

The
Vanguard



The Newsletter of the van Aersdalen Family Association

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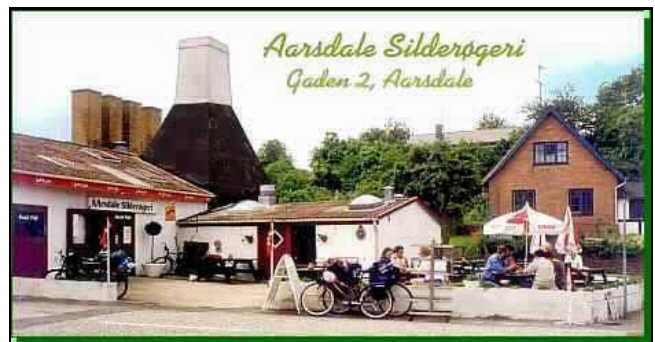
SIJMON'S AMSTERDAM
NEIGHBORHOOD



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Arsdale on the Island of Bornholm



ON THE COVER

During June of this year, my wife and I took a deserved vacation. We chose to visit Holland, and embarked on a week-long escorted tour which encircled the country. Of course, CRV did his homework before leaving the U.S. and, with the help of some maps prepared by Dr. Peter Nouwt, a Dutch genealogist, and Cor Snabel, an "amateur" genealogist on the Dutch-Colonies email list, was able to pinpoint several Amsterdam sites important to our ancestor Sijmon Jansz van Aersdalen.

This photo shows Sijmon's Amsterdam neighborhood as it exists today. The building on the left is the Amstelhof, which was erected in 1681 as housing for the elderly poor women of the city. On this site for at least sixty years earlier was a "bleaching field" used to bleach linen in the sun. Also nearby were several potteries. Sijmon was a potter who lived at the "bleekvelt" or bleaching fields near "potter's path". The bleaching field was just outside the city-gate in what was then extreme southeast Amsterdam, and was bordered by the Herengracht (gentlemen's canal) on the north and the Amstel River on the west. The Amstel can be seen on the right in this photograph.

I cannot adequately express the feeling I had as I walked through Sijmon's neighborhood, looked out over the river and canal he had to traverse, and stood at the spot nearby where his family found their final resting place. Part of the area was little changed from Sijmon's day. I was, at the same time, both excited and at peace, having reached my quest in Amsterdam, and I can't help but wonder if Sijmon's presence wasn't watching over my

shoulder. To the best of my knowledge, armed with the information gathered over the last ten years on Sijmon's life in Holland, I think I was the first descendant to have deliberately sought out and trod through our ancestor's neighborhood in 350 years.

Down the river in the photo is Amsterdam's famed "Skinny Bridge" which did not exist in Sijmon's time. A bridge which did exist in Sijmon's time but which has been rebuilt on essentially the same spot is the Blue Bridge or Blauw Brug. **Rembrandt** sketched a view of the Amstel looking in this direction from the Blauw Brug in about 1650, and CRV took a picture from the same spot. In the next issue of *The Vanguard*, both the photo and **Rembrandt's** sketch will be placed side by side for an eerie comparison.

As it turns out, **Rembrandt** lived up the street on the other side of the canal from Sijmon! **Rembrandt** used to walk along the Amstel in the 1650s during his landscape sketching period and probably walked past Sijmon's house from time to time. Did they ever converse? One can only wonder!! ◇

THE NEWSLETTER

We welcome submissions, especially in digital format, but cannot polish or edit very much. We try to be as accurate as possible but cannot guarantee the reliability of *interpreted* records, nor do we rigorously verify submitted information. Our NEW mailing address:

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PREBLE COUNTY, OH ORIGINS

(The following article and photo were submitted by a descendant of Peter Van Ausdal, **Rod Van Ausdal**, 3585 Pinewood Drive, Keswick, VA, 22947; rodvan@cstone.net.)

As mentioned in "Migration to Conewago" (*The Vanguard*, Volume I, No. 1, July 1998, p.7), we find John Van Ausdall (5 Dec 1752 - 26 Feb 1826), wife Sara (Monfort Longstreet) (24 Jan 1755 - 24 Feb 1826), and their children in Berkeley County, VA (later WV) in the late 1700s. John was a son of Cornelis Jansz van Aersdalen

pursue a business career and become the first merchant of the Eaton area. Some of Cornelius' early ventures are best described by a newspaper article from the *Palladium-Item*, Eaton, Ohio, 28 January, 1939. (This article describes the historical background for a mural depicting Cornelius trading with Chief Tecumseh. The mural was painted by Roland Schweinburg during the depression years, as part of the WPA Arts project instituted by President Franklin Roosevelt.)

"Murals which are to be placed on the walls of the Eaton post office, located on East Main Street, near the Main and Barron Street intersection, will show scenes enacted at the trading post established here in a log cabin in 1806 by Cornelius Van Ausdal, this town's first merchant. The scenes will recall some interesting local



(1721-1781) and Femmetje/Phoebe Van Nuys.

The family was apparently dissatisfied with their prospects there, and in 1805, John's eldest son Peter traveled to what is now Lanier Township, Preble County, Ohio, in search of farming opportunities. Peter liked what he saw and located in section 10, near Twin Creek, and established a farm there. Peter's father John arrived soon thereafter, probably with his wife Sarah and the rest of the family (Cornelius, Phebe, Mary, Sarah, Catherine, Hannah, and Ollie) to settle on this first farm. Peter then established another farm in Section 17.

All the family members did well but for this sketch we will follow the life and times of Cornelius Van Ausdal, the family member who left the farm to

history. Mr. Van Ausdal arrived in Eaton when William Bruce, founder of Eaton, was laying out the town.

"There is some connection between the site of the post office and the life of Eaton's first merchant. A house, built of brick, probably handmade, and wood, cut from virgin timber, occupied by Harvey Van Ausdal, Cornelius' son, was razed to create room for the federal building. Part of that house now forms a part of the local youth community center structure.

"The story of Cornelius Van Ausdal's life is closely interwoven with Eaton history, for local mercantile records begin with the establishment of his trading post. His business grew and developed into large proportions. Other trading

PREBLE COUNTY (cont.)

establishments located here and followed the trail blazed by Van Ausdal & Co., so the success of that organization played a part in making local history.

"Van Ausdal & Co. had more than a local reputation in the early years of the Nineteenth century. The reputation of the company for honesty in buying and selling spread throughout the Northwest Territory. Not only was a retail business conducted by wholesale trade as well and goods were sold to Richmond merchants and those in other parts of the then thinly settled territory.

"Mr. Van Ausdal located in Eaton, after he had found a liking for Ohio by spending a winter with his brother, Peter, then living in the wilderness of what is now Lanier Township. His home was in Berkeley County, VA, but he thought the possibilities of this state so great that he determined to open a business. In order to secure capital he took a quantity of furs on horseback to Baltimore, MD, from Ohio, sold them, then returned to his home. However, he needed additional cash so transported a load of wheat by wagon from Virginia to Baltimore which was sold. Profits from the sale of the grain were sufficient to purchase a wagonload of goods, which were taken to Eaton. Local historical records revealed that when the wagon arrived here the goods were sold direct from the vehicle.

"Mr. Van Ausdal was described as a man of average size, but must have had tremendous physical capacities in order to withstand the rigors of pioneer life. In the early days of his business career, twice each year in the summer and fall, he made a trip on horse-back with furs to New York City in order to replenish his stock of goods. Estimated time for such a trip was three months, but in some instances it might have taken longer. Streams had to be forded, and the trails were poor and sometimes there were none. Sometimes rivers were swollen, making necessary detours, adding many miles to the trip. In later years, Mr. Van Ausdal probably utilized the Ohio River or the Erie Canal for part of the New York trip."

In 1810, Cornelius was appointed United States Deputy Marshal and in that capacity took the first census of Preble County. Later, during the War of

1812, he was appointed a Paymaster of the United States Army and served until the end of the war. On 24 July 1812, Cornelius married Martha Bilba (born in VA 12 Nov 1793), a marriage which was to last 58 years. Twelve children were born of this marriage which ended with the death of Cornelius 10 August 1870.

In 1819, Cornelius was elected to the Ohio State Legislature to represent Preble County.

After becoming established as a prominent merchant and leading businessman in southwestern Ohio and eastern Indiana, Cornelius entered into additional ventures, expanding his retail outlets to include a store in Cincinnati (Van Ausdall & Gray (est ca 1825)) and, among other ventures, in 1816, became the owner-publisher of the *Western Telegraph*, a weekly newspaper published at Eaton which he later sold to William Tizzard.

Always looking for new challenges, Mr. Van Ausdall, as an incorporator and the first president of the Eaton & Hamilton Railroad Company, attempted to bring railroad service to the area under special charter in 1849. The railroad ownership was later passed to the Cincinnati, Richmond, and Chicago Railroad Company.

Active in social and religious affairs, Cornelius was instrumental in the building of the local Christian Church when the building committee became short of funds and Cornelius donated the funds necessary to complete the building.

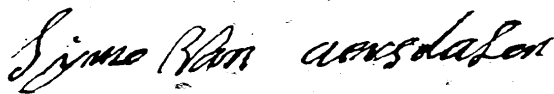
During the period 1828-1853, Cornelius was intermittently a resident of New York City, in order to act as purchasing agent for his mercantile interests. It was probably during this period Cornelius purchased a piano and shipped it via wagon to Eaton. The piano was a first in the area and there are stories of Mrs. Van Ausdal playing the piano for, among others, curious Indians of the region. This piano, with a large portrait of Cornelius, is now housed in the Preble County Historical Building, and serves as a reminder of the life and times of an early Van Ausdal pioneer.

NOTE: Much of this information was extracted from the "History of Preble County, Ohio", H. Z. Williams & Brothers, 1881; repro. 1978 by Unigraphics, Inc.◇

THE DELTA PROJECT - THIRD GENERATION

With this issue of *The Vanguard*, we begin our biographies of the children of **Jan Simonsz van Aersdalen**, youngest son of Sijmon Jansz van Aersdalen. For whatever reasons, the genealogies of these children appear to be less documented than those for the children of Jan's brother, Cornelis. As a result, we have made every effort to contact descendants of these children to help supplement our knowledge of Jan's children. The basic research for these biographies has been conducted by **Mark Alan Thomas**, Van Arsdale Family Historian, and **CRV** with assistance as noted.

Simon Van Aersdalen of Bucks County, PA



by *MAT* and *CRV*

Simon Van Aersdalen was said to be born on 16 August 1697 ("History of Bucks Co., Pennsylvania," Wm. W. H. Davis, originally printed 1905, reprinted 1975 by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore, MD: pp. 279-280). Unfortunately, Davis had erroneously identified Simon as the son of Cornelis Simonsz van Aersdalen and Marytie Dirkse Ammerman, which he picked up from the earlier work of Teunis Bergen ("Register in Alphabetical Order of the Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island, New York", New York, 1881 [reprinted 1973 by Polyanthos, Inc.], p. 309). In this book, Bergen stated, "VAN ARSDALEN, Symon (son of Cornelis), b. Aug. 16, 1697; m. Oct. 30, 1716, Yannetje Romeyn. Left Flatlands and settled in Bucks Co., PA., where he was an elder in the R. D. ch." Bergen did not give his source for this information, and we are left with the impression

he was quoting an earlier writer himself, or perhaps found all these dates in a family Bible. Although generally correct, Bergen left out a big part of this story, partially bridged by Davis.

Simon was probably born at Gravesend on Long Island. He was a son of Jan Simonsz van Aersdalen and Lammetje Probasco. From the time of his marriage about 1695, Jan likely was in continuous residence at Gravesend until at least 1722, on his father's property which he purchased from brother Cornelis Simonsz in 1700. After 1722, Jan relocated to Jamaica with part of his family. It is also probable that Jan left Long Island prior to 1717, perhaps with his older sons, and purchased land along the Raritan river valley near Six-Mile Run in Somerset County, province of East Jersey.

Simon resided at Six-Mile Run, N. J. until about 1730, judging from the baptismal data of his children. Simon continued to own property in New Jersey, and may have returned there in about 1739 for the birth of his last child. The work of Davis adds significantly to Bergen.

It has been written that on 30 October 1716 Simon married Jannetje Romeyn. Jannetje was a daughter of Stoffel Romeyn and Grietje Wyckoff, and she probably married Simon at Gravesend. It appears that Simon and brothers Christoffel and Cornelius all relocated to the Raritan property about 1717. In January 1718, Simon and Jannetje's first born son Jan was baptized in New Brunswick, witnessed by "Jans Van Aarsdale and

Simon (from p. 3)

Sammetie Van Aarsdale" (PNJHS, vol. 11 (1926), p. 206). Their youngest son Peterius was also baptized there on March 25, 1739 (ibid., p. 406). According to Davis, Simon relocated to Southampton, in Bucks County, in the province of Pennsylvania about 1730. Simon was not on the list of members or heads of families at Six-Mile Run made by Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, suggesting that this list was made after 1730 if Davis is correct. However, in 1735, "Lymon Van Aars Dalen," owning 200 acres, 19 cattle, and 13 sheep, was taxed for 2 pounds, 11 shillings, and 3 pence, for real and personal property located in Franklin Township, in Somerset County, in the province of East Jersey (Snell's "History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey," 1881, pp. 815, 820). Reformed Dutch Church records, tax records, and probate records of Bucks Co., PA, all confirm that Simon's entire family went there with him.

According to Davis, Simon died in the winter of 1770. His will is dated September 29th, 1766 and was proved December 5, 1770, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania ("Index of Bucks County, Pennsylvania Wills and Administration Records 1684 to 1850," by Richard T. and Mildred C. Williams, Dansboro, PA, 1971, p. 168). Davis records that Simon was buried at "the Buck" in the Old Feasterville Graveyard, located in Lower Southampton, Bucks Co., PA. A transcription of Simon's will is as follows:

"I Simon Vanasdalen Sen^r of Southampton in the County of Bucks and Province of Pensylvania Yeoman Being weak in Body But of perfect and Sound Mind and Memory thanks be to God for the Same think it proper and Convenient to Settle my Temporal Estate where with it has pleased God to faviour me with in this Life in manner and form following this twenty Ninth Day of September in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Sixty Six

Imprimis it is my Will and Desire that my Body be Intered in a Christian Decent and plain manner by my Executors hereafter to be mentioned and that all my Just Debts and funeral Charges be as soon as pofsable paid and Discharged

Item I Will and Bequeath to my Son Nicholas Vanasdalen all that my Plantation and tract of land wherein I now Dwell in Southampton aforesaid and with all the houses Out houses Barns Stables Waggons Carts Slays plows harrows And all the Gears and Implements thereunto Belonging and all the Other Implements and Utensils belonging to farming And all the Bulls Cows Steers Sheep and Swine Horses and Mares on [illegible] and of the above to him and his heirs and Afsigns for Ever Except what Shall be hereafter Excepted

Item I Will and Bequeath to my Son Jacobus Vanasdalen three horses two Cows and a plow with its Shear Collar and horse gears belonging to the same to him and to his heirs and Afsigns for Ever

Item I Will and Bequeath to my Son John Vanasdalen the sum of Ten Shillings as a token of Remembrance And also Fifty pounds as a Legacy to be paid Out of my Estate and also Black Jude to him and to his heirs and Afsigns for Ever

Item I Will and Bequeath to my Daughter Lamechy Wickof the Sum of twenty five pounds and to her and to her heirs for Ever provided always that neither the Executors of her Late Husband Deceased nor She nor Any of her heirs nor any Other person for them or in their behalf ask or Demand any money on a Certain Note given by me to said Executors ... And if any of them Do Ever Demand the Same then it is my Will and Order that the Said money be all Deducted and taken out of this Legacy of twenty five pounds

But if my Said Daughter Lamechy Should happen to Dye before the time of payment of the Legacy then it is my Will and Order that the Said Legacy Decend to the heirs of her Body to them or their heirs or Afsigns for Ever.

Item I Will and Bequeath to my Daughter Margaret Krewson the Sum of Twenty five pounds to her and to her heirs and Afsigns for Ever but if my said Daughter Margaret Should happen to Dye before the time of payment of this Legacy that then the Said Legacy Shall Decend to the heirs of her Body to them and to their heirs and Afsigns for Ever And I also Will and Bequeath to my Said Daughter Margaret Black Eve my wench to her and to the heirs of

John Vanadaen last of Southampton with the County of Buxif and
 Province of Aquitaine Yeoman things that in Body but of
 four foot and four Mads and Money that he is to for the same
 the sixpence and Quaint to taking improved Estates where
 with he should go to various with the Life in manner and
 some following the twenty Ninth Day of the month in the Year of
 Our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Ninety Six
 Myself it is my Will and Desire that my Body be taken in a
 Christian Dignity and plain manner by my Executors whereby to be
 buried And that all my Just Debts and several Charges be as ever
 as possible paid and Discharged
 Item I Will and Bequeath to my Son William Vanadaen all that my
 Plantation and tract of Land whereon I have Dwelt in Southampton
 aforesaid with all the houses Out houses Gardens Stalls Piggeries
 Cotes Rigs plow Harrows and all other things and Implements
 the name of Buxif and all the things that he should have and Utensils
 belonging to farming And all the things that he should have and
 some things that are now in my possession and I will that he be
 to him and his heirs and Assigns for ever And I will that he be
 hereafter Occupied
 Item I Will and Bequeath to my Son John Vanadaen three horses
 two Cows and a pair with its share and horse gears belong
 ing to the same to him and to his heirs and Assigns for ever
 Item I Will and Bequeath to my Son John Vanadaen the sum of Ten
 Shillings as a token of Remembrance to the Fifty pounds as a
 Legacy to be paid Out of my Estate unto John Black Thede to him
 and to his heirs and Assigns for ever
 Item I Will and Bequeath to my Daughter Lamechy Michol the sum
 of twenty five pounds and to her and to her heirs for ever provided
 always that neither the Executors of her Late Husband Decedent
 Nor the nor any of her heirs nor any other person for them or in
 their behalf ask or Demand any money on a Certain Note given
 by me to the Executors... And if any of them Do Ever Demand
 the same then it is my Will and Order that the said money be all
 Dedicated and taken out of this Legacy of twenty five pounds

But if my said Daughter Lamechy should happen to Die before the
 time of payment of the Legacy then it is my Will and Order that the
 said Legacy Decedent to the heirs of her Body Men or their heirs or
 Assigns for ever
 Item I Will and Bequeath to my Daughter Margaret Hovers on
 the sum of Twenty five pounds to her and to her heirs and Assigns
 for ever But if my said Daughter Margaret should happen to
 Die before the time of payment of the Legacy that then the said
 Legacy shall Decedent to the heirs of her Body Men and to
 their heirs and Assigns for ever And I will that he be
 to my said Daughter Margaret Black Cows my watch to her
 and to the heirs of her Body and their Assigns for ever
 Item I Will and Bequeath to the Heirs of my son John Vanadaen
 Decedent the sum of five pounds to them and to their heirs and
 Assigns for ever that he should have Everlasting equal shares and
 two parts Equal parts of the share of the same
 Item I Will and Bequeath to my son Jacob Vanadaen the sum
 of Fifty pounds to him and to his heirs and Assigns for ever
 And I will that he be to him and to his heirs and Assigns for
 ever And I will that he be to him and to his heirs and Assigns for
 payment of the above Legacy and Continue paying in money and my
 Year the sum of Ten pounds to the Legacy and that all the above
 Legacy be paid of what I have
 Item I Will and Bequeath to my son Jacob Vanadaen Black Cows
 my Negro Boy to him and to his heirs for ever and to my son
 Nicholas Vanadaen the sum of Twenty my Negro Boy and my horse
 Cote to him and to his heirs and Assigns for ever
 Item it is my Will and Order that my son John Vanadaen be
 kept in the name of Vanadaen and that by One of my two
 Living four sons paying to the other three and to each of them
 an Equal part Equal parts to their part or share of the same
 Item I Will and Bequeath to my son Jacob Vanadaen all that
 my Weaving Loom and all the Rads Gears and other Tools and
 belonging to the weaving trade and my Ring Gun (the other Gun
 now in my Possession belongs to my son John Vanadaen) to him
 and to his heirs and Assigns for ever
 Item it is my Will and Order that not One of the Legatees shall ask

Simon (from p. 5)

her Body and their Afsigns for Ever

Item I Will and Bequeath to the Children of my Son Stophel Vanasdalen Deceased the Sum of Fifty pounds to them and to their heirs and afsigns for Ever that is to

Say Every Boy an Equal Share and two Girls Equal to One Boy's Share of the Same.

Item I Will and Bequeath to my Son Jacobus Vanasdalen the Sum of Fifty pounds to him and to his heirs and Afsigns for Ever

Item it is my will [illegible] that my Son Nicholas Vanasdalen at the End of three Years after my Decease and my wife Jane's Decease shall begin and make the first payment of the above Legacys and Continue paying Yearly and every Year the Sum of Twenty five pounds to the Legatees until all the Above Legacys be paid of and Discharged

Item I Will and Bequeath to my Son Jacobus Vanasdalen Black Luff my Negro Boy to him and to his afsigns for Ever And to my son Nicholas Vanasdalen Black Harry my Negro Boy and my house Clock to him and to his heirs and Afsigns for ever

Item it is my Will and Order that my Larg Silver Tankard be kept in the name of Vanasdalen and that By One of my Now Liveing four Sons He paying to the Other three and to Each of them an Equivalent Equal in Value to their part or Share of the Same

Item I Will and Bequeath to my Son Jacobus Vanasdalen all that my Weaving Loom and all the Reeds Gears and Other Implements belonging to the weaving trade and my Own Gun (the Other Gun now in my Pofsefsion belongs to my Son John Vanasdalen) to him and to his heirs and afsigns for Ever

*or Demand any of their Legacies for three Years after my Decease
Nor for three Years after the Decease of my Wife Jane Vanasdalen
and that the Legacy money Beare no Interest or Payment any time
But to be paid at every five years by the said
Item I Will and Bequeath to my Son James Vanasdalen that my Negro
maid Elizabeth Mary is bound to his heirs and assigns for Ever
Item it is my Will and Order that after my Decease and the Decease of
my Wife Jane all the House hold Goods furniture and moveables within
Doree and the remainder of my Negroes except what has already
been sold among that belongs to me be Equally Divided among
my Children viz John Vanasdalen, Jacobus Vanasdalen, and Nicholas
Vanasdalen James Vanasdalen, Margaret Fenner, James
Vanasdalen Junr, Jacobus Vanasdalen and Nicholas Vanasdalen
and if it shall appear that any of my Children shall Die before
the Decease of my house hold Goods be sold then it is my Will and
Order that the surviving Children of that Child shall have
one half and the surviving Parents thereof the Division of the
other half and if any of the said Children shall Die before the
Decease of my house hold Goods be sold then it is my Will and
Order that the surviving Children of that Child shall have
one half and the surviving Parents thereof the Division of the
other half and if any of the said Children shall Die before the
Decease of my house hold Goods be sold then it is my Will and
Order that the surviving Children of that Child shall have
one half and the surviving Parents thereof the Division of the
other half*

*Witness my hand and seal this 10th Day of August 1768
at Doree in the County of Middlesex*

James Vanasdalen

*Witness my hand and seal this 10th Day of August 1768
at Doree in the County of Middlesex*

*Jacobus Vanasdalen
James Vanasdalen
Nicholas Vanasdalen
John Vanasdalen*

Item it is my Will and Order that not One of the Legatees Shall ask or Demand any of their Legacies for three Years after my Decease Nor for three Years after the Decease of my Wife Jane Vanasdalen and that the Legacy money Bear no Interest nor Impost at any time But to be paid at twenty five pounds Yearly till all paid

Item I Will and Bequeath to my Son Simon Vanasdalen Jun^r my Negro wench Called Poll or Mary to him and to his heirs and Afsigns for Ever

Item it is my Will and Order that after my Decease and the Decease of my Wife that all the Household Goods furnature and movables within Doors and the remainder of my Negroes (Except what has already been Willed away) that belongs to me be Equally Divided among my Children Viz John Vanasdalen, Lamechy Wickof, and the Surviving Children of Stophel Vanasdalen, Margaret Krewson, Simon Vanasdalen Jun^r Jacobus Vanasdalen and Nicholas Vanasdalen and if it Should happen that any of my Children Should Die before the Division of my household goods be made then it is my Will and Order that the Surviving Children of each Deceased Child Shall Come in for and have their parents Share in the Division of the Same

And [ink smeared] and appoint my Sons John Vanasdalen and [ink smeared] this my Last Will and Testament hereby revoking all former Will or Wills, testament or testament whatsoever made by me heretofore And Only Acknowledging this to be my last true Will and testament and no Other

Given under my hand and Seal the Day and Year first above written

Signed Sealed pronounced
and Declared by the testator
before the []nd or Subscribing
Evidence to be his last and true
Will and Testament

Jacob vansant Syme Van aersdalen
Daniel Hogeland
Joseph Davenport"

The children of Simon Van Aersdalen and Jannetje Romeyn included (with dates supplied by Davis):

Jan "John" Van Artsdalen born late in 1717 in

Somerset County, province of East Jersey. Jan was baptized in January 1718 at the First (Dutch) Reformed Church of New Brunswick, the son of Symon and Jannitie Van Aarsdale, witnessed by Jan and Lammetje Van Aarsdale. He was named after his paternal grandfather Jan Simonsz van Aersdalen, who witnessed his baptism.

Lammetje Van Artsdalen born 11 August 1720 at Six Mile Run (Franklin Township), Somerset County, province of East Jersey. She was named after her paternal grandmother Lammetje Probasco.

Christoffel "Stoffel" Van Artsdalen born 15 April 1722/23 on the Raritan, in the province of East Jersey. He was named after his maternal grandfather Stoffel Romeyn. Christoffel was baptized on 26 May 1723 at New Brunswick DRC, the son of Simon and Jannetje Van Aersdaelen, witnessed by Charles Fontein and wife Lena.

Simon Van Artsdalen born 18 April 1726 Six-Mile Run (Franklin Township), Somerset County, province of East Jersey. He was named after his great-grandfather or his father.

Maragritta "Margaret" Van Artsdalen born 12 January 1729 Six-Mile Run (Franklin Township), Somerset County, East Jersey. She was named after her maternal grandmother Grietje Wyckoff.

Jacobus "James" Van Artsdalen was born 25 January 1732, probably at Southampton, Bucks County, PA.

Nicholas Van Artsdalen born 14 July 1736, probably at Southampton, Bucks County, PA.

Peter Van Artsdalen born 02 March 1739, probably in Six-Mile Run (Franklin Township), Somerset County, East Jersey. He was probably named after a member of his mother's family, the Romeyns. Peterius was baptized on 25 March 1739 at New Brunswick DRC, the son of Simon and Jannetje Van Arsdalen, no witnesses. Peter apparently died young, as he is not mentioned in his father's will. ◇

NICHOLAS VAN ARSDALEN OF QUEENS COUNTY, NY

by *MAT, CRV, Rev. Charles G. Van Ausdall* (Box 660, Great Barrington, MA 01230), and *George Chambers* (14161 Elystan Circle, Westminster, CA 92683)

Nicholas Van Arsdalen/Van Ausdalen probably was born about 1716 on Long Island, New York, a son of Jan Simonsz van Aersdalen and Lammetje Probasco. The will of "John Van Arsedale, of Jamaica, in Queens County", written in 1736 and proved in 1756, made special provisions to three of his sons. Jan's will lists his sons in the following order:

1. Simon
2. Nicholas
3. Uriah (Jurrian)
4. Christoffel
5. John
6. Cornelius

Jan states that if his wife quits her claim to his houses, lands, etc. and chooses to receive an annuity, then proceeds from the sale of his estate would be divided as follows: ten pounds to Simon; one-hundred fifty pounds to Nicholas; one-hundred fifty pounds to Uriah; and anything else left over would then be equally divided among all eleven children.

The reason for these three special provisions in the will is unknown, and Jan listed his sons in this order to emphasize the provisions. The expected birth sequence of the sons is not reflected in this ordering and this is a bit unusual. Why are Simon, Nicholas, and Uriah singled out, and why do the latter two receive so much more than the rest? This is pure speculation, but maybe it is because they are the youngest of the sons, and not yet financially established. Jan's will was written in 1736; if Uriah was born in 1720, he would have been only 16. Nicholas could have been about 20 years old, and was likely still living at home. The prevailing patronymic practices of the van Aersdalen family suggest the first boy would be named Stoffel, the second would be Simon, and the third John. Cornelius was the

4th son, possibly named for Jan's brother. A fifth son is later born, and named Nicholas (for his paternal grandmother's father, Claes). A sixth son is named Uriah or Jurrian (for his maternal grandfather's father, Jurrian). Hence, the youngest boys are Nicholas and Uriah.

Perhaps before this will was written, Jan had already made provision for his four oldest sons to have land near Six-Mile Run in Somerset County, East Jersey. In this way, Jan may have provided equally for all his sons, giving his younger sons a stake in life. Since the provisions of the will of "John Van Arsedale" were not executed for another twenty years, it is likely that things changed after the will was written.

Further, Teunis Bergen stated that Christoffel and Cornelius Van Arsdalen were known to have resided in the vicinity of the Raritans in 1717 ("Dutch Settlers in New Jersey", The New Jersey Genesis, Vol. 14, No. 1, October 1966, p. 581). This suggests that they were older sons. In addition, baptismal records of the First Reformed (Dutch) Protestant Church of New Brunswick confirm that Jan Simonsz van Aersdalen and Lammetje Probasco, and their sons Simon and Christoffel (Stoffel) were in the area as early as January 1718. Records of the Six-Mile Run DRC suggest that sons Cornelis, Jesse [Jurrie], Christofel, and possibly John were listed as heads of families there between about 1730-1748 (Snell's 1881 book, "History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey," p. 820). All these records suggest that Simon, Christoffel, Cornelius, and possibly John Jr. were the older sons of Jan Simonsz van Aersdalen.

All records available indicate that Nicholas probably remained on the family estate of his father, or perhaps the estate of his father-in-law Abraham Lott, Sr. in Jamaica, Queens County, New York. Records of the Jamaica DRC show that Nicholas had sons baptized at this church: Abraham in 1741, and Isaac in 1755. According to the abstract of his will, written in 1781 and proved in 1784, "Nicholas Van Ausdalen" died a resident of Jamaica, in Queens County, in the state of New York. The abstract of the will of "Nicholas Van Ausdalen" was printed in the Collections of the New York Historical Society, 1903, p. 368, made from the recorded copy of the will in the Surrogate's Office of New York

City, Liber 37, pp. 109-110). CRV contacted the researcher at the Surrogate's Office and was dismayed to learn that the original wills no longer exist, and that only the recorded copies remain. In its entirety, the will read:

"In the name of God Amen I Nicholas Van Ausdalen of Jamaica in Queens County and Province of New York Yeoman, being in good health and of sound disposing mind and memory thanks unto God therefor and calling to mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form as follows First and principally of all I give and recommend my immortal soul unto God hoping and trusting for the acceptance thereof only through through the mediation and atonement of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ my body I recommend to the earth from whence it was first taken to be buried in a Christian like and decent manner trusting to receive the same again at the general resurrection by the mighty power of God as to my worldly estate wherewith it hath pleased God to blefs me with in this life I give devise bequeath and dispose of the same in manner and form as follows

First I order that all my just debts and funeral charges shall be duely paid by my Executors out of my estate

Item I give and bequeath unto my son Abraham the sum of five pounds of good and lawful money which I give to him or his heirs I give to my well beloved wife Jane the use and privilege of the best room I have and a comfortable sufficient maintenance out of my estate as long as she shall remain my widow I give likewise to my wife the use of a brown chest I now have as long as she remains my widow after her death or remarriage I give said chest to her son Johannes if living a if dead to her daughter the now wife of John Amberman or her heirs If my said widow should marry again then I hereby empower my Executors to pay her the sum of Thirty Pounds out of my estate on her quitting said estate.

Item I give and bequeath to my son John the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds out of my estate to be paid one year after my decease which I give to him and his heirs

Item I give to my daughter Sara the now wife of Nicholas Lamberson the sum of fifty pounds to be paid her in two years after my decease or to her heirs

Item I give to my granddaughter Charity the

granddaughter of Cornelius Amberman the sum of twenty five pounds to be paid her within three years after my decease to her or to her heirs
Item I give to my grandson Nicholas the son of my son Abraham my weaving loom and all my weaving tackling to be his own and at his disposal

I give and bequeath to my son Isaac in case he don't marry till after my decease two Cows and the best horse I shall then leave the rest residue and remainder of all my estate whether movable or immovable real or personal lands tenements meadow etc I give devise and bequeath unto my sons Abraham Van Ausdalen and Isaac Van Ausdalen to be equally divided between them share and share alike all which lands tenements hereditaments and appurtenance whether in Queens County or elsewhere I give and bequeath to my two said two sons Abraham and Isaac and to their respective heirs Administrators and afsigns forever and Lastly I hereby nominate constitute and appoint my beloved sons Abraham Van Ausdalen and Isaac Van Ausdalen and my loving cousins Isaac Amberman and John Amberman the sons of Isaac Amberman of this town to be Executors to this my last will and testament hereby revoking and disannulling all other wills by me heretofore made ratifying this and no other to be my last will and testament and giving my Executors above named full power and authority to act in the premises.

In Witnefs whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this eighth day of March in the year of our Lord Chris one thousand seven hundred and Eighty one

Signed Sealed published pronounced and declared by Nicholas Van Ausdal as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us

In Witnefs whereof we have subscribed our names as witnefses thereto in each others presence and in the presence of the testator

Nycklaus Van Arsdalen {S.S.}

Isaac Amberman
Stephen Higbie
Nathaniel Box"

This will was proved in Queens County on July 24, 1784, establishing his death earlier that year in Jamaica, Queens County. It also establishes the identities of many of his surviving children.

NICHOLAS (from p. 11)

About 1740, Nicholas married first to Geertje "Charity" Lott, daughter of Abraham and Marytie Lott. Charity Lott, was named as the wife of "Nicholas Van Aersdalen" in the will of her father Abraham Lott, Sr. of Jamaica, in Queens County, in the province of New York, written 21 July 1760, and proved 04 September 1766 (Abstract of the will of Abraham Lott from the book, "Collections of the New York Historical Society for the year 1898," Vol. 7, New York: Printed for the Society, pp. 27-28; originally taken from the recorded copy of the will in the Surrogate's Office of New York City, N. Y., N. Y., Liber 25, p. 320). Charity Lott appears to have been the mother of all his children and must have died not long after her father wrote his will.

After the death of his first wife, widower Nicholas married second to Jane Brinkerhoff on 26 November 1761 at New York DRC (Marriage Bonds Book V, p. 249; recorded on p. 424 of "Names of Persons for Whom Marriage Licenses were Issued by the Secretary of the Province of New York, Previous to 1784", originally published by Weed, Parsons and Company, 1860, and reprinted in 1968 by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore). Jane was still living at the time Nicholas wrote his will. In addition, we learn from the wording of the will that she was also a widow, and had at least two children, a son named Johannes and a daughter who married to John Amberman. It is likely that Brinkerhoff may have been Jane's married name.

The children of Nicholas Van Arsdalen and Geertje "Charity" Lott included:

Abraham Van Arsdalen bp. 11 January 1741 at Jamaica DRC (NYGBR, vol. 107, no. 4, p. 210; witnessed by Abraham Lott and Marytie Lott). He was named after his maternal grandfather Abraham Lott, Sr.

John Van Arsdalen was mentioned in the will of his father in 1781, and was living at this time. No further record found.

Sara Van Arsdalen was mentioned as the wife of

Nicholas Lambertson in the will of her father in 1781, and was living at the time. No further record found.

Lambertje Van Arsdalen (supp.) who was probably the wife of Cornelius Ammerman as mentioned in her father's will.

Isaac Van Arsdalen bp. 24 August 1755 at Jamaica DRC (NYBGR, vol. 108, no. 3, p. 145; mother not listed, and no witnesses). Was single at the writing of his father's will in 1781. He died apparently at about the same time as his father, as letters of administration were granted on March 23, 1784 from an intestate "Isaac Van Ausdall" of Springfield, L.I. to his brother Abraham, also of Springfield ("Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogate's Office, City of New York, vol. XII", Collections of the New York Historical Society, 1903; p. 407). ◇

SARAH VAN ARSDALEN OF QUEENS COUNTY, NY

by *MAT* and *CRV*

Sarah Van Arsdalen was probably the youngest daughter of Jan Simonsz van Aersdalen and Lammetje Probasco, and possibly their last child. Among his daughters, Jan named her last in his 1736 will. She may have been named after her maternal aunt, Sara Probasco.

Sarah married Isaac Ammerman, Jr. on June 3, 1743 at the Flatbush Dutch Reformed Church ["Marriage Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the Town of Flatbush, Kings County, NY", Josephine C. Frost, p. 64], a son of Isaac Ammerman and Grietje Wyckoff. Isaac and Grietje were married on May 9, 1708 at New Amersfoort (Flatlands), but the marriage was recorded at Flatbush ("Records of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Flatbush, Kings County, New York, volume 1, 1677-1720", translated and edited by David William Voorhees, Holland Society of New York, 1998, pp. 284-285). Both families resided in Jamaica, Queens County, New York. Sarah's brother, Nicholas, mentioned Isaac "Amberman" in his

own will and named Isaac's sons Isaac and John as co-executors of the will (along with his own sons Abraham and Isaac Van Arsdalen). It should be noted that Nicholas referred to Isaac and John Ammerman as his "cousins"; in actuality, they were his nephews. The Dutch had difficulty translating the relationships of cousin, nephew, and niece into English and this has caused considerable confusion in the understanding of early wills and their abstracts.

Isaac and Sarah baptized most of their children at the Jamaica Dutch Reformed Church, as published in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. These records show the following baptisms:

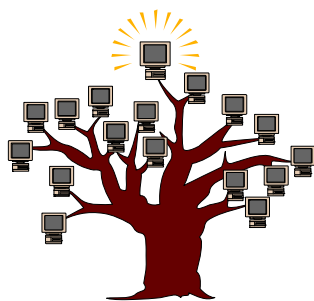
Isaac, baptized March 17, 1746, witnessed by "Eysak and Grityi amerman" (NYGBR, vol. 108, no. 1, p. 21).

Lammetyi, baptized August 27, 1749, witnessed by "Marregriyti amerman" (NYGBR, vol. 108, no. 1, p. 23).

Grityi, baptized June 9, 1751, with no witnesses (NYGBR, vol. 108, no. 1, p. 24).

Zara, baptized May 20, 1753, witnessed by "Maregreityi amerman" (NYGBR, vol. 108, no. 1, p. 25).

In addition, there must have been a son John, as evidenced by Nicholas Van Arsdalen's will of 1781. Isaac and Sarah continued to live in or around Jamaica at least until April 14, 1785, when Isaac administered the will of Matthias Lamberson ["Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogate's Office, City of New York, vol. XIII", Coll. of the NYHS, pp. 133-134; recorded Liber 37, p. 469]. Nothing further has been traced of Isaac and Sarah Ammerman. ◇



JURRIAN VAN ARSDALEN OF SOMERSET COUNTY, NJ

by *MAT, CRV, and Judy Cassidy* (117
Evergreen Court, Blue Bell, PA 19422)

Jurrian "Uriah" van Arsdalen is said to have been born 20 January 1720, making him the last son of Jan Simonsz van Aersdalen and Lammetje Probasco. There is controversy over whether the son "Uriah" listed in Jan Simonsz's will is the same as the Uriah/Juryah/Jurrian whose biography follows. There are published reports which say Jan's son was born about 1698 and that the biography which follows would be that of Jurrian's son. However, no documentation has been found to corroborate this 1698 birth date. The strongest supports for the following biography being that of Jan's son come from an old Bible record and the notation of Jurrian's birthplace and subsequent residence at the time of his marriage.

In 1743, Jurrian van Arsdalen married Aaltje Terhune, daughter of Roelof Jansz Terhune and Marretje Gerrets Wyckoff, at Flatbush DRC ("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; "Jury _____ alen, young man, born at Gravesend, now residing at Jamaica, & Aaltje _____", married after August 13th, 1743). This suggests that Jurrian was of the Jan Simonsz line, as Jan moved from the Gravesend area to Jamaica, Long Island in the 1720s. Soon after their marriage, the young couple relocated near Six-Mile Run in Somerset County, then in the province of East Jersey. It would appear, based on the marriage date and the baptismal date of their first-born child, that Aaltje was in an advanced state of pregnancy at the time of their marriage. "Jurre Van Arsdalen" was listed as one of the heads of families at Six-Mile Run during the ministry of the Rev. T. J. Frelinghuysen between 1730-1748 ("History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey, with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of Its Prominent Men and Pioneers", James P. Snell, 1881, Everts & Peck, Philadelphia: p. 820).

JURRIAN (from p. 13)

“Yourey Vanarsdalen” was listed as number 107 among the Eastern Precinct, Somerset County Freeholders of 1753 (GMNJ, vol.18, no. 2, p. 48). “Cornelious Vanarsdalen” appears as number 105, indicating that they were neighbors. “John Van Arsdalen” shows up on the list as number 89. These men may well have been brothers.

Several children of Jurrian van Arsdalen and Aaltje Terhune were baptized at the Six-Mile Run Dutch Reformed Church, including:

Johannis "John" Van Arsdalen bp. 01 October 1743 (SCHQ, vol. 8, no. 2, p. 124); he may have died young, as there is a Bible entry for another son Johannis born in 1747. He was named after his paternal grandfather Jan Simonsz van Aersdalen.

Roelof Van Arsdalen bp. 23 February 1752 (SCHQ, vol. 8, no. 2, p. 127); m. (suspect) Lena (?). He was named after his maternal grandfather Roelof Jansz Terhune.

Antje Van Arsdalen bp. 28 April 1754 (ibid., p. 128).

Maregrietje Van Arsdalen bp. 17 July 1757 (ibid., p. 131).

Jurrie "George" Van Arsdalen bp. 31 May 1759 (SCHQ, vol. 8, no. 3, p. 213). He was named after his father, who had been named for his maternal great-grandfather, Jurrian Probasko.

Heyeltie Van Arsdalen bp. 24 June 1764 (ibid., p. 218). She was named after her paternal aunt Heletie Van Arsdalen, in honor of her paternal-maternal 2nd great-grandmother Heyltje Aerts.

The baptismal records printed in the SCHQ are scant in the years between 1743 and 1752, suggesting baptisms could've taken place elsewhere.

In the January 1985 edition of “Van to Van - The Dutch Heritage” (a.k.a. The Van Newsletter), Judy Cassidy submitted a Bible record which had been given her by Warren Durling of Titusville, NJ. The

Bible, dating to 1718, yielded the following information, with CORRECTIONS provided in March 2000 by Judy:

“20 Jan 1720 Yerre Vanarsdalin was born
11 Mar 1723 Alche Terheune was born
23 Jul 1744 Lammechi Vanarsdalin was born
18 Nov 1746 Mary Vanarsdalin was born
9 Sep 1747 John Van Arsdalin was born
26 Jan 1752 Rulif Vanorsdalin was born
15 Mar 1754 Anne Vanarsdalin was born
21 Jun 1757 Margrit Van Arsdalin was born
30 Apr 1759 Yerre Van Arsdalin was born
12 Apr 1764 Hyle Vanarsdalin was born”

The Bible entries for Rulif, Anne, Margrit, Yerre (Jr.), and Hyle corroborate the baptismal data for Roelof, Antje, Maregrietje, Jurrie, and Heyeltie. However, the birth of Johannis in 1743 does not appear in the Bible entries. It can be assumed that this Johannis died young. It should be emphasized that the first four children are John, Lammetje, Roelof, and Marretje; this identifies the parents of Jurrian van Arsdalen and Alche Terhune as John and Lammetje van Aersdalen and Roelof and Marretje Terhune, respectively. If Jurrian had been the son of an earlier Jurrian/Uriah, the son he and Aaltje baptized at Six-Mile Run in 1743 should have been named either Jurrian or Roelof (if they had been of the persuasion to honor the maternal grandfather first). However, the child was named Johannis, and a subsequent child was named John before Jury baptized a namesake.

Originally the Bible appears to have belonged to Jurrian's sister Heletje. Heletje married Gerret Dorland and they recorded births and deaths in the book. Then it seems to have been given to younger brother Jurrian to record data for his family. Subsequently the Bible was passed on to Jurrian and Aeltje's daughter Mary, who married Abraham Lott on December 14, 1774 (“The Lott Family in America” by A. V. Phillips, p. 36). Abraham and Mary baptized their children at the Sourland/Harlingen Reformed Dutch Church between 1775 and 1788 and recorded the events in the same Bible. The Bible ended up in the hands of Nathaniel McPherson Durling at the time “The Lott Family” was written and was later in the possession of Warren in the 1980s. However, Warren Durling passed away several years ago and the Bible's current whereabouts are unknown.

The last known record of Jurrian appears to have been from a newspaper dated March 29th, 1766 (“Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New Jersey, Vol. XXV. Extracts from American Newspapers Relating to New Jersey, Vol. VI, 1766-1767”, edited by William Nelson, 1906, New Jersey Historical Society, Paterson, NJ: p. 70). It reads:

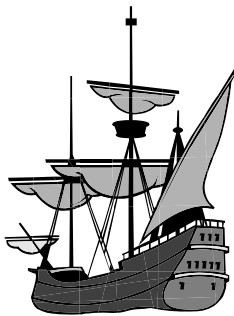
“TO BE SOLD

At public Vendue, on Saturday the 19th Day of this Instant April, at the House of David Williamson, Innholder, on the York Road, between Cranbury and Amboy Ferry.

“A Certain Tract of Land and Plantation containing about 260 Acres, situate and lying on the East Side of the said York and the Stage Road, and within the Corporation of New-Brunswick, opposite said Williamsons. There is about 50 Acres cleared, and within Fence, the Rest well wooded, and is about 7 Miles from Brunswick, and 5 from South River Landing, to which there is an excellent Road for carting Wood for the York Market, which frequently sells at three Pounds or more a Cord. Its Situation on so Public a Road, makes it very convenient for a Tavern, Store, &c. besides the Advantage of having a good Farm. The purchaser may have Time given him for Payment of the purchase Money, and an indisputable Title.

JURYAH VANARSDALEN
NEW-JERSEY”

This is undoubtedly the same “Yourey Vanarsdalen” who appeared as number 107 on the 1753 Freeholders list, because number 109 was *Jacobus Williamson*. It is possible that Jurrian moved out of the area, perhaps to Pennsylvania or New York, but his whereabouts after this newspaper account are unknown. ◇



HELETJE
VAN ARSDALEN
OF SOMERSET COUNTY, NJ

by *MAT, CRV, and Judy Cassidy* (117
Evergreen Court, Blue Bell, PA 19422)

Heletje "Matilda" van Arsdalen was born about 1712, probably at Gravesend, Kings County, Long Island, province of New York, daughter of Jan Simonsz van Aersdalen of Gravesend and Jamaica and Lammetje Probasco.

On 13 March 1731 (Bible record, *infra*), she married Gerret Dorland, Jr., son of Gerret and Marytie Dorland (NYGBR, Vol. 86, January 1955, pp. 51-52, "Additions and Corrections", by Mrs. John M. (Mabel) Spell, San Francisco, CA). Gerret Dorland, Jr. was the brother of Antje Dorland, who married Simon van Aersdalen (son of Cornelis Simonsz van Aersdalen).

The family of Gerret Dorland, Jr. and Heletie "Matilda" van Arsdalen appear to have resided near the Milston DRC, in Somerset County, province of East Jersey, where "Hyltie Van Aarsdalen, wife of G. Dorlant" was recorded as a member on 03 April 1752 (GMNJ, Vol. 15, No. 1, January 1940, p. 5), and where several of their children were baptized. The 1753 Freeholder's List of the Western Precinct of Somerset County, province of East Jersey, cited "Garret Dorlandt" number 200 on the list (GMNJ, Vol. 18, No. 1, January 1943, pp. 13-16). The same list cited number 37 "John Dorlandt," and number 186 "Lambert Dorlandt" possible brothers of Garret Dorlandt.

The Bible of Gerret Dorland Jr. was passed on to his brother-in-law, Jurrian van Arsdalen. In it, Gerret recorded the births of six sons and five daughters, the deaths of one son and one daughter, and the deaths of his father Gerret (August 21, 1779) and his brother Abraham (August 29, 1776).

The children of Gerret Dorland, Jr. and Heletje

HELETJE (from p. 15)

"Matilda" van Arsdalen include:

Gerret Dorland b. October 1732, d. prior to 14 January 1742. He was named after his paternal grandfather Gerret Dorland.

Lante Dorland b. 29 November 1734. She was named after her maternal grandmother Lammetje Probasco. (The handwriting may actually be interpreted as "Lamite".)

Johannis Dorland b. 08 December 1736, d. prior to 10 April 1746. He was named after his maternal grandfather Jan Simonsz van Aersdalen.

Marya Dorland b. 28 November 1738, d. 08 March 1777, m. abt. 1760 Cornelius Messler. She was named after her paternal grandmother Marytie [?].

Eyda Dorland b. 29 December 1740, bp. 09 January 1741 Milston DRC, Somerset County, province of East Jersey (GMNJ, vol. 17, no. 4, p. 81). She probably was named after her maternal aunt Ida van Arsdalen.

Gerret b. 14 January 1742, (suspect) m. Ante [?]. He was named after his deceased brother by the same name.

Juante Dorland b. 29 March 1744. This should be "Jannetje", who married William Williamson about 1766.

John Dorland b. 10 April 1746, bp. 04 May 1747 Milston DRC, Somerset County, (GMNJ, vol. 17, no. 4, p. 85), (suspect) m. Catrina [?]. He was baptized at the same time as Sara, daughter of Jan Cornelisz van Aersdalen and Sara van Voorhees. John was named after his deceased brother by the same name, in honor of his maternal grandfather Jan Simonsz van Aersdalen. The Bible records John's death on August 21, 1779, but this could be a transcription error as this is also the date Gerret Dorland Sr. died.

Luykas Dorland b. 23 March 1748/49, bp. 25 June 1749 Milston DRC, Somerset County (GMNJ, vol. 18, no. 1, p. 7).

Lena Dorland b. 22 January 1753, bp. 03 September 1753 Milston DRC, Somerset County (GMNJ, vol. 18, no. 2, p. 39). There was a paternal grand-aunt named Lena or Magdalena Dorland.

Abraham Dorland b. abt. 1756, bp. 18 February 1756 Milston DRC, Somerset County (GMNJ, vol. 18, no. 2, p. 41).

Gerret Dorland's will was written on August 12, 1774 and his estate inventoried on August 29th. He named his wife "Hility" as one of the executors of his estate and listed his children in this order:

1. Garritt
2. Lucas
3. Abraham
4. Lamitie
5. Mariah (Marya)
6. Ida
7. Yanity (Jannetje)
8. Lanah (Lena/Magdalena)

The listing corroborates and clarifies the Bible entries and shows that Heletje was still alive at that time. Her whereabouts afterward are unknown. ◇

REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSION APPLICATIONS SOUGHT!

As the Delta Project works its way into the fourth generation, we will be encountering all-important Revolutionary War pension applications. **Do you have some to share?** We would like to include scanned images of these in the bios as we cover the next generation. If you can share a copy (or more!), please send to Charles R. Vanorsdale at the address on page 2. Thanks!

◇

MARIA
VAN ARSDALEN
OF QUEENS COUNTY, NY

by *MAT* and *CRV*

Maria van Arsdalen was born about 1710, probably in Gravesend, Kings County, Long Island, a daughter of Jan Simonsz van Aersdalen and Lammetje Probasco.

About 1728, she married Gerrit Snedeker at Flatbush, on Long Island, the son of Isaac Snedeker and Catryntie Dorland ("The Snedeker Family", Harold Ray Snedeker, self-published; 1970). Gerrit was born about 1708. According to Bergen's 1881 book, "Early Settlers of Kings County," p. 267, Isaac (Gerretse) Snedeker of New Lotts, married Catalyna Janse. The Snedeker family had resided in Flatbush, and from all appearances, Gerrit Snedeker remained on Long Island where all of the children were born.

Gerrit's father, Isaac "of the New Lots, in Flatbush", made his will on December 19, 1750 (recorded Liber 21, p. 115, proved October 31, 1758; "Collections of the New York Historical Society, 1896: Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogate's Office, City of New York, Vol. V, 1754-1760", p. 262). Isaac mentioned that his son Gerrit was deceased, and left Gerrit's son Isaac £1 "for his first birth right". Maria would have been in her late 30s when husband Gerrit died; it is not known whether she remarried. Her whereabouts after the baptism of her last child in 1742 are unknown.

The children of Gerrit Snedeker and Maria van Arsdalen included:

Isaac Snedeker born 15 June 1729, according to a Snedeker family Bible. He was named for his paternal grandfather.

Elsje Snedeker bp. 27 June 1731 New Utrecht DRC (NYGBR, vol. 73, no. 2, p. 100). She may have been named for her paternal grandfather's mother, Elsje Tunise Nyssen, who may have been

in declining health at that time.

Lammetje Snedeker bp. 30 March 1735 Jamaica DRC, witnessed by Jan and Lammetie Van Aarsdale (NYGBR, vol. 107, no. 3, p. 154). She was named for her maternal grandmother.

Jan Snedeker bp. 27 October 1737 Jamaica DRC, witnessed by Jan and Lammetie Van Arsdalen NYGBR, vol. 107, no. 4, p. 204). He was named for his maternal grandfather.

Catherine Snedeker bp. 25 December 1739 New Utrecht DRC (NYGBR, vol. 113, no. 2, p. 77). She was named for her paternal grandmother.

Gerret Snedeker bp. 21 February 1742 Oyster Bay/Wolver Hollow DRC (NYGBR, vol. 73, no. 1, p. 26); mother's name "Maria Van Arsdallen". He was named for his father.

There may have been other children born between 1743 and 1750. ◇

FURTHER NOTES ON
CHARITY ALTER

In *The Vanguard*, Vol. II, no. 1, we ran a letter from Charity (Vanausdall) Alter written on February 27, 1835 to her parents, Isaac Vanausdall and Esther (Houghteling), of the Conewago colony area of southeastern Pennsylvania. At that time, we knew very little about Charity and what happened to her after that letter was written. Since then, CRV has run across a family history on the Alters in William Henry Egle's "Notes and Queries, 3rd Series, Vol. I" (reprinted 1970 by the Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, pp. 521-522).

Charity's husband, John, was born July 1, 1801 to John Alter and wife Eleanor Sheetz. The elder John was a son of the Swiss immigrant Jacob Alter of Lancaster County, PA. According to Egle, Charity died in 1835. Apparently, the hardships of their journey westward were too great for Charity to bear. Together, Charity and John had eight children; John went on to marry two more times, and had a total of eighteen children. The place and date of death of John Alter is not given. ◇

The Van

Mythos

by CRV

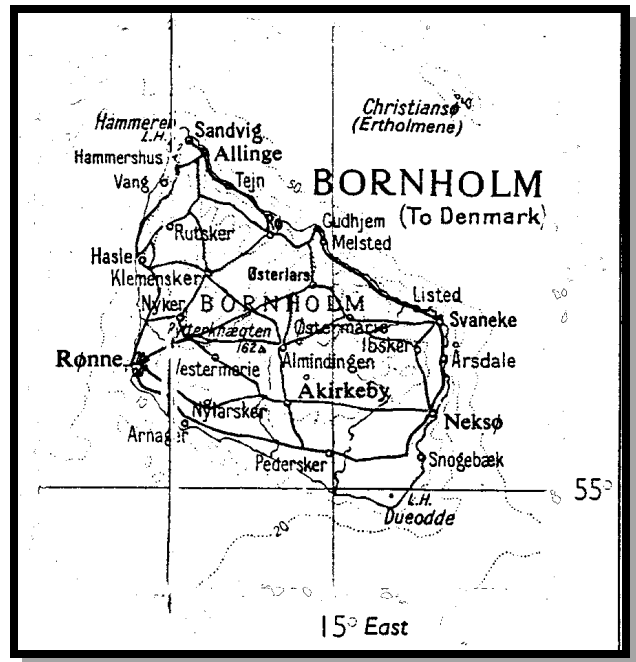
This is the second of a series of articles concerning the family origins and the myths surrounding our ancestor Sijmon Jansz van Aersdalen. We will attempt to prove (or debunk) some of the legends that have been passed down through the centuries, and which have formed the family's mythos. Our second installment concerns

THE BORNHOLM CONTROVERSY

"The report that some of his contemporaries had gone oversea by the year 1653 had reached the ears of Symon Jansen living in the locality of Aarsdale, a small place on the island of Bornholm, Denmark, in the Baltic Sea."

So wrote Charles A. Hoppin in 1932, in his privately published "Washington Ancestry". This is the most "famous" assertion of the van Aersdalen tie to Denmark, but not the first.

John O. Evjen in 1916 claimed that "Simon Jansen Asdalen" was "either from Norway or Denmark". Evjen notes that there is "an Asdal in Nedenes Amt, Norway. It is spelled Aasdal in 1610, Asdahl in 1670, Asdal now. (Norway has also an Asdöl). The ending "en" is the definite article. Asdalen thus means: the bowery at Asdal." Evjen continues his speculation. "There is also an Asdal (parish) in Denmark. In a niche above the main entrance to the leading manor building in this Asdal, one can see 'Karl Pölses Fläsk,' a shrunken ham-bone, which is referred to the legend about Karl Pölse of Asdal, who had a controversy with the lord of the manor of Odden. The two men, in order to settle the controversy, parted a hog. One part was hung up at Odden, the other at Asdal. He whose half-hog first decayed, was to stand confessed as the wronging party. Odden proved to be guilty, for Asdal's part of the hog is still on exhibition. Hence the saying: 'Odden hin olde, Asdal hit bolde.'"



(Evjen, pp. 290-291).

These authors obviously disagree with the works of James Riker Jr. In "The Annals of Newtown, Long Island", he stated that the family was from old Holland. He wrote, "The Van Arsdale family derive their origin from Jan Van Arsdale, a knight of Holland, who, in 1211, erected the castle (now county house) Arsdale, and from it took his name" (Riker, p. 307). However, Riker seems to disagree with himself, also. In his later book "AEvacuation Day, 1783", he hints that the family originated in Switzerland ("Simon Jansen Van Arsdalen ... was born in Holland in 1629, of an ancient Helvetian family ...", p. 24).

Where do our roots lie? Are we Dutch, Flemish, Scandinavian, or Swiss? Can modern day research reveal our origins? How do we define "origins"? *How far back can we go?* As with any concerted research, the process should be stepwise. We must work our way back in time.

Could a Dane have lived among the Dutch of New Netherland? Could this be corroborated? In July 1973, Mrs. C. T. Vannorsdall, Jr., then living in North Carolina, wrote to the Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie (CBG) at The Hague. Their reply (see following) was straightforward: "Your ancestor Simon Jansen (son of Jan) van Arsdale came from Aarsdale on the island of Bornholm, which belongs to Denmark." Then the Royal

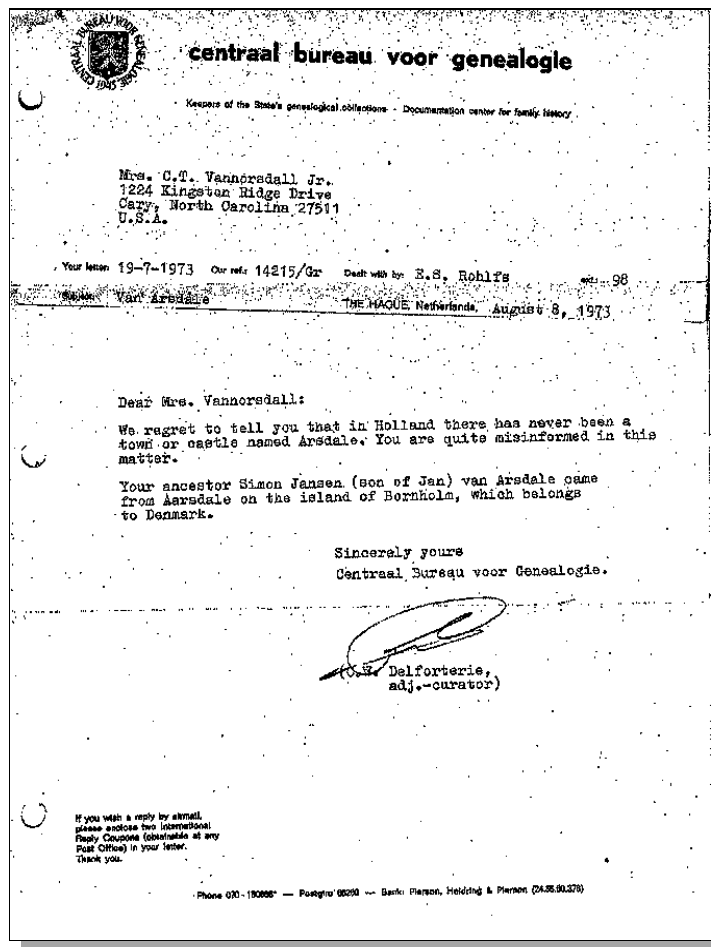
Danish Embassy likewise replied to Mrs. Vannorsdall in a letter dated November 5, 1974 which declared "we can confirm that the family originally came from the island of Bornholm." Neither organization has since been able to substantiate these claims with documentation.

The name "Van Arsdale", in Dutch, literally means "from Arsdale". However, the name was, by American standards, considerably different in the Netherlands. (By the way, we are using the term "Netherlands" not to refer to the current country and its political boundary but, instead, to the region commonly called the Low Countries.) Our American progenitor, Sijmon Jansz van Aersdalen (as he signed his name), was baptized as a son of "Joannes van Aedsdale" in the church records at Nukerke, East Flanders. Circumstantial evidence (to be cited in a future article) extends Sijmon's ancestry back to about 1500 in the Nukerke general area of East Flanders. The surname exists throughout the 15th and 16th centuries in various forms in this same general area; "van Haesdaele", "van Aeysdale", "van Aetsdale", and so on. In fact, the earliest known existence of this surname dates to 1396, when "Arent van Arisdale" is listed as possessing citizenship in Geraardsbergen but living in Nukerke. This information can be found in the book "Buitenpoortersboek van Geraardsbergen van 1396" (translated as "Book of Outside-Citizens of Geraardsbergen of 1396"). The author further states in the appendix of the book that the surname is derived from "Arentsdal, later Arisdal, of St. Blasius-Boekel". St. Blasius-Boekel is an area near the town of Oudenaarde ("Old Earth") which is just north of Nukerke. However, the name appears to extend back at least another twenty years before Arent's citizenship registry. According to the Rijksarchief te Ronse in a letter to CRV dated November 16, 1992, "The name Van Aedsdale is coming from a place-name at Ronse. In 1377 was cited in a document "*een half bunre lant op de arretsdal*." This translates to "one half *bunre* of land on the arretsdal", where a "bunre" is an old Flemish unit of areal measure approximately equivalent to 2.5 acres.

So Sijmon's Flemish ancestry extends back 250 years before his birth based on the existence of a Flemish Arisdal/Arretsdal locale. That should

preclude any Bornholm connection, shouldn't it? *Not necessarily.*

Flanders was a phenomenal commercial center in the 12th through 17th centuries. Flemish cloth, in particular, was highly sought after, trading for Russian furs and timber, for example. Flemish traders conducted a great deal of business in London in the 12th century where they developed relations with the German merchants from Cologne. The Germans were actively trading goods from northern Europe, especially from the Baltic Sea region. "In 1252, the countess of Flanders granted all German



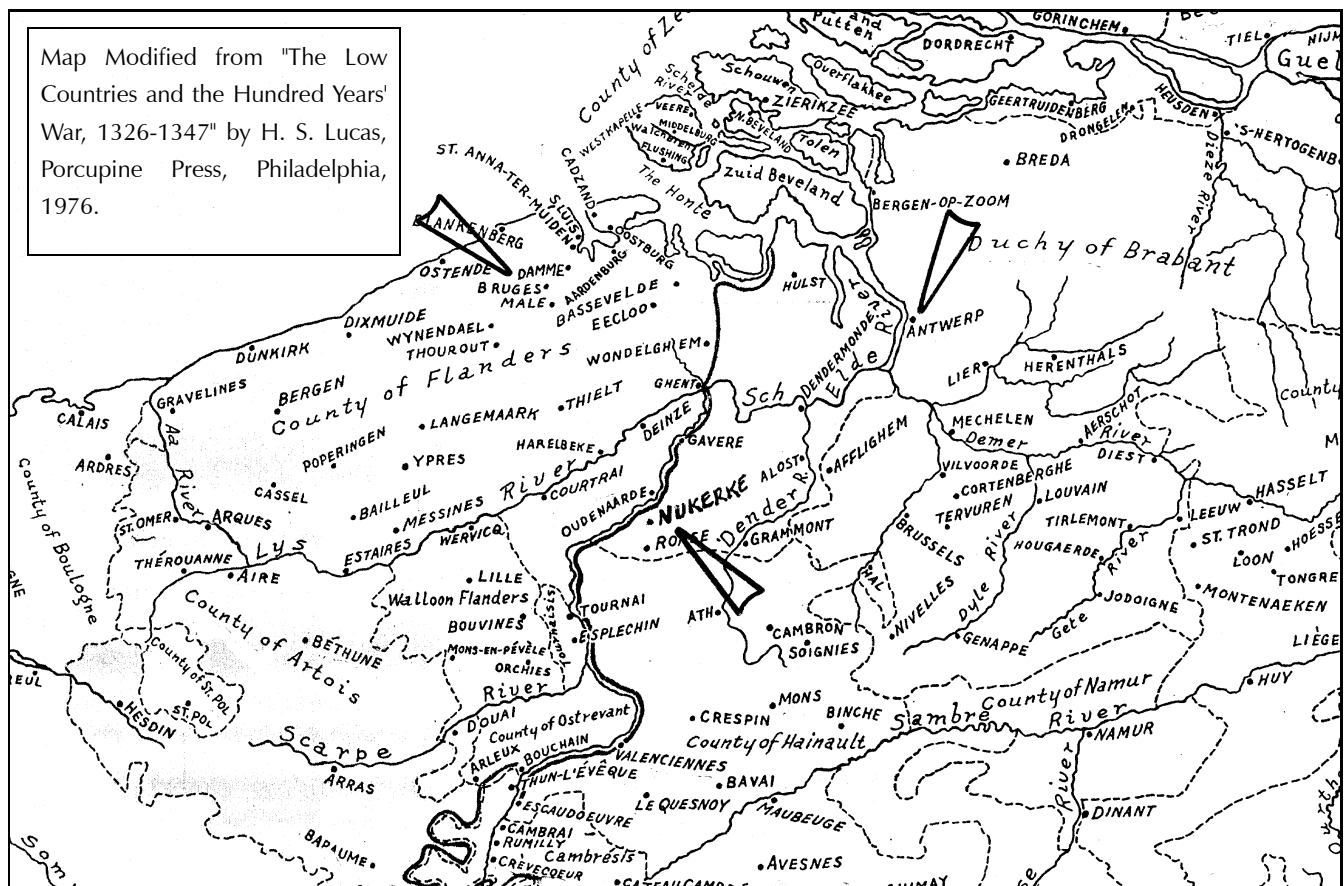
merchants ... reductions of local customs and their own weighing house" following the precedent set by England in 1237 (ORB). It was in this period that the various German merchants began to unite under the commercial aegis of the Hanseatic League, which was formed at the League's anchor city of Lübeck in 1159. The Hanseatic League traded goods ranging from

Mythos (from p. 19)

lumber to honey to grain to herring and even “helped develop the copper and iron mines of central Sweden” (ORB). As it grew, the League established several “counters” or major trading centers; the five major counters were in London, Visby on the Swedish island of Gotland, Novgorod

time, it began to exert its authority over local traders, cities, and its own counters. Embargoes were levied against Bruges on several occasions, with the end result being that the area merchants chose to conduct their business in Antwerp about 50 miles away. Ultimately, Bruges was abandoned by the League in favor of a new office in Antwerp, which was established in 1520.

Flanders had become very prosperous from textile trade, and for “this prosperity they were indebted to commerce, particularly with England and the Baltic nations” (Motley, p. 40). “In their economic and political life, as in their culture, Flanders and Brabant remained orientated toward the west and south and relied wholly on



in Russia, Bergen in Norway, and Bruges in Flanders. At the height of its power, membership in the Hansa swelled to over 60 towns, possibly on the order of 100 (baronfum, Encyclopædia Britannica).

The League was a fairly loose association of merchants until the mid-fourteenth century. At that

intermediaries - the Ijssel towns, the Hansa, and also Holland and Zeeland - to carry their commerce with the north” (Israel, p. 18).

One of the Hanseatic commodities was fish, particularly herring. Christian Europe relied heavily on a diet of fish as there were many days on which it was forbidden by the church to eat

meat. Early on, the Hansa developed substantial salt mining operations which enabled them to salt and dry the fish, thereby preserving it. Much of this herring came from the Baltic Sea and especially from the lower tip of Sweden, then called Scania and under the control of Denmark. Herring was traded “throughout Germany and southward to the Alps” (Encyclopædia Britannica). “The Netherlands ... imported a part of its food supply, mainly grains, from the Baltic ...[and] Baltic products had to be exchanged for other goods, and herring figured large in these transactions” (Columbia History).

Situated in the path of the major Baltic Sea shipping channels is Bornholm (an island one-fifth the size of Rhode Island), in those days under the control of Sweden. Fisheries have always abounded there, with a literal wealth of herring. The island is dotted with the remains of many

Vanguard.

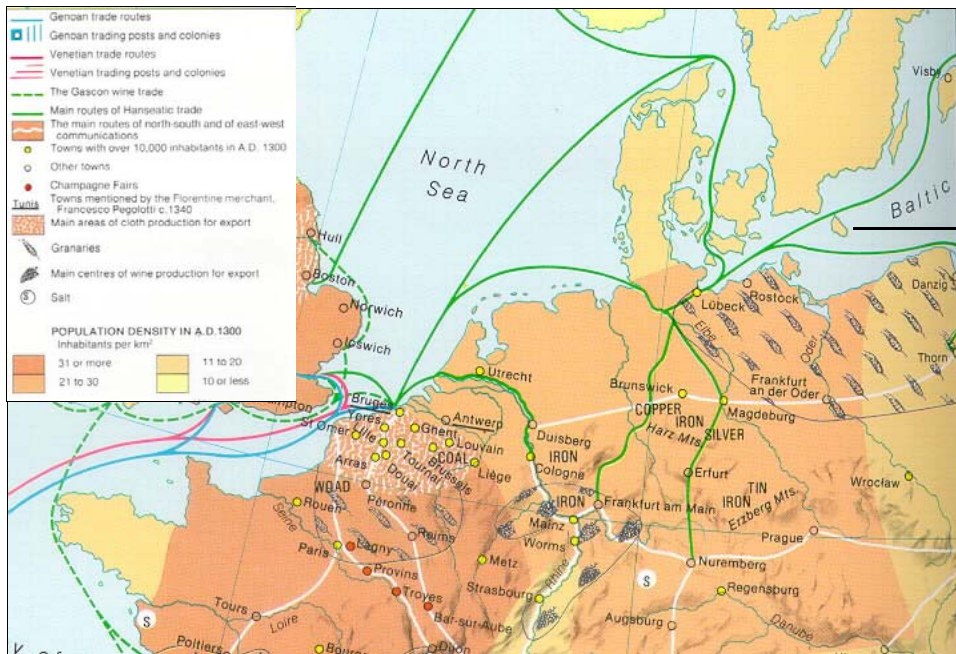
Did some young, impressionable Årdsaler become a merchant in the Hanseatic League, possibly shuttling between Bruges and Bornholm? Did the herring trade lure our family from this rocky island to medieval Flanders, as a young potter from Amsterdam was lured some 300 years later from his homeland to a New World? We may never know.

How do we know Netherlanders ever set foot on medieval Bornholm? Either the Dutch or some Bornholmers familiar with the Dutch remodeled a 13th century church at Akirkeby, about 10 miles west of Årdsale, with a 16th century Dutch altarpiece and pulpit (Fodor's). This is proof of at least a limited connection.

Does this constitute evidence that our family hailed from Bornholm after all? No; the Hanseatic connection is just a theory, a rational explanation for a link between a Danish island and medieval Flanders. As Evjen pointed out, the name "Årdsale" is found with several similar spellings throughout Scandinavia. Likewise, towns with similar spellings can be found throughout the Low Countries.

BORNHOLM

One thing is certain; if Arent van Arisdale or one of his ancestors did come from Bornholm, any research there will hit an immediate brick wall. You can't be “van” Årdsale if you're “in” Årdsale. ◇



Map Modified from "Rand McNally's Atlas of World History", Rand McNally & Company, NY, 1992, showing Hanseatic League trade routes.

“refuge castles” to which the locals ran to avoid pirates and plundering merchants. “At one time there were some 50 herring smokehouses on Bornholm ... today there are fewer, but those that remain are larger” (bornholminfo.dk/uk). Today, there are eight towns on the island with smokehouses. One of those is still in the town of Årdsale, as shown in the photo on the front page of this

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(The following was submitted by **Audrey Young**, 438 E. Shaw, #270, Fresno, CA 93710-7654 (genyoung@att.net). This is extracted from pages 13-16 of "I Was Born a Slave: An Anthology of Classic Slave Narratives, Vol. 1", edited by Yuval Taylor and published in 1999 by Chicago Review Press.)

James Albert Ukawsaw Gornniosaw, the writer, was the son of an African chief from the east coast of Africa. He wanted to find God, but couldn't in his tribe as they worshiped nature - trees, sun, etc. He walked across Africa accompanied by his mother to the west coast, then she returned home. Not satisfied with his quest for God in Africa, and told the only way he could go to another land was to sell himself into slavery, he agreed to do that. He was brought to America, where he was bought by Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen (1691-c.1748), a Dutch clergyman in New Jersey and a seminal figure in the Great Awakening (an important religious revival of the period).

Frelinghuysen sent him to school to learn to read and write. He was greatly impressed by his teacher, writing "My schoolmaster was a good man, his name was VANASDORE, and very indulgent to me". Later, he says "I was more familiar with this good gentleman than with my master, or any other person; and found myself more at liberty to talk to him; he encouraged me greatly". This VANASDORE was probably PETER VAN ARSDALEN, one of Frelinghuysen's assistants during his ministry.

After talking with his schoolmaster and doing some soul-searching of his own, James says "The peace and serenity which filled my mind after this was wonderful and cannot be told ... I would not have changed situations, or been anyone but myself for the whole world. I blest God for my poverty, that I had no worldly riches or grandeur to draw my heart from him ... The

first opportunity that presented itself, I went to my old schoolmaster”.

Audrey’s impression is that James gave his schoolmaster more credit for teaching him of God than his master Frelinghuysen. Offered his freedom by Frelinghuysen, James declined, saying that he preferred to stay and learn more about God. ◇

**THE MYSTERY OF
AARON ARSDALE
OF YORK COUNTY, PA**

Who was Aaron (Van) Arsdale, of York County, PA in the late 1700s? The records of the Trinity First Reformed Church of the city of York show the marriage of “Aaron Asdel” to “Sarah Brucks” occurred on November 10, 1769. Aaron, therefore, was probably born around 1750 or the late 1740s. The city of York is located east of the Conewago colony. Another “Van” appears in this area about this time: “Benjamin Arsbal” was listed on the County Tax List of 1772 (taken December 1771) as a resident of Hopewell Township. All the other “Vans” on the tax list were residents of Straban Township, within the area of Conewago. Were Aaron and Benjamin brothers, or perhaps a son and his father?

Further, on March 15, 1774, Aaron and Sarah “Asdale” “of Windsor” baptized son John, who was born on January 1, as reported in the records of the Guinston (Muddy Creek) United Presbyterian Church. Daughter Sarah was baptized there on August 1, 1779 (born June 18) to Aaron and Sarah “Asdel”. Aaron “Asdil” is on the 1779 List of Inhabitants of York County, as a resident of Windsor Township. Finally, a second daughter Susannah was baptized at Guinston on June 3, 1781 (born April 4).

In the 1790 Federal Census for Windsor Township, however, “Sarah Arsdale” is listed as the head of the family. Her household shows three free white females (herself and daughters Sarah and Susannah, probably) and two free white males over 16 years of age - perhaps son John and husband Aaron? The family does not appear in the York County Federal Census schedules afterward.

What happened to Aaron? Had there been an accident in the 1780s which handicapped him, and ultimately killed him, perhaps? Does anybody know anything further on this family? ◇

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SUBMISSIONS POLICY

Articles submitted for publication can be either 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.

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 or MS Word for Windows. Spreadsheets will be accepted if they are in EXCEL or Lotus 1- 2- 3 formats. When in doubt, send a hardcopy! We also are looking for old or historical **photos** too. 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!

Please submit to **Charles R. Vanorsdale** at the address shown on page 2. ◇

VANS GO TO COURT!

(The following was submitted by **Virginia Fyfe**, 10755 Morningside Drive, Goodyear, AZ 85338 (*wil-claire@email.msn.com*) with additions by CRV.

Jacob Van Noorstrand was a Justice of the Peace for Somerset Co, NJ whose docket provides much genealogical information on many early Bridgewater Township Vanarsdales. It is now in the Special Collections Section of Rutgers University Library.

5/3/1766

Phillip VanAsdalen v. Daniel Durm - debt. Settled prior to hearing.

5/26/1766

James Vanosdalen v. Jacobias Beabout - neither party appeared. Judgement agt. plaintiff for costs.

10/4/1766

Jane Breezie v. James Vanasdalen - debt. whole & fees paid.

10/30?/1766

William Graham v. Cornelius Van Asdalen - debt.

3/29/1768

John Ballard v. James Van Asdalen - debt.

5/20/1769

James Lesley's assignees v. James V: Asdalen, blacksmith - debt. Absconded.

9/11/1769

Phillip Van Asdalen v. George Frederick Emick - debt.

Loose sheet inserted after Oct. 1769:

Phillip Van Asdalen has paid in & on our fishing vyge May 1771; To Isaac Brokaw - 1 bill; to me; to himself for 1/2 bar. syder. Rec. from Benjamin Morgan his share in company.

4/9/1770

King -viz: John Van Arsdalen, Jun. & Peter Quick, Jun. v. Kortane, negro of Jacobus Quick & Sam, negro of Abm Low - action of theft in stealing 2 fowl cocks. Negro Kortane found guilty and sentenced to 40 lashes; other negro, Sam not found guilty & discharged.

5/21/1771

Nathaniel Woodard v. Peter Peneir, Esq. - debt. William Mac Donald appeared for def., and requested adjournment; this done. Then plaintiff asked for venire, and subp. of Mr. Dunstar, in which he requested subp. of Lord Stirling. Venire: Matthew Ten Eyck, Phillip Van Asdalen, John Brokaw, Jun., Hendrick Sydam, Elisha Drake, William Van Dorn. Jury found def. indebted to plaintiff.

8/10/1771

Elizabeth Tunison v. Richard Mc Donald - debt. Case made up. Def. promises to pay. Subp. Altye Van Asdalen, Margrit Van Asdalen, & Jacob Oaf.

10/10/1771

Ares Van Asdalen of Hunterdon Co. v. Jacob Sleght's effects - debt. Plaintiff claims he is justly indebted and believes Sleght is not a resident in this colony at this time.

2/11/1774

Phillip Van Asdalen v. John Wykof - debt. Judgement granted for sale of goods.

7/22/1778

Abraham Britton v. Joseph Jenkins - damage appraised against a waggonmaster. Thirty-three horses damaged plaintiff's wheat and corn field as horses were taken in pasture of Hendrick VanAsdalen and got through his fence. Joseph Jenkins and Isaac Baity swore Hendirck VanAsdalen gave Jenkins liberty to turn into his pasture the 33 horses from where they damaged Britton's wheat.

7/24/1778

Abraham Britton v. Hendrick Vanasdalen - debt & damage. Due to action of one Jenkin, waggonmaster, for damage done by 33 Continental horses who broke into plaintiff's wheat. Appraised by Phillip Vulk & George Autin. Plaintiff refused 4 bushel of wheat as payment. Subp. Eyda V:Asdalen and Jannetje V:Asdalen.

12/1/1779

Jannetje VanArdalen, single woman vs. Jacob Lane, single man - bastardy. She being with child claims Jacob Lane of Bedminster Twp., single man, taylor, is father of child. Case settled and fine paid.

5/11/1780

Hendrick VanAsdalen v. Hendrick Beem, Senr. - debt 2 bu wheat paid by def and fee paid by son in law Benjn Reemer.

5/19/1780

Hendrick VanAsdalen v. William Lang or William Mac Donald's negro - search warrant granted. Ten ells being stolen and cut out of his loom last night by unknown person.

1/1/1781

Hendrick VanAsdalen, weaver v. Daniel Micown - balance due on acct.

5/18/1781

Hindrick V: Asdalen, Jun. v. William Mac Donald, Jun. - wrongfully taking an ax. Judgement against def.

12/5/1782

John Bennet, Sen. v. Cornelus V:Asdalen - debt settled. Hearing postponed by snow storm.

9/4/1783

John Bennet, Sen v. Corns VanArsdalen - debt.

SOURCE: GMNJ, vol. 42, no. 3, pp. 97-104; vol. 43, no. 1, pp. 9-25; vol. 43, no. 2, pp. 58-67; vol. 43, no. 3, pp. 110-118; vol. 44, no. 1, pp. 38-48; and vol. 44, no. 2, pp. 77-85. ◇

1790 CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES

Name of head of family	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	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	-	-	"
SARAH ARSDALE	2	-	3	-	-	"

This is the *revised* 1790 Federal Census. The earlier version, which appeared in The *Vanguard*, Vol. II, No. 1, omitted the name of Sarah Arsdale. The story of Sarah and her husband, Aaron, appear in this issue on page 23. ◇

1810 FEDERAL CENSUS

Census Roll	Page Number	Name of head of household	Free White Males					Free White Females					all other free persons except Indians not taxed	slaves	STATE	County	Township
			under 10	of 10 and under 16	of 16 and under 26	of 26 and under 45	of 45 and up	under 10	of 10 and under 16	of 16 and under 26	of 26 and under 45	of 45 and up					
6	88	RICHARD VANOSDALL	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	KY	FLEMING	N/A
6	351	SIMON VERNOSDAL	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	KY	HENRY	N/A
6	363	JACOB VERNOSDAL	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	KY	HENRY	N/A
6	363	THOMAS VERNOSDAL	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	KY	HENRY	N/A
7	337	CORNELIUS VANUSDALE	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	KY	MERCER	N/A
7	337	ISAAC VANUSDALE	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	3	KY	MERCER	N/A
7	337	ABRAM VANUSDALL	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	KY	MERCER	N/A
7	337	PETER VANUSDALE	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	KY	MERCER	N/A
7	337	LUCAS VANUSDALL	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	KY	MERCER	N/A
7	337	CORNELIUS VANUSDALL	4	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	KY	MERCER	N/A
7	338	JAMES VANUSDALL	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	KY	MERCER	N/A
7	338	SIMON VANUSDALL	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	KY	MERCER	N/A
7	338	SIMON VANUSDALL	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	KY	MERCER	N/A
7	338	SIMON VANUSDALL	3	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	KY	MERCER	N/A
7	338	ISAAC VANUSDALL	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	KY	MERCER	N/A
7	338	CHRISTOPHER VANUSDALL	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	KY	MERCER	N/A
8	20	CORNELIUS VANARSDALE	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	KY	NELSON	N/A
8	212	CORNELIUS VARNARSDALL	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	KY	SHELBY	N/A
16	521	ISAAC VANOSDOLE	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	MD	WASHINGTON	Linton
31	43	JACOB VAN AIRDOL	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	NY	CAYUGA	Aurelius
31	44	GARNIT VAN ARSDALEN	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	NY	CAYUGA	Dryden
31	77	JACOB VAN ARSDALEN	2	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	NY	CAYUGA	Scipio
31	5	ISAAC VAN ARRDOL	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	NY	CAYUGA	Sempronius
31	8	JOHN VAN ARRDOL	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	NY	CAYUGA	Sempronius
31	8	PETER VAN ARRDOL	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	NY	CAYUGA	Sempronius
30	158	DERICK VAN MOSDALL	2	0	1	1	0	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	NY	DUTCHESS	Fishkill Town
30	158	JAMES VAN MOSDALL	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	NY	DUTCHESS	Fishkill Town
32	185	GEORGE VANNASDALE	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	NY	NEW YORK	Ward 10
32	190	JAMES VAN NOSDAL	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	NY	NEW YORK	Ward 7
32	231	JOHN VANUSDALE	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	NY	NEW YORK	Ward 8
34	50	JN ^o VAN ARSDAL	3	1	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	NY	ONONDAGA	Marcellus
29	334	TEUNIS VAN ORDAL	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	NY	ORANGE	Montgomery
29	331	CORNELIUS VAN ORSDAL	3	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	NY	ORANGE	Montgomery
29	339	RICHARD VAN ORSDALL	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	NY	ORANGE	Montgomery
29	334	WILLIAM VAN ORSDALL	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	NY	ORANGE	Montgomery
29	286	CHRISTOPHER VAN ORSDALL	4	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	NY	ORANGE	New Windsor
36	38	JOHN VAN AS DALL	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	NY	SCHOHARIE	Schoharie
36	155	JOHN VAN OSDOLEN	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	NY	SENECA	Ovid
36	137	JAMES VANOSDALL	1	1	0	0	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	NY	SENECA	Romulus
36	143	ISAAC VANOSDOLL	1	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	NY	SENECA	Romulus
37	116	JAMES VAN ORSDALL	2	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	NY	ULSTER	New Paltz
37	259	JOHN VANOSDOLL	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	NY	WESTCHESTER	Town of Rye

The 1810 Federal Census consists of returns for the District of Columbia and the states of Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, and Virginia. It is not complete for North Carolina (missing the counties of Craven, Greene, New

1810 CENSUS																	
Census Roll	Page Number	Name of head of household	Free White Males					Free White Females					all other free persons except Indians not taxed	slaves	STATE	County	Township
			under 10	of 10 and under 16	of 16 and under 26	of 26 and under 45	of 45 and up	under 10	of 10 and under 16	of 16 and under 26	of 26 and under 45	of 45 and up					
44	113	ISAAC VANARSDAL	0	3	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	PA	ADAMS	Cumberland
44	93	CORNELIUS VANARSDAL	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	PA	ADAMS	Straban
46	45	CHRISTIAN VANARSDELEN	1	0	2	1	0	3	0	1	2	0	1	0	PA	BUCKS	Northampton
46	45	GARRET VANARSDELEN	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	PA	BUCKS	Northampton
46	45	JOHN VANARSDELEN	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	PA	BUCKS	Northampton
46	45	SIMON VANARSDELEN	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	PA	BUCKS	Northampton
46	45	CORNELIUS VNEARSDELEN	2	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	PA	BUCKS	Northampton
46	68	HENRY VENARSDEL	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	PA	BUCKS	Solebury
46	43	DERICK VENARSDELEN	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	PA	BUCKS	Southampton
46	43	JAMES VENARSDELEN	5	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	PA	BUCKS	Southampton
46	43	JOHN VENARSDELEN	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	PA	BUCKS	Southampton
46	43	JOHN VENARSDELEN	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	PA	BUCKS	Southampton
46	43	JOHN VENARSDELEN	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	PA	BUCKS	Southampton
46	43	SIMON VENARSDELEN	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	PA	BUCKS	Southampton
46	43	JACOB VENARSDELEN	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	PA	BUCKS	Southampton
54	117	BENJAMIN VINOSDAL	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	PA	FAYETTE	Tyrone
49	131	BENJAMIN VANOSDOUGH	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	PA	LUZERNE	Braintrim
56	184	SARAH VANART- (?)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	PA	PHILADELPHIA	E. N. Liberties
56	228	ARON VANASDOLL	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	PA	PHILADELPHIA	Locust Ward
56	149	GERUSHA VANARSDALE	0	0	1	1	0	4	1	2	1	1	0	0	PA	PHILADELPHIA	Lwr Delaware
56	47	CHRISTIAN VANARSDALE	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	PA	PHILADELPHIA	Mooreland
56	39	JOHN VANERSDALL	0	0	5	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	PA	PHILADELPHIA	N. Ward
53	468	SIMON VANOSDOL	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	PA	VENANGO	French Creek
57	183	DAVID VANASDAL	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	PA	YORK	Warrington
57	184	ISAAC VANASDAL	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	PA	YORK	Warrington
57	184	SIMON VANASDAL	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	PA	YORK	Warrington
68	353	JOHN ASDILL	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	VA	FREDERICK	N/A
68	329	SARAH ASDILL	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	VA	FREDERICK	Winchester
69	37	ABRAHAM VANAUSDALE	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	VA	HAMPSHIRE	N/A
69	16	GARRETT VANAUSDALE	3	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	VA	HAMPSHIRE	N/A
69	16	ABRAHAM VANAUSDALE	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	VA	HAMPSHIRE	N/A
69	15	PETER VANAUSDALE	1	3	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	VA	HAMPSHIRE	N/A

Hanover, and Wake), Tennessee (only the counties of Rutherford and Grainger are included), and Virginia (missing Grayson, Greenbrier, Halifax, Hardy, Henry, James City, King William, Louisa, Mecklenburg, Nansemond, Northampton, Orange, Patrick, Pittsylvania, Russell, and Tazewell counties). As with the earlier census records, the data for New Jersey and Georgia is lost. Other areas, such as Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Michigan, and Mississippi were still territorial. The Census total population for the covered areas was at least 7.2 million people.

In assembling this table, published Federal Census Indexes were consulted. In addition to the more "obvious" spellings of the surname, all entries under "v" were checked, as well as Phan-/Phen-/Phin-/Fan-/Fen-/Fin-"osdol" combinations and entries for Arsdale, Airsdale, Ausdall, Nosdall, Osdoll and such homophonous alternatives. ◇

QUERIES



Seeking information on SIMON VAN ORSDALE, born late 1700s(?). He was a frontier trader and never came back from a trip around 1828. His wife was CATHERINE CLAYPOOLE (1784-1821). Her parents seem to have come from KENTUCKY or TENNESSEE, but she may have been born in INDIANA. Simon's children included EVA MARIE, AMOS, and VALENCOURT (born August 25, 1817 in FRENCH VILLAGE, IL). After Simon's death, Eva Marie and her husband took Amos and Valencourt to KEOKUK, IA to live with them. Any leads are appreciated. **Jim Hendricksen, P.O. Box 55565, Houston, TX 77255-5565;**

Jimmyh@hendricksencompany.com

Seeking information linking NORA ANN VANARSDALE (sp) to PRIESTLY VANARSDALE, supposedly her father, and PRIESTLY'S parents. NORA was born October 29, 1855 in BEDFORD, TRIMBLE COUNTY, KENTUCKY. NORA'S siblings said to be ANNIE, PRIESTLY Jr. (born c. 1854), ROBERTG. (born 6/4/1852), and ISOM/ISHAM (9/1/1858-10/25/1910) who married Anna E. Heilmann in KS. {CRV adds that the 1860 Federal Census for CHEROKEE CO., TX shows the home of P. VANARSDALE with wife NANCY and children ROBERT G., PRIESTLY V., NANCY ANN, and ISHAM L., all born in KENTUCKY except for TEXAS born ISHAM.} NORA'S mother's name may have been NANCY FALLIS. Any help appreciated. **Rhonda Withers, 121 S. Broadway, Coweta, OK 74429; Rjw4038@aol.com**

TEN EYCK CONNECTIONS: On February 24, 1780 JEREMIAH TEN EYCK (parents unknown) married JANE VAN ARSDALEN who was supposedly born in 1761. Venue, SOMERSET CO, NJ. They may have had a son JEREMIAH FIELD TEN EYCK and six other children. *And:*

Who was the PHILLIP VAN ARSDALE who married JANE TEN EYCK? She was a daughter

of JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER TEN EYCK (died DETROIT, MI 1829) and ELSEY HOAGLAND (daughter of HARMON HOAGLAND & JANE VROOM). Please send replies to these two queries to: **Linda Ten Eyck Bonnell, 1376 Preserve Circle, Golden, CO 80401;**

dbonnell@frii.com

Who was the MARTHA "THENOSDOL" who married LAMBERT DORLAND/DARLAND? She was born in NJ in 1760, he in Somerset Co., NJ in 1763. They were married either in KENTUCKY, YORK COUNTY, PA, or SOMERSET CO., NJ. Their children were JOHN (b 1785), ISAAC (b. 1795), ABRAHAM (b. 1796), GERRET (b. 1800), and CATHARINE (b. 1802). Am uncertain as to what the 10-year gap in births suggests. Was MARTHA a daughter of ISAAC VANARSDALE or perhaps his widow? Thanks. **Judy Cassidy, 117 Evergreen Court, Blue Bell, PA 19422;**

Jamescassidy22@cs.com

Searching for the burial place of LUCAS CORNELIUS VANARSDALE (b. 1807, MERCER CO., KY, d. 1872 MISSISSIPPI) and wife CATHERINE JACKSON CURRIE VANARSDALE. Lived in central MS (MADISON, LEAKE, ATTALA COS.) and had children AMANDA, EMMA, KATIE, R.C. and W.D. VANARSDALE. Must have had a son LUCAS Jr. who was involved in many land transactions with his mother in the 1880s. No Vans appear on the 1900 MS Federal Census (this was the only Van family in MS up to that time with the exception of slaves who adopted the surname). Please contact **Lucy B. Swinney, 120 Boswell St., Kosciusko, MS 39090-3340; tiger@kopower.com**

Seeking parents of GARRET VANOSDALN who filed Revolutionary War pension application R10829. He lived in BERKELEY CO, (W) VA at time of enlistment, later moved to HAMPSHIRE CO. and made application in MORGAN CO., (W) VA. Send replies to **Charles R. Vanorsdale, 505 N. Big Spring, Ste. 105, Midland, TX 79701; vanorsdale@tshickman.com**



ANNOUNCING THE BIRTH OF JACOB WOODSON THOMAS

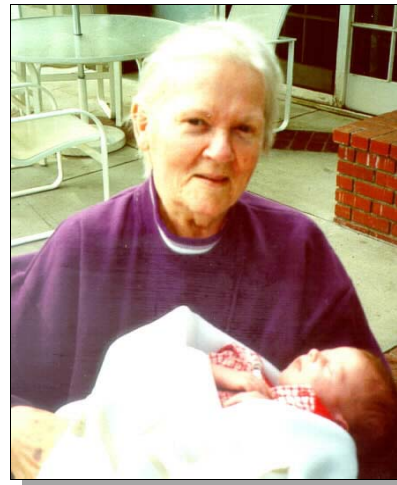


Mark Alan Thomas and Aviva Beth Malek are proud to announce the birth of their son, Jacob Woodson Thomas, at 4:19 P.M. on December 29, 1999 at Kaiser

Permanente, West Los Angeles, California. He weighed 12 pounds, 8 ounces, was 21 inches long, and had brown hair and blue eyes. His given name comes from his maternal grandfather, Jacob Chaitman, and his middle name comes from his paternal 3rd great-grandfather, Woodson A. Thomas. Jacob is their first child. Congratulations!

His lineage: JACOB¹², Mark Alan Thomas¹¹ (1952-), Ann Dalton Van Arsdall¹⁰ (1929-2000), Charles Rose Van Arsdall⁹ (1900-1954), Riker Samuel Van Arsdall⁸ (1868-1938), Charles Suydam Van Arsdall⁷ (1835-1919), William Smith Van Arsdall⁶ (1807-1851), Alexander Vanarsdall⁵ (1777-1855), Cornelius A. Van Arsdalen⁴ (1748-1840), Abraham van Aersdalen³ (1708-1753), Cornelis Simonsz van Aersdalen² (1665-1745), Sijmon Jansz van Aersdalen¹ (c1628-c1710).

IN MEMORIAM



Ann Dalton Van Arsdall Thomas passed away on February 26, 2000 at the Tarzana Regional Medical Center, Tarzana, California. She was born on April 5, 1929 in the Pacific Palisades, the daughter of Charlie Rose Van Arsdall and Bessie Alma Mullins, formerly of Harrodsburg, KY. She married "Jack" Albert Thomas on June 3, 1950 in Los Angeles. She was a retired operator with GTE for nearly twenty years. She is survived by her sister, Kathryn Rose Van Arsdall Leighton of Fullerton, CA; two sons, Mark Alan Thomas of Los Angeles and William Van Thomas of Florence, OR; and one grandson, Jacob Woodson Thomas.