

The
Vanguard



The Newsletter of the van Arsdalen Family Association

Volume II, No. 1

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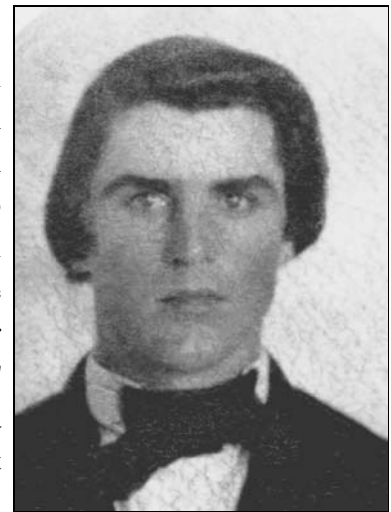
MISSOURI SETTLER

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(ALL ARTICLES BY CRV UNLESS NOTED)

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George Hotchkiss Van Osdol was born on October 13, 1840 in Jefferson Co., IN to James Madison Van Osdol and first wife Anna VORIS or VOORHEES. James' father, Jacob Banta Van Osdol, left Henry County, KY in



about 1816/1817 for Switzerland Co., IN. As quoted by Bea Van Osdol-Schneider, George's son Isaac said "they came down some river (Mississippi) to where Hannibal, Missouri stands and then came on by ox team and wagon until they landed near here (meaning Shelby Co.)". George married first Emeline MILLER, but while George was serving in the Missouri militia in 1862, she died. By second wife Catherine VAWTER he had 11 children, four born in Knox Co., MO and seven born in a log cabin near Plevna, MO. George died on April 29, 1926 and both he and Catherine are buried in Plevna, Shelby Co., MO. (Photo, taken c. 1860, submitted by Glee Krapf, 215 Washington St., Tamaqua, PA 18252; data from B. Van Osdol-Schneider, "Our Vertical Van Osdol Lineage from Symon Jansen Van Arsdalen Through Twelve Generations", self-published, 1979.) ◇

CLAES CORNELISSEN VAN SCHOUW

Claes Cornelissen van Schouw, father-in-law to our ancestor Symon Jansz van Aersdalen, has had a very fanciful background in some published genealogies. However, rather than address these, we will present what is actually known about him, and leave the fanciful interpretation where it lies. Most of what we know of Claes (the diminutive of Niklaas or Nicholas) comes from Charles Arthur Hoppin (*references at end*). Hoppin's treatment of van Schouw appears to be sound, having withstood scrutiny by several researchers.

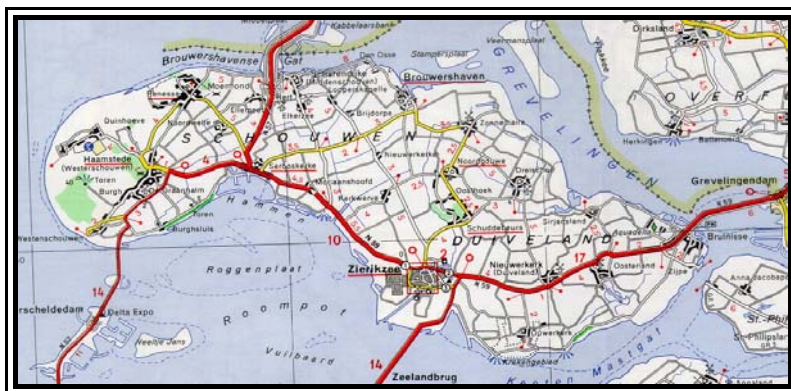
Although no European records have been discovered yet, Claes appears to have hailed from an island called "Schouw or Schouwen, in the estuary of the Ooster-Schelde River, off the west coast of the Netherlands" (Hoppin, vol. 3, p.173). Claes was born about 1605, judging from a deposition he gave on May 5, 1640 (HSNY, New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch, vol. I, record 200):

"This, date underwritten, before me, Cornelis van Tienhoven, secretary in New Netherland, at the request of Hendrick Pietersen, mason, personally appeared **Claes Cornelissen van Schouw**, aged about 35 years ..."

This is also the first known use in New Netherland of his full name. There has been some dispute as to the validity of this age estimate, as on February 19, 1664 Claes gives his age as 67, consequently having been born in 1597 (Hoppin, p. 181). It was the consensus of researchers Hoppin, Hoffman, and Peterson that Claes' memory was better in 1640 and, so, he was better able to reckon his age.

Claes appears in Land Papers: GG, p. 17 under "GG 54 Patent to Claes Cornelisz van Schouw" concerning a land patent. "We, Willem Kieft, etc.

... have granted to Claes Cornelisz van Schouw a certain piece of land lying upon Long Island opposite Manhattan Island between the ferry and Andries Hudden Done 14 November 1642 at Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland." This land is now part of Brooklyn Heights. Goodwin states "Southward from the Ferry and along the present Heights and East River shore extended the farms of Claes Cornelissen Van Schouw, Jan Manje, Andries Hudde, Jacob Wolphertsen, Frederic Lubbertsen; and ex-Governor van Twiller had himself taken a grant." The ferry would become a landmark of sorts toward identifying Claes' family, as when daughter Geertje Claes "from the ferry" and her husband Hendrick Volckerssen baptised Jeuriaen on November 6, 1661 (HSNY, Brooklyn Church Records, p. 110), witnessed by Sijmen Janssen, Hermanus van Bossum, and Trijntje Claes.



Hoffman's article spells out, in a very convincing manner, seven children of Claes, utilizing "the unfailing method where the genealogy of a family of Dutch descent is concerned; that is, by paying close

attention to the sponsors who appeared at the baptisms of the children" (Hoffman, p. 68). *Pieterje Claes'* baptism of October 28, 1640 shows her to be a daughter of Claes Cornelissen. [NYGBR, Vol. V, p. 29: "Ouders/Parents ... Claes Cornelis. Kinders/Children ... Pieterje. Getuygen/Witnesses ... Jeurgie Hendrickszen, Hester Simons."] Either Pieterje, husband Symon Jansz (van Aersdalen), or one of their children (Cornelis Symonsen and Janneke Symons) attended the baptisms of several children of *Geertje Claes* and *Gerbrandt Claes* which, combined with the patronymic "Claes-", signifies that Pieterje was probably a sister to Geertje and Gerbrandt. The sponsors at the baptism of Gerbrandt's son, Pieter, were *Tryntje Claes* and Joris Jacobsen, who themselves were married and appear numerous times in the baptismal record. Tryntje Claes appears as a sponsor (along with Symon Jansen) at the baptism of Geertje Claes' son Jeuriaen, and so must be another sister to Pieterje. Finally, *Arien Klaessen* appears as a

CLAES (from pg. 2)

sponsor to the baptism of Gerbrandt's son Myndert, and Hoffman points out that an "Adriaen Claesz", unmarried brother of Gerbrandt Claesz, died in 1703 in Bergen, NJ, thus affixing him as another brother to Pieterje. Two other children of Claes Cornelissen (*Cornelis* and *Floris*) are offered but have less substantive proof.

So from this we have established the immediate family of Claes Cornelissen van Schouw, particularly as it relates to his daughter, Pieterje Claese, and son-in-law, Symon Jansz van Aersdalen. The name of his wife (or wives) remains unknown; however, Bryan (pp. 136-137) suggests that her name may have been Metje "Harpentse". Peterson (p. 37) expounds on this, noting the occurrence of the name Harpert in subsequent generations of descendants. Additionally, Metje "Harperszen", on May 20, 1652, witnesses the baptism of one of Claes' grandchildren (NYGBR, Vol. V, p. 98), while on August 15, 1655 Metje "Herberts" and Claes Cornelissen serve as sponsors of another grandchild of Claes', Volckert (NYGBR, Vol. V, p. 155).

According to Peterson (p. 36), "the last record of CLAES CORNELISSEN VAN SCHOUW is believed to be a listing in 1671 in the venue book of Adriaen Hegeman, sheriff of Flatlands, which the historian Teunis Bergen claims to have seen about 1881. CLAES is believed to have died about 1674."

Frick notes (p. 7) that "Claes was living on Bergen's Island near Flatlands in 1671.On March 13, 1675, Claes made a donation to the church. This was the last record of him." CRV notes that, in "Kings Co. Wills" (NYGBR, vol. XLVII, p. 165), the will of "Swaentie Janse, widow of Cornelius Depotter" written March 31, 1676 includes, as a witness, a "Claes Cornelissen". If this is Claes Cornelissen van Schouw, this may be the last known record of Claes, then about 71 years old. Claes does not appear on the Roll of Allegiance taken in 1687.

Claes apparently left behind an island which bore his nickname, "Mutelaer" or "grumbler". It was recorded as such on several occasions, such as on May 8, 1697 on p. 134 of Book 2 Conveyances (NYGBR, Vol. LIV, p. 250):

"Coert Stevense, Lucas Stevense, John Stevense, Albert Stevense, John Kierstead, Barne Vrianse, Alexander Sympson, and Albert Terhuynen deed Garrett Courte land in Flatlands bounded by that of **Simon Janse** and Hendrick Peterse also another lot bounded by property of Lucas Stevense, formerly in possession of Stephen Coerte and others and another lot bounded by lands of Lucas Stevense and Helena Aertsen and Claes Peterse also a lot on **Mutilaer's Island** (This is now Bergen Island) and also another lot in Flatlands bounded by lands of Tunis Janse, Hendrick Peterse and Cloisse Wyckoff. All sign but Alexander Sympson signs by mark. Wit. by John Terhuynen and John Hansen. Ack. May 8 and Rec'd. May 12, 1697 by Henry ffilkin, Reg."◇

SOURCES:

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- Ibid. : Vol. V, No. 3, July 1874, p. 155.
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EYEWITNESS TO HISTORY

The following was submitted to the Van Arsdale e-mail list and permitted to be reproduced here by **Phyllis Miller Fleming**, 1452 N. 350 E., Shelbyville, IN 46176 (plfleming@shelbynet.net)

(from the "Shelbyville Republican" 4 Feb 1915)
RECALLS MURDER OF A. LINCOLN

The Republican is indebted to Mrs. Louis Ludlow*, of Washington City, for the letter printed below:

There is living at 436 West Mechanic Street, Shelbyville, Ind., revered and loved by a large circle of neighbors and acquaintances, one of the few remaining eyewitnesses of the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln at Ford's theatre in this city, on the night of April 14, 1865.

His name is Elijah Vanarsdall. Mr. Vanarsdall though far advanced in years is in perfect possession of his mental facilities, and the recollections of the horrifying scene are as vividly impressed upon him as though the supreme tragedy occurred but yesterday.

When asked to write for this correspondent what took place on that eventful night, Mr. Vanarsdall has sent the following straight forward description:

"In answer to your request I will try to pencil you a few lines concerning the assassination of our beloved Abraham Lincoln, the best man that ever ruled this country, I think and the one that is most revered to this day. Long may his name be honored after we are laid beneath the sod and forgotten. Yes, I was at Ford's theatre and the night Lincoln was shot, the fourteenth night of April 1865, and I had as well try to forget my dear old mother's death as to try to forget that night.

"I saw John Wilkes Booth come up the aisle and go to the booth where the president and his wife sat. He remained but a short time, when a pistol shot ran out, and he jumped from the booth window to the stage door. He said, 'Sic semper tyrannis', stuck a dagger in the stage door and went out the back way. About that time Mrs. Lincoln cried out that the President was shot. Of course, there was great excitement. There were several soldiers in the theatre at the time. We went right up over the foot lamps into the back part of the building and I got out in time to see a man mount

a horse that was hitched in the back alley and ride away at a break neck speed but I did not fire at him.

"If I had known who he was I certainly would have shot to kill and I could have killed him before he got out of that alley for I was within twenty- five or thirty feet of him when he passed me, but he got away that night out of the city over the long bridge that spanned the Potomac river at that time, went through Alexandria and was captured a month or six weeks later by a company of Cavalry that was scouring the country for him. He was found in a barn but would not surrender, so they set the barn on fire. He stayed in until it got too hot and started to get away on crutches. He was halted by a sergeant, but would not stop, and the sergeant shot him dead. They brought him back to Washington, D.C., put his body in a casket, put him in a small boat in the middle of the Potomac River and there is where I last saw John Wilkes Booth and I don't suppose I would have got to see him dead, if I hadn't been a messenger or mounted orderly on General Inghram's staff. I had a monthly pass I carried day and night signed by the secretary of war. No guard could stop me any longer than to examine my pass. I went wherever I pleased when off duty, so you see I saw Booth both dead and alive - - dead and dead forever, and his soul in the bottom- most pit of perdition, I trust, for God is just, and He will see that Booth gets his reward."



Mr. Vanarsdall sent with his interesting description of the tragedy a copy of the New York Herald of April 15, printed after Lincoln was shot. "I have had this paper," he writes "in my possession from that day to this and I am going to send it to you for information with your promise that you will return it to me when you read it, for I would not take a five dollar note for it."

The copy of the New York Herald in Mr. Vanarsdall's possession, is a four paged sheet, yellow with the stains of time. On the front page is a two column cut of Lincoln - - the beardless Lincoln, as he appeared before assuming the Presidency. The six columns on the front page were separated by a mourning stripes. It was labeled "Extra: 8:10a.m." The first column containing the account of the tragedy, bears the

4 headline which occupies more than half the

EYEWITNESS (from pg. 4)

column, the first line of which is the {word} "Important" in big, black type. The science of attracting attention with big headlines seems to have been well developed even in that day. The only information in the sheet that Lincoln had actually died was the following brief bulletin from the War Department, dated 7:30a.m.

"Major General Dix, New York, Abraham Lincoln died this morning at twenty- two minutes past 7 o'clock, Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War."

In the same column is the following dispatch from Secretary of War Stanton to General Dix:

"Secretary Seward remains without change, Frederick Seward's skull is fractured in two places besides a severe cut upon the head. The attendant is still alive, but hopeless. Major Seward's wounds are not dangerous, it is now ascertained that two assassins were engaged in the horrible crime, Wilkes Booth being the one that shot the President and the other an accomplice, whose name is not known, but whose destination is so clear that he can hardly escape.

"It appears from paper found in Booth's trunk that the murder was planned before the fourth of March, but fell through then because the accomplice backed out until 'Richmond could be heard from.'

"Booth and his accomplices were at the livery stable at six o'clock last evening and left here with their horses at 10 o'clock, or shortly before that hour. It would appear that they had, for several days, been seeking their chance, but for some unknown reason it was not carried into effect until last night. One of the assassins has evidently made his way to Baltimore; the other has not yet been traced.

Edwin M. Stanton
Secretary of War."

Almost as interesting as the details of the murder of the President is an account on the back page of the same paper of the surrender of Lee to Gen. Grant from the Herald correspondent at Appomattox Courthouse, Va. It was one of the rare coincidences of history that the two events of world wide importance should be chronicled in the same issue.

The description of Lee's surrender is in part as follows:

"As Lee rode up the hillside on a gallop General Grant stepped his horse forward two or three rods

to meet him. Lee rode squarely up saluted in military form and wheeled his horse side by side to the left of General Grant. The two chieftains then entered into conversation which lasted nearly two hours, until the officers appointed on both sides to carry out the terms of the surrender reported for duty. The tableau at this time was the finest ever witnessed. The two distinguished leaders of the mightiest hosts of the world sat quietly on their saddles discussing the past, present and future in free and easy off- hand conversation.

"During the conversation General Lee stated that if General Grant had acceded to the proposal for a personal interview some weeks before peace would undoubtedly have resulted therefrom. Much of the conversation was, of course, private and unheard. But enough was gleaned to know that Lee acknowledged himself completely beaten, the power of the Southern Confederacy utterly destroyed and further prolongation of the war a useless affusion of blood."

There has been a long standing controversy as to what became of the body of Booth and Mr. Vanarsdall has contributed a chapter to history by corroborating the report that it found its last resting place in the Potomac. Mr. Vanarsdall was in thirteen battles and marched with Sherman to the sea.

* Cora Vanarsdall, Elijah's younger sister, married a Ludlow in 1875; this may be the connection - - I have not checked it yet. plf

* * * * *

Phyllis states that the following information on Elijah G. Vanarsdall comes from his death certificate on file at the Health Dept, Shelbyville, Shelby Co, IN, Book 1919- 1926, page 70.

born: 17 Feb 1846, Mercer Co, KY
died: 25 Oct 1924, 456 W. Mechanic St, Shelbyville, Shelby Co, IN
married: Nancy J. Vanarsdall (WHEELER, 3rd wife/plf)
mother: Catherine TERHUNE, born Mercer Co, KY (buried Hopewell Preb Ch, Franklin Twp, Johnson Co, IN/plf)
father: John VANARSDALL, born Mercer Co, KY (buried Hopewell Preb Ch, Franklin Twp, Johnson Co, IN/plf) ◇

A PIONEER'S LETTER TO HOME

The following letter and transcription was provided by **James W. Vannorsdall**, 8146 Upper Jamestown Road, Jeffersonville, OH 43128. Charity (Vanausdall) Alter was a daughter of Isaac Vanausdall and Esther HOUGHTELING. She was born at the Conewago colony in about 1783 and died before August 20, 1842 when her father, in writing his will, noted that she was deceased. This letter evokes the hardship and loneliness of the pioneer way of life.

Fabuary the 27th A.D. 1835

Hounarabel Father & Mother.
 We agane address you by letter & feel thankfull that it is in our power tho we have sent a grate meny letters and we do not recolect that ever we received a letter adressed to us sins we are keeping house tho Stil we wish you to know that we are all as well as common & Do hope that thies few lines may find your old age barin up with good helth. We wish very mutch to see you all tho it is not very likely that will ever bee as our Constitutinel helt is not very good & our sircomstances in the world are but indiferant. My helth all ways delicet & beginning the world without any thing in our hand & the rapped increes of our famely with som very bad luck as to the world will prevent us from ever reaching your hous & not only so but we have sold our part of the land whear we live and conciquently are prepering to move to the western counteri tho we have the place rented if we wish to stay this year. We would doutless have went thiss spring if we could have got mony or can get enough to go with for we are afraid to atact the westoner forests with so small a capitel & sutch poor helth yet we must do it. I think we can rase as mutch mony as will purches a small track by the first of aprile if fortune favours us & if we can we will not be

February 27th 1835
 Vannorsdall Father & Mother We agane address you

By letter & feel thankfull that it is in our power tho we have sent a grate meny letters and we do not recolect that ever we received a letter adressed to us sins we are keeping house tho Stil we wish you to know that we are all as well as common & Do hope that thies few lines may find your old age barin up with good helth we wish very mutch to see you all tho it is not very likely that will ever bee as our Constitutinel helt is not very good & our sircomstances in the world are but indiferant. My helth all ways delicet & beginning the world without any thing in our hand & the rapped increes of our famely with som very bad luck as to the world will prevent us from ever reaching your hous & not only so but we have sold our part of the land whear we live and conciquently are prepering to move to the western counteri tho we have the place rented if we wish to stay this year. We would doutless have went thiss spring if we could have got mony or can get enough; to go with so we are afraid to atact the westoner forests with so small a Capitel & sutch poor helth yet we must do it I think we can rase as mutch mony as will purches a small track by the first of aprile if fortune favours us & if we can we will not be here very long tho it is likely we will not move immediatly tho I intend to go out to the west my self by 25th March or the 1st of april. Hannah Given is Determined to go down to see you this summer if she can tho her helth is not very good and her sircomstances are like our owen not very flourishang

6 hear very long tho it is likely we will not move

LETTER (from pg. 6)

amedietly tho I intend to go out to the west my self by 25th of March or the first of aprile. Hanah Irvin is determined to go down to see you this summer if she can tho hir helth is not very good

and hir circomstances are like our owen. Not very flurishing.

As to religion we cannot write very incurageing at present it in general apears dull tho we have midling good meatings. Sontimes and as to our selves as a famely we feel determined never to unlose our hold to we arive safe on the shores of eternal blesedness tho somtimes our dificulties in the worls apear so grat that it baffels us in the way but thanks be to god who gave us vistory threw Jesus Christ.

Time with all its aluring charm
attracts my soule a way
But when I see my Saviours face
My darkness turns to day
Satune revolve his wheals role on
Our moments swiftly fly
To dethes dark shades our bodyes
hoist
Our spirits to the skies

My aged perents wish to know
how many heirs wev got. Fiv boys
three girls in all just eight hath so
fare been our lot. The oldests
twelve years & thirty days. The
wrest are all in order. The young-
est is but seventeen days. Time
will permit no (further?).

I wish you to write to me amedi-
ately so that I will get the letter
before I go away. No more at
presant but my love to you all.

John Alter & Charety Alter

Isaac & Esther Vanausdall

My Father & Mother I understod
by Hezekiah that you had receivid
a grat fortune from uncle halmeres
astate but I have heard nothing
more of it or at least expearianced
very little of its affects however I
do not expect mutch but what my
hands labours for so apears to be
my lot. I wish I could see you all
my love to all th friends. I remane
your daughter

Charety Alter

write quick ◇

As to religion we cannot write very incurageing at present it in general apears dull tho we have midling good meatings. Sontimes and as to our selves as a famely we feel determined never to unlose our hold to we arive safe on the shores of eternal blesedness tho somtimes our dificulties in the worls apear so grat that it baffels us in the way but thanks be to god who gave us vistory threw Jesus Christ.

Time with all its aluring charm
attracts my soule a way
But when I see my Saviours face
My darkness turns to day
Satune Revolve his wheals roles on
Our moments swiftly fly
To dethes dark shades our bodyes haist
Our spirits to the Skies

My aged persons wish to know
how many heirs we, v got
his boys three girls in all just eight
hath so fare been our lot

I wish you to write to me amediately so that I will get the letter before I go away. No more at presant but my love to you all

John Alter & Charety Alter

Isaac & Esther Vanausdall

My Father & mother I understod by Hezekiah that you had receivid a grat fortune from uncle halmeres astate but I have heard nothing more of it or at least expearianced very little of its affects however I do not expect mutch but what my hands labours for so apears to be my lot. I wish I could see you all my love to all th friends

I remane your Daughter Charety Alter
write quick

THE DELTA PROJECT - THIRD GENERATION

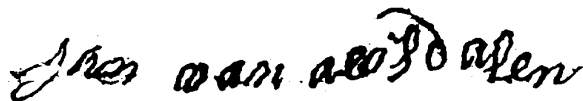
The third generation of our Delta Project deals with the grandchildren of Symon Jansz van Aersdalen. In *The Vanguard*, Vol. 1, No. 1, we established that Symon and wife Pieterje had five children who lived to child-bearing age: Cornelis, Jan, Geertje, Jannetje, and Metje. (At least one child, Marretje, appears to have died young.) In *The Vanguard*, Vol. 1, No. 2, we profiled the second generation, Symon's children, and included documentation (such as wills) which would pave the way for studying the third generation. Below is an excerpt from a letter dated March 22, 1733, written in Dutch by three of Symon's children, Cornelis, Jan, and Metje, addressed to their cousin Harmanus van Hombergen in Gouda. A translation provided by the Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie quotes them as writing (bold print by CRV):

"You were writing you are interested in knowing to what number our family-tree has expanded; **we are over two hundred now**. Cornelis Simonsz van Aarsdal has got **eleven** children eight of whom are married **and has over forty descendants**; Jan Simonsz van Aarsdal has got eleven children and Geertje, Jannetje and Metje have got many children and grandchildren. You will understand it is just impossible to enumerate them ..."

How we now wish that they *had* enumerated them! In this issue of *The Vanguard*, we begin our study of the third generation with the children of Cornelis Simonsz van Aersdalen, eldest son of Symon. We do not plan to discuss the children of Geertje, Jannetje, and Metje in detail as those offspring depart from the van Aersdalen name and would consume much research time and newsletter space to cover; "you will understand it is just impossible to enumerate them"!

Once again, these biographies have been researched and written by **Mark Alan Thomas**, Van Arsdale Family Historian. Further documentation (some references, signatures, wills) was provided by CRV.

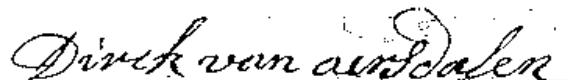
JAN CORNELISZ
VAN AERSDALEN
OF SOMERSET COUNTY, N. J.



Jan van Aersdalen, son of Cornelis Sijmonsz van Aersdalen and Marretje Dirkse (Ammerman), was born about 1695 in Gravesend, Kings County, Long Island, province of New York. He may have been the third born son, possibly named after his paternal great-grandfather Jan van Aedsdaele.

{CRV notes that Jan, or John, was the son listed second in order in Cornelis Simonsz's will. 8

DIRCK CORNELISZ
VAN AERSDALEN
OF ALBANY COUNTY, N. Y.?



Dirck van Aersdalen, eldest son of Cornelis Sijmonsz van Aersdalen and Marretje Dirkse (Ammerman), was born about 1693, probably in Flatlands, Kings County, Long Island, province of New York. He was named after his maternal grandfather, Dirck Jansz Ammerman.

8 Dirck removed to New Brunswick, East Jersey prior to 1723, where he became a surveyor for the

JAN (from pg. 8)

Generally, this can be taken to mean that he was the second oldest son. This would, however, depart from the patronymic practice, as the first two boys are named after their grandfathers while the third is named for the father. The first two boys should have been named Dirck and Simon, with John the third. It can be speculated that a son Simon could have been born after Dirck, and that he died as a baby shortly after Jan's birth. Hence, the fourth-born son would be named, in accordance with tradition, in honor of the dead child Simon. This gives rise to a son Simon younger than son John, as suggested by the will.}

Jan married first to Jannetje Dorland, said to be the daughter of Garret Dorland and Marretje (?), on 22 October 1719 at the Reformed Dutch Church of Flatbush by V. Antonides, the families' minister. It is recorded on pp. 324-325 of "Records of The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings County, New York, vol. 1, 1677-1720" (Holland Society of New York, 1998) as:

"Jan van Aartsdalen, young man, born in Gravesend and residing in N. Amersfort, and Jannetje Dorlant, young lady, born and residing in N. Jamaica."

{CRV notes that research attributed to Mabel Spell indicated Jannetje to be a daughter of Rem Dorland and Antje Snediker. A Jannetje, daughter of Rem Dorlant and Antie Dorlant, was baptised on October 27, 1704 at Jamaica, as published in the NYGBR, vol. 105, January 1974, p.15. If she was baptised as a baby, typically within 6 weeks of her birth, then she would have been just barely 15 at the time of her marriage. Wilson V. Ledley, in Genealogies of New Jersey Families (from the Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey), vol. I, (Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, MD, 1996, p. 790) states that this "may have been a delayed baptism since the child was married in 1719". However, evidence suggests she was a daughter of Garret and Marretje Dorland, based on the naming of her children and the presence of Garret and Marretje at one baptism, at least.}

Available records of Jan van Aersdalen are sparse, mostly centering around the church and his children. MAT believes that the family lived for a time in the vicinity of the township of Jamaica

DIRCK (from pg. 8)

county of Middlesex, and became involved in laying out several roads at "Inians Ferry"/New Brunswick ("History of Union and Middlesex Counties, New Jersey, with Biographical Sketches of Many of Their Pioneers and Prominent Men," by W. Woodford Clayton, Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1882, p. 641).

He first married Catlyntje Van Voorhees, said to be a daughter of Jan Lucasz Van Voorhees and his second wife Mayken/Sara Roelofse Schenck (Bergen, Tunis G: "Early Settlers of Kings County", New York, 1881, p. 380; NYGBR, vol. 82, #2, pp. 115-116). It has been said that Catherine Van Voorhees was born on 08 June 1718/19 near Six Mile Run, East Jersey. {CRV notes that others say that that was the date of her marriage to Dirck. Certainly the latter explanation seems more likely, although no documentation of their marriage has come to CRV's or MAT's attention. The latter explanation appears to be the case, as on October 9, 1720 at the First Reformed Church of New Brunswick "Dirck Van Aersdaelen and wife Catolytnje" witness the baptism of Saartje, daughter of Hieronymus/Jeronimus Rapalje and Dirck's sister Aeltje (PNJHS, vol. 11, p. 208)}. Dirck and Catlyntje appear to have had only one son, Johannes Van Arsdalen, who was baptized on 18 November 1733 at the First Reformed Church of New Brunswick (ibid., p.401). If this was their first son, he was named after his maternal grandfather Jan (or Johannes), according to patronymic practice. However, it is highly unusual for a couple not to have any children until some 13 years after their marriage. Catherine died prior to 1736.

Dirck married second to Gysbertje DeGraw, daughter of Gerrit DeGraw of New Brunswick, East Jersey before 1736. They had two daughters, Catlina (baptized 05 December 1736, witnessed by Anna Degraew), and Dorta (baptized 20 March 1738), and both were baptized at the First Reformed Church of New Brunswick (PNJHS, vol. 11, pp. 404 and 405, respectively). It is probable that Gerret DeGraw's wife was named Dorta, and Catlina was named after Dirck's deceased first wife according to custom. Dirck and Gysbertje were named in her father's will written on 06 May 1739 in New Brunswick, Middlesex County, East Jersey, which was proved

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in Queens County, on Long Island in the province of New York. Jan and Jannetje's oldest son Cornelius was born about 1721. {CRV adds that Cornelius must be the eldest son, as he was named first in his father's will and was given five pounds "for his birth right", establishing primogeniture.} Their oldest daughter Maritie was baptized at the Reformed Dutch Congregation of Jamaica on 28 March 1724 (NYGBR vol. 106, July 1975, p. 139), witnessed by Gerret Dorland and Marretje Dorland, and their son Garret was also baptized there on 25 March 1727 (NYGBR vol. 106, October 1975, p. 203), witnessed by Lammert Dorland and Harmpie Dorland.

{CRV notes that Jannetje Dorland's sister, Antje, married Jan van Aersdalen's brother, Simon. Both couples, consequently, had children named Cornelis, Garret, and Marretje, the latter name serving to honor both grandmothers. Neither couple had a son named Rem.}

After 1727, the family moved to the vicinity of Hunterdon County, in East Jersey. The following children were all baptized at the Reformed Dutch Church of Readington: their son Johannis on 28 February 1731, their daughter Jannete on 09 March 1735, and their daughter Johanna on 15 January 1738 (SCHQ, vol. 4, #3, pp. 213, 215, and 217, respectively). Sometime after this, Jan's first wife Jannetje Dorland died, and he married second to Sara (Wyckoff) Van Voorhees, a widow and the daughter of Jacob Cornelisz Wyckoff and Willemetje Janse Stryker ("Marriages from the Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the Town of Flatbush, Kings County, New York - Vol. 1", Josephine C. Frost, 1915, p. 63). It was recorded as:

"Joh. Van Aarsdalen, widower, and Sara Van Vooreest, widow; Married April 3, 1743"

They returned to East Jersey to live in the vicinity of Somerset County, where their names appear in church records.

Jan and Sara had the following children baptized at the Reformed Dutch Church of Milston (the Harlingen Reformed Dutch Church): their son Isack on 23 November 1744, their daughter Sara on 04 May 1747, and their daughter Alte (Aeltje) on 25 February 1750 (GMNJ vol. 17, #4, pp. 84

DIRCK (from pg. 9)

on 12 June 1739. "Derck Van Aersdale" was named as son-in-law of "Gerrit De Graaw," and as one of the executors of the will (New Jersey Wills, Lib. C, p. 283).

It is possible that sometime after 1739, Dirck moved the family to Albany, New York. The baptisms of two sons named Gerrit Van Arsdalen were recorded in Albany on 05 February 1749 (HSY 1906, p. 124), and on 21 June 1752 (HSY 1907, p. 29), the latter witnessed by Isaac and Maria Ouderkerk. Both sons were named after their maternal grandfather. It is likely that the first son named Gerrit died young, and it is also likely that Dirck and Gysbertje had other children that remain unidentified. It is very unusual that in this family we find no children named after paternal ancestors, and to date no other researcher has identified the pedigrees of any of the sons of Dirck van Aersdalen.

The baptism of Gerrit Van Arsdalen in 1752 in Albany is the last trace we have of Dirck van Aersdalen, and this branch of the family needs much more work to be done in records of New Jersey and New York.

{CRV adds: We could have a long line of Vans descending from Dirck! Everyone, check your "loose ends" files for a Dirck, Derrick, or even "**Richard**" (the Anglicized version). For instance, the 1800 Census for Dutchess County, NY lists a "Dirck Van Asdale" born 1755 or before who could be a son. Help us fill out this branch!} ◇



JAN (from pg. 10)

& 85, and vol. 18, #1, p. 8, respectively). Alte was baptized after the death of her father. Her mother, Sara, was listed as a widow on the baptismal record. Both parents' names appear on this record which more closely represents the time

of her father's death.

Fortunately, Jan left a will which confirms he died in Somerset County, East Jersey, and before 25 February 1750. He wrote his will on 30 November 1749, and the abstract of the will and inventory is preserved in the book, "Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, First Series- - - Vol. XXX, Calendar of New Jersey Wills, Administrations, Etc., Volume II- - - 1730- 1750," by A. Van Doren Honeyman, Somerville, N.J., The Unionist- Gazette Association, Printers, 1918, p. 493, which reads as follows:

"1749, Nov. 30. Van Arsdalen, John (Jan), of Somerset Co.; will of. Wife estate during widowhood for maintenance of children, viz. Cornelis (eldest), Garret, Johannis, Isack, Maritie (wife of Jan Vannuise), Johanna and Sara. An expected child. After remarriage or death of wife estate to be divided equally among them. Executors- brothers, Philip Vanarsdalen and Nicholas Wyckoff. I order that children by my first wife shall first

In the Name of God AMEN. I John van Arsdalen of the County of Somerset and Province of East New Jersey the thirty Day of November one thousand seven hundred and forty and nine being through the Abundant Mercy and Goodness of God but weak in Body and of a sound and perfect Understanding and Memory Do Constitute this my last will and Testament ALL Before it may be Revoked by all or part of my said Body I most Humbly Request my Soul to God my Maker Respecting his most Gracious Acceptance of it through the all sufficient Merits and Mediation of my most Compassionate Redeemer Jesus Christ who gave himself to be an Atonement for my Sins and is Able to save to the utmost all that come to God by him being to be made Satisfaction for them. All I have will not desert me in Returning constant Service to you I Com for Mercy in this Time and Condition I Render up my self and my soul with Comfort Humbly Respecting the most Blessed and Glorious Trinity our God most Holy most Merciful and Gracious to prepare me for the time of Dissolution and then to take me to himself into that place of peace and Rest and Incomparable Felicity which he has prepared for all that Love and Fear his Holy Name AMEN. Blessed be God

IMPRIMIS I Give my Body to the Earth from whence it was taken in full Assurance of its Resurrection from hence at the last Day As for my Buriall I Desire it may be Decent without pomp or State at the Buriall of my Dear Wife and my Executors have after Names which I Doubt not will Manage it with all prudence As for my Worldly Estate I will and order that all my dear self Debts be paid by my Executors out of my Moveable Estate

Item I Give to my to my Dear and Loving Wife all my Estate Real and personall for the maintaining of my Children During her Widowhood

Item I Give to my Dear and Loving son Cornelis van Arsdalen the sum of five pounds the money of this Province for his Birth Right

Item I order and it is my will that all my Children sons and Daughters that is un married that they shall have out of my Estate a Ration outfall According to them that is all ready Married

Item I Give to my Children sons and Daughters my son Cornelis van Arsdalen Garret van Arsdalen Johannis van Arsdalen Isack van Arsdalen and Daughters Maritie the wife of John van Nuise and Johanna van Arsdalen and Sara van Arsdalen And also another which is to be born through the mercy of God I Give to them all my Estate Real and personall to be Equally Divided Among them after the Remarriage of my Dear wife But in Case any of my Dear Children should be taken Away by Death under age that their share portion shall be Equally Divided among the living

Item I Do nominate and constitute My Dear Brothers Philip van Arsdalen and Nicholas Wyckoff my true and lawful Executors of all my Estate to sell and Dispose of the same to the best profit for my Children that is Real and personall Estate

Item I order and it is my will that my Children by my first wife shall first have out of my Estate the sum of fifty seven pounds and the household Goods brought in my Estate by thore Mother

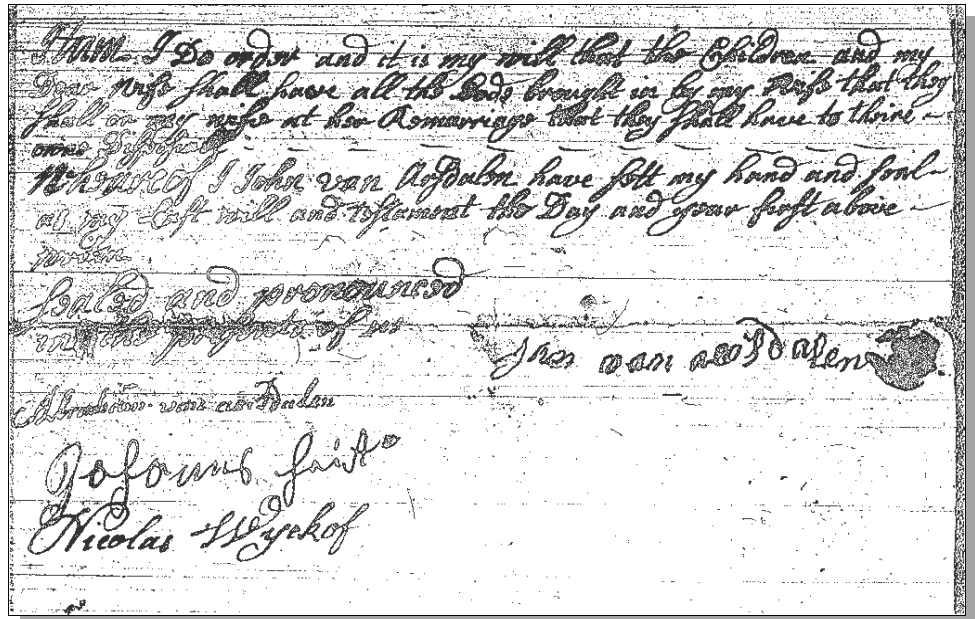
AMEN.

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have out of my estate £57, etc. Witnesses- Abraham Vanarsdalen, Josound (Johannis) Sait (Hait), Nicholas Wyckoff. Proved 26 March, 1750. Lib. E, p. 376.

1753, May 9. Inventory (£688.8.0) includes negro wench and child, £50; bonds, £465.18.0; bonds in York money, £95.18.0. Made by Saggiyus (Zaccheus) Van Voorhees, Petris Quick."

The will was recorded in New Jersey Wills, Liber E. p. 376, and an image of the will is provided herein. One thing we can see from the abstracted text of this will is that Jan and Jannetje's daughter Jannete was deceased at the writing of the will, and apparently unmarried and without issue. Another thing we can see is that Jan's brothers Philip and Abraham are named in the will. Also, Jan named his brother-in-law Nicholas Wyckoff as one of the executors, indicating that his present wife was a Wyckoff by birth, and not a



Van Voorhees as stated in his second marriage record. From the text of the will, we know that some of the children were under age and still living at home, and we also know that Jan was married twice. One thing which is not so obvious is that the inventory of Jan van Aersdalen was taken after the death of his brother Abraham, who died before 13 April 1753. This is important because it suggests that Abraham likely assumed the major role in the administration of the estate, at least initially. The will of Jan's brother Abraham is important to this biography for another reason. Two of Jan's sons, "Gerrit van Aersdalen" and "Jannis van Aersdalen" were witnesses to their uncle Abraham's will written on 04 April 1753 in Somerset County, East Jersey. The abstract of the will and inventory of Abraham van Aersdalen is also preserved in volume XXXII of the previously mentioned book series on p. 332, and names many other members of this family. The will will be included in the biography of Abraham in the next issue of *The Vanguard*.

The major point of mentioning this will is to show that Garret and Johannis van Aersdalen, sons of Jan, deceased, were witnesses to this will, indicating that they still lived in the area in 1753. The date of the inventory of Abraham van Aersdalen was 13 April 1753, which precedes the inventory of Jan van Aersdalen. Also, Garret and Johannis spelled their names in the same way as their uncle Abraham. (The large Bible mentioned in the will was likely the 1741 Dutch Bible record of Marya (Van Nuys) van Aersdalen. MAT has seen this Bible personally in Lexington, Kentucky in 1996, and it is remarkably well preserved, including Bible entries that were made in the year 1771. This colonial document is both spectacular and priceless.) Between these two written wills and inventories we find the names of the brothers Jan, Simon, Philip, Abraham, and Jacobus. These represent all the sons of Cornelis Sijmons except for Dirck, and that early in 1753 all but Jan and Dirck were living in the same vicinity. ◇

**SIMON CORNELISZ
VAN AERSDALEN
OF YORK COUNTY, PA.**

Simon van Aersdalen

Simon van Aersdalen, son of Cornelis Sijmons van Aersdalen and Marretje Dirkse (Ammerman), was probably born about 1697 in Flatlands, Kings County, Long Island, in the province of New York. He was named after his paternal grandfather Sijmon Jansen van Aersdalen. We have no primary records of the births of any of the children of Cornelis and Marretje, although secondary records have preserved the dates of birth of Philip in 1702 and Abraham in 1708, and we can approximate the date of birth of Jacobus in about 1710. MAT's suspicion is that the family of Cornelis Sijmons van Aersdalen were members of the Reformed Dutch Church of Flatlands, for which the early records were lost. (The records we do have of this church do not begin until 1747.) All of Cornelis and Marretje's children were born approximately between 1692 and 1710, since their marriage record was preserved at the Reformed Dutch Church of Flatbush in 1691.

Simon married Annetje "Antje" Dorlandt in about 1722. According to Mabel Spell, Antje was the daughter of Gerret Lamberts Dorlandt and Marytje [surname unknown]. Information about Antje Dorlandt comes from the NYGBR, Vol. 79, April 1948, p. 82, Additions and Corrections, by Mrs. Mabel Spell; NYGBR, Vol. 82, April 1951, p. 115- 116; and NYGBR, Vol. 86, January 1955, p. 51- 52. Annetje Dorlandt, the daughter of Gerrit and Marytje Dorlandt, was baptized on 14 November 1704 at Breukelen, as witnessed by Jan and Lena Dorlandt (Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of Breukelen from 1660, Dingman Versteeg transcript, on file with the Holland Society of New York, New York City, New York County, New York; published as NYHM, "Old First Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn, NY: First Book of Records, 1660-1752", HSNY, 13

**JANNETJE CORNELISE
VAN AERSDALEN
OF MONMOUTH COUNTY, NJ**

Jannetje van Aersdalen, daughter of Cornelis Sijmons van Aersdalen and his first wife Aeltje Willemse van Kouwenhoven, was born about 1689 in Flatlands, Kings County, Long Island, province of New York.

She married Dirck Barkelo, and their marriage bann was recorded as:

"Year 1709. The 17 September the marriage banns registered of Dirk Burkelo, young man, from Freehold, born in N. Amersfort, and Jannetie van Aartsdalen, young lady, born and residing at N. Amersfort. Married at my house the [date missing] by me, V. Antonides." ("Records of The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings County, NY, vol. 1, 1677-1720", Holland Society of New York, 1998, pp. 288-289).

Dirck Barkelo is believed to have been the son of "Wyllem Jansen Van Borckelloo" [as he signed his name] and his second wife Lysbet Jans, widow of Christoffel Jansz; and according to his marriage bann he was born in New Amersfoort, on Long Island, and prior to the beginning of baptismal records at Flatbush in 1677. Wyllem is supposed to have immigrated for the first time in about 1657, and for a time lived in New Amsterdam. Then he went back home to the Netherlands, and returned with other family members and/or residents from his home town in 1662. Originally, Wyllem was from the village of Borkeloe, near Zutphen, in the province of Gelderland, in the Netherlands. ("Early Settlers of Kings County," by Teunis G. Bergen, New York, 1881, pp. 20- 22, 329, 393; "Immigrants to the Middle Colonies," by Michael Tepper, Baltimore Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1979, p. 1; "Marriage Fees; Deaths; Members and other miscellaneous matter culled from the records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the Town of Flatbush, Kings Co., New York," by Josephine C. Frost, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1915, pp. 38, 42- 44).

The couple settled near Freehold, N. J., where they became members of the Freehold R. D. Church in 1711. {CRV notes that this is verified in the 13GMNJ, vol. 22, #1, p. 3, in the records of the

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Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, MD 1983, p. 148).

Early researchers confused Simon van Aersdalen with his cousin Simon, son of Jan Sijmons van Aersdalen and Lamitie Probasco, who was supposedly born 16 August 1697 and married 30 October 1716 to Yannetje Romeyn. These dates were preserved in a family Bible record. Similar dates of birth and marriage have been offered for Simon Cornelisz van Aersdalen without giving a source for verification including birth dates of 16 August 1697, 16 October 1697, 16 November 1697, and 08 August 1697. None of these dates has been verified. Marriage dates for Simon and Antje have likewise varied, but none of the dates has been verified either.

Simon van Aersdalen probably removed to Somerset County, East Jersey prior to 1723, and probably married Antje Dorlandt there. Her grandfather, Lambert Jansz Dorlandt and her father Gerret Lambertsz Dorlandt were early residents of Somerset County, East Jersey. The births of the children of Simon and Antje give us some clue about where the family lived in East Jersey (see map, p. 15). They had three sons baptized at the First Reformed Dutch Church of New Brunswick, on the Raritan River at the county line in Middlesex County, East Jersey, including: Cornelius on 29 August 1723, Gerrit on 20 August 1725, and Dirck on 18 August 1728 (Proc. NJHS, vol. 11, pp. 209, 210, and 211, respectively). Their daughter Annetje was born about 1730, and their son Simon was born about 1732. Then two children were baptized at North Branch (Readington), in Hunterdon County, East Jersey: Maria on 14 April 1734, and Johannes on 24 July 1737 (SCHQ, v. 4, No. 3, pp. 214 & 217, respectively). Their last three children were born in the vicinity of Milston (Harlingen R. D. C.), where two were baptized: Abraham on 01 May 1740 (GMNJ, v. 17, No. 4, p. 80), Jannetje born about 1744, and Isack on 16 December 1746 (ibid, p. 85).

THE 1735 FRANKLIN TAX LIST is one of the few early documents from Somerset County, East Jersey which remains. It contains the names "Symon Van Aars Dalen" and "Cornelis Van Aarsdalen," with each man owning 200- acres of 14

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church, showing that on May 13, 1711 "Derick Barkelo and wife Janeke" were received on confession.} Bergen claimed that all of Dirck and Jannetje's children were baptized in New Jersey {documented at the Freehold R. D. Church}. Bergen's list of children is supported by the baptismal register, although Dirck and Jannetje's daughter Elizabeth must have been deceased by the time Dirck penned his will. The rest of the information on the children of Dirck Barkelo and Jannetje van Aersdalen can be found on p. 21 of "Early Settlers of Kings County," by Bergen and in an article written by Mabel Spell, which was published in Volume 84 of the 'New York Genealogical and Biographical Record'.

The children of Dirk Barkelo and Jannetje van Aersdalen were:

Aeltje "Aelke" Barkelo, baptized on 30 October 1710 {GMNJ, vol. 22, #1, p.6; no witnesses}, married to Jan Wyckoff of New Jersey.

Elisabet Barkelo, baptized on 11 May 1712 {GMNJ, vol. 22, #2, p. 32; witnesses Jacob Laan and wife Elizabeth}, married to Ryck (Jacobs) Suydam.

William Barkelo of Upper Freehold, N. J., baptized on 16 January 1715 {GMNJ, vol. 22, #2, p. 35; witnesses Jan Romeyn and wife}, married 02 December 1737 to Aeltje Willems, and he died on 08 August 1766 in Upper Freehold, Monmouth County, province of New Jersey.

Cornelius Barkelo of Monmouth County, N. J., baptized on 17 November 1717 {GMNJ, vol. 22, #3, p. 61, "a son"; no witnesses}, married 10 November 1743 to Jannetje Aumack, and he died in 1783 in Monmouth County, New Jersey.

Daniel Barkelo of East Freehold, N. J., baptized on 01 January 1721 {GMNJ, vol. 22, #4, p. 86; no witnesses}, married 17 October 1744 to Antje Luyster, and he died on 28 June 1795 in East Freehold, Monmouth County, New Jersey.

Helena Barkelo, baptized on 22 December 1723 {GMNJ, vol. 23, #1, p. 12, "a child"; no witnesses}, married 29 May 1745 to Isaac (Janse)

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land in Franklin that year. This would have placed these men near the churches at Three- Mile- Run and Six- Mile- Run, in the Eastern Precinct of the county. After careful consideration, MAT has concluded that these men were most likely sons of Jan Sijmons van Aersdalen and Lamitie Probasco. Many of the descendants of their son Christoffel "Stoffel" Van Arsdalen remained in the vicinity of Six- Mile- Run. In 1735, MAT believes that Stoffel Van Arsdalen may have been living in the Western Precinct of the county, or he may have been living at Franklin, but was untaxable. Symon Van Aarsdalen, son of Jan, would later resettle his family to Bucks County, Pennsylvania after 1739. This list also included the name "Philip Folkers," owning 400- acres of land there. This means that Mettye Symonse van Arsdalen was living in Franklin in 1735. Her son, "Simon Van Wikele" was living nearby on his farm of 250- acres ("History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey, With Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of Its Prominent Men and Pioneers," by James P. Snell, Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1881, p. 815).

On 07 June 1753, at the beginning of the ministry of the Rev. Johannes Leydt, at his request, and during the ministry of the Rev. John Frelinghuysen, a charter of incorporation was granted by King George II to the five churches in the counties of Somerset, Hunterdon and Middlesex, in the province of East Jersey, to include the congregations of the Raritan, Six- Mile- Run, Milston, North Branch, and New Brunswick. This document named the spiritual leaders of these congregations and included "Simon Van Arsdalen", Elder, and "Cornelius Van Arsdalen" and "James Van Arsdalen," Deacons ("Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Raritan (now Somerville), N. J., Vol. I, by Sterling Potter, New York City, 1902, from a portion of the records titled, "Records and Minutes of Consistory of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the Raritan Somerville, N. J., pp. 143- 145).

Among the first entries in the Minute- Book of the Township of Hillsborough, in Somerset County, East Jersey, is a series of 456 items concerning strayed animals. The entries cover a period of time from 1748 to 1772. The names of 15

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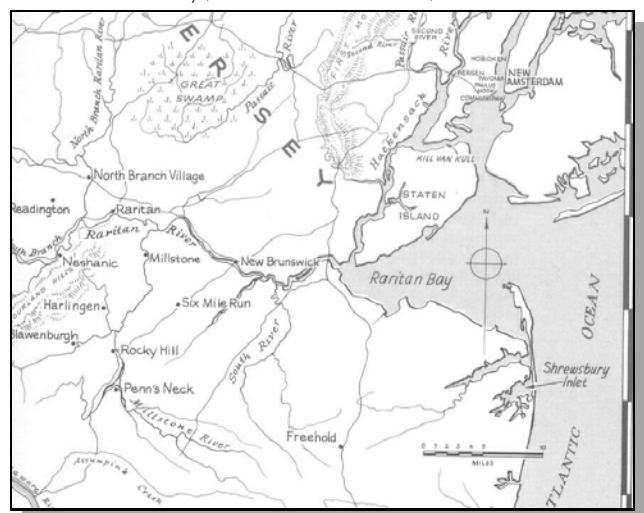
Jannetie Barkelo, baptized on 01 January 1727 {GMNJ, vol. 23, #2, p. 44; witnesses Laurens Van Cleve and his wife Janneke Laan}, married 24 September 1753 to Isaac Sutphen.

Maria "Mary" Barkelo, baptized on 05 October 1732 {GMNJ, vol. 23, #3, p. 69; witnesses Jan Wykhoff and his wife (Aeltie Borkelo)}, married first Abraham Sutphen, second Anthony Hulsart.

The abstract of Dirck's will reads as follows: "1744, July 16. Barckalow, Derrick, of Freehold, Monmouth Co., yeoman; will of. Wife, Jane. Children- William, Cornelius, Daniel, Aeltje Weycoff, Helena, Jane, Mary. (Last three daughters evidently unmarried). Granddaughters- Elizabeth and Jane Suydam. Executors- sons William, Cornelius and Daniel. Witnesses- Tunis Denis, Gisbart Van Mater, William Wikoff and Jno. Hendersen. Proved August 16, 1744 Lib. D, p. 170. 1744, August 14. Inventory of estate, L199.17.0; made by Tunis Denis, Gisbart Van Mater and William Wikoff." (New Jersey Wills, Liber D, p. 170).

"Jannetje Van Aasdalen" and Mattheus Laan served as witnesses at the baptism of "Derk", son of Cornelius Borklo (sic) and Jannetje Amak on April 7, 1745 at Freehold {GMNJ, vol. 25, #2, p. 42}. She again served as a witness at the baptism of "Dirrick", son of Isaac Voorhees and Helena Berkelow (sic) on June 22, 1755 at Freehold {GMNJ, vol. 25, #4, p. 91}. This is the last known record of her. ◇

Map modified from Adrian C. Leiby, "The Early Dutch and Swedish Settlers of New Jersey", D. Van Nostrand & Co., 1961



SIMON (from pg. 15)

those who took in strayed cattle or horses, and those who claimed them, give us a pretty good list of Van Arsdalen family members who lived in the vicinity of Hillsborough Township prior to the Revolutionary War. By year, the list includes the following family members:

"1751 Philip Van Arsdale; 1754 Philip Van Arsdalen, Christopher Van Arsdalen; 1756 Gerrit Van Arsdalen, *Symon Van Arsdalen, Cornelius Van Arsdalen; 1757 Christopher Van Arsdalen; 1758 Aris Van Arsdalen; 1760 Garret Van Arsdalen; 1762*Symon Van Arsdalen; 1767 Gerrit Van Arsdalen; 1768 Johannes Van Arsdalen; 1772 Cornelius Van Arsdalen" ("History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties", pp. 780- 782).

On 20 May 1762, the consistories of the congregations of Milston and Neshanic were gathered at the home of "Simon van Aarsdalen," to conduct church business (GMNJ, Vol. 15, No. 1, January 1940, p. 6, Minutes of Consistory, from the records of the Reformed Dutch Church of Milston). Simon's name appeared several more times in connection with church business. ITEM: On 24 March 1764, Johannes Stryker was elected Elder in place of "Simon van Aarsdalen," retiring; and "Gerrit van Aarsdalen" and Abraham Lot Deacons, in place of "Cornelis van Aarsdalen" and Andries Hegeman; and they were ordained afterward in accordance with church discipline. ITEM: On 12 April 1765, "Simon V: Aarsdalen" and "Jacobus V: Aarsdalen" were elected Elders in place of Joseph Hegeman and Lammert Dorlandt, retiring. ITEM: On 23 April 1768, Johannes Stryker was elected Elder in place of "Simon v: Aarsdalen," and he was ordained the 22nd of May following. ITEM: On 04 May 1769, "Simon Van Aarsdalen" and Andries Hegeman were elected Elders, and afterward they were installed in office. ITEM: In June of 1772, at our consistory meeting "Simon Van Aarsdalen" was elected Elder, and afterward ordained. ITEM: On 10 April 1775, "Simon Van Aarsdalen," Andries Hegeman, and Jacobus Amerman were elected Elders, and were afterward they were installed in office. These records were taken from the Register of Consistory (GMNJ, Vol. 16, No. 2, April 1941, pp. 39- 40, from the records of the R. D. Ch. Of Milston).

How many of these entries concern the subject **16**

AELTJE CORNELISE VAN AERSDALEN OF SOMERSET COUNTY, NJ

Aeltje van Aersdalen, daughter of Cornelis Aeltje van Aersdalen and Marytie Dirkse (Ammerman), was born about 1692 in Flatlands, Kings County, Long Island, province of New York.

Aeltje's marriage banns read:

"Year 1719. The 19th of September. The same day the marriage banns were registered of Jeronemus Rapalee, young man, born and residing under Brooklyn, and Aaltje van Aartsdalen, young lady, born and residing in N. Amersfort" ("Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings County, NY, vol. 1, 1677-1720", Holland Society of New York, 1998, pp. 324-325). On that "same day", Aeltje's brother Jan van Aersdalen registered his marriage banns with Jannetje Dorlant.

Jeronemus Rapalee, son of Teunis Rapalje and Saartje "Sarah" Van Vechten, was probably their eldest son, born in Breuckelen, Kings County, Long Island ("Early Settlers of Kings County", by Teunis Bergen, reprinted 1973 by Polyanthos, p. 234). He left Brooklyn, and settled his family in the Eastern Precinct of Somerset County, in the province of East New Jersey. Bergen says he left Bedford and settled in New Brunswick, New Jersey, although MAT has not been able to verify his residence in New Brunswick. He may have attended the First Reformed Church of New Brunswick as many residents from the vicinity of Six- Mile Run did in the early days. The Eastern Precinct of Somerset County, in the province of East New Jersey, included Franklin Township, which in earlier days was known as Six- Mile Run. This roughly locates his residence, although there were many small towns, villages, and boroughs within this region of the county.

In 1753, the Freeholders of the Eastern Precinct of Somerset County, in the province of East New Jersey, included the name "Jeromus Rapelyea." He was number 50 on the list. "George Anderson" was number 43 on the list of 115 residents (GMNJ, Vol. 17, No. 4, October 1942, p. 87, and Vol 18, No. 2, April 1943, pp. 47- 48).

SIMON (from pg. 16)

Simon is unclear. If they all refer to Simon Cornelisz van Aersdalen, then the records show that he was actively involved with the church at Milston until about 1775. Analysis of these church records show that in the 1740's there were nine Van Arsdalen families living in the vicinity of "de kerk up de Milston." This number increased to over a dozen Van Arsdalen families living in this region from 1750 to 1780. They also show that by 1770, at least ten families had moved out of the area, and many of these families were already in Conewago by that time. {CRV notes that the oldest deed still in existence for the Conewago colony was to Abraham Van Arsdalen, probably Simon's son. The deed is dated 1768 (see a copy of this deed elsewhere in this issue of *The Vanguard*). CRV has a copy of a letter written by the York County Historical Society which indicates that Simon the Elder was assessed for taxes for a farm in Straban Township as early as 1771. Whether he traveled between Conewago and Milston is unknown, but would be dubitable at his age.}

The original will of Simon van Aersdalen, the Elder of Straban Township, is preserved in York County, Pennsylvania, in Will Book G, pp. 385- 386. It was written on 03 December 1787, and proved on 29 April 1789. (For its full transcription and an image of the actual document, see *The Vanguard*, Vol. I, No. 2.) Simon van Aersdalen died in mid- to late 1788, since the inventory of his personal estate was written on 09 October 1788. He had a very long life, outliving several of his children. His three oldest sons listed on the will were already deceased at its writing, and they were Cornelius, Gerrit, and Simon. The will named his grandson Simon, son of Cornelius, to receive his silver cup as a token of his birth right. He was Major Simon Vanosdol (1746- 1802), who with his brother Captain Luke Vanosdol (1750- 1825), removed to Kentucky prior to 1795. The will named his other children: John, Abraham, Isaac, and Jannetey. The will did not name his children Dirck, Annetje, or Maria. Apparently Dirck and Maria died young, and perhaps Annetje had already received her portion of the estate. ◇

AELTJE (from pg. 16)

The abstract of his will reads:

"1762, Oct. 19. Rappalje, Jerommis, of Somerset Co., yeoman; will of. Wife, Aeltie, my silver tankard. Eldest son, Cornelius, £7. Daughter- in- law, Mary Van Arsdalen, a negro wench, and, after Mary's death, to my grandsons, Jeromus, Peter, and Teunes Rappelye, children of my son, Teunes, deceased. To each of said grandsons, £20. My wife to have the use of the rest of personal and real estate, and, after her death, 1/3 I give to my eldest son, Cornelius, and 1/3 to Jeromus, Peter, and Teunes, children of my son, Teunes, deceased, and 1/3 to my grandchildren, the children of my daughter, Sarah. Executors- wife, Aeltie, and Dirck Rappelye. Witnesses- Gerret Voorhees, Henry Vannest, and John Van Voorhees.

Proved July 27, 1775.

1775, July 24. Inventory, made by Gerret Voorhees and Philip Fulkerson. Lib. L, p. 324 ("Documents Relating to the Colonial and Revolutionary History of the State of New Jersey," First Series- - - Vol. XXXIV, Calendar of New Jersey Wills, Administrations, Etc., Volume V- - - 1771- 1780, by A. Van Doren Honeyman of Committee on Colonial Documents, MacCrellish & Quigley Co., Printers, Trenton, New Jersey, 1931, p. 415; New Jersey Wills, Liber L, p. 324).

Jeronemus Rappalje died prior to 24 July 1775. The will lists only three children, and makes it pretty clear that these were Jeronemus and Aeltie's only children. Further proof that the family lived in the Eastern Precinct of Somerset County, New Jersey, comes from the administration of the estate of Aeltje Rappalye, who died prior to 08 February 1776. The abstract of the probate of the estate of Aeltie Rappalye, who died intestate, reads: "1776, Feb. 8. Rappalye, Aeltie, of Eastern Precinct, Somerset Co. Int. Adm'r- Derrick Rappalje. Fellowbondsman- Cornelius Rappelye; both of said place. Lib. M, p. 36." (Ibid, p. 415; New Jersey Wills, Liber M, p. 36).

Aeltie died shortly after her husband, at about the age of 84, and most likely on the family estate, from the documents cited. "Dirck Rappelye" and "Derrick Rappalje" on these two documents may be the same man, and he was probably Jeronemus

17 Rappalje's younger brother, who also settled in

AELTJE (from pg. 17)

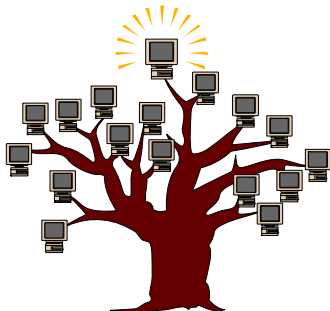
Somerset County, New Jersey according to Bergen.

The children of Jeronemus Rapalee and Aeltje van Aersdalen were:

Cornelius Rappelyea of Somerset County, New Jersey, who died prior to 20 December 1777. According to his will (Honeyman, p. 415; New Jersey Wills, Liber 19, p. 333), his children were: George Anderson Rappelyea; Jeromis Rappelyea; Altie Rappelyea, wife of John Bergen; Jacomjnaks Rappelyea, deceased, wife of William Barkilow; Mary Rappelyea; Sarah Rappelyea; and Elizabeth Rappelyea. George Anderson, Sr. was one of the witnesses of this will, who would appear to be his father-in-law. {CRV notes that Cornelius' wife's name was Maria Anderson, as evidenced by the April 4, 1747 baptism of their son George Anderson "Rapelle" at Raritan, but among the Harlingen records, published in the GMNJ, vol. 16, #1, p. 16.} The baptismal records of the Six-Mile Run Dutch Reformed Church shows that their youngest daughter "Elisebet Rappelye," was baptized on 01 March 1761, the parents listed as "Cornelas and Mrite Rappelye" {SCHQ, vol. 8, #3, p. 214}.

Teunes Rappelye, who married Mary Van Arsdalen, died prior to 19 October 1762. According to his father's will, Teunes and Mary's children were: Jeromus Rappelye, Peter Rappelye, and Teunes Rappelye.

Sarah Rappalje {baptized at New Brunswick on October 9, 1720; PNJHS, vol. 11, p. 208} was married and had children, and according to her father's will, appears to also have been deceased prior to 19 October 1762. ◇



SYMON'S SPECULATED ANCESTRY

A little over a year ago, CRV "published" on the internet his own web page with an extensive family tree. Entitled "Descendants of Joosten van Haesdale", the report contained the speculated ancestry of Symon Jansz van Aersdalen as pieced together using studies prepared by the Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie (Netherlands) and correspondence with the Rijksarchief te Ronse (Belgium). Recently, people who have not corresponded previously with CRV have detailed their "Van" ancestry back to Symon Jansz and then back to Joosten van Haesdale. Realizing how this information can proliferate, CRV has deleted the report from his web page.

Why? Simply put, the report does not meet CRV's current standards concerning primary documentation. Circumstantial evidence was used to develop the lineage, based primarily on chronological tax records of particular locales and the identification of those taxed as being "X, son of Y". Given the small population of "Vans", this approach appeared to extend Symon's lineage back to a great-great grandfather. When originally developed, it was not anticipated that the material would be quoted without a reference. Without a reference, some genealogical work has been passed along as "gospel". Although Symon's ancestry appears well-defined back to his grandfather (his father was identified as Jan Pauwelsz van Aersdal in the Gouda Notarial Records, vol. 292, of May 10, 1652, hence Symon's grandfather was named Pauwel), until sufficient documentation is secured to prove the additional two generations, CRV has deleted the report.

In the meantime, CRV has retained a Belgian genealogist, Gaston Roggeman, to uncover information on the medieval Vans in an attempt to shore up Symon's lineage. Of interest: the oldest record (so far) of any Van is from the List of Inhabitants of Nukerke (Belgium, Symon's hometown) – ARENT VAN ARISDALE is listed for the year 1396. More to follow! ◇

THE CHILDREN OF GEERTIE SIMONSE

The oldest Wyckoff branch from the van Aersdalen family tree was generated by the marriage of Cornelis Pietersz Wyckoff to Geertje Simonse van Aersdalen. Cornelis' will was printed in *The Vanguard*, vol. I, no.2, p. 14 and lists the following children: Nicholas, Hendrick, Simon, Jacob, John, Peter, Mary, Margaret, Peternella, and Hannah, in that order. This is not the order of birth, as Cornelis willed to his son, Simon, a silver tankard "for his first birth right". Charles Arthur Hoppin, in his book, "The Washington Ancestry", (self-published, Greenfield, OH, 1932, pp. 126-127), provides the following information on the children of Cornelis Pietersz Wyckoff and Geertje Simonse van Aersdalen {with notes by CRV }:

Peter Wyckoff {baptized September 14, 1679 at Brooklyn, recorded in the Flatbush Dutch Church Records, HSNY, 1998, p. 393; witnesses Pieter Claasz and Grietje Hendriks}. He married first to Elizabeth Van Pelt {marriage banns registered on September 5, 1719, Flatbush Records, pp. 322-323}, and second to Gertrude Romeyn February 15, 1743. He died in Middlebush, Somerset County, New Jersey, "on the farm his father gave him" according to Hoppin.

Marie Wyckoff {baptized December 11, 1681 at Brooklyn, recorded Flatbush Records, p. 412; witnesses Simon Jansz van Aersdalen and Pietertje Klaas}. She married Stephen Lucasz Voorhees, the son of Lucas Stevense Voorhees and Catherine Hansen Van Nostrand.

Simon Wyckoff {baptized November 23, 1683 at Amersfort, recorded Flatbush Records, p. 426; witnesses Simon Jansz and Pietertje Klaas}. He married Geertje Van der Vliet, and he died in 1765 in Middlebush, Somerset County, New Jersey. He was an active religious and political leader of his day.

Jacob Wyckoff born about 1686 at New Lotts. He married Lammetje Stryker on April 16, 1706, according to Hoppin. {CRV notes that a Jacob Wyckoff married a Willemetje Jansen on October 16, 1706 according to the Flatbush Records, pp. 280-281}. He died in 1732 in Middlebush, Somerset County, New Jersey.

John Wyckoff born about 1688 at New Lotts. He married first to Geertie Striker on October 11, 1709 {banns registered September 17, 1709, Flatbush Records, pp. 288-289}, and she died before 1712. He married second to Neeltje Schenck, daughter of Jan Martensz Schenck and Jannetje Stephens Van

Voorhees {banns registered on October 25, 1712, Flatbush Records, pp. 300-301}. He died in 1746 in Middlebush, Somerset County, New Jersey.

Grietje "Margaret" Wyckoff born about 1691 at New Lotts. She married Hendrick Eldertsz Voorhees {banns registered on November 18, 1710, Flatbush Records, pp. 292-293}, and she died in 1768 at Jamaica, Long Island, New York.

Peterneltje Wyckoff married Jeremias Van der Bilt {banns registered on October 15, marriage performed on November 11, 1715, Flatbush Records, pp. 310-311}.

Hannah Wyckoff married Arie Bennet of Jamaica, Long Island, New York.

Nicholas Wyckoff born about 1698 at New Lotts. He married first to Mattie Howard in 1721, and second to Maria (?). He died at New Lotts, Long Island, New York.

Hendrick Wyckoff born about 1700 at New Lotts. He married Annatie Bennet, and he died in 1747 at New Lotts, Long Island, New York.

Mary Wyckoff born about 1701 at New Lotts, and she died young {same as "Marie" above?}.

ALL YOU WYCKOFFS OUT THERE! If this lineage is incorrect, please let us know! ◇

THE CHILDREN OF JANNETJE SIMONSE

Jannetje Simonse van Aersdalen married Gysbert Tunissen Bogart. Baptismal records have been found for some of their children and were recorded in "New York Historical Manuscripts - Dutch: Old First Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn, New York, First Book of Records, 1660-1752", Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, MD, 1983, afterwards referred to as NYHM. Their children were (according to Tunis Bergen, "Early Settlers of Kings County", reprinted 1973 by Polyanthos, pp. 40-42):

Sara Gysbertse Bogart baptized on August 24, 1690 at Breukelen {NYHM, p. 129; witnesses Theunis Ghijbertsen and Aertje Teunis}, married Abraham Martense Schenk, son of Marten Roelofse Schenk and Susanna Abrahamse Brinckerhoff, {marriage banns registered on April 20, 1717 at Flatbush; "Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings Co., NY, vol. 1, 1677-1720", Holland Society of New York (HSNY), 1998, pp. 318-319}. They left Flatlands and settled at Fresh Meadows near Flushing,

THE CHILDREN OF METJE SIMONSE

The third generation which arose from Metje Simonse van Aersdalen took the surname van Wickelen, from her marriage to Evert Jansz van Wickelen, from her marriage to Evert Jansz van Wickelen (see *Vanguard* Vol. I, No. 2). Apparently she had no children by her second husband, Philip Volckertsz. Metje and Evert had seven children. Sytie (c. 1692 - ?) married Hans Joris BERGEN in Flatbush in 1711; her second husband was Joseph VAN CLEEF, with whom she later moved to Monmouth Co., NJ. Peternelletje (c. 1695 - bef. 1738), named for Metje's mother Pieterje, married Rem HEGEMAN at Flatbush in 1715, and they apparently stayed in the New York City area. Jan (1698-1731/32), named for Evert's father, married Ida REMSEN. Simon, named for Metje's father, was born about 1700 and married Gerritdina KOUWENHOVEN; he died about 1754 in Somerset Co., NJ. Geertje (c. 1702 - ?) married Hendrik SUYDAM in Flatbush in 1719. Grietje (c. 1706 - ?) married Willem CORNEL and they later moved to Somerset Co., NJ. The last known child, Metje, was born about 1712 and married Bergun BRAGAW/BROKAW, and they later moved to Somerset Co., NJ. Much of this information comes from the article "The Van Wickelen Family" by Richard W. Cook in the GMNJ, vol. 35, #2 (May 1960), pp. 49-53. ◇

JANNETJE (from pg. 19)

on the Island of Nassauw, province of New Yorke.

Symon Gysbertse Bogart of Staten Island, baptized on November 5, 1693 at Breukelen {NYHM, p. 133; witnesses Sijmen Jansen and Joris Abramse; Sijmen would be Jannetje's father, Symon Jansz van Aersdalen}, married Margaritje Ten Eyck on November 16, 1716 at New Lotts {marriage banns registered between October 6 and October 27, 1716 at Flatbush; HSNY, pp. 314-315}. He removed to Staten Island.

Petronella Gysbertse Bogart was baptized on December 26, 1697 at Breukelen {NYHM, p. 142; witnesses Evert Janzen and Metje, his wife; this is Evert Jansz van Wickelen and Jannetje's sister, Metje van Aersdalen}.

Maria Gysbertse Bogart was baptized on June 16, 1702 at Breukelen {NYHM, p. 146; witnesses Daniel Rapalje and Sara, his wife}.

Tunis Gysbertse Bogart of Staten Island married Catherine Hegeman, daughter of Joseph Hegeman {marriage banns registered on October 20, 1711 at Flatbush; HSNY, pp. 298-299}. He resided on Staten Island most of his life, but died in Brooklyn in 1767. His will written on June 2, 1767, was proved on April 27, 1767 (Surrogate's Office County of New York, N. Y., N. Y., Liber 26, p. 210).

Gysbert Gysbertse Bogart married Maritie Bergen {marriage banns registered on November 7, 1719 at Flatbush; HSNY, pp. 326-327}. He resided in Brooklyn, in Kings County, in the province of New York in 1738.

Cornelis Gysbertsz Bogart, who married a daughter of Nicholas Volckersen, aka: Nicholas Folckersen and Nicholas Folkert, as determined from his will written in 1732. He lived in Brooklyn in 1711, and resided in the Raritan Valley in Somerset Co., East Jersey (New Jersey) in 1732. His will written on April 5, 1732, was proved on July 27, 1732 in the province of New Yorke. In his will, he appointed his father Gysbert, his father-in-law Nicholas Volckersen, his brother-in-law Abraham Schenk, and Volkert Volckersen as co-executors (Surrogate's Office County of New York, N. Y., N. Y., Liber 11, p. 357). ◇

YOUR HELP NEEDED!

As we progress in **The Delta Project**, we will have to depend on many more data sources than a handful of wills and baptismal records. *We need your documented lineages and census data!* This issue of *The Vanguard* takes us into the third generation; the fourth is starting to look difficult! Generations four and five start to drop out of published histories, and patronymic practice weakens around the early 1800s. In order to build on the momentum we've established, we ask that you send us what you can to help firm up the descendency charts. It doesn't need to be in final, polished form (I can "fill in the blanks" on census forms if you give me the data!). Please see the *SUBMISSIONS POLICY* article found elsewhere in this issue to help us *all* out.

1753 FREEHOLDERS OF SOMERSET CO., N.J.

Beginning with Vol. 16, No. 3, the Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey published a series of lists, by county, of "freeholders". A freeholder is the owner of landed property in absolute possession, meaning that the owner can hold the property for life with the right to pass it on as an inheritance. As written in the GMNJ, "No reason for their compilation appears, but (the lists) were prepared by order of the Supreme Court", and they were essentially "a census of male (?land owning) family heads" at that time.

The original list of freeholders was not alphabetized, suggesting it was taken by neighborhoods. (A study of the list would, then, identify the neighbors of our ancestors at that point in time.) It contains 617 names of residents in Somerset County in 1753 in the following distribution: North Precinct, 50;

Bedminster Township, 39; Bridgewater Township, 165; Western Precinct, 248; and Eastern Precinct, 115. The division of the Western Precinct included the following modern municipalities: Hillsborough and Montgomery Townships, Boroughs of Manville, Millstone and Rocky Hill, and in the present Mercer County lying north of State Highway 27. The Eastern Precinct included the modern municipalities: Franklin Township, and Borough of East Millstone. Members of the Van Arsdalen family lived in the western and eastern precincts of Somerset County in 1753.

As returned on 17 July 1753 by Abraham Vandorn sh., the list showed the following Van Arsdalen family members living in the Western Precinct. Including the number of their original placement on the list, their

names were:

- 77. Abraham Van Arsdalen
 - 86. Ares Van Arsdalen
 - 105. Christophar Van Arsdalen
 - 35. Cornelous Van Arsdalen
 - 159. Cornelous Simonson V: Arsdalen
 - 68. Gerret Van Arsdalen
 - 188. Garret Simonson V: Arsdalen
 - 73. Jacobes Van Arsdalen
 - 237. Philip Van Arsdalen
 - 76. Simon Van Arsdalen
- ("Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey," Vol. 17, No. 4, October 1942, p. 87, and Vol. 18, No. 1, January 1943, pp. 13-16).

It appears that most are from the Cornelis Simonsz van Aersdalen (1665-1745) line. Abraham (#77), Jacobus (#73), Philip (#237), and Simon (#76) are probably brothers. Cornelius (#159) and Garret (#188) are sons of Simon (#76). Cornelius (#35) and Garret (#68) are sons of Simon's (#76) deceased brother, Jan. Ares (#86) and Christopher (#105) are not

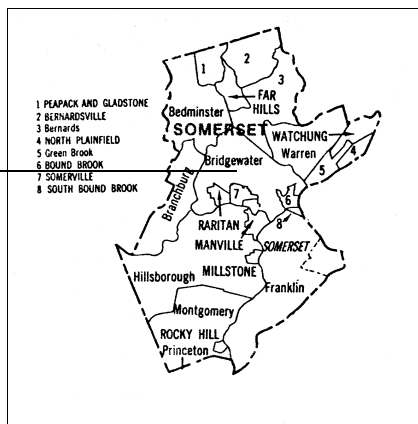
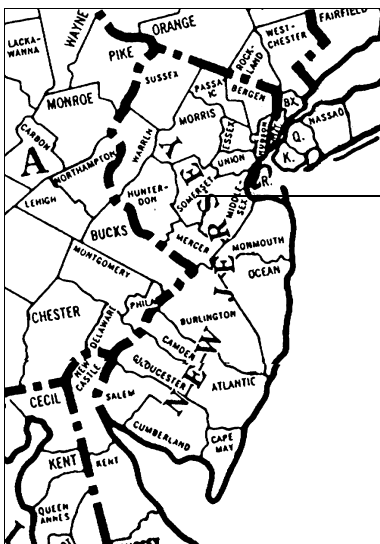
from the Cornelis Simonsz line, in all likelihood, but from the Jan Simonsz line. In the same magazine, Vol. 18, No. 2, April 1943, pp. 47-48, "A list of the Eastin

Free Holders

there in the County of Somerset" includes the names:

- 89. Jan Vanarsdalen
- 105. Cornelious Vanarsdalen
- 107. Yourey Vanarsdalen

These men also appear to be of the Jan Simonsz line. This constitutes all of the members of the Van Arsdalen family who owned significant properties and lived in Somerset County, East Jersey in the year 1753. ◇



According to the York County (PA) Historical Society, this is the oldest existing deed for the Conewago area. CRV made a copy of the deed while doing research there in 1990. It reads "Reading Township York County October 21st 1768 then surveyd for Abraham Vanosdelen his land named Pine Banks on Application dated". The deed also reads "Improved 10 or 12 years". A second note, in a different handwriting, states "Levi Stephens says Vanas dalen don't claim the Letter A -- B. Smock the present owner say's Vanas dalen was not satisfied with the survey as made by Stephens, but claimed to the end of N 15 E 50 or thereabouts. Nov^r 2^d 1771".

This Abraham probably was Abraham Simonsz van Aersdalen (1740-?), son of Simon Cornelisz van Aersdalen (c. 1697-1788). Abraham was one, if not the first, of the van Aersdalens to settle the Conewago colony. That this was Simon's son can be supported patronymically: Abraham and wife Antje Perlee's first child, Pieter, was baptised at Harlingen on October 14, 1764 (GMNJ, vol. 18, no. 4, p. 86) and named for Antje's father. Their apparently second son, Simon, was baptised at Conewago on October 23, 1769 (SCHQ, vol. 4, no. 4, p. 270) and named for Abraham's father. The first daughter, Antie, was baptised at Conewago on March 13, 1774 (ibid., p. 272) and named for Abraham's mother. The timing and patronymics tie together. ◇

FIRST DEED AT CONEWAGO

Levi Stephens says Vanas dalen don't claim the Letter A -- B. Smock the present owner say's Vanas dalen was not satisfied with the survey as made by Stephens, but claimed to the end of N 15 E 50 or thereabouts. Nov^r 2^d 1771.

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| 220 |
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Daniel Grosz

Reading Township York County
October 21st 1768 then Surveyd
for Abraham Vanosdelen his land
named Pine Banks on Application
Dated

Approved 10 or 12 years

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| 1490 |
| 21 |
| 3579 |
| 192 |
| 370 |

65
40

d.o.

QUERIES



Seeking verification: **Joseph M. VAN ARSDALE** married **Ellenor HIRST** and they lived in Brooklyn, NY in 1850. He is said to be a son of **John VAN ARSDALE** and **Lucretia MANNING** who were residents of New Brunswick, NJ. Can someone confirm **Joseph's** parentage and hopefully that of **John's**? *Jean E. Henne, 41 Claremont St., Bristol, CT 06010-7208.*

Who were the parents of **Harriet VANORSDAL**? She married **John A. KENTON** on 6/30/1840 in Champaign Co., OH. She was from VIRGINIA according to the census. *Ginny Stroud, P. O. Box 1899, Eagar, AZ 85925; mikes1@cybertrails.com.*

Need ancestry of **George VANOSDALE** born in Meshoppen, Wyoming Co., PA in 1830. His father is supposed to be **Benjamin VanOsdale** who may have come from Dutchess Co., NY to PA about 1810. **George** lived in Akron, OH for a while but died in Honesdale, PA in 1915. *Bud Burge, 2716 Joseph St., Avon, OH 44011; bburge@centuryinter.net.*

Seeking confirmation that **John DAVIS** and wife **Catalyna BUIJS(BICE)** had two daughters **Margaret** who married **Abraham VAN ARSDALEN** circa 1821 and **Elizabeth** who married **Peter VAN ARSDALEN** circa 1838 in Kentucky. Who were the parents of **Abraham** and **Peter**? *Jann Johnson, 1928 E. Viewmont Dr., Mount Vernon, WA 98273; russj@nwlinc.com.*

Does any reader have access to the following? "Family Research Paper" by **Paul Thomas VAN ARSDALE** and "The History of Saline County, MO" featuring an article by **Ray VAN ARSDALE**. *Ruth Vanasdalan, 110 Sycamore Dr., Mt. Holly Springs, PA, 17065.*

WEST VIRGINIA MYSTERY SOLVED!

The mystery of "Farnacha Vanondale" appears to be solved! On the 1784 list of Berkeley County, VA (now WV) landowners, there were two "Vans", one named John and the other intriguingly listed as "Farnacha". John continued to be listed annually from 1786 through 1794, but "Farnacha" appeared only once more ... as "Farnie" in 1786. Who could this possibly be? On the *Dutch-Colonies@rootsweb.com* mailing list, CRV noted a correspondent stating that the "-etje" diminutive in Dutch female names (such as Lammetje) is actually pronounced "ah-cha". Jogging his memory of "Farnacha", CRV then worked the name back to "Farnetje". A female name? CRV then postulated that a widow landowner named Femmetje told the tax man her name, and he wrote "Famacha"; when the record was transcribed, the typist may have mistaken "m" for "rn", hence Femmetje became Famacha became Farnacha. If a widow, who was her husband? In the same county in 1776, an inventory was taken of the estate of "Cornelia Vanarsdaler". The inventory was mostly farm equipment, animals, and crops ... clearly a man's inventory. Was a CORNELIUS and Femmetje Van Arsdalen in the area in the 1770s? From The *Vanguard* vol. I, no. 1 article on the Conewago Migration (p. 7), we saw that Jan Cornelisz van Aersdalen's son Cornelis, who was married to Femmetje Van Nuys, may have been at Conewago with his brothers and family. Among his family was a son John, who was known to move to the Berkeley County area. Eureka! Cornelis Jansz van Aersdalen and family must have moved to Berkeley County before 1776, where he died and his wife continued to live for another ten years. Son John later moved to Preble County, OH about 1806.◇

DUTCH BAPTISMAL CUSTOMS

The following article is excerpted from "Birth and Baptismal Customs" by **Donna Speer Ristenbatt** (1224 Shumaker Rd., Manheim, PA 17545-8230) and can be found on her webpage at www.ristenbatt.com/genealogy/dutch_bi.htm.

"Regarding the customs surrounding baptisms, the richer people tended to do things a little differently from the poorer classes. The usual custom was for the mother not to attend church until six weeks had passed after the birth of the child. According to the resolutions of the church, the child had to be baptized as soon as possible after birth, but it became customary among the richer classes to put off the baptism until after the mother had made her first visit to the church. It would have been considered bad manners if the mother had gone out of doors, or appeared in society, or in the street before this ceremony, and it would have been against all customs if at her return, no "churchtrip meal" (kerkgangmaal) had been served. According to the old Dutch custom at these dinners, there was "hearty fare and plenty of good cheer". Since this began to be carried to excess, an ordinance from the church was published that at a christening- dinner, no more than a specified number of neighbors were allowed to be present. This number differed in the various towns.

The baptism took place in the church, sometimes before, and sometimes after the sermon, but generally during the afternoon service, rarely at the morning or evening service. The compulsory baptism, performed in case of illness by the nurse, was not considered legal. Sick children were sometimes baptized before the service. (In other localities, sick children were sometimes baptized at home.) Natural children, the birth of whom had to be sworn to by the nurse before the church council, were christened in some places in the forenoon. The father had to be present at the baptism, and it was left to him to bring brothers or sisters as witnesses, provided these were members of the Reformed Church and did not stand under "censure" or excommunication. On such occasion, prominent burghers wore a special suit of clothes, called the "Lord's Supper Suit" (avondmaalpak), or they appeared in a solemn

black suit and white collar. Many, however, wore their wedding- suit or had one made for the occasion.

The christening robe was as costly as the parents' means would allow. Rich families wrapped the baby in a handsome lace shawl. The little bonnet showed whether the child was a boy or a girl - six plaits for a boy and three for a girl. The bows of ribbon also indicated whether it was a boy or girl, by their color and the way they were tied. If the mother had died, or the parents happened to be in mourning, the baby was dressed in white with black bows.

Once the baby was dressed, neighbors and friends were invited to come and visit, and light refreshments were offered. Then the christening- party started for the church. The baby was laid on a pillow and wrapped in a "christening-



cloth" of white silk, satin, or Marseilles embroidery, and the long skirt of the child's robe was arranged in folds over the nurse's shoulder to be held by one of the witnesses. If there were no font in the church, an urn of gold or silver gilt was used, and this was filled with lukewarm water. In some places the elder children of seven, eight, or nine would carry the baby.

Once the christening- party returned from church, the child was blessed by the father, and dressed in another outfit, called a presentation robe, to be presented to the friends and relatives who were invited to the christening dinner. In the meantime, the "berkemeyer", or large glass goblet with a cover, filled with sugared Rhine wine, or the silver brandy bowl, was passed around.

The christening dinner was a very costly and elaborate affair and differed little from the wedding feast. During the dinner, the child was again presented to the guests, when songs were sung and speeches and toasts were made. The family silver and porcelain was set upon the table, which was also decorated with fruits and flowers, fine pastries and cakes. Among these delicacies were the "suikerdelbol gaan", or sugared roll, "kraamvetjes", cakes made hollow and filled with sugar. Aniseeds covered with a coating of white

DUTCH BAPTISMAL CUSTOMS (FROM PG. 24)

sugar, rough for boys and smooth for girls, were also served. The "kandeel pot" (caudle cup or cinnamon cup) was never missing. This was a tall drinking cup filled with Rhine wine sweetened with sugar. In it was placed a stick of cinnamon, - a long one if the child were a boy and a short one if a girl. When this was handed, the sugar was stirred in the cup with the cinnamon stick by the person who presented it.

Being at a christening was long remembered, and in later years people often remarked to a young man or woman, "Old friend, I had a sugar piece with you." ("Oude Kennis, ik heb bij je nog een stik met suiker gehad".)

Upon returning from the baptismal font, the christening gifts were presented or promised. These were usually of gold or silver, such as porringers, pap-bowls with spoons, a silver whistle, a silver mounted bag, if the godfathers and godmothers were of the rich burgher class; but the farmers presented the child with silver shoe buckles or coat buttons or some trifle. It was also the custom to give a "luyer korf" (napkin basket) completely furnished, or a gold or silver rattle.

Sometimes the christening presents were made on the day of the birth, or a few days afterwards, on which occasion a dinner or "kinderbier" (baby beer) was given. These festivities sometimes lasted six weeks, one christening feast following another. In the meantime, the husband neglected his business or his work, and debts often resulted. The presents were kept in the "show cabinet" where the bride's gifts and the bridegroom's pipe were on exhibition. The silver was taken to the mint only in dire need, and then sometimes it was discovered that the "gold" presents were often of gilded brass.

For more information on these customs, check the source for this material:

Dutch New York by Esther Singleton, published by Dodd, Mead and Company (originally), 1909."



SUBMISSIONS POLICY

Articles submitted for publication can be either a narrative, such as the historical account of an ancestor's migration, or transcriptive, such as the record of baptisms at a particular church. We especially want transcriptions of primary records - marriage records and "banns", wills, baptismal data, important land deeds and court records, and so on. Narrative work must cite all documentary data referenced, including primary records. If no documentation proving an ancestral link has been found, you may present an "argument" for your link subject to the approval of the readership.

Please submit your articles either in hardcopy form (typed, preferably) or file format (e-mail or diskette via snail-mail). If you send a file, please try to use a popular word processing program such as WordPerfect, WordStar, MS Word for Windows, or even ASCII text. Spreadsheets will be accepted if they are in EXCEL or Lotus 1-2-3 formats. If for some reason we cannot read the particular version in which your file was formatted, we will contact you for a hardcopy.

We also are looking for old or historical **photos** such as the ones used on the front page of the first three issues. Scanned images (.bmp or .tif) may be submitted as well. Don't forget that we want to know about your **birthdays, anniversaries, births, deaths**, and those all-important **family reunions** for our *News* section, too!

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IN MEMORIAM

Maude Rose VanArsdall Terhune, daughter of Riker Samuel VanArsdall and Maud Rose, born 07 January 1907 in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, died Saturday evening 03 April 1999 in Lexington, Kentucky, and was buried at the Spring Hill Cemetery. She was the widow of Nathaniel Lafon Terhune, son of Robert Brewer Terhune and Anna Dean. Surviving members of her immediate family include: two daughters, Sara Suydam Terhune Brice and Diana VanArsdall Terhune, both of Lexington, Kentucky; two granddaughters, Lafon Rose Brice of Georgetown, Kentucky, daughter of Edward Michael Brice and Sara Suydam Terhune, and Mary Ann Terhune Batten of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, daughter of Lafon and Maude's deceased son Riker Van Nuys Terhune; and two sisters, Sarah Jane "Diddie" VanArsdall Underwood of Shelbyville, Kentucky, widow of William Henry Underwood, and Margaret "Peg" VanArsdall Kitchen of Versailles, Kentucky, wife of James Harold Kitchen (Harrodsburg Herald, Thursday April 8, 1999).

Lafon and Maude Terhune lived for many years in Lexington, Kentucky. He was a barber, and she had been an executive secretary at the University of Kentucky College of Electrical Engineering. She was a member of the Methodist Church in Lexington.

Since her father's death in 1938, Aunt Maudie had been the protector of the 1741 Dutch Bible of Mary Van Nuys (1717- 1809), giving the family record of her husband Abraham Van Aersdalen (1708- 1753), and his children by his first wife,



and those of Abraham and Mary. Their son Cornelius A. Van Arsdalen (1748- 1840), later known as Cornelius A. Vanarsdall brought the family Bible to Kentucky after his mother's death in 1809. The Bible had been in the care of his son Cornelius C. Vanarsdall for only four years, until his death in 1844, and then his widow Ida Voris Vanarsdall had the Bible until her death in 1876. It remained with members of this family until the 1920's, having finally made its way to one of the distaff branches. Maude's father, Riker Samuel VanArsdall recovered the Bible at this time, and kept it until his death in 1938. Aunt Maudie had been its keeper for the last 60 years. She had learned to love family history from her father, and did her best to preserve our family traditions and precious records. (Contributed by Mark Alan Thomas.)

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

In the **News** section of *The Vanguard* Vol. I, No. 2 ("Celebrating Birthdays, Number 105!"), we stated that Bertha Vanosdol Fry had *nineteen* great-grandchildren; that should be *nine* (whew!). Also, she is much more mobile than we indicated; she walks daily *without* a cane or walker.

In "Symon's Early New Netherland Days" from *The Vanguard*, Vol. I, No. 1, we stated that "the earliest known record of Symon van Aersdalen in Nieuw Amersfoort is dated October 12, 1655." Through the miracle of e-mail mailing lists, CRV has been able to take the tax list data associated with that date and reconstruct the neighborhood of the individuals taxed. Records made available through the *Dutch-Colonies* mailing list in early 1999 indicate that the Symon Jansz on that tax list of 1655 must actually be Symon Jansz Romeyn, not our own Symon Jansz van Aersdalen. ◇

1790 CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES

|  | Free white males 16 years and over including heads of families | Free white males under 16 years | Free white females including heads of families | All other free persons | Slaves |  |
|---|--|---------------------------------|--|------------------------|--------|---|
| Name of head of family | | | | | | Remarks |
| DIRCK VAN ARSDALE | 1 | 4 | 3 | - | - | Fishkill Town, Dutchess Co., NY |
| ABRAHAM VAN ALSDEL | 2 | 3 | 5 | - | - | Jamaica Town, Queens Co., NY |
| ABRAHAM VAN ASDALE | 1 | - | 3 | - | - | New Windsor Town, Ulster Co., NY |
| CORNELIUS VAN ASDALE | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | - | " |
| JAMES VAN ASDALE | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | Newburgh Town, Ulster Co., NY |
| TEUNIS VAN ASDALL | 3 | 2 | 7 | - | - | Montgomery Town, Ulster Co., NY |
| GARRET VANARSDALEN | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | 3 | Bucks Co., PA |
| SIMEON VANARSDALIN | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | - | " |
| JACOB VANARSDALING | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | " |
| JACOB VANARSDALIN | 1 | 2 | 5 | - | 1 | " |
| NICHOLAS VANORSDALEN | 2 | 1 | 4 | - | - | " |
| SIMON VANORSDALEN | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | " |
| SIMEON VANORSDALEN | 3 | - | 4 | - | 1 | " |
| JAMES VANORSDALEN | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | " |
| CORNELIUS VANASDALE | 1 | 3 | 2 | - | - | Washington Co., PA |
| DAVID VANISDAL | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | - | York Co., PA |
| GARRETT VANNORS DALL | 2 | 4 | 4 | - | 1 | " |
| JOHN VANOSDOLL | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | " |
| SIMON VANORS DALL | 2 | 5 | 6 | - | - | " |

The taking of the 1790 census commenced on August 2, 1790 and concluded on March 1, 1792. Given the state of the roadway infrastructure, the vast wilderness, the threat of wild animals, the unwillingness to participate by some of the populace (in some cases, invoking Biblical edicts), and the lack of profitability to the census takers, it's a wonder it was taken at all. For some states (New Jersey, Virginia, Delaware, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky), the census data is lost, or was never returned. For other states, certain counties or parts of counties did not return data. From the census data which was returned, the United States had a population of at least 3.9 million people in 1790. Only heads of families were tabulated, and of those states where the data was returned, our ancestors are listed above. Variations on the surnames of Airsdale, Arsdale, Fanosdol, Phanosdol, Vanarsdale, Venosdol, and Vonosdoll were checked, and there were none to be found in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, North Carolina, or South Carolina. Of the six states for which the data was lost, our ancestors are known to have inhabited New Jersey, Virginia, and Kentucky in 1790. ◇