

HISTORY  
and  
GENEALOGY  
of the  
VREELAND FAMILY

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*Edited by*  
NICHOLAS GARRETSON VREELAND



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# The VREELANDS THEIR BOOK

Written arranged & adapted  
BY ONE OF THEM  
NICHOL'S GARRETSON VREELAND



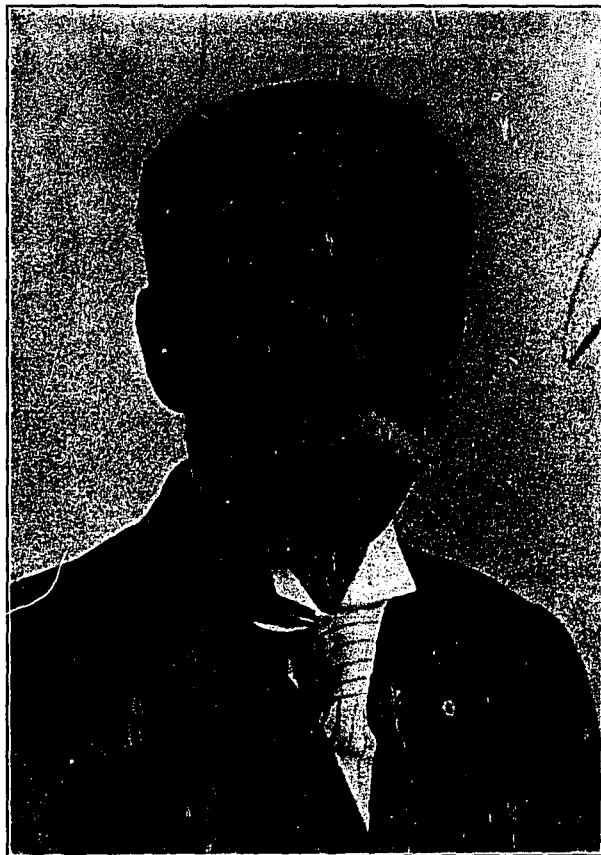
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NICHOLAS GARRETSON VREELAND.





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## FOREWORD.

The history of the VREELAND family, after the arrival of its progenitor in this country, is so nearly contemporaneous with that of the settlement, that the story of the latter's growth and expansion in most of their phases will encompass that of the family in whose particular interest this book is prepared.

From the first occupancy of the land by white men the Vreelands by whatever special family nomenclature were prominent in almost every line of activity, leadership and progress.

Official records plainly show members occupying prominent and important positions of honor and influence—possessing a full share of the characteristics of the sturdy and unbeatable race from which they emanated.

The impress of their work can be found throughout the succeeding three centuries of life in the neighborhood, and to-day present holders of the name are in the forefront of every department of business, political and professional life.

Michael Jansen was the founder of a family, which, in the many varied features of our country's existence, has been well and truly represented.

By land and sea, in peace and war, in manufacture or commerce, in the pulpit, on the bench, or in other learned professions, the name is a familiar one.

Individually, any and every member can be found to be eligible to the sentiment here expressed.

“They love their Land, because it is their own;

And dare to give aught reason why;

Would shake hands with a king upon the throne;

And think it kindness to His Majesty.”

That is the characteristic Vreeland Philosophy.

## PREFACE.

"Many things are lost to us, which were known to our Grandfathers, and our grandchildren will search in vain for things which to us are most familiar."

The above may serve as a text to express the intention which has grown upon me with passing years to put down some "things known to our grandfathers," as I have had them related to me, and have studied out from books, so that our grandchildren may not "search in vain for things" which ought to be familiar.

Of course, I make no claim to perfection, but I hope that I have put into enduring form matters that will at least be interesting, if not always possessing more material qualities.

The early history of the country from which our forefathers came to found a new world, is a closed book to any but earnest students, and the story of the struggles for Liberty and Independence, condensed though it is, if rightly absorbed, ought to make better Americans of every member of the Vreeland family, if such a consummation be possible.

Manifestly, the complete story of an individual branch of a nation's population would be next to impossible to discover from the incomplete records of ancient times available, yet it seems to me that it is no more than fair for me to assert that the ancestors of the Vreeland family from the Tenth to the Sixteenth century, were doing their full share in the interests of their country's welfare, its trials and its struggles. In fact, the record and character of the family's representatives who came across the ocean to assist in founding a new country, as we know of them, added to the information and knowledge we have of the holders of the name in our native land, bears out the truth of this assumption.

The education achieved in the formation of the United States of the Netherlands was made use of on this side in the building up of a duplicate, which speedily outgrew its parent, as was natural, and, as was equally natural, Holland was the first of all European countries to extend the hand of brotherhood and generously recognize our existence as a sovereign nation.

In his own words, John Adams (later President of the United States) said: "If there was ever among nations a national alliance, one may be found between the two republics, the United States of the Netherlands, and the United States of America."

He continued: "The first planters of the four Northern states found in this country (Holland) an asylum from persecution, and resided here from 1608 to 1620. They ever entertained and transmitted to posterity, a grateful remembrance of that protection and hospitality, and especially that religious liberty they found here, after having sought them in vain in England.

The first inhabitants of New York and New Jersey were from this nation and have transmitted their religion, language, customs, manners and characteristics."

As with the founders of the new country as a whole, so with the individual members of a particular family. The story of the country on whatever side of the ocean is the story of the Vreelands; and is interwoven and intermingled in almost inextricable fashion, with the comings and goings, the exploits and the record of this family. This is my excuse for presenting the history in this style, believing that the achievements of the nation as a whole will in the future as in the past be an inspiration to every member and descendant to strive to be in the forefront and leave behind a record to which their children in their turn, can point with a just meed of pride.

In the procurement of material for the varied chapters of my story I am indebted to the painstaking efforts and eloquent pencillings of historians of both alien and native extraction.

The works of Motley, Meldrum, D'Amicis, De Heya, Smallegange, Winfield, Griffis, Lee, Taylor, Thompson, Backer, Dokkum and others, have been liberally drawn upon in addition to personal labors in other lines, in the great libraries of our own and adjoining cities.

Members of the family and friends from the home towns in Holland have given their assistance and advice to make the story complete.

The genealogical work of Hon. Charles H. Winfield, has by the kind permission of his son, H. W. Winfield, been used as a basis for this particular department, and with much labor and care and the collaboration of various members of the family, been corrected and brought down to date. If neglect of any particular family is apparent, this must be charged entirely to the indifference of living representatives, as more than five hundred letters have been sent to every address that could be discovered by the most diligent inquiry.

Many of these letters met with no response whatever; therefore, if the recipients do not find all that they expect and hope for, in the way of completion of their particular family tree, they have only themselves to blame. But the Genealogical record is by no means the sum and substance of the scope of the book. It was the *History* of the family that I started to write, and the family details, while interesting and valuable in a degree, are only incidental to the main object.

The Biographical sketches and Pictures, tell their own stories and are by no means the least interesting part of the book.

The collection of family portraits and pictures of the "Old Homesteads," make up a notable and unexcelled example of the kindness and courtesy of "my relations."

In the hundreds of letters that I have sent out, seeking information regarding the different and widely scattered branches of the family, the interest shown in the answers received have been exceedingly pleasant to me.

Old times have been recalled, old memories awakened, old friendships renewed, and I honestly believe that members of the family will be brought closer together, in a fashion that I sincerely hope will never again be allowed to drop into desuetude.

Indeed, this feature alone beyond all the rest is to me a reward sufficient for the remainder of my life.

The acquaintances formed and renewed I shall value as long as life lasts, and I hope and believe that this sentiment is and will be felt by many of the other members of the family.

The intelligence imparted by the Genealogical researches will be of supreme importance, binding together families residing in different sections into relationships hitherto unknown to either side.

I could write an entire volume of reminiscences of my conversations and experiences with the representatives of the various branches. Without exception, these visits have been pleasant ones, sweetened with broad hospitality and enlightened with valuable information.

In my turn, I have been enabled to dispel some deep seated illusions,—may I call them,—of the story of the family's origin in the old world and advancement in the new one. The important points in this connection I have noted in the book.

The book, as a whole, I submit as my heartfelt and loving tribute to ancestry and posterity alike.

NICHOLAS GARRETSON VREELAND.



PART FIRST.  
The Story of Holland.





## CHAPTER I.

### IN DAYS OF CAESAR.

Of the people in Holland before the time of the birth of Christ we know as little as we do of the Indians in America before the white man came.

We learn that the tribes in the swampy lowlands to the south were mostly of Celtic stock; in the central portion were the Batavi, and in the north were the Frisians.

The Batavians, after a division of the original Chatti tribe, settled in the German forests, moved westward and finding a fertile island, they called it by a name meaning "good meadow."

The Romans came, saw and conquered the country, but their occupation was not long left undisturbed. History tells us of battles fought in the land as early as 9 B. C., and this sort of thing became a familiar occupation throughout the length and breadth of the country.

If age counts for anything, the Dutchmen in Holland may be well proud of the record of their ancestors; the age of their country, and the duration of their language. In this last connection, one of them once wrote a book to demonstrate that Adam and Eve spoke Dutch in the terrestrial paradise. We have made little effort to verify this last, but are satisfied to start as we have. Abler minds than ours have fully covered about every historical phase, and we will content ourselves with bringing the fruit of their combined labors into some faint semblance of a connected story, to show the stuff the early Vree-lands and their neighbors were made of.

The northwestern corner of the vast plain which extends from the German Ocean to the Ural Mountains, is occupied by the countries called "The Netherlands."

This small triangle, enclosed between France, Germany and the sea, is divided by the modern kingdoms of Belgium and Holland into two nearly equal portions.

Our earliest information concerning this history is derived from the Romans.

The wars waged by that nation with the northern barbarians have rescued the island of Batavia from the obscurity in which it remained for ages. Geographically the low countries belong to Gaul and to Germany. It is even doubtful to which of the two the Batavian island, which is the core of the whole country, was reckoned by the Romans.

It is, however, most probable that all the land with the exception of Friesland was considered a part of Gaul.

Three great rivers, the Rhine, the Meuse and the Scheld, depositing silt for ages among the dunes and sandbanks heaved up by the ocean around their mouths, formed a delta which became habitable at last for man. It was by nature a wide morass, a district lying partly below the level of the ocean at its higher tides, subject to constant overflow from the current, and to frequent inundations by the sea. The overflow when forced back before their currents by the stormy seas, rendered the country barely inhabitable. Here, within a half-submerged territory, a race of wretched ichthyopagi dwelt upon mounds which they had raised like beavers from the almost fluid soil.

Here, at a later day, the same race chained the mighty ocean and his mighty streams into subserviency, forcing them to fertilize, to render commodious, to cover with a beneficent network of veins and arteries, and to bind by watery highways with the furthest ends of the world, a country disinherited by nature of its rights.

Thus, "hollow-land," or Holland, was born.

Some writers claim that Holland means "woodland," or "Hayland," but they offer little or no proof to sustain their contention.

Foreign tyranny from the earliest ages, coveted this meagre territory, while the Genius of Liberty has inspired as noble a resistance as it ever aroused in Grecian breasts.

Records reach only to Cæsar's time, and they show the territory tenanted by tribes of the Celtic family; the heart of the country was inhabited by a Gallic race, but the frontiers had been taken possession of by Teutonic tribes.

The Batavians were the bravest of all the Germans. Their young men cut neither hair nor beard till they had slain an enemy. The cowardly and sluggish only remained unshorn. They were the favorite troops of Cæsar.

Of the Celtic and German elements the Netherland people has ever been composed; the Gallic tribes were aristocracies. The Gauls were an agricultural people, having extensive flocks and herds. The Germans considered carnage the only useful occupation, and despised agriculture as enervating and ignoble.

It was base, in his opinion, to gain by sweat what was more easily acquired by blood.

## CHAPTER II.

### FIFTEEN CENTURIES OF STRUGGLE.

Claudius Civillis was a Batavian of noble race, who fought wherever the Roman eagles flew. He consecrated the later days of his life to a noble cause. By his courage, eloquence and talent for political combination, he effected a general confederation of all the Netherland tribes, Celtic and German; but the outcome was unsuccessful. Old enemies proved too powerful, and Civilis was overthrown.

For fifteen centuries the struggles of this kind were frequent. The characters, the events, the amphibious battles, desperate sieges, slippery alliances, the traits of generosity, audacity and cruelty, the generous confidence, the broken faith, seem so closely to repeat themselves, that history appears to present the self-same drama played over and over again, with but a change of actors and costumes.

The characteristics of the two great races portrayed themselves in the Roman and the Spanish struggle. The Southrons inflammable, petulant, audacious, were the first to assault and defy the Imperial power; while the inhabitants of the Northern provinces slower to be aroused but of more enduring wrath, were less ardent at the commencement, but alone steadfast at the close of the contest.

The Netherlands were successively tramped by Franks, Vandals, Alani, Suevi, Saxons, Frisians and Slavonians.

The fountains of the frozen North were opened, and the waters prevailed. But the Ark of Christianity floated upon the flood. As the Deluge assuaged, the earth returned to chaos, the last Pagan Empire had been washed out of existence; but the dimly groping, faltering infancy of Christian Europe had begun.

## CHAPTER III.

### THE DUTCH TAKE HOLLAND.

In the year 922 Charles the Simple, by letters patent, presented to Count Dirk, the territory of Holland. This narrow strip of land, destined in future ages to be the cradle of a considerable empire, stretching through both hemispheres, was henceforth the inheritance of Dirk's descendants. Historically, therefore, he is Dirk I, Count of Holland. Here too, undoubtedly, was the genesis of the Vreeland family.

Five centuries of feudalism ensued with Might, not Right, prevailing. Fortified castles, including Castle Vreeland, dotted the surface of the country; the sword for a time was the only force; mail clad knights encamped upon the soil; men became sovereigns in the little districts, affecting supernatural sanction for their authority in the sections which their swords had won. Duke, Count, Vassal, Knight and Squire, Master and Man struggled and swarmed; Bishop and Baron contended; castles were built and burned; century after century the force of iron devastated and exhausted. Priestcraft, the might of educated minds, measured against brute violence, was another element; but the slower but more potent force, the power of gold, made all else yield.

The importance of municipalities enriched by trade began to be felt. Commerce, the mother of Netherland freedom, changed the aspect of society; clusters of houses became towered cities; wealth brought strength followed by confidence; the baronial sword lost its power to make folks afraid.

In the 16th century the Republic was born, after long years of agony. In every corner civilization built itself up; by degrees the freemen built houses outside of castle

gates, and the land was divided into guilds, then into bodies corporate.

Other sovereigns, counts and dukes arose, as time went on.

Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Overijssel, Groningen, Drenthe and Friesland afterward constituted the United States of the Netherlands, one of the most powerful republics of history.

Space will not permit of extended review of the long struggle, except to mention that the Counts of Holland ruled from 923 to 1299, followed by the dynasty of Hainault. In 1349, William V. of Bavaria, came into control, transferring to Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy.

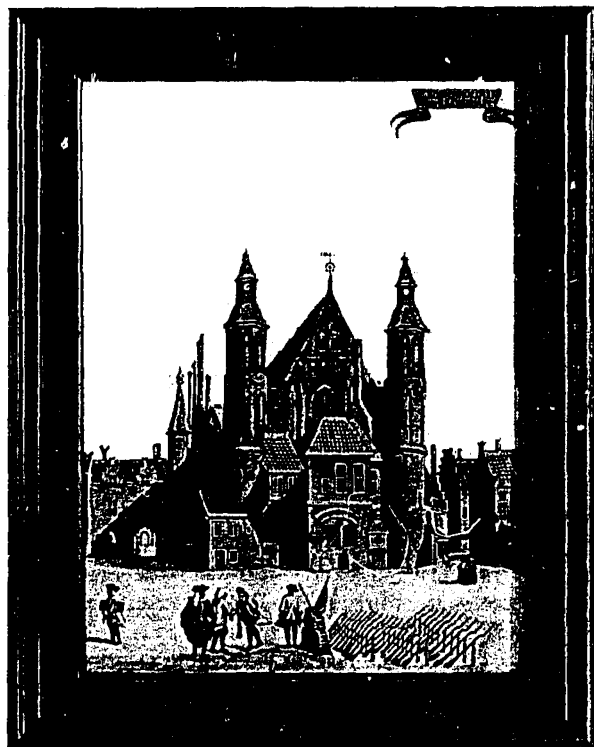
The Burgundy dynasty lasted for fifty years, and the dynasty of Austria held power for eighty-six years.

In this time were Charles V. and Philip II. of Spain.

Against Philip, William of Orange led revolt, and from 1568 Princes of the House of Orange-Nassau were rulers. Although princes in their own right, in the Dutch Republic they were Stadt-Holders. From 1579 to 1794, except for 20 years, the Dutch rulers were of the House of Orange. The Republic, in 1794, was under the invasion of the French, first in the form of the Batavian Republic, and of the Kingdom of Holland.

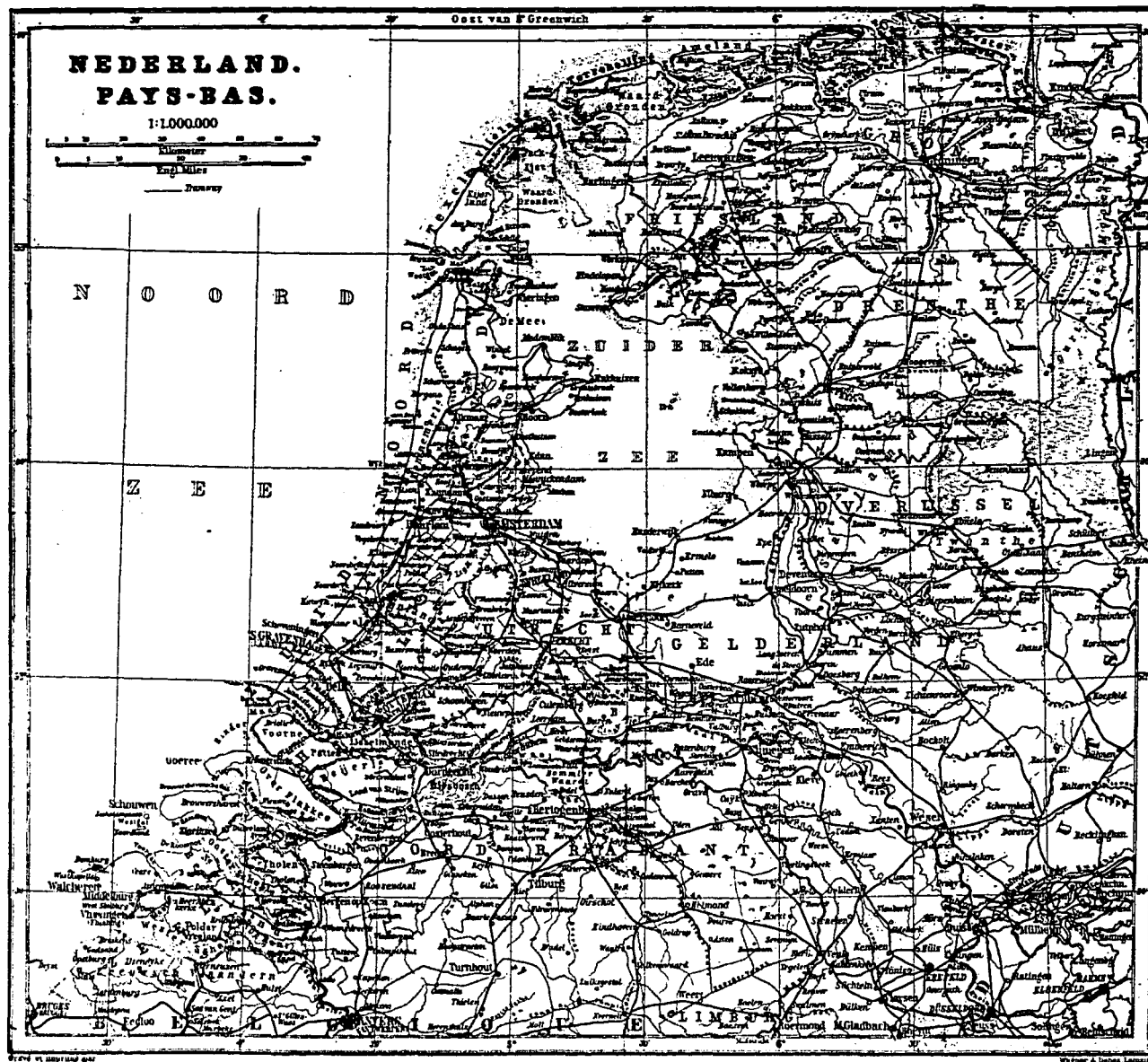
Centuries of feudalism preceded the republic of the 16th century. In hundreds of remote and isolated corners, civilization built itself up, impelled by great and conflicting forces.

Obliquely, backward, forward, but upon the whole, onward, the new society moved along, gathering consistency and strength.











## CHAPTER IV.

### CHAOS YIELDS TO SYSTEM.

In 1814 the Dutch "took Holland" again, drove the invaders out, and formed a national constitution, and invited the Princes of Orange to be Kings, and at the present day, Queen Wilhelmina reigns, by the grace of God and the love of the people, and her son, born in this year of grace 1909, will be King of Holland some day.

The population began to divide themselves into guilds, which became bodies corporate, with charters creating the right to be governed by law. Trade with the outside world increased by leaps and bounds; cities advanced in wealth and importance; the many obscure streams of Netherland history merged into one broad current, the material prosperity of the country increased.

The erstwhile "Beggars of the Sea" made the Dutch name illustrious throughout the world, made the Spanish Empire tremble, and swept the seas with brooms at the mastheads.



A HOLLAND INTERIOR.

## CHAPTER V.

### DUTCH WAR SONGS.

We are the "Beggars of the Sea,"  
Strong, grey Beggars from Zeeland we;  
We are fighting for Liberty;  
Heave Ho, rip the brown sail free.

"Beggars," but not from the Spanish hand;  
"Beggars," under the Cross we stand;  
"Beggars," for love of the Fatherland;  
Heave Ho, rip the brown sails free.

Contemptuously styled "Beggars," at the end of one of their protests, the people took the word as a rallying cry, and "Beggars" became synonymous with bravery. In fact, the main strength of Holland was derived from the ocean, from whose destructive grasp she had wrested herself, but in whose friendly embrace she remained. She placed the foundations of commercial wealth and civil liberty upon these shifting quicksands, which the Romans doubted whether to call land or water. Enriched with the spoils of every clime, crowned with the divine jewels of science and art, she was one day to sing a siren song of freedom, luxury and power. The course and development of the Netherland nation was marked by one prevailing characteristic, one master passion—the love of liberty, the instinct of self-government, wresting from a series of petty sovereigns a gradual and practical recognition of the claims of humanity. The combat is ever renewed, Liberty, often crushed, rises again and again from her native earth with redoubled energy.

At last, a new and more powerful spirit, the genius of religious freedom, comes to participate in the great conflict.

## MOEDER HOLLAND.

We have taken our land from the sea;  
 Its fields are all yellow with grain;  
 Its meadows are green in the lea  
 And now shall we give it to Spain?  
     No, No, No, No.

We have planted the faith that is pure;  
 That faith to the end we'll maintain;  
 For the word and the truth must endure;  
 Shall we bow to the Pope and to Spain?  
     No, No, No, No.

Our ships are on every sea  
 Our honor has never a stain  
 Our law and our commerce are free;  
 Are we slaves to the tyrant of Spain?  
     No, No, No, No.

Shall we give up our long cherished right,  
 Make the blood of our fathers in vain  
 Do we fear any tyrant to fight;  
 Shall we hold out our hands for the chain?  
     No, No, No, No.

The Vaders and Moeders sang this song on the great dike of Vaderland, and likewise in the "land across the sea" that Henry Hudson found for them.

As each verse was sung at family or public gatherings, the enthusiasm wonderfully grew, the short, quick denials became hotter and louder at every verse, and it was easy to understand how these large, slow men were kindled to white heat, and thus became both irresistible and unconquerable.

At conclusion, the whole company would sing:

O, Vaderland, can we forget thee;  
 Thy courage, thy glory, thy strife;  
 O, Moeder Kirk, can we forget thee;  
 No, never, no never through life.  
     No, No, No, No.

#### ORANGE BOVEN.

Will you have a pink knot,  
 Is it blue you prize,  
 One is like the fresh rose,  
     One is like your eyes,  
 No, the Maid of Holland,  
     For her own, true love,  
 Ties the bow of Orange,  
     Orange, still above.  
 O, Orange Boven, Orange still above.

Will you have the white knot,  
 No, it is too cold,  
 Give me splendid orange,  
     Tint of flame and gold.  
 Rich and glowing orange,  
     For the heart I love,  
 Under white, and pink, and blue,  
     Orange, still above.  
 O, Orange Boven, Orange still above.

This was and is to-day the Holland Maiden's love-song.

## CHAPTER VI.

### INDEPENDENCE AT LAST.

Of the struggle that ensued in which the United States of Holland achieved their independence from Spain, there were eminent characteristics which reappeared two centuries afterward in the struggle in which the United States of America achieved their independence of Great Britain.

Foremost in the struggle was William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, born to princely rank; he owed everything to the influence of a godly mother. When it became evident that if his people were to be saved from extermination it was by resistance of arms, William came to his place as the natural leader of his people, and by tongue and pen, by ample fortune and superb generalship, by watchful wisdom and indomitable courage, he became the father of and saviour of his people. He led the van in the fight of fearful odds, between the herd of crushed but enduring people and the stupendous power of Spain. Here stands forth in the clear white light of God, two grand achievements in human history which challenges the scrutiny of all men.

God gives His Bible for men to read and out of this came such an emancipation of human kind as human eyes had never looked upon before.

From Holland, the emancipation passed over to England, but England did not see what God was trying to do with her and for her. She drove out her best and bravest, and left Holland to pick them up; nourish and educate them, and to send them to drop anchor on this Western Continent, to plant the seed, picked up from under the Tree of Liberty in Holland, here to grow and become, as it is to-day, a great tree in whose branches all the powers of heaven have their habitation.

Leave Liberty out of American history, and there is no history to be written. We hold to-day the birth-right devised to us by the men who came from Holland, bringing stones to build the new homes of Freedom. This was the kind of blood that ran in the veins of the provinces, and of which we are recording the story of one of the important emigrants and his descendants.



HOLLAND PEOPLE.



## CHAPTER VII.

### HOLLAND AND ITS PEOPLE.

Whoever looks for the first time at a map of Holland, wonders that a country so constituted can continue to exist.

At first glance it is difficult to say whether land or water predominates whether the country belongs to the continent or to the sea.

All people agree that Holland is a conquest of man over the sea, it is an artificial country; the Hollanders made it; it exists because the Hollanders preserve it; it will vanish whenever the Hollanders abandon it.

When first inhabited by the tribes that wandered in search of a country, it was almost uninhabitable; there were vast, tempestuous lakes like seas, almost touching; morass beside morass; one tract covered with brushwood after another; immense forests of pines, oaks and alders, traversed by herds of wild horses.

The deep bays and gulfs carried into the heart of the country the fury of the tempests; some parts disappeared almost every year under the waters of the sea; it was a sinister place, swept by furious winds, beaten by obstinate rains, veiled in a perpetual fog, where nothing was heard but the roar of the sea and the voices of the wild beasts and birds of the ocean.

The first people who had the courage to plant their tents there had to raise with their own hands dykes of earth to keep out the waters, and lived within them like shipwrecked men upon desolate islands, venturing forth in quest of fish, game and eggs.

Cæsar was the first to name this people, and his soldiers contemplated with wonder and pity those wandering tribes upon their desolate lands, like a race accursed of Heaven.

Now, if we remember that such a region has become one of the most fertile, wealthiest and best regulated of the countries of the world, we shall understand the justice of the saying that Holland is a conquest made by man, but, it must be added, the conquest goes on forever.

To show how the existence of Holland demands an incessant and most perilous struggle, we will touch here and there upon a few of the principal vicissitudes of her physical history.

Tradition speaks of a great inundation in Friesland, in the sixth century.

From that time every gulf, every island, and, it may be said, every city in Holland, has its catastrophe to record. In thirteen centuries, it is recorded that one inundation has occurred every seven years.

Toward the end of the 13th century, the sea swallowed up thirty villages near the mouth of the Ems. In the course of the century, a series of inundations opened up an immense chasm in Northern Holland and formed the Zuyder Zee, causing the death of more than 80,000 persons. In 1421 the Meuse overwhelmed seventy-two villages and 100,000 inhabitants; in 1532 the sea burst the dykes of Zeeland, destroying hundreds of villages and covering forever a large tract of country; in 1570, another inundation occurred in Zeeland; Amsterdam was invaded by the waters, and 20,000 Frisians were destroyed; in 1825 North Holland, Friesland, Overysse and Gelderland were desolated, and thirty years later the Rhine invaded Gelderland, Utrecht and North Brabant.

It is plain that miracles of courage, constancy and industry must have been accomplished by the Hollanders, first in creating and afterwards in preserving such a country. They drained the lakes; drove back the seas and imprisoned the rivers.

To drain the lakes the Hollanders pressed the air into their service; the lakes and marshes were surrounded by dykes; the dykes by canals; and, an army of wind-mills putting in motion force pumps, turned the water into the canals, thence to the rivers and seas.

Thus, vast tracts of land buried under water saw the sun and were transformed into fertile fields, covered with villages and intersected by canals and roads.

At the beginning of the 10th century in North Holland alone, 15,000 acres, and in the whole of Holland from 1500 to 1858, nearly a million acres were redeemed. The great Lake of Haarlem was drained and plans are now on foot to dry up a considerable portion of the Zuyder Zee. The rivers cost no less of labor and sacrifice; some were channeled and defended at their mouths, some bordered by powerful dykes; others turned from their course, the waters divided to maintain the enormous liquid mass in equilibrium, where the slightest inequality might cost a province.

The most tremendous struggle was the battle with the ocean. Holland in great part is lower than the level of the sea, and wherever the coast is not defended by sand-banks it has to be protected by dykes.

From the mouths of the Ems to those of the Scheldt Holland is an impenetrable fortress of whose immense bastions the mills are the towers, the cataracts are the gates, the islands the advanced forts. The people live on a war footing with the sea; an army of engineers is spread over the country to watch over the waters and direct the defensive works; an accidental rupture may cause a flood; the perils are unceasing.

At the first assault of the sea the sentinels shout the war-cry, and Holland sends men, materials and money.

The mills turn in the canals the rain and sea waters twice every day, the sluice gates close against the tide

trying to rush in to the heart of the land; the work of defense is forever going on, and the sea eternally knocks at the gates, beats upon the ramparts, growls on every side her ceaseless menace, lifting her curious waves to see the land she counts as hers, piling up banks of sand to kill the commerce of the cities, forever gnawing, scratching, digging at the coast.

Holland is the land of transformation; a map of the country of 800 years ago is unrecognizable; the sea takes portions of land from the continent, joins islands to the mainland, breaks off bits and makes new islands, makes land cities of sea-coast municipalities, converts vast tracts of plains into archipelagoes of a hundred islets, separates a city from the land, forms new gulfs, divides provinces by a deep sea. Sterile lands are fertilized by sea slime, fertile lands are changed into deserts.

But Holland has done more than defend herself against the waters; she has made herself mistress of them, and has used them for her own defense. Should a foreign army invade her, she has but to open her dykes and unchain the sea as she has done before. Water, the source of her poverty, has been the source of her wealth. Holland draws the greater part of her wealth from commerce, but before commerce comes the cultivation of the soil, and the soil had to be created.

With the first elements of manufacture, iron and coal wanting, with no forests, therefore no wood, and no stone, with nature refusing all her gifts, the Hollanders had to do everything in spite of nature; Earth was brought from a distance. With peat taken from the bottoms, with clay extracted, the sand-banks were broken up, and the land was brought to a state of cultivation not inferior to more favored regions. Yearly \$25,000,000 worth of agricultural products are sent out and two million head of cattle are owned.

The genius of the Dutch people is in perfect harmony with the character of the country; their distinctive characteristics are firmness and patience, accompanied by calm and constant courage.

The glorious battles and the consciousness of owing everything to their own strength, must have infused and fortified in them a high sense of dignity and an indomitable spirit of liberty and independence.

The constant struggle, the perpetual sacrifices must have made them a highly practical and economical people; good sense, economy, simplicity, tenacity, orderly activity, more wise than heroic, more conservative than creative; by virtue of these qualities of prudence and conservatism they are ever advancing, acquiring and never losing their gains, holding stubbornly to ancient customs, preserving almost intact their own originality through every form of government, through foreign invasions, through political and religious wars and in spite of the incoming strangers it remains the one race that has kept its antique stamp most clearly.

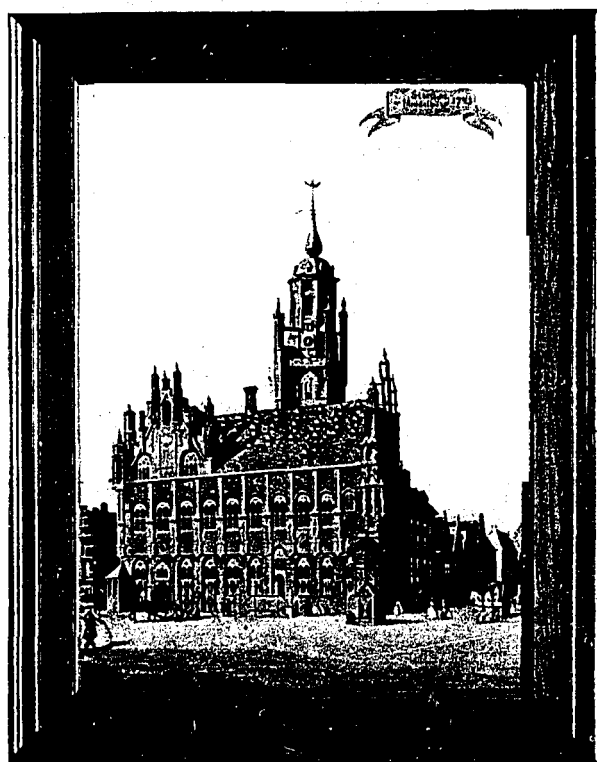
However wonderful the physical history of Holland, her political history is still more wonderful. The small territory invaded from the beginning by different tribes of the Germanic races, subjugated by the Romans and the Franks, devastated by the Normans and the Danes, desolated by centuries of civil war, this small people of fishermen and traders saves its civil liberty and its freedom of conscience by a war of eighty years against the formidable monarchy of Philip II., and founds a republic which becomes the ark of salvation to the liberties of all the world, the adopted country of science, the Exchange of Europe, the station for the commerce of the world, a country which extends its domination to Java, Sumatra, Hindostan, West Indies and New York; a republic which vanquishes England on the sea, which re-

sists the united arms of Charles II. and Louis XIV., and which treats on equal terms with the greatest nations and is for a time one of the three Powers that decide the fate of Europe.

She is not now the great Holland of the 17th century, but she is still after England the greatest colonizing State in the world. Instead of her ancient greatness she has tranquil prosperity, she retains the substance of the Republican regime although she has lost the form; a family of patriot princes dear to the heart of the people govern tranquilly in the midst of her liberties, ancient and modern. Here is wealth without ostentation, freedom without insolence, and taxes without poverty.

She is perhaps of all European states the one where there is most popular education and least corruption of manners. Alone, at the extremity of the continent occupied with her dykes and her colonies, she enjoys in peace the fruits of her labors, with the comforting conviction that no people in the world have conquered at the price of greater sacrifices liberty of conscience and the independence of the state.









## CHAPTER VIII.

### HOLLAND OF TODAY.

A full half of the land of Holland is farmed by the proprietor, but he is a peasant proprietor; there are no large landholders as in other countries; the men who breed stock are called "Boers," a class by themselves, self-reliant, rooted to the soil—the backbone of his country. Flower and bulb culture, fisheries, butter and cheese making, gardening and other industries engage the attention of the people.

Thickly studded over the lowlands are a thousand busy hives, hamlets that wear the air of villages, villages with the stir of towns, towns with all the paraphernalia of small cities, and small cities which hold up their heads with the pride of equality beside Amsterdam and Rotterdam. The higher grounds are studded with the summer homes of the city merchants, with splendid woods and avenues which it would be difficult to match anywhere; castles dating from the days of Charlemagne and crusted with age, are still existent; the higher land of the east like the lowlands of the west, have a great variety of scenery and exhibit the triumph of the people over nature.

An old writer tells us: "In the valleys between the heather-clad hills are fertile fields, some sown, some mown, some covered with the white buckwheat blossoms like a sea of milk: from the highest hills we see in one glance the Zuyder Zee, the low waterland, the blue Veluwe, moorland, fields, meadows and woods."

The western strip is the richest part of the Netherlands, the portion most flourishing and the most populous, inhabited by the finest races and most closely associated with the valiant deeds of the great wars. The cities of the lowlands breed the artists and scholars; the seaports, the navigators.

The distinction of the three races, the Frisians, the Franks and the Saxons, is so marked that a Dutch geographer has mapped out the sphere of their influence on Holland to this day.

The sea clay in the north from Alkmaar to beyond the Dollard and almost all the low fen country in Friesland and Overijssel, the country parts of Waterland and Amstelland, the islands of Walcheren, Schouwen and Beveland in Zeeland, and the land of Axel; that is the Frisian sphere.

The Saxon is found in the Highlands of the East, upon the banks of the river Ysel and in the country to the east of Het Gore.

The Frank upon the river clay in Gelderland and the country to the south, Ysel and the Waal, 'round Rotterdam and about Utrecht.

Within these limits are the spheres of the three races: typical towns are Leeuwarden for Friesland, Deventer and Zwolle for Saxon and Den Bosch for Frank.

The Frisians have a turn for practical science, agriculture, cattle raising, fishing and engaging in commerce; the Saxons are manufacturers, the Franks tillers of the soil.

Holland is less than one-third the size of Cuba; about one and a half times that of New Jersey; the longest direct line across the country can be covered in a day.

Learning is cultivated with a single mindedness for which Holland has been renowned for centuries. In fact, it may be safely held that there is no country in the world to-day that is better educated.

Schools are plentiful, open to all, without consideration of religion, and education is not limited to the three "R's," but embraces improvement of the heart and mind; "educated to all christian and social virtues." While education is not entirely free, the costs run from one

penny to four pence a week, and poor parents are exempt even from these fees. Religion in Holland is free, and no man suffers disability on account of creed. Two-thirds are Protestants, one-sixteenth Jews, and the balance Roman Catholics.

The whole history of Holland tells of a nation that has been established upon merchandise. Two centuries ago the Dutch were the greatest traders in the world.

The Dutchman is conscious of the possession of ruling qualities, with physical habits so orderly that all the world thinks and talks of him as phlegmatic; he is watchful and courageous, enduring of purpose, a man of long views. The land he lives in is at once the proof of that. To make it and keep it and to make it worth the keeping he has had that long fight with the waters in which after victories and defeats and loss and re-conquest of territory, he has won at last; and yet has won so barely that he dare not for a moment relax his vigilance against fresh surprises.

The struggle with Spain—a handful of cities against the mightiest power on earth—carried on for eighty years in spite of defeat and difficulties, through three generations. Conceive a people achieving marvelous triumphs in drainage and land reclamation; educating themselves; producing the foremost scholars of Europe; and a body of almost unparalleled artists, but also welding themselves into the greatest commercial and colonizing Power then existing in the world, and we have some idea of the endurance and long views of the Dutch of the time of the settlement of New Jersey and New York, three centuries ago.

To-day all these liberties which people as opposed to individuals can fight for, Holland possesses.

SHE IS AS FREE AS ANY NATION IN THE WORLD.

The Dutchman will have his rights; he asks for no more. The sense of justice is one of his only passions. Howsoever he may be startled into an enthusiasm, a cool calculation succeeds it and he cuts clean through beauty in search of utility.

Yet, withal, he is uncompromising and utilitarian, the Dutchman is a sentimentalist, plain of speech, a sufferer of no illusions, he is childish in his affections.

The Dutch have an instinct for the precise and safe ordering of their lives, which is a direct outcome of the physiographical condition in which they live. The trim and sober towns, the straight lines of the canals, the exactitude with which they must be kept at their proper level, and the abiding sense in the people that they live and work in dependence upon a mechanical precision, all this has its direct and natural influence upon Dutch habits of life.

Life in Holland is simple and it is safe. The people live comfortably and well; wealth is evenly distributed and incomes are small; a millionaire is a rarity.

Holland lives on, self-centered, entangling herself in no European questions; splendidly administering her colonies; allowing no dreams of empire to tempt her into one moment's presumption of speech or action.

It is easy to see a continuity and unbroken development of the national character; and there lies in it still, ready to be quickened by any national danger, the strong and enduring qualities that leap forth to great ends in her golden days.

Adapted from Meldrum's "Holland and the Hollanders," published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. A work that we decidedly advise every reader of this book to purchase and read.



HENDRIK HUDSON.

First heard of in 1607, when he started on his first voyage for the discovery of a Northeast Passage. Reached Nova Zembla 1608; sailed on third voyage in the "Half Moon," from Amsterdam, in 1609; arrived in New York Bay September, 1609; sailed on last voyage and reached Greenland in 1610; discovered Hudson Bay. Crew mutinied and cast him, his son John and seven others adrift, on Midsummer day, 1610; no trace of him was ever found.

While generally claimed as of English birth, some historians say that he was born in Friesland.



PART SECOND  
The Story of America.





## CHAPTER IX.

### THE AMERICAN BIRTHRIGHT.

The land lay hermited betwixt the seas  
As rich as now—gold in its hills, pow'r in its streams,  
warmth in its leas.

Magnolia, maple, eucalyptus, pine,  
Were compass-points; no dim and varying governmental  
line

Wavered along its span,  
Although a man  
With skin of copper hue would sometimes bend to drink  
Above the brink

Of some clear pool whose basin lay  
Hollowed in Nature's way—  
Irregular, and mossy at the brim,  
And friendly, beckoning the skim  
Of swallows and the feet of panting deer.  
And God was here,—

Aye, God, with face enveiled by that fine fabric, we have  
come to know

As Opportunity,—a fabric, oh most luminous, and lo,  
By faith, by tide, by wind, by evening star,  
Men came in little ships from lands afar,  
And bent their knees upon this hermit soil,  
And made it blossom with the wand of toil!

Beneath the cleavage of the flashing blade  
Tall trees were laid  
Prone in the forest, and the clearings, sweet  
With the lure of nurture, wooed the wheat  
And made each grain a stalk,  
Full-headed, while the gentle talk  
Of women graced the harvest, and the cabin fire  
In winter met the heart's desire

For comradeship and thoughtfulness and cheer;  
 All the long year  
 Was benisoned by labor, song and prayer,—  
 And love was there.

The Dutchmen bred, for in their loins lay  
 The ancient urge of Nature. 'Tis the way  
 Of sturdy sires to get them sturdy sons,  
 And when the time-worn guns  
 Rang out to save a heritage  
 Of hope and toil, Youth vied with Age  
 In opening its veins  
 Upon the plains  
 Of Monmouth and wet the fields of Trenton Princeton,  
     too  
 With crimson ooze from lips  
 Which, to the last, spake couraged words of cheer  
 From hearts which knew nor fear  
 Nor mood to flee,  
 Counting such death a victory!

The Nation's chief distinguishment is not its tow'rs  
 Which, in the morrow's hours  
 May fall. Nor is it in the lines of steel  
 Spun far to gain the weal  
 Of traffic. Nay, rather must it e'er be seen  
 Enduring, glorious, serene,  
 Within the souls of its own sons who were and are  
 Dreamers of Truth beneath the great white Star  
 Of Progress, pendant in the vaulted sky  
 To light this land to its good destiny.

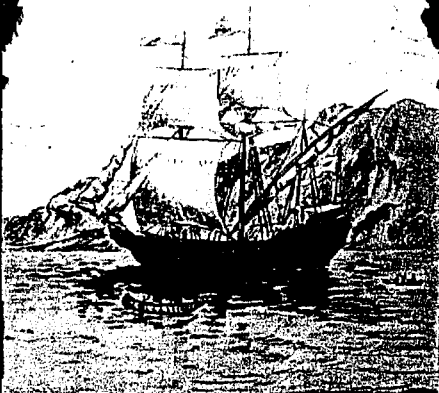
Our institutions change, likewise our laws;  
 The program of the Seasons knows its pause;

The very rivers thread along  
New courses, and the lark's blithe song  
Is altered by the meadow's mood;  
But every onward rood  
Of the long path our fathers chose,—  
Down to the very close  
Of days,—is ours to dare, elate and free,  
Clothed with that ancient loyalty  
To Right which made America the land whose name  
And birthright we so proudly claim.



GOING TO CHURCH.

THE HALF-MOON  
in 1609



This is a very good Land to  
" Fall in With  
And a pleasant Land to see  
" " "

## CHAPTER X.

### IN THE NEW WORLD.

"A very good land to fall in with and a Pleasant Land to see." This was the pronouncement of the sturdy old navigator, Henry Hudson, as he sailed inside of Sandy Hook, three hundred years come next September the Third; and the words attributed to him, three centuries ago have in no sense been less truthful up to the present day.

Previous to the advent of Hudson, whose exploit has made permanent impress upon the history and fame of the "land he fell in with," there are recorded stories of other discoveries by English, French, Portuguese and Spanish adventurers. In 1497, so tradition goes, John and Sebastian Cabot sailed from England and discovered the coast of North America, but the first actual visit to New York Bay is attributed by ancient chroniclers to Jean de Verrazanno, in 1524. Old Governor Peter Stuyvesant gave this French gentleman his endorsement. Stories are also told of one Estavan Gomez, a Portuguese, coming in 1525, but Henry IV. of France, claiming ownership by virtue of Verrazanno's discovery, gave possession of all the country, surrounding the bay which included the present site of Jersey City, to one Desmonts.

James I. of England, in true English fashion ignoring all other claims, three years later granted to the London Company the same territory.

French and Spanish together were at that period making desperate attempts to break down the spirit and destroy all vestige of enterprise appertaining to the Holland Dutch people, but the latter were built of stuff that could not be downed so readily, and were constant and persistent in their efforts not only to hold their own, but to extend their commerce, and among the adven-

tures fitted out was that of Hudson who was engaged to sail "due west," in search of new lands to possess and as stated at the beginning of this chapter, he discovered a "very good land" in September, 1609.

No sooner had he got the salt washed out of his eye-winkers and had taken a good look around, than did he bear testimony to the satisfaction he felt. His records show that he found the shore as "Pleasant with Grass and Flowers, and Goodly Trees as ever I had seen, and very sweet smells came from them."

In the spirit of the hospitality of the nation in whose employ he was, Hudson struck acquaintance with the Indians at Communipaw and wrote down that he found them "Civil and Kind."

He made a survey of the Harbor, and upon his return his report so pleased the authorities and the business men that they fitted out one vessel after another until the Dutchmen had attained a strong foothold and established several trading posts on the borders of the bay and river, with consequent great advantage and solid comfort.

There was no element of permanence in the settlement. The traders sent here upon Hudson's return to Holland had no intention of remaining in America beyond the time that would pass while their ships crossed the sea, and came again for the furs which meanwhile they were to secure.

Fort Manhattan was simply a trading post and this would be continued only while it was profitable. That the temporary settlement would develop later into a town, was a matter wholly aside from the interests in view.

Not until the year 1621 when the Dutch West India Company came into existence, were measures taken for assuring a substantial Colonial life to the Dutch settlements in America.



This Company was in the nature of a commercial federation, with branches in the several cities in Holland; and the trading post at Manhattan claiming authority over the territory from the Virginia Plantations northward to New England, and inland indefinitely, became the portion of the Amsterdam branch, wherefore the name of New Amsterdam was selected.





## CHAPTER XI.

### ON COMMUNIPAW'S SHORE.

The Dutch headquarters were located in what had been named Manhattan Island, but one of the most active and energetic merchants, Michael Pauw, chose the west bank of the river for his settlement, and honest Dutchman that he was, applied to the native Indians and purchased their rights to the land required. His grant was then endorsed by the Governor of the Province.

He built a house at Ahasimus, afterward called Pavonia, and established a sort of branch office at Aresick which was in charge of his son, Michael Paulison. The last named thus became the first white resident of what is now Jersey City and he named his tract Paulus Hook. In 1634 he sold out to the New Netherlands Company for 26,000 florins (about \$10,000) and the new owners installed Jan Evertson Bout as manager. He selected Communipaw near the mouth of Mill Creek, as his home upon the hill that was a prominent feature of the landscape for over 200 years, until the activity of the Central railroad compelled its levelment. This elevation was known as "Jan de Lacher's Hook," (John, the Laugh-er's Point).

This idea of giving people a handle to their names, which covered the main attribute of their make-up, was a common feature in those days. The writer's grandfather was known as "Handsome Gat," and his father was "Curly Gat." In view of the paucity of common names, a handle of this sort was almost a necessity.

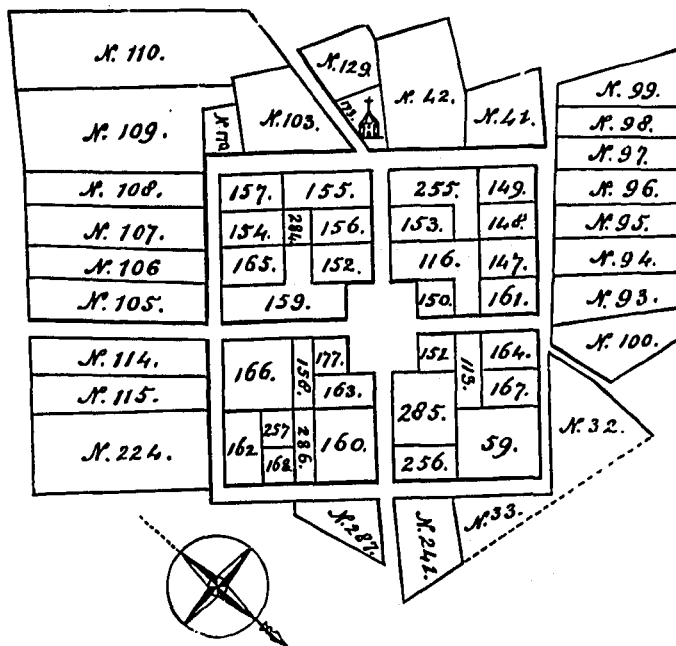
In 1636, Cornelius Van Vorst was appointed superintendent of Pavonia, but at frequent intervals the government was changed, and so much trouble was experienced in trying to govern things at long range that the

Company in 1638 sold Paulus Hook for 550 guilders and leased Communipaw for a quarter of the crop, two tuns of strong beer and twelve c. pons yearly.

The then Governor Kieft by his arbitrary actions and his passion for "graft," had incurred the ill-will of the Indians who retaliated by burning nearly all the houses.

In 1646, Michael Jansen (Vreeland), the common ancestor of all the holders of that name in this country, bought Communipaw for 8,000 florins (\$3,600), and soon became a leader in the community.

The Indians, however, were not placated, and in 1655 they burnt every house and killed or captured every white person except the Jansen family. No attempts were made to re-occupy the place until 1658, when Governor Stuyvesant acquired a new deed from the Indians and under his protection and good advice the redskins were quieted.



## CHAPTER XII.

### SETTLEMENT OF BERGEN.

The beauty of the hill west of Communipaw attracted the New Netherlanders, (a feature, by the way, that is still in active operation).

These city folk were anxious to get back to their original avocation as farmers, but the authorities taking warning by past trouble with the Indians, were unwilling to grant isolated farms, so decreed that all the farmers must live in groups that could be protected by fortifications.

So, in 1660, upon petition of Jansen and others, a plot was selected upon the present site of Bergen Square, eight hundred feet in dimensions each way. Roads were laid out across the middle (now Bergen avenue and Academy street), and other roads were laid around the outside boundaries (now Van Reipen avenue and Vroom street, Tuers avenue and Newkirk street).

A plot in the center was reserved for a public square, and a stout palisade was put all around the outside boundaries with gates at the ends of the cross roads.

Each settler received a grant for one of the thirty-two plots. In one year the little settlement which had adopted the name "Bergen," had grown to the importance of a separate government, church and court, with our Michael Jansen as one of the first magistrates. A public well was dug in the center of the square, and this continued in active use for 150 years. It was covered over in 1812, and a liberty pole planted in it to celebrate peace. This pole remained until 1870, and with scarcely a lapse was the center of interest on the Fourth of July of each year, with cannon salutes and flag raising at sunrise and a frequent rendezvous for public gatherings.



DR. BENJAMIN C. TAYLOR.

Pastor of the Dutch Reformed Churches of Acquackanonck and Bergen for upwards of half a century.

*From Winfield's History of Hudson County.*

## CHAPTER XIII.

### EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

In 1708 a log school house was built on one corner of the square and a church erected on the corner of Bergen avenue and Vroom street. The school for many years was under the supervision of the church, using the same building. When the separate school was built, we find Michael Jansen's name as one of the first contributors and subscriber to the church building fund.

The school plot has never changed its character; in 1790 Columbia Academy was erected, and in 1814 was succeeded by School No. 1, and this was replaced in 1907 by the magnificent building that now occupies the site.

Franklin school No. 2 was built on the corner of Monticello and Harrison avenues in 1854 and was used continuously until March of this year. When the site having become very valuable for business purposes, the school was abandoned and the land sold for more than one hundred times its original cost.

The first church service was held in a building near the corner of Vroom street and Tiers avenue until the erection of a church building in 1680. In this building, which was octagonal in shape, seats were placed around the walls for the men, while the women occupied chairs in the center. The minister was placed in a high pulpit and the "voorleser" held his position just in front. This last mentioned officer filled the pulpit in the absence of the minister, led the singing, rang the bell and taught the school; no regular preacher was secured until 1750, the congregation depending upon supplies from New York. Rev. Gaultherius Dubois preached for fifty-two years in this way. In 1753, Rev. William Jackson was ordained and installed in 1757, with George Vreeland as one of

his elders. In 1773 a new church was built and in 1792 Rev. John Cornelison was called, and he preached until the advent of "Domine" Benjamin C. Taylor in 1828. The latter served until 1871. It will be seen that there were but three ministers in 121 years. In 1841 the present church main edifice was built, Rev. Cornelius Brett was installed in 1876 and still continues as pastor.

Up to 1830 the Reformed Dutch Church of Bergen was the only building used for church purposes from Bergen Point to New Durham.

Ever progressive the Dutchmen had established other settlements. In 1643 what was afterward called Greenville, now a portion of Jersey City running from Myrtle avenue to the Morris Canal, then known as "Minkakwa," "the place of the good crossing," was established.



A TRIP BY WATER.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### BATTLEDORE AND SHUTTLECOCK.

In 1664 the English vexed at the encroachment, as they called it, by the Dutch people, compelled the surrender of New Netherland and its constituencies. The new owners divided New Jersey into two provinces called East Jersey and West Jersey and conveyed to Lords Berkeley and Carteret by deed from the Duke of York, all the lands within its borders.

On September 20, 1666, a new charter was granted to the Town of Bergen by Governor Carteret confirming all the rights granted by the Dutch Government.

In 1672 war again broke out between the England and the Dutch states, and the next year New York which had been named in honor of the English governor, was again in possession of Holland, and the name was changed to New Orange.

In 1674 peace was declared, one clause in the treaty restoring the country to the English, but the manners and customs of the Dutch were so deeply implanted that they have not been entirely effaced to this day.

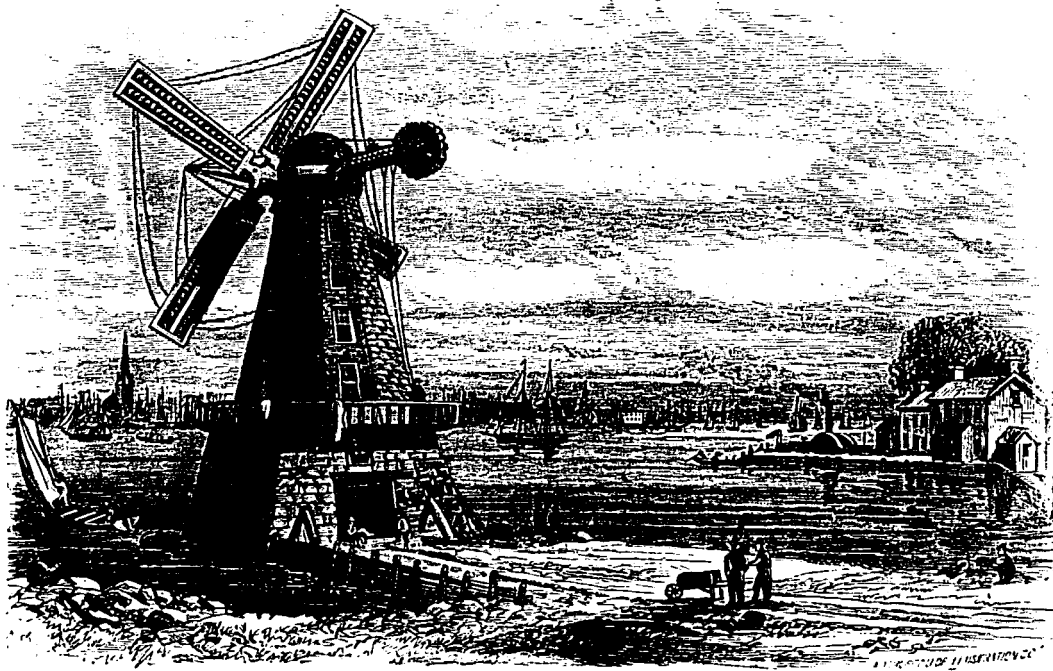
In 1680 there were about sixty families in all about Communipaw, five in Pavonia, seventy in and around Bergen and one in Paulus Hook.

When Bergen was originally laid out each town plot had an outside farm to go with it, the remainder of the land was common property. Fifty years later this land was surveyed and the ownership of 8,000 acres settled. A survey and field book was made and this remains to this day the basis of land titles in Jersey City.

For the succeeding century little of public interest occurred—the settled portion experiencing the usual slow growth of farming communities, members of the Vreeland family being at all times prominent factors in the business and official life of the place.







MILL AND FERRY AT PAULUS HOOK.  
*From Winfield's History of Hudson County.*

## CHAPTER XV.

### PAULUS HOOK.

Bergen remained the head of the settlement and Paulus Hook was considered the least valuable section. In 1698 Cornelius Van Vorst purchased sixty acres for \$1,500. Settlements had been made at other points, the city of New York had become a commercial center and travel from points west and south converged at Paulus Hook, which created demand for better ferry facilities.

The first ferry had been established at Communipaw with a Vreeland as ferryman; but in 1764 a new post route was established between New York and Philadelphia, the trip taking twelve hours, and this brought about the ferry from Courtlandt street, New York, to Paulus Hook, at the foot of Grand street. Trips were made by "perriauguas," "as the wind served." The ferry and the tavern on this side were under one management, and the owner, being a born monopolist, sometimes arranged the boat trips so as to land the passengers on this side too late for the stage which ran up Grand street and out Brown's Ferry road to Newark and beyond. The ferrymaster's tavern became necessarily the stopping place for the passengers for the morning stages.

### IN THE GOOD OLD STAGE-COACH DAYS.

The "rolling stock" of 1795 were virtually springless cars, built to carry twelve persons. Their seats were merely boards, without either cushions or back-rests, with no accommodation for baggage except such as could be packed beneath the seats. Light curtains at the sides furnished the only protection in bad weather.

In such a rig, and over roads that still twisted around charred tree stumps and were filled with the oft-mentioned "quagmires," the passenger was always willing to

climb out in the mud to assist the driver in rescuing the machine from ruts or bogs; each morning, whether it was fair or stormy, he was aroused at the dreary hour of 3, and dressed by the sleepy light of a horn lantern and farthing candle; then, with more haste than their progress afterward warranted, he had a frugal breakfast with his fellow passengers and rattled off again for another day's thumping and bumping until 10 o'clock in the evening. When finally at his destination, he wondered "at the ease as well as the expedition with which the journey had been effected."

The tavern host was the gleaner of the world's news as recounted by his many guests. His advice was sought upon all matters, whether of private or public importance. They were men of prominence and personal worth, for it would have been difficult for any one else to have obtained a license. Sometimes a crest or coat of arms denoted a lineage from families opulent and distinguished in the old country. They perforce were genial and open-hearted and could entertain as well the obscure traveler as men of fame and prominence in affairs. Imposing personalities from the Continent were at times their guests; such men as Baron von Humboldt, Louis Philippe, Lafayette or the brilliant Prince Talleyrand, and such native political heroes as Webster, Clay and Adams, and distinguished men of letters and business. Able to set for their guests a table "fit for a king," they were able, also, to preside with dignity and grace at that self-same table.

The Revolutionary War brought about stormy times to the section, but added little to the land conditions, except the building of some new roads by the military authorities.

Many skirmishes were made in and around the settlement, but what has since been known as the Battle of

Paulus Hook was the only engagement of moment, and that has been so fully described that no repetition is necessary here. General Washington made his headquarters in Bergen in October, 1776, but evacuated after a stay of less than a week, beginning the retreat across the state to the far side of the Delaware.

In August, 1780, General Lafayette, who had come from France to the assistance of Washington, marched to Bergen and made his headquarters in the Van Wageningen house on Academy street. He entertained General Washington in the orchard back of this house.

On November 24, 1783, the British left New York, and once more peace reigned.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### FROM YOUTH TO MANHOOD.

The history of Bergen is coincident with that of the entire country.

As has been shown, the first settlement by white people was within its borders, but matters municipal continued in the old-fashioned way, except that the hereditary trustees were supplanted by elective township officials. In these elections the Vreelands were frequently called upon to serve the public weal. After the formation of the county and the separating of towns and cities had reduced the township to the section below the Pennsylvania railroad, a new charter for the "Town of Bergen," was obtained in 1855, the population then comprising 4,972 souls.

The new town comprised the original Bergen, the settlement around Bergen Square, Lafayette, a new portion of old Communipaw, Claremont, the site of another land speculation, Greenville, a small settlement comprised principally of members of the Vreeland families, and Bayonne, the southern extremity of the county. Stages were the means of public conveyance until 1859 when the street railway was opened. The natural beauty of the hill attracted residents from the cities then as now, and the old place woke up, population increased twenty-five per cent, in five years.

Bayonne cut loose in 1862, and a year later the town of Greenville was created. Although reduced to an area of from 7,007 acres to 2,726 acres, the Town of Bergen grew and grew, and in 1868 achieved the distinction of a city, with a mayor and all the rest of the "fancy fixins."

For two years, things municipal were carried on at top speed, streets were opened and paved, new schools built, and all other city improvements brought in. In 1869 the

question of consolidation was discussed in public meetings, and the matter culminated on March 17, 1872, when the Legislature passed an act giving a charter for the consolidated city.

The ratables in the united city were \$44,639,730. In 1873 a new charter was obtained, more in consonance with prevailing conditions, the police force was reorganized, a paid fire department created, a high school provided for, and many streets connecting the three parts of the city completed. Bergen from a country village was converted into a thriving community, and to-day is the show section of the city.



In the picture, we see Claas and Catryntje strolling along Communipaw's shore with Father Vreeland sitting on his front stoop enjoying his long pipe, and mother Vreeland and Pryntje in close proximity.





JAN DE LACHER'S HOECK.

From Vinfield's History of Hudson County.



## CHAPTER XVII.

### MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The Dutch settlers were generally persons of deep, religious feeling, honest and conscientious, and adding to these qualities those of industry and frugality, they generally became prosperous. The style of their buildings they doubtless brought with them from Holland, their Fatherland.

These were generally built with one story, with low ceiling and nothing more than the thick boards which constituted the upper floors laid on monstrous broad and heavy beams. In this upper section they stored their grain sometimes in part of it and oftener set off sleeping apartments as the family increased in size. Their fireplaces were usually very large, sufficient to accommodate the whole family, with comfortable seats around the fire. The chimneys were wide enough to admit of having their meat hung up in them and smoked. The jambs were set around with earthen, glazed tiles, imported from Holland, ornamented with Scriptural scenes.

Their early style of building corresponded with their habits, which were simple, unaffected and economical, contributing materially to their independence and solid comfort.

They brought up their children to habits of industry, almost every son being taught some mechanical art, and every daughter being required to become acquainted with all knowledge necessary to housekeeping.

The farmers burnt their own lime, tanned their own leather, often made their own shoes and boots, and did much of their own carpentering, wheelwrighting, etc.

The spinning wheels were set in motion in proper season, and all material for clothing the family was manufactured at home.

No female was considered a suitable candidate for marriage who could not show stores of domestic linen and other evidences of industry and economy. The women often helped the men in the fields, in times of planting and harvesting.

Such a thing as a carpet was almost unknown; the floors of the houses were scrubbed and scoured and kept as clean as their tables upon which last named articles of furniture, cloths were conspicuous by their absence.

Frugality, industry and economy characterized all of their actions. They lived chiefly within themselves and knew but little of the dangers and diseases incident to luxury and indolence.

The shad fisheries and oyster grounds in the two bays gave extensive and profitable employment to many.

In their family intercourse they continued to use the Dutch language. Their word was their bond. If they toiled hard and earned money, they studiously endeavored to save it by prudent investment; they indulged in no costly equipage or dress, and in home-spun garments, neat and clean, they visited the market places and the sanctuary.

With the young of both sexes the custom long prevailed of riding on horseback, especially at New Year's, Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide. In the evening the rides were taken going in pairs, a beau and a belle mounted upon the same animal, the latter seated behind with firm grasp upon him who had sought the favor of her company.

Go where you might, you were sure to see near the parental dwelling the huge stepping block, with its convenient and wide notches serving for steps. This once favorite mode of youthful pleasure gave way to companies of two pairs each in a substantial wagon, in later

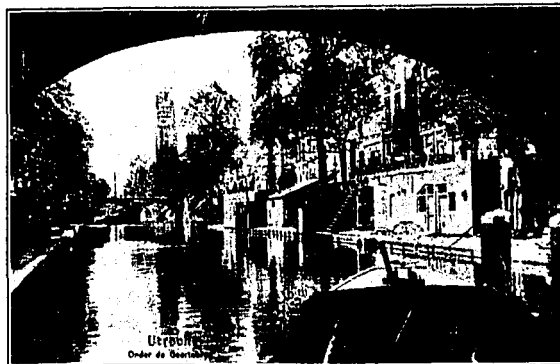
days superseded by the buggy and now by the automobile.

Weddings were affairs of two-days merry-makings, after weeks of preparation of food; the young couple were given a farm set off from the parental acres, a house built and furnished and stocked with food.

As the new family increased, the young Americans were sung to sleep by some old Dutch nursery rhymes, among which the following is a sample:

Trip a trop a tronjes;  
De vaarken in de boonjes;  
De koejes in de claver;  
De paarden in de haver;  
De eenjes in de waterplass;  
So grote mijn kleine kinder wass.

A free translation of above: "The mother's knee is for a little child, a little throne; where he can be happy as pigs in beans, cows in clover, horses among oats, or ducks in the water."



## CHAPTER XVIII.

### NOMENCLATURE.

It is a task of considerable difficulty to trace the genealogy of a Dutch family because of the varied customs of Hollanders and their descendants. One of these was patronymic, (father's name), in which the man would be called by two names, first, his own christian name, second, the christian name of his father, to which letters are added which stand for "son." Thus, Michael, son of John, or Jan, or Johann, would be Michael Janzoon, or Michael, the son of Jan. His sons would be Michelzoons, and so on.

This practice, however, was not general nor compulsory, as in many cases the original sur-name was maintained, especially in the cases of governing families, as is shown in the story of Governor Vreeland (Chapter 21) and of Mother Hartman (Vreeland), the first dating back to 1580, the last to 1591. This is likewise proof that Vreeland, as a family name, existed in Holland at least half a century previous to the emigration to this country.

The families of Governor Gerrard (Garret), Vreeland and Michael Janzoon (Vreeland), were near neighbors, scarcely ten miles apart, separated only by a narrow stream of water. Indeed, back in 15-1600 it is doubtful if even this physical obstacle existed, as Zeeland was broken up into islands at a later date.

Our Michael was evidently for the time being a farmer, as is evidenced by his taking up this occupation upon his landing here; but the mercantile proclivity must have had lodgment in some portion of his system and education, when we study his transactions in fur trading which were cut short by the West India Company's edict, and his later extensive dealing in cattle and lands.

A legal knowledge was possessed in both branches, too, as Michael became a judge and his grand nephew a governor, while both families were prominent factors in the colonization schemes of their mother country in Japan and in America. Both families were advisers of the ruling powers, Michael in the Council of Governor Stuyvesant of New Amsterdam; and Gerrard in charge of the Dutch possessions in Japan, and his grandson as Governor, while his granddaughter married a Burgomaster of Rotterdam. Gerrard Vreeland's father was Johann, which was also the christian name of Michael's father. It would therefore seem that a not very far-fetched inspiration would declare them to be close relations, if not indeed own brothers.

We have proved that the family name Vreeland existed at least half a century before the emigration, and now we find proof that a certain Johannes Vreeland was a resident of Amsterdam in 1740, one century thereafter, and studied theology in the famous university of Leyden. This may account for the theological tendencies of the dozen or more Vreelands reported in our Genealogy.

In our chapter on the Town Vreeland we have shown how the family scattered from thence to different portions of Holland, and the big city of Amsterdam attracted not a few of them.

Vreelands are numerous to-day in various parts of Holland, notably Friesland and South Holland provinces.

The title Vreeland or Vredelant, which is the same thing in Dutch, applied to an important settlement in the province of Utrecht, goes back to the tenth century. The curator of the Riks Museum in Amsterdam writes me:

"I believe that your ancestor's family came from Vree-

land and that the family name was taken from that place." This confirms my own deductions as set forth in chapter on the "name Vreeland."

Another method of nomenclature intended to obviate the difficulties of an identity of names for the time being, but which really rendered confusion worse confounded for the genealogist, was to add to the name the occupation of the individual. Thus, Laurence Jansen, the inventor of printing, had affixed to his name that of Coster, that is, "sexton," an office of which he was in possession of the emoluments. Another man, son of Hendrick, engaged in a different occupation, would be Teunis Hendrickson Brouwer (brewer), and his son William Teunison Bleeker (bleacher), and so on.

It often happened that one brother would take his father's surname as his family name, while another would take his own occupation or personal designation.

A third practice was to append the name of the place where the person resided, not so often a large city, but a particular limited locality. This custom is denoted in many of the family names of to-day which have the prefix of "Van" (of), Vander (of the), Ten (at the). Thus, we have Vanderveer (of the ferry), Vanderbilt (of the hill), Vanderbeek (of the brook), Ten Eyck (at the oak), Ten Broeck (at the marsh) and so forth. Van Horne, Van Vorst, Van Wagenen, Van Ripen, Van Winkle, all from towns in Holland. The Newkirks were "Vans" once, but dropped the prefix.

It might be said that previous to the fifteenth century there were no fixed family names at all. The son took his father's name, while the daughter had to wait until she was married to be entitled to any surname at all.

The confusion produced by these customs or lack of custom, at last brought forth an imperial edict to the

effect that the original family name must be used as the designation for every descendant of that family, and thus those of the Vreelands who had temporarily forsaken the name of their forefathers for reasons peculiar to their present environments, came into their own again and resumed the name to which they were entitled.

That the custom of selecting a new family name with each generation was fashionable, we might cite the fact that the Prince of Orange was Martin Williamson; the King of Denmark was Pieter Pieterse; the ruler of England was Henry Philipson, and so on, and it was not until the fifteenth century that a stability of nomenclature was apparent. As stated at the beginning of this chapter, the name Garret Vreeland has been found in 1585, and this is possibly as far as the names as applied definitely to the family can be fixed. Before that it was Gerrard van Vredelant (Garret of Vreeland), but the Vreeland was there and no mistake about it. As much can be said of but few of the other patronymics now in use in this country.

I quote an old authority which in every word confirms my deductions: *Knighthood and Nobility in Holland*.

"The inhabitants of Christendom in all lands were commonly divided or separated into three conditions or sorts of persons; as the Ecclesiastics; the Nobility and the Burghery, under which were comprehended the husbandmen.

"The first were for teaching the service of God, or Religion. The second, living from their own income from land, etc., were defenders of the land and the other two classes with their arms. The third got their living by handiwork, knowledge, skill, invention, merchandise, cultivating land and the like.

"The nobility of Holland have their surnames nearly

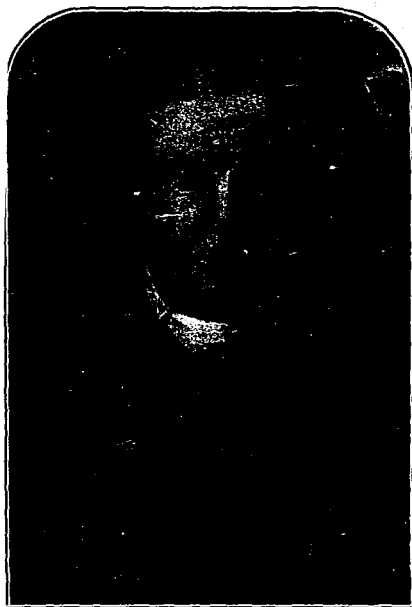
all from a village, house, or tract of land owned by them or their forefathers, and before such surname place the little word 'Van' or use a surname derived from the first of their race."



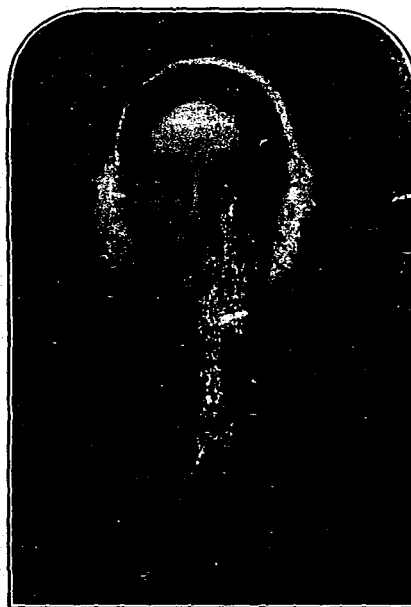
Governor Stuyvesant's Home on the "Bouwerie," New Amsterdam.







GARRET VREELAND (138).



JANE VREELAND.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### THE TRUE DUTCH INFLUENCE.

Thus, while around the wave subjected soil,  
Impels the nature of rejected toil,  
Industrious habits in each bosom reign,  
And Industry begets a love of gain. (Goldsmith).

The true Dutch influence has been of a most enduring character throughout New Jersey.

Underlying all assertions made that the Dutch sought a religious asylum in the new world, is the ever recurring fact that the nation was moved by an impulse of territorial acquisition in the partition of a new continent and the economic advantages derivable therefrom.

Indeed, the Hollanders at home enjoyed a large degree of religious freedom, and while they transplanted to America a spirit of toleration, the contention that they came to America solely to seek such an advantage falls to the ground.

Nevertheless it must not be forgotten that to the Hollander is due the credit for establishing the principle of purchasing Indian title to land; that he planted, wherever he went, his church and his school, that in spite of a certain intensity of obstinate pride, he respected civil authority and lent his aid to the upbuilding of a moral state.

In politics the Hollander took the side of justice to the oppressed; in religion he fought to the end for the sake of principle.

While New Amsterdam was struggling for existence, old Amsterdam was the center of a life of culture and refinement, where science, art and music as well as the learned professions, were joined in a community of interests.

While such progress at home found at first but faint reflections in America, the hardships which the colonists encountered for the commercial glory of the mother country must ever be to Holland as great a compensation as their presence to distant generations of America was a gain.

We have shown the Dutch influence in and around New York, but this extends further. As early as 1570 thousands of the best people of Nederland, persecuted at home by their Spanish enemies, fled to England and became subjects of Queen Elizabeth.

Many changed their names, Kuypers became Coopers; Dewiitts became Dwights, Groens, Greens, etc.

Not a few of their grandsons emigrated to America; some of the bluest blood of New England was Dutch before it was English.

Many Americans who to-day boast of the unmixed English stock, are descendents of Dutch ancestors. At least one-third of the company of the Mayflower were born in Holland.

Looking southward, we find William Penn, the son of a Dutch mother, and backed by a very great proportion of Dutch settlers, peopling Pennsylvania, and so it goes.

The Dutch influence in New England may be shown in the name Rhode Island, Dutch Rood Eilant (red island), Housatonic formerly Woostenhook.

The Dutchman gave New York its tolerant and cosmopolitan character, insured its commercial supremacy, introduced the common schools, founded the oldest day school and the first Protestant church in the United States, and were pioneers in most of the ideas and institutions we now boast of as distinctly American.

When the English conquered in 1664 free schools were abolished and forcible attempts were made to establish the political church of England. These and other en-

croachments of kings and their agents brought on the Revolution a century later.

In the making of our country the steady, patient, intelligent and conservative Dutchmen have been a powerful force, too often ignored by those who write our nation's history.

#### DUTCH PHILOSOPHY.

Take the world as it is, there are good and bad in it;  
And good and bad will be, from now to the end;  
And they who expects to make saints in a minute;  
Are in danger of marring more hearts than they mend.

If you wish to be happy, ne'er seek for the faults;  
Or you're sure to find something or other amiss;  
'Mid much that debases, and much that exalts,  
The world's not a bad one, if left as it is.

A writer who collected material for a history of the origin and development of Puritanism, says in the preface of his book:

"I encounter at every turn traces of institutions and ideas generally supposed to have been derived from England, or at least to be of New England origin, but which clearly were derived from a different quarter.

Here were free schools; the system of recording deeds; lands held in common by the towns; all under the old Dutch rule; here the doctrine was first laid down for a legislative assembly that the people are the source of political authority; here was first established permanent religious freedom, the right of petition and the freedom of the press.

On the other hand there were no executions of witches or Quakers, and no kidnapping and enslavement of the Indians.

From the earliest schooldays Americans have been told that this nation is a transplanted England, and that we must look to the motherland as the home of our institutions; but we find here the institutions which give America its distinctive character and no trace of them can be found in England.

The Englishmen thousands in number who found a temporary home in Holland, went from a land where material and intellectual progress had been much retarded, to one which in almost every department of human endeavor was then the instructor of the world.

American history has been written almost exclusively by Englishmen or their descendants living in New England. Now, the English have never been wanting in that appreciation of themselves which has characterized all the master races of the world.

A Venetian traveller in 1500 wrote:

"The English are great lovers of themselves and of everything belonging to them; they think that there are no other men than themselves and no other world but England."

Most American authors and all English that have written of America, set out with the theory that the people of the United States are an English race, and that their institutions where not original, are derived from England. But when men use their own eyes, popular delusions often vanish before a breath, idols of centuries are shattered, the people see and think for themselves.

The Hollander placed the spelling book and the reader in the hands of every child at a time when the mass of the English nation was wholly illiterate. The first free schools in America open to all and supported by the government, were established by the Dutch settlers of New York.

Father William Penn borrowed from his mother's land many ideas for drafting into the laws of Pennsylvania, and he wrote in 1686:

"Holland, that bog of the world, neither sea nor dry land, now the rival of the tallest monarchs, not by conquest, marriage or accession of royal blood, the usual way to empire; but by her own superlative clemency and industry."



HANNAH VREELAND.



ABRAM VREELAND (139).



## CHAPTER XX.

### LAND TITLES.

Among the early German tribes land was held in common. A certain number of families gathered together and formed a community. The land belonged to the people, and was divided up according to the need and numbers. The fields and pastures were outside of the town.

This was precisely the situation in Bergen at its settlement around Bergen Square, with its "outside gardens."

Sometimes the farmer dwelt in his own farmhouse on his own farm in Holland, just as Michael Jansen and his neighbors did in Communipaw.

When the country was conquered in 800, all the land except Frisia, belonged to the conquerors with power to divide up the country and vest the ownership of the soil in many lords and masters, and here is where the title "landlord" came in.

The lord divided up his lands, and sublet it to smaller lords or gentlemen. These again sublet it to farmers to work it with their serfs.

The rental was loyalty, not money. The noble followed his master, the land holder furnishing the horses, provisions and servants.

Little feudal states were Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Overyssel, Drenthe, Groningen and Friesland.

The feudalism meant possession of the land; air and water, beasts, birds, fishes and minerals all belonged to the lords. Castles and monasteries grew to be fortresses, while townsmen and country folk lived under wood and straw. Wars between rival lords were frequent; in the castles heraldry grew up; crests, ban-

ners, coats of arms and other graphic symbols were plentiful. In medallie history the Dutch excel all other people, and every family of consequence had its own symbol. The West India Company proprietors undoubtedly had the feudal "trust" germ thoroughly imbedded in their individual systems, for they provided early in the existence of the country, laws, rules and regulations that permitted of no interference by individual enterprise (note Jansen's fur trading); yet it must be said that their laws were liberal for those who could set about to establish new settlements; for, while the company proposed to regulate the land under their self-imposed control, it was always willing to permit new enterprises to be started which would be likely to make for business.

Business was the watchword in New Amsterdam then in just the same spirit as it is to-day in New York, Jersey City and other places.

With increase of business looked for the general improvement of the province was sought after. The Company reserved to itself the island of Manhattan, which they designated as the "emporium of their trade," but it offered to private persons disposed to settle themselves in any other part of New Netherland, the absolute property in as much land as they might be able "properly to improve."

Any member of the Company who should within four years of the date (1629), plant a colony of fifty adults in any part of New Netherland, except the Island of Manhattan, should be acknowledged as a "Patroon" or feudal chief of the territory thus colonized.

Each colony might have lands sixteen miles in extent on one side of a navigable river. Each patroon was promised a full title on condition that he satisfied the Indians for the land taken.

The members of the Company were not slow to avail themselves of the privileges offered. Killian Van Rensselaer, among others, seized upon the regions adjacent to Fort Orange, now Albany. The contract between him and the head of the Vreeland family is mentioned at the beginning of our Genealogical chapter. Michael Pauw, who by the way is believed to be a close relation of the Vreeland family, according to ancient Dutch records, selected lands at Pavonia, as shown in a previous chapter.

The first conveyance by deed of any land in New Jersey starts as follows:

We, Director General and Council of New Netherland, residing on the Island of Manhattan and the Fort Amsterdam, under the authority of Their High Mightinesses the Lords States General of the United Netherlands and the Incorporated West India Company, at their Chambers in Amsterdam, do hereby witness and declare that on this day, the date hereof underwritten, before us in their proper persons, appeared and showed themselves to wit: Arommeauw, Tekwappo, and Sackwomeck, inhabitants and joint owners of the land called Hobocan Hackingh, lying over and against the Island of Manhattan, \* \* \* for, and in consideration of a certain quantity of merchandise, \* \* \* have sold and made over to Michael Pauw the aforesaid lands, \* \* \* .

This deed was dated July 12, 1630. On November 22, 1630, another deed was made by the Company, and Kikitoauw, Aiarouw, Aresick, Mingh, Wathkath and Cauwins, to the "Noble Lord, Michael Pauw \* \* \* .

These deeds covered all the lands now in Bergen and Hudson counties, westerly to the Passaic river. Pauw also purchased Staten Island in August, 1630, but he did not comply with all the conditions by establishing a colony of fifty persons within the four years, and was

compelled to transfer Pavonia back to the Company. But he received 26,000 florins, which was pretty good interest on his investment. He left the impress of his presence by the record of being the first resident and the adoption of Paulus Hook later as the title of the settlement. Then came Jan Evertson Bout to Communipaw in 1645, the first white settler in that section, and the "grote man" of the place, and Michael Jansen the next year.

Governor Wouter Van Twiller and Domine Bogardus, husband of Anneke Jans, were frequent visitors.

When Peter Stuyvesant was commissioned Director General of New Netherland in 1646, he found upon his arrival the next year considerable dissatisfaction among the Indians, and he formed a council of nine advisers, one of whom was Michael Jansen. The latter's familiarity and friendship with the red skins brought fruit in subsequent negotiations which ended in a reaffirmation of the treaty of peace, but the troubles were by no means over. The massacre in 1655 has been noted when Jansen and his family alone escaped capture or death.

January 30, 1658, a deed was executed by Therinques, Seghkw, Kokennick, Wawapehack, Bomokan, Wewenatowkee, Wemirvokan and Sames for all that part of Hudson county east of the Hackensack and Newark bay. The consideration was eighty fathoms of wampum, twenty fathom of cloth, twelve kettles, six guns, two blankets, one double kettle and one half barrel of strong beer.

The witnesses to this deed were Peter Stuyvesant and his council of nine, including Michael Jansen.

In 1658 Jansen, having expressed his desire to return to Communipaw which permission was granted by the Director General, and with a few others, once more settled down for the balance of his life. His particular

place in the future history of the place is recited elsewhere.

#### TWO HOLLANDERS' TRIP TO NEW JERSEY.

In 1679 two Frisians, Danker and Sluyter, were sent over here by their church authorities on a tour of observation, with a view of founding a new settlement.

These men paid 75 guilders fare, and were over three months making the trip across. In the course of their investigations they examined Long Island, and on October 26, 1679, came over to Ghomoen a pon (Communipaw), where they "made the acquaintance of a person from Zeeland," who was a boatman, and he recommended them to call upon "a good woman" named Mitje Hartman (Mother Vreeland).

"We found her a proper person and a little pious. We dined there and spoke with her; we continued our journey along a fine broad wagon road, to the other village called Bergen, a good half an hour's trip, where the villagers, mostly all Dutch, received us well."

Later, they made preparations for a trip to "Ackquequenon." They left Gouanes at high water, rowed to Gheele Hook (Constable Hook), where they made sail and crossed to "Achter Kil" (back bay), now Newark Bay. Here they found an Indian named Hans, who could talk Dutch, and after a long argument agreed to give him a blanket for his services as guide.

"We left Schutlers Island, but owing to a calm had to strike the sails and row. We reached the Slaughenbergh (Droyers Point), the west point of the Noord West Kil (Passaic river), where the tide ran so strong we could proceed no further. After sundown a light breeze sprang up, and we raised sail. We came to Milfort (Newark), an English village lying on high land on the south side of the creek, having left Sanfort on

the right hand, which is an English village on the west side of the Hackingsack Kil. We rowed against tide to Captain Berry's, but found only a negro there who could talk only broken French. We slept on the floor. Next day we arrived at Ackquequenon at one o'clock, where we found a fine tract of land of about 12,000 morgen, which had been purchased from the Indians for 150 guilders equivalent. (This was the land purchased by Hartman Michelson (Vreeland). It was a fine piece of land, not very abundant in wood, however. On one side is the Northwest Kill, navigable for large boats or yachts. On the other is a small creek (Third river), used to drive several mills. We slept in an Indian hut.

The next day we found the falls at the foot of which is a basin so full of fish that one could catch fish with one's hands.

The voyagers started back at eight o'clock in the morning, and reached Achter Kil the same evening.





CATHERINE VREELAND.



GARRET VREELAND (225).



PART THIRD.

The Story of the Vreelands.



## CHAPTER XXI.

### AN OLD VREELAND FAMILY.

If there still be some doubting Thomases and Sary Janes who are confirmed in the opinion that Vreeland as a family name was manufactured for American consumption only it might be apropos for us to append the result of a prolonged search of records on the other side of the hemisphere, made especially for us by Hon. F. H. DeVos, one of the most learned archivists in the world perhaps.

He was the moving spirit in the founding of the Holland Society of Ceylon, India, and is a prolific writer of books relating to the history of the Dutch people in the East Indies.

We have already told of a Johann Vreeland living in Middleburg, on the Island of Walcheren, in 1585, and now we present brief transcripts of the doings of some other people bearing the ancient name.

In 1695 Adrianna Vreeland was a sponsor at the baptism of Johannes Cysbertus van Vianem at Kouderkerk, a town of Walcheren, Zeeland. The famous Dutch East India Company seemed to have made early appreciation of the quality of the Vreelands, for we find a Gerrit Vreeland serving as their cashier in 1662 in Batavia, and in 1673 he is recorded as a captain commanding "de Compagnies Suppoorter."

In 1702 Gerrardus Vreeland of Batavia was enrolled as a student in Utrecht under the rectorship of Hendrik Pontano.

August 2, 1725, Isaac Tisseneau, of Amsterdam, married Johanna Vreeland van Batavia, and on August 26, 1797, Hendrik de Groot, of Amsterdam, captain-lieuten-

ant "by het Corps Artillerie," married Elizabeth van Vreeland of Batavia.

Sir Gerrard Johann Vreeland was born in Utrecht, September 24, 1711, and was baptized in the Dom-kerk, on November 27th, his sponsors being Cornelis Vermeer and Mevrouw Vermeer. He was the son of Gerrard Vreeland and Petronella van Romolt, who lived on the Muntstraat (Mint street), and his grandparents were Gerrit and Aletta Vreeland, of Middleburg, Walcheren, Zeeland.

In 1736 he went to Ceylon in the employ of the Dutch East India Company in the ship "Knaffendof," and was appointed their commissary, having charge of the dispensing of the company's stores in Columbo; he also attended to the legal matters of the department of revenue, and in 1747 was appointed commander (Mayor) of the town of Galle, in Ceylon. In 1751 he was appointed Governor of the Island of Ceylon. On November 16, 1738, he married Susanna Petronella Visboom; died February 26, 1752, and was buried in the Volwendahl Church, Columbo.

The inscription on his tombstone reads as follows: "Hier rust het lyk van den wet Edele Groot agboare Gerrard Johann Vreeland, Raad Extraordinaer van Nederland-India, Gouverneur en Directeur van het Eylant Ceylon, auste Madure, en de everdere onderkoopheden." The translation is: "Here lies the body of the Very Honorable and Most Distinguished Sir Garret John Vreeland, Councillor Extraordinary of the Dutch Indies, Governor and Director of the Island of Ceylon, the coast of Madure and the further dependencies."

His arms were: D- a trois arbres terrasses ranzes et fasce, Crest 'arbee. On a stone in a garden in Matara was found an inscription: "Opgebouwt door den Opper Dissave 'G. I. V.' Ao 1747." This stone has been placed

in Nupe Church, Matara, and another stone placed next to it, with this inscription: "Hume Lapidem Quondam Vreelandtii Sarapis Aedium jampridem obrutarum partem us flumen inventum hic posuit J P L, 1900." The gateway of the garden next to this has a stone with the name "Vreede" (Peace) cut on it.

Governor Vreeland's grandmother in 1683 married a second time Isaac von Schwinne, son of Vice-Admiral von Schwinne, of the Dutch navy, also ambassador to the Dutch settlements in Japan.

A daughter by this marriage married Johannes Timmers, secretary of Rotterdam, and a grand-daughter married Paulus Boogaart Burgomaster, of Rotterdam, in 1732. The relationship of this Vreeland family to our own is discussed in the chapter on "Nomenclature."

Here are Vreelands fifty years before Michael Jansen came to America, and Vreelands twenty-five years after in Batavia, Dutch East Indies. Fifty years later more Vreelands are on record as residents of Zeeland, close by the old "home town," while two Amsterdam beaux captured a pair of Batavia belles of the Vreeland name in 1725 and 1797. We know of Vreelands in Holland to-day occupying important positions.

A 325 year record ought to satisfy the most ambitious pedigree hunter, and assuage the anxiety of the most enthusiastic of the antiquity of the family name.



VIEWS OF VREELAND, HOLLAND.

## CHAPTER XXII.

### THE TOWN VREELAND.

The erstwhile city of Vreeland, now dwindled by the force of the usual Netherlandish circumstances to the proportions of a country village of less than a thousand inhabitants, lies on the banks of the river Vecht, twenty minutes by rail southerly from Amsterdam, and half an hour north of Utrecht. An old traveler describes it as one of the most beautiful of the Vecht villages.



It is located on a hill, surrounded by marsh lands, like all the elevated portions of Holland. It was this particular and favorable location that led to its selection as a fortified guardian of the surrounding country, nearly seven hundred years ago.

We are indebted to Mr. L. A. B. Vroom, of the Netherlands State Railway, and his brother, Mr. L. J. J. Vroom, of Zwolle, Holland, for a copy of an address delivered by J. A. F. Backer, Burgomaster of Vreeland, before the Town Council. The address was printed for private circulation, and is now out of print, and it was

only through the kindness of Mr. L. Smit, the town schoolmaster, that enabled Mr. Vroom to secure a copy. Next, we are indebted to Mr. Marinus Houman, a noted architect of Paterson, N. J., for a translation of the salient features of the book.

We give only the early history prior to the emigration to this country of our ancestors, and even that is not in the speaker's exact words. We have already mentioned in our "Story of Holland" how the country was turned over to Dirk, Count of Holland, in 922, and in this connection we stated that "here, too, was the genesis of the Vreeland family." That we were correct in this deduction is proven here, where we find that history tells us that in the year 953, King Otto I. gave to St. Martin's Church "this dominion along the river Vecht, this Vredelant built by the Bishop van Viandem to insure the peace of St. Martin, but the object sought for was not attained, for peace came not either to borough or to the adjoining territory of St. Martin's.

From the language of the grant of King Otto, it is evident that Vredelant must have existed as an entity prior to 953.

The place had to be continually "re-established," or rebuilt, because of the results of the pending wars, which destroyed the village and injured the church. It was constantly the prey of riot, unrest and servitude, persistently threatened with war and rapine. One of the old historians christened the place "Unrestburg."

The founding of the borough attracted the attention of a number of residents and the place was soon a town. In 1252 began the building of the Castle Vredelant, and it was completed in 1259. On the tombstone of Henricus of Vienna, the founder, the following inscription, chosen by himself, was made:



"Struxi, Martine, Vredelant pro pace tuorum,  
Pace beatorum fruar ut tecum sine fine,"

which translated is:

"I have, Oh St. Martin's, built Vredelant for our protection,  
That I may forever enjoy with you the peace of the blessed."

In 1268 Vredelant was besieged by the Lord of Amstel, but to no effect until later, but he at last acquired such a hold that Bishop John had to pawn the city to him, and twelve years later applied to him for armed assistance, which was given, and in memory of this event one of the old poets worked off the following:

"Zoodat hi bat den Edelen Grave,  
Dat hi hiertoe hulpe gawe;  
Diet ook dede ende trak te hant,  
Met heer krachte veer Vredelant."

A free translation is:

So he prayed the Noble Count,  
That he now assistance give;  
The response was quick and prompt,  
All for Vredelant to live.

In 1298 Bishop William of Utrecht in consideration of the founding of Vredelant by his predecessor Henry, confirmed the rights and privileges on the same conditions as those held by the city of Deventer, except that the magisterial rights remained with the steward.

In 1327 Bishop John of Nassau pawned the revenues of Vredelant to Count William of Holland, and in the bond it was stipulated that "whoever the Count shall appoint shall preside over the municipalities belonging to our house of Vredelant, Nichtevecht, Brokelede and Marchen, and render a daily account of the revenues.

The steward was the person who exercised the most power. He was obliged to only render a good account to the Bishop, to provide that the House Vredelant brought in a good revenue for his master, and for the rest he had a free hand. It was toll for this and toll for that, graft, graft everywhere, a regular Tammany Hall.

In 1333 the resident Bishop Johannes offered forty days' indulgence to all those who would bring gifts for the rebuilding of the St. Nicholas Church at Vredelant, which had been destroyed in the fierce wars.

In 1363 Vredelant was confirmed as a city by Bishop John of Utrecht, at which time he also confirmed "the increased and improved freedom granted by his forefathers. He specified "that all citizens that now reside or may hereafter reside there shall have the rights of citizenship, the same as their forefathers, that they shall in future be quit or free of all yearly tithes, may sail toll free through all his lands, and be bound to pay no tribute, nor shall they be cited to appear before any magistrate beyond the limits of the city, and have toll free upon all roads leading to the municipality. All those, no matter where born, who shall seek refuge for whatever cause, who for six weeks shall have resided peacefully and be of good character, except thieves and murderers, or those who because of evil character were banished from our lands, these shall not receive protection. So shall the city Vredelant be liberated and remain free forever, the same as other cities of our land. Further, no one shall be admitted to citizenship except with our consent or our successors. And if the citizen be accused they may proclaim their innocence with their own hands, the same as us, and all well-born subjects of the Bishopric."

A change had evidently come over the spirit of Uncle John's dreams, or times financial had improved so that it was no longer necessary to bleed the people so heavily.

These franchises, rights and privileges were further confirmed by Frederick van Blankenheim, Bishop of Utrecht in 1395, and reconfirmed in 1437 by his successor, David of Burgundy. Added endorsement was given in 1457, and Philip of Burgundy added his endorsement in 1518.

But the troubles were by no means over, for they seemed to have become so acute that in 1524 Bishop Hendric von Bijeren reinforced the borough to guard it against Utrecht itself, and the people of St. Martin's, in whose interest the castle was built for protection.

By 1600 the town was so impoverished because of previous wars that it was compelled to issue a patent for the levying of duty and toll to provide for its needs, a somewhat similar process to the one that our American Congress is now engaged in.

In the beginning evidently Vredelant was not well served, says the speaker, and evidently he was correct in his conclusions. Is it any wonder that the Vreelands about this time took up bag and baggage, and traveled north, and traveled south in search of places of more perfect peace and of more apparent opportunities for advancement. Upon the banners which were carried in the vanguard of battle the likeness of St. Martin was emblazoned, and upon Vreeland's escutcheon or seal the same figure appears, emblematic of charity and mercy. The white cross on the red shield was the symbol of victory, because "Triumphantly she emerged out of the strife against rude violence and tyranny and constraint of former centuries."

Loenen, which is the railway station for Vreeland, and is located upon the opposite side of the River Vecht, claimed for a long time to be the oldest village in the province. It even went to one of the oldest sources available, Luna, the moon, for its name, thereby becom-

ing the forerunner of the chain of Luna Parks now so prevalent here. But its claim of antiquity is not substantiated any better than some of the vaunted glories of its successors in this country.

Claes Bruyn, one of the old Dutch poets, once wrote of Vreeland:

"Verruk'lijk Vreeland, leer mij denken  
Aan't Vreedeland van hooger Staat."

which in our language says:

Delightful Vreeland, teach me to think  
Of the Vredelant (Peace-land) of a higher state."

The Castle of Vredelant was by order of Emperor Charles V. demolished, and the material of the outer walls sent to Utrecht, where they were rebuilt in the walls of the Castle Vredenburg. Building stones in those days were an unknown natural quantity in Holland, and had to be procured from other countries. Hence it was apparent that the thrifty though unscrupulous Charles was looking upon the economical side when he wanted a new castle. His further thrift grafting propensities were shown by the enforced contributions by the Netherlanders of eight millions of ducats in five years. But his hopes of conquering the country and breaking the spirit of the brave residents were effectually blasted as history informs us.

As modern times brought forth modern ideas, the name of the city was modernized to the present title, but some of the ancient customs prevail to this day.

The official seal of the city, as shown at the beginning of this chapter, tells the story of the admixture of religion and chivalry, of its church steeple and fortified castle in close conjunction. The knight in armor, seen under the archway, is Saint Martin dividing with his sword his cloak, part of which he gave over to the crippled beggar

for protection, while over all is the coat of arms of the Bishop of Utrecht, a red shield upon which a triple lined cross of white is imposed, dividing it into four squares. A fine reproduction of this seal can be found in a Latin book entitled "Canonicus Ultrajectinus," printed in 1643.

By the way, the above title is a pretty good specimen of the twisting of the name "Utrecht." The transposition of Vredelant is simplicity simplified in comparison. Besides "Vrede" and "Vree" mean precisely the same thing (Peace), and so does "Lant" and "Land," and yet the big Latin name is not inappropriate. "Ultra Trajectum" means "Distant Crossing" or "ford," and this was condensed into "Utrecht." In our Passaic County the name Little Falls and Great Falls, the latter afterward called Passaic Falls, where the waters of the Passaic burst their rocky barriers, was given for similar reasons.

Utrecht is the oldest town in Holland history, has been and is the largest in civilization and influence, and Vreeland in point of age is but little if any behind it.

Access to Vreeland from Amsterdam and Utrecht can be had by water, in either motor or canal boats, at very reasonable fares. To the average traveler who is really seeing things, this is decidedly the best way to travel through the entire country.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

### THE NAME VREELAND.

Of all the patronymics for which the present possessors (descendants of the old Dutch settlers in this country), claim antiquity, the name "Vreeland," as Anglicized, stands pre-eminent as far as age and family possession is concerned.

Vredelant (the Dutch version), goes back in the history of Holland, into the tenth century, and history records its prominence in the 13th century as the title of one of the cities of Holland.

The name of the place, Vredelant (Land of Peace), was a sad misnomer in its early days, as conditions were very far removed from a peaceful state, and it was until after the acquirement of the independence of the United States of the Netherlands, and the extinction of the Papal influence, that the significance of the title was borne out by the condition of affairs in the city.

The family name "Vredema," was a common one in Friesland as far back as 1588, and Vreelands abound in that province to-day.

Primarily, almost every Hollander was a "Vredema" (Man of Peace) by inclination, if not by profession, and with fighting to right, left, front and rear of him, it is not surprising to find almost in the geographical center of the country, a place where at least it was hoped that the "Vredema" might "Requiescat in Pace," but the hope was vain, and the Vreelands sought pastures new, in search of real peace and prosperity.

The location of the once prominent city of Vredelant was too far inland to have it become commercially prominent, and as the seaport towns developed, many of the people of Vredelant were compelled to seek their fortunes in pastures new.

Some "trekked" north to Friesland and the North Holland of to-day, others journeyed in the opposite direction, and helped people South Holland and Zeeland. In these opposite geographical extremes of Netherland the families exist to-day in large numbers, and without exception, the surname is the same, V-R-E-E-L-A-N-D, with no qualification as to initial or final. The town Vreeland has changed the final letters in accordance with modern orthography, Land for Lant, and dropped the superfluous "d" in the first syllable. The meaning of the word is now, as it was nearly a thousand years ago, "Peace-Land," and a really truly peace land it is.

Bordering on the picturesque River Vecht, it is a region where peace and comfort reigns, undisturbed by the bustle and rustle of the average business city; it is emphatically a "home town." The tourist trying to do Holland and Belgium in three weeks and then write a book about it, fails to disturb the serenity of the place, even by a flying visit.

And those others who try to absorb the historical atmosphere in a shorter period, with a view of dishing it up later for family consumption, are indeed to be pitied.

Boats and rail connect the town with Amsterdam to the north, and Utrecht in the opposite direction; a comfortable inn is here for the entertainment of such members of the Vreeland family, as occasionally come back to the "home town;" but, peacefully old Vreeland lies, and its inhabitants pursue their daily tasks undisturbed and without excitement.

It is a typical Dutch village of the twentieth century, with just enough of the antique trimmings to make it interesting.

History tells us that the "free" Frisians, one of the most ancient of the world's tribes, whose very name is

synonymous with Liberty and who were the nearest blood relatives to the Anglo-Saxon race, occupied almost the entire country, known later as Holland, before the days of Cæsar. The main occupation of the people, when they were not fighting against foreign invaders, being the raising of cattle, a profession that is to-day in the domain of their forefathers a prominent feature.

Charlemagne, when he obtained possession by "right of might" in 785, recognized the spirit of the people and said that the Frisians should be "free as long as the wind blows out of the clouds, and the world stands." Their laws were not interfered with, and they stand to-day, Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Overijssel, Groningen, Drenthe, all portions of Friesland in a general sense, afterward constituted the "United States of the Netherlands," one of the most powerful republics of history.

The Counts of Holland and the Bishop of Utrecht exercised divided sway over the territory.

To Zeeland is credited the first municipal corporation, or installation of law in place of arbitrary violence. Upon this example the great cities were modeled. These charters did not establish the right of the people to govern themselves, as much as to be governed by law. They encouraged peace makers and punished peace breakers.

South Beveland where the Vreelands, as we know them, came from, and Walcheren, where they first settled after leaving the town of Vreeland, are now islands. The river Scheld opens wide its two arms in almost opposite directions, before it joins the sea, and between these arms, lie the islands of North Beveland, South Beveland and Walcheren.

The city of Ter-Goes was and is still the chief city of South Beveland, and is located less than an hour's walk from s'Heer Abtskerke, from whence Michael Jansen Vreeland, imbued with the spirit of emigration and



visions of fortune beyond the seas, started with his wife and baby boy Nicholas, for Amsterdam, there to sail in the "Arms of Norway," for Manhattan and Albany, as told in detail elsewhere.

To the south of Scrabbekerk are the Vreeland Polders, known as such in the year 1909 as they were in the year 1638 and nearly or quite a century before.

The fertility of Zeeland is remarkable. Every acre is well cultivated with buckwheat, barley, tobacco and other crops. The arms of Zeeland are a lion half out of the water with the motto "Iuctor et Emerge," expressing the spirit of resolution embraced in the Zeeland peasant's interpretation. "Luk 't van daag niet danult 't mergen." "If it does not succeed to-day, it will to-morrow," or the American school boy's favorite recital, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." The coat of arms can be seen on the coin illustrations, Chapter XXXV.

This spirit of resolution is evident as soon as one sets foot on the island. Here is shown the stern fact of a country snatched and held from the sea and converted into one of the fairest provinces in the world.

The city of Goes was once an important maritime town; and the land surrounding it was reclaimed, and here on Wilhelmina's Polder, as it is called now, cluster hamlets, villages and farms.

South Beveland was not always an island. In 1532 a tempest had overthrown all barriers and burst the dykes, and the ocean flowed over Zeeland, overwhelming hundreds of villages and tearing a tract of country loose from the mainland, the recession of the waters leaving the island, and the balance was buried forever beneath the sea.

Bergen-op Zoom (the Hill on the Border), or Bergen on the Shore, the town from which the old town and

county of Bergen in New Jersey took their names, and the town in New York, lies in close contiguity to Zeeland (about the same as Greenville does to Bay Ridge), on the boundary of the Province of Brabant. In its day this Bergen was a prominent sea-port town, the key to South Beveland, and from here a fleet of two hundred and fifty vessels sailed forth, manned by over two thousand "Beggars of the Sea," to engage the fleet of Spain, and win the right to fly a new broom from every masthead of the fleet.

There has been a difference among our historians, real and alleged, as to the origin of the name of our local Bergen; but, when it is ciphered out intelligently that three-fourths of the early settlers of the place came from Brabant and Zeeland; that Bergen-op-Zoom was their natural sailing point, and in reality the last place in their native land that their feet trod the land, is it not natural to suppose and believe that when the voyagers, shortly after landing here, observed the place on the "Hill," a natural duplicate in great part of the place their thoughts dwelt upon, the name "Bergen" would be the title to be perpetuated in their new place of abode, especially when to this could be added the orthographical authority; for "Bergen" means "Hill." When some one talks of Bergen Hill, he says "Hill Hill," which is ridiculous to say the least.

Once again, returning to our argument, the South Bevelanders had always looked upon Bergen-op-Zoom with its powerful fortifications, as their natural guardian against invaders, and Bergen, New Jersey, with its fortified stockades, was a pretty good imitation.

The Norwegian element among the early comers were a negligible quality, hence the attempts to identify the name of their country's capital with that of the new settlement seems ridiculous, as the emigrants from the

"Land of the Midnight Sun" had no such pleasant thoughts of the place they had "left behind them," as did the Dutchmen. Friesland was a republic, except in name. Holland, Zeeland and Brabant had acquired a large share of self-government. Love of freedom, readiness to strike and bleed at any moment in her cause, were leading characteristics of the race in all periods, whether among Frisian swamps, Dutch dykes, on Communipaw's shores, or pathless forests of America.

Is it any wonder that the Vreelands, the Van Wagens and Brinkerhoffs of Zeeland; the Van Winkles and Van Rippers of Friesland; the Van Horns and Newkirks of Brabant, should have the love of country as a part of their natural inheritance.

And again, Bergen-op-Zoom was one of the most important points in the great wars. In 1588, 20,000 men under the Duke of Parma, laid siege to it, but after two months he had to give up the job in disgust.

The gustatory feature, likewise, may have had its influence in comparing our Bergen with its Holland namesake, when the great oyster beds off Communipaw were discovered, for the oysters of Bergen-op-Zoom were the Saddle Rocks of the country.

But, in reading a chapter on the family name Vreeland, the inquiring reader may be tempted to ask: If Vreeland, why Jansen? or Janzoon, which last syllable is the real Dutch for son.

While that question is answered in a general way in our chapter on "Nomenclature," we might say that "Oom Michael" came to this country at about the middle of the transition period of patronymics, and that undoubtedly he was the son of Jan, or Johan Vreeland,

Note the changes on this side: First generation, Jansen; second generation, Michelson; third generation, Vreeland. The Janzoons, once Vreelands from Vrede-

lant, came back to first principles, and took up the name where their forefathers dropped it, for reasons beyond our ken; but evidently fashion ruled in those days as it does now.

The democratic farmer Vreelands followed the fashion of the rurals in borrowing the father's christian name; the aristocratic portion of the family, like the Governor Vreeland branch, kept the original name intact.

It might be added that the family name on the female side never changed from Hartman.

See our chapter on "Mother Vreeland" for argument on this distinguished family.





FRANKLIN VREELAND (374).

## CHAPTER XXIV.

### VREELAND VS. FREELAND.

It seems almost a waste of time and breath to stop to argue the substitution of an "F" for a "V" in writing the last name.

We have shown how certain branches of the family, moving from New Jersey to Pennsylvania, the province founded by the half blood Dutchman, William Penn, took it upon themselves to make the change, although they were born and bred Vreelands.

Their claim is that the name was taken from Friesland, but the Vreelands who live in Friesland to-day and have resided there yesterday and many days before, without exception spell and write their names with a "V." Others say, that coming to a free land warranted the use of the sixth letter of the alphabet instead of the twenty-second; but, when it is shown as we have done, that the Frisians were always "free," that at the beginning of emigration the free Republic of the United States of the Netherlands was a fact, and that, while America was "the home of the brave," it was by no means "the land of the free," until some hundred and sixty-nine years had rolled around, this deduction assuredly destroys the power of this sort of argument.

"In re" talk of coming to a free land accounting for the surname of the family, we might cite the fact that one of the most magnetic reasons why so many people from Great Britain, France, Spain and Portugal, and Germany, came to live under the Dutch flag, was the very element of toleration. Nederland stood nearly alone in all Europe in offering religious freedom to all men, and this, too, is the cornerstone upon which the Constitution of the United States of America rests.

In fact, the Pilgrims in 1620 left Holland because their religious ideas were less free than those of the Dutch people, and their dominion in New England bears evidence that freedom in religious thought at least was far removed.

No better instance of this can be cited than the case of John Throgmorton and his friends, who were practically driven out of Salem, Mass., in 1643, by the intolerant actions of the leaders there, and wandered toward New Amsterdam, halting at last at a beautiful spot on Long Island Sound, where the present town of Westchester is located. There were thirty-five families in all in the company, and, after obtaining a deed from Governor William Kieft, they settled down, and, as their deed recited, "were to reside on their tract in peace, and were to be favored with free exercise of their religion."

So delighted were they with their new home site that they named it "Vredeland," or "Land of Peace."

Yet, even here, they were permitted to live peacefully only a few years. While the land all around their section had been deeded by the Indians to the Dutch West India Company, in 1640; in 1654 one Thomas Pell came along and laid claim to ownership under an English patent, insisting that the Dutch had no rights, but that only the English were in control. The Attorney General of New Netherland protested, claiming that the district called "Vredeland" was cultivated and inhabited by letters patent granted by the Director General and Council. But Pell hung on until the English came into possession of New York in 1664, and the early inhabitants were compelled to surrender their rights to him.

And thus the town of Pelham was founded (?) by Thomas Pell, in the same lines as we hear of the Pilgrims discovering Cape Cod, and surrounding country, in 1620; while, as a matter of fact, the whole section was discovered by the Dutch eleven years previous, and named "New Holland," and all of the islands, bays and rivers were



given Dutch names, of which traces can be found to this day. One of the first changes that the English made was to call one of the streams "Fresh" River, significant truly of English plan and action.

The Dutchmen, however, were too busily engaged in and around New Amsterdam to make use of their discovery, especially as their New York and New Jersey possessions were much the more valuable, and at last by mutual agreement the English were given title to the colonies of Virginia and Massachusetts with a stretch of land one hundred miles long, in between, for Dutchmen only. The long headedness of the old Dutchmen has assuredly been proven by after results.

The people of the home town in Utrecht never even dreamed of making a change in the front letter of the name of their place of abode. It has been Vredelant for a thousand years, and it is a little late in the day to attempt a change now.

One old Father in Israel, who has exceeded the Biblical limit of three score years and ten by a decade and a half, and whose father imposed upon him the name Freeland by arbitrarily changing the first letter upon removal from New Jersey, told the writer that he was confident that the letter was misplaced, but that as he had borne it for 85 years, he guessed he would not change it now, and as all of his immediate descendants were of the female gender, the name would die with him.

In Northampton county, Pennsylvania, a town has been named "Freeland." But even this is of no comfort to the advocates of the new spelling, when the following is read, from the local editor of the town's paper: "The town was formerly Freehold, but when they came to name the post-office, it was found that there was another Freehold in the state, and the name Freeland was substituted, because all deeds to lands here were given without any mineral reservations, something unknown of in the coal regions.

## CHAPTER XXV.

### VREELAND COAT OF ARMS.

The insignia of the family, ferreted out after patient, diligent and prolonged search, discloses the true Dutch instinct and loyalty of our progenitors in the colors selected.

"Oranje, Blanje, Bleu" were the official colors of Holland. Gold, silver and blue are the official colors of the Vreeland and of the Hartman families.

Here are the Dutch colors glorified; orange, or gold for loyalty; silver, or white, for purity; and blue for faith. Can any combination be imagined more fitting for a Dutch family?

In the same way in which we failed to establish the exact starting point for the town Vreeland, have we been unable to discover the origination of the coat of arms. In an old history of Zeeland printed in 1696, a representation of the insignia is found among others, and a duplicate was found in the archives of Amsterdam; but it is in every way likely that the Vreelands of Vredelant had their own particular family sign, the same as other prominent families, as well as the town itself.

There were knights in Vredelant city. There is a mighty good looking knight on top of the Vreeland family sign board.

The cross of white on a field of red is on the city seal, but the human Vreelands have a monopoly of the gold, stars, with the stripes of silver and blue; albeit, according to true heraldic laws, the Vreeland end can claim the six pointed star, while the Hartman or female part of the family, must be content with the five pointed cadences.

Yet, even in this last feature we have another exemplification of the bonds of union between Holland and

America, as the five pointed star was afterward made a part of the official emblem of the great United States, while the six pointed article is the Holland sign for knightly valor.

Taking it by and large, the Vreelands have a coat of arms that means something and that is saying much. The family motto (Vollhart Altydt) Persevere Always, is likewise pretty good Dutch talk.

The question of the right to use a coat of arms at all has been raised; but if one examines the old tome mentioned, he will find that the custom must have been almost universal, as every family mentioned in the text is represented in the pictured pages by armorial seals.

It was the fashion and the custom, and these features ruled in 1500 or 1600 as they do in 1909. It required the searching of a hundred Dutch books to find the picture, and the added labor of examining Belgian, German, English and French authorities on heraldry, before the colors and markings were corroborated.

As to the right to bear a coat of arms, there seems to be no question of this, so far at least as the Vreeland family is concerned. One of the oldest authorities on this point quaintly says:

"Coats of arms were invented by our wise ancestors to these three ends:

First—to honor and adorn the family of him that had well deserved.

Second—To honor him more famous above the rest.

Third—To differ out the several lines and issues."

To entitle you to use a coat of arms, you must show one of the above attributes, and surely the Vreelands were and are now in possession of their full share of these qualifications.

The acknowledged authorities for the Holland coats of arms are Van Osterman, Goethals, Riedstap and Van-

derhuysen. When either of these vouch for the authenticity of an emblazonment, it is pretty safe for us to accept his decision, and that is precisely what I have done in "discovering" the really, truly Vreeland sign of honor.

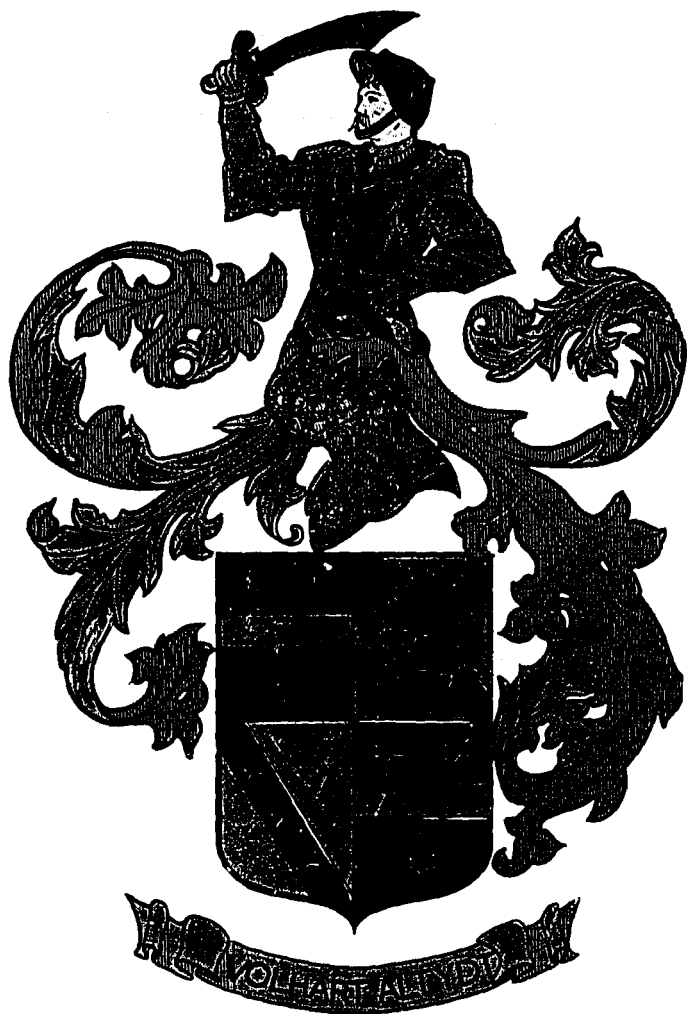
We have repeatedly made mention of the close relation between England and Holland, and have told how a goodly portion of the first named country was settled by the Dutchmen; how the self same country was compelled to come to Holland to find a king in the person of William III. of Orange; how several of the counties and towns in England are known to-day by old Dutch names slightly Anglicised; and now, while on the subject of armorial bearings, we want to cite the similar features existing in the arms of the English Wessingtons (Washington), from which stock our immortal George was a somewhat conspicuous descendant, and those of the Dutch Vreelands.

Each had three stars, but Washington had five stripes, while the Vreelands were contented with three. Washington's colors vary only in one particular from Vreelands, where the Dutch orange gives way to the English red. Who knows but that our first president had some good old Dutch blood in his make-up. We know for a certainty that he possessed several of the other qualifications peculiar to the inhabitants of the Netherlands.

Governor William Penn was half Dutch, and was never ashamed of it. One third or more of the Pilgrim fathers and mothers were Dutch, however much their descendants decry it at this day.

Holland and England were and are less than two hours apart in point of travel time, and they are very close together in point of consanguinity. From the earliest history of the world, symbols, emblems and devices





have been used; the tribes of Israel had their respective ensigns.

Before the world had use of letters, these were used to convey ideas and express the meaning of things.

Heraldry became a recognized science in the 13th century, and the devices adopted were endless in variety, "from the highest things celestial to the lowest things terrestrial."

Nearly every mansion was decorated with armorial insignia, and the ancestry of the family was shown by the shields.

"From my own windows, torn my household coat;  
Raz'd out my impress, leaving me no sign;  
Save men's opinions, and my living blood;  
To show the world, I am a gentleman."

—Shakespeare, Richard III., Act II., Scene I.

The church favored armorial bearings, knights carried their banners to be blessed by the priest before going to battle; arms were originally badges and symbols of dignity, "and no man can arrogate a dignity to himself," says an old writer.

The colors which cover the shields are primarily blue, red, black, green, purple, orange, blood, silver and gold.

The shield argent, or silver, is said to have represented humility; "or" gold, wealth and generosity; blue, charity; red, courage; black, grief and prudence; green, youth; and so on.

A Vreeland motto, if based upon this analysis, would signify, "Humility, Charity and Generosity," not a bad combination surely, but one motto at a time is enough.

The fesse, or center bar, is said to be an emblem of the military girdle worn around the waist by medieval

warriors; the six pointed stars have always been ensigns of knightly rank; while the good looking young man "brandissant un sabre d'arg," proves the once knightly family feature.

Under this analysis, there must have been a fighting streak in the early Vreelands, in addition to the patriotic and homely virtues pre-eminently shown forth, just as there was in those later born, in the many contests in the new world, as recounted in Chapter XXXII, 'The Fighting Vreelands.'

### VOLHARD ALTDYT.

BY NICHOLAS GARRETSON VREELAND.

At Communipaw there settled  
 Sixteen hundred forty six,  
 Grand old Dutchman, Michael Vreeland,  
 Here his farm and home to fix.  
 Square deal always did he give to  
 All his neighbors, white or red,  
 Loved, respected, full of honor,  
 When time came, lay down his head.

With him came good Sophie Hartman,  
 Partner in his woes and joys,  
 And eight children came to bless them,  
 Two were girls and six were boys.  
 Enoch, Hartman and Cornelius,  
 Nicholas, Elias, John,  
 Anna married a Van Vechten,  
 Penelope an Anderson.



So they came, these good Dutch people,  
 In the days of long ago,  
 And to-day we find their children  
 Scattered o'er the land we know.  
 From New Jersey they have wandered,  
 Founding here and there a town,  
 First, Acquackanonck is noted,  
 Where the Vreelands settled down.

Over into Bergen County,  
 Next they went in herds and droves;  
 From Fort Lee across to Wesel,  
 By the rivers, in the groves;  
 E'en to Hackensack and Pascack.  
 Pompton lake, Macopin field,  
 Springfield, Belleville, Schraalenbergh, too,  
 Trackless forests to them yield.

Still the Wanderlust attends them,  
 Illinois, Cayuga Lake,  
 Michigan, Iowa, Kansas,  
 Oklohama, wonder State;  
 Florida and mighty Texas,  
 Even far-off Oregon,  
 India's coral strands attracts them,  
 Vreeland, Governor of Ceylon.

Army, navy's mighty heroes,  
 Leaders in the many wars,  
 Revolution and Rebellion,  
 Each contribute many stars.  
 Heads of railroads, banks and papers,  
 Artists, famous in all lines,  
 In the lead in halls of Congress;  
 Kings of Business and of Mines.

In this army of the Vreelands,  
All are bound by ties of blood,  
In this mighty tribe of Michael,  
Let it now be understood,  
All we sons of Brave Old Holland,  
Good Americans are we too,  
This shall ever be our motto,  
VOLHARD ALTDYT, Tried and True.

Persevering, now and always,  
In our journey thro' this life,  
Make a mark to leave behind us,  
Avoid always useless strife,  
Show good will to one another,  
Striving always to make good,  
When we die, let all remember,  
We have done the best we could.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

### THE VREELAND RECORD.

The first real estate transaction in the present Passaic county must be put down to the credit of Hartman Michelson Vreeland, who apparently followed up the business by inducing a baker's dozen of his friends and neighbors to participate; but his commission, if any, must have been smaller than those collected in these days, for the consideration was only fifty pounds. This tract of land obtained first from the Indians, the original possessors, and afterward confirmed by the Lord Proprietors, who by "right of might" claimed ownership,—embraced about 15,000 acres, so it may be set down as the low-water record for valuation of Passaic county lands.

But, while the original patents would seem to have covered enough land for a hundred farms, the fecundity of the old Dutch folk, added to their inborn spirit of independence, sent them forth over the river to Bergen county, to Wesel, Paramus, Pascack, Schraalenburgh, English Neighborhood, Fort Lee, Edgewater, Hackensack and Lodi; to Tappan in New York, to Essex County, to Belleville, Newark, Elizabeth, Springfield, Caldwell, Westfield, Rahway and New Brunswick and to Morris county, to Boonton, Morristown and beyond.

Michael Vreeland (67) seemed to have been the most extreme victim of "Wanderlust," as we hear of him driving out to Cayuga Lake, with his family in the pre-Revolutionary days, there to participate in one of the most tragic events in the history of the family, related in our Indian Chapter XXVII.

Later, he went still farther west to Michigan, and was one of the active founders of that State.

Other members of the family settled in Illinois, about 1850, as the first stop; thence going on to Iowa, Missouri and Michigan, and later to Kansas, Oklahoma and to the extreme Oregon. A Vreeland was one of the early Mayors of Kansas City. Now we hear of them in Texas, Florida and Georgia.

The army records show Vreeland in the most favorable light; among them being a descendant of a Jersey family achieving the rank of Brigadier General "for Gallantry," at the early age of 25.

The commander of the "Cleanest ship in the United States Navy" is another Jersey boy; and so it goes. In other lines, we find the head of the greatest street railway system in the world proud to own the name; while among the arts we find a number of the family, male and female, and collectors of coins are proud to number a Vreeland as one of their shining lights.

Nearly a dozen ministers of the Gospel are doing the Lord's work; as many doctors are healing the sick; half as many lawyers are adjusting the affairs of business; great manufactories are carried on by Vreelands; bank presidents and cashiers are numerous; the press has many representatives; a lad of sixteen without a dollar he could call his own, has climbed to the top of the wholesale dry-good business; and another with like capital is secretary and treasurer of an immense wholesale bakery business; in fact, scarcely a line of business or human endeavor can be named where the Vreelands are not conspicuous.

It is, indeed, a notable family, of which every individual member ought to be proud.

The record achieved in Holland and its colonies, on land and sea, is duplicated over here in its every phase. The true Dutch influence has been retained in the family as in the nation.





NEHEMIAH VREELAND (1000).

## CHAPTER XXVII.

### VREELANDS AND THE INDIANS.

But whence arose  
That vagrant race, who love the shady vale,  
And chose the forest for their dark abode.

(Freneau.)

Michael Jansen Vreeland ever held that no affront or wrong be done to any Indian. At the present day, such a just and merciful policy is only what we should expect in the formation and care of a colony; but at that period such humanity was generally unknown.

Soaring above the customs of his time, when navigators and adventurers generally considered the inhabitants of any lands they discovered or became possessed of, as their lawful prey to be treated or used at their pleasure, Jansen regarded his unknown subjects as men of like feelings and passions with himself; and who, in proportion to their ignorance, were the more entitled to his fatherly care and protection.

His example of fair treatment to the original possessors of the land was copied later in the procurement of the land patents, when the rights of the Indians were procured, in addition to the grants from the Lord Proprietors. He and his children and his neighbors thought it only just to obtain the additional rights by fair and open purchase, and thereby signalized their convictions by acts of equity, which made their persons and their principles respected by the redskins.

The native Indians were naturally of a kindly nature, willing to live in peace with their neighbors; but they were wrought up to retaliation by the cruel acts of the government at Manhattan.

"Midst danger, foes and death,  
 Fierce Indian tribes,  
 With vengeful malice, arm'd and black design;  
 Oft, murdered, or dispersed these colonies."  
 (Freneau.)

At the time when Hartman Vreeland secured his title from the Indians for the land bordering the Passaic river, from the Newark line to Passaic Falls, the country was a wilderness, the home alone of the aborigines, and the abode of the wild animals.

A considerable portion of the land was covered by an expanse of forest, through which flowed the beautiful "Passaick," its crystal waters and abundance of fish attracting the sons of the forest. They pitched their wigwams along its banks, under the shade of the majestic trees.

But, as the white man gained a foothold, even though he made a fair bargain for the land, the red men were forced back, and further back as the pioneer's axe resounded in the primeval forest and the soil was prepared to receive the crops. The fastnesses through which the forefathers of the red men had roamed for ages, were his no more, and the land of his birth knew him no longer.

I give below the details of an Indian story related to me by a grand old member of the family, now resident in Michigan; her former home being in the Seneca Lake region, where the redskins were more numerous than in any other section of the country. She is now in her eighty-fifth year.

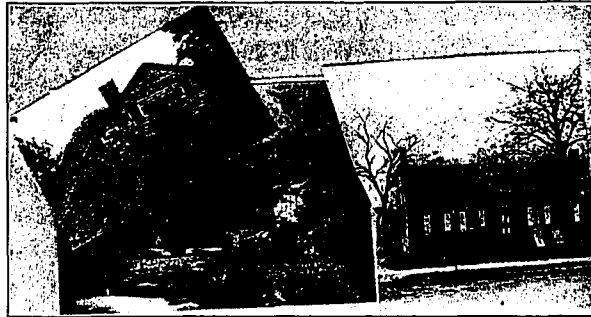
"My grandfather told me when I was a little girl, that he was the only male survivor of his father's family, after a fearful massacre by the Indians during the war of the Revolution.



The farmers of the neighborhood built a fort, and it was called "Fort Vreeland." One spring, being warned of the trouble fomented among the Indians by the Englishmen, they gathered all their women and small children and put them in the fort, with all the available fire arms, to use in case of need. The men and the boys large enough to work, then ventured out to hoe corn, and were surprised by the Indians, who had crept in between them and the fort, cutting off their retreat.

Their only weapons were the heavy hoes which they used to good effect at first, but eventually they were beaten down and every one killed, except my grandfather who for some reason was spared and carried off a captive. He told me that the last he saw of his father, was his dead body, with the scalp torn off.

One of the squaws adopted him for her son, and used him as a hostage for some brave that had been killed. He was sixteen years old at the time, and was held a prisoner until the close of the war.



Birthplace General Michael J. Vreeland.  
Vreeland Woolen Mill, Cranford.

Vreeland Homestead,  
Nutley, N. J., built 1704.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

### THE OLD ROOFTREE.

Once on a time a strong man hewed  
A rooftree for his little brood;  
His sinewy hands its rafters reared,  
His swinging ax the forest cleared,  
'Till orchard-bloom and fields of loam  
Smiled 'round it, and he called it Home.

And there, for many a happy day,  
He heard his children shout and play,  
Or watched them, barefoot, wading through  
The clovered meadows, steeped in dew;  
And, one by one, he saw them fare  
Forth from the fold the world to dare.

Then came a time when 'neath the shade  
Of arbors that his hands had made,  
They laid him in the soft, cool mold.  
His labors done, his story told.  
And silence breathed its hush and spell  
On that dear place once loved so well.

The rooftree crumbled, spiders wove  
Their fairy webs its eaves above;  
But yonder, in the world's wild way,  
Those who had loved it in their play,  
Stopped oft, through days that care beset,  
To name it with their heart's regret.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

### SOME VREELAND HOMESTEADS.

The old homesteads, historic landmarks, the remnants of past epochs, never fail to deeply impress the thoughtful mind, by stimulating the imagination and make one forget for the time being the prosaic interests of the moment. How often one wishes the moss-grown stones, the mute witnesses of an early period, could talk and tell us coherently the events transacted within their purlieu. But one can do no more than indulge in the full play of the imagination, and picture the events according to his fancy. Meager, indeed, is the information generally obtainable anent the history of old houses. It consists to a great extent of tradition handed down from father to son. The results are not always satisfactory, owing to faulty memory and lack of proper record, yet, as far as they go, the stories are certainly interesting.



HARTMAN VREELAND HOMESTEAD, PATERSON.

The old Dutch houses of New Jersey were solid and comfortable, utilitarian rather than ornamental—yet, as one examines the solid walls, the sturdy timbers, the capacious chimneys with their yawning fireplaces, one can scarcely fail to be satisfied that comfort reigned within the walls, and, with any knowledge at all of the real Dutch character, that hospitality was no mere polite phrase.

Before Paterson as a city was even dreamed of, there stood on the banks of the Passaic river a landmark which was built in 1734 by a Van Houten, and enlarged by Hartman Vreeland in 1793.

An Indian settlement was in the close vicinity, and Indian relics are occasionally turned up to this period. The wigwam was succeeded by the Vreeland log house, this in its turn to make way for the stone house pictured above. The family record can be found in the Genealogy, their military record under an appropriate head, each one's public service is recorded, each and all leaving an impress for good, and lasting in effect upon future generations.

In Jersey City, the oldest Vreeland house now standing is at the foot of Chapel avenue. It was built by Joris (George) Vreeland in 1733.

Another house built by Richard Vreeland, now forms a part of the German Home, on Garfield avenue. A short distance north of this house is the Garret Vreeland Homestead.

Corner of Randolph avenue and Harmon street is the home of Garrett (138), built in 1815, and a short distance west is his brother Nicholas' home. Another brother, Abraham, lived at the corner of Bergen and Claremont avenues. On the Newark Bay shore is a stone house built by Henry Vreeland (174) in 1812.





GARRET VREELAND (138).   RICHARD VREELAND (85).   NICHOLAS VREELAND (136).  
HENRY VREELAND (174).   JORIS VREELAND (21).   GARRET VREELAND (122).

In Nutley there still stands an old veteran, built in  
1704 by Michael Vreeland. (See illustration, page 137.)

Back of the loaf is the snowy flour,

And back of the flour the mill,

And back of the mill is the wheat and the shower,

And the sun and the Father's will.

The Vreeland grist mill at Rahway was built by  
James Vreeland (1403) in 1825 and run by him and his  
brother.

The Vreeland Woolen Mill, near the present town of  
Cranford, began operations nearly a hundred years ago,  
and was a popular place where the farmers from long  
distances used to bring their wool to be made into cloth,  
and is still in operation.

It was first run by Elias Williams, father of the wife  
of James Vreeland (1403), but was afterward taken  
charge of by James Vreeland, and his brother-in-law,  
Benjamin Williams.

#### A VREELAND POET.

- 1—"Twas on the fourth day of August,  
Two hundred seventy-one years ago;  
Michael Vreeland came up to Albany,  
Corn, cabbage and wheat for to grow.
- 2—Soon after he went to the Indians,  
To purchase the pelts of their game;  
But the trust put a stop to his labors,  
And Michael to Jersey then came.
- 3—In Communipaw did he then settle,  
A land patent he was allowed;  
He died just seventeen years later,  
With a record of which we are proud.

- 4—And his wife, born Fitje Hartman;  
     Whose virtues I must not overlook  
 For thirty-four years as a widow;  
     She ran the old farm like a book.
- 5—Vreeland home was not without children,  
     Six boys and two girls, which make eight;  
 And to-day you will find their descendants,  
     Scattered all over the United States.
- 6—Of the boys four went to Acquackanonck,  
     Bought largely of Passaic's land;  
 And there you will find their descendants,  
     All known by the name of Vreeland.
- 7—Now concerning these sons of Oom Michael,  
     Who bought lands in sixteen eighty four;  
 Their names to you now I will mention,  
     That you may their history explore.
- 8—Elias, Hartman, John and Cornelius,  
     In Acquackanonck church records look,  
 By hundreds there you will find them,  
     If you only get the right book.
- 9—And now, let me say of the ladies,  
     Tho' wedlock may 've changed their names,  
 They surely must be counted in it,  
     For Vreeland blood runs in their veins.

The above was written by Warren Vreeland, of Nut-  
 ley, an octogenarian, who died April 20, 1909.







MICHAEL JANSEN VREELAND.

## CHAPTER XXX.

### THE VREELAND FAMILY.

Michael Janzoon Vreeland was the pioneer and progenitor of the great family of to-day, numbering up into the thousands, and spread all over the United States and further.

Under the liberty and custom exercised in those days of selecting their own family names, as described in our chapter on "Nomenclature," he had taken his father's christian name, with the addition of the "zoon," and his sons, in their turn, called themselves "Michelsons," but the third generation went back to first principles, and from that time on Vreeland it has been, and Vreeland it will remain until eternity, just as it had been Vreeland in the old country for many years before. Much confusion and argument has ensued over the proper spelling of the name, but there exists now no shadow of a doubt that Vreeland with a "Wee," as Sammy Weller puts it, is absolutely correct, and all other variations are but imitations.

Michael Jansen was born in 1610, and came from Scrabbekerk, a corruption of s'Heer Abtskerke (Church of the Lord Abbot), Island of South Beveland, Province of Zeeland, Netherland, by way of Amsterdam, in the ship "Het Wafen van Norwegen" (Arms of Norway). He arrived in Manhattan on August 4, 1638, with his wife, born Fitje (Sophia) Hartman; one son, Claas (Nicholas), and two servants. He made no extended stop at Manhattan, but sailed at once for Fort Orange (Albany), where he leased a farm from Patroon Killian Van Rensselaer for four hundred guilders (about (\$160) a year.

Governor William Kieft, in a letter to Van Rensselaer,

written in August, 1638, mentions the departure of "Jansen, his wife, one child, and two men" for Albany.

In his new domicile Jansen, as in after years, must have "made good," for we find in a letter from Van Rensselaer to his cousin and superintendent, Arent Van Curler, who was the first schoolmaster in New York, that he is mentioned as "one of the most upright farmers in the colony." Mention is made in reliable Dutch annals of the arrival of Teunis Cornelius Van Vechten in the ship *Rensselaerwyck* in 1637; his return to Holland and his second trip here with Jansen in the "Arms of Norway."

Some writers claim that Jansen came over in 1636, but he was undoubtedly confounded with others using the same surname, who arrived in that year. One, in particular, a Dirck Jansen, came over in the "*Rensselaerwyck*" in 1636, under contract with the Patroon. The son of Van Vechten mentioned married the daughter of Michael Jansen, and moved to Somerville. From this union sprang the numerous families of the name in Somerset and Middlesex counties.

The energy and force inborn in Oom Michael forbade his being tied down to ordinary farm work, and he took up the more profitable line of fur-trading with the Indians, and prospered mightily, but his good luck was cut short by the interdict of the West India Company, who claimed a monopoly of the business. Here was the initial evidence of a "trust" in this country, a custom which, like some others, better or worse, has existed down to date.

Jansen, finding himself prevented from exercising the full bent of his make-up, added to a determination to be rid for all time forth of the feudal ideas of the old country, which had been imported over here in part, such as the "patroonships," and to strike out for himself; in 1646



The "Arms of Norway," in which our ancestor, Michael Jansen Vreeland, came to this country. Compare this vessel of forty passenger capacity with the magnificent floating giant of 4,000 passenger limit.

asked and received permission "to leave the Colony and reside at the Mannhattans."

Here the sturdy old Governor, Peter Stuyvesant, a prime judge of character, selected Jansen as one of his "Nine Men," the advisory council or cabinet of the Governor.

Looking around as usual for new worlds to conquer, Jansen, believing as Hudson did, that the west side of the river was "a very good land to fall in with," came over to Communipaw, and settled down in a measure, but his public duties continued as representative of his section in the Governor's council. He made friends with the native Americans of bronze hue to such good effect that in the massacre of 1655, when every other white person in the neighborhood was killed or captured, Jansen and his family were spared. He sailed over to Manhattan in his periaugua, and engaged in mercantile pursuits for awhile, but as soon as matters settled down again he returned to Communipaw and lived there until his death in 1663.

And right here, while we are writing history, it might be well for us to set right some of the statements and deductions of other more or less industrious historians who have exhibited a mild sort of ghoulish glee in recounting the alleged exploits of "Our Michael," billing him as the "first licensed tapster of New Jersey," a "brewer of beer," and other fanciful and far-fetched occupations.

The New Amsterdam *Record* of June, 1654, recites that "Michael Jansen, of Pavonia, stated that he intended for the accommodation of the inhabitants of that place to brew some beer."

Now it is exceedingly doubtful if the spot upon which Jansen built his home was ever included within the limits of Pavonia. Mill Creek being generally accepted

as the dividing line between Pavonia and "Gamoena pan," and it is certain that in 1638 the last title was given officially to the land south of the creek, and as Jansen did not live here at all until eight years later, he certainly never could have been the "Michael Jansen of Pavonia" who aspired to the brewing art, ministerial, editorial and legal historians to the contrary notwithstanding.

There were hundreds of Jansens in and around New Amsterdam at the time, and at least a half dozen "Michael Jansens," but our own particular Michael was beyond question guiltless of the trail of the manufacture or sale of the essence of hops and malt as charged.

In 1654 he was largely engaged in the raising of cattle for the markets of the metropolis across the river, and attending to his judicial duties, and beyond the possibility of his brewing his own beer, as almost every other head of a family did for home consumption, there is no proof that he was ever engaged in its public distribution.

Next we read in the more or less veracious *Record* that in 1655 one Michael Jensen, because he was "an old man, with a heavy family, was permitted to keep a tap-room on Bowling Green."

Now Michael Jansen Vreeland was only 45 years of age in 1655, and that was far from being "old" in those days, when octogenarians were no novelty; nor did he have a large family, four children, and one of them married for three years, and his energetic wife, constituted his family.

Thus we feel that we are justified in asserting that Oom Michael Jansen Vreeland never was a public brewer or kept a tap-room. He was a trader in furs for years in Greenbush, an extensive dealer in cattle in Communipaw, and when he went to New York in 1655 he undoubtedly engaged in mercantile pursuits, as we

find several of his near descendants recorded as "merchants." His oldest son married and settled in New York, and an old deed from Enoch Michelson, "yeoman," to his son, Enoch Vreeland, "merchant," of the city of New York, is now in possession of one of the grantees direct descendants, Mr. Oliver P. Vreeland.

Michael Jansen was one of the first magistrates appointed for the Court of Bergen, was one of the first subscribers to the support of a minister of the Gospel in New Jersey, is found on the list of contributors of material for the first school, and in these, as in many other ways, proved himself a leader among men.

To him, in addition to his son Nicholas, who was born in Holland, and Elias, born in Greenbush, near Albany, came four other sons, Enoch, Hartman, Johannis and Cornelius, and two daughters, Annetje and Pryntje. Anna married Van Vechten and Penelope married Andries Claesen, progenitor of the Anderson families.

Race suicide was an unknown quantity among the Vreelands in the early days. Records are found of the birth of three children to Nicholas, six to Elias, twelve to Enoch, thirteen to Hartman, eight to Cornelius, and a baker's dozen to Johannis.

In 1678 Hartman, ancestor of the writer, bought a tract of land covering what is now Passaic city, thereby constituting himself the founder of Passaic county. The next year he interested three of his brothers, Elias, John and Cornelius, and with ten others bought a larger tract from the Indians comprising about 15,000 acres. The payment was in "coats, blankets, kettles, powder and other goods," a currency satisfactory to the redskins. On March 16, 1684, this founder and his baker's dozen of coadjutors obtained a patent from the Lord's Proprietors of East Jersey, confirming the original grant, the consideration being fifty pounds sterling and fourteen pounds





GOVERNOR PETER STUYVESANT.

Born in Holland in 1602. Last Dutch Governor of New York, 1647-64; died on his great "Bouwerie" farm, August, 1682; buried in St. Mark's graveyard, New York.

annual rent. The bounds of the tract as given in the deed from the proprietors are briefly as follows:

"Beginning at the northernmost bounds of the town of Newark, and so running from the lowest part to the uppermost part thereof, so far as the steep rocks or mountains, and from the said lowermost part along the Passaic river, to the Great Falls thereof, and along the steep rocks and mountains, to the uppermost part of Newark bounds aforesaid; together with all the rivers, ponds, creeks, isles (Hartman's Island, which particularly belongs to Hartman Michelson, only excepted) and also all inlets, bays, swamps, marshes, meadows, pastures, fields, fences, woods, underwood, fishings, hawkings, huntings, fowlings and all other appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging and appertaining (half part of the silver and gold mines and the royalties of the Lord's Proprietors also excepted)." A memorandum attached excepted "a neck of land lying within the bounds of the patent of 278 acres formerly sold to Hartman Michelson.

The patentees, in addition to the four Vreelands, were Hans Diedericks, a hotel keeper in Bergen, who continued his residence there; Gerrit Gerritsen, the ancestor of the Van Wagenens; Walling and Simon Jacobs, ancestors of the Van Winkles; Adrian Post; Urian Tomassen, head of the Van Riper family; Cornelius Roelofson, ancestor of the Van Houtens; John Hendrik Speare; Cornelius Tubbers, from whom sprang the Van Blarcoms and the Westervelts, and Abram Bokey. The latter was a weaver, but he found too many rivals in the Dutch women, and he returned to Manhattan. This left eleven resident proprietors.

Acquack a nonck, as the whole section was then styled, was at the head of navigation of the Passaic River, and very soon acquired importance in a commercial way.





ANDREW VREELAND (927).

All sorts of goods were shipped from here by water to Manhattan until the railroads in 1832 put an end to the water traffic.

Hartman Vreeland soon went back to Communipaw at the request of his mother, who was left alone, by the death of her husband and the marriage of all of her children, and his lineal descendants occupied the site of the original homestead until the death of his grandson Michael, great-grandfather of the writer, in 1825. The house was pointed out to me in my boyhood days, but the march of improvement has now destroyed all traces of the site.

The history of Claas (Nicholas), the oldest son, is undetermined beyond the date of his marriage on April 12, 1651, in the record of the old Dutch Reformed Church at Liberty and Nassau streets. This occurred during the family's residence in New York, and it is likely that he settled in that city. His oldest son moved to Tappan, New York.

ELIAS, the second son, married Grietje (Gertrude) Jacobs (van Winkle), was an Associate Judge of the Court of Bergen in 1673-'74-'77 and 1680; was ensign in Captain John Berry's troop; representative in the General Assembly in 1683-'93-'95-'99 and 1708. In 1683 he was commissioned Judge of the County of Essex, then comprising the present Essex and nearly all of Passaic County. In 1693 he was appointed revenue collector of funds for the war between England and France.

ENOCH married first Dirckse (Frederica) Meyers, of Amsterdam, June 20, 1670; second, Grietje (Gertrude) Wessels, widow of Jan Langedycke; third, Aagte (Agnes) Van Hooren. He died in 1714. He was a member of the General Assembly from 1675 to 1688, 1707, '08 and 1709. He was commissioned ensign in the militia of Bergen, July 4, 1681; was Associate Judge of

the Court of Bergen in 1673, '74, '81 and '82 and '83; Commissioner of Highways and assistant Judge of the Common Pleas in 1705. He lived at what was called Stony Point, on the bluff overlooking the bay, at about the foot of Myrtle avenue. He was the ancestor of the Greenville families. His son Abraham moved to Belleville, and was the ancestor of the Macopin Vreelands.

HARTMAN married Metje (Mary) Braecke in 1672, purchased as stated, land at Acquackanonck. He was receiver of taxes in Bergen in 1707. As mentioned, his later days were spent in the family homestead at Communipaw.

JOHANNIS married Claesje (Clara) Braecke, sister of Hartman's wife. He died in 1713. One of his sons moved to Elizabeth, but most of the family continued at Acquackanonck.

CORNELIUS married first another sister of Hartman's and John's wives, and second Lysbet (Elizabeth) Van Winkle. He moved to Pemrepogh (Bayonne) in 1696, and died there in 1727. His descendants are there by the score to this day.

JEANNETJE (Jane), the oldest daughter, married Dirck Teunissen Van Vechten and moved to Somerville.

PRYNTJE (Penelope) married Andries Claessen, lived and died at Bayonne.

It will be seen that the three brothers, Hartman, John and Cornelius, married three sisters, who were daughters of Dirck Claes Braecke, or Dirck Clausen, as he was generally known. This gentleman owned the land covering Cavan Point or Stony Point, and when he died in 1693 his daughters inherited the property.



CORNELIUS VREELAND (93).



MARGARET DAY VREELAND (93).



## CHAPTER XXXI.

### MOTHER VREELAND.

Now that the agitation for women suffrage is again prevalent, it might be well to state right here that New Jersey was the first State in the world to extend suffrage to its women on the same terms as to men.

On the second day of July, 1776, (two days before the signing of the Declaration of Independence,) the first Constitutional Convention at Burlington, revising the old Colonial charter, struck out of the suffrage clause the words "all inhabitants." It then read "all inhabitants with £50." On this property qualification we are told that qualified women voted "in increasing numbers" until 1807. Naturally they were Federalists, and that party continued to control the State until 1807, when for the first time the Democratic Party obtained a majority in the Legislature and they abolished the property qualification and excluded women and free colored men by changing the election laws. Thus the Legislature enfranchised all white men who paid \$1 poll tax and disfranchised all women and free colored men. This continued until 1844, when a new Constitution was adopted using these words, "white male citizens." After the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment the word "white" was struck out by constitutional amendment. Senator Frelinghuysen, in urging the repeal of the word "white," said:

"If any of you want to domineer over somebody let him go home and strut there."

Douglas Campbell, in his admirable work entitled "The Puritan in Holland, England and America," says of the Dutch women: "Perhaps the most conclusive proof, not only of the high state of morality, but also of the general advancement of the people, is found in the position of

their women. They are extremely circumspect, are housekeepers and love their households.

"In Holland girls received the same education as their brothers; coming to maturity, they were not only auto-crats in their own right, but, as in very modern times, often the sole managers of the family estates; farmers, merchants, manufacturers, even poets and painters. Treated as equals by their husbands were they always. Throughout the struggle for independence they were the warmest friends of liberty, not only sustaining the courage of their husbands and aiding them by domestic economies, but playing the part of warriors, defending the walls of the cities and even working in the trenches, with the common soldier."

Nor was this all; the women were educated, and mingled in all the business of buying and selling, and in many cases taking entire charge of the family property. The virtue of such wives was the fruit of a high civilization developed on the moral as well as on the intellectual side."

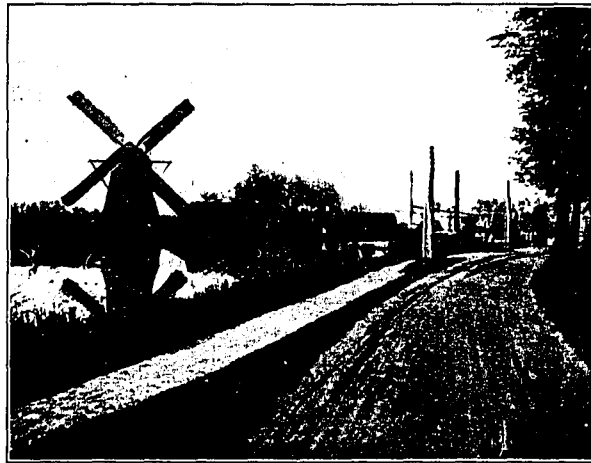
No better specimen of this argument could be found than in the story of Fitje (Sophia) Hartman, wife of Michael Jansen Vreeland, and it seems to me in every way appropriate and proper that as a writer of the history of a prominent family I should not confine myself to the men, especially when I have such a grand example to expatiate upon.

Sophia Vreeland was left a widow in 1663, and for over thirty years maintained her place at the head of the household, and died at the ripe old age of 86 in 1697.

The Hartman family in Holland was one of great distinction. Many of the members were seamen of renown, and the historians are full of their achievements on the water. They ventured to the far off ports of Africa and Brazil, and Japan, in command of large fleets and returned covered with glory and rich in prizes taken.

Our Mother Vreeland came from Amsterdam, and was married to Michael Jansen in 1631. Upon the death of her husband, in 1663, she had the title of the land confirmed to her by Lord Philip Carteret, and it was disposed of by her will.

Her son Nicholas, born in Holland, was named for the noted surgeon, Dr. Nicholas Hartman, of Amsterdam.



ROAD LEADING TO TOWN OF VREELAND, HOLLAND.



BRIGADIER GENERAL MICHAEL JAMES VREELAND.

Military record page 178. Genealogy (2200).

## CHAPTER XXXII.

### THE FIGHTING VREELANDS.

In a story we're told,  
How our fathers of old,  
Braved the rage of the wind and the waves;  
And crossed the seas o'er,  
For this far away shore,  
All because they would never be slaves, brave boys;  
All because they would never be slaves.

The birthright we hold,  
Shall never be sold,  
But sacred maintained to our graves;  
And, before we comply,  
We will gallantly die,  
For we will not, we will not be slaves, brave boys;  
We will not, we will not, be slaves.

In equal measure to the feelings of the Dutch people in Holland, when under domination of the Spanish, the above verse expressed the spirit of the Holland people in New Amsterdam over the exactions of England.

One of the old leaders is quoted thus:

"Beautiful land; to be thy children, we should not deserve, if one inch of thy soil we yielded to a tyrant; truly a Vaderland to me and to mine thou hast been; truly do I love thee.

Indien 'ik a vergeet, a Vaderland, zoo vergete, mijne regler hand sich zelve: (If I forget thee, O Fatherland, let my right hand forget its cunning)."

The Dutch patriots in 1568, and for eighty years thereafter, fought under banners inscribed "Freedom for Fatherland and Conscience," with "Oranje Boven" above.

On this side of the ocean the Minute Men of 1775-77

had the word "Liberty" on their flags, which single word had the same significance as the longer sentence of their forefathers across the sea.

#### MILITARY ORGANIZATION — 1663.

Two years after the foundation of Bergen, or in 1663, provision was made for military organizations, and among the officers of a foot company, enlisted in Bergen, we find the names of Elias and Enoch Micheleson, sons of Michael Jansen. Each of these bore a commission as ensign.

Encounters of greater or less degree with the Indians were frequent, but no serious affairs are recorded, therefore the opportunities for records of valor and glory did not eventuate.

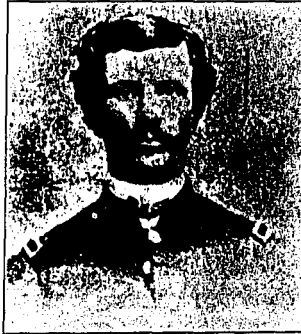
The Hollanders, as a class, were more inclined by nature to be tillers of the soil than to take part in martial conflict, yet when the "Call to Arms" was made they were found ready and willing to do their duty. The trouble between England and the American colonists culminated rapidly, and when on a bright and beautiful Sunday morning in April, 1775, messengers brought the tidings of the massacre at Lexington and the destruction of Concord, the answer was prompt and swift. Before the sun had set organization was formed, and the arsenal in the New York City Hall broken open and arms taken to equip the first regiment of volunteers with Vreelands in the ranks.

The Congress in session at Philadelphia recognized these men as part of the Continental Army, the nucleus of the troops that were to be raised for the defense of the country, and Colonel George Washington was commissioned as Commander-in-Chief.

Within a few weeks the troops were ready to leave for Boston, the young men full of pure purpose and brave

thoughts. There had been no dispute or uncertainty about the uniform; blue with orange trimmings carried the question without a dissenting voice. Blue had been for centuries the color of opposition to tyranny; the Scotch Covenanters chose it, and into the cities of refuge in Holland they carried their sacred color, and the Dutch colonists soon blended the blue of their faith with the orange of their patriotism.

Very early in the American struggle blue became the typical color of Freedom, and when they selected blue



LIEUT. TEUNIS VAN PELT VREELAND (1000),  
11th Illinois Cavalry.

and orange they chose the colors that had already been made famous on many a battlefield. The flag of the new regiment, made by the Dutch women, was of orange, with a blue border, a cluster of stars, and the word "LIBERTY" in the same color.

Oh, for the Blue and the Orange,  
Oh, for the Orange and Blue,  
Orange for men that are Freemen,  
Blue for the men that are true;

Over the red of the tyrant,  
 Bloody and cruel in hue,  
 Flung out the banner of Orange  
 With pennant and border of Blue.

#### THE CALL TO ARMS.

October 9, 1775, the first official call was made in New Jersey for Continental troops, two battalions of eight companies each being asked for. The pay of the men was fixed at \$5 per month, and each private was allowed one felt hat, a pair of yarn stockings and a pair of shoes, each man furnishing his own arms.

On October 28th the Provincial Congress of the State confirmed the call, and two weeks later six companies of Jerseymen were placed on duty in the Highlands of the Hudson, the balance being sent to New York. All of the men were soon after sent to Perth Amboy, and on May 3d, with an additional battalion, were sent to Canada. They were discharged on November 5, 1776, at the expiration of their term of enlistment.

September 16, 1776, the second establishment of troops in New Jersey was made by Congress, four battalions being called for, with offers of land grants of from 100 to 500 acres to those who served to the close of the war. As State headquarters was then in Burlington, the majority of the troops were mustered in from that vicinity, although several of the Bergen County men had gone to New York to enlist, especially those living on the river front. We, however, find the names of Captain Abraham Vreeland, of the Fourth Battalion; Sergeant Daniel Vreeland in the Light Dragoons, and Corporal John Vreeland credited to Bergen.

In February, 1776, two complete artillery companies were formed, and in November of the same year two more companies were sent from Bergen County, and



these participated in the battles of Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth, after doing duty in Pennsylvania.

The Bergen County militia were added in a body to the Continental Army, and four companies from the county joined the "Minute Men." Here we find records of Captain John Vreeland and of Garret Vreeland, promoted from private to corporal; Abraham, Michael and Cornelius Vreeland, of Essex; Abraham, of Middlesex; Daniel, Garret and Peter, of Bergen. The old records are very incomplete.

Later three companies from Bergen were joined in battalion with three from Essex, and two from Burlington, and the regular militia of Bergen was organized in one regiment.

As is known, the British army evacuated New York in November, 1783, and the following account most eloquently describes the event: "As the rear guard of the British army left the Battery the triumphant Army of Freedom came marching down the Bowery. As a military procession it was without impressiveness, but as a moral procession it was without equal in the annals of the world. No bells chimed congratulations, no bands of music stirred popular enthusiasm; it notably lacked all the usual pomp of military display; yet no grander army of self-wrought freemen ever saluted their chief, their homes and their native city.

After seven years wandering they knew what Home meant; their homes were dismantled; their gardens destroyed; their church desecrated; their trade gone; their fair city mutilated and blackened by fire; but, thanks be to God, they had Liberty. Never again would they be subjects of any king, or the victims of any imposed tyranny; they were freemen, they had won their freedom, and they who have once tasted of the sharp, strong wine of Freedom will drink thereof forever."

### THE ROLL CALL OF THE REVOLUTION.

On the rolls of the patriot army can be found members of all the families settled in Bergen, and the Vreelands were in no way conspicuous by their absence. The official roster of the State gives these names:

Garret G. Vreeland, No. 61 in the Genealogy.

Abram Vreeland.

Abraham Vreeland, of Essex (54).

Abraham Vreeland, of Middlesex (38).

Cornelius Vreeland, of Essex.

Daniel Vreeland, of Bergen.

Garret Vreeland, of Bergen (1500).

Michael Vreeland, of Essex (86).

Peter Vreeland, of Bergen (700).

John Vreeland enlisted in the first regiment organized in New York.

Jacob Vreeland, of Fort Lee (77).

### STORY OF THE FLAG.

At the very beginning of the English colonies in America the question of what flag to fly was discussed. While the English flag represented something which the Dutchmen disapproved of, it was yet an emblem of legal authority, and for nearly seventy years before the Revolutionary War was generally used, with a union of the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew in the upper corner. This was later on displaced by a plain white field on the red flag.

The colonists did some hard thinking; whether they would be independent of the mother country, and whether they might not, some day, set up a government and flag of their own. Matters in this line went on until a number of the colonies adopted some particular device to place on their flags.

The first battles of Lexington and Concord on April

19, 1775, were fought under a maroon colored silk standard, which is still preserved in the library at Bedford, Mass.

New York and New Jersey men, being principally of Dutch extraction, naturally turned to "Moeder Holland" for inspiration. Holland's official colors were "Oranje, Blanje, Bleu" (orange, white and blue), until 1660, when a red stripe was substituted for the one of orange, although the orange was retained for the pennant, and it seemed perfectly natural that the home colors should be used over here. In an earlier chapter I have told how the Dutch women of New York presented a flag of orange and blue to the regiment organized two days after the battle of Lexington, and it seems to me perfectly safe to assert that this was the first flag under which the patriots rallied in this vicinity. January 2, 1776, a flag with the now familiar thirteen stripes of red and white, but with the English and Scotch crosses in the field, was hoisted by Washington at Cambridge, but on June 14, 1777, the real thing—the Star Spangled Banner—was formally adopted by the Congress, and was first hoisted by General Washington at his camp in Bound Brook, New Jersey. This flag has endured ever since, with only one deviation to fifteen stripes, and a quick return to the original thirteen, and with the necessary changes caused by the introduction of new stars for each new State. It is the oldest flag in the world, and the handsomest, waving in triumph "o'er the land of the Free and the home of the Brave." The colors were Red, typical of the blood that was shed for freedom; White, emblematic of the purity of the principles upon which the Government was organized; Blue, the azure snatched from the heavens, to represent the devotion and loyalty of the founders of the Republic.

The Governor of St. Eustatius, one of the Dutch West

India islands, was the first representative of a foreign power to salute the American flag on November 16, 1776.

This incident came near leading to another war between Great Britain and Holland.

The doughty Dutch Governor, Johannes De Graef, had expressed his opinion in favor of the rebellious American colonies before this, and when a Baltimore brigatine sailed into the harbor with the Stars and Stripes at her peak, he manned the guns in the fort and fired a salute of thirteen guns, one for each of the colonies. When the news of the incident reached England that power sent a peremptory demand to Holland for the recall of Governor De Graef. The Dutch Government was not alert enough to please the Britons, and a second note was sent, this time carrying a threat of war. Holland did recall De Graef, but he was so slow in complying that it was two years after the incident before his return to Holland. Meantime France had recognized the belligerency of the American colonies, and their colors were honored on the high seas.

#### VLAGGELIED (FLAG SONG).

In 1660 Holland adopted a red stripe in her flag in place of the one of orange, and this song was written a hundred years later:

O Flag of the Netherlands, are not our hearts  
 All flag bearers sacred to thee;  
 To our Song, and our shout, O banner fly out,  
 Fly out o'er the land and the sea.  
 Unfold thee, unfold thee, invincible flag,  
 Remember thy brave, younger years;  
 When men crying Freedom! died underneath thee,  
 'Mid storming and clashing of spears.

Flag of Fidelity,  
 Piety, Courage,  
 Thy Blue, White and Red  
 We salute.

Thou art blue as the skies, and red as the dawn,  
 Thou art white as the noon-day light;  
 Fidelity gave thee her beautiful Blue;  
 And Piety bound thee in White.  
 Then Faith and Fidelity went to the field;  
 Where the blood of thy heroes was shed,  
 And there, where the sword was the breath of the Lord,  
 They gave thee thy ribbon of Red.

Flag of Fidelity,  
 Piety, Courage.  
 Thy Blue, White and Red,  
 We salute.

#### THE WAR OF 1812.

The war with Great Britain in 1812 found New Jersey ready, and after the call of Congress the Governor issued an order to mobilize 5,000 troops. The principal service of the new army was the protection of Philadelphia and New York from expected invasion. Paulus Hook was established as a camp of instruction, and a detachment of New Jersey infantry was stationed at Fort Richmond. In this, as usual, the Vreelands figured. In August, 1814, the Governor called for 500 artillery and 4,500 infantry, and in less than one month the quota was filled. The Bergen County company was stationed at the Highlands, and 1,200 men were encamped in Paulus Hook. From 1812 to 1815 over 6,000 men were enlisted from New Jersey for the United States service, but beyond a few slight skirmishes in South Jersey the work of the army was almost entirely defensive.

The following is from the official State roster :

Adrian E. Vreeland, Lieutenant, Captain Jeremiah Mitchell's company of Rangers, 3d, regiment, New Jersey Detailed Militia, Colonel John Frelinghuysen, Brigadier General Colfax's Brigade; commissioned September 1, 1814, for the war. This company was raised at Paterson Landing.

Jacob C. Vreeland, private. This soldier served in the same organization as Adrian E. Vreeland.

John K. Vreeland, private, Captain Moses Swett's company of artillerists, United States Army; enlisted March 2, 1813, for five years. Discharged at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, July 14, for disability.

#### THE MEXICAN WAR.

The declaration of independence on the part of Texas from Mexico, in 1836, and the attempts to annex the section to the United States, in 1844, brought about a declaration of war with Mexico in 1846. General Zachary Taylor was in command of the United States troops which clashed with the Mexican armies, and made short work of the business.

In 1847 General Winfield Scott invested Mexico and drove General Santa Anna before him, the affair ending in a capitulation at the Mexican capital in 1847, and a treaty of peace was concluded February 2, 1847.

One regiment was called from New Jersey and four companies left New York for Vera Cruz.

The official records as far as they can be found show no enlistments of Vreelands in this struggle.

#### THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Those sturdy souls who won our liberties,  
Devised them not for an ignoble ease,  
But in their wise humanity designed,  
An equal chance for all to serve mankind.

On April 15, 1861, President Abraham Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 troops, with New Jersey's quota fixed for four regiments, to number 3,120 men. The Governor issued his proclamation the next day, but the people of Hudson County did not wait for the latter to be promulgated. The afternoon papers of April 15th contained calls for all the militia companies to assemble in their meeting places that evening. A war committee was appointed by the Mayor of Jersey City, and two men on this committee advanced \$30,000 for equipment, the banks pledging themselves for \$35,000 more, and on Friday, April 19th, only four days after the President's call, the Second regiment left the city for Trenton, thence to Annapolis. The first enlistment was for three months, but another call soon came for nine months' men, and here also New Jersey was foremost in the procession.

Three companies of the Fifth New Jersey, C, D and G, were raised in Hudson County, Company C of the Sixth, Companies B, C and H of the Thirteenth. Eight of the Companies B, C and H of the Eleventh. Eight of the ten companies of the Twenty-first and three companies of the Thirty-third regiments were credited to Hudson County. These, beside the many that went to New York to enlist.

Individual members from Bergen County joined the ranks of the early regiments which were mustered into service May, 1861.

A great war meeting was held in front of the Paterson City Hall, April 23, 1861, and on the previous day a great meeting was held in Hackensack, and many volunteers were enrolled. No regular organization of militia was in existence in Bergen or Passaic counties at the beginning of the war, but on April 23d, at Derrom's Hall, in Paterson, it was resolved to organize a troop of cavalry, a company of engineers, a company of artillery and

eight companies of infantry. Five companies were filled the next day. In Company F of the Second Regiment Henry Vreeland commanded. Two companies from Passaic mustered under the second call of troops, Company G of the Fifth and Company G of the Seventh. Four-fifths of these two companies died on the field of battle or in hospitals. Two companies of the Thirteenth, C and K, were raised in Passaic, and the Twenty-second Regiment, mustered in September 22, 1862, was made entirely from Bergen County men, numbering 639. One-half of the Twenty-fifth Regiment came from Passaic, with Andrew Derron as Colonel.

#### ROLL CALL OF THE CIVIL WAR.

Here's to the squire who goes to parade  
 Here's to the citizen soldier;  
 Here's to the merchant who fights for his trade;  
 Whom danger increasing makes bolder.  
 Here's to the lawyer, who leaving his bar;  
 Hastens where honor doth lead, Sir;  
 Changing his gown for the ensigns of war;  
 The cause of his country, to plead, Sir;  
 Freedom appears,  
 Every heart cheers;  
 And calls for the help of the brave Volunteers.

The official records of the State show the following Vreelands on the rolls of the "Boys in Blue" during the Civil War:

Abram Vreeland, Navy.

Abraham Vreeland, Twenty-third Regiment, Co. A.

Alexander Vreeland, First Regiment, Co. E, First Lieutenant.

Alexander Vreeland, Thirteenth Regiment, Co. F, Captain.



- Charles W. Vreeland, Second Cavalry, Co. E.  
 Cornelius Vreeland, Twenty-second Regiment, Co. C,  
 Corporal.  
 Daniel S. Vreeland, Second Regiment, Co. A.  
 Daniel Vreeland, Second Cavalry, Co. A.  
 David C. Vreeland, Thirty-fifth Regiment, Co. F,  
 Color Sergeant.  
 David D. Vreeland, Twenty-second Regiment, Co. C.  
 David Vreeland, Navy.  
 Elias Vreeland, Seventh Regiment, Cos. A and B.  
 Garret Vreeland, Seventh Regiment, Co. D.  
 Garret Vreeland, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Co. K.  
 Garret J. Vreeland, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Co. K.  
 Hartman Vreeland, Second Regiment, Co. E, Sergeant.  
 Hartman Vreeland, Navy, died at sea.  
 Hartman M. Vreeland, Twenty-first Regiment, Co. C.  
 Henry Vreeland, Second Regiment, Co. F, First Lieu-  
 tenant and Captain.  
 Henry Vreeland, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Co. E.  
 Henry G. Vreeland, Twenty-second Regiment, Co. A.  
 Henry M. Vreeland, Sixth Regiment, Co. A.  
 Horatio Vreeland, Eighth Regiment, Co. C, Corporal.  
 Isaac P. Vreeland, Twenty-sixth Regiment, Co. D.  
 Jacob Vreeland, First Cavalry, Co. K.  
 Jacob H. Vreeland, Navy.  
 Jacob S. Vreeland, Thirteenth Regiment, Co. F.  
 John Vreeland, Twenty-second Regiment, Co. C.  
 John Vreeland, Twenty-first Regiment, Co. I, Captain.  
 John Vreeland, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Co. B.  
 John Vreeland, Fortieth Regiment, Co. C.  
 John J. Vreeland, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Co. C.  
 John J. Vreeland, Navy.  
 John O. Vreeland, Twenty-first Regiment, Co. C.  
 Joseph H. Vreeland, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Co. E.

Joseph P. Vreeland, Twenty-second Regiment, Co. C,  
Second Lieutenant and Captain.

Michael Vreeland, Twenty-first Regiment, Co. I, Cor-  
poral.

Michael D. Vreeland, Twenty-second Regiment, Co. A.

Orrin S. Vreeland, Twenty-sixth Regiment, Co. H.

Peter Vreeland, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Co. K.

Peter Vreeland, Seventh Regiment, Co. G.

Peter Vreeland, Artillery, Battery E, Co. I.

Ralph Vreeland, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Co. E.

Richard Vreeland, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Co. E.

Richard J. Vreeland, Thirteenth Regiment, Co. E.

Richard A. Vreeland, Second Regiment, Co. A.

Richard M. Vreeland, Artillery, Battery E, Co. I.

Stephen K. Vreeland, Second Regiment, Co. C.

Theodore Vreeland, First Cavalry, Cos. B and K.

Theodore G. Vreeland, Twenty-sixth Regiment, Co. D.

Thomas Vreeland, Forty-third Regiment, Co. K, col-  
ored.

William Vreeland, Seventh Regiment, Cos. D and E.

William Vreeland, Second Regiment, Co. E.

William Vreeland, Tenth Regiment, Co. G.

William H. Vreeland, Twenty-sixth Regiment.

William H. Vreeland, Third Cavalry, Co. F.

#### A GENERAL AT TWENTY-SIX.

Michael James Vreeland, at the age of 22, enlisted in  
Company I, Fourth Michigan Infantry, June 21, 1861,  
was promoted to first sergeant, then second lieutenant,  
September 1, 1862; first lieutenant, October, 1862; com-  
manded company to April, 1863; was shot through the  
lungs and right hand at battle of Gettysburg, July 2,  
1863; mustered out June 30, 1864, but re-enlisted Sep-  
tember 14 same year, and commissioned as lieutenant  
colonel; promoted to colonel and brevetted brigadier

general, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. Mustered out and honorably discharged May 26, 1866. Died June 12, 1875, as the result of the wound in his lungs.

Other enlistments from Michigan were:

William J. Vreeland, Fourth Michigan, Co. I.

Henry Vreeland, Fourth Michigan, Co. D.

William S. Vreeland, Fourth Michigan, Co. A, second lieutenant and assistant quartermaster.

This regiment participated in forty-one battles, had 433 men die and lost 436 through disability.

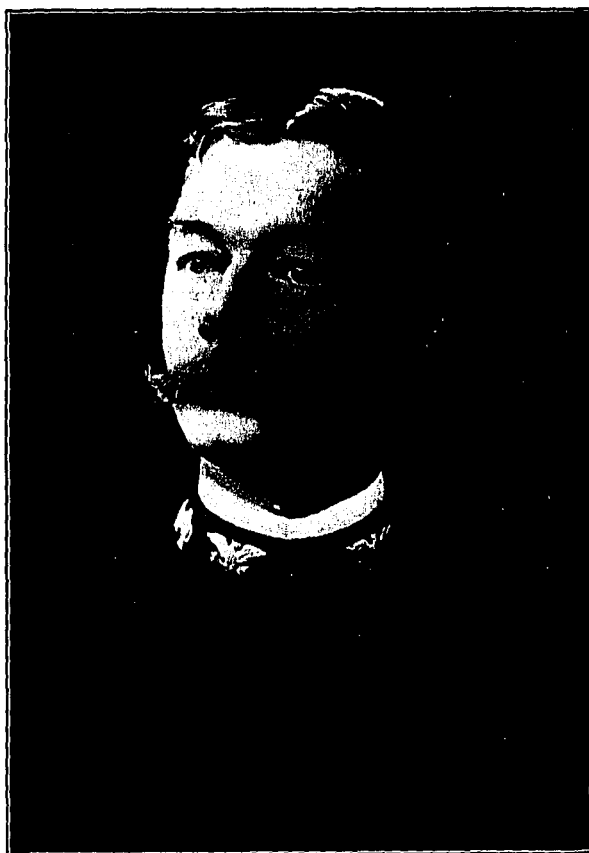
#### **CAPTAIN CHARLES E. VREELAND, U. S. N.**

Son of Elias (2003) and Sophia S. Vreeland, was born in Cedar Grove, Essex County, New Jersey, March 10, 1852. Received a public school education in Newark. He entered the naval service as an apprentice in 1866, and the same year was appointed to the Naval Academy. Graduated in June, 1870, and set out on his first cruise, in the course of which the Congress, the ship to which he was attached, visited Greenland, conveying stores for the ill-fated Hall Arctic Expedition. Subsequently cruised in British and Mediterranean waters, returning home in 1873.

During the next four years he served in the North Atlantic and Asiatic Stations. Later he was appointed watch officer on the Ticonderoga, when that ship made its tour of the world, via the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn.

In the course of his travels, Captain Vreeland met and married Miss Kathrina Tolson, in 1884. Mrs. Vreeland is a descendant of a long line of military ancestors.

From 1884 to 1887 he served aboard the famous Hart-



CAPTAIN CHARLES E. VREELAND, U. S. N.

ford and was then detailed for duty in the office of Naval Intelligence.

His first command was in 1889, when he was appointed to the *Blake*, a small vessel of 500 tons, engaged in scientific work in the Gulf Stream.

From 1893 to 1897 Captain Vreeland served as Naval Attache at Berlin, Vienna, and Rome.

The outbreak of the Spanish War in 1898 found him on board the gunboat *Helena* as executive officer. Took part in several of the minor engagements of the war and in recognition of services was awarded a medal with bars, also the Spanish Campaign Badge.

At the close of the war with Spain, Captain Vreeland was ordered to the Philippines as executive officer, first on the *Concord* and later on the flagship *Baltimore*. He arrived at Manila at the beginning of the Filipino outbreak, remaining on the station a year, and is now privileged to wear the Philippine Campaign Badge.

He was appointed in March, 1905, as Aid to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, which position he relinquished in April, 1907, to take command of the *Kansas*, attached to the U. S. Atlantic Fleet and as her commander participated in the famous "cruise around the world."

On April 8th he was assigned to duty in the office of Naval Intelligence, Washington, D. C., and on May 15th to duty as Chief Intelligence Officer.

### THE BATTLE ROLLS.

A TRIBUTE BY B. W. THROCKMORTON.

Call the battle rolls of the American Revolution and where do we find New Jersey?

Let Princeton, Monmouth, Trenton and Paulus Hook answer.

Search the pages of history and find a battle among the many fought to create the great nation, in which Jerseymen did not take part, and always with honor, and on the historic page, too, read the fact that during the Revolutionary struggle New Jersey contributed more in blood and treasure, in proportion to her wealth and population, to the patriotic cause, than any other colony.

Again, no one can read the record of New Jersey and her troops in our late gigantic contest waged to secure equal justice to all men, without a quicker beating of the heart in pride.

More than 90,000 men were by New Jersey sent, first and last, to the front, an excess of 11,000 more than was required of her.

And in all that goes to make good soldiers, in order, discipline, coolness, daring, staying powers, self-sacrifice, unquestionable patriotism, New Jersey's troops had or could have no superiors.

#### A BOY'S RECOLLECTION OF THE CIVIL WAR.

My recollection of the time of the Civil War begins in the early part of April, 1861. After President Lincoln's call for troops the excitement was intense. My father used to hitch up his team of grays to his big farm wagon, and with a band of music inside, and big streamers on each side labeled "War Meeting To-night," drive through the principal streets of Bergen. The armory of the local military company was on the corner of Bergen and Communipaw avenues, and on the vacant lot opposite the recruiting tent was pitched. In front of this the meetings were held, and stirred up by the eloquence of Hardenberg, Van Riper, Vreeland, Cornelison, Throckmorton, Wynkoop, Van Wagenen and others, including old Domine Taylor, the boys responded nobly,

and the people gave of their means toward the equipment fund.

The Second Regiment enlisted almost to a man, so far as the physical regulations would permit. On the fourth day after the call was received the regiment left for Trenton to be mustered in.

The meetings were continued under the auspices of the "League of Public Safety," which raised funds, not only for the early needs of the enlisted men, but equally important, the care and support of the wives and children left behind, for with the wage-earner absent poverty stared many families in the face, yet be it said with all honor to the patriotic Bergen people not one was allowed to suffer privation or want. The League was composed principally of men who were too old to enlist themselves. Another institution that accomplished much good was the "Sanitary Commission," composed principally of women, which used to hold meetings around in one other's houses, where lint and bandages would be prepared to send to the hospitals.

We boys and girls did our share by taking part in concerts and exhibitions, the proceeds going to the Sanitary Fund.

I wonder how many boys are alive to-day who took part in singing "Johnny Smoker" at these affairs?

During the period of the awful draft riots in New York the colored people of that city, afraid for their lives, on account of the outrages committed upon some of their number by the rowdies, some of them were shot, others hung to the lamp-posts, and many thrown into the river and drowned. Hundreds fled to New Jersey. The Mill Rocks, the local colored settlement, was depopulated in the panic, and the poor blacks huddled together under the trees in Currie's woods and the "Cedars." I have seen bands of the colored men, armed with hoes,

scythes, axes, corn knives and a few guns, guarding the weaker ones at these camps. A special subscription was raised to procure food, and here the power of the rabble was manifested. Word was sent around to every member of the committee that if they fed the "niggers" their houses would be burned over their heads, but the Bergen Dutchmen were not so easily scared. The influence of their forefathers' experiences were still with them, and they went ahead with their preparations. I can remember clearly seeing our carriage house piled up almost to the ceiling with loaves of bread, cheeses, hams and other articles, and it was a sight I shall never forget to see the colored people coming with bags, baskets and whatever other receptacle was convenient, often nothing better than the women's aprons, and going away again loaded down with provisions and singing, "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah," as only darkies could. We boys (I was only twelve years old) helped distribute the food.

We had caught the military spirit that prevailed everywhere, and had organized the "Washington Zouaves," with home-made red, white and blue uniforms, wooden guns and swords. We had my father's tool house for our armory, and we paraded every day after school was out. Then the letters that used to come from the boys at the front, with envelopes bearing army pictures, flags, cannons, guns, swords and camp scenes, in the most glaring or patriotic colors. These letters were read by the recipients and then passed around from house to house. Then came a time when money became scarce at Washington, and the men at the front could not be paid, superhuman efforts being made necessary to even feed them. Notice was given that the "League" would forward boxes of clothing to the soldiers, and home knit stockings, underwear, mittens, home-made cakes and other articles were sent in large numbers, sufficient to



fill several boxes. Two of the committee, my father and Dr. Cornelison, were selected to accompany the boxes to the front, but upon their arrival at Washington they discovered that in consequence of an expected approaching attack upon Richmond they would have difficulty in getting further. They were rebuffed at every point until at last they got to good old Honest Abe, and he gave them a pass to the army headquarters. The scenes when the boxes were opened as described by the committee made a picture that is difficult of description. The good old doctor and my father never got tired of telling of their experiences. As each package would be lifted out of its box and the name marked thereon read off, shouts and yells accompanied by not a few tears, were the order of the day. Some were disappointed, but the other boys generously divided up the good things and all were happy.

The next event that occurs to me was the return of the Twenty-first Regiment when their enlistment expired, when the old Bergen church was thrown open for the public reception and the presentation of medals. Some of the recipients had to walk down the aisles upon crutches, to be decorated amid the cheers and tears of the big audience. The women folks had prepared a big dinner with the assistance of the Mill Rock contingent, which was served in Merseles' Grove, on Orchard street, back of the present car sheds.

The centennial celebration of the birthday of Lincoln recalls to mind the time of his assassination. Our family were all seated at the breakfast table on Saturday morning, April 15, and I went out to get the morning paper. The headlines, "President Lincoln Shot," stood out in glaring letters, and I started on a run for the house, shouting the news as I went. My mother and sister burst into tears, and no more breakfast was eaten in that house that morning. The lying in state in the

New York City Hall and the funeral at Springfield followed. I do not believe that a single house in Bergen was without its mourning drapery on the day of the funeral.

My father had been President of the Lincoln and Johnson Campaign Club in the fall of 1864, and had given over the use of his big barn on the homestead place at "Off-all" for a wigwam in which to hold campaign meetings. He was also President of the Union League, a semi-secret patriotic order of those times, and he especially was profoundly affected by the passing away of the "Emancipator."

#### THE BOOK OF THE WARS.

BY WILBUR D. NESBIT.

"Wherefore it is said in the book of the wars of the Lord, what he did in the Red Sea and in the brooks of Arnon."—Numbers, 21:14.

When the Book of the Wars of Men is done  
 And the story is truly penned  
 From the yellowing page of the tale begun  
 To the chapter that holds The End—  
 When the trumpets of peace the world around  
 Have blent in a chorus grand,  
 And the battle flag shall no more be found  
 As a shadow above the land;

Will we keep the Book of the Wars of Men  
 In a high and an honored place,  
 That our children's sons may be thrilled again  
 With the stories their eyes may trace?  
 Will we cherish the book in faithful pride  
 That men of a future age  
 May acquaint themselves with the ones who died  
 That the volume might have a page?

Will the Book of the Wars of Men tell truth?  
 Will it mingle the songs and cheers  
 With the sacrifice of the beardless youth  
 And the dew of a mother's tears?  
 Will it blazon in gold the noble deed  
 That won a forgotten fame?  
 Will it tell of the gripe of a ceaseless greed  
 That has wrought for a nation's shame?

O, the Book of the Wars of Men! It waits  
 Till the wakening of the world,  
 Till the banners that tell of scorns and hates  
 In the glory of peace are furled—  
 Will we keep it to tell of the rolling drum  
 And the peals that the fifers know,  
 Or to speak to the men of the days to come  
 Of the way that they must not go?



# HISTORIC COINS.

UTRECHT.  
MIDDLEBURG.  
ZEELAND.

LEYDEN.  
NETHERLAND-INDIA.  
ZEELAND.

## CHAPTER XXXIII.

### HISTORIC COINS OF HOLLAND.

A complete story of the coinage of the moneys of Holland would in many ways be a recountal of the history of the country itself. In the early days each province had its own mint, and the coins produced at each place can be distinguished by the mint marks. Thus, Utrecht used the letters "TRA," and "ZEE" was the Zeeland mark. By great good fortune and the courtesy of Mr. Nehemiah Vreeland, of Paterson, we are enabled to present photographic reproductions of some of the tokens, the origin of which bear very closely upon the history of the provinces in which the Vreelands have particular interest, and in which the family has been and is now closely connected, and the dates of issue of which are nearly coincident with the phases of the family history recounted in other chapters. Patriotic reasons are, therefore, predominant in showing duplications of these coins to the present members of the family.

We will describe the coins pictured on this and adjoining pages, not in chronological order, but more in connection with the localities through which the continuous story of the Vreelands progresses.

As the title "Vreeland" first comes to our notice in the ancient city of that name in the province of Utrecht, we present a "daalder" of the year 1687 upon which is impressed the coat of arms of the province and the figure of its patron saint, St. Martin de Grote.

The diagonal shaped token next pictured is a thirty stivers piece struck in 1574 in Leyden, during the most famous of all the many sieges of Holland. The Vreelands are interested in this place because of the fact that Johannes Vreeland was a theological student in the great university founded by William, Prince of Orange, in

honor of the brave defense made by its citizens and as a reward for its suffering.

There was no regular mint in this city and no bullion available, so the authorities were forced to use book and Bible covers to make pasteboard, upon which the impressions were stamped and given official sanction as money. A whole book could be written upon the details of this, the most famous of all the sieges, where the Dutchmen cut dyke after dyke, and floated their vessels fifteen miles over once verdant fields and thriving villages to the gates of the city, driving the enemy before them by the force of the waters and reaching their friends just in time to save them from starvation.

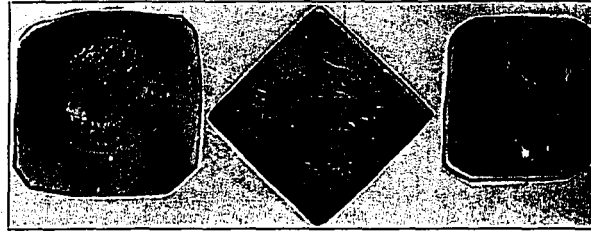
No more wonderful story of patriotism and self-sacrifice has ever been enacted in the history of the world.

The third coin, also of diagonal shape, is a siege coin of Middleburg, struck in 1572, a date closely coincident with our earliest record of the Vreeland family in Walcheren Island. The Spaniards were the besieged in this case, and they made this coin. After twenty-two months of hard fighting they were forced out of this, their greatest stronghold, and its capture by the Dutchmen did much toward loosing their grip upon Holland.

The fourth coin is a ducaton of Netherland India, struck in 1728, which was only a few years before Johannes Gerardus Vreeland was appointed Governor of the colony.

The lower pair show both sides of a Zeeland Daalder. On one side may be seen the arms of Zeeland (the half submerged lion), typical of the experience of the province, and on the other side are the arms of the seven divisions of the province. The rough edges of the coins are due to the lack of proper machinery for trimming, as hand shears had to be employed to trim the coins.

Amsterdam, of course, has a peculiar interest for the



AMSTERDAM.

GRONINGEN.

HAARLEM.

Vreelands. Here it was from whence Fitje Hartman's people sailed forth to deeds of daring, in sweeping the seas of invaders, and bringing back rich spoils, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and we are privileged to exhibit a token of the year 1578, coined by the Spaniards, who were then in possession, from silver obtained from the statue of good old St. Nicholas, the patron saint, and from vases and chandeliers stolen from the church of Notre Dame.

A dozen years later, after the Spaniards had been driven out, we find the Hartmans at the head of sailing expeditions to Africa, Brazil and other ports, returning laden with rich cargoes.

A Nicholas Hartman was conspicuous as a surgeon in Leyden and Amsterdam in 1626, which was just twelve years before Michael Jansen and his wife Fitje, and servants, set sail for the new world with their son Nicholas, who was a namesake of the famous doctor.

In addition to the coins of the sections in which the Vreelands were personally interested we show reproductions of tokens of some momentous events in other sections of Holland, in which, alike with all other good patriots, our relatives have a justifiable interest.

First is a "Daalder" of Haarlem, of 1572, a reminder

of the gallant defense of that city, which surrender only after seven months of the hardest kind of fighting. It was here that the women showed their fighting qualities, for among the defenders was a corps of three hundred women led by Kanau Simoas Hasselaar, which took part in many of the most fiercely contested actions of the siege. Over 10,000 people perished in this siege, and 2,000 of the townspeople were executed by the conqueror.

This is a fifty stivers piece of Groningen, struck in 1672, when the town was besieged. Louis XIV. of France formed alliance with the Electors of Cologne and Hanover and the Bishop of Munster, and had brought 200,000 men into Holland. This, in addition to her fight with England, gave Holland something to keep her busy. England signed a treaty of peace in 1674 and France in 1678.

One of the streets in the town is called "Oude Kiek in't jat Straat" (the old peep into the Harbor street), and a projecting corner is adorned with the head of a bearded man, with the inscription "Ich Kiek noch in't" (I still peep into it). The street was opened to commemorate the siege, and the inscription imports that as long as the Harbor is free from enemies no real danger will come to the town.

#### MICHAEL JANSEN THE LEADER.

The rule of Governor Kieft brought about great loss to the settlement of New Netherland. His trickery of the Indians and his general dictatorial policy toward the whole people brought about a petition for his recall, which request was granted. Kieft, later on, confessed his wrong and asked forgiveness. It was seen that stern measures were necessary to bring about a return of prosperity, and the West India Company selected a military man in the person of Peter Stuyvesant as Director



General; but his military education proved of little avail in his civil performances. His bravery none could question. He was the son of a Domine and scion of a noble family, but he was not in sympathy with the popular rights of the people. His private character was above reproach, his high sense of honor and purity of purpose, his unspotted integrity were outweighed in a measure by his dictatorial conduct. He flouted the spirit of the republic, and trampled on the instincts of free men. He at once met with sturdy resistance of the patriotic freemen, who demanded the same rights as in the Fatherland. They declined to pay taxes not voted by themselves. Right of representation in government was a Netherlander's cherished possession, and in the new world they did not propose to revert to old methods.

The Nine Men of his council led by Michael Jansen and Arian Van der Donck, considered that they represented the community, and what they should do, should be the act of the whole community, and so, in fact, it was, so long as it corresponded with the wishes of the Director.

A protest was prepared to the States General in Holland, this paper being drawn up in Michael Jansen's house in Communipaw, and signed by six of the Nine Men, with Jansen's name at the top. It asked for more freedom of trade, which, under Stuyvesant's rule, tended to restrict enterprise and retard population.

Jansen was to have been one of the committee to go to Holland to present the paper, but by reason of the unsettled condition of his affairs with the colony of Rensselaerwyck a substitute went over in his place. It has been affirmed that when Jansen left Albany he was in debt to the colony, but here is the language of officialdom: "Jansen made his fortune in the colony in a few years (this does not look like the actions of a 'farm

servant'), but not being able to agree with the officers, finally came to live upon the Island of Manhattan. The account between him and the colony not being settled, in which the Proprietors did not consider themselves indebted as he claimed." This puts the boot on the other foot assuredly.

The deputation sailed for Holland in 1649, and upon arrival discovered that Stuyvesant like the true soldier that he was, was acting under orders. While all asked for was not granted, orders were given to repair the forts, to export no more cattle, reorganize the Council, and establish a city government.

The course of Michael Jansen as a leader for principle and justice was thus clearly sustained.

#### A TRIP TO HOLLAND.

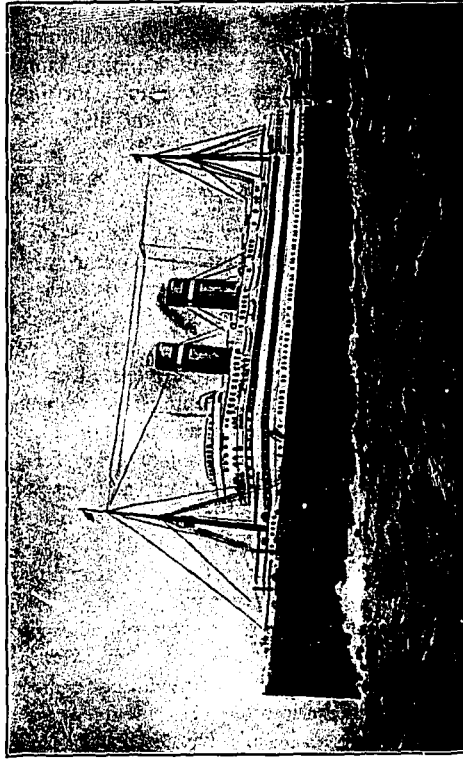
A land that rides at anchor,  
and is moor'd,  
In which they do not live,  
but go aboard.

Holland is the ideal starting point for a thorough visit of Europe; it is almost the very center of gravity of the Continent, its railroads reach out in all directions to carry the tourist into adjacent or far-away lands, and the natural desire to see again its many charms can be gratified by the necessary return for embarkation on the home-bound steamer.

The lovers of art *must* go to Holland, for the Dutch painters are supreme, and nothing can be more picturesque than the infinite variety of queer gables and pediments, scrolls and windows in the canal streets. Holland, indeed, is like a cabinet picture by one of its native artists—so wonderfully exact, highly finished and thoroughly worked up in everything.

If the lovers of art should visit Holland to become

possessed of those inspirations which found expression in the world's masterpieces, still more incumbent is such a pilgrimage upon all who are in sympathy with free



STEAMER ROTTERDAM.

Of the Holland-America Line. Length 668 feet; width 77 feet; 24,170 tons capacity, 3,500 passengers and crew of 500.

thought and religious and political liberty. Holland gave to America the example of a country struggling for liberty. It taught Europe everything else. It instructed the farmers of the world in systematic agriculture. It

gave to navigation its greatest impulse, made voyages of discovery popular, and founded rational commerce. Its learned scholars enriched the world's thought, its physicians and physicists extended the boundaries of knowledge, and from its banks and counting houses came the soundest principles of finance and economics. In short, there was a time when this little plot of land held within its boundaries precepts and examples for the civilized world. Nearly every city in Holland finds its name on at least one page of the world's history.

To travel in Holland it is unnecessary to be acquainted with the language. Any man with ordinary intelligence will be able to find his way anywhere. There is no place in Europe where the American will feel so much at home as in Holland. It is, therefore, the country first to be visited and the last which one should leave. The Dutch mind is quite like the American in its methods of thought; there is the same intensity of feeling on all religious questions, the same revolting at oppressive restrictions, and the same keen, practical genius.

As a people, Hollanders hold stubbornly to their ancient customs, preserving almost intact, and despite the neighborhood of three great nations, their own individuality, and remaining, of all the northern races, that one which, though ever advancing in the path of civilization, has kept its antique stamp most clearly.

Six fine twin screw steamers of the Holland-American line leave New York every Tuesday for Rotterdam. These boats are luxuriously appointed and embody in their construction all the latest improvements which tend to make a sea voyage a pleasure trip.

The Rotterdam, the flagship of the line, is the third largest passenger steamer in the world, being 668 feet long, 77 feet wide, and with a registered tonnage of 24,170 tons. The office of the company is at 39 Broadway, where all necessary information can be obtained.

## PART FOURTH.

Vreeland Gencalogy, 1638 to 1909.



REV. ABRAHAM H. VREELAND (807).



JACOB VREELAND (185).



ELIAS A. VREELAND (808).

## THE VREELAND GENEALOGY.

In working out this genealogical table, I have retained the numbers from Winfield's History of Hudson County, to avoid confusion in searching for information.

It has been a long drawn out task to accumulate the mass of information contained in the following lists, and yet it is by no means complete; in fact, it would be a task covering an ordinary life-time to even approximately approach perfection.

The family is scattered all over the United States and a good way beyond, and although hundreds of letters have been written and years of personal endeavor been used up, the task is unfinished, yet for all I am just egotistical enough to flatter myself upon the amount of work accomplished.

The indifference of many representatives of the family has been one great cause for the incompleteness of the story of certain branches; but, on the other hand, I have to thank most sincerely those who have given of their time and labor to assist me.

To Nehemiah Vreeland, of Paterson, I am especially indebted, for he has been untiring in his efforts to aid me, and the result is shown by the complete details of the Passaic County families.

When Winfield published his history of Hudson County in 1874 he had worked out a list of some four hundred names, while in this department I am showing an army close to two thousand individuals.

MICHAEL JANSEN VREELAND, had children:

1. Claas, married Annetke M. Gerabrants, April 14, 1651.
2. Elias (9), married Grietje Jacobs Van Winkle, August 30, 1665.

3. Enoch (10), baptized Oct. 26, 1649; married Dircksje Meyers, June 20, 1670.
4. Hartman (22), baptized Oct. 15, 1651; married Metje Braecke, 1672.
5. Johannis (35), baptized Oct. 1, 1656; married Claesje Braecke, May 14, 1662.
6. Cornelius (44), June 3; married, first, Fitje Braecke, May 11, 1691; second, Lysbet Van Winkle, April 17, 1692.
7. Jannetje, married Dirck Teunissen Van Vechten.
8. Pryntje, married Andries Classen, March 25, 1689<sup>43</sup>

## CLAES (1).

- I. Johannis, Feb. 25, 1652; married Antje VanVorst.
- II. Lysbet, Jan. 3, 1655; married Elias Cornelison.
- III. Pieter, May 25, 1657; married Betsy Jans.

## JOHANNIS (1).

- I. Catherine, Feb. 4, 1680.
- II. Iden, Jan. 27, 1682.
- III. Johannis, Jan. 16, 1687.
- IV. Judith, Jan. 16, 1687.
- V. Hillegond, Aug. 30, 1689.
- VI. Dircksje, Aug. 30, 1689.
- VII. Cornelius, June 12, 1692.
- VIII. Annetje, June 12, 1692.
- IX. Elizabeth, June 1, 1695.
- X. Andras, Oct. 14, 1697.

## ELIAS (2), had ch.:

9. Michael, bap. April 7, 1666.
- 9a. Jacobus, April 8, 1668.
- 9b. Fitje, Dec. 25, 1669; m. John Thomas of Elizabethtown.
- 9c. Trintje, March, 1672; m. Lourens Van Galen.
- 9d. Ragel, March 8, 1676.



- 9e. Jacob, Aug. 9, 1678; m. Antje Lourense Toers, 1703.

#### ENOCH (3).

10. Elsje, bap. Nov. 12, 1671; m. Edward Earle.
11. Catharina, May 15, 1673; m. Aert Albertse.
12. Michael, January 27, 1675.
13. Johannis (52), April 7, 1677; m. Maria Berger.
14. Abraham (53), bap. June 22, 1678; m. Margritje Van Winkle. He went to live at Second River (Belleville), joined in the call for a new church in 1725, and was the ancestor of the Macopin families.
15. Fitje, Feb. 28, 1680; m. Peregrine Sanford.
16. Isaac, Jan. 14, 1683; m. Tryntje Van Winkle. Had son Simon, June 5, 1709; Annetze, May 18, 1712.
17. Enoch (55), Aug. 4, 1687; m. Marie St. Leger (widow of Van Horn).
18. Benjamin, March 6, 1705.
19. Elias.
20. Jacob, Oct. 18, 1708.
21. Joris (56), Sept. 25, 1710; m., first, Annetje Van Winkle; second, Anetje Van Wagenen; died June 21, 1795. He built the house at the foot of Chapel avenue, a picture of which is shown in our Homestead Chapter.

#### HARTMAN (4).

22. Claas, April 6, 1675; m., first, Annetje Hartman. He had one son, Hartman, who inherited one-half of Constable Hook. Second wife, Elsje Peters.
23. Aeltje, Oct. 8, 1677.
24. Michael, Dec. 31, 1678.
25. Dirck (66), April 3, 1681; m. Margrietje Banta.

26. Fitje, Feb. 21, 1683; m. Dirck Paulison.
27. Styntje, Feb. 21, 1683.
28. Aagtje, Oct. 28, 1684; m. Cornelius Brinkerhoff.
29. Diederickse, Nov. 27, 1685.
30. Marietje, Nov. 23, 1687; m. Thomas Fredericks.
31. Jannetje, July 22, 1691; m. Gerrit Van Riper.
32. Michael (67), Dec. 26, 1694; m. Elizabeth Van Riper.
33. Arriantje, July 19, 1698 m. Zacharias Sickles.
34. Enoch; m. Jannetje Van Blarcom; had son Michael, born May 23, 1730.

## JOHANNIS (5).

35. Michael, Sept. 14, 1684.
36. Dirck, Oct. 11, 1686; m. Fitje D. Banta.
37. Fitje, Oct. 28, 1688.
38. Enoch, Oct. 28, 1688; m. Mercy ——. His son was Abraham, lived in Elizabeth, and died in 1771. Abraham's children were Enoch, James, Abraham, Aaron, Hannah, Elizabeth, Rachel, Sarah and Mercy.
39. Aagtje, April 22, 1690; m. Cornelius Van Houten.
40. Helena; m. John H. Van Houten.
41. Jannetje; m. Martin Winner.
42. Elias; m. Maritje Van Horn; had son John (1500), born Aug. 30, 1730; m. Christiana Thiese.
43. Johannis, July 1, 1705; m. Antje Diedericks, had son, John, born July 30, 1731, and twelve other children.

## CORNELIUS (6).

44. Aagtje, April 18, 1682; m. Roelof H. Van Houten.
45. Fitje, July 22, 1683; m. Laurence Van Buskirk.
46. Michael, Aug. 2, 1685.
47. Michael, Feb. 23, 1687.

- 48. Jannstje, Nov. 28, 1688; m. Daniel Van Winkle.
- 49. Neeltje, July 23, 1690.
- 50. Michael (71), Sept. 18, 1694; m. Jenneke Van Houten.

51. Metje, Oct. 3, 1698.

JOHANNIS (13).

- 52. Maria, Nov. 29, 1702.
- 52a. Catharina, Nov. 19, 1704.
- 52b. Enoch, Jan. 22, 1707.
- 52c. Martinus, April 3, 1709.

ABRAHAM (14).

- 53. Enoch, March 14, 1700; m. Rachel. Had son Daniel, who had son John.

54. Jacob (1100); m. Esha Speer.

54a. Johannis.

54b. Simeon.

54c. Isaac; m. Aeltje Van Giesen; March 14, 1749.

54d. Abraham; m. Aegie Van Zyle, Feb. 23, 1751.

54e. Hendrick; m. Entje Wouterse, Dec. 31, 1758.

54f. Dirck; m. Fitje Van Wagenen, Sept. 14, 1763.

54g. Lea; m. — Dolhauber, Oct. 7, 1752.

54h. Jannetje; m. Marte Van Duyn, April 3, 1760.

ENOCHE (17).

55. Enoch, Oct. 4, 1710.

55a. Cornelius, Jan. 28, 1713.

55b. Elias, March 4, 1715.

55c. Benjamin, Dec. 11, 1717.

JORIS (21).

56. Aagtje, Sept. 18, 1733; m. Helmig Van Houten.

57. Enoch, Sept. 22, 1737.

57a. Garret, May 17, 1739.

58. Enoch, Feb. 18, 1741; m. Cornelia Kip; lived in New Barbadoes.

59. Jacob; m. Jenneke Cadmus; Staten Island.

- 60. Johannis, Sept. 21, 1749; m. Helena Garrabrant;  
had son Joris.
- 61. Garret (80), Nov. 1, 1751; m. Jannetje Cadmus.
- 62. Effie; m. Jacob Van Wagenen.
- 63. Lena; m. Garret Van Ripen.
- 64. Jenneke, Dec. 1, 1758; m., first, Henry Newkirk;  
second, Joseph Van Winkle.
- 65. Annatje; m. Michael Vreeland (78).

## DIRCK (25).

- 66. Hartman, Jan. 24, 1704.
- 66a. Rachel, July 16, 1707.
- 66b. Maritje, April 7, 1709.
- 66c. Hester, Feb. 25, 1712.
- 66d. Dirck, Nov. 16, 1716.
- 66e. John, Oct. 12, 1719.
- 66f. Antje, July 4, 1722.
- 66g. Claesje.
- 66h. Michael (1700); served in Revolutionary War.
- 66j. Margrietje.

## MICHAEL (32).

- 67. Hartman; m. Maritje Garrabrant; moved to  
Wesel, had children Michael (2200), Cornelius,  
Jennie, Elizabeth and Beelitje.
- 68. Garret; died unmarried.
- 69. Claas (86), March 30, 1724; m., first, Catlyntje  
Sip; second, Nancy Basset.
- 70. Beelitje, March 19, 1733; m. Cornelius Sip.
- 70a. Maritje.

## MICHAEL (50).

- 71. Metje, Dec. 28, 1720; m. Abram Van Tuyt.
- 72. Jannetje; m. Joris Cadmus.
- 73. Cornelius (93), Jan., 1726; m. Catrintje Cadmus;  
moved to English neighborhood.

- 74. Helmagh (94), Feb. 20, 1728; m., first, Neeltje Van Wagenen; second, Jannetje Sip.
- 75. Aagtje, Feb. 14, 1732.
- 75a. Abraham, Aug. 16, 1734.
- 76. Dirck (1802), moved to English neighborhood.
- 77. Jacob (2400), March 11, 1737; moved to Fort Lee.
- 78. Michael (98), June 24, 1739; m. Annatje Vreeland (64).
- 79. Johannis, March 2, 1742; m. Keetje Hoagland.

## GARRET (61).

- 80. Joris.
- 81. Jacob (106), June 25, 1781; m. Catlyntje Brinkerhoff; moved to Rocky Hill.
- 82. Annatje, Feb. 15, 1784.
- 83. George (112); m., first, Catherine Newkirk; 2d, Maria Schoonmaker Colled; third, Josephine Griffith.
- 84. Jannetje, March 14, 1790; m. George Demott.
- 85. Richard (112), July 24, 1792; m. Margaret Demott.

## CLAAS (69).

- 86. Michael (133), July 31, 1758; m. Gertje Sickles.
- 87. Antje, Feb. 28, 1762; m. Jurrie Van Ripen.
- 88. Elizabet, May 30, 1764; m. Cornelius Van Ripen.
- 89. Sarah, Oct. 7, 1766.
- 90. Sally, Sept. 14, 1769; m. Jacobus Van Buskirk.
- 91. Beelitje, m. John Westervelt, of Teaneck.
- 92. Stephen (142), May 31, 1778; m., first, Jenneke Vreeland (104); second, Elizabeth Van Ripen; third, Aeltje Van Winkle; fourth, Ellen Schoonmaker; fifth, Rachel Van Winkle Van Ripen; sixth, Hannah Cross.

## CORNELIUS (73).

- 93. Michael, Nov. 24, 1757.
- 93a. Dirck, May 25, 1760.
- 93b. Cornelius (1821), Sept. 20, 1762.

## HELMAGH (74).

- 94. Michael, Jan. 14, 1759.
- 95. William (1770); m., first, Rachel Van Buskirk; second, Catherine Sickles Johnson.
- 96. Cornelius, 1769; m. Elizabeth Van Buskirk.

## MICHAEL (78).

- 98. George, Jan. 31, 1762; m. Jane Brinkerhoff.
- 99. Annatje, July 19, 1764; m. Jasper Zabriskie.
- 100. Jenneke, 1775; m. Dirck Van Riper.
- 101. John, May 1, 1780; m. Aegie Cadmus.

## JOHANNIS (79).

- 102. Michael, April 18, 1768; m. Annatje Garrabrant.
- 103. Jannetje, Oct. 22, 1772; m. Aaron Newkirk.
- 104. Jenneke; m. Stephen Vreeland (92).
- 105. Cornelia, 1782; m. Garret Van Winkle.

## JACOB (81).

- 106. Garret (184), Nov. 20, 1801; m. Jane Vreeland (163); moved to Rocky Hill.
- 107. Henry (185), March 23, 1804; m. Margaret Vreeland (164), moved to Delaware.
- 108. George (186), Aug. 3, 1807; m. Ann Vreeland (259), moved to Illinois.
- 109. John (187), Jan. 4, 1810; m. Eliza Van Ripen, moved to Trenton.
- 110. Cornelius (188), Aug. 26, 1812; m. first, Catherine Van Horn; second, Maria Vreeland.
- 111. Jacob, Aug. 17, 1817; m. Gitty Vreeland (227), moved to Rocky Hill.

## GEORGE (83).

- 112. Garret (194), Oct. 30, 1809; m. Catherine Merseles.
- 113. Jane, April 7, 1812; m. first, Andrew Cadmus; second, Oliver P. Smith.
- 114. Maria, Jan. 28, 1814; m. William Smith.
- 115. George (195), Oct. 8, 1816; m. Cathalina Newkirk.
- 116. Margaret, July 28, 1818; m. Merseles M. Parks.
- 117. Hannah, Jan. 10, 1820; m. John Meyers.
- 118. Henry (202), Dec. 28, 1821; m. Julia Ann Pharo.
- 119. Helen, Dec. 22, 1823; m. Jasper Cadmus.
- 120. Jacob, July 17, 1826; m. first, Ellen Schoonmaker; second, Anna Rosencamp.
- 121. Catherine, March 15, 1829.

## RICHARD (85).

- 122. Garret (203), Sept. 20, 1816; m., first, Elizabeth Terhune; second, Phebe E. Rapp; third, Mary Anna Van Ripen.
- 123. Michael DeMott (205), Nov. 21, 1818; m. first, Ann Van Horn; second, Ann Elizabeth Welsh.
- 124. Richard C. (208), Dec. 14, 1820; m. Margaret Ann Demarest, moved to Lodi. She died March 10, 1909.
- 125. Henry (210), Oct. 19, 1822; m. Elizabeth J. Musk.
- 126. Catherine C., May 17, 1825; m. Dr. Watts Burrows.
- 127. George (212), Nov. 3, 1827; m. Susan M. Vreeland (194).
- 128. John, March 23, 1830; m. Jane Ackerman; had son Albert.
- 129. Jane, July 11, 1832.
- 130. Mary Anna, Nov. 11, 1834.

131. Jacob Benjamin (213), May 11, 1837; m. Kate Ann Welsh.
132. Peter, Nov. 24, 1839.  
MICHAEL (86).
133. Catlyntje, Aug. 28, 1782; died young.
134. Catlyntjre, Jan. 9, 1785; m. Henry Van Horn.
135. Antje, Dec. 14, 1786; m. Jacob D. Van Winkle.
136. Nicholas (214), Feb. 20, 1789; m. first, Annatje Winner; second, Elizabeth Van Ripen.
137. Daniel (218), Feb. 27, 1791; m. Cornelia Newkirk.
138. Garret (225), Jan. 31, 1793; m. Jane Winner.
139. Abraham, June 27, 1795; m. Annatje Van Ripen.
140. Cornelius M. (241), 1798; m. Catherine Newkirk; moved to Lisbon, Illinois; died July 17, 1877.
141. Gertrude, Feb. 23, 1805; died 1806.
- 141a. William; born and died in 1807.  
STEPHEN (92).
142. Antje, Feb. 4, 1799; m. Peter V. B. Vreeland (160).
143. Cornelia, Nov. 16, 1801; d. 1802.
144. Elizabeth, March 28, 1803; d. 1816.
145. Cornelia, July 2, 1806; m. Garret Wauters.
146. Maria, Dec. 10, 1809; m. Peter Van Riper.
147. Isabella, Jan. 26, 1813; m. Leonard Johnson.
148. Eliza, Feb. 11, 1816; m. Cornelius Cadmus.
149. Nicholas S. (247), Nov. 21, 1818; d. Aug. 9, 1887; m. Ellen J. Van Ripen; she died April 18, 1880; second, Sara Berry, June 21, 1882.
150. Fanny G., Feb. 27, 1821.
- 150a. Janet, Sept. 2, 1823.
151. Stephen B. (248), Dec. 21, 1824; m. Mary Merseles.



- 152. Helen, Aug. 18, 1826.  
WILLIAM (95)..
- 153. Elizabeth, Dec. 16, 1794; m. John Cadmus.
- 154. Margaret; m. Jasper Cadmus.
- 155. William (249), Dec. 2, 1801; m. Maria J. Van Horn;
- 156. Peter V. B. (255), Aug. 30, 1811; m. Jane Van Horn.
- 157. Cornelius, Dec. 22, 1814; m. Caroline Simonson.
- 158. Jane Maria, Sept. 23, 1823; m. Samuel Meyers.
- 158a. Rachel V. B., Oct. 30, 1826.  
CORNELIUS (96).
- 159. William C. (259); m. Cornelia Vreeland (180), moved to Middlebush.
- 160. Peter V. B. (262), Aug. 27, 1795; m. Antje Vreeland (142).
- 161. Eliza, June 18, 1798; m. Stephen Terhune.
- 162. Cornelius C. (270), Nov. 26, 1800; m. Catherine Outwater.
- 163. Jane; m. Garret Vreeland (106).
- 164. Margaret; m. Henry Vreeland (107).
- 165. Rachel; m. Henry J. Mandeville.
- 166. Ann; m. Michael Vreeland (183).  
GEORGE (98).
- 167. Michael (274), Oct. 31, 1781; m. Aeltje Outwater.
- 168. Hartnan (282), March 15, 1784; m. Eliza Gautier.
- 169. Annetje, March 30, 1786; m. Thomas McDonald.
- 170. Cornelius, Feb. 25, 1789; d. 1813.
- 171. John G. (283), Jan. 3, 1792; m. Catherine Van Houten; d. 1832.
- 172. Claesje, Dec. 26, 1794; m. George Van Riper.
- 173. Jacob, Oct. 11, 1797; d. 1797.

- 174. Henry (287), Oct. 11, 1797; m. Lucinda Jerolamon.
- 175. Jacob, July 5, 1800; d. 1800.
- 176. Garret (296), June 26, 1803; m. Mary Smith; d. 1852.
- 177. Jacob, March 9, 1809; d. 1811.

## MICHAEL (102).

- 178. Lybertje, Aug. 14, 1790; m. George Cadmus.
- 179. John M. (301), Sept. 30, 1792; m., first, Rachel Mandeville; second, Ellen Schwab.
- 180. Cornelia, Dec. 24, 1794; m. William C. Vreeland (159).
- 181. Annatje, March 4, 1797; m. Nicholas Prior.
- 182. Mindert (305), July 1, 1800; m., first, Catharine Cadmus; second, Annatje Van Riper; moved to Rocky Hill.
- 183. Michael (311), Dec. 3, 1807; m. Ann Vreeland (166).

## GARET (106).

- 184. Jacob, Dec. 25, 1828.
- 184a. Elizabeth Catherine, Nov. 7, 1831.
- 184b. Jacob Henry, Oct. 11, 1834.
- 184c. Margaret Amelia, Jan. 19, 1836.

## HENRY (107).

- 185. William Henry, Nov. 19, 1830; m. Mary Ann Stryker.
- 185a. Catharine Jane, Feb. 3, 1839.
- 185b. Cornelius; m. Gertrude Van Mater.
- 185c. Garret; m. Sarah Titus.
- 185d. Jacob (413); m., first, Pamela Van Dyke; second, Mary A. Walton.

## GEORGE (108).

- 186. Jacob, Dec. 11, 1832.

- 186a. Cornelia Elizabeth, July 23, 1835.
- 186b. William Henry, Feb. 15, 1838.
- 186c. Catharina, Aug. 29, 1842.
- 186d. Anna, Feb. 10, 1845; m. Jacob Van Winkle.
- 186e. Cornelius, Aug. 12, 1849.
- 186f. Martin L., Nov. 18, 1852.

## JOHN (109).

- 187. John Henry, Aug. 7, 1839.
- 187a. Hannah V. B., Nov. 29, 1841.
- 187b. Carnelius V. R., Dec. 20, 1842.

## CORNELIUS (110).

- 188. Jacob, Nov. 7, 1836; m. Mary Jane Voorhis; moved to Princeton.
- 189. Cathalina, March 8, 1838; m. Robert Stringham.
- 190. Henry V. H., Jan. 1, 1840; moved to Brooklyn.
- 191. Cornelius, May 16, 1844.
- 192. Amelia Ann, Jan. 16, 1846.
- 193. Eliza Jane, May 13, 1848; m. Theodore Cadmus.

## GARRET (112).

- 194. Susan M., Jan. 25, 1840; m. George Vreeland (127).

## GEORGE (115).

- 195. Sophia Jane; m. Andrew Cadmus.
- 196. Cathalina; m. Peter Sip Van Winkle.
- 197. George W. (447), June 3, 1842; m. Helen G. Smith.
- 198. Rachel Emma, July 13, 1844; m. Isaac N. Kershaw.
- 199. Mary Frances, Sept. 4, 1847; m. Peter C. Vreeland (353).
- 200. Francis N., Sept. 17, 1849; died in infancy.
- 201. Jefferson Lafayette (509), Sept. 12, 1851; m. Mattie Renshaw.

- 201a. Oliver P. (404), Oct. 10, 1853; m., first, Anna Romane; second, Emma Westervelt.
- 201b. Ferdinand (505), March 14, 1856; m. Sadie M. Holmes.

## HENRY (118).

- 202. Mary C., Oct. 21, 1851.
- 202a. Julia A., Feb. 19, 1854.
- 202b. Anna W., Aug. 18, 1856.
- 202c. George H., Dec. 15, 1859.
- 202d. Helen J., Dec. 24, 1861.  
Henry G., June 23, 1865.

## GARRET (122).

- 203. Eliza Jane; m. John D. Romaine.
- 204. Stephen T., died in infancy.

## MICHAEL D. M. (123).

- 205. Catherine Jane, Nov. 22, 1843; m. John H. Carrigan.
- 206. Peter (495), Apr. 11, 1845; m. Hannah Welsh; died 1900.
- 207. Abraham B. (402), Jan. 21, 1848; m. Augusta Lanman; died Jan. 4, 1888.
- 207a. Margaret L., Nov. 22, 1851.
- 207b. Lycenia Demott, Nov. 11, 1855; m. Frederick Lowe.
- 207c. Joseph W., Nov. 16, 1858; m. Jennie Woodward.
- 207d. Henry B., Dec. 25, 1860.
- 207e. William P., Aug. 11, 1862; m. Grace Halliday.
- 207f. Wallace N., Mar. 20, 1865; m. Lilla Stringham.
- 207g. Ella, March 31, 1867.
- 207h. Matthew, April 20, 1870; m. Elizabeth Croche-ron.
- 207j. Harriet Elizabeth; m. W. J. Furness, M. D.

## RICHARD C. (124).

- 208. James C., May 4, 1847; m. May E. Norman; Lodi.
- 209. Henry R. (401), June 1, 1850; m. Anna Yearance, now Rutherford.
- 209a. David D. (398), Oct. 21, 1853; m. Elizabeth Berry; now Monticello, N. Y.
- 209b. Margaret R., June 8, 1856; m. J. V. B. Yearance; now Rutherford.
- 209c. George W. (394), Aug. 21, 1858; m. Mary E. Young; now Paterson.
- 209d. Lavinia, Jan. 1, 1861; m. John M. Jones; now Passaic.
- 209e. William P. (397), July 9, 1863; m. Anna Vreeland; now Paterson.

## HENRY (125).

- 210. Mary M., May 26, 1853; m. Garret Van Horn; now California.
- 211. Kate C., July 2, 1855; d. 1857.
- 211a. Emma Elizabeth, April 8, 1857; m. James E. Thomas.
- 211b. Hamilton (548), March 23, 1859; m. Ella M. Coward.
- 211c. Anna B., Feb. 27, 1861; m. Albert R. Metz.
- 211d. Richard, Sept. 21, 1864.
- 211e. Charles M. (549), Jan. 16, 1867; m. Edith Barker.
- 211f. Henry, March 18, 1870.
- 211g. Clarence; m. Edith M. Van Blaricon.
- 211h. Elizabeth A.; m. John L. Flagg.

## GEORGE (127).

- 212. Catherine Anna, Aug. 5, 1862; m. Theodore K. Wegman.
- 212a. George B., Oct. 10, 1870; d. 1871.
- 212b. Susetta; m. James Shaw.

## JACOB B. (131).

- 213. Edgar, Jan. 4, 1865.
- 213a. Lena, Dec. 22, 1868; m., first, Charles A. Loesch, he died Oct. 2, 1896; second, T. Herbert Alton.
- 213b. Charles W., Jan. 26, 1870.
- 213c. Benjamin (416), Sept. 1876; m. Sarah Van Buskirk.

## NICHOLAS (136).

- 214. Nicholas, Aug. 7, 1816; d. 1817.
- 215. Nicholas, April 3, 1836; d. 1837.
- 216. John V. R. (320), Dec. 3, 1837; m. Anna Newkirk.
- 217. Gettianna, March 14, 1841; m. Samuel D. Tompkins; their children: Vreeland Tompkins (m. Laura Towar), Grace Elizabeth, Emma Louisa, James Haviland (m. Eleanore Heike), and Harold Doremus.

Vreeland Tompkins children: Margaret Vreeland and Grace Elizabeth.

## DANIEL (137).

- 218. Jane, Nov. 15, 1813; m. Cornelius Brinkerhoff.
- 219. Michael D. (321), Jan. 31, 1817; m. Rachael Sturges.
- 220. Aaron N. (326), Dec. 4, 1819; m. Eliza Powe.
- 221. Citty S., April 17, 1822; m. John B. Welsh.
- 222. Cornelius V. R. (330), July 24, 1825; m. Susan J. Smith.
- 223. Nicholas D. (331), Feb. 26, 1828; m. Catherine Zabriskie.
- 224. Daniel S., Nov. 1, 1831; m. Sarah C. Anderson.

## GARRET (138).

- 225. Garret (332), Nov. 26, 1814; m. Catherine Van Buskirk; died Sept. 23, 1890; she died January, 1874.

- 226. Jane, July 9, 1818; died 1818.
- 227. Gitty, Jan. 7, 1820; m. Jacob J. Vreeland (111); died 1898.
- 228. Anna Jane, Jan. 27, 1822; m. Michael J. Vreeland (301); died 1898.
- 229. Nicholas, Feb. 1, 1826; died 1847.
- 230. Abraham, June 21, 1835; died 1835.

## ABRAHAM (139).

- 231. Richard, Jan. 16, 1818; died 1818.
- 232. Michael (340), April 3, 1819; m. Rachel Cadmus.
- 233. Richard A. (518), July 29, 1820; died Feb. 18, 1895; m., first, Eleanor Winner; second, Margaret Carroll, Aug. 22, 1861; she died Nov. 9, 1891.
- 234. Abraham (346), Jan. 13, 1822; m. Rachel Vreeland (285); died 1894.
- 235. Nicholas, Aug. 26, 1825; died 1847.
- 236. Cornelius (347), Feb. 16, 1828; m. Mary Newkirk; died 1890.
- 237. Eliza Jane, Oct. 21, 1829; m. Henry N. Van Wagenen; died 1866.
- 238. Garret, Dec. 22, 1831; died 1907.
- 239. Gitty, May 21, 1833; m. George Newkirk.
- 240. Hannah, May 20, 1839; m. Garret Vreeland (333).

## CORNELIUS M. (140).

- 241. Jane N., Oct. 28, 1824; m. John Van Pelt; died Sept. 5, 1899; her daughter is Mrs. Robert Harding, New York City.
- 242. Gertrude Ann, June 9, 1827; m. Abraham Van Ripen; she died March 4, 1898; her daughter is Mrs. Boyd Wood, Alden, Iowa.

- 243. Caroline, Sept. 13, 1829; m. Isaac Van Ripen; Wellington, Illinois.
- 244. Hannah W., June 1, 1832; died May 28, 1906; m. Richard C. Van Buskirk; Cornelia Hill, Illinois; her son, Hiram Van Buskirk, Aurora, Illinois.
- 245. Cornelius (436), July 4, 1834; m., first, Rebecca Ayres; died 1908; second, May Skinner, Saugatuck, Michigan.
- 246. Garret (497), June 4, 1840; m. Lydia Eames Harris, Sept. 20, 1865, of Watervliet, N. Y.; she died Sept. 6, 1843.
- 246a. Cornelia; m. Austin Hills.
- 246b. Sarah Catherine, April 15, 1843; m. Henry Page; Newark, Illinois; their children are: Nellie M., Jan. 30, 1862; Harry I., July 27, 1870.

#### NICHOLAS S. (149).

- 247. Sophia Elizabeth, Nov. 23, 1843; m. Peter S. Bayler; died
- 247a. Stephen, March 17, 1846; died 1851.
- 247b. Ann Maria; Jan. 29, 1848; died 1851.
- 247c. Benjamin F., Nov. 14, 1850; died 1854.
- 247d. Stephen B., Jan. 22, 1853; died 1887.
- 247e. Ann Helena, May 9, 1855.
- 247f. Allie Teresa, Dec. 24, 1857; died Feb., 1884.
- 247g. Jennie, Aug. 5, 1863; died 1863.
- 247h. Nicholas, June 18, 1884.

#### STEPHEN (151).

- 248. Elizabeth C., Feb. 16, 1847; died 1860.
- 248a. Susanna, May 6, 1851; m. John K. Westervelt, Jan. 10, 1895.



- 248b. Stephen S. (547), Nov. 22, 1854; died July 25, 1894; m., first, Mary Gaston, 1877; had daughter, Gertrude, m. E. E. Milke; second, Maude de Ernie, 1893.
- 248c. Fanny G., Oct. 17, 1856; died March 20, 1896; m. Peter Van Ripen; second, George H. Coughlin; have daughter Mary E.

## WILLIAM (155).

249. William (349), Jan. 5, 1823; m. Euphemia B. Vreeland (298).
250. Cornelius V. H. (350), Oct. 27, 1824; m. Rachel Ackerman.
251. Sarah, Dec. 7, 1826; m. Anthony Dougherty.
252. Ira C. B., Nov. 22, 1829; died 1858.
253. Rachel Catherine, April 22, 1832; m. Richard C. Van Ripen.
254. Jacob C. D., Aug. 6, 1835; died 1858.

## PETER V. B. (156).

255. Ann R., March 11, 1841; died 1850.
256. Rachel Jane, Oct. 13, 1842.
257. Cornelius, Aug. 21, 1844; m. Alice Nutt; died 1907.
258. Agnes V. H., Sept. 6, 1848.
- 258a. Anna, Dec. 12, 1851; died
- 258b. Washington, Aug. 13, 1856; died

## WILLIAM C. (159).

259. Ann, April 21, 1815; m. George Vreeland (108).
260. Michael (351); m. Jane D. Woods, Middlebush, N. J.
261. Cornelius, July 22, 1816; died 1828.

## PETER (160).

262. Cornelius (352), June 28, 1821; m. Ann Eliza Van Buskirk; she died 1909.

- 263. Jennet, July 31, 1823; m., first, Freeman Atkins; second, Anderson.
- 264. Elizabeth, June 10, 1825; m. Nicholas Van Buskirk.
- 265. Margaret Ann, Aug. 21, 1827; m. Henry C. Post; died 1908.
- 266. Cornelia H., Oct. 25, 1829.
- 266a. Mary Jane, Feb. 23, 1832.
- 267. Rachel A., March 27, 1834; m. William Ellsworth; died 1869.
- 268. Gitty Catherine, May 28, 1836; died 1839.
- 269. William P., Oct. 15, 1840; died 1849.

#### CORNELIUS (162).

- 270. Cornelius, Dec. 6, 1825; died 1826.
- 271. Ellen, Nov. 26, 1828; died 1849.
- 272. Elizabeth V. B., Oct. 29, 1834; m. Amos Harrison.
- 273. John O., Sept. 27, 1843; m. Maria Cozine.

#### MICHAEL (167).

- 274. George, Jan. 25, 1802; m. Hannah Tise.
- 275. Anna, Feb. 17, 1805; m. Teunis Van Pelt.
- 276. Gilliam, Feb. 19, 1807; died 1807.
- 277. Jacob M. (355), June 8, 1808; m. Jane Van Clief.
- 278. Jane, Aug. 22, 1819; m. John Housman.
- 279. Matilda, Jan. 6, 1813; m. Andrew P. Simonson.
- 280. Cornelius (1000), June 25, 1816; m. Susan Salter; moved to Kirkwood, Illinois.
- 281. Hartman (364), Nov. 8, 1823; m. Seny Cranmer.

#### HARTMAN (168).

- 282. Hartman (368), Dec. 7, 1826; m. Margaret Cadmus; he was born Van Horn but adopted by Hartman (168).

## JOHN G. (171).

- 283. Jane B., June 14, 1818; m. Michael Terhune.
- 284. Catherine, May 14, 1824; Jasper Cubberly; died 1841.
- 285. Rachel, March 18, 1827; m. Abraham Vreeland (234).
- 286. Eliza Ann, Oct. 10, 1829; m. Michael Vreeland (306).

## HENRY (174).

- 287. Jane, Oct. 17, 1821; John Salter.
- 288. Elizabeth, Nov. 28, 1824; m. Cornelius La Tourette.
- 289. Cornelius, Dec. 24, 1827; m. Catherine Ann Decker.
- 290. John, May 12, 1830; m., first, Jane McDonald; second,
- 291. George, Aug. 17, 1832; m. Eleanor Corson; had son, Irwin, Dec. 22, 1881.
- 292. Mary Ann, Sept. 6, 1834; died 1861.
- 293. Garret (369), Oct. 21, 1876; m., first, Isabella Darling; second, Rebecca J. McFarlane.
- 294. Hartman, Jan. 27, 1839; died 1842.
- 295. Sarah Catherine, March 2, 1841; m. Addis Ryno.

## GARRET (176).

- 296. Elizabeth, April 7, 1825; m. John Post.
- 297. John, July 22, 1826; died 1826.
- 298. Euphemia B., Aug. 12, 1827; m. William Vreeland (249).
- 299. Phebe Ann, Sept. 15, 1829; m. David Pollock.
- 300. George (370), Sept. 6, 1831; m., first, Cornelia Vreeland (323); second, Rachel Salter.

## JOHN M. (179).

- 301. Michael J., Sept. 3, 1819; m. Anna J. Vreeland (228), died 1890; moved to Rocky Hill, she died 1899.
- 302. Elizabeth, May 14, 1822; m. Winfield Stringham.
- 303. Hannah, Oct. 19, 1824; m. Garret Bush.
- 304. Nicholas (371), April 8, 1827; m. Martha Cadmus; died 1857.

## MINDERT (182).

- 305. Catherine, June 12, 1824; died 1840.
- 306. Michael (537), Nov. 14, 1826; m., first, Eliza Ann Vreeland, July 4, 1848 (286), she born Oct. 19, 1826, died March 24, 1861; second, Josephine A. Ogle, Dec. 29, 1864.
- 307. Hannah, Jan. 13, 1829; m. Andrew Van Horn.
- 308. Jasper (470), Aug. 1, 1832; m. Ann Maria Van Pelt; died 1903.
- 309. John (491), Jan. 13, 1834; m. Sophia Van Cleef; died July 10, 1893.
- 310. Jacob (408), Aug. 2, 1839; m. Louisa Opdyke; died 1904.

## M'CHAE (183).

- 311. Michael (373), Sept. 28, 1831; m. Catherine Skillman.
- 312. Elizabeth, Oct. 24, 1833; m. Henry H. Brinkerhoff.
- 313. Cornelius, Sept. 8, 1835; died 1839.
- 314. William, March 19, 1837; died 1837.
- 315. Cornelius (418), June 1, 1838; m. Emma Morris.
- 316. John Henry, Oct. 31, 1840; died 1841.
- 317. Mindert, Nov. 11, 1842; m. Elizabeth Mandeville; had daughters, Gettianna, Elizabeth and Lilla.
- 318. Stephen T., July 15, 1846.
- 319. Annetta, Feb. 26, 1854; m. Skillman.

## JOHN V. R. (216).

- 320. Anna Louisa, Aug. 5, 1862; m. William Booker;  
their children, Sara Louise, Frank Vreeland  
and William Leslie.
- 320a. John Edwin (550), Sept. 14, 1864; m. Katherine  
Dean.
- 320b. Frank, Aug. 5, 1870; m. Alvina Cloye.
- 320c. Bessie; m. Clarence T. Johnston. Their children,  
Clarence Nettleton and Franklin Davis.
- 320d. Effie; m. Fred O. Williams.

## MICHAEL D. (219).

- 321. Jane P., Aug. 21, 1836; died young.
- 322. Abigail P., Nov. 13, 1837; m. John G. Wauters.
- 323. Cornelia, Oct. 11, 1840; m. George Vreeland  
(300).
- 324. Rachel Ann, March 3, 1843; m. George Van  
Duyn.
- 325. Jane, Oct. 26, 1844; died young.
- 326a. Eunice, Oct. 19, 1846; died 1863.
- 326b. Daniel, Dec. 2, 1848; died young.
- 326c. Susan Jane, July 1, 1854; m. Edward Pierson.

## AARON N. (220).

- 326. Sarah Jane, July 26, 1843; m. Augustus Jackson.
- 327. Cornelia Ann, Jan. 13, 1847; m. Frederick V. L.  
Voorhis.
- 328. Gitty Catherine, Jan. 4, 1849; m. Nicholas P.  
Allen.
- 329. Daniel A., 1852; died 1870.
- 329a. Rachel G.; m. William Graham.
- 329b. Susan; m. Dudley Cummings.

## CORNELIUS V. R. (222).

- 330. Cornelia Ann.
- 330a. Matilda.

- 330b. Garret.
- 330c. Cornelius.
- 330d. Cornelia.

NICHOLAS D. (223).

- 331. Mary Lavinia, Aug. 22, 1850.
- 331a. Jane.
- 331b. Catherine.
- 331c. John.

GARRET (225).

- 332. Catherine Jane, Oct. 8, 1835; m. Andrew A. Rapp; died November, 1875.
- 333. Garret (374), Dec. 19, 1837; m. Hannah Vreeland (240); died December, 1907.
- 334. Sarah Arabella, Dec. 10, 1840; died 1843.
- 335. Anna Elizabeth, July 28, 1843; died December, 1898.
- 336. John V. B. (375), Sept. 6, 1845; m., first Lilla Taylor; second, Mary A. Taylor; died 1903.
- 337. Lawrence Magaw, June 21, 1849; died 1849.
- 338. Nicholas Garretson (383), June 21, 1849; m. Catherine N. Van Wagenen April 12, 1871.
- 339. Edward Washington, Feb. 22, 1855; died 1882.

MICHAEL (232).

- 340. Ann, Oct. 29, 1840.
- 341. Abraham (386); m. Eleanor F. Rapp.
- 342. Jasper C., May 15, 1843; m., first, Ellen Mandeville; second, Mary Lewis.
- 343. Jane, Jan. 23, 1844; died 1845.
- 344. Margaret, Oct. 5, 1845; m. George Carrigan.
- 345. Rachel, May 31, 1848.

ABRAHAM (234).

- 346. Hartman (429), Dec. 1, 1848; m., first, Letty J. Clendenny; second, Jennie McDonald.

## CORNELIUS (236).

- 347. Rachel, March 5, 1851; m. John Board.
- 348. Mary Catherine, Jan. 21, 1853; m. Rev. Adrian Westveer.
- 348a. Lewis (392), March 19, 1858; m. Louise Quack-  
enbush.
- 348b. Edgar, Feb. 11, 1860; m. Emily Hyde; died  
August, 1885; had daughter Mabel, died 1907.

## WILLIAM (249).

- 349. Cornelius V. H., Sept. 6, 1847.
- 349a. Mary Elizabeth, March 12, 1849; died 1851.
- 349b. Garret G., April 7, 1850.
- 349c. George, March 5, 1853.
- 349d. Ira C. B. (487), April 28, 1856.
- 349d. Jacob C. D., Aug. 29, 1859.
- 349f. Phebe Ann, Dec. 31, 1864; m. Samuel F. Cran-  
mer.
- 349g. Hartman, Oct. 24, 1867.

## CORNELIUS V. H. (250)

- 350. William Henry, July 14, 1858.
- 350a. John Jacob, Oct. 14, 1862.
- 350b. Bertha Celesta, Nov. 8, 1868.

## MICHAEL (260).

- 351. William, Feb. 25, 1840.
- 351a. Sarah Ann, April 10, 1841.
- 351b. Eliza Jane, May 23, 1842.
- 251c. Sarah, May 1, 1844.
- 351d. Eleanor Ann, July 20, 1846.
- 351e. Cornelia, Dec. 23, 1843.
- 351f. Mary Frances, Oct. 15, 1850.
- 351g. Ruth Almira, Feb. 9, 1853; died 1854.

## CORNELIUS (262).

- 352. John Henry (377), Sept. 14, 1844; m. Anna Van  
Horn,

- 353. Peter C., March 16, 1847; m., first, Mary F. Vreeland (199); second, Mary McNulty.
- 354. William Pennington (434), Jan. 1, 1850; m. Elizabeth A. Crawford.
- 354a. Sarah Arabella, Dec. 2, 1853; m. Edwin S. Brown.

## JACOB M. (277).

- 355. Gertrude Ann, Dec. 8, 1830; m., first, Jasper Garretson; second, Horace H. Driggs.
- 356. Eliza Jane, Nov. 8, 1832; m. Henry K. Van Horne.
- 357. Michael G., May 23, 1835; m. Joanna Van Buskirk.
- 358. Mary, Nov. 30, 1837; m. John Huddleston.
- 359. John, Nov. 25, 1839; m. Anna Simmons.
- 360. Sarah, Sept. 29, 1842; m. William Hageman.
- 361. Jacob M., Aug. 11, 1844; m. Fanny Richards.
- 362. Cornelius, March 28, 1847; died 1850.
- 363. William Henry, March 18, 1850.

## HARTMAN (281).

- 364. Ezra C., July 23, 1845; died 1846.
- 365. Ann Matilda, Jan. 20, 1847; m. William Sandford.
- 366. Garadata, March 29, 1849.
- 366a. Edwin P., Nov. 4, 1851; died young.
- 367. Jane R., Aug. 23, 1855.
- 367a. Hartman M., Nov. 23, 1858.

## HARTMAN (282).

- 368. Crossfield G., Oct. 20, 1855.
- 368a. Philip E., Sept. 27, 1857.
- 368b. Richard E., November, 1859.

## GARRET (293).

- 369. Thomas G., Feb. 23, 1862.
- 369a. Charles S., Jan. 14, 1864.



369b. Madeline, June 8, 1866.

GEORGE (300).

370. Rachel Ann, March 30, 1859; died 1861.

370a. Garret, Oct. 24, 1860.

NICHOLAS (304).

371. Rachel Elizabeth, Nov. 26, 1850; m. George H. Cadmus.

372. Catherine Ann, June 2, 1853.

372a. Nicholas, April 5, 1857.

MICHAEL (311).

373. Mary Annetta, Feb. 22, 1865.

373a. Cornelius, May 31, 1870.

GARRET (333).

374. Anna Jane, Nov. 16, 1861; died 1862.

374a. Edwin, Aug. 10, 1864; died 1865.

374b. Garret, July 21, 1868; died 1871.

374c. John H., Jan. 16, 1870; died 1870.

374d. Charles Henry, Sept. 2, 1873; died 1873.

374e. Bertie.

374f. Franklin (494), Dec. 15, 1877; m. Alice C. Hutchinson.

JOHN V. B. (336).

375. John Pierson, May 19, 1870; died 1870.

375a. Frederick King, March 4, 1874.

JOHN HENRY (352).

376. Anna, July 6, 1865; m. Frank Fleming, Nov. 7, 1888; their children are: Margaret, June 1, 1890; Elizabeth, Sept. 18, 1893; Myrtle, Feb. 16, 1896, and Grace, Sep. 11, 1899.

377. Cornelius P. (512), March 4, 1868; m. Johanna White, May 27, 1887.

- 378. Sarah Arabella, Feb. 10, 1870; m. George P. Smith, Oct. 4, 1892; their children are: Dorothy, April 19, 1894; Amy, Oct. 31, 1897; Elsie, Jan. 6, 1902; and Hazel, June 23, 1907.
- 379. David L. (515), Sept. 3, 1872; m. Mary Weber, June 26, 1896.
- 380. William P. (516), April 1, 1875; m. Leonora Stillwell, March 29, 1898.
- 381. John Henry, Oct. 6, 1877; m. Janet Thompson, Jan. 15, 1907.
- 382. Frank, March 10, 1881.

NICHOLAS G. (338).

- 383. Henry Garret, Oct. 4, 1873; d. Dec. 25, 1873.
- 384. Edward Van Wagenen, Sept. 16, 1874.
- 385. Catherine Jane, Nov. 17, 1875.

ABRAHAM (341).

- 386. Leroux (422), Oct. 16, 1866; m., first, Carrie Denton; second, Margaret Ball.
- 387. Adele H., May 30, 1869; m. Elmer W. Affleck, of Westfield, N. J.; have son, Maurice E. Affleck.
- 388. Jasper C. (424), Dec. 5, 1873; m. Laberta H. Smith.
- 389. Robert E. (425), July 10, 1875; m. Estella E. Phillips.
- 390. Richard M. (428), March 24, 1877; m. Kathryn Stanton.
- 391. Edith P., Jan. 12, 1879.

LEWIS (348a).

- 392. Walter J., Sept. 20, 1880; m. Fannie Sutherland, Apr. 10, 1907; had daughter, Olga Mildred, Jan. 3, 1909.
- 393. Florence, Oct. 22, 1886.

GEORGE W. (209).

- 394. Dorothy T., June 9, 1896.
- 395. Carolyn M., Nov. 3, 1898.
- 396. Wesley T., April 17, 1900.

WILLIAM P. (209c).

- 397. Elmer.

DAVID D. (209a).

- 398. Anna.
- 399. David.
- 400. Reuben.

HENRY (209).

- 401. Harold.

ABRAM B. (207).

- 402. Henry Demott, Feb. 23, 1873; died 1901.
- 403. Sylvester V. H. (406), May 10, 1876; m. Melissa Gahagan.
- 404. Norris W., Oct. 10, 1878.
- 405. Edith May, 1880; m. William Rainey.

SYLVESTER V. H. (403).

- 406. Claire Van Horne, Feb. 12, 1899.
- 407. Madeline, Jan. 19, 1905.

JACOB M. (310).

- 408. William Updike (410), Aug. 13, 1870; m. Alice May Brown May 9, 1900; she born Feb. 26, 1901.
- 409. Walter M. (411), Feb. 27, 1875; m. Carrie A. Robins, 1905.

WILLIAM U. (408).

- 410. May, Feb. 26, 1901.

WALTER M. (409).

- 411. Walter Monroe, Dec. 27, 1906.
- 412. Albert P., Sept. 14, 1908.

## JACOB (185).

- 413. John Henry, March 6, 1858.
- 414. Anna, March 16, 1860.
- 415. Clara W., April 14, 1866.

## BENJAMIN (213c).

- 416. Charles A., Sept. 16, 1898.
- 417. Benjamin V., Dec. 27, 1899.

## CORNELIUS (315).

- 418. Emma, July 14, 1866.
- 419. Henry H. B.
- 420. Wesley.
- 421. William N., Oct. 5, 1877; m. Cassie V. W. Speer.

## LEROUX H. (386).

- 422. Leroux Denton, March 10, 1894.
- 423. Wallace Kenneth, June 3, 1899.

## JASPER C. (388).

- 424. Ray Elwood, Nov. 11, 1895.

## ROBERT E. (389).

- 425. Robert E., Aug. 8, 1898.
- 426. Eleanor F., April 25, 1902.
- 427. Mildred E., Sept. 15, 1908.

## RICHARD M. (390).

- 428. Edith Phebe.

## HARTMAN (346).

- 429. Clarence, Oct. 22, 1873; m. Margaret Koman.
- 430. Herbert, Dec. 20, 1874.
- 431. Alfred, Aug. 9, 1878; died 1882.
- 432. Eddie, April 22, 1877; died 1877.
- 433. Rachel E., Feb. 16, 1882; died 1882.

## WILLIAM P. (354).

- 434. Charles S. (435), July 14, 1875; m. Emma P. Walker.

## CHARLES (434).

435. Kenneth Walker, Sept. 22, 1906.

## CORNELIUS (245).

436. Lillian Eliza, June 3, 1858; m. Judson A. Scofield, Newark, Ill.; have children. William; m. Edna P. James. Inez; m. Milton R. Fowler; Percy and Russell.
437. Lottie Lovicea, Oct. 5, 1860; m. George Scofield; Hoopeston, Ill.; have son George born 1884, died 1887.
438. William H. (459), Dec. 14, 1862; m. Maie E. Haverhill.
439. Cornelius F., June 16, 1864; Morris, Ill.
440. Jennie V. W.; m. Frank Ripley.
441. Irving Gaius (436), June 16, 1869; m. Josephine Johnson; Morris, Ill.
442. Mary E., April 18, 1873; died 1894.
443. Ray C., June 12, 1886; m. Sarah ; Wellington, Ill.
444. Catherine L., April 27, 1888; Naperville, Ill.
445. Mabel, Feb. 24, 1884; died

## GEORGE W. (197).

447. Jennie; died young.
448. Katherine.
449. Elizabeth, March 17, 1874.
450. Helen, March 27, 1876; died 1878.
451. Oliver P. S., March 27, 1878.
452. Emmett S., June 13, 1884; died 1888.
453. George Ray, April 16, 1890.

## OLIVER P. (201).

454. Nellie, Sept. 29, 1879; died Dec. 29, 1881.
455. Howard R., Jan. 11, 1884.
456. Albert R., Oct. 28, 1886; m. Daisy Sykes; March 25, 1909.

- 457. Alice Madelene, Feb. 11, 1893.
- 458. Perry W., June 24, 1899.

## WILLIAM H. (438).

- 459. Rebecca Louvicea, Dec. 9, 1888.
- 460. Frederick Oliver, Aug. 10, 1890.
- 461. Clifford Cornelius, Sept. 24, 1895.
- 462. William Haverhill, May 12, 1900.

## IRVING G. (441).

- 463. Robert Irving, Oct. 1, 1896.
- 464. Lottie Alice, Dec. 9, 1897.
- 465. Shirlie Mildred, Sept. 29, 1899.
- 466. Rebecca Louvicea, July 7, 1901.
- 467. Viola May, Sept. 20, 1903.
- 468. Gladys Viola, April 20, 1903.
- 469. Eleanor Dorothy, June 5, 1908.

## JASPER (308).

- 470. Charles Edwin (475), April 9, 1855; m. Kate Eldridge.
- 471. Tunis Seymore (482), May 8, 1857; m. Mary L. Castner.
- 472. John Howard, Oct. 11, 1861; died 1882.
- 473. Anna Barton, Sept. 13, 1866; m. Albert H. Phillips; have daughter, Gertrude V., May 20, 1887.
- 474. Selina Barger, Feb. 20, 1874; m. James Carmichael; have daughter, Dorothy, July 3, 1904.

## CHARLES E. (470).

- 475. Eva May, July 10, 1880; died 1880.
- 476. John Howard, May 1, 1881.
- 477. Grace, Nov. 3, 1883.
- 478. George Alfred, Aug. 26, 1885.
- 479. Albert Phillips, Dec. 6, 1887; died 1889.
- 480. Mildred Phillips, May 22, 1894; died 1895.
- 481. Clarence Raymond, Sept. 29, 1896.

## TUNIS S. (471).

- 482. Mabel, May 6, 1881; died 1883.
- 483. Elmer Leonard, Sept. 9, 1883.
- 484. Edith May, March 11, 1886.
- 485. Blanche, April 15, 1888.
- 486. Harold Seymore, June 7, 1897.

## IRA (349d).

- 487. John H. (488); m. Minnie Worth.

## JOHN H. (487).

- 488. William, March 23, 1903.
- 489. Hartman, Nov. 5, 1905.
- 490. Frederick, Aug. 5, 1908; died 1908.

## JOHN (309).

- 491. George Van Clef, April 26, 1865; m. Kitty C. Hott.
- 492. Mary Burton, Jan. 20, 1868; m. Louis I. Van Alstyne; their children: George V., Nov. 13, 1889; Gansevoort T. E., Sept. 18, 1891; Emma R., Jan. 19, 1894; and Louis I., April 6, 1897.
- 493. Emma Somers, Jan. 20, 1868; m. Elon Sefton Rogers; their children: Elon Sefton. June 8, 1895; George V., March 30, 1903.

## FRANKLIN (374f).

- 494. Frederick Franklin, June 10, 1908.

## PETER (206).

- 495. Reuben, 1872.
- 496. Arthur L., 1877; m. Grace R. Le Pier.

## GARRET (246).

- 497. Charles Emerson (502), Nov. 5, 1866; m. Helen Kipp, Dec. 16, 1896.
- 498. Carrie Lucina, April 29, 1868; now in Chicago, Illinois.

- 499. Maggie Newkirk, August 21, 1869; m. William H. Keith, Aug. 21, 1893; their children are Margaret and Clair Eames.
- 500. Lydia Olive, March 27, 1876; m. E. E. Wainwright Aug. 3, 1898; their children: Wilmer Garret and Agnes Florence.
- 501. Eddy Garret, Jan. 19, 1880; had son, Garret Eddy, died young.

## CHARLES (497).

- 502. Henry Kipp.
- 503. Helen Olive.
- 504. Ruth.

## FERDINAND (201).

- 505. Viola.
- 506. Florence.
- 507. Margaret.
- 508. Asher Holmes; d. June 17, 1909.

## JEFFERSON (201).

- 509. Mattie, June 11, 1886.
- 510. Renshow, April 27, 1887.
- 511. Robert Elmer, April 11, 1890.

## CORNELIUS P. (377).

- 512. Sarah Arabella, Dec. 8, 1888.
- 513. Leroy, March 7, 1890.
- 514. Viola, Jan. 8, 1896.

## DAVID L. (379).

- 515. Henry Leslie, June 6, 1897.

## WILLIAM P. (380).

- 516. Velma Frances, March 15, 1899.
- 517. Clarence Pennington, Dec. 24, 1905.



## RICHARD (233).

- 518. Richard J., Nov. 25, 1862; m. Nellie T. Cleary,  
April 25, 1888.
- 519. Cornelius; died in infancy.
- 520. Edward; died in infancy.
- 521. Nicholas F., Oct. 2, 1870; m. Annie M. Enright;  
Jan. 24, 1894.
- 522. Henry A., July 10, 1874; m. Annie Nuss; Jan. 30,  
1889.

## RICHARD J. (518).

- 523. Richard E., Aug. 6, 1890; died Feb. 19, 1893.
- 524. Marguerite M., Oct. 21, 1891.
- 525. Daniel Emanuel Cleary, June 28, 1895.
- 526. Nellie, Aug. 31, 1897.

## NICHOLAS F. (521).

- 527. Richard E., Feb. 7, 1895.
- 528. Mary E., April 12, 1899.
- 529. Nicholas F., Aug. 9, 1901.
- 530. Henry, Nov. 3, 1902.
- 531. Edward, Aug. 7, 1905.

## HENRY A. (522).

- 532. Allen, July 25, 1901.
- 533. Marguerite, Aug. 16, 1902.
- 534. Helen, Sept. 10, 1903.
- 535. Walter, Oct. 12, 1904; died Jan. 1, 1905.
- 536. Richard; died in infancy.

## MICHAEL (306).

- 537. Catherine, Sept. 21, 1849; died Sept. 30, 1849.
- 538. Mindert (542), Feb. 15, 1852; m., first, Virginia  
E. Blossingham, Dec. 17, 1874; she died June  
20, 1895; second, Sarah Alva Waters, June 6,  
1900; she died April 4, 1907.

- 539. Jacob Edgar, Oct. 1, 1854; died Oct. 26, 1858.
- 540. Clara Ogle; m. Robert Wiley Oct. 10, 1890; died April 26, 1907.
- 541. Annie Cadmus; m. John Roberts.

## MINDERT (538).

- 542. William Mindert (545), Feb. 2, 1876; m. Alfarata Knight, June 8, 1898; she born March 16, 1875.
- 543. Nellie May, May 24, 1880; died Jan. 28, 1882.
- 544. Gertrude Eudoxia, Nov. 1, 1882.

## WILLIAM M. (542).

- 545. Arnold Wilson, Nov. 28, 1902.
- 546. William Washington, March 13, 1907.

## STEPHEN S. (248).

- 547. Stephen B.

## HAMILTON (211d).

- 548. Hamilton.

## CHARLES (211e).

- 549. Ruth, Nov. 22, 1907.

## JOHN EDWIN (320).

- 550. Edwin; Anna; Dean, Louise and Lucille.





PASSAIC COUNTY.

601. Jacob John, Feb. 23, 1775; m. Phebe Walls; died Nov. 5, 1859; he gave the land for the Reformed Dutch Cemetery at Acquackanonck.

JACOB JOHN (601).

602. John J. (608), Feb. 14, 1797; m. Rachel Sigler. Dec. 19, 1818; died June, 1835.  
603. Jacob (616), Oct. 7, 1802; m. Susan Taylor, Aug. 6, 1825; died Dec. 15, 1845.  
604. Martin (620), Sept. 29, 1805; m. Jane Terhune, May 15, 1826; died June 22, 1883.  
605. Jane, Feb. 14, 1808; m. John W. Campbell, Jan. 3, 1823; died Dec. 19, 1874.  
606. Phebe, Dec. 20, 1812; m. E. J. Jerolamon; died April 8, 1848.  
607. Elias (623), 1818; m. Rachel Van Houten, Oct. 4, 1838.

JOHN J. (602).

608. Cynthia, Sept. 28, 1821; m. Godfrey Miller; died 1880.  
609. Romulus (629), Oct. 5, 1823; m. Sarah Nichols; died Oct. 1, 1892.  
610. Remus (633), Oct. 5, 1823; m. Valaria Consoley.  
611. Phebe, Jan. 13, 1826; m. James Tompson.  
612. Leah, March 17, 1828; m. James Briggs; died 1881.  
613. Jane, March 2, 1830; m. Gustav Keisshauer; died Aug. 22, 1908.  
614. Ellen, May 8, 1832; m. Thomas Whittaker.  
615. Katherine, Aug. 14, 1834; m. George Worden, Feb. 11, 1854; died Feb. 1, 1901.

## JACOB (603).

- 616. Jacob (638), Dec. 28, 1827; m. Sarah Cadmus.
- 617. Elizabeth; m. Morris Crane.
- 618. Rachel, Feb. 19, 1839; m. Benjamin Vreeland  
(664), Oct. 9, 1859.
- 619. Mary; m. Archibald Hamill.

## MARTIN (604).

- 620. Martin.
- 621. John.
- 622. Peter.

## ELIAS (607).

- 623. Cornelia Jane, July 18, 1842; m. Abram Garra-  
brant, Oct. 24, 1879.
- 624. Jacob John (644), Oct. 3, 1843; m. Anna  
Cuman.
- 625. Henry Van Houten (645), Aug. 23, 1845; m.  
Ann Brokaw.
- 626. Catherine Anna, March 29, 1852; m. W. B. Tur-  
ner, Newark, N. J.
- 627. Helen Maria, March 9, 1854; m. Thomas Lee.
- 628. Cyrus Elias (649), Sept. 29, 1857; m. Louise  
Westerfield.

## ROMULUS (609).

- 629. Sophia L. D.; m. Abram Marshall.
- 630. Oscar F.
- 631. Francis Valaria.
- 632. Mary.

## REMUS (619).

- 633. Oscar F.
- 634. Ann Eliza, October, 1850.
- 635. Harriet, 1854.
- 636. Dr. Frank D. (651), Jan. 27, 1852; m. Ann  
Doremus.

637. George.  
JACOB (616).
638. Jacob John (652), Sept. 10, 1854; m. Mary  
Murray.
639. Annie, April 6, 1856; m. William Neal.
640. William Thomas (653), Dec. 7, 1857; m. Ann  
Murphy, Wilmington, Del.
641. Susan; m. Joseph Philbrook.
642. Sarah; m. William E. Corning.
643. George, May 27, 1876; m. Ella Jones, Jan. 23,  
1898.  
JACOB J. (624).
644. Herbert.  
HENRY V. H. (625).
645. Minnie.
646. Helen M.
647. Grace.
648. Clara.  
CYRUS ELIAS (628).
649. Herbert.
650. Evelyn.  
FRANK D. (636).
651. Dr. Ralph D., Sept. 18, 1883, Passaic, N. J.  
JACOB J. (638).
652. John.  
WILLIAM T. (640).
653. Edna.
654. William.
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661. Paul (662), Nov. 22, 1806; m. Hannah Brown.
662. Elizabeth; m. James Black; now Belleville, N. J.
663. Joseph (667); m. Mary Thornhill.

664. Benjamin (670), Aug. 7, 1835; m. Rachel Vreeland (618), Oct. 9, 1859; d. May 23, 1875.

665. Hester; m. John Smith.

666. Anderson; m. Ann McDonald.

JOSEPH (663).

667. Annie.

668. Fernando.

669. Catherine.

BENJAMIN (664).

670. Benjamin Franklin (676), Aug. 7, 1863; m. Lavinia Hughes, Paterson, N. J.

671. George Washington (678), Feb. 22, 1865; m. Albertina Braeger; now Athenia.

672. Joseph, Aug. 14, 1867; m. Elizabeth Trilby.

673. Anna, May 3, 1870; m. George Boice, Hackensack.

674. Mary, Feb. 14, 1873; m. Charles Hillman; now California.

675. Amy B., Feb. 24, 1880; m. Albert Precious.

BENJAMIN F. (670).

676. Agnes, July 8, 1900.

677. Benjamin, May 8, 1906.

GEORGE W. (671).

678. Bertha, Sept. 28, 1893.

679. Ida May, March 27, 1897.

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700. PETER (701), Pompton Plains; father of:

701. Ann; m. Peter Hopper; Stony Brook.

702. Henry (722), Oct. 9, 1799; m. Elizabeth Van Ness.

703. William, March 6, 1804; m. Mary T. Reynolds; died Oct. 9, 1863.

703a. Daughter m. Silas Monroe; died 1882; b. about 1800.



## WILLIAM (703).

- 704. Orrin Swift (707), July 3, 1838; m. Sarah C. Hopper, Sept. 10, 1862; died March 28, 1874.
- 705. William H. (713), Aug. 10, 1840; m. Anna T. Haggerty; died March, 1907.
- 706. James Morton, Feb. 14, 1844; m. Mary Rossback.

## ORRIN S. (704).

- 707. George Franklyn (709), Sept. 9, 1866; m. Ida May Ronsaville, of Washington, D. C., June 14, 1893.
- 708. Henry B., Dec. 27, 1872; m.

## GEORGE F. (707).

- 709. Donald Ronsaville, Dec. 9, 1894.
- 710. Carroll Irving, Feb. 7, 1897.
- 711. Paul Ford, April 7, 1902.
- 712. Isabel, May 19, 1906.

## WILLIAM H. (705).

- 713. Ida M.; m. Henry Martin.
- 714. William E. (716); m. Louisa Parker.

## WILLIAM E. (714).

- 716. George F.
- 717. William E.
- 718. Mabel L.
- 719. Richard.

## JAMES M. (706).

- 720. Henry M., Chicago.
- 721. Nellie; m. Frank Smith, New York.

## HENRY (702).

- 722. Jacob (730), June 3, 1828; m. Elizabeth Coleman; Sussex County.

- 723. Sarah, Nov. 16, 1829; m. Thomas Whitesell;  
died 1850; have son Irving, Nov. 12, 1849.
- 724. Garret, Aug. 16, 1831; died June 8, 1889.
- 725. William (734), July 16, 1833; m. Eliza Cum-  
mings; died 1893.
- 726. Peter, March 22, 1836; m. Ruth Burroughs;  
Brighton, Michigan.
- 727. Henry, July 20, 1838; died 1892; Morris Co.
- 728. Anna Louise, Jan. 16, 1842; died 1846.
- 729. John Hyndman, Nov. 25, 1846; m. Susan M.  
Royce.

## JACOB (722).

- 730. Mary.
- 731. Isabelle.
- 732. Lydia.
- 733. Berema.

## WILLIAM (725).

- 734. Henry.
- 735. Molly.
- 736. David M.
- 737. Laura.
- 738. Dora.

## BERGEN COUNTY.

- 801. Jacob Elias (77); born about 1730; died 1803;  
father of
- 802. Elias Jacob; born 1760; died May 30, 1839;  
father of
- 803. Adrian Elias (807); born 1789; m. Anna Haring  
of Tappan; died 1814; served in war of 1812.
- 804. Elizabeth; m. Philip Van Bussum, of Slaughterdam.
- 805. Amy; m. Edo Vreeland, of Wesel.
- 806. Gitty; m. Jacob G. Hopper, of Paramus.

## ADRIAN E. (803).

- 807. Rev. Abraham H. (809); m. Jane W. Van Riper  
of Acquackanonck; preached in the Free Reformed Church of Glen, N. Y.
- 808. Elias Adrian (824); m., first, Jane Van Houten;  
second, Rachel Van Orden, of Wyckoff.

## ABAHAM H. (807).

- 809. John A.; m. Sarah Lowe, of New York.
- 810. Petrina A.; m. Horatio C. N. Johnson.
- 811. Walling Van Winkle (832); m. Mary J. Tolles.
- 812. Cornelius G. (858); m. Eliza Loveless.
- 813. Adrian.
- 814. Elias A. (840); m. Malvina F. S. Tolles.
- 815. Elizabeth; died young.
- 816. Emma L.; m. George Breese.
- 817. Clarence.
- 818. Henry E. (862); m., first Clara Foster; second,  
Minnie Smith.
- 819. M. Elizabeth; m. William Sayre.
- 820. Eliza Mary; died young.
- 821. Herbert H. (846); m. Caroline A. Reed.

822. Ada M.; m. Wilson Kent.  
 823. Clarence; died young.  
 ELIAS A. (808).  
 824. Adrian E. (868); m. Sarah Vreeland.  
 825. William H. (873); m. Margaret Stager.  
 826. Cornelius; m. Kate Hayes.  
 827. Abram H. (876); m. Mary.  
 828. John.  
 829. Aletta Jane; m. Thomas Cadmus.  
 830. Edwin.  
 831. James H. (878); m., first, Ella Neal; second,  
 Martha E. Blackmore.  
 WALLING V. W. (811).  
 832. Belle L.; m. Edward F. Scott.  
 833. Rose T.; m. James P. Clements.  
 834. Cornelia S.; m. John M. Moore.  
 835. Lilly; died young.  
 836. Harry L. T. (859); m. Augusta C. Gale.  
 837. Joseph C. (854); m. Katherine Douglas.  
 838. Frank; died young.  
 839. Mamie; died young.  
 ELIAS (814).  
 840. William A. B. (845); m. Belle Stroh.  
 840a. May M.  
 841. Florence; died young.  
 842. Estelle; died young.  
 843. Frank P.  
 844. Jennie L.  
 WILLIAM (840).  
 845. Herbert H.  
 HERBERT H. (821).  
 846. Herbert H.  
 847. Marjorie.  
 848. Richard S.

- 849. James F.
- 850. Thomas R.

HARRY (836).

- 851. Marjorie C.
- 852. Dorothy.
- 853. Robert.

JOSEPH C. (837).

- 854. Walling Douglass.
- 855. Mildred.
- 856. Katherine.
- 857. Monroe; died in infancy.

CORNELIUS (812).

- 858. Abraham H.
- 859. Luther C.
- 860. Frank C.
- 861. May.

HENRY (818).

- 862. Helen.
- 863. Edna.
- 864. Grace.
- 865. Caroline.
- 866. Edward Francis.

ADRIAN E. (824).

- 868. Jane; m. Arthur Haslam.
- 869. Lida; m. George Crabtree.
- 870. William H.; m. Elizabeth Mills.
- 871. Margaret; m. Fisk Halliday.
- 872. Albert; died young.

WILLIAM H. (825).

- 873. Eva; m. Frank Blauvelt.
- 874. William R. (875); m. Elizabeth Purcell.

WILLIAM R. (874).

875. William R.

ABRAM H. (827).

876. Florence; m. William E. Blewitt.

877. Clifford.

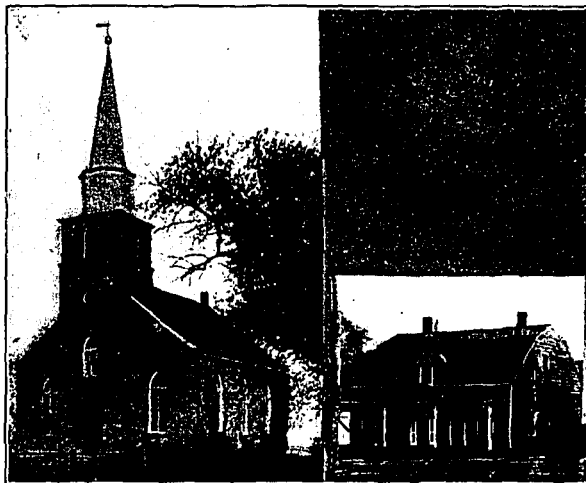
JAMES H. (831).

878. Harriet; m. Dr. J. E. Tyler.

879. Margaret.

880. Aletta.

881. Albert L.



DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH,  
ENGLISH NEIGHBORHOOD.

CORNELIUS VREELAND (93)  
HOMESTEAD.

- 900. Hartman; father of
- 901. Hartman; father of
- 902. Hartman (909), July 4, 1785; m. Theodocy Snyder.
- 903. Michael.
- 904. Cornelius (911); m. Elizabeth Vreeland; Dec. 25, 1774.
- 905. Elias.
- 906. Catherine.
- 907. Sarah.
- 908. Leah.

#### HARTMAN (902).

- 909. Hartman.
- 910. Charity; m. Albert Van Houten; had son Albert.

#### CORNELIUS (904).

- 911. John C. (917), June 7, 1779; m. Sophronia Van Blarcom, Dec. 25, 1803; d. July 2, 1840.
- 912. Cornelius I. (921); m. Ellen Van Blarcom.
- 913. Mary; m. Cornelius Doremus.
- 914. Michael (926), Jan. 31, 1789; m. Adelia Snyder.
- 915. Jacob (930), Feb. 17, 1795; m. Gertrude Devoe.
- 916. Hartman, July 4, 1785.

#### JOHN C. (911).

- 917. Cornelius J., Oct. 5, 1804; m., first, Elizabeth Simmons; second, Maria Taylor; died Feb. 4, 1866.
- 918. John I. (931), June 2, 1811; m. Matilda Stagg; died Nov. 28, 1874.
- 919. Elizabeth, Dec. 20, 1808; died Jan. 30, 1877; m. Cornelius A. Post.
- 920. Nicholas (938), July 2, 1814; m. Ellen Masker; died April 3, 1873.

## CORNELIUS I. (912).

- 921. Cornelius, Aug. 6, 1812; m. Alice Christopher.
- 922. Nicholas, Aug. 17, 1817; m. Eliza Masker, Nov. 20, 1837; died May 9, 1885.
- 923. Mary, 1823; m. William Jackson.
- 924. Catherine; born 1825; m. William Mackrel.
- 925. Ellen, Oct. 4, 1828; m. Nicholas Folley.

## MICHAEL (914).

- 926. Cornelius (947), March 4, 1813; m. Rachel Beach; died July 6, 1890.
- 927. Andrew (954), May 21, 1815; m. Phebe A. Stephens, 1836; died April 21, 1901.
- 928. Elizabeth, May 5, 1820; m. Andrew Derrom, May 22, 1842; died Feb., 1883.
- 929. Jeremiah, July 13, 1829; died Feb. 12, 1851.

## JACOB (915).

- 930. Cornelius (960); b. Aug. 8, 1817; m. Sarah Ann Redner; died Aug. 1, 1878.
- 931. Catherine Jane; b. July 10, 1823.
- 932. Jacob, July 15, 1825.
- 933. David, Aug. 19, 1827.
- 934. Marie, Aug. 26, 1829.

## JOHN I. (918).

- 935. Ira, Dec. 3, 1843; died Feb. 1, 1866.
- 936. Sophronia; born May 18, 1845; m. Henry J. Garrison, June 18, 1863.
- 937. Abraham; born Dec. 31, 1847; died 1867.
- 938. Nicholas (963). April 15, 1849; m. Ida Hill.
- 939. Cornelius (965); born Nov. 9, 1853; m. Mary Knight.
- 940. John P., Dec. 31, 1861; Regular Army, First Artillery; died in the Spanish War, 1898.
- 941. Caroline; born Dec. 11, 1863.



## NICHOLAS (920).

942. Mary Elizabeth, July 12, 1840; died Feb. 20, 1881.

## CORNELIUS (921).

943. Jacob Henry (967), March 2, 1839; m. Harriet L. Vanderbilt.  
 944. Ellen Jane, Sept. 1, 1845; m. Charles Tompson; died Jan. 12, 1890.

## NICHOLAS (922).

945. Cornelius (969), June 2, 1839; m. Emma Debow, Nov. 13, 1867; died Oct. 3, 1902.  
 946. John (973), July 10, 1841; m. Ann Halstead, May 19, 1872.  
 947. Mary Ann, Nov. 8, 1843; m. John W. Huyler, Oct. 9, 1870.  
 948. William N. (976), May 8, 1846; m. Maria Bolton, June 14, 1874; died July 4, 1809.  
 949. Ellen Jane, April 25, 1851; m. George Birley, Oct. 9, 1870.  
 950. Jacob L. (981), July 18, 1857; m. Ellen Pater-son.

## CORNELIUS D. (926).

951. Jonathan Beach, Oct. 22, 1837; died Nov. 22, 1853.  
 952. Josiah Pierson (983), Jan. 24, 1841; m. Margaretta Cruikshank; died July 19, 1895.  
 953. Maria Mottear, July 27, 1842; died 1844.  
 954. Elizabeth Derrom, March 27, 1846; m. Joseph P. Gould, March 22, 1882.  
 955. Adelia, April 14, 1850; died 1893.  
 956. Cornelius, April 12, 1852; died 1854.  
 957. J. Beach, April 7, 1855; m. Emma Garrison.

## ANDREW (927).

958. Andrew D. (987), March 7, 1843; m. Sarah J. Miller.  
 959. Adelia, May 22, 1845; m. Rev. James H. Robertson, Nov. 3, 1864.

## CORNELIUS (930).

960. Catherine; born 1838; m. Harvey Byea; died Oct. 7, 1907.  
 961. Jane; born 1840; m. Levi Smith.  
 962. Sarah; born 1850; m. Thomas Edson.

## NICHOLAS (938).

963. Francis, April 11, 1898.  
 964. Viola, Feb. 5, 1904.

## CORNELIUS (935).

965. Frank, April 16, 1881.  
 966. Matilda, Aug. 28, 1878; Anna, Nov. 22, 1879.

## JACOB HENRY (943).

967. Ada, Jan. 22, 1862.  
 968. Cornelius, July 6, 1864.

## CORNELIUS (945).

969. John Debow, July 16, 1872; m. Smith.  
 970. Armenia, July 16, 1874; m. Thomas Alken.  
 971. Nicholas, Nov. 30, 1877; died Dec. 2, 1886.  
 972. George R., Feb. 14, 1880.

## JOHN (946).

973. Althea, Oct. 15, 1873.  
 974. Marcell, Sept. 22, 1875; m. Jennie Ferdon.  
 975. Idell, Aug. 28, 1892.

## WILLIAM N. (914).

976. John Huyler, Oct. 26, 1874; m. Jennie Anderson.  
 977. William N., Dec. 18, 1885.  
 978. Francis, Nov. 2, 1887.

979. Catherine, Sept. 3, 1876; m. Lewis Labaw.  
 980. Martha C., July 4, 1883.  
 JACOB L. (950).  
 981. J. Edward, Sept. 7, 1895.  
 982. Elizabeth; born 1903.  
 JOSIAH (952).  
 983. Cornelius D. (987), July 17, 1868; m. Edith S. Higgins; Upper Montclair.  
 J. BEACH (957).  
 984. Louis, July 19, 1884.  
 985. Harold V. P., March 21, 1890.  
 986. Donald Garrison, Feb. 28, 1895.  
 ANDREW D. (958).  
 987. Adda M., Feb. 20, 1865.  
 988. Maggie, July 10, 1872.  
 989. Frank (994), July 2, 1874; m. Jessie D. Gilmore.  
 990. Amy, Sept. 12, 1877.  
 CORNELIUS D. (983).  
 991. Cornelius Delos, June 24, 1893.  
 992. Josiah Pierson, Aug. 31, 1898.  
 993. Roger Secor, July 12, 1907.  
 FRANK (989).  
 994. Eleanor G., Feb. 15, 1901.

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#### ILLINOIS.

- CORNELIUS (280).  
 1000. Teunis Van Pelt (1007), Oct. 4, 1841; m. Mary Wray; enlisted Co. H, 11th Illinois Cavalry, served four years, promoted to second lieutenant; now lives in Wichita, Kansas.

- 1001. Michael Van Tuyl (1012), March 22, 1844; m. Martha C. Jones; enlisted 11th Cavalry, served four years; now in Oskaloosa, Iowa.
- 1002. David B. (1015), June 8, 1849; m. Celia Wray; now Haysville, Kansas.
- 1003. Jacob T. (1017), Aug. 1, 1850; m. Jane Daughman; Haysville, Kan.
- 1004. John Housman (1019), May 7, 1853; m. Ida Lanphere; now in Wichita Falls, Texas.
- 1005. Clara; born 1855; now lives Denver, Col.
- 1006. Grant B.; born 1862; died 1893.
- 1007. Frank (1020), April, 1867; m. Lily Olvie; now in Ames, Oklahoma.

## TEUNIS (1000).

- 1008. Alice, Nov. 1, 1871; m. William E. Tomlin; now Conway Springs, Kansas.
- 1009. Abbie, Sept. 24, 1874; m. William B. Crawford; lives Wichita, Kansas.
- 1010. Teunis, Dec. 25, 1875; m. Anna Lee; now Peoria, Illinois.
- 1011. Anna, Oct. 19, 1876; m. Lee A. Berley; now Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
- 1012. Elizabeth M., Aug. 2, 1882; m. Merrill E. Gates; Wichita, Kansas.

## MICHAEL V. T. (1001).

- 1013. Howard J., Oct. 10, 1872; died 1879.
- 1014. Edgar J., Oct. 17, 1876.
- 1015. Mae B., June 9, 1881.

## DAVID B. (1002).

- 1016. Iva, Oct. 30, 1878; m. Harry Bearth.
- 1017. Winona, March 8, 1881.

## JACOB T. (1003).

- 1018. Frederick E. (1024), Sept. 7, 1876; m. Nettie Burart.

1019. Orthe C., June 3, 1889.  
JOHN H. (1004).  
1020. Francis W., March 10, 1879; m. Marion Hastings Smalley; now New York City.  
FRANK (1007).  
1021. Ray, April, 1888.  
1022. Nellie.  
1023. Fannie.  
FREDERICK E. (1018).  
1024. Cornelius, July 7, 1901.  
1025. Lytha, Feb. 5, 1904.

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MACOPIN.

- Jacob (54) settled in Second River, now Belleville, and in 1825 joined with five others in purchasing land for the Reformed Dutch church; in conjunction with his cousin, Garret, he purchased from two Indians, Motorwas and Amichos, in 1753, a tract of land at Mackepin; Garret assigned his share to Jacob, and the latter received a patent from the Lords Proprietors, of East Jersey, for two hundred acres, at fifty cents an acre, and gave it to his son John, who settled on it, and founded the Macopin family.
1100. John; m., first, Mary Kidney; second, Catherine Witte; his children were:  
1101. James (1154), June 16, 1766.  
1102. Helen; m. Ryerson.  
1103. Mary; m. Provost.  
1104. Henry John (1109), Feb. 15, 1803; m. Jane Eckhardt; died 1888.  
1105. William (1122).

1106. Elizabeth.

1107. Catherine.

1108. Eleanor.

HENRY JOHN (1104).

1109. George, April 8, 1823; died 1823.

1110. Jacob, Jan. 31, 1825.

1111. Catherine, Jan. 31, 1825.

1112. John (1181), Aug. 10, 1827.

1113. Richard, Sept. 27, 1829.

1114. Sarah, March 31, 1837; died 1837.

1115. Joseph (1185), July 4, 1834; died 1904.

1116. James, Aug. 31, 1836.

1117. Daniel W., Nov. 16, 1839; died 1876.

1118. David (1192), July 4, 1842; died 1892.

1119. Rev. Peter S. (1182), April 10, 1846; died 1893.

1120. Charles Wesley (1197), March 14, 1849; m. Elizabeth Freeland.

1121. Ira, Jan. 18, 1852; died 1875.

WILLIAM (1105).

1122. Elizabeth; m. James Carey.

1123. Julia A.; m. John Vreeland.

1124. Jane; m. Richard Rhinesmith.

1125. Harriet; m. Henry Fredericks.

1126. Peter D. (1134); m. Electa DeMont.

1127. Sarah; m. Augustus Blanchard.

1128. Esther; m. William Matthew.

1129. David (1140); m. Harriet Stewart.

1130. James H. (1144); m. Mary Filmore.

1131. Eleanor; m. Reynolds Stewart.

1132. John Milton (1149); m. Mary E. Cahill.

1133. Maria; m. Albert Rhinesmith.

PETER D. (1126).

1134. Theodore; m. Lydia Sisco.

1135. Lydia; m. Thomas Gould.

- 1136. John; m. Maria Jennings.
- 1137. Effie; m. Vanderbeck.
- 1138. Frederick; m. Ada Winters.
- 1139. Bertha; m. Jacob Delasiur.

## DAVID (1129).

- 1140. Harriet; m. William Dayton.
- 1141. James.
- 1142. Willis.
- 1143. Elmer.

## JAMES H. (1130).

- 1144. Clara.
- 1145. William.
- 1146. Ida.
- 1147. Eleanor.
- 1148. George.

## JOHN M. (1132).

- 1149. Melissa; m. Charles H. Rhinesmith.
- 1150. Walter (1152); m. Harriet Bernard.
- 1151. Lottie; m. Vernon Rhineswith.

## WALTER (1150).

- 1152. Harold.
- 1153. Mildred.

## JAMES (1101).

- 1154. John B. (1157), Feb. 5, 1792; m. Elizabeth Cooley; died 1867.
- 1155. Conrad (1162); m. Margaret Banta.
- 1156. Mary; m. James Tichenor.

## JOHN (1154).

- 1157. George Washington (1170), Feb. 22, 1820; m. Sarah M. Smith; Morristown.
- 1158. Sarah Jane; m. James M. Newkirk.
- 1159. Isaac.

1160. Mary; m. Garret Freeland (1173).

1161. Adeline.

CONRAD (1155).

1162. James C. (1176); m. Margaret Bamber.

1163. Jacob.

1164. John B.

1165. Thomas B.

1166. Samuel (1178); m.

1167. Conrad; m. Carolyn Hoag.

1168. Jane; m. Silas Decker.

1169. Ann; m. Thomas Decker.

GEORGE W. (1157).

1170. John B. (1184), Dec. 30, 1852; m., first, Ida Petrowski; second, Ida K. Smith.

1171. Isaac S. (1182); m. Catherine Lockwood.

1172. Mary Elizabeth; m. James O. Halsey.

GARRET FREELAND (1160).

1173. Alice.

1174. Ernest.

1175. DeMott.

JAMES (1162).

1176. Martha; m. David Beam.

1177. Mary E.; m. Gaston Drew.

SAMUEL (1166).

1178. Rose.

1179. Maud.

1180. Anna.

JOHN (1112).

1181. Mary; m. George White.

ISAAC (1171).

1182. Mabel.

1183. John.



## JOHN (1170).

- 1184. Ada.
- 1184a. Vera E.

## JOSEPH (1115).

- 1185. Martha; m. Horace Mabec.
- 1186. Mary; m. William Coburn.
- 1187. George.
- 1188. Harriet; m. Raymond Green.
- 1189. Ada.
- 1190. Elizabeth.
- 1191. James.

## DAVID (1118).

- 1192. Frederick; m. Margaret Vance.
- 1193. George.
- 1194. Josephine.

## PETER (1119).

- 1195. Minnie.
- 1196. Henry Judson.

## CHARLES W. (1120).

- 1197. Arthur R. (1199); m. Minnie Drew.
- 1197a. Emma Relda.

## ARTHUR R. (1197).

- 1198. Mary Elizabeth.
- 1199. Charles Roger.

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 BERGEN COUNTY.

- 1201. Edo, son of Enoch; m., first, Annatje Vreeland, daughter of Elqas, Jan. 29, 1807; second, Jennie Garrison, Nov. 24, 1816; third, Jane Blauvelt, March 12, 1831.

Edo was father of:

- 1202. Enoch (1211), Oct. 6, 1807; m. Matilda Bogert,  
Dec. 31, 1829; d. June 21, 1849.
- 1203. Margaret, Aug. 4, 1809; m. Cadmus.
- 1204. Elias (1219), July 2, 1811; m. Ann Terhune.
- 1205. George E. (1223), Sept. 10, 1813; m. Ann Year-  
ance; d. May 13, 1891.
- 1206. Jane; m. Nicholas Van Winkle.
- 1207. Catherine; m. Cornelius Van Houten.
- 1208. Christiana.
- 1209. Edo; m. Jennie Bogert.
- 1210. Cornelia E.

#### ENOCH (1202).

- Abraham, May 27, 1826.
- Martha, Sept. 28, 1827.
- Margaret, Nov. 28, 1829.
- 1211. Edgar (1236), April 30, 1833; m. Rachel Ann  
Westervelt, Oct. 28, 1858.
- 1212. Rachel A., May 13, 1838; m. Richard Paulison,  
Feb. 9, 1859; died July 2, 1908; her daughter is  
now Mrs. Luther A. Campbell, Hackensack,  
N. J.
- 1213. Peter B. (1241), July 5, 1835; m. Jane Ann  
Demarest, Feb. 8, 1859; d. Feb. 2, 1902.
- 1214. Margaretta, April 4, 1840.
- 1215. Mary Matilda, Nov. 23, 1842; m. Peter Bogert,  
Oct. 23, 1867.
- 1216. Enoch (1243), Oct. 24, 1844; m. Ellen Bogert;  
Dec. 2, 1869.
- 1217. Catherine J., Nov. 20, 1847.
- 1218. John.

#### ELIAS (1204).

- 1219. Edo; m. Jane Hopper.
- 1220. Albert; m. —Lydecker.

- 1221. Adam.
- 1222. Elias.

GEORGE (1205).

- 1223. Edgar, Oct. 22, 1835; m. Mary Hill; died Jan. 2, 1892.
- 1224. Charity, April 14, 1837; m. Abram Cadmus.
- 1225. Henry G. (1230), July 16, 1839; m. Helen Van Riper.
- 1226. Jane, March 31, 1844; m. Adrian Van Houten.
- 1227. Cornelius (1234), Oct. 3, 1845; m. Sarah C. Van Riper; d. July 5, 1894.
- 1228. Ann Maria, Feb. 17, 1848; m. Jacob Cadmus.
- 1229. Eliza, Jan. 13, 1853; m. Albert Doremus; d. Jan. 18, 1905.

HENRY (1225).

- 1230. Harry G.
- 1231. Helen.
- 1232. Adrianna.
- 1233. Ada.

CORNELIUS (1227).

- 1234. Annie, Nov. 23, 1870; m. William Vreeland.
- 1235. John, Sept. 14, 1876; m. Mabel Haslam.

EDGAR E. (1211).

- 1236. Enos, Aug. 16, 1859; m. Mary E. Denholm; Jan. 8, 1884.
- 1237. Garret Westervelt (1245), Nov. 21, 1860; m. Louisa H. Thornton, Oct. 25, 1893.
- 1238. Edgar (1246), Nov. 4, 1871; m. Mary C. Benagh, Nov. 4, 1906; Memphis, Tenn.
- 1239. Matilda.
- 1240. Walter.

## PETER B. (1213).

- 1241. Margaretta.
- 1242. Catherine; m. Edward W. Pulis.

## ENOCH (1216).

- 1243. Arthur B., Sept. 18, 1875; m. Edith Shaw.
- 1244. Elizabeth, Jan. 29, 1880; m. Henry Schmiecke, June 1, 1907.

## GARRET W. (1237).

- 1245. Ida May, Aug. 18, 1894.

## EDGAR (1238).

- 1246. Josephine.

- 1300. David, or Aaron, son of Aaron, son of Abraham (38); lived Westfield; m. Stanbury; his children:
- 1301. David, born about 1795 or 1800, moved to Pennsylvania, and changed his name from Vreeland to Freeland.
- 1302. Nathan, copied David's example.
- 1303. Jesse (1308); m. Locky Brant.
- 1304. Aaron (1335), May 4, 1800; m. Jane B. Stevenson; served in War of 1812.
- 1305. Betsey Lydia; m. Solomon Williams.
- 1306. Abram.
- 1307. Ann.

## JESSE (1303).

- 1308. Mary Jane; m. — Van Syckle.
- 1309. Phebe; m. Francis Sayre.
- 1310. William M.
- 1311. Jesse Kimble (1226), Oct. 15, 1835; m. Emma Julia Meyer; died July 23, 1900; he was named after a distinguished Revolutionary officer.

- 1312. Edward; Delavan, Illinois.
- 1313. Clarence; m. Sarah Clements.
- 1314. Aaron; North Long Branch, N. J.
- 1315. Henrietta; m. David Bonnell; their children:  
     Warren, dead; Jesse Vreeland Bonnell; ———  
     Deland; Anna, m. C. R. Myers, of Elizabeth.

## DAVID (1301).

- 1316. William; m. Rebecca Farrand.
- 1317. Albert G.; m. Margaret Buckhard.
- 1318. Thomas M.; m. Mary Mapes.
- 1319. Rev. Daniel Niles, 1825; m. Mary E. Borweld.
- 1320. Anna E.; m. Eugene Claghorn, of Philadelphia.
- 1321. Theodore H.; m. Carrie Griffith.
- 1322. James S.; m. Fanny Trego.

## DANIEL (1319).

- 1323. Alice N.; m. Carlos Merry.
- 1324. Anna E.; m. Walter Thompson.
- 1325. Hannah; m. Henry I. Miller.

## JESSE K. (1311).

- 1326. Jennie Louise, May 3, 1869; m. James A. Knowles; their son, Sheridan A. Knowles, April 8, 1898.
- 1327. Emma Florence, March 9, 1873; died 1878.
- 1328. Henrietta May, May 3, 1875; died 1878.
- 1329. Rachel, June 25, 1878; died 1878.
- 1330. Jesse Kimble, Dec. 4, 1879; died 1898.
- 1331. Frederick Lewis, Jan. 24, 1881.
- 1332. Chester Myer, Nov. 13, 1883; died 1906.
- 1333. Clarence Edward, May 19, 1885.
- 1334. Edna Charlotte, June 19, 1888.

## AARON (1304)

- 1335. Aaron (1336), July 1, 1831; m. Caroline C. Leeds.

## AARON (1335).

- 1336. Walter; Michigan City, Indiana.
- 1337. Frank; Michigan City, Indiana.

**GRAVESTONE INSCRIPTION IN ELIZABETH PRESBY-  
TERIAN GRAVEYARD.**

Who Knew I'm living, must lament him dead;  
Whose Corpse beneath this verdant turf is laid;  
Bonnell in Private life, in public trust  
Was Wise and Kind, was Generous and Just.  
In Virtue's rigid path unmoved he trod;  
To self Impartial, Pious to his God;  
Religion's Patron, and a Patron True;  
A General Good and Private Blessing too;  
What Bonnell, was, and what His Virtues were;  
The Resurrection will best Declare,

JOSEPH BONNELL, Esq., died March 14, 1747; in  
the 63d year of his age.

---

Enoch (38), father of:

Abraham, father of:

James, father of:

1400. James (1401); m. Susanna Clark, daughter of  
Robert Clark, a relative of Abraham Clark, a  
signer of the Declaration of Independence.

His sister m. Kelsey.

His sister m. Solomon Williams.

His sister m. Hendricks.

REED.....

Their son, Vreeland Hendricks.

His daughter m. John C. Denman, of Newark.

JAMES (1400).

1401. Abraham, unmarried.

1402. Robert Clark (1408), Oct. 7, 1790; m. Ann Wil-  
liams; died Jan. 31, 1839.

1403. James (1414), Dec. 19, 1794; m. Elizabeth Wil-  
liams; died November, 1862.

- 1404. John M.; m. Jane Miller; no children.
- 1405. Amos; m. Julia Britten; no children.
- 1406. William B.; m. Susan Marsh.
- 1407. Elizabeth; died young.

## ROBERT (1402).

- 1408. Jonas; m. Johanna Barnett; moved to Mobile, Alabama.
- 1409. James W., Dec. 12, 1819.
- 1410. Robert Tecumseh, March 2, 1822; m. Isabella Nish; died August, 1866.
- 1411. Elizabeth, March 26, 1824; died Nov. 23, 1826.
- 1412. James Alonzo, Nov. 2, 1826; m. — Dunham; died January, 1905.
- 1413. Job Noe (1417), Nov. 13, 1830; m. Harriet Ames Jones; died March 23, 1904.

## JAMES (1403).

- 1414. Sarah Jane, Nov. 3, 1827; m. Washington H. Craig, of Rahway; their children: Stewart C., George W., Bayard W., and Cornelia.
- 1415. Elias Williams (1431), March 22, 1829; m. Sarah L. Scudder.
- 1416. Elizabeth, Nov. 4, 1844; m. William D. Wood, of Cranford; their children: Frederick W. Wood, Ethel L. Wood.

## JOB NOE (1413).

- 1417. Jacob Clark (1421), May 10, 1864; m. Clara D. Lawrence.
- 1418. Ann Elizabeth, Aug. 20, 1865; died Jan. 3, 1871.
- 1419. Hattie Anna, Dec. 23, 1866.
- 1420. George Randolph, April 4, 1868.

## JACOB CLARK (1417).

- 1421. Jacob Clark, Aug. , 188 ; died April , 188 .
- 1422. Clara Isabella, April 1, 188 .

1423. Tecumseh Sherman, Dec. 18, 1890.  
 1424. Anna Elizabeth, 189 .  
 1425. Alonzo Milton, 189 .  
 1426. Job Edward.

ROBERT T. (1410).

1427. Annabella.  
 1428. James.  
 1429. Henry.  
 1430. Clark.

ELIAS W. (1415).

1431. Mary M., Oct. 15, 1861.  
 1432. Emily M., April 25, 1863.  
 1433. Kate, March 4, 1868; m. William M. Higby;  
     their son, William Scudder Higby, Jan. 31,  
     1898.

WILLIAM B. (1406).

1434. Elizabeth; m. — Shotwell.  
 1435. Mary J.; m. Daniel Seward.  
 1436. John J.; m., first, — Hand; second, Barnett.  
 1437. Theodore; m. Kate Sanderson.

#### PASSAIC COUNTY.

JOHANNIS (43), father of:

1500. Garret, born 1759; m. Rachel Moore, May 22,  
     1791; died Dec. 22, 1845; his children were:  
 1501. Catherine, May 5, 1795; m. John Dougherty,  
     June 10, 1815; died Feb. 13, 1847.  
 1502. Isaac (1506), Sept. 20, 1797; m. Margaret Mas-  
     ter; died March 17, 1878.  
 1503. Abraham (1511), Sept. 16, 1801; m. Lydia Vree-  
     land (1572), Aug. 7, 1824; died March 26, 1881.  
 1504. Elias (1517), March 18, 1809; m. Catherine  
     Yorke, Feb. 16, 1830; died 1849.



1505. Sarah, Sept. 1, 1814; m. Peter Hanory; d. June 11, 1848.

ISAAC (1502).

1506. Garret, Feb. 22, 1824; died 1903.  
 1507. Elias (1523), Jan. 22, 1827; m. Martha Bogert, Aug. 3, 1850; d. Feb. 24, 1896.  
 1508. Rachel, Aug. 15, 1832; died Aug. 31, 1904.  
 1509. Mary, May 2, 1835; died Sept., 1889.  
 1510. Sarah, April 15, 1836; died March 28, 1898.

ABRAHAM G. (1503).

1511. Elias A. (1524), Dec. 21, 1828; m. Charity Patterson, June 15, 1850; d. Aug. 18, 1880.  
 1512. Rachel, May 5, 1833; m. Merceles Post, July 4, 1853; d. Dec. 22, 1894.  
 1513. John A. (1527), July 19, 1835; m. Sarah Wilson, June 12, 1864; d. Sept. 27, 1892.  
 1514. Catherine, May 24, 1837; m. Josiah Patterson, Dec. 26, 1857; d. Jan. 20, 1897.  
 1515. Garret (1528), Oct. 25, 1841; m. Matilda Drew, June 26, 1864; d. Dec. 11, 1895.  
 1516. Sarah, March 22, 1844; m. Jeremiah Stanley, June 12, 1864.

ELIAS (1504).

1517. John E. (1532), July 11, 1831; m. Ann Louise Post, July 4, 1853.  
 1518. Mary Catherine, April 6, 1833; died July 15, 1849.  
 1519. Dayton (1534), July 10, 1835; m. Susan Sisco, Feb. 16, 1856.  
 1520. Rachel, April 5, 1837; m. Jeremiah Kesler; died Jan. 30, 1907.  
 1521. Elias (1541), March 30, 1840; m. Lizzie C. Bogert, Oct. 22, 1863; d. Nov. 1, 1895.

1522. Abraham (1547), Sept. 10, 1843; m. Emma Jackson, May 16, 1864.

ELIAS (1507).

1523. Matilda, March 3, 1862; m. Horace Walsh, June 14, 1879.

ELIAS (1511).

1524. William, Feb. 18, 1853; died Aug. 7, 1891.  
 1525. Elmer 3, July 4, 1860; died Sept. 16, 1879.  
 1526. Charles (1548), July 29, 1865; m. Mary Voorhis, April 10, 1887.

JOHN (1513).

1527. Elizabeth, Nov. 6, 1867; m. John Miller, Nov. 2, 1889.

GARRET (1515).

1528. Ella, April 5, 1865; m. Martin A. Vega, Nov. 15, 1883.  
 1529. Frank, July 13, 1866.  
 1530. Frederick, April 12, 1874; m. Anna Tape.  
 1531. John, March 20, 1879; died Sept. 22, 1906.

JOHN (1517).

1532. Nehemiah (1550), Feb. 7, 1856; m. Louisa Klein, June 13, 1883.  
 1533. Minanett, Feb. 21, 1858; died Jan. 12, 1863.

DAYTON (1519).

1534. Lavinia, Sept. 1, 1858, m. Alfred G. Hopper.  
 1535. Ida, May 19, 1860; m. Charles McGinnis, June 18, 1894; died March 31, 1906.  
 1536. Eugene Lyons (1551), March 31, 1862; m. Minnie Cocker, Sept. 20, 1882.  
 1537. Emma, Oct. 24, 1863; m. George Ackerman, May 16, 1883.

1538. John Elias (1554), July 8, 1867; m. Alice Van Orden, June 26, 1886.
1539. Robert Peach (1555), July 5, 1873; m. Emma Hewitt, June 30, 1897.
1540. Frank Haviland, Jan. 24, 1877; m. Edith Pursell, July 25, 1905.  
ELIAS (1521).
1541. David, Feb. 12, 1866; m. Elizabeth Peak, Sept. 4, 1886; died Oct. 29, 1908.
1542. Anna Louise, Nov. 15, 1868; m. William Harrison.
1543. Elizabeth, May 16, 1870; m. Emil Hulser; died June 18, 1906.
1544. Elias (1556), April 18, 1876; m. Elizabeth J. Peterson, Dec. 12, 1896.
1545. Ralph, Oct. 10, 1878; died Oct. 15, 1901.
1546. Matilda, Dec. 18, 1881; m. Frank Bibby.  
ABRAHAM (1522).
1547. Jenette, Nov. 10, 1886; m. Alexander Dunlop, June 18, 1859.  
CHARLES (1526).
1548. Charles J., March 2, 1888.
1549. Roy Demarest, Aug. 4, 1890.  
NEHEMIAH (1532).
1550. Frederick John, May 10, 1891.  
EUGENE (1536).
1551. Amy, June 16, 1883; m. Charles A. Miesch, June 1, 1902.
1552. Lavinia, July 19, 1887.
1553. Ralph James, June 7, 1889.  
JOHN ELIAS (1538).
1554. Frank Haviland (1562), April 4, 1887; m. Emily May Bozzo, June 2, 1907.

## ROBERT (1539).

1555. Robert, June 2, 1904.

## ELIAS (1544).

1556. Matilda, Nov. 17, 1897.

1557. Elias, Nov. 5, 1899.

1558. Alice, Sept. 2, 1902.

1559. Roy, Feb. 20, 1904.

1560. Eliza, April 23, 1906.

1561. May, May 3, 1908.

## FRANK (1554).

1562. Frank Haviland, Dec. 13, 1908.

1571. Elias (1572), born 1773; m. Sarah Sigler; died 1862.

1572. Lydia, Feb. 1, 1803; m. Abraham Vreeland (1503); died Feb. 9, 1876.

1573. Rachel, born 1805; m. Richard Varick; died 1886.

1574. Peter (1588), born 1815; m. Sarah Dunphy; died 1884.

1575. Abraham, 1811; m. Mary Gowan; died 1876.

1576. Ruth Ann, Nov. 23, 1813; m. Abraham Brooks, July 1, 1827; died Jan. 24, 1854.

1577. John E. (1581), Sept. 20, 1816; m. Rachel Lutkins; died Sept. 22, 1896.

1578. Mary, Oct. 14, 1819; m. Henry Brooks, Jan. 12, 1839; died July 25, 1900.

1579. Katherine, May 14, 1821; m. John Deets; d. Sept. 17, 1888.

1580. Thomas (1590), born 1822; m. Elizabeth McNerney; died 1871; their daughter, Mary, Aug. 15, 1874; m. John Davies.

## JOHN E. (1577).

- 1581. John H. (1585), July 22, 1849; m. Jewel Van Kirk.
- 1582. Elias, Sept. 9, 1845; m. Margaret Sims; now Orange, N. J.
- 1583. Ella, May 9, 1851; m. Albert Jacobus; now Cedar Grove.
- 1584. Eliza C., Dec. 25, 1858; m. William H. Smith; d. Aug. 3, 1895.

## JOHN H. (1581).

- 1585. Wilber, Feb. 14, 1876; m. Hattie Zelloff.
- 1586. Clarence, April 9, 1890.
- 1587. Vincent H., Jan. 10, 1893.

## PETER (1574).

- 1588. Mary, July 11, 1863; m. Joseph Schumacher, Jan. 29, 1892.
- 1589. Joseph, Jan. 28, 1866.

## THOMAS (1580).

- 1590. Mary A.; m. John Davies.
- 1591. Catherine, Ellen and John broke through the ice and were drowned in the canal in the winter of 1874.

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1601. John.

1602. Tunis (1603), born 1789.

## TUNIS (1602).

1603. John (1604); born 1814; died 1869.

## JOHN (1603).

- 1604. Tunis, Dec. 1, 1837; m., first, Margaret Lutkins; second, Phebe Evans.
- 1605. Emma; born 1839; m. M. J. Swan; their daughter was Edith, born 1869.

## TUNIS (1604).

- 1606. John T., Aug. 19, 1864.
- 1607. Stephen, Sept. 1, 1865.
- 1608. Caroline H., Dec. 6, 1866; m. Chas. Zabriskie;  
their children: Charles E., May 3, 1887; Grace  
M., Jan. 21, 1889; John T., June 30, 189 .
- 1609. James B., May 6, 1868.
- 1610. William E., June 12, 1873.
- 1611. Edward T., Jan. 15, 1877; m. Nellie Roughgar-  
den.
- 1612. Herbert M., Aug. 18, 1883.
- 1613. George, Sept. 20, 1885.
- 1614. Alfred E., Feb. 24, 1887.
- 1615. Emma, July 22, 1888.
- 1616. William H., June 2, 1890.
- 1617. Tunis W., Aug. 7, 1893.
- 1618. Maria, Sept. 29, 1895.

## EDWARD T. (1611).

- 1619. Edna, born 1908.
- 1651. Isaac; father of:
- 1652. Isaac; father of:
- 1653. Abraham J., Oct. 20, 1788; m. Lydia Romaine;  
died April 20, 1858.

## ABRAHAM (1653).

- 1654. John, Jan. 10, 1813.
- 1655. Daniel A., Oct. 29, 1818; m. Rachel A. Ackerman.

## DANIEL (1655).

- 1656. William D. (1708), July 12, 1849; m. Harriet  
Cadmus; now in California.
- 1657. Lydia L., Feb. 3, 1855; m. Martin Johnson, June  
30, 1879.

WILLIAM (1656).

1658. Hattie D., Feb. 3, 1882.

#### BERGEN COUNTY.

MICHAEL (66); father of:

1700. Abraham; born May 31, 1755; father of:  
 1701. John (1702), Jan. 26, 1784; m. Hester Demarest.  
 1702. Cathalina, May 10, 1810; m. Grandin Van Zile;  
     their children, Hester, George and Amos.  
 1703. Abram (1712), Dec. 22, 1812; m. Ellen Stager;  
     he died Dec. 14, 1882; she died Feb. 6, 1887.  
 1704. Sally Ann, Sept. 2, 1815; m., first, Charles Cloyd;  
     second, John Jarvis; their children, Charles and  
     Hester.  
 1705. Lucinda, Sept. 15, 1820; m. Winthrop Wilson;  
     their children, Hester, Euphenia, Douglas and  
     Ella.  
 1706. Rebecca, March 7, 1823; m. Calvin H. Van Zile;  
     born June 4, 1816; died Aug. 25, 1899; their  
     children: Cathalina, John Herman, Grandin and  
     George.  
 1707. Elizabeth, Jan. 4, 1827; died Dec. 4, 1828.  
 1708. Peter Demarest (1709), Aug. 31, 1830; m. Auley  
     Lavina Frederick, March 27, 1851.

PETER (1708).

1709. Frank Stryker (1710), July 25, 1865; m. Lucy  
     E. Herben.

FRANK (1709).

1710. Grace May, May 1, 1886; m. Archibald W. Fraser;  
     their son, Vreeland Herben Fraser.  
 1711. Alma Lavina; June 15, 1890.

ABRAM (1703).

1712. John, Oct. 2, 1836; m. Oct. 26, 1864, Josephine  
     Orr; died Oct. 15, 1883.

1713. Henry, Nov. 25, 1837; m. Sept. 9, 1858, Catherine E. Tooker; d. Dec. 15, 1892.
1714. George Washington, Feb. 3, 1845; d. Apr. 21, 1859.
1715. Hester Ann, Jan. 5, 1849; m. Sept. 2, 1875, Franklin P. Zeiger.
1716. Sarah, July 3, 1852; d. Aug. 1, 1852.
1801. Richard (76); had children.
1802. Michael (1805); born 1760; died May 13, 1832; m. Margaret Terhune; born 1770; died March 24, 1837.
1803. Elizabeth; m. Peter Sip, of Jersey City.
1804. John; born 1765; died Nov. 28, 1850.
- MICHAEL (1802).
1805. Richard M. (1806); born 1787; died Feb. 2, 1849; m. Mary Kip, b. March 26, 1783, she died June 10, 1880.
- RICHARD (1805).
1806. Michael (1812); born 1787; died Feb. 2, 1849; m. Lavinia Brinkerhoff.
1807. Margaret, Jan., 1819; died Aug. 7, 1896; m. Henry D. Westervelt.
1808. Isaac R. (1809), Dec. 18, 1825; died April 23, 1903; m. Gertrude Edsall.
- ISAAC R. (1808).
1809. John I. (1810); m. Mary A. Schor.
- JOHN I. (1809).
1810. Isaac R.; m. Anna Ferry.
1811. Mary A.
- MICHAEL (1806).
1812. Mary, April, 1842; died Oct. 21, 1863.



Cornelius (73) was the first settler in English neighborhood (see Biographical Sketch, Part Five). His son Cornelius (93), born 1762, died Oct. 5, 1798, was father of:

1821. Cornelius (1822), Feb. 27, 1792; served in war of 1812; died Dec. 9, 1877; m. Margaret Day, Dec. 4, 1815; born Jan. 1, 1796; died May 23, 1848.

CORNELIUS (1821).

1822. Mary Frost, June 2, 1816; m. John Garrabrant.  
 1823. Michael Edward, Feb. 5, 1820; m. Mary Ann Sexton.  
 1824. Jane, July 17, 1823; m. Daniel Foulk.  
 1825. Cornelius, Aug. 14, 1826; m. Mary Conklin; b. Nov. 14, 1825; d. Aug. 16, 1875.  
 1826. David, Dec. 23, 1828; m. Catherine A. Banks; served in 35th Regiment, N. J. Volunteers, in the Civil War.  
 1827. Sarah, Aug. 4, 1835; m. Jackson Fuller.

CORNELIUS (1825).

1828. Cornelius; died April 27, 1834.  
 1829. Anna; died Oct. 31, 1888.  
 1830. George.  
 1831. Eugenia.

JANE (1824).

1832. Sarah Vreeland Foulk; m. Rev. William Brevoort Bolmer; their children: William, Thayer, Maurice, Daniel and Paul.

DAVID (1826).

1833. David.  
 1834. Fanny.  
 1835. Emma.  
 1836. Dora.

- 1901. Jacob (9) ; born Aug. 9, 1678 ; m. Antje L. Toers,  
1703 ; they had son.
- 1902. Michael ; who was father of :
- 1903. John (1911).
- 1904. Abraham (1913) ; m. Elizabeth Mason.
- 1905. Michael ; m. Hester Van Winkle.
- 1906. John ; m. Margaret Kingsland.
- 1907. Ralph ; m. Magdalen Pier.
- 1908. Anna ; m. Daniel Van Winkle.
- 1909. Magdalen ; m. John Oldham.

JOHN (1903).

- 1911. Stephen.
- 1912. Abraham.

ABRAHAM (1904).

- 1913. Warren (1818), April 15, 1822 ; died April 20,  
1909 ; m. Jane E. Lloyd ; now Nutley, N. J.
- 1914. Mary ; m. Alonzo Baldwin.
- 1915. Martha.
- 1916. Rosanna.
- 1817. Elizabeth ; m. Jared Tuers.

WARREN (1913).

- 1918. Laura ; m. William Tuers.
- 1919. Virginia ; m. John McFarland.

- 2001. John (2002), July 26, 1779 ; m. —Brouwer ;  
father of :
- 2002. Jacob (2006), 1803 ; m. Lydia Van Riper.
- 2003. Elias (2010), 1807 ; m. Sophie Britton.
- 2004. John ; m. —Kent.
- 2005. Richard.

JACOB (2002).

- 2006. Henry (2012), Feb. 15, 1834 ; m. Phebe Ann  
Jacobus.

- 2007. Sarah, 1840; m. Nicholas Mandeville.
- 2008. Amzi D. (2016), 1849.
- 2009. John, May 11, 1852; m. Anna A. Jacobus; Cedar Grove.

ELIAS (2003).

- 2010. Charles E., March 10, 1852; m. Katherina Tolson, 1884.
- 2011.

HENRY (2006).

- 2012. Emma; m. Thomas Van Osterbrigge.
- 2013. John (2018); m. Jane Potmus.
- 2014. Catherine; m. Harmon Olthuis.
- 2015. Mamie; m. Frederick Van Fenschoten.

AMZI (2008).

- 2016. Amzi.
- 2017. Chester.

JOHN (2013).

- 2018. John Henry.
- 2019. Clarence Louis.

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Ralph, son of Michael (66), had son, Hessel, b. May 15, 1771; his children are:

- 2101. Isaac (2105); m. Jane Demarest.
- 2102. Nicholas; moved to New York.
- 2103. Samuel.
- 2104. Richard.

ISAAC (2101).

- 2105. James (2110); born 1820; m. Ellen Maria Campbell.
- 2106. David (2116); m. Mary Vandelinda.
- 2107. Mariam; m., first, Abram Blauvelt; second, Louis Ensign.

2108. Hannah; m. John Parsells.

2109. Betsy; m. Robert Inglis.

JAMES (2105).

2110. Jane Ann; m. David E. Haring.

2111. John Jacob (2114); m. Ellen H. Haring.

2112. Ellen Louisa; m. Levi L. Holmes.

2113. James Henry; died in infancy.

JOHN JACOB (2111).

2114. Everett H.; m. Ida Lew.

2115. Milton J.

DAVID (2106).

2116. Sarah Jane; m. John H. Demarest.

2117. Evelyn; m., first, —Goldsmith; second, —  
Taylor.

2118. ———; m. Ann Hankey.

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MICHAEL (67), father of

2201. Michael (2202); m. Marchia Van Riper, Feb. 4,  
1784; second, Mary Coronal.

2202. Jacob; m. Laura Smith.

2203. Garret.

2204. Elias; m. Nancy Stoflet.

2205. James (2208) born .....; m. Emma Barnes  
Smith, of Hudson, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1835; d.  
Jan. 17, 1840.

2206. Daniel Coronal (2221); m. Mary Stoflet.

2207. Mary; m. Benjamin Reigl.

JAMES (2205).

2208. Laura Elizabeth, May 7, 1825; m. Dr. Abner  
Hard, May 7, 1844. Their children: Florence;  
Louise, m. W. H. Van Arsdale; Genevieve, m.  
Dr. William Murphy; Virginia, m. C. C. Shep-  
pard.

- 2209. Jacob Edwin, March 6, 1828; m. Anna C. L. Barnes, Detroit, Mich.; d. Sept. 12, 1896.
- 2210. Lois Maria, March 31, 1831; m. L. Marcus Warden. His sister m. Henry Vreeland (2303). His daughter, Louise.
- 2211. Marcia, May 17, 1834; d.
- 2212. Michael James (2215), Oct. 20, 1838; m. Mary Helen Stoffet. See military record and portrait elsewhere.

JACOB E. (2209).

- 2213. James Barnes (2217), August 21, 1864; m. Emma Cordelia De Veaux.
- 2214. Cora Lena, July 19, 1866; m. Charles Pierce Burton, May 25, 1887. Their son Lawrence Vreeland Burton, April 15, 1889; daughter, Alice Gertrude, May 24, 1891; son Malcolm, April 23, 1896.

MICHAEL J. (2212).

- 2215. Thaddeus Whitney, Jan. 6, 1865; m. Johanna Jantzen.
- 2216. Mary Lois, Feb. 27, 1875; m. Dr. Ralph E. Collins, Detroit, Mich. Their son, Frederick Vreeland Collins, Dec. 3, 1904.

JAMES B. (2213).

- 2217. James Barnes, April 22, 1900.

THADDEUS W. (2215).

- 2218. Thaddeus, August, 1900.
- 2219. Carl, Jan., 1903.
- 2220. Johanna, March, 1905.

CORONEL (2206).

- 2221. Louisa; m. Col. Chapin, U. S. A.

## HENRY (1780), father of

- 2301. Benjamin (2306).
- 2302. John.
- 2303. Henry (2310), July 10, 1810; m. Eliza Warden;  
she was born May 28, 1815. See (2200).
- 2304. William.
- 2305. Richard.

## BENJAMIN (2301).

- 2306. Benjamin.
- 2307. Mary.
- 2308. William.
- 2309. Abram, Oct. 1, 1843.

## HENRY (2303).

- 2310. John Emmons (2316), Jan. 25, 1838; m.
- 2311. Sarah L., Dec. 18, 1839.
- 2312. Mary F., Dec. 4, 1842; m. Henry Bennett, Topeka, Kan. Their children: Belle, Mary, Harry and Albert.
- 2313. Walter F. (2318), Jan. 5, 1845; m. Harriet Snow, Kansas.
- 2314. Ann E., Oct. 25, 1847; m. Edward Luff, Oak Park, Ill. Their children: Anna V. and Harry E.
- 2315. William H. (2320), Oct. 6, 1850; m. Bessie Holtoyd.

## JOHN E. (2310).

- 2316. May H., May 1, 1871.
- 2317. E. Imogene, June 25, 1874; d. Sept. 14, 1875.

## WALTER F. (2313).

- 2318. Bernice.
- 2319. Grace.

## WILLIAM H. (2315).

- 2320. Edna.
- 2321. William.

2322. Mildred.  
2323. Roy.
- 

## JACOB (77).

2401. Michael J (2404), Oct. 11, 1770; d. Sept. 3, 1840;  
m., first, Mary Moore, b. 1770, d. Jan. 21, 1795;  
second, Rachel De Groot, b. May 25, 1775, d.  
Sept. 28, 1820; third, Sarah Demarest, April 14,  
1782, d. Oct. 11, 1866.  
2402. Lavinia, July 14, 1772; d. Sept. 29, 1847; m.  
— Westervelt.

## MICHAEL (2401).

2404. Jacob, April 21, 1793; d. Oct. 2, 1863; m. Mary  
Ludlow.  
2405. Clarissa, Nov. 18, 1800; d. Oct. 25, 1876; m.  
Samuel Morne.  
2406. Michael, 1797; d. 1805.  
2407. Wina, Nov. 25, 1802; d. Aug. 1, 1805.  
2408. Michael Henry (2403), Jan. 6, 1807; d. July 29,  
1876; m. Maria Lavina Romaine; she d. Apr.  
23, 1905.  
2409. Stephen De Mot (2416), b. 1808; d. 1859; m.  
Mary Westervelt.  
2410. Ellen, Jan. 1, 1811; d. Sept. 12, 1831.  
2411. Rachel, Mar. 21, 1813; d. Apr. 13, 1823.  
2411a. Lavinia M., Apr. 1, 1816; d. Oct. 4, 1868; m.  
William Dyckman.  
2412. John De Groot, June 12, 1818; d. Sept. 15, 1820.

## MICHAEL (2408).

2413. William H., Feb. 9, 1854; d. May 13, 1854.  
2414. J. Romaine, Apr. 23, 1849; d. Jan. 12, 1878.  
2415. Emily; m. Frederick W. Winterburn.

Their daughter, Una Adele, m. Otis Yale Harsen; have one child, Frederick Winterburn Harsen, Feb. 4, 1909. Daughter, Eva Marie, m. Charles De Kay Wolfe, another daughter is Olive Emily Winterburn.

STEPHEN (2409).

- 2416. Rachel Clarissa, 1837; d. 1859.
- 2417. Ellen, 1842; d. 1869.
- 2418. Mary; m. James Demarest.
- 2419. Sarah.
- 2420. Michael S.; m. Lena Earle.
- 2421. Ida.

- 
- 2451. Nicholas; m. Amialy van Blarcom.
  - 2452. Michael (3); m. Elizabeth Redner at Passaic, N. J.

MICHAEL (2452).

- 2453. Michael, Dec. 28, 1807; m. Margaret Van Riper, Dec. 25, 1831, at Fayette, N. Y.
- 2454. Henry (12), Oct. 5, 1810; m. Mary A. Ceede.
- 2455. Margaret, Aug. 11, 1812.
- 2456. Eliza; m. Hezekiah Knowles.
- 2457. Charity.

MICHAEL (2453).

- 2458. Gertrude.
- 2459. Elizabeth; m. Samuel Rice Jan. 21, 1862.
- 2460. Charity; m. James Kipp Jan. 26, 1864.
- 2461. Mary.

HENRY (2454).

- 2462. Margaret.
- 2463. William (14); m. Clara Shreve April 19, 1833.

WILLIAM (2463).

- 2464. Charles Henry.



- 2500. Paul, born about 1819; m. Eliza Cabrey Vreeland; father of
- 2501. John Henry.
- 2502. Richard (2508); m. Emma Flandrau; died 1908.
- 2503. Peter; m. Alice Fearnand; died 1873.
- 2504. George (2515); m. Mary Ann Paul.
- 2505. Jane; m. Benjamin Limbert; died 1893.
- 2506. James.
- 2507. Hattie.

The four eldest sons enlisted in the Civil War; John Henry was killed in the battle of Williamsburg, May, 1862; George served in the infantry during the entire war.

#### RICHARD (2502).

- 2508. Annie; 2509, Richard; 2510, Peter; 2511, Sadie; 2512, Minnie; 2513, Lea; 2514, Harvey.

#### GEORGE (2504).

- 2515. Lillie.
- 2516. Mamie; m. Alfred William Watson June 26, 1901, New York City.
- 2517. George Washington; m. Maritta York Sisson.
- 2518. Florence.
- 2519. Robert Paul; m. Blanche Ethel Buckridge Sept. 17, 1908.
- 2520. Edna.

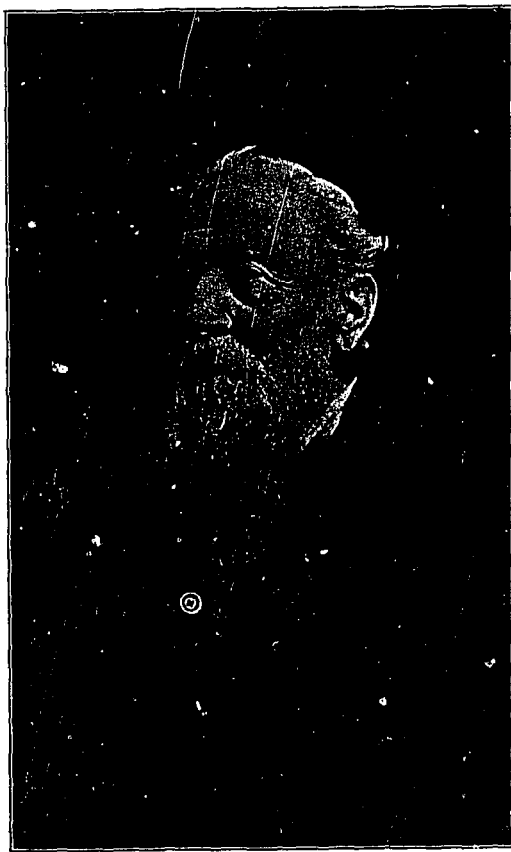


FERDINAND VREELAND (201).

GEORGE W. VREELAND (197).

OLIVER P. VREELAND (201).

PART FIFTH.  
Vreelands of Yesterday and Today.



JOHN ELIAS VREELAND (1517).

### JOHN ELIAS VREELAND (1517).

Was born July 11, 1832, in Brouwertown, Passaic County, but came to Paterson with his parents a few years later. When twelve years old he began work in the Danforth Cotton Mills, and here won speedy promotion. When Danforth, Cooke & Co. organized he went over to the locomotive department, and continued there until his retirement.

He celebrated the golden anniversary of his wedding with Ann Louise Post in 1903.

He has resided in his present home nearly fifty years. He has always been a staunch Republican, but never could be prevailed upon to accept public office; has been active in church work, as Sunday School teacher and superintendent, and still takes active interest in the work of the Methodist Church.

"Uncle John" is still a familiar figure in Paterson, and is hailed when met upon the streets with hearty expressions of good will and respect by all who know him.

### NEHEMIAH VREELAND (1532).

PORTRAIT ON PAGE 134.

Was born in Paterson, N. J., on February 7, 1856, and after receiving a common school education went to work in Clark's hardware store, and in 1899 he took over the business himself and continued until the time of the great fire in 1902. He then took a position in the Hamilton Trust Company, and is still a valued man in that institution. He is a great lover of art and of music, and has used his natural gift in the last named branch to good advantage as organist in the Market Street, Main Street and Grace Methodist Churches. He has occupied official positions in a number of building and loan associations.

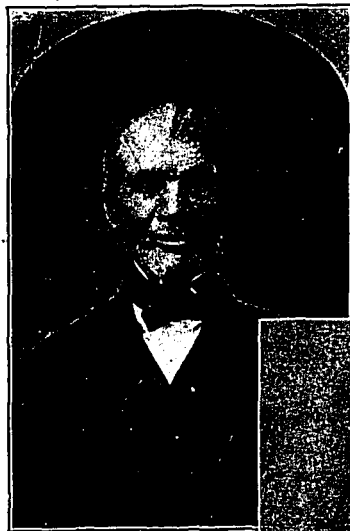
He married Louisa Klein, June 13, 1883, and has one son, Frederick John Vreeland, born May 11, 1891.

Every man has at least one hobby, but Mr. Vreeland has a pair of them, one of them being the home manufacture and accumulations of some fine old wines, which by the thousand bottles are growing mellow with age in his cellars. His other hobby is coin collecting, which he has been engaged in since a dozen years of age.

He owns now one of the finest private collections in the country, numbering over five thousand specimens, gathered from all parts of the world. To mention a very few, we might cite his possession of a fifty tael piece of China, used to pay the Boxer indemnity. It is a silver ingot, weighing sixty ounces, and the specimen in Mr. Vreeland's possession is the only one in the country in the hands of a private collector. One of the largest gold coins in the world, called Kei-Eho-Dai-Bau, from Japan, the milling value of which is \$76, is six inches long and nearly as wide. Other novelties are Indian wampum, made near Hackensack, a copper coin of Sweden, weighing six and three-quarter pounds, and measuring nine by ten inches. Per contra, is the one sixty-fourth ducat of Regensburg about the size of a pin head. Likewise may be seen a silver thaler of 1778, used to pay the Hessian hirelings during the Revolution, and justly styled "Blood money." He has specimens of the famous Leiden, Holland money, made out of cardboard and book covers, during the famous siege of Leiden in 1574.

Mr. Vreeland has at his tongue's end the history of every specimen in his collection. He is a member of the American Numismatic Association and the British Numismatic Society of London.

He is a member of the Holland Society of New York, and author of a history of the Paterson branch of the Post family, of which he is a lineal descendant.



NICHOLAS  
VREELAND  
(136).



ELIZABETH  
VREELAND.

**NICHOLAS VREELAND (136).**

In the group of old Vreeland homesteads at the head of the chapter on "Some Vreeland Homesteads," will be seen the original home of Nicholas Vreeland (136), built by him very nearly a century ago, and in which he made his home for nearly fifty years, when he built the larger home standing in the center of the block, and now owned and occupied by his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dusenberry Tompkins.

When the original house was built the whole section surrounding it was farm land, with no indications of a great city apparent. The old stage road to Newark (Communipaw avenue) passed the door, and Bergen Point Plank road (Garfield avenue) and old Bergen road (Bergen avenue) were the only public roads.

Nicholas Vreeland, son of Michael and Gertrude Sickles Vreeland, was born February 20, 1789, at Communipaw, in the house built by Michael Jansen in 1658, after the Indians had burned the original log house at the time of the massacre in 1655. Thus, here within sight of the original home of his forefathers, Mr. Vreeland lived his eight years, ever a most conscientious and highly respected citizen, kind and gentle of mien, beloved by all who knew him.

He married in 1814 Annatje, daughter of Ed. Winner, who died childless, in 1832. Two years later he married Elizabeth Van Riper, of Wesel, Bergen County. She died March 11, 1889. Two children survive, John Van Riper Vreeland, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, and Gettianna Vreeland Tompkins, of Jersey City. John and Gettianna each had five children, a complete record of whom can be found in our Genealogical chapter.



## CORNELIUS VREELAND (1821).

PORTRAIT ON PAGE 159.

Cornelius C. Vreeland was born in English neighborhood, Bergen County, New Jersey, on February 27, 1792, in the house pictured above, which building is still standing and is now occupied as a tavern.

Mr. Vreeland's grandfather was the first settler in English Neighborhood, and owned almost all the land now occupied by the Borough of Ridgefield. He moved there about 1750. The old Dutch Reformed Church and burying ground are located upon a portion of his farm.

Cornelius Vreeland, 3d, the subject of our sketch, was a man noted for his sterling integrity and strong constancy of affection, a "Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche." His branch of the family sustained manfully the Vreeland reputation for patriotism. Cornelius (73) fought in the Revolutionary War; his grandson, Cornelius (1821), served during the War of 1812, and the latter's son, David (1826), was in the Thirty-fifth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, in the Civil War.

Cornelius married Margaret Day, in 1815, and the union was blessed with three sons and three daughters.

His son, Michael Edward, was a successful contractor in New York City. Cornelius and David established an iron industry over which George, son of the former, now presides as owner. His daughter, Mary, married John Garrabrant, and died childless; Jane married Daniel Cooper Foulk, and had three daughters, only one of which reached maturity, viz.: Sarah Vreeland Foulk. She married Rev. William Brevoort Bolmer, an Episcopal clergyman. His youngest child, Sarah, married Andrew Jackson Fuller, and had four children, who lived to grow up. Two died in early womanhood, and her only son, N. E. Fuller, is a Congregational minister.

**GEORGE VREELAND (21).**

What is generally called the "Greenville" line of Vreelands comprise a very notable portion of the great family. It is noted further that it has kept its ranks compact, as a greater proportion of its members reside to-day upon the ancestral acres than any other of the original lines. These lands have been in the possession of the family ever since the original grants to Michael Jansen, his wife Sophia, and their son Enoch, who is the ancestor of the particular line we are describing. Enoch himself lived upon the bluff overlooking New York Bay, opposite Wilkinson avenue. His public record is given in Chapter XXXI. His son Joris (94), shortly after his marriage, built the house on the shore, at the foot of Chapel avenue, pictured in the center of the group of old homesteads, which is to-day the oldest Vreeland homestead in Hudson County. Joris's son, GARRET, served in the Revolutionary War, participating in the battles of Trenton, Princeton and Freehold among others. His son GEORGE (83) was a soldier in the War of 1812. He married Catherine Newkirk, and their portraits are shown on another page. He purchased the old Gautier mansion on the bay, and lived there until his death. He was a noted character in his day, whether engaged in farming, fishing or in public life.

His son GEORGE (115) was born October 8, 1816, and married Cathalina Newkirk. Their portraits can be found elsewhere. Nine children came to bless their union. He resided in the old Cubberly homestead until 1876, when he built a fine house adjoining, and would probably have died there had it not been that the land was needed for the great Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal, and he was compelled to move. He then built the house shown in the group at the beginning of this story, and lived there until his death in 1905. He was a quiet,



GEORGE VREELAND (83).

CATHERINE NEWKIRK VREELAND.

self-contained man, of considerable force of character. Aside from the occupation of farmer and fisherman, the line adopted by the first comers, he did not enter into commercial business, but was especially active in public affairs, filling the offices of town committeeman, town treasurer, school trustee and others.

GEORGE WASHINGTON (197), the third child and eldest son, was born June 3, 1842, and married Helen Jane Smith. Like his father, he engaged in farming, and later took up the more profitable line of market gardening with great success. With his savings he made many shrewd investments in real estate, and is to-day a very large holder of this valuable article. He inherited by his father's will the home of the late Charles H. Winfield, the county historian, where he now resides.

OLIVER PERRY VREELAND was born October 10, 1853, and after his school days were over engaged in market gardening with his brothers. In this, as in other lines later in life, he was peculiarly successful, and the products of his combined brain and labor always commanded a leading position in the markets of the metropolis, on account of their superior qualities.

When the Greenville Banking and Trust Company was organized he was one of its most active supporters, and he and his brother George were elected directors, and Oliver was elected secretary and treasurer in August, 1904. He was elected for this very important office because of his life-time acquaintance with the surrounding lands and long and intimate knowledge of the people in the neighborhood, a decidedly valuable asset to an institution of this kind. He has continued in the same office ever since, and resides in a handsome house that he built on Garfield avenue.

FERDINAND VREELAND, the youngest son, was born March 14, 1856, and married Sadie M. Holmes, of Mon-



CATHALINA NEWKIRK VREELAND.



GEORGE VREELAND (115).

mouth County, who is a lineal descendant of Colonel Asher Holmes, one of General George Washington's favorite and most trusty aides. Colonel Holmes' record as a Revolutionary soldier is a part of the history of the nation, and does not need repetition here. Ferdinand maintains a summer home in Branchport, Monmouth County, facing the Shrewsbury River, and in the winter season occupies his father's former residence in Jersey City, which he inherited from his father. Pictures of the homes of these three brothers are shown at the beginning of this story.

Of the daughters, SOPHIA JANE, the eldest, married Andrew Cadmus; CATHALINA married Peter Sip Van Winkle, whose great-grandmother was a Vreeland of Bergen County, and RACHAEL EMMA married Isaac V. Kershaw.

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#### "HOME, SWEET HOME."

"Zy het nochtans zoo nederig,  
Daar is geen plaats zoo als t'huis."  
"Be it ever so humble,  
There is no place like Home."

**ANDREW VREELAND (927).**

PORTRAIT ON PAGE 156.

Andrew Vreeland was born May 21, 1815, and in early boyhood was appointed to the Rogers, Ketcham & Grosvenor Locomotive and Machine Company. He served in the cotton machinery department to such good effect that he was promoted to be foreman before the end of his apprenticeship, and continued with the firm until Mr. Rogers' death in 1859.

He then started out for himself in the cotton spinning business in 1859, and conducted this so successfully that he was enabled to retire with a competence in 1885. He was elected a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Passaic County in 1854, and was re-elected in 1855 and 1856, the last year serving as director of the Board. He made a splendid record, always looking out for the good and welfare of the people of the county. He was a consistent and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over seventy years, being frequently elected to prominent official positions, including the presidency of the Board of Trustees, which honorable position he occupied for a number of years. He was also a trustee of the Mount Tabor Camp Meeting Association, and chairman of its Executive Committee for a long time.

Mr. Vreeland was a man of strong convictions and sterling qualities; his business career was a credit to himself, an honor to his home city, and a splendid legacy of remembrance to his family. He won and maintained the respect of all with whom he came in contact, and died at the ripe old age of 86 years, on May 19, 1901.

**GEORGE FRANKLYN VREELAND (707).**

The first ferry established legally on the Hudson River connecting New York and New Jersey was the Communipaw ferry in 1661, about the time that Bergen village received its new charter. It ran to the foot of Communipaw lane, shown in the picture of Communipaw. Michael Jansen was licensed and became the first legalized ferryman.

From Communipaw the route was up Communipaw lane and Brown's ferry road to the Hackensack River, and to Newark, and thence by "the Excellent New York and Philadelphia Running Machines," as they were grandiloquently advertised, to the city of Brotherly Love.

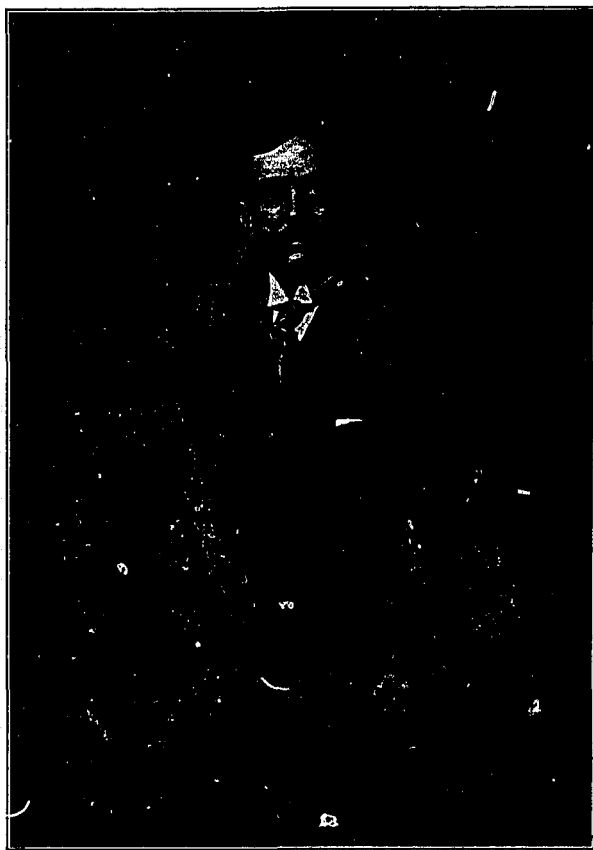
After the battle of Paulus Hook in 1789 the line of travel turned in the direction of the new Jersey City, and a ferry was regularly maintained at the foot of what is now called Grand Street, the stage route being up the old Mill road, now Academy street, to Newark, Orange and elsewhere.

While a Vreeland was the first ferryman, another energetic member of the family, William Vreeland (703), established a line of stages between Orange and Jersey City about 1825. Unlike the traction monopoly of the present day, Mr. Vreeland experienced lively competition, and to such extent did the opposition grow, with consequent lowering of fares, that at last he agreed to carry passengers free, and by this master stroke soon had the field to himself. His line of coaches became popularly known as "Flying Dutchmen," owing to the superiority of speed over all rivals.

Mr. Vreeland also operated a line of stages on Broadway, New York, running from the Battery to Bleecker street, which was the boundary of the built up section.

He died in 1863, and was accredited as a man of





GEORGE FRANKLYN VREELAND (707).

wealth. The homestead place, sixty acres in extent, at the corner of Center and Harrison streets, was one of the show places of Orange. The house still compares favorably with the beautiful modern homes built around it in what is now the choicest residential part of the city, but the family disposed of its holdings at the close of the Civil War.

ORRIN SWIFT VREELAND (704) was associated with his father in business until he entered the army as a private in Company H, Twenty-sixth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. He returned from the war broken in health from the exposures and hardships of service, and died in 1874.

GEORGE FRANKLYN VREELAND (707), grandson of William and son of Orrin S., was born in Newark, September 9, 1866. Shortly after his father's death, in 1875, he moved to Summit, Union County. He received a good public school education, and at the age of sixteen engaged in the woolen goods business in New York, and has continued in it ever since, and for some years has been the head of the firm of Vreeland & Wilson, 79 to 83 Fifth avenue, New York City, conducting a large and successful business, the firm being considered leaders in their line, enjoying an enviable reputation among their business associates.

Mr. Vreeland has always been a Republican in politics, and for many years has taken a prominent part in the political life of his home city, county and State. He has held many positions of honor in the Summit city government, appointive and elective. He served three years in the City Council from the First Ward, and was then elected after a hot contest as Councilman-at-Large, and was chosen as presiding officer of the Council. At the expiration of his term of office the members of the Council presented him with a very handsome gavel as a "token

of their appreciation, of his unfailing fairness and courtesy and a memorial of their friendship, sincere regard and respect." No present or past occupant of the office has been so signally honored.

He was once more elected President of the Council, and at the death of Mayor Wilcox, shortly afterward, he became, by virtue of his office, Mayor of the city, but the duties and responsibilities of the office, together with the chairmanship of the Street Committee and membership in several other committees, brought such a tax upon his time and strength that he decided to retire at the end of his term. The nomination for Mayor was tendered in the fall of 1907, but his decision to retire was irrevocable. His friends, however, throughout the entire city claim that he is the logical candidate and insist on his standing for the honorable office at the coming election, and if he accepts his election is assured. Mr. Vreeland is Vice-President of the Republican Club, a member of the Summit Board of Trade and chairman of its Committee on Transportation and Franchise. He has also been a member of the Board of Excise Commissioners ever since its organization. He was a charter member of the Canoe Brook Country Club, and a long time member of the Highland Club, but as a "typical club" man he is too busily engaged in other lines to give much time to this more or less agreeable occupation. He would not be eligible to either the "Golf" or "Tennis" cabinets, nor does he play "Bridge," but like his forefathers, he does love a good horse, and has a fine specimen in his stable. His grandfather was credited with having the finest stable of horses in the State, and his father in his time was a "crack whip," being capable, it is said, of turning a four-in-hand on a ten cent piece. This may be drawing a pretty fine line, but it conveys a good idea of his prowess.

George F. Vreeland married IDA MAY RONSAVILLE, of Washington, D. C., June 14, 1893, and four children have since blessed their union, Donald Ronsaville, Carroll Irving, Paul Ford and Isabel. The first named youngster, by the way, captured a prize in the recent Lincoln history contest in New York.

Mrs. Vreeland, in her turn, is a woman of culture, and is especially gifted as a vocalist. Before her marriage she was prominent in vocal and musical circles in Washington, and since taking up her home in Summit has renewed her standing as a leader in these lines of a city's activities. She is a member of the exclusive Fortnightly Club, and chairman of its musical department, which gives the members many enjoyable entertainments and adds greatly to the pleasures of membership. She has been an active member of the City Improvement Association and chairman of its Committee on Parks, which has done so much towards making Summit one of the most beautiful residential cities in the State.

The Vreelands have a comfortable summer home at Avon-by-the-Sea on the Atlantic coast, where they spend the summer during the school vacations, and entertain their friends *en famille*. Mr. Vreeland, by reason of his business cares, has been able to enjoy but few vacations, but he has found opportunity on occasion to run away for a few weeks and enjoy with his wife winter trips in Porto Rico, the West Indies and Florida.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE F. VREELAND, SUMMIT, N. J.

This house is located on Hobart avenue, near Franklyn place, and is of colonial design, of cream colored stucco and red roof. The entrance is through a vestibule to a large living room, from which the stairs ascend to the second story. The woodwork is of white enamel, with stair-treads, railing and doors of mahogany. The walls are decorated in green, with golden Fleur-de-lis. A music room to the left is separated by a flat arch, supported by columns and pilasters; the walls of the room are hung with German moire and gold. A den to the right is provided with a large window-seat, book-case and an open fireplace. It is wainscoted and has beamed ceiling and other woodwork of Antwerp oak. Walls are hung with dull brown Spanish leather, with a ceiling of rich metallic red. The dining room is finished in Flemish quartered oak, and beamed ceiling, walls decorated in bronze green, leather, with gold and copper tracery.

Windows of stained glass, set in copper, abound throughout the house.

On the second floor is the owner's room, with a sewing room on one side, and a dressing room and bathroom on the other. The bathroom is tiled in white, with solid porcelain fixtures, with French mirrors set in the walls. Three more bedrooms and a linen closet complete this floor. The third floor is given up to the servants' rooms and the children's playroom. Laundry and owner's work-shop, one of Mr. Vreeland's hobbies, occupy the cellar. The house is heated by hot water, and lighted by electricity and gas.

The stable in the rear is well appointed, and is occupied by Alda Medium, one of the fastest pacers in the country.

### HERBERT HAROLD VREELAND.

Herbert Harold Vreeland, President and General Manager of the Metropolitan Street Railway system, was born in the town of Glen, in the Mohawk Valley, New York, on October 22, 1856. His father, the Rev. Abraham H. Vreeland, was for a quarter of a century the pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church at that place. When Herbert was fifteen he secured his first employment in Newark, New Jersey, to which city the family had removed; later he engaged in a number of other employments before he determined upon the field best suited to his efforts. Railroading was finally selected and he became a gravel shoveller on a night construction train on the Long Island Railroad. Shortly afterward he was advanced to the position of track walker, and successively to that of switchman, freight brakeman, conductor, and finally to superintendent of the floating equipment of the company. The control of the road passing into other hands, he lost his position and was compelled to start



HERBERT HAROLD VREELAND (821).

afresh. This he did on the New York & Northern road, where he obtained a position as freight brakeman, and attracted the favorable attention of his superiors, with the result that he rapidly rose to the posts of passenger conductor, trainmaster, superintendent and eventually manager.

The story of Mr. Vreeland's first acquaintance with William C. Whitney is a familiar one to those connected with or interested in railroad matters, but it will bear repetition in this history.

It appears that Mr. Whitney and his associates in the financial world, having under contemplation the purchase of the New York & Northern, accompanied by the directors, were taking a trip over the road for the purpose of ascertaining the condition and workings of the property. The superintendent of the road accompanied the party, and from time to time as questions were asked him he made answer:

"I will ask Vreeland about it," or "Vreeland has the matter in charge."

"Where is this man Vreeland who seems to know so much about the road?" Mr. Whitney exclaimed. In reply, the youthful superintendent summoned a broad-shouldered young man, six feet three inches tall, with fresh cheeks and a cheerful smile, who was acting as conductor of the train. There wasn't a question he failed to answer, and, moreover, he was full of suggestions.

Some time after this incident and while engaged with his routine duties Mr. Vreeland received a telegram reading:

H. H. Vreeland:

Meet me at Broadway and Seventh Avenue office at two o'clock to-day.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.



He hastened to keep the appointment, but Mr. Whitney had left the office when he arrived. There was a letter awaiting him, however, of which the following is a copy:

Mr. H. H. Vreeland:

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the stockholders of the West Street, Houston Street and Pavonia Railroad Company, held this day, you were unanimously elected a director of the company.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors you were unanimously elected president and general manager, your duties to commence immediately.

Yours truly,

C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

This was the beginning of the great Whitney syndicate of street railways in New York, as it was the commencement of one of the most notable and successful individual careers in the history of railroading.

The "Philadelphia syndicate," with Mr. Whitney as its chief New York member, started in to absorb the street traffic of New York. Horse road after horse road was bought, and soon Mr. Vreeland's name came to be known throughout the railroad and financial world. His has been the brain which planned and his the hand which carried into execution the gigantic plans which has made the Metropolitan Street Railway system what is to-day the most complete and best managed in the world.

Mr. Vreeland is essentially a "broad-gauge" man. His talents for organization and control are marvelous, and his employees honor, love and respect him, and here perhaps we have struck the keynote of his success.

The policy that Mr. Vreeland inaugurated and which he religiously maintains in the conduct of the affairs of his company inspires his men with confidence, and makes

them understand that they can count on fair treatment at his hands. Furthermore, Mr. Vreeland never deviates from the policy of promoting men from the ranks.

Every one of the thousands in the service has his eyes fixed on the place ahead of him. He is well aware that advancement depends solely on his conduct and individual effort. The humblest employee has access to the President and knows that any grievance will be accorded a respectful hearing and guaranteed just and impartial adjustment.

The system provides for voluntary and involuntary retirement of all employees so included, between the ages of sixty-five and seventy, after twenty-five years' service in the Metropolitan Street Railway Company or any of its constituent companies. That was the first pension system ever established for street railway employees, and is the final step in the system inaugurated by President Vreeland when he took charge of the Metropolitan for steadying and elevating the status of its 15,000 employees.

**GARRET VREELAND (225).**

PORTRAITS ON PAGES 82 AND 96.

Was born November 21, 1814, in the house built by Michael Jansen, on the shore of Communipaw Bay. The next year his father, Garret (138) built a new house at "Off-all," at the present corner of Randolph Avenue and Harmon Street, a picture of which is shown in the Old Homestead group. Here he remained, assisting his father in the farm and fishery, until his marriage in 1834 with Catherine Van Buskirk, of Constable Hook. According to the custom of the time, his father set off to him a portion of the parental acres on the old Bergen Road, running to the present Ocean Avenue on both sides of Orient Avenue.

He worked this and the "ten-acre" plot on the "back lane" and an equal sized plot about in the center of the Greenville Heights development, with a piece of salt meadow on the Hackensack River, and a wood lot at New Durham. He took up market gardening, and became the leader in that line of activity, just as he did in many others, later in life. His products always led the market in price and quality, so thorough did he prosecute the work. He also continued the net fishing in the bays.

He filled many public offices by appointment and election, assessor, collector, town clerk, freeholder, and school trustee. He was tendered the nomination for Mayor of Bergen several times, but declined.

He organized the "League of Public Safety" during the Civil War; was president of the Union League, president of the Lincoln and Johnson Campaign Club in 1865; he was repeatedly elected deacon and elder of the old Bergen Dutch Reformed Church, and taught in its Sunday School for many years. No matter where duty called, he was always ready, and always served with credit to the

office and honor to himself. He embarked in the real estate business in 1867, and was very successful, but the Black Friday panic of 1875 hit him hard, just as it did thousands of others. The subsequent depression of the market wrought havoc with all large realty holders everywhere.

He became the father of eight children, the only survivor being the author of this book. He died in Asbury Park, in November, 1890, and was buried in the family vault in the Bergen graveyard.

### NICHOLAS GARRETSON VREELAND.

PORTRAIT: FRONTISPIECE.

Was born in the town of Bergen on June 21, 1849; attended public school and graduated from Hasbrouck Institute in 1866, took a short term in New Haven Business College. In 1867 he took up surveying and three years later was appointed city surveyor, and afterward made accountant of assessments. In 1876 he removed to Metuchen to try a spell at farming, but soon tired of this, and came back to Jersey City. In 1882 he became accountant at the Passaic Print Works, and in 1890 was appointed engineer of the Cape Cod Ship Canal. In 1892 he returned once more to his native heath, and became the manager of a large coal company. In 1896 he took up a portion of his great-great-grandfather's farm, laid it out into lots, and built nearly fifty houses on it.

He has been a Republican in politics all of his life, and has occupied many positions of influence in the councils of his party. He has organized a number of improvement associations, and has been a profuse writer for the papers, as editor and reporter; has organized many councils of the Royal Arcanum, American Mechanics and other orders. He has always been a close student of

history, and is now in full swing of the outcome of his studies, as president and editor of the Historical Publishing Company of Jersey City, Hudson County, N. J.

### FRANCIS WILLIAM VREELAND (1020).

In that period quaintly referred to as the "early seventies," when across the western plains the now obsolete prairie schooner jolted and creaked upon its way toward the setting sun, John Houseman Vreeland and his young wife Ida left the Illinois home of their immediate ancestors and embarked with their few earthly possessions in one of those canvas canopied overland vessels upon a journey to what in those days was considered the "far West." After many eventless days this new home-seeking journey ended in the vicinity of a small group of modest and somewhat primitive dwellings, collectively known as the village of Seward, in the new-born State of Nebraska.

Like many another of those thrifty and intent pioneers, John Houseman Vreeland was forced to forget his trade, that of watchmaker, and to turn his attention to the promising, unbroken soil of that fertile territory. But, also, as happens to many of the town-bred, the yield of the soil was not so enticing as the call of the growing village, so Seward soon gained a much respected citizen, and an energetic and successful business man.

On March 10th, in the year 1879, this remote branch of the family of Vreeland, and also the community of Seward, was increased by one member, a boy, duly named Francis William Vreeland. With the advent of the youngster, within the father there again awakened the pioneer's he became restless, and at intervals varying from one to three or four years, transferred his family and business

FRANCIS  
WILLIAM  
VREBLAND  
(1020)  
IN HIS  
NEW YORK  
STUDIO.



spirit for more rapid advancement in worldly possessions, interests to what he considered points of greater opportunity in the then thriving "middle West."

At the age of twelve, when to thoughtless and care-free youth, public schools become as prisons, and learning as vanity and vexation, young Francis was permitted by his indulgent parents to turn his back upon the temple of learning. He was then started in the establishment of his father, upon what the parent intended should be his future career—a life of devotion to affairs commercial.

While living at Wichita, Kans., and during a course in bookkeeping in a local commercial college, the son was lured from the carefully planned life work that the father had set for him through the agency of a possible course in the college known as Pen Art. In this department the lad became a diligent student at the cost of his diploma in bookkeeping and the aspirations of the parent. By dint of much persuasion and through the weakness of parental love for an only son, Francis was once more permitted to follow his own course, which led to the Cincinnati Academy of Fine Arts. Here, as a pupil, under Professors Otto Walter Beck, J. H. Sharp and Vincent Nowatuy, he spent three years.

In recognition of the success of his former efforts, young Vreeland was at once admitted to the life classes of the "Academy" instead of having to pass through the generally required one-year of preparatory work. It later developed that his instructors figured among the artistic assets of his nature "a fine sense of color harmony," a special talent in design and one of the highest of nature's gifts, "originality." And during these three years he frequently enjoyed the distinction of working with a limited few of the most promising students in the private studio of Mr. Beck.

Upon leaving the Academy and after serious and some-

what discouraging attempts to gain a footing in some field from which he could obtain a livelihood in payment for artistic effort, the student was finally admitted as a designer and decorator in the studios of the foremost art pottery of this country, i. e., the Rookwood Pottery of Cincinnati. And nine months after entering into pottery decoration he was gratified in seeing one of his productions chosen for exhibition in the Fine Arts section of the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition.

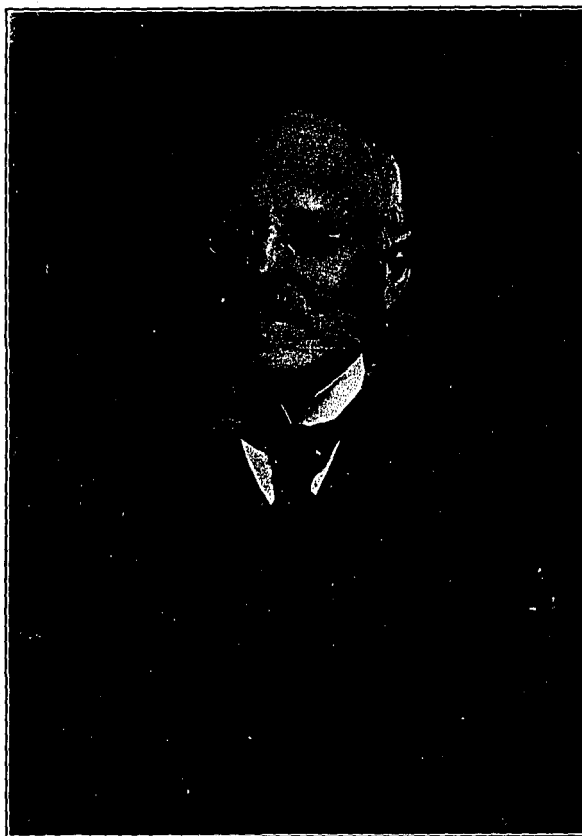
Pottery decoration, though standing high in the eyes of the art world, is a somewhat isolated field and seemed limited to the ambitious mind, so the venturesome and restless spirit inherited from his father caused this young designer to turn his eyes toward the country's recognized center of art. Arrived in New York in the summer of 1901, with liabilities of possible greatness, or failure and total assets of thirty dollars, he determined to here pursue his studies and attempt to climb in his chosen profession.

In April of the year 1903 Francis William Vreeland was married to Marion Hastings Smalley. That he is gaining recognition, and that his continued application to study, as well as to production in his work, is bearing fruit, is attested to by his having held, for some four years, the Art Editorship of the *American Printer*, a publishers' and printers' magazine of considerable importance; that there has appeared under his signature three score or more articles upon the subject of art; that upon various occasions in New York and before classes and organizations in the publishing field he has lectured upon the application of Art to publications and kindred subjects, and that examples from his brush have been accepted for exhibition along with work representative of the highest type of American art.



**JOHN BEAM VREELAND (1170).**

Mr. Vreeland was born in Newark, N. J., December 30, 1852, is a son of George W. and Sarah M. Vreeland, and a descendent on his father's side from Holland ancestry, who came directly from Holland and settled in New Jersey in 1638, and on his mother's side from English settlers of before the Revolutionary War. He has twice been married, first to Miss Ida A. Piotrowski, December 18, 1878, and, second, to Miss Ida King Smith, June 2, 1897. He was educated in the common schools, and, after attending the Newark High School one year, his family, in 1868, moved to Morristown, where he has since resided. While in Newark he served a newspaper route morning and evening for nearly a year. In 1870 Mr. Vreeland began the study of law with F. G. Burnham, completing his studies with the late Colonel F. A. DeMott, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1875, and as a counsellor at the June term of the Supreme Court in 1879. Chancellor McGill appointed him a Special Master in Chancery in 1892, and the Supreme Court appointed him a Commissioner of that court, June 7, 1882. Mr. Vreeland has been in active and successful practice in Morristown since his admission to the bar. He has served as Township Clerk of Morris Township, Deputy County Clerk, Acting Prosecutor of the Pleas of the County of Morris, and also as Town Counsl of Morristown. In 1895 he was elected to the State Senate for Morris County by a plurality of 1,526 over George McCracken, his Democratic opponent. During his term of three years as State Senator he took an active part in legislation, served on leading committees, and was a member of the Commission to Revise the Banking and Trust Company Laws. He was president of the Commission appointed by Governor Stokes to revise the Corporation

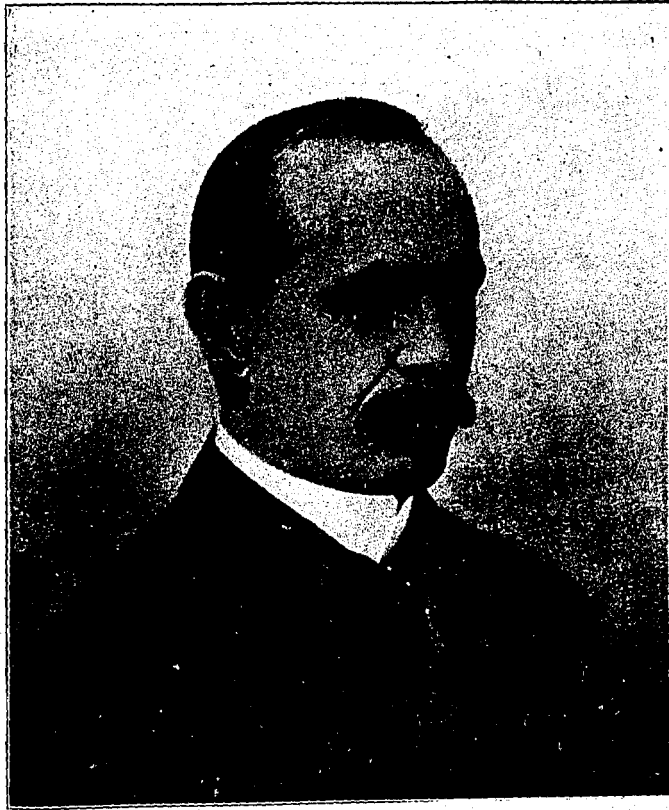


JOHN DEAM VREELAND (1170).

Laws of New Jersey. In 1898 he was appointed by Governor Voorhees as Judge of the Morris County Courts for a term of five years.

Mr. Vreeland was appointed by President Roosevelt to the office of United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey on October 20, 1903, and again November 16 1903, and the third time on December 9, 1907; the first appointment was *ad interim* and the other two for the full term of four years each.

He is a member of the South Street Presbyterian Church of Morristown.



EDWARD BUTTERFIELD VREELAND.

### EDWARD BUTTERFIELD VREELAND.

Beginning about the year 1760, a considerable number of Bergen County folk emigrated by caravan to Pennsylvania, some of them settling there, and others going further to the Lake regions of New York State.

Here the Jersey Dutchmen founded settlements and built their churches, in nearly a dozen different places, including the town of Cuba, Alleghany County, where the subject of our sketch was born in 1857, the son of Simon Vreeland, and the grandson of one of the same christian name.

After receiving an academic education, at the age of twenty, he was appointed superintendent of schools of Salamanca, and served in this capacity for five years, in the meantime taking up the study of law. He was admitted to practice in 1881, and attained considerable prominence, so much so that he was elected president of the Salamanca Trust Company.

In addition to his banking interests, he is largely interested in oil refining.

In 1899, he was elected to Congress, and has served continuously ever since, at the last election receiving 32,327 votes to 19,466 for his four opponents. He is a member of the Congressional Committees on Appropriations and Labor; was chairman of the committee that investigated the hazing at the Naval Academy at Annapolis; is joint author of the Aldrich-Vreeland act, providing for an emergency currency, and is vice-chairman of the National Monetary Commission.

## LITTLE DUTCH BABY.

To Princess Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina of  
Holland.

Little Dutch Baby, the gift that the stork  
Brought to the brave little land of the waters,  
May not the little Dutch town of New York  
Send you a greeting, most welcome of daughters?

Little Dutch Baby, be true to your blood,  
True to the men who achieved your dominions;  
Battle or tempest or fire or flood  
Never could alter their seated opinions.

Rest in your cradle, content and serene,  
Sure of your people, whatever the play be.  
Whether as Princess or whether as Queen,  
Here's to your happiness, Little Dutch Baby!

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A CORRECTION.

At the time when the attention of the whole world was turned toward the Palace at the Hague, and possibly with the editor's mind affected by the old axiom, "The wish is father to the thought," the opening sentence of Chapter Four, on Page 23, was penned, and in the after completion of the book, its correction was overlooked.

The last lines of the first paragraph should have read, "Her daughter born in the year of grace 1900 will be Queen of Holland some day, unless a son shall have come to bless the Royal Household."

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