

The following pages are a preprint edition of:

John Blythe Dobson, "A note on Arnoldus de La Grange," *New Netherland Connections* 7 (2002): 63-70.

A Note on Arnoldus de La Grange

by

John Blythe Dobson

Not too many years ago a paper published in the present newsletter on the Tricot, Sauvagie, and Flamen families of Valenciennes¹ resolved the long-standing question of the identity of Arnoldus de La Grange, the merchant who figures so prominently in the journals of the Labadist missionary Jasper Danckaerts.² This came as a welcome corrective to the rather trite suggestion, perhaps first promulgated in Stapleton's *Memorials of the Huguenots in America*,³ that "Joost de la Grange ... is said to have been one of 'three brothers' who fled from Normandy to Holland, and from whence they came to America in 1656."⁴ In fact it effectively dispelled the possibility that Joost could have been closely related to other immigrants named La Grange. It also shows that the unsupported date of 1624 advanced by De Boer for the arrival of the present La Grange family is far too early.⁵

Arnoldus de la Grange eventually returned to Europe, and the fate of his only surviving child, his daughter Cornelia, remains unknown,⁶ and although a secondary source speaks of him as having "descendants,"⁷ we have been unable to trace his line any further. But Arnoldus' ancestry nevertheless has an intrinsic interest, being somewhat more aristocratic, and thus more easily traced, than that of most New Netherlanders, yet still demonstrating the typical mixture of Northern and Southern Netherlandish ethnicities, the latter being generally characterized by earlier adoption of hereditary surnames. Furthermore, it illustrates the web of connections which tended to exist among the early immigrants, for aside from his wife's having been (as Koenig and Nieuwenhuis have shown) a grandnephew of the 'locally famous' Catalyntje Trico, he was himself a grandnephew of Hester de la Grange,⁸ who m. 2 Aug. 1611 at Leyden, Gerrit de Foreest, a younger brother of Jesse de Foreest, the New Netherland colonist.⁹ Finally, the ancestry of

¹ Dorothy A. Koenig and Pim Nieuwenhuis, "Catalina Trico from Namur (1605-1689) and her nephew, Arnoldus de la Grange," *New Netherland Connections*, 1 (1996), 55-63, with addenda at 89-93.

² *Journal of Jasper Danckaerts*, ed. B.B. James & J.F. Jameson (New York, 1913), especially pp. 235-6.

³ A. Stapleton, *Memorials of the Huguenots in America* (Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 1901), p. 43.

⁴ The other so-called brothers alluded to here were presumably (a) Omie de la Grange, of Albany, treated in *Collections on the history of Albany*, 4 vols. (Albany, 1871), 4:115, and in David M. Riker, *Genealogical and biographical directory to persons in New Netherland from 1613 to 1674*, 4 vols. (1999), s.v. LaGrange, and (b) Johannes de la Grange, also of Albany, whom some writers make a son of the foregoing but who has been regarded as a separate immigrant by others, such as Theodore Frelinghuysen Chambers, *The Early Germans of New Jersey: Their History, Churches, and Genealogies* (Dover, New Jersey, 1895), 434-5. Earlier Charles W. Baird, *History of the Huguenot Emigration to America*, 2 vols. (New York, 1885), 1:179, had stated that "the three brothers De la Grange, who came from Amsterdam in 1656, were natives of Normandy," but he did not explicitly place Joost in this group.

⁵ Louis P. De Boer, "Pre-American notes on Old New Netherland families – Rapallier-Rapalje," *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey* 4 (1928): 1-10, at p. 8 n.; reprinted in *Genealogies of New Jersey Families from the Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey*, 1: 62-71. This article is also unreliable in other respects.

⁶ A number of indexes to Dutch marriage records have been consulted, without result.

⁷ J.C. Gijsberti Hodenpijl van Hodenpijl, "Flament, van Hoorn, van Doorn, du Toict, Simeons, Foreest, de la Grange, de Roo, Becqu en de Bane," *De Nedelandsche Leeuw* 20 (1902), cols. 183-90, at cols. 187-8, where Arnoldus appears as "Arnoud[de La Grange], who married de La Fontaine of Amsterdam, and left descendants." It should be noted that the Flament family of the title has no known connection with the Flamen family figuring in the present article.

⁸ A daughter of Crispijn de la Grange (no. 16 in the ahnentafel below) and his wife Agnes.

⁹ This fact was pointed out many years ago by a Dutch scholar who was something of a pioneer in the investigation of the origins of the New Netherlanders, namely Jhr. W.I.C. Rammelman Elsevier, in "Dr. Johannes de la Montagne," *De Navorscher* 20 (1870): 439-41, at p. 440. Whether this author was aware of it or not, his wife, Jeannette Augustine barones van Heeckeren van Brandsenburg (*Nederland's Adelsboek*, 12 [1914]:172), was directly descended from Jean de la Fontaine (continued...)

Arnoldus de la Grange is not lacking in historiographical curiosity, and it is, for example, remarkable how near the problem came to being solved by Dutch genealogists working at the eve of, and during, the Second World War, which so seriously interrupted communication between European and American scholars.

A remaining puzzle, which we offer to the reader for consideration, is the Labadists' reference, in their diary entry for 3 March 1680, to meeting "Madame de la Grange and her nephew, Kasparus Reinderman," who (as they were subsequently informed) was accompanying Arnoldus de la Grange and his wife to the South River in Delaware "for a pleasure trip, and to see the country, and especially to learn the way of trading."¹⁰ But no further clue is given to his identity, and we have scoured through many other sources for any mention of this person, to no avail.

Recently our researches have reached a standstill, and we therefore turn over this material, with all its imperfections, to others who may be able to improve upon it. In what follows, we have not attempted to mention everything that is known regarding the persons concerned, but merely to lay out the facts of genealogical significance.

Ahnentafel of the children of Arnoldus de la Grange

GENERATION I

- 1a. **Arnoldus de la Grange** (the younger), bapt. 22 Jan. 1679,¹¹ presumably the unnamed "child" who d. by 28 Sept. 1679 of small-pox.¹²
- 1b. **Cornelia de la Grange**, bapt. 23 April 1681.¹³

⁹(...continued)

(no. 24 in the ahnentafel below) and his wife Catherine Henne; see N. van Oosterzee, "De afstamming van Barbara Elisabeth de la Fontaine (1716-1772), echtgenoot van Walraven Robert van Heeckeren, heer van Barlham en Brandsenburg (1704-1758)," *De Nederlandche Leeuw* 45 (1927): 366-7. The De Foreest-La Grange connection was also pointed out by James Riker, *Harlem ... its origin and early annals...* (New York, 1881), p. 85, and in the 1902 paper by Hodenpijl cited below. It probably accounts for the appearance of a Jean du Forest as a baptismal sponsor to a child of Philippe de la Fontaine (no. 12 in the ahnentafel below) and Marie Flamen in 1621 (*NNC* 1:59, 63). For additional material on this couple, and bibliographical references, see John P. DuLong, in "The Origins of the Acadian Michel Forest," available online at <http://habitant.org/forest/>, which refutes the claim of the man named in his title, an early immigrant to what is now Nova Scotia, to descend from Gerrit de Foreest.

¹⁰ *Journal of Jasper Danckaerts*, pp. 171-2, 189. Reinderman is mentioned again briefly on p. 233, and alluded to on p. 230.

¹¹ *Baptisms from 1639 to 1730 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York* (Collections of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, vol. II), 136. The sponsors were Jeremias Janszen and Sara de Forest, the latter of whom is tentatively identified in *NNC* 1:63 as Sara du Trieux, wife of Isaac de Forest.

¹² Unless Arnoldus de la Grange had older children born in Europe. The *Journal of Jasper Danckaerts*, p. 50, under the said date, merely states of him and his wife that "they had lost a child by the small pox, and they had been sick with the same disease."

¹³ *Baptisms from 1639 to 1730 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York*, 147. The sponsors were Dr. Johan Kerfbyl, Cornelia Hartmans [the mother's mother, doubtless serving by proxy], and Cornelia Depeyster.

GENERATION II

2. **Arnoldus de la Grange**,¹⁴ of Leiden and Amsterdam, later of New York City, and later still of Newcastle, Delaware, merchant, b. ca. 1653 (aged 22 at his marriage) in Europe, fl. 1690. At the time of his betrothal in 1675 he was described as a merchant, from Leiden, residing in Amsterdam on the Nieuw Keijzersgraft. Arnoldus de la Grange and his wife probably came to New Netherland between 1676 and 1678.¹⁵ As “Arnolt Legrange, merchant” he received the burger-right of New York City on 14 Jan. 1678/9,¹⁶ and on 27 Feb. following “Arnoldus de La Grange and Cornelia de Lafontaine, his wife,” were received as communicants in the the New York Dutch Church.¹⁷ Not too long afterward he removed to Newcastle, where he was a justice in 1682.¹⁸ As noted by the editors of Danckaerts’ journal – which contains numerous references to La Grange – “Joining the Labadists in their [Maryland] purchase, he was naturalized by the Maryland assembly in 1684, and in 1692 was understood to be living in their community at Bohemia Manor.”¹⁹ His naturalization is the only reference to him we have discovered in an extensive collection of early Maryland records.²⁰ At the making of his will, dated 28 Aug. 1690, he is called “Arnoldus de La Grange, of Holland,” so had evidently returned to Europe. The very brief published abstract available states only that he left “all estate” to his wife (unnamed), “as per ante-nuptial agreement,” that no executor was named, and that the witnesses were Chas. Schulerius and Isaac *Dyngbergh.²¹ An apparently well-informed account of La Grange states that he died “ca. 1694,” but does not state a source.²² He m. (intentions dated 4 Oct. 1675) at Amsterdam,²³
3. **Cornelia de la Fontaine**,²⁴ bapt. 23 June 1654 in the Walloon Church, Amsterdam, fl. 1690 (at the making of her husband’s will).

¹⁴ Probably the most extensive account of his ancestry in print is given in the paper by J.C. Gijsberti Hodenpijl van Hodenpijl in *De Nedelandsche Leeuw* 20 (1902), cols. 183-90, previously cited. This paper, incidentally, elaborates on the De Forest–La Fontaine connection pointed out by Elsevier in 1870.

¹⁵ He is not included in the 1676 tax list printed in *NYGBR* 2 (1871): 36-8.

¹⁶ *A full index of the names of all the burgers great and small, the freemen of all classes, [and] the officers and magistrates...* (Collections of the New York Historical Society, 18, 1885), pp. 42-3.

¹⁷ *NYGBR* 9 (1878): 164, where however “La Grange” is misprinted “La Grande.”

¹⁸ “List of officers of the colonies of the Delaware and the Province of Pennsylvania,” in *Record of Pennsylvania Marriages prior to 1810*, ed. John B. Linn & William H. Egle, v. 2 (Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd series, v. 9, 1880), pp. 608-17, at p. 617.

¹⁹ Editorial note in *Journal of Jasper Danckaerts*, 236 n., citing *Maryland Archives*, 13:126; 20:163.

²⁰ Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh, *Maryland Records, Colonial, Revolutionary, County and Church, from original sources*, 2 vols. (Lancaster, Pa., 1928), 2:311.

²¹ Jane Cotton Baldwin, *The Maryland Calendar of Wills*, 8 vols. (Baltimore, 1904-28), 2:175.

²² Editorial note in *Narratives of Early Pennsylvania, West New Jersey, and Delaware, 1630-1707*, ed. Albert Cook Myers (New York, 1912), 286, n. 3.

²³ *DNL* 56: col. 142; for a complete transcription of the record see *NNC* 1:61.

²⁴ H. de La Fontaine Verwey, “(de la) Fontaine–Hartman,” *De Nederlandsche Leeuw* 56 (1938): 142, correcting an error in Del Campo Hartman, “(de la) Fontaine–Hartman,” *De Nederlandsche Leeuw* 56 (1938): 89 (where it is stated that Cornelia de la Fontaine was buried on 6 April 1662); H. Reydon, “De la Fontaine, dit Wicart,” *Sibbe* 3 (1943): 83-89, at p. 85. Both Verwey and Reydon explicitly mention Arnoldus de la Grange, and had it not been for the unfortunate timing of their publications, their work would likely have become known in America much earlier.

GENERATION III

4. **Joost de la Grange**,²⁵ of Delaware, b. say 1625, fl. 21 Aug. 1663,²⁶ but d. at sea well before 1 Oct. 1669 (by which time his widow had already remarried). He is said to have come to the Delaware with “his wife, three children, six servants, and two maids” aboard the *Gulden Arent* on 5 Feb. 1662.²⁷ Joost de La Grange was a member of the Common Council of New Amstel (now Newcastle, Delaware) in August 1662.²⁸ The aforesaid petition refers to his purchase of (half of?) Tinicum Island on 29 May 1662, and Danckaerts writes on 21 Nov. 1679: “Tinakonk [*sic*] is the island of which M. Arnout de La Grange has said so much.... When the Swedish colony was flourishing under its own government, this island belonged to a Mr. Papegay, the Swedish governor.... This governor died, leaving a widow; and she ... sold the island, which was then very flourishing, to the father of de La Grange, for six thousand guilders, in the money of Holland.... Thereupon Mons. de La Grange determined to go to Holland himself, and bring the money with him; but he died on the voyage, and the payments were not made.”²⁹ His son Arnoldus acknowledged in a petition to Governor Andross (undated, but probably of 1678) that only half the payment of 6,000 guilders had never been made,³⁰ but offered excuses which, as will be seen below, seem to have satisfied the court, so that the property was subsequently recovered. He m. (as her first husband) by 1653,
5. **Margareta van Persijn**, fl. 1680, of whom her son Arnoldus writes in the aforesaid petition, “your petitioner’s father dyed and left Margaret his widdow, your petitioner’s mother invested of the premises, who a while after was married to one Andrew Carr, that came over with Governor Nicolls.”³¹ According to a local history, “Apparently to forestall any action Mrs. Papegoya might take to secure possession [of Tinicum Island], on Oct. 1, 1669, Governor Lovelace was induced to issue a patent to ‘Andrew Carr & Margaret his wife, formerly the wife of Joost De La Grange, deceased, to confirm to them a certain Island in Delaware River called by the name of Matiniconck, containing by estimation 300 acres more or less....’ After this patent was granted Andrew Carr and his wife resided at Tinicum for some time without any proceeding being instituted against them, when Margaret Carr, having fallen heir to an estate in Holland, Andrew, his wife, and her young son [Arnoldus] by the former marriage went to Europe to look after the inheritance, leaving Capt. John Carr, as their attorney, in charge of the

²⁵ For a good summary of what is known of him see David M. Riker, *Genealogical and biographical directory to persons in New Netherland from 1613 to 1674*, 4 vols. (1999), s.v. LaGrange, which cites several sources which were not available to us for consultation.

²⁶ When “Hendrick Huygen, merchant on the South River, and Jacob Swenson, attorneys for the late governor Johan Prints and his daughter Armgart Prins, confer in their above capacity powers of attorney upon Joost de la Grange, merchant at the South River”; see “Walewyn van der Veen’s Record,” *Year Book of the Holland Society of New York*, 1900, pp. 152 ff., at p. 157.

²⁷ Dr. Peter Stebbins Craig, “Hendricks arrive in the Colonies: memo to a member of the Frontier Hendricks Association,” formerly available online at www.dreamwater.net/hendricks/his/cta.htm. We have not located the passenger list in question, but the reference to three children agrees with the account of the children of Joost de la Grange in *DNL* 20: cols. 187-88, which lists them as Hester, Cristina, and Arnoud.

²⁸ *Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York*, ed. O’Callaghan & Fernow, 12:396-8, 402-3, which volume contains many other references to Joost de La Grange.

²⁹ *Journal of Jasper Danckaerts*, 100-3.

³⁰ *Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York*, 12:618-19. The date of 1678 is given by Ashmead, p. 280, who cites another edition of the document, printed in *Pennsylvania Archives*, 2nd series, 7:799-81.

³¹ *Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York*, 12:618-19. The date of 1678 is given by Ashmead, p. 280, who cites another edition of the document, printed in *Pennsylvania Archives*, 2nd series, 7:799-81.

Tinicum property.”³² In assuming the property was secure, the Carrs may have relied upon the personal unpopularity of the governor’s widow and the fact that she was indebted to the Dutch government.³³ In 1683, Arnoldus de la Grange recovered the property from the parties to whom Madame Papegoia had sold it in the interim, and resold it the following year.³⁴

6. **Philippe de la Fontaine** (the younger),³⁵ of Amsterdam, bapt. 25 Sept. 1616 in the Walloon Church, Amsterdam, fl. 18 Nov. 1681 (when he “assisted” at the registration of his daughter Marie’s marriage intentions). He m. (1) 2 June 1637 (intention dated 8 May preceeding), Susanna de Bye (or de Bie), d. 23 Oct. 1652, by whom he had issue.³⁶ He, then residing on the Vygendam, m. (2) 22 April 1653 (intention dated 27 March preceeding) in the Walloon Church, Amsterdam,³⁷
7. **Cornelia Hartmans**, bapt. 26 Aug. 1635 in the New Church, Amsterdam,³⁸ fl. 18 Nov. 1681 (when she “assisted” at the betrothal of her daughter Marie). On 23 April 1681 she served (presumably by proxy) as a sponsor at the baptism of her granddaughter and namesake, Cornelia de la Grange (no. 1b above), in New Amsterdam.

GENERATION IV

8. **Pieter de la Grange**,³⁹ apparently of Middelburg in Zeeland (or at least this appear to have been his father’s place of residence). He m. (1)
9. **Hester Bertens**.
10. **(van Persijn)**

³² Henry Graham Ashmead, *History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia, 1884): 278-81. The departure of the Carr family was not earlier than 1680, when they are listed at Tinicum in a census of householders; see “Census of the responsible housekeepers [*sic*] and their families residing ... on the Delaware River,” *Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York*, 12:646-9, at p. 648.

³³ These facts are mentioned in Israel Acrelius, *A History of New Sweden; or, the settlements on the River Delaware*, trans. William M. Reynolds (Philadelphia, 1874), 85-6, 96-7.

³⁴ Ashmead, *op. cit.*, pp. 280-1.

³⁵ See Jean le Carpentier, *Histoire généalogique des Pais-Bas, ou Histoire de Cambray et du Cambrésis...*, 4 pts. in 2 vols. (Leiden, 1664), pt. 3, pp. 571-6, at p. 575, for the marriage of “Phillipes de la Fontaine-Wicart” and Marie Flamen, and a record of nine of their children (incidentally missing their son Zacharie, who is discussed by Koenig & Nieuwenhuis). It is possible that some of the families allied with the Fontaines are also treated by Le Carpentier, but we have had access only to photocopies of the pages just cited. Le Carpentier, a nearly-contemporary source, was cited in this regard in an anonymous letter printed in *De Navorscher* 13 (1863): 380-1, and was later quoted, with explicit citation, in Robert C. Ermerins, “Aanteekeningen over het geslacht de Bijje,” *De Navorscher* 56 (1906): 634-42, at p. 641. H. de la Fontaine Verwey, “De la Fontaine,” *De Nederlandsche Leeuw* 57 (1939): cols. 44-5, gives additional details of the earlier La Fontaine pedigree from Le Carpentier, but without citation.

Despite its considerable usefulness, the work of Le Carpentier must be used with caution. Its account of Philippe’s brother, Jean, at p. 575, is seriously in error, stating that on his second marriage to Marguerite Trico he was the widower of Catherine Carlier, whereas the record of the betrothal reveals that he was in fact the widower of Anna de la Tombe (*Sibbe* 3:86, *NNC* 1:58; compare *NNC* 1:91 for the marriage record).

³⁶ *De Nederlandsche Leeuw* 56: col. 142. Earlier, this marriage was referred to, but not documented, by Ermerins, in *De Navorscher* 56:641, citing Le Carpentier.

³⁷ *De Nederlandsche Leeuw* 56: col. 142; for a complete transcription of the record see *NNC* 1:61.

³⁸ *NNC* 1:62.

³⁹ Our sole source here is *De Nederlandsche Leeuw* 20: col. 187.

12. **Philippe de Fontaine dit Wicart**,⁴⁰ of Amsterdam, silk merchant, b. ca. 1593 (aged 22 years at his marriage) at Valenciennes, fl. 12 Jan. 1660.⁴¹ Their marriage intention, dated 13 June 1615, reads in translation: "Phillipe de Fonteijn de Wickart from Vallenchijn, borattworker, aged 22 years, residing three years on the Nieu Ossemarkt in the Hoefijsers Street, accompanied by his brother Jehan de Fontaijne de Wickart, & Mari Flamen from Valenciijn, aged 21 years, residing in the Nes, accompanied by Zacharias Flamen her uncle on the other side. Signed: Phijlijpe de la Fontaijne dijt Wijcart, Mari Flameng."⁴² The record of the actual marriage, which is severely damaged, refers to the parties as "Philippe de la Fonteinne dit Wicart natif de Vallen[ciennes] ... bourrassier" and "Marye Flamen."⁴³ Philippe and his wife baptized ten children in the Walloon Church, Amsterdam, between 1616 and 1635. Philippe, who is called a silk merchant (*zijdefabrikant*) in the record of the betrothal of his daughter Catherine to her first husband (in 1644), and whose social status was sufficient for him to be designated *Sieur* in a document of 1655,⁴⁴ later went bankrupt, and his heirs inherited only half of his estate, evidently his widow's half. The heirs, according to a notarial record dated 7 June 1692, were: Johan d'Orville, son of Sara de la Fontaine; Cornelis Vermeulen (relationship not specified); Jacob de la Fontaine (relationship not specified); Sara le Conte (widow of Abraham de la Fontaine, son of Philippe de la Fontaine the younger) and Catherine de la Fontaine.⁴⁵ He m. 5 July 1615 (intentions dated 13 June preceding) in the Walloon Church, Amsterdam,⁴⁶
13. **Marie Flamen**, b. ca. 1594 (aged 21 years at her marriage) at Valenciennes, d. in the middle of May, 1670.⁴⁷ As "Mary Fla[m]jeh" she accompanied her half-sister, Catharia Trico, at the latter's betrothal in 1624.⁴⁸ As "Marie Flamen, wife of Philippe de la Fontaine dit Wicart" she made a will dated 15 * October 1624, ~~only a few months after her marriage~~, in which she directs her husband on her death "to pay a sum of 1,000 carolus guilders to the testatrix's mother, Michele Sauvagie, if she is still alive."⁴⁹
14. **Hartman Hartmansz.**, of Amsterdam, surgeon, b. ca. 1593 at Leyden, buried 28 May 1659 in the New Church, Amsterdam,⁵⁰ but there is no monument extant.⁵¹ He came to Amsterdam from Leiden in

⁴⁰ The account of Philippe and his ancestry given in Le Carpentier, *op. cit.*, unfortunately provides no information on Marie Flamen beyond her name. The last part of his surname is sometimes written "Wycart" or "Wijcart" in Dutch records.

⁴¹ "De la Fontaine-Hartman," signed "E.V.," *De Nederlandsche Leeuw* 56 (1938): cols. 569-70.

⁴² Reydon, in *Sibbe* 3:85; George E. McCracken, "Joris Janzsen [sic] Rapelje of Valenciennes and Catelyntje Jeronimus Trico of Pry," *The American Genealogist* 48 (1972): 118-23, at p. 119 (translation adapted slightly).

⁴³ *TAG* 48:120.

⁴⁴ *NNC* 1:93.

⁴⁵ *NNC* 1:92.

⁴⁶ This record was probably first published by H. de la Fontaine Verwey, "De la Fontaine," *De Nederlandsche Leeuw* 57 (1939): cols. 44-5. It was also noticed by George Olin Zabriskie, "The founding families of New Netherland, no. 4 — The Rapalje-Rapelje family," pt. 1, *De Halve Maen*, vol. 46, no. 4 (Jan. 1972), pp. 7-8, where however (as Koenig and Nieuwenhuis point out) it is incorrectly suggested that they were the parents of Carel Fonteijn, of Bushwick, Long Island, and that the latter was the wife of Cornelia de la Fontaine, wife of Arnoldus de la Grange.

⁴⁷ The anonymous writer in *De Nederlandsche Leeuw* 56:569 alludes to (without citing) a document which states that Marie Flamen "had on 10 June 1670 been dead 3 or 4 weeks."

⁴⁸ Zabriskie, in *De Halve Maen*, *loc. cit.*

⁴⁹ *NNC* 1:92.

⁵⁰ I.E. van Eeghen, "Rembrandt en de Mensenvilders," *Amstelodamum* 56 (1969): 1-11, at pp. 7-8.

⁵¹ It is not recorded in P.C. Bloys van Treslong Prins & J. Belonje, *Genealogische en Heraldische Gedenkwaardigheden in en uit de Kerken van Nederland*.

1608, and married in 1615, Catharina Otters Godon.⁵² At the time of his betrothal to his second wife he is described as the widower of Catherine Godon, and was accompanied by his “father, Franciscus Stockins, residing in the Nes,” who was presumably his stepfather.⁵³ He is possibly the Hartman Hartmansz. of Amsterdam who in 1639 was taxed for ten bales of pepper,⁵⁴ and *perhaps* also the Hartman Hartmansz. from Amsterdam who in 1653 received a doctorate from the University of Leiden, although our subject would have been aged about 60 years of age at the time.⁵⁵ In 1653 he accompanied his daughter Cornelia (no. 7) at her betrothal, at which time he was described as residing in De Nes. He m. (2) shortly after 21 Jan. 1623 (the date of the intention),⁵⁶

15. **Aeffgen Volckertsdr.**, b. *ca.* 1601 at Sneek (aged 22 years at her betrothal), whose parents are indicated as deceased in the record of her betrothal. She is called “Aechie Volkerts” in the 1635 baptismal record of her daughter Cornelia.

GENERATION V

16. **Crispijn de la Grange**,⁵⁷ who is said to have come from La Bassée in Artois (then part of the Southern Netherlands, but now in the French province of Lille) to Middelburg in Zeeland, and to have d. 30 May 1611. In 1592 and 1593 he was a deacon in the French church. He m. *ca.* 1578, reportedly at Middelburg,
17. **Agnes Mangelerus** [or Mangelerius], *fl.* 12 Aug. 1611, at the time of her daughter Hester’s marriage.⁵⁸
24. **Jean de la Fontaine dit Wicart**,⁵⁹ of Valenciennes, b. say 1565, d. by 21 April 1628, when “Catherine Henne veuve de Jean de la Fontaine *dict.* Wicart” made a deposition, of which we have not seen the text.⁶⁰ He m. by 1593,
25. **Catherine Henne**,⁶¹ *fl.* 21 April 1628.
26. — **Flamen**, perhaps of Prisches, near Valenciennes, d. 1594-1605. He m. (as her first husband) by 1594,
27. **Michelle Sauvagie**, *fl.* May 1632, when she was apparently living at Haarlem, in North Holland.⁶² She m. (2) by 1605, Jeronimus Trico, of Prisches,⁶³ and became the mother of Catalyntje Trico, wife of Joris Rapalje.

⁵² Van Eeghen, *loc. cit.*

⁵³ *NNC* 1:61. *Amstelodamum* 56:8 reads the step-father’s surname as Stochius.

⁵⁴ “Lyste van de Gedenkwaardige Teyckeninge op de Peper,” *Algemeen Nederlandsch Familieblad* 3 (1886): 93-100, at p. 94.

⁵⁵ “Naamlijst van de Doctoren te Amsterdam sedert het jaar 1641,” pt. 1, *Algemeen Nederlandsch Familieblad*, vol. 1, no. 1 (26 July 1883), pp. 4-5, at p. 4.

⁵⁶ For a complete transcription of the record see *NNC* 1:61.

⁵⁷ Our sole source here is *De Nederlandsche Leeuw* 20: col. 187, where it is suggested that he may have been a son of the famous Protestant martyr Peregrijn de la Grange, minister at Valenciennes.

⁵⁸ Riker, *Harlem ... its origin and early annals...* (New York, 1881), p. 85.

⁵⁹ *De Navorscher* 13 (1863): 188, 380-1.

⁶⁰ “Table chronologique de la série II des Archives Municipales de Valenciennes,” available online at http://perso.wanadoo.fr/michel.blas/Divers/AMV_II.htm.

⁶¹ For her parentage see *DNL* 57 (1939): 44.

⁶² *NNC* 1:93.

⁶³ The place was first properly identified in *NNC* 1:90.

GENERATION VI

34. **Ahasuerus Mangelerus** [or Mangelerius], of Antwerp.⁶⁴
48. **Jean de la Fontaine dit Wicart**.⁶⁵
49. **Barbe Langerhaen**.⁶⁶
50. **Benoît Henne**
51. **Marie Piquart**
54. **(Sauvagie)**

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⁶⁴ Our sole source here is *DNL* 20: col. 187. His surname is presumably a latinized form of Mangelaer.

⁶⁵ The pedigree is carried back – whether historically or not we are unable to say – about eight more generations in *Le Carpentier*, but with hardly any mention of dates.

⁶⁶ This is probably the surname now spelled Langerhan.