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The Penn(e)ys of Harwich, Massachusetts,
and Upstate New York

Parents and Probable Siblings
of Betsey (Banker) Pine and Joshua Banker

The Separate Estate of Sarah⁴ Crocheron,
Wife of John⁴ Dupuy and Nicholas⁴ Larzelere

* The ver Veelen Family in Cologne and Amsterdam

The Family of Dirck Janszen Woertman
of Brooklyn Ferry (*continued*)

Burials at the Methodist Church, John Street,
New York City, 1785-1787

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record

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Genealogists tracing families from New England into 18th century New York encounter differences in culture and record-keeping that may frustrate their research unless they take the time to understand them. This is particularly true in that part of Dutchess which is now Putnam County, where most residents were manor tenants and almost no English church records survive. In our first article, Eugene Cole Zubrinsky shows that such families can be reconstructed, as he has done with the Penny/Penneys who came to Dutchess/Putnam from Cape Cod in 1747-48, and later spread out to other upstate New York counties.

Joshua Banker and his sister Betsey Pine, of Rensselaer County, are among the “unplaced” Ban(c)kers in the published genealogy of that family. Aided by some clues from family tradition, William Ruddock re-analyzes all the available records to identify Joshua and Betsey as children of Peter and Evje (Buckhout) Banker of Dutchess (now Putnam) County and earlier of Westchester County.

Charlotte Hix and Jeanne Bloom show that Sarah (Crocheron) Dupuy of Staten Island was the same widow Sarah Dupuy who married Nicholas Larzelere of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Sarah Larzelere’s will, which proves this, also illustrates the unusual case of an 18th century married woman who was able to make her own will due to a pre-nuptial agreement.

John Dobson takes us into entirely different territory, with his study of the European ancestry of Johannes ver Veelen, an original patentee of New Harlem. The records of several countries show that the religious conflicts of the late 16th and early 17th centuries forced the Protestant ver Veelens to flee from Antwerp to Cologne, and later to leave Cologne for Amsterdam, setting the stage for their migration to the New World.

We resume Barbara Barth’s genealogy of the Woertmans, with the families of Dirck¹ Janszen’s youngest child Maritje, the wife of Tunis Bergen, and two of Dirck’s grandsons, John and Derrick Woertman, all of Kings and Queens counties. Finally, this issue includes the only surviving 18th century burial records of New York City’s first Methodist church.

THE VER VEELLEN FAMILY IN COLOGNE AND AMSTERDAM

BY JOHN BLYTHE DOBSON*

Any discussion of the ver Veelen family of New Amsterdam must begin with an acknowledgement of the account in James Riker's *Harlem* (1881, 1904).^[1] Riker, in a rare moment of personal revelation, recounts therein how, engaged thirty years earlier in the gathering the materials for his *Annals of Newtown*, he was "afforded . . . an agreeable surprise, while engaged . . . in the preparation of a work kindred to the present one, to discover that he was a descendant of this locally noted woman [Maria ver Veelen] . . . and subsequently to find that a lineal chain, of eight intervening links, allied him to good old Hans Verveelen and Catrina Oliviers, of Cologne."^[2] Omniscient as Riker was regarding sources available to him in his native state of New York, he occasionally made strange mistakes when foraying into the European ancestry of early immigrants,^[3] and we expressed ourselves rather skeptically on a former occasion concerning his derivation of the ver Veelens.^[4] Nevertheless, subsequent research has proven to substantiate his claims in all but a few minor details, and reveals that he must in fact have had access to authentic materials from Cologne and Amsterdam. These were probably received by him through correspondence, as contrary to his usual practice he cites only years for events, even when the original records could have furnished precise dates.

Before presenting our findings, it is perhaps not out of place to say a few words about Cologne (in German Köln, in Dutch Ceulen or Keulen), which, while it may not seem a particularly obvious conduit for the Dutch or Flemish precursors of New Netherland colonists, was shared as such by, for example, the Beeckman family,^[5] the ten Eyck family (via their Boel

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¹ James Riker, *Harlem . . . Its Origin and Early Annals*, 1st ed. (New York, 1881), 105-6, 238, 551-54; *Revised History of Harlem . . . Its Origin and Early Annals*, 2nd ed. (New York, 1904), 95, 212, 678-91. Riker's is not merely the first, but the only, publication of any significance here. A long query regarding this family published by Louis P. de Boer in *De Nederlandsche Leeuw* 33 (1915):cols. 350-51, which for some inscrutable reason was published under the title "van Ve(h)len," is inaccurate and, like so much of that author's work, blemished by misguided speculations.

² Riker, *Harlem*, 1st ed., 304 n.; 2nd ed., 273 n. (which, apart from some minor typographical details, is textually identical).

³ Riker's account in *Annals of Newtown* (New York, 1852), 22 n., 36, 299-319, of his own paternal line, the Riker/Lent family, has been the subject of noteworthy critiques by William J. Hoffman in "An Armory of American Families of Dutch descent — Riker-Lent-Suydam," REC. 67 (1936):58-65; 72 (1941):314, and by Harold H. Lent, "The Lent Surname: A Mystery Solved," REC. 125 (1994):145-50; 128 (1997):226. Similarly in Riker's *Revised History of Harlem*, 166 n., the author inexplicably states that "Sibout Claessen . . . was no doubt cousin-german to Harck Siboutsen," whereas in fact any connection between these two early settlers was quite tenuous and absolutely nothing is known about their fathers.

⁴ John Dobson, "Johannes Verveelen," *New Netherland Connections*, vol. 2, no. 1 (Jan.-March 1997), 8.

⁵ Jerome B. Holgate, *American Genealogy* (Albany, "1848"), 66-86, at p. 66 (usually a work to be avoided, but acceptable in this instance); William B. Aitken, *Distinguished Families in America Descended from Wilbelmus Beekman and Jan Thomasse Van Dyke* (New York & London, 1912), 1-6; William J. Hoffman, "An Armory of American Families of Dutch Descent — Beekman," REC. 64 (1933):358-62; Philip L. White, *The Beekmans of New York in Politics and Commerce, 1647-1877* (New York, 1956), 3-8.

ancestry),^[6] and by the Nevius family (via their Becks ancestry).^[7] Cologne became a great haven of Protestant refugees when, under duress from Spain, the Reformed religion was prohibited in the Netherlands on 24 May 1566. The city enjoyed an hospitable reputation, ruled as it then was by a lenient bishop (Friedrich von Wiede) who would be forced to resign on account of repeated refusals to make a confession of faith to Pope Pius IV. The atmosphere of clemency toward Protestants continued under his successor, Salentin von Isemburg-Salentin; and the next bishop, Gebhard II von Truchses, incumbent from 1577, passed an edict of toleration in 1583, for which he suffered excommunication. But the climate changed when the succession to the bishopric became hereditarily vested in the house of the Catholic Dukes of Bavaria. The first of these, Friedrich van Bayern, installed in 1583, entered into an alliance "for the defense of religion" with other Catholic nobles in 1606, and his nephew Ferdinand van Bayern, who succeeded him in 1612, zealously expelled Protestants from the realm. These facts explain the exodus of Protestants from Cologne in the first several decades of the 17th century, after it had served as a refuge for forty years.^[8]

Riker, in his *Harlem*, says: "Hans Verveelen and Catharina, daughter of John Oliviers . . . some five years prior to the birth of [their grandson] Johannes removed to that city [Amsterdam] from Cologne, on the Rhine. Religious intolerance, which culminated in 1618 in the expulsion of all the Protestants from that town, had doubtless driven the Verveelens to Amsterdam."^[9] Although 1618 marked the onset of the Thirty Years' War, and an intensification of popular antipathy toward the Dutch refugees, the last statement is certainly an exaggeration, as three distinct Reformed congregations (Dutch, French, and German) persisted there throughout this period.

In the meantime occurred the terrible sacking of Antwerp by the Spanish in 1585, and the ensuing four-year ultimatum for its inhabitants to convert to Catholicism.^[10] The marriage registers of the Dutch Reformed Church of Cologne reveal the presence of many exiles from Antwerp, including the ver Veelens and the Boel family aforesaid, who were there by 1593 and 1590, respectively. Epperson's impressive success in locating the Boels in the registers of the Cathedral of Our Lady (Onze Lieve Vrouwekerk), the largest congregation in Antwerp, during a period of particularly strong enforcement of baptism in the Catholic church, encouraged us to

⁶ Gwenn F. Epperson, "The Ten Eyck-Boel European Connection," REC. 118 (1987):14-18.

⁷ A. Van Doren Honeyman, *Joannes Nevius . . . and His Descendants* (Plainfield, N.J., 1900), 43-46, showed that the Rev. Johannes Nevius, father of the New Netherland immigrant, married Maria, daughter of Peter Beex, of Cologne, merchant.

⁸ Fernand Donnet, "Les exilés anversoïses à Cologne, 1582-1585," *Bulletin de l'Académie Royale d'Archéologie de Belgique*, ser. 5, 1 (1898):288-355; W(ilfrid) Brulez, "De diaspora der Antwerpse kooplui op het einde van de 16^e eeuw," *Bijdragen voor de Geschiedenis der Nederlanden*, 15 (1960):279-306.

⁹ Riker, *Harlem*, 1st ed., 105; 2nd ed., 95. This error perhaps derives from the aforementioned account of the Beekman family in Holgate, *American Genealogy*, at p. 66.

¹⁰ REC. 118:129, citing H. van Duynen, "Protestantism in Belgium," *Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London* 17 (1944):234-36.

make a similar search, but the results were disappointing.^[11] We have not yet tackled the records of the numerous smaller Catholic congregations, and those of the Reformed churches apparently do not survive.

When considering the ver Veelens in Cologne, we have to distinguish them from an apparently unrelated family of the same name, of whom we treat briefly in note 13 below. Coming next to Amsterdam, we have chosen to ignore persons named van Veelen — established there before the ver Veelens arrived — as the distinction between the names, although minor, was pretty reliably maintained. Finally, when the family appeared in New Netherland, they were practically the only ones of this name there,^[12] and probably became ancestors of most of those in America.

Following our sketch of the ver Veelens we treat the family of a wife, Anna Eelhout, from whom too most American Verveelens must surely be descended.

VER VEELLEN

1. CAREL^C VER VEELLEN, of Antwerp, is named as the father of Hans ver Veelen (no. 2) in the latter's marriage record of 1593, but was evidently deceased as the record refers to the bridegroom as being "without father and mother." Further mention of him in the records of Cologne has not been found.

Only known child:

2 i. Hans, b. say 1568.

2. HANS^B VER VEELLEN (Carel^C), of Cologne and Amsterdam, born say 1568 at Antwerp (now in Belgium), was still living 1621. At Cologne he was consistently referred to as "the elder" to distinguish him from another, somewhat younger, man of the same name to whom he does not appear to have been closely related, if at all.^[13] He was probably not a member of the

¹¹ The baptismal records in *Onze Lieve Vrouwe* discovered by Epperson follow closely upon the arrival of Margaret of Parma in Antwerp on 16 July 1567, and we must expect to find fewer Protestants in the records before that date. However, the existence of the ver Veelen name in Antwerp is at least confirmed, in the baptismal registers from 1564 through 1569, of fathers Helias Verveelen (22 Nov. 1564), Jan Verveelen (14 Dec. 1564), Jac[ob]us Verveelen (March 1565), and Thomas ver Weelen (?) (Nov. 1561) [Family History Library microfilm (hereafter FHL) 296245]. In the marriage registers from the first year, 1542, through to 1577, the only ver Veelen entries found were Maria Verfeelen, m. 1522, Cornelis van . . . (illegible); Lysken Verwelen, m. 4 June 1553, Hans Raymakers; Rombout Verfeellen, m. 17 Nov. 1571, Anthonet Adriaenss; and possibly Carolus van der eelen (*sic*), m. 15 Feb. 1576, Catlyn Smeyers [FHL 296257].

¹² The only exception we have encountered is the Frans Barentszen Verveelen who served on 4 Feb. 1663 as a baptismal sponsor in the New York Dutch Church, and who, according to Honeyman's Nevius genealogy (note 7, above), p. 143, "is not otherwise mentioned in the city's history, except as a suitor in the courts."

¹³ Hans ver Veelen "the younger" of Cologne, b. say 1578, was still living 1637. As "Hans Verellen [*sic*] soen van Wilhelm Verellen" he m. 26 July 1603 in the Dutch Reformed Church of Cologne, Catharina Hackenbroeck, living 1627, daughter of Jacob Hackenbroeck, no further personal details being given in the record. They had nine children, all baptized between 1606 and 1627 in the same church (FHL 187154, pp. "415" [*recte* 515], 524, 526, 531, 533, 535, 537, 538). In the last of these baptismal records the mother is referred to as "Catelyn Borcherdts genaemt Hackenbroechs," an alias

Dutch congregation of Cologne before 1592, as there is no mention of him in the meticulous consistory minutes of the Dutch Church.^[14] His first known appearance there is on 4 April 1593, when he was betrothed in the said church to CATHARINA JANS OLIVIERS,^[15] from Antwerp, living 1631 and probably 1638, daughter of Jan Jansen Olivier, by his wife Catharina _____. The quite informative record of this betrothal reads:

Anno 1593. Den 4 Aprilis syn door Hermannús Faukelius ondertrou[w]t werden: Hans Vervelen, jongman, *fs.* [*i.e. filius*] Carle [*sic*], van Antwerpen, ende Lynken Janssens, jonge doghter, *fa.* [*i.e. filia*] Jan Janssens, van Antwerpen. De brúydgom sonder vader ende moeder synde was geassiste[r]t met Hans Coris & Lynken de Withe syn húysvrouwe. De brúydt met haer moeder Lynken Olivier & Peter Dablyn. Van der kerke weghe is tegenwoordich geweest Jaques Moÿs. Syn naer gedaen verkondinghe, in den ebestand bevesticht werden door den dienaer tot Elberfelt.

(*Translation:* 1593. On the 4th of April were betrothed by Hermannus Faukelius: Hans Vervelen, young man, son of Carle, of Antwerp, and Lynken Janssens, young dame, daughter of Jan Janssens, of Antwerp. The bridegroom, being without father and mother, was assisted by Hans Coris and his wife Lynken de Withe. The bride with her mother Lynken Olivier and Peter Dablyn. On the church's part the witness is Jaques Moÿs. The proclamations being completed, they will be affirmed in the marital state by the minister of Elberfelt.)^[16]

The marriage was to be performed by the pastor of Elberfeld (since incorporated into Wuppertal), in the Duchy of Berg. The record is somewhat ambiguous as to whether the Olivier surname belonged to the bride's father or mother, but the question is settled when the wife of Hans ver Veelen is given the surname Oliviers in the baptismal records of several of her children (1595, 1599, 1611).^[17]

Hans ver Veelen took his family to Amsterdam some time between the baptism of his daughter Anna in January of 1611 and that of his son Hans in April of 1613. An arrival date of about 1612 is suggested by the statement in his son Daniel's 1615 marriage intention that the latter had

for which we can offer no explanation. The name of "Hans ver Vellen" — who was perhaps serving in the role of a clerk — is appended to seven entries in the baptismal register of the Dutch Church between 1610 and 1611 and to one entry in 1637, but these words are written in the same hand as the neighboring entries and are thus not to be regarded as original signatures. He himself performed a baptism in Jan. 1637, apparently having become a lay preacher (FHL 187154, pp. 421-23, 542). We have encountered no instances of contact between this man's family and that of the ver Veelens whom we treat in our main text.

¹⁴ *Handelingen van den Kerkeeraer der Nederlandsche [sic!] Gemeente te Kenlen, 1571-1591*, uitgegeven door H.Q. Janssen en J.J. van Toorenenbergen (Werken der Marnix-Vereeniging, serie I, deel III, Utrecht, 1881).

¹⁵ The only other person of this surname whom we have encountered in Cologne at the same time was a Jean Olivier, who with his wife Antoinette le Grand baptized a daughter Sara on 6 Jan. 1601 in the French Reformed Church, p. 5 of the pencilled pagination [FHL 187153]. At Antwerp, the first volume of the marriage register of the Cathedral of Our Lady (*Onze Lieve Vrouwe*) lists the marriages of Jhan Oliúier to Lisken Sas in 1545, and of Peter Oliviers to Clara, daughter of Andreas van Scharenbroeck, in 1554 [FHL 296257, pp. 45, 141]. There is a brief pedigree of an Oliviers family, but without mention of a Catharina, among the manuscripts of Fernand Donnet, the *Fonds Donnet* at the Stadsarchief Antwerpen, vol. 13 (alphabetically arranged) [FHL 620733].

¹⁶ FHL 187154, p. 599; punctuation added for clarity.

¹⁷ She is called "Catharina Jansens" in most of the others.

been living on the Singel for three years. He was alive on 26 March 1621, when "Hans Vervelen" and "Anna Elhaut wife of Daniel ver Velen" served, both by proxy, as sponsors for the baptism at Cologne of Gerard, son of Anna's sister Elisabeth Eelhout and the latter's husband Gerard van de Cruyse. However, he is possibly the "Hans Verellen" (*sic*) who was buried 24 December 1648 from the Waalse Kerk.^[18] Catharina Oliviers was still alive on 1 April 1631, when as "Catharina Vervelen" she witnessed the betrothal of her daughter Anna. As "Catryna Jans dr." she witnessed the baptism of Anna's daughter Catalyn on 2 December 1632, and as "Catrina ver Velen," that of another daughter, Catharina, on 6 July 1638.

Of the baptismal sponsors of Hans' children whose names are legible, none were identifiable members of the ver Veelen or Olivier families. It will be noticed that for the children baptized at Cologne, Hans Cores and his wife Catharina de Haese served between them three times as sponsors, and Tileman Lutger and his wife between them twice. This may be the same Hans Coris (but with a different wife?) who had served as a companion to the groom at the wedding of Hans ver Veelen in 1593;^[19] Peter Dablyn,^[20] who on that occasion accompanied the bride, later served as a sponsor to her second child. Two of the other sponsors, Daniel van Gael and Franchoys Grammon [*i.e.* Grammont] are presumably the "Daniel van Gheel" and "Franchois Grammon" whose names appear in a list of 217 refugees leaving Antwerp for Germany in June of 1586.^[21] We have not learned whether any of these sponsors had familial connections with the ver Veelens.

Known issue, first seven baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church, Cologne,^[22] last three at Amsterdam:^[23]

¹⁸ Amsterdam burial index, 1553-1650 [FHL 540389].

¹⁹ "Hans Cores and Catharina his wife, with recommendation from Aken" are mentioned in the consistory minutes of the Dutch Church of Cologne on 10 Dec. 1591; see *Handelingen van den Kerkeeraad der Nederlandisghe [sic] Gemeente te Keulen*, 385. This man may have gone to Amsterdam, as a "Hans Carus" appears there as sponsor for a child of Daniel ver Veelen in 1617. A Hans Cores served by proxy as a sponsor for a child of Elisabeth Eelhout and Gérard van de Cruys in 1615.

²⁰ Pierre Dableyn (d. 1636), heer van Bulcken, son of Pierre Dableyn the elder, of Antwerp and Cologne (the family name being more usually spelled d'Ablaing or d'Ablain), was betrothed on 1 May 1593 in the Dutch Church of Cologne to Anne Heldewier (1577-1657), vrouwe van Haulsin, daughter of the late Jan Heldewier, of Bergen in Hennegau, with the entry in the register immediately following that of Hans ver Veelen and Catharina Oliviers [FHL 187154, p. 599]. This couple, who likewise left Cologne for Amsterdam, and became the ancestors of the barons d'Ablaing van Giessenburg, are identified in H.H. van Dam, "d'Ablaing," *De Nederlandsche Leeuw* 41 (1923): cols. 354-55, and the same author's "Het geslacht Heldewier," pt. 2, *ibid.* 42 (1924): cols. 365-68; see also *Nederlands Adelsboek* 38 (1940): 3 ff.

²¹ "Uitgeweken Antwerpenaars in 1586," *De Navorscher* 53 (1903): 463-70, at pp. 466, 468. "Franciscus Grammontius" had been a member of the Antwerp senate (*De Navorscher* 3[1953]:120). There are indications that many of these refugees from Antwerp had moved in the same social circles before the flight, as for example when in 1584 "Daniël van Gheele" was succeeded by "Pierre Dablijn," father of Pierre Dableyn aforesaid, as one of the almoners (*aellmoesseniers*) of the city, as appears from *Brieven en andere bescheiden betreffende Daniël van der Meulen, 1584-1600* ('s-Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff, 1986-), 1:108-09.

²² FHL 187154, pp. 501, 504, "406," "410," "414," "417," "421," "423" [the last six page-numbers *recte* 506, 510, 514, 517, 521, 523]. Following p. 505 of the register are eighteen pages mis-numbered 406 through 423.

- 3 i. Daniel, bap. 26 Feb. 1595 with sponsors Daniel van Gael, Tileman Lutger, and Margriete wife of Anthoni Adams.^[24]
- ii. Catharina, bap. 16 March 1597 with sponsors Peter Dably [*recte* Dablyn] the elder, Catharina de Haese wife of Hans Cores, and Uelken (?) wife of Tileman Lütger. She d. by 1601, when another daughter was given the same name.
- iii. Lucia, bap. 16 April 1599 with sponsors Franchoy's Grammon and Nora Catsa (?); not further traced.
- iv. Catharina, bap. 20 Oct. 1601 with sponsors Wilhelmú[s] Engels and Pheicken Gelandorp, living 1626. She m. (1) (int.) 12 Aug. 1621,^[25] Isaac de Marees,^[26] b. *ca.* 1600 as he was then aged 21 years, d. 1626-32. She was then living on the Coninxgract and was accompanied by her father, Hans Vervelen. She m. (2) (int.) 1 July 1632,^[27] Thomas van Roye, of or from 's-Hertogenbosch, living 1626, widower of Dorothea van Harn.^[28] She was then still living on the Coninxgract, and was accompanied by her mother, Catharina ver Velen. Known issue, all baptized in the Nieuwe Kerk, Amsterdam.^[29]
- a. Catharina de Marees, bap. 29 Jan. 1623, with sponsor Abram de Marees.
- b. Johannes de Marees, bap. 2 June 1624 with sponsor Maria de Marees.
- c. Maria de Marees, bap. 26 Oct. 1625 with sponsor Jan Abrahamsz de Marees; d. young.
- d. Maria de Marees, bap. 1 Nov. 1626 with sponsor Hans ver Veelen.
- v. Maria, bap. 18 May 1607 "by Joannes Gallius, minister of the French Reformed church," with sponsors Hans Cores, Catharina Fridtz, and J— Gofriedt (illegible). Not further traced.
- vi. Jacobus, bap. 4 Sept. 1609 with sponsors Hans Cores, Jacob Craey, and Fyken — (illegible). He d. by 1615, when another son was given the same name.
- vii. Anna, bap. (as "Annetje") 1 Jan. 1611 (the names of the sponsors being largely illegible). She was living 1639. She m. (int.) 1 April 1631,^[30] Gillis (or Jellis) van Brussel, b. about 1599-1600. The record of their betrothal refers to them as "Jelis van Brüssel, from Antwerp, aged 31 years, accompanied by Cristina van Keyse his mother, living on the Coninxgracht, confectioner (*stijckerbacker*)," and "Anna Vervellen, from Cologne, aged 20 years, accompanied by her mother Catharina Vervelen, residing at the same place." It is signed "Gillis van Brussel" ("Brissel" being a common 17th-century variant of "Brussel") and "Anna Vervelen." They remained at Amsterdam through 1639, when their fifth child was baptized there, but were at 's-Hertogenbosch, in North Brabant, by 14 June 1641, when their sixth child was baptized; research in the records of that place lies beyond the scope of the

²³ Amsterdam Doop-, Trouw- en Begraafregisters (hereafter DTB) 39:316 (Nieuwe Kerk) [FHL 113144]; 5:110, 169 (Oude Kerk) [FHL 113132].

²⁴ Anthonie Adams (as he was more commonly known) was a deacon in the Dutch Church (*Handelingen*, 347ff.).

²⁵ Amsterdam Marriage Intentions, 426:165 [FHL 113190].

²⁶ A de Marees family of Amsterdam has been discussed in the pages of the present journal (REC. 57:376-77; 64:146-47), but we have not found a place therein for the persons treated here.

²⁷ Amsterdam Marriage Intentions, 439:132 [FHL 113194].

²⁸ Not "Harm" as stated in the card index.

²⁹ Amsterdam DTB 40:199, 258, 318, 366 [FHL 113144].

³⁰ Amsterdam Marriage Intentions, 437:143 [FHL 113194].

present paper. Known issue of Gillis van Brussel and Anna ver Veelen, the first five baptized in the Nieuwe Kerk, Amsterdam.^[31]

- a. Joos, bap. 7 Dec. 1631, with sponsor Cristina van Brussel.
 - b. Catharina, bap. 2 Dec. 1632, with sponsor Caryna Jans dr. [the maternal grandmother], d. by 1638, when another daughter was given the same name.
 - c. Christina, bap. 26 Dec. 1634, with sponsor Stiets Meliss (?).
 - d. Catharina, bap. 6 July 1638, with sponsor Catrina ver Velen [the maternal grandmother].
 - e. Elisabeth, bap. 13 Nov. 1639.
 - f. Gillis (the younger), bap. 14 June 1641 at 's-Hertogenbosch, for some time an apothecary there, who later went to 's-Gravenhage, in South Holland, where he became a wine merchant, and d. about 9 Jan. 1705. He m. 5 Sept. 1666 at Loosduinen (having been betrothed 15 Aug. previous at 's-Gravenhage), Wilhemina van Teijlingen, who d. about 8 Dec. 1722 at 's-Gravenhage, daughter of Cornelis Gerritsz. van Teijlingen, of 's-Gravenhage, by his wife Maria Willeboortsdr. van Rijn.^[32]
- viii. Johannes, bap. (as "Hans") 23 April 1613 in the Nieuwe Kerk, Amsterdam, with sponsor Klaes Jacobsz; not further traced.
 - ix. Susanna, bap. 17 July 1614 in the Oude Kerk, Amsterdam, with sponsors Susanna wife of Hans de Bacs, and Klaesken Adams; not further traced.
 - x. Jacobus, bap. 24 Dec. 1615 in the Oude Kerk, Amsterdam, with sponsors Jacobus Bolls and Joanna Boudesen (?). He is likely the "Jacob Vervelen" who is said to have been buried 8 Sept. 1623 from the Nieuwe Kerk.^[33]

3. DANIEL^A VER VEELLEN (Hans^B, Carel^C), of Amsterdam, was baptized 26 Feb. 1595 in the Dutch Reformed Church, Cologne, and died shortly before 9 September 1624, when he was buried in the Choir of the Nieuwe Kerk, Amsterdam,^[34] although there does not appear to be any surviving monument to him there. He married (int.) 30 May 1615^[35] ANNA¹ EELHOUT (*not* Elkhout), baptized 11 Nov. 1590 in the Dutch Reformed Church, Cologne, living 1663, daughter of Guiljame Eelhout, of Cologne, by his wife Johanna van Steene (see EELHOUT FAMILY, below). She married (2) (int.) 19 September 1631,^[36] Abraham Boots.

Daniel ver Veelen was brought by his parents to Amsterdam some time in 1611-13. Riker states that he "became a shopkeeper,"^[37] but his marriage intention (with a few illegible passages indicated here by ellipses) reads:

³¹ Amsterdam DTB 41:167, 227, 354; 42:89, 164 [FHL 113145].

³² J.A. Schröder, "Een Haagse familie van Teijlingen," *De Nederlandsche Leeuw* 73 (1956):cols. 393-410, at cols. 396-97; an earlier and briefer paper on this family, which does not make the ver Veelen connection, is G. Eschauzier, "Eene Haagsche familie van Teylingen," *ibid.* 30 (1912):cols. 285-89, at col. 288. We have not seen the lengthy paper on this family in *De Wapenberaet* 8 (1904).

³³ At least according to the generally reliable card index to Amsterdam burials [FHL 113374]. However, the page numbers used in the index are not present on the original record, which for this period is out of chronological order, and we have failed to find the corresponding entry.

³⁴ Amsterdam DTB 1054:5 [FHL 113374].

³⁵ Amsterdam Marriage Intentions, 419:126 [FHL 113188].

³⁶ Amsterdam Marriage Intentions, 438:36 [FHL 113194].

³⁷ Riker, *Harlem*, 1st ed., 105; 2nd ed., 95.

Compareerden als vooren Daniel Vervelen, van Keülen, oud 21 jaren, 3 *ans* wonen' op de Singel, op ... schooel, geassiste[er]t met Hans Vervelen & Catharina Janssens zyn vader & moeder . . . , ende Anna Eelhout, van Keülen, oud 24 jaren, 2 *mois* wonen' op de Oude Zyds Afte[r]burghwal, geen ouders heeben....[Signed:] Daniel Veruëllen, Anna Eelhaut.

(*Translation:* Appeared as before Daniel Vervelen, from Cologne, aged 21 years, [for] 3 years residing on the Singel, at/in . . . school, assisted by Hans Vervelen and Catharina Janssens his father and mother. . . , and Anna Eelhout, from Cologne, aged 24 years, [for] 3 months residing on the Oude Zyds Afte[r]burghwal, having no parents.)

Their periods of residence are, in a style not uncommon at this time, written partly in French, and the Oudezijds Achterburghwal — the outer city wall on the old (*i.e.* east) side — appears under an old spelling. Both parties write a fluent, practised hand, Anna's being distinctly more sophisticated than that of most of the women who sign during this period. The reference to a school suggests that the groom was perhaps a teacher.

The last record we have found mentioning Daniel in life is on 26 March 1621, when “Anna Elhaut wife of Daniel ver Velen,” served by proxy as a baptismal sponsor for Gerard, son of Gerard van de Cruyse and his wife Elisabeth Elhout, Anna's sister (see below). At his burial in 1624 Daniel ver Veelen's address is given as the Keysersgraft. More than seven years would pass before “Anna Eelhaut widow of Daniel Vervellen” was betrothed to her second husband, Abraham Boots. Presumably she is the “Anna Boots” who served as baptismal sponsor for (her granddaughter) Anna, daughter of Jacob Janss de Lange and Maria Verveelen on 1 April 1642. She came, probably in 1657, to New Harlem with her son Johannes, and as her second husband is not found in New Netherland records it is likely that she had already been widowed a second time. The statement by Riker that at the time of her arrival she was “aged about sixty-six years” agrees with the date of her baptism, but may have been based on knowledge thereof. She was still alive on 21 April 1663, when as “Anna Eelhout” she served in the New York Dutch Church as a baptismal sponsor for Anna Maria, daughter of her grandson Daniel Verveelen.^[39] Her surname is given as “Eelhaut” in her marriage intention and as “Eelhout” in the baptismal records of five of her children.

Known issue, all baptized at Amsterdam:^[40]

- 4 i. Johannes¹, bap. 23 Feb. 1616 in the Nieuwe Kerk, with sponsor Hans ver Velen.
- ii. Catharina, bap. 18 July 1617 in the Nieuwe Kerk, with sponsor Hans Carús [*i.e.* Cores?].
- iii. Anna, bap. 30 Apr. 1619 in the Nieuwe Kerk, with sponsor Gerrit van der Cruÿs [the mother's brother-in-law]. She is probably the “Anneken ver Velen, living on the

³⁹ *Baptisms from 1639 to 1730 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York*, Collections of The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, vol. 2, 1901, p. 69.

⁴⁰ Amsterdam DTB 39:415, 465; 40:44, 144, 257 (Nieuwe Kerk) [FHL 113144]; 5:110 (Oude Kerk) [FHL 113132].

Singel," who was buried from the Nieuwe Kerk on 17 July 1638, since this was her father's address.^[41]

- iv. Daniel, bap. 10 Sept. 1620 in the Oude Kerk, with sponsors Ysaak Pieters (?) and Catarÿna Jans.
- v. Maria, bap. 19 Oct. 1621 in the Nieuwe Kerk, with sponsor Maria de Marees; she d. shortly before 8 Jan. 1681, when as "Maria Verveelen widow of Jacob Jansz de Lange" she was buried from the same church.^[42] She m. (int.) 22 Feb. 1641,^[43] Jacob Jansz. de Lange,^[44] who was still alive in 1660 (when their last child was born) but predeceased her, almost certainly by 1664. Their marriage intention refers to them as "Jacob Jansz de Lange, from A[msterdam]" and "Maria Verveelen, from A[msterdam], accompanied by Anna Eelhouts, her mother, residing on the Coninxgracht," and is signed "Jacob Jansen de Lange" and "Maria Vervelen." On 15 Sept. 1659 "Jacob De Langh" purchased part of a lot in New Amsterdam from Jacobus Backer,^[45] but he cannot have survived this transaction long as "Maria Verveelen" — doubtless as his widow although this is not explicitly stated — sold his property to Francis Boon some five years later in 1664.^[46] In the records of the New York Surrogate Court, under date of 26 May 1685, is found a copy of the long-delayed settlement of the estate of "Jacob Delange, chirurgéon," the inventory of which reveals many luxurious items of jewelry and décor.^[47] But if this man was ever personally present in New York, we have found no evidence to that effect, and Maria was certainly in the Netherlands when she died in 1681. Perhaps they intended to come to America, but the plans were interrupted by Jacob's death. At any rate, this wealthy, armigerous man was clearly not identical with Jacob Jansen De Lange of Kingston, a farm-hand, who was alive in 1688 and still young enough to be having children.^[48] Known issue of Jacob Jansz. de Lange and Maria ver Veelen, all baptized at Amsterdam:^[49]
 - a. Debora, bap. 1 April 1642 in the Nieuwe Kerk, with sponsor Diewertje Henrix; d. by 1649, when another daughter was given the same name.
 - b. Anna, bap. 18 Aug. 1643 in the Nieuwe Kerk, with sponsor Anna Boots [presumably the maternal grandmother], d. by 1645.
 - c. Jan, bap. 30 Aug. 1644 in the Nieuwe Kerk, with sponsor Diewertje Henrix; d. by 1647.
 - d. Anna, bap. 24 Oct. 1645 in the Oude Kerk, with sponsors Abram Vervelen and Annetje Eelhout.

⁴¹ Amsterdam DTB 1054:116 [FHL 113374].

⁴² Amsterdam DTB 8 Jan. 1681 [FHL 113375].

⁴³ Amsterdam Marriage Intentions, 455:50 [FHL 113200].

⁴⁴ In our note in *New Netherland Connections*, 2:8, previously referred to, we mistakenly called this man a merchant.

⁴⁵ I.N. Phelps Stokes, *The Iconography of Manhattan Island*, 6 vols. (New York, 1915-28), 2:360, citing New York County Deeds, Liber A, 177. Stokes called this Lot 4 in Block A (his designation).

⁴⁶ Stokes, *op. cit.*, 2:217, citing New York County Deeds, Liber B, 47.

⁴⁷ N.Y. Co. Wills, 5:180, 191, 192, per *Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogate's Office, City of New York*, 17 vols., Collections of The New-York Historical Society 1892-1908, 1:280, 281; cf. Stokes, *op. cit.*, 4:332.

⁴⁸ Irwin Hoch De Long, "Jacob Jansen van Etten . . . otherwise known as Jacob Jansen De Lange," REC. 53 (1922):70-74. We are grateful to Dorothy A. Koenig for forwarding a copy of this item.

⁴⁹ Amsterdam DTB 42:302, 370, 424 [FHL 113145]; 43:113, 154, 191 [FHL 113146] (Nieuwe Kerk); 8:69, 118, 158; 9:120 (Oude Kerk), 105:264 (Wester Kerk), this last entry not checked against the original record.

- e. Jan, bap. 24 Feb. 1647 in the Oude Kerk, with sponsors Ysaack Vervelen and Diewer Hendrix.
- f. Maria, bap. 29 March 1648 in the Oude Kerk, with sponsors Ysaack ver Veelen and Ljysbet Boots.
- g. Debora, bap. 30 May 1649 in the Nieuwe Kerk, with sponsor Diewe Henrix; d. young.
- h. Jacob, bap. 18 Sept. 1650 in the Nieuwe Kerk, with sponsor Joannes Boots; d. young.
- i. Abraham, bap. 19 Sept. 1651 in the Nieuwe Kerk, with sponsor Diewertje Henrix.
- j. Jacob (Jr.), bap. 28 May 1655 in the Oude Kerk, with sponsors Frans uyt den Boger[t] and Maria — (illegible).
- k. Debora, bap. 13 Aug. 1660 in the Wester Kerk.
- vi. Isaack, bap. 2 June 1624 in the Nieuwe Kerk, with sponsor Abraham Eelhout, d. shortly before 2 Nov. 1679, when as "Isaacq Verveelen, husband of Maria Demmers, living on the Keysersgraft," he was buried from the Nieuwe Kerk.^[50] He m. before 1655, Maria Demmers, who evidently survived him. On 29 March 1668 he is mentioned in connection with his brother Johannes as a merchant in Amsterdam.^[51] Unnamed children of Issack ver Veelen were buried from the Nieuwe Kerk on 15 Oct. 1659, 13 March 1674, and 10 Oct. 1681, the first two records calling the father "of the Keysersgraft."^[52] Known issue, both baptisms being in the Wester Kerk.^[53]
 - a. Gerardus, bap. 18 July 1655, probably the "Gerrit Verveelen, of the Keysersgraft" who was buried 29 Aug. 1674 from the Nieuwe Kerk.^[54]
 - b. Daniel, bap. 22 April 1658.

4. JOHANNES¹ VER VEELEN (Daniel^A, Hans^B, Carel^C), one of the five original patentees of New Harlem, is said to have been born circa 1616 at Amsterdam, was certainly living 13 March 1693, and died probably in 1699-1701, at an advanced age. From his latter career we may infer with Riker that Johannes ver Veelen was a man of some education. He married by 1638,^[55] ANNA TJERSVELT,^[56] of unknown parentage, who was still alive 12 Oct. 1664. Johannes ver Veelen apparently came to New Netherland in early 1657, allegedly preceded by his son Daniel, and "bringing his wife and

⁵⁰ Amsterdam DTB 1056:179 [FHL 113375].

⁵¹ William J. Hoffman, "Random Notes Concerning Settlers of Dutch Descent," *The American Genealogist*, 29 (1953):65-76, 146-52; 30 (1954):38-44, reprinted in Carl Boyer 3rd, *Ship Passenger Lists: New York and New Jersey, 1600-1825* (Newhall, California, 1978), 94-116, at 108, citing records of the Amsterdam notary "Lock" (who is not further identified).

⁵² Amsterdam DTB 1055:113vo; 1056:95, 224 [FHL 113375].

⁵³ Amsterdam DTB 105:35, 145, not checked against the original records.

⁵⁴ Amsterdam DTB 1056:100 [FHL 113375].

⁵⁵ Riker says that this marriage occurred in 1637 at Amsterdam, but we cannot find such an entry in the index to Amsterdam marriages.

⁵⁶ Although the surname of Jaarsvelt assigned to her by Riker is a real name, we have found no evidence that she was ever so referred to, and instead adopt the spelling of Tjersvelt given in the membership list of the New York Dutch Church, and followed by Edwin R. Purple, the noted authority on New York City families, in REC. 9 (1878):12. "Tjersvelt" is also somewhat closer in sound to the "Schatvelt" and "Saervelt" found in the baptismal records of her daughters Anna (1638) and Maria (1656).
 Saertvelt daughters

* See p. 130.

daughters, and widowed mother, Anna Elkhout [*sic*], aged about sixty-six years.”^[57] According to Riker, he was enrolled as a burgher on 24 April 1657.^[58] The names of “Hans Ver Veelen and Anna, his wife” appear in the old, pre-1660 list of communicants of the New York Dutch Church, and as “Johannes Verveelen and Anna Tjersvelt, his wife” they reappear in a later list under date of 12 Oct. 1664.^[59] He was serving as constable of Fordham manor in 1670, and was elected Secretary thereof in 1673.^[60] Much further matter regarding him will be found in the *Revised History of Harlem*, especially pp. 597-98, 678-80, in the 1900 Nevius genealogy,^[61] and scattered throughout Stokes’ *Iconography of Manhattan Island*, previously cited.

Known issue:

- i. Anna², bap. 25 Nov. 1638 in the Oude Kerk, Amsterdam, as a daughter of Hans Verveelen and Anna Schatvelt, with sponsors “Abraham Boots and his wife.”^[62] As “Anneken ver Veelen, j.d. van Amsterdam,” she was betrothed on 9 Feb. 1664 in the New Amsterdam Dutch Church to Dirck Looten, “j.m. van Rean.”^[63] Her husband was in New Netherland by 28 May 1662, when “Dirck Looten” and his future sister-in-law “Alette Schaets” served as baptismal sponsors in the New York Dutch Church.^[64] Riker says that Looten was a military commissary, and that he and his wife “went to Holland” following the English conquest of New Netherland in September of the same year.^[65] This statement is borne out particularly by references in American sources to “the late commissary, Dierck Looten,” in October of 1665, and to “Dirck Loten, the commissary of provisions, at present in Amsterdam,” some time in 1666.^[66] He d. shortly before 27 Feb. 1698, when as “Derik Looten, husband of Anna Vervellen, of the N.S. Agter Beurgwal” he was buried from the Nieuwe Kerk, Amsterdam.^[67] She d. shortly before 3 Oct. 1699, when as “Anna Vervelen [*sic*] widow of Derick Looten, of the Agter Beurchwal,” she too was buried from the Nieuwe Kerk.^[68] The street referred to is the Nieuwezijds Achterburgwal, the outer city wall on the new (*i.e.* west) side of the city. We have found no record of any issue of this couple.
- ii. Daniel, of New Amsterdam, New Utrecht, Spuyten Duyvel, and Hackensack, b. say 1640,^[69] living 1712. He m. before 1663, Aletta Schaets, daughter of Domine

⁵⁷ Riker, *Harlem*, 1st ed., 105; 2nd ed., 95.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, 1st ed., 551; 2nd ed., 679.

⁵⁹ “Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in the city of New York — Church Members’ List,” serialized in vols. 9 and 59 of the RECORD, at 9 (1878):44, 78.

⁶⁰ E.B. O’Callaghan and Berthold Fernow, eds., *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York*, 15 vols. (Albany, 1853-1887), 13:441; 2:638.

⁶¹ Honeyman, *Joannes Nevius* (note 7, above), 113, 114, 118-19.

⁶² Amsterdam DTB 7:191 [FHL 113133].

⁶³ *Marriages from 1639 to 1801 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New Amsterdam — New York City*, Collections of The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, vol. 9, 1940, p. 29.

⁶⁴ *Baptisms from 1639 to 1730 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York*, p. 65.

⁶⁵ Riker, *Harlem*, 1st ed., 238; 2nd ed., 212.

⁶⁶ *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York*, 2:370, 434. There are a number of other references to him in the same volume.

⁶⁷ Amsterdam DTB 1057:67^{vo} [FHL 113375]. In a rare slip, the date is erroneously given as 22 Feb. in the card index.

⁶⁸ Amsterdam DTB 1057:75 [FHL 113375].

⁶⁹ But he has not been located in the index to Amsterdam baptisms.

Gideon Schaets,^[70] of Albany, who was a sponsor at the baptism of their first child.^[71] In September of 1664 Daniel Verveelen was one of the signers of the "Remonstrance of the People of New Netherland to the Director-General and Council," urging capitulation to the English in order to avoid the ruin of "Fort Manhattans," and he was among those who swore allegiance to the English after its fall.^[72] As "Daniel Vervelle" he witnessed the 1675 will of Pieter Guilliame (Cornel), of Flatbush.^[73] Further details of him, and a record of his descendants, are given by Riker.^[74]

- iii. Maria, bap. 2 Feb. 1656 in the Noorder Kerk, as a daughter of Hans Verveelen and Annetien Saertvelt,^[75] living 13 Feb. 1710, and said by Riker to have d. 1748 (the date her husband's will was belatedly proved). As "Marritje ver Veelen, j.d. van Amsterdam," she was betrothed 29 April 1671 in the New York Dutch Church to Adolf Meyer, "j.m. van Ulsen in Westphalen."^[76] and is mentioned in his will, dated 13 Feb. 1710.^[77] Their descendants are treated extensively by Riker.^[78]

THE EELHOOT FAMILY

GUILJAME^A EELHOOT,^[79] of Cologne, was born say 1560, and was still living June 1611. As "Guiljaeme Elaut" he was received into the Dutch Reformed Congregation of Cologne on 7 July 1587, with a letter of recommendation from the ministers of Ghent (in East Flanders), and sponsored by David van de Piedt, whose wife would subsequently be a sponsor for Guiljame's first child born in Cologne.^[80] He was later also

⁷⁰ On whom see the accounts in Riker, *Revised History of Harlem*, 681 n.; A.J.F. van Laer, ed., *Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts* (Albany, 1908), 845; William J. Hoffman, "An Armory of American families of Dutch descent - Schaets," REC. 64 (1933):143-44; and Frederick Lewis Weis, *The Colonial Clergy of the Middle Colonies* (1957), 139. Louis P. de Boer, "Geslacht Schaets," *De Nederlandsche Leeuw* 31 (1913):cols. 300-01, purports to give this family's European ancestry.

⁷¹ *Baptisms from 1639 to 1730 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York*, p. 69.

⁷² *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York*, 2:248-50; 3:74-77.

⁷³ Flatbush Town Records, Liber A, pp. 105-11, as transcribed by Frank L. Van Cleef, "Flatbush Town Records . . . Liber A," p. 5, typescript, NYG&BS Library, and by David McQueen, "Kings County, N.Y., Wills," pt. 1, REC. 47 (1916):161-70, at 164, reprinted in *Long Island Source Records*, ed. Henry B. Hoff (Baltimore, 1987), 164.

⁷⁴ Riker, *Harlem*, 1st ed., 552-54; 2nd ed., 680-91. See also Teunis G. Bergen, *Early Settlers of Kings County* (1881), 372.

⁷⁵ Amsterdam DTB 76:49, not checked against original record.

⁷⁶ *Marriages from 1639 to 1801* (note 63, above), 35, where however "Ulsen" is misprinted as "Ulfen."

⁷⁷ *Abstracts of Wills* (note 47, above), 4:184, abstracting N.Y. Co. Wills 16:313.

⁷⁸ Riker, *Harlem*, 1st ed., 525-35; 2nd ed., 597-611. See also Edwin R. Purple, "Contributions to the History of the Ancient Families of New York: Meyer-Myer-Myers-Meir," REC. 9 (1878):3-16, at 12-13, and Josephine C. Frost, *Ancestors of Henry Rogers Winthrop and His Wife Alice Woodward Babcock* (1927), 350.

⁷⁹ Not, as stated by Riker, "Elkhout," which would appear to be a nonexistent form. The name of Elhout or Eelhout is quite rare, but we have encountered a few examples at Antwerp in the 16th century (*Jaarboek van het Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie*, 22:41, 33:180), and at Delft and Rotterdam in the 17th (church records). The pedigree of "Elout van Soeterwoude" in *Nederland's Adelsboek*, 82 (1992):231-36, improving on an earlier treatment of this family in *Nederland's Patriciaat*, 37 (1951):63-70, cites the spellings Elout, Eelhout, and Hélaout, the last of which we have not personally encountered in records. These Elouts of Soeterwoude, who may have been of common origin with the Eelhouts treated here, were descended from François Gerritsz. Elout or Eelhout, who with certificate from Ghent joined the Walloon Church of Haarlem on 5 January 1586, and whose son Jacob married Maria van Eislant, sister of Claes van Eislant of New Netherland (REC. 131:244). Also from Ghent was Maritie Eelhouts, who as the widow of Dirck de Velt was betrothed 7 Aug. 1626 at Amsterdam to Hubertus Henrici Anthonides, pastor of Winckel, and widow of Annetie Albers (*De Nederlandsche Leeuw* 39:61).

⁸⁰ *Handelingen van den Kerkeeraad der Nederlandsche [sic] Gemeente te Kenlen*, p. 266.

vouched for by Anthoine Balbien,^[81] the other sponsor of the same child. He married by 1588, JOHANNA VAN STEENE, born say 1565, living 1597, of unknown parentage,^[82] whose surname is known only from the baptismal record of her daughter Anna (1590). A careful examination of the register of the Dutch Church of Cologne has revealed no record of their marriage, and they may have been married before their arrival in that city.

Guiljame's surname is given as "Elaut" in the baptismal record of one of his children (1588), and as "Elout" in two others (1590, 1597). "Guilame Elout" was elected an elder of the Dutch congregation on 14 May 1590, and fulfilled the usual one-year period, which ended 4 June 1591.^[83] As "Guiljam Eloût" he served as a baptismal sponsor in the Dutch Church for a child of Anthoine le Cat on 24 November 1593, and as "Guillam Eloût" at the baptism of four adults on 22 November 1599.^[84] The name of "Guilliam Elaút" — who was perhaps serving in the role of clerk — is appended to two entries in the baptismal register of the Dutch Church in May and June of 1611, but there are signs that the register has been recopied, and while these "signatures" indicate that he could write his name, they are not to be regarded as original.^[85] None of these records make any mention of his occupation. A "Jeanne Steen" served as a baptismal sponsor

⁸¹ *Handelingen*, p. 287. David van de(r) Pie(d)t and Anthoine Balbien were part of a close-knit group who, along with Guiljame Eelhout, all served in the consistory, and frequently served (sometimes with their wives) as baptismal sponsors to each other's children. Balbien, like Eelhout, was from Ghent; see L.J. Rietema, "De Goudse Balbians," *Jaarboek van het Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie*, 39 (1985):147-58, at 155-6.

⁸² She might conceivably have been a daughter of Jean van den Steen and his wife Aldegonde van Scharlacken, whose daughter Anne entered into a contract of marriage with Gaspar van Homssen, a spice-dealer from Antwerp, on 26 Jan. 1585 at Cologne, the witnesses on her side being her "sister" Cornélie de Moren and a "Georges vanden Steene, citizen of Antwerp" (Donnet, "Les exilés Anversois à Cologne," 320, citing the records of the notary Egide Verbraecken, fo. 119). We are unable to say whether the father of the bride was the same as the "Jan van den Steene, *legwercker* [meaning unclear] from Frankenthal," two of whose children (unnamed) were received into membership in the Dutch congregation of Cologne in November 1586 (*Handelingen van den Kerkeraad*, 248). Donnet adds that "Gaspar van Homssen, or more correctly van Honssem . . . had by his marriage with Anne vanden Steen only a daughter, Anne, born at Antwerp in 1586, who married in 1611, Jean Doncker."

This marriage contract invites comparison with another such document discovered by Donnet, in which "Balthazar de Robiano, of Antwerp, merchant . . . entered on 3 October 1585 into a marriage contract with Marie de Smidt, daughter of Vincent de Smidt, who was accompanied by numerous relatives, namely her uncle François vanden Cruyce and brother-in-law Joseph vanden Steen (who had been her guardians), her sister Anna de Smidt, and her aunts Josine de Meyer and Gertrude vanden Cruyce (wife of Joseph de Smidt). The prenuptial ceremony was transacted at the house of Georges vanden Steen, opposite the convent of Sint Cecilien, in the presence of Gaspard van den Cruyce and Henri de Schottü, both of Antwerp, doctors-at-law." (Donnet, *op. cit.*, 332, citing the records of the notary Verbraecken, fo. 145). The appearance of the name Georges van den Steen in the two contracts is suggestive, as is the circumstance that they were recorded by the same notary, although drawn in different cities. The name van den Cruyce will be encountered again below in connection with the Eelhout family. Respecting the "brother-in-law" Joseph van den Steen mentioned in the second contract, one notes that a Joost van den Steen m. in November 1565 in the Cathedral of Our Lady (*Onze Lieve Vrouw*), Antwerp, in November 1565, Anna Smÿts (marriage register, 2:30 [FHL 296257]), but this was 20 years earlier and may be only a coincidence.

⁸³ *Handelingen*, 347, 368.

⁸⁴ FHL 187154, pp. 500, "407" [recte 507].

⁸⁵ FHL 187154, p. 423.

in the French Reformed Church of Cologne on 6 Nov 1604,^[86] but whether this was our Johanna van Steene we cannot say.

This couple was evidently dead by 30 May 1615, when the marriage intention of their daughter Anna refers to her as *geen ouders heebben* (having no parents). The inference that they were then deceased is strengthened by the fact that they did not serve, even by proxy, as baptismal sponsors for any of their known grandchildren, who were born from 1615 onward.

Known issue, all baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church, Cologne:^[87]

- i. Anna, bap. 8 Sept. 1588, d. by 1590, when another daughter was given the same name. One of her baptismal sponsors was Anna ver Vynck, wife of David van Piedt aforesaid, while the other was the merchant Anthoine Balbiaen.
- ii. Anna¹, bap. 11 Nov. 1590; m. (1) m. (int.) 30 May 1615,^[88] Daniel ver Veelen, of Amsterdam (no. 3 under VER VEELEN above). She m. (2) (int.) 19 Sept. 1631,^[89] Abraham Boots, b. about 1590-91. The intention for her second marriage calls the bride "Anna Eelhaút, from Cologne, widow of Daniel Verveelen, residing on the Keysegracht," and the groom "Abraham Boots, from Wesel, having no parents, aged 40 years." It is signed "Abraham Boots" and "Anna Eelhaút."
- iii. Elisabeth, b. say 1592-94, living 1622. She m. by 1615, Gérard van de Cruys,^[90] living 1622, who served (probably by proxy) as a baptismal sponsor for her sister Anna's daughter Anna at Amsterdam in 1619. Her surname is variously given as Elout, Elouts, Elhout, and Eelhaut in the baptismal records of her children. She and her husband had the following known issue, all baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church, Cologne:^[91]
 - a. Elisabeth, bap. 11 Dec. 1615, with sponsors Beatrix van de Crúyse, wife of the deceased Dierck van Heiringen [*i.e.* Heringen?], Hans Cores, and Maria Eloút wife of Jacob Boots, the latter two of whom served by proxy and were thus presumably absent from Cologne.
 - b. Maria, bap. 8 April 1617, the sponsors including Maria van de Crúyse.
 - c. Gerard (Jr.), bap. 26 March 1621, the sponsors including Anna Elhaut wife of Daniel ver Velen, and Hans Vervelen [this Daniel's father], both of whom served by proxy.
 - d. Johannes, bap. 28 Dec. 1622.
- iv. Abraham, bap. 12 Oct. 1597.
- v. (*perhaps*) Maria Eloút, wife of Jacob Boots, who served by proxy as baptismal sponsor to a child of Elisabeth Elhout (above) in 1615.

⁸⁶ FHL 187153, p. 17 of pencilled pagination.

⁸⁷ FHL 187154, pp. 265, 268, 504.

⁸⁸ Amsterdam Marriage Intentions, 419:126 [FHL 113188].

⁸⁹ Amsterdam Marriage Intentions, 438:36 [FHL 113194].

⁹⁰ One wonders whether he may have been identical with the Gérard de la Croix, merchant, b. about 1581 at Antwerp, who appears at Amsterdam in 1625, residing on the "Ceijzers Graft Oostsijde," and who qualified as a burgher in 1643. See Oscar Gelderblom, *Merchants from the Southern Netherlands and the Rise of the Amsterdam Staplemarket, 1578-1630*, electronic edition (Nederlands Instituut voor Wetenschappelijke Informatiediensten, 2001?), available online at <http://amsterdammerchants.niwi.knaw.nl:8080/kooplieden/>.

⁹¹ FHL 187154, pp. 529, 530, 533, 535.

Denie baptized on 11 April 1773 at Poughkeepsie, the sponsors were “Denie Ostrom” and “Gertry Barents.”

With the John Hegeman who married Maritje Masten cleared out of the way, the John Hegeman who married Phoebe Ferguson — and along with him his brother or son Teunis — regains a plausible position in the family of John Hegeman and Jannetje Bergen.

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133:98 (“The Penn(e)ys of Harwich, Massachusetts, and Upstate New York,” by Eugene Cole Zubrinsky)

The maiden name of “Susan _____ (Smith?),” wife of Alexander⁴ Penny (2.vii.9) is not Smith but Knox (see *The Putnam County [N.Y.] Courier*, 2 Jan. 1920 [dau. Eunice (Penny) Townsend’s obituary]). Thanks to Carol Wister of Chatham, Massachusetts, for this correction.

:215 In note 263, for “George and Polly (Brown) Penney’s son” read “George and Polly (Gardner) Penney’s son.”

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*

133:132 (“The ver Veelen Family in Cologne and Amsterdam,” by John Blythe Dobson)

Concerning the surname of the wife of Johannes ver Veelen, whom Riker’s *Harlem* calls Anna “Jaarsvelt,” I settled tentatively on “Tjersvelt” in my article, as she is so called in the membership records of the New York Dutch Church. As I pointed out, this seemed compatible enough with the references to her in her children’s baptismal records as “Schatvelt” or “Saertvelt” (the latter was misquoted on p. 132 of my article, although given correctly on p. 134). However, I have since learned that in *The Records of New Amsterdam*, ed. Berthold Fernow, 7 vols. (New York, 1907), 4:67, she is referred to as “Anneke Jaartvelt, Joannes Vervelen’s wife.” This evidence gives greater support to Riker’s version of the name than to mine, and furthermore, as three of the four known contemporary references agree in placing a ‘t’ at the end of the first syllable, it must be conceded that “Tjersvelt” seems unlikely to be the definitive form of her surname. Further research is clearly required.

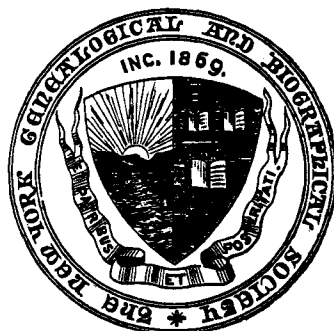
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WILLIAMSON FAMILY OF GRAVESEND

We regret that publication of the second installment of this article has been delayed. It will appear in one of the 2003 issues. —Ed.

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Richard Miller of Miller Place, Long Island

Wolfert Gerritse in The Netherlands:
Further Thoughts About the Van Couwenhoven Family

Samuel St. John, Thankful Lockwood, and Related Families

New Research Concerning the Hawxhurst Family's
English Origins

Family Record: Livingston

The Unrecorded Will of Evert Van Wicklen

The Williamson Family of Gravesend (*continued*)

Deaths from *The Ladies' Weekly Miscellany*,
New York, 1810

Additions and Corrections to Articles in The Record

Isaac, who was a seaman, died in the East Indies before 3 November 1654 when his widow made a declaration that she had nothing to promise their child; the grandfather, Adriaen Hendricksz. de Wees, consented (Orphan Chamber Archives, Amsterdam, inv. nr. 108 [Calisreg.], fol. 98 vo.). Trijntje married third in Diemen (outside Amsterdam) on 15 November 1654 (by Amsterdam intention dated 31 October 1654) Jan Barentse, seaman.

Child of Isaac Adriaensz. de Wees and Trijntje Jans van Vollenhoven:

- i. Govert Isaacksz. de Wees, d. after 4 April 1674.

4. CATHARINA ADRIAENS DE WEES, born in Amsterdam about 1629 (age 28 when betrothed). She married by Amsterdam intention dated 30 March 1657, JAN DE VISSCHER, born in Haarlem about 1634, painter and engraver. She died between 21 May 1670 (date of her father's second will) and 4 April 1674 (date of her father's inventory). He married second at the Roman Catholic Church *de Ster* in Amsterdam on 29 December 1675 (by Amsterdam intention dated 6 December 1675) Margariet van Aenhoudt.

On 19 April 1674, he and Jan Pietersz. Zomer were appointed the guardians of his daughter Petronella de Visscher; on 4 December 1674 Zomer was replaced by Pieter van der Spar. On 22 March 1678 Jan de Visscher appeared before the Orphan Chamber as the heir of his daughter (*Nieuw Nederlandsch Biografisch Woordenboek*, 10 vols. [1911–37], 10:1117).

Child of Jan Visscher and Catharina Adriaens de Wees [Dudok van Heel lists two other children baptized at a Dutch Reformed Church in Amsterdam in 1659 and 1661, but their mother was "Tryntien Andriess" and none of the witnesses appears to be related to Jan Visscher or Catharina Adriaens de Wees]:

- i. Petronella de Visscher, bap. Roman Catholic Church 't *Boompje* 18 Dec. 1657, witness: Cornelis Visger; bur. Old Church (Dutch Reformed), Amsterdam, 5 Feb. 1678.

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★ **133 (2002):123-36** ("The ver Veelen Family in Cologne and Amsterdam," by John Blythe Dobson)

Since the appearance of the original article and a previous addendum (133:293), further material on this family has come to light.

On p. 125, we began our account of the family with a Carel ver Veelen, whose wife's name was then unknown. The editor, Harry Macy, subsequently supplied us with a copy of a valuable review of our article published in the Dutch genealogical periodical *Gens Nostra* (vol. 58, no. 9, September 2003), of which we give a paraphrase of the most important part, incorporating some corrections kindly provided on behalf of *Gens Nostra* by Mevr. Melanie Vulsmas-Kappers, of Amsterdam: "A Carel Verveelen was

married to Syken Hermans at Antwerp, 9 November 1562 (the entry is in fact written 'LXIIJ' for 1563, but is surrounded by entries written 'LXIJ') (Sint Jacob, PR 215, fo. 9 verso). The daughter Lucia of [their son] Hans Verveelen, baptized 16 April 1599 at Cologne, would have been named for Syken." The anonymous writer of the review, to whom we are much indebted, based this convincing inference on the fact that Syken is the diminutive form of Lucia. The dates as originally published in the review supplied the dates in Roman numerals correctly — the writing of years in this abbreviated manner was very common in the sixteenth century — but in the accompanying transcription, mistakenly situated the years in the 1570s instead of the 1560s.

On p. 125, Carel's son Hans ver Veelen was stated to have been born "say 1568," and this still seems plausible given his parents' marriage date of 1562. He was stated to have been "still living 1621," to which can now be added, "and probably 1623," because in that year, or a little later, a Hans Verveelen was involved in a financial transaction concerning a house in the Warmoesstraat, Amsterdam, according to the online index to *Kwijtscheldingen* which the Gemeentearchief Amsterdam released in 2003 (at <http://gemeentearchief.amsterdam.nl/archieven/genealogie/kwijtscheldingen/>). We have not yet seen a copy of the original document.

On p. 131, it was suggested that Maria ver Veelen's husband, Jacob Jansz. de Lange, might have been the "Jacob Delange, surgeon" whose will was proved at New York City in 1685. Harry Macy has informed us that Henry Hoff has found evidence to the contrary, which he plans to publish.

On p. 132, we referred to the marriage of Johannes ver Veelen "by 1638" to Anna "Tjersvelt." In February 2003, Mr. R.L. Van Valer kindly informed us that Mr. Peter Vanvalen, of Dungog, New South Wales, Australia, had commissioned a search for evidence of this marriage from Yvonne Welings, Chief Archivist for the Province of Noord Brabant, who discovered the intention in the records of the Neder Duits Gereformeerde Kerk, Geertruidenberg, Noord Brabant. Every attempt was made to secure Mr. Vanvalen's permission to publish this text, but we have not succeeded in contacting him. However, as the discovery has by now been widely disseminated, and indeed published on the Internet, we trust no harm can come from repeating it here. We take the reading directly from a photocopy of the original record, supplied by Peter Vanvalen: "1627, 14 Septemb. Joannes Vervelen, j.m. van Amsterdam, soldaet onder Capt. Balfort, [&] Anna Chiatvelt, j.d. wonende alhier." (Joannes Vervellen, unmarried man from Amsterdam, soldier under Capt. Balfort, and Anna Chiatvelt, unmarried woman, residing here.) Thus in all probability Anna's true surname, concerning which we already expressed some doubt in our first addendum, was Schiatvelt, not Tjersvelt.

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