

The
VAN NORDEN
FAMILY

Three Hundred Years In America

1623-1923

Theodore Langdon Van Norden

For sale at THE HORSE AND HOUND, South Salem, N. Y.

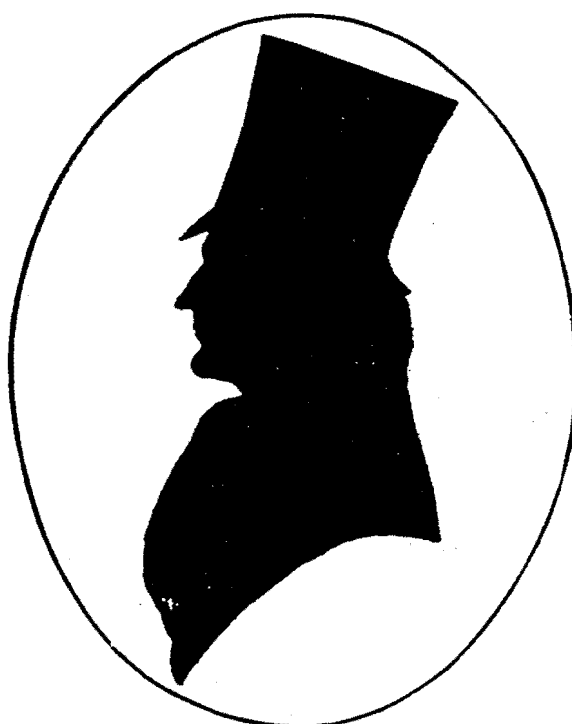
1923

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THEODORUS WILLIAM VAN NORDEN.
Miniature, painted 1795.



LEONARD WARNER.
Silhouette, made 1825.



THOMAS LANDGON VAN NORDEN.
Miniature, painted 1828.



MARGARET HOGHLAND WARNER.
Silhouette, made 1825.

The following sketch is based upon data collected by my father, WARNER VAN NORDEN, during the last thirty years of his life. The collection afforded him much interest; but his motive was pride in his family.

The essential facts of my father's records I am trying to place in permanent form, for family use. Such being my only purpose, I shall omit reproducing verbatim many documents and records, which are of interest to the genealogist, but cumber the text for most of us. I shall give only outlines of branches of the family other than the direct Van Norden line. And for the same reason I shall include the descent of our first ancestor in America from Seigneur Pierre Mabile de Névy, which is probable, but can not now be proved. Others will remember that I am printing for my own family.

To the records as left by my father, I have added some references to authorities. And I have received assistance from two cousins: Julia Bedford Gill, in fixing several early dates; and Thomas Langdon Van Norden, in writing two characterizations.

THEODORE LANGDON VAN NORDEN

NAARDEN FARM,
SOUTH SALEM, N. Y.,
1923.

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ABBREVIATIONS FREQUENTLY USED

B.—Born.	E. G.—For example.
Bapt.—Baptized.	P.—Page.
D.—Died.	Mns.—Manuscript.
M.—Married.	

Figures in brackets refer to individuals in genealogy.
Roman numerals indicate the generation in America.

ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS OF SOME OF THE DUTCH NAMES

Abeltie	Abigail.
Aechtje, Aechtje	Agatha.
Andries	Andrew.
Antie	Ann.
Engeltie	Angelica.
Hans	John
Jan	John.
Johannes	John.
Jannetie, Jannetje	Jane.
Maritien	Maria.
Marytje	Mary, sometimes Martha.
Metje	Martha, sometimes Mary.
Tryntie	Catherine.

THE VAN NORDEN FAMILY IN FRANCE AND HOLLAND

SEIGNEUR PIERRE MABILLE DE NÉVY lived, until 1572, in the town of Névvy (also spelt Nevi and Neuvy), in the province of Anjou, France; Névvy being about fifteen miles southwest from Angers, the capital of the old province. The ancient castle of the Dukes of Anjou is there; and Angers is surrounded by massive walls built in 1214 by John, King of England. Mabilie was a Protestant, and apparently served with high rank¹ in Coligny's army in the civil wars of the period.

Admiral Gaspard de Coligny was assassinated in Paris on St. Bartholomew's Day, 1572; and a general massacre of the "reformed" followed throughout the land. It seems probable that Seigneur Pierre Mabilie then left France, as did many of his party, and settled at the little town of Naarden in Holland, on the Zuider Zee a few miles from Amsterdam.

ARMS OF MABILLE

Mabilie: Anjou,

D'azur au chevron d'or accompagné de trois tours du même. (The field is blue. The chevron is golden. The three towers are golden.)²

The name Mabilie is still represented in Anjou, and has long been connected with the oldest families of the province.³

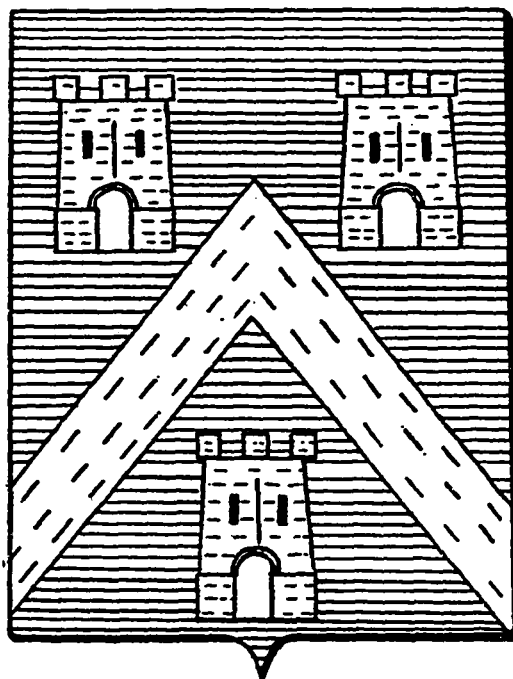
¹ Upon this and Mabilie's son Caspar, see note 2, p. 4.

² *Armorial Général*, Rietstap, 1887, Vol. II., p. 120; and *Planches*, IV., Plate CX.; *Armorial Général de L' Anjou*, Denais, 1885, Vol. II., p. 329.

³ Letter from M. Le Moyne, of Angers, to Mr. E. C. Marshall, N. Y., 1897. He uses the phrase, "noblest families." Marshall Mns.

CASPAR MABIE was born in Naarden, about 1575, probably the son on Seigneur Pierre de Mabilie, and named in honor of his father's commander, the Admiral Gaspard de Coligny. Caspar is the Dutch equivalent of the French Gaspard; and Mabilie the same as the French Mabilie.

The son of a refugee, during a time of wars culminating in the Thirty Years War, he early entered the military service of Holland, and apparently was soon a sergeant. According to the traditions of the Putnam County Mabilie family he served upon the American coast on a Dutch



MABILIE ARMS

cruiser, which took a Spanish prize near New York. Thereafter he was always known as Sergeant Caspar. And this service upon the coast apparently brought him to America later, if only as a traveller; for according to the records of the Dutch church of New Amsterdam his name appears as a witness in a baptismal entry, Nov. 6, 1650: "Caspar de Sergiant" (de being the).¹ And again, in O'Callaghan's

¹ N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec., V. 95.

Calendar of Dutch Historical Manuscripts at Albany,
Sergt. Caspar is said to have brought a suit, Feb. 12, 1652,
against Jan Peek. The latter was an inn-keeper in New
Amsterdam, and afterwards an early settler at Peekskill,
for whom that town was named.

PIERRE GASPARD MABILLE, son of Caspar Mabie and probably grandson of Seigneur Pierre Mabile de Névy, was born in Naarden about 1600. He is known to have been in Leyden in 1621. And it seems probable that he and Pieter Casparszen Van Naarden¹ of New Amsterdam were the same person.²

Many French and Walloon³ protestant refugees had settled in Leyden, and organized there a reformed church in 1584;⁴ and Leyden became a center of French refugee residents. Many of them addressed a petition, dated July 16, 1621, to Sir Dudley Carleton, the British ambassador at the Hague, asking permission to emigrate to Virginia. The ambassador reported to his government, but no action was taken upon the petition, apparently; for the same petitioners thereafter applied to the Holland government for assistance enabling them to emigrate to America.

In accordance with Carlton's suggestion, the petition of 1621 was accompanied by an agreement, and this was signed by 56 individuals, representing 56 men, 41 married women, and 130 children: 227 in all. Among the signatures is that of Pierre Gaspard.⁵

No family is mentioned, nor any trade or occupation for Pierre Gaspard; whereas for nearly all the other signers a record is made of wives and children. Evidently he had none; he was a young man; and he wished to seek a fortune

¹ Also spelt Van Naerden.

² Upon this question and his descent from Seigneur Pierre Mabile, see N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec., V. 52, p. 251. The authority there quoted, E. C. Marshall, believed to be proved the descent I give as probable. Mns.

³ Gallic natives of the Netherlands, speaking an ancient French dialect.

⁴ Riker's Hist. of Harlem, p. 82, gives a cut.

⁵ State papers, Holland, Bundle 141, fol. 308, in Public Record office, London; Baird, Huguenot Emigration, gives a fac-simile of autograph signature.

in the new land where Englishmen had founded Virginia in 1607, to which other Puritan Englishmen had gone from Leyden in 1620 to settle in Massachusetts, and of which he was hearing daily because of the organization of the Dutch West India Company, chartered in June, 1621. That he should have omitted his surname Mabile was in accordance with the custom of the time. And a refugee, even the grandson of a prominent refugee, was influenced by the wish to hide his identity in an age of assassination by poison and dagger. That he was of an adventurous spirit, the sort that first colonists had to be, is suggested by his father and grandfather having been soldiers.

It was the Dutch habit of the day to name the oldest son for his grandfather. This supports the inference that Pierre Gaspard was the grandson of Pierre Mabile. As the Dutch called him Pieter Casparszen (also spelt Casparsen, Caspersen), Peter the son of Caspar, his being the son of Sargeant Casper is further supported.

About this time, because of the growth of population and the increase of commerce, the Estates-General of Holland enacted a law compelling every man to use a surname. But before the new usage had become general, many entries in the early records of New York were of given names only. Thus we shall find in New York, between the years 1647 and 1662, the names Pieter Casparszen Van Naerden, Pieter Van Naerden, Pieter Casparszen, Pieter Caspersen, all unquestionably representing the same individual. Again the inference is irresistible, that our first ancestor in America was the Pierre Gaspard that signed the agreement of 1621 in Leyden.

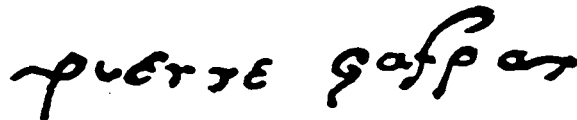
In the second generation in America we shall find a very curious incident. While Pieter Casparszen used his Dutch name, Van Naerden, as did his elder son by his second wife (from whom we are descended), most of his children,

and all his grandchildren by his first wife, assumed the name of Mabie. Once more the natural inference is that Mabile was the ancestral name in France, and the family name in Holland until that of Van Naarden was given to the son or grandson of Seigneur Pierre Mabile.

An additional argument for the French extraction of the first Van Norden is the fact that the first colonists in New York were French or Walloons.¹ Nor has any record been found of any other Van Naarden in Naarden, or anywhere in Holland. The name first appears with Pieter Casparszen Van Naarden. And no argument can be made of the fact that there remain few notices of the family during the few earliest years of the colony. The first official records, 1623 to 1639, are lost. The early records of the West India Company were destroyed many years ago. There remains no list of the passengers upon the ship New Netherland, which brought over the first colonists.² And during the constant wars of the time, which involved both Holland and France, many family papers were destroyed or lost.

We must frankly admit that the Mabile descent can not be proved. But every indication that has come to light points in the same direction, and it seems to me reasonable to believe that the first Van Norden was descended, upon his father's side, from Seigneur Pierre Mabile de Névy.

For the following generations there are abundant records.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "pierre gasfard". The letters are dark and fluid, with a prominent flourish at the end of the word "gasfard".

AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE OF PIERRE GASFARD

¹ Van Rensselaer, Hist. of the City of N. Y., I.—All interested in the history of N. Y. are indebted to Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer.

² Van Rensselaer, Hist. of the City of N. Y., I.

IN AMERICA

It has been noted (p. 4), that certain petitioners of 1621 turned to the Holland government for assistance in emigrating to America; and that the Dutch West India Company had been chartered in 1621 (p. 5). The Company had been granted a monopoly of the trade of the Atlantic shores of America.¹ And as a first venture the Company fitted the ship *New Netherland*, of about 260 tons.; placed her under the command of Cornelis Jacobsen Mey (or May); and in March, 1623, she sailed from Holland with 30 families, most of them French and Walloons.² After touching at the Canary Islands, she entered the Hudson River early in May.

As already stated, we have almost no records of New York prior to 1639, and no list of the passengers upon the *New Netherland*. But as Pierre Gaspard signed the petition of 1621; as he was young and apparently unmarried, and of an adventurous character; and as, when the records begin, we find his name constantly occurring and associated with the leading men of the colony, it is safe to follow the family tradition and to state that Pieter Casparszen Van Naarden was one of the first settlers of New York, 1623.

Pieter Casparszen's first years in America seem to have been occupied with trade as an official of the West India Company,³ especially in buying furs from the Indians. This carried him frequently to the Dutch settlement on the Delaware, where Casparszens are found.⁴ In 1626 he was living at "The Ferry" (Brooklyn).⁵ Here his kinsman

¹ Van Rensselaer, *Hist.*, I.

² Wassanaer, *Hist. Europa*; *Doc. Hist. of the State of N. Y.*, V. 3.

³ O'Callaghan, *Hist. N. Y.*, I., 99; G. W. Schuyler, *Col. N. Y.*, I., 10.

⁴ *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, III.; Brodhead, *Hist. N. Y.*, I.

⁵ Stiles, *Hist. Brooklyn*, I.

Claes Jansen Van Naerden had lands. And he evidently married and had children before 1639, when the records of the N. Y. Dutch Church begin, as will appear from baptismal records. He may have married in Holland after signing the petition of 1621; or may have married after settling in New York. By 1645 he seems to have been permanently established upon Manhattan.

Thereafter his name appears recorded, as follows:

- 1647. Pieter Van Aerden. Witness to baptism of child of Abraham Ryck (ancestor of the Riker family).¹
- 1653. Pieter Caspersen. Witness to inventory.²
 Pieter Van Naerden stood enrolled in the Burgher Corps.³
 Pieter Van Naerden witnessed a baptism.
- 1654. Pieter Van Naerden. Witness to seizure.⁴
 Pieter Casparszen Van Naerden was appointed excise commissioner.⁵
- 1655. Pieter Van Naerden was a contributor to a fund for building the City Wall.—12 guilders (about \$5).⁶
 Pieter Van Naerden is registered as a voluntary taxpayer.⁷
 Pieter Casparszen, with twelve other prominent citizens, witnessed a deed of purchase by Gov. Stuyvesant of lands on the Delaware.⁸
- 1657. Pieter Casparszen Van Naerden appears on the list of burghers.⁹

¹ N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec., V., 89.

² Hol. Soc. Yearbook, 1900, 170.

³ Muster Roll, Albany Rec., VIII.

⁴ Ibid., 172.

⁵ Valentine's Manual, 1845, 358-361.

⁶ Paulding's New Amsterdam, 98.

⁷ Paulding, 98.

⁸ Doc. Col. Hist. N. Y., I., 599.

⁹ Paulding, 98; N. Y. Hist. Col., 1885, 20.

1660. In response to petition, the council ordered that the street of "De Heere Graft" (the principal canal), now Broad Street, be paved with stone.¹ As Pieter Casparszen Van Naerden lived on Broad Street and owned his house,² he was accordingly taxed 71.07 guilders.
1662. Pieter Casparszen Van Naerden. Witness to power of attorney.³
1665. In a directory published, "Aaght Jans, widow of P. Van Naarden" (his second wife), appears as a resident of De Heere Graft (Broad Street).⁴
- From the last item, it appears that Pieter Casparszen Van Naarden died about 1664.

¹ The first paving laid in New York.

² He had bought a lot from William Beekman.

³ Muster Roll, Albany Rec., VIII.

⁴ These abstracts illustrate the careless spelling of names in the seventeenth century.

- I. I.¹ PIETER CASPARSZEN VAN NAARDEN, by a first marriage, wife unknown.

Children:

2. Sara.
3. Pieter.
4. Elizabeth.

- II. 2. Sara Pieterse Van Naerden, M. 1st, Jan Jansen Schepmoes; 2d, 7 Oct., 1656, William Couck, from England.

Children:

5. Annetje Schepmoes, Bapt. 16 Feb., 1642. M. Hendrick Kuizler.
6. Abraham Schepmoes, Bapt. 25 Dec., 1643.
7. Aeltje Schepmoes, Bapt. 3 Sept., 1645. M. 1st, Jan Evertszen Keteltas; 2d, Johannes Van Giesen.
8. Jobje Schepmoes, Bapt. 6 Jan., 1647.
9. Dirck Schepmoes, Bapt. 2 Sept., 1648.
10. Ursel Schepmoes, Bapt. 1 Jan. 1650.
11. Tryntie Schepmoes, Bapt. 23 June, 1652.
12. Sara Schepmoes, Bapt 12 April, 1654. M. 17 Mar., 1672, Johannes de Wandelaer, from Leyden, living at Albany.

- II. 3. Pieter Pieterse Van Naerden. M., wife unknown.

Children:

13. Caspar Pieterse Van Naerden. Took name of Mabie.
14. Jan Pieterse Van Naerden. Took name of Mabie.

- III. 14. Jan Pieterse (Van Naarden) Mabie. M. about 1684, Anna Borsboom. D. 8 Ap., 1725.

¹ The generation in America is indicated by Roman numerals. Individuals are numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals.

Children:

15. Peter Mabie, Bapt. 20 Jan., 1686.
16. Margaret Mabie.
17. Catherine Mabie, Bapt. 1691.
18. Annetje Mabie, Bapt. 16 Ap., 1693.
19. Abraham Mabie, Bapt. 26 June, 1695.
20. Engeltie Mabie, Bapt. 10 Nov., 1697.
21. Jacob Mabie, Bapt. 5 May, 1700.
22. Marritje Mabie,
23. Metje Mabie, Bapt. 7 Oct., 1704.¹ All married.

¹ This generation of the Mabie grandchildren of Pieter Casparszen Van Naarden is given in full, to illustrate my statement on p. 6, with regard to the name Mabie, Mabile. Apparently a tradition was kept alive in the family, unexplained by records that have been lost. Such a change of name, by reversion to an earlier ancestor, was not uncommon. Van Goethhoeven, 1620. Translated in part, N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec., XV., 69.—Another example is found in the Bergen family, N. J.

About 1651 PIETER CASPARSEN VAN NAARDEN married a second time, AECHTJE JANS VAN NORDEN (Agatha, daughter of John Van Norden), widow of Abraham Willemszen, to whom she had been married in 1647. The record of this marriage is in the Register of the Dutch Church, Ap. 27, 1647. There were two children, William Williamson and Abraham Williamson. At the latter's baptism Pieter Casparszen appears as a witness, 10 Ap., 1650 (Dutch Ch. Reg.). And soon thereafter Willemszen died. Pieter Casparszen Van Naarden married the widow, probably before the burgomaster, as the marriage does not appear in the church records. And they probably at once made their home at the southwest corner of Broad and Marketfield¹ Streets. We know they lived there in 1660.² And here the wife continued to live after her husband's death, perhaps until her own, with her eight children (two by her first husband). Her name is found on the list of members of the Dutch Church in 1686;³ and appears in the church records for the last time in 1689. Twice in that year, on Feb. 24 and again on Dec. 26, she was a witness to the baptism of a grandchild.

Norden, the birthplace of the wife, is a town in East Friesland, then in Holland, now in Germany.

In the records of the burgomasters, N. Y. City Hall, Aeght Jaas, probably the widow Van Naarden, brought suit against a neighbour to recover the value of a bear, which her son had shot in the woods above Wall Street.

¹ Broad, then a fashionable residence street. Marketfield then ran through to Broadway. On old maps, "Marckvelt Straat"; and in 1695 "Petticoat Lane," so called because certain social leaders, according to gossip, used this street as the shortest way to the governor's house, in the fort. Manual of Com. Council N. Y., 1849; Early N. Y., MacCoun; Mrs. J. K. Van Rensselaer, the Goede Vrouw of Mana-ha-ta.

² Valentine's Hist. N. Y. III.

³ Valentine, Hist., 337.

The bear escaped wounded and was killed by the defendant. A wise court ordered a division of the carcass.

The records that we have of Pieter Casparszen Van Naarden suggest a man of venturesome and restless character in his youth; active, courageous and industrious in middle life; remaining active in age, as he became a prosperous but patriotic citizen. He was withal of the type best fitted to found a family in a new country.

- I. I. PIETER CASPARSEN VAN NAARDEN, B. about 1600,
D. about 1664, M. about 1651,
AECTJE JANS VAN NORDEN, B. about 1725, D. about
1690.

Children:

24. Marritien Van Naerden. B. Sept. 12, 1652.¹
M. Jan Peterszen Bandt, 8 Ap. 1671. 10
children.
25. JAN PIETERSE VAN NAERDEN. B. Oct. 4, 1654.²
M. Elizabeth Rees Van der Lipstradt.
26. Engeltie Van Naerden. B. Sept. 6, 1656. M.
Jan Jansen Mol, a French Huguenot. Three
children were baptized in the French church,
and she appears in those records as Meta
Maby (Mabie)●
27. Metje Van Naerden. B. Ap. 14, 1658.⁴ M.
Jean Pierrot,
28. Casper Van Naerden. B. Feb. 15, 1660.⁵ Changed
his name to Mabie.⁶ M. Lysbeth Schuer-
mans Van Santford, 18 Nov., 1687.
29. Tryntie Van Naerden. B. Dec. 17, 1662.⁷ M.
1 Aug., 1683, Hans Spier, of Bergen.⁸

¹ One of the witnesses was Lysbet Cregiers, wife of the first burgo-
master, the notable Martin Cregiers, living at what is now 11, Broadway.

² One of the witnesses: Hendrick Willemszen, a rich and prominent
citizen. He resisted a tax laid arbitrarily by Gov. Stuyvesant, 1660.
Valentine, Hist., 124.

³ See footnote 1, p. 11.

⁴ One of the witnesses: Jacob Kip (II, 166), the first secretary of the
burgomasters.

⁵ One of the witnesses: Mary Boele, wife of Jacob Boelen, a promi-
nent merchant on Broadway, Alderman in 1701.—These references are
given in support of statement on p. 7, that Pieter Casparszen Van
Naerden was associated with the old and prominent residents.

⁶ See footnote 1, p. 11.

⁷ Witness: Sara Pieters (I. 2).

⁸ Dut. Ch. Rec.

Before continuing the direct line through the elder son, our ancestor, I here notice the interesting fact that the second son of Pieter Casparszen Van Naarden by his second marriage adopted Mabie as his family name. The Dutch Church records show the following:

II. 28. Caspar Van Naerden, Bapt. 15 Feb. 1660.

28. Caspar Pieterszen Neby (the same individual)
M. Lysbeth Schuermans Van Santfort, Nov.
18, 1687.

Children:

Pieter Mevi, Bapt. 26 Dec., 1689.

Fredricx Mebie, Bapt. 1 Sept., 1695.

Jeremias Mebie, Bapt. 25 June, 1699.

Abraham Maebie, Bapt. 18 Nov., 1705.

Johannes Meeby,¹ Bapt. 9 May, 1708.²

Caspar Mabie moved from New Amsterdam to Harlem, and thence to Bergen Co., N. J. His three youngest sons settled at New Rochelle, N. Y., whence the family spread into Westchester and Putnam Counties. Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie was one of Casper (Van Naarden) Mabie's descendants.

¹ Note various careless spellings of Mabie.

² See footnote, p. 11.

II. 25. JAN PIETERSE VAN NAARDEN, older son of Pieter Casparszen Van Naarden and Aechtje Jans Van Norden, was probably born at the homestead on Broad Street. Among his father's friends was a prosperous citizen, Andries Rees,¹ living on Smee Straat (William Street between Wall Street and Hanover Square); his daughter Lysbeth was baptized 25 October, 1654.² It will be noticed, by comparing dates, that Elizabeth Rees was only twenty-one days younger than Jan Pieterse Van Naarden. From the intimacy of the parents, the children were doubtless playmates; and this companionship resulted in an early marriage, probably in their twentieth year.

Jan's father had died when he was a boy of about ten; and in consequence he probably came under the influence of his godfather, Hendrick Willemszen. The latter was a member of the Lutheran Church,³ and his influence may have guided the youth's religious views. Such influence would be strengthened by the boy's affection for Elizabeth Rees, whose family were Lutherans.⁴

As there is no record of the marriage, or of the baptism of their children on the books of the Dutch Church, it is a fair presumption that Jan and Elizabeth were married in the Lutheran Church, which they thereafter attended.⁵ That church was not licensed until much later. It is possible that no records were kept from fear of authoritative interference. Or it may be that Bernard Arensius, the pastor from 1671 to 1691 (the marriage occurred about

¹ Teunis G. Bergen places Rees among the Dutch arms bearing families. *Holland Soc. Year Book of Mortgages*, 183.

² Dutch Church Rec.

³ Doc. Hist. N. Y., III., 245.

⁴ Rec. of Lutheran Church, beginning 1703.

⁵ Proof of the marriage abounds. E. G., Elizabeth Rees Van Norden appears several times as witness at the baptisms of her grand children, once being designated as the "child's grandmother." Hack. Rec., 116.

1674) lost his records, and they have never been found. However, the Van Norden family were Lutherans for the next hundred years.

Jan's younger sister Tryntie (II. 29) married a resident of Bergen, N. J., in 1683. This seems to have turned Jan's attention toward Bergen and Hackensack. Furthermore Jan was a friend of Wiert Epke (Banta),¹ who in 1689 became a member of the Hackensack Dutch Church.² After that date we find Jan Pieterse Van Naarden and his family frequently in Bergen and at Hackensack,³ where his sons settled. He probably maintained two houses, one in New York and one in Bergen, moving his legal residence to Bergen in 1701. In Valentine's History of N. Y., 376, he appears on the list of citizens, 1701. But at the election for aldermen on Sept. 29, 1701, he did not vote.⁴ And he does not appear in the city census of 1703.⁵

The birth of a daughter in Bergen, about 1686, confirms the belief that Jan kept up two houses, at least until 1701.⁶ And Elizabeth's name first appears on the Hackensack Church records on May 24, 1701, at the baptism of her grandchild,—the same year when Jan's name disappears from the city records.

Careless as parsons and clerks were in the spelling of names upon the church records, equally careless often was their confusion of localities. The names Bergen and Hackensack were thus confounded, although the villages were eleven miles apart, Hackensack to the north.⁷ There was no separate Lutheran Church organization at Hackensack,

¹ Bap. Rec. Dut. Ch., 1687.

² Rec., 2.

³ E. G. Hack. Dut. Ch. Rec., 78.

⁴ Valentine, Manual, 1857, 520.

⁵ Valentine, Hist. N. Y., 344.

⁶ N. Y. Lutheran Ch. rec., 110.

⁷ The site of Bergen is at the centre of Jersey City.

the pastor in New York visiting the village at intervals and there he held meetings, at first "in Van Horn's barn," baptizing, marrying and burying. Such occurrences were recorded in the book of the New York Church. But comparison of all records indicates plainly that from 1701 until 1733, the year of Jan's death, they lived in the vicinity of Bergen; and that then Elizabeth lived her remaining two years with one of her sons in Hackensack.

The Bergen Dutch Church records show that Jan Pieterse Van Naarden died 29 August 1733, at the age of 79. And the entry in the New York Lutheran Church book, is "Lisabet Van Orden, buried in Hackensack Church, in 82d year."

After 1700 the family spelt the name Van Norden, after Jan's mother's maiden name.¹

The change of residence from New York to the country followed the great political and social changes in the city. The colony had become English. The Dutch parsons continued to preach in Dutch, and the old people to speak it. But new thoughts and methods were coming in irresistibly, with broader views, and the English language. The younger generation was acquiring, not only English modes of life as well as the English language, but even English names. Hereafter Jan will be John; Pieter, Peter; Van Naarden, Van Norden—spelt as the name was pronounced by the English.² Jan's father and grandfather had been born in Holland, and his mother was a Dutchwoman. The son and son-in-law of rich men, he was naturally conservative; and there is no evidence of his being engaged in any business. We are therefore justified in believing that he disliked the changes in the colony; and by living in a purely Dutch neighborhood in his old age, he gratified his preju-

¹ First instance, 15 June, 1707. Hack. Ch. Rec., 92.

² And see Sevrel's Dutch Dict.

dices. It is significant that he brought up his children to speak Dutch only, and that his great-grandson could not speak English until after he was twenty-one years of age.

This explains the family's residence at Hackensack for three generations.

- II. 25. JAN PIETERSE VAN NAARDEN, Bapt. 4 Oct., 1654; D. 29 Aug., 1733; M. in New York about 1673,

ELIZABETH REES VAN DE LIPSTRADT, Bapt. 25 Oct., 1654; D. 15 Dec., 1735.

Children:

30. Peter Van Norden, B. in New York¹ about 1674.²
Named for grandfather. From Lutheran rec. was a member of that Church, 1737.
In same year was on the list of voters.³
31. John Van Norden, B. in New York about 1675.
Named for father. Enrolled in Lutheran Church 1753; and on list of voters in N. Y., 1751.
32. Caspar Van Norden, B. in New York about 1677.
Admitted to membership in Lutheran Church.⁴
33. Metty Van Norden, B. about 1678, probably in New York. M. Johannes Janse Van Blarcom.
Daughter bapt. in Hackensack, 30 Jan., 1698.
34. Andries Van Norden, B. in New York about 1680.
M., 1st, Rachel Demarest, 31 Aug., 1700;
2d, Antie Laroe, 12 Aug., 1710. 1764 elected
deacon of the Schraalenberg Church. D.
1768. Will at Trenton, N. J.
35. ADAM VAN NORDEN, B. in New York, probably in
the Broad Street homestead, about 1681.
M. Abeltie Slot, 27 July, 1700. Perhaps
named for an uncle, John Adam Rees.
36. Albert Van Norden, B. probably at Bergen about
1684. M. Margrita Mattysse, 9 Feb., 1717.

¹ Hack. Ch. Rec.

² See p. 16 and footnote 5.

³ Valentine, Hist., 376.

⁴ Luth. Ch. Rec., 56.

37. Margarita Van Norden, B. at Bergen about 1686.¹
M. 1st, Hans Lassen, 12 Sept., 1708;¹ 2d,
Richard Kock, 25 Sept., 1715.
38. Elizabeth Van Norden.
39. William Van Norden, B. about 1693, "at Hacken-
sack," probably at Bergen. M. Temperance
Loveridge and moved up the river, changing
the spelling of his name to Van Orden. From
him are descended the Van Ordens of Catskill.

There is only one Van Naarden—Van Norden family in America. But in 1699 one Pieter Wesselszen adopted the surname Van Norden.² The entry of his marriage, 1669, May 19, in the N. Y. Dutch Church book, describes him as from Norden; and it is possible that he was of the family of Aechtje Jans Van Norden, the wife of Pieter Casparsen Van Naarden.

It is believed that from him descended Tobias Van Norden of Bound Brook, N. J., and James Van Norden and Capt. Charles Stuart Van Norden.

On the tax list of 1655, and on the roll of citizens, Pieter Casparszen is the only Van Naarden or Van Norden appearing.³ When the British required all inhabitants to swear allegiance, October, 1664, Pieter had died, and his oldest son Jan was but ten years old, living with his mother on Broad Street. No other Van Norden occurs on this list.⁴ On the list of members of the Dutch Church, 1686, the only one of the name is Aehttie Jans Van Naerden.⁵

¹ N. Y. Luth. Ch. Rec.; Holland Soc. Year book, 1903, 5, 6 and 10.

² N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec., XIV., 125.

³ Valentine, Hist., 315; Paulding, New Amsterdam, 87.

⁴ Col. Hist. N. Y., III., 74.

⁵ Valentine, Hist., 331.

III. 35. ADAM JANSE VAN NORDEN was born about 1681, in New York and probably in his grandfather's house on Broad Street.¹ On July 27, 1700, he was married in the Dutch Church at Hackensack, to Abeltie, daughter of Pieter Jansen Slot and Marritie Waling Van Winckel.² She had been born in Esopus and baptized 15 Sept., 1678.³

Adam died about 1718 at about 38 years of age in Hackensack, where his widow married Cornelius Epke Banta,⁴ Mar. 1, 1719.

Inheriting his father's conservative temperament and taste for country life, he appears not to have engaged in any business. But his social life took him to town at intervals, and he may have lived there at times, as his third child was apparently born in New York.

¹ Hack. Ch. Rec., 27.

² Ricker's Harlem, 242.

³ Hack. Ch. Rec., 27.

⁴ Ibid., 41.

- III. 35. ADAM JANSE VAN NORDEN, B. about 1681;
D. about 1718; M. July 27, 1700,
ABELTIE SLOT,¹ Bapt. 15 Sept., 1678.

Children:

40. Elizabeth Van Norden, Bapt. 24 May, 1701,² at
Hackensack; M. 18 Mar., 1721, Jan Albertse
Van Voorhees; D. 27 June, 1759.
41. Jan Van Norden, Bapt. 17 Ap., 1703,² at Hackensack;
D. in infancy.
42. JOHN VAN NORDEN, B. 17 May, 1704. Bapt. in
Lutheran Church, N. Y., 2 July.³ M.
Theodosia Earle, 3 Aug., 1729.
43. Peter Van Norden, B. in Hackensack, 12 July, 1707.
44. James (Jacobus) Van Norden, B. 23 May, 1710.⁴
45. Albert Van Norden, B. in Hackensack 19 Sept., 1713.
46. David Van Norden, B. in Hackensack 3 July, 1716.

¹ For descent, see p. 45.

² Dut. Ch. Rec.

³ Luth. Ch. Rec.

⁴ Jacobs' Hist. Lutheran Ch., 121, 129.

IV. 42. JOHN ADAMSE VAN NORDEN, was born May 17, 1704, probably in New York, where he was baptized July 2d. It is interesting that this record in the family Bible was in Dutch, spoken entirely in the family, and perhaps John Adamse spoke no English. The family home was still in Hackensack, as indicated by the baptismal records of the brothers and sisters.

On August 3, 1729, he married Theodosia Earle,¹ whose home was in Hackensack. She was described by her great-granddaughter, my great-aunt Sarah Van Norden Jackson, as a "charitable woman, of a lovable, Christian character." She outlived her first husband and later married a Van Buskirk, whom likewise she outlived. She died near Hackensack.

¹ Luth. Ch. Rec.; Holland Soc. Year book, 1903, 15.

IV. 42. JOHN ADAMSE VAN NORDEN, B. 17 May, 1704;
M. Aug. 3, 1729,

THEODOSIA EARLE,¹ Bapt. 10 Ap., 1709.

Children:

47. Abigail Van Norden, B. 25 June, 1730; Bapt. 4 Oct.,
1730.

48. JOHN VAN NORDEN, B. 2 Mar., 1732; Bapt. 22
Oct., 1732.

49. Elce² Van Norden, B. 30 Jan., 1735; D. 1736.

50. Gabriel³ Van Norden, B. 25 Oct., 1737. From him
are descended the Van Nordens of Nova
Scotia.

51. Elce⁴ Van Norden, B. 17 Sept., 1742; Bapt. 21 Oct.,
1742.⁵

52. Adam Van Norden, B. 30 July, 1744; M. Margaret
Doele.⁶

53. Annatje Van Norden, B. 3 Feb., 1747; Bapt. 8 Feb.
1747.⁷

In the family record, the items above were written in
Dutch. After the last date, 1747, English was used.

¹ For descent, see p. 46.

² Spelled on the Luth. Ch. Bk., Elsje.

³ The Ch. Rec. states: Baptised in Hackensack, at house of parents.

⁴ Spelled on the Luth. Ch. Bk., Elsje.

⁵ The Ch. Rec. states: Baptised in Hackensack, at house of parents.

⁶ Hackensack and Trenton Rec.

⁷ All Bapt. in Hackensack. N. Y. City Luth. Ch., I. The varying
periods between birth and baptism, indicate that the N. Y. Lutheran
parson visited Hackensack at stated intervals.

V. 48. JOHN VAN NORDEN, born March 2, 1732, married Rebecca Eaton, daughter of John Eaton (also written Heaton, and Heyton), June 23, 1730. He was apparently more conservative than his father, for he spent all his life on the Hackensack River.¹ He was a man of considerable means, and beside his stone house and home property at New Bridge, three miles above Hackensack and a few miles below Old Bridge, he owned a farm, a grist mill, and a saw mill, and was an owner of slaves. He was buried in the cemetery at New Bridge.

His brother Gabriel was a Loyalist, and emigrated after the war to Nova Scotia, where he left a large posterity, having 18 children. Gabriel's eldest son, John, went to Bermuda, where he was 19 years mayor of St. Georges, and there is a tablet to him in the Church of St. George and St. Peter.

Sarah Van Norden Jackson related many anecdotes of her grandparents, whom she described as both intelligent and lovable, the entire large family united by strong ties of affection (there were fifteen children, thirteen surviving). They attended the Episcopal Church, there being no Lutheran Church at New Bridge. The wife, Rebecca Heaton, was the daughter of an Englishman, who had left home because of some family dissension, and lived with his daughter. Later John Heaton fell heir to property in England, but was too proud to return to claim it: he was an artist. He painted many family portraits, and these were lost when the house was burned.² But in spite of John Van Norden's conservative temperament, his intelli-

¹ According to E. C. Marshall (Mns.), he owned a town house also until the Revolution; but I can find no other authority for the statement.

² This was a disaster to the family, as many papers were probably lost in the fire; and because of it, we have few possessions earlier than 1800.

gence impelled him to learn English, which he could not read at twenty-one years of age.

When the Revolution came, he took the patriotic side; but was too old to take an active part, after his civilian life.¹ A skirmish occurred near the homestead and the family extended help to the wounded of both parties, "and were thoroughly robbed by the soldiers of both."

Theodore Van Norden said of his grandfather, that he did much planting of trees about his property, and that he loved the trout fishing, carefully preserving the stream that formed his millpond before flowing into the Hackensack. "The last panther crossed the valley when my father was eight years old (1775), going toward the Palisades and returning."²

¹ Nevertheless he enrolled in the State militia. The record of his service is found in Stryker, N. J. in the Rev.

The family was well represented in active service. James Van Norden (IV. 44.) had settled in Rockland Co., spelling his name Van Orden; there his sons grew up; and others of the family became large land owners in Rockland and Orange Counties. In 1775 all the Van Ordens turned out, even old James. Declaration of the Assoc. of Freemen of Orange County, July 11, 1775. Also in this paper is the name of his son Andrew, and of Walter Van Orden. Andries Van Orden, son of III. 34, also joined the militia. They all saw active service: for Washington's headquarters were in Rockland Co. in July, 1777; in June, 1779; and in Sept, 1780. A young cousin, Peter Van Orden, enlisted although only 14 years old, and served throughout the war, reaching the rank of Captain. He was the Gen. Peter Van Orden of the War of 1812; and was presidential elector in 1816. Fernow, Arch. N. Y., 542; Hist. Rockland Co., 63; Stryker's Jerseyemen in Rev., 802.

² His will is recorded in Hackensack, probated June 28, 1810. In it he described himself "miller." It mentioned nine children, that number evidently surviving him. Gabriel and Theodorus were named his executors. The will made a conditional bequest to his son John, the loyalist.

V. 48. JOHN VAN NORDEN, B. 2 Mar., 1732; D. 1810; M.
1754,

REBECCA EATON, Bapt. 15 May, 1736; D. 1816.
Children:¹

54. John Van Norden, B. 14 July, 1755. Was a loyalist,
and an officer in a British regiment. After
the war went to Nova Scotia.²
55. David Van Norden, B. 20 Mar., 1757.
56. Lucas Van Norden, B. 20 Mar., 1759. Merchant in
N. Y.; known as Luke.
57. Theodosia Van Norden, B. 29 June, 1761.
58. Gabriel Van Norden, B. 5 Ap., 1763. M. Rebecca
Brinckerhoff. Two sons and three daughters,
the last living until 1899. Looked like
Theodorus.
59. Mary Van Norden, B. 26 Dec., 1764.
60. THEODORUS WILLIAM VAN NORDEN, B. 4 Jan. 1767
(Bible entry: Theodor Willem; but never
so called); M. Alletta Langdon 27 Mar.,
1796; D. 15 Mar., 1837 (1836).³
61. Hanna Van Norden, B. 6 Feb., 1769; M. Day, lived
in N. Y.
62. Abigail Van Norden, B. 16 Nov., 1770.
63. Elizabeth Van Norden, B. 29 Oct., 1772; M. Hartman
Brinckerhoff, and moved to Cincinnati.
64. Richard Van Norden } B. 8 Feb., 1774. Died in
65. Elsje Van Norden } infancy.
66. Richard Van Norden, B. 28 June, 1775. Died in
childhood.
67. Jain Van Norden, B. 1 Jan., 1777.
68. Richard Van Norden, B. 12 Aug., 1778.

¹ Family Bibles.

² Stryker.

³ Both dates occur in my records. My father preferred the later.

VI. 60. THEODORUS WILLIAM VAN NORDEN, was born at New Bridge, Jan. 4, 1767. After the Revolution he went to New York, began business as a merchant, and in 1791 was in business as a merchant-banker in Maiden Lane.¹ Later he moved his counting and warehouse to the west side of the City, on Vesey Street. Perhaps he was less conservative than his ancestors, after Pieter Casparsen. Probably too his father's fortune had suffered from the vicissitudes of the war and the economic changes that follow all prolonged wars. However, at twenty-four years of age he had embarked upon the struggle to make his fortune, and for the next twenty-nine years he worked with untiring energy, with courage that recognized no difficulty, even in the terrible days of the embargo of Jefferson's administration and of the war in Madison's. And beside his business, he operated largely in real estate.²

On March 27, 1796, he married Alletta Langdon, the daughter of Thomas Langdon, who owned a large farm at Fishkill Hook, Dutchess Co., where Alletta was born, March 31, 1777. Her father was a man of considerable fortune; but being a loyalist, his property was confiscated during the Revolution, and he removed to Long Island.³ There he died the year after the close of the war.

Probably engaged in 1795, it was undoubtedly in that year that Theodorus had painted for his fiancée the miniature of himself that she wore in its locket frame, the back

¹ N. Y. C. directory classified him as grocer.

² Register's off., N. Y. C.

³ The tradition is that he was discovered selling salt to the British army. Before the Revolution all our salt was imported, and with the war its production was one of the most difficult problems. He had to flee precipitately, and to leave his wife, who had just given birth to Alletta. As soon as the wife could be moved, she travelled in a cart, lying with her infant upon a mattress. Beneath the latter was hid the family silver.

This tradition was saved by Julia Bedford Gill.

of which is worn quite thin. The portrait is of a young man wearing the newest fashion of that decade, influenced in dress as in so many democratic ways by the French Revolution: a blue coat with the new high collar and gold buttons; blue and white waistcoat; elaborate shirt frills; and long hair touching his shoulders. While his father was probably still powdering his hair and tying it in a queue. The features are not unlike those of some of his great-grandchildren.

At first they lived over the place of business,¹ at 16, Maiden Lane. Later Theodorus purchased the house at 51,² Leonard Street, into which they moved May 1, 1812. There they lived until 1835, when with their friends they moved uptown, to a new house on the corner of Varick and Clarkson Streets. There Theodorus died, Mar. 15, 1837.

Theodorus had been brought up an Episcopalian; but in New York he went with his wife to the Dutch Reformed Church, buying a pew in the Middle Dutch Church on Nassau, Liberty and Cedar Streets. After moving to Leonard Street, 1812, he attended the North West Dutch Church, at Franklin and Church Streets.

After the marriage, Alletta's mother lived with them. She was a woman of inflexible will, prodigious energy, and exacting temper. Known in the family for a century as Grannie Langdon, although she had died the year my grandfather was married, she must have been a terrifying personality in the lives of her grandchildren.

Theodorus was described by his daughter Sarah Jackson as a trifle less than six feet tall, and inclined to be stout in age; but his step remained quick, he often walked in winter

¹ Doubtless as an economy. But it was a Dutch custom of the merchant class.

² Later directories give 47. Perhaps the Street numbers were changed.

without an overcoat, and he never stooped. His hair was dark, almost black; his eyes were black; his complexion fair and his cheeks were rosy. His features were regular; and he was always smooth shaven. In temperament and disposition he was hopeful, cheerful, and full of humour. With his family and friends, full of love and sympathy; and his expression toward all was kind and pleasant.

He was buried in the old churchyard of the Dutch Reformed Church at Fishkill. After his death Alletta moved to Fishkill, where she had been born, and where her daughter Sarah was living. She bought a cottage on the village street, where her children and grandchildren loved to visit her. The last two or three years of her life she lived with her two daughters, at first with Sarah Jackson in Fishkill; and then with Caroline Waldron at Nyack. There she died.

She too was buried in the churchyard at Fishkill.

Of all of our ancestors, Theodorus William Van Norden seems to me the most interesting, and for several reasons.

In him first reappeared the characteristics of our first American ancestor, his great-great-great-grandfather, Pieter Casparszen Van Naarden. The stupendous changes of the Revolution period required an heroic effort, if the family were to survive. And just as Pieter Casparszen met similiar conditions two centuries earlier, by migrating to a new land and hazarding an adventure in new and untried conditions, and succeeded; so Theodorus started in extreme youth upon a career in a city from which his immediate forebears had withdrawn active life, in which he was without experience, and evidently without capital. And he too succeeded. In him we see the same adventurous character and self confidence; the same restless energy; the same capacity for both private enterprise and public spirit.

Again, he was the connecting link between the older, colonial generations, and the following ones of the young, growing, and expanding American nation. His ancestors had withdrawn from New York after the English acquisition of the colony, because of dislike of change and attachment to the old Dutch customs and habits. His own father could not speak English until manhood. And yet we shall find that he set the example once more and set the pace for the following generation, which inherited many of his qualities.

Furthermore, in spite of his daily life in practical affairs, his personality did not suffer loss of its engaging charm. He indulged his inherited love of out-of-doors and of exercise; his strong intellect was exerted in a variety of interests; and his wife and children received endless affection. Perhaps his English mother, and his wife of English descent helped to broaden his outlook. Certainly from his artist grandfather he inherited a light touch, which was again inherited by some of his own grandchildren, and is familiar to me in still later generations.

Full of faith in himself, but sensitive to all surrounding influences; a courageous man of affairs, but to courage adding gentleness, and winning affection by his sweet nature; he is a striking figure in our annals.

- VI. 60. THEODORUS WILLIAM VAN NORDEN, B. 4 Jan., 1767; D. 15 Mar., 1837 (1836); married in N. Y. 27 Mar., 1796,
ALLETTA LANGDON,¹ B. 31 Mar., 1777; D. 13 Sept., 1857.

Children, all born in New York:

69. Elizabeth, B. 7 Jan., 1797; D. 17 May, 1797.
70. Sarah Van Norden, B. 20 Ap., 1798; D. 13 Nov., 1889; M. 1st., Cornelius Van Brunt of N. Y., 1 Nov., 1826, who died 3 Sept., 1828. Son: Cornelius Van Brunt, B. 1827; D. 1903. 2d., Joseph I. Jackson, of Fishkill, 16 Feb., 1836. He was Judge, Dutchess Co. Court, and President of Bank of Fishkill. Children: Theodore Willaim Jackson, B. 1837; D. 1841. Charles Edgar Jackson, B. 1840; M. 1875; D. 1882.
71. John Van Norden, B. 4 May, 1800; D. 19 July, 1802.
72. THOMAS LANGDON VAN NORDEN, B. 2 Oct., 1802; D. 29 Aug., 1871; M. Margaret Hoghland Warner, 28 Oct., 1828.
73. Caroline Van Norden, B. 4 Nov., 1806; D. 9 Feb., 1875; M. John D. Waldron, 7 Mar., 1827.
74. Theodore Van Norden, B. 7 Oct., 1814; D. 30 Sept., 1879; M. Eliza Carswell, 10 Feb., 1852.

¹ For descent see p. 49.

VII. 72. THOMAS LANGDON VAN NORDEN was born, 1802, at 16, Maiden Lane, and grew to manhood in his father's house at 51, Leonard Street, not uninfluenced by the traditions of past Dutch grandeur. Early in 1828, at an evening party, he met Margaret Hoghland Warner, a beautiful girl of little more than sixteen. Theirs was a case of love at first sight; and they were married on the 28th of the following October, the bride being just seventeen.

In the spring preceding was painted the miniature of Thomas, for his Margaret. It shows a fresh young face, intelligent and intense, but suggesting great powers of self control; and his wife frequently stated in later life that the likeness did not flatter his early manhood. And the silhouette of Margaret made in 1825 shows the remarkable combination of beauty, dignity and reserved character that she always possessed, even when her hair was white and her face wrinkled.

Thomas was universally described as possessing an attractive manner and the graces of a gentleman of the period; with a fair complexion and superb colour. His hair was almost black; his eyes were hazel and remarkably brilliant, lighting on occasion with tender expression, but changing quickly in response to emotion or impulse. Smooth shaven in youth, except for mutton-chop whiskers; in old age he shaved only his lips, as was the habit of grandfathers sixty years ago. His bearing indicated character and force; but his disposition was genial, and, thoughtful of others, he was generous as well as considerate. Of strong physique, 5 feet ten inches in height, he had his father's passionate love of exercise, and took his boys upon prodigious walks.

After marriage he first lived at 329, Washington Street; and then at 166, Hudson; perhaps in rented houses. But business prospered, and in 1835 he bought the house at 173, Franklin Street. And in 1856 he purchased at 200 (now 310) West 18th Street, where he died.

He had been brought up to his father's business. But in 1830 Theodorus withdrew from active participation, and Thomas and his brother Theodore assumed the firm name of Van Norden and Co. Theodore possessed his older brother's genial qualities;¹ but it was Thomas' tremendous energy, courage and talent that was to carry the house through two panics and the Civil War, changing its character to meet new conditions. The panic of 1837 was followed by several years of depression, and he began developing a produce business of a few articles only, upon which he would advance credit, extending the business especially into the South. An heroic struggle established it upon a substantial basis. The panic and crisis of 1857 found the firm in a strong position, able to withstand the storm. But worse than any panic for a commercial and banking firm was the Civil War. More than a quarter of the business was with Virginia and the Carolinas. All debts there to Northerners were confiscated, and practically all owing by Southern customers was a loss. Once more, although sixty years of age, with splendid energy Thomas sought new business in other directions, notably in New England; and the house triumphed over all its difficulties.

The business office was at 157 West Street, between Barclay and Robinson (now Park Place), until after the war; when the widening of Robinson Street compelled moving to the block above.

Throughout these years of effort, twice faced with immanent ruin, Thomas was supported by his wife's sympathy. He never told her of his anxieties, and as the war was beginning and his business tottering, he started his youngest boy off for college; but her perception was keen, her tact consummate, and her courage unfailing. Care, however,

¹ Mrs. Victor Waldron corroborates to me this estimate of him received from my father.

left its trace upon his face, prematurely wrinkled in the pictures of his earlier age. The surprising fact is that they still show the bright eyes and quiet smile that suggest unshaken nerves and calm powers of endurance.

Thomas was social, he smoked,¹ and he loved to listen to and to talk with his friends. He was well read, had opinions upon many subjects, and expressed himself with fluency and literary accuracy, as shown by his letters and his notes upon the margins of his books.

In politics he was a Democrat, decidedly a party man, but fiercely criticizing party corruption. He believed in free trade and detested abolitionists. Always a strong Union man, when the War came he was a War Democrat of fiery patriotism.²

In religion he accepted the canons of the Dutch Reformed Church, of which he was an elder, and seemed to deem it a necessary part of a manly religion to swallow a full dose of Calvinism; but he did question the probity of Jacob and the purity of David. He could accept the creed, but "if com-

¹ In his earlier days smoking was not as common among men as it is today. More male tobacco users chewed than smoked. Channing, *Hist., U. S.*, V., 388; *U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Year book*, 1922, 451.

He drank very moderately, but seems to have had good taste in brandy and port.

² Apparently the disloyalty of some of the New England Federalists, culminating in the Hartford Convention, which he always denounced, was the influence that carried Thomas into the Democratic party, and made him a supporter of John Quincy Adams while remaining an admirer of John Marshall. His father, Theodorus, had been a Federalist supporter of Washington and Hamilton, as was his grandfather John. Thomas believed in the U. S. Bank and disapproved Andrew Jackson's policy toward it, while applauding Jackson's stand upon Nullification in South Carolina. He deplored the organization of the Republican party in 1854, but early appreciated Lincoln; and his criticisms upon the conduct of the Civil War were remarkably intelligent, considering his age and the effect of the war upon his business.

mendatory mention were made of the slippery patriarch or the gay king, he would smile and swallow hard."

His wife survived him five years, loved by her children and her friends. Her October was golden, serene and mild, and there was no winter in her life. Her old age was majestic, and she was admired for her erect carriage, superb figure, handsome face, her dignity of manner and the sweetness of her disposition.¹

Both were buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

If my analysis of Theodorus be correct, it is interesting to see so many of his qualities reproduced in his son Thomas. And this double inheritance will explain much in the next generation following. When the times comes to chronicle their lives, it will be interesting too to note, I think, the thrice repeated recovery of fortune in the family story. The wars of Europe at the end of the sixteenth century brought the family to exile and ruin. A strong man in his youth accepted the conditions and rejected failure, and started the family again in a new land. After two centuries, war once more seemed to have wrecked the family prospects; but again a strong man saved it. Almost another century brings us to the Civil War; and again all was almost lost. But a strong man, this one in his age, refused to admit loss and failure; and the next generation carried on his work.

¹ Letters of whole family; and notes by my father and my uncle Charles.

- VII. 72. THOMAS LANGDON VAN NORDEN, B. 2 Oct., 1802, at 16, Maiden Lane, N. Y.; D. 29 Aug., 1871, at 200 (now 310) W. 18 St., N. Y.; Married 28 Oct., 1828, N. Y.,
 MARGARET HOGHLAND WARNER,¹ B. 9 Oct., 1811, at 52, White St., N. Y.; D. 9 July, 1876, at Yonkers N. Y.

Children:

75. Theodore William Van Norden, B. 17 Ap., 1832, New York; D. Oct. 3, 1867, New Orleans, La.
 Was a man of unusual charm, attracting both men and women. He was handsome; was musical, and interested in languages. With his brother Warner he followed his father's business, Van Norden and Co.; but he died in early manhood, before he could have achieved marked success.²
76. Margaret Warner Van Norden, B. 4 Aug., 1834, New York; M. 15 Aug., 1860, N. Y., Charles Lockwood; D. Aug. 21, 1917, at Yonkers.
77. Thomas Langdon Van Norden, B. 16 Mar., 1837, New York; M. 25 May, 1866, Mary Maitland Paterson, N. Y.; D. July 6, 1895, Marsen, Asia Minor.

Was a man of brilliant parts. Studying medicine, he became a skillful surgeon, and served his country during the greater part of the Civil War with real heroism. His recrea-

¹ For descent, p. 58.

² I have ventured upon the four characterizations in this generation, wishing to emphasize the unusual fact that of the four brothers, each possessed a decided character and positive personality; although each was wholly unlike the others in almost every respect. The time has not come for anything like a complete appreciation of those so near us.

tions were art and mechanics. During his extensive and prolonged travels in the East he developed his unusual linguistic gifts, speaking many languages. His predominating characteristic was idealism, to which he sacrificed his life.¹

78. Cornelia Clark Van Norden, B. 7 Feb., 1839, New York; M. Aug. 15, 1860, N. Y., Peter Wendover Bedford;² D. 20 Dec., 1906, at Yonkers.
79. Warner Van Norden, B. July 2, 1841, New York; M. May 30, 1867, N. Y., Martha Ann Philips; D. Jan. 1, 1914, N. Y.

Was by training, temperament and necessity the man of business. After Theodore's death he continued the business of Van Norden & Co. some two years, and then became a banker only, achieving success and prominence. He possessed a powerful intellect and a strong personality.¹

80. Charles Van Norden, B. 10 Oct., 1843, New York; M. 1st. 15 Oct., 1873, Chazy, N. Y., Anna Hubbell Mygatt, D. July 31, 1896; 2d. Aug. 2, 1902, Sacramento, Cal., Ruth Spilman; D. May 12, 1913, Auburn, Cal.

Graduating from college at nineteen, he studied divinity and became preacher, college president and writer. Deeply intellectual, he had many diverse interests: literary, musical, scientific; and a love of nature. He was the author of several books and many articles. Of a sweet and generous disposition, he was a wonderful companion and friend.

¹ See footnote 2, p. 38.

² See under Langdon, p. (50)(100).

81. Alletta Langdon Van Norden, B. 19 Sept., 1846, New York; M. 15 Aug., 1868, N. Y., David Williams; D. 7 Jan., 1883, N. Y.
82. Mary Van Nest Van Norden, B. 20 Aug., 1850, New York; D. 21 July, 1852, Fishkill, N. Y.



THEODORE WILLIAM VAN NORDEN,
1852



THOMAS LANGDON VAN NORDEN,
1864



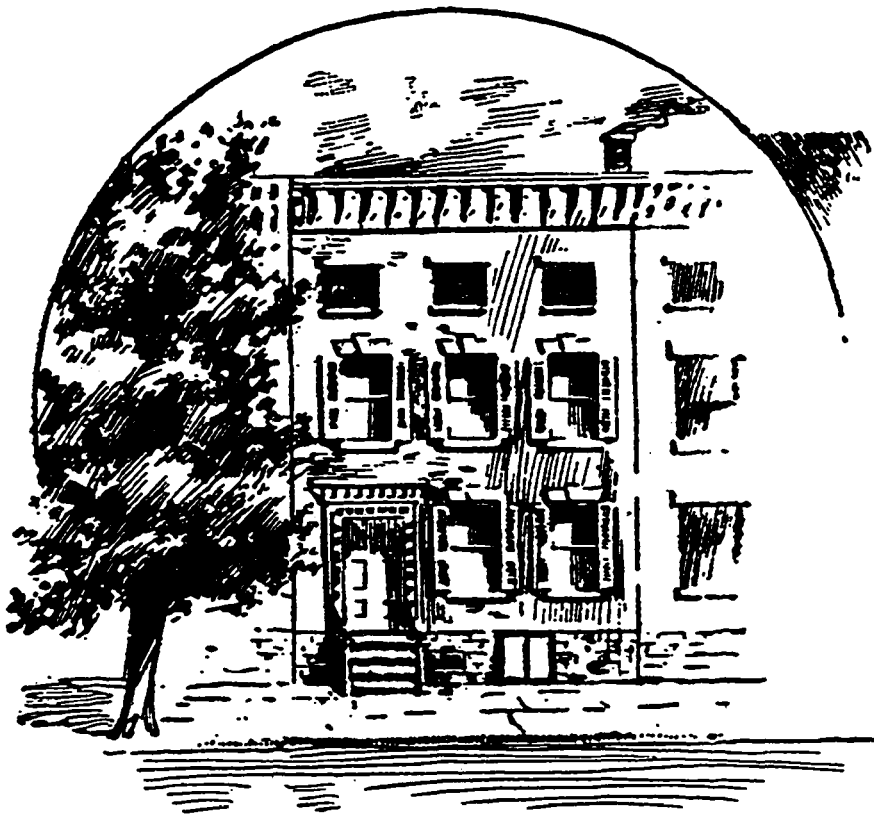
WARNER VAN NORDEN.
1866



CHARLES VAN NORDEN.
1865

IX. I have studied the family records of eight generations in America carefully, and critically. And the result in my own mind is, that my cousins and I of the ninth generation may safely accept my father's opinion, and indulge his intense pride in our family's past. The family has produced no individual of national fame. But every where in the past generations sterling qualities are found; much ability and force; keen intellectual powers; and not a single weakling. Two qualities are peculiarly conspicuous, generation after generation: courage, and truthfulness. And a distinctive characteristic of the family has been the strong affection that has united its members in each and connecting generations.

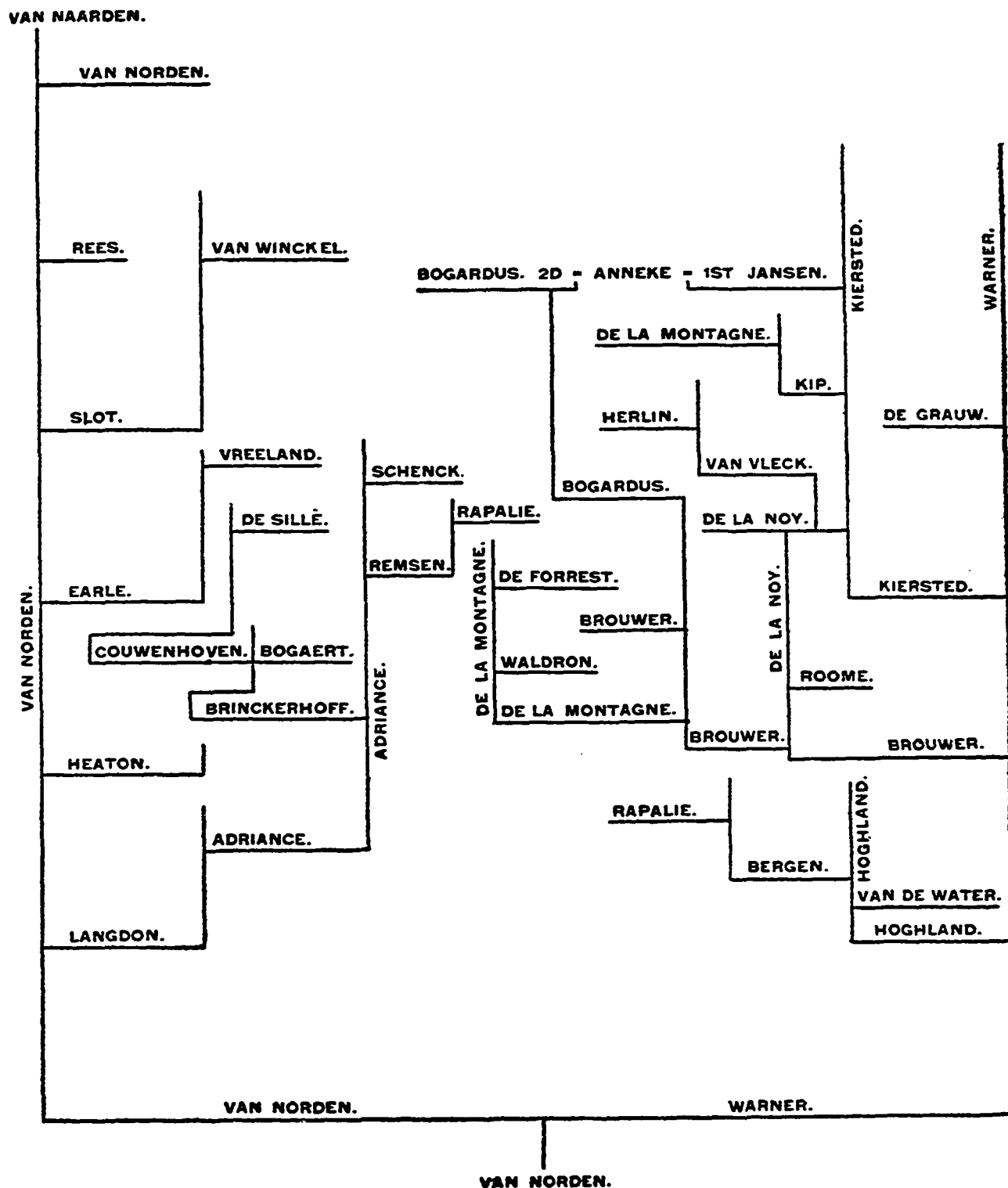
X. And now the tenth generation is entering manhood. To one of them may come the inclination to characterize the eighth generation adequately, using the existing letters and other material. To him and to his generation, the tenth in America, I venture to offer my best wishes.



HOUSE OF THOMAS LANGDON VAN NORDEN, AT 173,
FRANKLIN STREET

SKELETON OF THE PRECEDING GENEALOGICAL TABLES

- I. Pieter Casparszen Van Naarden, M. Aectje Van Norden.
- II. Jan Pieterse Van Naarden, M. Elizabeth Rees Van de Lipstradt.
- III. Adam Janse Van Norden, M. Abeltie Slot.
- IV. John Adamse Van Norden, M. Theodosia Earle.
- V. John Van Norden, M. Rebecca Eaton.
- VI. Theodorus William Van Norden, M. Alletta Langdon.
- VII. Thomas Langdon Van Norden, M. Margaret Hoghland Warner.



This diagram may simplify the following genealogies for most of us. It will be noticed that we are descended from Anneke Janse both by her first marriage, by Jansen, Kiersted and Warner; and by her second marriage, by Bogardus, Brouwer and Warner. That we are doubly descended from de La Montagne, by Brouwer and Warner; and also by Kip, Kiersted and Warner. And that we are also descended from Rapalie by two far distant lines: Remsen, Adriance, Langdon and Van Norden; and by Bergen, Hoghland and Warner.

FAMILIES CONTRIBUTING TO THE VAN NORDENS¹

- I. 83. JAN PIETERSEN SLOT came from Holstein, Denmark, about 1654, and became one of the early settlers of Harlem; an office holder in 1660, and a magistrate;² and was successful in business. He had brought with him his wife, Aeltie Jans, and two sons, born in Amsterdam, Holland.
- II. 84. PIETER JANSEN SLOT, elder son, M. Marritie, daughter of Jacob Waling Van Winckel, of Ahasimus. He moved to Bergen; lived then in New York, Esopus, Bergen, and New York successively.³
- They had four children. From the second son, Jacobus, are descended the Sloats of Bergen, Rockland and Orange Counties. Their third child and only daughter,
- III. 85. ABELTIE⁴ SLOT, B. at Esopus 1678, M. ADAM JANSE VAN NORDEN (III. 35).

¹ Statements following not otherwise supported are based upon family records; Dut. Ch. records; or, in the case of eminent individuals, the histories of their times.

² Hist. of Harlem.

³ Ch. Rec.

⁴ Appears also as Tryntie.

- I. 86. EDWARD EARLE was born in England, probably in Yorkshire, about 1628. Probably a royalist, he left England, 1649, and went to Barbadoes; and to Maryland, 1658, where he is said to have married Hannah Baylis (B. in Eng. about 1640) about 1667. He removed about 1673 to New York; and Ap. 24, 1676 he acquired the island of Secaucus, N. J. This was formed by the Hackensack River on the N., W. & S.; and by two creeks rising near together, on the E; and was some three miles from Hoboken. It comprised about three thousand acres.¹ And in 1701 he was one of the nine "Persons of Ye Best Estates in East Jersie."² He built a stone house in 1689. Member of House of Delegates, 1694; and speaker, 1698.³ D. 1711.⁴ He could not write, and signed his mark.
- II. 87. EDWARD EARLE, only child, B. in Maryland about 1668; and M. Feb. 13, 1688, Elsje Vreelandt.^{5,6} He held several offices, *e.g.* County Clerk in 1693; and the same year was elected to General Assembly, also in 1698. By 1700 he was buying property. He had at least twelve children, many of whose descendants still live in the neighborhood; and died soon after his father, 1713.⁷

¹ Lib. A of Deeds, 35.

² Archives N. J., II., 417.

³ Archives, XIII., 259.

⁴ Dut. Ch. of Bergen Rec., Lib. A of Wills, 74.

⁵ N. Y. Dutch Ch. Reg.; and Dut. Ch. Bergen.

⁶ For descent see p. 48.

⁷ Abstracts of Wills, I., 147.

III. 88. THEODOSIA¹ EARLE, the twelfth child, Bapt.
10 Ap. 1709.² M. JOHN ADAMSE VAN NORDEN
(IV. 42).

¹ Tiodora, on Hack. Ch. Rec. But see also N. Y. Luth. Ch. Rec., I.

² Hack. Ch. Rec.

- I. 89. MICHAEL JANSEN VREELAND¹ is one of the picturesque characters of his time. Coming here as a farmer, he developed into a remarkable man: an Indian fighter, man of fortune, and an associate of the conspicuous men of the colony. B. 1612. He came from Zeeland, Holland, 1638, with his wife and "two men;" settled first up the river on one of the Van Rensselaer farms; quickly made a fortune in the fur trade; and in 1646 moved to New York. He took a positive position in withstanding Stuyvesant's "usurpations." He bought a farm near Bergen, where he made his home; but kept a town house and maintained his activities in New York, as the records frequently show. During the Indian War of 1655 his property was destroyed and his fortune wrecked; but with virility undiminished he recovered and was as active as ever. D. early in 1663.
- II. 90. ENOCH MICHAELSZEN VREELAND, oldest son, B. Jan. 20, 1647,² like his father increased his estate and became a leading man in the community. Was a magistrate for Communipaw (now a part of Jersey City); a member of the General Assembly for years. M. three times and left many children. D. 17 Aug., 1719.
- III. 91. ELSJE VREELAND, oldest child of the first marriage (to Dirckje Meyers, B. in Amsterdam, M. 5 June, 1670).² B. Nov. 12, 1671. M. 13 Feb. 1688, Edward Earl (II. 87).

¹ The records constantly refer to him as Michael Jansen only. E. G. O'Callaghan, *Hist.*, I., 436; Van Rensselaer Bowier Mns., 423 and 499.

² Dut. Ch. Rec. N. Y.

- I. 92. THOMAS LANGDON appears first in New Haven, 1650, with his wife Isabel and a son.¹ In 1654 he was one of the four first inhabitants of Derby.² And in 1657 he removed to Hempstead, L. I.³ In 1658 he owned five "Kowes" and killed six wolves. 1659 he killed ten wolves.⁴ Thereafter his name appears frequently in the town annals until his death, early in 1664.
- II. 93. JOSEPH LANGDON was the only known child, born as early as 1638. He appears in a number of real estate transactions, and accumulated considerable property. He lived until 1710; but still signed his mark. His wife's name was Mary.
- III. 94. THOMAS LANGDON, B. about 1675, probably at Hempstead. His name appears frequently from 1699 until his death, somewhat before May 27, 1734, when his will was proved. His wife was also Mary.
- IV. 95. THOMAS LANGDON, B. about 1710, moved immediately after his father's death to Dutchess Co., whither relatives had already gone; and Oct. 20, 1734 he was married in Fishkill to Neeltje (or Nelletje) Davids,⁵ settling at Hopewell. In March, 1757, he marched as Capt. Langdon of militia to Albany when Fort William Henry was attacked.⁶ D. between June, 1771, and June, 1772.

¹ Savage, Gen. Dict. N. E., III., 54.

² N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec., XXX., 244.

³ Town Rec., I., 36.

⁴ Ibid., I., 88.

⁵ For descent p. 74.

⁶ Col. Laws. N. Y., IV., 274.

- V. 96. THOMAS LANGDON, B. about 1736, M. Femmetje Adriance¹ 24 Sept., 1766, lived at Hopwell. His wife was a woman of great force. He was an estimable citizen, and owned a valuable farm at Fishkill Hook and other property, but with the Revolution was a loyalist. His property was confiscated, and after the war he returned to Long Island, and later to New York. D. 1784. The Langdons appear from their successive wills to have been lovers of horses.
- VI. 97. ALLETTA LANGDON, fourth child and second daughter, B. Mar. 31, 1777, M. THEODORUS WILLIAM VAN NORDEN (VI. 60).
98. Eleanor Langdon, older sister, M. John Bedford.
- VII. 99. Augustus Bedford, Bapt. July 29, 1813, at Fishkill, M. Mar. 11, 1835, Harriet Warner Wendover. D. 1859.
- VIII. 100. Peter Wendover Bedford, eldest child, B. Aug. 1, 1836 in Dutchess Co., M. Cornelia Clark Van Norden (VII. 78). D. July 20, 1892.

¹ For descent, p. 51.

- I. 101. ADRIAEN REYERSE, son of Reyer Elberts of Utrecht, came to New York, 1646.¹ M. 29 July, 1659 Annetje Martense Schenck.² D. 24 Nov., 1710. Settled in Flatbush, where he appears as magistrate and owner of real estate. 12 children, all of whom appear on the Dutch Church records as christened Adriance.
- II. 102. ELBERT ADRIANCE, second child, B. 14 Aug., 1663; M. Catelintje Remse Van der Beek³ 18 Ap., 1689; and lived in Flatbush.
- III. 103. REM ADRIANCE, oldest child, B. 1690; D. 1730; M. Sarah Brinckerhoff.⁴
- IV. 104. ABRAHAM ADRIANCE, fourth child, B. 19 June, 1720; went to Dutchess Co.; M. at Fishkill Aeltje Brinckerhoff,⁴ 20 May, 1744.⁵
- V. 105. FEMMETJE ADRIANCE, oldest child, Bapt. 6 Oct., 1745, M. 24 Sept., 1766, Thomas Langdon (V. 96).

¹ Bergen, Early Settlers in Kings Co., 240. Authority also for the following.

² For descent, p. 52.

³ For descent, p. 53.

⁴ For descent, p. 54.

⁵ Fishkill D. C. Rec., 128.

- I. 106. ANNETJE SCHENCK brought into the family its best blood, in the old world sense. The Schencks were the Barons Van Toutenberg, whose annals go back to the ninth century,¹ and whose names appear in many histories.

Sir Martin Schenck Van Nydeck, Lord of Toutenburg, B. 1543, had a spectacular career. In youth he joined the banner of William of Orange with twenty-two men-at-arms. Later he took service with the Duke of Parma, and became the most daring Netherlander commanding for Philip. In 1585 he returned to his allegiance to the republic and Prince Maurice, became Governor of Gelderland and was made Marshall of the Camp.² He was twice captured, but escaped; and many times wounded in battle. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, Leicester acting for the queen. His deeds were too many for narration here. Killed in the attack upon Nimuegen, 11 Aug., 1589.

General Peter Schenck Van Nydeck, younger brother, B. 1547, M. 1580. Served the Netherlands with distinction in the wars with Spain.

Martin Schenck, the second child, B. 1584, may have come to N. Y. himself. Three children, however, did come in 1650. Of these the youngest, Annetje, B. probably in Holland, M. Adrian Reyersz (I. 101).

¹ Book compiled by A. D. Schenck, U. S. A., 1883.

² Motley.

- I. 107. REM JANSEN VANDERBECK came of an ancient family, whose arms were given by Frederick Barbarossa in 1162. He came to America early; M. 21 Dec., 1642, Jannetie de Rapalie;¹ and lived some years in Albany. Then he settled at Wallabout, acquiring the farm still owned by his descendants. He enjoyed a respectable position in Brooklyn, owned a number of slaves, and D. 1681. Of his wife it is related that when a child she was taken by a squaw from Governor's Island to Long Island in a tub. He had fifteen children, all of whom survived him.²
- II. 108. CATALINA REMSEN, fourteenth child, M. Elbert Adriance (II. 102).

¹ For parentage, p. 55.

² Riker, *Annals of Newtown*, 385; *Dut. Ch. Rec. N. Y.*

- I. 109. JORIS DERICKSEN BRINCKERHOFF came to N. Y. in 1638. B. about 1609, in Holland. The family were in Ghent in the fourteenth century, but moved into Holland. He settled in Brooklyn and became a prominent citizen. M. Susannah Dubbels in Holland about 1631.¹ D. 1661.
- II. 110. ABRAHAM JORISEN BRINCKERHOFF, B. 1632; D. about 1714; was the third son. M. Aeltie Strycker, May 20, 1660, daughter of Jan Strycker.
- III. 111. JORIS BRINCKERHOFF, eldest son, B. Mar. 1, 1664. M. Annetie Bogaert, whose mother Sarah Rapelje² was born June 9, 1625, and was the first white child born in the State of New York. D. Mar. 27, 1729. Many of his descendants took up land in the Fishkill valley.
- IV. 112. SARAH BRINCKERHOFF, eldest of ten children, B. Dec. 18, 1691; M. Rem Adriance (III. 103).
- III. 113. DIRCK BRINCKERHOFF, third son of Abraham (II. 110), was born at Flushing 16 Mar., 1677; M. Aeltie Couwenhoven,³ 1700. Was an active citizen of means; and in 1718 took up 2000 acres in the Fishkill Valley. 600 acres still remain in the family.
- IV. 114. ABRAHAM BRINCKERHOFF, eldest son, B. about 1701; M. Femmetje Remsen Vanderbeck.
- V. 115. AELTIE BRINCKERHOFF, second daughter, M. Abraham Adriance (IV. 104), May 20, 1744. Col. John Brinckerhoff, friend of Washington, was a younger brother of (IV. 114).⁴

¹ Dut. Ch. Brooklyn Rec.

² P. 55.

³ For descent, p. 56.

⁴ For all data, papers compiled by the Brinckerhoff family 1885, published 1887.

- I. 116. JORIS JANSEN DE RAPALIE, probably a Huguenot from Rochelle, emigrated in the ship Unity in 1623 or 1624 with Catalyn Trico, of Paris. They were married just before sailing or soon after reaching New York. The Dutch spelt the name Rapelje. They lived at Fort Orange three years; and then for more than twenty-four years in New York, on the north side of the present Pearl Street, adjoining the south side of the fort. About 1654 they seem to have lived on their farm in Brooklyn. Rapelje died in 1664, having had eleven children. He appears in various records, but signed documents with his mark.¹
- II. 117. SARAH RAPALJE, eldest child, B. June 9, 1625. D. about 1685. M. 1st. Hans Hansen Bergen,² 1639. A daughter M. (I. 140.) M. 2d. Teunis Gysbert Bogaert.
She was "the first Christian daughter in New Netherland."³
- III. 118. ANNETIE BOGAERT, M. Joris Brinkerhoff (III. 111).
- II. 119. JANNETTIE RAPALJE, third child, M. Rem Vanderbeck (I. 107).

¹ Bergen Fam., 14-17. Pub'd. 1866.

² See p. 57.

³ Doc. Hist. N. Y., 31-32.

- I. 120. WOLFERT GERRETSON VAN COUWENHOVEN, came to New York 1630. His children were born in Holland.
 - II. 121. GERRET WOLFERTSE VAN COUWENHOVEN, second son, B. about 1612; M. about 1635 Aeltje Cool, daughter of Cornelius Cool; D. about 1644.
 - III. 122. JOHN GERRETSEN VAN COUWENHOVEN, second son, B. in Flatlands 1639. M. Gerdientje de Sillè¹ of New Utrecht. His property was what is now Central Brooklyn.
 - IV. 123. AELTJE VAN COUWENHOVEN, fourth child, Bapt. 28 Ap., 1678; M. Derick Brinkerhoff (III. 113), 1700.
-
- I. 124. NICASIVS DE SILLÈ,² probably descended from the person of the same name that filled important positions under the Netherlands government in the sixteenth century, came to New York in 1653. B. 1610. He brought with him a commission as first councillor to the governor, whose confidence he seems to have enjoyed.³ He became one of the proprietors of New Utrecht, L. I., where he built the first house in 1657; and he resided there until 1674 at least.⁴ M. Cornelia Meulmans.
 - II. 125. GERDIENTJE DE SILLÈ, second child, B. 10 Feb., 1642, in Amsterdam; M. John Gerretsen Van Couwenhoven (III. 122).

¹ See below.

² Or Silla.

³ Van Rensselaer, Hist.

⁴ Gen. and Biog. Rec. XXXIV., 24 ff.

- I. 126. HANS HANSEN BERGEN¹ was born in Bergen, Norway; was a ship-carpenter by trade; removed to Holland; and thence to New York in 1633. M. Sarah Rapalje (II. 117), 1639. He lived for some years in New York on the present Pearl Street, near the fort, and appears to have had other land. In 1647 he obtained a patent to 400 acres at the Waaleboght, now in Brooklyn; and there he resided as early as 1648, and until his death in 1653 or 1654. He signed his mark.

From him are descended the Bergens of Long Island and New Jersey.

¹ The Bergen Fam., and authorities there quoted.

- I. 127. WILLIAM WARNER, D. before 1739; M. Adriaantje De Grauw¹ (B. 2 July, 1685; D. before 1739) 20 Nov. 1705.²
- II. 128. LEONARD WARNER, second son, M. Cathalina Kiersted³ (Bapt. 19 Sept., 1722; D. 21/24 Aug. 1811) about 1741.
- III. 129. WILLIAM WARNER, oldest son, B. 17 Sept., 1742;⁴ D. 8 Dec., 1807; M. Mary Brower⁵ 5 Ap., 1767.
- IV. 130. LEONARD WARNER, oldest son, B. 19 June,⁶ 1768; D. 27 July, 1839; M. 1st, Susannah Roome, 1 Oct., 1795; 2d, Margaret Wood Hoghland,⁷ 2 Dec., 1810. Her tea set belongs to my cousin Margaret Williams Foot, and is at present in the Metropolitan Museum.
- V. 131. MARGARET HOGHLAND WARNER, eldest child of second marriage, B. 9 Oct., 1811; M. Thomas Langdon Van Norden (VII. 72) 28 Oct., 1828. William Warner, second child of first marriage, B. 12 May, 1800; M. Ann Arrosmith; D. 29 Aug., 1835.
Peter Roome Warner, third child, B. 12 Mar., 1804; M. Susan M. Howell; D. Sept., 1896.
Mary Brouwer Warner, third child of second marriage, B. 27 Sept., 1816; M. 1st, Peter Van Nest; 2d, Charles Scoley.

¹ For descent, p. 60.

² Dut. Ch. Rec., 104.

³ For descent, p. 73.

⁴ Fam. Rec.

⁵ For descent, p. 61.

⁶ Fam. Rec.

⁷ For descent, p. 62.

Cornelia Warner, fourth child, B. 14 Oct., 1818;
M. 1st. Stephen S. Clark, 2d, Amos P.
Spaulding.

Sarah Robinson Warner, youngest child, B. 19
June, 1822; M. Isaac Morley, 2d.

- I. 132. ALBERT LEENDERTSEN DE GRAUW, older son of Leendert De Grauw of Amsterdam, came to New York; M. Ariaentie Cornelia Trommels, Nov. 18, 1656.¹ She was the widow of Cornelis Claeszen Swits, who had been murdered by Indians the preceding year.²
- II. 133. LEENDERT ALBERTSEN DE GRAUW, B. May 1, 1658; M. Gerritje Jacobs Quick, Oct. 24, 1683.³
- III. 134. ADRIAENTIE DE GRAUW, oldest child, B. July 2, 1685; M. William Warner (I. 127), Nov. 20, 1705.⁴

¹ Dut. Ch. Rec., 21.

² Riker, Harlem.

³ Dut. Ch. Rec., 54.

⁴ Lib. of Wills, N. Y. C., 584.

- I. 135. ADAM BROUWER BERCKHOVEN, probably of French Huguenot birth, came to New York by way of Cologne 1642; and March 19, 1645, M. Magdalena Verdon;¹ a miller and farmer. He was forceful and successful, but strong-willed and arbitrary. His will "cuts off with a shilling, for disobedience" three of his children. It was at Adam's wedding feast, two days after the marriage, that Dominie Bogardus criticized Director Kieft, thereby embittering his relations with the government. His name occurs on many records. D. 1692.
- II. 136. JACOBUS BROUWER (dropping father's surname) the ninth child (of fourteen), Bapt. 3 Oct., 1663; M. 8 Jan., 1682, Annetje Bogardus,² in Brooklyn.
- III. 137. JACOB BROUWER, second child, Bapt. 30 Nov., 1684; M. 28 Oct., 1709, Petronella de La Montagne.³
- IV. 138. EVERARDUS BROUWER, third child, Bapt. 30 June, 1714; D. 25 Jan., 1762; M. 13 Nov., 1738, Cornelia de La Noy.⁴
- V. 139. MARY BROUWER, B. 4 Mar., 1748; M. William Warner (III. 129), 5 Ap., 1767. D. June 29, 1785.

¹ Dut. Ch. Rec., 13. Daughter of Jacob Verdon.

² For Descent, p. 63.

³ For descent, p. 65.

⁴ For descent, p. 67.

- I. 140. DIRCK JANSEN HOOGLAND,¹ came to New York in 1657. His family can be traced for more than a century in Zeeland and Utrecht, as also a collateral line of arms bearing viscounts. M. Oct. 8, 1662, Annetje Hansen Bergen, daughter of (I. 126). Lived at Flatbush, and acquired land; and D. in his ninety-eight year.
- II. 141. WILLEM DIRCKSEN HOOGLAND, third child, B. about 1669; M. about 1692. Maiden name of his wife Neeltie (Cornelia) was probably Adrians: daughter of (I. 101).
- III. 142. ADRIAN HOOGLAND, second son, B. in Flatbush 1699. M. about 1722 Engeltje Vanderwater.² In 1738, with his brother-in-law he purchased 235 acres at Bloomingdale, bounded by the present 105th and 125th Streets, Ninth Avenue and the Hudson River; and he lived at about 110th Street, overlooking the river, until his death, 1772. He was buried in Trinity Churchyard, where his modest tombstone still stands, close to the monument of Alexander Hamilton.
- IV. 143. WILLIAM HOOGLAND, eighth child, B. at Bloomingdale about 1740. M. 1st, Sarah Moore, of New Jersey; 2d, Margaret Wood,³ Oct. 12, 1758. D. 1790.
- V. 144. MARGARET WOOD HOOGLAND, eighth child, B. 8 July, 1785; D. Oct. 21, 1858; M. Leonard Warner (IV. 130), 2 Dec., 1810.

¹ For authorities see Carpenter's *The Hoagland Fam. in Am.*

² For descent, p. 68.

³ Daughter of James Wood, a banker.

- I. 145. EVERARDUS BOGARDUS, B. at Woerdam 1607, came out in 1633 with the new Governor Wouter Van Twiller, to be the Dominie. Was a man of great force, and during his fourteen years pastorate exercised large popular influence. Also he had a hot temper, was brusque in manner, and enjoyed high living; but was esteemed a mighty preacher.¹ Through his influence the West India Co. built the first church in the colony. Van Twiller was a poor governor, and Bogardus openly rebuked him, calling him "a child of the Devil" and threatening him with "a shake from the pulpit." In 1642 a more substantial church was built of stone, within the fort. The site of the latter is covered by the present custom house.

The next governor, Kieft, was no better; and Bogardus was one of those that remonstrated loudly against his Indian policy, which led to disasters. In 1647 Peter Stuyvesant came to replace Kieft, and promptly started upon his tyrannical administration. The Dominie was weary of correcting governors, and decided to return to Holland and resign his cure. His ship was wrecked, and he was drowned. About 1638 M. ANNEKE JANSE.

She was the most notable woman in the history of New York. Probably born in Holland, she was the daughter of a midwife, and could neither read nor write.² But of attractive person and attracting personality,

¹ Van Rensselaer, Hist.; Valentine, Manuel, 1863, 595.

² Van Rensselaer, Hist.

she won esteem and position. She came to America in 1630 with her first husband, Roeloff Jansen Van Maesterlandt, who died about 1637, and from whom she inherited 62 acres lying along the river. A portion of this farm is the Trinity Church property, which has caused more discussion and litigation than any other estate in America, being in the courts until two centuries after the death of Anneke Janse, in 1663.

II. 146. WILLEM BOGARDUS, oldest son, B. 1638, appears in a number of records. M. Wyntie Sybrants (or Lybrant¹) Aug. 29, 1658.

III. 147. ANNETJE BOGARDUS, third child, Bapt. Oct. 3, 1663; M. Jacobus Brouwer (II. 136), 8 Jan. 1682.²

¹ The Gesner Fam. 1912. It has been reported that Wyntie returned to Holland upon a visit, and died there; but that before her death Willem married another lady. Let us hope that the report is without foundation.

² Dut. Ch. Rec. give date Feb. 4, 1682.

- I. 148. JEAN MOUSNIER DE LA MONTAGNE, most distinguished in history of our ancestors in America, B. in Saintonge, France, 1595, of a noble and talented family. Left France about 1610, and in 1619 was studying medicine at the University of Leyden. He probably came to New York in 1624, with Jesse de Forest; but upon the latter's death he returned to Leyden with the widow, whose daughter Rachel de Forest¹ he M. 27 Nov., 1626.²

In 1636/37 he again arrived in New York,³ where he was to be one of the most conspicuous and useful of the colonists, filling high offices all his life. He was, too, one of the most attractive personages of his time, and one reads nothing about him to excite criticism.⁴ He was promptly appointed on the Governor's Council; and for some years at least he practiced medicine, living in Harlem where he acquired a farm of 200 acres.⁵ He was on Stuyvesant's Council, 1647-1655; was in chief military command in Manhattan, 1640-1645; and was Vice Director-General, at Fort Orange, 1656-1664. And he filled other posts besides. He opposed Kieft's Indian War; but when it came, he led several expeditions; and he was instrumental in effecting peace with the savages. When the first public school was opened he offered to teach, until a suitable teacher could be found.

¹ For descent, p. 69.

² The de Forest book.

³ Van Rensselaer Bowier Mns., 326.

⁴ Riker; etc.

⁵ Fosdick, French Blood in America.

His remarkable versatility constantly brings him into the history of his day.¹

In 1647 he married a second time, the widow of Arent Stam. D. 1670.

- II. 149. JEAN MOUSNIER DE LA MONTAGNE, third child, B. in Leyden 1632, D. 1672. M. 1st, in Holland, 1654, Pieterella Pikes; 2d, 10 June, 1663, Maria Vermilye. Lived at first, in N. Y., in Marketfield Street; then in Harlem; and was a prominent citizen and office-holder.²
- III. 150. JOHN DE LA MONTAGNE, B. in Amsterdam, Bapt. 21 Oct., 1655; D. 12 July, 1730; M. 4 Sept., 1678 Annetje Waldron.³ Lived on Broadway.
- IV. 151. PIETERNELLA DE LA MONTAGNE, B. 7 Ap. 1683, M. Jacob Brouwer (III. 137), 28 Oct., 1709.

¹ Van Rensselaer, Hist.

² Riker, Hist.

³ For descent, p. 70.

- I. 152. ABRAHAM DE LA NOY, in New York in 1651, came from Haarlem, Holland, where he had married Marritje Lubberts about 1647. The latter's sister married here in 1651 Jan de Peyster. D. 1661.
- II. 153. ABRAHAM DE LA NOY, oldest child, B. about 1648 in Holland; M. 23 Aug., 1681, Cornelia Toll, widow of Van Evert Duycking.
154. CATALINA DE LA NOY, fourth child of (I. 152), Bapt. 11 Ap. 1655; M. 1st, 5 Mar., 1680, Isaac Van Vleck;¹ 2d, 26 Jan., 1697, Abraham Kip.²
- III. 155. ABRAHAM DE LA NOY, third child of (II. 153), Bapt. 21 Nov., 1686; M. Jannetje Roome,³ 14 June, 1712.
- IV. 156. CORNELIA DE LA NOY, eldest child, Bapt. 22 Mar., 1713; M. Everaardus Brouwer (IV. 138), 13 Nov., 1738.

Peter de La Noy, Mayor of New York during the administration of Leisler, was a brother of Abraham (I. 152).

¹ For descent, p. 71.

² See p. 72.

³ For descent, p. 70.

- I. 157. JACOBUS VAN DE WATER, B. in Holland, was the son of Benjamin Van de Water, a merchant engaged in the American trade,¹ who D. about 1653. He came to New York about 1658, and appears frequently in the records as a prosperous citizen, living under the walls of the fort. M. Engeltje Jeuriaens about 1666.
- II. 158. BENJAMIN VAN DE WATER, second child, Bapt. 17 Feb., 1669; M. Engeltje Harmens about 1694. Was Sheriff of Kings County.
- III. 159. ENGELTIE VAN DE WATER, second child, Bapt. 11 Aug., 1700; M. Adrian Hoghland (III. 142), about 1722.

¹ Cal. Dut. Mns., 53.

- I. 160. JESSE DE FOREST,¹ B. at Avesnes, France; M. Marie du Cloux in Sedan, France, 23 Sept., 1601; was of an ancient family in France and Flanders, whose records go back to the twelfth century. He was the leader in agitating the proposed migration to America and in presenting the petition of 1621 (p. 4); was the first to sign the accompanying agreement; and again the leader in sending colonists to New York in 1623. According to No. 12 of the Report of Virlet d'Aoust on Geography for 1871, the greater part of the colonists of 1623 were from Avesnes, France; and they first named the settlement in Manhattan, Nouvelle Avesnes. Within three years he died. He was the ancestor of the family still in New York. He probably came to New York himself; but the fact cannot be proved, because of the loss of records.
- II. 161. RACHEL DE FOREST, B. about 1609, M. Jean Mousnier de La Montagne (I. 148), 27 Nov., 1626.

¹ The de Forests, 1900; Baird, Huguenot Emigration.

- I. 162. JOSEPH WALDRON, son of Resolved Waldron was of an ancient English family spread through nearly all the southern counties. B. in Holland and was a printer. M. 1st, Aeltie Hendricks Koch; 2d, Annetie Daniels in Amsterdam, 4 Ap., 1649. Came to New York 1652, and lived on Broadway near Wall Street. D. 1663. His brother, Resolved, lived until 1690, and became a very prominent citizen.
- II. 163. ANNETIE WALDRON, fifth child, B. 1657, M. 4 Sept., 1678, John de La Montagne (III. 150).
- I. 164. WILLIAM ROOME.¹
- II. 165. JOHN WILLEMSE ROOME, elder son. M. Maryen Bastiaens, 12 June, 1684.
- III. 166. JANNETJE ROOME, third child, Bapt. 14 Ap. 1695; M. Abraham de La Noy (III. 155), 14 June, 1712.

¹ Descendants of P. W. Roome. 1883.

- I. 167. TILMAN VAN VLECK, B. about 1614;¹ M. in Bremen, 1635,² Madeleine de Herlin;³ was of an old Netherlands family, driven by Spanish persecution into Germany. He came to New York about 1658;⁴ bought the house at what is now 47, Stone Street;⁵ and practiced law,⁶ also engaging in trade. Sheriff in Bergen, 1661.⁷ D. about 1670.
- II. 168. ISAAC VAN VLECK, fourth child, B. in Amsterdam 1645; M. 1st, Pieternellitje Couwenhoven, about 1669; 2d, Cornelia Beeckman, 29 Sept., 1674; 3d, Catalyntie de LaNoy (II. 154), 5 Mar., 1680. In 1670 he purchased a brewery at what is now 22, Broad Street; was prosperous and an alderman. D. 1695.⁸
- III. 169. MARIA VAN VLECK, third child of the third marriage, Bapt. 13 May, 1685; M. John Kiersted,⁹ 3 Mar., 1710.

¹ The Weeskamer Rec.

² Ch. Rec. in Bremen.

³ Of an ancient and noble family in Flanders. *Historie Genealogique de la tres ancienne et tres noble Famille de Herlin*, printed in Leyden, 1669.

⁴ Dut. Col. Mns., XIV., 310.

⁵ Valentine's Man., 1861.

⁶ Rec. of N. A., III., 377.

⁷ O'Callaghan, Hist., II., 428.

⁸ Abstract of Wills, N. Y. Hist. Soc., I., 252.

⁹ For descent, p. 73.

- I. 170. HENDRICK HENDRICKSZEN KIP came to New York prior to 1643 with his wife, probably Tryntie,¹ from Amsterdam. He was a tailor, and a man of marked individuality.² More than once he alone expressed contempt for Gov. Kieft. He built a house and a shop near the fort; and soon became a leading citizen.³ D. after 1665.
- II. 171. JACOB HENDRICKSZEN KIP, third son, B. in Amsterdam May 16, 1631, was early prominent.⁴ He became a brewer and trader.⁵ He obtained 150 acres on the East River, at a spot still called Kip's Bay. About 1655 he built the house at the foot of 35th Street that was for a short time Washington's headquarters. In 1657 he built a town house on the present Exchange Place. M. Mar. 8, 1654, Maria de La Montagne, daughter of (I. 148).
- III. 172. JOHANNES KIP, eldest son, Bapt. Feb. 21, 1655; was a brewer; M. Sept 4, 1681, Catharina Kiersted,⁶ daughter of Sara Roelofs, daughter of Roelof Jansen and Anneke Janse (p. 64). D. 1704.
173. Abraham Kip, third son, Bapt. Dec. 22, 1658; M. (II. 154).
174. RACHEL KIP, fifth child, Bapt. Jan. 11, 1664; M. Lucas Kiersted,⁶ brother of Catharina Kiersted, wife of (III. 172), July 18, 1683.

¹ Cal. N. Y. Hist. Mns. Dut., 40.

² Ibid., 22, 97.

³ O'Callaghan, Hist.

⁴ O'Callaghan, I., 387.

⁵ Val. Man. 1860, 608.

⁶ For descent p. 73.

- I. 175. HANS KIERSTEDE came from Maegdenburg (perhaps Magdeburg, province of Saxony) 1638. M. June 29, 1642, Sara Roelofs, daughter of Roelof Jansen and Anneke Jans. He was one of the earliest physicians and surgeons practicing in America. D. about 1667.
- II. 176. LUCAS KIERSTEDE, sixth child, Bapt. Sept. 23, 1657; M. July 18, 1683, Rachel Kip (III. 174).
 - 177. Catharyn (Catharina) Kierstede, seventh child, Bapt. Jan. 4, 1660; M. (III. 172).
- III. 178. JOHN KIERSTEDE, eldest son, Bapt. Aug. 3, 1684; M. Maria Van Vleck (III. 169), 3 Mar., 1710.
- IV. 179. CATHALINA (CATHARINE) KIERSTED, Bapt. 19 Sept., 1722; D. 21/24 Aug., 1811; M. Leonard Warner ¹ (II. 128) about 1741.

¹ See Will of Catharine Van Vleck, N. Y. Wills, VII., 136.

- I. 180.¹ CHRISTOPHER DAVIDS, B. in England 1616;
M. Cornelia de Vos.²
 - II. 181. DAVID DAVIDS, settled at Schenectady, and was
killed there by the Indians in the massacre
of Feb. 9, 1690.
 - III. 182. ANDRIES DAVIDS, M. Cornelia Van Vliet,³ Dec.
7, 1701.⁴
 - IV. 183. NELLETJE (or PIETERNELLA) DAVIDS, Bapt.
Feb. 8, 1713;⁵ M. Thomas Langdon (IV.
95), Oct. 20, 1734.
-
- I. 184. ADRIAN GERRETSZEN VAN VLIET,⁶ M. Agatha
Jans Spruyt.
 - II. 185. GERRIT VAN VLIET,⁷ M. Pieterella Swart; D.
1723.
 - III. 186. CORNELIA VAN VLIET,⁸ Bapt. Aug. 28, 1681;⁹
M. Dec. 7, 1701¹⁰ Andries Davids (III. 182).

¹ This genealogy and the next should follow that of Langdon; but they are received late from Julia Bedford Gill.

² Albany Rec.

³ For descent, below.

⁴ Kingston Dut. Ch. Rec.

⁵ Fishkill Dut. Ch. Rec.

⁶ Came from Utrecht to N. Y. 1662. Was a voter in Ulster Co. 1664 (Sylvester's Hist. Ulster Co. I. 64); and a landowner, 1680 (Ibid., 29).

⁷ B. in Holland, coming with parents to America. Became large landowner in Dutchess Co., settling at Fishkill about 1709 (Doc. Hist. N. Y. and Smith's Hist. Dutchess Co.).

⁸ B. at Marbletown, Ulster Co.

⁹ Kingston Ch. Rec.

¹⁰ Ibid.; Dut. Ch. Albany Rec.