide, but have no doubt, that this is the same man, then at least eighty years of age. Taking into consideration that already, in 1633, he was prominent in public office, it seems to me that he could not have been born later than 1605, ^nd that his father, Jacob Kool, our last ancestor in Holland, was born not far, at the latest, from 1580. Possibly and probably his birth occurred earlier than this.

Any idea of Barent Jacobsen Kool as a man, intellectually or morally, and, more still, as a Christian, must be inferential wholly. That he was a public man we have seen. That he possessed the confidence of the West India Company speaks much. That he had his children baptized in the Reformed Church does not prove him to have been a professing Christian, as in this he may only have conformed to an educational practice of his time. What is really known makes it certain that he was a respectable and influential Holland burgher of the early American period. Under an Act of the Burgomasters of New Amsterdam, passed May 5, 1654, he was appointed one of two excise men (the other being Pieter Caspersen Van Naerden), whose official duty it was to guard the wine and beer trade against fraud.

(Valentine's Manual for 1845-46, pages 358-361); He still held this office of excise man in January, 1661, as on the 4th of that month he was officially referred to under a complaint made (page 403 of Valentine's Manual for 1849), can say no more of his business relations or his official life. I have looked for him in the extant New York public records of wills and deeds. He is not to be found. Being a Government officer, he lived on Government property (see above), and perhaps never owned any real estate.

For his family, we are, first of all, dependent on the church records of the Reformed (now the Collegiate) Church of New York. This Church (see Chronicles at the beginning of this book) was brought by the Holland settlers from their fatherland. It was organized in 1619, but no records of it, made before 1639, have been saved. In 1656 there were but one thousand people in the city. At the time of the surrender (1664) there were probably about fifteen hundred in the city, and about ten thousand in the entire region known as New Netherland.

The records of baptisms, marriages, and memberships in the New York church up to that time, and for eighteen years afterwards (to 1682), must have been kept without much method, probably on fragmentary scraps of paper, instead of carefuU}' and on the continuous pages of a book suitable for the purpose. But in 1682 Rev. Henricus Selyns (see "Chronicles") became pastor, and remained in the pastorate till his death in 1701. The church owes everything to this man for his work upon its records. He collected all record material preserved to 1682, threw it into orderly form, and transcribed it in a beautiful hand into a book. This book remains to-day a monument of his industry, accuracy, and good taste. This is published in Valentine's History of New York (page 331 and onward). It has on it 560 names. If from the organization of the New York Church the register had been kept with Domine Selyns' precision and care, we should know much about our family that is now lost.

**Marretje Leenderts DeGraw K1314**



**Birth** 1620 in Nederland, Ijsselham, Overijssel, Netherlands

**Death** 1670 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Leedert DeGraw (1595-1664) Leuntie Alberts Lydecker (1580-1664)

**Spouse** Barent Jacobsen Kool **K1313** (1610-1676)

**Children** Jacob Barentsen Kool **J657** (1639-1719)



### **Symon Symonse Groot K1315**



**Birth** 1620 in Netherlands, Holland  
**Death** 1670 in Schenectady, Schenectady, New York  
**Parents**  
**Spouse** Rebecca Du Trieux **K1314** (1643-1689)  
**Children** Marretje Simons **J658** (1640-1710)



**BIO** Symon Symonse Groot was the son of Symon De Groot. He was born circa 1620 at Netherlands. He married Rebecca du Trieux, daughter of Philippe du Trieux and Susanna du Chesne. He died circa 1670 at Schenectady, NY.

He immigrated on the *Prince Mauritz* to New Amsterdam before 1645. In 1662 he moved to Schenectady. His sons were kidnapped in an Indian / French attack in 1690. Symon Symonse the first settler came early to New Netherland in the service of the West India Company as boatswain of the ship Prince Mauritz. In 1645 he was living in New Amsterdam (NY City) he then came to Beverwyck (Albany) in 1654. In 1662 he moved his family to Schenectady. Where the house he lived in was to remain in the family for over 100 years. On Feb. 8, 1690 the French and Indians attacked the Fort; Symon's 5 sons were taken prisoner and marched up to Canada. It took two weeks to get there through the cold and snow. His first born son Symon Jr. was returned to Schenectady in June of 1691 by an Indian that was known as the praying Indians. Symon Sr. and his wife escaped all the horror because they were in Albany at a Baptism. Symon was a farmer by trade; as were most of his sons.

**Source:** [A history of the Schenectady patent in the Dutch and English times by Jonathan Pearson, Junius Wilson MacMurray](#)

“Symon, Abraham, Phillip, Dyrck and Claas Groot all 5 sonnes of Symon Groot.”<sup>5</sup>

His house lot was next west of Reynier Schaet's on the north side of Union street, now owned by the county of Schenectady and A. W. Hunter, Esq. All these sons were redeemed with perhaps the exception of Claas.

#### **SYMON SYMONSE GROOT.**

He came to New Netherland about the year 1645, as boatswain of the ship *Prince Maurits*\*, and purchased a house of Jacob Roy in New Amsterdam. About ten years later he became a resident of Beverwyck where he purchased a house lot and remained until 1663, when he hired a bouwery of 25 or 30 morgens at Schenectady of Gerrit Bancker and Harmen Vedder.†

He married Rebecca, daughter of Philip Du Trieux of New Amsterdam, and had six sons and four daughters; of whom Symon, Abraham, Philip, Dirk and Claas were captured by the French and Indians and carried away to Canada in 1690. The year following they were redeemed.

Symon Groot's home lot in the village, was on the northerly side of Union street 100 feet westerly from Church street; fifty feet front and extending through to Front street more than 400 feet. It remained in the family several generations.§

### **Rebecca Du Trieux K1316**



**Birth** 1643 New Amsterdam, New York  
**Death** 1689 Schenectady, New York  
**Parents** Philippe Du Trieux **L2627** (1585-1653)  
Susanna DuChesne **L2628** (1601-1654)  
**Siblings** Rachel Du Trieux **J606** (1635-1684)  
**Spouse** Symon Symonse Groot **K1313** (1615-1670)  
**Children** Marretje Simons **J658** (1640-1710)

**BIO** Rebecca du Trieux was the daughter of Philippe du Trieux and Susanna du Chesne. She was born in 1643. She married Symon Symonse Groot, son of Symon De Groot.

**Conradt Jacobsen Hartje K1317**



**Birth** 1610 in Netherlands  
**Death** Unknown date or place

**Parents**

**Spouse** Frene **K1318** (1612- )

**Children** Hans Jacobszen Hartje **J659**

BIO [Source\(64\)](#): Notes for Conradt Jacobsen Hartje: was born 1610 in Netherlands. He married Frene (**K1318**). She was born 1612 in Netherlands.

In the early 1600's, the people of the Netherlands claimed the land along the Hudson River as New Netherlands. Henry Hudson was commissioned to seek out an all water route to the Indies. His exploration, in 1609, took him up a wide, deep beautiful river, which he named the Hudson. The people of the Netherlands were called "Dutch" by most other cultures. The Dutch bought land from the local Indians, which they promptly renamed New Amsterdam. Careful comparison of Amsterdam to New Amsterdam would divulge many similarities, even the manner in which houses and windmills were located on the area surrounding the harbors.

Eventually, the English decided to invade and take over the operation of the New Netherlands colony. This was completed in 1664. A timeline would reveal that New Netherlands existed from the early 1600's until 1664. A short time, but much was accomplished by the Dutch in this time period. The first schools of the new world were created in New Amsterdam. Separation of church and state, as a concept, surfaced because of the tolerant nature of the Dutch. Religious persecution did not exist in the Netherlands and was not permitted to exist in New Netherlands either. The people of New Netherlands were like their parents in the Netherlands, in that they had a decent, Christian, moral system which assisted immigrants by creating order, developing good work and private ethics, while creating fun, family activities which brought balance to the entire community.

Some historians even suggest that the colors of the flag of the Netherlands, which was red-orange, white and blue served as a model for the red, white and blue that Americans grew to love. "Old Glory" may have used the colors of the Dutch flag, or maybe the colors of the Washington coat of arms were used to create it. In the final evaluation, only our ancestors know why they picked the colors and arrangement of our flag and nation, but one could assume that even they were not always aware why certain practices were started while others were not.

[Source](#) - The Harty-Hartje Family by Pauline Harty Welch and The Harty (Hartje) Family, a prepublication history by Lyle Johnston.

[Baptisms Source](#) 1638-1730 Reformed Dutch Church of New York and New York Genealogical and Biographical Society Volume II.

[Source](#) - The Harty-Hartje family is also listed in Scandinavian Immigrants to New York 1630-1674 Page 413, and in the Abridged Genealogy of Marion Carroll Harty and his wife Matilda Elizabeth Meador written by Mary Pauline Harty Welch.

**Child of Conradt Hartje and Frene is:**

i. Hans Jacobszen Hartje, b. 1645, Berne, Switzerland; d. 1685, Bay Bowery, Kings, NY; He married **Geertje Lambertse Moll (J660)** in 29 Jul 1668 in Bushwick, Kings, NY, daughter of **Lambert Moll (K1319)** and **Tryntje Kouwenhoven (K1320)**. She was born 06 Sep 1648 in New York City, NY, and died in NY.

**Frene K1318**

Only her first name is known; suspected born abt. 1612 in the Netherlands

### **Lambert Huybertsen Moll K1319**



**Birth** 1595 Netherlands

**Death** 8 Sep 1674 in Bushwick, Kings, New York

**Parents** Huybert Lambertson Moll **K2637** (1570-1648) Jannetje Westervelt **L2638** (1638-1667)

**Spouse** T Van Couwenhoven **K1320 L2680** (1607-1689)



#### **Children**

- Geertie Lamberts **J660** (1648-1668)
- Marretje Lamberts Moll **K1340** (1625-1679)

**BIO** He was a hard-headed, hard-drinking, hard-fisted, but withal a hard-working and prosperous shipbuilder on Manhattan Island, named Lambert Huybertsen Moll, who lived at what is now 253 Pearl Street, New York City, and who, in spite of his failings, seems to have been a public-spirited citizen and a man of considerable importance in the little community. If we believe the church record statement that Marretje was 'out of,' (born in) the New Netherlands, she must have been one of the first white children born on Manhattan, for it is safe to assume that she was at least sixteen years of age at the time of her marriage in 1646. That would make her birth date not later than 1630. I rather question this, for I fail to find any mention of her father in the records prior to 1641." [Source the Blauvelt Family Genealogy:](#)

**1595**, Lambert Huybertsen Moll, mentioned as a son of Huybert Lambertsen Moll Amersfoort, The Netherlands and again in 1618, Lambert Huybertsen Moll, is mentioned as a son of Huybert Lambertsen Moll and Geertje Cornelis, Amersfoort, The Netherlands

**1624**, A Dutch settlement (about 30 families) centered at the southern tip of Manhattan was established in **1624**. The colonists traded furs with the local native peoples - Mahicans and Lenapes - and set to work farming the area bounded by the Delaware and Connecticut rivers and the west bank of the Hudson, including outposts on what are known today as Staten Island and Governors Island. Though it can not be proven, Lambert Moll and his first wife Margaretha, could be among those 30 families.

**1625**, Maritje Lambertse Moll, (Lambert Huybertsen ´s daughter) is born in Manhattan, one year after Fort Orange was established (1624).

**1631**, Lambert Moll 18 Jan. Long Island, New Amsterdam lived at current day 63 Wall street Lambert Huybertsen Moll is mentioned as a farmer and a shipbuilder in New Amsterdam.

**1637** The colonists and the native Indians. A harsh history:

**1641**, Lambert Huybertsen Moll buys a patent near Rinnegoconck, NewYork, 25 morgens 1) from van Tienhoven (the Dutch secretary of Peter Stuyvesant).

Lambert and his son Reyer (= Rever) were the owners of a tract of land embracing 150 acres, which extended from the marches of the Wallabout near to the present North Street, on Brooklyn, thus covering one-half of the modern Williamsburgh. Lambert´s patent was acquired as early as 1641. Within twenty of twenty five years however, both father and son had disposed of their holdings on Long Island. The land was sold to Jacob Kip in 1667.

**1641**, Lambert is mentioned as a "ship-carpenter". On 20 July 1641, Cornelis Jacobsen Stille deeded to him a house and plantation north east of Hans Hanses [Bergen] in Bushwick, Long Island, New Amsterdam. In the Reformed Dutch Church membership list for 1649 **his wife's name was listed as Tryn Pieters**. Lambert took the Oath of Allegiance to the English in New York in 1664.

**NOTE:** In **1633** the first church ever built in New Amsterdam was constructed to replace the loft services. This church, facing the East River, was a plain wooden building, with a gambrel roof and no spire, on a lane that is now Pearl Street.

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**1646**, 7 May, **Marretje (K1340)**, (a daughter of **Lambert Huybertsen Moll** and **Tryntje Pieters**) married with **Gerrit Hendrikse Blauvelt**, New York.

**1649**, Lambert Huybertsen Moll has a house in The Hoogstraat”, North West Side, New York.

**1649**, Lambert Huybertsen Moll, during a proces of a suit by him against Isaac kip, Lambert appears to the Court of Burgomasters at the Stadhuyts with “a drappie in the eye”. The indignant court promptly vindicated its outraged dignity by fining the offender the sum of six guilders and turning him out of its presence.

**1649**, Lambert Moll and Tryntje Pieters (syn huysvrouw) is registered as a member of the Dutch Reformed Church New York together with Petrus Stuyvesant, Direceur Generaal van N.Nederlant en syn huysvrouw Judith Bayards.

**1655**, Lambert Huybertsen Moll loaned upon the occurrence of the Indian panic, one of his vessels to the frightened inhabitants of Gamoenepa or Communipaw, across the North River, for the purpose of ferrying over their cattle to Manhattan Island. The refugees did not return the vessel to Lambert and Lambert experienced much trouble in recovering its possession

**1656**, Lambert Huybertsen Moll and “Vrouwtje Gerrits” witness at the bapt of Barbara Marritje Harding (= Harty)

**1656**, Lambert Huybertsen Moll was ordered by the council to make an examination and report upon the condition of a vessel from Virginia then in the harbour.

**1658**, Lambert Huybertsen Moll is a guardian in an Orphanhouse together with Cornelis Aaresen

**1658-1672** Lambert H. Moll was an original guardian; Matthys Adolphus HOPPE, baptized. 3 March 1658 New Amsterdam Reformed Dutch Church, New York. Witnesses: Lambert Huybertsen Mol, Arie Corneliszen, Christina Harmens, Engeltje Wouters. LINK: Baptism from New Amsterdam

**1660**, Lambert Huybertsen Moll is mentioned [in Vol II, pages 215-341, of I. N. Phelps STOKES: The Iconography of Manhattan Island, 1498-1909] as an owner of a house, when the so-called Castello Plan Map was drawn. Traders and skippers, who lived in Albany, often maintained houses in New Amsterdam. They may have rented a portion of the house, while keeping some rooms for their personal use when they visited New Amsterdam on business.

**1663, 25 Aug.** Lambert Huybertsen Moll buys a piece of ground at Esopus, 21 morgens 1).

**1664**, In O'Callaghan's "History of New Netherland; or New York under the Dutch", Volume 2, page 529: one reads the following: "Those citizens of New Amsterdam who, on September 5, 1664, signed a petition to Gov. Stuyvesant asking him to surrender to the British fleet of 6 frigates (with 600 soldiers aboard) to avoid "the absolute ruin and destruction of about fifteen hundred innocent souls, only two hundred and fifty of whom are capable of bearing arms."

Among them: Jacob vanCouwenhoven, Jacob Hugens, Lambert HuybertsMol, Jan Jansz, Van St. Obyn, Egbert Meynderts, Paul Richard, Daniel verVeele, Johannes Nevius, Hans Kierstede, Ambrosius de Weerhem, Abram Verplanck, AbelHardenbroeck

**1669, 31 Aug.** Lambert Huybertsen Moll is witness for the Will of Anna Medford together with Abraham Verplanck and Warnar Wessels.

**1676**, Lambert's house was sold to Elias Puddington a prominent shipwright in the early days of the English regime.

**1679**, Lambert Huybertsen Moll, died in Tappan, New York at the age of 84.



**Tryntje Pieterse Van Couwenhoven K1320**

**Birth** 1607 in New York City, New York, New York,

**Death** 1689 in New Amsterdam, New York,

**Parents** Pieter Wolfertsen Van Couwenhoven **L2639** (1614-1689)

Aeltje Sybrants **L2640** (1630-1689)

**Spouse** Lambert H Moll **K1319 L2679** (1595-1674)

**Children**

- Geertie Lamberts **J660** (1648-1668)
- Marretje Lamberts Moll **K1340** (1625-1679)

**BIO:** For Lambert H Moll - the Reformed Dutch Church membership list for 1649 **his wife's name was listed as Tryn Pieters**. Lambert took the Oath of Allegiance to the English in New York in 1664.

**Jan Dirckszen Meyer K1321**



**Birth** 1612 in Holland, Reusel-de Mierden, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands

**Parents** Dirk Meyer

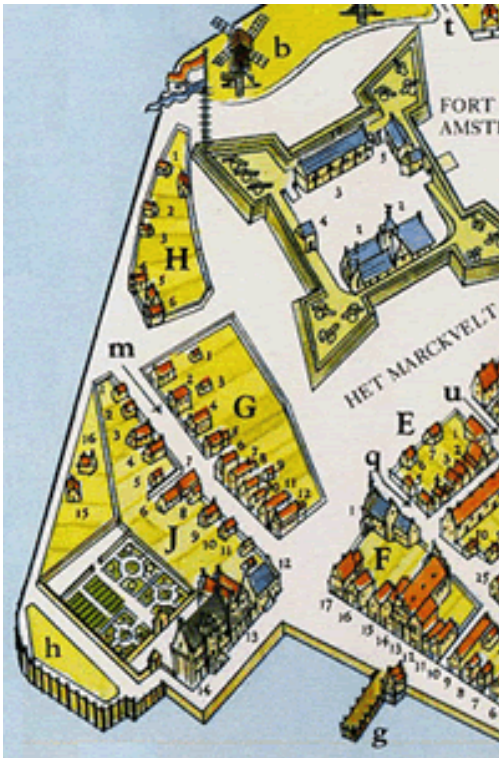
**Death** 12 Jun 1700 in New York

**Spouse** (1) Tryntje A Grevenraet **K1322** (1612-1677)

**Children** Johannes Meyer **J661** (1651-1699)



**BIO:** Jan Dirckszen Meyer was the son of Dirk Meyer. Jan Dirckszen Meyer was born circa 1630 at Amsterdam, North Holland, Netherlands. He married **Tryntje Andries Grevenraet**, daughter of **Andries Grevenraet** and **Metje Jans**, at New Amsterdam, New York County, New York. Jan Dirckszen Meyer married Beertjen Kip, daughter of Hendrick Hendrickson Kip and Tryntie Lubberts, on 12-Dec-1677 at New York City, New York County, New York. Jan Dirckszen Meyer died on 17-Jan-1700 at New York City, New York County, New York. He was also known as Jan Meyers and/or Jan Dirkszen Meyers.



*Jan Dirckszen Meyer lived at block H, house #1- New Amsterdam*

ORDINANCE Of the Governor-General and Council of New Netherland directing the demolishing and removal of certain Buildings in New Orange, and providing payment for the same; Passed 16 October, 1673. [N. Y. Col. MSS. XXIII. 119.] Preamble WHEREAS Fort Willem Hendrick and the city of New Orange, situate on Manhatans Island, is seriously incumbered and weakened by the houses, gardens and orchards which lie so close under its walls and bulwarks, that it is impossible to defend it properly when occasion requires, against its enemies, unless at least some of those houses, lots and orchards be demolished and removed. It is therefore considered necessary by the Governor General, by and with the previous advice of his Council, to demolish, pull down, and remove the undernamed houses, gardens and orchards, and the owners thereof are hereby most strictly ordered and commanded instantly to commence demolishing and pulling down their houses, gardens and orchards, and to remove them to such lots as are laid out within this City by the Governor's order to that end, and shall be shown to each of them by the Burgomasters, on pain of depriving those who shall be found

contumacious or negligent, of the indemnity, which, according to the terms of this publication, are granted

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and allowed to the following persons or those among them who shall come to remove their undernamed houses, gardens and orchards, and, over and above, on the first arrival of some ships, of having their houses demolished or burned, to wit: The houses, gardens and orchards of Peter de Riemer, Lodewyck Post, George Cobbet, Jan Dircksen Meyer, Jacobus van de Water, Symon Blanck, Andries Meyer, Gerrit Hendrick, Peter Jansen Slott, situate under the walls and bulwarks of Fort Willem Hendrick. Gerrit Jansen Boos, Peter Stoutenburgh, Henry Taylor, The Lutheran congregation, Willem van Vredenburgh, Peter Jansen Miesier, Martin Meyer Smith, Augustine Hermans, Lysbet Tyssen, Peter Harnsen, situate under the fortification and bulwarks of the city of New Orange. Johannis van Brugh, Sara van Borsim. But whereas said houses cannot be removed except at great and heavy expense to the proprietors, to whom, in return, indemnification and satisfaction ought, in equity, be allowed, because said removal is done for the public benefit and better defense; it is therefore resolved, that the grounds and lots belonging to said persons, with the necessary expense which they shall happen to incur in the removal of their houses, shall be valued by impartial persons, and to the proprietors instead of these lots shall be shown and conveyed, subject to like valuation, any other lots within this city, to which they will be at liberty to remove, and whatever their canceled lots and the expenses of removing their houses, will be found to exceed in value what shall be shown them instead, shall be promptly made good, fulfilled and paid to them from the extra Duty which, for that purpose, it is resolved and ordered to collect from now henceforth, until said indemnity and damage shall be promptly paid to said persons, and no longer, to wit: From all Beavers and peltries which will be exported from this government to Patria or elsewhere after the publication hereof, two and one-half per cent. From Duffels and Blankets, imported from Patria or elsewhere into this government, two per cent. And from powder, lead, muskets, wines, brandies, distilled waters and rum, five per cent. Hereby ordering and commanding all and every, the subjects and inhabitants of this government and all others whom it in any wise concerns, that they shall have to give notice to the Collector of the importation or exportation of the above specified goods, and shall pay therefore the said.

**Tryntje Andries Grevenraet K1322**



**Birth** 1612 in Holland, Reusel-de Mierden, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands

**Death** 11 Nov 1677 in New York, New York

**Parents** Andries Grevenraet (1659-1710) Anna VanBrugh (1662-1735)

**Spouse** Jan Dirckszen Meyer **K1321** (1612-1700)

**Children** Johannes Meyer **J661** (1651-1699)



**BIO:** New Amsterdam (New York City) Reformed Dutch Church Marriages 1677: 25 dicto. Jan Dirckszen Meyer, Wedr. Van Tryntje Grevenraet, en Baertje Kip, Wede. Van Jan Wansaert,

Tryntje Andries Grevenraet was also known as Catharina Grevenraedt. Tryntje Andries Grevenraet was born circa 1634 at Amsterdam, North Holland, Netherlands. She was the daughter of **Andries Grevenraet** and **Metje Jans**. Tryntje Andries Grevenraet married **Jan Dirckszen Meyer**, son of **Dirk Meyer**, at New Amsterdam, New York County, New York. Tryntje Andries Grevenraet died on 25 November 1677. She was buried on 5 October 1688 at Dutch Reformed Church Churchyard, Bergen, Hudson County, New Jersey.

**Children of Jan Dirckszen Meyer and Tryntje Andries Grevenraet:**

1. Dirckje Meyer+ b. circa 1650, d. Oct-1688
2. Andries Meyer b. circa 1650
3. **Johannes Jansen Meyer+ b. 25-Feb-1651/52**
4. Lysbeth Meyer b. 31-Jan-1654/55
5. Pieter Meyer b. 25-Mar-1657
6. Elsje Meyer b. 25-Feb-1662/63

**Ide Van Voorst K1323**

**Birth** 1630 in New Amsterdam, Kings, New Netherland

**Death** 28 Dec 1683 in Bergen, New Jersey

**Parents** Cornelius Van Vorst **L2645 L1323** (1580-1638) Vrouwtje Ides **L2646 L1324** (1610-1641)

**Sibling** Annatje Van Voorst **K1360**

**Spouse** Hilletje Jans **K1324** (1633-1705)

**Children** Annetje VanVorst **J662** (1655-1713)

**Bio** [This information is from Vol. III, pp. 1164-1166 of *Hudson-Mohawk Genealogical and Family Memoirs*, edited by Cuyler Reynolds (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1911). It is in the Reference collection of the Schenectady County Public Library at [R 929.1 R45](#). Some of the formatting of the original, especially in lists of descendants, may have been altered slightly for ease of reading.]

This name is derived from a small place in Gelderland near the river Yssel called Voorst. There was another place in Belgium in the province of Antwerp called Vorst. Of all the Dutch families who early settled within the limits of Hudson County, New Jersey, the only family that had a surname was the Van Voorst, now Van Vorst, and even his sat so loosely that Ide of the second generation was as often called Ide Cornelissen "Ide son of Cornelis as he was Ide Van Vorst." How many of the name came to America prior to 1650 is not known. In 1638 a suit was pending against Cornelis and Jan Van Vorst before the council at New Amsterdam. They were believed to be brothers. The first record of the family in the upper Hudson County is in 1681 when Jacobus Gerritse Van Vorst apprenticed his son Gillis to Jeromimus [Jeronimus?] - Wendell for six years to learn shoemaking. The first of the family name in Schenectady records was Gillis, son of Jacobus, who in 1702 bought in the village of Johannes Oudukuk [Ouder Kirk?] the lot on Union Street lying next east of the church lot. It is likely that his father preceded Gillis to Schenectady, but 1702 is the earliest record there.

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**Source:** Harvey, Cornelius B., ed. *Genealogical History of Hudson and Bergen Counties, New Jersey*. New York: The New Jersey Genealogical Publishing Co., 1900

Until its demolition in 1967, the Van Vorst House on Fourth Street stood on a foundation reportedly dating back to 1647; it was regarded as the oldest standing house in Jersey City. The historic claim was investigated with a search for verifying documents at the time of Jersey City's tercentenary in 1960. The study's conclusion, reported in a New York Times article by Joseph O. Haff, was that the house was on "the original foundation of Jersey City's first stone house" (Haff). The investigators were looking for "traces of a stone house built on the shores of the Hudson River in 1647 by Cornelis [sic] Van Vorst" (Haff). The import of the location of the property is that it would identify "the beginning of what was known as 'the settlement of van Vorst,' a forerunner of Jersey City" (Haff).



*Van Vorst House formerly located near the intersection of Fourth Street and Marin Boulevard Courtesy, Jersey City Free Public Library:*

The six-month "history detective" work for the tercentenary was considered successful; the house on Fourth Street, built about 1885, was indeed constructed on the old foundation and was extant in 1960; a municipal redevelopment program in the old Van Vorst area caused its demolition seven years later. According to this writer, however, the stone house in question could not have been built by Cornelius Van Vorst as he died in 1638. It may have been constructed, however, by his widow's new husband Jacob Stoffelsen as the following story of the Cornelius Van Vorst and his descendants will detail.



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Some claim **Cornelius Van Vorst/Voorst** came to America from the town of Voorst in Holland, although it is noted that there was also a town of Vorst in Belgium. A family member who contacted this web site informs that Cornelius Van Vorst was born and raised in Utrecht and the origin of the family name has not been confirmed. According to historian Charles H. Winfield, "The date of his arrival has been set down as 1636. This is probably an error" (Winfield 426). He claims there is evidence that Van Vorst arrived in 1634, went back to Holland in 1635, and returned to Pavonia prior to June 25, 1636, to work for Michael Pauw. Wouter Van Twiller was the Director General of New Netherland (1633-1638) at the time of his arrival.

Van Vorst had three children who were born in Holland; they were Hendrick, Jan, and Annetje. The name of his first wife is not known. He married Vrouwtje Ides (also spelled Vrontje) with whom he had a son **Ide Van Vorst**, who is said to be "the first white male child born and married in New Netherland" (Winfield 430). Ide's name is probably derived from his mother's surname. After the death of her husband, Vrouwtje Van Vorst took over the care of the Van Vorst property. According to Winfield, "she leased the farm at Ahasimus for a term of twenty years, agreeing to pay therefor one quarter of the produce, to build a new frame house, and keep those already built in repair--the Director agreeing to furnish the necessary brick for the chimney. She also hired from the Director-General three ewes and two ram yielding therefor one-half of the milk and of the increase" (426). She married Jacob Stoffelsen in 1639/1640, and he inherited her property; she died in 1641.

On February 25, 1643, Dutch Governor William Kieft ordered an attack on the local Indians at Pavonia, beginning hostilities at the settlement. In September the Indians retaliated; the Van Vorst house and property were in the vicinity of the warfare. The house was set ablaze, and **Ide Van Vorst, then thirteen years of age, was kidnapped and taken to Tappan**. Captain David Pieterz [also reported as John] De Vries of Staten Island, assisted by friendly Indians, ransomed Van Vorst and returned him to his family. His stepfather Jacob Stoffelsen had hired soldiers to protect the property. But on October 1, nine Indians chased Stoffelsen away, killed the soldiers, and burned the house with others in the area of Pavonia.

Another Indian raid in 1655 at Pavonia caused the family to abandon the house. Stoffelsen returned the following year and asked the New Amsterdam authorities if he could rebuild. A third house was constructed at what was now called Harsimus. It is said that Stoffelsen brought slaves to the Van Vorst farm.

On October 18, 1652, Ide Van Vorst married **Hilletje Jans** of Oldenburgh (Holstein). They had six children, including a son Cornelius Van Vorst, baptized on July 30, 1662. He married Fitje Gerritse Van Wagenen of Communipaw. Like other settlers at Ahasimus, Ide Van Vorst retreated from his home during Indian attack. In 1655, he briefly stayed at New Amsterdam to wait out the hostilities, and again in October 1659 he sailed away from the Van Vorst settlement to safety across the Hudson River.

**Source: The Records of New Amsterdam from 1653 to 1674 Anno Domini: By New York (N.Y.), Edmund Bailey O'Callaghan**  
*From a reported dispute between Stoffelsen and his stepson Ide Van Vorst over the taking of sheep for a dinner and the gift to Stoffelsen of a "Negro," one learns that they shared a common flock of sheep on the Van Vorst property (Winfield 430):*

Jacob Stoffelsen, pltf. v/s Ide van Vorst, deft. Pltf. sais that def; lays claim to half a negro, whom he received from Capt. Geurt Tysen and his company, in return for a feast given to him at which two sheep were eaten, and Ide van Vorst also had two sheep at her wedding. He maintains that the deft; has no right to the negro, but that he belongs solely to him. Defend' answers, that by deed of sale of their Mother's property, the just half of all belongs to her and her sister. She therefore insists that half the Negro belongs to her, and demands the same, acknowledging that the sheep were shared by both sides. Parties being heard, the Court decides—that inasmuch as the Negro was given by Capt. Geurt Tysen and his Company to Jacob Stoffelsen, the same does not belong to the estate. The Negro was accordingly declared to appertain to Jacob Stoffelsen and not to

the Estate. But Jacob Stoffelsen must duly prove that he gave some value to Capt. Geurt Tysen and his Company for the Negro out of the estate, whenever any further dispute arises thereon.

### **Hilletje Jans K1324**



**Birth** 1633 Oldenburg, Germany

**Death** 18 Dec 1705 in Bergen, Bergen, New Jersey

**Parents**

**Spouse** Ide VanVorst **K1323** (1630-1683)

**Children** Annetje VanVorst **J662** (1655-1713)

**BIO** Hilletje Jans was born at Of, Oldenburg, Germany. Marriage banns for Hilletje Jans and **Ide Cornelieson Van Vorst** were published on 8-Oct-1652 at Dutch Reformed Church, New Amsterdam, New York County. Hilletje Jans died in Dec-1705 at \*Death Records, Bergen, Hudson County, New Jersey.

### **K1325 - K1336 did not come to America**

### **Adriaen Lambertsen Smidt K1337**



**Birth** 1625 in Genderland, Netherlands

**Death** 1702 in, Orange, New York

**Parents** Lambrecht Smeets (1590-) and Marie Daniels (1595-1625)

**Spouse** Dirckje Cornelis **K1338** (1630-1681)

**Children** Lammert A Smidt **J669** (1655-1750)

**Bio:** [Source:\(16\) Genealogical and family history of southern New York and the ..., Volume 3 By Cuyler Reynolds](#)

Adriaen Lamberts Smeets was also known as Adriaen Lanbertszen. He was also known as Adriaen Lambertsen Smith; as well as Ariaen Lambertsen Smidt. He was also known as Ariaen Lambertsen Smith. Adriaen Lamberts Smeets was born before 1625. He was the son of Lambrecht Smeets and Marie Daniels. Adriaen Lamberts Smeets he was a soldier under Capt. De Swart in June 1647. He married Willemke Jans, daughter of Jan Coene, on 16 June 1647 at Tuil, Gelderland, Netherlands. Adriaen Lamberts Smeets married Dirckske Cornelis on 7 September 1656 at Tuil, Gelderland, Netherlands.

Children of Adriaen Lamberts Smeets and Willemke Jans

- Christine Smith b. 21 Jun 1646, d. a 1683
- Maria Ariens Lammertzen b. Dec 1647, d. 1694
- Helena Adriaens+ b. 1649
- Jennike Smith b. 28 Jul 1650
- Jennike Smith+ b. 4 Jan 1652, d. a 16 Jun 1732
- Willemke Smith b. 31 Dec 1654

Children of Adriaen Lamberts Smeets and **Dirckske Cornelis**

- Lambert Ariaensen Smith+ b. 11 Oct 1656, d. a 1750
- Willemtje Ariens Smith+ b. 4 Apr 1658
- Cornelius Adriansen Smith b. 26 Feb 1660

Among the pioneer settlers of America none occupied a more important position than the smith whose skill supplied all the nails used in construction and nearly every implement employed in the development of the various industries. There were many who came from England, bearing this name, which was assumed as a patronymic by many people of the old world. The family herein traced, descended from a Dutch immigrant, who does not seem to have adopted a surname until about the third generation, as is the case with most people of that origin in this state. Among the most distinguished descendants of this family was the noted scholar and philanthropist, **Gerrit Smith (I335)**, of Peterboro, Madison county, New York.



In, or near, the city of Tiel, on that branch of the Rhine known as the Waal in the Netherlands, lived, early in the seventeenth century, one **Lambert (Smidt) (L2673)**. He was born not later than 1605, and probably considerably earlier. His son **Adriaen Lambert (K1337)** appears on the early records of New Netherland and was the founder of the family in America.

(I) **Adriaen Lambertsen Smidt** was born not later than 1625 in, or near, Tiel in the Netherlands. He married there and had at least six children born before 1660, two of whom were baptized in the church of Tiel, the early records of which are now preserved in the office of the secretary of the parish of Tiel (De Secretaris der gemeente Tiel). Adriaen Lambertsen with his wife and six children and his nephew, Jacob Hendricks, embarked in the good ship "**De Rooseboom**" (The Rosetree), Captain Pieter Reyersz Van der Beets, early in 1663 and reached New Amsterdam, March 15, 1663. In this country he settled at Stuyvesant's Bowery on Manhattan Island. He was among the original purchasers from the Indians of a tract at Tappan, Rockland County, New York (then Orange county), which was patented to him and his associates in 1686. He sold his interest in the patent some time prior to 1704 It is unknown whether he ever removed to Tappan from New York. The names of his children as far as known were: Christina Cataryn, baptized June 21, 1646, at Tiel; Lambert A., mentioned below; Cornelius A, Cathalina, Willemetje.

(II) **Lambert Adriaensen Smidt (J669)**, son of Adriaen Lambertsen Smidt (**K1337**), was baptized at Tiel in the Netherlands, December 30, 1655; He came to New Amsterdam with his parent; in 1663 and settled at Tappan, New York, at least as early as 1685, of which place he was one of the original patentees and where he seems to have been one of the leading men of the little community. He was one of the organizers of the Tappan church in 1694 and served as its first elder. He was living as late as 1731, but no record of his death has been found. In several deeds he is described as a "yeoman," or agriculturist. He signed his name "Lambert Smet." He **married**, in New York, August 8, 1680, **Margrietje Gerrit; Blauvelt (J670)**, baptized September 25, 1661, in New York, daughter of **Gerrit Hendricksen (K1339)** and his wife, **Marie Lamberts (K1340)**, the latter a daughter of **Lambert Huybertsen Moll (L2679)**, of Bushwick and New York City. They had children baptized in New York and Tappan: Marretje, baptized July 25, 1683, New York; **Garret L**, mentioned below; Arie, born September 25, 1687 (family Bible) ; **Cornelius (i339)**, baptized November 10, 1689, New York; Cornelius, baptized November 10, 1691, New York; Maria: Dirckje, baptized October 24, 1695, Tappan; Catharina, baptized January 19, 1697, Tappan ; Abraham, baptized October 13, 1703, Tappan; Lena, born July 16, 1706, Tappan

(III) **Garret Lambertsen Smidt (I335)**, eldest son of **Lambert Adriaensen** and **Margrietje Gerrits (Blauvelt) Smidt (J670)**, was born at Tappan and baptized in New York, November 1685. Lands at Tappan were deeded to him by his father before 1721, and he became a "yeoman," or agriculturist, there. He was admitted to the Tappan church in 1708 and later served as deacon and elder. This region was then a part of Orange County, and he was a member of the militia company of that county in 1715; signed his name "Garret Smidt." He married, October 10, 1710, at Tappan, **Brechtje Haring (I336)**, daughter of **Peter (J671)** and **Margaret (Bogart) J672 Haring**. The latter was a daughter of **Jan Louwe Bogart (K1343)**, born 1630, and his wife, **Cornelia (Everts) K1344 Bogart**. Peter Haring, born August 13, 1664, was a son of **John Haring (K1341)**, who died December 7, 1683, and his wife, **Margaret (Cozine) K1342 Haring**, born May 5, 1640. Garret L. Smidt had children: Lambert, born January 22, 1712, Tappan, died young; Lambert, mentioned below; Peterus, born November 20, 1716, Tappan; Margrietje, born July 21, 1719, Tappan; John Petersen, baptized April 25, 1724, Tarrytown; Arie, born September 27, 1729, Tappan, **Brechtje (H168)**, born November 9, 1731, Tappan; Garret, born September 17, 1735, Tappan. Garret L. Smidt died between July, 1755 and the close of 1757.

- Adriaen was also known as Adriaen Lambertsen Smith/Smeets/Smidt

Source: Genealogical and family history of southern New York and the Hudson River Valley by Cuyler Reynolds, William Richard Cutter - Pages 1139-1141

(I) Adriaen Lambertsen Smidt, with his wife and six children, and his nephew, Jacob Hendrix, embarked in the good ship "De Rooseboom" (The Rosetree), Captain Pieter Reyersz Van der Beets, early in 1663, and reached New Amsterdam on March 15, 1663. A close study of the church records of that period has revealed the names of four of these children, namely: Cornelius Adriaensen, Cathalina Adriaensen, Willemtje Adriaensen and Lambert Adriaensen. He was probably like his father, a smith by trade, and among the original purchasers from the Indians of a tract in the Tappan patent, and for some time lived there. He disposed of his interest in the purchase some time prior to 1704.

### **Dirckje Cornelis K1338**



**Birth** 1630 in Haeften, Netherlands

**Death** 22 May 1681 in Manhattan, Kings, New York

**Spouse** Adriaen L Smeets **K1340** (1625-1702)

**Children** Lammert Ariaensen Smidt **J669**(1655-1750)

**BIO** Adriaen Lamberts Smeets married Dirckske Cornelis on 7 September 1656 at Tuil, Gelderland, Netherlands. Dirckske **Cornelis** was also known as Dirckje Cornelis Trommels. She was also known as Dirckje Cornelius.



### **Children of Adriaen Lamberts Smeets and Dirckske Cornelis**

- Lambert Ariaensen Smith
- Willemtje Ariens Smith
- Cornelius Adriansen Smith

### **Gerrit Hendricksen Blauvelt K1339**



**Birth** 9 Apr 1620 in, Deventer, Overijssel, Netherlands

**Death** 4 Mar 1685 in Harlem, New York

**Parents** Jans Hendrickse (1600-) Gerritje Gerritse (1580-)

**Spouse** Marretje Lamberts Moll **K1340 K1346 & K1356** (1625-1679)



### **Children**

- Hendrick G Blauvelt **J673** (1654-1712)
- Margrietje Blauvelt **J670** (1661-1729)



Source:(6) [Comprehensive Compilation of the Descendants of Gerrit Hendricksen Blauvelt by Louis Blauvelt](#)

**BIO:** In November 1637, two ships sailed from Gottenburg, Sweden, bound for the New World. A severe storm forced them to land for repairs at Texel in the Netherlands. One of these ships was the "*Kalmer Nyckel*", which finally set sail again on December 31, 1637. On board were six passengers, including Gerrit Hendricksen. "Early in November of 1637, two little ships sailed from Gottenburg in Sweden; the '*Fogel Grip*' and the '*Kalmer Nyckel*'. They were bound for the 'New World' where a Swedish colony was to be established under the direction of Pieter Minuet, former governor of the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam. A terrific storm swept the North Atlantic that winter. It nearly wrecked the two small crafts, and they were forced to put in at the Texal, in the Netherlands, for refitting and repairs.

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer had acquired, by grant from the West India Company, a vast tract of land,

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approximately 1,400,000 acres, on the banks of the Hudson River, in the New Netherlands, in the vicinity of what is now the city of Albany. This he was endeavoring to colonize, and he now had six colonists, and some much needed stores which he wished to send over. He had long known Peter Minuet, and on the strength of this friendship he induced Peter to take these people and supplies on board to be delivered at New Amsterdam, and from there to be transported by such means as offered up the Hudson to Rensselaerwick.

The little ships were again ready to sail on December 20th, but the bad weather continued, and on the 29th Van Rensselaer wrote his cousin, Wouter Van Twiller, then the governor of the New Netherlands - "This uncertain weather and the tarrying of my people make me so stupid that I hardly know what I am doing."

Finally, on December 31st, the '*Kalmer Nyckel*' set sail on her long and weary journey across the Atlantic, bearing Rensselaer's six passengers. One of these was a Dutch boy known only as Gerrit Hendricksen, (Gerrit, son of Hendrick). Van Rensselaer said this boy was a shoemaker by trade, and for various reasons we believe him to be the son of a Hendrick Gerrits and his wife Geertje, or Grietje, and to have been baptized in the old cathedral in Deventer, Province of Overijssel, on April 9th, 1620.

It apparently was late in march when Gerrit and his companions were finally put ashore in New Amsterdam, and started on the last lap of their journey up the Noirth River to Rensselaerwick, wher Gerrit was supposed to be employed in the cultivation of tobacco 'under Albert Andriessen, if it (the planting) has succeeded well, otherwise with the farmers.'

He returned to New Amsterdam, where he married, on May 7, 1646\* in the New Amsterdam Dutch Reformed Church, Maria (Marretje) Lamberts Moll, the daughter of Lambert Huybertsen Moll, a ship builder on Manhattan Island. Marretje died between September 8, 1674 (when she witnessed the baptism of her first grandchild) and October 22, 1679, when Gerrit married Josyntje Jans Thomas, widow of Peter Wesselszen Van Norden.

[\*According to the footnotes that appear for some of the early dates in the NYRDCh. records, May 7, 1646 is probably the date on which the banns were registered. BEH, Sept 15, 2001]

The records of Rensselaerwick show that Gerrit was employed there from April 2nd, 1638 until April 2nd, 1641, at wages ranging from the equivalent of \$16.00 to \$40.00 a year. Although a shoemaker by trade, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer had hired Gerrit as a field hand to cultivate tobacco on his land in Rensselaerwick, near Albany. The ship arrived at New Amsterdam in March 1638, and Gerrit went on to Rensselaerwick, where he was employed from April 2, 1638 until April 2, 1641 at wages equivalent to between \$16.00 and \$40.00 a year.

Of Gerrit's movements from the time when he faded from the records of Rensselaerwick to May 1646, we know not a thing, but it seems quite obvious that he retraced his steps back to New Amsterdam, and employed at least a part of his time in a successful courtship, for, under the date of May 7th, 1646, we find this entry in the records of the New York Dutch Church - 'Gerrit Hendricksen, j.m. van Deventer, en Marie Lambertse, j.d. uyt N. Nederld'. (Gerrit Hendricksen, young man from Deventer, and Marie Lambertse, young daughter out of New Netherlands.)

Marie, or Marretje, as she usually appears in the records, was the daughter of a hard-headed, hard-drinking, hard-fisted, but withal a hard-working and prosperous shipbuilder on Manhattan Island, named Lambert Huybertsen Moll, who lived at what is now 253 Pearl Street, New York City, and who, in spite of his failings, seems to have been a public-spirited citizen and a man of considerable importance in the little community.

If we believe the church record statement that **Marretje** was 'out of,' (born in) the New Netherlands, she must have been one of the first white children born on Manhattan, for it is safe to assume that she was at

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least sixteen years of age at the time of her marriage in 1646. That would make her birth date not later than 1630. I rather question this, for I fail to find any mention of her father in the records prior to 1641.

On December 6th, 1646, over the signature of William Kieft, Gerrit received a grant of 25 morgens of land (approximately 50 acres) on Manhattan Island. This farm, or bouwerie, was of irregular shape, but roughly it extended from what is now the Bowery, east to Avenue B, and from a little below the present Houston Street, north to about the middle of Tompkins Square, although the frontage on the 'Bouwerie Lane' was only from First to Fourth Streets.

Gerrit had good neighbors, for later the land on either side of his farm was owned by no less a person than Director Pietrus Stuyvesant, the governor of the New Netherlands. It was Pietrus who built a small chapel on his farm where St. Mark's Church now stands, and we have reason to believe that some of Gerrit's children were baptised in this chapel.

On May 13th, 1654, Gerrit's grant was converted into a fee, and under date of May 3rd, 1664, he also received a grant for a stretch of meadow land extending to the East River.

Valentine's Manuel tells us that in 1663 Gerrit had a home site, or town house, on Broadway six and four fifths rods south of the present Maiden Lane. I doubt if he owned this, for I have failed to find anything to indicate his possession of it.

During the next forty years we find little concerning Gerrit. There are a few references to him in the sale of land adjoining his, and he makes his quite regular appearance in the records of the New York Dutch Church at the baptism of his children, and occasionally as a sponsor at the christening of a child of someone else. Apparently, he was just a plain, unassuming citizen going quietly about his own business of making a modest living for himself and his increasing family.

After bearing thirteen children, Marretje passed to her reward sometime between September 8th, 1674, and October 22nd, 1679; for on the former date she and Gerrit were witnesses at the baptism of their first grandchild, and on the latter date, Gerrit took unto himself a second wife, in the person of Josyntje Janse, widow of Pieter Wesselzen. By her he had two more children.

On November 28th, 1683, Gerrit, 'lying sick in bed, but of perfect sound mind and memory', made his last will and testament. That he did not survive too long after that is shown by the fact that on March 4th, 1685, Josyntje took unto herself a third husband, in the person of one Anthony Sarley, widower of Mayken Boudens. The Joint Will of Josyntje and Anthony was dated March 29, 1688, proved November 19, 1702 -- "both having lately deceased". [Moos, 1987, #1, p. 3]

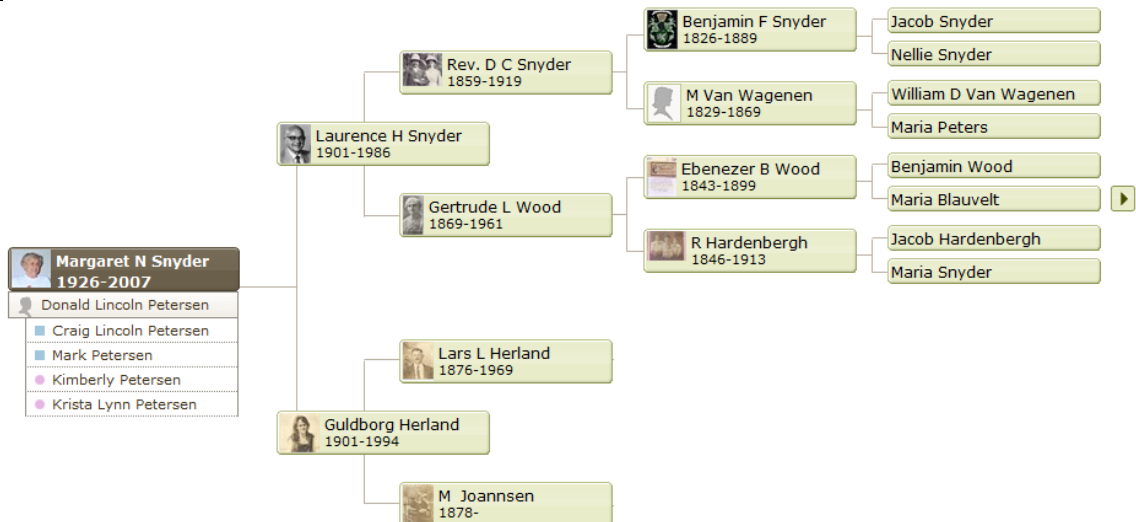
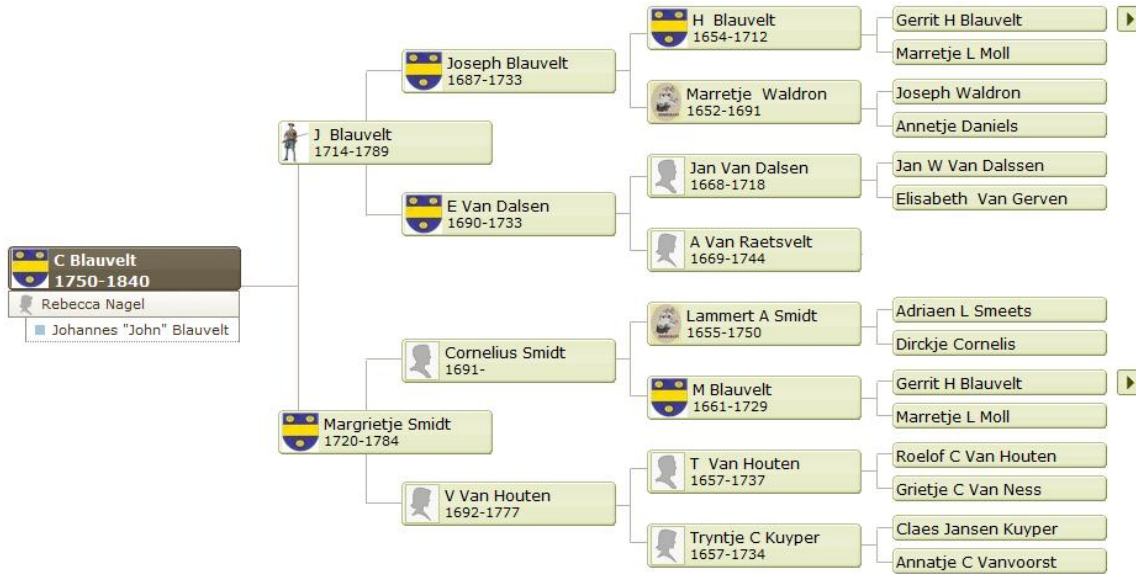
### **The Kalmar Nyckel**

Gerrit Hendrickszen de blau boer arrived in this country from Deventer, Province of Overijssel in The Netherlands in 1638. Gerrit arrived at "The Rocks" at Swede's Landing, DE in March 1638 aboard the Kalmar Nyckel. He then traveled up the Hudson River to Rensselaerwyck. The [Kalmar Nyckel Foundation](#) of Delaware designed and built a replica of the Kalmar Nyckel at a shipyard adjacent to the original landing site. The new Kalmar Nyckel was launched on September 28, 1997



**BLAUVELT LINEAGE TO GREAT GRANDCHILDREN  
OF GERTRUDE LOUISA WOOD SNYDER**

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**Marretje Lamberts Moll K1340**

**Birth** 1625 in Bushwick, Kings, New York, USA

**Death** 22 Oct 1679 in Tappan, Rockland

**Parents** Lambert Huybertsen Moll **L2691** (1595-1674) Tryntje Pieterse Van Couwenhoven **L2692** (1607-1689)

**Siblings** Geertie Lamberts **J660** (1648-1668)

**Spouse** Gerrit H Blauvelt **K 1339** & **K1345** & **K1355** (1620-1685)

**Children**

- Hendrick G Blauvelt **J673** (1654-1712)
- Margrietje Blauvelt **J670** (1661-1729) *Has two children in our line*

**BIO:** [Source:\(6\)](#)

After bearing thirteen children Marretje passed to her reward, some time between September 8th., 1674 and October 22nd., 1679; for on the former date she and Gerrit were witnesses at the baptism of their first grandchild, and on the latter date Gerrit took unto himself a second wife, in the person of Josyntje Janse, widow of Pieter Wesselzen. By her he had two more children.

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**The children of Gerrit (1) and Marretje Lambertse Moll were:--**

- 2 Hendrick, bapt. N.Y.D.C., Aug. 9, 1648. Died in infancy.
  - 3 Grietje, bapt. N.Y.D.C., Oct. 9, 1650. Died in infancy.
  - 4 Grietje, bapt. N.Y.D.C., Dec. 24, 1651. Died in infancy.
  - 5 Lisbeth, bapt. N.Y.D.C., Dec. 8, 1652. Died in infancy.
  - 6 Lambert, bapt. N.Y.D.C., Sept. 7, 1653. Died in infancy.
  - 7 Hendrick, bapt. N.Y.D.C., Sept. 30, 1654.
  - 8 Huybert, bapt. N.Y.D.C., May 13, 1657.
  - 9 Johannes, bapt. N.Y.D.C., April 9, 1659.
  - 10 Margrietje, bapt. N.Y.D.C., Sept. 25, 1661.
  - 11 Abraham, bapt. N.Y.D.C., June 17, 1663.
  - 12 Isaacq, bapt. N.Y.D.C., Jan. 27, 1666.
  - 13 Maria, bapt. N.Y.D.C.,  
Jan. 28, 1668.
  - 14 Marretje, bapt. N.Y.D.C.,  
March 26, 1670.
- } { Which of these  
died young? See  
13 & 14 in second  
generation.

### **Jan Pietersen Haring K1341**



**Born** Dec 1633 Holland, Reusel-de Mierden, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands

**Death** 7, December 1683

**Spouse** Grietje Cosyns **K1342**

**Parents** Pieter Jansz and Maritie Pieters, from de Groote Havensteech

**Children** Pieter Haring **J671**

**BIO** [Source: Web Site For Rockland County New York & Bergen County New Jersey Historical Information - The Haring Family Note Book 1810](#)

The birthdate given for **Jan Pietersen Haring** in the Haring Family Notebook is December 26, 1633. However we have come to believe that he was the Jan baptized in Hoorn, Holland on December 18, 1633, the child of **Pieter Jansz** and Maritie Pieters, and that the birthdate should have been read as December 16 rather than 26. The date was undoubtedly copied into the Notebook from a family Bible, and the way a "1" was written could easily have been read as a "2" according to experts in early handwriting.

That his family was from Hoorn was confirmed in 2005 in a communication to historian Firth Haring Fabend from the archivist at the Westfries Archives in the Netherlands. He says: "Indeed Jan Pietersz Haring was present in Hoorn on May 25, 1680 when the Hoorn notary Cornelis Nopper wrote his notarial deed. This deed concerned the inheritance of Ariaantje Claas, widow of Cornelis Pietersz Metselaar, a brother of Jan Pietersz Haring who was one of the successors."

"A metselaar is a brick layer. A 'successor' in this sense means that JPH was one of his brother's heirs. It is amazing that this record survives, as 90% of the seventeenth-century records in Westfries have disappeared."

It's interesting that the surname "Haring" was used to refer to JPH at this date, when surnames were not all that common. Note that he was referred to as "Jan Pietersz Haring of New Netherland"; although he probably only lived in this country for little more than 20 years, he made significant contributions, most especially as the leader of the Tappan Patent group, which acquired 16,000 acres of an area that straddles the present New York/New Jersey line, on the west side of the Hudson River.

Jan Pietersen Haring married Grietje Cosyns as her second husband at Whitsuntide in 1662. Whitsuntide (i.e. White Sunday, from the custom of wearing white on that day) is Pentecost (in Dutch, Pinxster). The record of this marriage has not been found, and this information is from family records. The Haring Family Notebook is available on this website. The original is now in the manuscript collection of the Library of the DAR in Washington, D.C. The Notebook states that theirs was the first marriage at the New Dutch Church on Stuyvesant's Bowery in New York. Do. Henricus Selyns ministered both in Brooklyn and at Stuyvesant's Bowery from 1660 to 1664, but it is not known at what date a church building was constructed. There is nothing, however, that contra-indicates the Notebook record of the marriage.

Her parents, Cosyn Gerrits and Vroutje Gerrits, are recorded as members of the New Amsterdam church in the late 1650's. During the time that Domine Selyns ministered on Sunday evenings at Stuyvesant's chapel at the Bowery, Cosyn and Vroutje must have been members there, because it is recorded that they rejoined the New Amsterdam church after Selyns returned to the Netherlands because of the illness of his father. This record appears in the membership lists between the entries for 1664 and 1665. Daughter Grietje Cosyns is listed separately there, and at that time she was already married to Jan Pietersen Haring. On October 28, 1668 JPH himself joined the New Amsterdam church as Jan Pieterszen Hearing, but his name never appears in the Stuyvesant Chapel records, which are themselves found with the records of the Brooklyn church.

*The Snyder Family History, all direct line relatives back to the Colonies*

Jan Pietersen's name appears in the records for the first time at the birth of his second child and first daughter, Vrutje, in 1667. The baptism of his first child, his son Pieter, does not appear. It should be noted that his birthdate August 13, 1664, as recorded in the Haring Family Notebook, was after Do. Selyns had returned to the Netherlands. The last baptism performed by Do. Selyns was July 20, 1664, and the next baptism recorded was October 16, 1666, so there is an obvious gap in those records. JPH and Grietje had six more children (including Vrutje) - a total of four sons and three daughters, all of whose baptisms are recorded in the Dutch Reformed Church records of New York. Grietje Cosyn had been married previously to Harmen Theuniszen on 19 April 1654. They baptized a daughter Vrutje in 1658, but this child did not survive.

Jan Pietersen Haring served as a schepen - the Court Minutes of New Amsterdam for 1674 read as follows: "From the nomination made by the Outside People beyond the Fresh Water, the W: Court with the approbation of the Honorable Governor General, have elected and confirmed as Magistrates for the ensuing year:

Jan Pietersen Haaring,  
Adriaen Cornelissen, Old Schepens  
Jacob Pietersen de Groot,  
Wolphert Webber, New Schepens

Which aforesaid Magistrates are hereby authorized and empowered, after having taken the customary oath at the hands of the W: Court here, to govern the Outside People in their district according to the instruction granted them to this effect: - further regulating themselves according to all such orders and instructions as shall in addition be given them from time to time. Done, City Hall of the City N: Orange 2nd October 1674

Schepens received a salary and were entitled to the Great Burger Right, which meant they could run a business, carry on a trade, vote and run for office. They were empowered to give final judgment on all cases involving sums of less than a hundred guilders and had full power in all criminal cases.

[Source\(65\): Jan Pietersen Haring, 16331683 - Sightings and Connections - Hoorn, New Amsterdam, New York, and New Jersey by Firth Haring Fabend](#)

### ***Jan Pietersen in New Amsterdam***

In returning to the question of why Jan Pietersen might have decided to leave comfortable Hoorn to start over in America, we find that, in 1653, when Jan was twenty years old, the younger generation all over the Netherlands was agog over *Remonstrance of New Netherland*, an account published that year by Adriaen van der Donck, a lawyer trained in the Netherlands and a member of Director General Petrus Stuyvesant's advisory Board of Nine Men. Van der Donck's descriptions of the rich and fertile land, its charms, its abundance, its endless possibilities, ignited the desires of this generation of the Dutch for something different from what Holland offered. As the Directors of the West India Company wrote to Stuyvesant, "Formerly New Netherland was never spoken of [here], and now heaven and earth seem to be stirred up by it and everyone tries to be the first in selecting the best pieces" of land there.<sup>10</sup> We cannot know for sure, but Jan Pietersen may have been among the group of 140 settlers who sailed to Manhattan shortly after the pamphlet's publication, instead of among the hundreds who were turned away.

Many Jan Pietersens occur in the printed records of New Amsterdam and New Netherland. It is a common name. I have narrowed the field of possibilities significantly by eliminating for consideration here (1) any whose age makes him an unlikely candidate, (2) any described as of a place other than Hoorn, (3) any with a particular last name, such as Jan Pietersen Slot in Harlem Village or Jan Pietersen Bronck in the Kingston area, (4) any known to be living in places other than Manhattan Island, (5) any with a wife other than Grietje Cosyns, and (6) any with an occupation other than wheelwright. I have particularly eliminated a number of JPs engaged in woodsawing on the theory that a wheelwright would not waste his time sawing wood, which was a job requiring no skills or training, when he could be making a wagon or a plow, harrow, cart or

anything that required a wheel. (Figure 8) In this process of elimination, there is one complication. Various Jan Pietersens appear in the records that are not identified as to occupation or place of origin. If our Jan emigrated from Hoorn in 1654 in response to the Van der Donck pamphlet, the Jan Pietersens who appear from that year until 1662, when we know that our Jan was in New Amsterdam, may be he, or they may be another man.

The first sightings in the records of New Amsterdam of a Jan Pietersen who may be our man, although it cannot be certain, occur on October 4, 1658, when a Jan Pietersen offered himself for the night watch, and again on November 22, 1658, when a Jan Pietersen took the burgher oath in New Amsterdam—a requirement for anyone wishing to do business in the city—paying twenty guilders in beavers for the privileges of the small Burgher Right.

Two sightings some twenty years later may also be our Jan Pietersen, although they involve boatwrighting rather than wheelwrighting. On February 13, 1674, one Thomas Lewis went to court to accuse Jan Pietersen, Abraham Lammertsen Mol, and Evert Evertsen for neglecting to fulfill their contract to repair a sloop. A month later, Lewis was back in court suing the three for failing to “build his sloop according to agreement.” The court ordered the three men to fulfill the contract, whether to repair the boat or to finish building it is not specified.

### ***Jan Pietersen’s Manhattan Property***

Exactly when Jan Pietersen Haring arrived in New Netherland can only be guessed. Since we know, however, that he married the daughter of Cosyn Gerritsen van Putten on May 28, 1662, it seems logical that he was in New Amsterdam at least six months prior to that date. And indeed, six months prior to the marriage, on December 6, 1661, a Jan Pietersen received ground briefs for two adjacent properties in Lot 7 in Block B on the Castello Plan, hard by Wall Street. (The Castello Plan is a survey of New Amsterdam south of Wall Street prepared in 1660 at the behest of the city fathers.) The two properties totaled about 5,400 square feet, big enough for a decent-sized house with space for a garden and a small orchard. The ground briefs, or legal documents describing the property, were not “found of record,” according to Phelps Stokes, but on May 16, 1668, they were recited in a document confirming the sale from Governor Nicolls to Jan Pietersen (Patents Albany, III, 34). The first of the two ground briefs was described as being to East above and West of the lot of Domine Samuel Drisius, to South of the fortifications by the wall, to North of Joseph Waldron. Its dimensions were roughly 90 by 30 feet. The second was about the same size.

This property was in a good neighborhood. On the Castello Plan, the Domine, Augustyne Heermans, the brothers Joseph and Resolvert Waldron, and the Latin School are located here. Resolvert Waldron was a much-respected sheriff and minor authority in New Amsterdam, and a favorite of Director General Stuyvesant. In 1659, Stuyvesant sent Waldron with the august Augustyne Heermans on an important mission to establish an agreement with the governor of Maryland on the boundaries of that colony and the Dutch settlements on the Delaware. In his descriptions of the “Dutch Grants,” Phelps Stokes recites the real-estate sales in the neighborhood that corresponds to Block B of the Costello Plan, and we find such illustrious New Amsterdammers as Isaac Allerton and Govert Loockermans, David Provoost, Samuel Edsall, Isaac de Forest, Jacob Kip, buying and selling here in the years from 1643 to 1667. Even more interesting, on the map of the Dutch Grants itself, the lot immediately adjoining the lot labeled Jan Pietersen indicates that none other than Aert Teunissen van Putten had received a grant here “prior to 1643,” and that none other than “Sybout Claessen,” husband of Aert’s widow, possessed it as of June 5, 1646. Again, that intriguing, but not yet fully nailed-down, family connection among Van Puttens, Aunt Susannah in Hoorn, Sybout Claasen, and Jan’s sister-in-law in Hoorn, Ariaantje Claas.

Phelps Stokes says that Jan Pietersen sold this property to Domine Drisius, probably in 1668. Our Jan Pietersen must have acquired other land in the area; however, for later land records clearly mention Jan Pietersen Haring by name as a boundary owner, sufficient evidence to prove his continuing presence in the neighborhood of today’s Astor Place and 8<sup>th</sup> Street, west of the Bowery and north of Minetta Street in the heart of Greenwich Village. Haring’s property or his estate is mentioned in tax lists and land papers as late as

1733, fifty years after his death.<sup>17</sup> No records, however, document how he acquired this land. It can be presumed that he came into it through his wife, Grietje Cosyns. In 1655, Grietje, age fourteen and already a married woman went to court over a matter relating to her “buckwheat fields,” land she had probably received as her dowry at her first marriage the year before. At her second marriage, to Haring in 1662, she may also have received land from her father, for he had land to spare. Early on, Cosyn Gerritsen van Putten had been granted 34 morgens (68 acres), in the Out Ward. This land appears on the Manatus Map of 1639 as “Bou van Cosyn,” #41. At the same time, Cosyn received a house lot and garden plot on the east side of Broadway. Later, in 1661, he purchased five acres “lying & being neare Myn Heer Stuyvesants Bowery on ye west side of ye Great high way [Broadway] . . . Together with a Lott House & Garden.” And “Before 1665,” he acquired the house and ten acres of Director Wouter van Twiller, deceased. In these three properties, then, Cosyn had a total of 83 acres and only three children who survived to adulthood to share it.

### **Jan Pietersen’s Marriage**

It can be suspected that the bride’s father and her new husband, both wheelwrights, already had a business relationship. As mentioned above, they may even have had a prior connection in Hoorn. In 1640, Cosyn Gerritsen gave a power of attorney to his brother Aert Gerritsen to collect a legacy of 100 Carolus guilders left to him by his aunt in Hoorn, Susannah. This was apparently the same legacy from his aunt, now identified as Susannah “Elefersen” or “Elefersz,” that Cosyn would authorize Sybout Claasen to collect in 1649.

It is interesting to speculate that the Pietersen (i.e., Haring) and Elefersen families in Hoorn were acquainted there through this woman, and even that Jan Pietersen from Hoorn with a wheelwrighting background may have had a letter of introduction from someone in the Elefersen family to Susannah’s nephew Cosyn Gerritsen van Putten, wheelwright, in New Amsterdam.

The marriage of Jan and Grietje does not appear in the Reformed Dutch Church records, but it was recorded in a now lost family Bible seen by two historians, Franklin Burdge in the 1870s and George Budke in the 1920s. The record also appears in the Haring Family Notebook, now at the D.A.R. library in Washington, D.C.

The Notebook, dating from 1830, states that “John Haring the third Son of Peter Haring of Hornin of North Holland was born the 26 day of December 1633 Anno Domini and was married on Whitsuntide 1662 to Margaret Cozine\* (\*the names of the couple are Anglicized here) a Widow the ceremony was performed in the New Dutch Church on Stuyvesants Bowery New York these were the first couple ever married in that Church.”

There are two obvious problems with this statement, both of which, however, can be explained. Since he was baptized in Hoorn on December 18, John Haring could not have been born on December 26. It has to be assumed that the 2 is a mistake for a 1. The passage should read “born the 16 day of December 1633.” Peter Christoph, an expert in seventeenthcentury Dutch script, explains: “A one with a long upstroke and a rounded top looks like a two in which the pen ran out of ink after the downstroke and so lacks the horizontal line. A one is easily mistaken for a 2.”<sup>23</sup> Since small seemingly wrong facts such as these lead skeptics to cast doubt on the authenticity of a record, it is wise to clear up the ambiguity.

The second problem is with the reference to Whitsuntide. Whitsuntide is the period around Pentecost. Whitsunday is the Sabbath day when Pentecost is officially celebrated, fifty days after Easter. According to the Gregorian calendar, which was used in New Netherland, Easter in 1662 was on April 9, making fifty days later May 28. Yet upon consulting Samuel Pepys’ diary for that year, as some will do, May 28 appears to be a Wednesday, when there was no minister at the bowerie, a discrepancy that could arouse another doubt in a skeptical mind as to the missing Bible’s existence or to the Notebook’s authenticity. There is an explanation:



England was still using the Julian calendar in 1662, and May 28 was a Wednesday in England. But in New Netherland, which used the Gregorian calendar, May 28 was a Sunday. In changing from the Julian to the Gregorian calendars, 11 days were skipped, but the names of the days were retained. “Sunday stayed Sunday; it just had a different number.

### **Jan Pietersen Haring’s Children**

During the years from 1664 to 1681, Jan Pietersen Haring and Grietje Cosyns had seven children. All but the eldest are recorded in the baptismal records of the New York Reformed Dutch Church. The baptism of their eldest child, **Pieter**, (**J671**) does not appear in the Church records, but the missing Bible and the Haring Notebook have him born on **August 13, 1664**, a Wednesday by the Gregorian calendar. Five days later the abrupt appearance of a hostile English fleet in the harbor threw everyday life into confusion, and the baptism that under normal conditions would, could, or should have taken place on Sunday, August 17, or Sunday, August 24, went unrecorded. Pieter Haring inherited one of his father’s shares in the Tappan Patent, married **Margrietje Jans Bogert**, the daughter of **Jan Louwe Bogert**, in the New York Reformed Dutch Church, and served for many years as Orange County’s delegate to the New York Assembly.

The baptisms of Jan and Grietje’s six other children in the New York Reformed Dutch Church are: Vrutje, 15 May 1667, Cosyn, 31 [sic] February 1669, Cornelis, 10 April 1672, Brechtje, 17 July 1675, Marytie, 11 October 1679, and Abraham, 13 December 1681. In the 1669 baptism of his son Cosyn, Jan is referred to for the first time in the extant records as Jan Pieterszen Haring.

### **Grietje Cosyn K1342**



**Birth** 2 May 1641 in, Haarlem, Noord-Holland, Netherlands

**Death** 1724 in Orange, Schuyler, New York

**Parents** Cozyn Gerritsen (1608-1686) Vrutje Cosyns (1619-1686)

**Spouse** Jan Pieterse Haring **K1341** (1633-1683)



### **Children**

- John Haring **J671** (1633-)
- Marytie Haring (1679-1723) m. Jacob Tyse Flierboom

**BIO** Geietje’s husband Jan’s link to her father Cosyn Gerritsen van Putten is much more concrete: the two men shared the same trade, and Jan married Cosyn’s daughter, Grietje Cosyns.

Their common occupation suggests that Jan and Cosyn shared similar talents and personal attributes. It was not easy to become a wheelwright. The apprenticeship was long and arduous. It took as many as seven years to learn the trade, and it required skills in mathematics and an intuitive understanding of the principles of mechanics. When he had mastered the basics, the apprentice was tasked to build and paint a wheelbarrow, which could take as long as a year to accomplish. In short, wheelwrighting was an occupation that required patience and tenacity as well as a bent for 10 measuring and fitting, and not all were suited to it.

**Jan Louwe Bogaert /Bogart K1343**



**Birth** 1630 Schoonderwoerd Holland  
**Death** 1708 Kingston, Ulster, New York  
**Parents**  
**Spouse** Cornelia Everts **K1344**  
**Children** Margaret Bogart **J672** (1666-1713)



**BIO Source:**(73)[The history of the Bogart family in Canada, with genealogical record of my parents Lewis Lazier Bogart and Elizabeth Cronk Bogart \(1918\)](#)

The story of the coming of the Bogart family to America and their connection with its early history is most clear and well authenticated. It revolves mainly around one Jan Louwe Bogaert, who may be said to be the founder of the family in America. His home was in Schoonderwoerd, Holland, where he was born probably about 1630. His father was Louens Bogaert, the third son of Cornells Bogaert, who in turn was the son of Tunis Bogaert, all of Schoonderwoerd. Holland. This Tunis, Jan Louens' great - grandfather, was born probably between the years 1550 and 1565; no record of the dates of birth or death of Jan Louwe's ancestors seems to exist in this country, but their names are known, and it will be noted that the spelling of the Christian names, as well as that of the family name itself, underwent changes as time went on.

Some of the descendants have dropped the "e," and others the "a" from the original Dutch Hogaert.

I quote from the "New Harlem Register," by Toler, which is: "A Genealogy of the descendants of the twenty- three original patentees of the town of New Harlem, containing proofs of births, baptisms and marriages from the year 1630."

"Jan Louwe (Lowe) Bogaert, from Schoonderwoerd, wife and two children, seven and four year\* old, left Amsterdam, April 16, 1663, in The *Spotted Cow*, a vessel under command of Captain Jan Bergen (1902 Year Hook, Holland Society, page 24). He first resided at Bedford, Long Island, moved to Harlem, New York, in 1672, was appointed magistrate 1675, re-elected 1676. He and his wife, on November 13th, 1676, were received at New York as a Meitner of the Harlem Church. He and his wife **Cornelia** conveyed on November 25th, 1695, forty acres of laud in Bedford (Brooklyn) to Thomas Lambertse, (as per page 51 of Liter 2 of Conveyances). Jan sold his farm to Captain Johannes Benson in September 9, 1706. The following spring he removed to New York with his wife, uniting with the church there with certificate from Harlem on May 27, 1707." (Riker's "History of Harlem," page 491.)

Considerable interest and import importance attaches to the distinction of being one of the original twenty-three patentees of the Town of Harlem, now part of New York City, because for many years and, in fact, until quite recently, their heirs entertained the hope of regaining possession of that valuable property. The following quotation from Toler's "New Harlem Register" tells of this patent:

"In the year 1666, Charles Second of England issued to his brother, the Duke of York, a Patent or Grant, conveying, with other lands, the Island of Manhattan. Thereupon the Duke of York, through his Deputy, Governor Nicolls, issued, in the month of May, 1606, a Grant, Patent or Charter to the Freeholders and Inhabitant\* of Harlem, incorporating the \* Town of New Harlem' (alias Lancaster), and conveying all lands on said island north and east of a line running from Seventy-fourth Street and East River to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street on the Hudson in the present City of New York.

"On October 11, 1667, a second Nicolls Patent was issued and in 1686 a third Patent or Charter was granted through Governor Thomas Dongan by King James Second of England, ratifying and confirming the first Patent mentioned; the latter Patent named all of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of Harlem as grantees and members of the Corporation, ' The Town of New Harlem.'" (Then follows the names of the original twenty-

*The Snyder Family History, all direct line relatives back to the Colonies*

three patentees) "By purchase of certain Patentee rights seven others became Associates of the Patentees named and owners of and entitled to all corporate privileges, although not named in the Dongan Patent."

The name of Jan Louwe Bogaert is the first mentioned of these seven. Toler's book proceeds to give the genealogy of the families, who trace their connections to these original patentees. Among the many prominent families, whose connection and consequent claim descends from Jan Louwe Bogaert, are the Roosevelts, Van Houtens, De Peysters, Van Wagoners, Van Buskirks and Knickerbockers, of which family Harmen Janse Knickerbocker, born 1648, married Elizabeth Bogaert, eldest daughter of Jan Louwe.

Jan was chosen a Magistrate in 1675, was re-elected in 1676, and on November 30th of this year, with his wife, Cornelia Everts, was received at New York as a member of the Harlem Church. In 1677 Bogaert drew lot No. 6 on Hoorn's Hook, but sold it December 9, 1679, to Joost Van Oblimis. In 1691 he drew lot No. 25, adjoining his farm on the South side, and which in the deed from the town, March 21, 1701, is thus described:

"There is set off for Jan Lou we Bogaert for the right of sixteen Morgen of land and an erf right; a piece of land lying in the bend of Hellgate, beginning from the Southwest corner of the Hop Garden by a Birch tree, till to a White Oak tree, which stands by a small swamp, (Creupelbosje) marked I L B and I D L; thence towards the Kiver, past a rock marked I L B and I D L and so on to the Beech, till to the end of a meadow north of a rocky hill ; as it is at resent fenced in. The initials (I for J) are those of Jan Louwe Bogaert and Jan De Lamater."

"Bogaert, having spent thirty-five years at Harlem, sold his farm to Captain Johannes Benson, September 21, 1706 for 650, and the next spring removed to New York with his wife, uniting with the church there by certificate from Harlem on May 27, 1707."

**JAN LOUWE BOGERT (I) HAD ISSUE :**

2. Peter, born 1656, at Leerdam, Holland, married Fytie (Sophia) Vlierboom, September 29, 1686, had nine children.
3. Gysbert, born at Bedford, L. I. 1663, baptized September 30, 1663, at Brooklyn, N. Y., married Annatie (Laurens) Jansen, of Harlem, had six children.
4. Claes (Nicholas), born at Bedford, L. I., in 1668, married first Belettie Van Schaick, June 28, 1695, had four children. He married second, Margaret (Consilyea) Van Tilburg, February 23, 1707, by whom he had nine children. He lived in New York, was a "baker and bolter," and died January 5, 1727.
5. Johannes, baptized September 15, 1675, died young.
6. Johannes, baptized August 16, 1679, married Claessie Van Schaick, June 16, 1700, but died without issue in 1711.
7. Elizabeth, who married Harmen Janse Knickerbocker before 1688, had eight children.
8. Catherine, who married Elbert Harmense (also known as Lieverse).
9. Margaret, who married Pieter J. Haring, December 4, 1687, had twelve children.
10. Jenneke, who married Jooris (George) Holmes, July 8, 1704, had three children.
11. Cornelia, who married Wouter (Pieterse) Quackenbos, of Albany, N. Y., on October 4, 1696, had five children, and died November 21, 1736.

Source: [22 Revised History Of Harlem \(City Of New York\) Its Origin And Early Annals Home ... By James Riker](#)

### **Cornelia Everts K1344**



**Birth** 1629 at Schoonderwoerd, Holland, Zuid, Netherlands  
**Death** after 1707 in New York City  
**Parents** Evert Jansen Evertse and Grietja Claes  
**Spouse** Jan Louwe Bogart **K1343** (1630- )  
**Children** Margaret Bogart **J672** (1666-1713)



**BIO** Jan Louwe Bogaert; Born about 1630, at Schoonderwoerd, Holland, married Cornelia Everts They came to America from Amsterdam, April 16th, 1663, in the vessel *The Spotted Cow*. Settled in Bedford, Long Island (now Brooklyn); Moved to Harlem, and later to New York.

#### **Jan Louwe Bogaert and Cornelia Everts Children:**

- (a) Peter, Born 1656, at Leerdam, Holland. Married Fytie Vlierboom, 1686
- (b) Gysbbrt Baptized Sept. 30<sup>th</sup> 1603, at Brooklyn, N.Y. Married Annatie Jansen, of Harlem
- (c) Claes (Nicholas). Born 1668, at Bedford; Died Jan. 5th, 1727, New York, where he was a baker
- (d) Johannes Died in infancy
- (e) Johannes Baptized Aug. 16th, 1679. Married Claessie Van Schaick
- (f) Elizabeth. Married Harmen Janse Knickerbocker before 1688
- (g) Catherine Married Elbert Hermense
- (h) Margaret Married Peter Harding, Dec. 4th, 1687**
- (i) Janneke Married Joris (Geo.) Holmes, July 8th, 1704
- (j) Cornelia Married Wanter Quackenbos, Oct. 4th, 1696

### **Gerrit Hendricksen Blauvelt K1345**



**Birth** 9 Apr 1620 in, Deventer, Overijssel, Netherlands  
**Death** 4 Mar 1685 in Harlem, New York  
**Parents** Jans Hendrickse (1600-) Gerritje Gerritse (1580-)  
**Spouse** Marretje Lamberts Moll **K1340, K1346 & K1356** (1625-1679)



#### **Children**

- Margrietje Blauvelt **J670, J678** (1661-1729)
- Hendrick G Blauvelt **J673** (1654-1712)



**BIO:** See **J673** and **K1339** for detail on Blauvelt family BIO

### **Marretje Lamberts Moll K1346**

**Birth** 1625 in Bushwick, Kings, New York, USA  
**Death** 22 Oct 1679 in Tappan, Rockland  
**Spouse** Gerrit H Blauvelt **K 1339, K1345, K1355** (1620-1685)

#### **Children**

- Hendrick G Blauvelt **J673** (1654-1712)
- Margrietje Blauvelt **J670, J678** (1661-1729) *Has two children in our line*

**BIO:** See **J674** and **K1340** for detail

## **Joseph Waldron K1347**



**Birth** 19 May 1620 in Holland, Reusel-de Mierden, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands  
**Death** 30 Dec 1663 in Amsterdam, Montgomery, New York  
**Parents** Resolved Waldron (1) **L2693** (1594-1670) Maria Goverts **L2694** (1585-1690)  
**Siblings** Resolved Waldron (2) **K1363** (1610-1690)  
**Spouse** Annetje Daniels **K1348** (1623-1688)  
**Children** Marretje Waldron **J674** (1652-1691)



**BIO** [Source\(9\): Revised history of Harlem \(City of New York\): its origin and early annals ...](#)  
By James Riker

**Joseph** and Resolved Waldron, (sons of Resolved Waldron, of Amsterdam), were book printers. The family was English; the name, of repute in England from the time of the Conqueror, had spread through nearly all its southern tier of counties. But born and raised at Amsterdam, these brothers had acquired all the characteristics of Hollanders, having also married Dutch wives, the sisters Aeltie and Rebecca Hendricks, whose father, Hendrick Koch, was a respectable Amsterdam burgher. It is stated on pretty good authority that Resolved had made the voyage to Brazil, but of this we will not speak further here. Having the misfortune to lose his wife, he married again, on May 10th, 1654, a lady of thirty years, living near the West India House, Tanneke Nagel, daughter of **Barent Nagel I341**, deceased, of Groningen. Resolved was living at this time in the Teerketelssteeg, a short street just north of the Dam; but the same year sailed with his family for America. His brother, Joseph Waldron, had preceded him to this country by two years, according to his son's reckoning. He also was accompanied by a second wife, **Annetje Daniels**, but twenty-five when he married her, at Amsterdam, April 4, 1649, she and Resolved's wife being of the same age.

The brothers Resolved and Joseph Waldron immigrated to New Amsterdam with their wives and children, **Joseph K1347** in 1652 and **Resolved K1363** two years later in 1654. They bought a house together on Broadway near Wall Street, and joined the fellowship of the Dutch Reformed Church of New Amsterdam.

Five years before embarking for the Dutch colony in America, Joseph Waldron "living near the hoeck of Passenger Street in Amsterdam", appeared before the orphans court on 12 May 1649, "on the eve of his second marriage", and made arrangements (bonds) for the maintenance of two children by his marriage to first wife Aeltie Hendricks, "as they had no property". It is also suggested that one of these two children may have been left behind in Amsterdam when Joseph & family emigrated, to be raised by its grandmother, Maria Goverts. This speculation is based on the facts that no records for the child had been found here, and that Joseph Waldron ordered part of his salary to be paid to his mother, **Maria Goverts**; the last recorded of these payments was for 48 florins, 2 months salary, made on 30 Aug 1661.

In New Amsterdam, Joseph was butler to the garrison and in charge of the magazine. He died in 1663, requesting a notary to draw up his will shortly before he died. He said that there would be nothing left (presumably after debts were paid), but if there should be, it should go to his wife who wished to return to the Fatherland. (See **Resolved Waldron (K1363)**, who died similarly, having invested so heavily in land, that debt was expected initially to obliterate his estate.) Joseph's will also represents that there were "six minor children, two of whom are by a former marriage". The widow, **Annetie Daniels**, appointed Resolved Waldron, "her husband's brother" and Hendrick Jansen vander Vin "who is her oldest and most intimate friend", as guardians of her surviving children. Whether or not she revisited Holland, she remarried in New Amsterdam in 1668 to Harman Smeeman, and again in 1682 to Coenraet Ten Eyck.

On 23 Jan. 1661, son John, not quite 8 years old, died accidentally in his step-father's mill.

[This biography extracted from "The Selover-Slover Family" by Mabel Jacques Hadler, and from "Harlem \(City of New York\), Its Origin and Early Annals", by James Riker, NY 1881, digitized by Google; see web address below for additional notes, and for descendants.\)](#)





**Annetje Daniels K1348**

**Birth** 15 Jan 1623 in Noord, Sint Anthonis, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands

**Death** 10 May 1688 in Harlem, NY, New York

**Parents** Daniel Adriansz Lernout (1592-1624) Maritje Goverts (1593-1661)

**Spouse** Joseph Waldron **K1347** (1620-1663)

**Children** Marretje Waldron **J674** (1652-1691)

**Bio** Annetje Daniels was likely born in Amsterdam. The Dutch naming tradition would indicate that her father's given name was Daniel. In Amsterdam, about May of 1649, Annetje met and married Joseph Waldron, who had two children from a previous marriage. His young Sarah was 3 years old, the other child probably younger, and its mother having likely died in childbirth. It is unclear whether the young children lived with the newlyweds Joseph and Annetje, or with their father's mother, Maria Goverts. Joseph gave bonds for the children's maintenance before he remarried, and after immigration sent part of his salary back to his mother, until 1661.

Joseph and Annetje had a house near the hoek of Passenger Street in Amsterdam. Two children were born to them there: Daniel in 1650 and Mary in 1652. Two years later the brothers **Joseph** and **Resolved Waldron (II)** arranged for passage to the Dutch colony in America, along with their families. On their arrival in New Amsterdam the two families bought a house together on Broadway near Wall Street. (Here at Wall Street, a wall had been built by earlier colonists, to protect themselves in the Indian wars.) The two families joined the Dutch Reformed Church of New Amsterdam. Joseph and Annetje had three more children: Anna born in 1657, Deborah (who died in infancy, date unknown), and John born in 1661. Joseph was employed as butler to the garrison and in charge of the magazine of the company until his death in 1663. His youngest child was apparently 2 years old.

Annetje had requested funds to return to Holland, whether to stay or for a visit, but it is unclear whether surplus funds remained from Joseph's estate. In any case she remarried in New Amsterdam, in 1668 to Harman Smeeman, a mill owner. Young John was seven years old when his mother remarried; the next year he died accidentally in his step-father's mill. Annetje and Harman Smeeman were married less than 14 years. She remarried a third time in 1682 to Coenraet Ten Eyck. By 1668 she was again a widow. On 10 May 1668 Annetje transferred ownership of some city property to her son Daniel. Afterward, she was paid by the government "for tending sick soldiers."

Thirty-eight years of the life of Annetje Daniels are accounted for, between her first marriage and third widowhood.

Source:(9) The above biography extracted from "Harlem (City of New York), Its Origin and Early Annals", by James Riker,

**K1349 - K1352 did not come to America**

**Adriaen Lambertsen Smidt K1353**



**Birth** 1625 in Genderland, Netherlands  
**Death** 1702 in, Orange, New York  
**Spouse** Dirckje Cornelis **K1338** (1630-1681)  
**Children** Lammert A Smidt **J669** (1655-1750)

**Bio:** See **K1337** for detail



**Dirckje Cornelis K1354**



**Birth** 1630 in Haeften, Netherlands  
**Death** 22 May 1681 in Manhattan, Kings, New York  
**Spouse** Adriaen L Smeets **K1340** (1625-1702)  
**Children** Lammert Ariaensen Smidt **J669**(1655-1750)

**Bio:** See **K1338** for detail



**Gerrit Hendricksen Blauvelt K1355**



**Birth** 9 Apr 1620 in, Deventer, Overijssel, Netherlands  
**Death** 4 Mar 1685 in Harlem, New York  
**Parents** Jans Hendrickse (1600-) Gerritje Gerritse (1580-)  
**Spouse** Marretje Lamberts Moll **K1340, K1346, K1356** (1625-1679)

**Children**

- Hendrick G Blauvelt **J673** (1654-1712)
- Margrietje Blauvelt **J670, J678** (1661-1729) *Has two children in our line*

**BIO:** See **J673** and **K1339** for detail



**Marretje Lamberts Moll K1356**

**Birth** 1625 in Bushwick, Kings, New York, USA  
**Death** 22 Oct 1679 in Tappan, Rockland  
**Spouse** Gerrit H Blauvelt **K1339, K1345, K1355** (1620-1685)

**Children**

- Hendrick G Blauvelt **J673** (1654-1712)
- Margrietje Blauvelt **J670, J678** (1661-1729) *Has two children in our line*

**BIO:** See **J674** and **K1340** for detail

**Roelof Cornelius Van Houten K1357**



**Birth** 25 Jun 1628 in Houte, Utrecht, Gelderland, Netherlands

**Death** 16 Jun 1672 in Bergen, Hudson, New Jersey

**Parents** Cornelis Meertensz Van Houten (1586-1628)

Adriana Van Bruechysen (1590-1636)

**Spouse** Grietje C Van Ness **K1358** (1624-1689)

**Children** Theunis R Van Houten **J679** (1657-1737)



**BIO: Source(50):**

Roelof Cornilsen, the common ancestor of the Van Houten family of this region, was a soldier in the Dutch army at New Amsterdam in 1648. He m. Geertje Van Ness. His son took the name of Van Houten, perhaps because his ancestors came from the pleasant village of Houten, in Utrecht, Holland. Richard, or Dirck, Van Houten was the father of Judge Garrabrant Van Houten, and from his will, dated Aug. 13, 1810, or Mar. 22, 1811, it appears that his son Garrabrant was already in occupancy of the old stone house so long a land-mark on Water St., Paterson, and which was built by his grandfather, Garrabrant, as early as 1769.

**Source(51):** [www.surnameguide.com](http://www.surnameguide.com) - Your Guide To Surname Books

**Roelof Cornelissen**, progenitor of the **Van Houten** family, is first found in 1638, when he is mentioned among the immigrants of that year to Rensselaerswyck, but he later settled in Amersfoort, L. I. In 1648 he as a soldier, for wounding the corporal, was obliged to ride the wooden horse, two hours a day for three days, with a ten-pound weight fastened to each foot, and pay the surgeon's bill besides forfeiting six months wages.

In 1657, the Schepens of Amersfoort in reporting an assessment of two hundred and sixty-seven florins, named Roelof Cornelissen and his wife, **Gerritje Van Nes**, the daughter of Cornelis Van Nes, who obtained a patent May 23, 1659, for twenty-five morgens of land near New Amersfoort.

Their children in later years assumed the name of Van Houten, which indicates that Roelof came from Houten, a small village in the southeastern part of the province of Utrecht in Holland.

Issue: Helmigh, Cornelis, Theunis, Geesje.

2. **Theunis Van Houten, J679** son of **Roelof and Gerritje (Van Nes) Van Houten**, married in Bergen, N. J., December 23, 1677, **Tryntje Kuyper** (Treintje) **J680** from Minden, Holland. He removed to Rockland, then Orange County, N. Y., but prior to that on June 8, 1689, as one of the Committee of Safety, signed the Commission of Jacob Leisler as "Captain of the Fort" at New York, and on August 16, 1689, signed as Commander-in-Chief.

He was commissioned justice for Orange County by Leisler, December 14, 1689, and in 1704 was appointed justice at Tappan. In the census of 1702, taken by himself as justice of the Peace, he, with wife Tryntje, have in their family one male, six females and one negro woman with her child.

The baptisms of the first six of his children were recorded in Bergen, N. J., but on October 24, 1694, he and his wife became members of the Dutch Church in Tappan, N. Y., and the remainder of their children were baptized there.

**Issue:** Gerritje, Roelof, Annetje, Klaes, Jannetje, Vrouwtje, Kornelia, Johannis, Vrouwtje, Elizabeth, Pietertje, Grietje, Grietje.

### **Grietje C Van Ness K1358**

**Birth** 1626 in Brooklyn, Kings, New York, USA

**Death** 10 Sep 1689 in Long Island City, Queens, New York

**Parents** Cornelius Hendrick VanNess **L2715** (1600-1681) Maycke Hendrieux Van DerBurchgraeff **L2716** (1602-1664)

**Spouse** Roelof C Van Houten **K1357** (1628-1672)

**Children** Theunis R Van Houten **J679** (1657-1737)

**BIO** Gerritje Van Ness was the daughter of Cornelius Hendrick Van Ness and Maycke Hendrieux Van Der Burchgraeff. Gerritje Van Ness was born circa 1626 at Netherlands. She married Roelof Cornelissen Van Houten, son of Cornelis Van Houten and Adriana Van Bruechysen, in 1643 in the colonies. She died on 10-Sep-1689. She was also known as Gerritie Cornelis Van Ness.

#### **Children of Gerritje Van Ness and Roelof Cornelissen Van Houten:**

- Gessie Roelofs Van Houten+ d. after 27-Dec-1696
- Helmigh Van Houten+ b. 25-Jun-1646, d. 7-Oct-1729
- Cornelis Roelofse Van Houten+ b. 10-Sep-1651, d. circa 1700
- **Theunis Roelofse Van Houten+ b. circa 1657, d. 27-Jul-1737**
- prob Maglittelje Van Houten b. circa 1659
- Henry Van Houten b. before 6-Feb-1660/61
- Catherine Van Houten b. 8-Oct-1662

### **Claes Jansen Kuyper K1359**



**Birth** 1619 in Purmerent, Netherlands

**Death** 30 Nov 1688 in Ahasymus Weehawken, Bergen, New Jersey

**Parents**

**Spouse** Annatje C Vanvoorst **K1360** (1635-1725)

**Children** Tryntje Claesse Kuyper **J680** (1657-1734)

**BIO** Claes Jansen was from Purmerent, a town about twelve miles from Amsterdam, Holland, and he was sometimes styled Claes Jansen Van Purmerent. In 1638 he leased one morgen of land on Paulus Hook for a tobacco plantation and was residing there in 1643. He was at times also known as Jan Pottagie, meaning in English "Soup Johnny." He married first, Pietertje, daughter of Cornelis Lambertsen Cool and his wife, Altien Brackhoengie, of Gowanus, L. I., and through her he inherited certain lands in that place, and by her he had three children.

She died before November 11, 1656, for on that date he married in the Dutch church of New Amsterdam, **Annetje** or Anneke, daughter of **Cornelis Van Vorst**.

He then went to "Ahasymus," N. J., and in 1664 took the oath of allegiance to the English government and on August 31, 1674, was elected Schepen in the Bergen Court, and in the General Assembly of New Jersey, in 1682, was appointed Surveyor of Highways for Bergen County. Long before his death he was known as "Kuyper," probably from his vocation as a cooper, and this name his children retained. He died in Bergen, N. J., intestate, November 30, 1688, and his real estate became the property of his son Cornelis. His widow died July 12, 1725.

#### **Issue**

1. by first wife: Maryken, Arent, Lucas;
2. by second wife, recorded in Bergen, N. J.: Elizabeth, Hendrick, Geertje, Jacob, Hillegontje; recorded in New York: **Tryntje**, Cornelis, Vrouwtie, Lysbeth, Jan, Pietertje, Dirck, Hendrick, Geertie, Jacob, Hillegond.

**Annatje Cornelisse Vanvoorst K1360**

**Birth** 1635 in Jersey City, Hudson, New Jersey

**Death** 12 Jul 1725 in Jersey City, Hudson, New Jersey

**Parents** Cornelius VanVorst **L2719** (1608-1638)

Vrouwtje Ides **L2720** (1610-1641)

**Sibbling** Ide Van Vorst **K1323** (1652 - 1683)

**Spouse** Claes Jansen Kuyper **K1359** (1619-1688)

**Children** Tryntje Claesse Kuyper **J680** (1657-1734)

**K1361, K1362 did not come to America**

**Resolved Waldron (2) K1363**



**Birth** 10 May 1610 in, Amsterdam, Noord-Holland, Netherlands

**Death** 17 May 1690 in Horns Hook, Harlem, New York

**Parents** Resolved Waldron Sr. (1) **L2725** (1594-1670)

Maria Goverts **K2726** (1585-1690)

**Siblings** Joseph Waldron **K1347** (1620-1663)

**Spouse** Rebecca Hendricks Koch **K1364** (1623-1653)

**Children** Rebecca Waldron **J682** (1649-1719)



**BIO** Resolved Waldron, the most noted, as he was one of the most intelligent, of the Harlem settlers, needed not the titular dignity of baron, which some of poetic humor claim for him; yet might he have well graced the title. As we have seen, he had been in the printing business at Amsterdam, and immigrated with his family to New Netherland late in 1654. Received with his br. Joseph, and their wives, to the fellowship of the church at New Amsterdam, the first care was to secure a home, and on April 3 ensuing the brothers bought a house and lot on Broadway, near Wall Street. Both entered the public service, Resolved being made "overseer of the workmen."\* On April 17, 1657, he applied for the burgher right, and under May 3 occurs this entry: "Resolved Waldron being admitted a burgher, hath on this date taken the oath of fidelity. His salary was increased soon after. Found to be efficient, the Director and Council, on May 25, 1658, appointed him deputy to the schout-fiscael, or attorney-general, do Sille; the Burgomasters being ordered, Oct. 28, to recognize him as deputy sheriff. Very exact in carrying out his orders and in enforcing the laws, he was charged by the Quakers, some of whom he arrested, with being "hard-hearted." He visited, upon public errands, every part of the province, and even the neighboring colonies; and in 1659 was sent with Augustine Heermans to Maryland, to vindicate the Dutch title on the Delaware.

The next year the directors in Holland would have made Waldron sheriff of the Dutch towns on Long Island, but Stuyvesant wrote them, June 25, 1660: "Respecting the person, Resolved Waldron, we may be permitted to remark, that when appointed as a deputy to the fiscael, and as schout-by- nacht in this city, he conducted himself with so much fidelity and vigilance that he gave to us and the magistrates great satisfaction, so that his services, both as respects the Company and the fiscael, can hardly be dispensed with, besides that he would not be so well fitted for the shrievalty of the said villages, as he cannot well wield his pen ; wherefore, till your further orders on this point, we shall ask his continuance in that office." Stuyvesant was allowed to retain his favorite officer while his own rule lasted.

On the accession of the English, Waldron took the oath of allegiance (Oct., 1664), but retired to private life at H. with the disappointments of one whose interests, as well as sympathies, all lay with the former government. It was still a pleasure to correspond with kindred in Holland. Mortien Govert, of Amsterdam, writing to Resolved, April 12, 1666, says, "Brother: Tall Anna has gone over with the supercargo who lived in Nicholas Carman's house." Waldron had secured some property at H. (see pg. 286, 294, 297), and was



soon called to public office, from which he seldom had a respite for the rest of his life. He was one of the five patentees named in Nicolls' patent, and also served in the eldership. Resolve died in 1690; 'his inventory taken that year, May 17, embracing lands, slaves, farm-stock, etc. The following items stand first: " Three lots of land lying upon Van Keulen's Hook, with one lot of land lying upon Jochem Pieters, and a house with its lot (*erf*), comprising buildings and plantation, as it is situate and lying at this village; as also a piece of meadow lying in the Round Meadow."\*

Resolved Waldron's children by his first wife, Rebecca Hendricks, all born at Amsterdam, were:

1. William, b. 1647;
2. **Rebecca**, b. 1049, who m. **John Nagel** and John Dyckman; and
3. Aeltie, b. 1651, who m. Capt. Johannes Yermilye

By his second wife, Tanneke Nagel, he had:

4. Barent, b. 1655;
5. Ruth, b. 1657, who m. John Pelamater and Hendrick Bogert;
6. Cornelia, b. 1659, who m. Peter van Oblienis;
7. Johannes, b. 1665, and
8. Samuel, b. 1670 ; three b. in New Amsterdam, the others at H.\*

### **Rebecca Hendricks Koch K1364**



**Birth** 5 Nov 1623 in, Amsterdam, Noord-Holland, Netherlands  
**Death** 1653 in, Amsterdam, Noord-Holland, Netherlands  
**Parents** Hendrick Koch (1590-1667) Claesje Lamberts (1598-1637)  
**Spouse** Resolved Waldron (2) **K1363** (1610-1690)  
**Children** Rebecca Waldron **J682** (1649-1719)

BIO When Rebecca's husband Resolved Waldron died, he owed so much that the heirs agreed to let his son Samuel take all the property, real and personal, on condition that he assume the debts and the support of the widow. This was subscribed to May 10, 1690, and pursuant to which, on the 17th, the town clerk, Bertholf, took a list of the lands and effects, in presence of the constable, etc., and on June 5 the magistrates appointed Adolph Meyer and Daniel Tourneur to appraise the same. But on the 14th the heirs executed a paper assigning " two thirds of the estate of our deceased father, aforesaid, to his creditors, for the payment of his debts, and the widow agreeably to law shall retain\* one third." On July 16 ensuing, the widow, for 1200 gl., conveyed to Arent Harmens, "a lot of land on Jochem Pieters, being No. 12, on the survey." On the 25th ensuing, a public sale of part of the farm-stock, etc., took place; and the next day the widow sold to John Hendricks van Brevoort, for 600 gl., "a half lot lying upon Van Keulen's Hook, being No. 9, the other half belonging to Adolph Meyer." On Nov. 25, 1690, the wid. and heirs sold to Samuel Waldron, for 3800 gl., "the farm of his deceased father, Resolved Waldron, consisting of two lots and a half of land, lying upon Van Keulen's Hook, with the meadows, buildings, and planting ;" on the same date released to John Dyckman, for 400 gl., "a certain piece of meadow lying in the Round Meadow, at Spuyten Duyvel, next to the meadow of Coenraet and Meyndert;" and also ratified the sale of Nos. 3 and 4, New Lots, which Resolved Waldron had deeded to Samuel, Feb. 20, 1680, and he to his br. Johannes, May 21, 1689.

Resolved Waldron's children by his first wife, Rebecca Hendricks, all born at Amsterdam, were:

1. William, b. 1647;
2. **Rebecca J682**, b. 1049, who m. **John Nagel J681** and John Dyckman; and
3. Aeltie, b. 1651, who m. Capt. Johannes Yermilye

**Kier Wolters K1365**



**Birth** 1 Nov 1648 in Europe  
**Death** 4 Jun 1724 in Hackensack, Bergen, New Jersey  
**Spouse** (1) Elizabeth Bellier **K1366** (1616-1668)  
**Children**  
**Spouse** (2) Jannetye Jans **K1366** (1634-1668)  
**Children** Hendrick Kiersen **J683** (1648- )



**BIO Source(27):** Kier Wolters, the ancestor of the Kiersen and Kiers family, arrived here in **1657\***, as before noticed, from the Dutch county of Drenthe; coming via Amsterdam, to New Amstel on the Delaware, where he was reputed to be one of their ablest and best farmers

*\*The history of Harlem places Kier's arrival in 1657; the source 68, Ship Passenger list has Kier and family coming in 1661*

Two years later, flattering offers being made him, he came to New Amsterdam, and had the charge of Governor Stuyvesant's bouwery. He took De Meyer's farm at Harlem, in the fall of 1667, I believe, at 500 guilders rent per annum, and half the increase of the stock; and worked it for two seasons. Losing his wife, Jannetie Jans, he married, early in 1668, Lysbet, daughter of David Ackerman, removing the next year to Fordham, and there died, in 1670, as above stated.

While at Harlem he was twice chosen an overseer. His children, so far as known, were Walter, **Hendrick J683**, Jan and Grietie, all born in Drenthe; Jannetie, born in New York, and Tjerck, of whom we only know that he joined the church at New York in 1674. Jannetie married, in 1672, Claes Jansen Van Herningen, and Grietie married, in 1680, Willem Peersen, of New York. **Hendrick Kiersen J683** was born in 1648, at Giest, in Drenthe, and, in 1673, married **Metje Michiels J684**, daughter of **Michiel Bastiaensen K1367**. He finally settled in Fordham; his children being Kier, born 1674; Michiel, born 1676; Jannetie, born 1680; Sarah, born 1682; Peter, born 1684; Maria, born 1687; Rachel, born 1603; Hendrick born 1696. Descendants have been called Kiers and, we believe. Reese. Jan Kiersen, who remained at Harlem, will be named in treating of the Patentees.

**Source(68): Ship Passenger Lists: Pennsylvania and Delaware, 1641-1825 By Carl Boyer**

The following document appears between the numbers 87 and 89, but through some omission is not numbered No. 88 as it should be:

"Lyste van Passagiers die voor de Stadt Amsterdam derwaerts gaen, naer de Colonie N. Amstel in de Suydt Revier.

Actum int Texel, opt Schip "de Purmerender Kerck,"  
den 17 November, 1661. § G. V. Sweringen."

Translation:—

"List of Passengers who go there for the City of Amsterdam; to the Colony of N. Amstel, on the South River.

4. Sr. Gerrit van Schweringe, Schout, with his wife, man-servant and maid.
2. Claes Verbrack, with his wife.
4. 3. Jacob de Commer, with his wife and two children.
  1. Neeltgen Willems.
  1. Gerrit Otte, of Accoy.
8. 7. **Kier Wolters**, from Drenthe, wife his wife and 6 children.
  1. Gerrit Jansen van Beck.
  1. Roelof Barentszen.
  1. Ryck Gurtsen van As.
  1. Jan Gerritsz.
  2. Cornelis Aertsen and man-servant.\*
  1. Jan Evertsen van Gysel.
6. 4-1/2. Gerrit Sandersen, with his wife and 4 children.\*
  1. Pieter Arise Thysvelt.
  2. Joris Florissen and man-servant.\*
  3. Jan Ramaere, wife and daughter.\*
  1. Jan Hellegers.
  1. Herman Otte, of Accoy.
  1. Gerrit de Groott.\*

*The Snyder Family History, all direct line relatives back to the Colonies*

1. Laurens de Geus.\*

1. Willem Cornelisse Byckevryer.

42-1/2

45 [in fact, 46] souls.

To the knowledge of me, the undersigned, these above listed persons have been examined, and they are as accounted for above, existing altogether of forty two heads and a half, halves and wholes all counted together; nursing children free.†

Done in the Texel Roadstead, on the Ship

The Purmerland Church,

the 17th of November, 1661.§

(w.s. :) G. V. Sweringen."

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\* The names thus marked in the passenger-list also occur in the preliminary list given above. The preliminary list in many instances supplements this passenger-list, by giving the various places of origin of the passengers.

Jan Ramaere is called Jan Roemers in the preliminary list.

There might have been a relationship between Gerrit Otte and Herman Otte, both names occurring in the passenger-list, and both persons from Accoy.

† The number of passengers was taken by "heads," who had to pay full passage, "half-heads," for whom half-fare had to be paid (these were presumably children under the age of five) and infants, who had free passage.

Forty-two and a half heads would make forty-three persons. One infant of Kier Wolters, and one of Gerrit Sandersen were exempt, but they have been accounted for in the margin, this making Kier Wolter's family amount to 8 instead of 7, and Gerrit Sandersen's family to 6 instead of 5 (4-1/2), and making a total of forty-five souls, as given in the margin.

The scribe, however, has omitted in the margin an infant of Mr. Jacob de Commer, the surgeon of the expedition, whose family although consisting of himself, his wife and two children, is counted for only three.

Correcting this error we would reach a total of 46 passengers sailing on 24 November, 1661, on "de Purmerlander Kerck," from Texel Roadsteads for Newer Amstel, Delaware.

§ As a matter of record it must be stated here that the ship remained in Texel Roadsteads for a whole week, not sailing until the 24th of November, 1661, evidently waiting for further cargoes and supplies.

An inventory of the medical outfit and surgical instruments taken by Dr. Jacob de Kommer to the colony, on this ship, would be of interest to students of medical history in America.

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**Jannetye Jans K1366**

**Birth** 20 Sep 1634 in, Netherlands

**Death** 1668 in New York

**Parents** Jan Jans (1600-1723)

**Spouse** Kier Wolters **K1365** (1648-1724)

**Children** Hendrick Kiersen **J683** (1648- )

**BIO:** Jannetje or Jannetye; married Kier Wolters in the Netherlands and came with him to America on the ship *Purmerland Church* which sailed from Amsterdam 17 November 1661. Left Texel 27 November 1661, arrived South River (New Amstel) 3 February 1662, arrived at New Amsterdam 29 March 1662. Destination: South River, New Amstel - Captain Dirck Jacobsz de Vries. Jannetje dies in the New World leaving her children; Walter, **Hendrick J683**, Jan and Grietie, all born in Drenthe, Netherlands; Jannetie and Tjerck born in New York, and her husband; who remarried

**Michiel Bastiaensen K1367**



**Birth** 1620 in Leerdan, South, , Netherlands

**Death** 1676 in Fordham, Bronx, New York

**Parents** Bastiaen /Sebastian VanKortryk (1586-1650)

**Spouse** Unknown Spouse

**Children** Metye Michielsens **J684** (1655- )

**BIO Source(52): The Courtright (Kortright) family : descendants of Bastian Van Kortryk, a native of Belgium who emigrated to Holland about 1615 (1922)**

Michiel Bastiaensen, who came in 1663 in the ship Bonte-koe (Brindle or Spotted Cow),, with his wife and children, the first four born in the town of Schoonrewoerd, in Gelderland, Holland, lived several years at Harlem, but on May 1st, 1669, leased a farm from John Archer, at Fordham, for five years, and on Jan. 1st, 1675, with his son-in-law, **Hendrick Kiensen**, hired from the widow Tourneur her farm upon Jochim Pieters and Van Keulens Hook, with house, barn, orchard, meadows, stock and tools, for three years from May 1st, ensuing.

On Oct. 26th, 1677, they leased 74 acres of land at Spuyten Duyvel from Jan Dyckman and Jan Nagel, for a term of twelve years, agreeing to pay each a hen for the first seven years, 150 guilders for the next three years, and for the last two years, 200 guilders.

This was the first successful effort to make improvements in that section of Manhattan Island, on which there was not another white man's hearthstone north of Harlem village.

In October 1673, he was elected a magistrate at Fordham, and was on the roll of the Night Watch at Harlem, as well as being identified with the Dutch church there.

His children were Reyer, born 1653 ; (**J684**) **Metje**, 1655, married May 16, 1673, **Hendrick Kiensen(J683)**; Annetie, 1658, married John Odell (ancestor of the Fordham Odells) ; Bastiaen, 1662; and Aefie, 1665, born in New York, who married Jacques Tourneur.

Bastiaen Van Kortryk, a native of the city of Kortryk, West Flanders, Belgium, immigrated to Holland about 1615, settling in the town of Leerdam, as has been shown. He had sons Jan and Michiel.

**FIRST GENERATION IN AMERICA.**

Jan Bastiaensen (Van Kortryk), born 1618, at Leerdam, Holland, went to the town of Beest, not far from Leerdam, where he married and where his children were born, these being Cornelis, Hendrick, Laurens and Belitie. With his brother Michiel and their families, he sailed for New Amsterdam, embarking in the **Spotted Cow** April 16th, 1663, and had a Bouwery on Staten Island, but probably spent a part of his time at Harlem.

**Michiel Bastiaensen** (Van Kortryk), born 1620, at Leerdam, also married and removed to the village of Schoonrewoert, not far from Leerdam, where his children, Reyer, Metje, Annetie and Bastiaen were born, his fifth child, Aefie, born in Harlem.

They all came in the **Spotted Cow** in 1663, with Jan and his family, and soon came to Harlem, later making their home at Ford ham.

**SECOND GENERATION**

**Children** Metye Michielsens **J684** (1655-)

**Source(27):** Michiel Bastiaensen, of whose history up to his immigration, in 1663, we have before spoken, had, so far as known, five children, viz:

*The Snyder Family History, all direct line relatives back to the Colonies*

1. Reyer Michiels, eldest son of Michiel Bastiaensen, was b. at Schoonrewoerd, Holland, in 1653, Reyer Michiels, named in some curious proceedings under 1674, married, in 1686, Jacomina, daughter of Jan Tibout, and settled in the town of Fordham. He took part in building the church there, in 1686, and a stone bearing his initials may now be seen in the carriage house wall of Mr. Moses De Voe, who took it from the foundation of the old church, which stood upon Mr. De Voe's farm. Reyer died in 1733, aged 80 years, having had eight children, to wit: Michiel, Reyer, Hendrick, Teums, Hannah, who married Leonard Vincent; Mary, who married Benjamin Haviland; Sarah, who married Joseph Haviland, and Jane, who married Benjamin Corsa.
2. **Metje Michiels**, b. in Holland, 1655, m. May 16, 1673, **Hendrick Kiensen**, son of **Kier Wolters**, and lived at Fordham.

The sons of his son Michiel (being Reyer and Michael) ruined the name of Michaels, but other of Reyer's **sons took the patronymic Reyers**; Hence have descended the two families of Westchester County, and other sections of this State, named Ryer, and Michael, or as also written, McKeel or Mekeel. The name Reyer is said to come from ridder a knight.

Bastiaen Michiels, always so styled in the town books, though in the church records **usually called Bastiaen Kortright**, remained in Harlem, where he married, in 1689 Jolante, daughter of La Montagne, deceased.

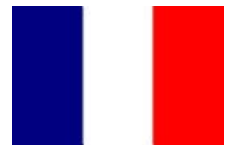
3. Annetie Michiels, b. in Holland, in 1658, m. John Odell, who was the ancestor of the Fordham Odells.
4. Bastiaen Michiels, born 1662, always so styled in the town books though in the church records usually called Bastiaen Kortright; he came to America with his parents in 1663, and lived at Harlem, afterward at Fordham.
5. Aefie, born 1665, in New York, who married Jacques Tourneur;

**K1368 Unknown**

**Nicholas D Ailly K1369**



**Birth** 1635 in Artois, Pas-de-Calais, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France  
**Death** 1700 in Hackensack, Bergen, New Jersey  
**Parents** Jean D Allee (1594-1670) D Ailly (1599-)  
**Spouse** Madame Tybout **K1370** (1633-1700)  
**Children** Jan Aliee **J685** (1665-1718)



**BIO** In 1682 Nicholas d'Allee, a forty-two year old Huguenot from Dunois, France, set sail from Holland on the good ship *Faith*, bound for America. With him were his wife and two children, **John/Jan** and Rachel, along with other **Huguenots** (the nickname given to French Protestants who followed the teachings of John Calvin) and their Dutch counterparts, members of the Dutch Reformed Church. After landing in New York, he settled in the Dutch community of Hackensack, New Jersey. Nicholas died there in 1700.



The reading of records is greatly complicated by the fact that these people were French living with Dutch and German people in a country which spoke English. So, one finds the family name recorded as *Daille*,



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*Dalje, Ailly, Allje, Alje, Alley, Allie, Allyee, Alyie, Alyea, and Allee*, the last two being the most common, at least since 1700.

Nicholas' son, John, was born in 1665 in Artois, France. In 1688, following the family's immigration to America, **Jan/John Aliee J685** married **Susanna LaRoe Helling J686**, a widow, and he changed his name from John d'Allee to John or Jan Allee. John and Susanna had ten children, and they lived in several of the Dutch settlements in Essex and Bergen Counties, New Jersey.

In 1706 John purchased six hundred acres called *Woodstock Bower* on Dutch Neck in Kent County. Following Susanna's death, he married another widow, Maritie de Grave Terhuyne in 1709, and in 1710 he and his family moved to Kent County, Delaware. After moving to Delaware, John added to his land holdings. In 1711 he purchased a plantation known as *Islington*, adjacent to *Woodstock Bower* and located between Dawson's and Irons' Branches of Duck Creek. Later John bought *Pasture Point* and a tract at Beaver Dam Point. John's holdings were mostly tobacco plantations, although he also planted large apple and peach orchards.

John died in 1718, and his estate was divided among his children. His son, Abraham who was born in 1696 in Hackensack, inherited *Islington Plantation* on Dutch Neck, six hundred sixty acres of upland fields, woodlands, and brackish tidal marsh. It was on this land that Abraham built the Allee House in 1753.

### **Madame Tybout K1370**



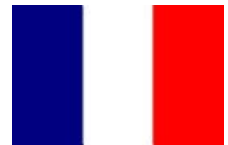
**Birth** 1633 in Artois, Pas-de-Calais, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France

**Death** 1700 in Hackensack, Bergen, New Jersey

**Parents**

**Spouse** Nicholas D Ailly **K1369** (1635-1700)

**Children** Jan Aliee **J685** (1665-1718)



**BIO:** Also known as Madame Tybout/ Tiebout/ Tibeau/ Tebow/ Debow; she married Nicholas D'Ailly and together in 1682 Nicholas and Madame Tybout set sail from Holland on the good ship *Faith*, bound for America.

Madame Tybout, she too was a Huguenot as her husband was.

"Huguenots were European Protestants of any denomination. In Holland they followed Peter Waldo and were known variously as Waldenareans or Waldroons. Generally, they followed the teaching of John Calvin, and many later became Lutherans, Presbyterians, Anglicans, Episcopalians, Quakers, Congregationalists, or Baptists. For 200 years they were branded as heretics and persecuted and killed by order of the Catholic Church; In France, King Henry IV issued the famous Edict of Nantes in 1595, which forbade their worship but permitted them freedom of conscience. When the edict was revoked in 1685, large-scale massacres took place, and the Huguenots began fleeing France to other European countries, especially Holland and eventually the United States.

Not much is known about the mysterious Madame Tybout/ Tiebout/ Tibeau/ Tebow/ Debow. However, the name reappears in later generations in the New York - New Jersey area.

**K1371 - K1372 did not come to America**

### **Steven Coerte VanVoorhees K1373**



**Birth** 1600 in Hees, De Wolden, Drenthe, Netherlands

**Death** 16 Feb 1684 in Flatlands, Kings, New York,

**Parents & Siblings** Coert Albertse VanVoorhees (1537-1599) and Mergin Hendrikje (1541-1571)

**Spouse** Willempie R Seubering **K1374** (1619-1690)

**Children** Albert S VanVoorhees **J687** (1654-1719)



**BIO:** **Source:** [Voorhees Website](#) - Steven Coerte, his wife, and 8 children emigrated from his farm located near the village of Hees, in the Province of Drenthe, in north-east Holland, in April of 1660. He paid 36 guilders per adult passage on the ship "*Bontekoe*" (Spotted Cow). Under later British rule he adopted the surname: (from) "Van -(before) Voor-(village) Hees". Everyone with the name Voorhees is descended from him, because nobody else adopted that name. On November 29, 1660 he bought from Cornelis Hoogland in Brooklyn, NY: 9 morgans of cornland, 7 morgans of woodland, 10 morgans of plainland, and 5 morgans of salt meadow, a house and brewery for 3000 guilders. He was a magistrate in 1664 and had a patent in 1667. His will is dated August 25, 1677.

There is a street named after him in Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn. The early Voorhees seemed to be ardent followers of the religio-political revolutionary Jacob Leisler and were related to him in various ways. Interestingly, they came to New Amsterdam in the same month as Leisler did. Leisler took over New York **during the Glorious Revolution in 1688 and he was beheaded by the British in 1691.**

The Van Voorhees Association has a newsletter and annual reunions. Contact Albert T. Van Voorhies, 9 Purdy Ave, East Northport NY 11731-4501. There is a Voorhees Homepage at [Voorhees Website](#).

**Source:** [Hudson-Mohawk Genealogical and Family Memoirs](#)

He married, in Holland, a wife (name unknown). He married (second), prior to 1677, on Long Island, Willempie Roelofse Seubering. Both Steven and his second wife were members of the Dutch church of Flatlands in 1677. His name appears as magistrate in 1664. His will is dated August 25, 1677. Children:

- i. Hendrickjen Stevense, married Jan Kiers; she came over from Holland several years after her parents. Merghin Stevense married Remmelt Willemse; she resided in 1684 at Dwingelo, Holland, with her son-in-law, Jan Van Etchen.
- ii. Coert Stevense, see forward.
- iii. Lucas Stevense, of Hackensack, New Jersey; married Catherine Hansen Van Noortstrand.
- iv. Jan Stevense, married Cornelia Reincers Wizzel-penning; (second), Femmetje Aukes Van Nuyse.
- v. **Albert Stevense**, a large landowner of Hackensack, New Jersey, and one of the organizers of the first Dutch church there, of which he was one of the two first elders. He married (first) Barentie Willemse; (second) Lilletje Reinniers Wizzel-penning; (third) **Helena Van Der Dhure**.
- vi. Altje Stevense married Barrent Jurianz Ryder, the ancestor of the Gravesend, Long island, family of Ryder.
- vii. Jannetie Stevense, married (first) Jan Martense Schenck, (second) Alexander Sympton.
- viii. Hendrickje Stevense, married (first) Jan Riverstead, (second) Albert Albertse Terhune, of Flatlands, Long Island, and Hackensack, New Jersey.
- ix. Abraham Stevense married Altje Strycker.

The following was published in the The Van Voorhees Association Family website:  
<http://www.vanvoorhees.org>

### **Why Did Steven Coerts Come to New Netherland?**

**By Manning W. Voorhees**

Steven Coerts (Coerte, Coerten or another patronymic version) was the common progenitor of the Van Voorhees Family in America. It was usual for Dutch people in the United Provinces of the 17<sup>th</sup> Century to add a toponym to their name; thus, Steven's full name became Steven Coerts van Voorhees, or Steven, the son of Coert, from the farm in front of the village Hees. This village was in Drenthe, the poorest region of the United Provinces. There were three contiguous farms occupied by relatives of the same family: Voorhees, Middlehees and Achterhees. These farms continue to be tilled today. When Steven and his family immigrated to New Netherland, he rented a farm known as Pols erve, or the area around Pols' farm, in Ruinen, which is near Hees.

We most likely will never know definitively why Steven Coerts van Voorhees emigrated to New Netherland in 1660. Thoughtful presumptions have been made and will continue to be made, but there is no generally recognized documentation that can be used to support any one presumption over another. While information can always be uncovered in a dusty archive that will reveal Grandpa's thinking, it would appear that the odds of this happening are remote. Nonetheless, there is a rationale that can be constructed from an assessment of probable influences. The danger, of course, is that we will apply our 21<sup>st</sup> Century rationale to Steven's 17<sup>th</sup> Century decisional process.

The critical question is why would a sixty-year-old man with a sizeable family leave his accustomed surroundings, board a small, crowded bouncing ship and embark on a two-month voyage to the wilderness?<sup>1</sup> Steven had some wealth, at least relative to his neighbors in the poorest area of the United Provinces (then the Netherlands), and probably could have enjoyed a life that was known to him for the balance of his time on earth. Can you imagine uprooting like this? Today, it would be comparable to shedding our American way of life and departing to start over in a fourth world country — oh yes, leave behind all of your possessions, credit cards, medications, television programs and the cell phone.

Steven Coerts was not the only emigrant to the New World with his attained age and family responsibilities. However, a large number of settlers, say in New England, came for religious reasons. Steven did not emigrate for religious freedom. The Dutch Reformed Church (the "DRC") was the acknowledged form of Christianity in both the old country and New Netherland, and Petrus Stuyvesant was a vigilant supporter of the DRC in Steven's new land. The Classis of Amsterdam controlled the church in New Netherland. In this sense, Grandpa was "right at home" when he disembarked at New Amsterdam. Indeed, he was a faithful adherent of Dutch Calvinism in New Netherland and passed this faith to his children. Religion was very important to our forebears.<sup>2</sup>

Steven Coerts probably shared a motivation common to most immigrants to the New World, namely "better opportunity" for him and his family. A strong ingredient in this "better opportunity" scenario began on October 31, 1517 when Dr. Martin Luther nailed his 95 theses to the door of the Castle Church in Wittenberg, Saxony, protesting against the evils that he perceived in the then practices of the Roman Catholic Church. This historical watershed launched the Protestant Reformation and resultant religiously oriented civil and economic upheaval and organized warfare.

"People from all walks of life, some of them hungry, others variously dissatisfied, and all affected by a grave economic crisis, vented their anger on the [Roman] Catholic Church in an unparalleled iconoclastic fury. The rebellion traveled like a heathland fire from western Flanders to Groningen in the northeast of the Netherlands."<sup>3</sup> The Catholic Spanish King, Philip II, ruler of the low countries, appointed the infamous Duke of Alba "to stamp out heresy. ... He set up a Council with the authority to indict and judge all participants in the recent events. Over twelve thousand Netherlanders of every station in life were victims of this 'Council of Blood' as it was known to its enemies."<sup>4</sup> Philip II recognized the severity of Alba's rule and replaced the

Duke in 1573. Earlier, however, in 1568, the Dutch revolted against their Spanish rulers<sup>5</sup> and Drenthe supported the uprising in 1580.<sup>6</sup>

War raged, and in 1592 Maurice of Nassau succeeded in capturing "Steenwijk and Koevorden."<sup>7</sup> The city of Groningen, in the province of the same name, also fell to the States army in 1594 as well as cities in the neighboring province of Overijssel in 1597.<sup>8</sup> The Dutch uprising against the Spanish ran until 1609 and termination of the Thirty Years War, which was partly religious in scope, ended the warring scene for the moment in 1648.<sup>9</sup> Drenthe was obviously a battlefield during much of this long period of conflict. "Only from 1627 onwards the situation improved little by little, and after 1630 Drenthe was completely safe again."<sup>10</sup> Remember when reading these dates that Steven and his two brothers were born in the latter years of the 1500's — Steven being the last in either 1599 or 1600.

An example of the religious animosity can be seen today in *Mariakirk* (St. Mary's Church) in Ruinen, which is town nearest to Hees. Steven Coerts was probably baptized in *Mariakirk* in 1599 or 1600.<sup>11</sup> The congregation dates from the 12<sup>th</sup> Century and became DRC in 1598. A plaque in the sanctuary today lists the many pastors of *Mariakirk*, but includes only the Dutch Reformed domines starting with 1598. The earlier Roman Catholic pastors are not mentioned. Reformation sensibilities are still evident today.

The economy of Drenthe suffered during the period of conflict. "Many farms laid waste for years (in 1600 about 33 %!)."<sup>12</sup> Eventually, the economy entered an improving trend from around 1625 to 1650.<sup>13</sup> However, this economy was dominated by a basically monolithic agricultural industry of grains and cattle, and peat extraction. Relative to our contemporary world, there was not a broad diversity of economic endeavors which would have had the potential of spurring economic growth in some sectors while other sectors improved slowly. Further, there was no beneficent government as we have today that could have pumped financial assistance into the economy and created incentives toward economic growth. While "things" improved after 1625, I wonder if this equates to our understanding of really better times. It is probable that economic life was healthier during the twenty-five years to 1650, but how much better was it? Then came a long-term downturn. "The results show a decline starting about 1650 ... The break about 1650 marked the beginning of a long depression lasting until 1750, with declining earnings, increasing costs of production and a growing burden of taxation."<sup>14</sup> "The tax burden in Drenthe definitely increased since the introduction of the land taxes of 1643."<sup>15</sup>

The religious turmoil had a further important impact upon our Family. The Roman church owned extensive farm land in Drenthe and was the landlord for Steven's father, Coert, and grandfather, Albert. They paid rent for the farm of Voorhees at the Abbey of Dikninge<sup>16</sup> Relatives rented the contiguous farms of Middlehees and Achterhees.<sup>17</sup> Their rent was also paid to the Roman Church at Dikninge. One of the results of the Reformation was the secularization of land. "Not until 1598 did ... William Louis, stadtholder of Drenthe, Groningen and Friesland, secularize the Drenthe property of the former orders, which had moved out of the county during the Reformation period."<sup>18</sup> Rent continued to be paid at Dikninge, but to the civil authorities. While not totally inconsiderate, these officials exacted high rents and were not overly prompt with building repairs. Steven's brother, Albert — the oldest of the three sons of Coert — assumed the land lease for Voorhees around the time of secularization and occasionally experienced difficulties with paying the rent. "Time and again Albert requested the governing body of Drenthe for reduction of rent: he did so in 1635, 1645, 1647, 1653, 1654 and 1659. The request of 1659 — remember, this is the year before Steven's emigration — sent by the steward of Dikninge on Albert's behalf to Drost and Deputies of Drenthe, shows us the bad state of affairs at Voorhees. Speaking of the farm, the request states: "... (that) his house, barn and sheepfold need urgent repairs, before it falls totally into decay .."<sup>19</sup>

Steven Coerts was apparently economically successful, renting a succession of generally larger farms until his emigration to New Netherland. Albert rented the farm of Voorhees. Jan, the middle brother, rented Middlehees until his death in 1637 or 1638, after which his sons rented the farm — the tenant when Steven

emigrated was Jan's grandson, Hilbert. Achterhees was rented by members of the family. Arable land in Drenthe of the 17<sup>th</sup> Century was controlled by a few large owners with little opportunity for small farmers to own their land. The future for Steven's sons and the husbands of his daughters would likely be the same as his experience and that of his immediate family: land renter subject to the economic decisions of landlords. They would not be able to own their farms and would probably be limited to renting small farms like their elders. Today, we would call this the inability to accumulate assets.<sup>20</sup> Further, Drenthe was still recovering from the long-term affects of the Reformation-stimulated warfare and its economy was not terrific. It was tough to make a living. The dominance of agriculture characterized by a few basic products would probably not lead to strong economic growth. This local environment contrasts with the economic success of the United Provinces, which was the world's financial power at that time, the wealth of the Amsterdam merchants and the growth of the national economy.

Steven probably took all of the foregoing, stirred several times and decided to emigrate seeking a better opportunity — for himself, perhaps, but certainly for his family. One daughter, Hendrickje (Steven had two daughters named Hendrickje, one with each wife), was married to Jan Kiers, who emigrated with Hendrickje and her father. Daughter Marchien remained in Drenthe and married Roelof Oostinge in 1664.<sup>21</sup>

They set sail for New Netherland on 15 April 1660 on the good ship *de Bonte Koe*, or Spotted Cow. According to Dr. Oliver Rink, this was the second of three trips for *de Bonte Koe* to New Netherland: 1656 from West Africa with a cargo of slaves and 1660 and 1663 with settlers from the United Provinces.<sup>22</sup> Ms. Lorine McGinnis Schulze, on the Dutch Colonies web site, added a trip in 1655.<sup>23</sup>

It is reasonable to assume that Steven Coerts knew about New Netherland, his family's future homeland. Wouldn't all of us have given some thought to the fundamental question of what's what over there? The answer is apparent. In 1650, Cornelius van Tienhoven, Secretary of the New Netherland colony, "published a pamphlet intended to encourage families to migrate thither." There were descriptions of the land, crops, planting times, building plans and so on.<sup>24</sup> Five years later in the year of his death, Dr. Adriaen van der Donck's *Description of the New Netherlands* (sic) was published.<sup>25</sup> Van der Donck's work gave glowing descriptions of New Netherland — it was a paradise. Tales of this wonderland depicted by van Tienhoven and van der Donck must have attracted the attention of farmers and others in Drenthe. (For information about van der Donck's work, see the Van Voorhees Reading List on this web site.)

It is noteworthy, in this regard, that Steven probably knew of these opportunities directly from correspondence with his brother-in-law who went to New Netherland before him. We know that the greater family was letter writers by the eleven letters written from Drenthe after 1660 that are reproduced in *Through a Dutch Door*. (See the section Publications on this web site for information about purchasing *Dutch Door*.) Jan Gerritszen Strycker was born in 1615 in Ruinen and arrived in New Netherland in 1652.<sup>26</sup> His first wife was Lambertje Roelofszen Seuberinge, the sister of Steven's second wife, Willemtje Roelofszen Seuberinge. Having emigrated eight years earlier than Steven and Willemtje, there was more than sufficient time to relay favorable thoughts about the new homeland back to Drenthe. Jan was a leader with the formation of Midwout or Flatbush in today's Brooklyn.

Jan Roelofszen Seuberinge was the brother of Lambertje and Willemtje. He was born circa 1631 in Beyle, Drenthe, and arrived in New Netherland in 1658.<sup>27</sup> Thus, there was more "family" across the ocean. In addition, Willemtje also had brothers Jacob and Daniel, who had settled in the Raritan area.<sup>28</sup>

Willemtje must have had a strong desire to reunite with her siblings across the ocean. Was there "pillow talk" about these feelings with husband Steven?

Aside from being the brother of Steven's wife, Jan joined with another name in our list. He married Adrianna Polhemius circa 1660<sup>29</sup> the year that Steven and family arrived in New Netherland. Adrianna was the



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daughter of Domine Johannes Theodorus Polhemius. The domine is an interesting character in our story. Do. Polhemius was a Palatine by birth in 1598. After graduating from the University of Heidelberg in 1620, he became a preacher in Gieten. There were doctrinal differences between the domine and his congregation. In 1627, he left Gieten for a pastoral post in Meppel. Difficulties developed again, and Do. Polhemius left Meppel in 1634. The West India Company subsequently assigned him in 1636 to a preaching position in New Holland, Brazil. Time passed, and in 1654 the Portugese evicted the Dutch from mainland Brazil and the domine fled to New Netherland, subsequently preaching in both Midwout (Flatbush) and Nieuw Amersfoort (Flatlands). Adrianna was born in Itamarica, Brazil.<sup>51</sup>

Meppel is approximately ten air miles southwest of Hees. Steven Coerts probably rented a farm in the Meppel area during at least part of Do. Polhemius' preaching tenure in that city.<sup>32</sup> Steven's first child, daughter Hendrickje — she married Jan Kiers mentioned above — was born circa 1634. The domine departed from Meppel on 10 February of that year.<sup>33</sup> Aaltjen Wessels was Steven's first wife and mother of Hendrickje.<sup>34</sup> We do not know when Steven and Aaltjen married, but it may not have been earlier than a year or two before Hendrickje was born. Thus, there appears to be a good possibility that Steven listened to do. Polhemius' preaching in Meppel for at least a few years and perhaps the good domine baptized Hendrickje, although he left Meppel early in 1634. Steven would probably remember him many years later when he heard that his former pastor was now in New Netherland serving the Midwout community where brother-in-law Jan Strycker was an important figure — and so, another personal attraction to New Netherland existed. The Polhemius connection would thicken, of course, when the domine's daughter married the brother of Steven's second wife.

Some writers on New Netherland speculate that the West India Company (the "WIC") offered financial incentives for farmers and tradesmen to emigrate and settle in the colony. Settlement was flagging and people were needed. New England was growing nicely, which was discomfiting to the Dutch. The English menace on the contested border with Connecticut was a continuing issue. WIC records are unavailable so it is not known what their incentives were — deferred costs of passage, loans for the costs of passage, loans or aid of some sort for the purchase of farms, or what? Then, maybe there were no financial incentives. "The surprising surge in immigration after 1657 ... may have reflected an all-out campaign by the West India Company and the Dutch government to provide New Netherland with the people it had long needed."<sup>35</sup> Steven Coerts surely must have heard this call by the WIC — maybe the WIC sent recruiters into Drenthe. It is noteworthy in this regard that there were two sizeable (for those days) emigrations of Drents to New Netherland: in April 1660 on *de Bonte Koe* and in 1662 on *de Hoop*.<sup>36</sup> Steven was not the only Drent to decide that the time had come to start again in the New World.

There was a confluence of many factors that motivated Steven Coerts to start over again in New Netherland at the age of sixty. I have concluded that they can be distilled into a single consideration: altruism. He wanted better economic futures for his sons and the husbands of his daughters and he acceded to his wife's probable desire to be with her siblings. Although Steven was clearly successful in his new homeland, this was probably a concomitant result rather than an objective purely for himself.

**Willemtje Roelofs Seuberinge K1374**



**Birth** 1619 in Hees, De Wolden, Drenthe, Netherlands

**Death** 1690 in Flatbush, Kings, New York

**Parents** Roelof Seubering (1595-1654)

Jeanne Des Marets (1590-1631)

**Spouse** Steven C VanVoorhees **K1373** (1600-1684)

**Children** Albert S VanVoorhees **J687** (1654-1727)

**BIO** Wife of Steven C VanVoorhees



*Map of Nieuw Amersfoort (circa 1660)*



Western Nassau Eylandt known as Long Island showing the towns and roads also Nieuw Amersfoort where Steven Coerten Van Voorhees settled in 1660

**William Van Der Schuuren K1375**



**Birth** 1638 in Asperem, Brabant, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands  
**Death** in New Amsterdam, New York  
**Parents** Hendrick VanDeursen (1523-1567) Maria Rutgers (1527- )  
**Spouse** Grietje Plettenburg **K1376** (1642-1690)  
**Children** Helena VanDerSchuere **J688** (1667-1719)



**BIO** Also known as **van der Schuuren/ Van Der Schuere**

The name "Deursen" is a derivative of the Celtic word "dur," which means "water," the Germanic, and especially the Frankish locative ending, "en," making it mean "at the water," "a place at the water." River and place names with "dur" are frequent in all original Celtic regions.

**Grietje Plettenburg K1376**



**Birth** 1642 in New Amsterdam, New York  
**Death** Apr 1690 in New York  
**Parents**  
**Spouse** William VanDeursen **K1375** (1638- )  
**Children** Helena VanDerSchuere **J688** (1667-1719)

**BIO** [Source Year book of the Holland Society of New-York](#) By [Holland Society of New York](#)

22 THE HOLLAND SOCIETY

SECTION I.

*LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE  
DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH  
IN NEW YORK IN 1686,*

*Arranged According to the Streets of the City*

By DOMINE HENRICUS SELYNS IN 1686

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Name- Number.	Member- Number.	
19, 20	16, 17	Pieter Willemse Roome, en syn h. Hester van Gelder.
21, 22	18, 19	Willem van der Schuuren, en syn h. <b>Grietje Plettenburg.</b>
23, 24	20	Annetje Bording, h. v. Cornelis Kregier.
25, 26	21	Tryntje Cornelis, wed. v. Christiaen Pietersen.
27, 28	22, 23	Hendrick Obee, en syn huysv. Aeltje Claes.
29, 30	24, 25	Evert Aertsen, en syn huysvr. Styntie Nagel.
31, 32	26, 27	Olphert Seurt, en syn huysvr. Margareta Klopper.
33, 34	28	Helena Pieterse, h. v. Abraham Mathysen.
35, 36	29, 30	Geurt Gerritsen, en syn huysv. Elisabeth Cornelis.
37, 38	31, 32	Seurt Olphertsen, en syn huysv. Ytie Roelofse.

**[K1377 - K1382 did not come to America](#)**

**Joris Janeen Rapalje K1383**



**Birth** 28 Apr 1604 in Valenciennes, Nord, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France

**Death** 21 Feb 1662 in Brooklyn, Kings, New York

**Parents** Jean De Rapalje (1572-1606)

**Spouse** Catalyntje Trico **K1384 L2832** (1605-1689) **m.** 21 Jan 1624 Walloon Church, Amsterdam, Noord-Holland, Netherlands

**Children** Jannetje Rapalje **J692** (1629-1706)

**Bio:** Joris Janeen k1383, the common ancestor of the family, emigrated in 1623 aboard the ship "Unity"; married Catalyntje, daughter of Joris Trico, of Paris; died about 1665. Resided at first in Albany, where his daughter Sarah was born, and not in Brooklyn as asserted by some writers, then in New Amsterdam, and finally on his plantation at the Wallabout in Brooklyn of 167 morgens, for which he obtained a patent June 16, 1637. He was one of the twelve men representing the New Netherlands in 1641, and magistrate of Brooklyn in 1655, '56, '57, '60, and '62. Some writers prefix a De to his surname so as to make it De Rapalie, but the compiler has seen no conclusive evidence to justify it; nor has he found among the public and private records of this vicinity or elsewhere an instance where either Joris Jansen or any of his descendants have made use of said prefix. Made his mark, "R," to documents.



**RAPALJIE.**

This family—of French origin—descends from the noble homme *Gaspard Colet de RAPALYE*, from the neighborhood of *Châtillon sur Loire*, France, who fled religious persecution in 1548, and took refuge in Holland.

His descendants, *George and William Jansen de RAPALJIE*, emigrated, in 1623, to the New Netherlands.

The name is spelt also, here, **RAPALYE, RAPELYE.**

Crest: Issuing from a ducal coronet, or, on a high hat of dignity, azure, three bars of the first. The hat surmounted with six ostrich feathers, or and azure.

Rev. C. W. Baird, D. D.: *The Huguenot Emigration in America*, I., 172, 1885.

Riker's *Annals of Newtown*, N. Y., 267-80.

Bolton: *History of Westchester Co.*, N. Y., II., 71.

J. B. Holgate's *American Genealogy*, 1851.

Prime's *History of Long Island*, N. Y., 358.

T. G. Bergen's *Kings County, N. Y., Settlers*, 231.<sup>19</sup>



Nearly opposite New Amsterdam, a little east of lands at present occupied by the city of Brooklyn, and near the Navy Yard, is a small bay or cove known as the Waale-Bought.\* [\*Het Waale-Boght signifies the Walloon Bay, as is supposed, from the circumstance that Rapalje or others who followed him were Walloon or Walschmen, from Guelderland, in Holland. Walloons, the inhabitants of the district situated between the Scheldt and the Lys, to which belongs a part of the former French Flanders, and the present French departments of the North and of the Channel (pas de Calais). In a more general sense, Walloons are the inhabitants of the former Henault, Namur, Luxemburg, Limburg, and of the former bishopric of Liege, who speak Walloon or old French, considered by some as a relic of the ancient Gallic language, mixed, however, with Spanish, German, etc., words. In the old geographical works we find a Walloon Flandcre and a Walloon Brabant.] On the point of land formed by this cove, and which lies on the west of it, was built the first house on Long Island, inhabited by Joris Jansen de Rapalje, one of the first white settlers on the island, and in which the first child of European parentage in the State was born. Her name was Sarah Rapalje.

It is a tradition in the family that he brought from Holland £1,500 in money, a no trifling sum in those days.

This house was made of logs in the usual primitive style, a story and a half high, with one room on the ground floor, appropriated as parlor, kitchen and bedroom. The bed was screened by a curtain during the day. The room had an old-fashioned fireplace, without jambs, familiarly called a Dutch-back. On one side was a small shelf where articles of food were deposited and kept warm.



**JORIS JANSEN de RAPALJE had children as follows:**

1. **Sarah, K1416 born June 9, 1625, married, 1st, Han Hanse Bergen, and, 2d, Teunis Gisbert Bogaert.**
2. **Jannetje Jorise J692, born August 18, 1629, married Rem Jansen Vanderbeeck J691;**
3. Judick, born July 5. 1635, married Pieter Pietersen Van Nist
4. Jan, born August 28, 1637, married Marya Maer. No children
5. Jacob, born May 28, 1639, killed by Indians
6. Catalyntie, born March 28. 1641, married Jeremías Jansen Westenhout. Died without issue
7. Jeronimus, born January 17, 1643, married Annetie, the daughter of Van Teunis Denis
8. Annetie Jorise, born February 8, 1646, married Marte Reyerse, married, second, Joost France
9. Elizabet, born March 28, 1648, married Dirck Cornelise Hoogland
10. Daniel Jorise, born December 29, 1650/52, married Sara Clock

**Urban Environmentalist NYC: The Hidden History of the Rapaljes**

January 9th, 2009 [Source http://www.gowanuslounge.com/2009/01/09/urban-environmentalist-nyc-the-hidden-history-of-the-rapaljes/](http://www.gowanuslounge.com/2009/01/09/urban-environmentalist-nyc-the-hidden-history-of-the-rapaljes/)



*The Wallabout Market, once the second largest market in the world.*

Those encountering **Rapeleye Street on the Cobble Hill/Red Hook border** may not wonder much about it except to ponder how it's pronounced. The Rapalje (original spelling) family history goes back to the very origins of New York City when it was called Nieuw Netherlands and the area (now part of the Brooklyn Navy Yard) **was known by the Lenape Indians as "Rennegachonk."** Catalina Trico and Joris Jansen Rapalje, Walloons, married just four days before their ship left Amsterdam on January 25, 1624 for America and were one of the first to buy land in the wilderness of lower Manhattan. They soon moved their homestead across the river to the new village of Breucklen where they had a long and fruitful marriage. **The original grant to this 335 acres was made in 1637 to Rapalje by two Indian chiefs and was renamed Waal Boght, from the Dutch, meaning either "Bend in the River" or "Bay of Walloons" and is now Wallabout Bay.** Joris Jansen Rapalje was one of the first white settlers on the Long Island. The Rapaljes gave birth to and baptized eleven children—the first child, Sarah, was the first European female born in what would become New York, though whether she was born in Brooklyn or upstate New York is in dispute. It is believed that the Rapaljes have over a million descendants.

A map of the town of Brooklyn dated 1766 & 1767 notes the location of the Rapalje house, which by that time was owned by the Schencks. **In 1781 John Johnson and his brothers purchased a parcel of the Rapalje land, and built the area's original shipyard.** The Martin Schenk family conveyed the remainder of the property for a consideration to the commissioners of naval hospitals for the erection of same about 1811. Nearly 75 years later, the United States government leased a part of this property to the City of Brooklyn, namely the northwest corner of Washington and Flushing Avenues, extending through to the Kent Avenue Basin. **In June of 1894, the City of Brooklyn took title to a second piece of land to be used for the purposes of the Wallabout Market (see photo).**



The Wallabout Market was once **the second largest market in the world**. It featured two-story brick structures designed in a Dutch/Flemish style, reflecting the history of the area. **The market was an unfortunate victim of World War II when the Navy Yard expanded to seven times its previous size**, gobbling up the land the Market sat on for the war effort. In 1966, the Navy closed the Yard. At that time, it employed more than 9,000 workers. In 1967, 260 acres of the yard were sold to the City of New York for \$24,000,000 and was reopened in 1971 as a city-owned industrial park. Today the land where the Rapalje's farm stood is a thriving industrial park with over 40 buildings, 230 tenants and 5,000 employees under the direction of the Brooklyn Navy Yard Development Corporation.

*(Ruth Edebohls is the Coordinator of Urban Tours at the Center for the Urban Environment. To learn more about the Center visit us at [www.thecue.org](http://www.thecue.org).)*

**NAVY YARD TOURS:** The Center for the Urban Environment will be hosting three bus tours of the Brooklyn Navy Yard this spring—March 1st, April 5th, and May 3rd. For more information, call 718-788-8500, ext. 217 or check our website, [www.thecue.org](http://www.thecue.org)

### **Catalyntje Trico K1384**



**Birth** 1605 in Dept, Nord, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France

**Death** 11 Sep 1689 in Brooklyn, Kings

**Parents** Jeronimus Trico (1580-1606) Michele Sauvagie (1585-1632)

**Spouse** Joris Jansen Rapalje **K1383 - L2831** (1604-1662)



#### **Children**

- Jannetje Rapalje **J692** (1629-1706)
- Sarah Rapalje **K1416**

**BIO:** Catalyntie Trico\* (1605-1689) was said to have been from Pry (or Pris, or Prische, depending on the source), Dept. of Nord, France, but spelled "Pris" on her marriage papers at the Walloon Church in Amsterdam. However, it is possible that her father was from Pry, while her mother may have been born in Paris, where her parents may have meet and lived for a while. She is the only known child of Jeronimus Tricault\*, b. 1579, in Pry, and Michele Sauvagie\*, b. c1585 in Paris. Jeronimus was a Huguenot weaver and inventor of a new fabric that came to be known as Tricot. Catalyntie in her old age, was known as the "old widow from Valenciennes". She may have first met her husband to be, Joris Jansen Rapareillet\*, in Valenciennes (which is near Pry), since the Rapareillet family was known to live there at the time. Before Catalytie was married, the Tricault family may have moved to La Rochelle, France, where a large number of Huguenots had gathered as a result of the oppressions of Cardinal Richelieu. Joris was, on occasion, said to be from La Rochelle. There is no record of Catalyntie being in La Rochelle, but she ultimately joined Joris Jansen Rapareillet in Amsterdam, where they married and they came together to New Amsterdam on the ship Nieu Nederlandt in 1624. Old references seem to indicate that there was a passenger named Joris Rapalje on the ship Unity in 1623. Thus, it is speculated that Joris could have made an earlier trip to America and returned to marry Catalyntie and bring her back with him.

A record of their marriage to each other has been found. They were married in the Walloon Church at Amsterdam, Netherlands, Jan. 21, 1623/24. However, prior to this knowledge, there has been speculation about whether they were really married. It seems that she was always known in all official records by her maiden name, Trico, which is a "Dutchification" of Tricault, her original French surname. Joris' surname, Rapalje, was also a Dutchification of the French name, Rapareillet. The word "rapalje" in modern Dutch means "scumie", and perhaps Catalyntie preferred not to use it. In the Bergen family history, published in 1876, it is asserted that they both came to the "Mannatans" on the Unity, commanded by Arien Jorsie, and were part of 18 families which remained on-board to go to Fort Orangie (now Albany), where they lived until 1626. From this reference, this author concludes that their first daughter, Sarah, born June 9, 1625, was born in Fort Orangie. However, this is contradicted by Sarah's own deposition to support a petition for land

*The Snyder Family History, all direct line relatives back to the Colonies*

in Brooklyn many years later before a Judge Benson, where she stated that she was born in a house (which the Judge described in great detail in his writings) on the Waaleboght cove in Brooklyn. However, she would have been too young to actually remember anything of Ft. Orangie if she moved to Brooklyn at the age of two. She would have had to learn about Ft. Orangie from her mother. However, Catalyntie's own testimony before Gov. Thomas Dongan in her old age recites the story of the Unity taking them on to Fort Orangie.

Catalyntie lived in what is now Albany until 1626, when she and her husband moved to what is now lower Manhattan after Gov. Peter Minuit in May, 1626, purchased Manhattan Island from the Indians. After a few years of farming, Joris and Catalyntie opened a small tavern or "tap house" on the north side of what is now Pearl Street, abutting on the Fort, where she grew vegetables and served them to guests. Later she and her husband moved to a farm in Brooklyn in about 1655.

Catalyntie continued to raise her large extended family and grow vegetables on her farm in Brooklyn until long after her husband died. In 1680 a group of Labidist visitors noted that she was living alone, growing flowers and vegetables and had 145 descendants, soon to be 150 alive at that time.

Catalyntie made her mark :

“ ✕ ”

### References:

- See the on-line [The Ancestors of Maria Vanderveer](#).
- The Bergen Family - or the descendants of Hans Hansen Bergen ..., by Teunis G. Bergen, pub. by Joel Munsell, Albany, 1876.
- Genealogies of New Jersey Families - From the Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey, Vol. 1, p. 62-71.
- See the on-line [Ryerson Genealogy](#).
- See the on-line [Vandervoort genealogy](#).
- See the on-line [Rapareillet genealogy](#).

### John Sales K1387



**Birth** 1594 Little Waldingfield, Suffolk, England

**Death** 17 April 1645 in New York, New York

**Spouse** Phillipa Soales (1602-1635)

**Children** Phoebe, F Sales (1626-1666)

#### BIO

MIGRATION: 1630 - Sales and Phoebe are listed as passengers on one of the ships of "*The Winthrop Fleet*" carrying Puritans to Massachusetts in 1630

FIRST RESIDENCE: Charlestown

REMOVES: Boston 1633, New Amsterdam 1638

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP: Admitted to Boston church as member #21, which would be in the fall of 1630

BIRTH: About 1600 based on date of marriage.

DEATH: New Netherland between 17 April 1645 (date of will) and 9 August 1645 (remarriage of widow).

#### MARRIAGE:

- (1) Little Waldingfield, Suffolk, 11 August 1625 **Phillip Soales**; she died by 1644 (and perhaps soon after the birth of her second child in 1628, as she is not seen alive in any New England or New Netherland record).
- (2) New Amsterdam 21 August 1644 [NS] **Maria Sloofs**, widow of Jan Sloofs [ NYChR 13; NYGBR 124:226-27]. She married (3) New Amsterdam 9 August 1645 [NS] Thomas Grydy [ NYChR 13].

#### CHILDREN: With first wife Phillip Soales:

- i. **Phoebe**, bp. Little Waldingfield 1 May 1626; m. (1) New Amsterdam 11 February 1640 [NS] Theunis Nyssen [ NYChR 10]; m. (2) Middelwout 24 August 1663 [NS] Jan Cornelison Buys [ BrChR 214].
- ii. Sarah, bp. Little Waldingfield 27 July 1628; no further record.



ESTATE: In 1632 there "happened in this town [Charlestown] the first known **thief** that was notoriously observed in the country, his name was John Sales who having stolen corn from many people in this scarce time was convicted thereof before the Court, & openly punished, & all he had by law condemned & sold to make restitution" [ ChTR 8]. On 1 April 1633 "John Sayles being convicted of feloniously taking away corn & fish from diverse persons the last year & this, as also clapboards, &c., is censured by the Court after this manner: That all his estate shall be forfeited, out of which double restitution shall be made to those whom he hath wronged, shall be whipped, & bound as servant with any that will retain him for 3 years, & after to be disposed of by the Court as they shall think meet. John Sayle is bound with Mr. Coxeshall for 3 years, for which he is to give him £4 per annum; his daughter is also bound with him for 14 years. Mr. Coxeshall is to have a sow with her, & at the end of her time he is to give unto her a cow calf" [ MBCR 1:104]. On 4 March 1633/4 the court ordered "that John Sayles shall be severely whipped for running from his master, Mr. Coxeall" [ MBCR 1:112]. On 7 April 1635 it is "referred to Mr. Treasurer [William Coddington] & Mr. Pynchon to examine & prepare the business betwixt Mr. Coxeall, Sayles his daughter, & John Levens" [ MBCR 1:144].

In his nuncupative will, dated 17 April 1645 [NS], "Jan Celes ... being wounded and lying sick abed" bequeathed half his estate to "Tonis Nysen, his brother-in-law" and half to "his wife Marritjen Roberts"; his wife's share was for life only, then to revert to "Tonis Nysen or his children or heirs" [New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch, Volume II, Register of the Provincial Secretary, 1642-1647 (Baltimore 1974), pp. 311-13]. (Theunis Nyssen is called in this translation of the will "brother-in-law," but the Dutch term can also be rendered as "son-in-law," which is correct here.)

**COMMENTS:** John Sales was admitted as an inhabitant of Charlestown in 1630 [ ChTR 5]. (He was not in the list of 9 January 1633/4.)

Until very recently John Sales of Charlestown was thought to be the man of the same name who appeared in the late 1630s in Providence, Rhode Island, but an excellent article by Gwenn Epperson, published in 1992, demonstrates that the Charlestown man went instead to New Netherland, and the ancestry of the Providence John Sayles remains to be discovered [Gwenn Epperson, "The True Identity of John Sales alias Jan Celes of Manhattan," NYGBR 123:65-73]. In 1994 Harry Macy added to this story, taking note of a record which must be that of the second marriage of John Sales and showing how this supports the suggested origin of the family in Little Waldingfield, Suffolk [ NYGBR 124:226-27].

### **John - Will and List of Offences:**

**Will of John Seals (146C)** In the year of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, one thousand six hundred and forty-five, on the seventeenth of April, before me, Cornelis van Tienhoven, secretary of New Netherland, Appeared Jan Celes, [ 1 ] who, being wounded and lying sick abed, but of sound memory and understanding, declared in the presence of the undersigned witnesses that he, reflecting on the certainty of death and the uncertainty of the hour therefore and wishing therefore to anticipate all such uncertainty of death by testamentary disposition, commends his soul after his death into the hands of the Almighty God and his body to a Christian burial. Proceeding then to the disposal of his goods and effects, he declares it to be his last will that after his death Tunis Nysen, his brother-in-law [ 2 ] shall first take out of the estate the just half of all the goods and effects which he shall leave behind. The other half, his wife, Marritjen Robbers, shall take to herself and have the use of until she remarry or die, provided that in case she remarry, the property may not be used up, diminished or alienated by her husband or herself, but she shall be entitled only to have the use of the income thereof during her life, the principal remaining intact and reverting after her death[ 3 ] to Tunis Nysen or his children or heirs, without said Marritjen Robberts' relatives being allowed to take possession of the afore said property; only, she shall then have power to leave by will two hundred guilders out of the said estate to whoever she pleases. He Jan Celes, requests in the presence of all these by standers that this, being

his last will, may take effect after his death before all lords, courts, tribunals and judges. Done the day and year above written. This is the signature of Jan S John Seles made by himself Thomas Hall This is the X mark of Cosyn Gerritsz This is the X mark of Hendrick Pitersz Abraham Watson This is the X Mark of Jeurien Feratel Acknowledged before me Cornelis van Tienhoven, Secretary

[1] John Seals [2] Swager: which may mean son-in-law as well as brother-in-law [3] The words "Provided that in case she remarry...after her death" are written in the margin, to take the place of "in case she marry, she, Marritjen, shall restore all the property, of which an inventory is to be made, to Tonis Nysen or his children, except two hundred guilders, which she may keep for her benefit, and in case she does not marry, the property..."which words are canceled [SOURCE: New York Historical Manuscripts. Dutch" Vol II pg.311-313](#)

**NYHM:D** vol IV pg. 30 On Thursday, being the 25th of November anno 1638, Cornelis Lambertsen Cool, plaintiff, vs. Jan Celes, defendant. The plaintiff demands reparation of the damage which the defendant's hogs have caused the plaintiff. Parties a reordered to settle with each other and each to keep his hogs penned in.

**NYHM:D** vol IV pg. 53 Pedro Negretto, Plaintiff, vs. Jan Celes, defendant. Plaintiff demands payment for the trouble he has taken in tending the defendant's hogs. The defendant is condemned to pay the plaintiff 2 schepels of maize

**NYHM:D** vol IV pg. 85 Symon Pos, plaintiff, vs. Jan Celes, defendant. Plaintiff demands payment for 24 quarts of peas which he delivered to the defendant on account against the crop, or at the discretion of the defendant. The defendant having admitted the claim, he is condemned to pay the plaintiff fl.5.

**NYHM:D** vol IV pg. 136 On the 20th of March anno 1642--Cornelio vander Hoykens, fiscal, plaintiff, vs. Jan Seles, defendant. Plaintiff charges the defendant with having shot other people's hogs in the woods, maintaining that this causes great loss to the inhabitants and proving the truth of the accusation by depositions. The fiscal is ordered to have the witnesses personally appear before us in order to confirm their depositions by oath. Meanwhile the def. shall remain in custody, unless he furnishes bail for his appearance before he leaves the Fort. Tomas Hal becomes bail for Jan Celes to appear a week from today.

**NYHM:D** vol IV pg. 137 on the 27th of March anno 1642--Cornelio vander Hoykens, fiscal, plaintiff, vs. Jan Celes, defendant, for shooting hogs according to the depositions. The defendant admits having shot a hog which was not his in the mouth, being white, which hog he say she gave to the planters of Dirch the Noorman. Hendrick de Boer says that he does not know that it was another man's hog which was shot. Ordered that the fiscal shall cause the planters of Dirch the Noormen to appear on the next court day to be then personally examined.

**NYHM:D** vol IV pg. 143 on the 10th of April, 1642--Cornelio vander Hoykens, fiscal, plaintiff, vs Jan Celes, def., in regard to the shooting of a hog. The court having seen the complaint of the fiscal and the depositions connected therewith, the case is adjourned until a week from today, when judgment will be pronounced, according to which the defendant will have to govern himself.

**NYHM:D** vol IV pg. 145 Cornelio Vander Hoykens, fiscal, plaintiff, vs. Jan celes, def. for shooting hogs belonging to other people. Plaintiff asks and demands that the def. be punished, as by the shooting of hogs many inhabitants might suffer damage, so that it is necessary to make timely provision against this. having seen the complaint and conclusions of the fiscal and the depositions whereby it appears clearly that Jan Celes has shot hogs and given them away, which cannot be tolerated, as thereby many people might suffer loss, we therefore condemn, as we do hereby condemn, the aforesaid Jan Celes to pay for the hog which belonged to Everardus Bogardus, minister, so much as referees shall judge it to have been worth at the time it was killed; and as such as he shall gave to pay to Everardus Bogardus the fiscal shall receive by way of fine.

Furthermore, he is to pay the costs of the trial

**NYHM:D** vol IV pg. 148--19th June 1642--Richert Brudnil, plaintiff, vs. Jan Celes. First default.

**NYHM:D** vol IV pg. 154--30 Jul 1642--Ritchert Brudnil, plaintiff, vs. Jan Celes, def. for slander, Case dismissed and Jan Celes condemned to pay the costs.

**NYHM:D** vol IV pg. 184 19 Feb 1643- Jan Celes, plaintiff, vs. Raeff Cardel, def. The plaintiff demands payment for 200 Ls of tobacco loaned to the defendant in the year 1641 and to be paid for at 10 stivers a

*The Snyder Family History, all direct line relatives back to the Colonies*

pound. the def. admits having borrowed 200L of tobacco from plaintiff and promised to deliver 200 lbs to the plaintiff in return, without any price being stipulated. ...

**NYHM:D** vol IV pg 199--2 Jul 1643--Eduwart Griffis, plaintiff, vs. Jan Celes, def. for fl. 187 and a pair of shoes earned by the plaintiff in working for the defendant. The defendant promises to pay within two months, the defendant is condemned to pay within six or eight weeks.

**NYHM:D** vol IV pg. 208-209--26 Nov 1643--The fiscal, plaintiff, vs. old Jan Selis, for having chased and wounded cattle, especially little Manuel's cow. Jan Selis is condemned to pay the owner for the damage which was done to the animal and is forbidden on pain of banishment to injure any persons or cattle and is condemned to pay a fine of fl.25 to the fiscal and costs.

**NYHM:D** vol IV pg. 284 21 Sept 1645--Tonis Nyssen, plaintiff, vs. Ambrosius Lonnen, def. for payment of fl 50. Plaintiff not being able to prove that fl50 are still due to him as heir of Jan Celes. The defendant declares on oath that he does not owe anything to Jan Celes, deceased. Therefore, the def. is released from the plaintiff's demand.

**NYHM:D** vol IV pg. 301--1 Mar 1646--Teunes Nysen, plaintiff, vs. Jeuriaen Fradell, for payment of the debt which his wife owed to JAN CELES, deceased...

**NYHM:D** vol IV pg. 334--2 Aug 1646--Ambrosius Lonnen, plaintiff, vs. Tonis Nysen, heir of Jan Celes, def. for payment of 14 gl. ordered that plaintiff shall prove witnesses or in writing the Jan Celes owed him for 14 gl.

**NYHM:D** land Papers pg. 58--GG 208 patent to Tonis Nysen...plantation located on the island of Manhattan formerly cultivated by Jan Celes, deceased...3 Apr 1647

John Seales came to New Netherlands from Massachusetts in 1638. He farmed on Manhattan Island, on the present Canal Street, extending along the river to Charlton Street. John Seales was from Little Waldingfield Suffolk according to the author, Gwen F. Epperson of 3349 South 350 Street, West Bountiful, Utah 84010 from parish register of Little Waldingfield Suffolk Charleston Massachusetts Town records Vo. 2 1629-1661 compiled by John Green reveal info on the life of John Sales-the year should read 1630 apparently. Marriages of John and daughters Phoebe and Sarah--names all spelled Sales. In 1632 John Sales was 'openly' punished for stealing corn from his neighbors during a time of "great want". [likely means whipped in public] 1 Apr 1633 John Sayles(sic) convicted of taking fish and corn from neighbors, also clapboards, was whipped and bound as a servant for a servant for 3 years (until 1647) and his dau Phoebe (sic) bound with Mr. C. for 14 yrs. (until 1647) and she is to receive a calf at the end of her period of being bound. (Phoebe was only 7 yrs at the time!!!!) 4 Mar 1633-34: "John Sales (ordered by the court) shall be severely whip (sic) for running away from his master, M. Coxeall" Another account says John Seals ran to the Indians but came home again on 30 Jan 1634/5 died of the pox. 6 June 1637: "Phoebe Seals free from Jn. Cogshall" There is an account of "John Coggeall of Boston" saying that "said girle hath proved over burthensome to him". John C. thus gave her (Phoebe) to John Levis of Roxberry to be kept. The courts then set down an order for "disposing of the said Phebe" After this date above there is no mention of John or Phebe in Mass. In 1638 John Sales surfaces in New Netherland. Apparently there were a number of runaways fleeing to the more liberal Dutch settlements, from the Puritans in Mass - remember this was during witchcraft fever building!!! The mention of John is Jan Celes (Seals, Seals) an Englishman, received a lease ...about this time (1638) to occupy a plantation lying north of the later Rutgers Swamp....this land became vert well known as 'Old Jan's land' " Remember that we had a note referring to Jan Damen as "Old Jan"??? Well, here is the mystery solved - Old Jan was Jan Celes!!!! It goes on..."after Old Jan's death, Tonis Nyssen received a grant of the tract on 3 Apr 1647" Source: Richard Cline Mar 1998 John5

John was married in Little Waldingfield Suffolk, England, 11 Aug 1625 to Phillipa Soals. Phoebe Sales, their daughter was baptized there on May 1, 1626. They had another daughter the next year, but she disappears from view. John Sales, Mrs. ... **Sales and Phoebe are listed as passengers on one of the ships of "The Winthrop Fleet" carrying Puritans to Massachusetts in 1630.** They are listed as of Lavenham, Suffolk and bound for Charlestown, Massachusetts. This Mrs. Sales is not heard of again, and it is likely that she died soon after arriving as her daughter was bound as a servant in 1633.



Neither John nor Phoebe shows up again in Massachusetts records. But in 1638 both he and Phoebe show up in New Amsterdam and it was probably there that he married Maria Robberts. He apparently continued to be a pain in the butt to his neighbors as he figures in court on charges of shooting his neighbor's hogs, and committing other damages. His new wife was probably no better than he for we find the following: "In 1643, several cattle, belonging to the government, strayed in the woods, and messengers were dispatched to look them up. When they came to Old Jans plantation by the swamp, they saw that the woman residing on said Old Jans plantation had driven with a goad the cattle into said swamp, so that they sunk into it over their backs; but as they were strong and well in flesh, they finally got through the morass." (2) Maria apparently had a thing for felons, for after Jan's death in 1645 she married Thomas Gridy or Grydy, an Englishman, and widower, 60 years old, who at a later date was sentenced to be publicly whipped, and to be banished from the province for twelve years.

### **Phillip Soales K1388**



**Birth** 28 Feb 1602 in Sudbury, Suffolk, England

**Death** 1632/33 in Charlestown, Middlesex, Massachusetts

**Spouse** John Sales **K1387** (1594-1645)

**Children** Phoebe, F Sales **J694** (1626-1666)



**BIO** In the parish registers of Little Waldingfield, Suffolk, England on 11 August 1625 John Sales married Phillip Soales. (The author discusses that in earlier times the given name "**Phillip**" was used by both men and women. Only at a later day did "Phillippa" become the feminine form.)

The couple had two children christened in the same church; 11 August 1626 Phoebe Sales, daughter of John 27 July 1628 Sarah Seales (sic), daughter of John.

In the "Records of the First Church of Charlestown, Massachusetts, 1632-1789" [Boston: David Clapp & Son, 1880], "John Sale" was listed as the 21st member at a meeting in Charlestown on 27 August 1630.

### **K1387 - K1408 did not come to America**

### **Jan Jacobs Van Hardenbergh K1409**



**Birth** 1609 in Maarsen, , Utrecht, Netherlands

**Death** 30 Apr 1659 in New York, New York

**Parents** Jacob Joppen Van Hardenberch (1570-1636) Maria Lobi (1574-1618)

**Spouse** Unknown Spouse **K1410**

**Children** Gerrit J Hardenbergh **J705** (1638-1678)



**BIO:** **Jan Jacobsz Van Hardenbergh**, born circa 1609 at Nordheim, Germany or Utrecht,, Netherlands.

JAN JACOBSZ<sup>3</sup> VAN HARDENBERGH (Jacob Joppen<sup>2</sup>van Hardenberch, Job Hendricxsz<sup>1</sup>); born circa 1609 at Nordheim, Germany or Utrecht,, Netherlands; died before 30 April 1659 at New York City, New York County, New York.

He lived in 1637 at Maarsen - He immigrated before 1644 to America. Jan van Hardenbergh was the brother for whom Arnoldus brought over a cargo in 1664. He came to America from Holland prior to this date, as he was a land holder in New Amsterdam, according to a deed executed to Frederick Lubberse, April 30, 1659. This deed mentions "a house, lot and garden, fenced, built and bounded," on the northwest corner of Heeregraph and Browers Street, or what is now the corner of Broad and S tone Streets in the City of New York.

**Known children of Jan Jacobsz van Hardenbergh include:**

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- i. **Capt. Gerrit Jansz Hardenbergh J705**, born 17 February 1638/39 at Maarsen, Utrecht,, Netherlands; married Jaepie Schepmoes.
- ii. Lijsbeth Hardenbergh; born 15 May 1642; died at an unknown date.
- iii. Job Hardenbergh; born 24 November 1644; died at an unknown date.

**Jan Janszen Schepmoes K1411**



**Birth** 1605 in Delft, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands

**Death** 1659 in New Amsterdam,

**Parents** Jan Pietersz Schepmoes (1575-1608) Anna Schepmoes **L2822** (1579-1658)

**Spouse** Sara P Van Naerden **K1412** (1609-1631)

**Children**

- Jobje Schepmoes **J706** (1647-1732)
- Dirck Jansen Schepmoes **K1237** (1648-1725)

**BIO** The Schepmoes Family:

Our first ancestors, on the Schepmoes line, to come to America were Jan Jansz Schepmoes and his wife Sarah Pieters. Jan was born in 1605 in Delft, in the Netherlands; he married Sara Pieters Van Naerden - 27 December 1631 in Amsterdam, Holland. He was a mariner. Sara Pieters Van Naerden was born in 1609 and was of Hoorn, South Holland, Netherlands. They came to New Netherlands in April of 1638, aboard the ship *De Dopphinj* [*The Dolphin*]. It had been a rough voyage and some of the cargo had gotten wet and was ruined, so the Captan of the vessel had take and oath and tell the circumstanaces of the voyage. This oath was given the 19th of April 1638. Because to the length and difficulty of the voyage the passengers seem to have been on short rations, and had lodged a complaint when they arrived in New Amsterdam. The account is found in *New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch*, translated and Annotated by Arnold J.F. Van Laer, Volume 2, *Register of the Provincial Secretary, 1642-1647*, pages 4-7

Declaration of the crew of the Dolphin as to the stormy passage of the vessel and the consequent damage to the cargo: [a portion follows]

"the undersigned witnesses ... conjointly attested, testified and declared ... that it is true and truthful that they, the deponents sailed from the Texel [the island north of the Province of North Holland, where vessels from Amsterdam were accustomed to wait for favorable wind and tide before proceeding on their voyage across the North Sea] with the above named yacht to New Netherland and on the voyage encountered divers storms by which the ship, both above and below became very leaky and took in much water, so that a considerable part of the cargo was ruined" done at Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland, this 19th of April 1638."

Declaration of the passengers of the Dolphin was that the Captain failed to provide the stipulated rations of food during the voyage. "... They the deponents, sailing in the yacht Dolphin, ... Were not provided by him with twenty-three meals, notwithstanding the weather was favorable for cooking; also, that the above named skipper has not supplied them during the voyage according to the Company's schedule of rations. In the second place that they, the deponents, for three successive weeks did not receive any ration of bread; this done at Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland the 23d of April 1638."

The above declaration was made in connection with the refusal of the passengers to pay for their board. On complaint of the passenger, the director general and council investigate the matter on April 15, 1638, and ordered the passengers to pay if they had no further evidence to submit. Among the passengers were Jan Jansen Schepmoes and his wife and two children. [see N.Y. col. Mss., 4:2 and 2:139]

It may be interesting to note that Director Kieft had arrived at the colony just the week before.

### **Sara Pieters Van Naerden K1412**



**Birth** 1609 in Hoorn, No Holland, Netherlands

**Death** 27 Dec 1631 in New York City, New York

**Parents** Pieter Casparzen Van Naerden Mabile (1600-1664) Aechtje Jans Van Norden (1629-1690)

**Spouse** Jan Janszen Schepmoes (1605-1659)

#### **Children**

- Jobje Schepmoes **J706** (1647-1732)
- Dirck Jansen Schepmoes **K1237** (1648-1725)

**BIO** Sara accompanied her husband Jan Jansen Schepmoes and two of their children on the voyage to America; ship, *De Dophinj* [*The Dolphin*].

The baptisms of a number of their children were recorded in the “Dooop Book” (Baptism Book) of New Amsterdam. “The Dutch Church in New Amsterdam is known to have been organized as early as 1626. The Baptismal and other Records commence in 1639, from which period to the present time they are in perfect preservation. ... The records were translated and published in Collections of the NYG&B RECORD, vol II, *Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in New Amsterdam and New York, BAPTISMS, 1901*

### **The family of Jan Jansen Schepmoes and Sarah Pieters**

1. Annetje, baptized Feb. 16, 1642, married Henry Coyler, born about 1643; of Hasselt, Overijeel, Holland. She was a widow in January 1690-91.
2. Abraham, baptised Nov. 25, 1643
3. Aeltje, baptised Sept. 3, 1645; married first, Jan Everts Ketalkas, and 2nd, in New York, June 24, 1687, Johannes Van Giesen of Bergen;
4. **Jobje**, bapt. Jan 6 1647, married **Gerrit Hartenburg/Hardenbergh**;
5. **Dirck**, bapt. Sept 2, 1648, married first **Maria Willemse** and had 5 known children, He married 2nd, 28 September 1703, Grietje (Margarietje) Tappen and had 2 or 3 more children. See below.
6. Wesel, bt. Jan. 1, 1650;
7. Tryntie, bt. June 23, 1652;
8. Sarah, b. Apr. 12, 1654, m. Johanes De Wandelever.

### **Rutger Jacobson Vanschoenderwoer K1413**



**Birth** 1621 in Schoenderwost, Vianen, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands

**Death** 9 Dec 1665 in Albany, Albany, New York

**Parents**

**Spouse** Tryntji Janse Von Brees **K1414** (1626-1711)

**Children** Jacob Rutsen **J707** (1693-1730)

**BIO** Rutger Jacobsen (Rutsen) Van Schoenderwoerd

A ship named Renselaerwyck, skippered by Jan Tiebkins, left Amsterdam, Netherlands, on September 25, 1636. On October 1, 1636 she anchored off the island of Texel to await a favorable wind and make final arrangements before proceeding on her voyage to New Netherlands. The island of Texel is the first of a chain of islands across Zuider Zee. It has a fine harbor where the largest ships can ride at anchor.

This vessel, the Renselaerwyck, was in the service of the first patroon, Kiliaen van Rensselaer, and bound for Fort Orange, New Netherlands. On October 8th, 1636 the Renselaerwyck sailed to Plymouth with 22 other vessels.

The ship arrived at New Amsterdam (Manhattan - New York City), March 4, 1637. There she remained until March 26, when she set sail up north by way of the Hudson river. April 3rd she anchored half a mile below Beren Island (opposite Coeymans, NY). There she remained on account of calms and contrary winds until April 7, 1637 when she was able to resume her voyage, arriving at Fort Orange on April 7th. Rutger Jacobsen, from Schoenderwoerd, was among this group who sailed from the Netherlands on the yacht Renselaerwyck.

**Schoenderwoerd, Rutger's** place of residence was a pretty little Dutch village, two miles north of Leerdam and four miles from Vianen in the Province of South Holland. It was considered a part of the "Prince's Land," a territory which was inherited by the son of William the Orange from his mother, Anne of Egmont. It comprised the country about Leerdam, a level grazing country.

Apparently **Rutger** was a farmer and had come aboard at Texel. Records show that he left the boat at Fort Orange, April 8, 1637, owing the Company or Patroon, 56 florins or guilders and 2 stivers. According to calculations he spent 187 days on shipboard at 6 stivers a day, reckoning then that he must have boarded the ship the 3rd of October 1636.

Most of the early settlers were obliged, the first few years in this country, to work as servants or farm hands to pay for their passage. After this period was over with they were freemen, or farmers free to do what they wished. There is no doubt that this was the situation with **Rutger Jacobsen**. The first record to be found places him as a farm hand on the farm of Cornelis Teunisz from Breuckelen, where he served a term of six years beginning April 8, 1637 at 100 L a year. February 9, 1643, he was engaged as a foreman on the de Groote Vlacte (the Great Flats), located about four miles north of Albany, at 200 L a year, a suit of clothes, two shirts, and two pairs of shoes; his term of service was to begin on April 7, 1643.

From this time on, he appears to be in business for himself. January 1, 1645, he appeared as a lessee of a farm on the Fifth Creek, which in 1647 was taken over by Adriaen Huybertsz. In 1647, he went into partnership with Goosen Gerritse (van Schaick) and rented the patroon's brewery. From 1648 to 1654 he was charged with an annual rent of 125 L for a sawmill on the Fifth Creek, taken over from Andries de Vos. For the same period he was charged jointly with Barent Pietersz with an annual rent of 550 L for a sawmill and grist mill also on Fifth Creek.

The office of raet or gerechtspersoon ( a commissioner, a representative of the Patroon, whose duties were administrative) was held by such men as Andries de Vos, Rutger Jacobsz van Schoenderwoert, Goosen Gerritsz van Schaick, Jan Verbeeck and Pieter Hertgers, all of whom were prominent members of the community, and who afterwards became members of the Court of Fort Orange and Beverwyck. Rutger was a commissioner or magistrate in Rensselaerswyck as early as 1648 and continued to fill that office at various times as late as 1662. A magistrate received for this work from 50 to 200 guilders annually.

Both Rutger and his brother Teunis took an oath of allegiance to the patroon under the following circumstances:

Brand Arent van Slechtenhorst arrived at Fort Orange on the twenty-second of March 1648 to enter upon his duties as director of the Manor of Rensselaerswyck. Later (because he refused to obey the commands of the Governor General) he was put under arrest at Fort Amsterdam (New York City) for his contumacy towards the Governor and Director, Petrus Stuyvesant. He secreted himself on a sloop, however, and returned to the Manor. The escaped Director, in order to make the colonist more subservient to the interest of the patroon, induced a number of them to take the Burger-Oath of Allegiance, in accordance with the resolution of the council dated November 23, 1651.

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"Resolved that all house-holders and freemen of the colony shall appear on the twenty-eighth day of November of this year, being Tuesday, at the house of the honorable director and there take the burgerlijke Oath of Allegiance."

The oath was administered in the following form: "I promise and swear that I shall be true and faithful to the noble patroon and co-directors, or those representing them here, and to the honorable director, commissioners, and council, subjecting myself to the court of the colony; and I promise to demean myself as a good and faithful inhabitant, of burgher, without exciting any opposition, tumult, or noise, but on the contrary, as a loyal inhabitant to maintain and support, offensively and defensively against everyone, the right and jurisdiction of the colony. And with reverence and fear of the Lord, and the uplifting of both the first finger of the right hand, I say, so truly help me God Almighty."

On the appointed day, forty-five of the colonists took the required oath at the house of Director van Slechtenhorst.



*Signature of Rutger Jacobs, husband of Tryntie Jans*

*(Signed) Arendt van Curler  
Johan Baptist van Rensselaer  
Rutger Jacobszen  
Teunis Jacobsz*

**Tryntje Janse Von Brees K1414**

**Birth** 1626 in New Amsterdam,

**Death** 24 Nov 1711 in Rosedale, Queens, New York

**Parents** Jan Janse von Breesteede **L2827** (1600-1641) Eneltje Angelica Jans **L2828** (1604-1647)

**Spouse** Rutger Jacobson Vanschoenderwoer **K1413** (1621-1665)

**Children** Jacob Rutsen **J708** (1693-1730)

**BIO:** [Reference:\(8.3\) OLDe ULSTER Magazine; issue February, 1906; Article: Lineage of the Schoonmaker Family](#)

Tryntje Janse Van Breestede married in New Amsterdam June 3rd, 1646, Rutger Jacobsen of Rensselaerswyck. Of the latter Professor Pearson in his "First Settlers of Albany" says that he was one of two brothers Rutger and Teunis Jacobse Van Schoenderwoert, early settlers of Beaverwyck who originated two families distinct in name and locality. Rutger Jacobsen's descendants assumed the surname of Rutgers, and were later found in New York, and vicinity. The descendants of his son Jacob, who settled first at Kingston and afterwards at Rosendale, wrote this name Rutsen. After the death of her husband Tryntje Janse Van Breestede lived with this son, and died at his residence in 1711.

The descendants of Teunis, the brother of Rutger Jacobsen Van Schoenderwoert, took the surname of Van Woert and settled chiefly in Albany County. Rutger Jacobsen was a man of considerable repute and wealth and served as magistrate many years, probably until his death in 1665.

**Source:** [Scandinavian immigrants in New York, 1630-1674: with appendices on ... By John Oluf Evjen](#)

Tryntie Jans, from "Breestede" (Bredstedt) came to New Netherland with her parents, Jan Jansen and Engeltje Jans, in 1636. She had two sisters and one brother in New Netherland See the articles "Dorothea Jans," "Elsje Jans," "Jan Jansen van Breestede."



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Rutger Jacobsen came from Schoonderwoert, a village some twelve miles south of Utrecht, Holland. He served as a farm hand on the farm of Teunisz from Breuckelen, for the term of six years, beginning in April 1637, at fl. 100 a year.

In 1643 he was engaged as foreman on the great Flats in Rensselaerswyck at fl. 220 a year and some clothes. From 1648 to 1654 he is charged with an annual rent of fl. 125 for a saw mill on the fifth creek, and for the same period he is charged, jointly with Barent Pietersz, with an annual rent of fl. 550 for a saw mill and grist mill, also on fifth creek. From about 1648 he owned a sloop plying upon the Hudson between Rensselaerswyck and New Amsterdam.

On April 4, 1649, he agreed to pay fl. 32 a year, for three years, for rent of his house-lot and the right to fur trade. In October 1660, he and Goossen Gerritsz were authorized to brew beer, on condition of paying a duty of one guilder for every barrel of beer and of brewing, free of charge, the beer needed for the households of Van Slichtenhorst and de Hooges.

Jacobsen seems to have lived most of the time in Rensselaerswyck, though he and his family occasionally resided in New Amsterdam, where he, in 1649, bought a lot on High Street, on which he built a house. In 1656, at Fort Orange, he mortgaged this house and lot for the amount of 1528 guilders.<sup>528</sup> His wife gave another mortgage in this house and lot in 1658, when she also mortgaged her house and lot at Fort Orange. This was done to meet what the officer Cornelis Steenwyck was trying to collect from the Jacobsens: a sum of 5,482 guilders Jacobsen retained the house in New Amsterdam till the fall of 1660, when it was sold at public auction to one Johannes Withart, his own attorney. Jacobsen contested the sale in Court, and requested an advance on the price, claiming that the house and lot were not "held up" before they were sold. The Court considered the complaint. After having several hearings, it decided that Jacobsen had no reason to start suit. But as Jacobsen started litigation anew, arbitrators were appointed to decide the matter.

Tryntie's husband was a prominent man in Beverwyck. On April 23, 1652, he secured a lot in this town. He was engaged in public life, being a councilor, from 1649 to 1651, in Rensselaerswyck, for which he received fifty florins a year.<sup>527</sup> In 1656 he was a magistrate of Rensselaerswyck, and laid the corner-stone of the new Dutch Church, situated at the intersection of the present State Street and Broadway in the city of Albany.

We know very little about Tryntie. Her daughter Engel was baptized April 10, 1650; and her daughter Margrietje was married, in 1667, to Jan Jansen Bleecker, from Meppel in the province of Overijssel, ancestor of the Bleecker family, well known in the annals of New York. Rutger Jacobsen died before December 9, 1665.

## **Hans Hansen Bergen K1415**



**Birth** 1600 in Bergen, Hordaland, Norway

**Death** 1654 in New Amsterdam, Kings, New York

**Parents** Hans Nilsen Bergen (1582-) and Marta Jonasdotter

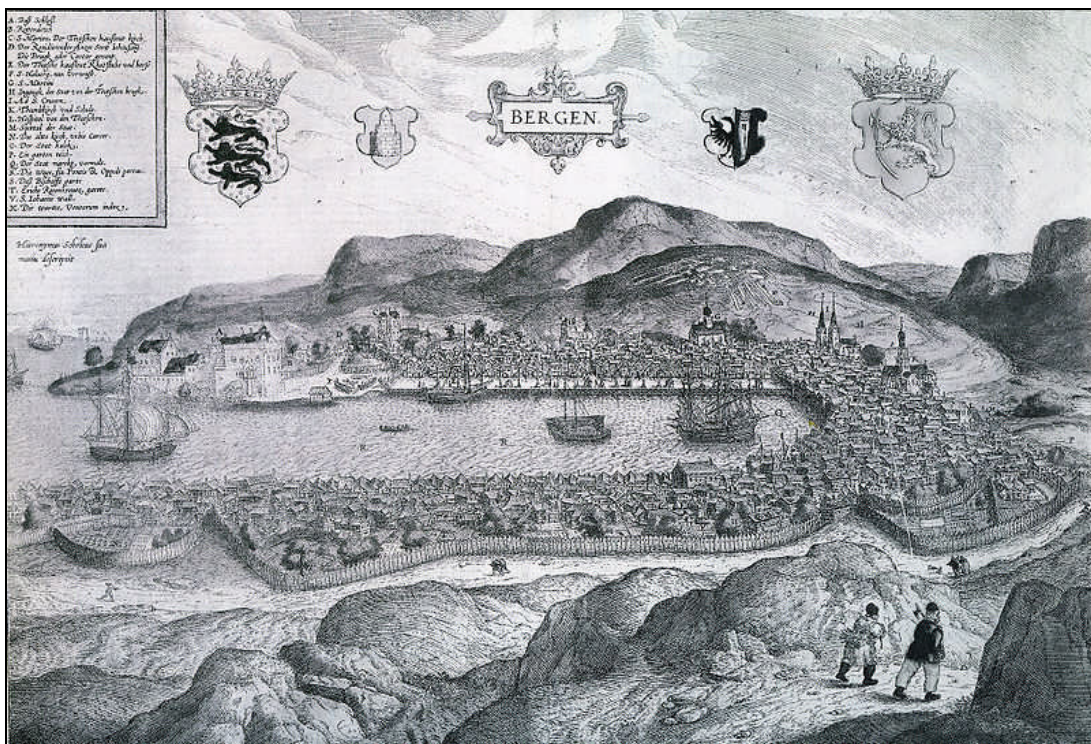
**Spouse** Sarah Rapalje **K1416** (1625-1685)

**Children** Maria Hansen Bergen **J708** (1651-1736)

**BIO:** [From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia](#)



New Amsterdam around the time Hans Hansen Bergen lived there. Hans Hansen Bergen (b. circa 1610 – 1654) was one of the earliest settlers of the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam, and one of the few from Scandinavia. He was a native of Bergen, Norway. Hans Hansen Bergen was a shipwright who served as overseer of an early tobacco plantation on Manhattan Island, before eventually removing to Brooklyn's Wallabout Bay, where he was one of the earliest settlers and founded a prominent Brooklyn clan.



*Bergen, Norway around the time Hans Hansen Bergen was born.*

### **Biography**

He immigrated to New Netherland in 1633 in a company with the Director-General of New Netherland, Wouter Van Twiller, and he was initially known in early New Amsterdam records by various names, but chiefly Hans Hansen Noorman and Hans Hansen Boer. (The word Boer is Dutch for 'farmer.')

Bergen was married to **Sarah Rapalje K1416**, the first female child of European parentage born in the colony of New Netherland and whose chair is preserved in the collection of the Museum of the City of New York. Following Bergen's death in 1654, his widow remarried Teunis Gysbert Bogart.

Along with his father-in-law, Joris Jansen Rapalje, Bergen acquired and managed several pieces of property. In 1647, Bergen received a patent for 400 acres in the Wallabout Bay area of present-day Brooklyn. (Rapelje was a substantial property owner, as well as one of the Council of Twelve Men.) Following his land grant, Hans Hansen Bergen moved to the area on western Long Island now located within the borough of Brooklyn, where he made his living as a farmer. Apparently illiterate, Bergen signed his name to official

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documents with a simple 'H'. Following Bergen's death, in 1662 two of his sons settled at what is today's Bedford, Brooklyn, near their Rapelje grandfather.

Bergen is a place name which today appears frequently in Brooklyn, including in the neighborhood of Bergen Beach and Bergen Street, both named for the family. Descendants of Hans Hansen Bergen owned the land that became Bergen Beach, which they subsequently sold to entrepreneur Percy Williams, who developed it into a summer resort. Some also believe that Bergen County, New Jersey as well as Bergen Township takes their names from this early Norwegian settler, although the evidence is inconclusive.

**Descendants**

The descendants of Hans Hansen Bergen continued to reside in Brooklyn and Kings County, New York for centuries, and owned extensive tracts of land across Brooklyn. As late as the mid-nineteenth century, Bergen family members grew up in Brooklyn speaking Dutch. Several family members – including John Teunis Bergen and Teunis Garret Bergen – represented the area in the United States Congress, as well as owning the forerunner of The Brooklyn Eagle newspaper.

Other descendants include John G. Bergen, the police commissioner of the New York City Police Department during the New York Draft Riots of 1863, and DeWitt Clinton, Mayor of New York City, Governor of New York State and United States Senator from New York. Bergen's descendants married into other early New Amsterdam families, including the Vanderbilts, the Voorhees, the Wyckoffs, the Cortelyous, the Denyses, the Suydams, the Vanderveers, Bensons and others. Among Bergen's present-day descendants is the American political figure Howard Dean.

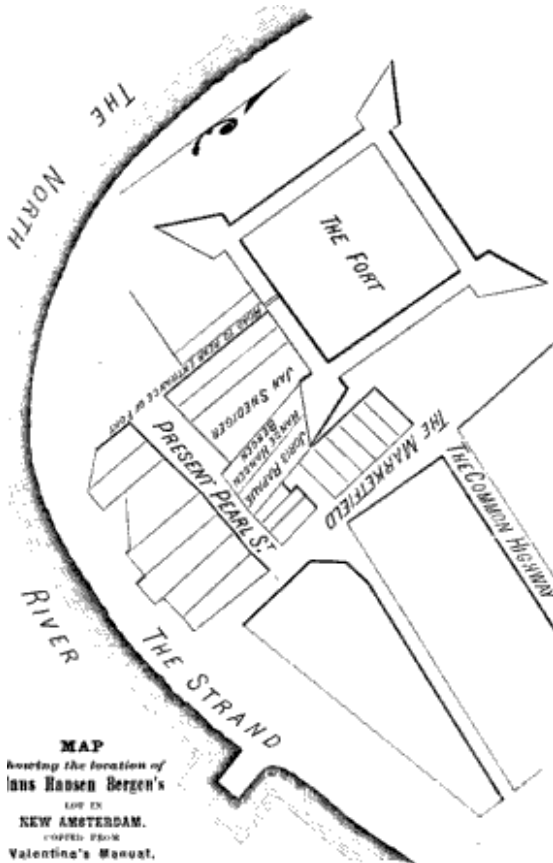
[Bergen, Norway](#) around the time Hans Hansen Bergen was born.



Hans Hansen's name with the mark "H" affixed, appears among those of the commonalty, who in 1643, at the request of Governor Kieft, met in the Fort to take into consideration the propositions which should he



submitted to them for the general good. This was at a period when in consequence of Kieft's mismanagement they had aroused the hostility of the savages, with whom they were surrounded, and were in danger and trouble. By a receipt entered on the Register of the Provincial Secretary, it appears that on the 23d of April, 1644, Hans Hansen and George Rapalie, his father-in-law, hired cattle of William Smith of Stamford, and on the 29th of November of the same year he gave a note to Cornelis Maersen of Renselaerswick for 250 guilders for wheat bought of him. George Rapalie also appears at the same time to have bought 215 guilders, worth of wheat from Maersen.




On the 30th of March, 1647, he obtained from Governor Kieft a patent for "a piece of land situated on Long Island, in the kill of Jorse Rapalje, it extends from his house north by east till to Lambert Huybertsen's (Mol,) plantation, further on the kill of Jan the Swede, according to the old marks till to the kill of Mespaches, to and along the Cripleshush, (swamp,) further to the division line of Derick Volkertsen's land, which he purchased from Wilcock, and the division of Henry Satley, containing 200 morgen," (400 aeres.)

This patent, as near as can be ascertained, covered at least a portion if not the whole of the farms at the Waaleboght of the late General Jeremiah Johnson, and the adjoining one of the Remsens, and extended back to the old Rushwick cross-roads, and to the meadows adjoining Newtown; the land of Lambert Huybertsen Mol, on its east side being the patent in the town of Bushwick which adjoins the Brooklyn boundary. On this land he resided as early as 1648, and may have resided at an earlier period, and there he continued to reside until his death, which took place in the latter part of 1653, or the beginning of 1654.\*

\* He was probably living July 21, 1653, for on that date in a suit in the Burgomaster's Court of New Amsterdam, of Jacob V is against Hans Hansen, a default was entered against both parties, as was at the same term of the court the ease in a suit of the same plaintiff against Jores Rapalie, the father-in-law of Hans.

He however must, either by extinguishing the Indian title or otherwise, have been in possession of this plantation prior to the date of his patent, for in the patent of Ahraham Rycken of August 8, 1640, his land is located on Long Island, opposite Rinnegakonck, hounded by Gysbert Ryken, Hans Hansen, &c.; in a deed of the 29th of June 1641, of Cornelis Jacobson Selle to Lambert Huybertsen Mol, he describes his plantation as next to Hans Hansen, on Long Island and in the patent to Doughty and his associates of Mespach, on the 28th of March, 1642, embracing nearly the whole town of New- town, their lands are hounded by the meadows of Hans Hansen. Reference is also made to his lands in a survey of the disputed hounds between Newtown and Bushwick, made by Capt.

This is the mark of  HANS HANSEN  
VAN BERGEN.

James Hubbard of Gravesend, about 1669, the draft of which is still preserved, and purports to be a:  
"description of Mispach Kills soe farre as to point out ye situation of ye place, for some ffarther information of two houses formerly inhabited, ye one by Hanse ye Boore, (farmer) which were Hance Hansonn, ye other called ye Poles house."

Riker, in his history of Newtown, states, that from a careful survey of the patent, he arrives at the conclusion, that Hanse's patent must have covered a part and perhaps the whole of the present settlement at the Bushwick cross-roads.

His widow, **Sarah Rapalje**, shortly after his death married Tennis Gysberts Bogaert, the ancestor of the Bogerts in this vicinity, who emigrated from Holland in 1652, by whom she had several children. Sarah early became a church member in New York, and united with the Dutch Reformed Church at Brooklyn, by certificate in 1661. She died about 1685, aged about sixty and the following is a copy of her mark:  
copy of her mark:

“S”

### **Sarah Rapalje K1416**



**Birth** 9 Jun 1625 in Fort Orange, Albany, New York,

**Death** 16 Sep 1685 in Brooklyn, Kings, New York

**Parents** Joris Jansen Rapalje **L2847** (1604-1662) Catalyntje Trico **L2848** (1605-1689)

**Siblings** Jannetje Rapalje **J692** (1629-1706)

**Spouse** Hans Hansen Bergen **K1415** (1600-1654)

**Children** Maria Hansen Bergen **J708** (1651-1736)

**BIO:** Sarah Jorise Rapalje was born on 9 Jun 1625 in Fort Orange (Albany), New Netherlands, NY. She died in 1685. Probably the first child born in New Amsterdam of European parentage; Sarah married Hans Hansen Bergen son of Hans Nilsen Bergen and Marta Jonasdatter about 1639. Hans was born in 1610/1615 in Bergen, Hordaland, Norway.

He died on 30 May 1654 in (Brooklyn, NY) New Amsterdam, New Netherlands; a common ancestor of the Bergen family of Long Island, New Jersey and their vicinity\_a ship carpenter\_went from Norway to Holland, and then in 1633, to New Amsterdam.

### **Hans and Sarah had the following children:**

- i. **Maria (Marritje) Hansen Bergen** was born on 8 Oct 1651.
- ii. Joris or George Bergen was born about Jul 1649.
- iii. Annatje (Anneken) Hansen Bergen was born before 22 Jul 1640.
- iv. Breckje Bergen .
- v. Jan Bergen .
- vi. Michael Bergen
- vii. Catalyntje Bergen
- viii. Jacob Bergen

### **Albert Heyman Rossa -K1417**



**Birth** 1621 in Herwynen, the, Gelderland, Netherlands

**Death** 27 February 1679 in Hurley, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Heyman Roosa, d. Netherlands Metje Gijsberts deRoos.

**Spouse** Wyntje Ariens De Jongh **K1278-K1418** (1622-1678)

**Children** Heyman Aldertse Roosa **J639-J709** (1645-1708)



**BIO:** See **K1277** for more information



**Wyntje Ariens De Jongh K1418**

Spouse Albert Heyman Rossa -K1417

Children Heyman Aldertse Roosa J639-J709 (1645-1708)

BIO - see K1278 for more info

**Claes Martenszen Van Rosenvelt K1419**



**Birth** 1623 in Tholen, Zeeland, Netherlands

**Death** 1659 in New Amsterdam, New York

**Parents** Maerten Cornelius Gelderman (1600-1629)

Cornelia Lodewyck (1600-1694)

**Spouse** Jannetje S Thomas K1280 K1420 (1625-1660)

**Children** Anna M Roosevelt J640 (1654-1708)



BIO See K1270 for detail

**Jannetje Samuels Thomas K1420**



**Birth** 1625 in Zeeland, Netherlands **Death** 1660 in New Amsterdam, , New, Netherlands

**Parents** Samuel Thomas (1600-1691) Margaret H Samuels (1600-1694)

**Spouse** Claes M Van Rosenvelt K1279 K1419 (1623-1659)

**Children** Anna M Roosevelt J640 (1654-1708)



BIO: See K1280 for detail

**Rutger Jacobson Vanschoenderwoer K1421**



**Birth** 1621 in Schoenderwost, Vianen, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands

**Death** 9 Dec 1665 in Albany, Albany, New York

**Parents**

**Spouse** Tryntji Janse Von Brees K1414 (1626-1711)

**Children** Jacob Rutsen J707 (1693-1730)



BIO See K1413 for Bio Detail

**Tryntji Janse Von Brees K1422**



**Birth** 1626 in New Amsterdam,

**Death** 24 Nov 1711 in Rosedale, Queens, New York

**Parents** Jan Janse von Breesteede L2831 (1600-1641) Eneltje Angelica Jans

L2832 (1604-1647)

**Spouse** Rutger Jacobson Vanschoenderwoer K1413 (1621-1665)

**Children** Jacob Rutsen J708 (1693-1730)



BIO See K1414 for Bio Detail

**Hans Hansen Bergen K1423**



**Birth** 1600 in Bergen, Hordaland, Norway  
**Death** 1654 in New Amsterdam, Kings, New York  
**Parents** Hans Nilsen Bergen (1582- ) and Marta Jonasdotter  
**Spouse** Sarah Rapalje **K1416** (1625-1685)  
**Children** Maria Hansen Bergen **J708 J712** (1651-1736)



**BIO:** See **K1415** - For BIO detail

**Sarah Rapalje K1424**



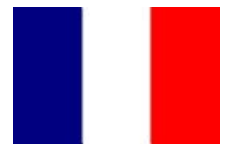
**Birth** 9 Jun 1625 in Fort Orange, Albany, New York,  
**Death** 16 Sep 1685 in Brooklyn, Kings, New York  
**Parents** Joris Jansen Rapalje (1604-1662) Catalyntje Trico (1605-1689)  
**Siblings** Jannetje Rapalje **J692** (1629-1706)  
**Spouse** Hans Hansen Bergen **K1415** (1600-1654)  
**Children** Maria Hansen Bergen **J708** (1651-1736)

**BIO:** See **K1416** - For BIO detail

**Matthys Blanchan K1427**



**Birth** 1610 in St Paul, Artois, Normandy, France  
**Death** 30 Apr 1688 in Kingston, Ulster, New York, USA  
**Parents** Leonin Blanchan (1578-1649) Isabeau Leroy (1582-1649)  
**Spouse** Magdalena B Jorisse (1611-1688)



**Children**

- Magdalena Blanchan **J624** (1646-1757)
- Elizabeth Blanchan **I292** (1651-1715)
- Catharine de Blanchan **J634** (1627-1713)

**BIO:** See **J583** for detail

**Magdalena Brissen Jorisse K1428**



**Birth** 27 Oct 1611 in St Paul, Artois, Normandy, France  
**Death** 1688 in Hurley, Ulster, New York  
**Parents** Pierre Joire (1678-1697) Jacoba Le Blanc (1579-1608)  
**Spouse** Mathys Blanchan (1610-1688)  
**Children**

- Magdalena Blanchan **J624** (1646-1757)
- Elizabeth Blanchan **I292** (1651-1715)
- Catharine de Blanchan **J634** (1627-1713)



**BIO:** See **J584** for detail

### **Hendrick Marselis K1435**



**Birth** 1625 in Netherlands

**Death** 1697 Albany, NY

**Parents** Gabriel VanMarselis (1582-1643) Anna Ehrmit D Ehrmitage (1582-1622)

**Spouse** Cathryn Vandenberg (1623- )

**Children** Maria H Marselis (1648-1706)



**Bio** Hendrick, was one of Melyn's colonists of Staten Island, arriving on the "New Netherland's Fortune," 1650; had grant of land at Beverwyck, in 1654, and located there; removed to Kinderhook, 1673. Janse Van Bommel Marselis was born at Bommel, Gelderland, Holland; early settler at Beverwyck; farmer of the excise, 1655; died before 1700.

Tradition holds that Hendrick Marselis that by mid-century, he had married Catharina Vandenberg - the mother of several Marselis daughters. By the mid-1650s, his family had settled in Beverwyck where he had purchased a houseplot.

In 1673, he was living "behind Kinderhook" near the farm of his son-in-law, Mathias Hooghteeling. A decade later Marselis was identified as a member of the Albany Dutch church and later was reimbursed for contract services and for the maintenance of the poor. However, his name was absent from Albany survey documents during the 1670s and 80s. In 1697, he was identified as the city porter. In 1703 Hendrick Marselis was finally replaced as city porter at Albany by Jan Radcliffe.

In 1697, he was living alone in a first ward home. By the end of the year, he was dead. As only daughters raised families, his line was extinguished with his passing.

Source: <http://www.nvsm.nvsted.gov/albany/pcalindex.html>

### **Catharina Vandenberg K1436**



**Birth** 1623 in, Netherlands

**Death** 1697

**Parents** Catrina VanT Wel (1838-)

**Spouse** Hendrick Marselis **K1435** (1625-1697)

**Children** Maria H Marselis **J718** (1648-1706)



**BIO** Catharina Vandenberg was born 1623. By 1655, she had married Beverwyck pioneer Hendrick Marselis and was raising a family. These Marselises lived in the Albany County countryside and also in Albany. Catharina Vandenberg Marselis was dead by 1697. Her husband died later that year.

Source: <http://www.nvsm.nvsted.gov/albany/pcalindex.html>

### **Pieter Tennis Van Slyck K1437**

**Birth** 26 Sep 1605 Utrecht, Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands

**Death** 1736 (*Not sure if came to America*)

**Parents** Antonis Van Slyck (1580-1676) Antonius Van Slyck (1594- )

**Siblings** Cornelis Antonissen Van Slyck **K1439** (1604-1676)

**Spouse** Unknown

**Children** Willem P Van Slyck **J719** (1635-1735)

**BIO**



*The Snyder Family History, all direct line relatives back to the Colonies*

Due to the translation from Dutch to English, and different customs of the times, honoring ancestral lines and local titles, the Van slyke (VanSlyck, Van Slyk, etc.) families used different spellings of the surname, as well as Neef, Nieffens, Antonissen, Tuenis, Tuennissen, Broeder, etc.

Also some imagination and open-mindedness is needed to realize that spellings of forenames can also be "lost in the translation" such as Baertje could be Baertje, Bertie, Bertha, etc. Pieter could be Peter, or Pieterse. Willem could be William, etc. Some suffixes connote "son of" "wife of", "born in (city)" or the "first" "second" etc. in the original language. Early settlers probably slipped back-and-forth from their native language to the new language in their writing.

**Cornelis Antonissen Van Slyck K1439**



**Birth** 1604 in Utrecht, Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands  
**Death** 1676 in Canajoharie, Montgomery  
**Parents** Antonis Van Slyck (1580-1676) Antonius Van Slyck (1584-)  
**Siblings** Pieter Tennis Van Slyck **K1437** (1605-)  
**Spouse** Ots Toch Hartell **K17440** (1622-1644)  
**Children** Baertje Nieffens **J720** (1636-1699)



**BIO Cornelius Antonissen Van Slyck** was born of Breuckelen, near Utrecht, the Netherlands, and died 1676. He married **Ots - Toch Hartell** (Mohawk Indian princess - dusky, Native American beauty with wild savage nature<sup>1</sup>) Abt. 16201, daughter of **Jaques Hartell**. Cornelius Antonissen Van Slijk from Breuckelen, Netherlands, left in May 1634 from Texel aboard DeEndracht and sailed to the New World. He was a thirty year old carpenter and mason with skills desirable in a new colony. Cornelius had a brother, **Pieterse Teunise**, who does not appear to have come to America, although his brother's son, **Willem Pieterse J719 (or Willem Neef)** arrived in 1660 on De Trouw from Amersfoort. Willem's descendants settled in Columbia Co., while Cornelius settled first at Beverwyck, then Schenectady.

Cornelis used various names in official contracts and the name is otherwise often found phonetically spelled. In his contract with Kiliaen Van Rensselaer dated April 2, 1634, he signed his name "Cornelis Antonissen van Slicht. Van Rensselaer often called him "Cornelis van Breukelen". He was also called Cornelis Teunissen, and beginning in 1640 was also called by the name given to him by the Mohawks "Broer (Brother) Cornelis".

Cornelis Van Slyke contracted to Kilean van Rensselaer as a carpenter and mason, but agreed to do farm work when necessary, for the fee of 180 florins a year. In the contract he signed on April 5, 1634, he stated he was 30 years old. Similar contracts were usually of 2 - 6 year duration, the 3 years being most common. The employer would pay passage money and provide bed and board in New Netherland. Farmhands received 100-150 gl. per year, so we can see that Cornelius skills were valued; August 12, 1634; at Rensselaerswyck working on a farm.

**Surname Origin - Van Slyck:** (Locality). From the channel called Het Slaeck, in the Netherlands, which makes Tolen an island. Slyk, Dutch, signifies dirt, mire. *Van Slyk means 'from the dirt'*. The name Van Slijk means 'coming from the village of Slijk'. Slijk could be written as Slyk or Slyck.

**A few Date FAQs for Cornelis:**

**1636;** He was a plantation manager of a farm near Schuyler Flatts where he worked until 1648.

**1639-1641;** He was one of three men appointed to manage the colony's affairs. Cornelius was appointed representative (Voorspraecke), in charge of keeping track of the goods received by the colony.

**1643-1648;** Cornelius spent much of his time at Manhattan as interpreter and negotiator with the natives. (in **1646** the Secretary of Rensselaerswyck, Antony de Hooges wrote urging him to "....come up the river to see

*The Snyder Family History, all direct line relatives back to the Colonies*

how the harvest proceeds" and hinted that he might at least come to the Colony once a year to look after his farm. By this time Van Rensselaer was not happy with Cornelis by this time and complained about his personal accounts and his service as representative, threatening to end their association if matters did not improve.

**1644;** Cornelis had power of attorney from Jan Jansen Schepmoes in a legal case to collect Aeltje Claes' portion of her father's estate.

**1646;** he was given a patent for a large tract of land in the Catskills by Director Kieft as part of his services in bringing about peace with the native tribes. This land became the present day town of Catskill. Cornelis also owned land at Cohoes near the old Mohawk castle near the mouth of the Mohawk River, which had been granted to him by the Mohawks.

**7/22/1647;** He bought a partnership in the frigate LaGarce with Harman Meyndersen van den Bogaert. The ship was a privateer used to sail the West Indies.

**7/25/1647;** Appears as a witness with Jacob Kip, on a document called a power of attorney from Nicolaes Coorn to Claes Jansen Calff to collect money and an inheritance from Holland. Witnessed in Fort Amsterdam - name signed as Cornelis Anthonnisen van Schlick.

9/23/1650; Chosen among group of four to renew friendships in the Mohawk country and ensure peace.

**1651;** two farms, inventoried along with several others at Rensselaerswyck, were listed as used by Cornelis van Breuckelen and Cornelis Teunesse van Breuckelen. The first farm was 27 morgans (54 acres), with a value of 360 guilders, 7 horses and 11 cows and the comment "a fine farm". The second was 25.5 morgans (51 acres), valued at 600 guilders, with 10 horses and 9 cows. Cornelis was charged rent on this farm until 1661, but did not always pay, claiming that he owned the farm. When he left Rensselaerswyck in May 1661 he was charged back rent of over 4000 florin that he refused to pay.

**11/7/1657;** At Beverwyck, stood as surety for Jan Janse Van Otterspoor in his offer to buy land from Johanna De Hulter.

**1658;** He was at auction of Bastiaen de Winter's effects at Rensselaerswyck, and bought a "parcel of mittens" at a cost of 5 florins.

**8/29/1659;** He appears on a list of payments for Dirck Dircksee Keyser "one obligation of 33 1/2 beavers".

**8/17/1660;** Witness in a bond of Isbrant Eldertsen to Adriaen Jansen Croon.

**7/18/1661;** While at Rensselaerswyck, he and 14 men applied to Governor General Peter Stuyvesant for permission to purchase the Native lands at Schenectady. One of the men applying was his son, Jacques Cornelisse. On July 27, 1661 a deed was drawn up between the Mohawks and Arent Van Curlar as representative of the settlers. These 15 men later became the first permanent settlers at Schenectady. At that time there was nothing between Canada and the site of Schenectady but forest, game and native tribes. It is believed that Jacques Cornelise Van Slyke, Alexander Lindsey Glen and John Teller were established there as early as 1658. The land was surveyed and patented to the 15 in 1663.

**9/2/1661;** On a list of obligations and accounts delivered by Jan Bastiaensz to Jeremias van Rensselaer at Fort Orange "fl 193-8"

**9/14/1661;** Deposition of Cornelis Gerritsen Graef, "I, the undersigned, Cornelis de Graeff, declare at the request of Cornelis Theunisz van Breuckelen (Cornelis Van Slyke) that to my certain knowledge it is true that in the spring of the year 1659, the requirer (Van Breuckelen) granted to Andries Herbertsz (at his request) five acres of land to sow the same together with Philip Hendricxsz Brouwer and to enjoy the fruits thereof, for which Andries Herbertsz promised to pay the requirer for his part a half aum of brandy; all of which I am ready to confirm by oath if need be. In witness of the truth this is subscribed by me in Beverwyck

**2/14/1662;** "Cornelis Theunissz van Breuckele acknowledges that he is well and truly indebted to Carsten Claez, master carpenter, in the quantity of ninety good, whole beavers in good friendship loaned by him to his satisfaction received; which said ninety good, whole beavers he, van Breuckele, promises to pay to said Carsten Claez or his \_\_\_\_\_ in the month of July next, punctually, without longer delay, therefore binding his person and estate, nothing excepted, subject to all courts and judges. Done in the colony of Rensselaerswyck in New Netherlands, dated as above.. Signed C.T.v.Slicht"



*The Snyder Family History, all direct line relatives back to the Colonies*

**1665;** A deposition dated 7/2/1688 of Jean Labate to Albany courts stated; "one Brier Cornelise who had an Indian Squae to his wife" were sent by Governor Nicholls in 1665 to take possession of the Five-Nations territory for the English, which the Dutch had previously claimed.

**Source (60):** [Van Rensselaer Bowier manuscripts By New York State Library, Kiliaen van Rensselaer, Arnold Johan Ferdinand Van Laer, Nicolaas de Roever, Susan De Lancey Van Rensselaer Strong](#)

**Burial:** under old willow at eastern point of Van Slyke's Island opposite foot Wash. Ave1 Well educated1

**Ots Toch Hartell K1440**



*Mohawk Nation flag*

**Birth** 1622 in Canajoharie, Montgomery, New York  
**Death** 1644 in Van Slykes Island, Schenectady, New York, Schenectady, New York -a French/Mohawk  
**Parents** Jacques Hertel **L2879** (1603-1651) Mohawk (2) Woman **L2880** (1600-1622)  
**Spouse** Cornelis A Van Slyck **K1439** (1604-1676)  
**Children** Baertje Nieffens **J720** (1636-1699)

**BIO Source:**(74) [Turtles, Wolves, and Bears: a Mohawk family history By Barbara J. Sivertsen](#)

4 TURTLES, WOLVES, AND BEARS

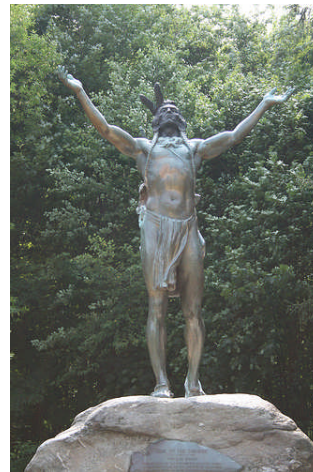
Otstock, has usually been described as a full-blooded Mohawk, "a right Mohawks squaw." Tradition describes Otstock as the daughter of a chief. Another tradition, however, says that she was born about 1620, the daughter of a Frenchman named Hertell or Hartell and the Mohawk Queen of the (Van Slyck's) Island. Hertell and the Queen of the Island had two daughters: Otstock, "a large coarse-looking squaw like [her] mother" who married Cornelius Antonissen van Slyck; and Keuntze (or Kinetis) who may have had an Indian "marriage" to Arent Bradt.<sup>5</sup>

This tradition does not give a first name to the Frenchman Hertell, but an Hertel does appear in the early records of New France. He is named Jacques, the name given to Otstock's oldest son. Jacques is a French name, the Dutch equivalent being Jacob, and its appearance in a Mohawk village around 1640 is quite odd unless the Hertell tradition is accurate.

The Quebec Colony, called New France, had been founded by Samuel de Champlain in 1604. Champlain soon made friends with the local Algonquian-speaking tribes and enemies of the more distant Iroquois, or Five Nations, leading hostile expeditions against the Iroquois in 1609, 1610, and 1615.<sup>6</sup>

Jacques Hertel was born at Fecamp, in Pays-de-Caux in Normandy, France, in 1603, the son of Nicholas Hertel and Jeanne Nirriot (or Miriot or Mirior). Jacques Hertel first appears on a list of those in Quebec in the winter of 1626-27. He may, however, have come to New France as early as 1615. His father, Nicholas Hertel, came to the New World at an unknown date but on December 20, 1637, sponsored (a position equivalent to today's godparent) an Indian child at Trois-Rivières. Nicholas was dead by August 23, 1641, when Jacques married Marguerite Marie Romain at Trois-Rivières.<sup>7</sup>

**Mohawk Indian Trail** During historic times, the Mohawk Trail evolved with the mode of transportation, advancing from foot travel to the automobile. The early European settlers used the Indian Path to travel between the English settlements of Boston and Deerfield, and the Dutch settlements in New York. The white settlers and traders brought with them the horse and the wheel, which required the widening and slight relocation of the original path.



Over the course of the centuries, the native population had reached agreements on territorial matters of hunting and fishing. The Pocumtuck, of the Massachusetts portion of the Connecticut River Valley, shared salmon fishing spots with the Mohawk of New York on the Connecticut and Deerfield Rivers. The most notable of those fishing sites were turners Falls on the Connecticut and Shelburne Falls on the Deerfield.

Their population considerably reduced by disease from early contact with European explorers, the native people were not able to effectively protect their homelands. With English intervention from their settlement in the lower Connecticut River Valley and the Dutch in the lower valley of the Hudson River in New York, Political unrest was established between the agricultural Pocumtuck and the expansionist Mohawk. The Europeans wanted the Indian lands, and pitting one tribe against the other seemed a good way to accomplish their goal.

French King Bridge, ErvingThe English and Dutch arranged a "peace" conference between the two tribes. However, a Mohawk of high tribal standing was killed and the Pocumtuck people were blamed. The furious Mohawk sent their warriors quickly over the Indian Trail and annihilated the Pocumtuck settlements. The English now had no resistance to their advancement up the Connecticut River. Moreover, the Dutch took the opportunity of the Mohawk's diverted attention to pursue their interests farther up the Hudson River. With place names, then as now, the recognition goes to the victor..."The Mohawk Trail".

During the Colonial period many notable personages traveled "The Trail". Metacomet, called King Philip by the English, traveled "The Trail" about 1676 in an unsuccessful effort to recruit the Mohawk. King Philip's War also proved unsuccessful in stopping the European invasion.

**Matthys Blanchan K1443**

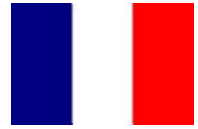


**Birth** 1610 in St Paul, Artois, Normandy, France

**Death** 30 Apr 1688 in Kingston, Ulster, New York, USA

**Parents** Leonin Blanchan (1578-1649) Isabeau Leroy (1582-1649)

**Spouse** Magdalena B Jorisse **J584**, **K1268**, **K1348**, **K1444** (1611-1688)



**Children**

- Magdalena Blanchan **J624** (1646-1757)
- Elizabeth Blanchan **I292** (1651-1715)
- Catharine de Blanchan **J634 I722** (1627-1713)

**BIO:** See **J583** for detail

**Magdalena Brissen Jorisse K1444**



**Birth** 27 Oct 1611 in St Paul, Artois, Normandy, France

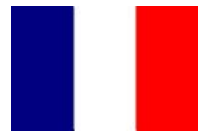
**Death** 1688 in Hurley, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Pierre Joire (1678-1697) Jacoba Le Blanc (1579-1608)

**Spouse** Mathys Blanchan **J583**, **K1267**, **K1347**, **K1443** (1610-1688)

**Children**

- Magdalena Blanchan **J624** (1646-1757)
- Elizabeth Blanchan **I292** (1651-1715)
- Catharine de Blanchan **J634 J722** (1627-1713)



**BIO:** See **J584** for detail

**Jan Willemsen Hooghteylingh K1449**



**Birth** 1625 in Holland, Reusel-de Mierden, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands

**Death** 1702 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Willem Willemsen (1724-1743) Aechtge Vranckendr (-1609)

**Spouse** Barbara Jans **K1450** (1627-1671)

**Children** Wilhemus Hoogteeling **J725** (1655-1690)

**BIO Source:** [Ulster County, N.Y. probate records in the office of the surrogate, and in ...](#) [By Ulster County \(N.Y.\). County Clerk's Office, Ulster County \(N.Y.\) Surrogate's Court](#)



**Jan Willemsen Hooghteylingh** and his wife, **Barbara Jans**, Testamentary disposition dated Nov. 8, 1671: "Barbara Jans, being weak and sick in bed, the survivor shall remain in full possession of the entire estate. If either party should happen to marry, their only son, Willem Jansen, having no other children, shall then have 'half of the real estate and the personal property.'"

*Signed: Cornelis Barents Slecht, (Commissary) Jan Willemsen Cornelis Wynkoop (Ex-Commissary) Barbary Jans (her mark)*

Jan Willemsen Hooghteylingh died previous to 1702. He and his wife, Barbara Jans, had a son, William Jansse Hooghtaelingh, who married Ariaentit Samuels (daughter), and had issue:

- i. Samuel, bt. June 8, 1679;
- ii. Philippus bt. Sept. 4, 1681; m. before 1704, Jannetjc Rosa.
- iii. Dina (Desia), bt. Oct. 14, 1683;
- iv. Hiskia, bt. Jan. 31, 1686;
- v. Kesia (Treata), bt. Sept. 4, 1689, in New York, m., Dec. 29, 1718, Corntlis Malthysen Van Keuren,
- vi. Willem Jansse

All children are mentioned in Jan Willemse Hoghtyling's "Will".

On May 8, 1677, Jan Williamen Hooghtig received from the Court at Kingston a grant of about 8 acres of land (N. Y. Land Papers, I., p. 111). He was sehepen, deacon, and commissioner to treat with the English.

**Barbara Jans K1450**



**Birth** 1627 in Holland, Reusel-de Mierden, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands

**Death** 8 Nov 1671 in Ulster, NY

**Parents**

**Spouse** Jan Willemsen Hooghteylingh K1449 (1625-1702)

**Children** Wilhemus Hoogteeling **J725** (1655-1690)



**BIO:** Jan Willemsen Hooghteylingh and his wife, **Barbara Jans**, Testamentary disposition dated Nov. 8, 1671: "Barbara Jans, being weak and sick in bed, the survivor shall remain in full possession of the entire estate. If either party should happen to marry, their only son, Willem Jansen, having no other children, shall then have 'half of the real estate and the personal property."

*Signed: Cornelis Barents Slecht, (Commissary) Jan Willemsen Cornelis Wynkoop (Ex-Commissary) Barbary Jans (her mark)*

**Albert Heymans Roosa -K1453**



**Birth** 1621 in Herwynen, the, Gelderland, Netherlands

**Death** 27 February 1679 in Hurley, Ulster, New York

**Spouse** Wyntje Ariens De Jongh **K1278, K1418, K1454** (1622-1678)

**Children** Heyman Aldertse Roosa **J639** (1645-1708)



**BIO:** See **K1277** for Bio detail

**Wyntje Ariens De Jongh K1454**



**Birth** 27 Feb 1622 in Herwijnen, Lingewaal, Gelderland, Netherlands

**Death** 27 Feb 1678 in Hurley, Ulster, New York

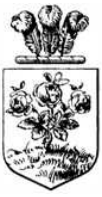
**Parents** Adrian Meertensen De Jongh **L2555** (1600-1664) Marie De Jonge **L2556** (1600-1662)

**Spouse** Albert Heymans Roosa **K1277, K1417, K1453** (1621-1679)

**Children** Heyman Aldertse Roosa **J639-J709** (1645-1708)



**BIO:** See **K1278** for Bio detail



***Claes Martenszen Van Rosenvelt* K1455**

**Birth** 1623 in Tholen, Zeeland, Netherlands

**Death** 1659 in New Amsterdam, New York

**Parents** Maerten Cornelius Gelderman (1600-1629) Cornelia Lodewyck (1600-1694)

**Spouse** Jannetje S Thomas **K1280** **K1420** (1625-1660)

**Children** Anna M Roosevelt **J640** (1654-1708)



**BIO** See **K1270** for detail

***Jannetje Samuels Thomas* K1456**



**Birth** 1625 in Zeeland, Netherlands **Death** 1660 in New Amsterdam, , New, Netherlands

**Parents** Samuel Thomas (1600-1691) Margaret H Samuels (1600-1694)

**Spouse** Claes M Van Rosenvelt **K1279** **K1419** (1623-1659)

**Children** Anna M Roosevelt **J640** (1654-1708)



**BIO:** See **K1280** for detail

***Jan Willemszen VanYsselstein* K1459**



**Birth** 1625 in Leiden, Leiden, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands

**Death** 1706 in Brooklyn, Kings, New York

**Parents** Willem VanYsselstein (1595-1627) Judith Vanbeijnhem (1598-)

**Spouse** Willemstje Jans **K1260** (1628-1669)

**Children** Gertrude Esselsteyn **J630** **J730** (1650-1719)



**BIO** See **K1259** for Bio Detail

***Willemstje Jans* K1460**



**Birth** 1628 in Leydec, , South Holland, Netherlands

**Death** 1669 in New York

**Spouse** Jan W VanYsselstein (1625-1706)

**Children** Gertrude Ysselstein /Esselsteyn **J630** **J730** (1650-1719)



**BIO** See **K1260** for Bio Detail



### **Hendrick Jochemsen Schoonmaker K1461**



**Birth** 29 Nov 1624 in Hamburg, Germany  
**Bpt** St Petri Church, Hamburg, Germany  
**Death** 1681 in Kingston, Ulster, New York



**Parents**

**Spouse** Elsie J VanBreestede **K1462** (1622-1684)

**Children** Jochem H Schoonmaker **J731** (1659-1729)

**BIO** 1948–1949. Hendrick Jochemsen Schoonmaker was born in Hamburg, Germany, about 1618, and died in 1681. **Elsje Jansen Van Breestede** was born in Breestede, Schleswig, Denmark, about 1622. They were married in 1657. She took the name Elsje Jansen Schoonmaker. She is the daughter of **Jan Jansen and Engeltje (Jans) Van Breestede. They had eight children:**

- i. [Child]: born November 4, 1653, in Albany, New York; died January 17, 1654.
- ii. [Child]: born about 1654 in Albany, New York; died January 23, 1655.
- iii. **Jochem Hendrick Schoonmaker J731:** He was born in about 1659 in Albany, New York, and died in 1713. He married more than once, including **Petronella Slecht** on August 16, 1679.
- iv. Egbert H. Schoonmaker: He was born in about 1661 in Kingston, New York. He married Annatje Berry on 13 Oct 1683.
- v. Engeltje Schoonmaker: She was christened on March 18, 1663, in Kingston, New York. She married Nicholas Anthony.
- vi. Hendrick Hendricksen Schoonmaker [#974]: He was baptized probably in Kingston, Ulster County, New York, on May 17, 1665, and died in 1718.
- vii. Volkert Schoonmaker: He was christened on May 17, 1665, in Kingston, New York, a twin of Hendrick.
- viii. Hilletje Schoonmaker: she was christened on October 20, 1669, in Kingston, New York.

### **Elyse Jan Van Breestede K1462**



**Birth** 1622 in Breestede, Schleswig, Denmark  
**Death** 1684 in Kingston, Ulster, New York



**Parents** Jan Janszen VanBreestede (1596-1641)

Engeltje Janse (1600-1647)

**Spouse** Hendrick J Schoonmaker **K1461** (1624-1681)

**Children** Jochem H Schoonmaker **J731** (1659-1729)

**BIO** Elyse Jan Van Breestede daughter of Jan Janson Breestede and Engeltje Janse married Hendrick Hendricksen Schoonmaker in 1653 in Albany, NY. Elyse was born about 1622/23 in Beerstede, Schleswig, Denmark. She died in 1730 in Kingston, Ulster County, NY.

She enjoyed litigation & appears in many court records. Hendrick's military company disbanded in 1659 so he disposed of his properties in Rensselaerwyck & Beverwyck and settled in Esopus. In Sept. 1663, he was fined for being out in the fields without permission following the massacre of Wiltwick; Four times between 1666-1671 Hendrick served as schepen.

The first husband of Elsje Jansen Van Breestede was Adriaen Pieterszen Van Alcmaer, her second was Hendrick Schoonmaker, and her third was Cornelius Barentsen Slecht (September 26, 1684, in Old Dutch Church in Kingston, New York).

**Sources:**

- Mormon family record sheet with reference to: Am. Pub. vol. 2, pp. 81–152.
- [Ladely, David F.](#), Ancestors of Cornelis B. Slecht, containing reference: Heidegerd, Ruth P.,
- The Schoonmaker Family, part 1, pub. Schoonmaker Family Association, Hugenot Historical Society, New Paltz, NY, 1974, p. 1.



**Cornelius Barentsen Slecht K1463**



**Birth** 1616 in Woerden, , Zeeland, Netherlands

**Death** 5 Nov 1697 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Barent Cornelissen Slecht (1590-1671)  
Piertergen (1585-1650)

**Spouse** Tryntje Tysse Bosch **K1264** (1620-1684)

**Children**

- Petronella Slecht **J632** (1658-1689)
- Chieltje Cornelissen Slecht **K1240** (1636 – 1702)



**BIO** See **1263** for BIO Detail

**Tryntje Tysse Bosch K1464**



**Birth** 1620 in Woerden, Reeuwijk, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands

**Death** 26 Sep 1684 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Tysse Bos (1594-1675) Marrigje Maartens (1599-1675)

**Spouse** Cornelius B Slecht **K1263** (1616-1697)

**Children**

- Petronella Slecht **J632** (1658-1689)
- Chieltje Cornelissen Slecht **K1240** (1636 – 1702)



**BIO** See **1264** for BIO Detail

**Roeloff Jans K1495**



**Birth** 1602 in Marstrand, Marstrand Island, Norway

**Death:** 1638 in New Amsterdam, New York, New York, USA

**Parents:**

**Spouse:** Anneka (Webber) Jans (1605-1663) **J536**

**Children:** Jaepe Jans (1645-) **I268**



**BIO:** See **J535** for BIO Detail

**Anneka Webber Jans K1496**



**Birth:** 1605 Amsterdam, Noord-Holland, Netherlands

**Death:** 19 Mar 1663 Albany, New York, USA ree

**Parents:** Wolfert Webber (1565-1630) Annecke Coch (1579-1674)

**Spouse:** Roeloff Jans (1602-1638)

**Children:** Jaepe Jans **I268, J748** (1645- )



**BIO:** See **J536** for BIO Detail

## Generation L & M

### Jan Jansz Schepmoes **L2473**



**Birth** 1605 in Delft, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands

**Death** 1659 in New Amsterdam

**Parents** Jan Pietersz Schepmoes (1575-1608) Anna Schepmoes (1579-1658)

**Spouse** Sara P Van Naerden **K1411 - L2474** (1609-1631)

#### Children

- Jobje Schepmoes **J706** (1647-1732) m. Gerrit Jans Hardenbergh (1638-1678) **J705**
- Dirck Jansen Schepmoes **K1237** (1648-1725)

**BIO:** See **K1411** for Bio Detail the Schepmoes Family

Our first ancestors, on the Schepmoes line, to come to America were Jan Jansz Schepmoes and his wife Sarah Pieters. Jan was born in 1605 in Delft, in the Netherlands; he married Sara Pieters Van Naerden on 27 December 1631 in Amsterdam, Holland. He was a mariner. Sara Pieters Van Naerden was born in 1609 and was of Hoorn, South Holland, Netherlands. They came to New Netherlands in April of 1638, aboard the ship *De Dopphinj* [*The Dolphin*]. It had been a rough voyage and some of the cargo had gotten wet and was ruined, so the Captain of the vessel had take and oath and tell the circumstances of the voyage. This oath was given the 19th of April 1638. Because to the length and difficulty of the voyage the passengers seem to have been on short rations, and had lodged a complaint when they arrived in New Amsterdam. The account is found in *New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch*, translated and Annotated by Arnold J.F. Van Laer, Volume 2, *Register of the Provincial Secretary, 1642-1647*, pages 4-7

Declaration of the crew of the Dolphin as to the stormy passage of the vessel and the consequent damage to the cargo. [a portion follows]

"the undersigned witnesses ... conjointly attested, testified and declared ... that it is true and truthful that they, the deponents sailed from the Texel [the island north of the Province of North Holland, where vessels from Amsterdam were accustomed to wait for favorable wind and tide before proceeding on their voyage across the North Sea] with the above named yacht to New Netherland and on the voyage encountered divers storms by which the ship, both above and below became very leaky and took in much water, so that a considerable part of the cargo ..was ruined" done at Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland, this 19th of April 1638."

Declaration of the passengers of the Dolphin was that the Captain failed to provide the stipulated rations of food during the voyage. "... They the deponents, sailing in the yacht Dolphin, ... Were not provided by him with twenty-three meals, notwithstanding the weather was favorable for cooking; also, that the above named skipper has not supplied them during the voyage according to the Company's schedule of rations. In the second place that they, the deponents, for three successive weeks did not receive any ration of bread; this done at Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland the 23d of April 1638."

The above declaration was made in connection with the refusal of the passengers to pay for their board. On complaint of the passenger, the director general and council investigate the matter on April 15, 1638, and ordered the passengers to pay if they had no further evidence to submit. Among the passengers were Jan Jansen Schepmoes and his wife and two children. [see N.Y. col. Mss., 4:2 and 2:139]

It may be interesting to note that Director Kieft had arrived at the colony just the week before.

### **Sara Pieters Van Naerden L2474**



**Birth** 1609 in Hoorn, No Holland, Netherlands Death 27 Dec 1631 in New York City, New York

**Parents** PIETER CASPARZEN VAN NAARDEN MABILLE (1600-1664) AECHTJE JANS VAN NORDEN (1629-1690)

**Spouse** Jan Jansen Schepmoes **K1411 - L2473** (1605-1659)

#### **Children**

- Jobje Schepmoes **J706** (1647-1732) m. Gerrit Jans Hardenbergh (1638-1678) **J705**
- Dirck Jansen Schepmoes **K1237** (1648-1725)

**BIO** Sara accompanied her husband Jan Jansen Schepmoes and two of their children on the voyage to America; ship, *De Dophinj* [*The Dolphin*].

The baptisms of a number of their children were recorded in the "Dooop Book" (Baptism Book) of New Amsterdam. "The Dutch Church in New Amsterdam is known to have been organized as early as 1626. The Baptismal and other Records commence in 1639, from which period to the present time they are in perfect preservation. ... The records were translated and published in Collections of the NYG&B RECORD, vol II, *Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in New Amsterdam and New York, BAPTISMS*, 1901

### **The family of Jan Jansen Schepmoes and Sarah Pieters**

9. Annetje, baptized Feb. 16, 1642, married Henry Coyler, born about 1643; of Hasselt, Overijeel, Holland; She was a widow in January 1690-91.
10. Abraham, baptized Nov. 25, 1643
11. Aeltje, baptized Sept. 3, 1645; married first, Jan Everts Ketalkas, and 2nd , in New York, June 24, 1687, Johannes Van Giesen of Bergen;
12. **Jobje**, bapt. Jan 6 1647, married **Gerrit Hartenburg/Hardenbergh**;
13. **Dirck**, bapt. Sept 2, 1648, married first **Maria Willemse** and had 5 known children, He married 2nd, 28 September 1703, Grietje (Margarietje) Tappen and had 2 or 3 more children. See below.
14. Wesel, bt. Jan. 1, 1650;
15. Tryntie, bt. June 23, 1652;
16. Sarah, b. Apr. 12, 1654, m. Johanes De Wandelever.

### **Willem Krom (Crom) L2475**

**Birth** 1627 in Nederland, Ijsselham, Overijssel, Netherlands

**Death** 1660 in Prov Pynaker, South, , Netherlands

**Parents** Gijsbert Willemsz Crom (1595-1644) Lysbeth Corelisdr (1600-1681)

**Spouse** Macyke Hendricksen **L2476** (1624-1706)

**Children** Maria Willems Krom **J1238** (1650-1703)

**BIO** "It appears possible that Macyken Henderson [sic] was the widow of Willem Crom." There is in fact substantial documentation that Maycken's first husband was Willem Gijsbertsz Krom of Opijnen in the Tielerwaard; that they married on April 7, 1645 in nearby Waardenburg; and that Willem was the father of most of Maycken's children (of which/whom more in Chapter V-4). **Source:**

[http://www.skeeterkitefly.com/finelineage\\_V4.htm](http://www.skeeterkitefly.com/finelineage_V4.htm)

### **Macyke Hendricksen L2476**



**Birth** 12 Dec 1624 in Mappelen, Dreuth, , Netherlands  
**Death** 13 Jun 1706 in Ulster, Ulster, New York  
**Parents** Hendrick Hendrickson (1596-1635) Lysbeth Voet (1600-1706)  
**Spouse** Willem Krom **L2475** (1627-1660)  
**Children** Maria Willems Krom **J1238** (1650-1703)  
**Spouse (2)** Jan Joosten



**BIO Source:** [http://www.skeeterkitefly.com/finelineage\\_V4.htm](http://www.skeeterkitefly.com/finelineage_V4.htm)

"It appears possible that Macyken Henderson [sic] was the widow of Willem Crom." There is in fact substantial documentation that Maycken's first husband was Willem Gijsbertsz Krom of Opijnen in the Tielerswaard; that they married on April 7, 1645 in nearby Waardenburg; and that Willem was the father of most of Maycken's children (of which/whom more in Chapter V-4).

Willem—as per the Krom Tree—was one of five children of Gijsbert Willemsz Krom and Lysbet Cornelisdr. If Maycken's mother was indeed Lysbet Voet, then Maycken and Willem's daughter Lysbet Willems Krom was named after both her grandmothers.

What brought Maycken from Meppel down to Opijnen on the bank of the Waal, and how she and Willem became acquainted, and what Willem did for a living, remain unanswered questions. Also unsettled is when Willem died, since its timing "depends" on how many of Maycken's five kids you claim to be Willem's, and how many Jan Joosten's. More easily guessed is that Jan must have been a friend and neighbor (Meteren is less than three miles north of Opijnen), and that Maycken did not undergo a lengthy widowhood before Jan married her and adopted Willem's children—to a greater or lesser extent: they retained the surname Krom, which in America tended more often to be spelled Crom.

### **The Voyage**

So to pick up where we left off in Chapter V-1: sometime in the year 1662, Jan Joosten (van Meteren) and his wife Maycken Hendricks (van den Oever) with their children Lysbet Willems Krom, Gysbert Willems Krom, Geertje Willems Krom, and Joost Jansen van Meteren—plus the Other Child—left the Tielerswaard in Gelderland, traveled to Amsterdam, boarded d'Vos (the Fox), and sailed for the New World.

For an idea of what their voyage was like, we can turn to Alan Taylor's excellent *American Colonies: The Settling of North America*. While the following excerpt concerns Puritans heading for New England in the 1630s, conditions for the Dutch a generation later were much the same:

Emigration across the Atlantic in a small and crowded wooden ship was also a daunting prospect. Battling the prevailing Atlantic winds and currents, the slow-moving vessels usually took eight to twelve weeks to cross. Few of the Puritans, who were mostly artisans and farmers, or their wives and children, had traveled by ship. On board the standard vessel, about one hundred passengers shared the cold, damp, and cramped hold with their property, including some noisy and rank livestock. The emigrants consumed barreled water, salt meat, and hard bread, a fare that worsened as the voyage proceeded: the food spoiled, worms proliferated, and the water turned foul. Only in relatively calm weather, and only for a few hours a day, could the passengers partake of the fresh air and distant views from the deck. Most of the time they huddled below as the pitching vessel churned through the cold and stormy waters. The darkness, uncertainty, and violent motion played havoc with unprepared stomachs and jangled nerves; a century later, circumstances had scarcely improved:

The voyage was no picnic. The stormy North Atlantic terrified people who had never before been to sea; the vessels were crowded, dirty, and infested with lice, and the cheap food was often spoiled and repellent ... In 1750, eyewitness Gottlieb Mittelberger described a voyage at its worst:

*The Snyder Family History, all direct line relatives back to the Colonies*

*“During the journey the ship is full of pitiful signs of distress—smells, fumes, horrors, vomiting, various kinds of sea sickness, fever, dysentery, headaches, heat, constipation, boils, scurvy, cancer, mouth-rot, and similar afflictions, all of them caused by the age and the highly-salted state of the food, especially the meat, as well as by the very bad and filthy water, which brings about the miserable destruction and death of many.”*

Daunting as America might be, and difficult as their first year there would be, Jan Joosten & Family had a definite incentive to stay put and not sail back to Europe.

### **The Arrival**

On what day in 1662 did the Fox embark from Amsterdam, and what was the date of its arrival in New Amsterdam? There is the usual lack of consensus among webgens. As ~prouty points out: Most of the historians give the date of April 12, 1662 for the arrival ... however, the "New Netherland Register" gives it as August 31, 1662. Then again, Jan Joosten and Maycken's names are contained in the list of passengers arriving in the "Ves" (*Fox*) [sic] at New Amsterdam 12th September, 1662... At least there seems to be agreement on the year, 1662.

### **Willem Gijsbertsz Krom K2475**

**Birth** 1627 in Nederland, Ijsselham, Overijssel, Netherlands

**Death** 1660 in Prov Pynaker, South,

**Parents** Gijsbert Willemsz Crom (1595-1644) Lysbeth Corelisdr (1600-1681)

**Spouse** Macyke Hendricksen L2476 (1624-1706)

**Children** Maria Willems Krom (1650-1703)

**BIO** Willem died before his wife and second husband left for America.

Willem Gijsbertsz Krom from Opijnen in the Tielerwaard; married Maycken Hendricksen on April 7, 1645 in nearby Waardenburg; Willem was the father of most of Maycken's children

Willem was one of five children of Gijsbert Willemsz Krom and Lysbet Cornelisdr. If Maycken's mother was indeed Lysbet Voet, then Maycken and Willem's daughter Lysbet Willems Krom was named after both her grandmothers.

### **Macyke Hendricksen L2476**



**Birth** 12 Dec 1624 in Mappelen, Dreuth, , Netherlands

**Death** 13 Jun 1706 in Ulster, New York

**Parents** Hendrick Hendrickson (van den Oever) (1596-1635) Lysbet Voet (1600-1706)

**Spouse** (1) Willem Krom **L2475** (1627-1660)

**Children** Maria Willems Krom **K1238** (1650-1703)

Spouse (2) Jan Joosten

**BIO:** Macyke, her children from her first marriage (Willem Krom) and Jan Joosten, (her second husband), left z in a ship called FOX and arrived in the new world in **1662**; Jan Joosten and Maycken were received as members of Dominie Blom's Reformed Dutch Church in Wiltwyck. Sometime in the year 1662 after a long slow trip from the Tielerwaard on the Waal, the partnership of Jan Joosten and Maycken Hendricks (plus five dependents) jointly "landed at the foot of Wall Street": there to share in all the profits and losses of life in the New World.

**Source:** [http://www.skeeterkitefly.com/finelineage\\_V3.htm](http://www.skeeterkitefly.com/finelineage_V3.htm) Chapter 3 Maycken Hendricks

Macyke is remembered today by a wide variety of names, all of which may be translated as "little Mary, Henry's daughter." Out of this myriad I have selected *Maycken Hendricks* as a compromise with the closest resemblance to (a) apparent accuracy, and (b) all the other variants. Many webgens use "Macyke" or



"Macyken," which look like a transposition or misreading of "Maeyke(n)." Only in connection with Jan Joosten's wife does "Macyken" appear on the Internet; ditto "Macyke" (as a first name).

Maycken's estimated birthyear ranges from "about 1614" to "about 1629"; some webgens confidently give an exact birthdate of *December 12, 1624*. Most sources agree she was born in Meppel, the port and market center of Drenthe, a sparsely-populated region in the northeastern Netherlands. Meppel is less than fifteen miles east of the Zuider Zee (as it was then), but almost seventy miles northeast of Meteren.

Several webgens name her parents as Hendricks of Laeckervelt and Anne Jan Jans; but this is the result of confusion between our Maycken Hendricks and a Maycke Hendrieux, whose parents were Hendrick Adriense van de/der/den Burchgraef(f) and Annetje Janse of Laeckervelt. Maycke Hendrieux was born as early as 1602; married Cornelis Hendrik van Ness in 1625; had six (or as many as eleven) children; and died circa 1663—in the future Fairfield, Essex County, New York, according to one source. (As a side effect of this mix-up, three webgens say our Maycken Hendricks died in Wyltwick, Ulster County, New York in 1653—nine years before she emigrated there!)

Likelier candidates for Maycken's parents are **Hendrick Hendricksen van den Oever** and **Lysbet Voet**. This is supported by Maycken herself appearing (even when no parents are mentioned) with the place-surname van den Oever, which means "of the seashore" or "riverbank." Although this could apply to a large percentage of 17th Century Netherlanders, ~jabberwocky's Peter van Maanen reminds us there was a wealthy Van (den) Oever clan who intermarried with the Houses of Van Haeften, Van Naeldwijk, and Van Cuijck van Meteren—as illustrated in the Van Haeften / Van Oever Tree.

### **Cornelius Barentsen Slecht L2479**



**Birth** 1616 in Woerden, , Zeeland, Netherlands

**Death** 5 Nov 1697 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Barent Cornelissen Slecht (1590-1671) Piertergen (1585-1650)

**Spouse** Tryntje Tysse Bosch **K1264** (1620-1684)

**Children**

- Petronella Slecht **J632** (1658-1689)
- Chieltje Cornelissen Slecht **K1240** (1636 – 1702)

**BIO** See **K1263** for Bio Detail

### **Trintje Tysse Bosch L2480**



**Birth** 1620 in Woerden, Reeuwijk, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands

**Death** 26 Sep 1684 in Kingston, Ulster, New York

**Parents** Tysse Bos (1594-1675) Marringje Maartens (1599-1675)

**Spouse** Cornelius B Slecht **L2479** (1616-1697)

**Children**

- Petronella Slecht **J632** (1658-1689)
- Chieltje Cornelissen Slecht **K1240** (1636 – 1702)

**Source:** [Cornelius Barentse Slecht and some of his descendants](#) By Lawrence T. Slaght

**BIO:** See **K1264** for Bio Detail

**Jan Janszen VanBreestede L2523**



**Birth** 1596 in Bredstedt, Schleswig, Denmark  
**Death** 1641 in New Albany, Albany, New York  
**Spouse** Engeltje Janse (1600-1647)  
**Children** Elsie J VanBreestede (1622-1684)



**BIO:**

OTHER RELATED LINES

405

**Descendants of Jan Jansz Van Breestede**

**GENERATION NO. 1**

**2895. Jan Jansz<sup>1</sup> VAN BREESTEED** {1287} was born about 1610 in Breesteede, Schleswig, Denmark.

Note: Jan Van Breesteede arrived in New Netherland before 1638

Source: Family relationship verified [79], birth, note, and marriage [90]

He married **Engeltje JANSE** {1288}. She was born in Breesteede, Schleswig, Denmark.

Source: Family existence verified [79] and birth place [90]

They had 4 children:

- + 2896. F i. **Elsie Janse VAN BREESTEED** {1286}, born about 1624, died after 1684 <See pg. 91, 405>.
  - 2897. F ii. **Tryntie Jans Van BREESTEED** {1769}, born about 1626. She married (1) Rutger Jacobsen Schoonderwort Van WOERT {1772} 3 Jun 1646 in New Amsterdam, NY. Source: Family relationship verified [79]  
Tryntie married (2) Hendrick Jacobse ROSEBOOM {2586} 5 Dec 1695. Source: Family relationship established [109]  
Tryntie died 1711 in Rosendale, Ulster Co., NY. Source: Birth, death, and marriage information [79]
  - 2898. M iii. **Jans Jansen Van BREESTEED** {1770}, born about 1628 in Breesteede, Netherlands. He married Marritje Lucas ANDRIES {1773} 1 Nov 1647 in New Amsterdam, NY. Source: Family relationship verified [79]  
Jans died about 1675 in New Amsterdam, NY. Note: Jans Jansen Van Breestede was a cooper. Source: Birth, death, marriage, and note information [79]
  - 2899. F iv. **Dorothea Jans Van BREESTEED** {1771}, born about 1630 in Denmark. She married Volkert JANSEN {1774} 19 Apr 1650 in New Amsterdam, NY. Source: Family relationship verified [79]  
Dorothea died 22 Nov 1681 in NY. Source: Birth, and marriage information [79], death [103]
- Engeltje also married (2) Egbert WOUTERSEN {2587} 1 Sep 1641.  
Source: Family relationship established [109]

**GENERATION NO. 2**

**2896. Elsie Janse<sup>2</sup> VAN BREESTEED** {1286} <See pg. 101, 405> (2895.Jan<sup>1</sup>) was born about 1624 in Breesteede, Schleswig, Denmark. Elsie died after 1684 in Kingston, Ulster Co., NY.

Notes: This is her second marriage. She was the widow of Ariaen Pieterse Van Alcaer.

She later married a third time to Cornelis Barentsen Sleght.

Source: Birth, death, and note information [65], also birth and death [79]

**Engeltje Janse L2524**



**Birth** 1600 in Breestede, Schleswig, Denmark  
**Death** Nov 1647 in Esopus, Ulster, New York  
**Spouse** Jan J VanBreestede **L2523** (1596-1641)  
**Children** Elsie J VanBreestede **K1262** (1622-1684)  
**BIO:** Married Jan J VanBreestede



### **Adrian Meertensen De Jongh L2555**



**Birth** 1600 in Herwijnen, Lingewaal, Gelderland, Netherlands

**Death** 1664

**Parents** Meerten Adrians De Jongh (1565-1610)

**Spouse** Marie (De Jonge) **L2556** (1600-1662)

**Children** Wyntje Ariens De Jongh K1278 (1622-1678)

*Gelderland Flag*

**BIO** In the description below it describes the interest in Adrian's lands in Herwijnen Gelderland, therefore, if he dies in Herwijnen leaving his lands, he must not of made his way to the new world. - Where he died is uncertain. However, here is some information that relates to Adrian and the relationship of his daughter and Roosa, who are in our line.

*Herwijnen is a village in the Dutch province of Gelderland. It is a part of the municipality of Lingewaal, and lies about 11 km east of Gorinchem **Gelderland**, English (also Guelders German: Geldern) is a province of the Netherlands, located in the central eastern part of the country. The capital city is Arnhem. (Source [Wikipedia](#))*

Although sometimes spelled de Jong or D'Jong, it is almost always spelled De Jongh in judicial archives and as signatures. This is true in extracted documents from old family wills preserved in Gorinchem, a few miles from Herwijnen, where the family name was almost invariably spelled De Jongh. The name Adrian is also found in practically all branches of the family, and records in Gorinchem reveal "Adrian De Jonghs" earlier even than Herwijnen.



**NOTE 3594-Adrian Meertomen [GB39]** On 3 March 1660 Alert Hymensen ROOSA, living in Herwijnen, conveyed in Hellow in the seventeenth century half of a tract of land as yet undivided between the heirs of Govert Ariensen De JONGH, in Hellow (a mile or so from Herwijnen), and again he pledged his interest in the estate of the late Arien Meertensen De JONGH as security for the fulfillment of the contract; it is further proof that the wife of Alert or **Aldert Hymensen ROOSA (K1277)** was the daughter of **Arien Meertensen De JONGH**; the De JONGH family owned large fowler preserves

**NOTE 3594/3595-2 Arien Ariensen De Jongh, [GB39]** on 29 June 1664 conveyed land in Herwijnen to Peter Jans BEUSCHEM, by virtue of power of attorney given him by **Alert Hymensen ROOSA (K1277)** {1796-Aldert Heymans Roosa} on 28 February 1660 and the security given to bind the transaction was Alert Hymensen's interest in the estate of the late **Arien Meertensen De JONGH (L2555)** {3594-Adrien} to assure the buyer that any taxes on the same back as far as 1626 would be paid; 3594-Adrien was the owner of land as early as 1626 Martin Adriaen de JONGH, son of Adriaen de JONGH and Josanna TROS, bap. 19 May 1707 in Zalt Bommel, Netherlands (in the immediate neighborhood of Herwynen)-this is branch of same family as **Wyntje Ariens de JONGH (K1278)**; who married **Alert Hymensen ROOSA (K1277)**

**Coat of arms** (no crest) showing a saltire between 4 marlets (pictured in article), probably used by Adriaen de JONGH in his capacity of a schepen and might conceivably been used by the brother of Wyntje of that name who was a schepen and burgomaster of Herwynen.

**REFERENCE [GB39] NYGBR: Notes on Roosa-De Jongh Families**

### **Nicholas Wood L2561**



**Birth** 1540 in Sanderstead, England, United Kingdom

**Death** 10 May 1586 in Sanderstead, Surrey, , England

**Parents** John Hewson Wood (1498-1562) Margaret (1519-1558)

**Spouse** Olive Harman **L2562** (1548-1603)

**Children** John Wood **K1281** (1582-1643) – John came to America, Nicholas did not

**BIO:** Henry's grandfather, "Here lyeth Nycholas Wood (**L2561**), the third son of John At Wood of Sanderstead Corte, who served Queen Elisabeth sens the second yeare of her rayne, and deceased the 14 of May. 1586, leaving behind him a wyfe and children, — 7 sons, Harman, John. Nicholas, Thomas, James, John, Richard, Allis, Susan." This Nycholas had, probably, some office connected with the stables of Queen Elizabeth.

In an old parchment of English genealogy brought from England before the revolution, one name of the family record had annexed to it the words: "E. Stab. Elis. Reg." — (of the stables of Queen Elizabeth).

The widow of Nicholas, though the mother of nine children was again married to John Buck of Aldenham in the village of Elstree, in Hertfordshire. She died in 1603 at the age of 55 Her epitaph in the church of Elstree. had inscriptions in English. French and Latin. In thirty lines of poetry she is •• praised with ridicules extravagance .

The beginning is : —

*“Behold and know how heaven is repossesst  
Of her sweet soul,  
Whose corps interred doth rest  
  
Near to this place.”*

*The last lines restore the corps to the soulp :*

*“Dignified, glorified, eternized:  
Sanctified at last, as first baptized.”*

But her husband gives in Latin the interesting facts, that she died 1603, aged 55, that her first name was **Olive Harman (L2562)**, that she was the daughter and heir of James Harman (who was the brother of Edw. Harman, of Burford, &., in Oxfordshire), that her first husband was Nicholas Atwood of Sanderstead, and that she left surviving children of that husband, Harman, John, Thomas, James. John and Susan; and one son of her second husband. The name of the fifth child is printed Joannam in the Hertfordshire History, but the name is distinctly John on the Sanderstead brass, and the deceased daughter's name was Allis.

It will be; noticed that Nicholas is called "Wood" in his epitaph, but "Atwood" in that of his widow. It was very common in those days to make such changes. It will also be noticed that there were two Johns, sons by the same wife and both surviving. This was also common with a favorite name. The county history notices it as occurring in other contemporary families.

### **John Carey L2567**



**Birth** 1565 in Manckson, England

**Death** 2 Nov 1681 in Charlestown, Suffolk, Massachusetts

**Parents** William Cary (1560-1632) Elizabeth Goodall (1556-1572)

**Spouse** Elizabeth Godfrey **L2568** (1570-1680)

**Children** Sarah Carey K1284 (1593-1656)

*The Snyder Family History, all direct line relatives back to the Colonies*

**BIO Source:**(76) **THE CARY FAMILY IN AMERICA** By Henry Grosvenor Cary, Isaac Harris Cary

THE three Carys referred to in the English records as coming to America from Somersetshire, England, were as follows:

1. **John**, who came in 1634 and settled at Plymouth
2. *James*, who came in 1635, settling at Charlestown, now Chelsea, after a short stay at Plymouth and
3. *Miles*, who came over in 1640 and settled in Virginia

The following record is only of the descendants of John, the first Cary to try his fortune on these shores. Samuel F. Cary, author of "Cary Memorials," says: "Enough is known to enable me to state that in each generation there have been wise and good men. A large proportion of them were professors of the Christian religion, and possessed the traits peculiar to the early settlers of New England. The physical, intellectual, moral and social characteristics, however modified by marriage, occupation, etc., have been remarkably preserved. As a race they have been physically above the common stature, stout, muscular, dark hair and eyes, short necks, great powers of endurance, great tenacity to life, and living to more than the ordinary age."

"Their mental constitutions have been characterized by strength rather than brilliancy, fixedness of purpose, persistency of opinion, habit and pursuit."

"The larger numbers have been farmers; very few in any generation have accumulated great wealth, none have been mendicants, and, so far as can be ascertained, not one has been convicted of crime."

In order to be perfectly clear, the ancestry of the Cary Family is given to include the author of this book.

*The English Ancestry:*

1. ADAM DK KARI Castle Kari\* Somerset, England 1170
2. JOHN DE KARY Castle Kary Somerset, England 1200
3. WILLIAM DE KARY Castle Kary Somerset, England 1230
4. JOHN DE KARY Castle Kary Somerset, England 1270
5. WILLIAM KARY Castle Kary Somerset, England 1300
6. JOHN CARY St. Giles-in-the-Heath Devon, England 1325
7. JOHN CARY Holway Devon, England 1350
8. ROBERT CARY Holway Devon, England 1375
9. PHILIP CARY Holway Devon, England 1400
10. WILLIAM CARY Cockington Devon, England 1430
11. ROBERT CARY Clovelly Devon, England 1460
12. WILLIAM CARY Bristol Somerset, England 1500
13. ROBERT CARY Bristol Somerset, England 1525
14. WILLIAM CARY Bristol Somerset, England 1560
15. JOHN CARY Bristol Somerset, England 1610

*\* Castle Cary is situated in Somerset, twelve miles south east of Wells. There was a former stronghold known to have been fortified in the time of Saxons. About the year 1125, the Lord William Percival named 'Lovel the Wolf' erected strong fortifications at Kari from which the name is taken.*

*The American Ancestry:* **JOHN CARY** Plymouth, Duxbury, Bridgewater Came in 1634

John Cary was the son of William Cary, who was Mayor of Bristol, England, in 1611. This is in accordance with the statement of Edward Montagu Cary, of Milton, a man who spent much time and effort



*The Snyder Family History, all direct line relatives back to the Colonies*

in tracing his ancestry, going to England for the purpose; also according to Judge Mitchell, historian of Bridgewater, the place where John permanently settled, and where the traditions of the early settlers would be correct. There are other strong reasons why it is believed that John and James were brothers, which it is not necessary should be printed here.

In case John was the nephew of the mayor, as S. F. Cary thinks possible, the family line would still be unbroken.

John Cary, son of William of Bristol, was born near Bristol, Somersetshire, England, in 1610. He was one of a family of eight sons and two daughters. When a youth he was sent by his father to France to be educated, and while there his father died. On returning home he differed with his brothers about the settlement of the estate. He compromised by receiving one hundred pounds as his portion, and immediately sailed for America. This was in 1634.

He first joined the Plymouth Colony. In 1649 he, with others, purchased of Ousamequin, afterwards known as Massasoit, chief of the Pockanocket Indians, a tract of land about fourteen miles square, embracing what is now the Bridge-waters. This tract was known as Satucket. The deed was made out to Miles Standish and two others, as trustees in behalf of John Cary and fifty-three others. The original is preserved by the old Bridgewater Historical Society, West Bridgewater, Mass., and is as follows:

**INDIAN DEED**

*that I, Ousamequin, Sachem of the County of Poconocket, have given, granted, enfoefed, and sold unto Miles Standish of Duxbury, Samuel Nash and Constant Southworth of Duxbury aforesaid, in behalf of all the townsmen of Duxbury aforesaid, a tract of land usually called Satucket, extending in the length and breadth thereof as followeth: that is to say, from the wear at Satucket seven miles due east, and from the said wear seven miles due west, and from the said wear seven miles due north, and from the said wear seven miles due south; the which tract the said Ousamequin hath given, granted, enfoefed, and sold unto the said Miles Standish, Samuel Nash, and Constant Southworth, in the behalf of all the townsmen of Duxbury, as aforesaid, with all the immunities, privileges, and profits whatsoever belonging to the said tract of land, with all and singular all woods, underwoods, lands, meadows, rivers, brooks, rivulets, &c., to have and to hold, to the said Miles Standish, Samuel Nash, and Constant Southworth, in behalf of all the townsmen of the town of Duxbury, to them and their heirs forever. In witness whereof, I, the said Ousamequin, have hereunto set my hand this 23d of March, 1649*

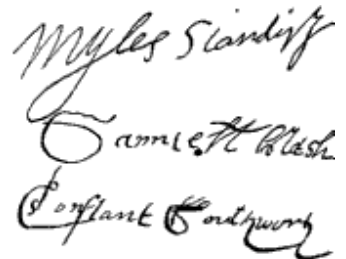
John Bradford,  
William Otway, alias Parker,



Witness the mark of Ousamequin.

*In consideration of the aforesaid bargain and sale, we, the said Miles Standish, Samuel Nash, and Constant Southworth, do bind ourselves to pay unto the said Ousamequin, for and in consideration of the said tract of land, as followeth: —*

- 7 coats, a yard and a half in a coat.*
- 9 hatchets.*
- 8 hoes.*
- 20 knives.*
- 4 moose skins.*
- 10 yards and a half of cotton.*



**Elizabeth Godfrey L2568**



**Birth** Norwich, Norfolk, England

**Death** 1680 in Charlestown, Middlesex, Massachusetts

**Parents** Francis Godfrey (1540-) Elizabeth Godfrey (1545-)

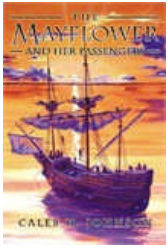
**Spouse** John Carey **L2567** (1610-1681)

**Children** Sarah Carey **K1284** (1593-1656)

**BIO** Came from England to America in 1634. Elizabeth married John Carey in 1644; She died in 1680. Their children were:

1. John, born November 4, 1645, at Duxbury, died 1721.
2. Francis, born January 19, 1647, at Duxbury, died 1718.
3. Elizabeth, born December 20, 1649, at Duxbury.
4. James, born March 28, 1652, at Braintree, died 1706.
5. Mary, born July 8, 1654, at Bridgewater.
6. Jonathan, born September 24, 1656, at Bridge- water, died 1695.
7. David, born January 27, 1658, at Bridgewater, died 1718.
8. Hannah, born April 30, 1661, at Bridgewater.
9. Joseph, born April 18, 1663, at Bridgewater, died 1722.
10. Rebecca, born March 30, 1665, at Bridgewater.
- 11. Sarah, born August 2, 1667, at Bridgewater.**
12. Mehitable, born December 24, 1670, at Bridge-water.

### Edward Fuller L2577



**Birth** 4 Sep 1575 in Redenhall, Norfolk, England, England

**Death** 10 Apr 1620 in Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts

**Parents** Robert Fuller (1543-1614) Sarah Dunkhorn (1551-1584)

**Spouse** Ann Fuller **L2578** (1581-1620)

**Children**

- Matthew Fuller **K1289** (1603-1678)
- Samuel Fuller (1608-1683)



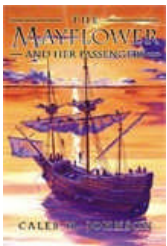
**BIO** - 1<sup>st</sup> of our 6 Mayflower Descendants

Edward Fuller (Mayflower), baptized 4 September 1575; died between 11 January and 10 April 1621; crossed the Atlantic on the Mayflower with his wife and his 12 year old son, Samuel. Also accompanying the family was Edward's brother Dr. Samuel Fuller. Edward Fuller was the twenty-first signer of the Mayflower Compact. Both Edward Fuller and his wife died during the first winter in Plymouth Colony. Samuel survived and lived with his uncle after the death of his parents.

Edward, born in the Parish of Redenhall, co. Norfolk, England, was the son of Robert and Sarah (Dunkhorn) Fuller. Edward's wife is commonly believed to be named Ann though no historic documentation exists supporting this name. Edward and his wife had two sons: Mathew and Samuel. Samuel traveled with his parents on the Mayflower. Mathew, however, traveled to Plymouth in about 1640 with his wife and three children. Descendants of his brother still live around the Plymouth area.[citation needed]

Source:"[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward\\_Fuller\\_\(Mayflower\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_Fuller_(Mayflower))"

### Ann Fuller L2578



**Birth** 1581 in Redenhall, Norfolk, England

**Death** 11 Jan 1620 in Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts

**Parents**

**Spouse** Edward Fuller (1575-1620)

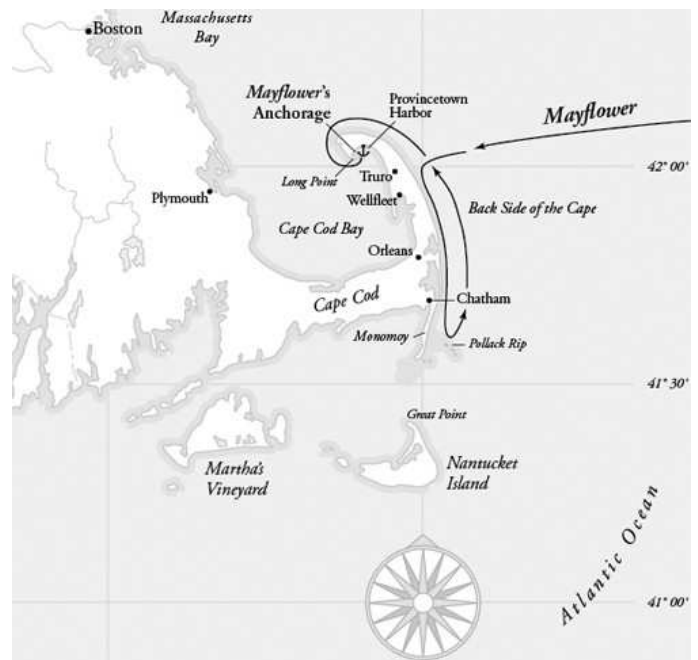
**Children**

- Matthew **K1289** (1603-1678)
- Samuel (1608-1683)

**BIO:** 2<sup>nd</sup> of 6 of our Mayflower Ancestors; Edward's wife is commonly believed to be named Ann though no historic documentation exists supporting this name.

The identity of Edward Fuller's wife has not been discovered. In James Savage's *Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England* (1860-1862), Edward Fuller's wife was given as "Ann". I suspect James Savage may have made a simple typographical error: *Mayflower* passenger Edward Tilley had a wife Ann; or perhaps he saw a reference to Edward's sister Ann Fuller. Nonetheless, numerous sources published after 1860 have utilized Savage's *Genealogical Dictionary*, and so the identification of Ann as his wife can be found in numerous other books and online resources. Edward and his wife had two sons: **Mathew** and Samuel.

Track of the Mayflower off Cape Cod, November 9-11 1620



### **Ralph Gorham L2589**



**Birth** 1575 in Benefield, Northamptonshire, England  
**Death** 1642/43 in Plymouth, Massachusetts  
**Parents** James Gorham (1550-1576) Agnes Bernington (1553-1603)  
**Spouse** Margaret Stephenson **L2590** (1579-1637)  
**Children** Captain John Gorham **K1294** (1620-1675)



**BIO:** [Source\(62\): Genealogical and family history of western New York: a record of ..., Volume 2 By William Richard Cutter](#)

This family traces its genealogy GORHAM to the de Gorrans of La Tannière, near Gorram, Maine, on the borders of Brittany, where William, son of Ralph de Gorham, built a castle in 1128. During the reign of William the Conqueror several of the names removed to England, where many of them became men of learning, wealth and influence. In America the name is ancient and honorable. Although Ralph, who first came to America, did not come with the Pilgrims in the "Mayflower," the parents and grandparents of his son's wife were passengers in that famous vessel, so that descendants of this line have the blood of four "Mayflower" passengers as an inheritance.

(I) James Gorham, of Benefield, Northamptonshire, England, was born in 1550, died 1576. In 1572 he married Agnes Bernington.

(II) Ralph, son (perhaps only child) of James and Agnes (Bernington) Gorham, was born in 1575, at Benefield, England, died about 1643, in Plymouth, Massachusetts. He married in England, and came with his family to America in the ship "Philip," about 1635. Of this family little is known, the only recorded child being John, of further mention. It is probable he had a brother Ralph, born in England, as the records of Plymouth colony indicate that there were two persons of that name in Plymouth in 1639. At the time of Ralph Gorham's death in 1643 he left no widow, and an only son John, who inherited his estate. No other Gorhams are known to have been in the colony during the seventeenth century after the death of Ralph, excepting Captain John and his descendants.

[Source\(63\):1888 Book, GENEALOGICAL NOTES OF BARNSTABLE FAMILIES, By C. F. Swift From The Amos Otis Papers](#)

Ralph Gorham came to America in 1635. The ship's list for the *Phillip*, show a Thomas Gorham age 19 and John Gorham age 18. Whether or not these were his son's I do not know. His son John Gorham was baptized in 1620 so they most likely were his children. I assume he was on the same boat. There is never a mention of a wife in America. So again, I assume she died in England probably in the late 1620s or early 1630s.

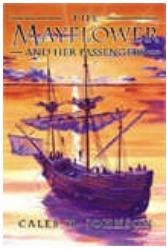
Ralph Gorman was in Plymouth (or the Plymouth Colony at least) in 1637 when he was granted land on which to build a house on October 2, 1637. In 1638 he was referred to as '*Ralph the elder*' indicating he had a son named Ralph as well. However, only his son, John Gorman, had his birth recorded and John was the only one mentioned in the records of the Plymouth Colony. Ralph Gorham is mentioned in 1642 but he was not on any later records. As he was sixty seven years old he probably died in about 1643. His son John inherited his plantation.

### **Margaret Stephenson 2590**

**Birth** 1579 Bennefield, Northamptonshire, England  
**Death** 1637 Northamptonshire,  
**Spouse** Ralph Gorham (1575-1642)  
**Children** Captain John Gorham **K1295** (1620-1675)



## **John Howland L2591**



**Birth** 1592 in Fen Stanton, Huntingdonshire, England

**Death** 23 Feb 1673 in Plymouth, Massachusetts

**Parents** Henry Howland (1564-1635) Anne Margaret Aires (1567-1629)

**Spouse** Elizabeth Tilley **L2592** (1607-1687)

**Children** Desire Howland **K1296** (1623-1683)

**BIO** Our 3<sup>rd</sup> of 6 ancestors on the Mayflower. John Howland was born about 1599, probably in Fenstanton, Huntington. He came on the *Mayflower* in 1620 as a manservant for Governor John Carver. During the *Mayflower's* voyage, Howland fell overboard during a storm, and was almost lost at sea--but luckily for his millions of descendants living today (including Presidents George Bush and George W. Bush, and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt) he managed to grab ahold of the topsail halyards, giving the crew enough time to rescue him with a boathook.

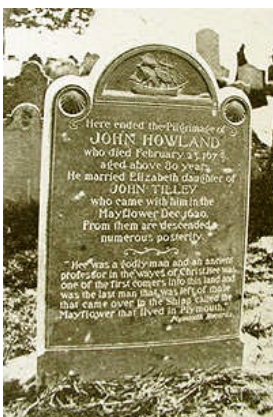
It has been traditionally reported that John Howland was born about 1592, based on his reported age at death in the Plymouth Church Records. However, ages at death were often overstated, and that is clearly the case here. John Howland came as a servant for John Carver, which means he was less than 25 years old at the time (i.e. he was born after 1595). William Bradford, in the falling-overboard incident, refers to Howland as a "lusty young man", a term that would not likely have applied to a 28-year old given that Bradford himself was only 30--Bradford did call 21-year old John Alden a "young man" though. Howland's wife Elizabeth was born in 1607: a 32-year old marrying a 17-year old is an unlikely circumstance. Howland's last child



was born in 1649: a 57-year old Howland would be an unlikely father. All these taken together demonstrate that Howland's age was likely overstated by at least 5 years. Since he signed the Mayflower Compact, we can assume he was probably about 21 in 1620, so the best estimate for his birth would be about 1599.

John Howland had several brothers who also came to New England, namely Henry Howland (an ancestor to both Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford) and Arthur Howland (an ancestor to Winston Churchill).

Mike Haywood's painting, "**Pilgrim Overboard**," depicts **John Howland** near-death experience when he fell overboard during a storm on the *Mayflower's* voyage.



On Burial Hill is a monument to John Howland erected in 1897 with funds raised by Mrs. Joseph Howland. This replaces a stone erected about 1836 by John and Henry Howland of Providence, Rhode Island. The earlier stone was buried under the new one. This earlier stone stated that John Howland's wife was "a daughter of Governor Carver", but after the discovery in 1856 of Governor William Bradford's manuscript Of Plimoth Plantation, it was known that he married Elizabeth Tilley, daughter of John and Joan Tilley who were also passengers of the Mayflower.

### **Will of John Howland - 29 May 1672**

*The Last Will and Testament of mr John Howland of Plymouth late Deceased, exhibited to the Court held at Plymouth the fifth Day of March Anno Dom 1672 on the oathes of mr Samuell Fuller and Mr. William Crow as followeth:*

*Know all men to whom these presents shall Come That I John howland senir of the Towne of New Plymouth in the Collonie of New Plymouth in New England in America, this twenty ninth Day of May one thousand six hundred seventy and two being of whole mind, and in Good and pfect memory and Remembrance praised*



*The Snyder Family History, all direct line relatives back to the Colonies*

be God; being now Grown aged; haveing many Infeirmities of body upon mee; and not Knowing how soon God will call mee out of this world, Doe make and ordaine these presents to be my Testament Containing herein my last Will in manor and forme following;

*Imp I Will and bequeath my body to the Dust and my soule to God that Gave it in hopes of a Joyfull Resurrection unto Glory; and as Concerning my temporall estate, I Dispose thereof as followeth;*

*Item I Doe give and bequeath unto John howland my eldest sonne besides what lands I have alreddy given him, all my Right and Interest To that one hundred acres of land graunted mee by the Court lying on the eastern side of Tauton River; between Teticutt and Taunton bounds and all the appurtenances and privilidges Therunto belonging, T belonge to him and his heirs and assignes for ever; and if that Tract should faile, then to have all my Right title and Interest by and in that Last Court graunt to mee in any other place, To belonge to him his heires and assignes for ever;*

*Item I give and bequeath unto my son Jabez howland all those my upland and Meadow That I now possesse at Satuckett and Pamet, and places adjacent, with all the appurtenances and privilidges, belonging therunto, and all my right title and Interest therein, To belonge to him his heires and assignes for ever,*

*Item I Give and bequeath unto my son Jabez howland all that my one peece of land that I have lying on the southsyde of the Mill brooke, in the Towne of Plymouth aforsaid; be it more or lesse; and is on the Northsyde of a feild that is now Gyles Rickards senir To belonge to the said Jabez his heirs and assignes for ever;*

*Item I give and bequeath unto Isacke howland my youngest sonne all those my uplands and meddows Devided and undivided with all the appurtenances and priviliges unto them belonging, lying and being in the Towne of Middlebery, and in a tract of Land Called the Majors Purchase near Namassakett Ponds; which I have bought and purchased of William White of Marshfeild in the Collonie of New Plymouth; which may or shall appeer by any Deed or writings Together with the aforementioned prticulars To belonge to the said Isacke his heirs and assignes for ever;*

*Item I give and bequeath unto my said son Isacke howland the one halfe of my twelve acree lott of Meddow That I now have att Winnatucsett River within the Towne of Plymouth aforsaid To belonge to him and said Isacke howland his heires and assignes for ever;*

*Item I Will and bequeath unto my Deare and loveing wife Elizabeth Howland the use and benefitt of my now Dwelling house in Rockey nooke in the Township of Plymouth aforsaid, with the outhousing lands, That is uplands uplands [sic] and meddow lands and all appurtenances and privilidges therunto belonging in the Towne of Plymouth and all other Lands housing and meddowes that I have in the said Towne of Plymouth excepting what meddow and upland I have before given To my sonnes Jabez and Isacke howland During her naturall life to Injoy make use of and Improve for her benefitt and Comfort;*

*Item I give and bequeath unto my son Joseph howland after the Decease of my loveing wife Elizabeth howland my aforsaid Dwelling house att Rockey nooke together with all the outhousing uplands and Medowes appurtenances and privilidges belonging therunto; and all other housing uplands and meddowes appurtenances and privilidges That I have within the aforsaid Towne of New Plymouth excepting what lands and meadowes I have before Given To my two sonnes Jabez and Isacke; To belong to him the said Joseph howland To him and his heires and assignes for ever;*

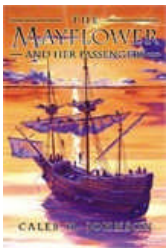
- *Item I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Desire Gorum twenty shillings*
- *Item I give and bequeath To my Daughter hope Chipman twenty shillings*
- *Item I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Elizabeth Dickenson twenty shillings*
- *Item I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Lydia Browne twenty shillings*
- *Item I give & bequeath to my Daughter hannah Bosworth twenty shillings*
- *Item I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Ruth Cushman twenty shillings*
- *Item I give to my Grandchild Elizabeth howland The Daughter of my son John howland twenty shillings*
- *Item my will is That these legacyes Given to my Daughters, be payed by my exequitrix in such species as shee thinketh meet;*

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*Item I will and bequeath unto my loveing wife Elizabeth howland, my Debts and legacyes being first payed my whole estate: vis: lands houses goods Chattles; or any thing else that belongeth or appertaineth unto mee, undisposed of be it either in Plymouth Duxburrow or Middlbery or any other place whatsoever; I Doe freely and absolutly give and bequeath it all to my Deare and loveing wife Elizabeth howland whom I Doe by these prsents, make ordaine and Constitute to be the sole exequitrix of this my Last will and Testament to see the same truely and faithfully prformed according to the tenour therof; In witness whereof I the said John Howland senir have heerunto sett my hand and seale the aforsaid twenty ninth Day of May, one thousand six hundred seaventy and two 1672*

*Signed and sealed in the  
presence of Samuel fuller John Howland  
William Crow And a seale*

**Elizabeth Tilley L2592 (1607-1687)**



**Birth** 30 Aug 1607 in England, Bedfordshire, Henlow  
**Death** 21 Dec 1687 in Swansea, Bristol, Massachusetts  
**Parents** John Tilley (1571-1621) Joan Hurst Rogers Tilley (1567-1621)  
**Spouse** John Howland **L2591** (1592-1673)  
**Children** Desire Howland **K1296** (1623-1683)  
**Baptism:** 30 August 1607, Henlow, Bedford, England

**BIO** Elizabeth Tilley is our 4<sup>th</sup> ancestors that came over on the Mayflower.

Elizabeth was born in 1607 in Henlow, Bedfordshire; the daughter of John and Joan (Hurst)(Rogers) Tilley. She came with her parents on the *Mayflower* in 1620. Both her parents died the first winter at Plymouth, leaving her orphaned at the age of 13 in the New World. She married to *Mayflower* passenger John Howland around 1625 at Plymouth. She married the *Mayflower* passenger John Howland around 1625 at Plymouth.,  
**Children: Desire, John, Hope, Elizabeth, Lydia, Hannah, Joseph, Jabez, Ruth, and Isaac.**

**Will of Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland - 17 December 1686**

*In ye Name of God Amen I Elizabeth Howland of Swanzey in ye County of Bristoll in ye Collony of Plymouth in New Enagl being Seventy nine yeares of Age but of good & perfect memory thanks be to Almighty God & calling to Remembrance ye uncertain Estate of this transitory Life & that all fflesh must Yeild unto Death when it shall please God to call Doe make constitute & ordaine & Declare This my last Will & Testament, in manner & forme following Revoking and Anulling by these prsents all & every Testamt & Testamts Will & Wills heretofore by me made & declared either by Word or Writing And this to be taken only for my last Will & Testament & none other. And first being penitent & sorry from ye bottom of my heart for all my sinns past most humbly desiring forgivenessse for ye same I give & Committ my soule unto Almighty God my Savior & redeemer in whome & by ye meritts of Jesus Christ I trust & believe assuredly to be saved & to have full remission & forgivenessse of all my sins & that my Soule wt my Body at the generall Day of Resurrection shall rise againe wt Joy & through ye meritts of Christs Death & passion possesse & inheritt ye Kingdome of heaven prepared for his Elect & Chosen & my Body to be buried in such place where it shall please my Executrs hereafter named to appoint And now for ye settling my temporall Estate & such goodes Chattells & Debts as it hath pleased God far above my Deserts to bestow upon me I Do Dispose order & give ye same in manner & forme following (That is to say) First that after my funerall Expences & Debts paid wc I owe either of right or in Conscience to any manner of person or persons whatsoever in Convenient tyme after my Decease by my Execrs hereafter named I Give & bequeath unto my Eldest Son John Howland ye sum of five pounds to be paid out of my Estate & my Booke called Mr Tindale's Workes & also one pair of sheetes & one pr of pillowbeeres & one pr of Bedblanketts, Item I give unto my son Joseph Howland my Stillyards & also one pr of sheetes & one pr of pillobeeres Item I give unto my son Jabez Howland my ffetherbed & boulder yt is in his Custody & also one Rugg & two Blanketts yt belongeth to ye said Bed & also my great*

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*Iron pott & potthookes Item I give unto my son Isaack Howland my Booke called Willson on ye Romanes & one pr of sheetes & one paire of pillowbeeres & also my great Brasse Kettle already in his possession Item I give unto my Son in Law Mr James Browne my great Bible Item I give & bequeath unto my Daughter Lidia Browne my best ffeatherbed & Boulster two pillowes & three Blanketts & a green Rugg & my small Cupboard one pr of AndyIrons & my lesser brasse Kettle & my small Bible & my booke of mr Robbinsons Workes called Observations Divine & Morrall & allso my finest pr of Sheetes & my holland pillowbeeres, Item I give unto my Daughter Elisabeth Dickenson one pr of Sheetes & one pr of pillowbeeres & one Chest Item I give unto my Daughter Hannah Bosworth one pr of sheets & one pr of pillowbeeres, Item I give unto my Grand Daughter Elizabeth Bursley one paire of sheets and one paire of Pillowbeeres Item I give & bequeath unto my Grandson Nathaniel Howland (the son of Joseph Howland) and to the heires of his owne Body lawfully begotten for ever all that my Lott of Land with ye Meadow thereunto adjoining & belonging lying in the Township of Duxbury neare Jones River bridge, Item I give unto my Grandson James Browne One Iron barr and on Iron Trammell now in his possession, Item I give unto my Grandson Jabez Browne one Chest Item I give unto my Grand Daughter Dorothy Browne my best Chest & my Warming pan Item I give unto my Grand Daughter Desire Cushman four Sheep, Item I give & bequeath my wearing clothes linnen and Woollen and all the rest of my Estate in mony Debts linnen or of what kind or nature or sort soever it may be unto my three Daughters Elisabeth Dickenson, Lidia Browne and Hannah Bosworth to be equally Devided amongst them, Item I make constitute and ordaine my loving Son in Law James Browne and my loving son Jabez Howland Executors of this my last Will and Testament, Item it is my Will & Charge to all my Children that they walke in ye Feare of ye Lord, and in Love and peace towards each other and endeavour the true performance of this my last Will & Testament In Witnesse whereof I the said Elizabeth Howland have hereunto sett my hand & seale this seventeenth Day of December Anno Dm one thousand six hundred Eighty & six.*

*The mark of Elisabeth E H Howland*

*Signed Sealed & Delivd*

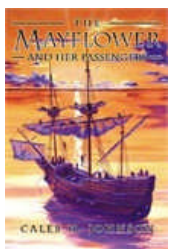
*in ye prsence of us Wittnesses*

*Hugh Cole*

*Samuel Vvall*

*John Browne*

### **John Tilley M5179**



**Birth** 19 Dec 1571 in Henlow, Bedfordshire, , England

**Death** 10 Apr 1621 in Plymouth, Massachusetts

**Parents** Robert Tilley (1540-1612) Elizabeth Tilley (1544-1614)

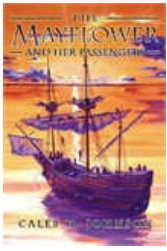
**Spouse** Joan Hurst R Tilley **M5180** (1567-1621)

**Children** Elizabeth Tilley **L2590** (1607-1687)

**BIO** John Tilley is our 5<sup>th</sup> ancestor that came over on the Mayflower. He was born in 1571 in Henlow, Bedford, England, and married the widowed Joan (Hurst) Rogers on 20 September 1596 in Henlow. He, his wife Joan, and his youngest daughter Elizabeth all came on the *Mayflower* to Plymouth in 1620.

John and his wife both died the first winter at Plymouth, orphaning the 13-year old Elizabeth Tilley in the New World. Elizabeth would later marry to *Mayflower* passenger John Howland.

### **Joan Hurst R Tilley M5180**



**Birth** 1567 in Henlow, Bedfordshire, England

**Death** 11 Jan 1621 in Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts

**Parents** William Hurst (1530-1569) Rose Hurst Marshe (1534-1601)

**Spouse** John Tilley **M5179** (1571-1621)

**Children** Elizabeth Tilley **L2590** (1607-1687)

**BIO** Joan Hurst is our 6<sup>th</sup> ancestor that came over on the Mayflower. Joan was born in 1567/8 in Henlow, Bedford, England, the daughter of William and Rose Hurst. She married first to Thomas Rogers in 1593 (not related to the *Mayflower* passenger Thomas Rogers). With her husband Thomas, she had a daughter Joan, baptized on 26 May 1594 in Henlow. When Thomas died, around 1594 or thereabouts, she remarried to John Tilley in 1596.

John and Joan (Hurst)(Rogers) Tilley came on the *Mayflower* in 1620, bringing with them daughter Elizabeth. Joan, along with her husband, died the first winter at Plymouth, orphaning their 13-year old daughter Elizabeth in the New World. Elizabeth would later marry to *Mayflower* passenger John Howland.

**Children by John Tilley:** Rose (died young), John, Rose, Robert, and **Elizabeth**.

### **Pieter Wolfertsen Van Couwenhoven L2639**



**Birth** 1614 in Amersfoort, Utrecht, province, Netherlands

**Death** 1689 in New

**Parents** Wolfert Gerretson Van Couwenhoven (1579-1662) Neeltje Janse (1584-1658)

**Spouse** Aeltje Sybrants **L2639** (1630-1689)

**Children** Tryntje Pieterse Van Couwenhoven **K1320** (1607-1689)

**BIO** Pieter served in the military 1663 in Nieuw Amsterdam, Nieuw Nederland. He was employed city surveyor 12 Mar 1665 in Nieuw Amsterdam, Nieuw Nederland. He was employed brewer 1688 in Elizabethtown, Union, NJ.

Lt. Pieter Wolphertse Van Kouwenhoven was also known as Peter Van Cowenhoven. He was also known as Pieter Wolfertsen Van Kouwenhoven and as Pieter Kowenhoven. He was also known as Pieter Van Couwenhoven

Pieter, youngest son of Wolphert, became a miller and a brewer. His brewery was at what later was the corner of Pearl and William Streets, New York City. After New Amsterdam was incorporated in 1653, a court of Schout (sheriff), Burgomaster, and Schepens (sheriffs or Aldermen) was established. On February 2, 1653, Pieter and four others were appointed to sit in court from October 19, 1655 until 1660.

In September, 1655, Pieter was one of three men who went among and negotiated with the marauding Indians for the return of Christian captives, he being an interpreter of the Indian Language. In 1663, as Lieutenant, he was sent by Stuyvesant to retaliate against the Indians at Esopus (Now Kingston, New York). On March 12, 1665, he was appointed City surveyor.

Reference: Swedish Colonial News. It has a Couwenhoven reference which may be of interest to you:  
**ANDERS STILLE'S WIFE, by Dr. Peter S. Craig**

*'Deeds by Anders Stille, eldest son of Olof Stille, identify his wife as Annetje, the Dutch form of Anna. In testimony before the New Castle court, Anders stated that he had been familiar with the houses and streets of*



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the town since 1658. In the 1671 English census of the Delaware, Anders was shown as residing in New Castle and married to the owner of his house, named Anna Peterson by the English census taker.

Who was Anna or Annetje "Peterson"? This has long stumped me. However, in working up a pending article on this 1671 census for future publication, I was struck by the fact that Wharton's census was a door-to-door survey of each resident. Comparing his census with records of early patents and deeds disclosed, beyond question, that the house occupied by Anders Stille and his wife was owned by a Dutch brewer by the name of **Pieter Wolfertsen van Couwenhoven**, who was in prison at Manhattan in 1671 because he had defaulted on a mortgage of property in Elizabethtown, NJ, to Governor Philip Carteret of NJ. Pieter was not himself named in the census, perhaps to hide his identity from creditors. But, whatever the reason, the father's financial difficulties now tell us that his daughter, known as Annetje Pieters van Couwenhoven to the Dutch, was the wife of Anders Stille, the Swede. The house in New Castle was sold in 1672 and the Stille family moved to Christiana Bridge to live next door to Anders Stille's niece Elisabeth Petersdotter (Yocum), wife of the English soldier, John Ogle.'

- Dr. Peter S. Craig, 3406 Macomb Street NW, Washington DC 20016

Pieter, youngest son of Wolphert, became a miller and a brewer. His brewery was at what later was the corner of Pearl and William Streets, New York City, After New Amsterdam was incorporated in 1653, a court of Schout (sheriff), Burgomaster, and Schepens (sheriffs or Aldermen), was established. On February 2, 1653, Pieter and four others were appointed to sit in court from October 19, 1655 until 1660.

In September, 1655, Pieter was one of three men who went among and negotiated with the marauding Indians for the return of Christian captives, he being an interpreter of the Indian Language. In 1663, as Lieutenant, he was sent by Stuyvesant to retaliate against the Indians at Esopus (Now Kingston, New York). On March 12, 1665, he was appointed City Surveyor.

**Wolfert Gerritsen Van Couwenhoven M5277**



**Birth** 1 May 1579 Amersfoort, Utrecht, Netherlands  
**Death** 1662 in Long Island City, Queens, New York  
**Parents** Gerrit Wolferts Suype, who married Styne Roberts  
**Spouse** Neeltgen Jacobsdochter **M5278** (1584-1658)  
**Children** Pieter Wolfertsen Van Couwenhoven **L2639** (1614-1689)

BIO Wolphert or Wolfert Gerritsen Van Couwenhoven was born before 1 May 1579 in Amersfoort, Utrecht, Nederland. He died Between 2 Mar 1662 and 24 Jun 1662 in Nieuw Amersfoort, Breukelen, Nieuw Nederland and was buried in, Lange Eylandt, Nieuw Nederland. Wolfert married Neeltjen Jacobsdochter on 17 Jan 1605 in Amersfoort, Utrecht, Nederland.

Wolfert was baptized 1 May 1579 in RDC, Amersfoort, Utrecht, Nederland. He was employed Baker before 1624. He was one of the founders of Nieuw Amsterdam and the founder of our Van Couwenhoven family Line in America. He was one of five "head farmers" first sent by the Dutch West India Company to Nieuw Nederland in 1625.

He immigrated between 1624 and 1625 to Nieuw Amsterdam, Nassau. Wolfert returned to the Netherlands in 1629. Until his return to Holland in 1629, Wolfert farmed Bouwerie (farm) No. 3 in Nieuw Amsterdam and, through his wife, engaged in the profitable fur trade.

While in Holland, Wolfert signed a six year lease with the Dutch West India Company for Bouwerie No. 6 (about 91 acres). He also contracted with Kiliaen van Rensselar, patroon of Rensselarwyck (comprised of many thousands of acres along the Hudson including most of present day Albany) as a factor or director and



to be in charge of Bouwerie No. 7 in Nieuw Amsterdam. All this bore tribute to Wolfert's reputation for competence and dependability.

Upon his return from the Netherlands 24 May 1630 on *De Eendracht (The Unity)*, Wolfert farmed Bouwerie No. 6, and for about two years served under contract with Kiliaen van Rensselaer. He purchased "Keskateuw" located on Long Island from the Indians. Here was established the first known white settlement on Long Island. Wolfert called his "plantation" Achterveldt, shown on the Manatu Map of Nieuw Nederland as farm No. 36 near the Indian long house to the Kestachau tribe. Wolfert's house, surrounded by palisades, was the focal point of the village of Nieuw Amersfoort, later called Flatlands, on 30 June 1636. He got "Smal Civil Rights" on 18 April 1657. He died between 2 March 1662 and 24 June 1662 at Nieuw Amersfoort.

David K. Conover:

"The first reference to WOLFERT GERRITSE was when Wulphert Gerrits signed an agreement with his stylized 'A.' According to the terms of that document; he agreed to assume the property and debts of the deceased parents of his wife Neeltgen Jacobsdr from the other heirs for 100 guilders. Her brother Herman Jacobsz also signed this document, as well as her brother-in-law Willem Dircz who was married to Aeltgen Jacobs Petergen Petersdr, the underage daughter of her brother Peter Jacobsz, [who] had already received 50 guilders.

[On] April 14, 1615, Wulphert Gerritsz and his wife Neeltgen Jacobsdochter sold a bleach camp outside the Coppelpoort of Amersfoort to Hendrick Jansz and his wife Hasgen Thonis for 1,200 Carolus guilders, the occupation of Wolfert is not disclosed in this document on Mar 22, 1612. In the settlement of the estate of Wolfert's wife in Amersfoort, it was declared before the court that his profession... was baker on Aug 8, 1612 at Amersfoort, Netherlands. Wulphert took part in a curious agreement with Herman Zieboltz of Amsterdam, before Johan van Ingen an officer of the court of Utrecht. The name of the Amsterdammer suggests that he was a German or that he was of German descent. His name is also spelled Syboelt and Zyeboeltz in those documents. According to a "donatiaq iner vivos" (gift to a living person) Zieboltz gave Wulphert two morgans of turf ground near Cologne in recognition of services rendered (but not payment for them). No monetary amount is mentioned for the services or the turf ground. In a second document of the same date issued by the same officer of the court of Utrecht, Ayeboliz made a debt owed by him by Henrick Adrianesz and Adriaen Adrianesz over to Wulpher Gerrits, baker, and Cornelis Wynantsz, innkeeper. This second document authorized Wulpher Gerrits and Cornelis Wynantsz to assume ownership of the two morgans of turf ground mentioned in the first document. These documents create the impression that Zieboltz was unable to pay Wolfert money that he owed him that the Amsterdammer made over a debt on which he had not been able to collect and that Wolfert may have agreed to these vague terms because he would otherwise not be able to retrieve anything from his business dealings with the Zieboltz.

Between February 1617 and July 1617, Wulpher Gerrits, baker, appeared as a witness before Johan van Ingen officer of the court of Utrecht, in a case in which Willem Gerritz, miller, testified that Griet Maes was evading the city grain tax. The document does not specify that Wulpher and Willem were brothers, and if such were the case, it is likely that this would have been discussed in the document on May 16, 1616. Hendrick Jansz and Hasgen Thonis made the last payment on the bleach camp which they had purchased from Wolfert Gerretse and Neeltge Jacobsdochter, and the property was made over to them on Oct 28, 1616. He purchased from Aert van Schayck and his wife Anna Barents a house on the Langegraft in Amersfoort, which lay between the house of the aforesaid Aert on the one side and that for Henrickgen Barents widow of Aelbert Conneiss on the other side, while the breadth of the house lay on the Lievevrouwestraet (Dear Lady Street). Wulphert was listed as a baker on Jan 30, 1617 at Langegraft, Amersfoort, Netherlands. Within a short time, Wulphert placed three mortgages on this house. Perhaps the transactions with Zieboltz were unprofitable, and this was one of the causes for his need for money. On February 15, 1617, Wulpher Gerrits baker and his wife Neeltgen Jacobsdr borrowed 100 guilders from the Armen te Amersfoort on which he agreed to pay 6 guilders per year. On May 16, 1617, Wulphert Gerrits, baker, and his wife Neeltgen borrowed 200 guilders from Cornelis Baecx van der Tommen at a yearly interest of 12 guilders. On Jul 25, 1617, Wulphert Gerrits baker and his wife Neeltgen Jacobsdochter borrowed 250 guilders from Anna Goerts widow of Franck Frandkss at 15 guilders interest per year.

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On January 3, 1618, Wulphert Gerritsz and his wife Neeltgen Jacobs purchased a bleach camp outside the Coppelpoort of Amersfoort with Hubert Lambertz Moll and his wife Geertgen Cornisdochter as their partners. They borrowed 500 Carolus Guilders from Ghijsbert Cornelisz van Cuijlenburch, a citizen of the city of Utrecht, at an annual interest of 25 guilders and 20 slivers. In addition, Hubert Lambertz and his wife Geertje Cornelisdochter contracted a special mortgage of 400 Carolus guilders with the consent of Wulfert Gerritsz and his wife. On the north side of the property lay the River Eem, on the east the city moat and on the south and west the heirs of Gerrit van Speulde. This property came with two other mortgages: 200 guilders to the Poth and 600 guilders to Jo. Catharina van Morendael not yet conveyed to her. In a codicil, Wulpher Gerritsz baker and his wife Neeltgen Jacobs become party to the mortgage of Hubert Lambertz Moll and his wife Geertje Cornelis for 400 guilders with interest on Ghijsbert Cornelisz van Culenborch, with restriction that Wulpher would pay 150 guilders in the year 1618 and thereafter be free of obligation. In the margin is a notation that Dirck van Cullenburch as heir of his father Gysbert van Culenburch acknowledged that the obligation on the mortgage was fully paid on Mar 5, 1628.

In the seventeenth century, a bleach camp was a capital intensive, seasonal business which required the labor of relatively many workers. Profits were meager because the buyers of the finished product and the suppliers of raw materials such as lye were generally the same persons, and they acted to keep their costs and thus the profits of the bleachers low. There were three types of bleaching activities, and the skills and experience required of workers was generally so high that each bleachery specialized in but one sort of material: Yarn (garenblekerij), woven cloth (lijnwaadblekerij), or clothing (kierenblekerij). In all three cases, the material was first generally cooked in a lye solution and later spread out on green grass for many weeks in small fields surrounding the bleach house where it was kept damp. Later, it was cooked in a solution of wheat meal before being again spread on the field for a lengthy period, the entire process requiring about three months. The consequences of this long procedure was that only wealthy people were the customers of clothing bleachers because only they could afford to part with many items of clothing for so long a time.

No equipment of the bleach camp listed in the purchase document for Wulphert are given. So no indication of what type of bleachery Wulphert purchased. The bleach camp he sold in 1612 included a bleach table, meaning it may have been a cloth bleach camp. Wulphert Gerritsz baker and his wife Neeltge Jacobs contracted a mortgage with Coenraet Franz, former mayor of the city of Amersfoort, for 100 guilders at an annual interest of 6 guilders, with the house of Wulphert on the Langegracht as security, which house lay between the house of Aert van Schayck and that of Hendrickgen Speldemaekster.

It does not appear that Wolfert's endeavor as bleacher met with great success, and this may have been caused by a general malaise in the weaver's trade in Amersfoort in this period, which in turn lay on a lack of capital. Because Wolfert's work was dependent on this industry, he was limited as a businessman by the lack of success of the parent industry. On September 17, 1618. Wulphert was appointed guardian over the five under aged children of Willem Gerritsz Couwenhoven."

From NYGBR, issues October 1997 and January 1998:

"Wulffer Geridtz, bleacher residing by the Coppelpoort and Harman Willemsz citizen of Amersfoort as "bloetvoochden" (blood guardians) of the five sons of Willem Gerridsz Couwenhoven, namely Gerrid, Willem, Jan, Harmen, and Willem the Younger, none of whom had yet reached the age of majority, made an agreement with the mother of the children Neeltgen Willemsdochter the widow of Willem Gerridsz assisted by the owner of Cowenhoven the honorable Johan de Wijs.

This document indicates that Wolfert Gerritse had a brother Willem and that he was the tenant of the farm which was owned by Johan de Wijs. This document indicates that Wolfert is connected to the Couwenhoven by Hoogland. It is at the same time possible that he was also linked to the Couwenhoven near Woudenberg because he was a son of Gerrit Willemsz Van Couwenhoven, but documentation for this has not been discovered on Nov 5, 1622. Beernt van Munster made a deposition under oath before the lieutenant, the schout, and the schepenen Dam and Bronchorst at the request of the (police) officer. He stated that the previous Saturday afternoon he had caught a bucket of fish by the Coppelpoort bridge and had given half of it to Wulphert the bleacher according to an agreement which they had made, and that Beernt had caught a small number of fish thereafter. Wulpher and Harmen Teut then took these fish from Beernt, and they would not divide them with him. Wulpher took the net and tried to give it to his wife. Harman hit Beernt in the eye

with a weight in the net, but by then, it was ripped. Beernt then went to the defense of his wife, and Wulpher drew his knife and threatened him without harming him. Dirck Gerritsz, stevedore, using well-chosen words, separated the people from each other. On April 1 1623, Dirck Gerritsz was heard at the request of the officer and made a similar deposition under oath on Mar 24, 1623. Hubert Moll and his wife Geertgen Cornelis sold a bleach camp to Wulpher Gerritsz bleacher and his wife in which they had been residing. This was situated in Amersfoort outside the Coppelpoort. The property description differs slightly from that given for the land transaction of 1618, but the mortgages are the same. It is likely that this is the same ground that Wulpher Gerritsz and Hubert Moll purchased then. On the date of purchase in 1623, Wulpher Gerritsz sold this property to Monsieur Jacques Chiese Cuirass(ier) of the company of his Princely Excellency (Maurits?) and the purchaser assumed the mortgages.

This is the last document pertaining to Wolfert Gerritse that has been discovered in the archives of Amersfoort.

**He immigrated between 1624 and 1625 to New Amsterdam, New York.** He and Neeltgen Jacobsdochter immigrated in June, 1625 to New Netherlands; or July 1625, with his wife and family on a ship of the Dutch West India Company which sailed in the expedition that was comprised of the ships Mackerel, Horse, Cow and Sheep. Wolfert returned to the Netherlands in 1629. He returned from the Netherlands on board "De Endracht" (the Unity) on May 24, 1630. There exists a letter from Kiliaen van Rensselaer to Wolfert which I have to get from sources. At this time Wolfert was in the Netherlands and the letter had to do with terminating Wolfert's contract with Van Rensselaer and mentions that Wolfert's wife was unhappy living in New Netherlands. In the letter Van Rensselaer states he would not want someone who was not happy working for him to remain in his employ under the circumstances. It was a friendly letter. According to the source there are several letters for Wolfert from Van Rensselaer.

He purchased "Keskateuw" located on Long Island from the Indians. Here was established the first known white settlement on Long Island. Wolfert called his "plantation" Achterveldt, shown on the Manatu Map of New Netherlands as farm No. 36 near the Indian long house to the Kestachau tribe. Wolfert's house surrounded by palisades, was the focal point of the village of New Amersfoort, later called Flatlands on Jun 30, 1636. He got "Smal Civil Rights" on Apr 18, 1657. Wolfert Gerritsen Van Couwenhoven was named in a suit filed by Frans Jansen regarding a dispute over a contract in which Jansen was to buy land from Wolfert. This was the first time the name Van Couwenhoven was mentioned in reference to Wolfert, on Oct 20, 1661."

There is conflicting information regarding some aspects of Wolfert Gerritsz Van Couwenhoven, as evidenced from the following by S.R. Durand:

*"In the marriage records of the Reformed Dutch Church in Amersfoort, Holland, the first entry for the year 1605 is the banns on January 9 of Wolfert Gerrit's son and Neeltgen Jan's daughter, both from Amersfoort. The daughter's name was Neeltje, and they were married January 17, 1605. Wolfert Gerritsz van Couwenhoven first came to America in 1625, where he was "head farmer" until 1629, when he returned to Holland. His father was Gerrit Wolferts Suype, who married Styne Roberts. He was a prominent citizen of Nykerk, and was buried under the chancel of the church there on December 12, 1604. His descendants adopted the name "Van Couwenhoven." On June 16, 1630, Wolfert Gerritsz van Couwenhoven, having already been in America, signed a contract to manage the van Rensselaer estates. He sailed back to America on March 21, 1630 on the ship "Eendracht" and arrived at New Amsterdam on May 24, 1630. For several years, he managed the Patroon van Rensselaer estates in the vicinity of what is now Albany, New York, and also in Manhattan. He resided in New Amsterdam on a farm known as Bouwerie number 6. On June 16, 1637, he, with Andrus Hudde, received a patent for property on Long Island at Flatlands. Two years later he bought out Andrus Hudde's rights in this estate, and bought other lands. He named the early name of Flatlands, Nieuw Amersfoort, commemorating his birthplace. His estate comprised 3,600 acres and was first called "Kesateuw" from an Indian deed. Later it was named "Achterveldt" before it became Nieuw Amersfoort. In 1653, Wolfert Gerritsz van Couwenhoven was sent as a commissioner to Holland. On*

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April 18, 1657, he received the Burgher right, one of the first in New Netherlands to receive this honor. He died between March 2 and June 4, 1662, his wife Neeltje having died before him."

Alt. Death: 1662 Amersfoort, Utrecht, Nederland

3077. Neeltjen Jacobsdochter was born 1584 in Amersfoort, Utrecht, Nederland. She died 1658 in Nieuw Amersfoort, Breukelen, Nieuw Nederland and was buried in Nieuw Amersfoort, Breukelen, Nieuw Nederland.

### **Neeltgen Jans M5278**



**Birth** 1584 in , Amersfoort, Utrecht, Netherlands

**Death** 1658 in New York

**Parents**

**Spouse** Wolfert Gerritsen Van Couwenhoven (1579-1662)

**Children** P Van Couwenhoven (1614-1689)

**BIO** Also known as Neeltje Jans or Janze or Neeltgen Jacobsdochter. Neltgen immigrated in June, 1625 to New Netherlands; or July 1625, with her husband Wolfert and family on a ship of the Dutch West India Company which sailed in the expedition that was comprised of the ships Mackerel, Horse, Cow and Sheep. Wolfert returned to the Netherlands in 1629. He returned from the Netherlands on board "De Endracht" (the Unity) on May 24, 1630.

### **Lambert Huybertsen Moll L2679**



**Birth** 1595 Netherlands

**Death** 8 Sep 1674 in Bushwick, Kings, New York

**Parents** Huybert L. Moll **K2637** (1570-1648) Jannetje Westervelt **L2638** (1638-1667)

**Spouse** T Van Couwenhoven **K1320** (1607-1689)

**Children**

- Marretje Lamberts Moll **K1340** (1625-1679)
- Geertie Lamberts **J660** (1648-1668)

**BIO** See **K1319** for Bio Detail

### **Tryntje Pieterse Van Couwenhoven K1320**

**Birth** 1607 in New York City, New York, New York,

**Death** 1689 in New Amsterdam, New York,

**Parents** Pieter Van Couwenhoven **L2639** (1614-1689) Aeltje Sybrants **L2640** (1630-1689)

**Spouse** Lambert H Moll **K1319** (1595-1674)

**Children**

- Marretje Lamberts Moll **K1340** (1625-1679)
- Geertie Lamberts **J660** (1648-1668)

**BIO:** See **K1320** for Bio Detail

### **Cornelius Hendrick Van Ness L2715**



**Birth** 1600 in Vianen, South Holland, province, Netherlands

**Death** 1681 in Fairfield, Essex, New York

**Parents** Hendrick Gerritse VanNes (1580-1654) Gerritje VanNes (1580-)

**Spouse** Maycke Hendrieux Van Der Burchgraeff **L2716** (1602-1664)

**Children** Grietje Cornelse Van Ness **K1358** (1624-1689)

**BIO** Source the Olive Tree Cornelius Hendrick Van Ness was the son of Hendrick Gerritse Van Ness and Gerritje (Unknown). Cornelius Hendrick Van Ness was born in 1599/0 at Nes, Island of Ameland, Netherlands. He married Maycke Hendrieux Van Der Burchgraeff, daughter of Hendrick A. Van Der

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Burchgraeff and Annetje Janse, on 31-Jul-1625 at Harvendijk, Zeeland, Netherlands. Cornelius Hendrick Van Ness married Maritie Damen on 21-Mar-1663/64 at Renselaerwyck, Rensselaer County, New York. Cornelius Hendrick Van Ness died after 12-Nov-1684 at Fairfield, Essex County, New Jersey.

He was also known as Cornelius Hendrickse Van Ness. He resided at Vianen on the Haverdijk, South Holland, Netherlands, in 1625. He and **Maycke Hendrieux Van Der Burchgraeff** immigrated in Aug-1641 to Rensselaerseick, New Netherlands; probably came aboard the ship "*den Eyckenboon*" which arrived at New Amsterdam in August 1641. He is mentioned with Andries de Vos and Corneilis Segers van Egmont as being the principle farmers of Rensselaerswyck colony whose terms all other farmers must accept in 1643. Cornelis, his wife and son-in-law Peter Claes, had arguments with Director Brant Aertsz van Slichtenhorst of Rensselaerswyck. These arguments resulted in several law suits, and Van Ness was forced to apologize for the slanderous language he used against the Director; in 1648. On 25-Aug-1650 Cornelis Van Ness leased for eight years a farm in Greenbush, Rensselaerswyck.

Cornelius Hendrick Van Ness held the position of Councilor of Rensselaerwyck between 1652 and 1658. He was granted a patent for 50 morgens of land at Amersfoort (Flatlands, Long Island), where in 1664 his daughter Grietje and her husband, Peter Claes, later called Wyckoff, lived on 23-May-1659. He held the position of Councilor of Rensselaerwyck between 1660 and 1661. He again held the position of Councilor of Rensselaerwyck in 1663. He was granted a patent of 21 Morgens of land in Schenectady on 16-Jun-1664. He left a will in 1677 at Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York. He and Maritie Damen resided at Schenectady County, New York, in 1677. On 12-Nov-1684 the last record of Cornelis Van Ness, he is referred to as "old Van Nes."

Source: Transcribed from [THE MILLER - MOOK FAMILY HISTORY](#) written by Larry & Judy Miller - 2005: for the following:

"In 1599, Cornelius Hendrick Van Ness was born on the Island of Nes to Hendrick Gerritse Van Ness and Gerritje (unknown).

At some point before 1619, Cornelius and his parents migrated to mainland Holland to the Utrecht area. On July 19, 1619 Maycke Vander Burchgraff became his wife. Maycke, born in 1602 in Lavereld, Zuid, Holland/Netherlands, was the daughter of Hendrick Vander Burchgraff and Annetje Janse.

While residing in the Utrecht, Holland area, the Van Ness family had become acquainted with Killian van Rensselaer, whom we have spoken of before in our story of Pieter Claesen Wyckoff. In 1641, Cornelius, Maycke and their family followed the Dutch migration to the colony of Rensselaerwyck located on the upper Hudson River, near what is now known as Albany, New York.

Cornelius, who was well educated, prospered and became a very wealthy and highly respected man in New Netherlands. He was very active in local government and held several important positions in the community. He owned land near Greenbush but was not a farmer. His main source of income came from his brewery and his mercantile enterprises.

Maycke, being a wealthy woman from an inheritance left by her parents, passed along a sizable amount to her children when she died in March of 1664.

Cornelius, who died in 1681, in Fairfield, Essex County, New York, was a very active member of the Dutch Reformed Church. "



### **Maycke Hendrieux Van Der Burchgraeff L2716**



**Birth** 1602 in Lavereld, Zuid, , Netherlands

**Death** 24 Mar 1664 in Fairfield, Essex, New York

**Parents** Hendrick Adriense Van Der Burchgraeff (1574-1612) Annetje Janse (1577-1635)

**Spouse** Cornelius H VanNess (1600-1681)

**Children** Grietje Cornelse Van Ness **K1358** (1624-1689)

**BIO** Maycke Hendrieux Van Der Burchgraeff was the daughter of Hendrick A. Van Der Burchgraeff and Annetje Janse. Maycke Hendrieux Van Der Burchgraeff was born in 1602 at Lavereld, Zuid, Netherlands. She married Cornelius Hendrick Van Ness, son of Hendrick Gerritse Van Ness and Gerritje (Unknown), on 31-Jul-1625 at Harvendijk, Zeeland, Netherlands. Maycke Hendrieux Van Der Burchgraeff died before 1664 at Rensselaerswyckl, New York.

She was also known as Vayken Hendricks Burchgraloff. She was also known as Maycke Hendrieux Van Der Burch Gr. She resided at Leksmone, South Holland, Netherlands, in 1625. She left a will on 12-Jun-1635. She and Cornelius Hendrick Van Ness immigrated in Aug-1641 to Rensselaerseick, New Netherlands; probably came aboard the ship "den Eyckenboon" which arrived at New Amsterdam in August 1641.

Children of Cornelius Hendrick Van Ness and Maycke Hendrieux Van Der Burchgraeff:

- Gerritje Van Ness+ b. circa 1624, d. Sep-1689
- Grietje Cornelis Van Ness+ b. 1624/27, d. between 1689 and 1703
- Hendrick Cornelisse Van Ness+ b. circa 1638, d. before 9-May-1717
- Hendrickje Cornelis Van Ness b. 1640
- Gerrit Cornelissen Van Ness b. circa 1645, d. before 10-Jun-1715
- Jan Cornelise Van Ness b. circa 1646
- Cornelia Evertse Van Ness+ b. circa 1662

**Joint Will of Cornelis Van Ness and Maritie Daemen** **Source:** Quoted from The Washington Ancestry: and Records of McClain, Johnson and Forty Other Colonial Families, Vol III pg 206 (on Ancestry. com)

*In the name of the Lord, Amen, Know ye that this day, the 29th of April 1677, about four o'clock in the afternoon, before me, Ludovicus Cobes, Secretary of Schaenhechtady, appeared personally the worthy Cornelis van Ness and Maritie Daeme, man and wife, residing here at Schaenhechtady, both sound of body and having full control and use of their mind, memory, and understanding, which testators, considering the shortness and frailty of human life, the certainty of death, and the uncertainty of the hour therof, and therefore wishing to forestall the same while the Lord God leaves them time and to dispose of all the property to be left behind by them, they, the testators, declare that without inducement, persuasion, or misleading on the part of any one, they have made, ordained and concluded this their present last will and testament in manner as follows:*

*Commending first and foremost their immortal souls when they shall be separated from their bodies to the gracious and merciful hands of God, their Creator and Savior, and their bodies to a Christian burial, and furthermore revoking, cancelling and making null and void a certain antenuptial agreement made by the testators under date of March 14 1664, and executed before Notary Dirk van Schelluyne, except the provision that each of them shall bear and pay the debts contracted by him or her before their marriage, and that neither of them shall be called upon or be bound to pay the debts contracted by the other, which provision remains intact. And now disposing anew, they, the testators, expressly desire that after the death of either of them none of their children shall demand of the survivor the value of a single penny, as was otherwise stipulated by the cancelled antenuptial agreement, and that after the said death of either of them there shall remain no estate held in trust, and all this for good reasons and true love the testators thereunto moving. All that is hereinbefore written they, the appearers and testators, declare to be their last will and*

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testament, intending and desiring that after the death of either of them the same may have its full effect and virtue, whether as testament, codicil, donation, gift in anticipation of death, or otherwise, as may seem best, even though some formalities required by law or usage may not have been fully observed herein, requesting that the utmost benefit hereof may be received. Thus done and executed in the village of Schaenhechtady, at the dwelling house of the testators.


Was signed: Cornelis van Ness. Marien Daemen

**Jan Pietersz Schepmoes L2821**

 **Birth** 1575 in Delft, Delft, South Holland, Netherlands

**Death** 24 Jun 1608 in Holland, Reusel-de Mierden, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands

**Parents** Pieter Jansz Schepmoes (1549-1605) Wife (1553-1605)

 **Spouse** Anna Schepmoes **L2822** (1579-1658)

**Children** Jan Janszen Schepmoes **K1411** (1605-1659)

**BIO** Did not come to America - Jan Pietersz Schepmoes is listed in the Hearth tax list of the year 1600 "in den Ham," living in the sign of the ham, Achterom, but at his death in 1608 he lived "buyten de Suytpoort," outside of the Southgate. He was buried in the New Church June 24, 1608. Nothing further has been found in regard to him. His wife's name is unknown at present, but we may safely assume that Jan Jansz. Schepmoes born in 1605, from Delft, mariner, who married at Amsterdam Dec. 27, 1631, and who is the progenitor of the American family, is his son. Another son was undoubtedly Willem Jans Schepmoes who in 1615 became an apprentice in the goldsmith guild at Delft.

The origin and meaning of the name are not certain. It may be taken from the name of the house the family lived in - situated next to the New Church in Delft. The name is made up of two words: "Schep" from "Scheppen", which may be from the verb meaning "to ladle". "Moes" may mean sauce or stew. The Dutch for "applesauce" is "appelmoes", so the name Schepmoes could have been the name of a sauce or stew served with a ladle. This family lived originally in Delft, Holland. **Pieter Jansz Schepmoes** was listed in Delft as early as 1576. He was the owner of two houses for which he was listed in the Hearth Tax. In 1605, he was listed as a Skipper and Mariner, and was married, as a widower, in Delft, to, who lived in the brewery "De Dubble Passer" ("The Double Divider"). He must have died that same year. In November 1605, his widow married to Jan Hermanz, skipper of the "Haywagon". The record of the oldest ancestor of this name that I have found was **JAN HUYGENSZ SCHEPMOES** - the father of Pieter Jans Schepmoes. He was a member of the Church in Delft in February 1574, a shoemaker, who died 25 September 1576. Have record of two sons: **Pieter Jansz** and Huych Jansz. The children of **Pieter Jans Schepmoes** by his first wife (do not have her name) were **Jan Pieter Schepmoes (K1411)** and Abraham Pieter Schepmoes. This family was engaged in the making of the famous Delft ware along with Heyndrick Beuchelz Van der Burch. The name Schepmoes died out in Holland in the 18th Century.

**Jan Pieter Schepmoes** died 24 June 1608. There is no record of his wife's name. He had at least two sons.  
1. **Jan Jansen Schepmoes (K1411)**, born at Delft 1605, was a mariner. He was the progenitor of the Schepmoes family in America. He married at Amsterdam, Holland 27 December 1631 to **Sarah Pieters (K1412)** (The PIETERS family took the name of OSTRANDER in America). **Jan Jansen Schepmoes** was in New Amsterdam (NY City) in 1638. From Van Laer's HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS, we find that the passengers of the ship *DOLPHIN* (Jacob Teunesen, skipper)

### **Pieter Casparzen Van Naarden Mabilie L2823**



**Birth** Sep 1600/25 Naarden, Noord-Holland, Netherlands

**Death** 1664 in New Amsterdam, New York County, New York

**Parents** Sargaent MABILLE (1575-1656) Sarrentje D Du Bois (1587-1652)

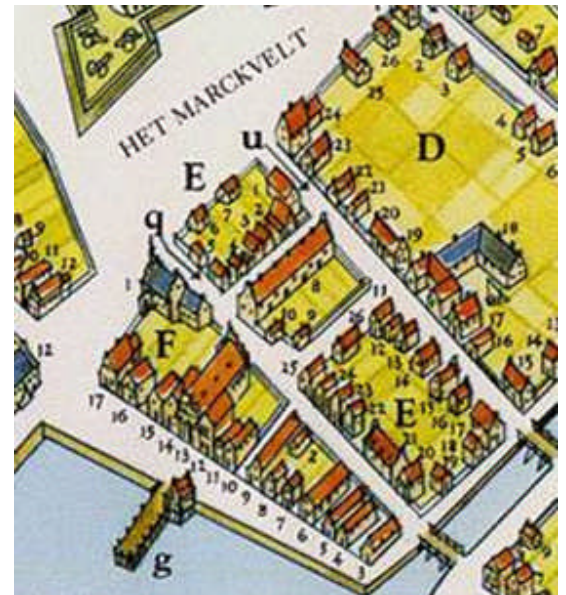
**Spouse** Aechtje J Van Norden **L2824** (1629-1690)

**Children** Sara Pieterse Van Naerden **K1412** (1609-1631)



**BIO Pieter Casparzen Van Naarden Mabilie** - Love meant giving up his father's sir name. That seems to have been the reason for a name change. Born in France, Pierre Gaspard *MABILLE* met and fell in love with a girl from Holland. Her name was Aechtje Jans Van Noorden/Naarden/Norden, She was born in 1620 in Friesland, an only child. Her father wanted to preserve the family name, Van Naarden, so he required Pierre, at marriage, to change his name to Pieter Casparsen Van Naarden. Now, this is all conjecture, but a very plausible one. Pieter Casperszen (Mabilie) Van Naeden (c.1625, Naarden, Holland -?) first appears in the marriage records of New Amsterdam Reformed Church. About 1651 he married Aechtje Jans (? - 1695/6); it was her second marriage, in New Amsterdam. In 1653, he was named as one "of the most influential citizens and inhabitants of this city" in the council minutes. During the mid-1650's he was a Wine and Beer Carrier. In 1657, Pieter was listed as a "Small Burgher", and last mention of him was made in the 1660 census.

Pieter Caspar Van Naerden - In 7/1621, his name appears on a petition by Frenchmen in Leyden, Holland requesting they be sent to America. He immigrated between 1621 and 1647; possibly on the "Soutberg" which captured a Dutch Caravel. On 2/17/1646-47, he witnessed the baptism of Henrick, son of Abraham Ryck and Aechtje Jans, in the Dutch Reformed Church in New Netherlands. In 1654, he lived on west side of Broad St., Manhattan and was a commissioner who collected the fee from innkeepers for the sale of wine and beer.



**HOUSE Location of Pieter Casparszen Van Naarden** -According to Stokes, *Iconography...* vol. 2 p. 254; Pieter from Naarden bought #19 in plot D Lot #8 in October 1653. This is at the corner of the Heere Gracht and Marckvelt Straet. [See the *Castello Map*; <http://www.teachout.org/vna/map.html>.] His widow, Aechtje Jans, is listed on the Heere Gract in the tax list of 1665 and on Domine Selyn's list of 1686." Right on the channel

### **Aechtje Jans Van Naarden L2824**



**Birth** 17 AUG 1629 in Norden, Hoorn, Friesland, Holland

**Death** 1690 in Albany, Albany, New York

**Parents** Abram Janns Van Norden (1600-1632) Aechtje Lambertzun (1600-1632)

**Spouse** Pieter C V N Mabilie **L2823** (1600-1664)

**Children** Sara P Van Naerden **K1412** (1609-1631)

**BIO** married Pierre Gaspard *MABILLE* who was born in Friesland, an only child). Her father wanted to preserve the family name, Van Naarden, so he required Pierre, at marriage, to change his name to Pieter Casparsen Van Naarden. Now, this is all conjecture, but a very plausible one Pieter Casperszen (Mabilie) Van Naeden (c.1625, Naarden, Holland -?) first appears in the marriage records of New Amsterdam Reformed Church. About 1651 he married Aechtje Jans; it was her second marriage

**Jan Janse von Breestede L2827**



**Birth** 1596 in Bredstedt, Nordfriesland, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany  
**Death** 1 Sep 1641 in New Albany, Albany, New York  
**Parents** Egbert Wouters (1600-1680)  
**Spouse** Eneltje Angelica Jans **L2828 L2924**(1604-1647)  
**Children** Tryntie Janse Von Brees **K1414** (1626-1711)



**BIO** Jan Jansen Van Breestede was born in about 1596 in Bredstedt, Duchy of Schleswig (now Germany). In 1621, Jan Jansen married **Engeltje Jans** b. c. 1600 in the Duchy of Schleswig.

**Source:** [The records of New Amsterdam from 1653 to 1674 anno Domini](#)

[1658] Administrative Minutes of New Amsterdam:

Jan Jansen van Breestede, being sent for to Court, appearing is asked, as he requested the branding of beer barrels, how much a piece will he take? Leaves that to the discretion of the Magistrates and says one stiver per half barrel. But the Magistrates resolved and apostilled on his petition dated 21 Feb?' : Petitioner is granted the branding of the barrels for the term of one year, and shall receive two stivers for each; but the increase or diminution rests at the pleasure of the Burgomasters according to the instruction to him granted and still to be granted.

**Source:** [Scandinavian immigrants in New York, 1630-1674: with appendices on ...](#) By John Oluf Evjen

Jan Jansen(2) (Son), from "Breestede," (Bredstedt), came over to New Netherland with his parents, **Jan Jansen** and **Engeltje Jans**, and his three sisters, Elsje, Dorothea and **Tryntie Jans**, in 1636. Jan Jansen (2) was a cooper. In 1658 he was appointed marker of beer barrels, or gauger.

Dorothea Jans, (sister), from "Breestede" (Bredstedt) came in company with her brother, Jan Jansen and his wife Engeltje Jans, to New Amsterdam, in **1636**. She was married to Volckert Jansen from Fredrickstad, and had several children. She also had two sisters and one brother in New Amsterdam. See the articles "Engeltje Jans," "**Tryntie Jans**," "Jan Jansen van Brestede," "Volckert Jansen."

Tryntie Jans (Daughter), from "Breestede" (Bredstedt) came to New Netherland with her parents, Jan Jansen and Engeltje Jans, in 1636. She had two sisters and one brother in New Netherland See the articles "Dorothea Jans," "Elsje Jans," "Jan Jansen van Breestede."

On June 3, 1646, she was married, in New Amsterdam, to Rutger Jacobsen, a resident of Rensselaerswyck (Albany).

Rutger Jacobsen came from Schoonderwoert, a village some twelve miles south of Utrecht, Holland. He served as a farm hand on the farm of Teunisz from Breuckelen, for the term of six years, beginning in April 1637, at fl. 100 a year.

In 1643 he was engaged as foreman on the great Flats in Rensselaerswyck at fl. 220 a year and some clothes. From 1648 to 1654 he is charged with an annual rent of fl. 125 for a saw mill on the fifth creek, and for the same period he is charged, jointly with Barent Pietersz, with an annual rent of fl. 550 for a saw mill and grist mill, also on fifth creek. From about 1648 he owned a sloop plying upon the Hudson between Rensselaerswyck and New Amsterdam.

*Signature of Rutger Jacobs, husband of Tryntie Jans.*

On April 4, 1649, he agreed to pay fl. 32 a year, for three years, for rent of his house-lot and the right to fur trade. In October 1660, he and Goossen Gerritsz were authorized to brew beer, on condition of paying a duty of one guilder for every barrel of beer and of brewing, free of charge, the beer needed for the households of Van Slichtenhorst and de Hooges.<sup>522</sup>



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Jacobsen seems to have lived most of the time in Rensselaerswyck, though he and his family occasionally resided in New Amsterdam, where he, in 1649, bought a lot on High Street, on which he built a house. In 1656, at Fort Orange, he mortgaged this house and lot for the amount of 1528 guilders.<sup>528</sup> His wife gave another mortgage in this house and lot in 1658, when she also mortgaged her house and lot at Fort Orange. This was done to meet what the officer Cornelis Steenwyck was trying to collect from the Jacobsens: a sum of 5,482 guilders Jacobsen retained the house in New Amsterdam till the fall of 1660, when it was sold at public auction to one Johannes Withart, his own attorney. Jacobsen contested the sale in Court, and requested an advance on the price, claiming that the house and lot were not "held up" before they were sold. The Court considered the complaint. After having several hearings, it decided that Jacobsen had no reason to start suit. But as Jacobsen started litigation anew, arbitrators were appointed to decide the matter.

Tryntie's husband was a prominent man in Beverwyck. On April 23, 1652, he secured a lot in this town. He was engaged in public life, being a councilor, from 1649 to 1651, in Rensselaers- wyck, for which he received fifty florins a year.<sup>527</sup> In 1656 he was a magistrate of Rensselaerswyck, and laid the corner-stone of the new Dutch Church, situated at the intersection of the present State Street and Broadway in the city of Albany.

We know very little about Tryntie. Her daughter Engel was baptized April 10, 1650; and her daughter Margrietje was married, in 1667, to Jan Jansen Bleecker, from Meppel in the province of Overyssel, ancestor of the Bleecker family, well known in the annals of New York. Rutger Jacobsen died before December 9, 1665.

### **Eneltje Angelica Jans L2828**



**Birth** 1604 Bredstedt, Nordfriesland, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany

**Death** Nov 1647 in Esopus, Ulster, New York

**Parents**

**Spouse** Jan J von Breesteede (1600-1641)

**Children** Tryntie Janse Von Brees **K1414** (1626-1711)



**BIO:** Married 1621 Breestede, Duchy of Schleswig to Jan Jansen Van Breestede

**Source:** [Scandinavian immigrants in New York, 1630-1674: with appendices on ...](#) By John Oluf Evjen

Engeltje Jans, from "Breestede" (Bredstedt, in Schleswig), came with her husband, Jan Jansen, to New Amsterdam about 1636. By him she had the following children:

- 1) Tryntie, who was married to Rutger Jacobsen Schoonderworth or Van Woert, and whose descendants assumed the name of Rutgers;
- 2) Jan Jansen van Breestede, who in 1647 married Marritje Lucas (An- dries);
- 3) Dorothea Jans van Breestede, who in 1650 was married to Volckert Janszen from Frederickstadt, and whose descendants comprise the Dow family of New York;
- 4) Elsie Jans van Breestede, who was married three times.

See articles "Dorothea Jans," "Elsje Jans," "Tryntie Jans," "Jan Jansen van Breestede."

After the death of Jan Jansen, Engeltje Jans was married, on September 1, 1641, to Egbert Woutersen, of Isselsteyn. He is often mentioned in the Court Record of New Amsterdam 1653 \_ 1674 as arbitrating in disputes. He and his wife were frequently invited to stand sponsors at baptisms. They made their will on June 20, 1652.



**Joris Janeen Rapalje L2831**



**Birth** 28 Apr 1604 in Valenciennes, Nord, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France

**Death** 21 Feb 1662 in Brooklyn, Kings, New York

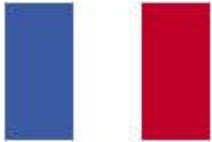
**Parents** Jean De Rapalje (1572-1606)

**Spouse** Catalyntje Trico **K1384** (1605-1689) **m.** 21 Jan 1624 Walloon Church, Amsterdam, Noord-Holland, Netherlands

**Children** Jannetje Rapalje **J692** (1629-1706), Sarah Rapalje **K1416**

**Bio:** See **K1383** for more detail

**Catalyntje Trico L2832**



**Birth** 1605 in Dept, Nord, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, France

**Death** 11 Sep 1689 in Brooklyn, Kings

**Parents** Jeronimus Trico (1580-1606) Michele Sauvage (1585-1632)

**Spouse** Joris Jansen Rapalje **K1383** (1604-1662)

**Children**

- Jannetje Rapalje **J692** (1629-1706)
- Sarah Rapalje **K1416**

**Bio:** See **K1384** for more detail

**Adrian Meertensen De Jongh L2836 L2907**



**Birth** 1600 in Herwijnen, Lingewaal, Gelderland, Netherlands

**Death** 1664

**Parents** Meerten Adrians De Jongh (1565-1610)

**Spouse** Marie (De Jonge) **L2556** (1600-1662)

**Children** Wyntje Ariens De Jongh **K1278** (1622-1678)

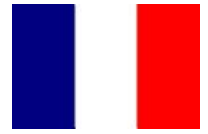
*Gelderland Flag*

**BIO** See **L2555** for Bio Details

**Jacques Hertel L2879**



**Birth** 1603 in Fecamps, Caux, Normandy, France  
**Death** 10 Aug 1651 in Trois Rivieres, St Maurice, Quebec, Canada  
**Parents** Nicolas Hertel **M5757** (1577-1637) Jeanne Miriot (1600-1641)  
**Spouse** Mohawk (2) Woman **L2880** (1600-1622)  
**Children** Ots Toch Herte **K1440** (1622-1644)



**BIO Source:**(74) *Turtles, Wolves, and Bears: a Mohawk family history* By Barbara J. Sivertsen

Jacques Hertel was born at Fecamp, in Pays-de-Caux in Normandy, France, in 1603, the son of Nicholas Hertel and Jeanne Nirriot (or Miriot or Mirior). Jacques Hertel first appears on a list of those in Quebec in the winter of 1626-27. He may, however, have come to New France as early as 1615. His father, Nicholas Hertel, came to the New World at an unknown date but on December 20, 1637, sponsored (a position equivalent to today's godparent) an Indian child at Trois-Rivières. Nicholas was dead by August 23, 1641, when Jacques married Marguerite Marie Romain at Trois-Rivières.<sup>7</sup>

Jacques Hertel was the first settler at Trois-Rivières (between Quebec and Montreal) and was granted 200 *arpents* (roughly 170 acres) of land there on December 3, 1633. The Recollet priests had an Indian mission at Trois-Rivières as early as 1615, and it was they who initiated the policy of having certain Frenchmen learn the Indian languages. Jacques Hertel became an Indian interpreter, first for the Recollets and later for the Jesuit missionaries. He evidently spent a good deal of time with the Indians and sponsored several Indian children for baptism in the late 1630s.<sup>8</sup>

How, then, could he have been in contact with the Mohawks as early as 1620 or so, the reputed date of Otstock's birth? In 1621 the Iroquois, almost certainly the Mohawks, attacked a boat containing a Recollet priest, Father Poullain, and another Frenchman (his interpreter?) en route to the Nepissing Indians. The two Frenchmen were captured by the Mohawks at Sault St. Louis and later released. Later that year a Mohawk raiding party attacked the Recollet convent at Quebec and was driven off. It seems to me possible that the young Hertel could have been captured in this raid and brought to the Mohawk country, since accounts of both raids are rather sketchy.<sup>9</sup>

In 1622 the Mohawks sent two delegates to Quebec to sue for peace with the Montagnais, Indian allies of the French. The French commander, Samuel de Champlain, sent two of that tribe back with the Mohawks. As a second alternative, it is possible that Hertel accompanied this 1622 mission with the Montagnais. In any case, peace existed between the Mohawks and Montagnais—and the French—from 1624 until the winter of 1626-27. When war between the Algonquins and the Mohawks again commenced, Hertel would have made his way back to Quebec, to appear on the 1626-27 list previously mentioned.<sup>10</sup> Both Otstock and her sister could have been conceived during this four-year period.

Jacques Hertel died on August 10, 1651 at Trois-Rivières, leaving a son, François (born July 3, 1642), and two daughters. François was captured by the Iroquois in 1661 and given the preliminary torture generally dealt to prisoners: a finger of one hand was burnt and the thumb of the other hand was cut off. Rather than being executed, François seems to have been adopted. He returned to Trois-Rivières before 1664, when he married. On July 28, 1666, François wrote to the Fort Orange (Albany) magistrate Jacob de Hinsse thanking the magistrate for the good treatment given to the released prisoner. In the letter François asked to be remembered to many inhabitants of Albany, including the minister and his daughter. He also asked to be remembered to his "best friends Ganadoc and his brother." In late 1689 "Ertel" was reported to have interceded for the Iroquois with the governor of Canada, Count Frontenac, and in 1695 the Iroquois sent a message to the French that Oraasa—François Hertel—could speak their language very well and asked that he be sent as a messenger to Onondaga. François was ennobled in 1716 and became the progenitor of a distinguished Quebec family.<sup>11</sup>

It would seem that after a traumatic capture, François Hertel's association with the Mohawks grew steadily more friendly. One wonders if he had been lucky enough to meet some of his Mohawk relatives at a critical point and they had intervened to adopt him.

Jacques Hertel's Mohawk daughters, Otstock and Kinetis, may have been adopted by their mother's parents, a practice not uncommon in the Iroquois; thus the tradition of their being daughters of a chief would coincide with their fathering by a Frenchman. This would probably account for their being thought of as full-blooded Mohawks. The fact that both Otstock and Kinetis married (at least in the Indian sense) whites suggests however that they were half-breeds.

Hillette and her brothers Jacques and Martin Maurice and sister Leah would thus be only one-fourth Mohawk (Fig. 1-1). All but Martin eventually lived with the Dutch and married whites. They must have also had at least one half-sibling, a child of Otstock and an Indian father, because Jasper Danckaerts' account mentions Wouder (Walter), a full-blooded nephew of Jacques Cornelisen van Slyck's.<sup>12</sup> Possibly this half-sibling and other half-siblings were the source of Hillette's trials with her Mohawk family.

**Mohawk (2) Woman L2880**



*Mohawk Nation flag*

**Birth** 1600 in Canajoharie, Montgomery, New York

**Death** 1622 in Canajoharie, Montgomery, New York

**Parents** Mohawk Chief Sachen (1570- ) Mohawk (1) Woman (1570- )

**Spouse** Jacques Hertel **L2879** (1603-1651)

**Children** Ots Toch Hertel **L1440** (1622-1644)

**BIO:** [Source:\(74\) Turtles, Wolves, and Bears: a Mohawk family history By Barbara J. Sivertsen](#)

4

**TURTLES, WOLVES, AND BEARS**

Otstock, has usually been described as a full-blooded Mohawk, "a right Mohawks squaw." Tradition describes Otstock as the daughter of a chief. Another tradition, however, says that she was born about 1620, the daughter of a Frenchman named Hertell or Hartell and the Mohawk Queen of the (Van Slyck's) Island. Hertell and the Queen of the Island had two daughters: Otstock, "a large coarse-looking squaw like [her] mother" who married Cornelius Antonisen van Slyck; and Keuntze (or Kinetis) who may have had an Indian "marriage" to Arent Bradt.<sup>5</sup>

This tradition does not give a first name to the Frenchman Hertell, but an Hertel does appear in the early records of New France. He is named Jacques, the name given to Otstock's oldest son. Jacques is a French name, the Dutch equivalent being Jacob, and its appearance in a Mohawk village around 1640 is quite odd unless the Hertell tradition is accurate.

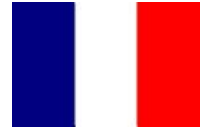
The Quebec Colony, called New France, had been founded by Samuel de Champlain in 1604. Champlain soon made friends with the local Algonquian-speaking tribes and enemies of the more distant Iroquois, or Five Nations, leading hostile expeditions against the Iroquois in 1609, 1610, and 1615.<sup>6</sup>

Jacques Hertel was born at Fecamp, in Pays-de-Caux in Normandy, France, in 1603, the son of Nicholas Hertel and Jeanne Nirriot (or Miriot or Mirior). Jacques Hertel first appears on a list of those in Quebec in the winter of 1626-27. He may, however, have come to New France as early as 1615. His father, Nicholas Hertel, came to the New World at an unknown date but on December 20, 1637, sponsored (a position equivalent to today's godparent) an Indian child at Trois-Rivières. Nicholas was dead by August 23, 1641, when Jacques married Marguerite Marie Romain at Trois-Rivières.<sup>7</sup>

**Nicolas Hertel M5757**



**Birth** 1577 in Fecamps, Caux, Normandy, France  
**Death** 20 Dec 1637 in Trois-Rivières, Quebec, Canada  
**Parents**  
**Spouse** Jeanne Miriot **M5758** (1600-1641)  
**Children** Jacques Hertel **L2879** (1603-1651)



**BIO:** Source:(74) [Turtles, Wolves, and Bears: a Mohawk family history](#) By Barbara J. Sivertsen

Jacques Hertel was born at Fecamp, in Pays-de-Caux in Normandy, France, in 1603, the son of Nicholas Hertel and Jeanne Nirriot (or Miriot or Mirior). Jacques Hertel first appears on a list of those in Quebec in the winter of 1626-27. He may, however, have come to New France as early as 1615. His father, Nicholas Hertel, came to the New World at an unknown date but on December 20, 1637, sponsored (a position equivalent to today's godparent) an Indian child at Trois-Rivières. Nicholas was dead by August 23, 1641, when Jacques married Marguerite Marie Romain at Trois-Rivières.<sup>7</sup>

**Jeanne Miriot M5758**



**Birth** 1600 in Le Havre, Rouen, Normandie, France  
**Death** 23 Aug 1641 in Fecamp, Normandie, France  
**Spouse** Nicolas Hertel **M5757** (1577-1637)  
**Children** Jacques Hertel **L2879** (1603-1651)

**BIO** No evidence that she came to America



**Barent Cornelissen Slecht L2925**

**Birth** 1590 in Snell, Woerden, Utrecht, Netherlands

**Death** 1671 (?)

**Parents** Cornelis Jan Slecht (1537-1604) Marichgen Barentsdochter (1548-1627)

**Spouse** Piertergen L2926 (1585-1650)

**Children** Cornelius B Slecht K1263 (1616-1697)

**BIO** - It seems Barent did not come to America; some web-gens have him dying in America

In 1614, Barent Cornelis Slecht bought a house on the Blijenhoek in Woerden for 750 guilders, of which 50 [was in] cash and the rest payable at 25 guilders per year. In 1618, he sold a house in the Achterstraat for 177 guilders, of which 50 guilders was in cash and the rest payable at 50 guilders per year. (SW k. 2 nr. 3). In 1624, he (Barent Cornelis Slecht of Snelle presently living in Woerden) issued an IOU for 154 guilders against the delivery of brandy from a resident of Amersfoort. (GA Amsterdam NA 76 5 f. 21 v. Nov. 3, 1624)

In 1626, after the death of his nephew Cornelis Janszoon Slecht, he became the owner of the lease land in Snelle. From 1627 to 1639 he had a mortgage of 500 guilders on this land. (Ons Voo rgeslacht 37 (1982) 77-78)

In 1634, he bought one sixth of a morgen land bordering his own land in Snelle from his niece Neeltje Gerritsdochter Slecht. Shortly thereafter he bought from others a house and farm at the town dyke, including five residences. He also took a mortgage of 100 guilders on a house he owned in the Braetsteech, which he paid off in 1641. In 1639, he took a 3,400 guilder mortgage on four morgen of his own land, three morgen leased land, and three morgen leasehold land that he had in Snelle. In July 1649, this was paid off. In 1640, he turned over the leasehold land and perhaps the whole weir of 12 morgen land to his son Cornelis. (RW 46 f. 96v. May 12, 1634, 98v. May 19, 1634; WW 5f. 187; RAU Helen Montfort 291f. 420; WW 3 f. 280) In 1642 he was, together with Jan Thijsz, an owner of a horse mill [probably a horse-powered lumber mill] that they had bought from the city. (RW 47 f. 29v)

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In 1645, with Dirck Pieterszoon, shipbuilder, the father-in-law of his daughter, he bought a shipyard with orchard on the Oudeland, between the Rhyne and the Oudelandse dyke [Old land dyke], for one thousand guilders; very likely done so that the children could own their own business. In any case, his daughter and her husband were back in Woerden on May 6, 1649, then Barent's son-in-law sold a rostrum (special kind of ship), still in the process of construction, to a skipper. (RW 47 f. 67-67v. May 5, 1645)

In 1649, Barent sold a house with garden in the Speckstraet, joined in the back by the town dike (town wall) for 525 guilders. In 1650, he bought a house on the canal by the Blijhoek [Happy Corner], next to Cornelis Barentszoon, for 450 guilders, and he bought a house in the Achterstaet on the corner of the Braetsteeg for 210 guilders from the aforementioned Dirck Pieterszoon, shipbuilder. In the same year, he bought for 265 guilders at a public sale a house in the Poelstraet, beside a bridge over the new canal. And in the same year he bought a third for 525 guilders. The adjoining premises were also his, which he likely purchased to renovate or rebuild the whole. Also in 1650, he came forth up the surety for the purchase of a shipyard in Honthorst on the other, western side of the city. The principal sum was 2,005 guilders. (NW 8514, May 17, 1649, NW 8517, Feb. 10, 1650, RW 47 f. May 14, 1650 and. 151v-12v, July 21, 1650, and f. 158, Nov. 8, 1650).

He did not always enjoy good relations with his son-in-law. The register of the bailiff notes that on the court day of Nov. 30, 1649 that Cornelis Dirkszoon, shipbuilder, was in custody, at an earlier time he had "very willfully and unbecomingly, misbehaved himself all night and all day, causing trouble, such as making

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threatening and evil remarks, and acting forcibly, and continuing to act in that matter, even in jail he allowed his anger and devilish ways go free. That he, by evidence, was not taking back anything he had done on February 11, 1649 between 9 and 10 in the evening, when he very violently broke down the back door of his father and mother in law's house with heavy blows of an axe, throwing the hinges and locks away, all of which only seemed to increase his upset behavior, his devilish intentions, and his anger. It was in this state that he went to the bedroom where both his in-laws had been sleeping. He hit the bedroom door with his axe. After many heavy blows, a panel fell off the center of the door and he tried to attack the old people in their bedroom and kill them, so that the old man was forced out of his bed in his nightshirt and, with his wife, tried to prevent the door from breaking and to protect themselves from the oncoming madness, they began to yell, "murder!" and "help!" Whereupon Cornelis Barents Slecht, son of the aforementioned elderly couple, who lived in the same house, tried to stop the attacker, but by trying to rescue his parents, he was forcefully wounded by the attacker in three distinct places and badly bruised, but he was able to stop the attacker from what he intended to do in his angry, violent mood. [The Old Dutch here is rambling and difficult to make sense of]

The bailiff demanded that the defendant should be punished at the court of justice and be "beaten over his head with a sword" and then "beaten on the back with a glowing [hot] sword" and to pay the council the court costs and a fine. The council decided that "taking into consideration his confession of guilt and his sincere begging of mercy and justice" that mercy was justified and "there will be an end to the behavior or further stricter punishments will follow"; and sentenced him to appear on his knees with a bare head to ask God and the court for forgiveness and thereafter spend fourteen days in the jailhouse on bread and water.

Barent Cornelis Slecht himself could also become infuriated. When it took the court too long to come to a judgment in a case in which he and his son were involved, he went to the city hall on Oct. 12, 1651, on the assizes day, with a leash around his neck and a dagger by his side, with a large group of people behind him. Before he reached the town hall, he walked into the sheriff and five council members, whom he asked if they had come to a decision, if not, they would get it with his dagger. They tried to explain to him that they were not to that point, but Barent put his foot down. The council members went back into the town hall with their colleagues and the mayor and they decided to call for him. The mayor asked him what his problem was. Slecht repeated with much verbosity his demand and threatened again, at which time they ordered him confined. He really didn't like that at all, shouting "I won't go therein, even if I should lose my head because of it!" He called the bureaucrats tyrants and other intolerable words. With much force and difficulty, they finally threw him in the jail.

For his insolence, the sheriff demanded a fine of 400,000 bricks, which demand was accepted by the council. The council changed their judgment and made the fine 150,000 bricks, or in its place a payment of 105 Carolingian golden coins, plus court costs. (SW k. 1 nr. 9 "Culverboeck")

The last mention we find of "Barent Corneliszoon Slecht from Snelle" (as he often signed) in Woerden is on Jan. 16, 1652, when he, with another person, co-signed for someone who wanted to buy a house on the Warmoesstraat in Woerden. (NW 8514, Jan. 16, 1652; also 8519, December 30, 1650)

On Oct. 19, 1665, there was a town peace treaty signed between Dirck Pieterszoon of Wijngaerden on the one side and Cornelis Dirckszoon Griffioen also known as boekendekoeck on the other side, and in which the wives and children were allowed to participate. Cornelis Dircksz Griffioen was the first in his family named Griffioen. There is no known connection with the family in the nearby Kamerik that already carried the same name for a few decades previously. Cornelis received thereafter the nickname "boekendekoeck". As Cornelis Dircksz (the) boekendekoeck, he had a conveyance of houses dated Jan. 11, 1668 and April 6, 1668. (R W 49)

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On April 11, 1651 the council decided that the daughter of Pierterge's mother as city midwife should receive half of the midwife's pay. On Jan.2, 1655 she was, after the death of her mother, named to full midwife with a salary of 42 guilders. (SW k. 1 nr 10; vgl N. Plomp - "Health care in Woerden" (Woerden 1980) 33-36)

For the details of the genealogy Griffioen, see: N. Plomp and Z.Plomp-Kamphuis, "Family Book Griffioen" (Baambrugge 1972) chapter IX "The descendants of Cornelis Dircksz Griffioen".

**Marrigje Barendsdochter Slecht** apparently inherited a house in the Achterstraat on the corner of the Braatstraat from her father, which was conveyed to her husband in 1671. (RW 50 f. 42v Aug. 17, 1671). A ruling on the estate of Barent Slecht and his wife is not found, possibly because a small part of the Woerden probate archives is missing.

*Child of BARENT SLECHT and JAQUEMINE is:*

*6. i. CORNELIUS BARENTSEN<sup>6</sup> SLECHT, b. Woerden, near Leyden, Holland; d. Esopus (Kingston, NY).*

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