

RESOURCES

**Unit V/Lesson 3 -
Unit VI/Lesson 3**

4 oct 5.
 Hooghe Moghende Heeren

Ziek is gisteren t'voegen tevesen van Amsterdam
 aangekomen ende is de 23^{de} septem. uit Nieuw Tied
 lant gegaen uit de Nieuw Mauritius. rapporten
 dat ons volck dat klot is in velding L. 163
 Gans Nieuwag 1683 oer kintjes atank gebakt
 1683 t'vleut manketter van de veld. gheest, vcon
 de veld van 60. gul. is groot 11000 manges.
 Gekende alle kore gaf mij gegaen, inde gaf
 augusto gemaet. daer van gemaetde minstekende
 van zonne-kore, als tannet. Hoggv. gaxft, gabik
 bouckv. kunnigst, boontjes in veld.

Het Cargafoen van t'vse schip is

7246 Rijk veld
 178 $\frac{1}{2}$ Oude veld
 675. Oude veld
 18. Nieuw veld
 36. Salloft veld
 33. Nieuw
 34. Hatto veld.

Wese gheen balck, in Notte-geut.

Ziek in de

Zoos moggende ghes. zyt de Demogade
 in veld de veld.

In Amsterdam den 5^{de} novem d' 1626.

Geve Hoo. Moo. Dienstwillighe.

Schachen

Hoogh Moghende Heeren,

Hier is gisteren 't schip 't Wapen van Amsterdam
aangekomen ende is de 23e September uyt Nieuw
Nederlant geseild uyt de rivier Mauritius.
Rapportereren dat ons volck daer kloec ende
vreedigh leven, haer vrouwen hebben ook
kinderen aldaer gebaert.

Hebben 't eylant Manhatten van de wilden
gekocht
voor de waerde van 60 gulden, is groot 11000
morgens.

Hebbende alle koren half Mey gezayt ende
half Augustus gemayd. Daarvan zende
monsters van zomer-koren als tarwe, rogge, gerst,
haver, boekweyt, kanariezaet, boontjes en vlas.

Het cargasoen van 't voorgezegd schip is:

7246 bever vellen

178½ otter vellen

645 otter vellen

48 minks vellen

36 boskat vellen

33 mincks

34 ratte vellekens

Veel eyken balcken en noten hout

Hiermede Hooghmoghende Heeren, zijt de
Almogende in genade bevolen.
In Amsterdam, den 5e November
anno 1626
Uwe Hoo. Moo. dienstwillighe

P. Schagen

High and Mighty Lords,

Yesterday the ship the *Arms of Amsterdam* arrived here. It sailed from New
Netherland out of the River Mauritius on the 23d of September. They report
that our people are in good spirit and live in peace. The women also have
borne some children there. They have purchased the Island Manhattes from
the Indians for the value of 60 guilders. It is 11,000 *morgens* in size (about
22 acres). They had all their grain sown by the middle of May, and reaped
by the middle of August. They sent samples of these summer grains: wheat,
rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, canary seed, beans and flax. The cargo of the
aforesaid ship is:

7246 Beaver skins;

178½ Otter skins;

675 Otter skins;

48 Mink skins;

36 Lynx skins;

33 Minks;

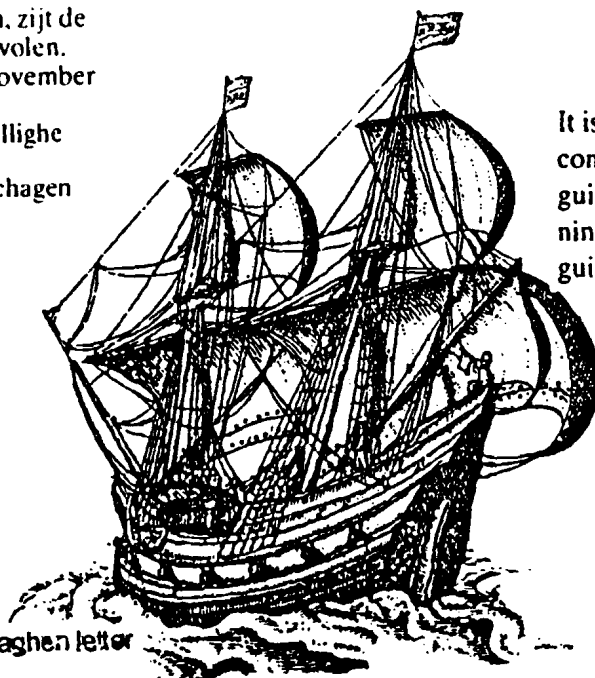
34 Weasel skins;

Many oak timbers and nut wood.

Herewith, High and Mighty Lords, be commended to the mercy of the
Almighty.

Your High and Mightinesses' obedient,
P. Schagen

It is from this letter that the famous and oft-quoted purchase price of \$24.00
comes. This figure, of course, reflects the rate of exchange between the
guilder and the dollar at the time the letter was first discovered in the late
nineteenth century. It corresponds in no way with the actual value of 60
guilders worth of merchandise in the early seventeenth century.



INTRODUCTION

In the year 1864 Mr. Henry C. Murphy, then corresponding secretary of the Long Island Historical Society, had the good fortune to find in an old book-store in Amsterdam a manuscript whose bearings upon the history of the middle group of American colonies made it, when translated and made accessible as a publication in the *Memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society*,¹ an historical document of much interest and value. The Journal of two members of the Labadist sect who came over to this country in order to find a location for the establishment of a community has served to throw a flood of light upon what otherwise might have been a lost chapter in the history of Maryland. For so meagre are the sources of ready availability for a knowledge of the Labadist colony which was effected in Maryland that without this account the story of the first communal sect in America might have failed of adequate recording.

But while the Journal of Jasper Danckaerts and Peter Sluyter, the two envoys—or of Jasper Danckaerts, who did the actual writing—is of especial interest in relation to an incident in the early settlement of Maryland, the gauge of its value may be applied as well in other directions. This extended narrative, often discursive and circumstantial, contains much that is suggestive upon the beginnings of the middle group of states, and, indeed, the narrative bears upon facts of importance in connection with Massachusetts as well.

The original manuscript of the Labadist narrators is now in the possession of the Long Island Historical Society. It was bought by the Society at the Murphy sale in 1884. It is written in a fine, good hand on paper of about 8½ by 6½ inches. The pages are numbered with three successive numberings: (A) 1-72, (B) 1-16, 25-192, 217-231, (C) 1-47, the first section corresponding to the voyage to

¹ Volume I. *Journal of a Voyage to New York and a Tour in Several of the American Colonies in 1679-80, by Jasper Dankers and Peter Sluyter of Wiewerd in Friesland* (Brooklyn, 1867).

America; the second, to the travels in the middle colonies; the third, to the experiences of the journalist and his companion in New England and on the voyage home. In the second division there is no gap between pages 16 and 25, but after page 192 there is a considerable hiatus. In narrative, this extends over a few days only, June 13-19, but the omitted portion probably also contained a description of the city of New York and the beginning of an account of the Indians. The remaining pages of this section, pages 216-231, proceed with this account, treating of the weapons of the Indians, their treaties with the whites, their intelligence, their burial customs, their virtues and vices, their knowledge of God and their worship, and finally of the beaver and his habits. As the journalist could have had no original contributions to make with regard to the American aborigines, his observations upon this subject have no especial value, and have been omitted.

The manuscript when found was accompanied with six sheets of pen-and-ink drawings. The text appears to be a carefully transcribed copy, plainly written in a different handwriting from that of the drawings. The latter, as the marks upon them show, are the original sketches made upon the spot. All are reproduced in Mr. Murphy's edition of the journal. The first shows the figure of an Indian woman and four fishes, two of them rare and two common. The second drawing shows the entrance to New York Bay at Sandy Hook as seen from the house of Jacques Cortelyou at Nayack (Fort Hamilton). The third is a detailed and exceedingly interesting view of New York as it was in 1679, taken from Brooklyn Heights; it is reproduced in the present volume. The fourth and fifth give views of New York from the east and from the north, while the sixth plate presents a map of the Delaware River from the Falls at the present site of Trenton down to Burlington.

The manuscript of the narrative reproduced in this volume is accompanied by a similar manuscript for a second voyage made in 1683, April 12-July 27, entered upon 16 pages of foolscap, and then copied upon 48 pages of quarto size, the former in a different and much more difficult hand than the journal of 1679-1680, the copy in a handwriting similar to that of the latter. Twelve pages of the 48 are verses, and the remainder do not carry the traveller beyond the com-

pletion of his voyage. As this second narrative includes nothing bearing directly upon the experiences of the chronicler after his arrival upon the shores of the New World, it has not seemed worth while to translate it and bring it into the present volume. It is much to be regretted that the continuation was never written, or has not been preserved, since it would record the actual settlement of the Labadist community in northeastern Maryland. With the fragment was found an interesting manuscript map of the Delaware River, which gives Philadelphia as in existence, and therefore belongs to the period of the second voyage.

Prior to the discovery of the Journal of Danckaerts it was indeed traditionally known that a sect of Labadists in the first half of the seventeenth century had located a colony on the estates of Augustine Herrman in Maryland. There were fragmentary references to these people in the early records of the state and in historical manuscripts, with isolated notices in contemporary writers. Yet this information would of itself have been too meagre for a critical valuation of the Labadists in the early history of Maryland. The publication of the manuscript secured by Mr. Murphy stimulated interest in the subject, and at various times monographic contributions appeared upon one or another phase of the Labadist settlement. Notable were those of General James Grant Wilson, whose paper on "An Old Maryland Manor" was published by the Maryland Historical Society in 1890, and his paper on "Augustine Herrman, Bohemian," by the New Jersey Historical Society in the same year, and of Reverend Charles Payson Mallery, whose monograph on the *Ancient Families of Bohemia Manor*, a publication of the Delaware Historical Society in 1888, disclosed the wide genealogical interest pertaining to the Labadist settlement. Thus there was built up a body of substantial information with regard to the environment and the relations of the Labadist colony in the New World. In 1899 was published, in the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, *The Labadist Colony in Maryland*, by the writer of the present introduction. This monograph was largely based upon fresh sources obtained from Europe, including contemporary works by Labadie, his associates and his antagonists, as well as studies of the subject by Dutch and German scholars. The literature of Laba-

dism in the New World, which, in a manner, has been an outgrowth from the journal of the Labadist envoys, is now ample for all serviceable purposes.

The journal of the Labadists, while primarily of value as elucidating an obscure episode in the religious history of the New World, has worth as a human narrative bearing upon incidents and personages and social conditions in New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Boston. Thus the student of social, economic, institutional, or geographical conditions in the early period of the settlements upon the Atlantic seaboard will find in this journal much of suggestive and pertinent contribution. Danckaerts viewed his surroundings through the eyes of a fanatical self-satisfaction. For this reason his criticisms or strictures upon persons and conditions are to be received with much discount. But he was an intelligent man, and a keen-eyed and assiduous note-taker; and the variety and fecundity of his material is not a little due to the trivial and relatively unimportant details which are embodied in the narrative.

The two agents came to North America in search of a suitable place to establish a colony of their sect. Two distinct sets of forces drew them toward Maryland. One of these was the religious toleration which, from the beginning, was established in that province. There is no warrant in the journal for a presumption that this was an inducing cause for their location within the domain of Lord Baltimore. There is much, however, in their antecedent history, and the pressure of persecution to which the Labadists were subjected, to make it exceedingly probable that this policy in the government of Maryland formed a circumstance in the selection that was made. The journalists, who travelled under pseudonyms for the express purpose of keeping their mission secret, might have established their colony in New York had it not been under the rule of Governor Andros, a Catholic, and therefore a subject of particular antipathy to the Labadists.

But the practical weave of circumstance that tended to attract the Labadists to Maryland centred in the fact that, as stated in their narrative, they met in New York one Ephraim Herrman, a young trader from Maryland and Delaware, then recently married. This was the son of Augustine Herrman, "first founder and seater of

Bohemia Manor." Augustine Herrman was a Bohemian adventurer, born in Prague, who, after a career of much vicissitude, made his way to New Netherland. He became a force at New Amsterdam, and was an original member of the council of nine men instituted by Governor Stuyvesant in 1647. His connection with Maryland matters dates from his appointment by Governor Stuyvesant as a special commissioner, along with Resolved Waldron, to negotiate with Governor Fendall of Maryland concerning the eastern boundary of Lord Baltimore's province.¹ This mission effected, Herrman entered into negotiations with Lord Baltimore for the drafting of a map of Maryland and Virginia, which would be valuable to his lordship in bringing to a settlement the boundary dispute pending between the two colonies, and in other ways.² In this manner Herrman became invested with not less than 24,000 acres of the most desirable lands of what is now Cecil County, Maryland, and Newcastle County, Delaware, which he divided into several tracts under the names Bohemia Manor, St. Augustine Manor, Little Bohemia, and the Three Bohemia Sisters. It is of interest to note that among the acts passed by the Maryland Assembly is one dated 1666, which provides for the naturalization of "Augustine Herman of Prague, in the Kingdom of Bohemia, Ephraim Georgius and Casparus, Sonns to the said Augustine, Anna Margarita, Judith and Francina, his daughters," this being the first act of naturalization passed by any of the colonies.³

It was upon Bohemia Manor that the Labadists located their colony. Danckaerts and Sluyter, under the guidance of Ephraim Herrman, made their way to Delaware and Maryland. Upon meeting them the elder Herrman was at first so favorably impressed that he consented to deed to them a considerable tract, in pursuance of his ambition to colonize and develop his estates. On June 19, 1680, the Labadists, having accomplished their mission, set sail for Boston, to which fact are due such interesting recitals as that of their visit to John Eliot, the so-called apostle to the Indians, and their visit to

¹ Journal of the Dutch Embassy to Maryland, 1659, by Augustine Herrman, in *Narratives of Early Maryland*, in this series, pp. 309-333.

² A copy of this map is in the British Museum. No other is known.

³ *Maryland Archives*, II. 144.

and description of Harvard College. On the 23d day of July the Labadists set sail for Europe.

In 1683 the two Labadists returned again to Maryland, bringing with them the nucleus of a colony. In the meanwhile Augustine Herrman had repented of his bargain, and it was only by recourse to law that the Labadists compelled him to live up to its terms. The deed he executed, dated August 11, 1684, was to Peter Sluyter (alias Vorstman), Jasper Dankers (alias Schilders), of Friesland, Petrus Bayard, of New York, and John Moll and Arnold de la Grange.¹ The tract conveyed embraced four necks of land eastwardly from the first creek that empties into Bohemia River, and extended at the north or northeast to near the old St. Augustine or Manor Church. It contained 3,750 acres. Those engaging with Sluyter and Danckaerts in the transaction were all professed converts to the Labadist faith. It may be noted in passing that the Petrus Bayard named in the conveyance, and who for some time was an active member of the Labadist community, was an ancestor of the late Thomas F. Bayard, ambassador at the Court of St. James.

When fairly settled upon Bohemia Manor, the Labadists undertook communal modes of life and industry, such as characterized them at the European centre of the church, which was Wieuwerd, in Friesland. They cultivated tobacco extensively, and engaged in the culture of corn, flax, and hemp, and in cattle-raising. Their expressed zeal for the conversion of the Indians did not take any practical form. At its most flourishing period the colony did not number as many as a hundred persons, and in the year 1698 a division of the tract occurred. Sluyter, who was the active head of the colony, reserved for himself one of the necks of land and became wealthy. He died in 1722. Some form of organization had been maintained among the Labadists even after the division of the land, but five years after the death of Sluyter the Labadists had ceased to exist as a community. The division in 1698 which marked the disintegration of the community occurred at about the same time as a similar division of the estates of the mother church at Wieuwerd. There the disintegration came about through consultative action; in Maryland, by the logic of events.

¹ Baltimore County Land Records.

The founder of the system of religion which came to be known as Labadism, Jean de Labadie, was born in France, at Bourg near Bordeaux, on February 13, 1610. His father was a French noble and a soldier of fortune, who rose to be governor of Guienne. His parents entered him at the Jesuit College, where he completed his novitiate and took the first vows, and in 1635 he was ordained as a priest. Early manifestations of an erratic temperament, a mystical habit of mind, and physical frailty, led to his severance from the Society of Jesus. He entered upon a preaching mission, and, coming under the attention of Père Gondran, second general of the Congregation of the Oratory at Paris, he received a call to that city, and, according to his own statement, the entire body of the Sorbonne united in the call.

Labadie soon acquired a fame that went beyond the borders of France, for oratorical ability and theological precision. His former associates, the Jesuits, originated stories against his morality and sought to bring him into trouble with the authorities. The attacks to which he was subjected led him to adopt a broad though wholly fanatical scheme of reforms for the Church.¹ During the lifetime of Cardinal Richelieu, who befriended him, he was safe from attack, but upon the succession of Cardinal Mazarin the Jesuits obtained an order of the court for his arrest, the execution of which was prevented by the death of the king. In the year 1645 he was cited to appear at court along with his friend, the Bishop of Amiens, and was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, which sentence was modified on an appeal made by the assembly of the clergy of France then in session. He was, however, ordered to renounce his opinions and to refrain from preaching for a period of years. In one of his treatises he states that during a second forced retirement he obtained and read a copy of Calvin's *Institutes*. This had a determining influence upon his after career.² He summed up the result of his solitary reflections in the words, "This is the last time that Rome shall persecute me in her communion. Up to the present I have endeavored to help and to heal her, remaining within her jurisdiction; but now it is full time for me to denounce her and to testify against her."

¹ *Déclaration de la Foi*, pp. 84, 122, 123.

² *Traité de la Solitude Chrétienne*.

Dutch Naming System Fact Sheet

1. Patronymic Surname

Using the father's first name as a surname, with an ending that means "son of" or "child of". Dutch endings *-ze*, *-szen*, *-sen*, *-se*, or just *s* or *z*.

examples: Barentszen = son of Barent
Janssen = son of Jan
Adriaensz = son of Adriaen

These have sometimes become anglicized to their English equivalents (example: Jansen > Johnson).

2. Place-origin Surname

Place preceded by "van" which means "from"

Nationalities preceded by "de" which means "the"

examples: Barent Albertsz de Noorman = the Norseman
Teunis Jacobsen van Schoonderwoert = from Schoonderwoert
Van Cortlandt = from Cortlandt

3. Occupational Surname

examples: Smit = smith
Bleecker = bleacher
Kuyper = cooper
Metselaer = mason

4. Personal Characteristics (nicknames)

examples: Vroom = pious
Krankheyt = sickness
de Groot = the big man
de Lange = the tall man
de Witt = the white (light-colored, blond)

5. The last names of married women: under Dutch system, women did not change their names upon marriage. This helps in tracing family relationships.

6. Custom of having close relatives as godparents helps to construct several generations of a family. And successive children tend to have godparents chosen alternately from each side of the family.

7. Custom of naming children for relatives. General tendencies were:

- Eldest two boys named for grandfathers
- Eldest two girls named for grandmothers
- Alternate taking child's name from father's side and next from mother's side, and next from the father's
- Repeat names of children who died.

8. The Diminutive:

- shortened name; examples: Thys is short for Matthys
Claes short for Nicolaes
Cobus short for Jacobus
Mees or Meus short for Barolomeus

- Ending meaning "little" (like English ending "y" or "ie")
Dutch endings are *tje*, *je*, or *ken*, esp. with girls names

Examples: Maria becomes Maritje
Margaret becomes Grietje
Gertruy becomes Geritje
Catrina becomes Tryntje

Sometimes girls names are just male names with diminutive added, for example: Dirk becomes Dirkje
Hendrick becomes Hendrickje

Source: Rosalie Fellows Bailey, "Dutch Systems in Family Naming: New York and New Jersey.

MARRIAGE RECORD, COMMENCED IN THE YEAR 1683.

[For list of abbreviations see page in front of index.]

Were united in marriage after 3 banns in the church:

1683, Nov. 14. Jonas Volkersz Douw, y. m., and Magdalena Pietersz Quakelbosch, y. d., both b. and l. at N. A.

1684, Feb. 24. 1st banns. Gerrit Lubbertsz, y. m., of N. Y., and Alida Everts, y. d., of N. A. Marr. March 12.

Apr. 2. Wessel Tenbroek, y. m., and Catharina Lookerman, both b. and l. at N. A.

Apr. 9. Antoni Slingerlandt, wid' of Engeltie Albertsz Bratt, and Geertje Fondaas, wid. of Jan. Bicker, both l. here.

Apr. 9. Hieronimus Hansz, y. m., of N. A., and Rebecka Evertsz, y. d., l. here.

Apr. 9. Pieter Willemsz, y. m., and Johanna Hansz, y. d., both l. here.

Apr. 30. Henderik J. Van Oothout, y. m., and Catarina Folkerse Douw, both l. here.

Oct. 1. Johannes Jansz Quisthout, y. m., of N. Y., and Albertje Barentsz, y. d., of N. A.

Nov. 2. Johannes Cuyler, y. m., and Elsje Ten Broek, y. d., both b. and l. at N. A.

Nov. 26. Arent Schuyler, y. m., and Jenneke Teller, y. d., both l. at N. A.

Dec. 17. Johannes Bikker, y. m., and Anna Van der Zee, y. d., both l. at N. A.

1685, Feb. 4. Douwe Aukens, y. m., of Schenegtade, and Maria Vile, wid. of Mathys Vroman, of N. A.

Feb. 11. Symon Jansz, y. m., and Jannetje Paulusz, y. d., both l. here.

June 28. Adriaan Appel, wid' of Maria Reyverding, and Folkje Pietersz, wid. of Pieter Meese Vroman, both l. here.

Oct. 14. Henderik Fransz, y. m., and Cornelia Andriesz, y. d., both l. in the country [landschap] of N. A.

Oct. 21. Mathys Jansz, y. m., and Cornelia Mattheusz, y. d., both l. in the neighborhood [landschap] of N. A.

Nov. 15. Pieter Tomez Mingaal, y. m., and Margriet Roosenboom, y. d., both l. here.

Dec. 9. Antoni Brat, y. m., and Willemje Teunisz, y. d., both l. here.

1686, Jan. 1. Salomon Frederiksz Boogh, y. m., and Anna Bratt, y. d., both of N. A.

Jan. 6. Nanning Harmensz Visser, y. m., and Alida Vinhagel, y. d., both of N. A.

Jan. 20. Bartholomeus Henderiksz Vroman, y. m., of Sch., and Cornelia Jansz Helmer, y. d., of N. A.

1686

Feb. 21. Antje, of Jan Bronk. Wit.: father. By Agnietje Philipsz.

March 7. Susanna, of Henderik Beekman. Wit.: father, Albert Rykman. By Nelletje Rykman.

Gosen, of Gerrit Reyersz. Wit.: father. By Anna Van Schayk.

March 10. Henderik, of Henderik Oothout. Wit.: Henderik Van Esch. By Mayke Oothout.

March 17. Gerrit, of Jan Byvang. Wit.: Harmen Rutgers. By Helena Byvang.

Jannetje, of Johannes Van Sant. Wit.: Gerrit Wyndsz, Abraham Isaacksz. By Catarina Van Sant.

Rebecca, of Douwe Jelis. By Aaltje Everts.

March 21. Margriet, of Douwe Aukens. Wit.: Aarnout Vile, Symon Schermerhoorn. By Willemje Schermerhoorn.

March 28. Benjamin, of Egbert Teunisz. Wit.: Dirk Barentsz. By Anna Teunisz.

Apr. 2. Lea and Rachel, twins, of Anthoni Bratt. Wit.: Barent Brat, Egbert Teunisz. By Susanna Bratt and Egbertje Teunisz.

Baatje, of Johannes Klyn. By Willemje Vile.

Egbertje, of Harmen Livisz. By Anna Van Schayk.

Apr. 11. Jacomyntje, of Elias Van Gyseling. Wit.: father, Myndert Harmensz Van den Bogaardt.

Henderik, of Johannes Bleyker. Wit.: Cornelis Van Dyk, father. By Maria Vinhagel.

Barentje, of Frans Pruym. By Antje Pruym.

Apr. 14. Margriet, of Gosen Van Oort. Wit.: Symon Schermerhoorn. By Willemje Schermerhoorn.

Apr. 18. Jan, of Symon Schouten. Wit.: Jan Cloet. By Maria Teunisz.

Apr. 25. Margriet, of Samuel Arentsz Bratt. Wit.: father, Albert Rykman. By Helena Van de Bogaardt.

Apr. 28. Catelyntje, of Henderik Lambertsz. Wit.: Henderik Roosenboom. By Willemje Schermerhoorn.

Isaac, of Omi De la Grange. By Tryntje Rutte.

May 4. Johannes, of Tam Creeve. By Catryn Jacobsz.

May 9. Lysbeth, of Claas Laurents. Wit.: Jan Verbeek, Jacob Meesz Vrooman. By Barentje Schaats.

Johannes, of Jan Cornelisz Van der Hoeven. Wit.: Jonge Jan. By Maria Jansz.

May 23. Pieter, of Jacob Vosburg. Wit.: Lucas Pietersz Coeyman, father. By Marretje Martensz.

Willem, of Isaak Tjerks. Wit.: Johannes Wendell. By Elsje Lansing.

Marie, of Pieter Vileroy. Wit.: Albert Rykman. By Cornelia Van der Heyde.

1687

March 9. Jacobus, of Melchert Wynandsz. Wit.: Abraham Schuyler, father.

March 16. Elizabeth, of Jan Cloet. Wit.: father, Frederik Cloet. By Gysberte Roosenboom.

March 20. Leendert, of Caspar Leendertsz Conyn. Wit.: Leendert Philipse Conyn, Kiliaan Winne. By Tanne Winne.

March 27. Lysbeth, of Albert Jacobsz. Wit.: Johannes Roos, Lambert Jansz. By Ariaantje Jacobsz.

Apr. 3. Sara, of Johannes De Wandelaar. Wit.: father, Godefridus Dellius, Abraham Cuyler. By Isabella Dellius.

Apr. 10. Agniet, of Cornelis Tomesz. Wit.: Johannes Tomesz. By Metje Martensz.

Apr. 17. Salomon, of Jan Salomonsz. Wit.: father, Adam Winne. By Marietje Van Esch.

Geertruy, of Claas Van Petten. Wit.: father, Jacob Staats. By Antje Staats.

Rutger, of Jacob Tomisz. Wit.: Rutger Tomisz. By Geertruy Schuyler.

Apr. 24. Jan, of Andries Jansz. Wit.: father, Andries Jansz, Wouter Van den Uythoff. By Aaltje Jansz.

Marietje, of Isaac Casparsz. Wit.: Henderik Lansing. By Lysbet Violet.

May 1. Jacobus, of Jan Tysz. Wit.: father, Pieter Schuyler. By Engeltje Schuyler.

Johanna, of Benoni Van Corlar. Wit.: father, Teunis Corn. Van der Poel, Adriaan Gerritsz Papendorp. By Jannetje Van Papendorp.

May 5. Susanna, of Cornelis Van der Hoeve. Wit.: Johannes Beekman. By Dorethee Jansz.

Barent, of Antoni Bratt. Wit.: Teunis Teunisz, Egbert Teunisz. By Martina Teunisse.

May 8. Lea, of Zacharias Sikkels. Wit.: Lambert Van Valkenborg, Abraham Isaaksz. By Folkje Pietersz.

May 16. Johannes, of Jacobus Turk. Wit.: father, Paulus Martensz. By Elsje Sandersz.

Willem, of Willem Gysbertsz. Wit.: Gerrit Wynandsz By Catarina Van Santen.

May 22. Engeltje, of Melchert Abrahamsz. Wit.: father, Pieter Tomesz, Jonas Folkersz.

Jan, of Abraham Jansz. Wit.: father, Jean Violette. By Rebecca Douwe.

July 10. Henderik, of Pieter Barendsz Cool. Wit.: Adam Dingman, Teunis Barendsz Cool. By Aaltje Dingman.

July 17. Magdalena, of Michiel Cailljer. Wit.: Gabriel T. Stridles. By Cornelia Caillier.

1689-1690

Nov. 17. Henderik, of Coenraad Hoogteeling. Wit.: Henderik Marselis. By Zeytje Hoogteeling.

Cornelis, of Henderik Van Dyk. Wit.: father, David Schuyler. By Catalina Schuyler.

Dec. 1. Folkert, of Cornelis Vile. Wit.: Aarnout Vile. By Ariaantje Wendel.

Dec. 4. Christina, of Johannes Cuyler. Wit.: father, Abraham Cuyler, Wessel Ten Broek. By Caatje Ten Broek.

Maria, of Nanning Harmensz. Wit.: father, Johannis Vinhagel. By Hester Harmensz.

Margriet, of Robbert Berit. Wit.: Willem —. By Anneke Kros.

Dec. 15. Pieter, by Harmen Livisz. Wit.: father, Pieter Schuyler. By Jannetje Davids.

Dec. 27. Paulus. After a previous public confession was baptized a certain heathen who had become blind a number of years ago, and whose name among his nation had been Ock-Kweese. He is about 40 years old, and the name Paulus was given to him. The interpreters of the confession were Aarnout Cornelisz Vile and Hillette Cornelisz.

1690, Jan. 8. Barbar, of Albert Gardenier. Wit.: Andries Gardenier, Jan Byvang. By Helena Byvang.

Ariaantje, of Dirk Van der Kerre. Wit.: Johannes Abeel. By Jannetje Papendorp.

Jan. 12. Storm, of Jan Bratt. Wit.: father, Antoni Bries. By Antje Becker.

Jan. 26. Jonathan, of Andries Rees. Wit.: Dirk Ten Broek. By Styntje Ten Broek.

Dirk, of Michiel Dirksz Van Vegten. Wit.: father, Jeames Parker. By Alida Levingston.

Feb. 2. Anna, of Douwe Jelis. Wit.: father, Teunis Slingerlandt. By Hester Jansz.

Lysbeth, of Pieter Van Slyk. Wit.: Leendert Arentsz. By Elizabeth Pritty.

Feb. 5. Lidia, of Marte Jansz. Wit.: father, Jacob Vosburg. By Marietje Vosburg.

Feb. 12. Catarina, of Mathieu Beaufils. Wit.: father, Henderik Lansing. By Lysbeth Lansing.

Marie, of Abraham Isaacksz. Wit.: Gerrit Wynandsz. By Catryn Van Sante.

Feb. 16. Marretje, of Gerrit Claasz. Wit.: father. By Caatje Cuyler.

Teunis, of Antoni Bratt. Wit.: father, Egbert Teunisz. By Susanna Bratt.

Feb. 23. Claas, of Cornelis Dykman. Wit.: father. By Ariaantje Melcherts.

1692-1693

Sep. 16. Maria, of Thomas Willemsz and Agnietje Gansevoort. Wit.: Frans Winne, Antje Gansevoort.

Sep. 18. Styntje, of Thomas Winne and Teuntje Jans. Wit.: Jan Tysz, Judik Jansz.

Oct. 23. Maria, of Franc Marris and Zytje Matthysz. Wit.: Henderik Marris [?], Hilletje Corn.

Folkert, of Henderik Oothout and Caatje Folkertsz. Wit.: Andries Folkertsz, Jannetje Oothout.

Pieter, of Jacob Teunisz and Anna Lookerman. Wit.: Henderik Hansz, Catrina Renselaar.

Folkje, of Michiel Coljer and Titje Jurriaans. Wit.: Claas Lucasz, Lysbeth Lansing.

Maria, of Frans Winnen and Elsje Gansevoort. Wit.: Leendert Philipsz, Tanne Winne.

Oct. 30. Grietje, of Abraham Cuyler and Caatje Bleyker. Wit.: Jan Jansz Bleyker, Johannes Cuyler, Grietje Bleyker.

Nov. 20. Teunis, of Pieter Willemsz Van Slyk and Johanna Hansz. Wit.: Jan Hansz, Elsje Rutgersz.

Maria, of Evert Ridder and Anna Van Esch. Wit.: Jan Van Esch, Maria Van Esch.

Nov. 27. Alida, of Jacob Turk and Catrina Van Benthuisen. Wit.: Marten Van Benthuisen, Elisabeth Wendell.

Caterina, of Johannes Van Santen and Margriet Van der Poel. Wit.: Isac Isaksz, Willem Gysbertsz, Catrine Van der Poel.

Nov. 30. David, of Abraham Schuyler and Geertruy Ten Broek. Wit.: Dirk W. Ten Broek, Cateline Schuyler.

Dec. 4. Jacob, of Marten Jansz and Jannetje Cornelisz. Wit.: Philip Foreest, Tryntje Foreest.

Dec. 18. Rachel, of Albert Rykman and Nelletje Quakelbosch. Wit.: Henderik Bries, Catryn Rutgers.

Dec. 23. Antoni, of Antoni Bratt and Wilmje Teunisz. Wit.: Johannis Bratt, Johanna Bratt.

Dec. 25. Rebecca, of Daniel Jansz Van Antwerpen and Marietje Groot. Wit.: Johannes Sandersz, Elisabeth Wendell.

Dec. 26. Anna, of Cornelis Teunisz Van Veghten and Mara Lucasz. Wit.: Henderik V. Renselaar, Elisabeth Wendell.

1693, Jan. 1. Arent, of Reyer J. Schermerhoorn and Ariaantje Arentsz. Wit.: Jacob Staats, Elisabeth Wendell.

Sara, Dekajagentha, i. e., Who leaves by two doors, about 40 years old.

Abraham, son of the above, formerly Wagwagton, i. e., Pushed over, about 17 years old.

1695

Joseph, of Joseph Jets and Huybertje Marselisz. Wit.: Antje Bekker.

Hester, of Philip Wendell and Marietje Visser. Wit.: Johannes Visser, Ariaantje Wendell.

Maria, of Kanastasi, a proselyte.

March 31. Catelyntje, of Jan Salomonsz and Catelyntje Lookerman. Wit.: Jan Fonda, Catrina Ten Broek.

Dirck, of Antoni Bratt and Willemje Teunisz. Wit.: Dirck Bratt, Anna Bratt.

Apr. 7. Sara, of Jacobus Turk and Catrina Van Benthuisen. Wit.: Gerrit Roosenboom, Catelyntje Van Benthuisen.

Jan, of Hendrik Oothout and Caatje Volkerts. Wit.: Jan Van Esch, Grietje Bleyker.

Apr. 14. Neeltje, of Johannes Abeell and Catalina Schuyler. Wit.: Everard Banker, Catelina Schuyler.

Anna, of Abraham Cuyler, Catarina Bleyker. Wit.: Johannes Cuyler, Johannes Bleyker, Sara Verbrugge.

David, of Isak Verplank and Abagael Uytenbogaardt. Wit.: Meindert Schuyler, Margriet Verplank.

Margriet, of Wilhem Jacobsz and Elisabeth Rosenboom. Wit.: Hendrik Rosenboom, Cataline Jansz [?].

Apr. 28. Lucas, of Johannes Lucasz Wyngaart and Susanna Wendell. Wit.: Nicolaas Lucasz, Anna Lucasz.

Helena, of Jan Bronk and Commertje Leendertsz. Wit.: Leendert Philipsz, Tomas Harmensz, Elsje Winne.

May 2. Hasueros, of Everard Wendell, Jr., and Elisabeth Sanders. Wit.: Catelyntje Van Benthuisen, Gerrit Rosenboom.

May 16. Jacob, of Andries Jacobsz and Eytje Ariesz. Wit.: Jacob Staats, Geertje Ten Eyk.

May 19. David, of Dirk Van der Heyden and Rachel Keteluym. Wit.: Daniel Keteluym, Alida Livingston.

May 26. Johannes, of Gysbert Marselis and Barbar Groesbeek. Wit.: Willem Groesbeek, Judik Marselis.

Dirkje, of Lambert Jansz and Jannetje Mingaal. Wit.: Johannes Teller, Tryntje Wendell.

Jurriaan, of Michiel Coljer and Tite Jurriaansz. Wit.: Huybert Gerritsz, Maria Lansing.

Johanna, of Pieter W. Van Slyk and Johanna Hansz. Wit.: Hendrik Van Dyk, Jannetje Swart.

Teuntje, of Barent Gerritsz and Gertruy Lansing. Wit.: Wouter P. Quakelbosch, Marritje Gerritsz.

June 16. Helena, of Tjerk Harmensz and Emmetje Jansz. Wit.: Cornelis Van Scherluyn, Sara Harmensz.

Pieter, of Isak Jansz Alestyn and Marietje Abbedis. Wit.: Isak Verplank, Alida Van Wey.

Jeremias, of Jacob Teunisz and Anna Lookerman. Wit.: Gerrit Van Esch, Hilletje Lookerman.

1698

Neeltje, about 10 weeks old, of Nadikansha and Catrine, pros. Wit.: Dorcas.

Marcus, about 4 months old, adopted by Josina. Wit.: Martha.

May 1. Benjamin, of Antoni Bratt and Willemje Teunisz. Wit.: Elbert Harmensz, Sara Bratt.

May 8. Elisabeth, of Hendrik V. Renselaar and Catrina Verbrugge. Wit.: P. Schuyler, G. Dellius, Isabella Dellius.

Simon, of Carel Hansz and Lysbet Rinkhout. Wit.: Willem Claasz, Rebecca Claasz.

June 26. Johannes, of Abraham Cuyler and Catrina Blyker. Wit.: Meyndert Schuyler, Jannetje Blyker.

Johannes, of Hasueros Marselis and Sara Heemstraat. Wit.: Takel Heemstraat, Tryntje Marselis.

Folkert, of Hendrik Douwe and Neeltje Myndertsz. Wit.: Andris Douw, Grietje Gertsz.

Marietje, of Eduward Wieler and Josyntje Gardenier. Wit.: Jan Fondaas, Marretje Fondaas.

Maria, of Wessel Ten Broek and Catrine Lokerman. Wit.: Samuel Ten Broek, Geertruy Schuyler.

July 10. Elisabeth, of Wouter V. d. Zee and Jannetje Swart. Wit.: Albert V. d. Zee, Hillette Keteluyt.

Maria, of Lucas Lucasz and Judic Marselis. Wit.: Willem Croesbeek, Sytje Marselis.

Engeltje, of Albert Slingerlant and Hester Brikker. Wit.: Johannes Appell, Annetje Appell.

Willem, of Willem Scharp and Geertruy Rees. Wit.: Hasueros Marselis, Sara Heemstraat.

Maria, of Hendrik Clauw and Cornelia Scharp. Wit.: Antoni Bratt, Wilmje Bratt.

July 15. Jacobus, of Johannes Teller and Susanna Wendell. Wit.: Johannes V. Alen, Tryntje Wendell.

July 16. Elisabeth, adopted by Rebecca, pros. Wit.: Marie, pros.

July 17. Engeltje, of Robbert Levingston, J^r, and Margareta Schuyler. Wit.: Maria Schuyler.

Saartje, of Philip Leendertsz and Wyntje Dirks. Wit.: Tam Williams, Elsje Winne.

Catrine, of Robbert Levingston and Alida Schuyler. Wit.: Brant Schuyler, Abram De Peyster, Catrine, Countess of Bellomont.

Abram, of Marten Jansz and Jannetje Cornelisz. Wit.: Abram Verplank, Maritje Verplank.

Aug. 14. Arie, of Andries Gardenier and Eytje Ariesz. Wit.: Samuel Gardenier, Aaltje Gardenier.

Evert, of Abram Wendell and Mayken Van Esch. Wit.: Hendrik Van Esch, Marritje Wendell.

1700

Sara, of Abraam Cuyler and Catharina Bleyckers. Wit.: Pieter Van Brugg, Antje Blykers.

Sara, of Johannes Groenendyck and Delia Cuyler. Wit.: Abraam Cuyler, Sara Van Brugg.

Pieter, of Pieter Van Slyck and Johanna Hanssen. Wit.: Cornelis Van Nes, Marritje Van Nes.

Alida, of Gerrit Van Wey and Agnitje Caspersen. Wit.: Marten Dell, Cathryn Van Wey.

Abraam, of Jan Jansse Van Aarnheym and Hester Fonda. Wit.: Claes Fonda, Helena Fonda.

Meynert, of Reynier Meynertsen and Saartje Brat. Wit.: Antoni Brat, Neeltje Douw.

Marycke, of Thomas Willinton and Tryntje Wendels. Wit.: Johann Mingael, Elsje Lancing.

Willem, of Pieter Walderen and Tryntje Van den Berg. Wit.: Jacob Lancing, Cornelia Van den Berg.

Thomas, of Samuel Daxie and Barbar Janss. Wit.: Jan Fonda, Marritje Fonda.

Pieter, of Hendrick Hanssen and Debora Van Dam. Wit.: Claes Ripse Van Dam, Andries Douw, Elsje Hendricksen.

May 9. Margriet, of Patrick Magrickerie and Sije Hoogteelen. Wit.: Hendrick Van Dyk, Tryntje Wandelaar.

May 12. Adam, of Arent and Agniet, pros. Wit.: Rebecca.

Johannes, of Johannes Cloet and Baata Van Slegtenaats. Wit.: Robbert Levingston, J^r, Lysbet Schuyler.

Sybrand, of Anthoni Van Schayck and Marytje Van der Poel. Wit.: Evert Bancker, Grietje Van Schayk.

Gerrit, of Isack Caspersen and Dorothe Bos. Wit.: Jacobus Lancing, Maritje Van Hoese.

Eva, of Teunis Dirricksen and Cathalina Van Petten. Wit.: Willem V. Haalen, Grietje Volkets.

Jan, of Hendrick Janssen and Cornelia Claessen. Wit.: Willem Groesbeek, Jan Fyn, Jannetje Oothout.

Hendrick, of Coenraad Hendriksen and Geesje Hendriksen. Wit.: Maas Hendriksen, Ariaantje Hendriksen.

Maria, of Richard Janssen and Tryntje Hoogteelen. Wit.: Hendrick Douw, Neeltje Douw.

Kommertje, of Caspar Conyn and Alettico Winnen. Wit.: Tam Willemse, Sara Van Brugg.

Johannes, of Dirrick Janssen Goes and Lybetje Luycassen Wyngart. Wit.: Claes Luycassen Wyngart, Mayke Jansse Goes.

Rachel, of Isack Verplancke and Abigail Uyt den Boogert. Wit.: Abraam Schuyler, Melchert Van der Poel, J^r, Racheltje Schuyler.

Kiliaan, of Cornelis Stevissen and Hillette Loockermans. Wit.: Pieter Van Brugg, Marritje Schuylers.

Copyright 1965

By

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
1921 Sunderland Place, N.W.,
Washington, D. C. 20036

New York
State Library
Albany

DUTCH SYSTEMS IN FAMILY NAMING: NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY'

By ROSALIE FELLOWS BAILEY, New York City, Fellow of The American Society of Genealogists

Part I

The Dutch Government of New Netherland lasted for only about forty years, but Dutch naming systems persisted here into the nineteenth century and hence are very important in New York and New Jersey genealogical work. Nowadays, these naming systems do not seem to be thoroughly understood. In rebuttal to a recently printed statement, I would say firmly that the Dutch method of naming was very systematic. True, it requires knowledge, resourcefulness, and experience to unravel, but the only genealogists it drives mad are those who expect the Dutch to follow the English system.

The Dutch followed the naming customs of time immemorial, the beginnings of which are to be found in the Bible. The English also had had such naming customs but from them had developed surnames centuries earlier. Most Dutch families (as also the Welsh, Scandinavians, and others) were slower in adopting regular surnames as we know them today. The old naming customs still suited the informal life of farmer and merchant in village and town, and perhaps for this reason persisted. Hence for the Dutch-American colony, genealogists must cope with a naming problem.

1.—THE PATRONYMIC

Identification by the father's first name, that is, the patronymic, was the predominant system among the Dutch in America. Early use of the patronymic is found in the Bible, e.g., two of the apostles are

'This article is based on an address that was delivered by Miss Bailey before a recent meeting of this Society. When speaking, she brought to life the families discussed, by showing views of the Dutch towns from which they came and pictures of their houses in America, their furniture, silver, china, and portraits. Some were from her own collection, partly gathered on a recent trip to Holland, and others were generously lent for the occasion by The Holland Society of New York and the Museum of the City of New York.

This two-installment article will be available later as a separate publication, for sale by this Society.

called James the son of Zebedee and James the son of Alphaeus. Its ultimate development is seen in the typically English surnames Johnson, Jackson, and Richardson, which originally meant that the person was a son of John, of Jack, or of Richard. It still meant that to seventeenth century Dutchmen in America.

Table No. 1 illustrates the patronymic system as used by the male-line ancestors of General Jeremiah Johnson of Brooklyn. Both his names were of Dutch, not English, derivation, and his family was of Dutch origin. Four points shown on this table are discussed here.

First: The emigrant's marriage record, as translated from the records of the Dutch Church of Flatbush, Long Island, appears on the first four lines of the table. It tells us that: (1) the groom's first name was Jan or, in English, John; (2) his father's first name was Barent—the ending s, or more commonly *sen*, *sen* and *se*, meaning 'son of'; (3) their surname at the time was apparently Van Driest; (4) the groom was a *j. m.*, literally young man but used in the sense of bachelor; (5) he came from and was probably born in Zutphen, province of Gelderland, the Netherlands; (6) he was living at the time of his marriage at Gravesend, Long Island.

This marriage record gives us similar information on the bride's family. So, I need only say that *j. d.* literally means young daughter but is used in the sense of

The spelling of first and last names and of the patronymic ending varies greatly, depending on the carelessness or laziness of the scribe or of the individual signing his name, and Dutch genealogists disregard the variations as having no meaning whatsoever, according to William J. Hoffman. A rare form is seen in 'Johannis de Wilt, John, s. s.' sponsor in 1774, the added letters meaning 'son of Johannis'; see Mrs. Louise Elms, in NYGS Record, 30:167.

There is a village of Driest in the province of Limburg; but any theory of name corruption in The Washington Ancestry, Chas. A. Nappin, 111:4.

1287334

Table No. 1. JOHNSON FAMILY of Western Long Island

*An individual's name taken from a signature is shown in quotation marks on the table.

*The name Jan Barents Jansen might be considered a use of the double patronymic, common in Holland. As such, it would mean: John the son of Barent who was the son of John.

Table No. 2. RYERSON—RYERS—MARTENSE—ADRIANCE

UNIT VI/Lesson 3

In the first column of this table are two emigrants, called "brothers" I strongly question this relationship since they did not act as sponsors for each other's children as was customary among Dutch relatives. No such relationship should be assumed until a record to that effect is found. All we know is that both had a father whose first name was Reyer.

The emigrant Marten Keyerssen's children at first used their own patronymic—Martense, meaning child of Marten, but later preferred their father's, and his descendants in the male line all perpetuated his own patronymic in the anglicized spelling of Ryerson.

Not so with the other emigrant Adriaen. His children's patronymic was of course Adriaens, and this they used, with the many spelling variants one expects to find on seventeenth century records.

In the third generation of Adriaen's family, we find considerable variation: (1) The eldest son's children perpetuated their father's patronymic in the anglicized version of Adriaens. (2) The second son's children continued the variant patronymic system one generation longer and so they called themselves Martense, meaning son of Marten, and Martense was the surname of his descendants. (3) It is said that the emigrant's younger son Reyer Adriaenssen probably had a son Reyer Ryers; if so, he also continued the old system of using his father's first name, which his descendants perpetuated as Ryers or Ryerson. (4) The emigrant's youngest son Gosen Adriaens had a son Adrian Ryers; he perpetuated his grandfather's patronymic, which is rather surprising but might be explained by his being so much younger than the others that he was born in the eighteenth century when surnames were already in regular use, and evidently he considered his surname to be that of his grandfather.

It is important to remember that the eventual surnames in a family often became established in different branches at different generations. Once the patrony-

¹Called "brothers" by both Bergen and The Ryerson Genealogy without mentioning evidence and perhaps on the basis of a similar "last name." The name of Adriaen's son Marten derives, under Dutch custom, from his maternal grandfather; it is merely a coincidence that the other emigrant was also named Marten. No evidence has been produced that Adriaen came from Amsterdam as did Marten.

mie system is thoroughly understood and the searcher is alert to the possible changing of "last" names with each generation, tracing forward presents relatively little difficulty, since one knows the correct patronymic for the next generation and one usually knows of any other existing "last" names (discussed later) that might gain preference with the next generation.

Tracing backward is far harder under the patronymic system, because the searcher does not know the "last" name used by each earlier generation. For example, referring to Table No. 2, who would guess that Gerrit Martense was the son of Adriaen Keyerssen's son? The three angles by which to approach this problem—first names, wife's maiden name, and children's sponsors—are to be discussed in the second installment of this article.

With the patronymic system it is seldom possible, unless there is long-term land ownership or an unusual first name in the family, for a genealogist to tackle the problem at both ends, tracing both forwards and backwards as can be done to advantage with established surnames.

Another difficulty with the patronymic is in identifying an isolated biographical item with a specific individual. This, however, is merely an aggravation of the genealogist's perpetual problem, for while there would be countless unrelated Dutch families called Janssen (meaning that their fathers' name was John), even with surnames, all John Smith items do not concern the same person. Referring to Table No. 1, this emigrant and his son seemed to be the Jan Barents of Kings County on whose estate administration was granted 1706/7 to eldest son Barent Johnson, until the explicitly worded 1699 Gravesend Town record of the widow's remarriage showed that this emigrant had died a decade earlier; the 1706/7 administration undoubtedly belonged to a father and son having those same names who lived in nearby Flatbush and were ancestors of the Blom family.

²According to the latter's marriage record. On the contrary, it is relatively certain that Adriaen who emigrated as a child in about 1646 is to be identified with Adriaen the son of Reyer Ebertsen and Marijke Barents who came from the province of Utrecht and settled at Albany by 1651, she having had by her previous husband a son Gosen Gerrit van Schalk; see NYGB Record, 75:117 and Riker's *History*.

³Printed in NYGB Record, 1:100.

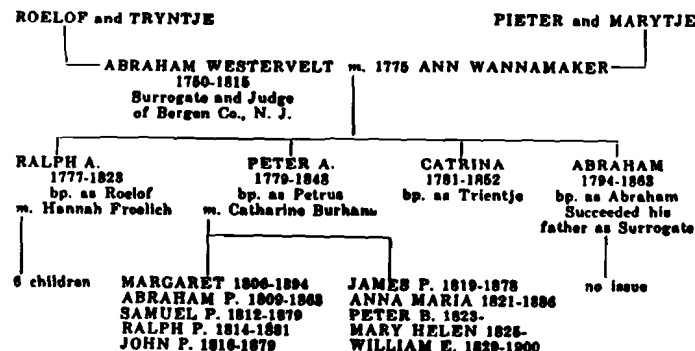
As may be inferred from the preceding example, a genealogist's difficulty is most likely to be in segregating unrelated people. Searchers who disregard the Dutch system go widely astray by assuming that those with the same "last" name in a village are related. In fact, first cousins using their patronymics had different "last" names, as shown by Rem Adriaen and Rem Martense in Table No. 2.

The genealogist is greatly helped by a subsequent development of the patronymic. Tables No. 1, 4 and 5 show the patronymic continuing in use as a middle name. Later this patronymic was shortened to a middle initial as shown in Table No. 3.

This table of a small group in the large Westervelt family¹ is particularly interesting in showing use of the middle initial patronymic as late as the middle nineteenth century. Observe that two of Abraham's sons used the middle initial "A" and that five of Peter's sons used the middle initial "P", the initials standing for the old patronymics Abrahamssen and Pieter-ssen respectively. Note also that Abraham P. and his uncle Abraham Westervelt had such a similar life span that they died the same year; but they need not be confused because of the middle initial.

This custom is very helpful to the genealogist when dealing with large families, in which there might be several cousins as well as young uncles who were more or

Table No. 3. WESTERVELT—FAMILY GROUP
In the Nineteenth Century



less contemporaries. This middle initial often permits the genealogist familiar with Dutch first names to make an intelligent guess of the father's first name.

A pitfall for the unwary is to assume that an unfamiliar Dutch name is a surname and that all of the names are related. For instance, Rycken is not a surname; it is the possessive form of Ryek, which is one of the Dutch equivalents of our English name Richard. The Suydam family descends from the Flatbush settler who signed his name Hendrick Rijken and Heyndrick Reycke van Zutphen, his son signing as van Suydam.² Contrary to

statements in Riker's *Annals of Newtown*, the Suydams are a family distinct from the Rikers and Lents, although the two latter are related as they descend from the emigrant Abraham Rycken.

Abraham Rycken was known only by his variously spelled patronymic; it meant that he was son of a man whose first name was Richard. His children, as could be expected under the Dutch system, used the patronymic Abrahamssen. His two middle sons, reacting to the English prefer-

¹Based on Genealogy of the Westervelt Family, W. T. Westervelt, 1908.

²Hoffman, in NYGB Record, 67:58 and 72:114; Loh J. Remer, in *ibid.*, 75:17.

Table No. 1. LENT FAMILY OF WESTCHESTER and QUEENS COUNTIES

ABRAHAM RYCKEN—usual spelling on New Amsterdam land and court records from 1640 Rycke; Rycken and Rycke—in 1656 deposition; variations on land records Ryck, Rycke, and Rycken—at baptisms of his children, 1640-1662. Abraham Rick, of Newtown—in his 1688 will.

Youngest Son of the Emigrant:
HENDRICK ABRAHAMSZEN { at baptisms of 6 of his children in N. Y. C., 1681-1692 all with his wife Catryn Jans.

Hendrick Abramsen {
Hendrick Abramsen Van Lent { at baptisms of children in Tarrytown, 1697-1699.
Hendrick Lent—wife of, on Tarrytown Church membership list of 1697-1715.

Eldest Son of the Emigrant:
RYCK ABRAHAMSZEN—at baptisms of his children in N. Y. C., 1673-1687.
Rick Abrahamson—in his father's will, 1688.
Ryck Abramsen—chosen deacon of Tarrytown Dutch Church, 1698.
Ryck Abrahamson Lent, of Manor of Cortlandt—in his 1720 will.

Eldest Son of the Eldest Son:
ABRAHAM RYCKE J. m. Van de Armon Bouwerye—in his 1698 marriage, N. Y. C.
Abraham Ryke—at baptisms of his children in Jamaica Dutch Church, 1708-1707.
Abraham Lent, of Newtown—in his 1742 will.

ence for established family names, also used versions of their father's patronymic and were known as Jan Abrahamson or Jan Rycker, and as Abraham Abrahamson Rycke or Abraham Rycke; they are the progenitors of the Ryker or Riker family. On the other hand, the emigrant's oldest and youngest sons are the ancestors of the Lent family. The name Lent may be a clue to the family's origin, since there is a village called Lent in the province of Gelderland. Table No. 4 shows the gradual change from the variant patronymic to the surname Lent.

II.—THE PLACE-ORIGIN SURNAME

In the Bible are numerous examples of individuals referred to by their place of origin, e.g. Jesus of Nazareth and Simon the Canaanite. A great many English surnames fall in this group; for example the name Washington, whose suffix 'ton' means an estate or farm. The Dutchman's place-origin name is more readily recognizable, because it is so often preceded by 'van', meaning 'from.' This

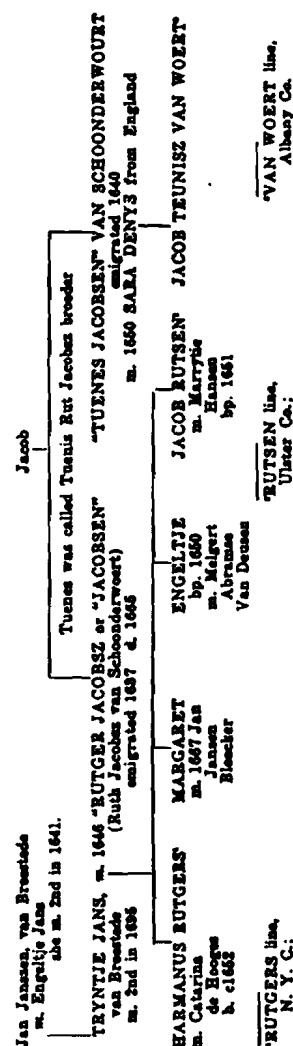
"A last name starting with 'van' is not necessarily a place-surname (though it usually is); e.g. Van der Spiegel, a family name by 1688, means 'from the looking glass'; NYGB Record, 58:11. Most of these place-origin surname examples are taken from Mr. Hoffman's studies in 1912. He wrote me that in the Netherlands large numbers of proprietors had names, whether of large or small farms, with or without buildings. As those who owned, occupied, or worked on the property often took its name, many families of the same name were unrelated. Moreover, if the family changed its landholdings, it often changed its family surname accordingly. See comments of four Dutch genealogists in 1944, 73:24 and in The American Genealogist, 28:179 and 29:154.

naming method was very popular with the Dutchman in America, both as means of identification and as established surname.

Early Dutch-American names might refer to:

1. A nationality, such as de Noorman and Switser, meaning the Norseman and a Swiss. Such names usually did not become established as surnames among the Dutch, but we have the family de Vries, meaning The Friesian, i.e. from the province of Friesland;
2. A town or village, such as van Antwerp, van Doorn, and Oosterhout;
3. A small local district, such as van Cortlandt, van Slichtenhorst, and Wynkoop; the latter, though translatable as wine merchant, derives from the Wenkop District in the Province of Gelderland;
4. A named farm-estate (in Dutch a 'hof' or 'hoeve'; often small but always with a dwelling), home of the owner or leaseholder or of his tenant, such as van Twiller, van Rensselaer, and van Corlaer;
5. A named farm-estate (same as 4), whose hired farmhands and servants often took its name, although unrelated to the family in the main dwelling;
6. A named field (same derivation as 4), such as Roessvoelt and Westervelt;
7. A named small farm, occupied and worked by a farmer or peasant (in Dutch a 'boer'); often a subdivision of a farm-estate.
8. A house, such as Schepmoes, which arose because this family lived in Delft in the house with the sign of

Table No. 2. VAN WOERT—RUTGERS—RUTSEN



't Schepmoes—evidently a dish of stew with a ladle;

9. A local habitat, such as van Hoek—from the corner; Opdyck, on the dike; Hoogland, high land; and Beekman, man from the brook.

Table No. 3 illustrates the development of a place-origin surname, as well as patronymic variants established in the same family. In this example, the place surname Van Woert originated from the family's home village of Schoonderwoerd, in the Province of South Holland.

The first American generation consisted of two men whom we know to have been brothers because in one record Tunes was entered as Tunes Rut Jacobs broeder, that is, as Tunes brother of Rut the son of Jacob. He signed records simply Tunes Jacobsen but the original of his 1650 marriage record in New Amsterdam reads: "Tunes Jacobsen van Schoonderwoert, j. m. en Sara denys, j. d. Uyt oudt Engeland." This couple's son was Jacob Teunis van Woert. Notice the significance of the name: First name Jacob after his grandfather, middle name Teunis a patronymic based on his father's first name, and surname Van Woert which was a shortened and more easily pronounced version of his father's name of origin—Van Schoonderwoert. The descendants of this branch bore the name Van Woert.

The other emigrant was Rutger or Ruth (the Dutch 'h' is silent, so it is not our feminine name Ruth). He was a magistrate at Albany. As witness for two 1663 records he was termed Ruth Jacobus van Schoonderwoert, but he signed both simply Rutger Jacobus. His 1646 original marriage record reads: "Ruth Jacobus, j. m. van Rensselaerswyck en Tryntje Janssen, j. d. van Broesdela." In the early Dutch Church records, the place usually denoted birthplace, but in this instance van Rensselaerswyck referred to his current place of residence in the Albany region.

His sons used patronymics based on variants of his first name: one son Har-

"In the printed version a comma appears thus: . . . Jacobus, Van . . . Numerous entries in the original marriage records have such a comma, thereby indicating that the place name was not a real surname since commas would not have been used to separate patronymic and surname.

manus Rutgers is the ancestor of the Rutgers family, while the other son Jacob Rutsen is the ancestor of Rutsen family. The table shows there were two first cousins named Jacob who need never be confused because they used different last names.

One of the Van den Bergh families is an instance of a surname derived from a farm in America. In 1684 the lease "of the farm called de Hoogeborch" on the van Rensselaer patroonship was renewed by Gijbert Cornelis van Breukelen. He came from Breukelen in the province of Utrecht, and because of this farm, called the high hill, he was often referred to as van den Hoogenborch or as sen den Borch.¹⁷ His sons perpetuated the name as van den Bergh.

Vandervoer (Van der Voor), translated, means 'from the ferry'. The American settler evidently took this name from the ferry to the mainland that was near his ancestral home on South Beveland Island in the province of Zeeland. Coming from that region, he was often referred to as "Boos" or "DeZeeuw", both terms meaning The Zeelander. In 1680 he sold lands in Flatbush, Long Island as Cornelis Janes Vandervoer, but signed the deed Cornelis Janssen Boos. He must not be confused with another Cornelius Janes Boos of nearby Bushwick, an ancestor of the Loos family. In Holland he had been known as Cornelius Janes Dominicus, as we learn from a 1706 power of attorney by the American relatives to a son Dominicus van der Voor to collect money due them in Holland. He belonged to the Dominicus family of South Beveland, the family's name having been a patronymic derived from the emigrant's great grandfather Dominicus Janes.¹⁸

The informality of the early years was continued on occasion by the English even on a formal record. For example, in the 1687 patent to the Town of Bushwick, issued by Governor Dongan, one of the boundaries is described as Jan the Swede's meadow.

The place-origin identification was sometimes as popular as the family surname. Thus, Jan Cornelissen Joncker,

who was killed by the Indians in 1643, usually appears on the records as Jan van (from) Rotterdam, also as Jan Cornelissen Van Rotterdam. His son Jan Janssen Joncker(s) appears usually as Jan Janssen van Rotterdam, and in Schenectady as Jan Janssen Jonckers Van Rotterdam. The third generation were called Jonckers.¹⁹

The query often arises: "Is the 'Van' part of the name? Should it, or should it not, have been translated?" No clue is derived by noting whether it is capitalized, because the "Van" of a person's name is customarily written with a small 'v' on Dutch records and equally on Dutch-American records, as can be seen in the reproduction of the first page of the Dutch Church of New Amsterdam's marriage records in the NYGB Collections, opp. p. 10). Unfortunately we are misled on this point by the American editors of these and other records who have not kept to the original, usually printing it as "V" in the subsequent American fashion.

III. THE OCCUPATIONAL SURNAME

Occupational identification forms another large group of names in all nations. In the Bible we find John the Baptist, Matthew the Publican, and Simon the Sorcerer. English examples are the names Smith, Baker, and Taylor. The Germanic name Eisenhower means iron hammerer.

Among Dutch-American surnames, we have: (1) Smit or Smid, from the smith or forger; (2) Blecker, from a bleacher of cloth; (3) Schenck, meaning a filler or butter or cupbearer; (4) Keyler, modernized to Cuyler, a surname as far back as 1602, meaning an archer or crossbowman; (5) Wantenaar, or glove-maker; (6) Blauvelt or blue field, referring to the flax farmer; and (7) de Clark, or the clerk.

Our limited knowledge of most emigrants' ancestors prevents us from being certain that any occupational surname was actually developed in New Netherland from a settler's own occupation. Presumably we have an example in the emigrant ancestor of the Cooper family, both because he did not use the name himself—the inference being that neither the trade nor the name was hereditary—and because the two occupational names applied

to him are those of closely allied trades such as one man might logically follow in his lifetime.

Table No. 6 shows²⁰ that not until his burial record was the emigrant called by the name borne by his sons and descendants—Kuyper, later Cooper. He usually appears under some spelling variant of his patronymic or of his place of origin (Purmerend is a town in the province of North Holland). Indexes are of slight use when a genealogist is dealing with a man whose "last name" might start with the letter C, J, K, P, R, or V. That all these records concern the one man is amply proved by the appearance of his wife's name in conjunction with the variants of his own. The Dutch wife's continued use of her maiden name and the variations in her naming will be discussed in the second installment of this article.

The Dutch in America also continued to make use of the occupation in the old way, that is, as identification rather than as surname. For instance, Frederick Arentsen Blom appears on New Amsterdam court records as Frerick Areen, his patronymic; and as Frerick de Drayer, his trade of wood turner. Dirk Claessen was more often called Dirk de Pottebacker (the potter). Jan Cornelis Buys was

also known as John the Soldier, and he was called such in an English land patent of 1671 issued by Governor Carteret.

The emigrant ancestor of the Quick family of New York and New Jersey appears on different records with four different "last" names: 1. his patronymic; 2. his surname; 3. his place of origin; and 4. his trade.²¹ That they belong to one man is proved by the appearance of his wife Belitje Jacobs in conjunction with them. On 1645-1659 court and land records concerning one lot, he is Teunis Thomasen Van Naarden and also Teunis Thomasen Quick. On the first and third baptismal entries for their children in New Amsterdam given below, his name on the printed version appears as Theunis Thomas; Theunis Thomasz Metelaer; Teunis Thomassen Metelaer; Theunis Thomas Metelaer; and Theunis de Metelaer; but on the original records, is shown as Theunis Thomas; Thunis Thomas metelaer; Teunis Thomassen metelaer; Theunis Thomas metelaer; and Theunis de metelaer.

His trade was that of a mason (metelaer, a mason). The proclivity of some American editors for capitalizing all Dutch words tends to hide a clue to the

Table No. 6. EMIGRANT ANCESTOR OF THE COOPER FAMILY of Bergen and Tappan

Class Janssen Van Purmerend	—1656 marriage record: To Anneken Cornelia, Van Voorst
	van purmerend—in the original record.
Class Janssen Jansen	—1657-82 birth and baptismal records of his children in the Dutch churches, N. Y. C. and Bergen, N. J.; with wife Anntjen (Anneken, Annetje) Cornelia
Class Jansen	wheelwright, from Purmerende
	1659 passenger list, as printed.
Jansen vanpurmerent	ramaker (in the original record).
Class Jansen Ramasacker	—1665 appointment as guardian. (rademaeker= a wheelwright)
van Purmurent	Purmurent
van Purmarent	land patents, mostly of the New Jersey Government, referring back to 1656 and 1666 in one case, but dated 1662, 1666, 1671 and 1677
Class Jansen Van Purmerent	
Class Jansen	appointed schepen at Ahasymus, N. J. in 1674;
Class Jansen Vansarmarant	appointed surveyor of highways, 1682 law ("p" misread for s);
Class Jansen Kuyper	1686 burial record, Bergen Dutch Church (kuyper—a cooper);
Annetje Cornelia	wid. of the late Class Jansen, acted as sponsor 1695 and 1697;
Annetje, wid. of Class Jansen Van Purmerent	bought land in 1691;
Anna Cooper (signed Annetje Cornelia)	and son, sold land 1714 to the other son;
Annetje Stoffels	wid. of Class Jansen Kuyper, buried 1725.

¹⁷Van Rensselaer Survey Manuscripts, ed. A. J. F. Van Laar, pp. 731, 735, 749, 897.

¹⁸Letter D. Mapes, in NYGB Record, 66:126; see also Hoffman, *ibid.* 76:74.

¹⁹Hoffman S. F. Randolph, in NYGB Record, 66:106.

²⁰Based on John R. Totten's study of various Class Janssen, in NYGB Record, 49:57.

²¹A Genealogy of the Quick Family, A. C. Quick, 1942.

possibility of a designation being a trade rather than a surname, although in this case it is also suggested by the comma. The Dutch of that era tended to undercapitalize; they seldom capitalized the occupation and sometimes wrote their own names with small letters.

The Latinized surname might be considered an occupational name. Originally it denoted a university degree, and hence usually a minister. Latinization might involve addition of Latin endings or complete translation. Thus in the case of two New Amsterdam ministers, Everardus Bogardus was born Evert Bogaert, son of Willem Bogaert, and Megapolensis is a translation of Grootstadt, meaning "big city."

IV. THE PERSONAL-CHARACTERISTIC NAME

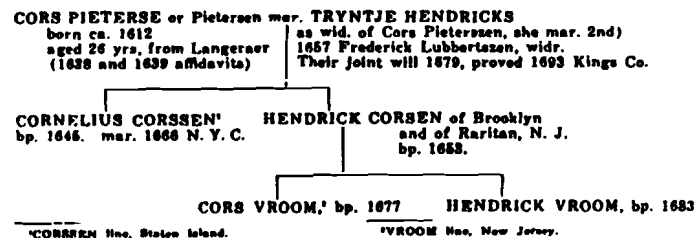
The personal characteristic seems to form the smallest group of Dutch-American surnames except as it appears in nicknames. This is a large group among English surnames, e.g. Long, Handy, Strong, Gay, Wise, and White. In the Bible, St. Peter was termed "Simon called Peter" (because of his strength and dependability, peter being the Greek word for rock). We are, however, more familiar with the beginnings of this method

of naming through the kings, e.g. Richard the Lion-hearted, William the Silent, and William the Conqueror.

Among Dutch-American surnames of this group are: (1) Vroom and Vrooman, meaning a plous or wise man, (2) Stille, or silent, (3) Krom, meaning bent or crooked (in the sense of cripple), (4) Krankheyt or Cronkhite, meaning sickness (in the sense of invalid), (5) de Groot, or the big man, (6) de Lange, or the tall man, (7) de Witt, meaning the white one (presumably a light-haired or light-complexioned man), and (8) de Wint, which a 1648 Dutch-English dictionary tells us means wind, fuss, hubbub, and braggard. As can be seen from these instances, *de* is the Dutch word for *the*. Many Americans erroneously assume that names compounded with *de* are necessarily of French origin.

Table No. 7 shows a personal-characteristic surname and the patronymic's being established in two branches of one family. The name Vroom was not used by or for the American emigrant on the records here, but his youngest son was the progenitor of the Vrooms. Was the name descriptive of the personality of either? and hence used by the New Jersey branch of this family to differentiate them from

Table No. 7. CORSSSEN and VROOM FAMILIES



an unrelated Corssen family in the same New Jersey community? Only investigation in Holland can determine whether Vroom had been a family surname generations earlier, as is possible since their home village of Langerac is only 6 miles from Leiden where lived two family groups named Vrooman and Vroomans."

Storm van der Zee's entire name is per-

sonal history. He was born in a storm on the sea during his family's 1636 voyage to America. He and his descendants used the surname van der Zee, although his father's and brothers' surname was Bratt".

"Head on Three Hundred Years with the Corssen Family in America, (Grille Corssen, 1936. See also NYGB Record, 67:146.

"Donald Linde Jacobs, in The American Genealogist, 24:221.

The frankness with which the Dutch appraised each other is well-known through their paintings. If there was a wart on a person's nose, it appeared there in his portrait. The similar candor and frequency with which they bestowed nicknames is illuminative of the person's character or appearance although, until unravelled, this proclivity adds to a genealogist's problems. Jacob Hellakkers was more often called by his nickname Jacob Swart (meaning black or swarthy). He also appears as Jacob Hellekeers Swart and once as Jacob Helleckers alias the Black Carpenter".

Other nicknames include: **JACOB JANSSEN** van **ETTEN**-nickname—Jacob Janssen de lang alias long Jacob—the tall one; **JACOB CORN. VAN den BOGAARD**, nickname Jacob Vos or Voech or Jacob Corn Voe-fox, hence foxy or cunning; **JAN HENDRICHSEN STILMAN**, nickname Jno Coopal or Jan Hendrickes Copal—buying everything, hence grabby (?); **CLAES JANSSEN**, nickname, nickname Jan Potlagie—soup Johnie, meaning buffoon; **PIETER ADRIENSEN**, nickname alias Soe Gemackel-yck—so easy going; **HENDRIK PIETERS** van Hasselt, nickname alias, kint in't water—child in the water.

This habit of nicknames continued into the English period. Thus the minutes of New York City Council of 1691 mention "that Topknot Betty and her children be provided for;" "that the treasurer pay English Smith."

V. THE ORDER OF NAMES

The following is the usual order of Dutch-American names when there are two or more components":

1. The social status, if used, which was seldom;
2. the first name;
3. the patronymic;
4. the surname, if any and if used;
5. the place of origin or residence; and
6. and any term used to indicate occupation.

A good illustration of this order is the 1679 marriage record shown on Table No. 1 which uses consecutively the above second, third, fourth and both parts of the fifth item. The Rutger Jacobus of Table No. 4 was a commissaris, that is, a magis-

"Randolph, in NYGB Record, 68:6.

"Leford M. A. Haughwout, in NYGB Record, 68:129, except that his grouping of social status at the end with occupation obviously refers to later English usage.

"The following century saw many changes: in America, confusingly gradual displacement by English customs; in Holland, use of cumbersome courtesy titles and later as official Dutch nobility.

trate; a window installed in his honour in the Albany Dutch Church in 1856 was inscribed Rutger Jacobsen Commissaris 1656—second, third and sixth items. The Teunis Quick of the text appears on his 1640 power of attorney, unprinted, as Teunes Tomassen van Naerden, mason—second, third, fifth and sixth items. In this text we also have Cornelis Janssen Seeu—second, third and fifth item, John the Soldier—second and sixth items, and Jan Cornelissen Joncker, usually called Jan van Rotterdam—second, third and fourth items, or second and fifth items.

The "social" status of an individual was only rarely noted by the Dutch, according to Mr. William J. Hoffman, who says that Dutch terms of status, when used, appear before the name, and never afterward, as do the English terms "gentleman" and "yeoman". He has kindly supplied the terms of status found on Dutch-American records together with their usual seventeenth century meaning," as follows:

1. Joncker—member of the nobility, e.g. Joncker Balthazar Vos or Voech;
2. de Heer, de Hr or 'dhr'—Hon., used primarily for officials, magistrates, and the like, e.g. de Heer Cornelis van Tienhoven, councillor;
3. Sieur, Sinjeur or 'Sr'—a man of standing, e.g. Sieur Johannes de Peyster;
4. Dne, Dom, D, etc.—Rev. (short forms of Domine); also Da (university degree for ministers);
5. Dr—doctor of law, university degree for lawyers, e.g. Mr. or Dr. Lubbert van Dincklagen;
6. Mr—not at all the equivalent of the English "Mr." but master, i.e., master of the guild or master in some occupation, schoolmaster (schoolmeester), surgeon (heel meester, meaning healing master), and master at law (the degree); e.g. Mr. Hans Klerstede, chirurgon; Mr. Evert Pietersen, schoolmaster.
7. Juffrouw or "Joffr"—important married woman; Mevrouw for a very important woman, but almost never used here, e.g., Mevrouw van Ryswyck.

Knowledge of the usual order in the component parts of a Dutch name will sometimes help the genealogist in deciding what is and what is not a surname.

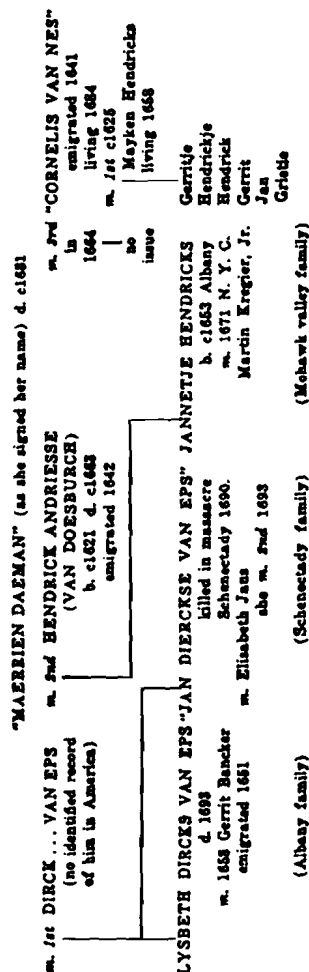
If the order or the translation in a printed record seems contradictory, consult the original" before making a decision.

"For example of reversal of order by translator or editor, see Table No. 5: also NYGB Record, 68:129 for translation of an occupational name.

Part II

VI. LAST NAMES OF MARRIED WOMEN

Table No. 2. FAMILY OF THE THICE-MARRIED MARITIE DAMEN



Under the Dutch system, the women did not change her name upon marriage. This custom of keeping her own name is of great help to the genealogist. So much stress is laid, and rightly so, on the importance of godparents in Dutch genealogical work, that I present in Table No. 2 an example in which they were not needed to compile a family, this family having been proved by means of the woman's identity.

Maritje Damen as she was usually called on the records, but Maerrien Daeman as she signed herself, lived in the Albany, N. Y. area. In the absence of church records there for that period, we identify her husbands and children in the following typically Dutch records:

(1) 1664 Maria Damen, lastly widow of the late Hendrick Andriens van Doesburch, proposing to marry again, makes a settlement on their minor daughter, Jannetje Hendricks, aged now about 11 years, of the equivalent of said child's paternal property;

(2) 1664 Agreement of the Hon. Cornelis van Nes, councillor, widower of Maeyke Hendrick van den Burchgraaff, with their children Roeloff Cornelias husband of Gerritje Cornelis van Nes, Jan Janas van Oothout husband of Hendrickje Cornelis van Nes, and Hendrick, Gerrit and Jan Cornelias van Nes, and for Pieter Claes husband of Grietie Cornelis van Nes of Amersfoort, concerning their maternal inheritance, including property under the 1635 will of Hendrick Andriens late father of said Maeyken Hendricks;

(3) 1667 Cornelia Van Nes grants land and house in Schenectady to Jan Eps, son (voorzoon—son before van Nes) of his present wife, Maritje Damen;

(4) 1668 Hon. Cornelis Van Nes and Maritje Damen, last widow of Hendrick Andriens deceased and now his wife, dwelling here in Albany, give their power of attorney, to collect money for each due in Holland, to Lysbet Dirckse Van Eps daughter of said Maritje Damen and wife of Gerrit Banker proposing to return to Holland;

*Early Records of the City and County of Albany, 3:271 & 274, 1:412 & 422, 1:260.

(5) 1681 Agreement of Gerrit Banker husband of Elisabeth van Eps, Maritje Cregier husband of Jannetje Hendricks,

both sons-in-law of Maria Dame deceased, and also for Jan van Eps her son at Schenectady, with Hendrick and Gerrit van Nes, attorneys for their father Cornelis van Nes, releasing for 6700 guilders the interest of the surviving husband in his wife's estate, partly annulling the joint 1677 will of Corn: van Nes and Maria Dame.

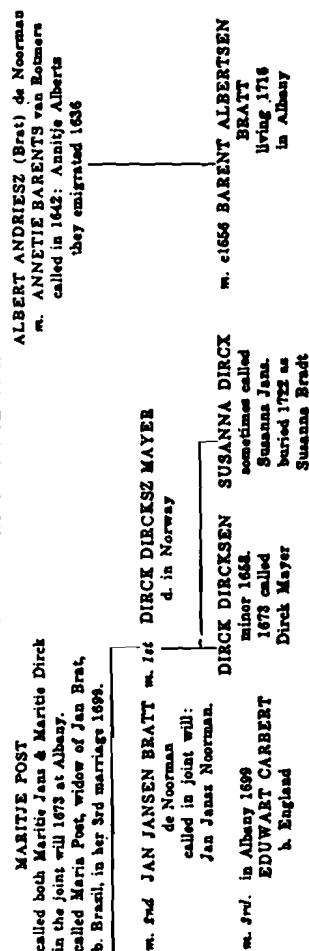
That a wife kept her maiden name is important in cases where a husband was known by different "last" names. For example, Belltje Jacobs' appearance in records that call her husband variously Teunis Thomassen van Naarden, Teunis Thomassen Quick, Theunis Thomas, and Teunis Thomassen metselaer proves that these are but four names for one man. The ancestor of the de Garmo family of Albany was the French papist who was buried there 1741 as Pieter Garmo; that he was known earlier as both Pierre Villeroi and Pierre De Germeau is proved by his wife's having been entered by her maiden name, Catrina Van der Heyden, on the 1692-1704 baptismal records of their younger children at the Dutch Reformed Church of Albany.

A result of the patronymic system is that many unrelated men had the same name. Thus, there were about eleven contemporaries named Cisse Janaszen. Table No. 6 in the first installment summarizes the identification of one of them through his wife's name, even though in this instance she also went by various names.

A woman was named in accordance with the same system previously discussed for men: (1) She might use her maiden surname, if her family had a surname, or a name indicating her family's origin (e.g. van Rotmers in Table No. 9); (2) in the generation when a surname is becoming established, her last name would tend to vary like her brother's (see second part of Table No. 2); (3) she is most often known by her patronymic, that is, by her father's first name (e.g. Maritje Damen means Mary daughter of a man whose first name was Adam; Belltje Jacobs means Isabel daughter of a Jacob); (4) if she had a stepfather, his first name is occasionally her patronymic (e.g. Table No. 9 shows Susanna Dirck sometimes called Susanna Jans after her stepfather).

*Section I of the first installment should have emphasized that there is a second form of the patronymic—that formed by adding the ending 'en'.

Table No. 3. SUSANNA DIRCK'S RELATIVES



Not until English influence has become pronounced does the woman use her husband's last name (see Tables No. 4, 9 and 10).

In the early Dutch period, indeed, the woman sometimes used her husband's first name. This seems to occur when her father was not known in America. Table No. 9 gives two examples:—Albert's wife was called Anntje Alberts in her remarried mother's 1642 will. Jan's wife was called Maritje Jans in their 1673 joint will, which she, however, signed Maritje Dirck. We know from her third marriage that her maiden name was Post and we presume that her father's first name was Dirck—although this was also her first husband's first name. For the genealogist, this early practice tends to obscure the emigrant women's parentage.

In considering naming, I suggest that the present-day American visualizes the Dutch woman as belonging to a man (known best by his first name), whether he be her father, stepfather, or husband. However, the Dutch female of that period had property rights and a separate legal identity from husband or father, her rights being better protected than those of her English female contemporary.¹

Occasionally the Dutch used their mother's name as an alias or took the mother's name rather than the father's, especially if the mother had an established surname and the father did not. Although this was not the custom in America, it is the origin of some emigrants' surnames. For example, the emigrant Schuyler brothers were born in Amsterdam as children of Pieter Tjerks from Emden and of Geertruyt Philips van Schuylder his wife.² The Quackenbush family progenitor who signed "Pieter Bont otherwise called Quackenboech"³ in 1686/7 may be an instance of a maternal alias.

VII. GODPARENTS OR SPONSORS

The records of the Dutch Reformed churches in America are of primary importance in genealogical work, because of two old customs found therein well into

the eighteenth century, namely, continued appearance of the woman's maiden name and the practice of having close relatives act as godparents.

Table No. 10 lists and identifies the godparents of the children of Anthony Rutgers of New York City, whose family group appears graphically in Table No. 11. Although Dutch government had ended about half a century earlier, not so the Dutch customs. Table No. 10 shows that every one of this family's godparents (on the baptismal records of the Dutch Reformed Church of N. Y. C.) was a close relative of these children. Godparents consequently, become the chief means by which a genealogist constructs several generations of a family, a matter of special importance in the early period when last names were changing, as the godparents' names often indicate the last names used by preceding generations.

It is also of help to know that there is a tendency (not shown in Table No. 10) for the godparents of successive children to be chosen alternately from each side of the family.

VIII. FIRST NAMES OF CHILDREN

Children were almost invariably named⁴ for relatives, and it was customary to name the eldest two boys and the eldest two girls after their four grandparents.

There were other customs, irregularly kept but worthy of note for the help they often afford the genealogist: (1) Strong tendency to name the first child for a paternal grandparent; (2) some tendency to name the first child, if a boy, for the wife's first husband (if any); (3) tendency to alternate, taking one child's name from the father's side of the family, the next child's name from the mother's side, the following child's name from the father's side, and so on; and (4) tendency to repeat, giving the name of a child that died (and there was large infant mortality) to the next child born of the appropriate sex. The practice of repeating is

¹First names included the more important Biblical names from both the Old and New Testaments, such as Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Rachel and Sara, Matthew (Mattheus), Luke (Lucas), John (Jan), James (Jacobus), Mary (Maria, Maritje), and Magdalena. They seldom included two groups of names so popular in New England, viz. minor Old Testament characters such as Hester and Mabel and moral characteristics such as Fanny and Prudence.

Table No. 10. GODPARENTS OF ANTHONY RUTGERS' CHILDREN

child	baptized	godparents as given on this record	godparent's relation to the child
<i>by 1st wife:</i>			
Harmanus	1699	Harman Rutgers Johannes Hooglant and his wife Anna Duyking	paternal grandfather maternal grandmother's 2nd husband and said maternal grandmother
Petrus	1701	Evert Van de Water Catharina Rutgers*	maternal uncle paternal grandmother*
Catharyna	1702	Harmanus Rutgers Catharyna Rutgers*	paternal grandfather paternal grandmother*
Anneke	1704	Harmanus Rutgers antie Duyking	paternal uncle maternal grandmother
Catharina	1706	Johannis Hooglant Catharina Provoost	maternal grandmother's 2nd husband wife of maternal uncle (Evert van de Water)
Anthony	1707	Gerret Duyking Catharina Meyer wife of Harmanus Rutgers	maternal great-uncle wife of paternal uncle
Catharina	1708	David Schuyler Catharina Rutgers*	husband of paternal aunt (Elsje) paternal grandmother*
Anthony	1711	Gerret Duyking Elsje Schuyler*	maternal great-uncle paternal aunt*
Maria	1712	Harmanus Rutgers Marrytje Singlaar*	paternal uncle maternal great-aunt (nee Duyking)*
<i>by 2nd wife:</i>			
Anthony	1717	Gert Roos twin Catharine Rutgers, widow*	maternal uncle (Gerret) paternal grandmother*
Harmanus	1717	Harmanus Rutgers and twin Catharina, his wife	paternal uncle and paternal uncle's wife
Cornelia	1718	Gerret Roos Aaltje Provoost,* his sister	maternal uncle maternal aunt*
Elsje	1720	Petrus Rutgers Elsje Schuyler,* widow of David Schuyler	half-brother (Petrus) paternal aunt*
Maria	1722	Charles Crook and Anneke Rutgers, his wife	husband of half-sister and said half-sister.
Aletta	1724	Petrus Rutgers and Helena Hoogland, his wife	half-brother and half-brother's wife.

*Listed by her married name in the English fashion.

¹Based on Jacobus, in *The American Genealogist*, 34:231-33; Early Records of Albany, 8:228.

²*The Washington Ancestry*, Huggins, 111:1192-93; Hoffman in *The American Genealogist*, 39:128.

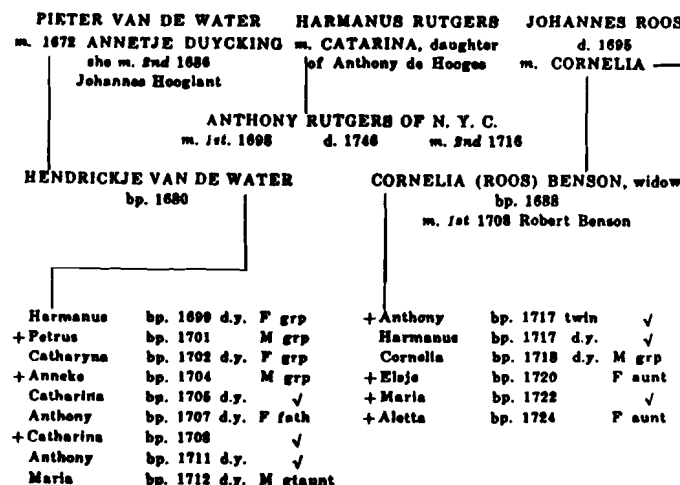
³NYGB Record, 69:119-122, 67:166; and *The American Genealogist*, 39:17; *The Dutch Settlement Society of Albany Yearbook* 1920-21, VI:22-24.

often given precedence over naming the child for a grandparent not yet so honored. While there are countless exceptions to the practice of alternating, often the children's names are about half from each side of the family.

These customs and tendencies help greatly in constructing several generations of a family. For instance, the genealogist

—if church records are lacking or scanty—can turn to a man's will and hope to find in his children's names the first names of many of their grandparents. Moreover, to the expert, certain first names are recognizable as running primarily or strongly in certain families and if such be the case, it is worthwhile looking for an intermarriage.

Table No. 11. RUTGERS—FAMILY GROUP
In the Eighteenth Century



The children's names in Table No. 11 present a perfect example of the naming customs just mentioned, far more perfect than will usually be found, but excellent as an illustration because the only deviation is that the group by the second wife did not contain enough boys to name one after her father. Popular first names running through all branches of the Rutgers family are Anthony and Harmanus. The symbols on the table are: F = named

for father's side; M = named for mother's side; grp. = grandparent's name; d.y. = died young ✓ = first name repeated, given previously to an earlier child who died young; + = grew up and had issue. These seven children who grew up are those named in their father's will dated 1746, and it is to be noted that partly because three are name repeaters, their names include three of the six grandparents' names.

IX. THE DIMINUTIVE

There are three kinds of diminutive: the shortened name, the variant indicating small size, and the endearing term, the two latter usually being the same in form though not in meaning.

The shortened name was used by the Dutch for both sexes. Examples for males are: Thys for Matthys, Claes for Nicolaes (hence our Santa Claus), Nys for Dony's, Cobus for Jacobus, Jaap for Jacob, and

Bartel or Mees or Meus for Bartelmeus.

Patronymics were often made from the short, as well as the full, form of the name (see Rutse vs. Rutgers in Table No. 5). We have the Tyssen family of Staten Island descending from Thys Barentsen van Leerdam, whereas some other Thys probably sired one of the Tice families of New Jersey (the Dutch 'th' is silent and the 'n' patronymic ending is scarcely pronounced).

The true diminutive is popular in many languages, its basic form being a typical ending: in English, 'y' or 'ie' as in Bobby and Nellie; in French, 'ette' as in Blanch-

ette; in Dutch, 'tje' or 'je' (yo) or occasionally 'ken'. Dutch examples are: Maritje for Maria (i.e., Mary or occasionally Martha), Grietje for Margriet, Gertje for Goertuy, Tryntje for Catrine, Hendrickje (Henrietta or Harriet), and Femmetje (Phoebe).

The diminutive was extensively used by the Dutch for girls' names. Sometimes the only feminine version of a name was comprised by adding 'je' to the male name, e.g., Dirckje (see below).

The preference for dropping the first syllable when forming a diminutive adds to the difficulties of using an index.

X. DUTCH-ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS OF FIRST NAMES

Most but not all Dutch first names have English equivalents, and various lists of equivalents have been compiled.¹ The genealogist is cautioned, however, not to decide on a particular equivalent ahead of time, but to wait until the records are searched for that person and then let the records speak for themselves. Too many variables are involved—mainly the difference in Dutch, English, and French pronunciation of various letters, the phonetic spelling of that time, similar-sounding names of different word groups in the other language, the national origin and lingual education of the clerk.

The following examples demonstrate the need for caution:

(1) Neeltje Swan appears on the Staten Island census of about 1708 as Eleaner Swan. Neeltje is the feminine form of Cornelius and hence the English equivalent is Cornelia, but it looks and sounds like Nellie, the English diminutive for Eleanor, hence this version.

(2) Dirckje Hagewout of Staten Island was married 1764 as Dorcas Hagewout, a natural anglicization,² as the names are somewhat similar in appearance and pronunciation, but Dirckje is actually the feminine form of Dirck or Derrick (in English, Richard or Theodore) and usually becomes Dorothy in English.

(3) Goertruyd Hagewout, who married

1761, appears on records as Heirtry and Charity.³ The English equivalent is Gertrude, but pronounced by the Dutch it had quite a different sound, since their 'g' has no equivalent, sounding somewhat like an 'h' or a 'k' scraped across the back of the throat, while the end of the name is scarcely pronounced, hence the scribes' versions in their attempt to put down what they heard.

(4) Styntje Strawn, baptized 1724/5 at Readington, N. J., married into a Quaker family and was entered on Richland Minutes as Staunchy, thus starting a legend that she was of staunch and stocky build. The English clerks did their best by ear with the unfamiliar name, but actually Styntje is the Dutch diminutive for Christina.

(5) Annetje Van Varick was married 1701 in the Dutch Church of N.Y.C. Her husband's will and the Province's license give her as Johanna Varick.⁴ These and Hannah are sometimes interchangeable first names, though there are also instances in which two sisters bore different forms of these names.

(6) Helena Stoothoff of Long Island, born about 1648-49, was sometimes called by her patronymic Heiltje Elbertse, and in a 1706/7 deed was referred to in completely anglicized fashion as mother Elenor Willett deceased.⁵ It might be mentioned here that Lena was the favored short form of both Magdalena and Helena,

¹Pronunciation help is given with a short list of equivalents in *Genealogy of the Devoorn Family*, Wm. Nelson, 1897, pp. 322-24.

²Hagewout, in NYGB Record, 68:131.

³R. F. Bailey, in NYGB Record, 30:26 and 152.

so sometimes these two names become interchangeable.

(7) Jochem is Joschim, but on occasion the spelling is altered to approximate the Dutch pronunciation: Yoakum or Yokum. In the Dutch period, the Dutch records

show the same process in reverse, first names of the English and French being translated or transformed into Dutch equivalents or approximations, as will be discussed in the following sections on last names.

XI. TRANSLATION OF THE FOREIGN NAME: DUTCH, ENGLISH, FRENCH

In the seventeenth century, it was the custom of Dutch magistrates and scribes to translate foreign names into what they believed to be equivalent Dutch names and so enter them on the court records or other series of records kept in that language. We find the same custom practiced by the English for their records kept in English and by European universities for their records kept in Latin.¹ Hence on the Dutch records of New Netherland we find, for instance, the Englishman Charles Bridges usually entered as Carel van Brugge or Verbruggen.

For almost a century after Dutch Government ended in America, the conservative Dutch settlers continued to talk Dutch, to hear their sermons in Dutch, and to write the records of their Dutch Reformed churches in the Dutch language. Hence we continue to find occasional translation of names on these records. Thus, at the 1673 baptism of a daughter, William Churchill's name is entered as Willem Kerck.²

The identity and parentage of Philip Lyon³ are pieced together through the following marriage records of his bride and widow in the Dutch Reformed Church of N.Y.C.: 1668 Philip Johns, j.m. Van London in Engelant and Marritje Hay, j.d. Van New Jorck; 1681 Joost Adriaensen Molenaar, Wdr Van Lyabeth Croing, and Marritje Heys Wede Van Philip Leluw, woonende tot New York. Since Leluw is Dutch for Lion, her first husband is considered to have been an Englishman, Philip Lyon, born in London as son of John Lyon.

¹Leyden Documents relating to the Pilgrim Fathers, ed. Philip A. Harris, Leyden, 1920, p.12; The Mayor of Fordham and its Founder, Harry C. W. Welch, 1928, p. 32. For Latin examples, see my first installment, Section III.

²The American Genealogist, 27:106.

³Early Settlers of Rockwell, Long Island, Andrew J. Fennell, Jr., M.B., 1:2.

Similarly for French names. The wife of Nicholas Dupue appears on the 1667-1676 baptismal records of her children in the Dutch church of N.Y.C. as: Catharina Reynards, Catalina Duvois, Catharina de Vos, and Catharina Reynardt. Reynard is the French and Vos is the Dutch for the English word Fox.

Rosignol is the French and Nagtegaal is the Dutch for the English word Nightingale. In the records of the Dutch churches of N.Y.C. and Brooklyn, are baptisms 1658-1669 of five children of Marcus Soisson or du Soisson with his wife entered as Lyabeth Rosijel and Elinabeth Rosiljon and as Lyabet Nagtegaal and Nachtegaels, while the 1661 church membership calls her Lyabeth Rosiljon from Leiden.

Under the English, the Dutch family of Kuyper became by translation Cooper (see Table No. 6). Cornelia Van Langevelt, father and son, were both married as such in the Dutch Reformed Church of N.Y.C. in 1658 and 1680 respectively, but on the various English records of New Jersey, the latter has become Cornelius Longfield.⁴ This is the translation of Langevelt. His stepfather Thomas Laurenszen Popinga dropped his surname and anglicized his patronymic, becoming Thomas Lawrence of New York, ancestor of Thomas Lawrence of Philadelphia, the Councillor.⁵ Laurens Andriessen Van Buskirk did not always use his surname; on a New Jersey quit-rent list of the English Proprietors, he appears as Lawrence Anderson,⁶ the translation of his patronymic entirely hiding his nationality.

However, it was not always possible to translate the foreign name.

⁴Randolph, in NYGB Record, 59:206-12, 217.

⁵Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society, N. J., 16:124.

XII. ALTERATION OF THE FOREIGN NAME: DUTCH, ENGLISH, FRENCH

If the foreign name was difficult to translate, the seventeenth century Dutch magistrate or scribe usually entered a phonetic approximation. Such might take the form of a Dutch name similar in sound to the foreign name, but often quite different in meaning; or the foreign name might merely be spelled phonetically by translating the sound of the name into letters as the Dutch pronounced their letters. We must remember that it was both the Dutch and English practices at that time to enter the entire record, including people's names, in the one language.⁷

Such alterations of a foreign name were additionally corrupted, temporarily or permanently, by other factors present under English rule in America: Orthographic laxity and tendency to phonetic spelling in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; inability of many early settlers, especially of the second or third generation, to read or write; continuance of spoken Dutch but little or no education in writing Dutch, leading to corruption of the ancestral language, and yet persistence in writing English as it would be pronounced in Dutch; and lack of understanding of the Dutch language by English officials.

Close approximations by the Dutch include the French girl Adrienne Cuvellier as Arieantje Cuvilje;⁸ the Scotsman Alexander Glen (son of Leonard) who emigrated 1639 as Sander Leenaerts⁹ and who later appears on records as Sander Leendertzen Glen; and the Englishman George Woolsey who is entered on the 1647 marriage register as Jarge Woltzen.

Close approximations by the English include the Belgian Jacob Melyn as Malala and the continental European John Winans as Wynans on a 1670 quit-rent list of the English Proprietors of New Jersey.¹⁰ The English censustaker on Staten Island probably thought that the strange sur-

name Swem was intended for the familiar word Swan, and he so entered it in 1703. The Hagewout family became Haughwout (English spelling of the Dutch pronunciation). The van Doesburg family from Doesburg in Holland settled in the English neighborhood of Hempstead, Long Island; they could not write and, because the Dutch 'oe' is pronounced like the English 'u' in 'pull' while the final 'g' is merely a breath, the name became established in different branches as Dusenberre, Dusenberry, Dusenbery, and Dusenbury.

Pronunciation is the same for the English Cole families and the Dutch Cool families. The English Lake family retained its English pronunciation by being rendered Leek in Dutch records.

Both nations had trouble with the name of John Archer, who was born in Holland of English descent. In the Dutch period, he signed with what he considered the Dutch form of his name: Jan arcer. The closest the Dutch court of New Amsterdam could get to his surname was one of their own patronymics, Aarsen (the true meaning of which is "son of Arthur") or on land records, the phonetic spelling Aertalert (the Dutch 'aa' and 'ae' are pronounced like the English 'ah' and 'aw'; the Dutch 'te' was the nearest sound they had to the English 'ch'). The Dutch nicknamed him Coopal, i.e. buy all, from which we gather he had an acquisitive nature. In the same town court in the English regime and on the English records of the town court of Oostdrop (Westchester, N. Y.) 1656-1662, he is usually entered as John Orchard (again phonetic) but later records of the English Governor's Council correctly call him John Archer (as he then spelled it), sometimes adding his alias of Coopal.

Happily for the genealogist, the Dutch propensity for various identifying terms as "last" names of a person includes instances of combining them in one record, thereby identifying them for us as one person.¹¹ Thus the above John Archer is

⁷Herbert F. Beveridge, Colonial Families of Long Island, New York and Connecticut, pp. 247-48 & forthcoming addenda.

⁸The American Genealogist, 20:73.

⁹Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society, N. J., 16:124. Even such a prominent personage as Stuyvesant was nicknamed "Stuyvesant" by the Deputy Governor of New Haven in 1652, and "Lord Stuyvesant" by the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1653. Documents vol. Colonial History of the State of N. Y., 14:154; Public Records of Connecticut, 1:404.

¹¹Such names may be strung together or connected by terms such as "commonly called" and "alias" ("known"). In Dutch America the alias was especially a nickname; but see Paul G. Burton in NYGB Record, 27:246, who says the double name in Holland, Belgium and France arises from a nickname or an allied family's name or a translation of the first surname into a second language.

entered as: "Jan Aarsen or Jan Coopal"; "Jan Arcet alias Jan Coopal"; "Jan Aarsen Nieuw-hof or Jan Arcer called Jan Koopal the younger"; "Jan Artisoert, nieusorisch, van Amsterdam"; "Jan Aarsen of Nieuwhoff, commonly called Jan Coopal"—the last-listed being on a mortgage which he signed "Jan Arcer."

Surprisingly, the Irish sounding name Fitzgerald changed into Fitzcharles under the impact of Dutch pronunciation in the mid-1700's: Records of the Dutch Reformed Church of Kinderhook, N. Y., show John Fitzgerald also as Fitzcharler, while his daughter Margarit, baptized 1727, appears at her children's baptisms as Vergele, Vergerle, Fitzgerald, Mercherle, Fitzcharles, and Fitzsherrels.

The Frenchman Leonard LeRoy, baptized 1674 at Quebec as a Catholic, was married in the Dutch Reformed Church at Kingston, N. Y., in 1703, as Jonas Larroy. He lived near Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Schoharie, N. Y.; most New York records give his name as Jonar Larway or Jonas Laraway.¹⁰ Seemingly the French pronunciation of the first name was corrupted by the Dutch, and of the second name by the English! It was perpetuated as the Laraway family.

The French Huguenot emigrant who signed Marc du Sausoy as witness to a 1656 deed appears on the Dutch church records here as Marcus Soison or du Soison. But the family's name was soon corrupted to Dusochay and du Secoy, and it became established on Staten Island in the anglicized version, Dissoway.

The Van Tyne or Vantine family of central New Jersey has a misleadingly Dutch connotation since the family is of French origin. Charles Fontaine of Bushwick, Long Island, drew his will 1687;¹¹ he had been among the first French settlers of that village in 1661; unable to sign his name, it usually appears on records in the on that town's 1687 oath of allegiance and 1698 census. Two of them settled in New Dutch version Carel or Charel Fontayn,¹² but his three sons are listed as Fontaine on that town's 1687 oath of allegiance and

¹⁰Metc, op. cit., pp. 22-26, 58-57.

¹¹Alfred LeRoy Becker, in NYGB Record, 64:46.

¹²Documents rel. Colonial History of the State of N. Y., 16:251; NYGB Record, 47:168.

1698 census. Two of them settled in New Brunswick, N. J., and the membership records of the Dutch church there show the gradual change of the family's name during the eighteenth century: Fontyn (1717), Vantayn (1782), Van Tyn, Vantine, and Van Tine (1794).

The Seeley family of upstate New York has a misleading English connotation, as the family is of French origin. David Usillé emigrated from Calais on the ship "Gilded Otter" in 1660 with a nursing child, presumably the Pieter Usile from Mannheim who married, 1686, in the Dutch Reformed Church of N.Y.C. The family lived in Dutch neighborhoods, and attended the Dutch churches of Brooklyn, Albany, Kingston, Schoharie, etc. The emigrant signed with what he considered the Dutch form of his name: Pieter Usielle; wills of the Schoharie group show the further change in name: Useely (1746/7), U. Ziellie (1795), Ziellie (1808), and Seeley (1842).

All of this is not meant to imply that the Dutch mistreated only the foreign name. Their own names also suffered in that era of general orthographic laxity and of phonetic spelling. No thorough piece of research can be done through indexes; for instance, the Kinderhook, N. Y., family of Hoes appears on the records also as Goss for the logical reason that these two words are pronounced the same in Dutch.

The double transformation of the Mackelyck—Woglom family's name is summarized in Table No. 15. The family was first known in America by the nickname Soe gomackelyck (meaning "so easy going" or maybe "a person who can be imposed upon").¹³ This became a surname as Mackelyck, only to be abandoned in favor of the family's place of origin, van Woggelum, a village near Alkmaar in North Holland.¹⁴ This group must not be confused with a group from Alkmaar using the same first name and patrony-

¹³Called to my attention and translated by Mr. Hoffman, but the two Pieter Adriaenssen families and the table are my responsibility. For the Mackelyck family, see especially: The Holland Society Yearbook, 1909, p. 71; 1909, p. 119; 1911, pp. 141-12; Early Records of Albany, 3:35; Court Minutes of Fort Orange, 1:148-149; Court Minutes of Albany, 2:368, 3:122; NYGB Record, 48:112 and 587.

mic." The Van Woggelum family dropped the "van" and perpetuated the name on Staten Island as Woglom. One branch

is believed to have used the form Wakely, which would seem an English corruption of the Dutch pronunciation.

Table No. 15. MACKELYCK—WOGLOM FAMILY of Albany and Staten Island	
ANNETTE PIETERS from Holstein d. 1663 called grandmother of Jan Pietersen in his 1664 marriage record called wife of B.J.B. and mother of Pieter Aryense in 1664 schepen record	m. 1st ADRIAEN m. 2nd JACQUES KINNEKOM m. 3rd 1652 BARENT JANSEN BAL of Long Island, d. c1660
PIETER ADRIAENSEN, intkeeper of Albany, N. Y. Pieter Adriaense commonly called Mackelyck—1652 court minute "Pieter Adriaensen" —signature on 1660 court minute "Pieter Adriaensen Soegomacklick" —signature on power of attorney Fr. van Woggelum & his wife Pieter Adriaense van Woggelum —witnesses in 1678 court case —1681 court minute	
JAN PIETERSEN MACKELYCK of Brooklyn and Staten Island born Amsterdam	
m. 1st Brooklyn 1664 STYNTJE JANS from Oostmarren. With her, he is on church records 1664-1691 as: Jan Pietersen Jan Mackelyck Jan Pieterzen Mackelyck Jan Pieterzen Maktelle	m. 2nd Brooklyn 1645 HENDRIKA STROCKELS, widow of Michiel Bamed. With her, he is on Kings Co. land records 1687-1698 & marriage as: Jan Pieterzen Mackelyck—sig: "Jan Pieterzen" John Pieterse Maktick—sig: "John Wolghem" and sponsors on Staten Island church, as: Jan Pieterzen Woggelum in 1696 will 1717 of John Wogglum
JOHN WOGLOM, Jr., will 1712 m. by 1701 Blandina —	ADRIAN or ARY WOGLUM or VAN WOGGELUM bp. 1681. m. Bergen 1715 Cleytje Preyer

In the latter eighteenth century even the conservative Dutch were influenced by English education and neighbours sufficiently to spell their own names sometimes according to English rules for their Dutch

pronunciation. Thus, a boy baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church of Six Mile Run, N. J., as Ouke Van Aeradalen (Auke, the earlier version, had the same pronunciation) removed to the English region now Mercer Co., N. J., where in 1796-1807 he signed Oakey Vannosdol to records of his father's estate (Trenton probate files; Middlesex Co. deeds).

The End

Genealogies of the First Settlers of Albany.

BRATT, Albert Andriess, de Noorman, had a farm and mill on the Norman's kil, which took its name from him. In 1672, his son Barent succeeded him in the occupation of the mill, and in 1677 Teunis Slingerland, his son-in-law, succeeded to the lease of his farm. He died, according to Dr. O'Callaghan, the 7th June, 1686, "een van de oudste en eerste inwoonders der Colonie Rensselaerswyck." His first wife was Annetie Barentse Van Rotmers, who was deceased in 1663. On the 24th Oct., 1670, the governor gave an order for the separation of Albert Andriess and Geertruy Vosburgh because "strife and difference hath arisen between them." His children, all by his first wife probably, were Barent; Eva, the wife first of Antony de Hooges, and second of Roeloff Swartwout of Esopus; Storm *alias* Storm Albertse Vanderzee; Engeltie, wife of Teunis Slingerland of Onisquahaw; Gisseltie, wife of Jan Van Eechelen; Andries; Jan; Dirk.

BRATT, Barent Albertse, lived in 1700 without the North Gate just west of the Main Guard, near or on the east corner of Steuben street and Broadway, and had frequent warnings from the Common Council not to fence in certain grounds there belonging to the city. All his children were born before 1684, as their names are not found in the church records extant. The following came to maturity and had families: Antony, Dirk, Johannes, Daniel.

BRATT, Dirk Albertse, was living in Albany as late as 1678; his children if he had any, have not been met with in the records of the Dutch church.

BRATT, Jan Albertse (of Catskill, 1720), and Geesie (Goesie Goechie) Janse, (Dirkse?), Ch: Johannes, bp. Feb. 3, 1684; Andries and Pieter, twins, bp. Jan. 10, 1686; Barent, bp. Sept. 11, 1687; Pieter, bp. Nov. 11, 1689; Storm, bp. Jan. 12, 1690; Elaja, bp. July 21, 1692; Roeloff, bp. Jan. 17, 1694; Margaret, bp. Jan. 22, 1696; Pieter, bp. Jan. 16, 1698; m. Christina Bowman; Johannes, bp. July 5, 1702. The three following baptisms are recorded in the *Doop-boek* of the ancient Lutheran Church of Loonenburgh (Athens); Magdalena, b. "op de Flakte," Mar. 15, 1704, and bp. in the Lutheran church of Albany, June 5, 1704; Jochem or Joachim, b. "on the Flat" July 24, and bp. in the Lutheran church of New York, Sept. 4, 1706; Gosetjie, b. "op de Flakte Loonenburgh," and bp. "op Klinkenberg," June 6, 1708.

BRATT, Dirk Arentse, was son of the first settler Arent Andriess B., of Schenectady; m. to Maria Van Epe in 1684, by Reinier Schaets, son of Do. Schaets, and magistrate at Schenectady. Dirke Arentse settled in Niskayuna. Ch: Lysbeth, bp. Feb. 3, 1696; Johannes, bp. Aug., 27, 1698; Catalijntje, bp. Oct. 9, 1698, m. Willem Barret; Anna, bp. Aug. 11, 1698; Maritie, bp. Sept. 7, 1701, m. Ryckert Van Vranken; Andries, bp. Oct. 12, 1707; Dirk, bp. Oct. 20, 1710. All the above children are mentioned in their father's will made Jan. 16, 1727. See *Schenectady Families*.

BRATT, Samuel Arentse of Schenectady, brother of the above, and Susanna Jacobus Van Slycke. Ch: Margriet, bp. April 25, 1686; Hanna, bp. June 5, 1692. See *Schenectady Families*.

BRATT, Antony (Barentse?) and Willempie Tunias Bratt, m. Dec. 9, 1685: chamberlain of the city, sexton and voorlezer of the church. On May 13, 1702, he was about 45 years of age. Ch: Lea and Rachel twins, bp. April 2, 1686; Barent, bp. May 5, 1687; Teunis, bp. Feb. 16, 1690, was appointed chamber-

lain of the city instead of his father, Feb. 14, 1712; Antony, bp. Dec. 23, 1692; Dirk, bp. March 31, 1696; Benjamin, bp. May 1, 1698; Egbert, bp. Feb. 16, 1701; Egbert, bp. July 26, 1702; Johannes, bp. July 22, 1705; Daniel, bp. Aug. 15, 1708.

BRATT, Dirk Barentse, and Anna Teunisse, m. Sept. 12, 1696. Ch: Susanna, bp. Dec. 30, 1686; Egbertje, bp. May 15, 1692; Anthony; Dirk.

BRATT, Class, and Lysbet Willemsse. Ch: Isaac, bp. 1691.

BRATT, Johannes Barentse, and Maria Ketelhuin, m. May 7, 1693. Capt. Johannes Bratt had a lot on the north corner of Maiden Lane and Broadway in 1711. He was deceased in 1714. His widow, Maria, was living in 1726. Ch: Susanna, bp. Dec. 3, 1693; Jochem, bp. Aug. 4, 1695; Susanna, bp. July 4, 1697; Bernardus, bp. Jan. 7, 1700; Anna, bp. Oct. 3, 1701; Bernardus, bp. Aug. 29, 1703; Johannes, bp. April 29, 1705; Margarita, bp. June 29, 1707; Anthony, bp. June 26, 1709; his wife was buried Oct. 18, 1754.

BRATT, Andries Albertse, de Sweed, *alias* de Noorman; in 1683 he owned a saw mill on the Wynantskil; in 1790 had a lot on the east side of Pearl street between Beaver and Hudson streets. His first wife was Cornelia Teunisse Verwey (Van Wle, Vernoy). Ch: Annetje, bp. Dec. 17, 1694; Maritie, bp. Aug. 1, 1697; Effie, bp. Jan. 7, 1700; Teunis, bp. Jan. 27, 1703; Barent, bp. April 7, 1706. His second wife was Wyntie Rosa, the bans were proclaimed Sept. 18, 1708; she was buried Dec. 24, 1742. Ch: Maria, bp. Sept. 11, 1700; Hillege, bp. June 30, 1718; Margarita, bp. April 3, 1720; Albert, bp. Feb. 28, 1722; Geertruy, bp. May 3, 1724; Catharina, bp. Jan. 2, 1725.

BRATT, Daniel (Barentse?), and Elizabeth Lansing, m. April 18, 1697. Ch: Susanna, bp. Oct. 31, 1697; Elizabeth, bp. Sept. 8, 1699; Gerrit, bp. Jan. 21, 1702; Bernardus, bp. Sept. 24, 1704; Maria, bp. April 20, 1707; Henricus, bp. Dec. 18, 1709; Antony, bp. Aug. 7, 1718. He married his second wife, Wyntje Bogardus, April 17, 1722. Ch: Antony bp. Dec. 10, 1722; Jannetie, bp. March 2, 1734; Willempie, bp. May 18, 1735. He was buried June 8, 1740.

BRATT, Arent, of Schenectady and Jannetie Vrooman, m. Oct. 14, 1704. Ch: Johannes, bp. Jan. 5, 1709; Magdalena bp. June 21, 1713. See *Schenectady Families*.

BRATT, Storm [See also Vanderzee] and Sophia, his wife. Ch: Maria, bp. May 24, 1713; Jan, bp. July 26, 1717; Cornelia, bp. June 7, 1719; Adriaan, bp. March 25, 1722.

BRATT, Barent (Janse?) Jr., and Maria Rykman, m. Dec. 23, 1714. Ch: Willempie, bp. Dec. 18, 1715; Rachel, bp. Oct. 10, 1718. He m. Elizabeth Marcella, Aug. 1, 1730. Ch: Barber, bp. May 19, 1731. Barent Janse Bratt was buried Jan. 8, 1744.

BRATT, Pieter (son of Jan Albertse B.), and Christina Bowman, m. Feb. 3, 1716. Ch: Jan, bp. Oct. 18, 1716, m. Susanna Segers; Adriaan, bp. May 14, 1721; Adam, bp. Dec. 21, 1723; Maria, bp. May 8, 1728.

BRATT, Anthony, and Rebecca Vander Heyden, m. July 22, 1716. Ch: Willempie, bp. June 20, 1718; Ariaantje, bp. March 1, 1721; Antony, bp. Sept. 20, 1723; Teunis, bp. Nov. 26, 1725; Cornelia, bp. June 3, 1728; Daniel, bp. Nov. 22, 1730; Daniel, bp. Sept. 8, 1734; Johannis, bp. Sept. 21, 1737.

BRATT, Dirk, Jr., and Cornelia Waldron, m. Sept. 6, 1719. Ch: Anthony, bp. Feb. 3, 1730; Tryntie, bp.