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Origin of the Amerman and Terhune Families, and
Their Founding Mother Geertje Dircks

George¹ Lane of Rye, and a Lane Line from
Westchester County Westward

A Note on the Origins of Alexander Glen, Alias Sander Leendertz
Glen, of Schenectady County, New York

Adolph DeGrove, 1720–1796, of Newburgh, New York, and
Some of His Descendants (*continued*)

Apprenticeships in Early Dutchess County, New York (*continued*)

The Fathers of Sally Gullen's Children

THE NEW YORK Genealogical and Biographical Society

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WRITING FOR THE RECORD

The editor welcomes manuscripts focusing on residents of New York State and its colonial predecessors. Articles dealing with adjacent areas or countries of origin will also be considered if there is significant migration to or from New York. Guidelines for authors are available at the Society's website or from the editor. Submit electronic copy of your manuscript (Microsoft Word is preferred) to editor@nygbs.org.

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Recently published books, donated or purchased, may be reviewed in *The Record* if they concern the genealogy, biography, or history of the people of New York State or its subdivisions or are otherwise relevant to research on New York families. Publishers interested in offering their material for review should send a copy of the book with complete ordering information to The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 36 West 44th Street, Suite 711, New York, New York 10036-8105. Those that meet the criteria will be reviewed in either *The Record* or *The Researcher*.

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THE EDITOR'S VIEW

Our quest to solve our genealogical puzzles goes through several stages, but our end results are not always perfect pictures of the past. We ask the initial question, we seek every shred of evidence pertaining to our subject and his/her associates, and we analyze and correlate those shreds. Because we are dealing with the past, we won't uncover every clue we need. It is as if we received a bag containing the pieces of ten puzzles all mixed together, but the bag was broken in transit and many pieces were broken or lost. We still have to try to put each puzzle together, doing the best we can.

Harry Macy Jr. and Renee Dauven had long suspected a close relationship between early New Netherland immigrants Dirck Jansz Amerman, Albert Albertsz Terhune, and Albert's wife Geertje Dircks. They amassed an impressive body of evidence showing frequent interactions between their families. Digging deeper, Dauven spent hours reading early Amersfoort (Flatlands) town records, handwritten in a difficult Dutch script. There she found the one piece that snapped the puzzle together and made sense of it all. Their article in this issue—a true masterpiece of genealogical sleuthing—breaks new ground for Amerman and Terhune descendants, who now likely number in the millions. A previously unexplored 1666 deed will be of interest to descendants of the Romeyns as well.

William B. Saxbe Jr. faced a similar problem researching seven generations of Lanes from Westchester County to the Minisink region and Tioga County. Years of research yielded a tremendous amount of data. Even though many records have been lost, he pieced together enough indirect evidence to support the most plausible line of descent. Some connections remain tenuous, but by acknowledging the possibility of alternative explanations, Saxbe shows us how to approach our conclusions with caution and express them tentatively. We won't always find enough missing pieces to confirm our hypotheses. But we organize and publish our findings, advising caution when warranted.

In yet another article, Adrian Burke presents previously unreported pieces of the history of Alexander Glen—alias Sanders Leendertz Glen—of Scotland, Amsterdam, and Rensselaer Manor. These documents add to what we know about this man, but they still leave much of his past unknown. These pieces of the puzzle deserve to be recorded here for future researchers to build upon.

Sometimes—as in the case of the Amerman article—one item pulls everything together and defines a family in detail. Sometimes our situation is like the Lane article: we believe that we have the most plausible connections, but uncertainty remains. And sometimes we discover new documents that add to the literature, but still don't completely solve the existing problem.

All of these studies—well researched, well reasoned, and well written—are worthy of publication in *The Record*. Future researchers will thank us for providing them state-of-the-literature articles, and will continue to seek the missing pieces. And maybe one of those readers has an unrecorded deed or a family Bible that clarifies the evidence and completes the puzzle.

Karen Mauer Jones, CG, FGBS

ABOUT THE SOCIETY

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, founded in 1869 and incorporated in New York State, is a nonprofit educational institution whose purpose is to help people of all backgrounds discover their family histories and find meaning by placing their own family's experience into the broader context of American history. It primarily serves people with connections to New York City, State, and region.

As part of its continuing commitment to advance genealogical scholarship, the Society has published *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* quarterly since 1870 and *The New York Researcher* since 1990, conducts a variety of programs as part of The New York Family History School™, and maintains a growing, searchable eLibrary available to members online. Among the assets of the eLibrary are all prior issues of *The Record*.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society is a membership organization, and new members are always welcome. It is tax exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and gifts are tax deductible. The 1869 Circle acknowledges people who have made provision for the Society in their wills.

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THE MISSION OF THE RECORD

Adhering to scholarly standards, *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* publishes written works that solve genealogical problems, provide compiled genealogies, make available transcriptions of original records, and offer research guidance relevant to families who have contributed to the rich diversity of New York City, state, and region.

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ORIGIN OF THE AMERMAN AND TERHUNE FAMILIES, AND THEIR FOUNDING MOTHER GEERTJE DIRCKS

BY HARRY MACY JR., FASG, FGBS, AND RENEE L. DAUVEN*

Geertje Dircks and husband Albert Albertsz Terhune¹ were immigrants to New Netherland, early settlers at Amersfoort (Flatlands),² Long Island, and founders of a large family. Another immigrant, Dirck Jansz Amerman, was also an early settler of Amersfoort and a family founder. Several accounts of the Amerman and Terhune families have been published,³ and none has suggested that Dirck was related to the Terhunes, but there are hints of a relationship in the records and now that relationship can be explained.

The first hint of a connection was that three of the four married Terhune children named a daughter Gerbrecht or Gerbrechtje, as did Dirck Amerman.⁴ Among the some 4,000 females baptized in the New Amsterdam/New York Dutch Church 1639–1695, not a single one was named Gerbrecht(je),⁵ and except in the Amerman and Terhune families no one of that name has been found in other seventeenth-century records of New Netherland, New York,

* Harry Macy edited THE RECORD 1987–2006 and is a member of its Editorial Board. He is descended twice from Dirck² Jansz Amerman. In addition to the contributors named in the text, he thanks Mary Collins, CG, for her assistance as former Librarian of the Holland Society of New York. Renee Dauven retired from retail sales and lives in Oregon. She descends from Stintje² Alberts and twice from Albert² Albertsz Terhune. Gratitude is extended to Sue Adams, Reference Librarian at the Oregon City Public Library, as well as the staff of the libraries in Clackamas County Interlibrary Loan Network. Renee can be reached at promine@web-ster.com.

1 Records of this period on both sides of the Atlantic spell the male and female patronymic endings in several ways. This article uses the endings *-sz* for males and *-s* for females. When another ending appears here it reflects the spelling in the cited source.

2 First referred to as “the flats called Keskateuw” when purchased from the Indians (see note 61, below), the settlement came to be called Amersfoort (or more properly Nieuw Amersfoort) by the Dutch, but when the English took over in 1664 they preferred the name Flatlands. Both names appear in documents after 1664 (sometimes as “Amersfoort alias Flatlands” or the reverse) but by the mid-18th century the name Flatlands prevailed. In this article the town is referred to by the name used in the cited record, but it must be kept in mind that both Amersfoort and Flatlands refer to the same place. It became a town in the new Kings County in 1683 and is now part of the Borough of Brooklyn while still in Kings Co.

In the case of the settlement the Dutch called Midwoud or Midwout, or sometimes Vlackebos, the English preferred the latter name, which they anglicized to Flatbush. The names Midwoud and Flatbush are shown here as they appear in the cited records, but they refer to the same place.

3 The most reliable account of the early Amermans is Charles Carroll Gardner, “A Genealogical Dictionary of New Jersey: Amerman,” *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey* [GMNJ] 20 (1945): 49–57. For Terhune see Teunis G. Bergen, “Contributions to the History of the Early Settlers of Kings County, N.Y., The Terhune Family,” RECORD 11 (1880): 159–67; and Barbara Terhune, *Early Dutch Family Ties: Terhune, Van Sicklen, Frelinghuysen and Others—Certain Elements of Genealogy, Social History and Religious Interactions* (Debarry, Fla.: the author, 2007).

4 For these daughters, see the genealogy given below.

5 The baptismal records 1639–1695 are indexed by first name in Francis J. Sypher, Jr., ed. and trans., *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York, Part 2* (Grand Rapids, Mich.: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 2015), 725–848.

or New Jersey.⁶ The Amerman and Terhune Gerbrecht(je)s were recorded with an unusual variety of spellings, indicating how unfamiliar the name was to the record keepers.

That both the Amermans and Terhunes used this rare name could be a coincidence, but there are other records that associate the families. Of four baptismal records that survive for Dirck Jansz Amerman's children, two show Jan and Stintje, children of Albert Albertsz Terhune, acting as witnesses. Dirck and his wife witnessed two of Albert Albertsz's grandchildren, but many baptismal records for that generation have been lost. One baptism they witnessed was especially significant. Stintje Alberts (Terhune) Romeyn named a son for her recently deceased father Albert Albertsz, and might have been expected to ask her mother or her Terhune siblings to be witnesses but instead chose Dirck Jansen [Amerman] and his wife.⁷

Dirck Jansen also witnessed wills, deeds, and other documents with or for Terhunes, especially with Jan Albertsz Terhune who also served with Dirck as an officer of the local militia company and member of the church consistory.⁸ These associations might just indicate that the parties were friends or neighbors, but some other facts suggest how the families might be related:

- When Dirck Janssen Ammerman took the oath of allegiance in 1687, he stated that he was not a native and had been in the country (New York) for thirty-seven years, meaning he had immigrated about 1650. However, he did not marry until about 1668, and his wife Aeltje Paulus Vanderbeek was baptized in 1649. Given the usual ages at marriage at that time, Dirck was probably a small child when he came to New Netherland.⁹
- No candidate for Dirck's father Jan can be found in the New Netherland/New York records. Dirck could have lost his father in the old country, and come to New Netherland with his mother, perhaps after she had remarried.

6 The name "Brechtje" appears in a few New Netherland families. There is no evidence that the Amermans and Terhunes used it as a short form of Gerbrechtje, but one case has been found where the two names were equated. Peter Wickoff (Wyckoff) and wife Bregje had a daughter baptized in 1764 and the same couple, recorded as Peter Wicoff and wife Gerbregh, had another daughter baptized in 1771 ("Six Mile Run Church Baptisms, 1743–1805," *Somerset County Historical Quarterly* 8 [1919]: 211, 222). This Bregje/Gerbregh was the daughter of Jan Kroesen and Catrina Cornel, named for Jan's first wife Brechtje³ Bergen (Jacob² Hansen Bergen, Hans¹ Hansen from Bergen in Norway); see Warren D. Cruise, *The Croesen Families of America Vol. 1* (Baltimore: Gateway Press, 1998), 273–79, 285. The first Brechtje in the Bergen family was a daughter of Hans¹, possibly named for his mother, and in that case Brechtje may have been a Dutch interpretation of the Norwegian Birgitta (short forms Berit, Birgit, Brit, Brita). Similarly, in the New York English-Dutch Elsworth family Brechtje was used as a Dutch equivalent of Bridget, a name related to Birgitta. As will be shown below, the name Gerbrechtje in the Amerman and Terhune families was of German origin. The 1771 recorder may have mistakenly assumed the mother's full name was Gerbrechtje because he was aware of the Amerman or Terhune Gerbrechtjes who attended New Jersey Dutch churches.

7 Albert Romijn baptism, A. P. G. Jos van der Linde, *Old First Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn, New York, First Book of Records 1660–1752*, New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1983), 125. Dirck and his wife were not related in any known way to the child's father, so if there was a relationship it had to be through Stintje.

8 For details of these associations see the account of Dirck² Jansz Amerman, below.

9 For the 1687 oath see Edmund Bailey O'Callaghan, *The Documentary History of the State of New York*, 4 vols. (Albany: State of New York, 1849–1851), 1:661; for Dirck's wife see Harry Macy, Jr., "Some New Light on Aeltje Braconie and Maria Badie," *RECORD* 142 (2011): 36. Of 307 first-time marriages in the New York (City) Reformed Dutch Church 1680–1701, where the ages of the bride and groom were known, most of the men married between ages 21 and 26 and the women between 18 and 23, with the overall average age at marriage just under 24 years for men and 21 years for women (unpublished study by Harry Macy, Jr.).

- Albert Albertsz Terhune probably also immigrated about 1650, as he first appears in the colony when his oldest-known child was baptized at New Amsterdam in August 1651. There is no New Amsterdam marriage record for Albert Albertsz, making it likely that he and his wife Geertje Dircks married before they immigrated.
- Albert and Geertje named their two sons Albert (for the paternal grandfather) and Jan/John. Assuming there were no sons who died young, the second son should have been named Dirck for the maternal grandfather. If Geertje already had a son Dirck when she married Albert, and if her previous husband had been named Jan, Dutch custom would have called for her to name a Terhune son Jan.¹⁰
- Dirck Amerman named his first two sons Paulus and Jan, for their two grandfathers, and then he named his third son Albert. He could have been naming the third son for the step-father who had raised him.
- While the wife of Albert Albertsz Terhune appears in the surviving records as Geertje, which is normally a familiar form of Geertruijt (Gertrude), only one of her granddaughters was given that name, and in that case the child's other grandmother was a Geertruijt and an older daughter had already been named Gerbrechtje. Since these families were clearly following Dutch naming customs, there should have been granddaughters named for Geertje Dircks. The fact that so many granddaughters were named Gerbrecht(je) has to indicate that it was a family name, and the most likely explanation is that it was Geertje Dircks's full name.

These clues from New Netherland/New York records suggest that Geertje or Gerbrecht(je) Dircks could have married twice, first to a Jan, father of her son Dirck Jansz Amerman, and then to Albert Albertsz Terhune, father of her Terhune children (Albert, Jan, and three daughters). This would be a very neat solution, but the evidence was still circumstantial, and without further evidence it would have been risky to suggest it in print. Fortunately, author Renee L. Dauven, while reading through rarely used microfilm of the Flatlands town records, found the following deed, which has never before been reported.¹¹ In this 1702 deed—which started a new round of research into the family of Geertje Dircks and her husbands—Luickas Stevensen [Voorhees] and Jan Albertsen ter heunen acknowledged that they had sold meadowland to Dirck Jansen Amerman, who was explicitly identified as Jan's brother (*sijn broeder dirck Jants Amerman*).

kennelijk Zij Een Igelijk dat den eersamen
lucyas Stevensen & sijne erfgenamen &
nacomelingen transporteert en overdraef]
aen den eersamen dirk Jansen amermerman
en Zijne erfgenamen & nacomelingen
een lodt vlejland number 16 gelegen aen
Eijlant: En ook van gelijk transporteer-

[In] acknowledgement that the respectable
Luycas Stevensen & his heirs &
assigns transported and conveyed
to the respectable dirk Jansen amermerman
and his heirs & assigns
one meadow lot number 16 lying on an
Island; and also similarly transported

10 On Dutch naming customs see Rosalie Fellows Bailey, *Dutch Systems in Family Naming, New York—New Jersey*, Special Publication of the National Genealogical Society, No. 12 (Washington, D.C.: National Genealogical Society, 1965); Kenn Stryker-Rodda, “New Netherland Naming Systems and Customs,” RECORD 126 (1995): 35–45; and [Hendrik O. Slok], “The Origins of Names and Their Effect on Genealogical Research in The Netherlands,” Research Paper Series C, No. 28 (Salt Lake City: Genealogical Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1978).

11 Luickas Stevensen and Jan Albertsen ter huenen to Dirck Amerman deed, Flatlands Town Records (Deeds, Town Orders, Road Records 1674–1828, Miscellaneous Papers 1661–1831), Kings Co. vol. 4000 p. 17, original records on Old Town Records microfilm 75, Municipal Archives of the City of New York. Deed transcribed and translated by Renee L. Dauven and Elizabeth Johnson.

den eersamen Jan albersen ter huijnen een
 lodt vlejilant aen Sijn broeder dirk Jants
 amerman ende Sijn erfgenamen nomb^r ___
 ook gelegen aen 't Eijlant: vrije &
 onbeswaert & Sij bevryden dirk jansen
 amerman & Sijn Erfgenamen – & ook –
 Sijne nacomelingen voor alle nama[]
 ninge also de Comperanten bekennen
 ten danck voldae[n] te Zijn den Eerst
 penninck met den Laetsten In kenni[]
 hebben der Waerheijt hebbende —
 In presentie van getuijgen getekent
 en Gesegelt op n: amerfoort desen 18 fb~
 Anno: 1702
 Getekent en
 gesegelt In pres.
 van Luickas Stevensen
 Gerret Stoothoff
 Roelof Schenck Jan Albertsen ter heunen
 Koert Stevense Justes
 In kennis Van Mij A: Viele klerq

the respectable Jan albersen ter huijnen one
 meadow lot to his brother dirk Jants
 amerman and his heirs number ___
 also lying on the island; free &
 unencumbered & they release dirk jansen
 amerman & his heirs –& also—
 his assigns for all time
 to come, as the appearant acknowledges
 with thanks [his] satisfaction of the First
 payment with the Last. In acknowledgment
 of the Truth and have
 In the presence of the witnesses signed
 and sealed at N. Amerfoort this 18 Feb
 Year 1702
 Signed and
 sealed in the presence
 of Luickas Stevensen
 Gerret Stoothoff
 Roelof Schenck Jan Albertsen ter heunen
 Koert Stevense Justice
 Known to me A. Viele clerk

With their different surnames and patronymics Dirck and Jan clearly did not have the same father. They were not brothers-in-law, as neither married the other's sister nor were their wives sisters. As shown below, they also could not have been stepbrothers, since Jan's father married only once and all his children were younger than Dirck. They could be "brothers" only if they were half-brothers with the same mother. When Albert Albertsz married Geertje Dircks she must have been a widow, with a son Dirck.

A SEARCH FOR EUROPEAN ORIGINS

No surviving New Netherland or New York records name a place of origin for either Amerman or Terhune. A 1917 article in the *Somerset County Historical Quarterly* stated that Albert Albertsz Terhune was from "Huynen, in Holland,"¹² and this has been identified as Huinen in Gelderland in a 1934 RECORD article by Richard Schermerhorn¹³ and in other accounts of the Terhune family. However, surnames beginning in *ter* usually indicate the name of an ancestral farm, while Huinen is a village now in the municipality of Putten. Examination of Putten church records did not reveal any mention of Albert or his possible parents. Besides the possibility that the Terhunes came from Huinen, some writers have also made the fanciful claim that the family were Huguenots.¹⁴

12 A. Van Doren Honeyman, "Earliest American Ancestors of Somerset Families," *Somerset County Historical Quarterly* 6 (1917): 42–43.

13 Richard Schermerhorn Jr., "Representative Pioneer Settlers of New Netherland and Their Original Home Places," RECORD 65 (1934): 2–12, at 6, citing the above *Somerset County Historical Quarterly* article. Patricia Hanks, ed., *Dictionary of American Family Names*, 3 vols. (Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 2003), 3:463, ignores this idea, stating that the name Terhune is Dutch, its origin "unexplained."

14 This claim may have first appeared in W. Woodford Clayton, assisted by William Nelson, *History of Bergen and Passaic Counties, New Jersey, with Biographical Sketches of Many of its Pioneers and Prominent*

In the case of Dirck Jansz Amerman, the 1934 RECORD article stated that he came from Amsterdam, citing Bergen's 1881 *Early Settlers of Kings County*.¹⁵ Bergen actually made no such statement, but the same claim has been repeated in several accounts, which assign Dirck to incorrect parents.¹⁶ Hans Bahlow, an authority on German names, identifies Ammermann as a German surname indicating the bearer came from Ammerland,¹⁷ now a district (*landkreis*) of the state of *Niedersachsen* (Lower Saxony), but which in the seventeenth century was part of the *Grafschaft* (a region ruled by a *Graf* or Count) Oldenburg. Schermerhorn in his 1934 article compiled a list of places where settlers originated, including Ammerland, but he did not assign any settler to that place and why he mentioned it is not clear.¹⁸

Schermerhorn noted that "a great many of those who are assumed to be Dutch, actually came from what are now sections of Germany."¹⁹ Besides the possibility that the Amerman name might derive from Ammerland, the name Gerbrecht/Gerbrechtje suggests that Geertje Dircks could have come from one of the German states. In his paper on Dutch names Hendrik O. Slok indicated that Germanic pre-Christian names included Gero and Brecht, and

Men (Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1882), 191, also mentioned 188, 360. According to this book the Terhunes "left their native country for Holland following the . . . revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685," the authors being unaware that recent publications had shown the family was in New Netherland over thirty years earlier. The Huguenot story was kept alive by later writers including Gloryanna Terhune, *The Terhune Family—In a Direct Male Line from the Dutch Immigrant Ancestor to the Current Descendant, Charles Houston Terhune, Jr.* (Decorah, Iowa: Anundsen Publishing, 1997), x–xi, and Charles Terhune Duncan, *A Terhune Family History and Genealogy, From 16th Century France to 20th Century Indiana and Beyond: Albert Albertse (Terhune) and His Descendants Through His Grandson, Roelof Janse Terhune* (Carmel, Ind.: Guild Press of Indiana, 1997). Gloryanna Terhune's version added that the Huguenot Terhunes first went to Huinen in Gelderland, where they changed their French surname (not mentioned) to reflect their new home (an extremely unlikely step for a French emigrant family).

15 Schermerhorn, "Representative Pioneer Settlers" (note 13), 3. Teunis G. Bergen, *Register in Alphabetical Order of the Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island, N.Y., from its First Settlement by Europeans to 1700* (New York: the author, 1881), 10–11.

16 As indicated below, Dirck did live in Amsterdam before emigrating, but it is unclear whether he was born there, and his roots definitely lay elsewhere. However, some online family trees claim Dirck was 1) a child baptized at Amsterdam 2 Sept. 1647 to a Jan Dirckes and Sara Peters, and that he came to New Netherland with his parents; or 2) the son of a Jan Dirckes and a Sara Wyckoff, the latter born in 1734, eleven years after her alleged son died; or 3) the son of a Jacob Jansz Ammerman and Tryntje Claes whose marriage intention was registered in Amsterdam 20 Aug. 1648. This last example ignores the factor that Dirck's patronymic was Jansz, not Jacobsz, and all of these claims are refuted by the evidence presented in the present article.

17 "Ammermann (Oldbg.), coming from Ammerland region of Oldenburg," in Hans Bahlow, *Dictionary of German Names*, trans. Edda Gentry, 2nd ed. (Madison, Wis.: Max Kade Institute for German-American Studies, 2002), 13. Hanks, *Dictionary of American Family Names* (note 13), gives this meaning at 1:35, but at 1:34 also shows "Amerman" as a Dutch name meaning "charcoal burner." Various Amerman family genealogists, assuming that Dirck was Dutch, have repeated this latter meaning, but Hanks does not give a source for "charcoal burner" and neither modern Dutch-English dictionaries nor the *Woordenboek der Nederlandsche Taal* (Dictionary of the Dutch Language) show Amerman as a word with that or any other meaning. The *Woordenboek* "contains between 350,000 to 400,000 entries for Dutch words from 1500 to 1921," published 1864–1998 in 43 volumes with three supplements (Wikipedia).

18 Schermerhorn, "Representative Pioneer Settlers" (note 13), 11. Bergen, *Register . . . of the Early Settlers of Kings County* (note 15), 10, has one stray entry for a Derck Janse *Ameland*, a 1699 juryman "per court rec.," who may have been Dirck Amerman, the surname as recorded possibly intended for Ammerland. The "court rec." has not been found.

19 Schermerhorn, "Representative Pioneer Settlers" (note 13), 2.

two names were often combined to create new names (hence Gerbrecht). He also noted that “The feminine version of a male name is formed by the addition of je(n), tje(n), pje(n), ke(n), and tge(n),” though records cited in this article show that females in the Amerman and Terhune families were sometimes called Gerbrecht without a feminine ending. While the name can sometimes be found in seventeenth-century Netherlands records, it was much more common in the German states to the east. Hans Bahlow lists Gerbrecht with various spellings found in Westphalia and areas where Low German was spoken (which would include Ammerland).²⁰ The German suffix -chen corresponded to the Dutch -je, so that a female Gerbrecht might be called Gerbrechtchen. If that was Geertje Dircks’ original name she may have found that it was so rare in the Netherlands and New Netherland that it easier to use the shorter and familiar Geertje. By the time her grandchildren were born the family may have decided it would be acceptable to use Gerbrecht(je) again.

Immigrants to New Netherland who were not of Dutch origin most often sailed from Amsterdam and lived in that city for some time before they emigrated. A search of the online records of the Amsterdam Municipal Archives for a marriage intention (*ondertrouw*) between an Albert Albertsz and a Geertje Dircks around 1650 revealed:²¹

Den 3 April 1649

Compareerden als voren Albert Alberss van Lunten linnewevergesel woon~ inde Tichelstraet out omtr 26 Jaer vertoon~ acte van echten recht & Geertie Dirckx van Oldenburgh wed^e van Jan Jansen de Vries woon~ als voren [both signed by mark x]

[added in margin:] zy de weescam~r zy heeft bewys den 13 April 1649 gedaen

3 April 1649

Appeared as before Albert Alberss from Lunten, linenweaver’s apprentice, living in the Tichelstraet, age about 26 years, presented record of *echte recht*,²² and Geertie Dirckx from Oldenburgh, widow of Jan Jansen de Vries, living as above [both signed by mark x]

[added in margin:] She has proof that she satisfied the orphan chamber on 13 April 1649

Is this the marriage intention of Geertje Dircks and Albert Albertsz Terhune? The first names and patronymics of bride and groom, and the fact that the bride was the widow of a Jan, all match the proposed scenario. So does the 1649 date, just before Geertje, Albert Terhune, and Dirck Amerman came to

20 Slok, “The Origins of Names” (note 10), 2, 4. Bahlow, *Dictionary of German Names* (note 17), 149.

21 Albert Albertsz–Geertie Dirckx marriage intention, Stadsarchief Amsterdam, Ondertrouwregisters (registers of marriage intentions 1565–1811), 466:434, accessed at stadsarchief.amsterdam.nl/archieven/archiefbank/indexen/ondertrouwregisters. This record was first discovered by Christopher Brooks and was transcribed and translated by him and Elizabeth Johnson. The above version includes corrections by Yvette Hoitink, in particular her reading of the place name Lunten, discussed below.

22 Netherlands researcher Yvette Hoitink could not determine the meaning of *acte van echten recht*, but it presumably was a document confirming that Albert was free to marry.

New Netherland. No other marriage between parties with these names was recorded in Amsterdam anywhere near this date. Since Geertje needed a release from the Orphan Chamber (*Weeskamer*), she had at least one child by a prior marriage. Searches of the Amsterdam archives have failed to reveal any other record of this 1649 couple, so they apparently left the city, and could have emigrated to New Netherland.

What about the places of origin in the intention, which are almost certainly their places of birth? Geertje is called “van Oldenburg,” which could refer to either the city or the larger *Grafschaft*. As already noted, the Amerman surname, adopted by Geertje’s son Dirck,²³ is said to mean the bearer came from Ammerland, a region of Oldenburg lying between the city and the *Grafschaft* Ostfriesland (East Friesland). In the intention Geertje’s previous husband, Jan Jansen, is called “de Vries,” meaning “the Frisian,” suggesting that he came from Ostfriesland.²⁴ He probably added “de Vries” to his name after leaving the Frisian country, to distinguish himself from numerous other men bearing his very common name.²⁵ Other New Netherland settlers came from Oldenburg and Ostfriesland, including some who became neighbors of the Amermans and Terhunes.

It was mentioned earlier that the Amermans and Terhunes followed Dutch naming customs in New York. Hendrik Slok notes that very similar customs were followed in Ostfriesland.²⁶

The authors commissioned Dutch genealogist Yvette Hoitink, CG, to conduct additional research in the Netherlands, to determine whether the 1649 Amsterdam marriage intention could be that of the New Netherland settlers, and possibly to trace Albert Albertsz further back in Dutch records.²⁷ As shown above, Lunten is Albert’s place of origin in the marriage intention. It had been read at first as Lunter, which was thought to be Lunteren in Gelderland, not very far from Huynen or Huinen where the name Terhune supposedly originated. However, Ms. Hoitink pointed out that Lunter was a misreading and the place name was actually Lunten.

23 As is well known, after the English took over New Netherland in 1664 and created the colony of New York, the Dutch and other families who had used only patronymics gradually adopted permanent surnames, often creating them from their places of origin in Europe, so if Amerman indicates the bearer was from Ammerland it can be assumed that Dirck or his family came from there. He was probably the first of his line to use the name.

24 There is a smaller city of Oldenburg in Holstein, on the east coast of the present state of Schleswig-Holstein, but the fact that this Geertje’s previous husband was a Frisian makes it more likely that she came from the *Grafschaft* Oldenburg which bordered on the Frisian country.

25 Other examples of this temporary use of “de Vries” are the New Netherland settlers Jan Jacobsz de Vries, whose sons created their surname Van Wickle(n) from the name of their native village in Friesland (Harry Macy Jr., “The Van Wicklen/Van Wickle Family,” RECORD 128 [1997]: 81–90), and Titus Syrachs de Vries, whose sons made their patronymic, Titus, their permanent surname (Bergen, *Register . . . of the Early Settlers of Kings County* [note 15], 97).

26 Slok, “Origin of Names” (note 10), 4.

27 Ms. Hoitink submitted a forty-page report to the authors on 3 July 2015. All further statements attributed to Ms. Hoitink are from this report, copies in the authors’ possession. Yvette Hoitink, Dutch Genealogy Services, can be contacted at yvette.hoitink@dutchgenealogy.nl or her website at www.dutchgenealogy.nl.

A. J. van der Aa's massive geographic dictionary of the Netherlands does not list a place named Lunten.²⁸ Ms. Hoitink suspected that the place in question might be Lünten, a hamlet near Vreden in Germany, just across the Netherlands-German border in the *Fürstbistum* or Prince-Bishopric of Münster, a state ruled by a prince who was also the Roman Catholic Bishop of Münster. Then part of the Holy Roman (Habsburg) Empire, Münster is now in the German state of North Rhine-Westphalia. There are several other New Netherland settlers who came from Münster, but none is associated with Albert in extant records.²⁹

Examination of records and maps of Vreden and Lünten revealed two present-day farms in Lünten called Terhürne.³⁰ The hearth tax records of Lünten for 1623 (about when Albert Albertsz was born if he were 26 in 1649) show "Hurne Albert estimated as poor. But he confesses, that he had paid the hearth tax to the Pastor [priest]."³¹ In this list a man's name was preceded by that of his farm, hence "Hurne Albert." This Albert could have been the father of the 1649 groom. However, the only other such list between 1600 and 1660, one dated 1631, shows a man named Gerlich at Hurne,³² and nothing more has been found thus far about Albert of 1623.

Yvette Hoitink noted that people in that part of Münster usually named themselves after the farm they lived on, and "ter" names are common there, so Albert Albertss of the 1649 intention could have adopted the surname ter Hurne. The given name Albert was popular in Germany but less so in the Netherlands at that time. Vreden was a relatively poor area so many of its inhabitants emigrated, often coming to Amsterdam, and in 1649 Albert was living in the Jordaan, a poor section of Amsterdam where many immigrants had settled.

As for Terhurne as opposed to Terhune, Ms. Hoitink pointed out that the second "r" of Terhürne was pronounced very softly in the dialect spoken in Lünten, and thus might be omitted by Dutch scribes. Re-examination of the

28 Abraham Jacobus van der Aa, *Aardrijkskundig woordenboek der Nederlanden* [Geographical Dictionary of the Netherlands], 14 vols. (Gorinchem: Jacobus Noorduyt en Zoon, 1839–1851). Lunten would appear in vol. 7 at p. 462, but on that page the entry Lunscoeth is followed by Lunteren.

29 One of these settlers from Münster was Barent Andrieszen, who was called "van Wreede in Westphalen," an apparent reference to Vreden, when he married the widow Elsken Jans in 1654. He died before May 1656, when she married again, but he was briefly the stepfather of her son Dirck Jansz Van Sutphen, a resident of Flatbush and later of New Utrecht (see Susan Amicucci, "Reconstructing the Ancestry of Dirck Janse Van Sutphen," *New Netherland Connections* 6 [2001]: 57–65).

30 In 1984 these farms were called Terhürne-Jösner and Batts-Terhürne, shown on Lünten maps in Elisabeth Piirainen, *Flurnamen in Vreden—Textband* [Field names in Vreden—Text book] (Vreden, Germany: Heimatverein Vreden [Historical Society Vreden], 1984), map II, location J5, and map III, location M5. Ms. Hoitink stated that "The hyphenated form suggests that the current name is a combination of the owner and the name of the farm, e.g. Terhürne-Jösner could well be the Terhürne farm owned or farmed by the Jösner family (or the Jösner farm owned by the Terhürne family)."

31 Hermann Terhalle, *Quellen zur Bevölkerungsgeschichte von Stadt und Kirchspiel Vreden* [Sources for the Population History of the City and Parish of Vreden], 3 vols. (Vreden, Germany: Heimatverein Vreden, 1997–2002), 1:169–70. The tax list is titled "Verzeichnis der Personen des Kirchspiels und der Stadt Vreden, die 1623 die Feurstätten-Schatzung bezahlt haben, aber in den Registern als arm vermerkt wurden [Overview of the people in the parish and city of Vreden, who paid the hearth tax, but were marked in the registers as poor]," from Fürstbistum Münster, Landesarchiv 487 no. 21, fol. 117r. A photocopy was obtained from the Landesarchiv Nordrhein-Westfalen, Abteilung Westfalen [North Rhine-Westphalia State Archives, Westphalia Department], Münster, Germany.

32 Terhalle, *Quellen zur Bevölkerungsgeschichte von Stadt und Kirchspiel Vreden* (note 31), 1:179–81.

records pertaining to the early Terhunes in New Netherland, New York, and New Jersey revealed a few occasions when the name was actually written with a second “t.” In fact the first time Albert Albertsz was recorded with the name, in 1662, a notary wrote it as “Ter Hurne.”³³

There were also farms called Hurne in the Netherlands, which produced the same surname. Frans Debrabandere’s work on family names in the Netherlands province of Zeeland lists the surname “Huirne, ter” (with variants *ter Heurne*, *Terburne*, *Terhürne*), indicating it was derived from *huurn* meaning *boorn* or *boek*, referring to the shape of the land so named.³⁴ Debrabandere mentions that the name *ter Hurne* was found in Baar, Gelderland, in a record from the year 1356.³⁵ Van der Aa’s dictionary (noted earlier) does not show Hurne in Baar, but does list nine other locations named Heurne or Huurne, five separate ones in Gelderland and a group of four in the adjoining province of Overijssel. Six of these nine are located in the eastern parts of those provinces, close to the German border, several of them only a few miles from Vreden.³⁶ Long before the creation of the Dutch Republic the lands along the present border shared a common history and culture, so finding a Hurne on both sides of the line is not surprising.

However, only one of the farms called Hurne that have been identified was in a village called Lüntten. Albert Alberss of the 1649 marriage intention was from Lüntten, and therefore could have been from the farm Hurne in that village, and the son of the Albert living on that farm in 1623 when the younger Albert was born. The question remains, was Albert Alberss from Lüntten the New Netherland settler?

Ms. Hoitink noted that Münster also was an area where linen weaving was commonly practiced as a home craft to supplement income, which would fit with Albert Albertsz’s occupation of linen weaver’s apprentice in 1649. Of eight men from Vreden recorded in the Amsterdam *poorterboeken* between 1640 and 1650, four were linen weavers.³⁷ In New Netherland and New York records, Albert Albertsz Terhune was frequently called *Albert de lintwever*, or the ribbon weaver, which is a different occupation from linen weaver. However, the Albert in 1649 was a *linnewevergesel* or linen weaver apprentice, meaning he was still

33 Edmund B. O’Callaghan, trans., Kenneth Scott and Kenn Stryker-Rodda, eds., *The Register of Salomon Lachaire, Notary Public of New Amsterdam, 1661–1662*, New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1978), 139–40.

34 Dr. Frans Debrabandere, *Woordenboek van de familienamen in Zeeland* (www.naamkunde.net/wp-content/uploads/2010/01/WZF-Debrabandere.pdf). “Place names” are defined as including names of regions, cities, municipalities, villages, hamlets, or fields. The authors thank John Blythe Dobson, FASG, FGBS, for bringing this work to our attention.

35 The Baar reference is from B. J. Hekket, *Oost-Nederlandse familienamen, Hun ontstaan en betekenis* [East Netherlands family names, Their origin and meaning] (Enschede, 1996), a work also consulted by Yvette Hoitink. Given the existence of other Hurnes it appears likely that Ter Hurnes may have derived their names from many different farms.

36 Van der Aa, *Aardrijkskundig woordenboek der Nederlanden* (note 28), 5:543. On the same page he lists Heunen, adding “See Huinen,” and at 5:887 shows only the one place of that name, previously thought to be the source of the Terhune surname, located in western Gelderland.

37 The *poorterboeken* record those who became *poorters* or citizens of Amsterdam, qualifying them, among other things, to practice crafts like linenweaving; they may be searched at stadsarchief.amsterdam.nl/archieven/archiefbank/indexen/poorters. A search for Lüntten produced no names.

learning that craft, and having acquired that skill it would not have been difficult for him to become a *lintwever*. This change may have been necessary for one going to New Netherland, as linen weaving was prohibited there. To protect the Dutch textile industry, the colonies were expected to send home raw materials and purchase their finished goods from the Netherlands.³⁸ This ban may not have extended to ribbon weaving, or else enforcement of the restriction may have been relaxed somewhat by the time Albert settled in the colony.

Neither the marriage of Geertje Dircks and first husband Jan Jansz nor the baptism of any child of that couple has been found in the Amsterdam archives, increasing the likelihood that they married before coming to that city and that their son Dirck might have adopted the name Amerman because he was born in Ammerland.³⁹ The reference to the Orphan Chamber in the 1649 marriage intention proves that Geertje did have at least one child by her prior marriage, and it was hoped that a record of the Chamber could be found that named her children and their ages. Unfortunately a search of the Chamber records, using both the indexes to burials of deceased parents and the intake registers (*inbrenge registers*),⁴⁰ did not reveal any record of a Jan Jansz (or Jan Jansz de Vries or Ammermann) who left a widow Geertje Dircks, except for one case where the couple had a son Dirck born about 1639 who was still in the Netherlands after 1650 and in 1658 intended to go to the East Indies.⁴¹

It is possible that a more thorough search of the Orphan Chamber records might be fruitful, but Ms. Hoitink pointed out that “These intake registers only include valuable estates. Estates of poor people were not administered. The note in the margin [of the 1649 marriage intention] does not specify that there was

38 Jaap Jacobs, *The Colony of New Netherland: A Dutch Settlement in Seventeenth-Century America* (Ithaca, N.Y. and London: Cornell University Press, 2009), 128, 137.

39 There is one Amsterdam baptism that might have been Dirck's except for the mother's name. On 5 Aug. 1646, in the Noorderkerk, Dirck son of Jan ijansz and Greitgen Dirjk was baptized, with witness Annetien Meijn (Stadsarchief Amsterdam, Doopregisters 75:172). The Noorderkerk (North Church) was near the Tichelstraat where Geertje Dircks lived in 1649, and the names Geertje and Grietje (short for Margriet) were sometimes confused in records, records, but without further evidence it cannot be assumed that this was the baptism of Dirck Jansz Amerman. No evidence has been found that a Jan Jansz and Grietje Dircks who had four children baptized in the Nieuwe Kerk 1640–1644 were the 1646 couple, which would rule out Grietje being Geertje. No other record of the 1646 witness has been found, but it is of interest that Geertje and Albert Terhune named their eldest daughter Annetje. The marriage and burial registers of the Noorderkerk begin too late to show if Jan Jansz was buried there or if that was the church where Geertje and Albert married.

40 Orphan Chamber, Amsterdam, Burial registers (Archief van de Weeskamer: begraafregisters), record group 5004, and Intake registers (Archief van de Weeskamer en Commissie van Liquidatie der Zaken van de Voormalige Weeskamer [Archive of the Orphan chamber and Commission of Liquidation of the Affairs of the former Orphan chamber]), record group 5073, both at Amsterdam Municipal Archives and online with finding aids and digital images at stadsarchief.amsterdam.nl. The burial registers are arranged by church or cemetery and Ms. Hoitink searched those closest to Tichelstraat for burials 1648–1649; she searched the intake registers backwards from 1649 to 1643. Her search of the index to all burials in the city (Stadsarchief Amsterdam, Begraafregisters) revealed 19 Jan Jans/Jansz/Jansens who died between 1645 and 1649, but research on those buried nearest to Tichelstraat (where Geertje lived in 1649) showed none with a widow Geertje Dircks. No Jan Amerman or Jan de Vries was buried in those years.

41 On 4 Apr. 1645 Geertgen Dirx, widow of Jan Jansen Slotemaker [locksmith], appeared before the Orphan Chamber. Her children included a son Dirck then age 6, subsequently (year not given) apprenticed to a *gevestemaecker* (hilt maker) who in 1658 provided Dirck Jans with 100 guilders for his intended voyage to the East Indies (Stadsarchief Amsterdam, Weeskamer inbrenge register no. 26, fol. 231, entry for Geertgen Dirx, 4 Apr. 1645 with later annotations).

an estate, just that Geertje satisfied the orphan chamber, so the estate need not be present in the intake registers.”

Geertje Dircks and Albert Albertsz also do not appear in the index to Amsterdam land records (transports or deeds), or the incomplete abstracts of Amsterdam notarial records, and after 1649 no mention of them has been found in any Amsterdam records.

Additional German research could be conducted, but at this point nothing has been found that *disproves* the 1649 marriage intention being that of Geertje Dircks and Albert Terhune. If it is not their marriage intention, it is truly an extraordinary coincidence to find one that matches so closely what we know of this couple from other sources. In the genealogy which follows, the entry for Geertje assumes that the 1649 intention is hers.

Geertje and Albert may have been poor when they emigrated to New Netherland, but like many settlers they soon acquired land in the colony and became successful members of their community.

GENEALOGY⁴²

1. **GEERTJE¹ DIRCKS**, born in the German city or county of Oldenburg say 1625 (if about 20 at marriage), died probably in Flatlands, Kings County, New York, before 15 April 1693, when her son Jan paid 20 guilders for her grave in the Flatlands church.⁴³ Her full name was probably Gerbrechtje, from the German *Gerbrechtchen*, and her patronymic Dircks indicates that her father was named Dirck, but nothing more is currently known of her parents.⁴⁴ She married first, probably in Oldenburg say 1645 (son born say 1646),⁴⁵ **JAN JANSZ**, who was called Jan Jansz de Vries (Jan Jansz the Frisian) when his widow remarried and thus may have been a native of Ostfriesland. As their son adopted the surname Ammerman, Jan and Geertje probably lived in Ammerland, a district of Oldenburg bordering Ostfriesland, but they emigrated to Amsterdam most likely before Jan died about 1648 (year before widow remarried).⁴⁶ Geertje married second in Amsterdam after 3 April 1649 (date of intention) **ALBERT**

42 When no source is cited in the Genealogy, see references to the same data in the preceding text.

43 Deacons' Book, Flatlands Reformed Dutch Church, in "Church Records 1673-1881, Flatlands Reformed Dutch Church [Brooklyn, New York]" (Family History Library [FHL] microfilm 888,716), p. 41, which reads (in part) *van Jan Albertsen voor een graft in die kerck voor sijn moeder—20* (from Jan Albertsen for a grave in the church for his mother—20 [guilders]). According to the FHL catalog this volume of the deacons' records was filmed by the New York Public Library in 1959, but that library does not hold either the original book or a copy of the film; there is a film of the book at the Brooklyn Historical Society. There is no known transcript or English translation.

44 The name Dirck is found in both Germany and the Netherlands. Bahlow, *Dictionary of German Names* (note 17), 77, lists Dierck as a Low German and Frisian form of Diederik.

45 These dates assume that Dirck was Geertje's only child by her first marriage. Slok, "Origin of Names (note 10), 4, indicates that in Ostfriesland where Geertje's first husband was probably born, "The first son was named for his paternal grandfather." This may mean that before their son Dirck was born Geertje and Jan had a son named Jan, who died before the birth of Geertje's son Jan Terhune. If that were the case, she might have been born say 1623 (making her the same age as Albert), first married say 1643, and had a son Jan born say 1644. Since this is pure speculation no such son will be attributed to Geertje here.

46 As noted above no burial record has been found for Jan, but it is likely that Geertje came to Amsterdam with him rather than coming there on her own as a young widow with a child.

ALBERTSZ (TERHUNE), born at Lünten, parish of Vreden, Prince-Bishopric of Münster, Germany, about 1623 (age 26 in marriage intention), died after 22 February 1685, when he acted as a baptismal witness,⁴⁷ and before 1 November 1685, when Jan Albertsen paid the Flatlands church 26 guilders for a grave and shroud for his father.⁴⁸ The 1649 marriage intention does not indicate whether Albert was previously married.⁴⁹ “Terhune,” which was sometimes added to his name and became the family surname, was almost certainly derived from the farm in Lünten called Hurne, where a man named Albert, possibly the father of Albert Albertsz, was taxed in 1623. Nothing more is currently known of Albert Albertsz’s parents.

Early published accounts of the Terhunes do not mention Geertje’s patronymic Dircks, which appears only in one New Amsterdam court record (1663) and a list of members of the Hackensack, New Jersey, church in 1686 (see below for both). In other records she is just called Geertje the wife of Albert. Some published accounts give Geertje a father with a name other than Dirck,⁵⁰ so even when her patronymic was discovered, researchers debated whether it really indicated her father’s name, but no other explanation is at all likely.

FIRST YEARS IN NEW NETHERLAND: AMERSFOORT AND BREUCKELEN

The early history of Albert Albertsz and Geertje Dircks in New Netherland shows them frequently moving and is at times difficult to piece together because of gaps in the records. Geertje and Albert left Amsterdam for New Netherland sometime after their April 1649 marriage. In late September 1687 Geertje’s son Dirck Jansz Amerman stated that he had been in New York for 37 years, indicating (if accurate) an arrival in the colony after September 1649 and before September 1651.⁵¹ There are few passenger lists for that period, but the contemporary document trail in New Netherland supports Dirck’s state-

47 Albert Volkertsz baptism, David William Voorhees, trans., ed., *Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings County, New York, Volume 1 1677–1720* (New York: Holland Society, 1998), 436 (Albert de Lintwever a witness for his namesake grandson, son of Volkert Hansz and Sara Alberts, at Midwoud [Flatbush]).

48 Deacons’ Book, Flatlands Reformed Dutch Church (note 43), 15, which reads *den 1 november ontfangen van Jan Albertsen voor sijn vader voor graft en doot kleet 26–0* (the 1st November received from Jan Albertsen for a grave and shroud for his father 26 [guilders] 0 [stuivers]). On the same date Jan paid for a grave and shroud for his son [Albert].

49 The record does not call him a *jonge man*, the usual designation of a bachelor, nor does it indicate he was a widower.

50 It has been claimed that Geertje was daughter of Teunis Nyssen (or Denyse) and Femmetje/Phoebe Sales. The initiator of this idea remains unidentified, but it was repeated in Terhune, *The Terhune Family* (note 14), x–xi. Even before Geertje’s Dircks patronymic was found, it was easy to refute this idea, since Teunis and Femmetje married in New Amsterdam in 1640 and neither had been married before, so they could not have been the parents of Geertje who was born in Europe say 1625. Nor could they be the *grandparents* of Geertje’s children who were born beginning say 1646, and none of Geertje’s children or grandchildren were named either Teunis or Femmetje.

51 See note 9, above. The oath was administered in Kings Co. 26–30 Sept. 1687 according to the English (old style) calendar, which was 6–10 Oct. by the new style calendar of the Dutch. If Amerman’s 37th anniversary was exactly in Sept. or Oct. 1687 he would have arrived in Sept. or Oct. 1650; he probably arrived within a few months of those dates.

ment as it starts with the baptism at New Amsterdam of Albert and Geertje's oldest child, in August 1651.

Albert was not the only Albert Albertsz in New Netherland, which sometimes makes it difficult to determine if a record pertains to him. There is no doubt when he is called Albert Albertsz Lintwever or Albert Albertsz Ter Hurne (or another variant of Terhune), but there was also an Albert Albertsz drummer (commercial traveler) in the colony, and an Albert Albertsz Radoe (possibly the same man as the drummer).⁵² In quite a few records the name is plain Albert Albertsz, but clues in the record help identify the man as either Terhune, the drummer, or Elbert Elbertsz (Stoothoff).

The records of Amersfoort, where both Terhune and Stoothoff lived for many years, usually refer to them as Albert and Elbert respectively, but as shown below, clerks in other locations sometimes recorded each by the other's usual spelling. Some Terhune genealogists have merged Elbert and Albert, stating that the Terhune founder came over in 1637 (the year when Elbert arrived) and was the father of some of Elbert's children in addition to his own.⁵³ Some of this confusion may be traced to letters Kiliaen van Rensselaer wrote in 1637, where in one case he gave Elbert Elbertsz's patronymic as Albertsz, and also called him a weaver.⁵⁴ However, in 1645 Elbert married the widow of Gerrit Wolfertsz van Couwenhoven, allying him to Amersfoort's leading family, and he also always wrote his name,⁵⁵ whereas Albert signed by mark and was to have some contentious real estate dealings with the Couwenhovens as noted below.

Elbert's first child, baptized as Elbert son of Elbert Elbertsz in January 1648,⁵⁶ has been attributed to Albert, but if Albert married in 1649, before he came to the colony, this could not be his son. Elbert's second child has also been incorrectly attributed to Albert, primarily because she was recorded as Heijltje, daughter of Albert Albertsz, when baptized at New Amsterdam on 12

52 The drummer appears in Berthold Fernow, trans. and ed., *The Records of New Amsterdam from 1653 to 1674 Anno Domini*, 7 vols. (New York: Knickerbocker Press for the City of New York, 1897), 5:6–7, 11, 14–15, 41 (all Jan.–Mar. 1664). Radoe or Radae is mentioned in Salomon Lachaire's records (note 33), 174–76 (July 1662).

53 Terhune, *The Terhune Family* (note 14), x–xi, made these claims but did not originate them. There was at least one other Elbert Elbertsz in New Netherland, a glazier who married Elizabeth (Grevenraet) de Riemer and may be the Elbert *Eldertse(n)* who sold land in Gravesend in 1655 as agent of Isaac Grevenraet (John R. Totten, "Anneke Jans Bogardus . . .", RECORD 57 [1926]: 128), but Albert Albertsz has not been confused with him.

54 Arnold J. F. van Laer, trans. and ed., *Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts* (Albany: University of the State of New York, 1908), 395, 396.

55 Elbert Elbertsz–Aeltje Cornelis marriage, Sypher, *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York, Part 2* (note 5), 478, and *Marriages from 1639 to 1801 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New Amsterdam—New York City*, vol. 9 of Collections of The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society (1940, a reprint of vol. 1, 1890), 13. Arnold J. F. Van Laer, trans., *Register of the Provincial Secretary 1642–1647*, New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch Volume 2 (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1974), 366–68 (former p. 152g) contains the 1646 settlement of the estate of Gerrit Wolphertsen van Couwenhoven, deceased, whose father and brothers agreed that Elbert, having married Gerrit's widow, would own Gerrit's property, pay his debts, and bring up his children, and Elbert signed "Elbert Elbertsen." The surname Stoothoff was not used until much later.

56 Elbert Elbertsz's baptism, Sypher, *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York, Part 2* (note 5), 38, and *Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in New Amsterdam and New York, Baptisms from 25 December 1639 to 27 December 1730*, vol. 2 of Collections of The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, ed. Thomas Grier Evans (1901), 23.

June 1650.⁵⁷ Until Albert and Geertje became Elbert's neighbors at Amersfoort, distinguishing them in the records was unnecessary, so the spelling used in June 1650 may indicate that they had not yet settled in their new home. By 13 August 1651 when Albert son of Albert Albertszen was baptized,⁵⁸ the Terhunes were clearly in New Netherland and this most certainly was their child, as was Annetje of Albert Albertszen, baptized 3 March 1653, since an unnamed child of Elbert Elbertszen was baptized two months later, on 4 May 1653.⁵⁹

It appears that at or soon after their arrival the family settled on Long Island, even though the first two children were baptized in New Amsterdam.⁶⁰ The witnesses to the 1651 baptism were Wolfert Gerritszen van Couwenhoven and Grietje van Nes, residents of Amersfoort,⁶¹ and the 1653 witnesses were Willem Gerritszen, Trijntie Hadders and Trijntie Claes, residents of Breuckelen (Brooklyn).⁶² Albert and Geertje may have settled first at Amersfoort and then moved to Breuckelen to be near the ferry to Manhattan, as on 2 June 1654 Egbert van Borsum complained that Albert Lintwever was ferrying people [across the East River], a concession which had been granted to Egbert exclu-

57 Heijltje Alberts baptism, Sypher, *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York, Part 2* (note 5), 48 (Heijltje), and *Baptisms from 1639 to 1730* (note 56), 27 (Heijltje). Heijltje Elberts Stoothoff and Thomas Willet had a daughter Helena baptized at Amersfoort 27 Mar. 1681 (Voorhees, *Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Volume 1* [note 47], 406). Heijltje/Heijltje is a form of Helena, which Elbert Elbertsz (Stoothoff) called her in his will, proved in 1689 when New York was briefly part of the Dominion of New England (Suffolk Co., Mass., Probate Records 13:6–10 [FHL 584,131]). She married Col. Thomas Willett (see Rosalie Fellows Bailey, "The Willett Family of Flushing, Long Island," RECORD 80 [1949]: 83–88). Bailey correctly identified Helena as Stoothoff's daughter, but said she was born "around 1646–49," being unaware that the 1650 baptism might belong to her.

58 Albert Albertszen baptism, Sypher, *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York, Part 2* (note 5), 54, and *Baptisms from 1639 to 1730* (note 56), 30.

59 Annetje Alberts and unnamed child of Elbert Elbertszen baptisms, Sypher, *Liber A of the Collegiate Churches of New York, Part 2* (note 5), 64 and 66, and *Baptisms from 1639 to 1730* (note 56), 34. In the Dutch community children were usually baptized very soon after they were born.

60 Bergen ("Contributions to the History of . . . The Terhune Family" [note 3], 159) was under the impression that Albert and Geertje had first lived in New Amsterdam, probably because of these baptisms, but as Long Island had no Dutch minister until 1654, the island's Dutch residents had to travel to Manhattan to attend church and many of them appear in the New Amsterdam baptismal register. The Rev. Johannes Theodorus Polhemus was minister of the Long Island Dutch villages from 1654 until his death in 1676, except when Henricus Selijs was minister for Breuckelen, 1660–1664 (I. Heyward Peck, "The Rev. Johannes Theodorus Polhemius and Some of His Descendants," RECORD 90 [1959]: 65–80). Aside from some deacons' and churchmasters' accounts, no church records survive from Polhemus's ministry, and there is no record of baptisms or marriages in the Amerman and Terhune families from 1654 until 1677.

61 See note 58. Witness Wolfert Gerritszen van Couwenhoven, from Amersfoort in the Netherlands, was one of four Dutchmen who on 16 June 1636 purchased from the Indians the three Flats of Keskateuw, which became (Nieuw) Amersfoort and later Flatlands; he and his family remained major landowners there, and Albert Albertsz Terhune purchased land from him and his son Jacob as discussed below (Charles T. Gehring, trans. and ed., *Land Papers, Volumes GG, HH, and II*, New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch [Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1980], 5–6; Lincoln C. Cocheu, "The Van Kouwenhoven-Conover Family," RECORD 70 [1939]: 231–35, 353–55). Grietje Cornelis van Nes was the wife of Pieter Claesz Wyckoff, another early Amersfoort settler (William J. Hoffman, "An Armory of American Families of Dutch Descent: Van Ness," RECORD 72 [1941]: 148–54 at 151). See also Bergen, *Register of . . . the Early Settlers of Kings County* (note 15), 81, 397.

62 See note 59. Annetje's witnesses Willem Gerritszen (Van Couwenhoven, Wolfert's grandson), and Trijntie Hadders (wife of Albert Cornelisz Wantenaer) appear on the earliest list of members of the Breuckelen church in 1660, and witnesses Trijntie Claes and Joris Jacobsen, "from the Ferry," had a child baptized in that church in 1661 (Van der Linde, *Old First Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn* [note 7], 13, 110; Cocheu, "Van Kouwenhoven-Conover Family" [note 61], RECORD 71 [1940]: 69–72; Bergen, *Register of . . . the Early Settlers of Kings County* [note 15], 80–81, 152–53, 384).

sively on 1 June. The New Netherland Council ordered Albert to stop ferrying and he agreed.⁶³

Following the loss of his ferry business, Albert definitely settled in Amersfoort, as on 16 October 1655 “Capt. Lieutenant Brian Newton, Elbert Elbertsz, Marten Jansen, and Albert Albertsen, all inhabitants in the village of Amersfoort,” appeared before the Council in New Amsterdam to complain that they were having trouble raising funds for the defense of the village, particularly because of the number of absentee landholders. The Council ordered that to protect the village, each farm, including those owned by absentees, must contribute towards maintaining a militia to be sent there.⁶⁴ Besides placing Albert as a resident of Amersfoort, this is the first record that mentions both Albert Albertsen and Elbert Elbertsz, removing any doubt that they were two different men.

1656–1664: NYACK AND NEW UTRECHT

Albert shifted his residence to the Nyack or Najack tract in about 1656. This tract, the site of today’s Fort Hamilton, lying west of Amersfoort on the bay of the North River (now Lower New York Bay), was held by the heirs of Cornelis Van Werckhoven and administered by Jacques Cortelyou. Albert leased and cultivated a part of the tract.⁶⁵ His nearest neighbors were the Indians for whom the place was named. In their 1652 deed to Van Werckhoven, the Indians promised to “immediately leave the place or land called Naiecq, where they now live, without ever returning,”⁶⁶ but over twenty-five years later they still had a thriving village there.⁶⁷ Apparently they either never left Nyack or they returned there after Van Werckhoven’s death in 1655.⁶⁸

Living at Nyack put Albert in position to be one of the first settlers of the nearby village of New Utrecht when in 1657 Cortelyou secured permission from the authorities to form that settlement. Albert was offered one of the 20 original lots, each twenty-five morgens (about fifty-two acres), and in 1659 he was allotted a share of the village’s salt meadows or valleys, lying over and against Conyen (Coney) Island. He built a house in New Utrecht, being one of the first twelve to do so by February 1660,⁶⁹ although he continued to live at Nyack

63 Charles T. Gehring, trans. and ed., *Council Minutes, 1652–1654*, New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch Volume 5 (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1983), 142–43 (complaint and order); Arnold J. F. Van Laer, trans., *Register of the Provincial Secretary 1648–1660*, New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch Volume 3 (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1974), 355–56 (grant to Van Borsum).

64 Charles T. Gehring, trans. and ed., *Council Minutes 1655–1656*, New Netherland Documents Volume 6 (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1995), 99.

65 Nicasius de Sille and Laurens de Sille, “Description of the Founding or Beginning of New Utrecht,” translated in O’Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York* (note 9), 1:633, 649. See also the text of the De Sille account, below.

66 Charles T. Gehring, trans. and ed., *Correspondence 1647–1653*, New Netherland Documents Volume 11 (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 2000), 187.

67 Henry C. Murphy, trans., Bartlett B. James and J. Franklin Jameson, eds., *The Journal of Jasper Danckaerts 1679–1680* (New York: Scribners, 1913), 54–57, describes the Nyack Indian village in 1679.

68 For Van Werckhoven’s death see Charles T. Gehring, trans. and ed., *Correspondence 1654–1658*, New Netherland Documents Volume 12 (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 2003), 95.

69 De Sille, “Description of the Founding or Beginning of New Utrecht” (note 65), 633–34, 639, 641.

until 1661, as explained below. On 31 January 1662 Director-General Petrus Stuyvesant granted Albert Albertse a patent on a twenty-four-morgen parcel in New Utrecht on the northwest side of Claes Claessen and southeast side of Joost Pieterse. On 13 December 1662 Albert conveyed this parcel to Jan Van Cleef, who subsequently sold it to Jonker Balthasar De Vos.⁷⁰ This may have been the land Albert acquired in 1657, excluding his house and garden lot and his share in the New Utrecht meadows.

That he left Amersfoort by 1657 and was then living on the Nyack tract is shown by the ministerial assessment of that year. In late 1656, the Director-General and Council ordered that the villages of Breuckelen, Midwout, and Amersfoort draw up a list of taxes for their inhabitants to pay to supplement the salary of Dominee Johannes Theodorus Polhemus.⁷¹ The list for Amersfoort, dated 13 January 1657, includes Elbert Elbertsen who was taxed 32 florins, but it does not include Albert Albertsen.⁷² The February 1657 list for "Persons and Inhabitants of Breuckelen and unto the Ferry" includes "Elbert Elbertsen at the Bay . . . 10 [florins]."⁷³

Even though Elbert Elbertsz Stoothoff was often called "Elbert at the Bay" because Amersfoort was on what was later called Jamaica Bay, the man on this Breuckelen list was most likely Albert Albertsz. A third document from the same time period supports this interpretation. On 4 October 1658 Petrus Stuyvesant granted a patent to Bruyn Barentsen on a lot for a house and garden located in the village of Breuckelen between the cemetery and "*Albert at the bay*."⁷⁴ As there was no bay in Breuckelen village, this must mean that Albert owned the land in the village but was living elsewhere, at a bay. In both this patent and the 1657 list "the Bay" could easily be the bay of the North River where Nyack was located. A man living at Nyack might appear on the Breuckelen church list because the Nyack tract was bounded on the north by Gowanus, which was included in that list, and Breuckelen was easily accessible by water from Nyack.⁷⁵

70 New Utrecht Town Records (Book 1 part 3, Miscellaneous Papers 1661–1719), Frank L. Van Cleef, transcriber and translator, Kings Co. vol. 2002 (1917), p. 343, Old Town Records microfilm 37, Municipal Archives of the City of New York, photocopy at Holland Society Library. This description of the history of the parcel, apparently made in 1669, when it was sold by De Vos, was verified by the town constable and overseers (officers who replaced the *schout* and *schepenen* after the English takeover). Note that while Jan Van Cleef's deed of sale to De Vos cannot be found, Van Cleef signed this record as an overseer and presumably would not have done so if he disagreed with its contents.

71 On Dominee Polhemus, see note 60.

72 Hugh Hastings, ed., *Ecclesiastical Records State of New York*, 7 vols. (Albany: State of New York, 1901–1916), 1:366.

73 Edmund B. O'Callaghan, trans., *Laws and Ordinances of New Netherland 1638–1674* (Albany: State of New York, 1868), 304–7; Henry R. Stiles, *A History of the City of Brooklyn*, 3 vols. (Brooklyn, 1867–1870), 1:134. The florin was another name for the guilder.

74 Gehring, *Land Papers* (note 61), 95 (emphasis added).

75 As explained in note 60 above, there is no record of the baptisms of the younger Terhune children or other records regarding the family's church affiliation between 1654 and 1677, due to the loss of Dom. Polhemus's records. In 1660 the Breuckelen congregation did call Henricus Seljins to minister to them separately, and his records survive, but his baptisms do not begin until Oct. 1660, probably after the birth of the last Terhune child, and the family may have remained with Polhemus as they do not appear in any of Seljins's records.

In 1661 Albert reluctantly moved from Nyack to the village of New Utrecht, under orders intended to protect him from Indian attack. One of the best-known anecdotes about Albert, this appears in a history of New Utrecht written by Nicholas de Sille and his son in 1660 and entered into the first New Utrecht town book as follows:

In February 1660, as well as previously, several proclamations and ordinances had been published, in which those who lived separately and outside the villages, were charged in the name of the Director General and Council of the New-Netherland, to abandon their separate dwellings and destroy them, or at least to unroof them, and to transport themselves and their goods into the adjoining villages, on the penalty, in the first place of confiscation of all their goods upon all who from the aforesaid time are found residing in separate dwellings or farm houses. Those who do not remove by the 18 of May will also be liable to a penalty of 50 guilders, to be paid immediately and also to have their houses unroofed at their expense.

After this it happened that several persons who resided outside the village paid no attention to the above order, among whom was a Mr. Stilwel, who had purchased the land of Antony Jansen Van Salee, Turck, but he made satisfaction to the Director General and Council for the same. Also another was Albert Albertse who hired a part of the plantation of C. Van Werckhoven on the Najack; he excused himself on the ground of being on hired land, and regarded not the Lords order, in consequence of which the Fiscal ex officio brought him on the 19th of August 1660, before the high Council in Fort Amsterdam, and complained of his refusal to obey the ordinance. He was condemned and sentenced as follows, after which he came and resided in the village of Utrecht which lay near his lands.

By the Director General and Council of the New Netherland on hearing of the parties; We condemn Albert Albertse alias Lintwever, to amend by paying the penalty of 50 guilders as per proclamation, and to stand imprisoned until the fine be paid.

On this sentence, after being imprisoned, he paid the fine and then removed within the village of New Utrecht.⁷⁶

The De Silles' statement that Albert moved into the village was apparently premature, as on 15 September 1661 the Council again charged Albert with "continuing to reside on his farm at a distance from New Utrecht," and ordered him to remove to the village;⁷⁷ this time he probably complied.

June 1660 also saw Albert buying or attempting to buy land in Amersfoort. On the first of the month Jacob Van Couwenhoven, representing his father Wolfert, sued Albert Alberzen in the New Amsterdam Court of Burgomasters and Schepens, but the minutes do not indicate the subject of the suit. Wolfert had given a joint power of attorney to his sons Jacob and Pieter and his son-in-law "Elbert in the Bay," which provided that "one shall not act without the

⁷⁶ De Sille, "Description of the Founding or Beginning of New Utrecht" (note 65), 648–49. The 19 Aug. 1660 judgment against Albert Albertsen alias Ribbon Weaver is in the New York Colonial Manuscripts vol. 9 (New Netherland Council Minutes 1660–1661), 380; digital images of original Dutch manuscript (www.newnetherlandinstitute.org); no published translation but abstracted in Edmund B. O'Callaghan, *Calendar of Historical Manuscripts in the Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, N.Y., Part I, Dutch Manuscripts 1638–1664* (Albany: State of New York, 1865), 216.

⁷⁷ New Netherland Council Minutes 9 (note 76), 788, abstracted in O'Callaghan, *Calendar of Historical Manuscripts . . . Dutch* (note 76), 228.

other.” Since Jacob was trying to act alone, the court dismissed his suit. On the same date, however, Albert Alberzen sued Jacob van Couwenhoven in the same court, demanding delivery of twenty-five morgens which he had purchased from Jacob. The latter did not object but said the ground brief must be drawn up from his father’s ground briefs, and demanded a copy of Albert’s request. On 15 June in response to Albert’s suit the court ordered Jacob to deliver the twenty-five morgens to Albert “by the first opportunity.”⁷⁸

However, another party then claimed that he had purchased the same land from Van Couwenhoven. On 18 August a court in Midwout/Flatbush heard the suit of Frans Jansz van Hechten [*sic*, van Hoochten] versus Aelbert Aelbertsz, claiming that Albert had seized from him a piece of his land in Amersfoort, and that he “has had him legally enjoined three times and he has paid no attention to the Court but gone on with his own business.” Van Hoochten asked that the land be restored to him with costs and damages. In response Albert claimed that he had bought the land from Jacob Kouwenhoven, but as proof he produced a bill of sale for only “a fourth part.” The court asked for further proof, and in the meantime since Albert had “disregarded and broken arrest three times,” the court ordered him held in arrest until it was satisfied. On 29 September Van Hoochten again appeared and the court again ordered Albert to prove his title “with deed and transport.”⁷⁹ No further record of the case has been found.

While he was trying to resolve his dispute with Van Couwenhoven, Albert tried to buy land on the east side of Amersfoort from Jacob Steendam. On 17 June 1660 Albert and Steendam had their deed drawn up by notary Tielman van Vleeck, but on 5 July Elbert Elbertsen and Pieter Cornelisen [Luyster], magistrates (*schepenen*) of the village of Amersfoort, appeared before the Council in New Amsterdam requesting that the Council void the sale and take back the land in the name of the West India Company for the use of the village. The Council agreed, provided it was done on the same terms as the original sale between Albert and Steendam, which provided that payment be made in buckwheat. On 12 July and again on 6 August Steendam was back before the Council, requesting that they pay Albert for the buckwheat that he had already purchased, and when Albert had been paid the buckwheat was to be delivered to Steendam. Once that was done the Company owned the land, not Albert.⁸⁰

⁷⁸ Fernow, *Records of New Amsterdam* (note 52), 3:165, 166, 176.

⁷⁹ Flatbush Town Records (Liber B, Court Minutes and Deeds 1659–1664), Frank L. Van Cleef, transcriber and translator, Kings Co. vol. 103 (1914), pp. 101, 103, 113, 115, Old Town Records microfilm 118, Municipal Archives of the City of New York, photocopy at Holland Society Library. The court may have also served Amersfoort at this time. The minutes show the plaintiff as Van Hechten, but numerous other records show his surname as Van Hoochten or Van Hoochten, a house carpenter of New Amsterdam. Note that this court proceeding took place the day before the Council ordered Albert to move into New Utrecht (see above).

⁸⁰ New Netherland Council Minutes 9 (note 76), 321, 322, 362, abstracted in O’Callaghan, *Calendar of Historical Manuscripts . . . Dutch* (note 76), 214, 216, also in Edmund B. O’Callaghan and Berthold Fernow, trans. and ed., *Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York*, 15 vols. (Albany: State of New York, 1856–1887), 14:477–79. Albert apparently could not grow enough buckwheat on his own land, and therefore had to buy it, which suggests he had a source of income other than his farm, possibly ribbon-weaving. Jacob Steendam, a long-time employee of the West India Company, lived in New Netherland from about 1650 to 1660. Besides being a farmer, a clerk

According to the de Silles' history of New Utrecht, in 1660 Albert became embroiled in financing and setting up a horse mill (a grinding mill operated by horse power) in that village. The mill had originally been erected in New Amsterdam and was bought by Jacob Wolfertse van Couwenhoven, who sold it in 1660 to Nicasius de Sille, Jan Van Cleef, and a friend of Van Cleef later identified as Tytus Cyre. The millstone and works were brought from New Amsterdam and set up in New Utrecht. Tytus Cyre, without informing de Sille, sold his third to Jan Van Cleef, but as the last day of payment approached it became clear to de Sille that Van Cleef was not going to be able to make his payment, so de Sille threatened to prosecute. Under this threat and unable to find any other buyers, Van Cleef sold his two thirds to "Albert Albertsen Lintwever" and the mill remained in New Utrecht. De Sille, Van Cleef, and Cyre appeared in the New Amsterdam court on 3 October 1662 and recounted this history, adding that de Sille and Albert had subsequently sold the mill to Jacobus Backer, Govert Loockerman, Jacques Cousseau, and Hendrick van de Water, and asked that the money arising from that sale be attached "until it could be determined to whom most of it was owed."⁸¹

At Christmas time in 1660 Wessel Gerritsen borrowed a sword and heavy belt from Albert. By 25 October 1661 Wessel had still not returned them and Albert went to court to force their return. Wessel's wife came into court and claimed that the sword and belt had been stolen. The court ordered Wessel to either return the items or pay for them.⁸²

Saloman Lachaire, a notary public in New Amsterdam, preserved in his records a copy of an agreement between "Albert Albertsen Ter Hurne of New Utrecht" and Nicolaes de Meyer, merchant of New Amsterdam, by which Albert owed 224 guilders in wheat, 112 guilders in bearskins, twenty-six schepels (bushels) of wheat and three schepels of rye, for "purchase and delivery of divers goods, wares and merchandise received before the execution hereof." The agreement was dated 27 April 1662, and final payment was due in December 1662. As was customary, to guarantee payment Albert pledged all his real and personal property, "especially the appearer's [Albert's] bouwery, situate at New Utrecht, with farming implements and cattle thereon," to have the "full force of a mortgage." This is the earliest record yet found in which Albert was recorded as Terhune, or in this case the Terhurne spelling found in Lünten and elsewhere, as described earlier.⁸³ A similar agreement between Albert and De Meyer was involved in 1664-1665 court proceedings discussed below.

Also in April 1662 Symon Janzen Romein sued Albert Alberzen, ribbon weaver, in the New Amsterdam court. Romein often acted as attorney for others, in this case for Gerrit van Tright. The minutes of 25 April show that

for the Company, and in 1656 a candidate for *schepen*, Steendam was also the first published poet in New Amsterdam. See David W. Madden, "Steendam, Jacob," *American National Biography*, 24 vols. (Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), 20:608-9.

81 De Sille, "Description of the Founding or Beginning of New Utrecht" (note 65), 650. Fernow, *Records of New Amsterdam* (note 78), 4:139. Tytus Cyre was Titus Syrachs De Vries (see note 25, above).

82 Fernow, *Records of New Amsterdam* (note 52), 3:392.

83 O'Callaghan, *Register of Salomon Lachaire* (note 33), 139-40.

the dispute was over the payment of tobacco for land Albert was buying from van Tright. Some tobacco had already been delivered, but evidently the price equivalencies had not been computed satisfactorily. The case was referred to arbitrators and no further mention of it has been found. The deed apparently has not survived, so the location of the land is not known.⁸⁴

In the same court on 2 May 1662, Mme. Verlett sued Albert Albertzen, the ribbon weaver, for a debt on account of 206 guilders ten stuivers, and the court ordered Albert to be arrested pending payment.⁸⁵

In Gravesend on 5 March 1663 the village court heard testimony regarding an ox that Richard Richardson had sold to John Van Cleve (Jan Van Cleef), including “wrighting under the hand of Albert Albertson of New Utrick that Richard Richardson was to deliver the beast to John Van Cleve soe farre as he could,” but the ox could not be found among the village herds.⁸⁶

The records of notary Waldewyn van der Veen reveal that on 30 June 1663 “Albert Albertsen, living in the village New Utrecht,” signed an agreement with Jan Ariansen van Gent, a bachelor, to serve in the military as a substitute for Albert as a soldier of the West India Company in the current war against the Esopus Indians. This was the Second Esopus War. For this service, Albert was to pay Jan, besides the usual pay and booty to be found, thirty-five schepels of good winter wheat. Albert Albertszen signed by a mark that looks like a cursive script “a.”⁸⁷

It is in the minutes of the New Amsterdam court for 16 October 1663 that “Geertje Dircks, Albert Albertsen the ribbon weaver’s wife,” makes her first certain appearance in the records of New Netherland, sued by Abraham Pietersen Corbyn for a balance of thirty-three guilders, ten stuivers due on an account. Geertje replied that Corbyn owed her money on an old account but the account was with her husband. The court declared the attachment against Geertje valid until the parties could submit their cases to arbitration by Hendrick Jansen van der Vin and Hans Stein.⁸⁸ This record is one of only two in which Geertje appears with her patronymic.

On 29 January 1664 Petrus Stuyvesant granted Claes Claesen a patent on a twenty-four-morgen parcel in the village of New Utrecht, described as being on the southeast side of Albert Albertsz.⁸⁹ On 16 January 1665 Claes sold to Balthasar Vosch (alias De Vos) that parcel, plus a house, garden, and two mor-

84 Fernow, *Records of New Amsterdam* (note 52), 4:63, 65, 71, 74.

85 Fernow, *Records of New Amsterdam* (note 52), 4:72. This case is interesting because “Mme. Verlett” was Anna (Stuyvesant) (Bayard) Varleth, sister of Petrus Stuyvesant and wife of the prominent New Amsterdam merchant and official Nicholas Varleth. She may have been acting for her husband, whose business and official duties often took him out of town (Edwin R. Purple, “Contributions to the History of Ancient Families of New York,” RECORD 7 [1878]: 56–57).

86 Gravesend Town Records 4 (Court Minutes 1662–1699): 3, Frank L. Van Cleef, transcriber, Kings Co. vol. 303 (1909), Old Town Records microfilm 144, Municipal Archives of the City of New York, photocopy at Holland Society Library. As Gravesend was an English settlement, the minutes were written in English.

87 “Records of Waldewyn van der Veen, Notary Public, 1662–1664,” in Berthold Fernow, trans., *The Minutes of the Orphanmasters of New Amsterdam 1655–1663*, 2 vols. (New York: Francis P. Harper, 1902–1907), 2:53–54.

88 Fernow, *Records of New Amsterdam* (note 52), 4:314–15.

89 Gehring, *Land Papers* (note 61), 104.

gens of meadows, again stating that Albert's property bordered it.⁹⁰ Albert's 1662 patent was on the northwest side of Claes Claesen, but he no longer owned that land in 1664; perhaps the description of Claes's boundaries was merely copied from his original 1657 grant.

Albert sold all his remaining property in New Utrecht on 3 April 1664 for an undisclosed amount to Nathaniel Britten, only to run into problems. On 25 October 1664 in what was now the New York City Court, a series of suits and counter suits began, which continued until 10 October 1665. The difficulty centered on a obligation (mortgage) of 1400 guilders on Albert's property, held by New Amsterdam/New York merchant Nicolaes de Meyer. As part of the sales agreement, Britten was to assume responsibility for paying that debt, but in October 1664 de Meyer sued Britten for non-payment and Britten claimed he had been drunk when he signed the agreement with Albert, so it was not valid. De Meyer produced witnesses from New Utrecht who refuted Britten's claim and the court upheld the agreement.

In June 1665 Britten still had not paid de Meyer, and now claimed the agreement was invalid because it contained a clause "should the English take the aforesaid land during the period of payment, the sale shall be void." The English had conquered New Netherland in September 1664 and did not take Albert's property, but the subsequent March 1664/5 general meeting of the towns at Hempstead settled a boundary dispute between New Utrecht and Gravesend by awarding certain meadows, including Albert's, to Gravesend. The "period of payment" was still in effect as Britten was to pay Albert in four installments, so in August 1665 Britten sued Albert for failure to make good his title to the meadow. The court found that the clause in the sales agreement did not apply, since Britten took possession of the property "long before the losse of the same" to Gravesend, and he, not Albert, therefore had to bear that loss along with the other inhabitants of New Utrecht.

However, to finally resolve the dispute, the court submitted the matter to a jury (an innovation recently introduced by the English) which recommended that Britten's last payment to Albert be reduced by 500 guilders wampum, to compensate for the loss of the meadow. The court agreed and also ordered Albert to pay off the mortgage directly to de Meyer. It found that Britten had otherwise satisfied the terms of the original agreement.⁹¹

At the same time, in 1664, Albert was involved in two other suits regarding debts that he owed. In the first, which began in May and dragged out until October, Joannes Withart, a well-known trader at New Amsterdam and Fort Orange, sued Albert Albertsen ter Heun and his wife for 992 guilders.⁹² Shoemaker Coenraet ten Eyck brought the second suit against Albert Albertsen

90 New Utrecht Town Records (Book 1 part 1, Liber A 1659–1818), Frank L. Van Cleef, transcriber and translator, Kings Co. vol. 2000 (1917), pp. 99, 101, Old Town Records microfilm 37, Municipal Archives of the City of New York, photocopy at Holland Society Library.

91 Fernow, *Records of New Amsterdam* (note 52), 5:146–47, 159–60, 263–64, 274, 277, 280, 285, 299–300. 1664 deed not found.

92 Fernow, *Records of New Amsterdam* (note 52), 5:54–55, 58, 131, 136, 142. Janny Venema refers to Withart as a trader in her *Beverwijk: A Dutch Village on the American Frontier 1652–1664* (Albany: State University of New York Press, 2003), 247, 265, 276.

ter Heun in September of the same year, for 65 guilders.⁹³ These cases are the first after the Lachaire record of 1662 to add Terhune to Albert's name, and the clerks' spelling of the name probably reflects how they heard Albert pronounce it.

By 31 January 1665 Albert had purchased more land from the Van Cowenhoven family. On that date Albert was again in the New York City court requesting that Jacob van Couwehoven should give him "deed and transport of the land purchased from him." The Court ordered Jacob to do so or to show why he would not.⁹⁴ Nothing further is found concerning the case but Bergen indicates that the land was in Flatlands.⁹⁵ As in the preceding court records, the name is spelled ter Heun.

1664–1685: AMERSFOORT/FLATLANDS

With the sale in 1664 of his New Utrecht property to Britten and the purchase of more land in Amersfoort/Flatlands at about the same time, Albert appears to have moved his family to Flatlands, where he probably remained for the rest of his life. Because of the loss of so many of Flatlands' early records, at this point the number of such records for Albert is greatly diminished.

However, records from neighboring Gravesend reveal two more court cases involving Albert. In the first, on 1 March 1668, the town court found for Albert in his complaint against John Tilton and ordered John to pay Albert 36 guilders, 10 stuivers.⁹⁶ The second case was actually a continuation of the 1664 suit between Albert and Joannes Withart, who on 15 December 1669 was still trying to collect the remainder of what was owed him. Although Albert was able to prove that he had paid part of the debt, the West Riding Court of Sessions sitting at Gravesend found that he still owed a portion of it and ordered him to pay the remainder.⁹⁷

By a deed dated 22 March 1674 Maratie, the relict [widow] of Govert Lockerman, sold to Roelof Martinsen twenty acres on the "flats of Amesford . . . stretching next to the land of Albert Albertse."⁹⁸ Three lists in the Flatlands records, all dated 18 June 1674, enumerate some of the residents' landholdings in the town. Albert Albertsz held lot 17 on Bestevaer's Island (later called Bergen's Island) according to the first list, made at the direction of Elbert Elbertsen Stoothoff. On the second list "Albert Albertse" held lots 5 and 13

93 Fernow, *Records of New Amsterdam* (note 52), 5:126. For Ten Eyck's occupation see Henry Waterman George, "The Ten Eyck Family in New York," RECORD 63 (1932): 153–54.

94 Fernow, *Records of New Amsterdam* (note 52), 5:182.

95 Bergen, "Contributions to the History of . . . The Terhune Family" (note 3), 159–60.

96 Gravesend Town Records 4 (note 86): 20. Dutch currency continued in use despite the change to English rule.

97 Records of the Court of Sessions, West Riding of Yorkshire 1668–1683, in [Kings Co.] Court and Road Records vol. 2, 1668–1766, p. 17, Frank L. Van Cleef, transcriber, Old Town Records microfilm 116, Municipal Archives of the City of New York [misidentified at the Archives as Town of Brooklyn records]. Created in 1665, the Riding covered all of future Kings Co., plus Newtown and Staten Island; it ceased to exist when New York was divided into counties in 1683. The court sat at Gravesend and kept its records in English.

98 Maritie Lockerman to Roelof Martinsen deed, Kings Co. Deeds 1:151 (1897 copy, orig. A:341, lost) (FHL 1,413,189).

of the meadows at Vriesen Hook. On the third list “Albert Albertse” held lots 7 and 11 of the Great Meadows.⁹⁹

Acting on behalf of the townspeople of Amersvoort, on 29 December 1675 Elbert Elbertsen Stoothoff confirmed that Albert Albertsen was the owner of “a certain parcel of land situated under Amsfort, on the west side of the Gravesant wagon path, running about south south west on a compass according to this meridian from the Stroom kill, situated two hundred and fifty seven rods, wide seventy one rods, large thirty morgens, 247 rods.”¹⁰⁰ An addendum states that other land was also recognized to belong to Albert by right of title and transport made by Wolphert Cowenhoven. The original document had been “unluckily burned.”¹⁰¹ In a second record of the same date, Albert sold land to Elbert Elbersen which was said to have been purchased from Jacob Wolferts (Couwenhoven), possibly one of the parcels noted earlier. The title and transport for that purchase had also been lost due to fire.¹⁰²

Albert appears in the three surviving Flatlands tax or assessment rolls for this period. All three are given here for ease of comparison:

August 1675 ¹⁰³	September 1676 ¹⁰⁴	September 1683 ¹⁰⁵
Albert Albertse	Albert Albertse	Albert Albertsen
2 polls	2 polls	1 man
2 horses 2 ditto of 3 yrs.	4 horses 1 do of 1 yr.	2 horses
6 cows, 3 ditto of 2 yrs.	7 cows do of 2 yr.	7 cows, 3 of 2 yrs. & 2 of 1 yr.
19 morgens land and valley	2 hogs	35 morgens of land
Assessed £183.10	29 morg. land & valley	Tax 13.1 [13s 1d]
	Assessed £187	

99 Flatlands Town Records (Deeds, Town Orders, Road Records 1674–1828; Miscellaneous Papers 1661–1831), Kings Co. vol. 4000, p. 9, original records on Old Town Records microfilm 75, Municipal Archives of the City of New York; trans. Teunis G. Bergen in Flatlands Road Records (Including Translation of Miscellaneous Records Contained in Volume 4000), Kings Co. vol. 4012, p. 307, Old Town Records microfilm 76, Municipal Archives of the City of New York.

100 Flatlands Town Records, Kings Co. vol. 4000 (note 99), p. 37, record transcribed and translated by Renee L. Dauven and Elizabeth Johnson. This could be “Albert the weavers field,” mentioned as early as 20 June 1664 in an agreement concerning the Flatlands-Gravesend boundary, said to run along the valley of the Strom Kill to the Gravesend wagon path [now Kings Highway] and then along the west end of the said field (Gravesend Town Records 3 [Town Meetings 1656–1705]: 55, Kings Co. vol. 3002, Old Town Records microfilm 61, Municipal Archives of the City of New York). The field is shown on a “conjectural plan” of Amersfoort created by Frederick Van Wyke for his book *Keskachague, or the First White Settlement on Long Island* (New York: G. P. Putnam, 1924), which contains data collected from various sources to help resolve twentieth-century boundary disputes; when the book was found to contain numerous errors, Van Wyke withdrew it from sale. The authors used it only to identify other sources.

101 Flatlands Town Records, Kings Co. vol. 4000 (note 99), p. 37, transcribed and translated by Renee L. Dauven and Elizabeth Johnson.

102 Flatlands Town Records, Kings Co. vol. 4000 (note 99), p. 45, transcribed and translated by Renee L. Dauven and Elizabeth Johnson.

103 O’Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York* (note 9), 4:155; the second poll must have been son Jan, as Albertt Alberttse Jun^r appears later in the roll. Dierck Jansen is listed near Albert Sr.

104 O’Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York* (note 9), 2:489; again the second poll must have been son Jan, with Albert the younger recorded separately, followed by Dierck Jansen.

105 O’Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York* (note 9), 2:496. Albert was recorded between stepson Dirck Jansen and son Jan Alberts, with Albert the younger recorded separately.

Albert and Geertje appear on the church membership lists of Amersfoort, which begin in 1677. The list of “Old Members found here in the 4 villages in the year 1677” shows Albert de lint-wever and wife Geertje, followed by son Albert and his wife, with Dirk Jansz Amerman and wife listed separately on the same page.¹⁰⁶ A second list from November 1679 titled “Old and New Members” shows Albert de Lintwever and wife Geertje followed by son Jan and his sisters Sara and Stijntje, with Dirk Jansz and Albert Albertsz [the younger] listed separately on the same page.¹⁰⁷ Along with the baptisms of Albert and Annetje these records identify all the known children of Albert Terhune and Geertje Dircks.

Capt. Elbert Elberts Stoothoff brought suit on 17 December 1679 against Albert Alberts, Peter Claesen, and Peter Cornelis, stating that the men had, contrary to Elbert’s orders, put their horses upon his island called Bearn Island, to the damage of Elbert. The resolution of this suit was not given.¹⁰⁸

In 1681 Geertje made a rare appearance in the records without her husband when, on 13 November at Amersfoort, as “Geertje (moeders moeder),” meaning “mother’s mother,” she witnessed the baptism of her granddaughter, Jannetje, the daughter of Volkard Hansz and Sara Alberts.¹⁰⁹

The public record for Albert ends almost as it began, with a couple of baptisms. On 13 April 1684 at Amersfoort “Albert De Lintwever & sijn Huijsvr. Geertje” witnessed their grandson, Albert, son of Jan Albertsz and Annetje Rulofs.¹¹⁰ On 22 February 1685 at Midwoud, “Albert de Lintwever” witnessed another namesake grandson, Albert, son of Volkhert Hansen and Sara Alberts [of] “Hackensack.”¹¹¹

As noted above, the use of the appellation “lintwever” (“ribbon weaver”) for Albert over the years has helped distinguish the references to him from those to the several others with the same or very similar names. The use of “lintwever” towards the end of his life is particularly significant. Family genealogists have often written that Albert abandoned ribbon weaving as an occupation upon his arrival in New Netherland or that his ribbon weaving business failed. However, the persistent usage of the term to identify him seems to show that it was an integral part of his identity and that he may have continued to weave throughout his life to augment his income from farming.

In 1685 a Capt. Albert Albertsen, Jacques Cortelyou, and associates obtained a patent for 5,000 acres on the Passaic River west of Hackensack in East

106 Voorhees, *Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Volume 1* (note 47), 356/357 (Dutch/English). The four villages were Breuckelen, Midwout (Flatbush), Amersfoort (Flatlands), and Nieuw Utrecht.

107 Names of Members from Amersfoort 1679, Voorhees, *Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Volume 1* (note 47), 338–39.

108 Records of the Court of Sessions (note 97), p. 116. Peter Claesen and Peter Cornelis were Wyckoff and Luyster, respectively.

109 Jannetje Volkards baptism, Voorhees, *Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Volume 1* (note 47), 412.

110 Albert Jansz baptism, Voorhees, *Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Volume 1* (note 47), 429.

111 Albert Volkherts baptism, Voorhees, *Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Volume 1* (note 47), 436.

Jersey.¹¹² Bergen and subsequent writers have identified this patentee as either Albert¹ or Albert² Terhune.¹¹³ However, a broader examination of the records reveals that it was Capt. Elbert Elbertsen (Stoothoff) of Flatlands who was a participant in this enterprise.¹¹⁴

Albert died in 1685, probably in Flatlands,¹¹⁵ and by the following year Geertje had moved to New Jersey. The last record of her alive is the membership roll of the Dutch Reformed Church of Hackensack, Bergen County, East (New) Jersey, compiled by the Rev. Pieter Tassemaker when he arrived in Hackensack in 1686 (no month given). That roll, which is also the second record to give her patronymic, includes “Volckert Hanse, his wife, Saartie Albertse,” “Geertie Derckse,” and “Stintie Alberts,”¹¹⁶ Saartie and Stintie being Geertie’s daughters. Her son Albert Albertsz joined the same church in 1689 while sons Jan Albertsz Terhune and Dirck Jansz Amerman remained in Amersfoort/Flatlands, and she apparently returned there before her 1693 death.

Child of Geertje¹ Dircks and Jan Jansz de Vries:¹¹⁷

- 2 i. DIRCK² JANSZ AMERMAN, born most likely in Ammerland say 1646, died in Flatlands, Kings County, New York, before 1 February 1723/4 (probate). He married say 1668 (first child say 1669) AELTJE PAULUS VAN DER BEECK.

Children of Geertje¹ Dircks and Albert Albertsz Terhune:

- 3 ii. ALBERT² ALBERTSZ TERHUNE, born probably Amersfoort/Flatlands, baptized New Amsterdam 13 August 1651, died Hackensack before 27 September 1709 (probate). He married first say 1674 (first child say 1675) HENDRICKJE STEVENS VAN VOORHEES, second about 1693 (first child 1694) WEYNTJE JANS BRICKERS, third after 8 September 1705 (first banns) MARITIE (DEGRAVES) TIBOUT.

112 William Nelson, ed., *Calendar of Records in the Office of the Secretary of State, 1664–1703*, New Jersey Archives, First Series, vol. 21 (Paterson: State of New Jersey, 1899), 48.

113 Bergen, “Contributions to the History of . . . The Terhune Family” (note 3), 160.

114 The title “Captain” used in the patent application was also applied to Stoothoff in Long Island records (for example, note 108 above), but never to Albert¹ or Albert² Terhune. Further proof that the patentee was Stoothoff is found when the Proprietors of East Jersey on 25 Mar. 1687 sold the land covered by the patent (described as a narrow neck 6.5 miles long, between the Passaic and Saddle Rivers) to the patentees including “Elbert Elberts, late of Flatlands, Kings County, New York, deceased.” This was recited in a 24 Aug. 1695/6 deed by another of the patentees, which states that the tract had been divided on 17 May 1692 by the 1687 purchasers “except Gerriot Stootheff, son & heir in place of the afsd. Elbert Elberts.” The deed was recorded many years later (William and Anne Nicolls to Lawrence Arents deed, East Jersey Land Records Book C-3 [1733–1736/7]: 139, abstracted by Richard S. Hutchinson, “East New Jersey Land Records 1727–1736/7 [Books K and C-3],” 100–101, in F. Edward Wright, *East New Jersey Land Records 1702–1791*, CD [Bowie, Md.: Colonial Roots, n.d.], vol. 4).

115 See note 48 above. Stiles, *History of the City of Brooklyn* (note 73), 1:68, gives Albert’s death year as 1672 in his list of early residents of Flatlands, vaguely describing his source as “gathered from Town and Church records.” Peter Ross, *A History of Long Island*, vol. 1 (New York and Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1903), 312, has a similar list of those who resided in the town in 1687 and earlier, which he says was prepared from church and other records by Rev. Dr. Du Bois [Anson Du Bois, onetime Flatlands Reformed minister], and this list also includes “Albert Albertse (Terhune), died 1672.” Du Bois’ list has some other obvious errors, such as identifying “Simon Jansen” as Romeyne instead of Van Arsdalen. That Stiles gave the same 1672 date probably indicates that Du Bois’s list was also his source.

116 List of Members, *Records of the Reformed Dutch Churches of Hackensack and Schraalenburgh, New Jersey*, Collections of The Holland Society of New York 1891, vol. 1, part 1 (Hackensack), 1.

117 See note 45 above for the possibility that Dirck was not the only child of this marriage.

- iii. ANNETJE² ALBERTS [TERHUNE], born probably Breuckelen, baptized New Amsterdam 3 March 1653 as daughter of Albert Albertszen.¹¹⁸ No further certain record of her has been found and she may have died before 29 April 1672 when the Flatlands Deacons' Book contains an entry for a shroud charged to Albert Albertsen; the amount of the charge is difficult to read and thus it is not clear if the burial was for an adult or a child.¹¹⁹
- 4 v. JAN² ALBERTSZ TERHUNE, born Amersfoort/Flatlands about 1655–1656, died after the 1731 census probably in Flatlands. He married first 1 July 1683 ANNETJE ROELOFS SCHENCK, second after 6 June 1691 (first banns) MARGRIETJE VAN SICKLEN.
- 5 iv. CHRISTINA/STINTJE² ALBERTS TERHUNE, born Nyack about 1657–1658, died after 18 May 1732 (church member, Hackensack), married say 1676 (first child say 1677) CLAES JANSZ ROMEYN.
- 6 vi. SARA/SAERTJE² ALBERTS [TERHUNE], born Nyack about 1660–1661, died New Barbadoes, East Jersey, before 18 November 1695 (not in husband's will), married 24 April 1681 VOLKERT HANSEN VAN NOORDSTRAND.

(To be continued)

118 See notes 59 and 62, above.

119 Deacons' Book, Flatlands Reformed Dutch Church (note 43), 3. Funeral or burial charges for a child were lower than those for an adult. Bergen ("Contributions to the History of . . . The Terhune Family" [note 3], 161), says "Suppose she settled in Hackensack, and was a member of the Dutch Church of that locality in 1698." He is referring to the Antie Terhunen who was accepted into that church 10 July 1698 "upon confession [of faith]," meaning she was not previously a member of another church (Holland Society, *Reformed Dutch Church of Hackensack* [note 116], 1:3). That Antie was the second daughter of Albert², born 1678 and married 1699 as shown below; given her family's usual practice it is extremely unlikely that Annetje born 1653 would have waited until age 45 to become a church member. Albert²'s daughter was probably also the Anche Terhune who witnessed the 21 Nov. 1696 deed from Hendrick Epkoy [Banta] et al. to Rollos vander Linde et al., for land on the Hackensack River (Bergen Co. Deeds A:124–26); there were five witnesses, four men and Anche. See also (4.v) Annetje/Antje³, daughter of Jan² Albertsz Terhune, below.

GEORGE¹ LANE OF RYE, AND A LANE LINE FROM WESTCHESTER COUNTY WESTWARD

BY WILLIAM B. SAXBE JR., CG, FASG*

The settlement of New York, both colony and state, began from south to north, then from east to west. One line of the Lane family showed a remarkable propensity to be at the edge of that settlement, following a typical migratory path from saltwater Westchester County (Town of Rye, 1664), to inland Westchester (Town of White Plains, 1715), to Westchester's northern border (Cortlandt Manor, 1737), to the Minisink region (along the Delaware River where New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania converge, 1775), then to New York's Southern Tier (Tioga County, 1800). One branch continued the pattern by moving still further: to northwest Ohio in 1838.

This study concentrates on that line, presenting a provisional—but the most probable—line of descent, while acknowledging that the paucity of data allows for other reconstructions of the early family. Several factors make research in these areas—Westchester County and the Minisink region—and on this family challenging. Marie Becker noted in regard to Westchester:

Time, the foe of historical records, has taken an unusually heavy toll of those of Westchester County. Many documents were lost or destroyed principally during the Revolution and later when they became separated from the main body of records by the various divisions of the County. Fire accounts for the loss of many more.¹

Research in both Westchester County and the Minisink region is hindered by the following obstacles:

- Newly settled areas were notorious for poor record-keeping.
- Evidence for parent-child and sibling relationships was typically nonexistent or weak, and frequently indirect and inconclusive.
- No public vital data were kept before the late nineteenth century.
- Few family members generated probate records. Testators may not have named all children in their wills.

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¹ E. Marie Becker, "The 801 Westchester County Freeholders of 1763," *New-York Historical Society Quarterly* 35 (1951): 283–321, at 283.

- Deeds and leases often went unrecorded.² Much of the lower Hudson Valley belonged to large landowners who leased land, rather than selling it.
- The same given names were re-used generation after generation. Such a pattern can suggest relationships, but makes separating one individual from another difficult. Onomastic evidence can support a hypothesis, but rarely confirms one.
- Sr. and Jr. suffixes were deployed inconsistently, so are hard to interpret.
- The American Revolution was particularly disruptive of private life and local government in Westchester County.
- The middle generations presented here lived in the Minisink during the Revolution, a disputed frontier area spread over three colonies. Early settlers may have been squatters.

Despite these challenges, considerable evidence has been accumulated on this family. Gaps in our knowledge remain, however, and alternative explanations do exist, requiring caution and qualification of all statements. Much about this line remains unknown, and several assumptions unsupported by confirming information have been necessary. Still, this proposed line represents the most plausible interpretation of the evidence. The following brief synopsis—which will be expanded upon and documented in the genealogical summary—is intended to make those assumptions explicit, and to lay out their rationale.

GENERATIONAL SYNOPSIS

Generation 1: George¹ Lane

George¹ Lane was reportedly in Rye, Westchester County, in 1664; his first record there was made 8 December 1666, when he witnessed a deed. Dependable birth data for this and other early generations does not exist. George¹ Lane transferred no land by deed to children, and he left no probate record. Nonetheless, it would be difficult to explain the timing and content of the records of his presumed sons Samuel and George Jr. in Rye, to be detailed below, unless they were George¹'s sons. No other Lanes were nearby, and no other men created records early enough to be considered George¹'s sons. The neighbors and associates appearing in George¹'s records are often named in those of Samuel and George Jr. George Jr.'s sister, Anna, married Abraham Smith and migrated with George to White Plains. After Anna's death, her son Abraham Smith Jr. chose his uncle George² Lane as his guardian and leased land adjoining George²'s son Solomon³ in Cortandt Manor. The Smiths were closely associated with both George² and Solomon².

Generation 2: George² Lane

George² Lane created records in Rye and its daughter town of White Plains from 1692 to 1746. Several more Lane men appeared in Rye and White Plains in the early 1700s, and by dates seem likely to be of the third generation. In question is: which of George¹'s two sons fathered those

2 "There was no strong [New York] state law requiring recording of deeds until 1823 . . . The cost of registration and of travel, plus the lack of a legal requirement, reduced the impetus to register leases." See Anita A. Lustenberger, "Unrecorded Deeds, Westchester County," *RECORD* 139 (2008): 283–84, at 283.

men in this line of descent? Samuel² can be eliminated. He deeded land to his sons Samuel³ and David³, and all his known children stayed in Rye, and David³ moved only a short distance away, to North Castle, Westchester County, where he named all of his children in his will. Meanwhile, Samuel's brother George² moved to White Plains, then still part of the Town of Rye. He named daughters, Millicent and Hannah, but only one son, Nathan, in his 1746 will. Left unexplained was the parentage of four other local Lane men—Daniel, Solomon, Jonathan, and Joseph—whose records strongly suggest that they were born in the late seventeenth century, hence belong in the third generation. Daniel and Jonathan, like George², were early residents of White Plains. Solomon's will identified Daniel as his brother. These four men (Daniel, Solomon, Jonathan, and Joseph), plus Nathan, all subsequently moved to Cortlandt Manor, in the north of Westchester Co, and all but Nathan were established on leases there before George² made his will. From their patterns of movement, it seems probable that the five were brothers, and sons of George². Of the five, Solomon emerged as the most likely member of the third generation to continue the line followed here.

Generation 3: Solomon³ Lane

In the 1730s Solomon³, his brother Daniel, and probable brother Joseph leased land in North Lot 3 of Cortlandt Manor in north Westchester County. Daniel's 1775 will named his sons, none of whom was named George or Solomon. Joseph moved to Dutchess County. Solomon named sons John, George, and Solomon [Jr.] in his 1759 will, plus four daughters, two named Millicent (possibly for Solomon's sister) and Bethiah, names that will reappear in subsequent generations. Solomon³ married in 1709, and his children were probably born 1710–1730. Son John⁴'s later records place him north of Cortlandt Manor, in Dutchess [later Putnam] County; so do the records of son Solomon⁴. Only son George⁴'s later whereabouts are unaccounted for, making him the likeliest Lane to be the unnamed father living in the Minisink region 1775 to 1776, as stated in his son's pension application, and to be father of the men in the fifth generation.

Generation 4: George⁴ Lane

George⁴ Lane was probably born about 1710–1720. He was named in his father's 1759 will. A generation later three men named Solomon, George, and Ezekiel Lane (here called Solomon⁵, George⁵, and Ezekiel⁵) appeared as fathers of infants baptized at the Machackemeck church in the Minisink region in the 1780s. The ages of their wives and children suggest that the three men were born in the 1740s–1750s, hence were a generation younger than the sons of Solomon³ Lane. Furthermore, their likely birthdates (for Ezekiel, 1755) put their births well after the time when Solomon³'s wife Anne could have been fertile. Yet their given names and the names of two of the daughters of Solomon⁵ in the Minisink—Millicent and Bethiah—echo the names of Solomon³'s children at Cortlandt Manor. Ezekiel⁵ and George⁵

both named sons George, and George⁵ had (through his son George⁶) grandsons named Solomon and Ezekiel. Ezekiel⁵'s informative deposition in his Revolutionary pension application clearly states first, that he was born at Crompond in Cortlandt Manor, where Solomon³ and George⁴ Lane then lived in the Beekmans' North Lot 3; second, that Ezekiel lived in the Minisink with his (alas, unnamed) father 1775–1776; and third, that Solomon⁵ was his brother. Ezekiel⁵'s absence from Solomon³'s will suggests that he was not Solomon³'s son, and was probably his grandson. These onomastic data strongly support a family relationship with Solomon³. The most suitable father for the men in this fifth generation was Solomon³'s son George⁴, the only one of Solomon³'s sons for whom no later or excluding information has been found. The last known location of Ezekiel⁵'s and Solomon⁵'s father was in the Minisink, specifically in Sandyston Township, Sussex County, New Jersey, in 1776; George⁴ might then have been in his 50s or 60s. If he lived into his 70s, he may have been the George Lane who headed a household at Mamakating, Ulster County, in 1790.

Generation 5: George⁵ Lane

George⁵ Lane's son James⁶ was baptized in the Minisink in 1789, where his brother Solomon⁵ Lane and wife Magdalena/Lena also baptized children. Solomon⁵ and Magdalena/Lena sold land together in both Minisink and Tioga [later Chemung] County. George⁵ and his sons George and James later appear in Tioga County. Ezekiel Lane of Erie County, New York, was the same man as Ezekiel⁵ Lane, earlier in the Minisink, as shown by his and his father-in-law's names in both places and by his pension applications. No direct evidence confirms that George⁶ and James⁶ Lane of Tioga County were the sons of George⁵ Lane, but the proximity of both Georges in the 1800 census, the provisional identification of James⁶ by age as the man in the 1800 census of his father and the 1810 census of his brother, and the later evidence that George⁶ and James⁶ were brothers supports that relationship.

Generations 6–8: James⁶ Lane, his children and grandchildren

Local histories, censuses, obituaries, and cemetery records show that Samuel Taylor⁷ Lane and his siblings were the children of James⁶ and Jane Lane of Tioga County. Similar records in New York and Ohio identify the children of Samuel Taylor⁷ Lane.

Although each generational step requires both assumptions and explanation, when taken together those steps tie a scattered and disparate collection of facts into a coherent narrative. Unless further sources come to light, this is the most credible line of descent.

GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

1. **GEORGE¹ LANE** was born probably about 1640, presumably in England. Records cited below suggest that he was alive in 1727. He married, sometime before she co-signed a deed with him in 1709, **MERCY** [–?–], and possibly before a Mercey Lane witnessed a deed 23 July 1700.³ It is not known whether she was the mother of his children.

George reportedly arrived in the Town of Rye, Westchester County, about 1664, the same year that New Netherland became New York.⁴ Whether he came with a wife or children is unknown. Rye is on Long Island Sound, and its neighbor to the east is Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut. The town was settled about 1660, and claimed by both Connecticut and New York. It has been suggested that George came to Rye from Massachusetts or Connecticut, but no earlier records of him have been found in either colony.⁵ Rye's location and early settlement made it more like New England and eastern Long Island than other parts of early New York.

George's date of death has been estimated as between 1719 and 1727, but there was no record of death or probate of his estate. The problem with his date of death is that he had a son George² and possibly a grandson George³; separating their records is difficult. Probably the last record of George¹ Lane was on 11 May 1727, when he signed a petition to the governor and council of Connecticut to support the construction of Presbyterian churches in Rye and White Plains. Another George Lane, presumably George², also signed the 1727 petition.⁶ It is possible that those names refer to George² and a George³, but there is no clear evidence for the existence of the latter. Nonetheless, it is surprising that George¹, who must have been born no later than the early 1640s, was still active in 1727.

In his first recorded act in Rye, George¹ witnessed a sale of land there from John Coe to Hachaliah Brown 8 December 1666.⁷ On 2 October 1668 he signed a petition to the Connecticut authorities regarding the division of lands in Rye.⁸ He was identified as a proprietor of Rye in 1683 and in 1690.⁹ He was granted twenty acres in a draft of lots before 1688, and an additional seven acres in 1696. As “George Lane of Rye in Fairfield County” [Connecticut], he

3 George Lane Sr. and Marsie his wife to Charlett Streing, Westchester Co. Deeds, D:73. “Marsie” Lane signed by mark. She was probably the Mercey Lane who witnessed a deed from Warham Mather of the Town of Westchester to Jacob Johnson of the Town of New Rochelle in 1700; *ibid.* C:64–65.

4 Frederic Shonnard and W. W. Spooner, *History of Westchester County, New York, from Its Earliest Settlement to the Year 1900* (New York: New York History Co., 1900), 126. Also Alvah P. French, ed., *History of Westchester County, New York* (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1925), 802.

5 Charles W. Baird, *Chronicle of a Border Town: History of Rye, Westchester County, New York, 1660–1870* (New York: Anson D. F. Randolph, 1871), 28. Also Jacob Chapman (vol. 1 only) and James Hill Fitts, *Lane Genealogies*, 3 vols. (Exeter, N.H.: John Templeton, 1891–1902), 2:246. Also J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Westchester County, New York . . .*, 2 vols. (Philadelphia: L. E. Preston, 1886), 2:648.

6 Baird, *History of Rye* (note 5), 324, 420.

7 Robert Bolton, *A History of the Several Towns, Manors, and Patents of the County of Westchester, from Its First Settlement to the Present Time*, 2 vols. (New York: Chas. F. Roper, 1881), 2:133.

8 Baird, *History of Rye* (note 5), 38–39. Also Bolton, *History of the Several Towns . . . County of Westchester* (note 7), 2:154.

9 Baird, *History of Rye* (note 5), 83. Also Scharf, *History of Westchester County* (note 5), 2:654.

sold property in Rye to James Wright 9 May 1682, and to Robert Bloomer 17 November 1682.¹⁰ Lane sold more land to Bloomer 7 February 1703/4.¹¹

George was chosen constable of Rye 28 September 1671,¹² an appointment repeated 7 June 1688 and 6 December 1692. At the last date he was also appointed to the grand jury,¹³ as he was again 7 August 1693.¹⁴ He lived near the town mill, and negotiations with local Indian sachems were held at his house.¹⁵ Although he was a Presbyterian, at a town meeting 28 February 1695 he was elected warden of a new Anglican church in Rye. The provincial assembly required the town to provide wardens and vestrymen for the established church, and the citizens' response may have been intended to subvert that requirement.¹⁶ George Lane was on a committee to procure a new minister for the Presbyterian church 27 June 1693. The search was evidently unsuccessful, and the charge to the committee was repeated 22 July 1697.¹⁷

A 1664 settlement had put the border between Connecticut and New York at the Mamaroneck River, just west of Rye, but in 1683 Connecticut ceded Rye to New York.¹⁸ Nevertheless, Connecticut did not give up. On 14 May 1685 George Lane was one of ten men to whom Robert Treat, the governor of Connecticut, issued a patent for land in Rye.¹⁹ George was said to be of Rye, Fairfield County, Connecticut, when he was appointed to make distribution of the estate of John Brondige in 1697.²⁰ George was among those who petitioned for a charter from Connecticut in 1697,²¹ and in 1698 he witnessed

10 "Minutes of the [Rye] Town Board, 1672–1838" [hereinafter, Rye Town Board Minutes], 4 vols., 1:51, 76, 121, 123, 209; transcribed 1936–1941 by Annie W. Fenker, under the direction of Frank M. Loewenstein, Rye Town Clerk (vols. 1 and 2 are bound together); Rye Town Clerk's office, Port Chester, N.Y. Current personnel at the Rye Town Clerk's office do not know the location of the original volumes, which may have been called *Rye Land Records*, libers B, C, and D. With transcription and rebinding, 1936–1941, the titles of the book were changed, as were some page numbers. Despite the new name, the books consist mostly of early deeds. The *City* of Rye was created from the *Town* of Rye in 1904, and is a separate political entity. The Rye Town Clerk's office, which holds these records, is now in the municipality of Port Chester, which lies between the city of Rye and the Connecticut border. Entries were not in chronological order: paper was expensive and town clerks were thrifty, so entries might be put into earlier, unused spaces.

11 Also George Lane to Robert Bloomer, Westchester Co. Deeds, A:64 (Family History Library microfilm [FHL] 589,693).

12 Baird, *History of Rye* (note 5), 420, 531.

13 Dixon Ryan Fox, ed., *Minutes of the Court of Sessions (1657–1696), Westchester County, New York* (White Plains, N.Y.: Westchester County Historical Society, 1924), 53–54, 69–70.

14 Fox, *Minutes of the Court of Sessions (1657–1696), Westchester County* (note 13), 72–73.

15 Baird, *History of Rye* (note 5), 33, 50–51.

16 Bolton, *History of the Several Towns . . . County of Westchester* (note 7), 2:177.

17 Robert Bolton Jr., *History of the County of Westchester from Its First Settlement to the Present Time*, 2 vols. (New York: Alexander S. Gould, 1848), 2:54, which could be considered an earlier edition of the same author's (posthumous) 1881 history (note 7). Also Scharf, *History of Westchester County* (note 5), 2:688, 724, 872. The 1695 churchwarden was called *John Lane* in Scharf's history, an apparent error. Scharf also said a John Lane held a seat in the new meeting house in 1700, but no John Lane is in any other early records.

18 Sung Bok Kim, *Landlord and Tenant in Colonial New York: Manorial Society, 1664–1775* (Chapel Hill, N.C.: Univ. of N.C. Press, 1978), 13. Also Baird, *History of Rye* (note 5), 535, 537.

19 Baird, *History of Rye* (note 5), 93–94, 537.

20 John Brondige estate, Fairfield Co., Conn., Probate Court, Book 4, 1689–1701, p. 235 (FHL 4,287).

21 Scharf, *History of Westchester County* (note 5), 2:655–56.

a Fairfield County deed for land in the also-contested town of Bedford.²² However, in 1700, following a royal decree, Connecticut re-ceded Rye and Bedford to New York.²³

George Lane Sr. sold land in Rye to Samuel Lyon of Greenwich, Conn., 19 April 1700. In 1701 he and Hachaliah Brown laid out town lands for sale; and on 24 February 1702/3 George and three other men of Rye were chosen “to forwarne any person or persons that shall lay out any Lands within the towne bounds without the town’s approbation or order. . . .”²⁴ George himself received a Rye lot in “the Swamps” in 1702. He and his older son Samuel Lane were made townsmen [selectmen] of Rye 21 April 1702, and on 19 December 1702 George and Joseph Theale were chosen to go to New Rochelle to consult concerning a minister. George and Samuel Lane were appointed vestrymen in 1703 and 1704. On 21 February 1703/4 George Lane Sr. was appointed Rye’s sheep master for the year. He was allotted additional town land in 1709, 1711, 1713, and 1718. George Lane Sr. was on a committee appointed 27 April 1708 “to serch the records concerning [two earlier town] purchases.”²⁵

On 13 May 1709 George Lane Sr. of Rye and his wife “Marsie” sold their home lot of three acres with a dwelling house and barn to widow Charlotte Streing [Strang] of Rye for £50; George acknowledged the deed 11 August 1709, and Mercy (signing by mark) acknowledged it 21 November 1709.²⁶ George Lane Sr. was on the list of proprietors of White Plains, then still part of Rye, 11 February 1714/5; his son George Jr. was one of the layers-out of the White Plains purchase.²⁷ On 7 June 1720 a deed for land in Rye from John Merritt Jr. to Samuel Lane mentioned George Lane Sr. as a neighbor, and on 11 May 1726 George Lane Sr. (“of the White Plains”) was named as a neighbor in a deed from John Sherwood to Samuel Lane Jr., also for land in Rye.²⁸ In 1721 and 1722 a “George Lane,” with no indication of Sr. or Jr., was recorded in White Plains, which might suggest that a differentiation between Sr. and Jr. was no longer needed, perhaps because George Sr. had died.²⁹ To confound this issue, however, on 21 September 1722 George Lane Jr. was

22 *Town of Bedford, Westchester County, New York, Bedford Historical Records*, 9 vols. (Bedford, N.Y.: the town, 1967–1978), 2:151–52.

23 Baird, *History of Rye* (note 5), 537–38.

24 Rye Town Board Minutes (note 10), 1:189; 3:11. Lane and Brown were still town layers-out after 1707; see *ibid.*, 1:198.

25 Rye Town Board Minutes (note 10), 1:124, 166, 208, 211; 3:13, 16–17, 60, 61–62, 71, 79. Samuel was by this time Rye town clerk.

26 George and Marsie Lane to Charlett Streing, Westchester Co. Deeds (note 3). The widow Streing mentioned the property, “purchased by me of George Lane Senior” in her will, written 20 Oct. 1722 (Charlotte Streing original will, probate file #683, New York Co. Surrogate’s Court; digital image [ancestry.com]).

27 Bolton, *History of the Several Towns . . . County of Westchester* (note 7), 2:540–41.

28 Rye Town Board Minutes (note 10), 4:15.

29 Joseph Budd, et al. (including George Lane and Daniel Lane) to Joseph Horton, et al., Westchester Co. Deeds G:393 (FHL 562,371), typewritten copy. Also Scharf, *History of Westchester County* (note 5), 660–61, 720–21. Also Bolton Jr., *History of the County of Westchester from Its First Settlement* (note 17), 2: 341.

chosen town supervisor of Rye;³⁰ on 23 March 1723³¹ George Lane *Sr.* sold land in Rye;³² and in 1725–1726 George Lane *Jr.* bought three properties in White Plains.³³ In 1727 a George Lane and a George Lane *Sr.*—along with Daniel, Samuel, Samuel Jr., Hezekiah, Nathan, Solomon, and Jonathan Lane—signed petitions to the Connecticut authorities asking for help in building Presbyterian meeting houses in Rye and White Plains. The petition was refused, but after the trustees of Yale College supported the project, the Connecticut General Assembly passed a resolution asking for contributions from congregations in that colony. A building site was acquired in Rye in 1729 and a church was built.³⁴ Use of the suffixes “*Sr.*” and “*Jr.*” typically means that there were two men of the same name in the same town (though not necessarily father and son); but George¹ Lane, if alive, might have been in his 80s in 1727, and George² probably in his 50s. A George Lane (no *Sr.* or *Jr.*) bought ten acres in White Plains 15 May 1730.³⁵

Children of George¹ and perhaps Mercy ([–?–]) Lane, presumably born in Rye:³⁶

- i. SAMUEL² LANE was reportedly born in Rye about 1666.³⁷ Some assert he died about 1736, the year he was last chosen Rye’s town clerk.³⁸ However, he quitclaimed land in Rye to his son David Lane 14 April 1747 by a deed in

30 Rye Town Board Minutes (note 10), 3:87. A George³ would have been born at the earliest about 1689–1695. It is doubtful that such a young man would be chosen as town supervisor if his civically active father was still in the neighborhood. The town supervisor was more likely George².

31 Note this date could be written 23 March 1723/4, but it has been reported as the scribe wrote it. All such dates will be rendered as in the original record.

32 George Lane *Sr.* to Roger Park, unrecorded Westchester Co. deed, Westchester County Clerk, manuscript collection, White Plains, N.Y. This deed was witnessed by Abraham Smith, Jr. A few unrecorded deeds are also in the Manuscript Section, Westchester County Historical Society, Elmsford, N.Y. (see Lustenberger, “Unrecorded Deeds, Westchester County” [note 2], 283–84).

33 William Yeoman to George Lane Junr., Westchester Co. Deeds, F:75 (FHL 562,370); Caleb Horton to George Lane Junr., G:123; Joseph Fowler to George Lane Junr., G:198 (FHL 562,371); all are typewritten copies of original deed books.

34 Baird, *History of Rye* (note 5), 324–29. J. Hammond Trumbull and Charles J. Hoadly, eds., *The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut*, 15 vols. (Hartford, Conn.: Case, Lockwood, and Brainard, 1850–1890), 7:137. Trumbull edited the first three volumes, Hoadly the rest. “The Connecticut people . . . contributed largely” (Baird, *History of Rye* [note 5], 327). The appeal to Connecticut was based on religious rather than political affiliation; Connecticut’s state church was Congregational/Presbyterian until 1818.

35 Jonathan Haight to George Lane, Westchester Co. Deeds, G:199 (FHL 562,371), typewritten copy of original deed book. This deed was recorded 27 Mar. 1734, on the same day and on the next page after George Lane *Jr.* filed a deed, so the grantee was almost certainly the same man as George² [*Jr.*].

36 Birthdates and birth order are unknown. Mercy was his wife in 1709, and probably by 1700 (see note 3), but could be a second wife. The late genealogist William A. Eardeley suggested that Mary, the wife of Francis Purdy of Fairfield, Fairfield Co., Conn., and Rye, may have been a daughter of George¹ Lane, but no supporting evidence for this suggestion was produced (Richard Carteret Sutton, “One Branch of the Purdy Family of Westchester County,” RECORD 69 [1938]: 202–14, at 202). An alternative line of descent, that would replace the family structure proposed by this article, would credit George¹ Lane with two wives, yielding two sets of second-generation children: Samuel, George, and Anna born in the 1660s as the first set; and Daniel, Solomon, Jonathan, and Joseph (assigned in what follows to the third generation) born to George¹ and Mercy as the second set, in the 1680s and 1690s. An even less likely scenario would require Mercy to have a long period of fertility extending from the 1660s into the 1690s, producing both sets of children. No evidence has been found to support either of those hypotheses.

37 Fitts, *Lane Genealogies* (note 5), 2:246.

38 Baird, *History of Rye* (note 5), 540. Also Rye Town Board Minutes (note 10), 3:101.

which he stated “I am the Eldest Son of George Lane late of the township of Rye Deceased who was one of the Ancient proprietors of the said Town of Rye.”³⁹ He left no probate record. Samuel married, at an unknown time and place, ELIZABETH HALL, who was born in Fairfield, Fairfield County, Connecticut, 11 November 1672, the daughter of Isaac and Lydia (Knapp) Hall.⁴⁰

Samuel Lane witnessed two deeds in neighboring Bedford, Westchester County, 6 December 1687.⁴¹ He and Joseph Lyon were given permission to build a fulling or grist mill in Rye 3 March 1696.⁴² Samuel was appointed Rye’s town clerk in 1697, a position he held continuously until 1736.⁴³ He was a townsman [selectman] of Rye from 1699 to 1702. He and his father George¹ were vestrymen from 1703 to 1704,⁴⁴ and on 26 September 1705 Samuel was appointed to a building committee for the church.⁴⁵ Samuel witnessed a deed from his father to Robert Bloomer 7 February 1703/4; he witnessed other deeds in Rye in 1705,⁴⁶ and at the Bronx (then in Westchester County) in 1709.⁴⁷ He witnessed a will in Rye 30 September 1708.⁴⁸ On 3 June 1706, as the Rye Town Clerk, he asked the Westchester County Court of Sessions to “Ratyfie and Confirme” some town votes. He was on a committee dealing with the division of Rye town lands in 1708. He acquired land for himself in 1709; and was a proprietor of town lands in 1729 and 1732. On 16 June 1712 Samuel registered his earmark for livestock: “a swallow fork on the ofe ere and a hapeny one the underside of each ere.” In 1720 he served as Rye’s

39 Fitts, *Lane Genealogies* (note 5), 2:246. Further details are that the deed was “signed by Samuell Lane [and] allowed to be recorded by Samuell Purdy Esq, Judge of the Inferior Court.” This information was forwarded to the author by Donald J. Weber, Westlake, Ohio, 10 Aug. 1998. The deed had not been recorded in Westchester Co. deeds by 1767, and the references to “judge” and “court” indicate that it was probably recorded in some Westchester Co. court. However, the original source has not been located. The Westchester Co. Archives in Elmsford has a gap in its holdings of Court of Sessions records lasting from 1723 to 1778, and land records were not kept by the Court of Common Pleas. The deed is not in the manuscript collection of the Westchester Co. Historical Society at Elmsford (communication from Patrick Raftery, Librarian, 6 Mar. 2017). Samuel Purdy was a Rye man (and constable there in 1712), so perhaps his “inferior court” was that of a justice of the peace.

40 For the birth of Elizabeth Hall in 1672 and the 1666 marriage of her parents Isaac Hall and Lydia Knapp, see Fairfield, Conn., Book of Land Records, A2:682 (FHL 4273); also in Lucius Barnes Barbour, compiler, Connecticut Vital Records to 1870, Fairfield (typescript, Hartford: Conn. State Library), 48; citing A2:682. Lydia Lane, Samuel and Elizabeth’s daughter, called Dr. Isaac Hall her grandfather (Fairfield Co., Conn., probate records, Fairfield Co. Probate Court, Vol. 5, 1702–1750 [*sic*], p. 242 [FHL 4,287]).

41 *Town of Bedford, Westchester County* (note 22), 2:102, 122.

42 Baird, *History of Rye* (note 5), 66, 160.

43 Also Rye Town Board Minutes (note 10), 2:15, 3:4, 15, 49, 76–77, 83–94, 96–101. According to Norman Davis, *Westchester Patriarchs* (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, Inc., 1988), 143, “. . . many researchers have commented on Samuel’s beautiful script and neatness.” Baird, *History of Rye* (note 5), 62–63, 531.

44 Rye Town Board Minutes (note 10), 3:1, 3, 13, 16–17. Also Baird, *History of Rye* (note 5), 531.

45 Scharf, *History of Westchester County* (note 5), 2:688–89.

46 Rye Town Board Minutes (note 10), 1:182, 198, 209. See note 10.

47 Rye Town Board Minutes (note 10), 1:233. Samuel’s sister Anna (Lane) Hall was another witness. The deed was from Nathaniel Taylor of Phillips Manor to Ruhamah Bishop “of the same county.”

48 George Muirson will, New York Co. Wills 7:[514], citing original liber 7:385–86 (FHL 874,516). The original liber 7 is lost.

town surveyor as well as town clerk.⁴⁹ He was appointed to the Westchester County grand jury 4 December 1722.⁵⁰

Samuel joined with several relatives in 1727 in signing a petition to the Connecticut authorities for help with new church buildings in Rye and White Plains.⁵¹ He was among the proprietors of Rye who brought a suit against the proprietors of neighboring Greenwich, Connecticut, in 1728.⁵² Samuel gave land in Rye to his son Samuel Jr. 3 July 1730, sold him land there in 1742,⁵³ and gave land in Rye to his son David 14 April 1747.⁵⁴ Those two were his only certain sons, although in 1726 a Hezekiah Lane bought land at North Castle, Westchester County, where Samuel's son David lived,⁵⁵ and Hezekiah was among Lane men, including Samuel Jr. and Sr., who signed a petition.⁵⁶ Samuel's male descendants in the third generation were still in Rye and North Castle in 1758 to 1771.⁵⁷

2. ii. GEORGE² LANE was born in Rye probably in the late 1660s and died in White Plains, Westchester County, between 1 and 11 February 1745/6. He married HANNAH [?–].
- iii. ANNA² LANE was the second wife of ABRAHAM SMITH, who first married Hope Stow at Middletown, Connecticut, 13 February 1677.⁵⁸ Abraham was alive in Rye as late as 1705.⁵⁹ After Abraham's death Anna married ARNOLD BASSET. Anna Basset died before 25 January 1711/2, when the following entry was made in the minutes of a Westchester County court:

Complaint was made to us by Mr Humphrey Underhill that the Estate of Abraham Smith of White Plains since Anna Bassett Widdow & relict of the same Abraham Smith who married Arnold Bassett is dead goes much to decay & the sd Arnold is Endeavoring to Destroy the Estate of the sd Abraham wherein the Orphants will be very much wronged therefore it is Ordered that the sd Humphrey Underhill & Caleb Haight & Sam^l Purdy now Constable of Rye do go & take A True & perfect Inventory of the Estate of the sd Goods & Chattells Lands & Tenements which was Left by the sd Abrah^m Smith.

On 5 May 1712 the administration of Abraham Smith's estate was granted to Caleb Hyatt, and the "care of binding out [of Abraham's] children" was assigned to Humphrey Underhill and Samuel Purdy. The oldest son, Abraham

49 Rye Town Board Minutes (note 10), 1:10, 211; 2:70; 3:3, 49, 64, 85. Also Baird, *History of Rye* (note 5), 421.

50 Miscellaneous court records, Westchester Co., recorded from the back of Westchester Co. Deed Book D, D:132 (FHL 589,694; digital image, familysearch.org, image 356). The actual court was not identified in this fragmentary and misplaced record, but appears to be a combination of records of the town courts (called both Court of Common Pleas and Court of Sessions in the book). Overseers of the poor, bastardy, and probate records are also included, along with debt, theft, road and bridge records, and tax records.

51 See note 34 and associated text.

52 Trumbull, *Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut* (note 34), 7:203.

53 Rye Town Board Minutes (note 10), 4:17.

54 Fitts, *Lane Genealogies* (note 5), 2:247. The original record has not been located.

55 Baird, *History of Rye* (note 5), 421.

56 See note 34 and associated text.

57 Baird, *History of Rye* (note 5), 213. Also Scharf, *History of Westchester County* (note 5), 2:725. Also Kenneth Scott, *Genealogical Data from Administration Papers from the New York State Court of Appeals in Albany* (n.p.: National Society of Colonial Dames in the State of New York, 1972), 184.

58 Samuel H. Parsons, "Record of the Births, Marriages and Deaths of the First Proprietors of Lands in Middletown, Ct.," *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* 14 (1860): 133–39, at 133. Also Donald Lines Jacobus, "Middletown (Conn.) Vital Records," *The American Genealogist* 12 (1936): 155–70, at 156. Hope (Stow) Smith died 17 Nov. 1678.

59 Rye Town Board Minutes (note 10), 1:168.

Smith [Jr.], a minor, chose his “Uncle George Lane” to be his guardian, a choice accepted by the court 13 June 1713.⁶⁰ Abraham Smith bought fifteen acres in White Plains bordering Daniel³ Lane in 1705. Anna Smith and her brother Samuel Lane witnessed a deed in 1709.⁶¹ Like his Lane cousins, Abraham Smith Jr. moved north. He was in White Plains before 1726, when he sold several tracts of land there.⁶² He subsequently leased land adjoining Solomon³ Lane in Cortlandt Manor in 1737,⁶³ and died at the Philipse Patent of Dutchess County in 1764.⁶⁴

2. **GEORGE² LANE** (George¹) is believed to have been born in Rye, probably in the late 1660s, the son of George¹ and (perhaps) Mercy ([–?–]) Lane. He died in White Plains, Westchester County, between the signing of his will 1 February 1745/6 and its proof ten days later. He married **HANNAH [–?–]**, who was named in his will.⁶⁵ Her parentage and dates of birth and death are unknown, nor is it certain that she was the mother of his children.

George² Lane of Westchester County was on the muster roll of Maj. Peter Schuyler’s militia company, recorded at Albany 17 June 1692.⁶⁶ George Lane Jr. was chosen as Rye’s assessor for the year 3 April 1709.⁶⁷ He was a vestryman of the Anglican church in Rye 9 January 1710/1,⁶⁸ and was present at a vestry meeting on 7 May 1711. However, “George Lane, gentleman, removed early to the ‘White Plains.’”⁶⁹ That daughter town of the Town of Rye was five miles inland and northwest of its parent. George’s brother-in-law Abraham Smith died in White Plains sometime before 1712, and George was appointed guardian of Abraham Smith Jr. 3 June 1713. George Lane was a Westchester County juryman in 1713 in the case of the crown (“Our Sovereign Lady the Queen [Anne]”) vs. Timothy Knapp “for carrying away a dead hogg.” George was a grand juryman in December 1715, but in June 1720 he was fined thirteen shillings, four pence for failing to show up for grand jury duty.⁷⁰ He lived in

60 Miscellaneous court records, Westchester Co. (note 50), D:19 (digital image, familysearch.org, image 295), 28 (image 303).

61 Rye Town Board Minutes (note 10), 1:168, 233.

62 Abraham Smith, “of the White Plains,” to John Walton, Westchester Co. Deeds, F:170, type-written copy (FHL 562,370), witnessed by Joseph Lane; land adjoining Jonathan Lane.

63 Lease from Henry and Gertrude Beekman to Solomon Lane, 25 Mar. 1737, mss. V2189, Historic Hudson Valley Library, Pocantico Hills, N.Y., copy in author’s files. This lease and others are abstracted in Anita A. Lustenberger, “Cortlandt Manor Leases for Three-Lives,” *RECORD* 133 (2002): 19–22, at 20. See also Sung Bok Kim, “Manor of Cortlandt and Its Tenants, 1697–1783” (doctoral dissertation, Michigan State University, Lansing, Mich., 1966), 128.

64 Abraham Smith will, Dutchess Co. Probate, AA:46–47 (FHL 913,659), which named Joseph Lane of Dutchess Co. as executor.

65 George² Lane will, New York Co. Wills and Administrations, liber 15, pp. 555–58 (FHL 497,595). Pelletreau made errors in his abstract of this will (William S. Pelletreau, *Early Wills of Westchester County, New York, from 1664 to 1784* [New York: Francis P. Harper, 1898], 95), claiming that George² was of West Farms, instead of White Plains, as the will reads, and he misread George’s daughter Millicent’s name as *Willison*.

66 *Second Annual Report of the State Historian of the State of New York* (Albany, N.Y.: State of N.Y., 1897), 414.

67 Rye Town Board Minutes (note 10), 3:72.

68 Bolton, *History of the Several Towns . . . County of Westchester* (note 7), 2:180–81.

69 Baird, *History of Rye* (note 5), 420.

70 Miscellaneous court records, Westchester Co. (note 50), D:19 (digital image, familysearch.org, image 295), D:26–27 (images 302–3), in which Knapp was acquitted; D:28 (image 303), in which George’s name did not include a Jr. or Sr. suffix; D:54 (image 317); D:100 (image 340).

White Plains in 1714, and “in 1721 his house stood on the present corner of Broadway and North Street.”⁷¹ White Plains’ affairs were enmeshed with Rye’s even after it received its own charter in 1721/2. On 11 February 1714/5 George Lane Jr. was on a committee in Rye to set out allotments in the White Plains purchase,⁷² and on 15 June 1716 on a committee to determine the town’s boundaries (then including White Plains).⁷³ He was among the forty-one proprietors of White Plains 9 February 1719/20, and was allotted twenty-three acres there.⁷⁴ Nevertheless, George Lane Jr. was chosen a town supervisor for Rye on 21 September 1722.⁷⁵

In 1725 George Jr. bought two tracts totaling thirteen acres in White Plains for £16 from William Yeomans Sr. of White Plains. He bought four acres there from Joseph Fowler for £6 on 25 June 1726, and nine acres there for £16 from Caleb Horton the same day.⁷⁶ Although by then it was accepted that the area belonged to New York, on 11 May 1727 George Lane was among sixty-one men (including George Lane Sr.) who petitioned the Governor and Council of Connecticut for aid in building Presbyterian churches in Rye and White Plains.⁷⁷

George Lane (no Sr. or Jr. specified) bought ten acres in White Plains from Jonathan Haight 15 May 1730 for £5.⁷⁸ The White Plains town meeting was at George Lane’s house 3 April 1733, and the 1738 meeting appointed him an overseer of the roads.⁷⁹ He and Daniel Lane witnessed a deed from John Hyatt to Caleb Hyatt, both of White Plains, 15 September 1725, and George attested to his witnessing 27 March 1734.⁸⁰ The distinction between Rye and White Plains apparently remained ambiguous, for in 1740 George was a justice of the peace for Rye.⁸¹ In 1743 George sold the lands in White Plains

71 Baird, *History of Rye* (note 5), 420. Scharf noted that “Many of the most enterprising citizens of Rye removed to White Plains, and at the present day (1886) some branches of nearly all the ancient families are more numerous represented in White Plains than in the parent settlement” (Scharf, *History of Westchester County* [note 5], 2:722).

72 Scharf, *History of Westchester County* (note 5), 2:660.

73 Rye Town Board Minutes (note 10), 3:78.

74 Bolton, *History of the Several Towns . . . County of Westchester* (note 7), 2:539–44. A royal patent for the incorporation of White Plains was granted 13 Mar. 1721/2. It has been assumed that the proprietor was George Jr., but no suffix was specified in the patent.

75 Rye Town Board Minutes (note 10), 3:87.

76 Yeomans to Lane, Westchester Co. Deeds, F:75 (FHL 562,370); Fowler to Lane, G:123; and Horton to Lane, G:198 (FHL 562,371), typewritten copies of original deed books.

77 See note 34 and associated text. Trumbull, *Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut* (note 34), 7:137. Also Baird, *History of Rye* (note 5), 328–29.

78 Haight to Lane, Westchester Co. Deeds, G:199 (FHL 562,371), typewritten copy.

79 White Plains Town Meeting Minutes, in “Records of the Town of White Plains,” 8 vols. (manuscript, White Plains City Clerk’s Office), 1:3, 6. Few of the earliest White Plains records have survived: no town board minutes are extant, and the town meeting records exist only as a 1910 retranscription of an earlier transcription. Even then the beginning pages are missing, and subsequent pages are heavily damaged. The historian J. Thomas Scharf, writing of the town meeting records in 1886, wrote that “The oldest of these have in recent years disappeared” (Scharf, *History of Westchester County* [note 5], 2:661). Only four Lane entries have been found up to 1760, two for George² and two for Jonathan³. Thanks to Elaine Massena, White Plains City Archivist, for her assistance.

80 Hyatt to Hyatt, Westchester Co. Deeds, G:177–78 (FHL 562,371), typewritten copy.

81 Scharf, *History of Westchester County* (note 5), 2:663.

he had bought in 1725 and 1726 from William Yeomans, Joseph Fowler, and Caleb Horton (totaling 100½ acres) to Joshua Hatfield.⁸²

George Lane signed his will 1 February 1745/6, naming his wife Hannah, son Nathan, daughter Hannah, and the heirs of his daughter Millicent. The will was proved 11 February 1745/6. By then his other suspected sons Daniel, Solomon, and Joseph had already leased farms in Cortlandt Manor, some twenty miles further north in Westchester County, so George may have felt no need to provide land for them. The land that George devised in his will to Nathan may also have been in Cortlandt Manor, since that is where Nathan and his presumed brother Jonathan later lived, but no confirming deeds or leases to specify their locations have survived.⁸³

Since all five of George² Lane's sons found their way to Cortlandt Manor, an understanding of that manor is necessary. Between the English takeover of New Netherland in 1664 and the early 1700s royal governors granted or patented over a million acres of provincial land to great landowners, who were much like feudal barons. The largest manors and patents were on the east side of the Hudson River between New York City and Albany. Stephanus Van Cortlandt was granted Cortlandt Manor in 1697, consisting of 86,000 acres (134 square miles), the northernmost portion of Westchester County, extending from the Hudson on the west to the Connecticut border on the east. Stephanus died shortly after writing his will in 1700. The will directed that the manor be equally divided among his ten children. The complex partition was completed in 1734, and one share (in four separate parcels) went to his daughter Gertrude (1688–1776), the wife of Henry Beekman (1688–1775).⁸⁴

Unlike other Van Cortlandt heirs, Henry and Gertrude Beekman never sold their land, instead giving long-term leases to tenants. The leases of George² Lane's sons Joseph, Daniel, and Solomon were in the Beekmans' North Lot 3, although only Solomon's original lease has survived. North Lot 3, containing 2,904 acres (4.53 square miles), lay in the northwest corner of the present Town of Yorktown in Westchester County, bordering Dutchess [now Putnam] County to the north, and the present Town of Cortlandt to the west.⁸⁵ George² Lane's sons Nathan and Jonathan were also in Cortlandt Manor when they wrote their wills in 1763 and 1764, but we do not know in which of the manor's sections they lived or held land; they may not have been in Beekmans' North Lot 3, but not all leases have survived. As shown by wills and tax lists (details to follow), some of the sons also leased land in the Philipse Patent, later Philipstown, immediately north of Cortlandt Manor in Dutchess [now Putnam] County.

82 Theresa Hall Bristol, "Genealogical Gleanings from Land and Probate Records at White Plains and Rye, New York," *RECORD* 49 (1918): 170–76, at 170; 49 (1918): 292–303, at 301. The passage on pages 300–301 concerning the Lane family reaches several conclusions about family relationships that are speculative and doubtful. A detailed map of White Plains following page 170 shows the location of some of George²'s properties, and those of his sons Jonathan and Daniel.

83 George² Lane will (note 65).

84 See Kim, *Landlord and Tenant in Colonial New York* (note 18).

85 Kim, *Landlord and Tenant in Colonial New York* (note 18), 182–83.

Children of George² Lane and (perhaps) Hannah [–?–], order of birth unknown, all presumably born in Rye:⁸⁶

- i. DANIEL³ LANE may have been the eldest son, since he appeared as a landowner earlier than his suspected brothers. He died between the signing of his will 22 June 1770 on Cortlandt Manor and its probate 8 March 1775.⁸⁷ His earliest record is from 22 June 1700, when he bought land at White Plains. In 1705 he was named as a neighbor of land bought by his uncle Abraham Smith from George Kniffin in White Plains.⁸⁸ He married, perhaps as a second wife, MARY [–?–], who was named in his will.⁸⁹ Since Daniel's eldest son was named Hyatt Lane, it is reasonable to suspect that Hyatt was a family name.⁹⁰ Daniel was chosen a fence viewer and a pounder [keeper of the town pound for strayed animals] for the year in Rye 2 April 1714.⁹¹ He and his father were on list of those receiving a patent for lands in White Plains 13 March 1721;⁹² a later map shows the location of their properties.⁹³ Daniel was one of the nineteen proprietors of White Plains who sold land there to twenty other men 18 January 1722, Daniel signing by mark.⁹⁴ George Lane and Daniel Lane witnessed a deed from John Hyatt to Caleb Hyatt, both of White Plains, 15 September 1725.⁹⁵ Daniel joined his grandfather, father, and brothers 11 May 1727 in the petitions to the Governor and Council of Connecticut for churches in Rye and White Plains; his place in the petitions suggests that he was in the White Plains congregation at the time.⁹⁶ On 23 October 1732 Daniel was appointed administrator of the estate of Conrad

86 Only Nathan and the two daughters were named as George's children in the will (note 65). By estimated dates, the other sons belong to the third generation. The ascription of their parentage to George² rather than his brother Samuel² is because Samuel² and his son Samuel³ seem never to have left Rye, while George² and his suspected sons moved to White Plains, the sons moving later further north in Westchester County. An Esther Lane, who might have been a daughter of George², was born in Rye 24 May 1704 and died at Yorktown [then Cortlandt Manor], 18 Apr. 1769. She married Daniel Horton, who died at Yorktown 10 Dec. 1777 (Davis, *Westchester Patriarchs* (note 43), 121, 143). Esther Lane (and Samuel Lane) witnessed a deed at Rye 12 Feb. 1724 (Rye Town Board Minutes [note 10], 1:187). If there ever was a son George³ there is no evidence for his existence beyond the unclear import of the suffixes Sr. and Jr. in the period 1709–1727.

87 Daniel Lane will, New York Co. Wills and Administrations, 29:381–82 (note that there are two pages numbered 381 and two numbered 382); digital image (ancestry.com).

88 Rye Town Board Minutes (note 10), 1:168; 3:37. The deed's date was on the third day of an unspecified month in 1705. It was recorded 20 Jan. 1706/7.

89 Daniel Lane will (note 87).

90 An account of Daniel's descendants claims that Hyatt Lane's mother was Elizabeth Strang, the daughter of Francis and Elizabeth (Hyatt) Strang (communication from Ralph L. Rogers Jr., Mohegan Lake, N.Y., to author, 18 Oct. 1998). There was an Elizabeth [Hyatt] Strang named as the eldest daughter of John Hyatt of Cortlandt Manor in his 1760 will (John Hyatt will, New York Co. Wills and Administrations, liber 24, pp. 75–78 [FHL 497,598]). Ann, the widow of Solomon³ Lane, was a witness to the will. Also David W. Hoyt, *Genealogical History of the Hoyt, Haight, and Hight Families* (Boston: Henry Hoyt, 1871), 636. However, this Elizabeth/Betsy Strang, who *was* the daughter of Francis and Elizabeth (Hyatt) Strang, and who *did* marry a Daniel Lane, was much too young to be the mother of Hyatt Lane: her parents did not marry until 1750, and she had eight older siblings (Charles Alfred Strange, "The Strangs of Westchester," RECORD 99 [1968]: 165–72, at 168–69). If this Elizabeth married a Daniel Lane, he was not Daniel³.

91 Rye Town Board Minutes (note 10), 3:74.

92 Baird, *History of Rye* (note 5), 157.

93 Scharf, *History of Westchester County* (note 5), 2:661, 720.

94 Westchester Co. Deeds (note 31), G:393. The deed was not recorded until 14 May 1747.

95 Hyatt to Hyatt, Westchester Co. Deeds, G:177–78 (FHL 562,371), typewritten copy.

96 Scharf, *History of Westchester County* (note 5), 2:685. Also Baird, *History of Rye* (note 5), 329. Daniel again signed by mark.

Winans; he presented the final account of the estate 19 February 1748/9.⁹⁷ Daniel was a neighbor to his brother Solomon, who leased at Cortlandt Manor 25 March 1737.⁹⁸ From before 1 May 1752 until after 1769 Daniel Lane held a lease from Henry and Gertrude Beekman for 462 acres in North Lot 3 in Cortlandt Manor; his annual rent in both 1752 and 1769 was £4/8, two fat fowls, and one day of labor.⁹⁹ Daniel was named as his brother in the will of Solomon Lane, written 9 May 1759, and Daniel witnessed the will. Solomon's land was immediately north of Daniel's.¹⁰⁰ Daniel Lane registered his earmark for livestock at Cortlandt Manor 17 June 1759. On 1 December 1763 he sold "a negro" to Dr. Robert Weeks.¹⁰¹ In both 1765 and 1768 he paid his annual rent to John Bryant, the agent for Col. Henry Beekman, for the property in North Lot 3 at Cortlandt Manor.¹⁰² On 10 March 1768 Daniel Lane voted for Pierre Van Cortlandt as his representative to the provincial General Assembly.¹⁰³ On 10 December 1764 Daniel and his brother Jonathan paid £1/12 for a pew in the Yorktown Presbyterian Church.¹⁰⁴ Daniel Lane wrote his will at Cortlandt Manor 22 June 1770, naming his wife Mary; his sons Hyatt (the eldest), Nathaniel, Stephen, Joseph, and Daniel; and his daughter Mary, wife of John Secord. The executors were Joseph Lane of Dutchess County and Daniel's son Hyatt. As in 1722, Daniel signed by mark. The will was proved 8 March 1775.¹⁰⁵

3. ii. SOLOMON³ LANE was born, presumably in Rye, Westchester County, about 1683–1688 (average marriage age) and died at Cortlandt Manor, Westchester County, between 9 May 1759 (will made) and 16 June 1759 (will proved). He married ANNE THEALE.
- iii. JONATHAN³ LANE was born before 1716 (son born 1737), and died after writing his will on 22 September 1769 and 4 November 1769, when it was

97 Paul Gibson Burton, "Cornelis Melyn, Patroon of Staten Island, and Some of His Descendants," *RECORD* 68 (1937): 357–65, at 361.

98 Lease from Henry and Gertrude Beekman to Solomon Lane (note 63).

99 "Tennants in the Mannor of Courtlant of Col. Henry Beekmans & Wife [*sic*]," manuscript in file titled "Van Cortlandt Papers, 1751–1799," Van Cortlandt Family Papers, New-York Historical Society, New York City, photocopy in author's files. North Lot 3 is today part of the Town of Yorktown, Westchester Co., bordered on the north by Putnam [formerly Dutchess] Co. The present town was created in 1788; the town clerk's office holds no records from the Cortlandt Manor era (Tom Travis, for Diana L. Quast, Yorktown Town Clerk, letter to author, 10 Feb. 2017). Kim, "Manor of Cortlandt and Its Tenants" (note 63), 128, differs with this list, giving Daniel's acreage as 319 and his rent as £3/6).

100 Solomon Lane will, New York Co. Wills and Administrations, liber 21, pp. 345–47 (FHL 497,597).

101 Emily Warren Roebing, *Journal of Rev. Silas Constant* (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1903), 276.

102 Rent receipts, mss. V2066, Van Cortlandt Papers, Historic Hudson Valley, Pocantico Hills, N.Y. Also "Tennants in the Mannor of Courtlant of Col. Henry Beekmans & Wife [*sic*]" (note 99).

103 Jacob Judd, ed., *Correspondence of the Van Cortlandt Family of Van Cortlandt Manor, 1748–1800* (Tarrytown, N.Y.: Sleepy Hollow Restorations, 1977), 5, 11–12. Pierre Van Cortlandt (1721–1814) won; he was the nephew of Daniel Lane's landlady, Gertrude (Van Cortlandt) Beekman. Pierre's opponent was James Verplanck, Gertrude's great-nephew (Kim, *Landlord and Tenant in Colonial New York* [note 18], 420).

104 Record Book of the Hanover [later, Yorktown] Presbyterian Church, p. 9, copy provided 11 May 2017 by Nancy Augustowski, Archivist, Yorktown Museum, Yorktown Heights, N.Y. Daniel and Jonathan rented pew 34. Added to this record at an unrecorded date was a change in the pew's renter: "William Horton in the room [place] of Lans [*sic*]."

105 Daniel Lane will (note 87).

proved. He married before 1769 REBECCA [–?–], who was named in his will, but may not have been mother of his two sons.¹⁰⁶

Although Jonathan Lane may have belonged to the Rye Presbyterian congregation in 1727,¹⁰⁷ he owned land in White Plains in 1726,¹⁰⁸ and he was collector of taxes for White Plains in 1726.¹⁰⁹ In his 1832 Revolutionary War pension application, Jonathan's son Gilbert Lane deposed that he was born in White Plains in 1737.¹¹⁰ In White Plains' 1740 town meeting Jonathan Lane was appointed to an office, but the damaged record does not state what that office was. He was appointed an assessor at the 1744 town meeting.¹¹¹ Jonathan sold land in White Plains to Eleazer Yeomans in 1740 and to James Kniffen and James Kniffen Jr. in 1746.¹¹² Other land in White Plains belonging to Jonathan Lane adjoined land sold by Isaac Oakly to Jacob Fry 30 April 1755; another piece of adjoining land had belonged to "George Lane, deceased."¹¹³ Jonathan was on the tax lists of the Southern Precinct of Dutchess [now Putnam] County, from 1748 to 1763.¹¹⁴ His house in the Philipse Patent of Dutchess [later Putnam] County was used as a landmark when a highway was laid out in 1752.¹¹⁵ If Jonathan leased land at Cortlandt Manor, proof of that has not been found. However, his will was written at Cortlandt Manor 22 September 1769, naming his wife Rebecca and his sons Jonathan, Gilbert, and Isaac. The wife and sons were executors.¹¹⁶

- iv. JOSEPH³ LANE was not party to the 11 May 1727 petition to the Governor and Council of Connecticut, raising the possibility that he was the same man as Daniel³'s son Joseph⁴ (Daniel³, George², George¹). However, Joseph had an earlier record when he witnessed a deed from his cousin Abraham Smith Jr. to Rev. John Walton for land in White Plains 31 December 1726.¹¹⁷ Joseph Lane took out a three-life lease from Henry and Gertrude Beekman for 220 acres in Cortlandt Manor 25 March 1737, the same day as his brother Solomon³ did. Two years later, on 2 January 1739, Joseph (as the lessee) and the Beekmans (as the owners) deeded three of those acres to the trustees of a new Presbyterian church at Crom Pond, a locality in North Lot 3 in Cortlandt Manor.¹¹⁸ Joseph's lease bordered land that the Beekmans leased to Joseph

106 Bristol, "Genealogical Gleanings from Land and Probate Records . . ." (note 82), 301. Jonathan Lane will, New York Co. Wills and Administrations, liber 27, pp. 193–94 (FHL 497,598). Jonathan devised all his real property to his two sons, Isaac and Gilbert, on the condition that Isaac allow Rebecca to remain in his half of the property. The wording suggests she was their stepmother.

107 Scharf, *History of Westchester County* (note 5), 2:685. Also Baird, *History of Rye* (note 5), 329.

108 Bristol, "Genealogical Gleanings from Land and Probate Records . . ." (note 82), 301, also the map showing the location of Jonathan's property, opposite p. 170.

109 Tax Receipts, 1714–1757, Series 134, Westchester County Archives, Elmsford, N.Y.

110 Deposition dated 13 Dec. 1832, Gilbert Lane pension application, file S13,714 (drummer, soldier, guard, [numerous companies], Revolutionary War), National Archives, Washington, D.C., photocopies in author's files. Virgil D. White, *Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files*, 4 vols. (Waynesboro, Tenn.: National Historical Publishing Co., 1991), 2: 2007.

111 White Plains Town Meeting Minutes (note 79), 1:7, 9.

112 Rye Town Board Minutes (note 10), 3:480. Also Bristol, "Genealogical Gleanings from Land and Probate Records . . ." (note 82), map opposite p. 170.

113 Oakly to Fry, Westchester Co. Deeds, G:450 (FHL 562,371), typewritten copy.

114 Clifford M. Buck, *Dutchess County, New York, Tax Lists, 1718–1787* (Rhinebeck, N.Y.: Kinship, 1990), 272.

115 William S. Pelletreau, *History of Putnam County, New York, with Biographical Sketches of its Prominent Men* (Philadelphia: W. W. Preston, 1886), 135.

116 Jonathan Lane will (note 106).

117 Smith to Walton, Westchester Co. Deeds (note 62).

118 Scharf, *History of Westchester County* (note 5), 2:440, 456. Also Bolton, *History of the Several Towns . . . County of Westchester* (note 7), 2:666. Crom Pond (also called Crompond), meaning "crooked

Purdy 13 December 1737.¹¹⁹ Joseph Lane was on the tax lists of Southern Precinct, Dutchess County, from 1743 to 1771; this location was coextensive with the Philipse Patent, later in Putnam County. The land was later taxed under the name of George Lane (presumably the son of Nathan³ Lane).¹²⁰ Joseph was the assessor of the Southern Precinct in 1754, 1757–1759, and 1766; in 1772 he was assessor for Philipse Patent. He was named in various records at Philipstown, Dutchess County, from 1772 to 1782.¹²¹ On 15 October 1763 he witnessed the will of his presumed brother Nathan³ Lane at Cortlandt Manor.¹²² Joseph was an executor of the will of his cousin Abraham Smith Jr.'s will at Philipse Patent, Dutchess County, in 1764.¹²³ Joseph's rent at Cortlandt Manor in 1769 was £4 per year; he was then £16 in arrears, so had evidently not paid since 1765. He was not a Beekman tenant in 1775.¹²⁴ He was named an executor of the will of his brother Daniel³ Lane 22 June 1770; the will gave Joseph's location as Dutchess County. The wording of Daniel's will could be interpreted to indicate—but does not explicitly state—that Joseph Lane, executor, was a different person from Joseph⁴ Lane, Daniel's son.¹²⁵ A Joseph Lane was on the tax lists of Rombout Precinct, Dutchess County, 1773–1775 and 1777–1779.¹²⁶ On 27 April 1772 Joseph Lane Jr. and a [blank] Lane, deceased (probably Joseph Jr.'s father Daniel), were listed as holding land in Cortlandt Manor adjacent to land leased by Gilbert Drake;¹²⁷ the presence of a *Junior* presupposes a nearby *Senior*, so there probably were two contemporary Joseph Lanes. Indeed, a Joseph Lane and a Joseph Lane Jr. were enumerated in the Town of Fishkill, Dutchess County, in the 1790 census, ten households apart.¹²⁸ There was no probate record for Joseph in Westchester or Dutchess County.

- v. NATHAN³ LANE joined his father and brothers 11 May 1727 in their petitions to the Governor and Council of Connecticut, and his place in the petition implies that he was then of the Rye congregation.¹²⁹ He died between 15 October 1763, when he signed his will at Cortlandt Manor, and 5 November

pond" in Dutch, was a small body of water in Cortlandt Manor. The name was also given to an undefined area in the present town of Yorktown, and to the present hamlet of Crompond in the adjoining town of Cortlandt to the west. See: Richard M. Lederer Jr., *The Placenames of Westchester County, New York* (Harrison, N.Y.: Harbor Hill Books, 1978), 35. The church, like its surrounding community, was initially called the Hanover Presbyterian Church, honoring the House of Hanover, the British ruling family. At the close of the Revolution the name was changed to Yorktown (Charles Alfred Strange, "The Strangs of Westchester," RECORD 99 [1968]: 165–72, at 168–69). The choice of Yorktown for the new name "may have been in compliment to the patriotism of the Van Cortlandts, and in consideration of the gallant services of Colonel Philip Van Cortlandt at [the Battle of] Yorktown, in Virginia. . . ." (Roebling, *Journal of Rev. Silas Constant* [note 101], 59).

119 Lustenberger, "Cortlandt Manor Leases for Three-Lives" (note 63), 20. Lease from Henry and Gertrude Beekman to Joseph Purdy (note 63), mss. V2194.

120 Buck, *Dutchess County, New York, Tax Lists* (note 114), 272.

121 Pelletreau, *History of Putnam County, New York* (note 115), 150, 155–56, 545–47.

122 Nathan Lane will, New York Co. Wills and Administrations, liber 24, p. 234 (FHL 497,597).

123 Abraham Smith will (note 64).

124 Kim, "Manor of Cortlandt and Its Tenants" (note 63), 128, 161. Joseph's acreage was not given.

125 Daniel Lane will (note 87).

126 Buck, *Dutchess County, New York, Tax Lists* (note 114), 184.

127 Lustenberger, "Cortlandt Manor Leases for Three-Lives" (note 63), 21.

128 Joseph Lane and Joseph Lane Jun. households, 1790 U.S. census, Town of Fishkill, Dutchess Co., pp. 71–72. More so than the 1772 record, this record would be late for a man of the third generation, so probably represents Joseph⁴ and a Joseph⁵.

129 Scharf, *History of Westchester County* (note 5), 2: 685. Also Baird, *History of Rye* (note 5), 329. The petition had separate lists for Rye and White Plains residents.

1763, when the will was proved.¹³⁰ He married MARY DUSENBURY prior to 6 June 1742, when their son George⁴ was born.¹³¹ She was daughter of Samuel and Hannah ([?–]) Dusenbury; Samuel's 1744 will named his daughter Mary as the wife of Nathan "Lean."¹³² Nathan was on the tax lists of the Southern Precinct of Dutchess [later Putnam] County, from 1741 to 1765; the taxpayer after 1766 was his son George⁴.¹³³ Nathan was devised all of his father's lands in his father's 1745/6 will.¹³⁴ On 7 August 1760 Nathan—as his brothers Daniel and Jonathan did later—paid £1/13 for a pew in the Yorktown Presbyterian Church.¹³⁵ Nathan's will named his wife Mary, his sons Nathan and George, and an unnamed "daughter at home."¹³⁶ Although his 1763 location was Cortlandt Manor, proof that he leased land there has not been found.

- vi. MILLICENT³ LANE. Perhaps she was the "Melicent" Lane who was the first wife of David Haight (born about 1701, died about 1798) of Rye.¹³⁷ She died before 1745/6, when her father made bequests to her (unnamed) heirs in his will.
- vii. HANNAH³ LANE. Like her sister Millicent, Hannah was named, without surname, in her father's will.¹³⁸

(To be continued)

130 Nathan Lane will (note 122).

131 W. P. Horton, "Graveyard Inscriptions, Putnam Co., N.Y.," RECORD 49 (1918): 365.

132 Samuel Deussenbury, "of Hempstead in Queens County on Nassau [Long] Island," will, New York Co. Wills and Administrations, liber 15, p. 238–41 (FHL 497,595). Hempstead lies directly across Long Island Sound from Rye. Also Grenville C. Mackenzie, "English Families of Philipse Manor in Westchester County, New York" (manuscript, Westchester County Historical Society, Elmsford, N.Y., 1942), unpaginated, #18.

133 Buck, *Dutchess County, New York, Tax Lists* (note 114), 272.

134 George² Lane will (note 65). The location of at least one of the devised properties is shown in Bristol, "Genealogical Gleanings from Land and Probate Records . . ." (note 82), on the map of White Plains following p. 170.

135 Record Book of the Hanover [later, Yorktown] Presbyterian Church (note 104).

136 Nathan Lane will (note 122).

137 Hoyt, *Genealogical History of the Hoyt, Haight, and Hight Families* (note 90), 349, 386–87. Also Baird, *History of Rye* (note 5), 473.

138 George² Lane will (note 65).

A NOTE ON THE ORIGINS OF ALEXANDER GLEN, ALIAS SANDER LEENDERTZ GLEN, OF SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK

BY ADRIAN BENJAMIN BURKE*

In a note published three years ago in this journal, John Blythe Dobson, FASG, FGBS, observed that despite prior articles referencing Alexander Glen, alias Sander Leendertsz Glen, and an article in *The Genealogist* detailing the ancestry of Glen's wife Katherine Duncanson, little to nothing is known about Alexander's origins.¹ Evidence suggests that he was born about 1604–1606 in the port of Dysart, Fife, Scotland, son of a man apparently named “Leonard Glen.”² This author first looked to Scottish sources, and when that approach failed, he commissioned Yvette Hoitink, a researcher in the Netherlands, to study records in Amsterdam, where Glen married prior to his 1639 immigration.³ Although Glen's origins remain unclear, this article adds the results of original research in Scotland and the Netherlands, and the author's review of printed sources.

LEENDERTSZ OR LINDSAY? PATRONYMIC OR WISHFUL THINKING?

Successful research into a person's origin requires knowing his name. Generally this is evident from records created by or for the subject, but in this case, with

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1 John Blythe Dobson, “Recent Literature on the Duncanson Sisters of New Netherland,” *RECORD* 144 (2013): 306–9, at 306–7nn2–5, referencing Gordon L. Remington, “The Duncanson Wives of Four New Netherland Settlers: Glen, Teller, Powell, and Loockermans,” *RECORD* 128 (1997): 1–10, 228, which identifies the parentage of Glen's wife. Adrian Benjamin Burke, “The Livingston Ancestry of the Duncanson Sisters of New Netherland,” *The Genealogist* 27 (2013): 28–50, 162–181, 189; 28 (2014): 58–89, 91, builds on Remington's identification of Katherine Duncanson's parents—James Duncanson, M.A., minister of Alloa, and Helen Livingston—by documenting Helen's noble and royal ancestry, and alludes to an unsuccessful attempt to determine Glen's Scottish origins. Also see John H. Van Schaick, “Utrecht Farmers in New Netherland,” *RECORD* 127 (1996): 98.

2 Alexander's stated age in documents presented below (and in sources referenced in note 1) provide an estimated birth range of 1604–1606, and purported birthplace.

3 Yvette Hoitink (www.dutchgenealogy.nl) produced two reports: “Glen Report—Phase 1” and “Glen Report—Phase 2,” dated 30 Apr. and 31 July 2015, respectively.

multiple name variations, Alexander's precise birth name remains unknown. The Dutch, in their carefully preserved notarial records both in Amsterdam and in New Netherland/New York, referred to Alexander by variants of "Sander Leendertz Glen"—Sander being the Dutch form of Alexander. Over the centuries descendants of Glen romanticized his origins, claiming that "Leendertsz" stood for "Lindsay," and that he was actually Alexander Lindsay [of the] Glen, "an immediate descendant of the Earl of Crawford and Lindsey."⁴ The alleged Crawford and Lindsay ancestry can be dispensed with by reviewing *The Scots Peerage*. No "Alexander Lindsay" styled "of Glenesk" or "Glen" is identified in the right time period to be our subject or one of his "immediate" predecessors, nor does it include any Lindsays who assumed "of Glenesk" or "Glen" as a surname or territorial designation.⁵

Dobson rejected the interpretation of "Leendertsz" as a Dutch rendering of the Scottish name "Lindsay" and asserted it more likely meant "son of Leonard," in keeping with the Dutch use of patronymics.⁶ This seems the most likely explanation, although the given name "Leonard" was extremely rare in seventeenth-century Scotland. Dutch researcher Yvette Hoitink concurs with Dobson, but notes certain exceptions in which a patronymic does not refer to the father:

- A child was named for a grandparent. For example, Jan Hendriks de Vries, son of Berend de Vries, was named after his maternal grandfather, Jan Hendricks.
- If names are repeated, a patronymic is sometimes dropped. For example, Jan, son of Berend, son of Berend, son of Hendrick, may be called Jan Berends Henricks.
- A wife or widow is sometimes called by the name of her husband. For example, Grietje Barends, the wife of Jan, might be known as Grietje Jans (as in Grietje, Jan's wife).

Hoitink cautions however that such deviations from the norm are rare; usually the patronymic reflects the father's name.⁷

4 G. R. Howell and J. H. Munsell, eds., *History of the County of Schenectady, N.Y., from 1662 to 1886* (New York: W. W. Munsell, 1886), 187–88 ("History of Scotia"). Rev. F. F. Wilson claimed that Glen was "a descendant of a Scottish chieftain" (Rev. F. F. Wilson, *Memorial Volume of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Second Reformed Church of Glenville, N.Y., November 21, 1868* [Scotia, N.Y.: privately printed, 1868], 14). J. H. Innes, *New Amsterdam and its People . . .* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1902), 302–3, wrote of "Alexander (or Sandy) Lindsay, of the Glen, in Scotland" that his name was "evidently derived from the ancient and well-known division of the Lindsay family of Scotland into the branch of Glenesk (called frequently 'of the Glen') and into that 'of the Mount.'" There was a fifteenth-century Alexander, Master of Crawford, Lord Lindsay (eldest son of David, 5th Earl of Crawford), who had a charter of Glenesk dated 6 Dec. 1474, but he died without issue before 1 Feb. 1491/2 (Sir James Balfour Paul, ed., *The Scots Peerage . . .* 9 vols. [Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1904–1914], 3:1–51 [Lindsay earls of Crawford], at 22–24). These sources also mistakenly give his wife's name as "Catharine McDonald, the daughter of a Highland chieftain," yet we know that Katherine was in fact the youngest daughter of Rev. James and Helen (Livingston) Duncanson (see note 1).

5 The only "Alexander Lindsay" close to this subject's age was the grandson of David Lindsay, 10th Earl of Crawford: Lt.-Col. Alexander Lindsay, who was born about 1606 and died in Bavaria (Paul, *Scots Peerage* [note 4], 3:29–30).

6 Dobson, "Recent Literature on the Duncanson Sisters of New Netherland" (note 1), 306–7n3.

7 Yvette Hoitink (note 3) to author, email dated 16 Mar. 2016.

Unless or until new information comes to light suggesting otherwise, Glen appears to have been of modest, if not humble, origin, and apparently the son of a man named Leonard Glen.

RESEARCH IN SCOTLAND

Operating on the assumption that Alexander Glen was born about 1604–1606 in the port of Dysart, Fife, Scotland, son of Leonard Glen, research was conducted in Scotland, some of which is described in previous works by this author and others.⁸ Diane Baptie, of Edinburgh, Scotland, reviewed the registers of deeds and sasines for the royal burgh of Dysart. She did not find references to Alexander or Leonard Glen in extant Dysart records in the period 1534 to 1643.⁹

RESEARCH IN THE NETHERLANDS

Yvette Hoitink began her investigation with a search of Amsterdam's city archives. First, she re-examined the publication of the banns for Glen's marriage dated at Amsterdam, 16 October 1638:

Sander Glen “vant Vliet”¹⁰ age 32, sailor, living in the Karsseboomsteegh, no parents, assisted by his *slaepbaes* [innkeeper] Eduwaert Francen, and Catelijjn Donckes “van Alewer,” age 18, living in the Suijckerbackersteeghie, no parents, assisted by Maria Jones her *nicht* [female cousin or niece] and Jenne Donck[.]¹¹ her sister, had their banns published.¹²

8 See the sources mentioned in note 1. There is an unfortunate gap in Dysart's church records for the period during which Alexander Glen was likely born (see note 1 for Remington [3n7] and Dobson [306]).

9 Baptie examined resources in the “Records of Dysart Burgh, 1534–1910,” National Records of Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland, including: Register of Sasines [notary: Henry Young], 1584/5–1602, B21/1/4; Register of Deeds, John Williamson and George Lundie, 1590/1–1643, B21/1/5; Register of Deeds, William Kinghorne, 1611–1622, B21/1/6; Index to Register of Deeds, William Kinghorne, 1611–1619, B21/1/7; and the Index to the Sasines for the County of Fife.

Note that there were Glens living just ten miles south of Dysart in the royal burgh of Kinghorn; Robert Glen of Enchky, Treasurer of Edinburgh, died 4 May 1597 and was buried in Kinghorn (Charles Rogers, *Memorials of the Scottish Family of Glen* [Edinburgh: privately printed, 1888], 18n5). Also, an Alexander Glen was baptized there 9 Oct. 1580, son of “Michell Glen,” and probably the same Alexander Glen who, by his wife “Issiobell Flucker,” had his daughter “Issiobell Glen” baptized 5 Dec. 1609 (Old Parochial Registers for Kinghorn, Fife, 1577–1855, Church of Scotland, arranged chronologically [FHL 1,040,167]). Apart from their relative proximity to Dysart, nothing seems to connect these Glens with our subject.

10 The phrase “vant Vliet”—which would be written as “van 't Vliet” in modern Dutch—is a contraction of “van het Vliet” and literally means “from the stream.” This may allude to Glen's occupation as a young merchant sailor, in the way that marriage records of soldiers often referred to them as “from the company of” so-and-so rather than stating their actual place of origin. All known places named “Het Vliet” in the Netherlands are bodies of water rather than inhabitable places, and the only well-known place named Vliet, a town in Utrecht, has never been referred to as “Het Vliet” or “'t Vliet.”

11 The transcription in Remington's article is “Donckes” (Remington, “Duncanson Wives” [note 1], 5n13).

12 Marriage intention, Sander Glen–Catelijjn Donckes, Amsterdam D'TB [*Doop-, Trouw-, en Begraaf-registers* (Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials)] 41:22, Stadsarchief Amsterdam [SAA]; translation by Yvette Hoitink. Marriage intentions, baptisms, and burials have been digitized at stadsarchief.amsterdam.nl.

The couple married two weeks later, 31 October 1638, in the *Oude Kerk* [Old Church], Amsterdam.¹³ The fact that Glen was assisted by his innkeeper suggests he was not a property owner, which would explain the lack of land transactions in his name.¹⁴ Katherine's niece or cousin, Maria Jones, assisted her, showing that she had other relatives besides her sisters living in Amsterdam. However, Hoitink did not find other references to Maria Jones, to mother Helen Livingston (whose whereabouts after 15 August 1633 remain unknown),¹⁵ or to Katherine's sisters. Hoitink then searched Amsterdam's burial records and Confession Books, but did not find any mention of Glen or his wife and her family.¹⁶

While he was director of the Amsterdam Municipal Archives, Simon Hart (1911–1981) created an index to approximately five to eight percent of Amsterdam's notarial records, focusing on Dutch immigrants to New Netherland, one of Hart's special interests.¹⁷ Hoitink's search of this index yielded five documents relating to Glen.¹⁸ The first testimony is dated 18 December 1638:

This intention is also cited by Remington, "Duncanson Wives of Four New Netherland Settlers" (note 1), 5n13, in which the word *slaepbaes* was transcribed as "sloopboss."

13 Sander Glen—Catalina Donckese marriage, Oude Kerk, Amsterdam DTB 970:n.p. [FHL 113,353]; digital image, *FamilySearch.org* (familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQG9QVGV3W?mode=g&i=330), image 331 of 628. Hoitink (note 3) observes that Glen and his wife did not necessarily belong to the Dutch church just because they married in the *Oude Kerk*, as only Dutch Reformed Church marriages were recognized by the civil authorities. She did not review the dozens of unindexed Dutch church records, but did review the English Reformed Church (Amsterdam), membership records 1636–1642 (Archief van de English Reformed Church [Archive of the English Reformed Church], record group 318, #87, SAA) and reports: "The book was organized alphabetically by first letter of the first name. The entries for A (Alexander Leenderts Glen, Annetie Donches), S (Sander Leenderts Glen), C (Cathelijjn/Catherine Duncanson), K (Kathelijjn/Katherine Duncanson) and M (Maria Jones [Katherine's niece/cousin who assisted her marriage], Margaret Duncanson, Maria Donches), H (Helen Livingston), and IJJ] (Jenne Duncanson) were all checked. . . . No persons of interest were found."

14 Hoitink (note 3) searched the land records index at Stadsarchief Amsterdam—using the terms "Glen," "Al* Leen*," and "Sa* Leen*"—to no avail (see archieff.amsterdam/indexen/transportakten_1563-1811).

15 Helen's last-known record is dated 15 Aug. 1633 (Burke, "Livingston Ancestry of the Duncanson Sisters" [note 1], 48n142, citing Fletcher of Saltoun Papers, MSS.17503, folio 19, National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh). The parentage of Maria Jones has not been discovered.

16 Hoitink searched Amsterdam's burial registers for "Glen" and found the record of an unnamed child of Lambert Glen buried 13 Oct. 1669 (Lambert Glen burial, Westerkerk, Amsterdam DTB 1107:76). She then searched for "Dunc*" and found two records: "Margrieta Dunkers from the Vijsselstraet near the Regulierstooren widow of late Robert Hamilton," 5 Apr. 1657 (Nieuwezijdskapel, Amsterdam DTB 1068:6) and "Catherina Dunkers," 3 Apr. 1663 (Nieuwezijdskapel, Amsterdam DTB 1068:123). Hoitink also located a report about "Marri Donckerts, known as *Huijlebalk* [cry baby], a suspected madam operating a brothel out of her home 13 May 1666 (Aldermen's Court, Amsterdam, Confession Books, 317:48, SAA). Clearly none of these entries pertain to the Duncanson Sisters of New Netherland.

17 The SAA holds more than four million of Amsterdam's notarial records on more than two miles of shelves. See Henri Spijkerman, "The Amsterdam Municipal Archives as a Source for the History of the United States of America," *American Archivist* 52 (1989): 89–93, at p. 89.

18 Hoitink (note 3) writes, "The Simon Hart index was searched for 'Alexander Leenderts Glen' and variations of Glen (no results), 'Leenderts' (five results), New York (four results that were also included in the Leenderts references), and Edinburgh and Dysart in Scotland (no results)." Besides the Simon Hart index at the Stadsarchief Amsterdam (Simon Hart, Abstracts of Notarial Archives of Amsterdam, Record Group 30452, SAA), microfilm copies exist at the New York State Archives, Albany, and the New York Public Library, New York City.

Appeared Ijsbrant Claeijs from Amsterdam age 38, Eduart Francis from York age 35, Claes Dercxsen from Assendelft age 36, all sailors in this city, having served the West India Company in Nieuw Nederland, at the request of Sander Leendertsen from Scotland, also having served in New Netherland, testified that they in New Netherland during their latest time during her [*sic*] residence there, spent much time with the requester and with one Jan Gijsberts from Rotterdam who committed manslaughter in New Netherland in June, that he fled from there, that Jan Gijsberts owed [Sander Leendertsen] about a year ago a debt of fifty guilders for sold and delivered goods, as they heard Jan Gijsberts say several times.¹⁹

The second abstracted document dated 12 January 1639 records:

Jan Lucass van Esens, age 37, Jan Jacobs van Staveren, age 28, Klaas Fransselen from Straalsont age 38, Sander Lenerts from Schotlant age 35, Jan Jacobs from Haerlem age 27, Hillebrant Pieters from Amsterdam age 24, all sailors present in this location, who declare at the request of Mettke Wiggers and Witske Wiggersdr van Kollum in Friesland, that they for some years have been in New Netherland in service of the West India Company, going from one plats to another, and have known very well, had conversations and dealings with Auke Wiggerts from Kollum also named Jan Bloem. Said Auke, about eleven years ago, with witness Jan Jacobs from Staveren, at the ship *Drie Koningen* sailed from here to New Netherland and that three years ago, he was skipper on a sloop named the *Bes* [?], by a terrible storm at sea between the south bay and the English Virginias that he died with all the people on the ship.

[Signed, among others:]

Sander [mark] Lenerts²⁰

These records prove that Alexander Glen visited New Netherland as a sailor with the Dutch West India Company before he married Katherine Duncanson in 1638. Several writers have asserted, without documentation, that he was there by 1633, but no record has been found to support that date.²¹

19 Testimony at the request of Sander Leendertzen, 18 Dec. 1638, Notary Hendrick Schaeff, #1279, fol. 94 [*verso*], RG 5075, Archief van de Notarissen ter Standplaats Amsterdam [Amsterdam Notarial Archive], SAA; translated by Yvette Hoitink. Note that this record and the subsequent four abstracted by Hoitink (note 3) were all identified by Dutch researcher Tjaart Glas (genealogypro.com/tglas.html) as part of his brief efforts on the author's behalf (report dated 15 Aug. 2009). Unfortunately, and much to the author's regret, Glas's report was lost and forgotten after the author's computer hard drive crashed in 2010 and was found on a backup in 2016, long after Hoitink had been briefed and completed her research.

20 Testimony at the request of Mettke Wiggers and Witske Wiggersdr van Kollum, 12 Jan. 1639, Notary Pieter Carels, 731:22, RG 5075, Amsterdam Notarial Archives, SAA; translated by Yvette Hoitink. Hoitink notes that since "Sander" signed by mark, he may have been illiterate. This may be the case; however, Glen's later service as a magistrate (note 25, below) suggests that he may have been literate. Note that Katherine also signed documents by mark, but her father (who died when she was very young) received a Master of Arts degree from the University of Glasgow in 1585 (Archives of the University of Glasgow, GUA 26619, 128 (1585)). Her well-born mother also may have been able to read and write to some extent, as she was the daughter of a similarly educated minister of Scottish noble birth. Scottish Reformed Church doctrine advocated that everyone should be able to read the Bible.

21 Zoeth S. Eldredge, "Captain Johannes Sanders Glen," *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* 52 [1898]: 475–77, at p. 475, writes (without documentation and in some cases clearly exaggerating Glen's importance): "About the year 1633, a Scotchman by the name of Alexander Lindsay Glen was at Fort Nassau on the Delaware [*sic*, Hudson]. A man, tradition says, of noble birth, a refugee to Holland from whence he came to America in the service of the Dutch West India Company, from whom he held large grants of land. He was called by the Dutch, Sander Leendertse Glen, and is thus designated in all the records. His transactions in real estate and merchandise were very large. He owned

In a March 1639 contract between “Kiliaen van Rensselaer as patroon of his colony of Rensselaerswijck” and, among others, “Sander Leenderssen, from Duijsert in Schotlandt, age about 34, and his wife Cathalina Jacobs from Aloue²² in Schotlandt, age about 20,” the couple

. . . agreed with, Kiliaen van Renselaer, as patroon of his colony Rensselaerswijck, to sail with the ship that lies waiting to said colony to dwell there for the period of four years as free colonists and inhabitants of said colony and without changing residence during said time, to not trade in otters or beavers or other pelts during that time, that we shall provide us and our family with food, clothes and housing during the passage and in that land, and shall reimburse the patroon for any food and drink paid out of our means while on the ship, as well as the moneys that he gave to us, understanding that we will give him for the money fifty percent for his risk in interest, that we will serve faithfully for a decent wage and do whatever our lord requires of us and to submit ourselves to the rules of the colony. That we shall provide a list of all we bring into the country, to be deducted at the end of the four years to determine the profits, of which 5/6 part shall go to the patroon.²³

On 4 December 1652 a merchant in Amsterdam granted power of attorney to a New Netherlander to collect on a debt owed by Glen:

Gerrit Barents Cours, shopkeeper in this city, gives power of attorney to Jacob Gerrits Strijcker, free merchant in New Netherland, to collect from Sandert Leendertsen, free merchant in New Netherland, a parcel containing a piece of wide brown *græuw* [coarse/dark] duffel of 40 ells in length [about thirty yards] that he sent with the ship *'tbnijjs Breda* with skipper Willem Thomas in May 1652 to Sandert Leenderts, or the proceeds thereof and to represent him in court or do otherwise what is necessary to obtain the duffel or money.²⁴

lands in New Amsterdam in 1646. . . .” Also, Jonathan Pearson, *Contributions for the Genealogies of the First Settlers of the Ancient County of Albany, from 1630 to 1800* (Albany, N.Y.: J. Munsell, 1872), 53–54. Pearson recounts (again without documentation) that Alexander held a patent for land in “Smits’ Valey” in New Amsterdam in 1646, which he sold in 1660—removing to Beverwyck (Albany) from whence he received the patent for land in Schenectady in 1665. Smith’s Valley, usually written Smits Vly, is approximately where the South Street Seaport Museum, New York City, is today. See also Jonathan Pearson, *Contributions for the Genealogies of the Descendants of the First Settlers of the Patent and City of Schenectady, from 1662 to 1800* (1873; repr. Baltimore, Md.: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1976), 76–79, at p. 76 (Glen family). Sander Leendersz did buy small tracts of land in various locations, but no evidence has been found that he “held large grants of land.” He bought land at “Smit’s Marsh” 2 July 1646 and another lot there 9 Nov. 1652; he received a small tract on South River near “Fort Casemier” 1 Mar. 1657, and a tract in Beverwyck 13 July 1658 (Charles T. Gehring, *Land Papers: Volumes GG, HH & II*, New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch [Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1980], 43, citing GG:152; also 91, citing HH:81a; also 94, citing HH:96; also 110, citing II:6).

22 Aloue or Alloa is a town on the north bank of the Firth of Forth in the Central Lowlands of Clackmannanshire, Scotland.

23 Kiliaen van Rensselaer contract with Sander Leenderssen and others, 28 Mar. 1639, Notary Joost van der Ven, 1054:60–65, RG 5075, Amsterdam Notarial Archives, SAA; translated by Yvette Hoitink. The record included a large list of terms and conditions not included here.

24 Power of attorney from Gerrit Barents Cours to Jacob Gerrits Strijcker, 4 Dec. 1652, Notary Jacob de Winter, 2280:[part II], fol. 41–42, RG 5075, Amsterdam Notarial Archives, SAA; translated by Yvette Hoitink.

Five years later Gerrit again sought repayment from Glen:

Gerrit Barentsz Kours, cloth merchant in this city, gave power of attorney to Johannes van Brugge from Haarlem, about to depart to New Netherland, to claim on his behalf from Sandert Leenderts living in Manhattan or elsewhere thereabouts in New Netherland, the sum of 65 guilders as he is owed by Sandert Leenderts, and to provide a quitclaim on his behalf. To do all that is necessary and give a report and proof. Amsterdam, 1 December 1657. [Witnesses:] Benjamin Borghorst and Dirck de Raijger.²⁵

In 2009 Dutch researcher Tjaart Glas identified another record dated 26 May 1653, whereby

Rijclant Jacobs, widow of Andries Gerritse Touwslager, gives procuration to Cornelis Coenraets, to demand from Abraham Staets and Sander Lenertse, both living on Manhattan in Nieuw Nederland, four cables, weighing respectively 642, 410, 390 and 630 pounds. These cables have been given on 13 March 1651 to Willem Thomas to sell, but that person did not do this, as appears from his confession dated 3 May 1653.²⁶

Hoitink reports the launch in 2016 of a projected ten-year digital indexing of Amsterdam's notarial archives, which have been nominated for inclusion in UNESCO's "Memory of the World" register.²⁷ Perhaps a future search of this index will point to new records of Glen, his wife, and her family.

GLEN FAMILIES IN ROTTERDAM

There were Glens living just fifty miles south in Rotterdam, but they do not appear to be related to Alexander. Thomas Glen, sailor, was living in Rotterdam in 1645, when he made his will prior to sailing to the East Indies on the *Nieuw Rotterdam*. He left half of his estate to his brother William Glen and sister Elspeth Glen, both of Queensferry, on the Firth of Forth, near Edinburgh, Scotland, and the other half to friends in Rotterdam—disinheriting his niece Elspeth Glen of Rotterdam, who married James Johnston there in

25 Power of attorney from Gerrit Barentsz Kours to Johannes van Brugge, 1 Dec. 1657, Notary Jacob de Winter, 40:19, RG 5075, Amsterdam Notarial Archives, SAA; translated by Yvette Hoitink. While these records imply that Alexander did not pay his debts, it did not seem to hurt his standing in the community. In fact, based on a review of New Netherland sources, Dr. Janny Venema, Associate Director of the New Netherland Research Center at the New York State Library in Albany, New York, writes: "That he [Glen] kept the respect of the community, despite the fact that he was long indebted for a large sum of money, suggests that this was not considered negatively. Perhaps indebtedness was even seen as part of a trader's life; much as credit, today, is considered the engine of the economy, risk-taking in the seventeenth century created opportunities for new investments, as well. As seems to have been the custom in New Netherland, it seems that he first paid off his most recent debts, so that the old ones remained standing. . . . Despite his debts, he served repeatedly as a magistrate in Schenectady, and would also become there one of the new settlement's leading inhabitants." See Janny Venema, *Beverwijck: A Dutch Village on the American Frontier, 1652–1664* (Albany, N.Y.: State University of New York Press, 2003), 263–69, at p. 269.

26 Tjaart Glas to author, report dated 15 Aug. 2009, citing power of attorney from Rijclant Jacobs to Cornelis Coenraets, 26 May 1653, Notary Corn. Touw, 1443/A:843, RG 5075, Amsterdam Notarial Archives, SAA; translated by Tjaart Glas.

27 See "Notarieel Archief voorgedragen voor Unesco nominatie," SAA (amsterdam.nl/stadsarchief/nieuws/notarieel-archief) and also, "Memory of the World, UNESCO (www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/flagship-project-activities/memory-of-the-world/ homepage).

1646.²⁸ In 1912 Thomas Allen Glenn claimed, without documentation, that “Alexander Lindsay Glen” was son of merchant Lindsay Glen of Rotterdam, yet no evidence has been located to substantiate this claim.²⁹

There was even another Alexander Glen living in Rotterdam.³⁰ A 1627 notarial act describes this Alexander Glen as a Scottish merchant and longtime resident of Rotterdam.³¹ Alexander of Rotterdam paid the handsome sum of 740 Dutch guilders for a home there in 1635.³² He was about forty years old that year, suggesting a birth about 1595—roughly ten years before that of Alexander Glen, alias Sander Leendertsz Glen, born about 1604–1606.³³ Thirteen years later in 1648, Alexander Glen—perhaps yet another Alexander—married Marion Short and over the following years had two sons, James and Henry.³⁴ A sister or kinswoman might have been the Helen Glen, wife of Richard Cassills, whose two children were baptized in Rotterdam in 1646 and 1649.³⁵

Perhaps tellingly, Dutch notaries consistently referred to the two Glens in different ways: Alexander of Amsterdam was generally called “Sander Lenerts,” whereas Alexander of Rotterdam appeared simply as “Alexander Glen.” Could the former’s Dutch nomenclature signify he was more firmly rooted in Dutch culture—fluent in both language and custom—than the latter who retained his Scottish identity in Dutch records? Perhaps our subject’s mother was Dutch, or he spent much of his youth in Amsterdam or in the company of the Dutch?

These records show that while there were Glens based in Rotterdam in the early to mid-1600s, none of them appear to have been related to the New

28 Douglas Catterall, “Interlopers in an Intercultural Zone? Early Scots Ventures in the Atlantic World, 1630–1660,” in Caroline A. Williams, ed., *Bridging the Early Modern Atlantic World: People, Products, and Practices on the Move* (Burlington, Vt.: Ashgate Publishing Co., 2009), 75–96, at pp. 85–86.

29 Thomas Allen Glenn, “Genealogical Notes Regarding the Family of Glen, or Glenn,” *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, 36 (1912): 480–99, at p. 494.

30 Prof. W. Douglas Catterall (www.cameron.edu/~dougc/vita.htm) to author, email, 17 Mar. 2011, in which he shared his notes on Alexander Glen of Rotterdam, based on a review of notarial acts at Stadsarchief Rotterdam [SAR], including Notary Jan van Aller Az., 4 Sept. 1635, [Inventory or Vol. no.] 94, [Act and Page no.] 78/143; Notary Jan van Aller Az., 18 Jan. 1635, Inv. 85, 386/769; Notary Arent van der Graeff, 21 Nov. 1635, Inv. 323, 223/582; Notary Nicolaas Vogel Adriaansz, 26 June 1636, Inv. 167, 148/244; Notary Arnout Hofflant, 1 July 1637, Inv. 259, 119/194; Notary Anthony Huysman, 15 Dec. 1640, Inv. 344, 56/113; Notary Anthony Huysman, 15 Dec. 1640, Inv. 344, 57/114. See Stadsarchief Rotterdam (www.stadsarchief.rotterdam.nl/en).

31 Catterall to author, email (note 30), citing Stadsarchief Rotterdam, Notary Jan van Aller Az., 28 Dec. 1627, Inv. 92, 244/437, SAR. Dutch researcher Dr. Henri Peers, engaged by the author in July 2009, provided this abstract: “Jacques Fautsey, 30 years old, purchaser of wine and Robert Doni, 45 years old, innkeeper, declared on request of Alexander Glen that he several years behind each other had lived in Rotterdam and that during this period he did not live in Scotland. He was once [sic] for a business trip in France” (Henri Peers to author, emails dated 29–31 July 2009).

32 Peers (note 31) provided this extract from Stadsarchief Rotterdam, Notary Jan van Aller Az., Inv. 85, 386/769, SAR: “18 Jan. 1635 Rut Jansz, baker, sold a house on the north side of the Vissersdijk for 740 guilders to Alexander Glen. . . .”

33 Peers (note 31) provided this extract from Stadsarchief Rotterdam, Notary Jan van Aller Az., Inv. 94, 78/143, SAR: “4 Sep. 1635 Alexander Glen, 40 years old . . . transports wool from St. Sebastiaan in Biskaye to Rotterdam. . . .”

34 Peers (note 31) citing Stadsarchief Rotterdam, Inv. 37, [no act or page noted], states that 18 Nov. 1648, Alexander Glen married “Mareon” Short and had baptized in Rotterdam James on 1 July 1649 and Henry on 1 May 1650.

35 Peers (note 31) citing Stadsarchief Rotterdam, Inv. 37, [no act or page noted], the baptismal records from the Dutch Church of Rotterdam, 21 Jan. 1646, Richard, son of Richard Cassills and Helen Glen, and 10 Aug. 1649, Margaret, daughter of Richard Cassills and Helen Glen.

World immigrant Alexander Glen. But since the Rotterdam Glens appear to have originated in or near to Edinburgh and just in case our subject's place of birth was not Dysart, Scottish researcher Kirsty F. Wilkinson reviewed indices to sasines covering Edinburgh and Linlithgow.³⁶ Alas, this too proved fruitless.

CONCLUSION

The absence of any mention of relatives in Scotland, the Netherlands, or New Netherland, suggests that either Alexander Glen, alias Sander Leendertsz Glen, had little to no contact with his family, or they lived elsewhere or died prior to his presence in Amsterdam. His lack of property in Amsterdam and early adventures in the wilds of New Netherland suggest that Glen was a self-made man. He is remembered as a magistrate, a successful New Netherland trader, and an upstanding member of his community.³⁷

36 Wilkinson (www.myainfolk.com/Home.html) reviewed *Index to Secretary's Register of Sasines for Sheriffdoms of Edinburgh, Haddington, Linlithgow and Bathgate, 1599–1609*, Scottish Record Office, Index no. 47 (Edinburgh: H.M.S.O., 1959), 145, but found only an entry for Thomas Glen and his wife Margaret Wilson. She then searched *Index to Particular Register of Sasines for Sheriffdoms of Edinburgh, Haddington, Linlithgow and Bathgate, Volume I, 1617–1623*, Scottish Record Office, Index no. 36 (Edinburgh: H.M.S.O., 1953), 151–52, and identified Alexander Glen (or Glenn), a merchant of Linlithgow in 1619, who was no doubt older than Alexander “Sander Leendertsz.” Glen. She identified another Alexander Glen (or Glenn, Glene) in Borrowstounness, Linlithgow, and his wife Jean Greinly, and several merchants named James, John, and Thomas Glen, all living in Edinburgh in the 1620s (*Index to Particular Register of Sasines for Sheriffdoms of Edinburgh, Haddington, Linlithgow and Bathgate, Volume II, 1624–1630*, Scottish Record Office, Index no. 38 [Edinburgh: H.M.S.O., 1955], 188). Other merchant Glens were living in Edinburgh 1631–1642 (*Index to Particular Register of Sasines for Sheriffdoms of Edinburgh, Haddington, Linlithgow and Bathgate, Volume III, 1631–1636*, Scottish Record Office, Index no. 40 (Edinburgh: H.M.S.O., 1956), 171; *Index to Particular Register of Sasines for Sheriffdoms of Edinburgh, Haddington, Linlithgow and Bathgate, Volume IV, 1637–1743*, Scottish Record Office, Index no. 42 (Edinburgh: H.M.S.O., 1957), 169–71) of no apparent relation. Lastly, she reviewed notarial protocol books for Edinburgh spanning the period 1610 to 1635 and identified several merchant Glens variously named James, John, Thomas, and Robert (Notary Alexander Guthrie, B22/1/45–48, 53, 73–77; Notary W. Hay, B22/1/83, *National Records of Scotland* [nrsotland.gov.uk]). An Alexander Glen, merchant burghess of Edinburgh, and John Glen were active 1622–1624 (David Masson, *The Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, 1622–1625, Vol. 13* (Edinburgh: H.M. General Register House, 1896), 44, 514). Moreover, J. C. Wolfe identified two petitions to English Ambassador and Secretary of State Sir Dudley Carlton, later Viscount Dorchester, each made by an Alexander Glen (presumably one and the same) describing captivity in Calais (France) in about 1628 and the passing of information to Carlton when he was in The Hague, the Netherlands, in 1629 (John Bruce, ed., *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, Charles I, 1631–1633* [London, 1862], 126, no. 67; William Douglas Hamilton and Sofia Crawford Lomas, eds., *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of Charles I [XXIII] Addenda: March 1625 to January 1649* [London: H.M.S.O., 1897], 363, no. 129). Neither of these entries suggests a close relationship to the Glens of Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

37 Venema, *Beverwijk: A Dutch Village on the American Frontier* (note 25), 263–69.

ADOLPH DE GROVE, 1720–1796, OF NEWBURGH, NEW YORK, AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS

BY WILLIAM M. DE GROVE

(Continued from THE RECORD 148:60)

22. **WILLIAM AUSTIN**⁷ **CROLIUS** (Jane⁶ DeGrove, John⁵, Adolph⁴, Adolph/ Adolphus³, Pieter², Adolph¹) was born 29 November 1805, died of angina pectoris in Brooklyn 9 August 1882, aged 77, and was buried with his wife in Brooklyn's Green-Wood Cemetery, where he was memorialized as "a kind and affectionate husband and father."⁵⁶⁰ He married say 1829 (first-known child),⁵⁶¹ possibly 19 March,⁵⁶² **LAVINIA MUNSON**, who was born in New Jersey,⁵⁶³ possibly 5 September 1811, and died of influenza at 1006 Deane Street, Brooklyn, 29 January 1892, aged 80.⁵⁶⁴ She was daughter of John and Anne (Hyde) (Simons) Munson, and sister of Catharine, who married William's brother George.⁵⁶⁵

William was a sailmaker in New York City and "identified with [the trade] for 53 years."⁵⁶⁶ He was at 31 Essex Street there in 1830; in 1840 and 1842 his firm of Crolius and Dugan, sailmakers, was at 21 Coenties Slip, while he lived at 145 Greenwich Street. In 1844 the family lived at 50 Greenwich Street, but

560 William A. Crolius death cert., Brooklyn, Kings City, 1882, #10,279 (Family History Library microfilm [FHL] 1,323,775). W. A. Crolius Sr. obituary, *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, 11 Aug. 1882, p. 3, col. 2. Wm. A. and Lavinia Crolius marker, Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, memorial 70,317,840, digital image (findagrave.com). Special care must be taken with records naming William Crolius, as another man of same name and similar age (1810–1895) is also buried in Green-Wood (memorial 70,317,817), along with his wife Mary Jane.

561 William Crolius household for William age 20, 1850 U.S. census, Brooklyn, Kings Co., Ward 6, p. 266 (*verso*), dw. 922, fam. 1675.

562 Norma Smith Paulison (descendant of William A. Crolius) abstract of application for membership, national #329,440, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. The application makes dubious claims that Wm. A.'s father was another William, and that Lavinia was born in Rutland, Vt., casting doubt on this marriage date.

563 In 1850 and 1880 Lavinia was reported born in New Jersey (William Crolius household, 1850 U.S. census, Brooklyn [note 561]; William A. Crollns [Crolius] household, 1880 U.S. census, Brooklyn, Kings Co., Enumeration District [ED] 229, p. 24, dw. 166, fam. 237). In 1860 she was reportedly born in N.Y. (W. A. Crolius household, 1860 U.S. census, Brooklyn, Ward 6, Kings Co., p. 12, dw. 63, fam. 69). Other sources give N.Y., Conn., and Vt. *The Hyde Genealogy's* chronology may ease the confusion: John and Anne reportedly lived in Vt. 1801–1808, in N.J. 1808–1818, and thereafter in New York City (Reuben Hyde Walworth, *Hyde Genealogy: Or the Descendants, in the Female as Well as in the Male Lines, from William Hyde of Norwich*, 2 vols. [Albany: J. Munsell, 1864], 124–25).

564 Savinia [*sic*] W. Crolius death cert., Brooklyn, Kings City, 1892, #1,771 (FHL 1,323,885). Lavinia Crolius obituary, *New York Herald*, 31 Jan. 1892, p. 21, col. 2. Funeral was held from residence of her son-in-law, A. C. Fitzpatrick, Brooklyn.

565 Myron A. Munson, *The Munson Record: A Genealogy and Biographical Account of Captain Thomas Munson (A Pioneer of Hartford and New Haven) and His Descendants*, 2 vols. (New Haven, Conn.: privately printed, 1895), 2:1133. Walworth, *Hyde Genealogy* (note 563), 124–25.

566 W. A. Crolius Sr. obituary (note 560).

by 1845 they were in Brooklyn.⁵⁶⁷ During the Civil War his firm made tents for the Union Army.⁵⁶⁸ In 1870 he was farming in Connecticut.⁵⁶⁹ In 1887, as William's widow, Lavinia was living at 103 Park Place in Brooklyn.⁵⁷⁰ William died intestate, and Lavinia was granted administration of the estate.⁵⁷¹

Children of William Austin⁷ and Lavinia (Munson) Crolius, the first seven probably born in New York, the last two in Brooklyn:⁵⁷²

- i. WILLIAM E.⁸ CROLIUS was born 17 February 1830 and baptized 18 July 1830 at Allen Street Church [Methodist Episcopal], New York City. He died in Brooklyn 4 January 1884, and was buried in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn.⁵⁷³ In 1875 he was living with his parents, employed as a bookkeeper, and said to be age 38 and single.⁵⁷⁴ He was reportedly married at the time of his death, but no wife has been identified, nor is he listed in the 1884 or 1885 directories as a Crolius woman's deceased husband.⁵⁷⁵
- ii. JOHN A.⁸ CROLIUS was born 18 September 1831, and died probably in Jersey City, Hudson County, New Jersey, 27 July 1880.⁵⁷⁶ He married 25 May 1853 SARAH E. WHITNEY.⁵⁷⁷ She was born about 1833–1834, daughter of John W. and Rachel (Brooks) Whitney,⁵⁷⁸ and died after 1886, when as widow of John

567 *Longworth's American Almanac, New-York Register, and City Directory* (New York: Thomas Longworth, 1830), 209; similar title (1832), 233; (1833), 203; (1834), 222; (1838), 185; (1840), 202; (1842), 179; (1844), 98; (1845), 92; (1846), 99.

568 W. A. Crolius Sr. obituary (note 560).

569 Wm. A. Crolius household, 1870 U.S. census, Ridgefield, Fairfield Co., Conn., p. 32 (stamped, verso), dw. 210, fam. 203.

570 *Lain's Brooklyn Directory for the Year Ending May 1st, 1887* (Brooklyn: Lain and Co., 1886), 236.

571 Lavinia Crolius petition for administration, William A. Crolius estate, dated 16 Aug. 1882, Kings Co. Surrogate's Court, filed chronologically; digital images, "New York, Wills and Probate Records, 1659–1999" (ancestry.com).

572 Birthplaces based on William's residential history (note 567). Lavinia Crolius petition for administration, William A. Crolius estate (note 571), which lists seven children. Two children, probably John A. and George C., are reported to have died before their father.

573 William A. [*sic*, E.] Crolius death cert., Brooklyn, Kings Co., 1884, #132 (FHL 1,323,788), which says he was married, born in N.Y., and died aged 53. For baptism, see Wm. E. Crolius entry, Allen Street Church Baptisms, 1811–1888, p. 53; digital image 59, "New York and Vicinity, United Methodist Church Records, 1775–1949" (ancestry.com). William E. Crolius marker, Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, memorial 70,317,839, digital image (findagrave.com). William E. Crolius death notice, *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, 5 Jan. 1884, p. 3, col. 1, ". . . William E., eldest son of the late William A. Crolius."

574 William A. [*sic*, E.] Crolius in father William A. Crolius's household, 1875 N.Y. state census, Brooklyn, Ward 23, Election District [Elec. Dist.] 3, Kings Co., p. 49, dw. 651, fam. 464.

575 William A. [*sic*] Crolius death cert. (note 573). *Lain's Brooklyn Directory for the Year Ending May 1, 1885* (Brooklyn: Lain and Co., 1884), 361; similar title for (1885), 212.

576 No death cert. has been found for John; he likely died in N.J., where he had been living. John A. Crolius marker, Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, memorial 70,317,833, digital image (findagrave.com). The tombstone is not contemporary with John's burial; however, the birth date shown is consistent with his census records: John Crolius (age 28) household, 1860 U.S. census, Brooklyn, Ward 10, Kings Co., p. 430, dw. 81, fam. 98. Also John A. Crolius household, age 49, 1880 U.S. census, Jersey City, Hudson Co., N.J., ED 27, p. 252A, dw. 336, fam. 413.

577 John A. Crolius–Miss Sarah E. Whitney marriage, *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, 28 May 1853, p. 3, col. 3.

578 John William Whitney and Rachel Matilda Brooks entry in S. Whitney Phoenix, *The Whitney Family of Connecticut, and Its Affiliations: Being an Attempt to Trace the Descendants, as Well in the Female as the Male Lines, of Henry Whitney, from 1649 to 1878*, 3 vols. (New York: privately printed, 1878), 1:719, which states that John moved in 1837 from Albany to New York City, where he worked as a private watchman, and died in Brooklyn in 1864. Sarah Whitney, age 16, in John W. Whitney ("private watchman," born in Conn.) household, 1850 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 14, New York Co., p. 183 [verso], dw. 211, fam. 584. For Rachel's maiden name, see Katherine Bain (Sarah's sister) death cert., New York City, Brooklyn Borough, 1929, #5,553 (FHL 2,057,244).

she was at 164 Duffield in Brooklyn.⁵⁷⁹ No death record or probate record has been found for Sarah.

The family was in Brooklyn in 1860, where John was a sailmaker, and in 1880, they were in Jersey City.⁵⁸⁰ Sarah Crolius, widow of John, was living at 42 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, in 1882.⁵⁸¹ John and Sarah joined Brooklyn's Middle Dutch Reformed Church 4 March 1857 on confession, and in 1873 were dismissed to Guttenberg, Hudson County, New Jersey.⁵⁸²

- iii. GEORGE C.⁸ CROLIUS was born likely 4 July 1834, and died in Brooklyn 7 January 1882.⁵⁸³ George married CATHERINE M. LOWNDES probably late in 1860. She was the daughter of Henry O. and Sarah (Trimbish) Lowndes.⁵⁸⁴ She was born about 1833–1834 and died 9 February 1909 in Newark, Essex County, New Jersey.⁵⁸⁵ George was a sailmaker like his father⁵⁸⁶ and a prominent member of the Long Island Yacht Club, which offered him a tribute following his death.⁵⁸⁷ Catherine left a will naming her daughter Sarah L. Crane as guardian of the deceased's grandchildren, children of Catherine's deceased son, George C. Crolius: Phebe Edna Crolius (age 20), Sarah Lowndes Crolius (age 18), Eleanor Vanderbilt Crolius (age 16), and Robert Clinton (or Quinton) Crolius (age 10).⁵⁸⁸
- iv. CATHERINE/KATE LAVINIA⁸ CROLIUS was born in December 1837, and died 10 February 1907 at 12 West 75th Street, Manhattan. She married about 1859–1860 (first known child), WILLIAM HODSDON.⁵⁸⁹ He was born November 1828,

579 *Lain's Brooklyn Directory for the Year Ending May 1st, 1886* (note 575), 212.

580 John Crolius household, 1860 U.S. census, Kings Co.; John A. Crolius household, 1880 U.S. census, Hudson Co., N.J. (note 576).

581 *Lain's Brooklyn Directory for the Year Ending May 1st, 1886* (note 575), 212.

582 John W. and Sarah E. Crolius membership entry, Church Members, Consistory Minutes 1846–1887, Middle Church, pp. 6–7; digital image, “Dutch Reformed Church Membership Records, 1701–1995” (ancestry.com).

583 George C. Crolius death notice, *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, 8 Jan. 1882, p. 5, col. 3, “Geo. C. Crolius, son of Wm. and Lavenia Crolius, age 45 years.” Also George C. Crolius marker, Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, memorial 70,317,831, digital image (findagrave.com), which has his birth date as 4 July 1832, barely ten months after brother John. More credible are George's census entries, which consistently imply that he was born 1833–34: William Crolius household for George, age 16, 1850 U.S. census, Brooklyn (note 561); W. A. Crolius [Crolius] household for George, age 26, 1860 U.S. census, Kings Co. (note 563); Henry O. Lowndes household for Geo. C. Crolius, age 36, 1870 U.S. census, Brooklyn, Ward 10, Kings Co., p. 111–12, dw. 633, fam. 816; and George, age 46, in William A. Crolius household, 1880 U.S. census, Kings Co. (note 563).

584 Their first child, George Jr. was age 9 in 1870 and George appeared unmarried at census time in 1860 (Henry O. Lowndes household, 1870 U.S. census, Kings Co. [note 583], which includes Geo. C., sailmaker, age 36; Catherine M., age 36; Geo C., Jr., age 9; Sarah L., age 7; Henry O. Lowndes, age 75; and Sarah Lowndes, age 58). Also Henry Owen Lowndes and Sarah Anne Trimbish were married in 1827 according to George B. Chase, *Lowndes of South Carolina: A Genealogical and Historical Memoir* (Boston: A. Williams, 1876), 51.

585 See note 584. Also Catherine M. Crolius estate, 7 Aug. 1909, Kings Co. Estate Files, 1866–1923, filed chronologically; digital image (familysearch.org).

586 *Lain's Brooklyn Directory for 1866* (Brooklyn: Lain and Co., 1865), 113, similar title for (1868) 132; (1872) 154; (1880), 210.

587 “Long Island Yacht Club,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, 30 Jan. 1882, p. 3, col. 1.

588 Catherine M. Crolius estate (note 585).

589 “Kate L., wife” born New York, Dec. 1837, in William Hodsdon household, 1900 U.S. census, Brooklyn, Ward 22, New York City, ED 351, sheet 4A, dw. 57, fam. 70, including William born Nov. 1828, in N.H., married 32 [*sic*] years, William Hodsdon Jr., born May 1861, Martha, born Sept. 1868, Louise, born Oct. 1878, and two servants. Also Catherine Lavinia Hodsdon death notice, *New York Herald*, 11 Feb. 1907, p. 1, col. 3, “widow of William Hodsdon and daughter of the late William A. Crolius.” Address from *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, same date, p. 16, col. 1. Catherine's original death cert. (New York City, Manhattan Borough, 1907, #5,298) has not been inspected. Catherine Hodsdon will,

- in Freedom, Carroll County, New Hampshire, and died at 156 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, 29 January 1902, son of Timothy and Susan L. ([–?]–) Hodsdon.⁵⁹⁰ In 1880 William was a “wholesale butter dealer” in Brooklyn.⁵⁹¹ Following his death in 1902, his estate was reported to be worth \$500,000.⁵⁹² Catherine and William were buried in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn.⁵⁹³
- v. MARY/MARY JANE/JANE⁸ CROLIUS was born 8 March 1840, died 3 October 1920, in East Orange, Essex County, New Jersey,⁵⁹⁴ and was buried with her husband in Brooklyn’s Green-Wood Cemetery.⁵⁹⁵ She married about 1858–1859 (first-known child) WILLIAM HENRY BONN, possibly son of Anthony Bonn.⁵⁹⁶ He was a tobacco merchant, born in Maryland about 1830–1832,⁵⁹⁷ and died 22 June 1891 at 140 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.⁵⁹⁸
- vi. MIRANDA MALBINA⁸ CROLIUS was born about 1839–1840,⁵⁹⁹ and died at 111 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, 31 July 1914.⁶⁰⁰ A graduate of the Emma Willard School in Troy, she married in October 1863, RUPERT GEORGE STORY⁶⁰¹ who

New York Co. Wills 798:388–93 (FHL 1,316,071), naming daughters Catharine Mumford, Marion Vernon, and Martha and Louise Hodsdon.

590 William Hodsdon household, 1900 U.S. census, Brooklyn Borough (note 589). William Hodsdon death cert., New York City, Brooklyn Borough, 1902, #1,885 (FHL 1,324,045). William Hodsdon obituary, *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, 30 Jan. 1902, p. 3, col. 4. The only Hodsdon household with a male under age 5 in New Hampshire in 1830 was that of Ira Hodsdon in adjacent Grafton County (Ira Hodsdon household, 1830 U.S. census, Grafton Co., N.H., p. 177).

591 William Hodsdon household, 1880 U.S. census, Brooklyn, Kings Co., ED 203, p. 49, dw. 336, fam. 368, includes William age 50, Kate L. age 41, William Jr., age 19, Kate, age 16, Marian, age 14, Martha, age 12, Louise, age 2, and two servants.

592 “William Hodsdon’s Will,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, 6 Feb. 1902, p. 2, col. 6. William Hodsdon estate, 8 Feb. 1902, Kings County Surrogate’s Court, filed chronologically; digital image, “New York, Wills and Probate Records 1659–1999” (ancestry.com). Heirs listed on the petition for probate include the widow and four daughters, all of Brooklyn: Catharine Mumford, Marion Vernon, Martha Hodsdon, and Louise Hodsdon.

593 Catharine and William Hodsdon entries, 1907-02-13 and 1902-02-01, Green-Wood Cemetery index (green-wood.com/burial_search), which shows their burials in lot 30,743, section 197.

594 “Mrs. William H. Bonn Dies in East Orange,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, 5 Oct. 1920, p. 3, col. 7. The obituary gives her place of birth as “1st Pl., Brooklyn” and place of marriage as “the old First Baptist Church of Brooklyn.” However, her father’s residential history implies that she was born in New York City.

595 Mary Jane and William H. Bonn entries, 1920-10-08 and 1891-06-25, Green-Wood Cemetery index (green-wood.com/burial_search), which shows their burials in lot 26,664, sec. 185.

596 See note 594. William H. Bonn, age 20, in Anthony Bonn household, 1850 U.S. census, Baltimore City, Ward 15, Baltimore Co., Md., p. 119 (*verso*), dw. 1481, fam. 1880.

597 Their eldest child, William, was age 20 in 1880 (William Bonn household, 1880 U.S. census, Brooklyn, Kings Co., ED 70, p. 23, dw. 176, fam. 235, includes William, tobacco merchant, age 48, and Mary, wife, age 40).

598 William H. Bonn death notice, *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, 24 June 1891, p. 5, col. 2.

599 Maria [*sic*], age 10, in William Crolius household, 1850 U.S. census, Kings Co. (note 561). Mawandie, age 20, in W. A. Crolius household, 1860 U.S. census, Kings Co. (note 563). Later censuses suggest a later birth, but the earlier censuses are more likely correct. See Miranda, age 27, in Rupert G. Story household, 1875 N.Y. state census, Brooklyn, Ward 7, Elec. Dist. 11, Kings Co., p. 24. Miranda, age 33, in Rupert G. Story household, 1880 U.S. census, Brooklyn, ED 57, Kings Co., p. 287, dw. 289, fam. 380. Miranda, age 60, in Rupert G. Story household, 1910 U.S. census, Brooklyn Borough, Ward 7, New York City, ED 112, sheet 3B, dw./fam. 66.

600 Miranda Crolius Story death notice, *Daily Standard Union* [Brooklyn], 2 Aug. 1914, p. 7, col. 2. Also, *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, 1 Aug. 1914, p. 12, col. 1: “. . . Miranda Crolius, loving and beloved wife of Rupert G. Story.”

601 Miranda Crolius Story death notice, *Brooklyn Daily Standard* (note 600), which states that Miranda and Rupert Story celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary “last October” [1913]. Rupert G. Story household, 1910 U.S. census, Brooklyn Borough (note 599), which states they had been married forty-seven years. For full names of parents, see daughter Miranda Story’s birth index entry, 20 Aug. 1867, Brooklyn, Kings Co., “New York, New York City Births, 1846–1909” (familysearch .org), citing FHL 1,324,343; the original record has not been viewed.

was born 2 May 1841 in Halifax, Nova Scotia, the son of Samuel and Hannah (Letson) Story. Rupert was a purveyor of wholesale teas and coffee at 110 Water Street in Manhattan, and he died 7 April 1931, aged 89, at 944 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn.⁶⁰² Miranda had eight children, eight living as of 1910.⁶⁰³

- vii. ARMENIA L. “MINNIE”⁸ CROLIUS was born about 1841–1842,⁶⁰⁴ died 19 August 1899 in Orange, Essex County, New Jersey, and was buried in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn.⁶⁰⁵ She married GEORGE W. SAMSON about 1865 (first-known child).⁶⁰⁶ He was born about 1843 in New York, the son of Ashish W. and “Letita” M. (Bissett) Samson. George died in Manhattan 15 October 1931, and was buried with his wife.⁶⁰⁷ George was a dealer in stocks in 1880 and 1884.⁶⁰⁸
- viii. WASHINGTON L.⁸ CROLIUS was born 25 November 1845, probably in Brooklyn, died of “phthisis tubercul” 24 April 1887, aged 41 years 5 months, in Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut, and was buried in Green-Wood Cemetery.⁶⁰⁹ He married before 1870 REBECCA F. GRUMAN, who was born in Ridgefield, Fairfield County, Connecticut, 11 September 1847, daughter of Mary ([–?–]) Gruman.⁶¹⁰

In 1880 Washington and Rebecca were living with her mother, Mary Gruman, in Norwalk. They apparently had no children.⁶¹¹ “Rebecca F. Croliss” married second, as his second wife, 2 July 1893 James Carrington Warner, born 11 March 1832 in New Milford, Litchfield County, Connecticut, son of Horace and Emeline (Stevens) Warner.⁶¹² Rebecca died after the 1900 census, when

602 Rupert G. Story obituary, *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, 8 Apr. 1931, p. 17, col. 5.

603 Rupert G. Story household, 1910 U.S. census, Brooklyn Borough (note 599).

604 Armenia, age 8, in William Crolius household, 1850 U.S. census, Kings Co. (note 561); W. A. Crolius household for Armenia, age 18, 1860 U.S. census, Kings Co. (note 563). Daughter Armenia, born about 1842, may be named for William’s brother John D. Crolius’s wife or daughter. For John D.’s wife and daughter, see previous portion of this article, RECORD 148 (2017): 57–60.

605 Armenia Samson death notice, *New York Herald*, 20 Aug. 1899, p. 1, col. 5. Armenia and George W. Samson entries, 1899-08-22 and 1931-10-17, Green-Wood Cemetery index (green-wood.com/burial_search), which shows their burials in lot 3,032, sec. 73.

606 George W. Samson household, 1880 U.S. census, Brooklyn, Kings Co., ED 78, p. 16, dw. 63, fam. 167, including George W., age 37, dealer in stocks; Armenia L., wife, age 36; and oldest child, George W. Jr., age 14, born N.Y.

607 George W. Samson, age 12, in Letitia M. Samson household, 1855 New York state census, New York City, Ward 10, New York Co., Elec. Dist. 3, unpaginated, dw. 650, fam. 880, including Letitia, widow, age 34. Also George W. Samson death cert., New York City, Manhattan Borough, 1931, #24,243 (FHL 2,069,352), naming his parents. Armenia and George W. Samson entries, Green-Wood Cemetery (note 605).

608 George W. Samson household, 1880 U.S. census, Kings Co. (note 606). *Lain’s Brooklyn Directory for 1884–85* (note 575), 1145.

609 For place of birth, see note 567. Washington L. Crolius entry, “Record of Deaths in the Town of Norwalk,” p. 126; digital image, “Deaths and Burials 1879–1904” (familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS73-K34S-G), citing FHL 1,434,203. Washington L. Crolius marker, Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, memorial 70,317,838, digital image (findagrave.com).

610 Washington Crolius, farmer, age 25, and Rebecca Crolius, age 22, in the household of Wm. A. Crolius, 1870 U.S. census, Fairfield Co., Conn. (note 569). Also Washington Crolius, son-in-law, age 34, in Mary Gruman household, 1880 U.S. census, Norwalk, Fairfield Co., Conn., ED. 145, p. 115, dw. 243, fam. 339, including Rebecca Crolius, daughter, age 32, born in Conn. For Rebecca’s place and date of birth, see Lucien C. Warner and Josephine Genung Nichols, comps., *The Descendants of Andrew Warner* (New Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse, Taylor, 1919), 355–56.

611 Mary Gruman household, 1880 U.S. census, Norwalk, Fairfield Co., Conn. (note 610). James Warner household for Rebecca, age 53, and Emeline, age 94, 1900 U.S. census, Danbury, Ward 1, Fairfield Co., Conn., ED 54, sheet 15B, dw. 270, fam. 371.

612 Warner and Nichols, *The Descendants of Andrew Warner* (note 610), 355–56.

she was living with James, a butcher, and his 94-year-old mother.⁶¹³ James reportedly died in Danbury, Connecticut, 13 September 1906.⁶¹⁴

- ix. MARTHA W.⁸ CROLIUS was born in August, probably in 1847, probably in Brooklyn,⁶¹⁵ and died 11 March 1920 there.⁶¹⁶ She married in New York City 28 March 1874 AUSTIN C. FITZPATRICK.⁶¹⁷ Austin was born in Ireland in August 1845, died 13 November 1928 in Montclair, Essex County, New Jersey,⁶¹⁸ and was buried with his wife in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn.⁶¹⁹ Austin immigrated in 1849 and resided in Brooklyn for fifty years, where he was “a prominent figure in the tea, coffee, and spice trade and founded the Knickerbocker Mills.”⁶²⁰ Martha had nine children, nine living as of 1910.⁶²¹

23. **EDWARD B.⁷ CROLIUS** (Jane⁶ DeGrove, John⁵, Adolph⁴, Adolph/Adolphus³, Pieter², Adolph¹) was born about 1807–1808 (age at death), died of stomach cancer at New York City Hospital, 4 July 1880, aged 72, and was buried 5 July 1880 in Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn.⁶²² He married about 1831–1832 (first-known child) **CATHARINE/KATE [–?–]**, assuming she was mother of all his children. She was born in Connecticut about 1813–1814,⁶²³ and died after the 1860 census, when they were in New York City.⁶²⁴

Edward was a master sailmaker living at 31 Bethune Street, New York City, in 1839 and at 105 Troy Street in 1840.⁶²⁵ In February 1843 he was on the federal district court’s bankruptcy list.⁶²⁶ The couple lived in Shrewsbury, Monmouth

613 James Warner household, 1900 U.S. census, Fairfield Co., Conn. (note 611), including his mother, Emeline, age 94. No death record has been found for Rebecca Warner.

614 James C. Warner death index entry, 13 Sept. 1906, “Connecticut, Deaths and Burials Index, 1650–1934” (ancestry.com), citing cert. #3,219. The original record has not been viewed.

615 Although the 1900 census reports her birth as Aug. 1850, the 1860 census, more likely correct, says she was age 8, and the 1870 census reports age 18 (Martha, age 8, in W. A. Crolius household, 1860 U.S. census, Kings Co. [note 563]; Martha, age 18, in Wm. A. Crolius, 1870 U.S. census, Fairfield Co., Conn. [note 569]; Martha W., born Aug. 1850, in Austin C. Fitzpatrick [Fitzpatrick] household, 1900 U.S. census, Brooklyn Borough, Ward 24, New York City, ED 415, sheet 18B, dw. 256, fam. 399. For place of birth, see note 567.

616 Martha C. Fitzpatrick death cert., New York City, Brooklyn Borough, 1920, #7,852 (FHL 2,026,510), listing parents’ and husband’s names.

617 Fitzpatrick–Crolius marriage notice, *New York Herald*, 10 Apr. 1874, p. 9, col. 1.

618 Austin C. Fitzpatrick [Fitzpatrick] household, 1900 U.S. census, Brooklyn Borough (note 615). Austin C. Fitzpatrick of Montclair, N.J., obituary, *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, 14 Nov. 1928, p. 24, col. 7.

619 Austin C. and Martha C. Fitzpatrick entries, 1928-11-15 and 1920-03-24, Green-Wood Cemetery index (green-wood.com/burial_search), which shows their burials in lot 35,515, sec. G.

620 Austin C. Fitzpatrick of Montclair, N.J., obituary (note 618).

621 Austin C. Fitzpatrick household for Martha, 1910 U.S. census, Brooklyn Borough, Ward 24, New York City, ED 621, sheet 15A, dw. 142, fam. 246.

622 Edward Crolius death cert., New York City, 1880, #352,591 (FHL 1,373,930). Edward Crolius death notice, *New York Times*, 7 July 1880, p. 5, col. 7, for date, age, and burial. Edward Crolius entry, 1880-07-05, Green-Wood Cemetery index (green-wood.com/burial_search), which shows his burial in lot 19,438, sec. 14.

623 Catharine C., age 36, in Edwd. Crolius household, 1850 U.S. census, Shrewsbury, Monmouth Co., N.J., p. 1 [verso], dw. 13, fam. 14.

624 Edward Crolius household, 1860 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 7, New York Co., p. 843, dw. 73, fam. 138. No death record or probate has been found for Catherine, nor was she buried in the same burial lot as Edward.

625 *Longworth’s American Almanac, New-York Register, and City Directory* (New York: Thomas Longworth, 1839), 191; similar title for (1840), 202.

626 Edward Crolius, sailmaker, “Bankrupt List, Southern District of New York,” *New York Herald*, 18 Feb. 1842, p. 2, col. 6.

County, New Jersey, in 1850, and in New York City in 1860.⁶²⁷ Edward was living at 227 Division Street in 1875, and his last address was in 1876 at 104 Vesey Street, New York City.⁶²⁸ Catherine was not found in subsequent city directories.

Children of Edward B.⁷ and Catharine “Kate” ([–?–]) Crolius, probably all born in New York City:⁶²⁹

- i. EDWARD JOSEPH⁸ CROLIUS was born 12 November 1832 (calculated), and died of scarlet fever in New York City 3 January 1837.⁶³⁰
- ii. ELCY JANE⁸ CROLIUS was born 29 March 1835 (calculated) and died of scarlet fever in New York City 12 January 1837.⁶³¹
- iii. (Probably) CLARKSON⁸ CROLIUS was born about 1837–1838. In 1850 and 1860 he was an apparent son living in Edward’s household.⁶³²
- iv. EDWARD⁸ CROLIUS was born 20 May 1839 (calculated) and died at Eatontown Landing, Monmouth County, New Jersey, of inflammation of the brain 3 July 1849.⁶³³

24. **JOSEPH⁷ CROLIUS** (Jane⁶ DeGrove, John⁵, Adolph⁴, Adolph/Adolphus³, Pieter², Adolph¹) was born about 1809–1810 (age at death), died of consumption in New York City 4 October 1857, aged 47, and was buried at Sag Harbor, Suffolk County.⁶³⁴ He married at Sag Harbor 22 August 1837 **ESTHER A. OVERTON**, daughter of “E. Overton” of Southold, perhaps Ephraim.⁶³⁵ She was

627 Edwd. Crolius household, 1850 U.S. census, Monmouth Co., N.J. (note 623). Edward Crolius household, 1860 U.S. census, New York Co. (note 624). He has not been found in 1865, 1870, or 1875 censuses.

628 *Trow’s New York City Directory for the Year Ending May 1, 1876* (New York: John F. Trow, 1875). 278. Edward Crolius death cert. (note 622).

629 Edward Jr. was born and died in New York City (Edward J. Crolius death record, New York City Register of Deaths, Liber 10, 3 Jan. 1837, unpaginated, arranged chronologically by first letter of surname [FHL 447,548]). Elcy Jane was born and died within Edward’s lifespan. Clarkson was born about the time of Edward Jr.’s death in New York City. The family was living in the city when the second Edward Jr., was born in 1839 (note 625).

630 Edward J. Crolius death record (note 629). Edward Joseph Crolius death notice, *New York Evening Post*, 3 Jan. 1837, p. 2, col. 6: “. . . Edward Joseph, only son of Edward and Catharine Crolius, aged 4 years, 1 mo., 21 days.”

631 Elcy Jane Crolius death notice, *New York Evening Post*, 13 Jan. 1837, p. 3, col. 1: “. . . Elcy Jane only daughter of Edward and Catharine Crolius, aged 1yr, 9 mo, 14 days.”

632 Clarkson was not identified as a son in Edward’s censuses: Clarkson, age 13, in Edwd. Crolius household, 1850 U.S. census, Monmouth Co., N.J. (note 623). Clarkson, age 22, druggist, in Edward Crolius household, 1860 U.S. census, New York City (note 624). Edward was not found in 1855, but Clarkson, age 18, a druggist, was in the Wm. H. Sheldon household, 1855 N.Y. state census, New York City, Ward 7, New York Co., Elec. Dist. 8, unpaginated, dw. 99, fam. 497. Distinguishing this Clarkson from several other cousins named Clarkson Crolius is beyond the scope of this article.

633 Edward Crolius death notice, *New York Evening Post*, 5 July 1849, p. 3, col. 3: “Died on Tuesday 3rd at Eatontown Landing, New Jersey, . . . Edward Crolius youngest son of Edward and Catharine Crolius, age 10 yrs, 1 mo, 14 days.”

634 Joseph Crolius death record, New York City Register of Deaths, Liber 26, 4 Oct. 1857 (FHL 447,560), which named simply “Sag Harbor” for the cemetery. Sag Harbor was incorporated as a village in 1846. It is bisected by the line between the towns of Southampton and East Hampton, and therefore is part of both towns.

635 Joseph Crolius–Esther Overton marriage notice, *Long-Island Farmer & Queens County Advertiser*, 30 Aug. 1837, p. 3, col. 3: “Married: In Sag Harbor, Joseph Crolius of New York to Miss Esther Overton,” daughter of “E. Overton.” Joseph Crolius–Esther A. Overton marriage notice, *Commercial Advertiser* (New York City), 28 Aug. 1837, p. 2, col. 6. Ephraim Overton household for a girl age 10–

born in Suffolk County about 1817–1820, died 31 July 1863 in New York City, and was buried in Sag Harbor.⁶³⁶

Joseph may be the Joseph Crowles in the Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, in 1840.⁶³⁷ He was living in Sag Harbor in November 1845, when his tavern and much of Sag Harbor burned.⁶³⁸ In 1850 and 1855 Joseph and family were living in New York City, where he was a sailmaker.⁶³⁹ From 1852 to 1855 Joseph was making sails at 37 South Street, New York City, in the firm of Crolius and Mann.⁶⁴⁰ He was elected one of two “inspectors” for the Seventh Ward in 1854, and one of two assessors for the same ward for the years 1855 and 1856.⁶⁴¹ In his last directory appearances, in 1857 and 1858, Joseph worked at 37 South Street and resided at 253 Monroe. In 1859 his widow “Esther Crolius” was living at 20 Jefferson. “Hester [*sic*] A. Crolius widow of Joseph” was living at 505 Second Avenue, New York City, in 1860.⁶⁴²

Children of Joseph⁷ and Esther (Overton) Crolius, all born in Suffolk County:⁶⁴³

(To be continued)

14, 1830 U.S. census, Southold, Suffolk Co., p. 354. He was the only E. Overton indexed in Southold that year.

636 Hester, age 32, in Joph [Joseph] Crolius household, 1850 U.S. census, New York City, Ward 7, New York Co., p. 314 (*verso*), dw. 118, fam. 1450. Ether [Esther], wife, age 35, in Joseph Crolius household, 1855 N.Y. state census, New York City, Elec. Dist. 8, New York Co., unpaginated, dw. 49, fam. 228. Esther Crolius death notice, *Sag Harbor* [N.Y.] *Express*, 6 Aug. 1863, p. 3, col. 1: “Died at New York 31st ult. Esther, widow of the late Joseph Crolius.”

637 Joseph Crowles household, 1840 U.S. census, Town of Southampton, Suffolk Co., fol. 118, including one male under age 5, one male 30–40, and one female 20–30.

638 “Another Great Fire. Sag Harbor in Ruins,” *New York Daily Tribune*, 17 Nov. 1845, p. 3, col. 2. Between 60 and 70 stores and dwellings were lost, including “Charles Hedges and Joseph Crolius’s tavern.” Since Sag Harbor is bisected by the line between the towns of Southampton and East Hampton, he may have been in Sag Harbor continuously.

639 Joph Crolius household, 1850 U.S. census, New York City (note 636), including Har [Harriet], age 7, and John, age 6. Joseph Crolius household, 1855 N.Y. state census, New York Co. (note 636), including Joseph, sailmaker, age 45, Ether [Esther], wife, age 35, Harriet, age 12, John, age 11, and “Chs. Hedges,” age 18, born Suffolk Co., an apprentice sailmaker.

640 *The New York City Directory, 1852–1853* (New York: Charles R. Rode, 1852), 128; similar title for (1853), 161; (1854), 173. Also *Wilson’s Business Directory of New York City, 1855* (New York: John F. Trow, 1855), 353.

641 D. T. Valentine, *Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York for the Year 1854* (New York: Casper C. Childs, 1854), 241; similar title for (1855), 73; (1856), 72.

642 *Trow’s New York City Directory for the Year Ending March 1, 1858* (New York: John F. Trow, 1857), 190; similar title for (1858), 185; (1859), 194.

643 Their parents married there in 1837 (note 635). They were likely in Suffolk Co. in 1840 (Joseph Crowles household, 1840 U.S. census, Suffolk Co. [note 637]), and certainly there when son Joseph D. died in 1843 (Joseph D. Crolius death notice, *Sag Harbor* [N.Y.] *Corrector*, 19 July 1843, p. 3, col. 4: “Died on Sunday, Joseph D. son of Joseph and Esther Crolius, aged 3 yrs.”) and when Joseph’s tavern burned in 1845 (“Another Great Fire. Sag Harbor in Ruins” [note 638]).

**APPRENTICESHIPS IN
EARLY DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK**

BY FRANK J. DOHERTY

(Continued from THE RECORD 148:76)

Six Cents Reward

RUNAWAY from the subscriber the 8th of 8th mo. 1805, an apprentice boy, by the name of Daniel Southard, about thirteen years of age, had on when he went away a tow shirt and trowsers, and a bearskin coat. Any person who will take up said apprentice and return him to his master, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges paid.

8th mo. 27, 1805.

PETER HATFIELD

*[Poughkeepsie Journal, and Constitutional Republican,
3 September 1805, p. 3, col. 5]*

ONE CENT REWARD

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Saturday the 14th day of December, inst. an indented apprentice, by the name of JOSEPH CRAW, about twelve years of age. Whoever will take up said boy and return him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward, and no charges. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on penalty of the law.

Amenia, Dec. 20th^[1] 1805.

ISRAEL BUCK

*[Poughkeepsie Journal, and Constitutional Republican,
28 January 1806, p. 2, col. 1]*

Six Cents Reward

RAN away from the subscriber on Monday evening the 21st inst. an indented apprentice boy to the Millwright business, by the name of William Dutcher. He is about 19 years old, about five feet five inches high, with curly hair and a countenance indicative of guilt. Whoever will take up said boy and return him to the subscriber shall be entitled to the above reward but no charges. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on the penalty of the law.

Poughkeepsie, April 22, 1806.

ADAM GRAHAM

*[Poughkeepsie Journal, and Constitutional Republican,
3 June 1806, p. 1, col. 1]*

Ten Dollars Reward

RUNAWAY from the subscribers on the evening of the 6th inst. an indented apprentice to the tanning and currying business, by the name of ABRAHAM BENNET. He is about nineteen years of age—took with him two brown broadcloth short coats, two light vests, one pair of blue nankeen trowsers, one pair of striped velvet pantaloons, one pair of boots, with a piece set in the back seam of the legs to make them larger, a fur hat, part worn; he is about five feet eight or nine inches high, considerably fleshy in the face, with light blue eyes.—Whoever will return said apprentice to the subscribers, or secure him in any goal [jail], and give information where he may be had, shall be entitled to the above reward, with reasonable charges.

Philips,²⁷ June 7, 1806.

SOLOMON AVERY and EDWARD BUCKBEE
[*Poughkeepsie Journal, and Constitutional Republican*,
10 June 1806, p. 3, col. 4]

Six cents Reward

RAN away from the subscriber on the 10th of May last, an apprentice Boy, named WILLIAM SCHUT, about 17 years of age, athletic and stout, dark complexion and brown hair. Had on when he went away, a homespun drab coloured coat and brown velvet pantaloons. Whoever will take up said apprentice and return him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward but no charges.

Fishkill, July 5, 1806.

JOHN ROSENKRANS
[*Political Barometer*, 22 July 1806, p. 4, col. 2]

One Cent Reward

RUN away from the subscriber on the night of the 12th inst. an apprentice boy named Tom, said boy is a mulatto, I therefore forewarn all persons harbouring or trusting him on my account.

PETER P. FRALIGH, Red Hook, 15 Dec. 1806.
[*Political Barometer*, 30 Dec. 1806, p. 3, col. 5]

Two Dollars Reward

RUNAWAY from the subscriber the 20th inst. an apprentice boy to the Tanning and Shoemaking business, named *Joseph Travis*, about 19 years of age. Said boy is about five feet five inches high, dark complexion, naturally inclined to dissimulation and lying, and in his manners obstinate, presuming and faithless. Took with him two spare suits of clothes, consisting of a drab coloured woolen coatee, blue vest and mixed trowsers . . . also, a light coloured cotton kerseymere²⁸ coat and nankeen pantaloons. All persons are hereby forbid harbouring or employing said apprentice on penalty of the law.

27 Philipstown, in Dutchess County., was known from 1772–1788 as Philips Precinct. In 1812 it was transferred to Putnam County (*New York Family History Research Guide and Gazetteer* [New York: The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 2014], 382, 578).

28 Kerseymere or cassimere is a thin, lightweight twilled woolen fabric.

Any person taking up said boy, and returning him to his master, shall be entitled to the above reward.

Carmel, 24th Dec. 1806.

JOSHUA MYRICK

[*Poughkeepsie Journal, and Constitutional Republican*,
6 January 1807, p. 3, col. 4]

Five Dollars Reward

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 18th inst. an apprentice boy to the Shoemaking business, named Caleb St. John, about 19 years of age, a little over five feet high, red hair, freckled face, large light eyes, naturally inclined to dissimulation and lying, and in his manners obstinate, presuming and faithless . . . took with him a gun, nearly a set of shoemakers tools, and a new pair of shoes . . . had on a bear skin coat and vest, brown trowsers and a grey surtout. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him on penalty of the law. Any person taking up said boy and returning him to his master, or confining him in any goal [jail] in the state, shall be entitled to the above reward.

JEDEDIAH VARNEY

Washington, Dutchess county, 22d of 1st mo. 1807₁.

[*Poughkeepsie Journal, and Constitutional Republican*,
3 February 1807, p. 1, col. 5]

Five Dollars Reward

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 25th day of January inst. an Apprentice boy, named HENRY PALMER, about eleven years of age, dark complexion, brown hair and dark eyes—had on when he went away, a grey homespun sailor's Coat and Trowsers. (he [*sic*] was enticed away by a boy about 18 years of age, who went with him.) Whoever will take up said boy, and deliver him to the subscriber, or give information where he may be had, shall be entitled to [t]he above reward and all reasonable charges.

Northeast,²⁹ Jan. 30, 1807.

DANIEL [I.? J.? T.?] McINTIRE

[*Political Barometer*, 17 February 1807, p. 3, col. 5]

One Cent Reward

RUNAWAY from the subscriber the 22d inst. an apprentice Boy to the tailoring business, named HENRY OSTRANDER, between twelve and thirteen years of age. Said boy is of a dark complexion, naturally inclined to dissimulation and lying and in his manners, obstinate, presuming and faithless. All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting said apprentice on penalty of law. Any person taking up said boy, shall be entitled to the above reward.

Rhinebeck, Feb. 27, 1807.

JOHN RADDY

[*Political Barometer*, 3 March 1807, p. 4, col. 3]

²⁹ Northeast refers to either the Town of North East or the village of Northeast, both in Dutchess County (*New York Family History Research Guide and Gazetteer*, (New York: The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 2014), 382.

Three Cents Reward

RAN away from the subscriber, on Friday night the 20th inst. an indented apprentice to the Blacksmith's business, by the name of GILBERT FOSTER, aged twenty years, about five feet four inches high, dark complexion, dark hair, large hands and feet, with several large moles on his face, and was very much addicted to gambling of every kind. He wore away a wool hat, with a streak painted round the crown, a dark coat, blue vest, and drab coloured trowsers, dirty from the shop. Whoever will take up said boy, and return him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

Southeast,³⁰ Feb. 24, 1807.

SAMUEL B. BAXTER

N.B. All persons are forbid harboring or employing said boy under penalty of the law.

[*Political Barometer*, 10 March 1807, p. 3, col. 4]

One Copper Reward

WALKED away from the Shop of the Subscriber, on the 23d inst. a Boy, by the name of JOHN ROOT, (for he was scarce ever known to *run*) an Apprentice to the Blacksmith business, aged nineteen years, a short, stocky built fellow, with a swarthy complexion, grey eyes, dark hair, and a very morose sour look, has large hands and feet, and is very much addicted to drinking, as well as lying and swearing, and has been known to get intoxicated with cider. Said boy had on when he went away, a blue coat and vest, a pair of black loose trowsers, a fur hat and a pair of thick boots. Furthermore he is very saucy in his manners, obstinate, presuming and faithless.

All persons are forbid harboring or trusting.

HENRY PECK

Amenia, March 23d, 1807.

[*Political Barometer*, 21 April 1807, p. 4, col. 3]

Two Dollars Reward

RUN AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday evening last, an apprentice named James Van Blarocum Junr. aged 17 years, light complexion, blue eyes, trim built, about 5½ feet high, excessively fond of liquor—He was learning the Coach Maker's business. Whoever will apprehend said apprentice and lodge him in any Goal [jail] of the United States, and inform his master by Post, shall receive the above reward [*sic*]. All persons are forbid employing or harbouring the said apprentice, and all masters of vessels are forbid taking him on board at their peril.

JOSEPH POWELL

Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, Sept. 29, 1807

[*Poughkeepsie Journal, and Constitutional Republican*,
20 October 1807, p. 1, col. 4]

30 The Town of Southeast was in Dutchess Co. in 1807, but in 1812 was transferred to Putnam Co. (*New York Family History Research Guide and Gazetteer* [New York: The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 2014], 381, 577).

ONE CENT REWARD

RUNAWAY from the subscriber some time since an apprentice boy named HARRY GALE, about eighteen years of age, a pale complexion, light hair.

Poughkeepsie Nov. 4, 1807.

ANDREW BILLINGS

[*Poughkeepsie Journal, and Constitutional Republican*,
4 November 1807, p. 3, col. 3]

ONE CENT REWARD

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday night last an apprentice boy named John Julius Gritman, in the 20th year of his age, about six feet high, very slender, and of a swarthy complexion. Also one other apprentice who is supposed to have gone in company with the above, named Simeon Leroy, in the 18th year of his age. Any person who will apprehend the said apprentices & return them to their master shall have the above reward but no charges.

All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting them, at the penalty of the law.

Poughkeepsie, July 23d, 1808.

FERDINAND FAUSHUT

[*Poughkeepsie Journal, and Constitutional Republican*,
3 August 1808, p. 4, col. 4]

One Cent Reward

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th inst. an indented Apprentice by the name of ARCHIVALD GI[L?]FIELD, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high with dark hair, his face considerably pock marked, and bears a guilty look. Whoever will take up said runaway, and return him to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges. All persons are forbid harboring said boy on penalty of the law.

Poughkeepsie, June 5, 1809.

JOHN NELSON

[*Political Barometer*, 7 June 1809, p. 3, col. 4]

ONE CENT REWARD

RUN away from the subscriber, on Friday the 30th ult. an indented apprentice black boy, named ADAM, about 14 years of age, four feet two inches high. Had on when he went away, a tow trowsers, tow shirt, and nankeen vest—a down look, and a countenance expressive of guilt. Whoever will return said boy to the subscriber shall receive the above reward, but no charges. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on penalty of the law.

Poughkeepsie, July 1, 1809.

JAMES MILES

[*Political Barometer*, 12 July 1809, p. 1, col. 4]

ONE CENT REWARD

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th inst. an indented apprentice girl, named PATIENCE RICHMOND, about 16 years of age, light hair and grey eyes,

about 5 feet 5 inches high, had on when she went away, a calico long gown, pale blue bonnet with white trimmings.—Whoever will take up said runaway, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges.—All persons are forbid harboring said girl on penalty of the law.

Poughkeepsie June 19, 1809.

JOSEPH ALLEN

[*Political Barometer*, 12 July 1809, p. 1, col. 4]

One Cent Reward

RAN away from the subscriber on the 25th of July last, an Apprentice Boy to the Weaving business, named JOHN UNDERHILL BANKER, about 20 years of age. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law, and whoever will return him to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward but no charges.

Rhinebeck, Aug. 8, 1809.

JOHN AMERMAN

[*Political Barometer*, 30 August 1809, p. 1, col. 5]

One Cent Reward

RAN away from the subscriber, on 25th of September last, DAVID WARNER, an indented apprentice, aged fifteen years, two months and twenty-eight days; had on when he went away a tan colored coat jacket, coperas³¹ colored linen pantaloons, whoever will deliver the said boy to his master shall receive the above reward.

Fishkill, Oct. 17th 1809.

PETER OSTRANDER

[*Political Barometer*, 1 November 1809, p. 2, col. 1]

One Cent Reward

RUN away from the Subscriber about the 20th of December, an Apprentice Boy to the Blacksmith's business named ISAAC WILTSEY, 19 years of age about 5 feet 8 inches high, had on dark clothes with a sailor's jacket. Whoever will take up said Boy and return him to his master shall receive the above reward but no charges.

Poughkeepsie, January 1st, 1810.

ISAAC SIMMONS

[*Poughkeepsie Journal, and Constitutional Republican*,
3 January 1810, p. 3, col. 4]

Two Cents Reward

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Saturday evening the 10th inst. two indented apprentice boys, to wit—JAMES VAN BLARICUM, Jun., apprentice to Joseph Powell, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, light complexion—the

31 Copperas (iron sulfate) is used in making blackish-brown ink.

other's name is EVERT MOTT, apprentice to John Nelson, about 19 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, thick set, light complexion. Whoever will take up said runaways, or secure them in any jail shall be entitled to 2 cents, or one cent for either of them—no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring said apprentices on penalty of the law.

Poughkeepsie, March 12, 1810.

JOSEPH POWELL,

JOHN NELSON

[*Political Barometer*, 14 March 1810, p. 3, col. 5]

SIX CENTS REWARD

RAN away from the subscriber, an indented apprentice named Henry Craw¹. Said boy is about 10 years old, light complexion, had on when he went away butternut coloured trowsers and jacket, a dark coloured coat, and boots. Any person who will apprehend said boy shall be entitled to the above reward but no charges. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him under the penalty of the law.

Northeast, Feb. 12, 1810

JAMES WOODARD

[*Poughkeepsie Journal, and Constitutional Republican*,
14 March 1810, p. 1, col. 5]

FAIR WARNING

ABSCONDED from the employ of his master on Monday morning last an indented apprentice named THEODORE ROMER, aged nineteen years. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said apprentice under the penalty of the Law, as his master is determined to hold him as his apprentice until his term of service shall have expired.

Fishkill, Sept. 25, 1810.

DAVID VAN KLEECK

[*Poughkeepsie Journal, and Constitutional Republican*,
3 October 1810, p. 3, col. 5]

One Cent Reward

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday evening last, an apprentice boy named DANIEL B. LAKE, aged eighteen years, slender made and dark complexion. Any person who will apprehend said boy and return him to his master shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on the penalty of the law.

Clinton, Sept. 25, 1810

JOHN W. STONE

[*Poughkeepsie Journal, and Constitutional Republican*,
3 October 1810, p. 3, col. 5]

One Cent Reward,
STOP THE RUNAWAY

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 30th inst. living on Rhinebeck flatts, an apprentice boy named Joseph Vail, about twenty years of age, of fair complexion, black eyes, about six feet high, slender made. Any persson who will take up the said runaway, shall be entitled to the above reward, and no charges paid.

All persons are forbid harboring him at their peril.

October 9, 1810.

CHARLES DOYLE

[*Poughkeepsie Journal, and Constitutional Republican,*
31 October 1810, p. 2, col. 2]

One Cent Reward

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 25th inst. a boy by the name of JAMES LEE, an indented apprentice to the Tin Manufactory. He is five feet two or three inches high, had on when he went away, a fur hat, blue coat and pantaloons, and a brown great coat. Whoever will return said boy to the subscriber shall receive the above reward but no charges.

Jan. 28, 1812.

THOMAS W. TALLMADGE

N.B. All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

[*Poughkeepsie Journal, and Constitutional Republican,*
12 February 1812, p. 1, col. 2]

ONE CENT REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Tuesday the 14th inst. an indented apprentice boy named MORRIS LOCKYERE, about fifteen years of age, light complexion and sandy hair; had on when he went away a bear skin coat and trowsers, black vest and white hat.—Whoever will take up said boy and return him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, but no charges. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.

Fishkill, April 17, 1812.

CHARRICK MONFORT

[*Poughkeepsie Journal, and Constitutional Republican,*
29 April 1812, p. 1, col. 3]

One Cent Reward

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Tuesday the 9th inst. an apprentice boy named WILLIAM WATSON, aged about sixteen years and six months, about five feet six inches high, pretty stout built, dark complexion; had on when he went away a thin plaid coatee, thin vest and blue nankeen pantaloons. Whoever will return said boy to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward and no charges. All persons are forbid harboring said boy at their peril.

Fishkill, June 15, 1812

LEVI VAN KLEECK

[*Poughkeepsie Journal, and Constitutional Republican,*
17 June 1812, p. 3, col. 4]

RANAWAY from the subscriber an indented apprentice boy, by the name of RUFUS WHITE, aged nineteen years and about five months, about five feet and seven inches high; had on when he went away a mix colored coat, blue pantaloons, a vest of a yellow cast, suwarrow boots;³² took with him a number of articles of clothing, took also a set of shoemaker's tools which did not belong to him; light complexion, brown hair and blue eyes. Whoever will return said runaway to me shall have six cents reward, but no charges. All persons are forbid harboring or employing said boy on penalty of the law.

Poughkeepsie, June 15, 1812.

ABIEL THOMPSON

[*Poughkeepsie Journal, and Constitutional Republican*,
17 June 1812, p. 3, col. 4]

SIX CENTS REWARD

and no charges paid

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 20th inst. an apprentice boy named John Evense, about 17 years of age.

Sept. 28th, 1812.

JAMES SIMMONS

[*Poughkeepsie Journal, and Constitutional Republican*,
14 October 1812, p. 1, col. 4]

5 Dollars Reward

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th October last an indented apprentice to the Paper making business, named WILLIAM WALLS. Said apprentice is about 17 years old, slender made and dark complexion—had on when he went away a mixed coloured broadcloth coat and overalls, and a fur hat. He is understood to have gone to a place called the Clove, in the town of Beekman, where he has been working on a farm. Any person who will apprehend said apprentice, and return him to the subscriber, or secure him in any gaol in the state, so that the subscriber may get him again shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges. All persons are forbid employing or harboring him.

Poughkeepsie, Dec. 19, 1814.

GEORGE REID

[*Poughkeepsie Journal, and Constitutional Republican*,
8 February 1815, p. 1, col. 2]

32 The Suwarrow boot was named after Suwarroff, a Russian general after whose death, in about 1800, the boot was introduced into England and the United States. It had a seam at each side, came nearly to the knee, was scalloped in the front and ornamented with tassels (J. Sparkes Hall, *The Book of the Foot: A History of Boots and Shoes, With Illustrations of the Fashions of the Egyptians, Hebrews, Persians, Greeks, and Romans, and the Prevailing Style Throughout Europe, During the Middle Ages, Down to the Present Period* [New York: William H. Graham, 1847], 142–143). Patents for crimping Suwarrow boots were issued to Eleazer Lundy of New York, on 14 August 1810, and to Jer. Sibley of New York, on 25 April 1811 (*List of Patents for Inventions and Designs, Issued by the United States, From 1790 to 1847: With the Patent Laws and Notes of Decisions of the Courts of the United States for the Same Period* [Washington: J. and G. S. Gideon, 1847], 293).

One Cent Reward

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday night the 29th of March last, an apprentice by the name of Henry Fuller. Said apprentice is between 16 and 17 years of age. Any person who will apprehend said apprentice and return him to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges—All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him under the penalty of the law.

Stanford, April 8, 1817.

CALEB SANDS

[*Poughkeepsie Journal*, 16 April 1817, p. 4, col. 4]

25 Dollars Reward

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Friday evening last an apprentice boy, named JOHN PETTIT, aged 19 years, five feet five of six inches high, slender make, light complexion, with dark hair, which he wears tied. Had on when he went away a blue broadcloth coatee and pantaloons, yellow vest, and black hat. Said boy was an apprentice to the subscriber to learn the shoe-making business, but had principally attended to the making of boots, in which branch of the business he is a very good workman. As he has sometimes gone by the name of Reynolds, it is supposed he will probably call himself by that name now. He is supposed to have gone to Albany, or Philadelphia, as it is ascertained that he was in the habit of making enquiries about those places, and the means of travelling to them. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid to any person who will return said apprentice to his master, or secure him in any gaol in the United States, and give information, so that his master may get him again.

Poughkeepsie, Oct. 24, 1815.

WILLIAM PLUMMER

[*Poughkeepsie Journal*, 25 October 1815, p. 3, col 4]

(Concluded)

REVIEWS

Recently published books, donated or purchased, may be reviewed in *The Record* if they concern the genealogy, biography, or history of New York State or its subdivisions or are otherwise relevant to research on New York families. Opinions expressed by reviewers are their own and do not necessarily reflect those of the editor or the Society.

The Family Tree Guide to DNA Testing and Genetic Genealogy, by Blaine T. Bettinger, PhD, JD. 2016. Softbound, 7×10, 239 pp., illustrations, appendices, index. Price: \$29.99 plus shipping (softbound), \$14.99 (Kindle). Family Tree Books (www.shopfamilytree.com).

Genetic Genealogy in Practice, by Blaine T. Bettinger PhD, JD, and Debbie Parker Wayne, CG, CGL. 2016. Softbound, 8.5×11, 196 pp., appendices, illustrations, exercises. Price: \$36.05 (\$30.06 NGS members). National Genealogical Society (www.ngsgenealogy.org).

Genetic genealogy is not easy. Mastering the use of DNA testing to advance genealogical research requires a long-term commitment of time and effort as the field evolves and new tools emerge. But the utility of adding genetic test results to thorough documentation of a family is so great that the work is worth the effort. The key to incorporating DNA testing into family history is education, and two recently-published books on genetic genealogy provide detailed guidance on exactly how to do that.

Both beginners and more advanced genealogists can greatly further their own skills and knowledge by studying these books. The more basic and comprehensive *Family Tree Guide to DNA Testing and Genetic Genealogy* by genetic genealogist Blaine T. Bettinger of New York, is perfectly complemented by the more exercise-directed *Genetic Genealogy in Practice*, co-authored by Bettinger and fellow genetic genealogist Debbie Parker Wayne of Texas.

Bettinger's *Guide to DNA Testing and Genetic Genealogy* is noteworthy for its depth and breadth of coverage. Part I begins with an overview of "Getting Started." The first chapter, "Genetic Genealogy Basics," reviews the very basic elements of DNA: what it is, how it works, what the tests are that can be used for genetic genealogy. A chapter on "Common Misconceptions" follows, debunking notions such as that women can not effectively test themselves, or that DNA testing alone will result in a family tree. In "Ethics and Genetic Genealogy," the author provides an overview of ethical considerations for conscientious and responsible testing.

Part II is the nuts and bolts of DNA testing. Chapters cover the elements of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) testing, to identify the direct maternal line; Y-chromosomal (Y-DNA) testing, to identify the direct paternal line; autosomal DNA (atDNA) testing, to explore all of the test-taker's ancestry and ancestors; and X-chromosomal (X-DNA) testing—a more restrictive test that eliminates ancestral lines running through two consecutive males, following only X lines.

Part III is more advanced, covering the analysis and application of test results. These chapters have the most overlap with the content of the second book, with chapters on analyzing complex genealogical questions using DNA evidence and

genetic testing for adoptees. But there is much additional content here: this is the book that reviews third-party tools for working with autosomal DNA results; ethnicity estimates, their uses and their limits; and the future of genetic genealogy, among other things.

From visual depictions of our genealogical and genetic family trees in Chapter 1 all the way through comparison guides and research forms in the appendices, a wide variety of information is presented in depth—and with clarity—to aid our understanding of the tests and our ability to apply them in our own research.

The comparison guides in Appendix A are particularly useful. The appendix begins by debunking one misunderstood notion: “There is no one-size-fits-all DNA testing plan.” Thus, the expense of DNA testing is a constant consideration and researchers “need to be deliberate” in choosing how to allocate resources. Note, of course, that as prices change and new testing companies appear, the testing company comparison guides will become more and more outdated. The pricing for 23andMe has already changed, and tests by two new entrants to the DNA testing field—MyHeritage and LivingDNA—are not reflected in the chart.

Genetic Genealogy in Practice takes a different, and complementary, approach. Here, Bettinger and Wayne provide a solid, structured, hands-on approach to understanding and using genetic information as part of genealogical research and writing. Its value as a companion text stems from its combination of text and exercises. This serves not merely to explain the elements of DNA testing as a genealogical tool, but also to cement that knowledge through immediate application in exercises related to the materials just covered.

The volume begins by defining genetic genealogy as “the application of DNA evidence to genealogical research” and notes that its focus is on “the specifics of applying DNA test results and genetics as evidence to examine a genealogical question.” It then presents an overview of and exercises reinforcing the basics of genetic genealogy and the standards and ethical constraints that apply. Finally it takes the reader through chapters and still more exercises on the main types of DNA testing useful for genealogical research.

The chapters do cover the basic concepts and principles of the four key types of DNA tests—Y-DNA, mtDNA, autosomal DNA and X-DNA—just as the *Guide to DNA Testing and Genetic Genealogy* does. The key difference is that here each chapter in the book builds on those that have preceded it and offers specific exercises to reinforce the lessons taught and give the reader or student the opportunity to put what has been learned to immediate use. Each set of exercises focuses on properly identifying the uses and limits of DNA testing in combination with more traditional paper-trail research.

These overview chapters are followed by two put-it-all-into-practice chapters, which cover utilizing DNA testing in a family study and incorporating DNA evidence in a written conclusion. After a few pages of text, these chapters thoroughly test the reader’s understanding and grasp of the critical concepts of genetic genealogy as a whole with plenty of facts, charts, and exercises focusing on testing strategies. Appendices include a glossary, a reading and source list, and answers to the chapter exercises. The lack of an index is a minor annoyance, but the organization of the book generally suffices to help the user find the information wanted.

The book reminds the reader that genetic genealogy is “a complex subject that can only be mastered with practice” and only in combination with thoroughly researched and well-documented family trees. The authors are careful to warn that genetic genealogy is a rapidly evolving field: “Being a thorough genetic genealogist requires a continuing investment in learning to analyze using the latest tools, techniques, and evaluation criteria.”

No, genetic genealogy is not easy, and mastering the use of DNA testing in genealogical research requires a substantial investment of time. These two books greatly advance that effort, and should be studied by every genealogist serious about integrating this twenty-first-century tool into family history.

*Judy G. Russell, JD, CG, CGL
Woodbridge Township, New Jersey*

THE FATHERS OF SALLY GULLEN’S CHILDREN

CONTRIBUTED BY KAREN MAUER JONES, CG, FGBS

On 6 February 1809 John Gullen appeared before the Overseers of the Poor for Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County—William Emott, Peter R. Maison, and Thomas Nelson—and asked them to help his daughter Sally, who had fallen on hard times.¹ In the process, he cleared up a number of potential mysteries for descendants of Sally’s children.

John Gullen being duly Sworn, Says his daughter Sally is about twenty eight years of age, that She was married to John Bennet by the Rev^d Mr Sayre[,] that they lived together as man & wife about four Months[,] that the living issue of that marriage is Clarinda about seven years of age. Bennet was a Taylor by trade & absconded, the deponent does not know whether Bennet is dead or living—Sally married a second husband by the name of Ferdinand Cadwell, who was then an apprentice to Abiel Thompson, but before she married Cadwell she had a child by the name of George Post the reputed father of whom was John Post. George is about six years old[,] After the death of said Cadwell about eight months, she had a Daughter named Eliza Slee, supposed to be upwards of a year – And that his said daughter Sally is in indigent situation.

John Gullen

Sally’s mother, Deborah Gullen, also deposed, essentially repeating her husband’s account, but adding that a “very much debilitated” Cadwell lived with the Gullens until he died. Deborah swore that Sally and Ferdinand “had no connection together as man and wife during that period,” and Cadwell was not the father of Eliza Slee. Sally Cadwell also deposed, giving essentially the same information, but providing dates of marriages and births. Without naming Eliza’s father, Sally confirmed that he was not Cadwell.

This is not the only genealogically rich entry in these records. Overseers records do not always survive and may be difficult to locate, but they can provide the only documentation of people living on the margins.

¹ Record of the Overseers of the Poor, 1807–1815, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N.Y. (FHL 240,279, item 2); original book held by Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie.

NECROLOGY

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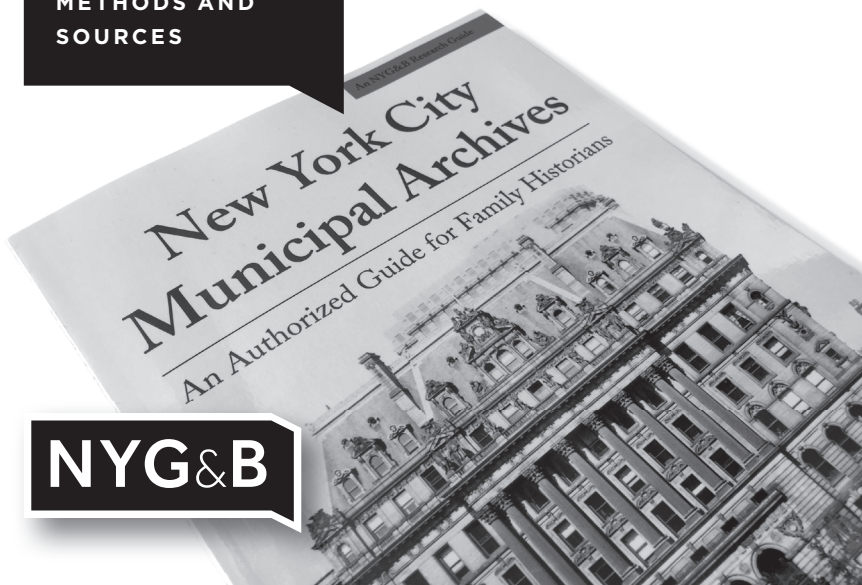
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