

THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL
& BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, THE HOLLAND
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PRESENT:

*Finding Your New
Netherland Roots: A
Two-Day Workshop on
New Netherland Family
History*

10 & 11 September 2009

The New York Public Library

Fifth Avenue

between 40th & 42nd Streets

MEET OUR SPEAKERS:

Christopher Brooks became fascinated with the early settlers of New York and New Jersey when he began researching his paternal grandmother's Traphagen family in 1973. Utilizing a range of source material from American libraries, archives and his personal library, he has found that, with the maturing of the internet, much beneficial information relevant to New Netherland settlers is becoming available online to researchers through European archives. He lives in Kansas City, Missouri, where he works for a computer software company and is an avid researcher of New Netherland families and their European origins.

Firth Haring Fabend, Ph. D., a historian specializing in the Dutch in New York and New Jersey, is the author of the prize-winning books *A Dutch Family in the Middle Colonies, 1660-1800*, and *Zion on the Hudson: Dutch New York and New Jersey in the Age of Revivals*, both published by Rutgers University Press, and many shorter works. Her most recent book is *Land So Fair*, a historical novel and family saga set in New York and New Jersey in the eighteenth century with flashbacks to New Netherland.

Harry Macy Jr., edited *The NYG&B Record* from 1987 to 2006 and was also founding co-editor of *The NYG&B Newsletter*. The author of many articles on New Netherland families, he is a Fellow of The American Society of Genealogists, The Holland Society of New York, and The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

Peter G. Rose, Dutch food historian, is the author of several books on the influence of the Dutch on the American kitchen and lectures nationally and internationally on the subject.

Janny Venema, Ph. D., is Associate Director of the New Netherland Project, translating the Colonial Dutch documents (administrative papers) that are held in the NY State archives, located in the NY State Library, Albany. Her many publications include *Deacons' Account Books of Albany's First Church, 1652-1674* (1998) and *Beverwijck. A Dutch Village on the American Frontier, 1652-1664*. She is currently working on a biography of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer.

The Historical Background: from the Dutch War for Independence to the Fall of New Netherland

Speaker: Janny Venema, Ph. D.

Short outline:

My talk will present an overview of the Dutch struggle for independence and the factors leading up to the establishment of the West India Company. I will illustrate this by following Kiliaen van Rensselaer, the person who was the great promoter of the settlement and populating of New Netherland. Attention will be paid to the general situation in the Dutch Republic at that time, the eighty-year war, the 12-year truce, and especially the commercial situation in Amsterdam (since the Company's Amsterdam chamber had the direction of New Netherland).

Suggested readings:

The Dutch Republic

A.Th. Van Deursen, *Mensen van klein vermogen. Het kopergeld van de Gouden Eeuw*. Amsterdam: Bert Bakker, 1991. In English translation: *Plain Lives in a Golden Age: Popular Culture, Religion and Society in Seventeenth-century Holland* (Cambridge University Press, 1991).

Frijhoff, W., and M. Spies. 1999. *1650. Bevochten eendracht*. The Haag: Cdu Uitgevers. In English translation: *1650: Hard-Won Unity. Dutch Culture in a European Perspective*. The Hague: Cdu publishers, 2004.

Willem Frijhoff, *Fulfilling God's mission. The Two Worlds of Dominie Everardus Bogardus, 1607-1647*. Leiden and Boston: Brill, 2007 (first part).

The eighty-year war

Groenveld, Simon and H. L. Ph. Leeuwenberg. 1991. *De kogel door de kerk? De opstand in de Nederlanden 1559-1609*. Zutphen: Walburg Pers. (3rd printing)

———. 1985. *De bruid in de schuit. De consolidatie van de Republiek 1609-1650*. Zutphen: Walburg Pers.

The above two volumes have appeared in a new edition, entitled *De tachtigjarige oorlog. Stand en consolidatie in de Nederlanden, ca. 1560-1650*. Walburg Pers, 2008.

The East and West India Company

Gaastra, Femme. *De geschiedenis van de VOC*. Haarlem: Walburg, 1982.

Den Heijer, H. *De geschiedenis van de WIC*. Zutphen: Walburg Pers, 1994.

———. *De Geoctrooieerde compagnie. De VOC en de WIC als voorlopers van de naamloze vennootschap*. Deventer: Kluwer (2005).

New Netherland

Willem Frijhoff, *Fulfilling God's mission. The Two Worlds of Dominie Everardus Bogardus, 1607-1647*. Leiden and Boston: Brill, 2007

Jacobs, Jaap. *New Netherland. A Dutch Colony in Seventeenth-Century America*. (Leiden, Boston: Brill. 2005).

Van Laer, A.J.F., trans. and ed. *Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts, Being the Letters of Kiliaen van Rensselaer, 1630–1643, and Other Documents Relating to the Colony of Rensselaerswijck*. Albany: State University of New York, 1908.

The Dutch after 1664: How Did They Fare after the English Takeover?

10 September 2009

Speaker: Firth Haring Fabend, Ph. D.

Articles of Capitulation on the Reduction of New Netherland

[General Entries, I., 1664-1665, p.23, In Secretary of State's Office, Albany, N.Y.]

These Articles following were consented to by the persons hereunder subscribed at the Governor's Bowry, August 27th Old Style, 1664.

1. We consent that the States-General or West India Company shall freely enjoy all farms and houses (except such as are in the forts), and that within six months they shall have free liberty to transport all such arms and ammunition as now do belong to them, or else they shall be paid for them.
2. All public houses shall continue for the uses which they are now for.
3. All people shall still continue free denizens and enjoy their lands, houses, goods, shipp, wheresoever they are within this country, and dispose of them as they please.
4. If any inhabitant have a mind to remove himself he shall have a year and six weeks from this day to remove himself, wife, children, servants, goods, and to dispose of his lands here.
5. If any officer of State, or Public Minister of State, have a mind to go for England, they shall be transported, freight free, in his Majesty's frigates, when these frigates shall return thither.
6. It is consented to, that any people may freely come from the Netherlands and plant in this country, and that Dutch vessels may freely come hither, and any of the Dutch may freely return home, or send any sort of merchandise home in vessels of their own country.
7. All ships from the Netherlands, or any other place, and goods therein, shall be received here and sent hence after the manner which formerly they were before our coming hither for six months next ensuing.
8. The Dutch here shall enjoy the liberty of their consciences in Divine Worship and church discipline.
9. No Dutchman here, or Dutch ship here, shall, upon any occasion, be prest to serve in war, against any nation whatever.
10. That the townsmen of the Manhatoes shall not have any soldier quartered upon them without being satisfied and paid for them by their officers, and that at this present, if the fort be not capable of lodging all the soldiers, then the Burgomaster, by his officers, shall appoint some houses capable to receive them.

11. The Dutch here shall enjoy their own customs concerning their inheritances.
12. All publique writings and records which concern the inheritances of any people, or the reglement of the church, or poor, or orphans, shall be carefully kept by those in whose hands they are, and such writings as particularly concern the States-General, may, at any time, be sent to them.
13. No judgment that hath passed any judicature here shall be called in question, but if any conceive that he hath not had justice done him, if he apply himself to the States-General the other party shall be bound to answer for ye supposed injury.
14. If any Dutch living here shall, at any time, desire to travel or traffic into England, or any place or plantation in obedience to his Majesty of England, or with the Indians, he shall have (upon his request to the Governor) a certificate that he is a free denizen of this place, and liberty to do so.
15. If it do appear that there is a public engagement of debt by the town of the Manhatoes, and a way agreed on for the satisfying of that engagement, it is agreed that the same way proposed shall go on, and that the engagement shall be satisfied.
16. All inferior civil officers and magistrates shall continue as now they are (if they please), till the customary time of new election, and then new ones to be chosen, by themselves, provided that such new chosen magistrates shall take the oath of allegiance to his Majesty of England before they enter upon their office.
17. All differences of contracts and bargains made before this day by any in this country, shall be determined according to the manner of the Dutch.
18. If it does appear that the West India Company of Amsterdam do really owe any sums of money to any persons here, it is agreed that recognition and other duties payable by ships going for the Netherlands be continued for six months longer.
19. The officers, military and soldiers, shall march out, with their arms, drums beating and colors flying, and lighted matches, and if any of them will plant they shall have 50 acres of land set out for them, if any of them will serve any as servants, they shall continue with all safety, and become free denizens afterwards.
20. If at any time hereafter the King of Great Britain and the States of the Netherland, do agree that this place and country be re-delivered into the hands of the said States whensoever his Majesty will send his commands to re-deliver it, it shall immediately be done.
21. That the town of Manhatans shall choose Deputies, and those Deputies shall have free voices in all public affairs, as much as any other Deputies.
22. Those who have any propriety in any houses in the fort of Orange, shall (if they please) slight the fortifications there, and then enjoy all their houses, as all people do where there is no fort.
23. If there be any soldiers that will go into Holland, and if the Company of West India, in Amsterdam, or any private persons here will transport them into Holland, then they shall have a safe

passport from Colonel Richard Nicolls, Deputy Governor under his Royal Highness and the other Commissioners, to defend the ships that shall transport such soldiers, and all the goods in them from any surprisal or acts of hostility to be done by any of his Majesty's ships or subjects.

That the copies or the King's grant to his Royal Highness and the copy of his Royal Highness' commission to Col Richard Nicolls, testified by two Commissioners more, and Mr. Winthrop to be true copies, shall be delivered to the Honorable Mr. Stuyvesant, the present Governor, on Monday next by eight of the clock in the morning, at the Old mill.

On these articles being consented to and signed by Col. Richard Nicolls, Deputy Governor to his Royal Highness, within two hours after, the fort and town called New Amsterdam, upon the Isle of Manhatoes, shall be delivered into the hands of the said Col Richard Nicolls by the service of such as shall be by him deputed by his hand and seal.

John De Decker, Robert Carr,
Nich: Verleet, Geo: Cartwright,
Sam: Megapolensis, John Winthrop,

The Dutch–American Connection: The Impact of The Dutch Example on American Constitutional Beginnings

James R. Tanis
Bryn Mawr College

Reprinted from Stephen L. Schechter and Richard B. Bernstein, *New York and the Union: Contributions to the American Constitutional Experience* (Albany, NY: New York State Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, 1990): 22–28.

From time to time, colonial governors and administrators in North America considered proposals for unification, primarily for defensive purposes. They looked to Europe for inspiration, finding in the Union of Utrecht a model that had served to regularize the confederation known as the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

The Dutch impact on eighteenth-century America has often been told in terms of Knickerbockers and other Hudson Valley provincialisms, but the true heart of the matter lies in the critical political and economic forces by which The Netherlands affected the American scene. Foremost were the traditions of union and liberty, symbolized by the Union of Utrecht, the *de facto* Dutch constitution. Emerging most clearly at the time of the French and Indian War in the 1750s, the Dutch example, as it was often called, continued its positive impact through the period of the Continental Congresses, helping to shape the Articles of Confederation. As the American constitutional debates of 1787 took shape, the Dutch-American comparisons took on new and more critical forms.

On the tenth of September, 1787, the Committee of Style and Arrangement was working in Philadelphia to put the final touches on the newly drafted Constitution. Thomas Jefferson was in Paris attending to the international political and fiscal affairs of the new nation. To America's representative in The Netherlands, Charles W.F. Dumas, Jefferson wrote: "Happy for us, that when we find our constitutions defective and insufficient to secure the happiness of our people, we can assemble with all the coolness of philosophers and set it to rights, while every other nation on earth must have recourse to arms to amend or to restore their constitutions."¹ Though Jefferson's view proved overly optimistic in the long run, he was well aware of the history of the Dutch constitution the Union of Utrecht and he hoped for as much for the newly shaped American constitution.

Much earlier, the Union of Utrecht had been a symbol to many Americans, first of unity, and then of unity and

liberty. An abbreviated Dutch text of the Union had been reprinted in *De Americaanse Almanak* for 1754, the only surviving relic of a series of forty or fifty New York Dutch almanacs.² The author of the articles began: "These provinces, that is, the Dutch provinces, consist of a group of commonwealths independent of one another, though united to protect one another against the common enemy."

The bloody and unsettling French and Indian War was at hand. The Hudson River Valley was a major passage between the British and the French colonies to the north. Albany, in the middle, was a major center for Indian trade and other Indian affairs. No American colonists were more pressingly aware of the threat of French and Indian warfare than the Dutch of the upper river valley. The almanac's article describing a defensive union against a common enemy spoke directly to their condition. What was most needed among the disparate colonies was just such a union, one which would respect their prevailing independence and yet provide protection against the common enemy. The timely reminder of the Union of Utrecht must have been welcome to many of the New World Dutch settlers.

The Dutch example, however, was by no means limited to the once-Dutch middle colonies, but was a topic of conversation among their Anglo-American neighbors, as well. In a Boston sermon in 1754, Pastor Jonathan Mayhew observed,

No one that is not an absolute stranger to French ambition, to their policy, to their injustice, to their perfidiousness, can be in any doubt what they aspire at . . . Their late conduct may well alarm us; especially considering our disunion, or at least want of a sufficient bond of union, amongst ourselves; an inconvenience which, it is to be hoped, we shall not always labour under. And

whenever all our scattered rays shall be drawn to a point and proper focus, they can scarce fail to consume and burn up these enemies of our peace, how faintly soever they may strike at present. What union can do, we need only, look toward those Provinces, which are distinguished by the name of the United, to know."³

Though the significance of the Union of Utrecht was as clear, in a general way, to most Dutch-Americans of the mid-eighteenth century as the Declaration of Independence is to most Americans now, the story of Dutch union and of the Dutch struggle for liberty was familiar to any well-read colonist, regardless of national origin. Sir William Temple's *Observations upon the United Provinces of the Netherlands* was a most popular book in the colonies, having passed through numerous editions and translations. (In fact, it may well be the source of the account in *De Americaanse Almanak*.) Though first published in 1673 when Britain and The Netherlands were at war, no book in English detailed the Dutch political scene as adequately. Temple had served as envoy to the United Provinces, and he wrote with understanding and with considerable objectivity. In 1750, when Benjamin Franklin was recommending a course of study for the Philadelphia Academy (now the University of Pennsylvania), Sir William Temple was among the foremost authors cited. Indeed, it appears to have been Temple's work which informed much of Franklin's thinking as he prepared for the Albany Congress of 1754.

That congress was the most significant intercolonial meeting held in the American colonies up to that time. It opened to everyone the question of union, which only later was to eventuate in independence as well as union. The concrete idea of union does not appear to have been

widely discussed prior to the congress, but the seeds of union-thinking were widely scattered as a result of the plan which was formulated. No person was as crucial to that elusive-but-hoped-for union as was Benjamin Franklin. In May of 1754, Franklin's famous political cartoon of the "Join or Die" snake spread his ideas throughout the colonies more rapidly than any words could have done. Franklin arrived in Albany in early June with the draft of a plan. "Short Hints," he called it, which he hoped could be developed into a commonly acceptable document of agreement.⁴

The Dutch political example which influenced the discussions at Albany must surely have been reinforced by the setting; most of the city's architecture was more reminiscent of Amsterdam than of Boston or Philadelphia, and a large portion of the population regularly conversed in Dutch. In fact, the English Indian agent, Thomas Pownall, complained that all the Indian negotiations were first conducted in Dutch and then had to be translated into English.

Franklin's "Short Hints" were soon elaborated into a document called "the committee's Short Hints." There are many parallels between this document and the Union of Utrecht. Like the Union of Utrecht, it proposed that "the Several Colonies may each enjoy its own Constitution, Laws, Liberties and Privileges as so many Separate Corporations in one Common Wealth." A Grand Council was proposed to fill the place of the Dutch States General, and a President General to fill that of the king's regent. All of the Albany documents, from Franklin's "Short Hints" to the final Albany Plan, explicitly recog-

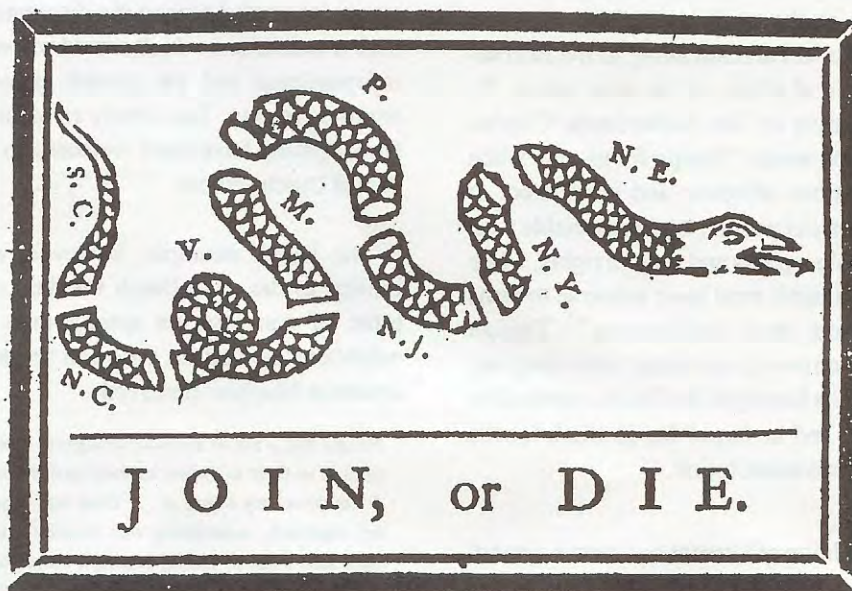


Fig. 73. Benjamin Franklin, "Join or Die" woodcut, published May 9, 1754, in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*. Courtesy of the Library Company of Philadelphia.

1581
nized the royal authority of the British king. Indeed, the original 1579 preface to the Union of Utrecht had stated: ". . . the deputies of the aforesaid provinces . . . have decreed and concluded the following Points and Articles, without thereby in any way desiring to secede from the Holy Roman Empire."⁵ A Dutch declaration of independence did, however, follow two years later. The Albany committee's "Short Hints" noted: "Peticular Colonies not to Declare Warr." The Union of Utrecht required "Peace and War not to be made without the consent of all the Provinces." Other technical points of comparison can be made, but far more fundamental than passing analogies was the psychological impact of the Union of Utrecht and its function as a symbol of union among diverse and independent bodies. In fact, though the existence of the Union was well known, the content of the document was little known and even less understood. It is significant that eighteenth-century Americans usually referred to the country as the United Provinces, and only occasionally as The Netherlands. Historically, it is also important to keep in mind the fact that the Union of Utrecht, like the Albany Plan of Union, was not originally conceived as a constitution of fundamental law, but as a means of regularizing a confederation based on pressing historical exigencies.

The Albany Plan was never ratified, in spite of the efforts of Franklin in Pennsylvania and the Livingstons in New York. At that time, young William Livingston led the pro-union struggle and probably stood behind the weekly New York newspaper, the *Instructor*. In the first issue, articles were solicited; but, it noted, "no controversy of any kind shall have admittance."⁶ Then, the journal's own editorials proceeded to argue for union.

"The only expedient . . . is, that all the Colonies appertaining to the Crown of Great Britain on the Northern Continent of America, be united under a legal, regular, and firm establishment . . . A coalition, or union of this nature . . . will, in all probability, lay a sure and lasting foundation of dominion, strength, and trade. . . ."

Tradition says that the British found the Albany Plan too radical, and the more radical colonists felt that it did not go far enough. Though there is some truth in that observation, reasons both more complex, and at times more mundane, also accounted for its failure to gain acceptance. Its long-term impact, nonetheless, was of great importance to the colonies as their problems shifted from the French government, which had been driven from Canada by the French and Indian War, to the British government, which was increasingly more insensitive to the development of colonial power and identity. The next American congress was the Stamp Act Congress in 1765,

called to protest taxation without representation—coincidentally, one of the original causes of the Dutch revolution two centuries earlier.

Though the Albany Plan of Union was never effected, Franklin never lost sight of the Dutch example. Writing in 1768 to alert the English to American restiveness, he noted:

Threescore years did the oppressed United Provinces maintain a war in defence of their liberties against the then powerful kingdom of Spain . . . which was finally obliged to acknowledge their independency in a formal treaty . . . and with a broken strength that has never since been recovered.⁷

A decade later, when in France seeking European support for the Revolution, Franklin wrote on behalf of the American commissioners to their agent in The Hague, ". . . in the love of liberty, and bravery in the defence of it, Holland has been our example. We hope circumstances and constitutions, in many respects so similar, may produce mutual benevolence. . . ."⁸ The Dutch constitution to which he referred was the Union of Utrecht. The American constitution was the Articles of Confederation, though it would be 1781 before it was signed by Maryland, the last of the states to ratify.

Franklin's constitutional comparison was not news to the Dutch, at least not to all of them. In The Netherlands, an eager young lawyer, Pieter Paulus, was in the midst of writing a three-volume study of the Union of Utrecht in a country then undergoing deep political problems. Paulus had a deep interest in tracing connections between the Utrecht Union and American events. Volume one had been published in 1775 and volume two in 1776. As he was writing the third volume, published in 1777, he received a draft copy of the American Articles of Confederation. Paulus wrote:

The Union of Utrecht, I must admit, is for the time in which it was constructed, one of the best sets of fundamental laws which human wisdom could frame. . . . I cannot imagine that the wisdom of our forefathers, in the framing of the Utrecht Union, could ever be seen more clearly or impartially than that a powerful posterity of freeborn [American] children are persuaded by it, as they realize that the Mother, who earlier had sought freedom herself . . . designed that each member of society and all civil companies have a natural and inseparable right. Now, I say, the English colonies in North America, after the passage of about two centuries, have vowed to venture all and undergo everything to make themselves totally independent from Great Britain. . . . As concerns the object of the matter, the reaching of that intention, it has been necessary to come to the same decision, concerning the same fundamental law which our forebears two hundred years ago approved as the most useful. So that some will not consider these remarks hyperbole, I include their *Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union* in their entirety [in Dutch translation].⁹

Paulus drew some comparisons between the historical situations in the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries. He admitted that "the American Union, *in some respects*, appears to be argued somewhat neater." He noted certain differences, due to structural forms of government arising from the hereditary "stadtholder," the Dutch chief of state. Indeed, that and other of Paulus' observations were later echoed and elaborated in the American debates in 1787.

It is of interest that one of the conspicuous divergences between Paulus' text and the final American text is in Article XIII, the article which most frequently evoked comparison with the Dutch example when opened to debate by the Continental Congress. The printed text simply reads: "In determining questions, each State shall have one vote." Paulus' text modifies it to read: "Each state shall have one vote in determining all differences in the general congress." The debates in Congress clearly reveal the intention of the Article to allow just one vote on all matters, not only those over which differences arose. The Reverend Dr. John Witherspoon of New Jersey, arguing for one vote for each state regardless of size, several times cited the Dutch model as a positive example validating the procedure. Pennsylvania's Dr. Benjamin Rush, on the other hand, found the Dutch procedure lacking, thus strengthening his case for proportional representation in the vote. "The decay of the liberties of the Dutch republic proceeded from three causes," he wrote, "1. the perfect unanimity requisite on all occasions. 2. their obligation to consult their constituents. 3. their voting by provinces."¹⁰ That Witherspoon's evaluations were overly optimistic in appraising Dutch success and that Rush's historical observations were inaccurate, to say the least, is not really the matter at hand. The fact of importance is the

repeated references to the Dutch example.

As one examines the influence of the United Provinces, first in the Albany Congress and later in the Continental Congresses, one is led to a clear affirmation of its symbolic impact on the debates in 1754 and again in 1776. Dutch union and then Dutch liberty became measuring rods for the colonists. It is the positive effect of the imagined Dutch political paradigm that emerges initially and most importantly. The negative aspects of the then-current Dutch political scene first began to enter the discussion in the congressional debates of 1776. Eleven years later, those negative evaluations gained prominence in the constitutional debates of 1787, most accessibly for modern readers in *The Federalist No. 20*, in which "Publius" (in this case, James Madison) drew extensively on discussions of the Union of Utrecht by Sir William Temple and French *philosophes*. By that time, the symbolic value of the aged and faltering Union of Utrecht was weakened by a more realistic assessment of Dutch political difficulties; indeed, such was the analysis presented by *The Federalist No. 20* in drawing parallels between the defects of the Union of Utrecht and those of the Articles of Confederation.¹¹

The Dutch example, as Franklin had called it, had served its practical and polemical purposes. By 1787, American independence had been won and her government established. The Dutch financial support which had undergirded the American Revolution was next called upon to support the young republic.¹² Millions of very tangible Dutch guilders, which made the United States fiscally viable, took the place of the idealized symbol of the United Provinces. Both had been in turn indispensable, first to the thirteen colonies and then to the thirteen states as they struggled to become a new nation.

Notes

¹Thomas Jefferson, *The Papers* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1955), XII: 113. Letter to C.W.F. Dumas, 10 September 1787.

²Thomas More, *De Americaanse Almanak voor . . . 1754* ([Nieuw York: de Nieuwe Druckery in de Bever Straat, 1753]), [18]–[19].

Almanacs in colonial times were far more than guides to the weather and the times of sunrise and sunset. These popular little booklets often provided information on the meetings of the provincial courts, religious and political verse, and even timely essays we would now liken to newspaper op-eds. Among New York's eighteenth century almanacs, at least forty or fifty were published in the Dutch language. Time has robbed us of all but one, an imperfect copy of *De Americaanse Almanak for 1754*, by chance a precious relic of America's constitutional past. On page 18 the pseudonymous editor, Thomas More, included an article entitled, in translation, "The Constitution of the Seven United Provinces," that is, the United Provinces of The Netherlands. The constitution was, of course, the Union of Utrecht. (Since the writing of this paper, an interesting fragment of *De Americaanse Almanak for 1760* has turned up in the private collection of Michael Zinman. It includes small Dutch maps of Fort Duchesne and Quebec).

³Jonathan Mayhew, *A Sermon Preach'd in the Audience of His Excellency William Shirley* (Boston: Samuel Kneeland, 1754), 34–35.

⁴Benjamin Franklin, *The Papers* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1962), v: 361–64.

⁵"The Union of Utrecht" in *The Low Countries in Early Modern Times*, edited and translated by Herbert H. Rowen (New York: Walker and Company, 1972), 70.

⁶*The Instructor*, v. 1, no. 1 (New York: J. Parker and W. Weyman, 1755).

⁷Benjamin Franklin, *The Papers* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1972), xv: 191.

⁸Benjamin Franklin, *The Writings* (New York: Macmillan Company, 1906), VII: 139–40. Letter to C.W.F. Dumas, 10 April 1778.

⁹Pieter Paulus, *Verklaring der Unie van Utrecht* (Utrecht: J. van Schoonhoven, 1777), III: 240–52.

A note should be added concerning Paulus' text of the American Articles. He writes that they were signed on 4 October 1776, but nothing official was signed then. The first draft, the so-called John Dickenson draft, was presented to Congress on 12 July. Debate followed, changes were made and a modified draft was approved for private printing on 20 August. Pressing matters of the war itself then consumed the time of Congress. It was not until April of 1777 that discussions on the Confederation were again enjoined, and then largely under the pressure

of those who realized that support from Europeans for the American cause would not be forthcoming as long as the newly-declared united states were not in fact united, that is federated or confederated. of the drafts of 12 July and 20 August 1776, only eighty copies each were printed and copies were considered secret documents. No member was "to disclose either directly or indirectly, the contents of the said confederation." Paulus' copy is most like the draft of 20 August, though his text gives occasional evidences of paraphrase. The most likely conjecture, therefore, is that Paulus had acquired a manuscript copy of the 20 August version which incorporated certain emendations. Perhaps it or its covering letter was dated 4 October 1776. Unfortunately, the identity of Paulus' American correspondent is unknown.

¹⁰*Journals of the Continental Congress*, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1906), vi: 1104–5.

¹¹*The Federalist*, edited with introduction and notes by Jacob E. Cooke (Middletown, CT: Wesleyan University Press, 1961), 124–29.

¹²The loans came from bankers and business men who were members of the Dutch Patriot movement, an anti-monarchical group who rejoiced in America's rejection of the British crown. Jefferson encouraged their politics while soliciting their loans. As he wrote at the time to George Washington: "There is not a crowned head in Europe whose talents or merit would entitle him to be elected a vestryman by the people of any parish in America." Among the earliest Dutch Patriots to support the Americans was Jean de Neufville whose business activities, both through the Caribbean island of St. Eustatius and directly with New England, helped keep the Americans supplied during the Revolution. In 1782 De Neufville sent a circular letter to his friends in America, in part regarding his imminent retirement and in part to comment on the successful conclusion of the Dutch-American Treaty of Amity and Commerce, America's oldest still effectual foreign treaty. He wrote: "... I could not but think it the duty of my Country to make the cause of America her own; for where could oppressed freedom, more naturally look for succour, than from a Republick that had so long, and so hard struggled to secure her own Liberty?" My own share in those troubles, he added, "affords me the most pleasing reflections, on considering how abundant and sweet will be the fruits of that Union to every Individual of both Republicks." With the changing political situation in Europe De Neufville, like several other Dutch Patriots, found it wise, in time, to move to America. The old Dutch regions of New York state proved especially attractive. De Neufville, who moved to Albany, died there in December of 1796, just forty odd years after *De Americaanse Almanak* had published *The Union of Utrecht*.

Researching the People of New Netherland and Their Descendants: How to Identify and Make Best Use of the Available Sources

Finding Your New Netherland Roots, New York, 10 September 2009

SPEAKER: HARRY MACY, JR.

The presentation will focus on primary sources that are available for New Netherland, and some of the sources for the English colonies of New York and New Jersey up to the time of the American Revolution.

Note: Many of the titles listed below may be available on the Internet even if a web address is not given here; some can also be purchased on CD. Most of the articles from The NYG&B Newsletter and New York Researcher are available in the public area of the NYG&B website (www.newyorkfamilyhistory.org), click on Research Aids.

GETTING STARTED

David M. Riker, *Genealogical and Biographical Directory to Persons in New Netherland, from 1613 to 1674*, 4 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Higginson, 2000) and *Supplement* (same publisher, 2004). Also accessible by subscription at www.genealogy.com. For each family, Riker gives an outline genealogy of the immigrant and children, and lists primary and secondary sources to check for further information particularly on these generations.

Genealogical guides. For an introduction to sources read Roger D. Joslyn's chapters on New York, New Jersey (and also Delaware) in *Ancestry's Red Book* 3rd ed. (2004). Joslyn includes references to other guides.

Library catalogs. To locate sources listed in this syllabus and to find compiled genealogies of families, check library catalogs starting with NYPL (catnyp.nysl.org/search) and the Holland Society (on-site). Also check the Family History Library (FHL) (www.familysearch.org), Library of Congress (catalog.loc.gov), and other collections noted later in this syllabus. WorldCat (www.worldcat.org) can be used to locate items in some 10,000 libraries worldwide.

The NYG&B Collection is being added to the NYPL collection with its original call numbers preceded by "NYGB," but this re-cataloging is far from complete.

Note that collective genealogies (one title covering multiple families) may not be catalogued by each family name. See list of them (with some finding aids) in Appendix 1 to this syllabus.

Periodical Indexes. Much of the most valuable and reliable genealogy has been published in articles in periodicals, rather than in book form, but libraries usually do not catalog individual articles. Therefore the use of periodical indexes is essential to thorough research. Start with the overall *Periodical Source Index* (PERSI) compiled since 1986 by the Allen County Public Library, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Initially published in book form (and later on CD), the current version of PERSI is available via HeritageQuestOnline or Ancestry.com. Copies of articles in PERSI may be ordered from Fort Wayne at www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/persi.html

See list of periodicals (Appendix 2 below) for other indexes and finding aids to articles. Be sure to check later issues of the periodical for additions and corrections to an article (for example, the *NYG&B Record* publishes such additions and corrections each October).

Manuscript Catalogs. Manuscript collections include both original documents and unpublished genealogies, genealogists' notes, and record transcripts. The NYPL, Holland Society and FHL catalogs noted above also cover their respective manuscript collections. Other significant manuscript repositories for New Netherland family material include:

New York State Library (Albany), www.nysl.nysed.gov/
New York State Historical Association (Cooperstown), library.nysha.org/entry_list.asp
New-York Historical Society (Manhattan), www.nyhistory.org *
Brooklyn Historical Society, www.brooklynhistory.org
New Jersey Historical Society (Newark), www.jerseyhistory.org/
Rutgers University Library Special Collections (New Brunswick, for Collections of the Genealogical Society of New Jersey), www.libraries.rutgers.edu/rul/libs/scua/scua.shtml.
And other local libraries and historical societies too numerous to mention.

*As N-YHS online cataloging is incomplete, see also Arthur J. Breton, *A Guide to the Manuscript Collections of The New-York Historical Society*, 2 vols. (1972).

The *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* (NUCMC) at <http://www.loc.gov/coll/nucmc/indexes> collections throughout the country. The *Historical Documents Inventory* (HDI), accessed through the New York State Library catalog, covers manuscript collections throughout New York State.

See also Charles T. Gehring, *A Guide to Dutch Manuscripts Relating to New Netherland* (1978)

Some Additional Finding Aids Not Mentioned Elsewhere in This Syllabus:

Guide to Family History Sources in the New Jersey State Archives (Trenton: N.J. Dept. of State, Division of Archives and Records Management, 1987); check current status of collections at the Archives website <http://www.njarchives.org/links/archives.html>

Donald A. Sinclair, *New Jersey Family Index, A Guide to the Genealogical Sketches in New Jersey Collective Sources* (1991), and *A New Jersey Biographical Index* (1993)

For New Netherland families on Long Island, see also Herbert F. Seversmith and Kenn Stryker-Rodda, *Long Island Genealogical Source Material [a Bibliography]* (1962, available for purchase from the National Genealogical Society).

Henry B. Hoff, "Researching New York Dutch Families: A Checklist Approach," *The NYG&B Newsletter* 7:12-14 [largely duplicated in this syllabus]

USING COMPILED GENEALOGIES

Rather than just copying what someone else has compiled, the careful researcher will check the sources the compiler has listed (or try to find those sources if they are not listed), to see if the compiler utilized each source thoroughly and accurately. Decide whether the compiler has presented sufficient evidence to support the claimed relationships and dates. Search for sources which the compiler may have overlooked or which have become available since the compilation was published.

PRIMARY SOURCES:

VITAL RECORDS SUBSTITUTES

Civil records of birth, marriage and death are rare for New Netherland or colonial New York and New Jersey. Principal substitutes are church records of baptism, marriage or burial; civil marriage license records; and family records recorded in Bibles or other books.

CHURCHES

Following is a list of the Dutch Reformed churches and some other churches often used by the Dutch community up to 1800, arranged by the present-day counties, with starting dates of baptismal or marriage records. This list is based on that in the 1912 *Year Book of the Holland Society of New York*, pp. 1-52, and transcripts of records of all of these churches will be found in the Holland Society Library. Check library catalogs for availability of records elsewhere. (A list of published records of the oldest churches will be found in Appendix 3 of this syllabus.)

NEW YORK

Albany Co. - Albany 1683, Berne 1763, Boght 1782
 Bronx Co. - Fordham 1793
 Columbia Co. - Kinderhook 1718, Linlithgo 1722, Claverack 1727, Gallatin 1748, Hillsdale 1776, West Copake 1783, also Germantown German Reformed 1729, Germantown Lutheran 1746, Churchtown Lutheran 1760, Manorton Lutheran 1765
 Dutchess Co. - Poughkeepsie 1716, Fishkill 1731, Rhinebeck Flats 1731, New Hackensack 1757, Hopewell 1758, Red Hook Landing 1766, Upper Red Hook 1785, also Rhinebeck German Reformed 1730, Red Hook Lutheran 1730, Rhinebeck St. Peter's Lutheran 1733, St. Paul's Wurtemberg 1766
 Greene Co. - Catskill 1732, Coxsackie 1738, also Loonenburg/Athens Lutheran 1704
 Kings Co. - Brooklyn 1660, Flatbush 1677, Gravesend 1715, New Utrecht 1718, Flatlands 1747, Bushwick 1792
 Montgomery Co. - Stone Arabia 1750, Fonda 1759, also Stone Arabia Lutheran 1754
 Nassau Co. - Wolver Hollow/Oyster Bay/Brookville 1741, Success/Manhasset 1742
 New York Co. - New Amsterdam/New York (all churches combined) 1639, also French Reformed 1688, Lutheran 1704, German Reformed 1759, Moravian 1744
 Orange Co. - Montgomery/Walkill 1734, Deerpark/Machackemack 1737 (see Minisink, Sussex Co., NJ)
 Queens Co. - Jamaica 1702, Newtown 1741
 Rensselaer Co. - Schaghticoke 1752, Schodack 1770, Tiashoke 1792
 Richmond Co. - Port Richmond/Staten Island 1696, also Moravian 1749
 Rockland Co. - Tappan 1694, Clarkstown 1749, Kakiat/West New Hempstead 1774
 Schenectady Co. - Schenectady 1694, Niskayuna 1783
 Schoharie Co. - Schoharie 1731, also Lutheran 1728
 Ulster Co. - Kingston 1660, New Paltz 1683, Kaatsbaan/Saugerties 1730, Rochester/accord 1736, Wawarsing 1745, Marletown 1746, Shawangunk 1750, New Hurley 1770, Esopus 1791, also West Camp Lutheran 1708
 Westchester Co. - Tarrytown/Philipsburg 1697, Cortlandtown 1741

NEW JERSEY

Bergen Co. - Hackensack 1686, Schraalenburg 1724, Paramus 1740, also Ramapo Lutheran 1750
 Essex Co. - Belleville/Second River 1727, Gansegat/Horseneck/Fairfield 1741
 Hudson Co. - Bergen 1666
 Hunterdon Co. - North Branch/Readington 1720, also Alexandria German Reformed 1763, New German-town/Zion Lutheran 1771
 Middlesex Co. - New Brunswick 1717
 Monmouth Co. - Freehold and Middletown/Marlboro 1709
 Morris Co. - Pompton Plains 1713, Montville 1786
 Passaic Co. - Acquackanonk/Passaic 1727 (some births 1692-), Totowa/Paterson 1756, Preakness 1799
 Somerset Co. - Raritan/Somerville 1699, Harlingen/Sourland/Millstone 1727, Six Mile Run/Franklin Park 1743, Neshanic 1762, Hillsborough/New Millstone 1767
 Sussex Co. - Minisink 1737, Walpeck (Wallpack) 1741

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams Co. - Conewago 1769
 Bucks Co. - North and South Hampton/Neshaminy and Bensalem 1710

Note: A family that appears primarily in one Dutch Reformed church may also show up occasionally in nearby churches, including Lutheran as well as Reformed, and even in nearby English congregations. Also, while most of the records used by genealogists cover baptisms and marriages, always check to see if other records of the church survive, such as burials, or membership, or the records of the deacons who kept the congregation's accounts and were charged with care for the poor in the community.

On Church Records see also:

Russell Gasero, *Guide to Local Church Records in the Archives of the Reformed Church in America and Genealogical Resources in the Gardner Sage Library, New Brunswick Theological Seminary* (1979) [original registers transferred to the RCA archives have largely been filmed for the FHL].

Henry B. Hoff, "Some Thoughts About the New York Dutch Reformed Church Records," *NYG&B Newsletter* 11:47,55 (things to keep in mind when using the records)

Harry Macy, Jr., articles in *NYG&B Newsletter* (1993-2003) on church records of colonial New York City and Kings and Queens counties; all available at www.newyorkfamilyhistory.org, click on Research Aids and then on Church Records.

Ecclesiastical Records, State of New York, 7 vols. (1901-16) [primarily administrative records pertaining to the Dutch Reformed and Anglican churches]

The Lutheran Church in New York 1649-1772, trans. Arnold J.F. Van Laer (1946). [documents from the Lutheran Church archives in Amsterdam]

Databases created from some Dutch church records are available at olivetreenealogy.com/index.shtml

MARRIAGE LICENSES & BONDS

In both colonial New York and New Jersey, couples could obtain licenses that allowed them to be married immediately, without waiting for three readings of banns. The dates in the two books listed below indicate when the licenses were issued; *the marriage usually occurred on a subsequent date*. The licenses (and related bonds) contained more information than was published in these books. These records are especially important for Dutch couples as so many Dutch churches have incomplete marriage records for the colonial period.

New York Marriages Previous to 1784 (1968) is a reprint, with additions, of *Names of Persons for Whom Marriage Licenses Were Issued by the Secretary of the Province of New York Previous to 1784* (1860). Few of the actual licenses survive, as they ended up in the hands of whoever performed the marriage. The 1860 publication was created from the bonds which were preserved by the provincial government, but most of them were destroyed or badly damaged in the 1911 State Library fire. Those portions that survive are abstracted (with all relevant details) in Kenneth Scott, *New York Marriage Bonds 1753-1783* (1972).

[New Jersey] *Marriage Records 1665-1800*, vol. 22 of Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey (1900). Lists the marriage bonds on file in the State Archives at Trenton, as well as early marriages in various churches. The Archives has created a database of the bonds (www.state.nj.us/state/darm/links/databases.html) and will provide copies for a fee.

FAMILY RECORDS

Many family records, mostly written in Bibles, have been published in the periodicals, in family genealogies, or in separate books of Bible records. Libraries also often have unpublished records of this type. Check the usual catalogs and indexes. The following collections are of special importance:

Daughters of the American Revolution, Genealogical Records Committee Reports. For many years committees in every state have been transcribing family records. There is a name index to these records at www.dar.org/library/ (click on GRC National Index). Remember that a record for a New York or New Jersey family may have been submitted by a DAR member living elsewhere.

The DAR records collected in New York State have also been indexed in *Revised Master Index to the New York State Daughters of the American Revolution Genealogical Records*, vol. 1 (Zephyrhills, FL: Jean D. Worden, 1998). **Note:** Copies of the New York State DAR records are available at NYPL.

The Genealogical Society of New Jersey collection of "5,670 original, photocopied, or transcribed" Bible and family records is housed in Special Collections at the Rutgers University Library, New Brunswick (www.libraries.rutgers.edu/rul/libs/scua/genealogy/genealogy.html).

CIVIL ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS

NEW NETHERLAND/NEW YORK

New Netherland Documents 1624-1626, trans. & ed. A. J. F. Van Laer (1924).

Records pertaining to the first years of settlement, discovered in the Netherlands and now at the Huntington Library in California. Few names of settlers but good for historical background.

Edmund Bailey O'Callaghan, *Calendar of Historical Manuscripts in the Office of the Secretary of State: Part I Dutch 1630-1664, Part II English 1664-1783* (1865, Part I online at Google Books).

The official records of New Netherland and colonial New York which are abstracted in these calendars were organized into volumes by Dr. O'Callaghan as the "New York Colonial Manuscripts." They are now housed in the New York State Archives, except for those portions which perished in the 1911 State Library fire. The volumes have been filmed and films of at least the earlier volumes are available at some libraries including NYPL. For State Archives series numbers see *Guide to Records in the New York State Archives* (1993), p. 375.

New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch [renamed *New Netherland Documents*] and *New York Historical Manuscripts: English* (1974-).

The goal of these series is to transcribe (and translate the Dutch portions of) all of the pre-1700 N.Y. Colonial Manuscripts including those listed in the above calendars. The Dutch volumes (renamed *New Netherland Documents* in 1987) are being translated and edited by Charles T. Gehring and others at the New Netherland Project, Albany, while the English volumes are transcribed and edited by Peter and Florence Christoph. (Dutch volumes published to date include Register of the Provincial Secretary 1638-49; Council Minutes 1638-56; Correspondence 1647-58; Laws and Writs of Appeal 1647-63; Fort Orange Court Minutes 1652-1660; Fort Orange Records 1656-1678 and 1654-1679; and some others listed below. English volumes published thus far include two Books of General Entries 1664-88; Mayor's Court of NY 1674-75; and Papers of Governors Nicolls and Lovelace 1664-73, Andros 1674-80, Dongan 1683-88, and Leisler 1689-91.)

NOTE: Many volumes of the N.Y. Colonial Manuscripts were damaged in the 1911 fire. The first volume of the register of the Provincial Secretary was totally destroyed, but had fortunately already been translated by Arnold J.F. Van Laer and the translation survived. Where portions of other volumes no longer survive, the editors of the above series have inserted earlier transcriptions/translations of those portions, mostly taken from the next two sources listed below.

E.B. O'Callaghan and Berthold Fernow, eds., *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York*, 15 vols. (1853-87).

Vols. 1-10 contain New York-related documents found in Holland, England and France [and some generated in New York], with a consolidated index. Vols. 11-14 contain documents relating to the Hudson Valley and Long Island, some of which are listed in *Calendar*. Vol. 15 covers the Revolutionary period.

E.B. O'Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York*, 4 vols. (1849-51).

A history of the state based on transcriptions or abstracts of material listed in the *Calendar* and other sources. Some of the genealogically-useful portions are excerpted in *Lists of Inhabitants of Colonial New York* (1969).

E.B. O'Callaghan, *Laws and Ordinances of New Netherland 1638-1674* (1868).

The Colonial Laws of New York from the Year 1664 to the Revolution, 5 vols. (1894-96).

E.B. O'Callaghan, *Calendar of New York Colonial Commissions 1680-1770* (1929).

NEW JERSEY

Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey [also titled *New Jersey Archives*], 1st series 42 vols., 2nd series 5 vols., 3rd series 5 vols. (1880-1986). Includes papers of the colonial governors and council, and laws 1703-75 (also newspaper abstracts, abstracts of wills, patents and deeds, and marriages, noted elsewhere in this syllabus). Finding aid: William Nelson, *New Jersey Biographical and Genealogical Notes from the Volumes of the New Jersey Archives* (1916).

A FEW LOCAL NEW YORK RECORDS:

Early Records of the City and County of Albany, and Colony of Rensselaerswyck, by Jonathan Pearson, Vol. I 1656-1675 (1869); Vol. II Deeds 1678-1704 (1916); Vol. III Notarial Papers 1660-1696 (1918); Vol. IV Mortgages 1658-60 and Wills 1681-1765 (1919); Vols. II-IV rev. & ed. by A. J. F. van Laer. Portions re-translated in Fort Orange Records volumes of *New Netherland Documents*, see above.

Kingston Papers, 2 vols., ed. Peter R. Christoph, Kenneth Scott and Kenn Stryker-Rodda, in New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch (1976), covering court records 1661-1675 and secretary's papers 1664-1675. These and later records are in the Ulster County Clerk's Archives and now available at www.co.ulster.ny.us/archives/database.html

Minutes of the Common Council of the City of New York, 1675-1776. 8 vols. (1905)

Historical and Genealogical Miscellany, by John E. Stillwell, M.D. 5 vols. Vol. 1 (1903) contains some early New York and New Jersey records. (Vols. 2-5 contain genealogies of N.J. families.)

PASSENGER LISTS

Harry Macy, "375th Anniversary of the *Eendracht* and *Nieuw Nederland*," *NYG&B Newsletter* 10:3-4.

The first two ships to bring permanent settlers [all Walloons] to New Netherland, 1624. Information on the four surviving families: Rapalie, Monfort, Vigne, and du Trieux.

"Passengers to New Netherland 1654 to 1664," *Year Book of the Holland Society* 1902.

Use this version rather than that in O'Callaghan's *Documentary History* because it includes ages of children. There is additional information about these records in *NYG&B Record* vol. 94, and the original book is in the [microfilmed] New York Colonial Manuscripts vol. 14, Book KK.

Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts, ed. by A. J. F. van Laer, 1908.

Many references to vessels bringing settlers to Rensselaerswijck. Includes directory of settlers by year of arrival.

Noord Amerika Chronologie, microfilm in NYG&B Collection and New York State Library, Albany.

Abstracts of Amsterdam notarial documents pertaining to New Netherland and New York, 1598-1750, with many references to persons departing for the colony. In Dutch but not difficult for the English-speaker to use. Another version of these abstracts (in English), by Pim Nieuwenhuis, is in *New Netherland Connections* 1999-2000. Each collection contains some abstracts not in the other.

For further details about passenger lists see <http://www.olivetreegenealogy.com/nn/ships/index.shtml>

NOTARIAL RECORDS

In New Netherland as in the old country, individuals depended on a notary to prepare legal documents. At first the Secretary or other local officers performed this function, later there were several notaries in the colony, some of whose records survive. The Dutch inhabitants continued to use notaries (or town and county clerks as substitutes) to prepare documents for several decades after the English takeover.

Register of Salomon Lachaire, Notary Public of New Amsterdam 1661-1662, trans. E.B. O'Callaghan, New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch (1978).

"The Records of Walewyn Van Der Veen, Notary Public [in New Amsterdam], 1662-1664," in *The Minutes of the Orphanmasters of New Amsterdam*, ed. Berthold Fernow, vol. 2 (1907).

Early Records of the City and County of Albany, and Colony of Rensselaerswyck, vol. 3, Notarial Papers 1660-1696, ed. A. J. F. van Laer (1918).

LISTS OF INHABITANTS

Henry B. Hoff, "Pre-1750 New York Lists: Censuses, Assessment Rolls, Oaths of Allegiance, and Other Lists," *The NYG&B Newsletter* 3:20-22. Finding aid, by county, for lists published prior to 1992.

Florence Christoph, *Upstate New York in the 1760s: Tax Lists and Selected Militia Rolls of Old Albany County, 1760-1768* (1992).

Henry B. Hoff, "1761 Assessment List of Flatbush, Kings County," and "1781 Tax List of Flatbush, Kings County," *NYG&B Record* 137 (July & October 2006)

Ruth Piwonka, "Tax List of the City and County of Albany 1708/9," *NYG&B Record* 139 (January 2008)

Colonial Muster Rolls 1664-1775, in *Second and Third Annual Reports of the State Historian of the State of New York*, 1896-1897. Reprinted as *New York Colonial Muster Rolls, 1664-1775* (2000).

Kenn Stryker-Rodda, *Revolutionary Census of New Jersey: An Index, Based on Ratables, of the Inhabitants of New Jersey During the Period of the American Revolution* (1972).

Additional lists can be found in county, town and church histories.

PROBATE RECORDS

New York: Province-wide

Gordon L. Remington, *New York State Probate Records: A Genealogist's Guide to Testate and Intestate Records* (2002). Includes useful chart of FHL films of these records.

[James D. Folts], *Probate Records*, New York State Archives Publication LF03 (1997), available online at the Archives website (www.archives.nysed.gov, click on Publications, then on Guides)

Harry Macy, Jr., "New York Probate Records Before 1787," *NYG&B Newsletter*, Spring 1991. Later version online at NYG&B website. [Notes that few wills were recorded during period of Dutch rule.]

Abstracts of Wills [1665-1800], 15 vols. plus 2 vols. corrections, in Collections of The New-York Historical Society 1892-1908. These wills come from all counties but were recorded in New York City, which was the capital of the province. State Archives has the original wills and will books.

Berthold Fernow, *Calendar of Wills on File ... at Albany 1626-1836* (1896). Originals at State Archives; some of these wills are duplicates of those in the NYHS series.

Kenneth Scott, [alphabetical indexes to original wills and to inventories in several locations], *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, vols. 53-54.

Kenneth Scott, *Genealogical Data from Administration Papers* (1972). Originals at State Archives.

Kenneth Scott, *Genealogical Data from New York Administration Bonds 1753-99 and Hitherto Unpublished Letters of Administration* (1969). Originals at N.Y. County Surrogate's Court.

Kenneth Scott and James A. Owre, *Genealogical Data from Inventories of New York Estates 1666-1825* (1970). Originals at State Archives. This is one of the series of inventories indexed by Scott, above.

Note: Most of the records described above are available on film from the FHL, and there are copies of the films in the NYG&B Collection.

New York: County and Town

See article by Macy, above, for colonial probate records recorded in the counties or towns.

NEW JERSEY

Original colonial period wills and related papers are all in the State Archives at Trenton. They are abstracted in *Calendar of New Jersey Wills [Abstracts of Wills 1670-1817]*, 13 vols., in Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey [New Jersey Archives], 1st series vols. 23, 30, 32-42 (1901-1949).

OTHER COURT RECORDS

NEW NETHERLAND

The Records of New Amsterdam from 1653 to 1674, ed. Berthold Fernow, 7 vols. (1897) [city court].

The Minutes of the Orphanmasters of New Amsterdam, 1655 to 1663, ed. by Berthold Fernow. 2 vols. (1902-1907). Additional records [*Same title*]1663-1668, abstracted in *Year Book of the Holland Society* 1900, full translation of same by E.B. O'Callaghan published 1976.

Court Minutes of Rensselaerswyck [1648-1652], trans. & ed. A.J.F. van Laer (1922).

Fort Orange Court Minutes 1652-1660, trans. & ed. Charles T. Gehring (1990).

See also *Kingston Papers*, above.

NEW YORK

James D. Folts et al., "*Duely and Constantly Kept*" *A History of the New York Supreme Court 1691-1847* (1991). Available online at www.courts.state.ny.us/history/elecbook/duely/pg1.htm. Reviews history

of all courts in New York.

Peter R. and Florence A. Christoph, eds., *New York Historical Manuscripts: English, Records of the Court of Assizes for the Colony of New York 1665-1682* (1983).

Court Minutes of Albany, Rensselaerswyck and Schenectady, 1668-1685, trans. & ed. by A. J. F. van Laer. 3 vols. (1926-1932).

Paul M. Hamlin and Charles E. Parker, *Supreme Court of Judicature of the Province of New York 1691-1704*, 3 vols., Collections of the New-York Historical Society, vols. 78-80 (1945-1947).

Kenneth Scott, *Records of the Chancery Court, New York: Guardianships 1691-1815* (1971).

Once counties were created in 1683, each had a civil Court of Common Pleas (called Mayor's Court in New York City/Co., see N.Y. Historical Manuscript: English, above) and criminal Court of General Sessions of the Peace. Many of the surviving minute books have been filmed or published. Some records of Town Courts also survive, and a few have been filmed or published.

NEW JERSEY

The New Jersey State Archives has records of the Supreme Court from 1681, Chancery Court from 1743, and some records of county courts which are otherwise held by the respective counties. A database (index) of Supreme Court Case Files 1704-1846 is available at the Archives' website (www.state.nj.us/state/darm/links/databases.html) and copies of the files can be obtained by mail.

LAND RECORDS

NEW NETHERLAND/NEW YORK

In colonial New York, land records were kept by three different levels of government.

Province-wide:

Charles T. Gehring, ed., *New York Historical Manuscripts Dutch: Land Papers 1630-64* (1980). Grants by the Director-General and Council.

Land Patents 1664-1786. Originals at State Archives, also available on FHL microfilm. Indexed by grantee and by location. The grantor was the Governor or the Crown.

E. B. O'Callaghan, *Calendar of New York Colonial Manuscripts: Indorsed Land Papers 1643-1803*, (1864). Documents now at the State Archives; they relate to applications for patents and other grants.

"Secretary of State" Deeds, 1640-1884, recorded in colonial period with the Provincial Secretary.

Original volumes at State Archives, with useful separate volumes of abstracts. Indexed by grantor and grantee. Available on FHL microfilm.

County and Local:

When the counties were created in 1683 they started a series of record books (libers), which were used for recording deeds (conveyances) and (in the early years) other types of records as well. Counties were required to keep a separate series of *mortgage books* beginning in 1754. All the counties have the usual indexes, by grantor and grantee for deeds and mortgagor and mortgagee for mortgages.

Because Albany County was so large, its land records are particularly important, and the published *Index to the Public Records of the County of Albany, State of New York, 1630-1894*, 14 vols. (1902-07) contains *abstracts* of deeds and mortgages. For early landholdings in Beverwijck (Albany) see Janny Venema, *Beverwijck: A Dutch Village on the American Frontier, 1652-1664* (2003), especially appendixes 2, 3 and 8 and related maps.

For New Amsterdam and early New York City land records consult I. N. Phelps Stokes, *The Iconography of Manhattan Island 1498-1909*, 6 vols. (1915-28), now online at www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/digital/collections/cul/texts/ldpd_5800727_002/.

Town records of the colonial period usually include deeds not recorded at higher levels. Surviving town records of Queens and Westchester counties have either been published or filmed. For the unpublished town records of Kings County see B-Ann Moorhouse, "Kings County Records from the St. Francis College Collection Now at the Municipal Archives of the City of New York," *NYG&B Newsletter*, Winter 1993-Spring 1994; Holland Society Library has copies of some of those records. Also for Kings County see Jeff Snedeker, "The Flatbush Lots," *New Netherland Connections* vol. 10

(2005), a detailed analysis of all the early land records of that town. For **Manorial** records see Henry B. Hoff, "Manors in New York," *The NYG&B Newsletter*, Fall 1999 and Winter 2000.

NEW JERSEY

Initial land sales to private owners after 1664 were made by the Proprietors of East and West Jersey. Subsequent deeds by private owners were also kept by the Proprietors until after the Revolution when they were transferred to Trenton and are now known as Secretary of State Deeds 1664-1794, held by the State Archives and indexed in *Colonial Conveyances: Provinces of East & West Jersey*, 2 vols. (1974). In 1998 and 2005 the Proprietors transferred to the State Archives their remaining records, and a database of proprietary warrants and surveys 1670-1727 is at the Archives website (www.state.nj.us/state/darm/links/databases.html). Also at the website is a guide *Using the Records of the East and West Jersey Proprietors*, by Joseph R. Klett (2008). For published abstracts of the deeds, surveys and patents 1664-1703 see vol. 21 of *New Jersey Archives* 1st series.

County deed records generally begin in 1785, mortgages in 1766. Copies of the FHL films of these records are available at the State Archives.

NEWSPAPERS

Newspapers in both New York and New Jersey begin in the first half of the 18th century and are available through the Early American Newspapers database. While newspapers generally did not begin reporting marriages and deaths until the end of that century, the early papers can sometimes provide information helpful to the family historian.

Some abstracts have been published. For New York (City) papers see these works by Kenneth Scott: *Genealogical Data from Colonial New York Newspapers [1726-1783]: A Consolidation of Articles from The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* (1977); *Genealogical Data from the New-York Post Boy 1743-1773* (1970); and *Rivington's New York Newspaper, Excerpts from a Loyalist Press 1773-1783* (1973). For New Jersey papers 1704-1782 see *New Jersey Archives* 1st series vols. 11-12, 19-20, 24-19, 31, and 2nd series vols. 1-5 (1894-1917); also check Scott's abstracts of Philadelphia papers.

LETTERS AND JOURNALS

A few personal letters have been discovered which contain family data and shed light on life at the time. Some surviving business correspondence also can be of genealogical value. Letters from the Netherlands to members of the Van Voorhees family in New York 1684-1729 are published in *Through a Dutch Door* (1992). Letters from members of the New York-New Jersey Van Arsdale family to relatives in the Netherlands 1698, 1731 and 1733 are published (in Dutch) in the 1996 *Jaarboek* of the Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie.

Business letters of Patroon Kiliaen van Rensselaer to his colony are found in the *Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts*, cited above; they contain numerous references to his settlers. The personal correspondence of his son and daughter-in-law have also been published: *Correspondence of Jeremias van Rensselaer, 1651-1674* (1932) and *Correspondence of Maria [Van Cortlandt] van Rensselaer 1669-1689* (1935), both trans. & ed. by A. J. F. van Laer. Another collection of business correspondence is the subject of Marcia W. Richie and Ann W. F. Andersen, "Genealogical Clues in the Letters of John Wendell (1708-1772) of Stone Arabia (Lansingburg, New York) and Boston," *NYG&B Record* 130:243-57.

Check manuscript catalogs for other possible survivors.

Travelers to New York and New Jersey published accounts of their trips with observations on the inhabitants and their way of life, but for the most part do not mention individuals by name. A valuable exception is *Journal of Jasper Danckaerts, 1679-1680*, ed. by Bartlett Burleigh James and J. Franklin Jameson (1913). Dankkaerts and his fellow traveler Sluyter were Labadist missionaries.

THE NAMING SYSTEM

The Dutch naming customs survived in most communities until the 19th century. Knowledge of these customs is essential for successful research on New Netherland families.

Rosalie F. Bailey, *Dutch Systems in Family Naming: New York-New Jersey*, National Genealogical Society Special Publication No. 12 (1954, still in print).

Kenn Stryker-Rodda, "New Netherland Naming Systems and Customs," *NYG&B Record* 126:35-45

[Hendrik Slok], *The Origins of Names and Their Effect on Genealogical Research in The Netherlands*, The Genealogical Dept. of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Research Papers Series C, No. 28 (1978).

NEW SWEDEN

In 1655 the Swedish colony at the mouth of the Delaware River, known as New Sweden, was captured by the Dutch and became part of New Netherland. This colony covered parts of the present states of Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. More than a few residents of New Amsterdam and surrounding communities migrated to this area or show up in records there. Following are just some of the sources to check:

Amandus Johnson, *The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware*, 2 vols. (1911)

Delaware Papers 1648-82, 2 vols., trans. & ed. Charles T. Gehring, New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch (1977-81)

Peter Stebbins Craig, *1671 Census of the Delaware* (1999), and *1693 Census of Swedes on the Delaware* (1993)

Duke of York Record, Original Land Titles in Delaware ... 1646-1679 (1903)

Baldwin Maull, "An Emigration from Kings County to Delaware," *NYG&B Record* vols. 108-110 (1977-79)

(For some additional sources consult Roger D. Joslyn's Delaware chapter in *Ancestry's Red Book*.)

* * * *

APPENDIX 1: SOME COLLECTIVE COMPILED GENEALOGIES

[multiple authors] *Genealogies of New Jersey Families: from the Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey*, selected by Joseph R. Klett (1996)

Rosalie F. Bailey, *Pre-Revolutionary Dutch Houses and Families in Northern New Jersey and Southern New York* (1936)

George C. Beekman, *Early Dutch Settlers of Monmouth County, New Jersey* (1901)

Teunis G. Bergen, *Register ... of the Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island, New York* (1881)

[note Bergen's papers are at the New York State Library and Queens Public Library/Long Island Division]

John P. Dern, *Genealogical Contributions Reprinted from The Albany Protocol [of the Lutheran Church]* (1981), Greene Co. families

Frank J. Doherty, *The Settlers of the Beekman Patent, Dutchess County, New York: An Historical and Genealogical Study of All the 18th Century Settlers in the Patent*, 1990-, 9 vols. to date

Howard I. Durie, *The Kakiat Patent in Bergen County, New Jersey, with Genealogical Accounts of Some of Its Early Settlers* (1970)

John O. Evjen, *Scandinavian Immigrants in New York, 1630-1674* (1916)

Innes Getty, "Innes Getty Collection," 18 typescript vols. in NYG&B Collection (see *NYG&B Newsletter* 3:12 for surnames, mostly Albany and upper Hudson Valley families)

William J. Hoffman, "Settlers From The Netherlands In America Before 1700," typescript in NYG&B Collection (see *NYG&BS Newsletter* 5:19 for description)

- Henry Z Jones Jr., *The Palatine Families of New York 1710*, 2 vols. (1985); *More Palatine Families* (1991); and *Even More Palatine Families*, 3 vols. (2002). (check for inter-marriages with New Netherland families)
- Grenville C. Mackenzie, "The Families of the Colonial Town of Philipsburgh, Westchester County, N.Y.," typescript in NYG&B Collection and Westchester County Historical Society (for surnames see *NYG&B Newsletter* 5:20)
- William Nelson, *History of the City of Paterson and of the County of Passaic, New Jersey* (1901)
- Jonathan Pearson, *Contributions for the Genealogies of the First Settlers of the Ancient County of Albany from 1630 to 1800* (1872)
- Jonathan Pearson, *Contributions for the Genealogies of the First Settlers of the Patent and City of Schenectady from 1662 to 1800* (1873) and *A History of the Schenectady Patent* (1883)
- Andrew J. Provost, "Early Settlers of Bushwick, Long Island, New York, and Their Descendants," 4 typescript vols. in NYG&B Collection and other libraries (see *New York Researcher* 17:4)
- Edwin R. Purple, *Contributions to the History of the Ancient Families of New Amsterdam and New York* (1881)
- James Riker, *Revised History of Harlem (City of New York)* (1904)
- James Riker, *The Annals of Newtown in Queens County, New York* (1852)
[Note Riker's papers are in the NYPL manuscripts collection]
- Herbert F. Seversmith, *Colonial Families of Long Island, New York, and Connecticut*, 5 vols. surnames A-L (1939-58) and notes for surnames M-Y on microfilm (see *NYG&B Newsletter* 4:21)
- Henry A. Stoutenburgh, *A Documentary History of [the] Dutch Congregation of Oyster Bay ... Long Island* (1902-07), families of Kings and Queens counties.
- Sebastian V. Talcott, *Genealogical Notes of New England and New York Families* (1883)
- Henry P. Toler, *New Harlem Register: A Genealogy of the Descendants of the Twenty-Three Original Patentees* (1903) (*NYG&B Newsletter* 9:38-39)
- Charles H. Winfield, *History of the County of Hudson, New Jersey* (1874)

Surname lists for many additional collective genealogies and including some New Netherland names will be found in Henry B. Hoff, "New York Families 'Hidden' in Multi-Family Works," *NYG&B Newsletter* 4:11-13, 7:24-25, 10:9-12. [note these articles have not been posted to the NYG&B website].

Numerous county and local histories also contain genealogical sketches of New Netherland families.

APPENDIX 2: PERIODICALS

1. *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, 1870- ; use every-name index 1870-1998 (CD) and subject index 1870-1982 (Print), both by Jean D. Worden; and subject index 1983-2005 by Harry Macy online at www.newyorkfamilyhistory.org, click on NYG&B Record and link to index. Tables of contents of issues 2006- should be listed on the website.
2. *The NYG&B Newsletter*, 1990-2003, renamed *The New York Researcher* 2004-; indexes online at www.newyorkfamilyhistory.org, click on NY Researcher.
3. *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey*, 1925- , every-name index to vols. 1-50 (Book), See *NYG&B Newsletter* 6:28 for a list of articles on *New York* families.
4. *de Halve Maen*, journal of The Holland Society of New York, 1922-, indexed to 2006 (Print). See *NYG&B Newsletter* 2:28 for a list of genealogical articles.
5. *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society*, 1845- (continued from 1967 as *New Jersey History*); only the earlier volumes have genealogy, including New Brunswick church records.
6. *The Dutch Settlers Society of Albany Yearbook*, 1924-. See *NYG&B Newsletter* 7:27 for list of articles.
7. *New Netherland Connections*, 1996-, now online to NEHGS members. For lists of articles (by surname) see *NYG&B Newsletter/New York Researcher* 10:5, 13:30, 18:4.

(some relevant articles on New York Dutch families have also appeared in *The American Genealogist* [see *NYG&B Newsletter* 5:11], *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* [see *NYG&B Newsletter* 6:12] and *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* [see *NYG&B Newsletter* 6:6]. For more recent articles in all non-New York journals see Henry Hoff's annual "Seen Elsewhere" column in *NYG&B*

Newsletter and New York Researcher.)

PERIODICALS - DISCONTINUED

1. *Dutch-American Genealogist*, 1985-86
2. *Dutch Family Heritage Society Quarterly*, 1987-96
3. *The Huguenot Historian* (Huguenot Society of New Jersey), 1980-84 (see *NYG&B Newsletter* 6:28)
4. *New York Historical Society Quarterly*, 1917-80 (see *NYG&B Newsletter* 3:28-29)
5. *Olde Ulster*, 1905-15
6. *Somerset County (NJ) Genealogical Quarterly*, 1983-92
7. *Somerset County (NJ) Historical Quarterly*, 1912-1919

Genealogical periodicals of the Netherlands have occasionally published material relevant to New Netherland families. See especially the 1996 *Jaarboek [Yearbook]* of the Central Bureau for Genealogy, described in the *NYG&B Record* 128:112.

APPENDIX 3: RECORDS OF THE OLDEST DUTCH CHURCHES (those with pre-1700 records)

(Original dates of publication are shown; most of the older titles have also been reprinted. For records of other churches consult library catalogs and periodical indexes, especially the FHL catalog.)

New Amsterdam/New York 1639-

Baptisms in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York, Vol. 1 1639-1730, Vol. 2 1730-1800, Collections of the NYG&B Society, Vols. 2-3 (1901-1902), previously published in the *NYG&B Record*.

Marriages from 1639 to 1801 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York, Collections of the NYG&B Society Vol. 1 (1890), reprinted as Vol. 9 (1940), previously published (in part) in *NYG&B Record*.

For additional records see Harry Macy Jr., "Dutch Reformed Records of New York City in the NYG&BS Library," *NYG&B Newsletter* 5:4-5.

Beverwijck/Albany 1652-

Deacons' Accounts 1652-1674 First Dutch Reformed Church of Beverwyck/Albany, New York, trans. & ed. Janny Venema (1998); includes some references to funerals or burials.

Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of Albany, New York 1683-1809, originally published in *Year Book of the Holland Society* 1904-1908, 1922-1927, reprinted in one volume 1978. Baptisms and marriages.

Midwout/Flatbush 1654-

Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings County, New York, ed. David William Voorhees. Vol. 1 1677-1720 [marriages, baptisms, members, consistory minutes, etc., for all Kings County churches] (1998); Vol. 2 1654-1709 [Midwout Deacons' Accounts] (2008). (Vol. 1 replaces version in *Year Book of the Holland Society* 1898, which is unreliable.)

Holland Society Library has photocopies of the original records. Some later records are transcribed in "Baptisms, Marriages and Other Records from the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings Co., N. Y.," copied by Josephine C. Frost, typescript in NYG&B Collection.

Breuckelen/Brooklyn 1660-

Old First Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn, New York, First Book of Records 1660-1752, trans. and ed. A.P.G. Jos van der Line, in series *New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch* (1983) (replaces version in *Year Book of the Holland Society* 1897, which is unreliable). Baptisms, marriages, and other records/

Wiltwijck/Kingston 1660-

Baptismal and Marriage Registers of the Old Dutch Church at Kingston, Ulster County, New York [1660-1809], ed. by Roswell Randall Hoes (1891).

Bergen/Jersey City 1666-

"Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of Bergen, New Jersey," *Year Book of the Holland Society* 1913-1915, reprinted in Collections of The Holland Society, Vol. IV. Baptisms, marriages, burials.

New Paltz 1683-

Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of New Paltz, New York, translated by Dingman Versteeg, Collections of the Holland Society, Vol. III (1896). Baptisms, marriages, members.

Hackensack 1686-

Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of Hackensack, New Jersey, Collections of the Holland Society, Vol. I, Part I (1891). Baptisms, marriages, members.

Tappan 1694-

Baptisms 1694-1816 in Rev. David Cole, *History of Rockland County* (1884), another version in Arthur C.M. Kelly, *Baptism Record of the Tappan Reformed Church, Tappan, Rockland County, N.Y., 1694-1899* (1998). "Betrothals and Marriages of the Dutch Reformed Church of Tappan, Rockland County, New York [1699-1828]," *NYG&B Record* vols. 84-86, 98, from the MS. of Rev. Cole.

Schenectady 1694-

Baptism Record of Schenectady Reformed Church, Schenectady, New York, 1694-1811, and *Marriage Records of Schenectady Reformed Church 1694-1852*, both transcribed by Donald A. Keefer and compiled by Arthur C.M. Kelly (1987, 1988). Marriages 1694-1768 also in *NYG&B Record* vol. 73.

Staten Island 1696-

Staten Island Church Records. Collections of The NYG&B Society, Vol. IV, 1909. A more accurate version of the earliest records is in John E. Stillwell, *Historical and Genealogical Miscellany*, vol. 1 (1903). Baptisms only.

Philipsburg/Tarrytown 1697-

First Record Book of the "Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow" organized in 1697, and now The First Reformed Church of Tarrytown, N. Y., ed. Rev. David Cole (1901). Baptisms, marriages, members.

Raritan/Somerville 1699-

"First Reformed Church, Somerville (Raritan) Baptisms [1699-1839]," *Somerset County Historical Society Journal* vols. 2-7.

Beyond New Netherland: Some Tips on Researching Your Family in the Netherlands

Finding Your New Netherland Roots, New York, 10 September 2009

SPEAKER: CHRISTOPHER A. BROOKS

BrooksKCMo@gmail.com

GETTING STARTED

Before attempting research in the Netherlands, check available resources to see if research has previously been done on your family of interest. Some of the information may be current and accurate and satisfy your needs, while other articles or books may be incomplete or speculative and in need of validation or further research. Some research aids are listed below.

PERIODICALS - AMERICAN

1. *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, 1870- ; use subject indexes by Jean D. Worden (1870-1982) and Harry Macy, Jr. (1983-2005, in print).
2. *de Halve Maen*, journal of The Holland Society of New York, 1922- (consolidated indexes to 2006; see *NYG&B Newsletter* 2:28 for a list of genealogical articles)
3. *New Netherland Connections*, 1996-
Published quarterly by Dorothy Koenig, dkoenig@lmi.net, this is a periodical full of information on early New Netherland families and research done on their origins. Free queries and past issues available from the publisher or available online to members at the NEHGS website. http://www.newenglandancestors.org/database_search/NewNetherlandConnections.asp
4. Some relevant articles on the origins of New Netherland families have appeared in *The American Genealogist* [see *NYG&B Newsletter* 5:11], *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* [see *NYG&B Newsletter* 6:12] and *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* [see *NYG&B Newsletter* 6:6]

PERIODICALS/BOOKS - DUTCH

1. *Genealogie*, quarterly of the Central Bureau for Genealogy, The Hague, 1995- (succeeded the *Mededelingen* of the same organization, 1947-94)
2. *Jaarboek [Yearbook]* of the Central Bureau for Genealogy, 1947- (see especially the 1996 issue, described in the *NYG&B Record* 128: 112, April 1997)
3. *Gens Nostra*, Netherlands Genealogical Association, 1946-
4. *De Nederlandsche Leeuw*, Royal Netherlands Society for Family History and Heraldry, 1883-
5. *Genealogisch Repertorium*, 1st ed. (1933), 2nd ed. (2 vols., 1948, 1962), 3rd ed. (2 vols., 1972, with supplements 1987, 1991, 1995). Published since 1972 by the Central Bureau for Genealogy, The Hague. Indexes published accounts of Dutch families, in periodicals and books. This series is not always accessible but is available from the search option on the Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie website (English version). Type a surname in the 'search our catalogue' field, click on zoeken. Any results that are returned from the *Genealogisch Repertorium* will show in the left box of the top row.
<http://194.171.109.12/lang/EN>

RESEARCH AIDS

There are many resources available once you have determined research in the Netherlands is in order. Some will assist you in locating more information about the heritage, language and religion of the ancestor while others are general research tools for English speaking researchers trying to locate information about the place of origin of an ancestor.

EUROPEAN ORIGINS – FINDING AIDS

1. Gwenn F. Epperson, *New Netherland Roots* (1994, in print).
This is a good example of a researcher's guide on how to research in the Netherlands for those who only speak English. Included are listings of pertinent records that have been microfilmed as well as examples of research articles exhibiting research findings. This book predates the widespread use of the internet and does not include information on finding source information online.
2. *Major Genealogical Record Sources in The Netherlands*, The Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Research Papers Series C, No.3 (rev. 1972); and separate papers in the same series on each major religious denomination and each province of The Netherlands, plus the City of Amsterdam. These papers describe sources available for the Netherlands and how to use them; provincial and Amsterdam papers list every church and the scope of its surviving records. See Epperson (above) for further details. No author is mentioned but all were compiled by Hendrik Slok. They are available on microfiche at the LDS library in Salt Lake city and Family History Centers. These research papers are also important in that they contain a map of each province showing the municipalities within each provinces along with a chart of villages showing which municipality they are located.
3. Catalog of the Family History Library, Salt Lake City (FHL), under family names, and locality catalog under New York, New Jersey and Netherlands. LDS Library online. <http://familysearch.org>
4. *Van Goor's aardrijkskundig woordenboek van Nederland*, Cornelis ter Laan, 1942. Gazetteer of the Netherlands. Available at the LDS library, call number 949.2 E2tL and also at the NYPL, call number F-11 5526. Lists municipalities of most Dutch provinces and villages within those municipalities.

ORIGINS AND NOTARY ABSTRACTS RELATING TO NEW NETHERLAND

1. *Noord Amerika Chronologie*, abstracts of Amsterdam notarial documents pertaining to the New World, 1598-1750, with many references to New Netherland settlers, their places of origin, relatives, and immigration. In Dutch but not difficult for the English-speaker to use. Microfilm at NYGB collection at the New York Public Library and New York State Library, Albany.
2. William J Hoffman, 'Random Notes Concerning Settlers of Dutch Descent', *The American Genealogist*, 29 (1953), p. 65-76, 146-152; 30 (1954) 38-44 or see Carl Boyer, *Ship Passenger Lists New York and New Jersey 1600-1825*, (c)1978, Carl Boyer, 3rd., pages 94-116. Hoffman's article may have been based on the same card index of notary abstracts used for *Noord Amerika Chronologie* and may be used if that volume is unavailable.
3. "Abstracts from Notarial Documents in the Amsterdam Archive," Pim Nieuwenhuis, *New Netherland Connection*, beginning Volume 4, Number 3 (1999), page 65.

DUTCH FAMILIES

HOLLANDSE GENEALOGISCHE DATABASE

Portal to various records on families, towns and estates.

'Bronnen' takes you to information on villages while 'Genealogieën' takes you to pages about families. Some are free and will have an Adobe pdf file attached. Others have a link that allows access for a fee. 'Kwartierstaten' are Ahnentafel type files for individuals which can give leads on some families. 'Leenkamer' refers to some records of the early estates and feudal holdings. 'Familiewapens' refers to articles on family crests and heraldry. For access to some documents you must be a subscribing member and pay a fee.

<http://www.hogenda.nl/Docs/portal.aspx>

WALLOONS/HUGUENOTS /WALDENSES (FRENCH PROTESTANTS):

1. *HUGUENOTS*

History of the Huguenot Emigration to America, Charles Washington Baird, (1885).

Discusses Huguenot origins in France and their many migrations both before and after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685.

http://books.google.com/books?id=gDoBAAAAMAAJ&printsec=toc&ie=ISO-8859-1&output=html&source=gbs_v2_summary_r&cad=0

2. *COLLECTION DE FICHES*

For researchers of Walloon and Huguenot ancestors in the northern part of France, Germany and the Netherlands, there is a valuable collection of information, entered on cards and stored at the Bibliothèque Wallonne in Leiden. The cards are short extracts of marriages, baptisms, church member lists and other documents beginning in the late 1500's. For details, see below (item 3).

For an article on the Collection, see Harry Macy's article on the NYG&BS website, under Research Aids, Colonial Research, '*The Walloon Index*'.

<http://newyorkfamilyhistory.org/modules.php?name=Sections&op=viewarticle&artid=121>

3. *RESEARCH GUIDES*

Church Records of the Netherlands – Walloon or French Reformed (Waalse of Frans Hervormde), The Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Research Papers Series C, No.23 (1973). This document gives a lot of helpful information including a breakdown of the Collection de Fiches & Collection Mirandolle showing surname initials covered on each microfilm. It also gives examples of baptismal records in the original handwriting along with helpful transcriptions and translations. Also very helpful in a listing of Walloon Churches in the Netherlands and Germany, with records available and time periods covered as well as LDS film numbers.

4. *WALDENSIANS/WALDENSES*

Scattered to all the winds (1685-1720), migrations of the Dauphiné French Huguenots into Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, Eugen Bellon, translated into English by Willis Schalliol, (reprinted 1983). FHL Fiche 6068505. (Originally published originally as *Zerstreut in alle Winde, 1685-1720 : Wanderwege und Wanderschicksale hugenottischer Familien aus dem Dauphiné, in Piemont und der Schweiz, in Hessen und der Pfalz (Langenzell), in Franken (Wilhelmsdorf) und in Brandenburg, in Baden und Württemberg*, *Geschichtsblätter des Deutschen Hugenotten-Vereins e. V.*; XVII. Zehnt. Heft 3/6, (1977). The Waldensians were

the earliest French Protestants, predating the Reformation by 400 years. This group originated in the Haute Alps region between Italy and France and suffered from the Albigensian Crusade of 1209 whereby the Catholic church attempted to eradicate these early dissenters. Many of this group eventually migrated to Switzerland and Baden, Germany, founding churches at Durmenz, Kleinvillars, Grosvillars and other locations in Baden. They did not immigrate to New York until the mid 1700's, many times through Philadelphia, and show up in both the French and German Reformed churches and are erroneously assumed to be Huguenot or Walloon families from northern France. Surnames include Bellon, Tiers, Chappelle, Moreau, Vasserot and others. An interesting book on the history of the Waldensian church is *A Short History of the Waldensian Church in the Valleys of Piedmont*, Jane Louisa Willyams, London, (1878). A pdf copy of the book can be downloaded from Google Books.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=yqYCAAAAcAAJ&printsec=frontcover&ie=ISO-8859-1&output=html>

GENERAL NETHERLANDS INFORMATION

1. *OLIVE TREE GENEALOGY*
Hosted by Lorine McGinnis Schulze (Massey), a very eclectic site with articles and links about American, Canadian, New Netherland, ships lists and much more.
<http://www.olivetreegenealogy.com/index.shtml>
2. *ROOTSWEB MAIL LISTS*
Discussion Lists for early New Netherland settlers and their origins. Free subscription required to post but anyone can read the archives.
DUTCH COLONIES LIST
<http://lists.rootsweb.ancestry.com/index/usa/misc/misc.html#Dutch-Colonies>
NEW NETHERLANDS LIST
<http://lists.rootsweb.ancestry.com/index/usa/misc/misc.html#NEW-NETHERLAND>
HUGUENOTS-WALLOONS-WALDENSIANS
<http://lists.rootsweb.ancestry.com/index/other/Religion/HUGUENOTS-WALLOONS-EUROPE.html>
3. *BENELUX GROUP ON YAHOO GROUPS*
Genealogy in Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. Primary in Dutch but posts in English are usually answered by members who are fluent in English.
<http://groups.google.com/group/soc.genealogy.benelux/topics>
4. *MEERTENS INSTITUTE - NEDERLANDSE FAMILIENAMEN DATABANK*
(Database of Surnames in the Netherlands)
Searchable Dutch website showing frequency of surnames by province and related bibliography information about them. Not good for common patronymics. English available in main search.
<http://www.meertens.knaw.nl/nfd/>
5. *TRACE YOUR DUTCH ROOTS*
Hosted by Henk van Kampen, this is a site full of informational links and a blog you can subscribe to sharing how to information for your research. Most information from the civil period beginning in 1811.
<http://www.traceyourdutchroots.com/>
6. *GOOGLE BOOKS*
You can view copies of many hard to find books from around the world and, for some books, download a pdf copy. Not all books allow full viewing capabilities but the site can show you

- libraries that hold copies of the book
<http://www.books.google.com>
7. *GOOGLE CHROME*
 There appear to be issues with the Gemeente Amsterdam Stadsarchief website displaying in Hex characters rather than alpha-numeric on some browsers such as AOL and some versions of Internet Explorer. It may be some security setting but the archive site appears to work fine from Google Chrome, a new web browser from that company. Easy to install.
 (http://www.google.com/chrome/index.html?hl=en&brand=CHMI&utm_source=en-et&utm_medium=en-et&utm_campaign=en)
 8. *THE NETHERLANDS... THE CARPARK*
 Willem Rabbels' site with useful articles on Dutch history, links to sites, and many useful pages for persons researching in the Netherlands. A very helpful site in English.
<http://rabbel.nl/dutchlanguage.html>
 Van Goor's aardrijkskundig woordenboek van Nederland
 Cornelis TerLaan, 1942
 9. *CENTRAAL BUREAU VOOR GENEALOGIE*
 Website for a major Genealogical Society for the Netherlands
www.cbg.nl
 10. *NEDERLANDSE GENEALOGISCHE VERENIGING (NGV)*
 Dutch Genealogical Association, English link
<http://www.ngv.nl/NGVinfo/engels.htm>
 11. *IMMIGRANT SHIPS TRANSCRIBERS GUILD*
 Searchable passenger lists from the 1600's to the 1900's
<http://www.immigrantships.net/>
 12. *NEW NETHERLAND PROJECT*
 Founded by support from the New York State Library and the Holland Society, 'its primary objective is to complete the transcription, translation, and publication of all Dutch documents in New York repositories relating to the seventeenth-century colony of New Netherland.' Its publications are valuable resources in New Netherland and are available for sale. They publish a quarterly newsletter, 'De Nieu Nederlandse Mercurius'.
<http://www.nnp.org/>
 13. *GOOGLE*
 Excellent search engine that can help find information on the internet. Also has other useful programs (see Google Chrome and Google Books)
www.igoogle.com
 14. *ANCESTRY.COM*
 The largest subscription family research site on the Internet with a wealth of research information some dating back to the history of New Netherland. Access to some books also available but not as wide as Google Books. There are submitted 'Family Trees' (CAVEAT!) that can add clues to families so long as the information is verified as this section is very speculative and has a lot of erroneous information, much of it simply is undocumented information from books or questionable sources. Still it can give 'clues' that can be utilized in your research.
 (www.ancestry.com)

LANGUAGE & WOORDENBOEKS [DICTIONARIES]

1. *KRAMER'S WOORDENBOEKEN, ENGELS-NEDERLANDS/NEDERLANDS-ENGELS*, Thirty-Seventh Edition, 1993.
A good modern English-Dutch dictionary.
2. *BABELFISH ONLINE TRANSLATOR*
A decent language translator by Yahoo. Choose Dutch-English or French to English if you search French speaking areas of the Low Counties. Keep in mind online translators use modern spellings and word forms only and as a whole are not overly accurate, but they can assist you in some translation efforts, especially on modern Dutch websites.
www.babelfish.yahoo.com
3. *NIEUW NIEDERDUITSCH EN ENGELSCH WOORDEN-BOEK*
Johannes Holtrop, Tweede Deel, Dordrecht and Amsterdam 1801.
This is the oldest Dutch to English dictionary I have found being over 200 years old. It is midway between the Dutch period in New Netherland and present day. Many older words are referenced to a more modern spelling and past tenses are listed with pointers to the correct verb stem.
http://www.google.com/books?id=t48NAAAAQAAJ&pg=PP10&dq=dutch+english+woorden+boek+holtrop&as_brr=1&ei=ZmNfSpedEaXuzQS3_Li4BQ
4. *ENGELSCH WOORDENBOEK*
by K. ten Bruggencate, Groningen, 1896
Another decent Dutch Woordenboek that can be downloaded from Google Books.
<http://books.google.com/books?id=m7dhO95J0NMC&printsec=titlepage&ie=ISO-8859-1&output=html>
5. *HEAR DUTCH HERE - HOMEPAGE OF MARCO SCHUFFELEN.*
A very interesting site with capabilities to hear Nederlands words spoken by a native speaker whose first language was actually Frisian but taught Nederlands in public school. Also very useful is hearing his pronunciation of settlers of New Netherlands as well as New Netherlands place names. Additional links to pages of interest on his website for Netherlands researchers listed separately below.
<http://homepage.mac.com/schuffelen/>
Hear both Dutch & Frisian spoken,
<http://homepage.mac.com/schuffelen/Frisian.html>
Page on Old New York places and settlers.
<http://homepage.mac.com/schuffelen/OldNewYork.html>
6. *THE TALKING MAP*
Hear the difference in dialects from the eleven provinces of the old Netherlands. It is easy to see how words could have been mixed up by the different pronunciations by speakers from different provinces.
http://www.meertens.knaw.nl/projecten/sprekende_kaart/svg/
8. *LANGUAGE IN THE NETHERLANDS*
A website that focuses on the 'other' original languages of the Netherlands. Besides Dutch, there are three other languages that are officially recognized as regional languages: Frisian, Limburghish, & regional dialects, as many as 3 per province. Has English version.
<http://www.streektaal.net/>

The Netherlands, its provinces and many of its' cities and communities offer excellent access to many records, both church and civil online. Some are in the form of abstracts, online search of Doop, Trouw & Begraven (DTB) records, and many times images of the actual record or document. Some allow free access to original records and some require payment for copies.

GENERAL FINDING AIDS TO ARCHIVES AND ONLINE RECORDS

1. *VOORHOUDERS.NET – STAMBOOM EN GENEALOGIE LINKS*
Pedigree and genealogy links by province and city for the Netherlands only. Besides links to records, each usually includes a link to an excellent map (kaart) of the municipality that can be downloaded.
<http://voorouders.net/links/index.php>
2. *ARCHIEVEN.NL*
Start with a map of the provinces and then links to archives by province.
<http://www.archieven.nl/archiefdiensten>
3. *ARCHIEF NET*
English link to a great site to locate web access to archives in the Netherlands, Belgium and other world sites.
<http://www.archiefnet.nl/index.asp?taal=en>
4. *NEDERLANDSE GENEALOGISCHE VERENIGING (NGV)*
Dutch Genealogical Association, English link
<http://www.ngv.nl/NGVinfo/engels.htm>
5. *DIGITALE BRONBEWERKINGEN NEDERLAND EN BELGIË*
Digital sources in the Netherlands and Belgium. A fantastic portal page to records for the all provinces of the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg and most of the municipalities in those countries. The records may be transcripts of records, links to archives or actual images of original records.
<http://geneaknowhow.net/digi/bronnen.html>
6. *VAN PAPIER NAAR DIGITAAL (FROM PAPER TO PIXELS)*
A site with transcripts of records and some images of the original records.
<http://www.den-braber.nl/vpnd/statuspagina.html>
7. *GENLIAS*
Online vital records after 1811 only.
<http://www.genlias.nl/nl/page0.jsp>

ARCHIVE SITES

Below are links to many archives of the Netherlands which make various records available online. Many of the sites have English links but these English pages may be limited and not include all information on the website so users will need to become familiar with some Netherlands terms. The term DTB refers to Doop, Trouw and Begraven (Baptism, Marriage and Burial) information before 1811.

NATIONAL

DUTCH NATIONAL ARCHIVE

English available for some pages. Not as much online information available as there is for

many of the Regional archives.

<http://www.nationaalarchief.nl/>

DRENTHE

DRENTS ARCHIEF – DRENLIAS

Three search options: before 1600, 1600-1811 and after 1811, no English.

<http://www.drenlias.nl/>

Kerkregisters (1600-1811)

<http://www.drenlias.nl/sidd743bffee82b3cda768cf06f24abf9c4/index.php?option=comfamilias&task=pagina&bron=dtb&pagina=4>

FRIESLAND

TRESOAR – FRIES HISTORISCH EN LETTERKUNDIG CENTRUM

DTB before 1811.

http://www.tresoar.nl/mmtresoar/main/ask_sam_doop.jsp?lang=nl&pagina=23221&stylesheet=onderzoek.css

HISTORISCH CENTRUM, LEEUWARDEN

Archive for the city and area around Leeuwarden

<http://www.historischcentrumleeuwarden.nl/html/nl/3/Onderzoek>

GELDERLAND

GELDERS ARCHIEF

Provincial archive with no English option.

<http://www.geldersarchief.nl/>

STREEK ARCHIVARIAAT – NOORDWEST – VELUWE

Information for Elburg, Ermelo, Harderwijk, Nunspeet, & Oldebroek, no English.

<http://www.streekarchivariaat.nl/>

HISTORISCH PLATFORM VELUWE

Links for the Veluwe region of Gelderland

<http://www.hpveluwe.nl/>

GEMEENTE NIJKERK

Municipal archive for Nijkerk, limited information. No English

<http://www.nijkerk.org/>

GRONINGEN

ALLEGRONIGERS

Provincial information 1811-1952, no English translation

<http://www.allegroningers.nl/>

LIMBURG

DE WARE VRIENDEN VAN HET

<http://www.dewarevrienden.net/DWV/>

No English, Search dopen (baptisms) 1565-1796, huwelijken (marriages) 1519-1796, Associated to Stadsarchief Mechelen which has an English link.

<http://www.mechelen.be/archief/>

NOORD-BRABANT

BHIC – BRABANTS HISTORISCH INFORMATIE CENTRUM

General Archive for Noord Brabant

<http://www.bhic.nl/index.php?id=10004>

REGIONAL ARCHIEF TILBURG

Records for municipalities of Alphen-Chaam, Baarle-Nassau, Dongen, Drimmelen, Geertruidenberg, Gilze en Rijen, Goirle, Hilvarenbeek, Loon op Zand, Oisterwijk, Oosterhout, Tilburg & Waterschap De Dongestroom.

<http://www.regionaalarchieftilburg.nl/>

REGIONAL HISTORISCH CENTRUM EINDHOVEN

Stamboom Zoekwijzer for Eindhoven

<http://eindhoven.digitalestamboom.nl/>

NOORD-HOLLAND

NOORD-HOLLANDS ARCHIEF

Official site for the provincial archive outside of Amsterdam. Has English link.

<http://www.noord-hollandsarchief.nl/>

GEMEENTE AMSTERDAM STADSARCHIEF

Online Archieven – Homepage

<http://ngz.stadsarchief.amsterdam.nl/>

The English page on the general usage of the archive. Select the link ‘How does it work’ for detailed information on how to set up an account, how to request records be digitised and how to purchase scans of documents.

https://stadsarchief.amsterdam.nl/english/archives_database/introduction/index.en.html

Doopregisters Search Page

<https://stadsarchief.amsterdam.nl/archieven/archiefbank/indexen/doopregisters/zoek/index.nl.html>

Inventarissen Page

<https://stadsarchief.amsterdam.nl/archieven/archiefbank/inventarissen/index.nl.html>

Records by notary, not searchable.

<https://stadsarchief.amsterdam.nl/archieven/archiefbank/inventaris/5075.nl.html>

Archief van de Burgerlijke Stand; Doop-, trouw- en begraafboeken van Amsterdam
Look at Huwelijk registers for Ondertrouwen (marriage intentions). Not searchable, need to know Book Nmr and Blz (page)

<https://stadsarchief.amsterdam.nl/archieven/archiefbank/inventaris/5001.nl.html#>

Archief van Burgemeesters; Poorterboeken (citizenship books), not searchable.

<https://stadsarchief.amsterdam.nl/archieven/archiefbank/inventaris/5033.nl.html>

NOTE: If you only see 'hex' characters when you access these sites on your current browser, install Google Chrome and utilize it when you research in the Amsterdam Archive (GENERAL NETHERLANDS INFORMATION, #7).

DIGITALE STAMBOOM ALKMAAR

Portal that searches the D, T, B of multiple archives at the same time and has links to those archives.

<http://alkmaar.digitalestamboom.nl/search.aspx?lang=en-US>

REGIONAL ARCHIEF – REGIONAAL HISTORISCH CENTRUM ALKMAAR

English option available

http://www.archiefalkmaar.nl/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=102&Itemid=28

DIGITALE STAMBOOM KENNEMERLAND

Harlem area archive

<http://haarlem.digitalestamboom.nl/>

GROENHART ARCHIEVEN

Search, somewhat hard to use. No English. Zoekhulp (Search help)

http://www.groenhartarchieven.nl/zoeken.asp?Request=Hugo+Pijlle&Plaats=240&tot=&van=&File=sd_k1not

GEMEENTE ZAA NSTAD GEMEENTEARCHIEF

Historical documents for Bergambacht, Gouda, Krimpen a/d IJssel, Moordrecht, Nederlek, Nieuwerkerk a/d IJssel, Ouderkerk, Schoonhoven, Vlist, Waddinxveen en Zevenhuizen-Moerkapelle.

Has English explanation page but to search, click on link 'Genealogie'

http://www.zaanstad.nl/bpo/publ_diensten/gaz/genealogie/?view=Standard

OVERIJSSSEL

GENEALOGIE IN THE ACHTERHOEK

The Achterhoek area in Gelderland and Overijssel, including Aalten, Aerdt, Almen, Angerlo, Baak, Bahr en Lathum, Beltrum, Bergh, Borculo, Bredevoort, Bronkhorst, Brummen, Didam, Dinxperlo, Doesburg, Doetinchem, Dorth, Drempt, Duiven, Eibergen, Etten, Geesteren, Gelselaar, Gendringen, Gendringen en Etten, Giesbeek, Gorssel, Groenlo, Groessen en 't Loo, Haarlo, Harreveld, 's-Heerenberg, Hengelo, Hengelo/Zelhem, Herwen, Herwen en Aerdt, Hummelo, Hummelo en Keppel, Keppel, Laren, Lathum, Lichtenvoorde, Lobith, Lobith en Spijk, Lochem, Neede, Netterden, Olburgen en Drempt, Oud-Zevenaar, Pannerden, Rekken, Ruurlo, Silvolde, Steenderen, Terborg, Ulft, Varsseveld, Verwolde, Vorden, Warnsveld, Wehl, Westervoort, Winterswijk, Wisch, Zeddam, Zelhem, Zevenaar, Zutphen. Transcriptions and images of doop, trouw, begrafen and other records.

NOTE: "The Achterhoek ("rear corner"), also known as the Gelderse Achterhoek, lies to the south of Overijssel province in eastern Gelderland, bounded by the river IJssel and the Oude (Old) IJssel."

<http://www.genealogiedomein.nl/>

UTRECHT

HET UTRECHTS ARCHIEF

Currently DTB information is not available online. Notariële akten are available (1560-1811), but currently only notary records after 1663 are available. After search and choosing document, a user can download an excellent free pdf copy of the document.

<http://www.hetutrechtsarchief.nl/collectie/akten/zoeken>

DIGITALE STAMBOOM EEMLAND

Amersfoort archive with DTB search

[http://amersfoort.digitalestamboom.nl/\(0f5qhobu1ssmxmv45ia0nv21\)/search.aspx?lang=nl](http://amersfoort.digitalestamboom.nl/(0f5qhobu1ssmxmv45ia0nv21)/search.aspx?lang=nl)

ZEELAND*ZEEUWSARCHIEF – ZEEUWEN GEZOOCHT*

http://www.zeeuwengezocht.nl/default_E.htm

Primary sit for research in Zeeland, searchable, English available

<http://www.zeeuwengezocht.nl/SISIS.DLL/criteria?lang=N>

ZUID-HOLLAND*ZUID-HOLLAND PROVINCIAL ARCHIVE*

See Dutch National Archive which keeps the provincial archive as well.

<http://www.nationaalarchief.nl/>

ZOEKEN BIJ ERFGOEDCENTRUM DIEP TE DORDRECHT

This is not an easy site to use. No English access. DTB and other information is available. Choose the tab 'zoeken in indexen' which will show which records are available and the time periods. The 'Zoeken naar' filter allows search only in selected record types such as Doopakten or Huwelijksakten. Type a surname or patronymic in one of the name fields and press zoeken to return a list. From the list to see details, click on the "A" in the Akte column.

<http://www.archieven.nl/pls/m/zkstart.zoek?p1=46>

GEMEENTE DEN HAAG [THE HAGUE]

Haags Gemeentearchief

<http://www.denhaag.nl/smartsite.html?id=37609>

REGIONAL ARCHIEF LEIDEN

Digitale Stamboom

English (British) version. Can search before 1811 or after 1811. Marriage records are available but limited baptisms.

http://www.leidenarchief.nl/index.php?option=com_wrapper&Itemid=8

REGIONAL ARCHIEF LEIDEN – DIGITALE STAMBOOM

Online search for various vital records in and around Leiden. It is not complete in that only a few vital records before 1811 are available except for the marriage intentions which begin in the late 1500's. English available.

Other links will take you to some other archival information but it is not in English so harder to use.

http://www.leidenarchief.nl/component/option.com_wrapper/Itemid,8/

GEMEENTE ROTTERDAM – GEMEENTEARCHIEF

Digitale Stamboom (DTB Search for region)

Search options allow * for 'starting with' or ? (joker) for 'sounds like'.

[http://www.gemeentearchief.rotterdam.nl/content/index.php?option=com_wrapper
&Itemid=57](http://www.gemeentearchief.rotterdam.nl/content/index.php?option=com_wrapper&Itemid=57)

Notariële Akten

[http://www.gemeentearchief.rotterdam.nl/content/index.php?option=com_wrapper
&Itemid=62](http://www.gemeentearchief.rotterdam.nl/content/index.php?option=com_wrapper&Itemid=62)

Case Studies: How Some Common New Netherland Genealogical Problems Have Been Solved

Case Study 1 - Who Founded the Van Wicklen/Van Wickle Family?

Finding Your New Netherland Roots, New York, 10 September 2009

SPEAKER: HARRY MACY, JR.

ASSERTION:

Teunis Bergen stated in his *Early Settlers of Kings County* (1881) that the Van Wicklen family in America was founded by Evert Janszen Van Wicklen, who immigrated in 1664 and married Elizabeth Van Liew.

FACTS:

- Evert Janssen Van Wickelen took the oath of allegiance at Flatlands in 1687, stating that he had been in this country for 23 years, or since 1664.
- An Evert Van Wicklen of Jamaica did marry Elizabeth Van Liew, but that marriage did not take place until about 1724, making it unlikely that he was the immigrant of 1664.
- Evert Jansen Van Weckelen was actually married in 1690 at Flatbush to Metje Van Arsdalen. Bergen misread the groom's name as Van Meckelen. Evert was a "young man" at the time of this marriage, i.e. not previously married.
- Bergen also noted the existence of an unplaced Gerrit Van Wicklen who had a child Evert baptized 1699.

INITIAL FINDINGS:

- The 1690 marriage date suggested that Evert Janszen was a child when he immigrated in 1664.
- Jamaica records revealed that Gerrit Van Wicklen was alias Gerrit Janszen. Evert Janszen's wife Metje witnessed the baptism of Gerrit's son Evert. It appeared that Evert Janszen and Gerrit Janszen were brothers.
- Baptismal and marriage records showed that both Evert Janszen and Gerrit Janszen named a daughter Sytje, which thus might have been the name of their mother.
- Jan and Grietje Kranckheyt witnessed the baptism of Gerrit's daughter Sytje. This couple married about 1694 and named two of their first four children Jan and Sytje. They also had a daughter Mettje, with "Mettje Wickelen" as witness. While not recorded with a surname or patronymic, Grietje could have been a sister to Evert and Gerrit.
- Albert and Meenske Minnelay witnessed the baptism of Grietje's daughter Sytje. They were married in 1684. They had only one son, named for the father's father, but several records give Meenske the patronymic Jans. She also named her eldest daughter Sytje. Meenske was another possible sister of Evert and Gerrit.

FURTHER FINDINGS:

- A search was commenced for a couple named Jan and Sytje with children Evert, Gerrit, Grietje and Meenske. The New York City orphanmasters records revealed that in 1666 Tietske Gerrits, wife of Jan Jacobsz DeVries, had died leaving four minor children named Gerrit, Oewe, Mynske, and Griete Janse.
- "De Vries" indicated that this Jan Jacobsz was a Frisian. At her marriage to Albert Minnerly, Meenske Jans was called "of Friesland." Bergen had speculated that "Van Wicklen" derived from the village of Wijckel in Friesland.
- A search of the church records of Wijckel revealed that a couple named Jentie Jeppes and Tijedtske Gerrits had children baptized 1656-1660 named Grietien, Eeuwe, Gerrit, and Eeuwe (again). The Dutch researcher who made this search noted that Jentie Jeppes was a Frisian equivalent of Jan Jacobsz. It also appeared that the family converted their mother's Frisian name to Sytje.
- More recently a search of an all-Friesland online database has revealed that Jentie Jeppes had children named Meinske and Griettie (again) baptized in Leeuwarden in 1662 and 1663.
- The West India Company "passenger lists" show an entry for Jentie Jeppes in 1664, with three children aged 5, 4 and 2, matching the baptismal dates of Gerrit, Eeuwe/Evert, and Meenske. (The child Grietje who survived was apparently born after they arrived, the third daughter to be named Grietje.)
- A re-examination of New York baptismal records showed that Meenske was recorded as Meensje Jepes when her daughter Grietje was baptized, reverting to the patronymic of her father Jentie Jeppes.

CONCLUSIONS:

The real founders of the Van Wicklen family were Jentie Jeppes alias Jan Jacobsz de Vries, and his wife Tijedtske Gerrits. Their sons Gerrit and Evert took the surname Van Wicklen from their birthplace. See Harry Macy, Jr., "The Van Wicklen/Van Wickle Family," *NYG&B Record* 128:81, 177, 241, with additions at 135:289 and 139:304.

Case Studies: How Some Common New Netherland Genealogical Problems Have Been Solved

Case Study 3 – Who Was Aeltje, Wife of Rem Nostrand?

Finding Your New Netherland Roots, New York, 10 September 2009

SPEAKER: HARRY MACY, JR.

ASSERTIONS:

- In his account of the Nostrand family in his *History of the Dutch Congregation of Oyster Bay* (1902-07), Henry Stoutenburg stated that Rem Gerritsen³ Nostrand (Gerrit Hansen², Hans Jansen¹) married Aeltje Monfoort, identifying her as the daughter of Jan³ and Ida (Brinkerhoff) Monfoort, baptized at Flatbush in 1698. He also stated that this Aeltje's sister Lammetje married Abraham Gerritsen.
- In *The Monfoort Family of New York and New Jersey* (1970), Fred Sisser III stated that it was Aeltje baptized 1698 who married Abraham Gerritsen and that her sister Lammetje had no known marriage. He did not mention any Aeltje who married Rem Nostrand.

FACTS:

- Sisser was correct regarding the marriage of Aeltje baptized 1698. Jamaica church records prove that Abraham Gerritsen's wife was named Aeltje, not Lammetje. Church, land and probate records prove that she was the daughter of Jan³ Monfoort. See Harry Macy, Jr., "Gerritsen-Garrison ... Descendants of Gerrit Lubbeertsen of Jamaica, L.I.," *NYG&B Record* 116:209-10.
- Jamaica Church records also showed that Rem Nostrand did have a wife Aeltje, but she was always recorded with her husband's surname or patronymic, not her own.
- Rem and Aeltje had children baptized 1715-1731 and named Peter, Jannetje, Rem, Elbert, Johannes, and Marya. Jannetje, Rem, and Johannes were names from the Nostrand family, leaving Peter, Elbert and Marya as names possibly taken from Aeltje's family.
- The baptismal witnesses for the son Peter were Pieter Monfoort and (his wife) Marrijtie. They were Pieter³ Monfoort (brother of Jan³) and his wife Marretje Luyster. It would appear that they might be the child's maternal grandparents, and that this first son was named for his grandfather.
- The witnesses for the son Elbert were Elbert Monfoort and his wife Susanna. Elbert was a son of Pieter³, further establishing a tie with that family.
- There were no witnesses for the daughter Marya, but she could have been named for Marretje (Luyster) Monfoort.
- No records could be found linking Aeltje to any other family. There were no probate or land records of value in this case.

PROBLEM AND POSSIBLE SOLUTION:

- A family record listing the children of Pieter and Marretje Monfoort, copied by Bergen and Stoutenburg, and repeated in Sisser, does not show any daughter Aeltje. It lists the children as Antje, Sartje, Pieter, Jan, Elbert, Stintje, Antje (again), Cornelis, Jacobus, and Jan (again).
- Pieter and Marretje followed the Dutch naming customs. Their eldest son Pieter was named for both grandfathers. Their second daughter Sartje (Sara) was named for Pieter's mother. It would therefore follow that the first daughter Antje was named for Marretje's mother, especially since that name was also given to a second daughter when the first one died.
- However, Marretje's mother was named Aeltje, not Antje; she was Aeltje Thyss, wife of Pieter Cornelisz Luyster. In 1677 when Pieter and Marretje named their first daughter, Aeltje Thyss Luyster was deceased, so there was even more reason to name the first child after her. Also, Peter and Marretje had four daughters, and it would have been unheard of for them not to name one Aeltje for this grandmother.
- The second "Antje" was born in 1691, so would have been 22 or 23 when Rem and Aeltje Nostrand married.
- The only conclusion which seems likely is that the name in the family record was misread, and was actually Aeltje (or perhaps Altje), not Antje. Unfortunately the present whereabouts of the original family record is not known, so this cannot be verified.

CONCLUSION:

The available evidence, interpreted in light of Dutch naming customs, supports the claim that Rem Nostrand's wife was Aeltje Monfoort and points to her being the daughter of Pieter and Marretje (Luyster) Monfoort.

Case Studies: How Some Common New Netherland Genealogical Problems Have Been Solved

Case Study 2 - Ancestry of Jan Willemsen van IJsselsteyn

Finding Your New Netherland Roots, New York, 10 September 2009

SPEAKER: CHRISTOPHER A. BROOKS

FACTS:

- Jan Willemsz IJsselstyn first appears New Netherland before 1648 as Jan van Leyden, having previously served the West India Company in Curacao, making him probably about 28 years old. (*New York Historical Manuscripts, Dutch, Volume IV, Council Minutes, 1638-1649, Number 411, p. 555.*)
- Jan Willemsz IJsselstyn from Leyden, names his father Willem ‘Ponsz’ IJsselsteyn in a document dated 19 August 1649, in New Netherland. (*New York Historical Manuscripts, Dutch, Volume III, Register of the Provincial Secretary, 1648-1660, Number 59b, p. 161-62.*)
- Jan’s wife was Willemtie Jans/Willems and they had children: Gertruyd, Pons, Machtelt, Willem, Jacomyntie, Maria and Cornelis Jans. Their children’s names give clues to Jan’s parentage through Dutch naming patterns. No indication of a daughter Jannetje Jans was found although many published sources make this claim. (*Baptisms of New York Dutch Church 1639-1730*)
- In 1663 Jan stated his father was ‘Willem ‘Ponsz’ Ysselstein, residing in Leyden on the Hooygraft in the province of Coelen.’ (*Manuscript Records of the Town of Bushwick, Kings County, New York, 1660-1825, copied and arranged by DeWitt, Van Buren, original pp. 57-59.*)

FINDINGS:

- Search Leiden, Zuid Holland marriage and baptismal records for this family prior to 1650. (*Baptisms: Fiches Collectie der Kerkelijke Registers van Leiden, 1620-1700, FHL 536831 & Marriages: http://www.leidenarchieff.nl/component/option,com_wrapper/Itemid,8/*)
- Located three marriages for Jan’s father:
 1. Willem Ponsz van IJsselsteyn & Geertruyt Pietersdr Verheil, 8 June 1612
 2. Willem Ponsz, mandenmaker & Marytgen Adriaens, 4 September 1620
 3. Willem Ponsz IJsselsteyn, widow & Maritgen Lourisdr van Velsen, 31 March 1627 living on the ‘Hoygraft’
- Willem Ponsz’s children were located: first marriage: Pieter and Willem (no baptisms), second marriage: Ponce (1622) and Maurits (1623), third marriage: Gertruit (1627), Anneken (1629), Heyltgen (1631), Maria, (ca 1633), Geertgen (1636), Pancras (1642). Children reflect Dutch naming patterns and baptismal sponsors help identify Willem’s siblings and his parents.
- The marriage of Willem Ponsz’s parents’ was located: Pons Jansz, born Kaag & Marytgen Willmsdr, born Zoeterwoude, married 27 May 1581 in the City Hall.
- The children of Pons Jansz were located, proven by relationships stated in the marriage intention records: Annetgen, Styntgen, Jan, Willem, Mauris, Heyltgen, Neeltgen, Maritgen and Pancras Ponsz. Most of Willem’s siblings were baptismal sponsors to his children. Mentions Willem Ponsz as living on the ‘Hoygraft’ in some marriage intentions.

CONCLUSIONS:

Locating key documents indicating parentage or place of birth allow researchers to narrow the scope of research in locating the place of origin and ancestry of an emigrant ancestor. The Dutch naming patterns many times help in determining parentage especially where the patronymics of a couple are known, while the baptismal sponsors or marriage witnesses are also key pieces of evidence in helping to reconstruct pedigrees.

Case Studies: How Some Common New Netherland Genealogical Problems Have Been Solved

Case Study 4 - Identifying Jannetje Jans, wife of Jan DuFóur

Finding Your New Netherland Roots, New York, 10 September 2009

SPEAKER: CHRISTOPHER A. BROOKS

ASSERTION:

- Jannetje Jans who married Jan DuFour of Nieu Harlem has been identified as the daughter of Jan Willemsen van IJsselsteyn, alias Jan van Leyden and wife Willemtje Jans/Willems. (*Riker's Revised History of Harlem (1904), pp. 409-10 & Thomas F De Voe, Genealogy of the DeVeaux Family, (1885) p. 19*)

FACTS:

- At her marriage to Jan Dufour 5 July 1676, she is called *Jannetje Jans, j.d. Van Leijden, 'aan de bouwerije'*. Jan Willemsen is not known to have lived on the Bouwery.
- Jan DuFour and Jannetje Jans had 12 children, 11 baptized in New Amsterdam and none of the van IJsselsteyns stood as baptismal sponsors. (*Baptisms from 1639 to 1730 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York, Collections of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, vol. 2, (1901) [hereafter Baptisms 1639-1730.]*)

OBSERVATIONS:

- There was no daughter named Willemtje as would be expected in the Dutch naming convention. The eldest daughters were Maria and Margriet.
- Many of the baptismal witnesses were from the Pier family: Maria Jans, widow of Jan Teunis Pier, her daughter Rachel Jans and son Teunis Jansen Pier. Others were relatives by reason of Maritje Jans marriages to Willem Jansen Romen and Hendrick Hendricksen Obee.
- Jan Teunisen Pier and wife emigrated on the *St Jan Baptiste* in 1661 with a child age 4 (unidentified) and child 1¼ identified as daughter Rachel. Son Teunis was in baptized 1664 in New Amsterdam. Jan Teunisen owned a farm at the Bouwery on Manhattan before his death, inherited by his wife.
- Evidence suggests Jannetje Jans was probably a daughter of Jan Teunisen and Maria Jans and was born at Leiden, Zuid Holland about 1657.

FINDING:

- The baptisms of Marekerk, Leiden show a baptism for Jannetje: 12 August 1657, Janneken, daughter of Jan Teunissen and Marriken Jans. (*Fiches Collectie der Kerkelijke Registers van Leiden, 1620-1700, FHL 536831*)

CONCLUSION:

Jannetje Jans who married Jan DuFour was not the daughter of Jan Willemsz van IJsselsteyn and Willemtie Jans but in actuality was the daughter of Jan Teunissen Pier and his wife Marritje Jans, baptized in the Marekerk, Leiden, Zuid Holland 12 August 1657 and emigrated to New Netherland with her family on the *St Jan Baptiste* in 1661.