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The Ancestry of Leander Howard Crall

MONOGRAPHS ON THE CRALL, HAFF, BEATTY, ASFORDBY,
BILLESBY, HENEAGE, LANGTON, QUADRING, SANDON,
FULNETBY, NEWCOMEN, WOLLEY, CRACROFT, GASCOIGNE,
SKIPWITH, PLANTAGENET, MEET, VAN YSSELSTEYN, MID-
DAGH, BERGEN, AND DE RAPALJE FAMILIES, WITH COAT
ARMOR, PEDIGREE CHARTS, AND DOCUMENTARY APPENDICES

By

FRANK ALLABEN

Author of "Concerning Genealogies," "Arms and Pedigree of Seymour,"
"Arms and Pedigree of Kingdon-Gould"



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PREFACE

The present volume owes its appearance to the generous and unflagging interest of Mr. Leander Howard Crall of New York. For fifteen years the work of research, the results of which are here given, has been in progress. The States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, in America, and, in Europe, England, Ireland, Holland, the various German States, Switzerland, and Bohemia, have been the regions of investigation. From beginning to end the whole financial responsibility, including the cost of publication, has rested upon Mr. Crall, who has spared no expense in order that the work should be thorough.

The book consists of a series of monographs on the ancestral families of Mr. Crall. Each is introduced by a pedigree chart, and is supplemented by an appendix containing copies of the original documents which establish the line of descent. In all other cases the authorities for statements made will be found in foot-notes after the monographs. The reader will thus have before him the complete evidence for the compiler's conclusions.

Coats of arms, drawn in their proper heraldic colors, accompany many of the monographs, and in most cases these are the authenticated arms of the families treated. No such claim is here put forth, however, for the arms of Krall, Beatty, Van Ysselsteyn, and de Rapalje, as will be seen by a reference to the chapters on these families.

The investigation of the ancestry of William Asfordby, first Sheriff of Ulster County, New York, proved especially fruitful. A very interesting parchment, brought to this country by him, and handed down through one line of his descendants, was by good fortune discovered, and is now the property of Mr. Crall. This document exhibits the ancestry of the Asfordbys of Asfordby, County Lincoln, England, a knightly and armigerous family, for twelve generations prior to the year 1562, and is signed by the King of Arms who made the heraldic Visitation of Lincolnshire in that year. The line of descent given upon this parchment has been confirmed by pedigrees of the family in the possession

PREFACE

of the College of Arms at London, which also continue the descent from the head of the family, living at the time the parchment was made, to William Asfordby of Ulster County, New York. The latter was the last male scion of his family in the line of eldest sons.

A number of the monographs are devoted to the English ancestry of William Asfordby. These include Billesby, Heneage, Langton, Quadring, Sandon, Fulnetby, Newcomen, Wolley, Cracroft, and Skipwith, old armigerous families of Lincolnshire, and Gascoigne of County York.

The monograph on the Plantagenets, in connection with those on the Asfordby, Newcomen, and Skipwith families, demonstrates, for all descendants of William Asfordby, a double descent from the royal dynasties of England, Scotland, France, and other nations of mediæval Europe.

FRANK ALLABEN.

New York, 22 November, 1907.

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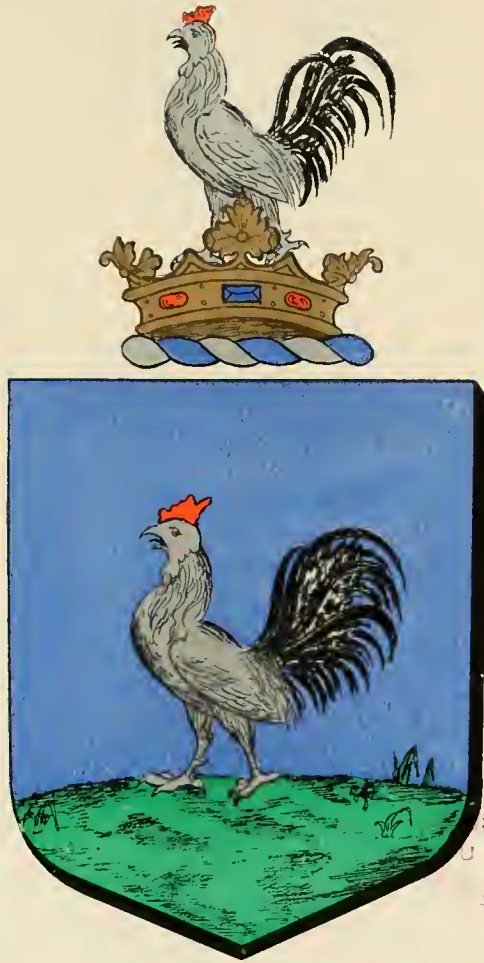
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I

THE CRALLS



Krall

Crall

<p>Isaac Krall of Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, and Frederick County, Maryland; bought 100 acres in Towamencin Township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County, 2 Oct. 1744, and 7 acres 9 June 1756; sold his farm in Pennsylvania for £600, 8 April 1771; bought 100 acres near Graceham, Frederick County, Maryland, 21 Aug. 1771; deeded the same to his son, Isaac, 11 June 1781.</p>	=	<p>Elizabeth, dau. of . . . ; signed deed with her husband 8 April 1771; living 11 June 1781.</p>
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<p>Margaret, Isaac Crall, Nicholas Crall of Me- mentioned b. 18 July by her father 1754; liv- erin a deed, ing 13 Apr. 11 June 1792. 1781.</p>	<p>chaniestown (now Thurmont), Frederick Co., Maryland, 1st son; owned 138 acres called "Altogether." Will made 1 March, proved 25 Sept. 1820.</p>	=	<p>Mary Magdalene, Five other dau. of ; children mentioned in her mention ed husband's will; by their living in 1826; father in a died prior to 4 deed, 11 June 1828. June 1781.</p>
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<p>Isaac Crall of Mechanicstown, Maryland, only son; inherited his father's homestead, "Long- atepaugh," and was one of his father's executors. Will made 9 Jan., proved 4 March 1822.</p>	<p>Mary, dau. of . . . Matthews and granddau. of Jacob Mat- thews (born 1704, died 1782) of Frederick Co., Maryland; mar. lic. 30 March 1795; died prior to 9 Jan. 1822.</p>	=	<p>Elizabeth, only dau.; married George Bush and had issue.</p>
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<p>Rev. David Crall, b. in Freder- ick Co., Maryland, 5 Feb. 1798, 1st son; executor of his father; one of the four founders of the Methodist Protestant Church; president of Dearborn College and pastor at Newville, Carlisle, Harrisburg, and Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and New Rich- mond and Springfield, Ohio; merchant at Westminister, Ohio; died 11 Sept. 1876.</p>	<p>Mary, dan. and coheir of Abraham and grand- dau. of Ma- jor Abra- ham Haff of Frederick Co., Mary- land; b. 1 July 1801; married 25 Oct. 1821; d. 29 Mar. 1881.</p>	=	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"> <p>Elizabeth, b. 4 Feb. 1795; mar. David Domer.</p> <p>Henry Crall, b. 26 May 1800; mar. Malinda Butler.</p> <p>John Crall, b. 1 Oct. 1802.</p> <p>Maria, b. 29 Nov. 1807.</p> </td> <td style="width: 5%; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"> </td> <td style="width: 45%;"> <p>Magdalena, b. 9 Sept. 1809; mar. Henry Stouffer.</p> <p>Sarah, b. 31 Mar. 1810.</p> <p>Samuel Crall, b. 29 June 1813.</p> <p>Catherine, mar... Norris.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Elizabeth, b. 4 Feb. 1795; mar. David Domer.</p> <p>Henry Crall, b. 26 May 1800; mar. Malinda Butler.</p> <p>John Crall, b. 1 Oct. 1802.</p> <p>Maria, b. 29 Nov. 1807.</p>		<p>Magdalena, b. 9 Sept. 1809; mar. Henry Stouffer.</p> <p>Sarah, b. 31 Mar. 1810.</p> <p>Samuel Crall, b. 29 June 1813.</p> <p>Catherine, mar... Norris.</p>
<p>Elizabeth, b. 4 Feb. 1795; mar. David Domer.</p> <p>Henry Crall, b. 26 May 1800; mar. Malinda Butler.</p> <p>John Crall, b. 1 Oct. 1802.</p> <p>Maria, b. 29 Nov. 1807.</p>		<p>Magdalena, b. 9 Sept. 1809; mar. Henry Stouffer.</p> <p>Sarah, b. 31 Mar. 1810.</p> <p>Samuel Crall, b. 29 June 1813.</p> <p>Catherine, mar... Norris.</p>				

A |

<p>Joel Emory Crall, b. 6 Jan. 1824; d. 13 July 1831.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Alfred Beverly Crall, b. 25 Nov. 1825; d. 28 July 1832.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Edwin Theodore Crall, b. 15 Nov. 1830; d. 15 August, 1832.</p>	<p>Judge Alpheus Boyd Crall of St. Louis, b. 9 Nov. 1832 at Carlisle, Pa.; married Nannie Littler and has issue. He is now living in this year 1906.</p>	<p>Leander Howard Crall of New York City; b. 14 April 1835 at Harrisburg, Pa.; since 1873 a resident of New York, where he is now living in this year of our Lord 1906.</p>	<p>= Harriet Ann, dau. of Thomas Vater and widow of James Moore; b. 9 June 1835; mar. 23 May 1864; died in New York City 16 October 1896.</p>	<p>Francis Hiram Alphonse Crall, b. 21 Sept. 1837 at Lancaster, Pa.; mar. and had issue; d. 17 Oct. 1887.</p>
<p>Howard Elmer Crall of New York City, b. 18 July 1867 in Washington, D. C.; Bachelor of Arts, Yale, 1890; First Lieutenant of Company G, Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.; now living in this year 1906.</p>	<p>Walter Egbert Crall, b. 29 March 1872 in Cincinnati, O.; died 26 June 1872.</p>	<p>Hattie Mabel, of New York City, where she was b. 14 Oct. 1874; mar. 11 Dec. 1900, to Frederic West MacDonald, and is now living in this year 1906.</p>		

I

THE CRALLS

I SAAC KRALL, or CRALL, presumably a native of Germany, on October 2, 1744, purchased 100 acres of land of Herman Gotshalk and his wife Agnes, situated on the southwest side of "the Great Road leading to Philadelphia," the present Spring House and Sumney Town turnpike, in Towamencin Township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County, Pennsylvania. The farm occupied a part of the present site of the village of Kulpsville. The log house originally stood some distance back from the road, conveniently near a spring, as was the custom in those early days. The exact spot has been identified by John C. Boorse, Esq., of Kulpsville. It was pointed out to him by members of the Kolb, or Kulp, family, into whose possession the farm passed from Isaac Krall, and lies in a meadow in the rear of Mr. Boorse's residence.

It is not certain whether Isaac Krall himself erected on this site the log house which he occupied from 1744 to 1767. It is more probable that the house had been erected in 1720 by Herman Gotshalk, and was thus one of the very oldest homesteads in Towamencin Township. But it is known that in 1767 Isaac Krall erected a more substantial log house, of two stories, on the same site. Four years later, when the property passed into the possession of Jacob Kolb, the latter moved the Isaac Krall house, with its date mark, "I. K., 1767," to the road which is now the principal street of Kulpsville, and erected an addition to the building. Here the house long stood, occupying a part of the site of the present residence of Mr. John C. Boorse, and in it the son or grandson of Jacob Kolb conducted the first store, and subsequently the first post-office, in the village of Kulpsville. The old Krall house became also the first office and residence of a Justice of the Peace in Kulpsville. It was still intact when Mr. Boorse acquired that section of the Krall farm, and for a time was occupied by him as his residence. By him it was torn down, and upon its site his present residence was erected. The accompanying illustration of the old Krall house was drawn under the direction and from the description of Mr. Boorse, who resided in it and learned its history from the Kulp family.

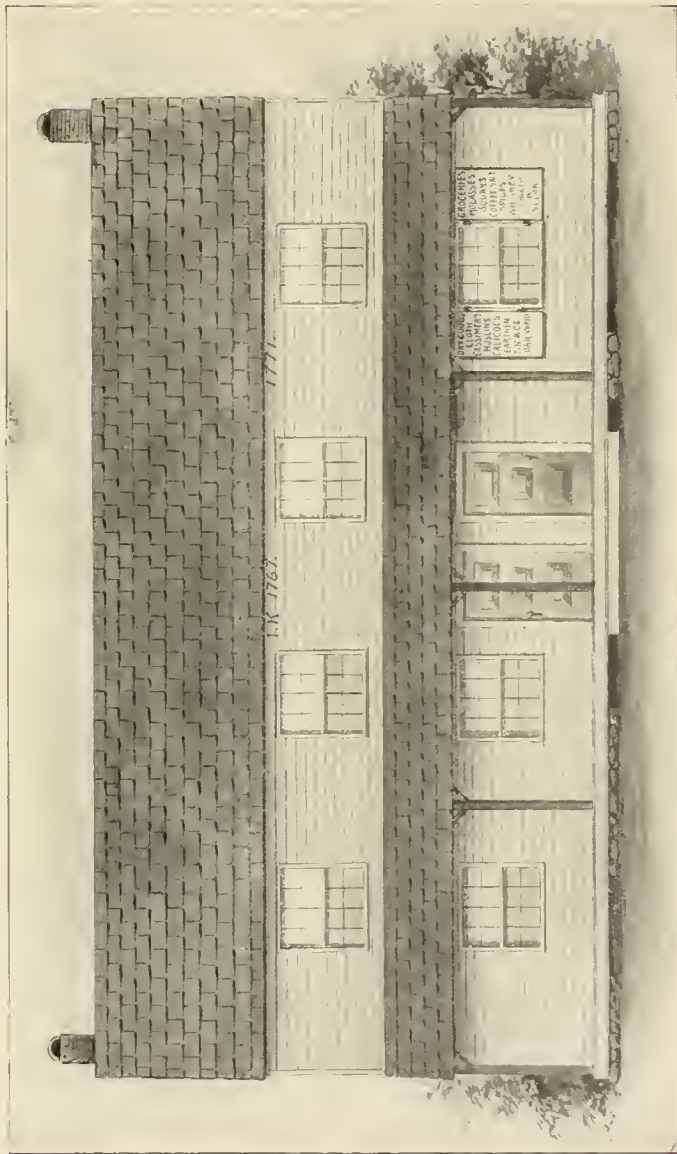
The early history of the Isaac Krall farm is narrated in a deed of sale, Isaac Krall to Jacob Kolb, recorded at Norristown, Pa., a certified copy of which is given elsewhere.¹ According to this document, William Penn granted to William Barron, on October 11 and 12, 1685, a tract of 5,000 acres of land in

Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, under a yearly quit-rent of one shilling per 100 acres. On February 19 and 20, 1718, William Barron granted the same tract to Humphrey Murray and John Budd; while these gentlemen, on March 25 and 26, 1719, granted a part of the same, a tract of 1,500 acres, to James Steel, to whom the said 1,500 acres were laid out by the Commissioners of Property of the Province of Pennsylvania, under two warrants for survey granted to the aforesaid Humphrey Murray and John Budd. On December 20, 1720, James Steel and his wife Martha sold 150 acres, part of the tract of 1,500 acres, to Herman "Gotshelick" (Gotshalk, or Godshalk, soon became the common English spelling of the name); while on October 2, 1744, "Herman Gotshelicks and Agnes his wife," sold 100 acres, part of the 150 acres acquired from Steel, to Isaac Krall.

This 100 acres of land thus became the Krall homestead, and so continued from 1744 to 1771. Upon it Isaac Krall and his wife, Elizabeth, resided throughout this period, and reared their family. The farm lay entirely on the southwest side of, and immediately bordering on the old Philadelphia road. To this tract Isaac Krall subsequently added between 6 and 7 acres, the history of which is also related in the above-mentioned deed, and in a land patent, a certified copy of which appears elsewhere.² On May 26, 1755, Herman Gotshalk received a patent for 13 acres and 25 perches of land, a narrow strip, 11 perches wide and $212\frac{1}{2}$ perches long, which lay along the Philadelphia highway. The southeast end of this strip, 11 perches wide, adjoined the land of Isaac Krall, from which point it extended northwest, parallel with the road, for about one-third of a mile. On a part of this strip stands the old Mennonite Church, on the same side of the road and about a quarter of a mile above the original Krall farm of 100 acres. On June 9, 1756, Isaac Krall purchased from "Herman Gotshelick and Barbara, his wife," one-half of the narrow strip just described, a tract 11 perches wide and $106\frac{1}{4}$ perches long, containing 6 acres and $142\frac{1}{2}$ perches of land. This was the lower half of the 13-acre strip, bordering on the Krall farm, from which it extended almost to the Mennonite Church. Thus about half of the present village of Kulpsville, lying on the southwest side of the turnpike, is built upon the homestead formerly owned by Isaac Krall, while it is from the family to which Krall sold this property that the village derives its name.

On April 8, 1771, Isaac Krall sold to Jacob Kolb, for "Six hundred pounds Current Lawful money of Pennsylvania," his entire farm as then constituted, including the 100 acres purchased by him in 1744, and the strip of more than 6 acres purchased in 1756. This deed of sale is described as "Between Isaac Krall, of the Township of Towamencin, in the County of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania, Cordwainer and Elizabeth, his wife, of the one part, and Jacob Kolb, late of Whitpain Township in the County and Province aforesaid, Weaver, of the other part." The document is signed by "Isaac Krall" and by "Elizabeth Krall, her mark."³

Isaac Krall was a prominent Mennonite, and was no doubt active in the



ISAAC KRALL HOUSE, 163, KULPSVILLE, PA.

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establishment of the Mennonite Church near Kulpsville, about a quarter of a mile from his house. The present meeting-house is the third that has been erected. The first was built in 1764, when Isaac Krall still held his farm. The burying-ground near the church is much older than 1764, as some stones still bear witness. The maiden name of Isaac Krall's wife has not been ascertained, but it is possible that through her, or in some other way, Isaac Krall was related to the prominent and wealthy Tennis family which owned much of the land in the northeastern half of Towamencin Township. In 1703 Abraham Tennis, of Germantown, Pa., bought 500 acres of land in that part of the township, and in 1723 sold 400 acres, part of the 500, to his son, William Tennis. The latter died in January, 1748, or shortly before that date, and Isaac Krall became guardian of one of his minor children, a daughter, Rachel Tennis. Isaac Krall was also an executor of the will of Anthony Tennis, made November 4, 1749, and proved January 24, 1750, Anthony Tennis being a son of William Tennis and a brother of Rachel Tennis, just referred to.⁴

Reference to Isaac Krall can not be found in any historical works on Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, published prior to Edward Mathews' "History of Towamencin Township,"⁵ which appeared in 1897. Previous historians had relied upon the tax lists of the years 1734 and 1776 for their names of early residents of the county, and in neither of these lists does Isaac Krall appear, since he purchased his farm ten years subsequent to the assessment of 1734, and sold it and left the county five years prior to that of 1776. True, the history of his long residence in Towamencin Township is contained in the deed of sale of his farm, recorded at Norristown more than a century ago, but none of the annalists seem to have been aware of its existence. In 1897 the State of Pennsylvania printed the tax lists of Philadelphia County for the years 1769, 1774 and 1779; and in that of the first of these years, 1769, both Isaac Krall and his eldest son, Nicholas Krall, or Crall, appear among the taxables of Towamencin Township. In this list "Isaac Crawl" is assessed for 107 acres of land, 3 horses and 3 cattle; while "Nicholas Crawl" appears among the young single men, no property being mentioned.⁶ The name of neither of them appears in the next accessible tax rate, that of 1774, as both had, prior to the latter date, become landholders in Frederick County, Maryland.

In fact, as we have seen, two years after the assessment of 1769, on April 8, 1771, Isaac Krall sold his farm in Philadelphia County, after which date no trace of him is found anywhere in the State of Pennsylvania. In Frederick County, Maryland, on August 21, 1771, a little more than four months after the sale of his farm in Pennsylvania, he purchased a farm of 100 acres from Peter Pinkley, the purchase price being £260.⁷ This tract is called in the deed, "The Addition to Sandy Elizabeth," but in other deeds and surveys is called "The Addition to Saint Elizabeth." It was located in the Monocacy Valley, in the northern part of Frederick County, and lay on the east side of Hunting

Creek, within three or four miles of the village of Thurmont, formerly Mechanicstown, and still nearer the villages of Graceham and Creagerstown. This tract was bounded on the northwest by "Saint Elizabeth," another tract of 100 acres, originally surveyed March 8, 1742, and now or recently owned in part by Mr. Henry Ramsburg. Not far to the east of The Addition to Saint Elizabeth lay the northeastern portion of the large tract, The Resurvey on Fountain Low.

On this farm in Maryland, Isaac Krall resided from 1771 to 1781, with his wife, Elizabeth, and seven of his eight children. On June 11, 1781, he deeded his Maryland homestead to his son, Isaac Crall, Jr., stipulating that he himself should be allowed the use during his natural life of "the House called the shop" on the said premises, and receive a certain amount of grain, provisions, firewood, etc., to be delivered to him annually by his said son, Isaac; that his wife, Elizabeth "Crawl," should receive the same provision during her natural life, should she out-live her husband; and that after his father's death, Isaac Crall, Jr., should "pay to his seven Brothers and Sisters two hundred pounds in specie or the value thereof in the currency then passing," one-seventh to be paid to "Margaret Crawl" within a year of the death of Isaac, Sr., a similar payment to be made the following year to "the next youngest child," and so on, until each child had received its one-seventh part of the £200.⁸

Nothing further is known of Isaac Krall, Sr., or of his wife, Elizabeth. In the case of neither is there will or administration records on file at Frederick, Md., and if they died in Frederick County, their place of burial is unknown. Nor do their names appear in the existing records of any of the old churches in the neighborhood of their Maryland farm, including those of the Old Apple's Lutheran and Reformed Church, of which their eldest son, Nicholas, was a member, and those of the old Moravian Church at Graceham, of which their son, Isaac, was a communicant. Isaac Krall, Sr., was a Mennonite in Pennsylvania; he found no congregation of that denomination in Frederick County, Maryland, but probably continued his allegiance to that faith, his name thus not appearing on the membership rolls of any of the Maryland churches. The Mennonites did not practice infant baptism, and in those early days did not, as a rule, keep church records of any kind. Hence the most exhaustive examination of the baptismal records of the old churches of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, fails to disclose the baptismal records of his children. We only know their number, in 1781, to have been eight, from the deed of Isaac Krall, Sr., to his son, Isaac, Jr., and that the eldest of these children was his daughter, Margaret. The oldest son was undoubtedly Nicholas, who in 1769 was of an age to appear with his father among the taxables of Towamencin Township, whereas Isaac, Jr., was not born until 1754, as we learn from the Moravian Church records at Graceham, Md.

Henry Croll, who lived in the same vicinity, was not one of the sons of Isaac Krall, Sr., as will be seen later on. His name first appears in the

records for October 15, 1791, when Alexander More sold to "Henry Croll," for £200, The Resurvey on Shoemaker's Knife, 55 acres, and a part of Longatepaugh, 20¾ acres.⁹ On November 28, 1795, Henry Croll and his wife, Magdalen, sold to Nicholas Crawl, for £275, the two tracts just mentioned.¹⁰ Two references to this Henry Croll and his wife also appear in the baptismal records of the old Apple's Church, now in the custody of Rev. Whitmore, of the Reformed Church of Thurmont, Md. One item states that David, son of Henry Krull and Magdalena, was born January 22, 1794, and baptized March 9, 1794. Another item states that George, son of Henry Groll and Magdalena, was born January 7, 1796, and baptized May 10, 1796. Baptism No. 328 in the records of the Graceham Moravian Church states that Lydia, born November 9, 1797, daughter of "our friends, Henrich and Magdalena Crolls," was on Sunday, February 18, 1798, baptized by Rev. Christian Friedr. Schaef, the sponsors being Conrad and Elizabeth Willheids. Soon after this date, Henry Croll disappeared from Frederick County, Maryland.

A reference to Rev. Philip C. Croll's pamphlet, "The Croll Family," 1887, page 9, will show that the great-grandfather of that gentleman was Henry Croll, three of whose eight children bore the names David, George and Lydia. This identity of names, added to a consistent agreement of all the other pertinent dates and facts which have been ascertained during many years of research on the Cralls and Crolls of Pennsylvania and Maryland, leaves no doubt in the mind of the writer that the above-mentioned Henry and Magdalen Croll of Frederick County were the great-grandparents of Rev. Philip C. Croll. If this be true, it follows from the information given by the latter that Henry Croll, like Isaac Krall, Sr., removed from Philadelphia County, Pa., to Frederick County, Md., and that he subsequently left Maryland to locate in Allegheny County, Pa.

Was Henry Croll a relative of Isaac Krall, Sr.? Rev. Philip C. Croll tells us that Henry Croll had brothers, Christian and Michael, and a sister, Polly, and that these were children of Philip Croll, an immigrant who settled in what is now Montgomery County, Pa. Of these children, Christian, we are told, lived and died in Montgomery County, as did two of his sons whose names are recalled, Christian, Jr., and Michael. Michael, brother of Christian, Sr., married Rebecca Geiger, of Montgomery County, and about 1790-3 removed to Greenwich Township, Berks County. Polly, the sister, married Jacob Esser, of Kutztown, Pa. Henry, the other brother, married a Miss Gilbert, of Montgomery County, and settled near Pittsburgh. His children were Joseph, John, Lydia, George, Michael, David, Addie and Henry. In a letter to the writer, Rev. Philip C. Croll states that the above order in which he names the children of Henry is without significance. As we have seen, the birth-dates of three of them have been found by the writer in Maryland, where Henry Croll lived for several years prior to his removal to the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

Subsequent to the publication of his pamphlet Rev. Philip C. Croll became

the founder and editor of *The Pennsylvania German*, in which, in January, 1901, he published an account of a Croll research in Montgomery County, Pa. Learning that a Christian Krall owned land in Lower Salford Township prior to 1734, and that Justice Michael Croll resided in Upper Salford, an adjoining township, Rev. Philip C. Croll assumed that Justice Michael was the Michael of his tradition, brother of Christian, Henry and Polly, and that their father was Christian and not Philip. He thus abandoned the tradition concerning Philip handed down to him by his father. The researches made by the writer disprove this new theory, however, and corroborate the tradition that Philip was the father of Henry.

In a long letter by the writer to Rev. Philip C. Croll, dated October 27, 1903, and published in *The Pennsylvania German* for January, 1904, under the title, "The Croll Family Again," attention was called to evidence that Christian Krall of Lower Salford Township was not the father of Justice Michael Croll of Upper Salford, nor yet of the Henry Croll who settled near Pittsburgh; that Christian never owned nor built the Justice Michael Croll house at Salfordville, as assumed by Rev. Philip Croll; and that Justice Michael was not the brother of that Henry Croll who removed to Allegheny County. True, a Henry Croll, saddler, who was the brother of Justice Michael, lived in Upper Salford Township, just before and during the Revolution, but the writer traced this Henry down to his living descendants in Montgomery County, and demonstrated that he could not have been the great-grandfather of Rev. Philip C. Croll.

In favor of the tradition concerning Philip Croll, father of Christian, Michael, Henry and Polly, the writer cited in the above letter the following item, copied by him from a list of confirmations in 1772 in the Lutheran records of the Old Gosheuhoppen Church at Salfordville: "Christian Croll, alt. 14 Jahr, Pater Philipp Croll." Christian, son of Philip, was thus born in 1758. According to the tradition given in Rev. Philip C. Croll's pamphlet this Christian lived and died in Montgomery County. Hence, as shown in the letter above-mentioned, he undoubtedly should be identified with the Kristian Kroll, b. 9 Feb., 1758, who lies buried with his wife and three children in the old Mennonite graveyard, south of Skippack. Many details concerning him and his children, gathered by the writer, will be found in the letter in *The Pennsylvania German*.

It was there suggested that Justice Michael Croll of Salfordville might have been the brother of Philip, and thus the uncle of Christian of Montgomery County, Michael of Berks, and Henry of Allegheny. This supposition has been confirmed by the writer very recently—since the present volume was put into type. The facts are as follows:

John Christian Kroll landed at Philadelphia August 19, 1729, Ulrich Kroll being a fellow-passenger. The first-named immigrant may possibly have been the John Christian Croll or Crall who appeared as early as 1735 in that part of Lancaster County, Pa., which in 1749 became York County. Some

additions can now be made to the account of him given in *The Pennsylvania German* for January, 1904. He was a baptismal witness in August, 1735, and subsequent years, according to the Stoerer Records in possession of the York, Pa., Historical Society; while according to the Lutheran Church Records of York he was born in 1707, died August 10 or 20, 1758, aged 51, and was buried in the Lutheran churchyard. In his will, made July 31, proved August 22, 1758, he mentions his wife Elizabeth, his sons Michael, Philip, John and Henry, and his daughter Mary. In referring to this will in the letter in *The Pennsylvania German*, the son, Henry, was omitted, his name not appearing in the note then before the writer. But a recent examination of the will as recorded in York (Volume A, page 184) shows that Henry was the youngest of the sons. The children of John Christian and Elizabeth Croll of York are here briefly noticed:

1. *Philip Groll*, the son of Christian and wife, was born September 8, 1734, and baptized February 23, 1735, according to the German Reformed Church Records at York. He is mentioned in his father's will in 1758, but evidently he soon left York County, as his name does not appear in any of the printed tax lists. Undoubtedly he removed to Philadelphia, now Montgomery County, and was the father of Christian, Michael, Henry and Polly. He thus was the great-great-grandfather of Rev. Philip C. Croll. Mr. Simon Croll, of Pennsburg, Pa., is another descendant.

2. *John Michael Groll*, son of Christian and wife, was born February 9, 1738, and baptized April 22, 1738, according to the same church records. He was mentioned in his father's will in 1758, but does not appear in the York County records after 1767. He is, in fact, identical with Justice Michael Croll of Salfordville, the latter's tombstone in the old Goshenhoppen churchyard stating that he was "geboren den 9 ten Februar, 1738." A copy of this inscription is given in *The Pennsylvania German* for January, 1901. In that issue and the issue for January, 1904, will be found a considerable account of his children and descendants.

3. *John Groll*, son of Christian and wife, was born July 31, 1740, and baptized August 20, 1741, according to the German Reformed Church Records at York. He is the only one of the sons who seems to have remained in York County, where, however, several persons of his name resided. John Croll, of Manchester Township, was taxed in 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782 and 1783, having a family of five persons in the latter year. John Kroll, of Codorus Township, was taxed in the same years, having in 1783 a family of eight persons. John Croll, of Newberry Township, appears in the tax lists of these years, and in 1783 had a family of four persons. Abstracts of the wills of several John Crolls of this period in York County are in the possession of the writer, but it is not known which was the son of Christian.

4. *Mary Magdalena Groll*, daughter of Christian and wife, was born March 9, 1743, and baptized March 13, 1743, according to the above-mentioned church

records. No doubt she was the daughter, Mary, mentioned in Christian Croll's will.

5. *Maria Elisabeth Groll*, daughter of Christian and wife, was born January 22, 1746, and baptized February 9, 1746, according to the same records. No Elizabeth is mentioned in her father's will, and she may have died prior to 1758.

6. *John Henry Groll*, son of John Christian and wife, Elizabeth, was born July 23 and baptized July 31, 1748, according to the same records. He is the son, Henry, of the will, but evidently did not long remain in York County. He is, in fact, the Henry Croll, saddler and Revolutionary soldier, who settled in Upper Salford Township in the present Montgomery County. Some account of his children and later descendants will be found in *The Pennsylvania German* for January, 1904. Mrs. Charles Rittenhouse, of Norristown, Pa., is his great-granddaughter.

Thus the Henry Croll who followed Isaac Krall, Sr., from Philadelphia County, Pa., to Frederick County, Md., and who sold a farm in Maryland to Nicholas, oldest son of Isaac, Sr., was the grandson of Christian Croll of York County, Pa. Christian and Isaac, Sr., were of the same generation. Were they brothers or cousins? When Philip, Michael, and Henry, sons of Christian, removed from York to Philadelphia County, they settled a few miles from the Towamencin farm of Isaac Krall, Sr. Was the latter their uncle, or a more distant relative? Not alone did the sons of Christian Croll of York remove to Philadelphia County, where Isaac Krall, Sr., had resided since 1744, and not alone did Henry Croll, grandson of Christian of York, follow Isaac from Pennsylvania into Maryland, but Isaac Krall, Jr., of Frederick County, Md., was evidently a visitor to York County, for he there obtained his wife.

Isaac Crall, Jr., is first mentioned in the records under the date, June 11, 1781, when his father's farm of 100 acres, The Addition to Saint Elizabeth, was deeded to him. On March 13, 1784, Isaac Crawl, Jr., and John Rudicile purchased from John Creager 206 acres, part of The Third Addition to the Resurvey on Fountain Low, erroneously called Part of the Resurvey on Third Addition, together with 80 acres, also part of the Third Addition to the Resurvey on Fountain Low, and 4 acres, part of a tract called Taylors Shears.¹¹ On March 31, 1785, the purchasers of these properties, John Rudicile and Isaac Crawl, Jr., both of Frederick County, Maryland, sold the same to Thomas Beatty, Sr., for £750.¹² Item No. 189 in the baptismal register of the Graceham Moravian Church tells us that Isaac Renatus Krall, a married brother, born July 18, 1754, joined the Society on Trinity Sunday, in a service by Brother Daniel Sydrich, and was baptized by this brother, June 3, 1787, the name Renatus being given to him. The witnesses were Peter Williar and Johannes and Joh. Jacob Weller. This adult baptism is explained by the fact that Isaac Krall, Sr., was a Mennonite, and did not have his children baptized in infancy.

From the Moravian register we also learn the names of several of the children

of Isaac Krall, Jr., and that his wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Bush. Baptism No. 190 is that of Maria, born May 12, 1787, between 7 and 8 o'clock, third child and second daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Krall. On Trinity Sunday, June 3, of the same year, she was baptized at a church service by Rev. Daniel Sydrich, the witnesses being Brother John Weller, his wife, Maria Barbara, and the child's grandmother Busch, on the mother's side. Baptism No. 210 is of Johann Georg, born after midnight, near 2 o'clock in the morning of April 26, 1789, fourth child and second son of Isaac Renatus and Elizabeth Krall, on Jubilee Sunday, May 3, 1789, baptized in a children's meeting by Brother Daniel Sydrick, the witnesses being Brother John Georg Süß and members, Peter and Catherine Jansens. The deaths of these babes occurred soon after the birth of the last-mentioned. Burial record No. 66 is of the girl, Maria Krall, who died of small-pox, Friday, May 1, 1789, having been born May 12, 1787, and baptized June 3, following. Her funeral occurred on Sunday, May 3, Brother Sydrich officiating, the interment being in the Moravian cemetery. Burial record No. 67 is of Isaac Ren. Krall's youngest son, who died May 6, 1789, of "Wangenguhtern," and was buried May 8, in the Moravian cemetery, Brother Sydrich officiating. The child was 10 days old. Baptismal record No. 236 is of Catherina Krallin, born Dec. 25, 1790, at 7 P. M., fifth child and third daughter of Isaac Ranatus and Elizabeth Kralls, baptized on the fifth Sunday after Epiphany, February 6, 1791, by Brother Johann Frederick Peter, the baptismal witnesses being Jacob Born and wife, Margaret, and Adam Gernand and wife, Catherina.

On April 13, 1792, Isaac Krall, Jr., or "Isaac Crawle" as he signs himself, sold for £200 to Paul Sowers the homestead of 100 acres, acquired from his father, and known as The Addition to Saint Elizabeth, his wife, Elizabeth, relinquishing her right of dower, according to the usual form.¹³ With his wife and family he probably removed from Frederick County, Maryland, soon after this transaction, as the names of none of them have been found in subsequent records. The history of the homestead can be traced farther. On April 2, 1796, Paul Sowers sold it to Conrad Wilhide for £650.¹⁴ On September 2, 1815, for \$2,400 Conrad Wilhide sold to John Wilhide the same property, The Addition to Saint Elizabeth, 100 acres, together with 2½ acres, parts of "Weavers Wolfstool" and "the first part of the Resurvey on part of Fountain Low."¹⁵ On April 7, 1820, John Wilhide, Sr., sold the same tracts, for \$3,000, to John Wilhide, Jr., and Samuel Wilhide;¹⁶ while on April 4, 1821, John Wilhide, Jr., for \$1,500, sold his half of the same properties to Samuel Wilhide.¹⁷

The above facts embraced all that was known of Isaac Krall, Jr., when the present volume was put into type. But communication having lately been established with one of his descendants, Mr. Charles S. Crall, of Monongahela, Pa., upon information furnished by him, a further research has been made. Isaac Krall, Jr., sold his farm in Frederick County, Md., in 1792. We do not know where he resided during the next six years. It may have been in York County,

Pa., near his wife's relatives, or in Cumberland, Md. But on November 16, 1799, he signed an affidavit, on record at Cumberland, Md. (Land Records, Liber J, L. No. C., page 122), agreeing to discharge faithfully "the office of Goaler of Allegany County." That he was at Cumberland on September 20, 1798, we learn from a bill of sale by him on that date of household articles to the value of £100 to Richard Barnfield (Liber J. L. No. B., page 575). His name appears in the Cumberland tax list of 1801.

From some of his descendants now living we learn that he removed to Pennsylvania and died at Laurel Furnace, Fayette County, some time prior to 1823. His widow, Elizabeth, survived until 1852, dying at the ripe age of something more than 105 years. She had a copy of the will of her father, Herman Bush, written in German. Her descendants have a tradition of a removal from York County, Pa., to Cumberland, Md., and of a relationship to persons of the name of Matthias in York County, through Elizabeth Bush, wife of Isaac Crall. Corroboration of the last-mentioned fact is obtained from the will of Herman Bush, recorded at York (Volume K, page 236). It was made April 8 and proved April 16, 1801. The testator describes himself as of Newbury Township, and mentions a wife, Barbara, and children, Peter, John, George, Henry, Elizabeth Crol, Mary Matthias, Catherine Matthias, and Susanna Matthias.

None of the living descendants of Isaac Crall, Jr., who have been interviewed, recalled the names of the brothers and sisters of their ancestor, with the exception of that of Nicholas. Their traditional knowledge of the latter was very uncertain, amounting only to the fact that there was such a relative.

NICHOLAS CRALL or KRALL, second child and eldest son of Isaac Krall, Sr., and of his wife, Elizabeth, appears in 1769 in the tax list of Towamencin Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, as a young unmarried man, as already stated, and therefore was probably born in that Township and County between the years 1745 and 1749. He probably removed from Pennsylvania to Maryland about the same time as his parents, in the spring or summer of 1771. At any rate, in 1773 he purchased a farm in Frederick County, on which he resided until his death. His wife is referred to as "Mary" in the deed, but generally as "Magdalen," her Christian name probably being Mary Magdalene. Her maiden surname is unknown, and it is not known whether Nicholas Crall married her in Pennsylvania or in Maryland. The marriage probably occurred between 1769 and 1773, for of the two children who reached maturity as the fruit of it, one was married in 1791 and the other in 1795.

The original farm acquired by Nicholas Crall in Maryland, was purchased of Enoch Fry for £150, on June 12, 1773, and consisted of 55 acres, parts of a tract of land called Longatepaugh and of another tract called The Resurvey on Longatepaugh.¹⁸ Its location is ideal, a picturesque glory of nature overshadowing the homestead, which lies on the southwestern outskirts of the

beautiful village of Thurmont, formerly Mechanicstown, partly outside and partly within the present village limits. Its rolling acreage spreads over several knolls and little valleys, immediately under the restful brow of the graceful Catoctin Mountains, the eastern spur of the Blue Ridge. Mr. Henry C. Foreman now owns and occupies the farm, although his buildings are removed some little distance from the site of the log house occupied by Nicholas Crall and his son, Isaac. In the field in which Mr. Foreman's barn now stands, but at its opposite end, stood the Nicholas Crall house, conveniently near the springs which still flow there, but are now "blind-ditched," to permit the cultivation of the soil above them. Here the chimney long stood, after the rest of the house had crumbled to ruins, and was a familiar object during the early years of some of the present residents of Thurmont.

Nicholas Crall purchased Longatepaugh on June 12, 1773. A few months earlier, on March 17, 1773, an adjoining farm, "Shoemaker's Knife," also containing 55 acres, had been purchased for £140 by "Christian Crall," or Christian "Krall," as he himself indicated the spelling of his name, using the initials, "C. K.," as his mark.¹⁹ This Christian Krall was a contemporary of Isaac Krall, Sr., and may have been a relative. They lived a few miles apart in Pennsylvania, and again in Frederick County, Maryland, to which they emigrated from Pennsylvania at about the same time.²⁰ Christian Krall owned 50 acres of land, prior to 1734, in Lower Salford Township, adjoining Towamencin Township. From 1734 to 1759 he owned and resided upon 200 acres, (some authorities say 250 acres,) embracing a part of the site of the present village of Zionsville in Upper Milford Township, Bucks (now Berks) County, Pennsylvania, a few miles from the northwest boundary of Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County. From 1760 to 1765 he again resided in Lower Salford Township, Philadelphia County, where he owned a farm of 150 acres a few miles from that of Isaac Krall in Towamencin Township. From 1765 to 1769 he owned a farm of 150 acres in Bucks County, near the Philadelphia County line, and not many miles from the Isaac Krall farm. The old Mennonite Church of Line Lexington, Bucks County, occupies one acre which had belonged to this farm before Christian Krall owned it. Like Isaac Krall, Sr., Christian Krall was a Mennonite.²¹ The farm which he purchased in Maryland, in 1773, Christian Krall resided upon until 1781; so that between those dates Christian Krall and his family and Nicholas Crall and his family were immediate neighbors, owning and occupying adjacent homesteads. They were probably relatives.

Moreover, the Maryland homestead acquired in 1773, by Christian Krall, eventually passed into the possession of Nicholas Crall, although by a process involving several intermediate steps. On March 13, 1781, Christian Crall sold this farm, "The Resurvey on Shoemaker's Knife," 55 acres, to "James Johnson & Company."²² This firm, in turn, sold the property to Alexander More, who on October 15, 1791, disposed of it to "Henry Croll," together with 20¾ acres, part of

Longatepaugh.²³ On November 28, 1795, Nicholas Crall purchased from Henry Crall both of these properties, "Shoemaker's Knife," 55 acres, and "part of Longatepaugh," 20¾ acres, "for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred and seventy-five pounds lawful money to him in hand paid or secured to be paid by the said Nicholas Crawl."²⁴ Under a warrant for a resurvey granted him by the State of Maryland, October 27, 1796, Nicholas Crall had surveyed to him, April 21, 1797, his original purchase, part of Longatepaugh and the Resurvey on Longatepaugh, 55 acres, with part of "Longatepaugh," 20¾ acres, "Shoemaker's Knife," 55 acres, and some smaller adjacent vacancies. The entire property, rechristened "Altogether," contained 138 acres as thus resurveyed. From this document we learn that the original "Longatepaugh" was a tract of 240 acres of land granted to Lawrence Creager, July 7, 1749, and that "The Resurvey on Shoemaker's Knife" was originally granted, as 54 acres, to Philip Knavell, July 1, 1756.²⁵

On October 26, 1797, the boundaries of Nicholas Crall's property were slightly altered by two transactions. In one deed bearing this date, in consideration of the sum of five shillings, Conrad Wilhide conveyed to Nicholas Crall a "parcel of land being part of Longatepaugh...containing an acre and three-quarters of land more or less."²⁶ In the other deed, "in consideration of the sum of four pounds current money," Nicholas Crall conveyed to Conrad Wilhide "Two acres and a quarter of Land more or less...being part of a tract of Land called Altogether," while "At the same time came Mary Crawl, wife of the said Nicholas Crawl," to give her consent to the transaction.²⁷ In 1798 "Nicholas Crawl" was assessed on "Shoemaker's Knife," 75 acres, and "Longatepaugh," 55 acres, valued at £140, both lying in District No. 7, Frederick County, Maryland.²⁸

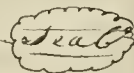
In a volume of the "Apple's Church Record" in the possession of Rev. Whitmore, of Thurmont, Maryland, "Nicholas Crawl" appears as a contributor of 50 cents, and "Isaac Crawl" as a contributor of \$2, to a sum "Collected through a Subscription and alms and other material by the trustees of Apple's Church to Defray the expences made by plastering said church and for furnishing it with a Stove and some Joiners Work done, &c., and paid to Henry Firor, cashier, December 26th, 1815."

It is not known whether Nicholas Crall and his son, Isaac, whose names appear in the above subscription, were members of the Lutheran or Reformed congregations, as the "Apple's Church" was a union church, owned and used by both these denominations. The present church building, a brick edifice, is located about a mile from Thurmont, and was erected in 1815 upon the site of the first building, a log structure built in 1765. An old cemetery adjoins the church, and here, it is stated, Nicholas Crall and his wife, Mary Magdalene, were buried. But their graves are not now marked by stones which can be deciphered.

The date of the death of Nicholas Crall is determined within narrow limits by his will, made March 1, 1820, and proved September 25, 1820. To this document

ing & annulling all former wills by me heretofore made
ratifying & confirming this & none other to be my last
will & Testament. The testimony whereof I have hereunto
set my hand & affixed my Seal, this first day of
March Eighteen Hundred & twenty 1826

Nicholas Crall



Signed, sealed, published & declared
by Nicholas Crall, the above named
testator, as & for his last will & testament,
in the presence of us who at his request,
in presence & in the presence of each
other, have subscribed our names
as witnesses thereto

Wm. Leatherman

Henry Vandenberg

Wm. R. R. R. R. R.

Facsimile from Nicholas Crall's Will



he signed himself "Nicholas Crawl" (see accompanying reproduction, from photograph, of the original signature), but at other times, as in some deeds, signed his name "Nicholas Crall." His will mentioned his wife, Magdalene, his son, Isaac, and a daughter, Elizabeth. This son and daughter are the only children he is known to have had, and certainly were the only ones then surviving. To his son, Isaac Crall, he bequeathed the farm on which the latter was residing at the date of the will—"Longatebaugh," 55 acres. This was the original homestead acquired by Nicholas Crall in 1773. To his daughter, Elizabeth, wife of George Bush, he bequeathed the plantation whereon they dwelt at the date of the will—Shoemaker's Knife, 55 acres, and also part of "Longatepough," $23\frac{3}{4}$ acres. After the death of his daughter, Elizabeth, and of George Bush, this property, according to the will, was to be sold, and the proceeds equally divided between their children, David, Polly, Benjamin and "Rebegg" Bush. To his wife, Nicholas Crall bequeathed "The House whereon I now dwell, the Garden at the lower spring, The Spring house," and certain provisions to be annually delivered to her by her daughter, Elizabeth, and her son, Isaac. The latter and Jacob Weller were made executors of the testament.²⁹

Mary Magdalene Crall, wife of Nicholas, survived her husband for a number of years. She was living in 1826, as we know from the accounts of the executors of the estate of her son, Isaac Crall, and probably in 1827;³⁰ but died prior to June 4, 1828, the date of an account of the executor of the estate of her husband, Nicholas Crall, since this account contains items of expenditure for her coffin, the digging of the grave, and the service at the funeral.³¹ As already stated, her maiden surname is not known. One of her great-granddaughters recollects hearing her mother say that the "Tallhelms" were cousins of the Cralls. No such relationship is now known, but it is possible that the wife of Nicholas Crall was a Tallhelm.³²

That part of "Altogether," which Nicholas Crall bequeathed to his daughter, Elizabeth, wife of George Bush, and to her children after her, remained for some time in the Bush family. Her sons, David and Benjamin Bush, mortgaged their interest in it in favor of Conrad Wilhide, which is borne witness to by a deed now in the possession of Mr. John Landers, of Thurmont, Maryland, as well as by the following reference in the will of Conrad Wilhide, made and proved in 1833:

"The Tract of land deeded to me by David Bush and Benjamin Bush as their share in the real property on which they and their Father at present reside, known by the name of Shoemaker's knife, this share in the real Estate on which they reside was left to them by their Grand Father, Nicholas Crawl, and by them deeded to me; for which an agreement will show that if the said David and Benjamin Bush pays to my Executors the principal and Interest on the amount the agreement calls for on or before the space of three years from the date thereof, then my Executor is to give them a good and sufficient deed for the same."³³

This mortgage was cleared off, however, although a portion of the Bush

inheritance from Nicholas Crall was presently sold and subsequently incorporated, with "Longatepaugh," in the farm now owned by Mr. Henry C. Foreman. But the larger portion of the inheritance, including much of the Resurvey on Shoemaker's Knife purchased by Christian Krall in 1773, with the log house occupied by him, and by Elizabeth and George Bush in 1820, the date of Nicholas Crall's will, remained much longer in the Bush family, and is now the property and residence of Mrs. Sarah Webster. This farm lies within the village limits of Thurmont, the house standing not far from the beautiful Hunting Creek, which rushes through the village with a vigor and impetuosity originally inspired by a dash down the mountains. Buttressed by more modern additions, and disguised beneath an outward shell of sideboards, the original log house still stands upon its virgin site.

Before passing on we may revert again to the possibilities of relationship between the early Krolls and Kralls. As we have seen, the Christian Krall who had a Maryland farm adjoining that of Nicholas Krall has been claimed as a probable ancestor of the Crolls of Montgomery County, Pa., because of his presence there as early as 1734. His will, however, here reproduced from a photograph taken for this work, disposes of that theory. It mentions a number of daughters and a single son, Peter. This will was discovered by the writer many years ago, but the identification of the testator required a painstaking research in a number of Pennsylvania counties.

Might not the Christian Croll who held 50 acres in Philadelphia County, Pa., in 1734, have been the father of Isaac Krall, Sr., who appeared in Philadelphia County in 1744? A persevering search to settle this point eventually demonstrated that the Christian of Philadelphia County in 1734, of Bucks (now Berks) from 1734 to 1756, of Philadelphia County from 1760 to 1765, of Bucks from 1765 to 1769, and of Maryland from 1773 until his death in 1784, was one and the same man. The peculiar signature which appears on his will was found on an original petition for a road on file at Doylestown, Pa., which he signed while a resident of the present County of Berks. The original deed of sale of his Philadelphia County farm in 1765, signed in the same characteristic way, and mentioning his wife, Barbara, was secured by the writer, and is now in the possession of Mr. Leander Howard Crall of New York. The records at Doylestown also show the same signature and the same wife while he was a resident of Bucks between 1765 and 1769. He was not the father of Isaac Krall, Sr., therefore. Was he a brother or a cousin? We cannot say. We only know that they resided a few miles apart in Pennsylvania, and afterwards in Maryland.

On the other hand, as we have seen, three of the four sons of Christian Croll (also written Crall) of York County, Pa., settled in Philadelphia County, where Isaac, Sr., then resided. Was the latter a brother of Christian of York, and both of these cousins of Christian of Philadelphia County? There is another possible clue. We have seen that Christian of York was possibly the Christian who came

In the Name of God Amen I Christian Crall of Frederick
County in the Kingdome of Virginia being of sound mind and memory do make
and ordain this my Last will and testament in order following that is
to say I give and bequeath my soul into the hands of almighty God
that you sit and my body to be buried in the earth to be decently interred
at the discretion of my Executors and touching such worldly estate
which it hath pleased God to give me with the Goods and bequests in
the last will and testament of my former husband I have made bequeath unto my
loving and beloved daughter one silver plate one brass and pewter one silver
one iron pot one iron trivet two pewter plates one copper Sea Kettle
one tin and with and value is that the Copper Sea Kettle I give my wife after
her decease to be given unto my dear and true widow and the remainder
of the good I give my wife after her decease to be given unto my beloved
and affectionate daughter Mrs. Mary Bradford then I give unto my daughter
the sum of Twelve shillings one silver bowl
one pewter Dish and furniture and one silver plate then I give
and bequeath unto my daughter Elizabeth six shillings Twelve
shillings then I give and bequeath unto my daughter Barbara
the sum of Twelve shillings then I give and bequeath unto my
dear and true widow the sum of Five shillings and she provide for my wife and
provide in that the remainder of my Estate be sold and the Money Equally
divided unto my wife Barbara to use and provide to her own family
Peter Barbara Elizabeth Bradford John James then I will
that my wife and my daughter my true and lawful Christian Executors
Executors of this my Last will and Testament and I do hereby
disallow revoke and disannul all one way or the other Testaments
and wills by me in any way before made with do and bequeath the rate
of one and ten pence the hundred to the use of my true and lawful
Executors the day of February and the year one thousand seven hundred
and twenty eight
Signed sealed published and pronounced by the said
Christian Crall as his Last will and Testament
in the presence of the following

John Miller sw
Benjamin Miller sw
Peter Miller sw
made

Christian Crall
Mary

Christian Crall
Mary

Will of Christian Crall

to America on the same ship which brought Ulrich Croll. In one shiplist his name appears as "Christ. Kroll," and in another as "Jn^o. Christⁿ. Croll," while similarly in the York County records his name appears both as Christian and John Christian. Were Ulrich and Christian brothers or cousins?

Ulrich Kroll or Crall received 200 acres of land in Lebanon Township, Lancaster County, in 1737, and subsequently resided in Elizabeth Township. In his will, proved in 1773, he mentions his "brother Matthias Crall" and nine children in the following order, Isaac, Christian, Matthias, Ulrich, Mary, Magdalen, Barbara, Joseph, and Abraham. The son, Isaac, appears in the Lancaster tax lists for the years 1779 to 1782. Matthias, brother of Ulrich, also lived in Lancaster County from 1737 until his death in 1785, and named in his will children, Mary, Abraham, Elizabeth, Christian, Catherine, Barbara, Anna, Henry and Magdalene. Further details will be found in *The Pennsylvania German* for January, 1904.

The brothers, Ulrich and Matthias, each name a son Christian. Were they relatives of one or both of the Christian Cralls who were their contemporaries in Pennsylvania, one of whom came over in the same ship with one of them? Again, one of the brothers named his oldest son Isaac. Outside of the family of Isaac Krall, Sr., of Philadelphia County, this is the only instance of a Crall or Croll of that name among the early settlers of Pennsylvania or Maryland which has come to the knowledge of the writer. Were Ulrich and Isaac Krall, Sr., brothers? These questions must be left for the present, although upon this one problem has been expended far more labor and expense than were required to gather together all the other facts in the present volume.

An extensive research has been made in the German States, Switzerland, Austria, and Bohemia, but the birthplace and antecedents of none of the early Crall or Croll immigrants into Pennsylvania have been ascertained. A study of the German names indicates that the Crolls of York and Montgomery Counties were of a family quite distinct from the Kralls of Lebanon and Philadelphia Counties, Pa., and Frederick County, Md. Croll or Kroll is a German name, but Krall is evidently not German, having no meaning in the German language, but was probably derived from the Bohemian Kral, which means "King." It has been determined by investigation that a princely family was anciently seated in Bohemia, Kral of Dobravoda. This family became Protestant, and took part in the unsuccessful attempt in 1680 of Frederick V of the Palatinate to wrest the kingdom of Bohemia from the Catholic House of Hapsburg. As a result of his participation in this attempt, along with other Protestant nobles of Bohemia, John Kral von Dobravoda suffered the confiscation of his estates. The use of them was subsequently restored to him under certain conditions, but his family was scattered, and branches located in some of the German principalities. One of them, for example, settled in Silesia.

A family of Kral, either a branch of that of Dobravoda, or else of an en-

tirely different stock, was also located in Bohemia, in Leitmeritz. The accounts of this family also state that, because of its Protestant proclivities, and the consequent political penalties, branches removed from Bohemia and established themselves in the Palatinate and other German States. It is believed that the Kralls of Pennsylvania are descendants of one of these Bohemian families, belonging to one of the branches that settled in Germany, where a final "l" was added to the name, in conformity with German usage.

The Coat of Arms, given at the beginning of this monograph, is that of Kral of Dobrovoda⁵⁵.

Mr. Carl Christof Krall of London is a descendant of Veit Krall, who settled in Birkenau, near Heidelberg, and was there married June 1, 1730. According to the latter's grandchildren, he was a member of one of the Bohemian families of Kral, and settled in the Pfalz at Birkenau, after the devastations of the Thirty Years War. The records at Birkenau, however, show no evidence that any of the early Kralls of Pennsylvania came from that place, although they may have been distant relatives of the Kralls of Birkenau.

ISAAC CRALL, only son of Nicholas Crall, was probably born between 1770 and 1775, but whether in Pennsylvania or Maryland, is not certainly known. He was married to Mary Matthews in the spring of 1795, the license for their marriage being issued on March 30, 1795.³⁴ As we have seen, on March 1, 1820, the date of his father's will, Isaac Crall was residing upon his father's plantation of "Longatepaugh," which soon after became the property of Isaac by inheritance. So far as known, Isaac Crall and his wife continued to reside on the original Nicholas Crall homestead from the date of their marriage until their death, all their children being born there. For a time Isaac Crall was also the owner of an adjoining tract of 70 acres, "part of a tract of Land being part of Lot No. 7," bordering on "Longatepaugh" and "Shoemaker's Knife." On October 1, 1810, he sold this tract to his neighbor, Conrad Wilhide, at which time "Came Mary, wife of the said Isaac," to relinquish her dower rights in the same.³⁵ Isaac Crall also enlarged the homestead acquired from his father by adding to it one acre, part of "Longatepaugh," purchased from Henry Powse, October 17, 1801, and 9½ acres, part of "The Resurvey on Chestnut Hill," purchased from Peter Johnson, April 26, 1815.³⁶ Like his father, Nicholas, he was a shoemaker as well as a farmer. So says tradition, and in the inventory of the estate of each a shoemaker's bench and the accompanying paraphernalia are specified.

Nicholas Crall lived at least the allotted three score years and ten, but Isaac died in his prime, about two years after his father, as we learn from his will, made January 9, 1822, and proved March 4, 1822. In this document he made no reference to his wife, from which we may safely conclude that she died prior to January 9, 1822, but bequeathed his estate, share and share alike, to his "nine chil-

and says, as conveyed
David & my daughter, Michalman, to Isaac my
of the my last will & Testament, was his Exp Account all
former wills by me heretofore made, ratifying my Blaspheming
his name other, to be my last will & Testament

In Testimony whereof I have written set my hand &
affixed my Seal this first day of January Eighteen
Hundred & Twenty Nine 1829

Signed, sealed, published & subscribed by Isaac
whom the above named testator, as being his last
will & Testament, in the presence of us, who at
his request, in his presence & in the presence
of each other have subscribed our names as
witnesses thereto
Jacob abolter B. S.

Isaac X
his Seal & mark

John Reinhart
Christian Hoff

NOV 11 1829

dren," Elizabeth, wife of David Doomer, David Crall, Henry Crall, John Crall, Mary Magdalene, Polly, Sarah, Samuel Crall and Catherine. He appointed as executors his son, David, and his friend, John Leatherman.³⁷ The will provided for the disposal by sale of the real estate inherited from the testator's father, Nicholas Crall; and a tract of 55 acres, the original "Longatepaugh" purchased by Nicholas Crall in 1773, was by the executors of Isaac Crall sold to Conrad Wilhide for \$1,100.³⁸ In a deed signed by David Crall and all his brothers and sisters, the heirs of Isaac Crall, the two tracts of land purchased by Isaac Crall in 1801 and 1815, respectively, 1 acre of Longatepaugh, and 9½ acres of the Resurvey on Chestnut Hill, were also sold to Conrad Wilhide, the indenture citing proof that Isaac Crall died seized of them, although they were not mentioned in his will.³⁹ Conrad Wilhide, in his own will made in 1833, bequeathed all these properties to his sons, Joseph, Ezra, Zephaniah and Frederick, describing them as "the 55 acres of land, more or less, deeded to me by John Leatherman and David Crall, executors of Isaac Crawl, called and known by the name of Shoemaker's Knife and long Kate Paw" and "the 11½ acres of land, more or less, which I purchased from the heirs of Isaac Craul (deceased) and deeded to me by David Crawl, Henry Crawl, John Crawl, Betsey Crawl, the wife of David Domer, Laney Crawl, Sarah Crawl and Mary Crawl."⁴⁰ George W. Foreman acquired from the above mentioned four sons of Conrad Wilhide their interests in the Crall properties.⁴¹ Upon the death of Mr. Foreman his executors, Henry C. Foreman and John Landers, deeded the properties to Wm. J. Black,⁴² father-in-law of Henry C. Foreman, as a technical step in the process of transferring them to the latter, as his father's heir. Mr. Henry C. Foreman now possesses and resides upon the Nicholas and Isaac Crall homestead.

Isaac Crall and his wife, Mary Matthews, were buried in the grave-yard of the old Apple's Church near Thurmont. Such was the statement of one of their daughters to her own daughter, still living at Thurmont, Md. But no stones could be found which identified the graves. A list of the early church members is not known to exist, but as stated on a preceding page, in 1815 Isaac Crall subscribed \$2 toward the expenses of Apple's Church. It is true that one of the accounts of his executors also shows the payment of \$10 to one of the trustees of the Moravian Church at Graceham, a few miles from Thurmont, as the subscription of Isaac Crall.⁴³ He may have worshipped there shortly before his death. But the very complete records of that church do not contain the name of this Isaac Crall, nor that of his wife, either as member, communicant or friend, or as buried in its cemetery or under its auspices, or as having children baptized there. On the contrary, the baptisms of all their children, except one, have been transcribed from the records of the Apple's Church.⁴⁴ It seems safe to conclude, therefore, that Isaac Crall was of the Lutheran or Reformed faith.

The family of MARY MATTHEWS, or MATHEWS, wife of Isaac Crall, is known, with the names of her grandparents, and all their surviving children;

but which one of two or three of the sons of her grandparents was Mary Mathews' father is not certainly known. During her lifetime her father removed to Kentucky, where he died, leaving an inheritance to Mary Mathews, which was collected, in behalf of her children and heirs, by her oldest son, Rev. David Crall. But the latter's early papers were destroyed by a fire, hereafter described, and the details of that transaction are unknown.

JACOB MATHEWS, grandfather of Mary, wife of Isaac Crall, was buried in the grave-yard of Apple's Church, and the German inscription on the large headstone which marks his resting place is still sufficiently legible to inform us that he was born October 23, 1704, and died May 27, 1782, having lived in wedlock 53 years, and had 8 sons and 5 daughters. MARGARET MATHEWS, wife of Jacob, and grandmother of Mary Mathews, lies beside her husband, the large headstone at her grave telling us that she was born August 14, 1709, and died October 12, 1788, having had 13 children, 8 sons and 5 daughters. Both Jacob and Margaret Mathews left wills, and since each mentioned only 5 sons and 5 daughters, it is plain that three of the eight sons did not survive their parents. The will of Jacob Mathews, made April 2, 1776, proved June 20, 1782, mentions his wife, Margaret, "5 sons," Conrad, George, Henry, Philip and John, five daughters, Margaret Valentines, Magdalin Feeror, Catherine Stull, Mary Flower and Barbara Ambrose, and his son-in-law, Henry Feeror. He refers to a tract of land, "Saw Mill Place." To his son, Conrad, he bequeathed the plantation on which the latter then resided, part of The Resurvey on Peters Run, bordering the land of Philip and John Matthews.⁴⁵ The will of Margaret Mathews, made December 26, 1786, proved November 10, 1788, refers to her 5 daughters, mentioning the names of four, Magdalena, Catherine, Mary and Barbara, together with her 5 sons, George, Henry, Conrad, Philip and John, her son Conrad being named as executor.⁴⁶

Of the five surviving sons named in the above-mentioned documents, two, Philip and John, died in Frederick County, Maryland, where their wills are recorded. The will of Philip, made March 9, 1822, proved March 15, 1824, mentions his wife, Magdalene, and children, Elizabeth, Jacob, Daniel, Philip, Magdalene, Jonas, James and Lewis.⁴⁷ A son, Samuel, (born February 25, 1779, between Philip and Maria Magdalene, according to the Apple's Church Record,) probably did not survive his father. These children, and the children of Isaac Crall who remained near Thurmont, always claimed to be cousins. The will of John Mathews, made November 30, 1800, proved December 15, 1800, mentions his wife, Catherine, and children, Margaret Olei, John, Jacob, Catherine Shover, Juliana, Modelina, Leonard, Elias, Elizabeth and Tobias.⁴⁸ But the fact that Philip and John Mathews both died in Frederick County, Maryland, of itself excludes the thought of either as the father of the wife of Isaac Crall, as her father died in Kentucky.

Of George Mathews, second son of Jacob and Margaret, nothing is known except the fact that he was living December 26, 1786, when his mother made her will. The latest reference to Conrad Mathews in Frederick County, Maryland, so far known, is dated November 7, 1789, when he filed his final account as executor of his mother's will.⁴⁹ From the records of Apple's Church, we learn that he and his wife, Maria, had children previous to that date as follows: Anna Maria, born July 21, 1774; Margaret, born January 24, 1781; John George, born April 17, 1782; Benjamin, born August 29, 1784, and Conrad, born March 5, 1787. So far as dates can decide, it is possible that Mary, wife of Isaac Crall, who was married in 1795, may have been the oldest daughter of this oldest son of Jacob and Margaret Mathews—Anna Maria, born July 21, 1774. The other son of Jacob and Margaret, Henry Mathews, had, by his wife, Anna Maria, the following children baptized in Apple's Church: Maria Catherine, born January 2, 1776; Susanna, baptized April 2, 1778; Anna Maria, born June 27, 1781; and John Henry, born October 28, 1784. The birth-date of the first of these children agrees well with the date of marriage of Mary Mathews to Isaac Crall.

Respecting the nine children of Isaac Crall and Mary Mathews, the following facts have been established upon good authority:

1. *Elizabeth*, according to the records of the old Apple's Church, was born February 4, 1795 [6], and baptized November 24, 1796. In her father's will she is referred to as the wife of David Domer. A marriage license was issued to her and David Domer, December 13, 1821. Besides five children who died before reaching years of maturity, she had (1) Mary Ann Domer, who married a man named Ridge, and died March 10, 1880, at the age of 52, (2) Effey Maria Domer, who married a man named Browne, and died January 21, 1869, at the age of 43 years, 7 months and 21 days, and (3) Elizabeth Catherine Domer, born in 1830, and married to an old Union soldier, Mr. Messner. Both were living in Thurmont, Md., in the fall of 1903.

2. DAVID CRALL, of whom we will speak below.

3. *Henry Crall*, according to the Church records, was born May 26, 1800, and baptized November 16, 1800. He was married prior to his father's death, to Malinda Butler, the marriage license being issued April 19, 1821. He resided at Mechanicstown, Md., after nearly all the other members of the family had removed to the West. He had four or five children. One of his sons became a Government Clerk, at Washington, D. C.

4. *John Crall*, according to the Church records, was born October 1, 1802, and was baptized November 25, 1802.

5. *Maria*, referred to as "Polly" in her father's will, was born November 29, 1807, and was baptized March 27, 1808. She removed to the West, where she was married.

6. *Magdalena*, in her father's will called "Mary Magdalene," was born September 9, 1809, and was baptized November 25, 1809. She married

Henry Stouffer, the license being issued September 29, 1827. They had the following children: (1) James Frederick Stouffer, of Mechanicstown, Md., who married Martha, daughter of Thomas Metcalf, and had living in 1892 three children and ten grandchildren; (2) Mary Ann Stouffer, who married Jonathan Fraley, of Mechanicstown, Md., and in 1892 had living, seven children: and (3) Sarah Ellen Stouffer, who married Samuel Six, and died, leaving no surviving issue.

7. *Sarah*, was born March 31, 1810, and baptized September 23, 1810. She was married in the West.

8. *Samuel Crall*, was born June 29, 1813, and baptized May 29, 1814. In early manhood he taught school at Mechanicstown, Md., subsequently became a physician, practicing in Ohio, and died in that State from the effects of a fall, having been thrown out of his carriage while driving during a thunder-storm.

9. *Catherine*, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, married a man named Norris, and lived at Dayton, Ohio. Her residence was struck by lightning some years ago and she died from fright.

REVEREND DAVID CRALL, the second child and oldest son of Isaac Crall and Mary Mathews, was born at Mechanicstown, now Thurmont, Frederick County, Maryland, February 5, 1798, was baptized March 29, 1798,⁵⁰ and died, at Lima, O., September 11, 1876. Prior to his father's death he married Mary Haff, the marriage license being issued October 20, 1821,⁵¹ while the marriage occurred October 25, 1821.⁵² He was an executor of his father's will.⁵³ Having been educated for the ministry, he became an ordained clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church.⁵⁴ He was one of four leaders, the others being Nicholas Snethen, Asa Shinn, Thomas H. Stockton (the latter at one time Chaplain of the House of Representatives of the United States), who seceded from the Methodist Episcopal Church and became founders of the Methodist Protestant denomination. This course was pursued in protest against the policy of the Bishops in refusing lay representation in the Methodist Episcopal Conferences.

While serving in a pastorate at Newville, Pa., Mr. Crall lost the three little sons who had been born to him, all of them falling victims to scarlet fever. His next pastorate was at Carlisle, Pa., where was born his son, Alpheus Boyd Crall. A little later he accepted the charge of a church at Harrisburg, Pa., where was born his son, Leander Howard Crall. During his next pastorate, at Lancaster, Pa., another son was born, Francis Hiram Alphonse Crall. Either at Harrisburg or at Lancaster he was pastor of a Winebrncrian Church, at the same time teaching school during the week.

From Lancaster, Mr. Crall removed to Lawrenceburgh, Ind., to take charge of Dearborn College, or the Manual Labor Institution, as it was also called.



REVEREND DAVID CRALL

a college of the Methodist Protestant denomination, of which he had been elected President. A catastrophe terminated his work here almost before it was begun. Ere he had fairly settled his family, and when his household goods were not as yet completely unpacked, the college building in which he lived was by some means set on fire during the night and destroyed. Mr. Crall was aroused from sleep by a dream, in which it seemed to him that both the building and his family had perished by fire, while in eternity the soul of one of his little sons was inquiring of him how they came to be there. He sprang out of bed, and, passing from his sleeping apartment to the dining-room, found flames bursting into it from a room beyond. Having aroused his family, he ran a quarter of a mile to the Students' Hall to obtain help, while many soon came from Lawrenceburg, two miles distant. The building could not be saved, however, and Mr. Crall also lost the greater part of his household effects, papers and books. Although the night was very cold, his family, clad only in their night-clothes, with blankets thrown about them, had to walk to the Students' Hall for shelter. After this experience it was decided to abandon the project of the College, Mr. Crall remaining in charge for about a year to wind up its affairs. He moved his family into some of the recitation-rooms, and devoted himself to the management of the industrial farm and the instruction of the students, afterward disposing of the property for the Methodist Protestant denomination.

Resuming his pastoral work, Mr. Crall was next assigned to a church at New Richmond, Clermont County, Ohio, in what was then called the Batavia Circuit of the Methodist Protestant Church, and resided at this place with his family for one year. During the year following he lived at Springfield, O., and travelled on the Springfield Circuit. While so located, he was one of the clergymen who officiated in connection with the funeral services over the body of General William H. Harrison, President of the United States. A little later, he was associated with Rev. J. M. Young in conducting a camp-meeting at Westminster, Allen County, Ohio, and, finding there an old friend from Maryland who pointed out the advantages for a business enterprise in that locality, and believing it to be his duty to provide for the future of his family, he retired from the ministry and engaged in business at Westminster. This was in October, 1841. His poor health for some time previous was another reason which induced him to adopt this course. He became a prosperous merchant in the village of Westminster, where he also built flour-mills and a saw-mill, and conducted a farm.

Possessed of physical and moral courage in an unusual degree, Rev. David Crall was a prominent figure in the rude society of this new country. He was earnest and radical by nature, an enthusiastic abolitionist, and the founder of the first temperance society in that neighborhood. Thus he was, at the same time, respected, loved, feared and hated by the very diverse elements which constitute a pioneer community. The stories of Eggleston, with their homely but graphic pictures of rude courtships and rivalries, brawls and dances, camp-meetings and

muscular preachers, present an accurate likeness of the scenes amid which Rev. David Crall and his wife, Mary Haff, reared their family of three sons.

MARY HAFF, born in Frederick County, Maryland, where she was married to Rev. David Crall, was the daughter of Abraham Haff, and the granddaughter of Major Abraham Haff, of Frederick County, the latter an officer in the patriot service during the Revolution. The ancestry of Mary Haff has been traced back in a number of interesting lines, the facts respecting which will be found in the accompanying monographs on the families of Haff, Beatty, Asfordby, Meet, Middagh, Van Ysselsteyn, Bergen and de Rapalje. Rev. David Crall died September 11, 1876; and his wife, Mary Haff, on the 29th day of March, 1881. They had six sons, of whom three survived them. They were:

1. *Joel Emory Crall*, born January 6, 1824; died of scarlet fever, at Newville, Pa., July 13, 1831.

2. *Alfred Beverly Crall*, born November 25, 1825; died of scarlet fever, at Newville, Pa., July 28, 1832.

3. *Edwin Theodore Crall*, born November 15, 1830; died of scarlet fever, at Newville, Pa., August 15, 1832.

4. *Alpheus Boyd Crall*, born November 9, 1832, at Carlisle, Pa. He was educated at Oberlin College, and subsequently, for many years, was a merchant at Westminster, O. Later he resided at Lima, O., and during this period was Probate Judge of Allen County, of which Lima is the county seat. His present residence (1906) is St. Louis, Mo. He married, September 6, 1869, Nannie Littler, descended from Quaker ancestors who emigrated from England to Virginia, and from the latter State to Ohio. They have had three sons: (1) David Alpheus Crall, born December 7, 1871, died November 23, 1906, in St. Louis; (2) James Madison Crall, M.D., born September 9, 1874, died in Louisville, Ky., June 8, 1904; and (3) Leander Orville Crall, born August 29, 1877, a dentist in St. Louis.

5. LEANDER HOWARD CRALL, of whom subsequently.

6. *Francis Hiram Alphonse Crall*, born in Lancaster, Pa., September 21, 1837. He resided for many years in Lima, O., where he was a merchant. He subsequently became the owner of a large fruit farm in Southern Illinois, where he died, October 17, 1887.

LEANDER HOWARD CRALL, second surviving son of Rev. David Crall and Mary Haff, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., April 14, 1835. As a boy he served a many-sided apprenticeship with his father at Westminster, O., clerking in the latter's store and mills, chopping down trees, splitting rails, mowing hay and harvesting grain with a sickle in true primitive fashion, while at the same time securing the rudiments of his education at the district school. Later, he attended Oberlin College.

From his youth he evinced an interest in public affairs, and as he approached

manhood he took a somewhat active part in politics. He inherited much of his father's radical tendencies, and when the Republican party was first organized in Ohio, under Salmon P. Chase, he was one of its most enthusiastic supporters, doing effective work in electioneering during campaigns, despite his youth.

Then moving to Indiana to engage in business with his brothers, he continued his political activities in association with the famous Republican politicians of that State. In 1861 he accepted a position in the United States Treasury Department under Salmon P. Chase, where he remained until after the Civil War, when he returned to Ohio. In conjunction with Hon. William Penn Nixon, Dr. O. W. Nixon, Hon. Benjamin Eggleston, Mr. Elias Longley, and Hon. Wm. Henry Smith, he assisted in establishing the Cincinnati *Daily Chronicle*, an afternoon newspaper, which three years later absorbed the Cincinnati *Times*. Shortly after the Chicago fire the Nixons withdrew from the *Chronicle* to form a Company to publish a newspaper in Chicago, *The Inter-Ocean*, building it upon the ruins of the old Chicago *Republican*.

Mr. Crall became a director in this company assuming charge of its Eastern interests as its resident special representative. For this purpose in 1873 he moved to New York City, where he built up a large and profitable business, connecting himself in a similar capacity with a number of other prominent newspapers. He may be said to have originated the newspaper special representative system now so universally in vogue. In 1895 his business was incorporated as the L. H. Crall Company, with himself as President. This position he still holds.

Continuing his interest in public affairs throughout his long residence in New York City, Mr. Crall became identified with a number of social and charitable organizations, became a member of the Union League and Lotos Clubs, a Trustee of the Harlem Club, President of the Harlem Homeopathic Hospital, a Trustee of the Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, and Vice-president of the Harlem Board of Commerce. He was one of the original founders and incorporators of the Ohio Society of New York, and has served almost continuously as a member of its Board of Governors for sixteen years, and was its Treasurer for thirteen years. He was formerly a Vestryman, then Junior Warden, and now is Senior Warden of Holy Trinity Church, New York City.

Mr. Crall was married, May 23, 1864, at the residence of Dr. W. H. Venable, in Cincinnati, O., to HARRIET ANN VATER, widow of James Moore, and sister-in-law of Dr. Venable. She was the daughter of THOMAS VATER and ELEANOR PALMER.

THOMAS VATER, her father, born near Liverpool, England, May 12, 1805, was of German and French extraction. His ancestors had been seated near Liverpool for several generations. His father, JOHN VATER, was twice married, Thomas Vater being one of two children by the first wife, who died when he was

born. Though never knowing a mother's love and guidance and having to support himself from the age of twelve, becoming a skillful workman at the carpenter's trade, Thomas Vater was a man of high ideals, steadfast integrity and virtue; he was an earnest reader on religious, political and economic subjects, especially the social reforms to better the conditions of the masses. He became a resident of London, when a young man, his father and stepmother subsequently taking up their residence there, where his father soon after died. Thomas Vater married Eleanor Palmer, of London, April 3, 1826.

A sturdy Republican in his ideas, and a great admirer of the free political institutions of America, Mr. Vater connected himself with an organization having for its aim the establishment of a republic in place of monarchy in England. When the editor of its newspaper was arrested for treason, Mr. Vater assisted in publishing the paper, the editor still writing from his prison cell. This brought Mr. Vater under the notice of the royal police; and learning that he too was to be arrested, he boarded a ship bound for America, which sailed away just as the officers with the warrant came within sight—a timely escape. After landing in New York some time in 1832, where he was unsuccessful in finding suitable employment, he went on to New Orleans, leaving word for his family to follow him there.

Mrs. Vater followed her husband to America, bravely undertaking the then formidable journey with her two children, a boy of five and girl of two. We can in these days of luxurious and speedy ocean travel but faintly appreciate the degree of courage which it required in this young wife, with her two little babes, to set out upon such a voyage; a voyage not of days, as now, but of months. Steamships had not yet been thought of, communication between the two continents could only be had by few and infrequent sailing vessels. Arrived at last at New York, it was only to meet a great disappointment. Instead of meeting her husband she received word to go to New Orleans. As soon as another vessel sailing for New Orleans was announced she took passage. The ship went ashore on one of the Florida Keys, but after some days of delay and a great fright to the passengers, the cargo was lightered off by the "wreckers" and the ship proceeded.

Mrs. Vater landed at New Orleans to again meet with disappointment. Her husband, distressed because no news of his family reached him, had in his anxiety returned to New York, so she found herself in the city alone amidst strangers. She made kind friends, however, among Mr. Vater's acquaintances with whom she made her home until he came back on the return trip of the same vessel on which he had gone. The reunited couple lived about a year in New Orleans, where both had the yellow fever during the very severe visitation of that disease at that time, and their little son's life was once despaired of.

From New Orleans the family went up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, thence to Peoria, Ill., then a town of twelve houses, where they settled on a



MRS. ELEANOR VATER
Mother of Mrs. Leander Howard Crall

farm about six miles distant, and three miles from Washington, in Tazewell County. A year later they moved to Washington, where Mr. Vater had established a general store. Here the panic precipitated by President Jackson's veto of the charter for the National Bank caught them, necessitating a return to a farm some two or three miles from the first farm and about equally distant from Peoria. This was in 1836. Here they lived some three or four years, during a part of which time Mr. Vater operated a small grist mill in the place. During this time he also made a trip through the South, working at Natchez (being there at the time of the great earthquake) and at Little Rock, to raise the money with which to "enter" and pay for his little farm, which was then simply a "claim." The Vaters lived on this farm near Mill Creek for some years, but the rigors of the primitive pioneer life here, as before, affected the health of the entire family, so that after the death of one little daughter they again moved to Washington and again opened a store.

As before said, Mr. Vater had given considerable thought to social and economic subjects. Never having lost interest in the struggles of the masses in their native country, Mr. and Mrs. Vater kept in touch with the efforts being put forth by Bright, Cobden, and other leading reformers in behalf of the oppressed of England; and they naturally took an interest in the various schemes for social reform then being discussed and experimented with in the United States. The theories of Charles Fourier, Robert Dale Owen, and other Community advocates appealed to Mr. Vater, and after spending about two years in Washington he set out with his family, in covered prairie wagons, in 1844 for the Prairie Home Community near Liberty, in Central Ohio, an experimental Commune after the Owen model. He did not stay long, but with the families of Mr. Stockwell and Dr. Borden, left the community as a failure and went to Cincinnati.

The Vater and Stockwell families, however, tried it again, going to the Clermont Phalanx, a Fourier Community located some forty miles above Cincinnati. This also proved a failure, and the small remnant of the community soon after perished in a disastrous flood which undermined and swept away the community building. Near by Josiah Warren established another social settlement, called Utopia (the little village thus founded still exists), to exploit other slightly different social reform theories. This was also a failure, and Mr. Vater experimented no more with social theories. Going to Cincinnati, he established a small store on Sixth Street Market; and in 1849, when the first California gold excitement sprang up, went to the Golden State, at Sacramento, and at Nicolaus, a "to-be" metropolis, he went through the chequered experience of most '49-ers. Returning in 1851, his active mind full of the project of establishing a hotel on the isthmus of Nicaragua, for the accommodation of the many California-bound and homeward-bound travelers who largely chose that route, he invested all his means in this enterprise, and finding that

insufficient, took a partner named Helwick, and engaged three men of Cincinnati to go with them. They left Cincinnati early in 1852 with portable houses, groceries and other hotel equipment, and in due time arrived at the mouth of the Chagres River; the river being low it was necessary to "pole" their heavily loaded boat up the stream. One of the men died, and Mr. Vater started ahead alone to seek assistance from a town some miles away. He reached there suffering from the dreaded isthmus fever, became unconscious, and died ten days later. His partner learning of Mr. Vater's death discharged the men, sold off everything, and decamped with the proceeds.

ELEANOR PALMER, wife of Thomas Vater, was born in London, England, December 31, 1804, the daughter of DANIEL THOMAS PALMER. Her father's family, long established in England, is said to have been of Swiss antecedents. Her mother, Christina Jatselke, was a native of Stockholm, Sweden, where her family, of gentle blood, enjoyed high social rank and possessed considerable wealth. Mrs. Eleanor Palmer Vater had brothers, Daniel, William and Charles, and a sister, Cecilia.

The death of her husband in 1852 left Mrs. Vater in straightened circumstances, for he had invested all in the hotel enterprise, including what had been laid by to meet a maturing mortgage on their home. It was a desperate situation, but as on prior trying occasions the brave mother never faltered or hesitated, but at once took upon herself the great task of providing for and educating the three children then at home, and she proved equal to the emergency through good executive management and economy.

In the summer of 1853 she removed with her young children to Indianapolis, where they lived for some ten years; then she moved back to Cincinnati for a year, and finally gave up housekeeping, her last baby being "raised," which with Mrs. Vater always included a good education. An ever welcome guest in the households of her grateful children her remaining years were spent in well-earned rest. She died June 16th, 1896, in her ninety-third year, at the home of her daughter Harriet, in New York City.

The eight children of Thomas Vater and Eleanor Palmer were:

1. *Thomas John Vater*, born in London, England, February 24, 1827. He was living in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1906.
2. *Eleanor Rachel*, born in London, February 19, 1829. She died in infancy.
3. *Elizabeth Margaret*, born in London, England, September 30, 1830. She married Mr. Elias Longley, and was living in South Pasadena, Cal., in 1906.
4. HARRIET ANN, of whom subsequently.
5. *Mary Ann*, born near Peoria, Ill., September 5, 1839. She married Dr. W. H. Venable, of Cincinnati, O., and was living in that city in 1906.
6. *Eleanor*, born near Peoria, Ill., in January, 1841. She died in infancy.



H. M. Crall.
MRS. LEANDER H. CRALL

7. *William Edward*, born near Peoria, Ill., in January, 1843. He died in infancy.

8. *Septimius Vater*, born in Ohio, August 20, 1845. He was living in Lafayette, Ind., in 1906.

HARRIET ANN VATER, the fourth child of Thomas Vater and Eleanor Palmer, was born on a farm near Peoria, Ill., June 9, 1836. Her early youth was spent on the farm, and in the pioneer experiences of the family which have already been narrated. She was only eight years old when, in 1844, she made with the rest of the household that long trip in a "prairie schooner" from the vicinity of Peoria to the "Community" near Liberty, Ohio. The experiences of such a trip as this, child though she was, made a strong impression on her mind.

For long stretches the way led through a wide expanse of unbroken prairie or virgin forest. Wolves, panthers, wild cats and bears were numerous, adding dangers and increasing the anxieties of the journey. Her girlhood was spent chiefly in Cincinnati and in the several "Communities" and "phalanxes" with which her father was there identified.

The death of her father, in 1852, found her at the age of seventeen engaged to be married, and she was very shortly after united in marriage to Mr. James Moore of Cincinnati.

Some four years later they moved to Davenport, Iowa, where Mr. Moore's people had preceded them, and where he died soon afterwards. Harriet returned to her mother's home in Indianapolis; she was an active, energetic woman, always helpful and interested in humanitarian and charitable work; turning naturally to the work of education. She became a teacher in the State Institute for the Blind at Indianapolis, and continued in this work until 1863. After her marriage to Mr. Crall, the following year, they first resided in Washington, D. C., later in Cincinnati, and finally in New York. For many years previous to her death she was prominent and active in Social and Church circles, as was inevitable with a woman of her force of character and great executive ability. She was a member, and much of the time an officer, of nearly all the various societies and organizations affiliated with the missionary, charitable and benevolent work of her church. She was a member of the Sorosis, and the Board of Managers of St. Luke's Home for Aged Gentlewomen, a founder of the Harlem Philharmonic Society, and the Harlem Branch of the Y. W. C. A., and actively interested in other kindred organizations having for their object the advancement of society and betterment of social conditions. She died at her home in New York, October 16, 1896.

Three children were born to Leander Howard Crall and Harriet Ann Vater:

1. HOWARD ELMER CRALL, elder and only-surviving son, was born in Washington, D. C., July 18, 1867. He was graduated from Yale University in 1890, and is a member of the Yale Club, the New York Athletic Club, and an

officer of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y. He is a director and Treasurer of the L. H. Crall Company.

2. *Walter Egbert Crall*, was born in Cincinnati, O., March 29, 1872, and died June 26, 1872.

3. HATTIE MABEL CRALL, only daughter, was born in the City of New York, October 14, 1874. She was educated at a private school in New York. She is a member of a number of clubs and other organizations, and is active in philanthropic and church work. She was married in New York City, December 11, 1900, to Frederic West MacDonald, and continues to reside in that city.



MRS. LEANDER HOWARD CRALL
From a daguerreotype made in 1860

AUTHORITIES.

- ¹ See Section I. of the Crall Appendix.
- ² See Section II. of the Crall Appendix.
- ³ See Section I. of Crall Appendix.
- ⁴ See Section III. of the Crall Appendix for the documents which disclose the facts stated above. And for a detailed account of the Tennis family see the "History of Towamencin Township," 1897, by Edward Mathews, A. E. Dambly Estate, Publishers, Skippack, Pa.
- ⁵ For the account of him in Mathews' "History," see Section III. of the Crall Appendix.
- ⁶ "Pennsylvania Archives," 3d series, vol. xiv., pp. 24 and 25.
- ⁷ See Section IV. of the Crall Appendix.
- ⁸ See Section V. of the Crall Appendix.
- ⁹ Deeds, Frederick, Md., Liber W. R. No. 10, folio 332.
- ¹⁰ Deeds, Frederick, Md., Liber W. R. No. 14, folio 163.
- ¹¹ Deeds, Frederick, Md., Liber W. R. No. 4, folio 367.
- ¹² Deeds, Frederick, Md., Liber W. R. No. 5, folio 395.
- ¹³ Deeds, Frederick, Md., Liber W. R. No. 10, folio 658.
- ¹⁴ Deeds, Frederick, Md., Liber W. R. No. 14, folio 156.
- ¹⁵ Deeds, Frederick, Md., Liber J. S. No. 2, folio 170.
- ¹⁶ Deeds, Frederick, Md., Liber J. S. No. 10, folio 540.
- ¹⁷ Deeds, Frederick, Md., Liber J. S. No. 13, folio 26.
- ¹⁸ See Section VI. of the Crall Appendix.
- ¹⁹ Deeds, Frederick, Md., Liber R. P., folio 661.
- ²⁰ See a discussion of the possibilities of the relationship of Christian and Isaac Krall, and of both to Ulrich and Mathias Krall, of York County, Pa., in a letter by the writer, "The Crall Family Again," in *The Pennsylvania-German*, vol. v., No. 1 (January, 1904), pp. 31-42.
- ²¹ Christian Krall died in Frederick County, Md., leaving a will, made February 14, 1778, proved February 27, 1784, which mentions his wife, Barbara; a son, Peter; and daughters, Ann Weller, Mary Grouse, Hannah, Catherina, Elizabeth and Barbara.
- ²² Deeds, Frederick, Md., Liber W. R. No. 2, folio 845.
- ²³ *Ibid.*, Liber W. R. No. 10, folio 332.
- ²⁴ *Ibid.*, Liber W. R. No. 14, folio 163.
- ²⁵ Records, Land Office, Annapolis, Md., Liber J. B. No. D., "Containing Certificates," folios 72-4. See also Section VII. of the Crall Appendix.
- ²⁶ Deeds, Frederick County, Md., Liber W. R. No. 16, p. 83.
- ²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 226.
- ²⁸ Book, "Real Property, Lands, 1798," in office of Tax Commissioners, Frederick, Md.
- ²⁹ See Section VIII. of Crall Appendix for certified copy of the will of Nicholas Crall.
- ³⁰ See Section XIII. of the Crall Appendix.
- ³¹ See Section IX. of the Crall Appendix.
- ³² No family of the name of Tallhelm is now known in Frederick County, Md., but some of that name have long resided at Clay Hill and Shady Grove, Franklin County, Pa.
- ³³ Wills, Frederick, Md., Liber G. M. E. No. 1, folio 465.
- ³⁴ See Section X. of the Crall Appendix.
- ³⁵ See Section XI. of the Crall Appendix.
- ³⁶ Deeds, Frederick, Md., Liber W. R. No. 21, folio 547; Liber J. S. No. 5, folio 284; and Liber J. S. No. 20, folio 78.
- ³⁷ See Section XII. of the Crall Appendix for certified copy of this will.
- ³⁸ Deeds, Frederick, Md., Liber J. S. No. 27, folio 610.
- ³⁹ Deeds, Frederick, Md., Liber J. S. No. 20, folio 78.
- ⁴⁰ Wills, Frederick, Md., Liber G. M. E. No. 1, folio 465.
- ⁴¹ Deeds, Frederick, Md., Liber W. B. T. No. 3, folio 252; and Liber W. B. T. No. 4, folios 133 and 321.
- ⁴² Deeds, Frederick, Md., Liber T. G. No. 12, folio 535.

⁴³ See Section XIII. of the Crall Appendix.

⁴⁴ See Section XIV. of the Crall Appendix.

⁴⁵ Wills, Frederick, Md., Liber G. M. No. 1, folio 249.

⁴⁶ Wills, Frederick, Md., Liber G. M. No. 2, folio 292.

⁴⁷ Wills, Frederick, Md., Liber H. S. No. 3, folio 259.

⁴⁸ Wills, Frederick, Md., Liber G. M. No. 3, folio 425.

⁴⁹ Administrators Accounts, Frederick, Md., Liber G. M. No. 1, folio 325.

⁵⁰ See Section XIV. of the Crall Appendix.

⁵¹ See Section X. of Crall Appendix.

⁵² See Section XV. of Crall Appendix.

⁵³ See Sections XII. and XIII. of Crall Appendix.

⁵⁴ Rev. David Crall resided in Frederick County, Maryland, at least as late as March 31, 1829, when he closed up his account as executor of his father's estate (see Section XIII. of Crall Appendix). Two of his children were born there. On June 7, 1823, he bought of his uncle, George Bush, a mare and colt, and certain clover, grass, oats, corn and potatoes in the ground (Deeds, Frederick, Liber J. S. No. 18, folio 33). On April 3, 1824, he bought of Benjamin and John Biggs for \$2,600 nearly 90 acres, part of "Content" or "The Resurvey on Content," bordering on tracts called "John's Delight" and "The Resurvey on Fountain Low" (*Ibid.*, J. S. No. 21, folio 10). He sold most of this tract, or 88 acres, on May 27, 1826, for \$1,800, probably retaining a lot and the "new log house," which from the Tax Returns we know he had on this farm (*Ibid.*, Liber J. S. No. 25, folio 383). His "wife, Mary Crall" is mentioned in this deed, as also in another, March 15, 1828, in which her husband appears as the agent of a technical transfer of property to him in order that he may transfer it to the proper owners (*Ibid.*, Liber J. S. No. 29, folios 81 and 84). In the tax list of 1825 "David Crall" is assessed on 90 acres, "part of Peace and Plenty and part of the Resurvey on Content" and on a "New log house" (Book, "Assessment of Real Property, 1825," in Tax Commissioners' Office, Frederick, Md., under "Lands in District No. 4").

⁵⁵ The arms of Krall of Dohrávoda are taken from Siebmacher's Wappenbuch, "Der Adel von Oesterr Schlesien," Nürnberg, 1885, page 36, plate 20.

II

THE HAFES

Haff-Crall

Jurian Haff, a Dutch soldier in the Brazilian service of Count John Maurice of Nassau-Siegen; field trumpeter at Fort Marguerite, Parahyba do Norte, Brazil, sometime between 1637 and 1649; died prior to 1654. = Teuntie Straetsman, widow of Jan Meyer; after the death of Haff she married, 3rdly, in Brazil, Tileman Jacobs Vanden Myen, and in 1657 married, 4thly, in New Amsterdam, Gabriel Carbosie. She died 19 Oct. 1662 at Gowanus, Long Island.

Lourens Jurianse Haff of Long Island, born in Brazil about 1649; he was in New Amsterdam with his mother in 1657; a catechumen of the Breuckelen Church 26 Nov. 1662; of Yellow Hoeck, New Utrecht, 1677; of Flatbush and New Lotts, 1679 and 1680; of Gravesend, 1681-3; of Flushing, 1698; and of Jamaica, Long Island, 1715. = Kniertje, dau. of Pieter Jansen Meet; born in Amersfoort, Holland; embarked for New Amsterdam with her father in the ship *Rosetree*, Mar. 1663; mar. 5 July 1676.

<p>Peter Haff of Flushing, bp. at Breuckelen 2 April 1677; mar. Wyntie Siboutsen. —</p> <p>Jurian Haff of Flushing, Hempstead, Jamaica, and Oyster Bay, L.I., bp. at Flushing 18 May 1679; mar. Anna Catrina Sleght. —</p> <p>Teunis Haff, bp. 24 July 1681; mar. Jannetie Baas. —</p>	<p>Styntie, bp. 5 Aug. 1683. —</p> <p>Maria, bp. 15 June 1684. —</p> <p>Johannis Haff; mar. Eybeltie Marston. —</p> <p>Jacob Haff, of Jamaica, Success, and Oyster Bay, L. I., bp. at Breuckelen 19 Sept. 1689. —</p> <p>Theuntie, mar. Johannes Wiltse. 47</p>	<p>Margaret —</p> <p>Santa. —</p>	<p>Lawrence Haff = Marytie, of Long Island and Kingwood, N.J., bp. 20 Ap. 1699; of Jamaica, L. I., until about 1726; of Kingwood Township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., 1744-1762. Will made 16 April, proved 4 Nov. 1762.</p>	<p>Marytie, dau. of . . ; referred to in records of Dutch Reformed Church at Jamaica, L. I.</p>
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II

THE HAFFS

JURIAN HAFF, or GEORGE HAFF, was one of the soldiers of Holland who served under the Dutch West India Company in the conquest from the Portuguese of the provinces of Brazil, in South America, which for a time passed under the flag of Holland during the seventeenth century. We know little concerning Jurian Haff, except the few facts: that he was from Augsburg; that he was "field trumpeter" or "foot trumpeter" under Captain Claassen in the Dutch service at Fort Marguerite, Brazil; that he was discharged from service June 23, 1649; that he married TEUNTIE STRAETSMAN, widow of Jan Meyer, by whom he had a son, Laurens Haff; that he died in Brazil, survived by his son and widow, and that the latter subsequently married Tileman Jacobs Vanden Myen, by whom she had a daughter, also born in Brazil. Believing that her third husband, Vanden Myen, was also dead, Teuntie Straetsman moved to New Netherland, with her two children, Laurens Haff and Annetie Tilemans Vanden Myen, by her second and third husbands, respectively, and probably also accompanied by Margaret Meyer, her daughter by her first husband. In New Amsterdam the mother of these children took a fourth husband, Gabriel Carbosie, to whom she was married in 1657. It happened, however, that her third husband was not dead, as supposed, but eventually appeared in New Amsterdam and found his daughter, Annetie. No element seemed to be wanting to enable Vanden Myen to play the part of a Dutch Enoch Arden save one—Teuntie Straetsman was not living when her third husband arrived in New Amsterdam to claim her from the hands of her fourth husband. The interesting story of Teuntie Straetsman is thus told by Riker:

"Carbosie's first wife was Teuntie Straetsman, whom he married at New Amsterdam in 1657. Her history has a touch of romance. She had lived in the Dutch colony at Fort Margariete, in Brazil, and had already had three husbands, viz.; Jan Meyer, George Haff and Tileman Jacobs Vanden Myen. By the first she had a daughter, Margaret Meyer (wife of Hendrick Wiltsee, common ancestor of our Wiltsee family, See Annals of Newtown); by the second husband, 'in his lifetime, field-trumpeter in Brazil,' she had a son, Laurens Haff (who was born in Brazil, lived at Flushing, Long Island, married in 1676 Kniertie, daughter of Peter Meet, and originated the New York family of Haff); by the third, a daughter, Annetie Tilemans (who married Dirck Hattem, of Gowanus, and Hendrick Van Pelt, of New Utrecht, See Bergen Gen. 2d Edit., p. 232); and

by Carbosie, a son, David, born 1659. Teuntie, whose posterity thus remains among us, died at Gowanus, October 19, 1662, and a dozen years later one of her former husbands in Brazil, Vanden Myen, thought to be dead when she married Carbosie, arrived safe and sound in New York, married in 1678 the widow of Jan Thomasz Van Dyck, of New Utrecht, and lived there for some years after.”¹

Fort Marguerite was the name given by Count John Maurice, of Nassau-Siegen, Governor-General of the Dutch empire of Brazil, to the Portuguese stronghold, Fort Antonio, at the mouth of the river Parahyba do Norte. Fort Antonio commanded the approach to the city of Parahyba, a few miles inland, which was the capital of the State of Parahyba. The Dutch held Parahyba for about twenty years, from 1634 to 1654, while the name of Fort Marguerite, in honor of the sister of Count Maurice, was given to Fort Antonio after the arrival in Brazil of the Dutch prince, in 1637. We cannot say at what period, between 1634 and 1649, Jurian Haff was on garrison duty at Fort Marguerite. But from the Brooklyn Reformed Dutch Church Records, cited below, we know that he was discharged from the Dutch service in Brazil, and hence was living on June 23, 1649. His death occurred before 1654, however, as his widow, Teuntie Straetsman, married in Brazil Tilemans Vanden Myen, which event must have occurred before the evacuation of that country by the Dutch.

The date of arrival in New Amsterdam of Teuntie Straetsman and her son, Laurens Haff, can only be approximately determined. It was, no doubt, at least as early as 1654, in which year there was a general exodus of the Dutch from Brazil, required by the articles of capitulation to the Portuguese.² In 1657 Teuntie Straetsman was married, in New Amsterdam, to Carbosie. Her death occurred in 1662.

LOURENS JURIANSE HAFF (LAURENCE HAFF, son of JURIAN) was a resident of New Amsterdam, or of various Dutch settlements on Long Island, from 1657 until 1715, or a little later. The earliest reference to him so far found is on the records of the old Brooklyn Church, which confirm the account given above, as follows:

“October 25, 1662. Whereas Teuntie Straetsman, late wife of Gabriel Corbesy, and before her death living at Cujanes, had upon her deathbed very earnestly prayed Henricus Selyns and Tennis Jansen, Preacher and Deacon, to take care of her orphaned children, Laurens Haf and Anna Tienemans; therefore, after having given the said Teuntie a decent burial, the whole consistory on the Wednesday following went to her late residence in order to take an inventory for the benefit of the children:

“Inventory of the goods of Teuntie Straetsmans, formerly living at Cujanes, died October 19, 1662, and left:

I. Gabriel Corbesy, her widower.

"II. Margariet Meyring, daughter of Jan Meyring, to whom she has willed: a black waist, a black petticoat, an apron and a round kerchief with a tucker.

"III. Laurens Haf, son of George Haf, late foot-trumpeter in Brasil.

"IV. Annatie Tienemans, daughter of Tieneman Jacobsen.

"1° The aforesaid waist, petticoat, apron, kerchief and tucker belonging to the deceased, are willed to her eldest daughter.

"2° Sixty guilders, seawant, for the sale of a house at Manhattan, which money is to be in the custody of Hendrick Jansen Van der Ven.

"3° Two rolls of white linen, amounting together to 35 ells, which have been divided into two halves; one half for Gabriel Corbesy and one half for the children; which latter half is to be sub-divided into 3 parts: one-third for Margariet; one-third for Laurens; one-third for Anna, in order to make undershirts for the latter two; and besides one and a half ell of blue linen which Gabriel has given to the children, and out of which aprons are to be made for Anna.

"4° Sent to Barentie Straetman, wife of Hans the Baker, living at Fort Orange, to sell for the deceased:

"155 pumpkins

" 55 watermelons

"200 beet roots

" 33 gourds

"5½ schepels of onions

the proceeds of the sale of part of the above (part remaining unsold), forty-five guilders, was used for the payment of Coes. Jansen, Mr. Carel d'Beauvois, Aucke Jans, Mr. Paulus, Wiggert Reynienz, Mr. Jeurie Probasco and Besie Beulings. As to receipts.

"5° Found, besides, at the house of deceased four schepels of large gray peas; four schepels of white peas; one and a half schepel of small gray peas, and 3½ schepels of corn, which, being provisions, it was resolved to leave them for the above Gabriel and for the orphans, who will, as soon as possible, be bound out.

"6° Two pigs, to be equally divided among Gabriel and the children.

"7° Two 'vim' of corn for the farmer.

"8° Five 'morgen' of clear land and some 'morgen' of woodland, all bought of Bartel Claesz for — guilders, and to be paid for in two instalments. The first inst. should amount to 230 guilders 5 stivers, but as only 14 schepels of peas, amounting to 70 guilders, had been paid, it was resolved to ask said Bartel to leave the land to Gabriel and to discharge the orphans. Said Bartel Claessen, having come from Middelwoud, consented to it, and received a stack of hay, appraised at 50 gldrs & 5 st. as part payment, upon condition that Gabriel should indemnify the orphans to the amount of one half of the above sum.

“9° Kettles, furniture and garden, which the abovesaid Gabriel purchased upon the payment of 180 lb. of tobacco.

“Lastly. A parcel of tobacco hanging next to Jan Pietersen’s at Cujanes, which we have seen and which will be stripped and divided as soon as possible.

* * * * *

“Dec. 20, 1662.

“The Consistory (as executors of the late Teuntie Straetman’s will, and guardians of her minors) gave Laurens Haf, son of the late George Haf, Trumpeter, in charge of Henricus Selyns, preacher at this place, to live at his house and to serve him during six consecutive years. The aforesaid Selyns has promised to properly feed and clothe this Laurens, to send him to school, in winter, or to teach him himself, and further to treat him as is proper.

“A similar contract was made with Gerrit Corn. Van Nieuwkerk, living in the Vlacke Bosch, to whom Anna has been given in charge by the said consistory.

* * * * *

Sep. 23, 1663. Hendrik Jansen Vander Vin, burgher of N. Amsterdam, who, according to a bill sent in by him, had claims upon the property of Teuntie Straetman’s children, has been fully paid by Henricus Selyns, by order of the Consistory on Aug. 6 last. He received a certain sow with pig (left by Teuntie Straetmans) running at Cujanes, and estimated at a value of 45 guilders.

“Hendrick Martens Van Coppenhagen was the husband of Margriet Meyrinck. She was heir to 1/3 of her mother Teuntie’s goods.

* * * * *

“Orphans of the Deaconry,

“Nov. 22, 1662

“Laurens Haf, from Brazil, aged about 13 years, and son of the late	}	George Haff from Auspurg foot trumpeter of the States of the United Netherlands, under Capt. Claassen, who duly discharged the former on June 23, 1649, and Teuntie Straetmans from Culenburg, widow of Jan Meyrinck and wife of Gabriel Corbesy, and who died on October 19, 1662.
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“Contract of indenture:

“We the undersigned acknowledge by these presents that in our capacity of executors of the will of the late Teuntie Straetmans, and guardians of her minor children, we have apprenticed and do apprentice Laurens Haff (son of the late George Haff, trumpeter) to live at the house of Henricus Selyns, Minister of the holy gospel in his congregation at Breuckelen in N. N., and to serve the latter for the period of six consecutive years; during which aforesaid years the aforementioned Henricus Selyns has promised and promises, under

his own hand, to provide this Laurens with proper food and clothing, to send him to school during winter or to teach him himself, and to deal with him as is proper.

“Actum in our Consistory meeting Dec. 20, 1662.

* * * * *

“On July 23, 1664, a second contract was made for Laurens Haf, on account of D^o Selyns’ departure, this time with Willem Gerritsen Couwenhoven, and for three years only. D^o Selyns testified that Laurens Haf ‘has behaved himself faithfully’ during the 19 months of his stay with him. W. G. V. Couwenhoven promised to restore to L. Haff all the clothing, etc., he brought with him, and besides to give him a bullock 1 year old, at the expiration of his time of service.

“Rev. Selyns had presented to Haf a black sow, which was given in charge of Jan Laurensen, who should receive for his trouble, the pigs which came from it, except one each year, which should be left for Haf.”³

We find the record of Laurens Haff’s marriage, July 5, 1676, in the register of the old Dutch Church of New York City. The entry is as follows:

June 18, 1676. Laúrens Jeúriaenszen, j. m., Uyt Brazil, en Kniertje Pieters Meet, j. d., Van Amersfoort, July 5, 1676.⁴

This item assures us that the bridegroom and bride had been young unmarried people, and that the former was a native of Brazil, South America, and the latter a native of Amersfoort, Holland. We also learn that the bride was the daughter of Pieter Meet. The first figures give the date of betrothal, the second the date of marriage.

After his marriage Lawrence Haff settled in New Utrecht, Long Island, his name appearing on the membership roll of the Reformed Dutch Church of that place in 1677. His residence in New Utrecht was at “Yellow Hoeck,” near the present Bay Ridge, where he owned a house and lot. Located thus on the point of land which extends to the water’s edge at the “Narrows,” he occupied a picturesque and highly favored spot, overlooking New York Bay and the various settlements upon its shores. Little did he dream that in a few generations it would be possible for his descendants, from the same spot, to survey a vast city, the metropolis of the Western Hemisphere. On October 6, 1679, he purchased a house and lot in Flatbush, Long Island, from Cornelius Berrian (Flatbush Records, Liber AA, p. 85), evidently occupying it almost immediately, as the records of the Reformed Dutch Church of New Utrecht note his removal from that place in 1679. It was nearly a year later, however, on September 29, 1680, that he sold his house and lot on Yellow Hoeck, New Utrecht, to Denyse Theunissen, for 1,000 guilders.⁵ About this time he appears on the records as a member of the Dutch Reformed Church at Flatbush, with residence in the neighboring village of New Lotts.

On January 11, 1681, he purchased a house and garden at Gravesend, Long

Island, and removed thither. His name appears as "Lawrence Haft" on the assessment roll of the town of Gravesend for 1683, at which time he paid one poll-tax and was assessed for 2 cows and 22 acres of land.'

Some time subsequently he removed to Flushing, Long Island. In the census of 1698 he is mentioned among the "Dutch Inhabitants" of Flushing as "Lorus Haff," together with "Canuerte his wife," four sons, "Jewrin, Peter, Johannis, & Jacob," and five daughters.⁸ His estate lay "near ye Beaven Dam in ye bounds of fflushing," as is evident from the record of the purchase by him, May 20, 1698, of ten acres of land so situated which bordered upon his estate.⁹ He was for many years a resident of Flushing, but subsequently removed to Jamaica, where several of his sons settled. It is certain that in 1715 he contributed, with his two elder sons, Peter and Jurian, toward the erection of a church building at Jamaica.¹⁰ In another record, dated a few months later, he is mentioned with these two sons among the members of the new church at Jamaica, who pledged themselves as contributors to its support.¹¹ It appears highly probable, therefore, that his declining years were spent at Jamaica.

In 1678 Lawrence Haff adopted his nephew, Ruth (Rutgers) Janse, son of his sister and her husband, Jan Wouters. The boy was then eight years of age, and was to be cared for until he reached the age of sixteen. Haff was to board and clothe him, send him to evening school, and at the end of the period was to give him a Sunday-suit, with every-day linen and woollen, together with a milch-cow.¹²

Bergen refers to Lawrence Jurianse Haff twice, once under the surname of "Haff," and once under that of "Jurianse," the biographical data in the old records being distributed under both these names. Under the surname of Haff he gives the following account:

Laourens Jurianse, married Cunira Pieterse. Bought, October 6, 1679, of Cornelis Berrian a house and lot in Flatbush formerly in use by Hans Christoffelse. Sold, September 29, 1680, to Denyse Tbeunissen for 1,000 gl. his house and lot, Yellow Hoek, New Utrecht, lying on the north side of land of Arian Williamse Bennet, and on the south side of that of Swaen Janse, a free negro. Bought, January 11, 1681, of Denyse Theunissen, of Flatbush, a house and garden in Gravesend, late in the occupation of William Scott, he being at the time a resident of Gravesend, as per Gravesend Records, his name appearing on the assessment roll of said town of 1688.

Issue:—*Jurian*, baptised May 18, 1679; *Tounis*, bp. July 24, 1681; *Styntje*, bp. August 5, 1683—all at Flatlands; *Maria*, bp. June 15, 1685 at Flatbush; *Jacob*, bp. September 18, 1689, at Brooklyn; and *Laourens* or *Lawrence*, of New Jersey, bp. April 20, 1699. Signed his name, Lourens Haff.¹³

The account under the surname of Jurianse is as follows:

Laourens, of Brazil, married July 5, 1676, in New Amsterdam, Kenira Peters, from Amersfoort. Member of the Reformed Dutch Church of New Utrecht in 1677, and 1679 residing at Yellow Hoeck, and entered on the church record as removed. His name afterward appears as a member of the Reformed Dutch Church of Flatbush and a resident of New Lotts. He was a brother-in-law of Jan Woutersz.¹⁴

We conclude this account of Laourens Jurianse Haff with a reference to a possible clue to his antecedents in Holland. In 1679, following the death of Jan

Laurentzen Dúijtsch, the latter's two children by his first wife, Jannetje Jeuriaens, were placed under the guardianship of Laurens Jurianse and another.¹⁵ This fact, coupled with the identity of names, suggests the inference that Jannetje Jeuriaens and Laurens Jeuriaens, *alias* Laurens Haff, were sister and brother. On this supposition we have a clue in the marriage record of Jan Laurentzen Dúijtsch and Jannetje Jeuriaens, in which the latter is described as "Van den Bosch in Brabant." It seems not improbable, therefore, that Laurens Jurianse Haff, of Brazil and New York, and Jannetje Jeuriaens were children of Jurian Haff, of Bosch, in Brabant; Jannetje being a child by a first wife and born in Brabant, while Laurens was the fruit of the marriage, in Brazil, to Teuntie Straetsman.

KINERTJE MEET, wife of Laurens Jurianse Haff, as the record of her marriage apparently indicates, was a native of Amersfoort, Province of Utrecht, Holland,—the daughter of PIETER JANSEN MEET, of that city, who emigrated to New Amsterdam in 1663. Her place of birth is demonstrated by a comparison of the following marriage records of herself and her brother, Jan Meet, both taken from the registry of the old Dutch Church, of New York:

June 18, 1676. Laúrens Jeúriaenszen, j. d., Uijt Brazil, en Kniertje Pieters Meet, j. d., Van Amersfoort. July 5, 1676.

Apr. 23, 1687, Jan Meet, j. m., Van Oudt Amersfoort, in't Sticht Van Uijtrecht.¹⁶

An account of the Meet family will be found elsewhere in this volume. Laurens Jurianse Haff and Kinertje Pieters Meet had the following children:

1. *Peter Haff*, baptized at Brooklyn, April 2, 1677, according to the Onderdonk Mss. in the possession of the Long Island Historical Society. He resided at Flushing, Long Island. In 1703 he purchased 80 acres of land at Flushing for £300. (Queens County Deeds, on file at Jamaica, L. I.; Liber A, p. 211). In 1742 he sold the farm of 122 acres on which he was residing at Flushing for £600. (Queens County Deeds: Liber D, p. 342.) On April 20, 1715, he subscribed £3 to erect a church-building at Jamaica. On January 10, 1715-6, he agreed to pay 9 shillings annually toward the support of the same church. On May 3, 1740, the Dutch Reformed Church at Jamaica "put out" £50 to "Peter Haff of Flushing." He married Wyntie, daughter of Hark Siboutsen, and widow of John Lyster, by whom she had a son, Peter Luyster. By her Peter Haff had at least five children: Kinertie, bp. Oct. 19, 1702; Jan, bp. Apr. 4, 1704; Maria, bp. Aug. 10, 1708; Lourens, bp. May 25, 1714; and Lourens, bp. Oct. 26, 1716.

2. *Jurian Haff*, baptized May 18, 1679, (at Flatbush, according to Onderdonk; at Flatlands, according to Bergen). He married, April 17, 1707, Anna Catrina Sleght, probably the daughter of Hendrick Sleght, of Flushing. On June 5, 1708, Jurian Haff purchased for £400 a farm of 100 acres at Hemp-

stead, Long Island, which became his place of residence. But on April 28, 1709, he sold this farm for £440. According to the deed the farm was sold by "Jurian Hoofe, of Hempstead, late of Flushing and Anna Catharina his wife" (Queens County Deeds: Liber B, No. 2, pp. 388, 408). In 1715 he was one of the contributors to erect the Dutch Reformed Church at Jamaica, Long Island, as well as one of the annual contributors to its support. He subsequently became a resident of Oyster Bay, Long Island. Onderdonk states that "Uriah or Jurian Haff, of Flushing, bought land in 1721 near Sucksoos Wigwam"; and that on September 9, 1732, when "the Dutch people of Oyster Bay met and agreed to go on with the building of a church," they appointed Jurian Haff one of the four members of a building committee, while he subscribed toward the project £5 10s. (Onderdonk's "Suffolk and Kings Counties in Olden Times," pp. 30, 31.) His name subsequently appears among the pew-holders in the church which was built. He had at least two children: Laurens Haff, bp. June 14, 1709, who probably married Cornelis, daughter of Stephen Janse Van Voorhees, and had sons, Jurian and Stephen Haff; and Kinertie, bp. Aug. 10, 1714, who probably married Samuel Baldwin, of Hempstead, Long Island.

3. *Teunis Haff*, baptized July 24, 1681 (at Flatbush, according to Onderdonk; at Flatlands, according to Bergen). He married Jannetie Baas, and had at least three children: Peter, bp. Nov. 27, 1709; Jannetie, bp. Aug. 5, 1712; and Jan, bp. Sept. 21, 1715.

4. *Styntie*, baptized August 5, 1683. She probably married Dirck Demot, and had a daughter, Ida, bp. Nov. 28, 1725.

5. *Maria*, baptized June 15, 1684. She probably married Frans Marston, and had a son, Lourens, bp. May 29, 1710, and a daughter, Kinertie, bp. Mar. 16, 1716.

6. *Johannis Haff*, probably born about 1686. The record of his baptism has not been found; but as his name precedes that of his brother, Jacob, among the sons of Lorus Haff enumerated in the Flushing census of 1698, while Jacob was baptized in 1689, we may safely fix his birth as having occurred between that of his sister, Maria, in 1684, and that of Jacob, in 1689. He married Eybeltie Marston, and had a son, Jan, bp. Mar. 21, 1710.

7. *Jacob Haff*, baptized at Brooklyn, September 19, 1689. In 1715 he subscribed to the support of the Dutch Reformed Church of Jamaica; in 1731 is recorded as a subscriber to the support of the Dutch Reformed Church of Success, L. I.; and in 1732 subscribed £4 10s. toward the erection of the Dutch Reformed Church at Oyster Bay, L. I. The Christian name of his wife was Elizabeth. They had the following children: Lourens, bp. Mar. 9, 1714; Elizabeth, bp. Apr. 1, 1716; Joseph, bp. Aug. 10, 1718; Kinertie, bp. Oct. 22, 1720; Jacob, bp. Dec. 30, 1722; Sara, bp. July 25, 1725; and Marytie, bp. Jan. 5, 1729. At least two of these sons, Lawrence and Jacob, Jr., settled in Crum Elbow Precinct, Dutchess County, New York. Their wills are on file in the Surrogate's

Office, New York City, that of Lawrence being probated in 1753, and that of Jacob, Jr., in 1758. Both had male heirs, while the references in their wills to their brethren identify them as sons of this Jacob Haff.

8. *Theuntie*, probably born about 1691. She probably married Johannes Wiltse. Her two sons, Cornelis and Johannis, bp. Apr. 29, 1728, may have been twins.

9. *Margaret*, probably born about 1694. She probably married Peter Monfort, and had a son, Jan, bp. July 28, 1717, and a daughter, Kinertie, bp. Apr. 12, 1719.

10. *Sauta*, probably born in 1697, if not a little earlier. In the census of 1698 she appears as the youngest daughter of Lorus Haff. She is probably identical with the "Saertie Haf" who, in 1726, was a sponsor at the baptism of a daughter of her younger brother, Lawrence Haff.

LAWRENCE HAFF, the eleventh child of Lourens Jurianse Haff and Kniertie Pieters Meet, styled by Bergen "*Laurens or Lawrence, of New Jersey,*" according to the same authority was baptized April 20, 1699.¹⁷ This agrees with the fact that his name does not appear in the list of his father's children taken for the census of the previous year.¹⁸ The Christian name of the wife of this Lawrence Haff was MARYTIE.¹⁹ In his will he subsequently mentions his wife MARTHA.²⁰ He may have been twice married, but we do not know the surname of either wife. He resided at or near Flushing, until as late as 1726; while in 1744 he was a resident of Kingwood Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey.²¹ We have no certain records for the period between these dates. Of the children mentioned in his will, the baptisms of the four elder ones are recorded in the register of the Dutch Reformed Church at Jamaica.²² These children are Lourens, baptized in 1720; Johannes, baptized in 1722; Cornelius, baptized in 1724; and Margaret, baptized in November, 1726. But the records of the baptisms of the younger children mentioned in his will do not appear on the Jamaica church register, and we, therefore, conclude that Lawrence Haff removed from the vicinity of Jamaica within a year or two, at most, of the birth of his daughter, Margaret. Whether he located immediately in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, has not been ascertained.

On April 28, 1744, he purchased a tract of land from Jonathan Biles, near Frenchtown, Kingwood Township, New Jersey. In 1745 he purchased a tract from Robert Murfin, in the same Township, and this farm, which was located about four miles southwest of Pittstown, New Jersey, became his homestead. His farm adjoined the lot of the Kingwood Presbyterian Church. In fact, the church was erected upon a portion of his farm, the church-lot having been purchased from him in 1754. The house erected upon this homestead by Lawrence Haff was a large frame edifice with a gambrel roof, and was still standing during the early part of the present century. After his death the farm and

house became the property of his third son, Cornelius Haff; and the latter is said to have lived and died there.²³

The will of Lawrence Haff, executed April 16, 1762, and proved November 4, 1762, is given entire in section xi. of the Haff Appendix. He styles himself "Lawrence Haff of the Township of Kingwood in the County of Hunterdon & province of West New Jersey." He mentions his wife, Martha; sons, Lawrence, Jr., John, Cornelius, Abraham, Richard and Peter, and his daughters, Margaret Palmer and Conechia Jones. His estate is to be held by his wife during her life, after which it is to be equally divided between all his children except Lawrence, Jr., Peter and Margaret, whose children are to receive the portions which would otherwise fall to their respective parents.

MAJOR ABRAHAM HAFF, son of Lawrence Haff, of Kingwood, and one of the heirs mentioned in his father's will, prior to April 16, 1755, if not on that day, married Jane, daughter of Robert Beatty, of Ulster County, New York. She was the granddaughter of John Beatty, of Ulster County, and of the latter's wife, Susanna Asfordby, formerly of Ulster County, who died a widow, in Frederick County, Maryland, in 1745. The proof of this marriage is found in two old deeds which were executed in Ulster County, April 16, 1755, and recorded at Frederick, Md., September 22, 1755. Their text is given in section xii. of the Haff Appendix. The first instrument is signed by John Beatty, who is described as "John Beatty of Marbletown in the County of Ulster and Province of New York Yeoman Grandson and heir at Law to Susanna Beatty Late of Monocasey in King Georges County in the province of Maryland Deceased." The document recounts that the said Susanna Beatty, in her will, dated June 20, 1742, devised to the children of her deceased son, Robert (namely, John Beatty, the present grantor, Maria Beatty, Susanna Beatty, George Beatty, Margaret Beatty and Jane Beatty) "a Parcel of land, being part of a Tract of Land called Rocky Creek lying on the West side of Monocosay," together with all the "Tract of Land Called Providence Granted to Edward Beatty lying upon Liganore." And "whereas there is some Doubt concerning the said Wills being Authentick in Strickness by the Laws of Maryland and the said John Beatty being Willing and Desirous that the said will should taake Effect Notwithstanding any Imperfection therein, In Consideration thereof and also in Consideration of the Brotherly Love and Affection which he hath and beareth To his said three sisters Morraica (now the wife of Cornelius Brinck), the said Margaret Beatty and the said Jane, now the wife of Abraham Haff"—he confirms these three in the inheritance of their portion under their grandmother's will.

The other instrument is signed by all the other co-heirs except Jane, wife of Abraham Haff (namely, George Beatty, "Maryrye Brynk," with her husband, Cornelis Brinck, "Margret" Beatty and Susanna Beatty), these grantors being described as "all of the Township of Marbletown in the County of Ulster and

Province of New York in America." In "Consideration of A Certain Sum of thirty-two pounds Current Lawfull Money of the province of Maryland to them in hand paid" by "Abraham Haff, of Kingswood township, Hunteerton County, province of Wes Jersey," they grant to him "all that tract of Land called Providence Granted to Edward Beatty Lying Upon Linganore Which Hath Been Devised Unto the Granttors By Susanna Beatty Late of Monocosey in prince Georges County, in the province of Maryland As by her Last Will and Testament Bearing Date the twentieth Day of June, One Thousand Seven hundred and forty-two may appear, which said Tract of Land Lays in Frederick County and province of Maryland."

Abraham Haff undoubtedly was in Ulster County at the time of the execution of these deeds. This is confirmed by the following endorsement, added to the instrument last mentioned: "Received the 22d Day of April 1755 of Abraham Haff the full Satisfaction of this within Written, I say Received by me George Beatty." That he had been a resident of Maryland, or had lately come from that Province, is suggested by his payment for the land in "Current Lawfull money of the province of Maryland." That he very soon returned to Maryland is demonstrated by the recording of these deeds at Frederick on September 22, of the same year, "At the Request of Abraham Haff." He remained a resident of Frederick County until his death, becoming one of the prominent citizens and patriots of Western Maryland, and during the Revolution attaining the military rank of Major. The exact date of his marriage to Jane Beatty is unknown. Whether at the time of her marriage she was with her brothers and sisters in Ulster County, or with her uncles and cousins in Maryland, is a matter of mere speculation.

"Providence," the tract of land upon Linganore Creek, which thus became the basis of Abraham Haff's homestead, comprised 66 acres that were originally granted to his wife's uncle, Edward Beatty, by a patent dated June 10, 1732. It lay in Prince George's County prior to the erection of Frederick County, in 1748. The tract was "to be held of Calverton Manor." Its boundary was described as beginning at a tree "Standing on the north side of a Large point of Rocks which hangs over the water of the main branch of Linganore Creek." Major Haff added to this estate, March 21, 1759, by the purchase from Andrew Symer, for £161 5s., of the "Tract or parcel of Land Called Cragg Mill lying and being in Frederick County with the water mill and houses thereon which said Cragg Mill contains twenty Acres of Land lying and being on the main Branch of Linganore in Frederick County, it being part of a Tract of Land called Providence."²⁴ On September 26, 1760, he leased 100 acres of land for a term of twenty years.²⁵ On November 22, 1760, he gave a mortgage to Thomas Beatty, John Middaugh and Thomas Beatty, Jr., to secure a loan of £180.²⁶ On October 29, 1761, he sold the Cragg-mill property, with 42 acres adjoining, for £272 10s.²⁷ On July 20, 1777, he purchased certain stock, farm implements and

household furniture.²⁸ On March 25, 1779, he obtained a fourteen-year lease of a part of a tract called "Dulany's Lott," situated "on the West Side of the Main Road that Leads from Monocasy to Pennsylvania."²⁹ On March 13, 1780, he purchased three tracts of land, for £125, from "Richard Haff of Frederick County and State of Maryland." One tract, "the Resurvey on Johnson's Folly," contained 85 acres; another, "part of Johnson's Neglect," contained 15 acres; while the third piece was "all that Trace or parcell of Land called Tanseys Chance Lying and being in the County aforesaid Granted unto the said Richard Haff."³⁰ Presumably the grantor in this case was his brother—the Richard Haff mentioned in the will of his father, Lawrence Haff, of Kingwood, N. J.

On April 21, 1787, Abraham Haff sold 25 acres, part of a tract called "Johns Delight."³¹ In this document he is styled "Major Abraham Haff." In a deed dated July 18, 1787, recorded "At the request of Major Abraham Haff," the Chancellor of Maryland, Hon. John Rogers, confirmed to Major Haff his title in "Lot number Thirteen part of the property of Daniel Dulany son of Daniel," being 149 acres forfeited by a royalist which Major Haff had purchased for £285 on October 10, 1781.³² On March 30, 1790, Major Haff purchased 10 acres, part of the tract, Providence, from Ezekiel and Elijah Beatty.³³ They were cousins of his wife, sons of her deceased uncle, Edward Beatty. On July 17, 1792, was recorded an instrument showing that the mortgage given by Haff on November 22, 1760, had been annulled by payment, on August 17, 1763, of the loan it secured.³⁴ On April 9, 1794, for £29 15s., he sold 8½ acres, part of a tract called "Perfection disputed."³⁵ For £90 he sold to William Beatty, on January 1, 1798, part of a tract called "The Plough," originally granted to Haff, on February 13, 1792, together with a part of "Lott Thirteen," which he had purchased from the State of Maryland.³⁶ On February 9, 1799, Major Haff sold 5 acres, part of "Perfection Disputed," for £30.³⁷

Major Haff's properties on the Linganore were situated near Mount Pleasant, about four miles northeast of the town of Frederick. But his declining years were partly spent in Frederick Town, and we have the record of his purchase, May 7, 1800, of a town residence there.³⁸ The house and lot was acquired of the estate of "Josiah Russell deceased," the price paid being £511. The instrument describes the residence as a "two story brick dwelling house," as "fronting on Market Street," and as "bounded on the North by the two story stone house" of Ludwick Welnor, "on the West by a Lot of ground belonging to and claimed by the members of the German Presbyterian Congregation, and on the south by that parcel of Lot Number Sixty three owned and claimed by Jacob Steiner Senr. and whereof he is now in Occupation." Haff's lot was also a part of "that Lot of ground in Frederick Town . . . distinguished by Number 'Sixty Three.'" On May 18, 1802, Major Haff sold this lot and residence to Jacob Meddert, for £756.³⁹ On January 29, 1807, occurred a transaction between Major Haff and one of his sons, William M. Haff.⁴⁰ The latter, for \$533.33, sold to

his father various items of farm implements and household furniture, together with "a quantity of flax now spread and all" his "right and interest in and to the different kind of grain seeded in and now growing on the farm where" he then resided. This suggests either the removal of William M. Haff, or the desire of Major Haff to resume the occupation of a farm which he had presumably resigned to the occupation of his son. On March 20, 1811, there was a transaction with another son, Abraham Haff, Jr. The latter purchased from his father, for £1,033, the payment of which was secured by mortgage, the Dulany property, Lot Thirteen, purchased by Major Haff from the State of Maryland, with the adjoining tract, "The Plow," granted to Major Haff by patent, February 13, 1792.⁴¹

There are records of several other land transfers. On July 30, 1800, Major Haff conveyed a lot in the Town of Woodbury to Henry Conrad Prinnel, on condition that the latter and his heirs should forever defray the taxes and dues on the same, and to Major Haff, or his heirs or assigns, "pay yearly and Every year forever the Annual Rent of Seven Shillings and Six Pence Current Money."⁴² On July 30, 1808, Major Haff sold 145 acres of his tract, "Perfection," for £700.⁴³ On September 24, 1810, "Abraham Haff" purchased from Philip Hines, for \$800, some 40 acres, part of a tract, "Discovery," and 21 acres, part of a tract, "Leave None."⁴⁴ The purchaser was "Abraham Haff," but might have been either the father or the son.

Some items are also recorded in the Land Office, at Annapolis, Md. On April 5, 1782, 25 acres of the tract, "Johns Delight," referred to above, were sold to "Major Abraham Haff" by "Charles Beatty of Frederick County."⁴⁵ On the same date Major Haff also purchased from Charles Beatty 14¾ acres of a tract called "Samuels Mistake."⁴⁶ On September 8, 1786, there were surveyed to "Abraham Haff of Frederick County" some 46 acres, called "The Plow"—a "parcel within the Reserve of Monocacy Manor." The document is endorsed: "Abraham Haff his certificate 46 acres The Plow patented the 13th February 1792."⁴⁷ On December 5, 1787, various tracts were resurveyed for "Abraham Haff of Frederick County," by virtue of a warrant dated May 12, 1787, these being contiguous tracts, parts of "The Resurvey on Johnsons Folly," "Johnsons Neglect," "Tanseys Choice" and "Samuels Mistake," to which some 19 acres are added, making a total of 145 acres, the aggregate being rechristened as "Perfection Disputed."⁴⁸

Major Haff was one of the founders and most prominent supporters of the Presbyterian Church, of Frederick Town, organized in 1782, and between 1794 and 1797 was elected one of its elders.⁴⁹ His activities in other directions are partially disclosed by the old Minute Books of the County Court, held at Frederick Town. According to this authority, he served as a Grand Juror in June, 1759, June, 1761, March, 1778 (when he is styled "Capt. Abram Haff"), and in November, 1778. He served on a trial jury of twelve men during the session

of November, 1763. He was a witness in cases tried at the sessions of June, 1765, August, 1765, August, 1776 (when he is styled "Capt. Abraham Haff"), November 1776, March, 1779 (when he is styled "Capt. A. Haff"), November, 1779, and March, 1780. He was the successful plaintiff in a case tried in August, 1779, the nature of which is not disclosed. At the session of November, 1771, the Justices appointed him one of the Overseers of Main Roads, his jurisdiction being over Main Road 29, extending "From Monocosity West Bank at Reynolds Ferry to Linganore Ford." At the November Court, 1781, he was appointed Overseer of Main Road 14, "From the West bank of Monocasy ferry at Haff's ford to Linganore Ford— and to open and make a good Ford through Israels Creek at the Bridge at James Beattys." The following item from the record of the August Court, 1778, reveals him as the proprietor of a tavern: "On request being made to the Court by Wm. Beatty respecting an alteration in the Road leady. from Fred. Town to Capt. Haff's Tavern on Mony. as prayed by the pets. Elizth. Stomer—The Court are of opinion that the same alteration may be of publick Convenience and therefore permit that the same be made agreeable to the prayer of the sam pets." "Haff's Tavern" was still in existence in 1781, the record of the August Court of that year bearing witness to the payment by the owner of 6,000 pounds of tobacco, the "fine & fee" for keeping an "ordinary."

Throughout the Revolutionary period Major Haff was one of the most conspicuous patriots in Frederick County. In its issue of February 5, 1775, the "Maryland Gazette," of Baltimore, announced that Abraham Haff was joined with Charles Beatty, Thomas Beatty and Henry Crawl, as the Committee for Frederick County to "carry out the decrees of the Continental Congress." The same issue also gives the "Committees appointed to promote subscriptions in their respective Counties," from which we learn that Abraham Haff likewise represented Frederick County on one of these Committees, having as his colleagues William Beatty, Joseph Wood, Jr., Azel Waters, John Ramsburg and Valentine Creager. In connection with some similar Committee, Major Haff headed the prosecution of George Jacob Schley, before the Frederick Court, in November, 1779, the said Schley being fined £25 on a "Ben. Warr. for Insulting the Committee and abusing Robt. Wood one of its Members."

During the Revolutionary War Major Haff also served as an officer of the Frederick County Militia. He was commissioned Captain of a Company in the Fredericktown Battalion, Frederick County Militia, and at the same time was appointed Quartermaster. On May 12, 1779, he was commissioned Major of the Fredericktown Battalion. The tract of land called "The Plow," mentioned in a deed already noticed, was surveyed for and patented to him in recognition of his services during the Revolution. The facts as to his rank and command in the military service of the Thirteen Colonies during the struggle for independence have been ascertained from documents in the Scharf Collection of Papers Concerning Maryland Soldiers in the Revolution, formerly in the possession of the

in anywise made, left or Bequeathed, In Witness
whereof, I have herunto set my hand, and affixed
my Seal, this Twentieth day of March, in the year
of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Eleven.

Signed, Sealed, Published and Declared,
by Abraham Haff, Senior, the above-named
named Testator, as and for his last-
will and Testament, in the presence
of us, who at his Request, and in his
presence, and in the presence of
each other, have subscribed our
Names as Witnesses thereto,

The Interlineation, between 1st & 2^d line
of first page being first made, & after
said & subsequent made to before Execution

Michael Pollock

James Rice

John ^{his} ~~his~~ ^{mark} ~~mark~~ ~~mark~~

Frederick County to wit on the 16th day of May 1812 then
Abraham Haff and under seal on the holy Evangelists

Facsimile from Major Abraham Haff's Will

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, ⁵⁰ but now in the custody of the Maryland Historical Society of Baltimore.

The death of Major Abraham Haff occurred on May 19, 1812.⁵¹ In his will ⁵² he mentions four children—two sons, William M. Haff and Abraham Haff, Jr., and two daughters, Martha, wife of John James, and Mary Browning, wife of Joseph Browning. He also mentions four grandchildren—Jane and Peggy Browning, children of his daughter Mary, and Mary and George Haff, children of his son William M. Haff.

JANE BEATTY, wife of Major Abraham Haff, was a daughter of ROBERT BEATTY, of Marbletown, Ulster County, Province of New York, and of his wife, BATA MIDDAY. According to the register of the old Dutch Church at Kingston, Jane Beatty was baptized on August 15, 1736, while she was the wife of Abraham Haff at the time of the execution of certain documents already referred to, April 16, 1755. Her father, a freeholder of Ulster County, a soldier in its militia, and the holder of one or more local offices, was the eldest child of JOHN BEATTY, of Kingston and Marbletown, and of his wife, SUSANNA ASFORDBY, whom he married in the Province of New York, in November, 1691. John Beatty was a prominent citizen of Ulster County, was for many years a Trustee of the Township of Marbletown, also holding other offices in the County, and was Deputy Surveyor of the Province of New York. He died between April 26, 1720, when his will was executed, and March 9, 1721, when it was proved. Susanna Asfordby, wife of John Beatty and grandmother of Jane Beatty Haff, sometime after her husband's death removed, with her younger children, to a part of Prince George's County, Province of Maryland, which was subsequently embraced in the County of Frederick. She died in the autumn of 1745, possessed of a large landed estate in Maryland. Susanna Asfordby Beatty was the eldest surviving child of HON. WILLIAM ASFORDBY and his wife, MARTHA BURTON, who were thus the great-grandparents of Jane Beatty Haff. William Asfordby was the last male representative in the line of primogeniture of an ancient and honorable armigerous family of Asfordby and Bilsby, Lincolnshire, England. He was married in England, where several children were born to him, and subsequently removed to America, becoming a resident of Kingston, at least as early as 1674, when his name appears prominently in a document which has been preserved. He was the first Sheriff of Ulster County, an office which he held for several terms, while he represented Ulster County in the New York Provincial Assembly as a result of the first election of representatives to that body after the erection of Ulster into a separate County. William Asfordby brought with him to America a parchment exhibiting the pedigree of his family for many generations, signed by R. Chester Herald of Arms at the time of the heraldic Visitation of Lincolnshire, in 1562. This parchment has been handed down from generation to generation

of his descendants in America, and is now in the possession of Mr. Leander Howard Crall. A copy of it was sent to the College of Heraldry, London, for investigation, with the result that the facts recorded in the parchment have been authenticated, together with the coat-armor there displayed, while the pedigree has been completed by the establishment of the line down to and including William Asfordby, of England and Ulster County, New York. The mother of Jane Beatty Haff, Bata Middag, wife of Robert Beatty, was the daughter of JORIS MIDDAG (*alias* George Middag, or Murdoch), of Marbletown, Ulster County, and his wife, MARRITJE MARTENS VAN YSSELSTEYN. Bata or Batsa Middag was baptized at Kingston, September 25, 1697. Joris Middag, her father and the grandfather of Jane Beatty Haff, was born at Aycoop, Holland, and on April 22, 1696, was married at Kingston, to Marritje Martens Van Ysselsteyn. The latter, grandmother of Jane Beatty Haff, was born at Albany, Province of New York, and was the daughter of MARTEN CORNELISE VAN YSSELSTEYN, of Ysselstein, Holland, and Albany, Schenectady and Claverack, Province of New York, and of his wife, MAEYCKE CARNELIS, who were thus the great-grandparents of Jane Beatty Haff. Marten Cornelise Van Ysselsteyn was born in Ysselstein, Province of Utrecht, Holland, the son of CORNELIUS VAN YSSELSTEYN, who was thus the great-great-grandfather of Jane Beatty Haff. Maeycke Cornelis was born in Zarrevelt (or Barneveld), Holland.⁵³

Four children of Major Abraham Haff and Jane Beatty are known to have reached years of maturity. They were:

1. *Martha*, mentioned in her father's will. She became the wife of John James. A license for their marriage was issued April 10, 1786, and is on record at Frederick, Md.

2. ABRAHAM HAFF, JR., of whom presently.

3. *William M. Haff*, mentioned in his father's will. A license was issued for his marriage to Peggy Dawson, September 7, 1797. He had a daughter, Mary, or Mary Jane, and a son, George Haff, both of whom are mentioned in his father's will. The receipts and releases signed by these children, for legacies inherited from their grandfather, Major Abraham Haff, are on record at Frederick. (See Appendix.) The records of the Evangelical Reformed Church, of Frederick, contain an entry noting the baptism, September 17, 1798, of Mary Jane, daughter of William M. Haff, the child having been born on July 10, 1798. With the exception of these items, and the deed of sale of farming property by William M. Haff to Abraham Haff, which has been referred to, no data have been obtained relative to William M. Haff or his descendants.

4. *Mary*, mentioned in her father's will. She became the wife of Joseph Browning, a license for their marriage having been issued on May 30, 1796. Two of their children, Jane and Peggy Browning, are mentioned in the will of their grandfather, Major Abraham Haff.

ABRAHAM HAFF, JR., son of Major Abraham Haff and Jane Beatty, was born May 5, 1769, as we learn from the record in his family Bible (Haff Appendix xx.). On April 16, 1802, he purchased for £1,338 15s., two tracts of land, part of "Dulanys Lott" and part of "First come first served," aggregating 116 acres.⁵⁴ Two other instruments are on record in connection with the same transaction, one dated April 24, 1802, the other dated August 1, 1806.⁵⁵ In a deed executed June 2, 1806, he conveyed for \$160 4 acres of land, portions of "first come first served" and of "lot No. 12 part of Dulany's lot."⁵⁶ On the same date, June 2, 1806, Abraham Haff purchased for \$18 "seventy square perches of land more or less," part of "Little Gap Stopped."⁵⁷ In another instrument he appears as one of the executors of the will of William Dern.⁵⁸ On March 20, 1811, a deed was executed which has been already referred to, in which Major Abraham Haff transferred to his son, Abraham, Jr., two tracts of land, in consideration of £1,033, which was secured by a mortgage.⁵⁹ In the will of Major Abraham Haff this mortgage is cancelled, the property thus acquired becoming a part of the share of his father's estate inherited by Abraham Haff, Jr.⁶⁰

As we learn from the records of the settlement of his estate, some of them cited in the Haff appendix, Abraham Haff, Jr., was a man of considerable means and landed property. His personal estate was valued at about \$5,000, and nine negro slaves appear among the items in the inventory. He was the owner of 535 acres of land, located in Frederick County, of which 60 acres were covered by timber. Among the plantations owned by him at the time of his death one was known as "a Part of Dulany's Lot," another was called "Leave None," and a third was styled "Discovery," the latter containing 107 acres. These three farms together contained 274 acres. A grist-mill and a saw-mill were located on one of the Haff properties, as appears from the accounts of the executors of the estate. Abraham Haff, Jr., died December 30, 1813, within less than two years of the date of his father's death. His administration of his father's estate was, therefore, interrupted by his own death. The settlement of the estate of Major Abraham Haff accordingly passed out of the hands of his son, Abraham Haff, Jr., and into the hands of the latter's executors, named in his will, John Ritchie and Benjamin Biggs, who settled the estates of both father and son.

Abraham Haff, Jr., was twice married. His first wife was Frances Dern. At Frederick, there is a record of the issuance of the marriage license, May 27, 1796, to Abraham Haff, Jr., and Frances Dern. They were married May 31, 1795 (Haff Appendix xx.). She was the mother of the seven elder children mentioned in his will:⁶¹ Catherine, Martha, Mary (who subsequently married Rev. David Crall), Frances, Abraham, Amy and Priscilla. Eleanor Mary, the eighth child, mentioned in his will, was the child of his second wife, Mary. He also provided for the contingency of a posthumous child, but subsequent records reveal no reference to the birth of a ninth child. Frances Dern, the first wife of

Abraham Haff, Jr., died on June 6, 1811. On July 22, 1812, he married Priscilla Hauer, a widow whose maiden name was Priscilla Dawson (Haff Appendix xx.). The record of the marriage license issued to Abraham Haff and Priscilla Hauer, on July 20, 1812, has been preserved at Frederick.⁶² The death of Abraham Haff, Jr., occurred on December 30, 1813, and was noticed in the issue of the *Frederick-Town Herald* of Saturday, January 8, 1814, as follows:

"Departed this life, on the 30th ult., after a short but severe illness, Mr. Abraham Haff, of this County, aged 40 years. Mr. Haff was of a strong and healthful constitution; his character was that of an industrious, well-disposed, useful, public-spirited member of society. The great interests of his country and of religion he was ever read to serve zealously. In domestic virtues few excelled him. He was an affectionate husband, a tender parent and a kind master; he was also a sincere and warm friend. This worthy man bore his affliction with Christian confidence and piously resigned his soul to Him who gave it, leaving behind him a wife and numerous family to lament his death. They have, however, the consolation, that as a good and faithful servant he has entered into the joys of his Lord."

The children of Abraham Haff, Jr., and his wife, Frances Dern,⁶³ are noticed below:

1. *Catherine*, born October 7, 1797, and mentioned in the will of her father, Abraham Haff, Jr., married, April 2, 1815, Benjamin Biggs (marriage license issued March 30, 1815). She died February 21, 1852 (see Section xx. of the Haff Appendix).

2. *Martha*, born August 9, 1799, and mentioned in her father's will, married, 1st, William Biggs (marriage license issued May 11, 1816), and 2ndly, Richard Gilson (marriage license issued January 3, 1827). By her first husband she had two daughters, Martha and Betsey Biggs, who subsequently married two brothers named Chamberlain. The elder of these sisters was not living in March, 1892. Richard Gilson, second husband of Martha Haff, was of English descent, born about 1795, in Southern Central Pennsylvania, on the Juniata River, in which stream his father was drowned while attempting to ford it, Richard then being about eighteen years of age. A year later, the latter removed to Frederick County, Maryland, where he married his first wife, by whom he had four children: (1) Mary, who married a Smith, (2) Sarah, now deceased, who married a Gilson, now dead—a nephew of Richard Gilson; (3) Rebecca, who married Grafton Grimes; and (4) Thomas Gilson, who, in March, 1892, was a resident of Marshalltown, Ia. In 1827 he married, second, Mrs. Martha Biggs, *nee* Haff. When they were married, Martha Haff Biggs was thus a widow, with two children, while Richard Gilson was a widower, with four children. Seven children were subsequently born to them: (1) Richard Gibbons Gilson, who, during the Civil War, for three years served in the United States Navy, and in March, 1892, was a resident of Appalachicola, Fla.; (2) William James Gilson, who acted as guide to

last will and testament.

This testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this nineteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen

Signed, sealed, published, ~~by~~ Abraham Hall Test.

and declared by Abraham Hall the above named Testator, as and for his last will, and testament, in the presence of us, who at his request, in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names, as witnesses thereto, the word "bequeath" in three places being erased, & the word "bequeath" in three places, & "bequeathed" in one first substituted —

Wm. L. Oak
Sutton Cranmer

Attest
Atty. Gen. J. S. [unclear]

the Union Army at the battle of Gettysburg, and in March, 1892, was living at Emmitsburg, Frederick County, Maryland; (3) Mary Priscilla, who married Rev. W. A. Koontz, and in March, 1892, was a resident of Reisterstown, Md., where her husband was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church; (4) Amanda Gilson, unmarried, in March, 1892, living with her sister at Reisterstown; (5) John Emory Gilson, a Union soldier during the Civil War, who was taken prisoner by the Confederates, January 1, 1864, and died in Andersonville Prison, in August, 1864, where he was buried; (6) Charles Abraham Gilson, born in 1839, a Union soldier, who, having enlisted, in August, 1861, in Company C, Cole's First Maryland Cavalry (in which troop John Emory Gilson also served until captured), at the end of four years of service was mustered out, June 28, 1865, and in March, 1892, was living at his residence, No. 161 South Market Street, Frederick; and (7) Robert Newton Gilson, a Union soldier during the Civil War, who also served in Cole's Cavalry until his death, in August, 1864, from wounds received in the battle of Lynchburg, and whose body lies buried in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. Of these Charles Abraham Gilson, to whom the writer is principally indebted for the information given in this paragraph and for much of that in the paragraphs following, married Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of William B. Morrison, of Emmitsburg, Md. She was living in March, 1892, having borne to her husband the children whose names follow: (1) Carrie May Gilson, born June 23, 1864, and living at home, unmarried, in March, 1892; (2) John Emory Gilson, born June 16, 1866, and in March, 1892, a resident of Washington, D. C.; (3) Ella B. Gilson, born in October, 1868, and residing with her husband, James Bladen, at No. 742 Seventh Street, S. E., Washington, D. C., in March, 1892; (4) Estella Myrtle, born in April, 1870, and in March, 1892, residing with her husband, Harry Clutz, in Adams County, Pennsylvania; (5) Elizabeth M. Gilson, born in 1871, and in March, 1892, living at home, unmarried; (6) Charles Albertus Gilson, born in August, 1875, and in March, 1892, living at home; and (7) Thomas James Gilson, born in September, 1881, and in March, 1892, living at home.

3. MARY, of whom presently.

4. *Frances*, as she is styled in her father's will, or Frances Jane, as she is styled in a marriage license issued May 10, 1820, to her and Frederick Delaplane. Nothing further is known of her beyond the date of her birth, March 13, 1803 (Haff Appendix xx.).

5. *Abraham Haff*, 3rd, the only son mentioned in the will of his father, Abraham Haff, Jr., was born September 22, 1805, and baptized January 10, 1806. He never married, and died suddenly, of heart failure, in a street-car in Baltimore, in January, 1864, while returning from a Sunday School Convention, held in Boston. He was a leading member and officer of the Presbyterian Church of Frederick, of which his father, Abraham Haff, Jr., and his grandfather, Major Abraham Haff, had been prominent members; was Superintendent

of its Sunday School; was a consistent advocate of total abstinence from intoxicating beverages; and throughout the Civil War, until his death, was a staunch supporter of the Union, maintaining his principles in constant peril at Frederick, which was a chief center of the ebb and flow of the fortunes of both armies—one day under one flag, the next day under the other. Of him Rev. Robert H. Williams wrote, in his historical sermon, already cited, as follows:

As I came through the City of Baltimore, January 28, '64, to occupy this pulpit for one day, I learned of the sudden death of the officer of this Church who had extended the invitation to visit Frederick.

I came to this city with his remains, and conducted the funeral services on the following Sabbath, and learned from the large number of citizens in attendance, and the remarks made by ministers and others, that a good and useful man had departed.

He loved this house of prayer, and long before the hour of service, it was his custom to be found in the house of God, looking to see if everything was in order, selecting and practising the tunes that would be sung by the choir, which was under his care, and composing his mind for the worship.

And as superintendent of the Sunday-school, Abraham Haff was always in his place, and from a record kept by him for several years, we learn not only his regularity, but also the regularity of the teachers and scholars under his care.

6. *Amy*, born March 30, 1808, and mentioned in her father's will, married Joseph Troxell (marriage license issued January 3, 1827). They resided at Emmitsburg, where they were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and where they are buried. They had four children: (1) James Wilson Troxell, who was living on his father's homestead, a farm near Emmitsburg, in March, 1892; (2) Fanny, who married Benjamin Poole, now deceased, and was living, March, 1892, in Hanover, Pa.; (3) Elizabeth, who married John Miller, and in March, 1892, was living with her husband at Emmitsburg; and (4) Rebecca, deceased, who married Jacob Myers. In March, 1892, he was living near York Roads, about eighteen miles north of Frederick.

7. *Priscilla*, born February 11, 1810, and mentioned in the will of her father, Abraham Haff, Jr., married, 1st, a Bell, deceased, by whom she had two children: (1) Ann Maria Bell, deceased, who married Arthur Quick, who was, in March, 1892, a resident of Washington, D. C.; and (2) Fanny Bell, deceased, who was also married. Their mother, Priscilla Haff Bell, married, 2nd, January 18, 1853, at Tiffin, O., Benjamin Biggs, widower of her eldest sister, Catherine Haff Biggs. In March, 1892, Mrs. Biggs was thought to be still living in Ohio.

8. *Eleanor Mary*, born May 20, 1813, and mentioned in her father's will, was his only child by his second wife. She married Joshua Stevenson (marriage license issued June 29, 1829).

MARY HAFF, mentioned in her father's will, the third child of ABRAHAM HAFF, JR., and FRANCES DERN, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, July 1, 1801 (Haff Appendix xx.). On October 25, 1821 (Crall Appendix xv.), she was married to Rev. David Crall, the license of their marriage, as



MRS. DAVID CRALL
Mother of Leander Howard Crall

recorded at Frederick, having been issued on October 20, 1821.⁶⁴ The ancestral antecedents of Rev. David Crall, with a sketch of his career and some account of his descendants, have been given in the preceding monograph on the Crall family. Mary Haff Crall, his wife, was the mother of six children, all sons, of whom three reached maturity, and two married and became the fathers of families. Mrs. Crall survived her husband between four and five years, died March 29, 1881, and was buried beside her husband, in Woodlawn Cemetery, at Lima, O. (Crall Appendix xv.)

AUTHORITIES.

- ¹ Riker's "History of Harlem," p. 421, footnote.
² Southey, "History of Brazil."
³ Translation of the Brooklyn Dutch Reformed Church Records in the Archives of the Holland Society of New York, pp. 223-227, 233, 247, 275 and 277.
⁴ Marriage Register of the Dutch Reformed Church, New York, printed volume, p. 42
⁵ "Early Settlers of Kings County," pp. 171-2.
⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 129-30, Flatbush Records, Liber AA., p. 132.
⁷ O'Callaghan's "Documentary History of the State of New York," Vol. II., p. 662.
⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 508-11.
⁹ See Section VII. of Haff Appendix.
¹⁰ "History of the First Reformed Church of Jamaica, L. I.," by Henry Onderdonk, Jr., p. 12.
¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 10. Both items will be found in Section VIII. of the Haff Appendix.
¹² See Section VI. of Haff Appendix.
¹³ "Early Settlers of King's County, New York," by Teunis G. Bergen, pp. 129-30.
¹⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 171-2.
¹⁵ See Section VI. of Haff Appendix for fuller details.
¹⁶ Page 61 of printed volume.
¹⁷ See preceding citation from Bergen and Section III. of Haff Appendix.
¹⁸ See Section IV. of Haff Appendix.
¹⁹ Section IX. of Haff Appendix.
²⁰ A copy of this will is given in Section XI. of the Haff Appendix.
²¹ See letters in Section X. of Haff Appendix.
²² These baptismal records are given in Section IX. of the Haff Appendix.
²³ The facts stated in this paragraph are authenticated by two letters, extracts from which appear in Section X. of the Haff Appendix.
²⁴ Frederick County (Md.) Land Records, Liber F., p. 689.
²⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 145.
²⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 196.
²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 254.
²⁸ *Ibid.*, Liber R. P. No. 1.
²⁹ *Ibid.*, Liber W. R. No. 2, p. 37.
³⁰ *Ibid.*, Liber W. R. No. 2, p. 598.
³¹ *Ibid.*, p. 235.
³² *Ibid.*, p. 458.
³³ *Ibid.*, Liber W. R. No. 9, p. 143.
³⁴ *Ibid.*, Liber W. R. No. 10, p. 703.
³⁵ *Ibid.*, Liber W. R. No. 14, p. 194.
³⁶ *Ibid.*, Liber W. R. No. 17, p. 121.
³⁷ *Ibid.*, Liber W. R. No. 18, p. 52.
³⁸ *Ibid.*, Liber W. R. No. 19, p. 512.
³⁹ *Ibid.*, Liber W. R. No. 22, p. 575.
⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, Liber W. R. No. 30, p. 223.
⁴¹ *Ibid.*, Liber W. R. No. 39, p. 301.
⁴² *Ibid.*, Liber W. R. No. 21, p. 132.
⁴³ *Ibid.*, W. R. No. 33, p. 275.
⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, W. R. No. 35, p. 424.

⁴⁵ Records, Land Office, Annapolis, Md., Liber B. C. and G. D. No. 50, pp. 328-9.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 329.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, Liber J. C. No. F., p. 448.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 111-12.

⁴⁹ "The names of many associated in this organization in its early history have been lost, but the following seem to have been prominent, namely: Bailey, Reynolds, Fleming, McCleary, Dean, White, Ritchie, Bryan, McPherson, Haff, Neill" (page 6 of "An Historical Sermon Delivered July 2, 1876, in the Presbyterian Church of Frederick, by the Pastor, Rev. Robert H. Williams": Frederick, Md.; printed by Keefer & Knauff, 1876). Again, page 7: "During the ministry of Mr. Sample [1794-1797], Abraham Haff, John Neill, Hugh Reynolds and Henry McCleary were elected elders."

⁵⁰ The data from the Scharf Collection relating to Major Haff are given in Section XIII. of the Haff Appendix.

⁵¹ The *Frederick-Town Herald*, in its issue of Saturday, May 23, 1812, contains the following notice: "DIED—On Tuesday morning last [May 19], after a lingering indisposition, Maj. Abraham Haff of this county. Major Haff had arrived to a good old age, and departed highly respected by his friends and neighbors for his piety and other amiable qualities."

⁵² An authenticated copy of this will is given in Section XIV. of the Haff Appendix.

⁵³ The ancestral antecedents of Jane Beatty, wife of Maj. Abraham Haff, which are briefly summarized in the above paragraph, are presented in detail, accompanied by the proofs, in the monographs in this volume on the families of Beatty, Asfordby, Middagh and Van Ysselsteyn.

⁵⁴ Frederick County (Md.) Land Records, Liber W. R. No. 23, p. 119.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, Liber W. R. No. 22, p. 507, and Liber W. R. No. 29, p. 497.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, Liber W. R. No. 29, p. 144.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 217.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, Liber W. R. No. 34, p. 583.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, Liber W. R. No. 39, p. 301.

⁶⁰ See Section XIV. of the Haff Appendix.

⁶¹ An authenticated copy of the will of Abraham Haff, Jr., is given in Section XV. of the Haff Appendix.

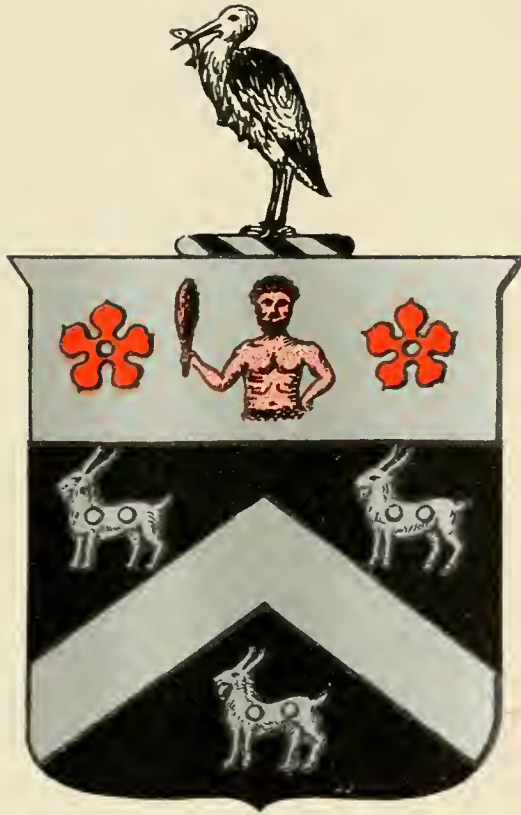
⁶² This marriage license, with others, is given in Section XVI. of the Haff Appendix.

⁶³ In a deed already referred to (Frederick County (Md.) Land Records, Liber W. R. No. 29, p. 144), she is mentioned as "Frances Haff, wife of the said Abraham Haff." See also the records of the baptisms of three of her children in Section XVII. of the Haff Appendix. and the records of her birth, marriage and death, and of the births of her children, entered in the family Bible by her husband and given in Section XX. of the Haff Appendix.

⁶⁴ See Section XVI. of Haff Appendix.

III

THE BEATTYS



Beatty

Beatty-Crall

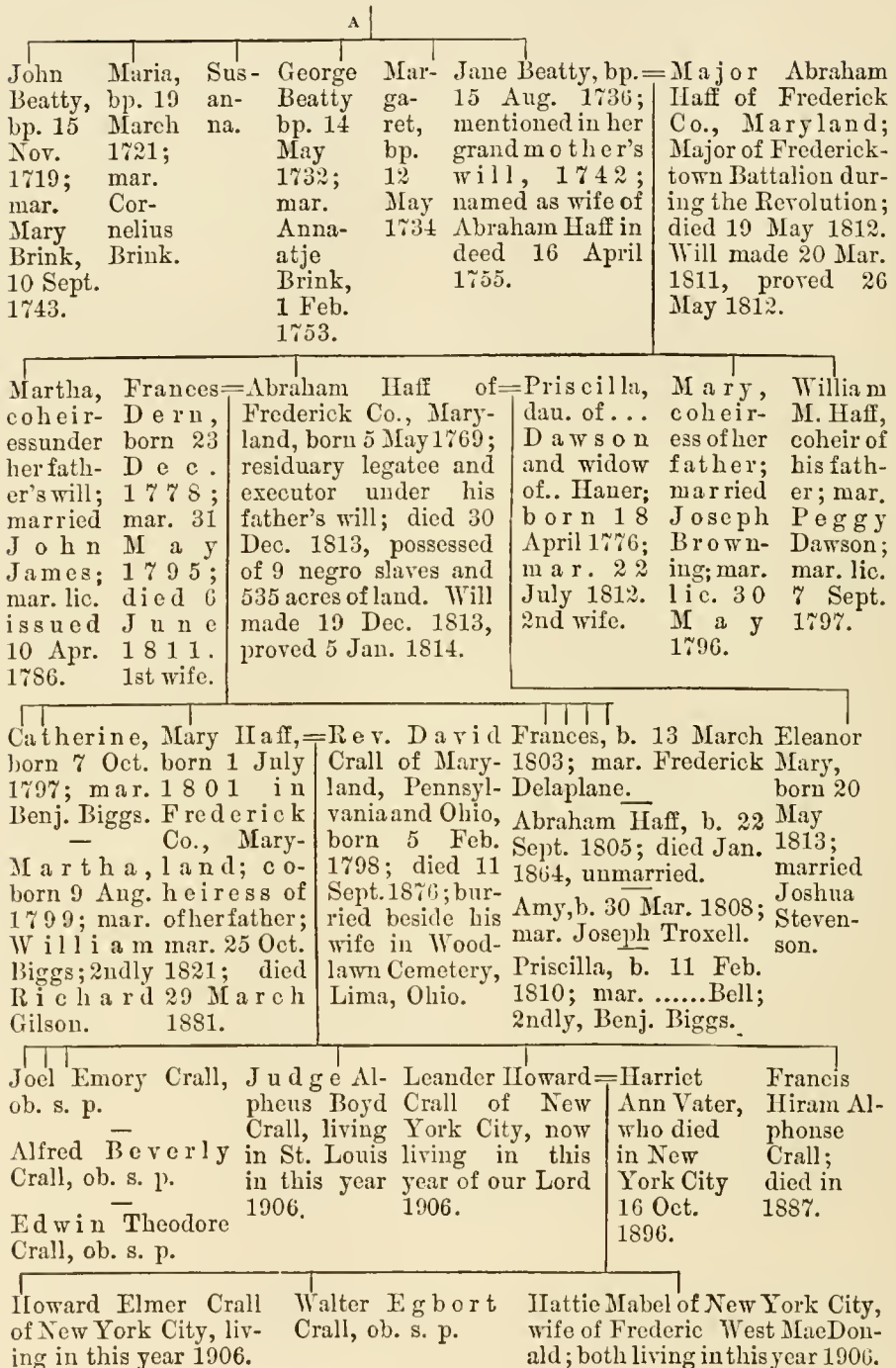
ARMS: *Sable, a chevron between three goats, argent, each goat charged with two pellets; on a chief of the last a demi-woodman with a club, erect, proper, between two cinquefoils. gules.*

CREST: *A stork with a fish in his beak, all proper.*

A first wife = ... Beatty of Ireland = A second wife.

<p>John Beatty of Marbletown, N. Y., born in Ireland; one of six returned for Sheriff of Ulster Co., N. Y., 29 Sept. 1691; Trustee of Marbletown, 1703, 1707-10 and 1719; had 700 acres of land deeded to him 9 June 1719; Overseer of the Poor, 1713-19; Deputy Surveyor of the Province of New York, 1710-14; died in Ulster Co. in 1720. Will made 26 April 1720, proved 9 March 1721.</p>	=	<p>Susanna, dau. and coheiress of Hon. William Asfordby of Staine-in-the-Marsh, Co. Lincoln, Eng., and Ulster Co., N. Y.; mar. lic. 7 Nov. 1691; d. in Frederick Co., Maryland. Will made 20 June 1742, proved 30 October 1745.</p>
		<p>Thomas Beatty, mentioned in his brother's will, 1720.</p>

<p>Robert Beatty of Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y., where he was born about 1692-3, eldest child; member of the Marbletown Infantry, 1715-17; Fence-viewer, 1721; Freeholder, 1728; executor of his brother Charles, 11 March 1727. Died between 15 August 1726 and 20 June 1742.</p>	=	<p>Bata, dau. of William Beatty, Capt. Joris Middagh of Marbletown, N. Y.; bp. 26 Sept. 1697; marriage banns registered 17 May 1719.</p>
		<p>Edward Beatty, d. 1755-6. — James Beatty, bp. 1709, ob. s. p. 1743. — Charles Beatty, bp. 1698, d. 1727. — Henry Beatty, bp. 1711, ob. s. p. — — John Beatty, bp. 1701, d. 1749. — Agnes, unmar. in 1742. — Judge Thomas Beatty, bp. 1703, d. 1769. — Martha, mar. Midday.</p>



III

THE BEATTYS

JOHN BEATTY, founder of the distinguished Beatty family of Ulster County, New York, and Frederick County, Maryland, was a native of Ireland. This we infer from his will, in which he bequeathed to his "poor afflicted & distressed brother Thomas Beatty In Ireland who hath through great sickness another visitation ffrom Almighty God is become blind & is now maintained by the Charity of his half sister fifteen pounds Current silver money of New York with all possible speed it should be taken up at Interest Hoping it will be taken from my hands and all the Rest of my family as an acceptable offering from Allmighty God."¹ Thus John Beatty belonged to a branch of the Beatty family of Ireland, a landed, armiger family of ancient and distinguished lineage, boasting descent from Prince Geoffrey of Scotland, an ally of Brian Boru, who participated in the battle of Clontarf, 1014, A. D.²

Exactly when John Beatty first appeared in Ulster County, is not known. He is mentioned as of Ulster County in a prominent connection, in a document dated September 29, 1691, on file at Albany—a "Return of the names of six persons for Sheriff of Ulster County."³ Here his name appears as "John Beaty." On November 7, 1691, he was granted a license to marry Susanna Asfordby, and in the old record of this transaction he is described as "John Bettyes, of Esopus," or Kingston.⁴ His wife was the oldest child of Hon. William Asfordby and Martha Burton, an account of whom appears elsewhere.

Like his father-in-law, he left Kingston to settle in Marbletown, in the same County. Here he was a large landholder. On June 9, 1719, the trustees of Marbletown deeded to him 700 acres of land, in three tracts.⁵ One tract, of 510 acres, was northwest of the Rochester Highway, between Crippel Bush and Stone Ridge (Butterfield). Another, containing 100 acres, is described as lying "under the Southwest side of the Great Mountains commonly called the blew hills." The third tract, of 90 acres, is described as lying "to the Westward of the farm of said John Beatty by his dwelling house now in his possession, occupation, adjoining to said farm." Again, in a deed dated April 5, 1720, the trustees of Rochester, Ulster County, transfer to "John Beatty, of Marbletown," a tract of 250 acres.⁶ His homestead had been obtained long prior to this. He and his wife also inherited a portion of the lands of William Asfordby. Sylvester informs us that some time after he had removed from Kingston to Marbletown, John Beatty moved to "Stone Ridge, known as Butterfield," where "he erected the first white

man's dwelling-house." * According to the same authority, William Asfordby also eventually settled there.

John Beatty was a Trustee of Marbletown in the years 1703, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710 and 1719; while he held the office of Overseer of the Poor from 1713 to 1719, inclusive.⁸ He also held the office of Deputy Surveyor of the Province of New York; and in this capacity, as he tells us in an old document in the possession of the Livingston family, "At the request of ROBERT LIVINGSTON, Esq., of ye County of Albanie, Lord of the Manor of Livingston, I have measured and laid out for him said Manor lying and being situate on the East side of Hudson's river, on both sides of Rocloff Johnson's Kill, in the County of Albany and Dutchess County. . . . Performed this 20th day of October, 1714. Pr. me JOHN BEATTY, *Dep. Surv'r.*"⁹ This survey and "the map of Beatty,"¹⁰ became important items of evidence in the historic litigations in the middle of the last century to establish the validity of title to the Livingston Manor, in the face of the Anti-rent agitation.

The death of John Beatty occurred between April 26, 1720, and March 9, 1721, the dates, respectively, of the execution and proving of his will. In this instrument he describes himself as "John Beatty of Marbletown in the County of Ulster In America." Besides the reference, already mentioned, to his brother, Thomas Beatty, and a half-sister, in Ireland, his will refers to "Susanna," his "trusty and well beloved wife," to his "eldest son Robert," to his "son John," to his "Daughter Agness," and to "the Rest" of his "children viz.: William Charles Thomas Edward James and Henry and" his "two Daughters agness & Martha."¹¹

SUSANNA ASFORDBY BEATTY survived her husband some years. She eventually removed, with a portion of her family, to Prince George County, Maryland, settling in that section of it which was subsequently erected into Frederick County. Doubtless this removal occurred about the time of her purchases of land in Maryland. From the Land Records of Prince George County we learn that on July 17, 1732, she purchased from Daniel Dulany 1,000 acres, a portion of the tract known as "Dulany's Lot," a few miles north of the present site of the city of Frederick. Again, on May 21, 1733, she purchased from Captain John Stoddart 939 acres of land, one-half of the tract known as "rocky Ridge," situated on the west bank of the Monocacy River, in what is now Frederick County. Her plantations thus comprised about 2,000 acres, and she and her sons at once acquired a prominent position among the largest landed proprietors and most eminent citizens of Frederick County. Her grandsons became still more prominent, wielding a dominant influence among the patriotic residents of the County during the Revolutionary period.

In 1745 Frederick Town was laid out, some miles south of the old settlement, on the Monocacy, and having been chosen the county seat of the new county of

Frederick, on account of its more central location, the prestige and prominence which had long attached to the Monocacy settlement soon passed to Frederick. But during the lifetime of Susanna Beatty, and from about the date of her arrival in Frederick County, the settlement on the Monocacy was the best known in that part of Maryland, and none of its residents and surrounding planters were more prominent than the Beattys. Susanna Beatty evidently inherited from her father, William Asfordby, remarkable energy, and a degree of business and executive ability most unusual in a woman.

The Land Records of Prince George County show that during her lifetime Susanna Beatty transferred large farms to three of her sons, who had accompanied her to the South—William, Thomas and Edward. Her will, which is the first recorded after Frederick County had been created, is dated June 20, 1742, and was proved October 30, 1745. Her death probably occurred shortly before the latter date. In her will she describes herself as "Susanna Beatty of Manocosey in Prince George County in the province of Maryland," and mentions all the children named in the will of her husband, with the exception of Charles and Henry. Charles, as we know from other sources, died at Marbletown, Ulster County, New York, prior to the date of her will. The presumption is that Henry also died early.

Her eldest son, Robert Beatty, of Marbletown, was not living at the time his mother's will was drawn, but is mentioned in that document, his children being named among Susanna Beatty's heirs, as inheritors of their father's portion of her estate. This clause of the instrument is as follows: "I give and Bequeath to my Grandson John Beatty son of My Son Robert Beatty Deceased the Sum of ten shillings as his Birth Right and I Give and Bequeath to my Son Robert deceased Childring Namely John Beatty Moraia Beatty Susanna Beatty george Beaty Margrott and Jane Beatty a parcell of land Containing three hundred acres Being part of a Tract of land Called Rocky Crik Liuig on the west Side of Monocosey." To the same heirs she also bequeathed "all that Tract of land Called provedence granted to Edward Beatty Lying upon Linganore which Said tracks of land to be Equally Divided Between afs above named Childring of as they arrive at age or Marry." She made special behests of personal property to her "Daughters agness Beatty and Martha Midday," and stipulated that "all the rest of my Moveables be Equally Devided Between all my Childring namely William, agness, John, Thomas, Edward, Martha, James, and an even Eight part Devided Equally Between my Son Roberts Children."¹²

Baptismal records of all except two of the children of John Beatty and Susanna Asfordby Beatty, mentioned in the wills of their parents, appear in the Register of the old Dutch Church at Kingston.¹³ These children were:

1. ROBERT BEATTY, of whom subsequently.
2. *William Beatty*, the second son, was mentioned in the wills of his father and mother. He was baptized June 9, 1695. In 1715-17 he was a member of the

Marbletown company of infantry militia (see notice of Robert Beatty below). In 1728 he was a Freeholder of Marbletown, New York (see notice of Robert Beatty). A few years later he removed to Prince George County (now Frederick County), Maryland. His will, dated May 18, 1757, and proved August 20, 1757, is on file in Frederick County. In this instrument he describes himself as "William Beatty of Frederick County." He mentions no wife, but names as heirs his "son William" and his three daughters, "Eleanor Young, Mary Cary and Anne Schaff" [Schoaf]. He speaks of his estate as the "Home Plantation," part of "Dulanys Lott," and disposes of his "Negro boy named Abraham." "Thos. Beatty" is one of the witnesses of this document. Eli Beatty, of Hagerstown, Md., who was born in 1776 and died in 1859, and who was a son of the William Beatty mentioned in this will and the grandson of the testator, left a statement dated July 1, 1856. He declares that his father, William Beatty, inherited from his father, William Beatty, the original homestead of Susanna Asfordby Beatty, on the Monocosy. He also states that the tract of land which passed from Susanna Beatty to her son, William, contained 268 acres. The maiden name of this William's wife was Elizabeth Carmack, and William married her after emigrating from New York to Maryland.

William Beatty, only son and heir of the above William, and grandson of John and Susanna Beatty, became one of the chief men of Frederick County. He was a magistrate, served in the Maryland Legislature, and on various Revolutionary committees. During the Revolution he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Battalion of Frederick Town Militia, and was also an officer of the Maryland Line (see Scharf's History of Western Maryland, and other authorities).

3. *Charles Beatty*, of Marbletown, Ulster County, New York, the third son of John Beatty and Susanna Asfordby, was mentioned in his father's will, but died prior to the making of his mother's will. He was baptized January 9, 1698. In 1715-17 he was a member of the Marbletown militia, and was its Clerk (see notice of Robert Beatty). He married Jeannette, daughter of Thomas Jansen, and had a daughter, Bata Beatty, who was baptized October 3, 1725. The will of Charles Beatty is on file at Kingston. It was made March 20, 1726, and proved March 11, 1727. He styles himself "Charles Beatty of Marbletown in the County of Ulster in the Province of New York." To his "wife Janetie" he bequeaths all the land "which was given and bequeathed unto me by my father by his last will & Testament & of also my other land I have purchased all Lying and being within the bounds and limits of Marbletown aforesaid." His wife is to "bring up and maintain" his "only Child and daughter Bata." He names as executors his "father in law Thomas Jansen" and his "brother Robert Beatty." Neither Charles nor his daughter was mentioned in his mother's will.

4. *Agnes Beatty*, fourth child, was mentioned in the wills of her father and

mother. She was baptized October 29, 1699. Apparently she was still unmarried when her mother's will was made, in 1742.

5. *John Beatty*, fifth child and fourth son of John Beatty and Susanna Asfordby, was mentioned in the wills of both his parents. He was baptized March 2, 1701. In 1728 he was a Freeholder of Marbletown, Ulster County, New York (see notice of Robert Beatty below). It is probable that he removed to Maryland. He may be identical with the John Beatty, of Cecil County, Maryland, who, in his will, proved June 1, 1749, mentions his "beloved wife Elizabeth Beatty" and his "beloved children," but without giving the names of the latter. (Office of Register of Wills, Annapolis, Md., Liber DD, No. 6, pp. 37-8.)

6. *Thomas Beatty*, sixth child and fifth son of John Beatty and Susanna Asfordby, was mentioned in the wills of his father and mother. He was baptized March 14, 1703. He removed to Maryland, where he acquired a considerable estate. He was a Justice of Prince George's County from 1739 to 1748, a Justice of Frederick County in 1748 and 1749, and again from 1752 to 1760, and was a member of the Maryland House of Burgesses in 1757 and 1758. His will, on file at Frederick, was made in February, 1768, and proved April 8, 1769. In this instrument he mentions "Mary" his "beloved wife," and makes a bequest to his "son Thomas Beatty as his birth right," and names his children, "Thomas Beatty, Charles Beatty, Susanna Maynard (wife of Nathan Maynard), James Beatty and Sarah Beatty." He directs that his "son James" and his "Daughter Sarah" be "educated in Reading Writing and Cyphering as far as" his "other children."

Thomas Beatty and Charles Beatty, the elder sons mentioned in this will, with William Beatty, son of William, their cousin, already mentioned, became the most eminent of the family in Frederick County, Maryland. This was pre-eminently true of Charles. He was a magistrate, a member of the Maryland provincial and State Legislatures, and a member and the chairman of a number of Revolutionary committees. In 1776 he was commissioned Colonel of the First Battalion of Frederick Town Militia, of which his cousin, William Beatty, was Lieutenant-Colonel, and in which Abraham Haff, husband of his cousin, Jane Beatty, was then a Captain, and subsequently Major. The brothers, Charles and Thomas Beatty, with their cousin, William, commanded troops in the Maryland line. According to Eli Beatty (see notice of William Beatty above), Colonel Charles Beatty resided at Georgetown, and left a family; while his brother, Thomas, "had a fine farm adjoining" Frederick Town, and left an only son, Captain Thomas Beatty. Thomas Beatty, brother of Charles, was a Judge of Frederick County, and a large landed proprietor at Creagerstown, where he died. In recent years his remains were re-interred, and now lie in the cemetery at Frederick, marked by the original headstone, in an excellent state of preservation.

7. *Edward Beatty*, seventh child and sixth son of John Beatty and Susanna

Asfordby, was mentioned in the wills of both his parents. He was probably born in Ulster County, New York, but the record of his baptism is not found on the Register of the old Kingston Church. He acquired land in Maryland as early as 1730. The date of his death can be closely approximated from the fact that his will, on file at Frederick, was made February 3, 1755, and proved February 18, 1755. In it he describes himself as "Edward Beatty of Frederick County," Maryland, speaks of his "Loving Wife Susannah Beatty," and mentions his "sons, Ezekiel Beatty, Ezra Beatty, Elijah Beatty," together with "the Child which my Wife is now Big with." The will of his wife, "Susanna Beatty," is also on file at Frederick. It demonstrates that she did not long survive him, being dated August 18, 1755, and proved September 9, 1755. She mentions her "Loving Sons Ezekiel Beatty, Ezra Beatty, Elijah Beatty and Edward Beatty"; also her "Sister Catherine Barnes wife of William Barnes" and her brother, Henry Cook, of Kingwood, West New Jersey. Her son, Edward, is evidently the posthumous child alluded to in her husband's will. That this child did not survive, we learn from a deed executed long afterward, between Ezekiel and Elijah Beatty of the one part, and Major Abraham Haff of the other. This document, dated 1790, and recorded in the Land Office at Frederick, recounts that "Whereas Edward Beatty late of Frederick County deceased by his last Will and Testament did give and bequeath unto the Child his wife was then pregnant with ten Acres of Land . . . And the said Child some time after Birth also died," etc.

8. *Martha Beatty*, eighth child, was mentioned in the wills of both of her parents. She was baptized April 20, 1707. In her mother's will she is referred to as Martha Midday. The wife of her eldest brother, Robert, was a Midday, or Middagh, of Marbletown, Ulster County, New York, and probably Martha married into the same family.

9. *James Beatty*, ninth child and seventh son, was mentioned in the wills of both his parents. He was baptized September 11, 1709, and subsequently removed to Maryland. He died, unmarried, prior to the death of his mother, although not prior to the date of her will. His own will, recorded at Annapolis, is dated in November, 1742, and was proved January 29, 1742 (1743, according to our present division of the year). He directs that all his property be divided equally between all his brothers and sisters and "Roberst children."

10. *Henry Beatty*, tenth child and eighth son of John Beatty and Susanna Asfordby, was baptized December 30, 1711. He is mentioned in his father's will, in 1720, but not in that of his mother, in 1742. It is probable that he died in this interval. No record of his marriage, or evidence that he had children, has been found.

ROBERT BEATTY, of Marbletown, Ulster County, New York, was the eldest child of John Beatty, of the same place, and of his wife, Susanna, daugh-

ter of Honorable William Asfordby and Martha Burton. No record of his baptism appears on the Register of the old Dutch Church of Kingston. The date of his birth can be closely approximated, however, from the fact that his parents were married in November, 1691, while William Beatty, their second child, was baptized June 9, 1695.

Robert Beatty was a member of the Marbletown Infantry from 1715 to 1717,¹⁴ and probably much longer. In 1728 he was one of the Freeholders of Ulster County at Marbletown.¹⁵ In 1721 he held the office of "Fence-Viewer" at Marbletown.¹⁶ He was an executor of the will of his brother, Charles, made March 20, 1726, and proved March 11, 1727.¹⁷ In 1719 he was married to Bata, daughter of Joris Middagh (George Middagh or MIDDAY) and the latter's wife, Marritje Martissen Van Ysselsteyn, of Marbletown.¹⁸ When his father's will was made, the following year, Robert Beatty had his home upon a portion of his father's property, which was bequeathed and confirmed to him by the terms of the instrument, as follows:

"I give unto my Eldest son Robert upon Consideration of my first born son one milch Cow Likewise that Certain piece of land he now Lives on or so much as shall fall to his Share when all the wood land is divided. Beginning at a pine tree neare to the East End of a small swamp in the pine woods then along my bounds to Rochester highway as my bounds Runs To the bounds of Thomas Cock & farther so as my bounds runs to the bounds Daniell Brodhead then along his bounds to an old marked pine tree & from thence with a strait line to the first station and if said Robert has too much for his part or share with the Rest of my Children he shall Loose it at the south west End or if he have too little he shall have it in the pine woods at the northwest End between the bounds of the said Daniell Brodhead and the swamp where the first began at the same breadth to make it a Complement with the Rest."

No record of the will of Robert Beatty, if he made one, has as yet been found. His death occurred some time between August 15, 1736, when his youngest child, Jane Beatty, who subsequently married Major Abraham Haff, was baptized, and June 20, 1742, when his mother made her will, in which she speaks of her "Son Robert Beatty Deceased." In this instrument she also mentions the names of his six children, John, Maria, Susanna, George, Margaret and Jane; while we also have the record of the baptism of all of these except Susanna.¹⁹

BATA MIDDAGH, or MIDDAY, the wife of Robert Beatty, was baptized September 26, 1697, and was the second child of JORIS MIDDAGH, or GEORGE MIDDAY, and his wife, MARRITJE MARTENS VAN YSSELSTEYN. Joris Middagh was born in Heicop, Holland, and was the son of AERT TEUNISSEN MIDDAGH, a native of Heicop, Holland, who emigrated to New Netherland and became one of the early citizens of what is now Brooklyn Borough, City of New York. He was, in turn, the son of TEUNIS MIDDAGH, of Holland. The facts will be found in the accompanying monograph on the family

of Middagh. The wife of Aert Teunissen Middagh, who was thus the great-grandmother of the children of Robert Beatty, was BREECKJE BERGEN, a native of what is now Brooklyn Borough, New York, and the daughter of HANS HANSEN BERGEN and SARA DE RAPALJE. Her father, founder of the old Brooklyn family of Bergen, was a native of Bergen, Norway, and settled in New Amsterdam at a very early period. Her mother, Sara de Rapalje, was the first female white child born in New Netherland, daughter of JORIS JANSEN DE RAPALJE and CATHERINE, daughter of JORIS TRICO, of Paris, France, who were among the Walloons and French who, in 1623, helped to establish the first permanent settlement in New Netherland. The facts will be found in the monographs on the families of Bergen and De Rapalje. MARRITJE MARTENS VAN YSSELSTEYN, mother of the wife of Robert Beatty, was a native of what is now the State of New York, born "under the jurisdiction of Albanie." She was the daughter of MARTEN CORNELISE VAN YSSELSTEYN and his wife, MAYKE CORNELISE. The latter was a native of Barneveldt, Holland. Marten Cornelise Van Ysselsteyn was a native of Ysselstein, Holland, the son of CORNELIUS VAN YSSELSTEYN, and emigrated to New Netherland at least as early as 1660. He was one of the founders and original proprietors of Schenectady. A monograph on the family of Van Ysselsteyn will be found elsewhere in this volume.

The children of Robert Beatty and his wife, Bata Middagh, were:

1. *John Beatty*, mentioned in the will of his grandmother, Susanna Asfordby Beatty, of Frederick County, Maryland. He was baptized November 15, 1719, his sponsor being his uncle, Charles Beatty. He is also mentioned in various legal transactions (see notice below of his sister, *Jane Beatty Haff*). According to the Kingston Church Records, he was married September 10, 1743, to Mary Brink. His residence is given as Marbletown, which was that of his wife also, although it is stated that Hurley, in the same County of Ulster, New York, was the latter's birth-place. No attempt has been made to trace the descendants of this couple. No doubt the baptismal records of their children are in the Kingston Church Register, while further information is probably easily accessible in the will and land records. This remark also applies to all the brothers and sisters except *Jane*.

2. *Maria*, or *Mary Beatty*, mentioned in her grandmother's will, was baptized March 19, 1721. On September 10, 1743, the day of the marriage of her brother, John Beatty, to Mary Brink, she was married to Cornelius Brink, who had been born in Hurley, and was then residing in Marbletown.

3. *Susanna Beatty*, was mentioned in her grandmother's will. This is all that is known respecting her.

4. *George Beatty*, mentioned in his grandmother's will, was baptized May 14, 1732. On February 1, 1752, he married Annaatje Brink, of Marbletown, where he resided.

5. *Margaret Beatty*, mentioned in her grandmother's will, was baptized May 12, 1734.

JANE BEATTY, the youngest of the six children of Robert Beatty and Bata Midday, was baptized August 15, 1736. She was mentioned in the will of her grandmother, Susanna Asfordby Beatty, in 1742. This reference is as follows: "I Give and Bequeath to my Son Robert Deceasd Childring Namely John Beatty Moraia Beatty Susanna Beatty george Beaty Margrott and Jane Beatty a parcell of land Containing three hundred acres Being part of a Tract of land Called Rocky Crik Liuig on the west Side of Monocosey Beginning at the End of one hundred and Ninety five perches in fourth line of a tract Called Rocky Crick Beginning and runing from thence North and by East one hundred and Thirteen perches then South Sixty Six Degrees East Two hundred and Seventy Seven perches then North Twenty Seven Degrees East one hundred pr. then South Twenty Seven Degr. west untill it Intersect a line drawn from the Beginning South Sixty Six Degrees East line thence to the Begining; and likewise all that Tract of land Called provedence granted to Edward Beatty Lying upon Linganore which Said tracks of land to be Equally Divided Between afs above named Childring of as they arrive at age or Marry and if any of them should die Before they heir their parts that then his or their part or parts shall be Equally Divided Between them Livin and I Do appoint my Excts. to order and Divide afs above Lands for the above said Childring and in Case yt. any of the said Childring Should be willing to purchase of the rest their parts then my Excts. att their Discretion May Sell to them and afs money Safe Deliver to afs Childring when they arrive at age or marry." 20

The husband of Jane Beatty, Major Abraham Haff, eventually purchased a portion of this inheritance, the tract called "Providence," from the rest of the heirs. It is the records of this transaction which afford us the proof of the marriage of Jane Beatty to Abraham Haff. The two documents giving the record will be found in full in the Haff Appendix. One of them, dated April 16, 1755, is in part as follows:

"To All to Whom these Presents shall Come John Beatty of Marbletown in the County of Ulster and Province of New York Yeoman Grandson and heir at Law to Susanna Beaty Late of Monocasey in King Georges County in the province of Maryland Deceased whereas the same Susanna Beaty by her last will and Testament in Writing bearing Date the twentieth Day of June In the Year of Our Lord One thousand Seven hundred forty and Two among Other things therein Contained did give and Bequeath unto her Son Robert deceased Children Namely John Beaty (who is the present Grantor Morraica Beaty Susannah Beaty George Beaty Margaret Beaty and Jane Beaty a Parcel of land being part of a Tract of Land called Rocky Creek lying on the west side of Monocosey. . . And likewise all Tract of Land Called Providence Granted to Edward Beaty lying

upon Linganore which tracts of Land to be Equally divided Between the above named Children and whereas there is some Doubt concerning the said Wills being Authentick in Strictness by the Laws of Maryland and the said John Beatty being Willing and Desirous that the said will should take Effect Notwithstanding any Imperfection therein In Consideration thereof and also in Consideration of the Brotherly Love and Affection which he hath and beareth To his said three sisters Morraica (now the wife of Cornelius Brinck) the said Margaret Beatty and the said Jane now the wife of Abraham Haff . . . doth grant remise release and confirm unto them the said Morraica Brink Margaret Beatty and Jane Haff . . . One Equal Moiety," etc.

In the other deed, dated September 22, 1755, for the sum of Thirty-two pounds, "Current Lawfull money of the province of Maryland to them in hand paid . . . By Abraham Haff of Kingswoods township Hantertown County province of Wes Jersey," several grantors, namely "Cornelius Brink & his wife Mary Susanna Beatty George Beatty & Margret Beatty all of the Township of Marbletown in the County of Ulster and Province of New York in America," do "freely Clearly and Absolutely Give Grant Bargain and Sell Release Rattife and Confirm all their Right and Title unto the Said Abraham Haff his heirs and assigns forever of all that tract of Land called Providence Granted to Edward Beatty Lying Upon Linganore Which Hath Been Devised Unto the Granttors by Susanna Beatty Late of Monocosey in prince Georges County in the province of Maryland As by her Last Will and Testament Bearing Date the twentieth Day of June One Thousand Seven hundred and forty-two may appear."

Thus Abraham Haff, of Kingwood, husband of Jane, daughter of Robert Beatty, of Marbletown, from the co-heirs acquired a portion of their inheritance from their grandmother, Susanna Asfordby Beatty, of New York and Maryland. An account of Major Abraham Haff, husband of Jane Beatty, of his antecedents, and of the descendants of himself and wife, will be found in the monograph on the Haff Family and the accompanying Haff Appendix.

AUTHORITIES.

- ¹ See will of John Beatty in Beatty Appendix.
- ² According to Tipper's "Collection of Pedigrees," written in the Irish language, A. D., 1713.
- ³ Calendar of Historical Manuscripts in the Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, N. Y., p. 217.
- ⁴ The record is as follows: "1691, Nov. 7. John Bettyes, of Esopus, and Susannah Ashfordby." (Records of Wills, Vol. IV., Surrogate's Office, New York City; also quoted in New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. 4, p. 31.)
- ⁵ Land Records, Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y., Liber CC., pp. 162-5. A copy of this deed is given in the Beatty Appendix.
- ⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 130
- ⁷ "History of Ulster County," Part II., p. 186.
- ⁸ *Ibid.*, and Calendar of Historical Manuscripts, Albany, N. Y., p. 448.
- ⁹ "Deduction of the Title to the Manor of Livingston, with Sundry Illustrations of the Title and Extent of the Manor, with a Reference to the Law and Various Acts of the Colony and of the State Confirming the Title," by J. Sutherland, Counsellor at Law, Hudson, N. Y., 1850, pp. 36-7.
- ¹⁰ Supreme Court. The People of the State of New York agt. Herman Livingston. Points and Arguments of Josiah Sutherland, Esq., Hudson, 1850, p. 15.
- ¹¹ A complete copy of this will is given in the Beatty Appendix.
- ¹² A copy of this will be found in the Beatty Appendix.
- ¹³ A copy of these entries will be found in the Beatty Appendix.
- ¹⁴ A List of the foot Company of Mallitia of Marble Town, the Command of Cap. W. Nottingham. In the Regiment of Ulster County under the Command of Col. Jacob Rutsen—
- " Clerk Charles Beatty,
" Robert Beatty,
" William Beatty.—1715-1717."
- Colonial Manuscripts, State Library, Albany, N. Y., Vol. 60, p. 83.
- ¹⁵ "A List of the Ffreeholders Within the County of Ulster, 1728": sub-head: "The Town of Marbletown:
- " Robert Beatty,
" William Beatty,
" John Beatty."
- O'Callaghan's "Documentary History," Vol. III., pp. 969-72.
- ¹⁶ Sylvester's "History of Ulster County," Part II., p. 191.
- ¹⁷ Wills, Surrogate's Office, New York City, Liber 10, p. 304.
- ¹⁸ "1719: Robert Batty, j. m., and Bata Middag, j. d., both parties born in Mormel [Marbletown], and both also resid. [ing] there. Banns Registered 17 May."—"Marriages," in "Baptismal and Marriage Registers of the Old Dutch Church of Kingston, Ulster County, New York (formerly named Wiltwyck, and often familiarly called Esopus or 'Sopus), for One Hundred and Fifty Years, from their Commencement in 1660," etc., New York, privately printed, 1891, p. 536.
- ¹⁹ See Section VII. of Beatty Appendix.
- ²⁰ A copy of this will is given in Section VI. of the Beatty Appendix.
- The arms given at the beginning of this chapter are those credited to the Beattys of Ireland in John O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees," fifth edition.

IV

THE ASFORDBYS



Astordby

Asfordby-Crall

ARMS: *Or, a saltire engrailed sable.*

CREST: *A horse's head erased at the neck sable, bridled or.*

Jordan de Asfordby, who held ye 4th part of a fee in Asfordby of Goeffry de Beningworth of ye Honor of the Countess of Bolingbroke.

Sir William de Asfordby, Knight, Lord of Asfordby, Co. Lincoln. = Muriel, dau and heir of John Billesby, 2nd son of Robert Billesby; held a manor in Asfordby and Billesby of ye Honor of Lancaster 25 Edw. I., 1296-7; called then Muriel de Asfordby.

Sir Jordan de Asfordby Knight, held lands in Asfordby of the heir of Gerard de Chauncy, which were taken into ye King's hands 1327. 1 Edw. III. = Petronella, dau. and heir of John Coventry.

William de Asfordby, 1st son and heir, did homage for his lands 2 Edw. III. 1328. = Muriel, dau. of Hugh de Asfordby, 2nd son. = Ellen, dau. and heir of Gilbert, son of Benedict Haghham.

John de Asfordby, son and heir = Margaret, dau. of

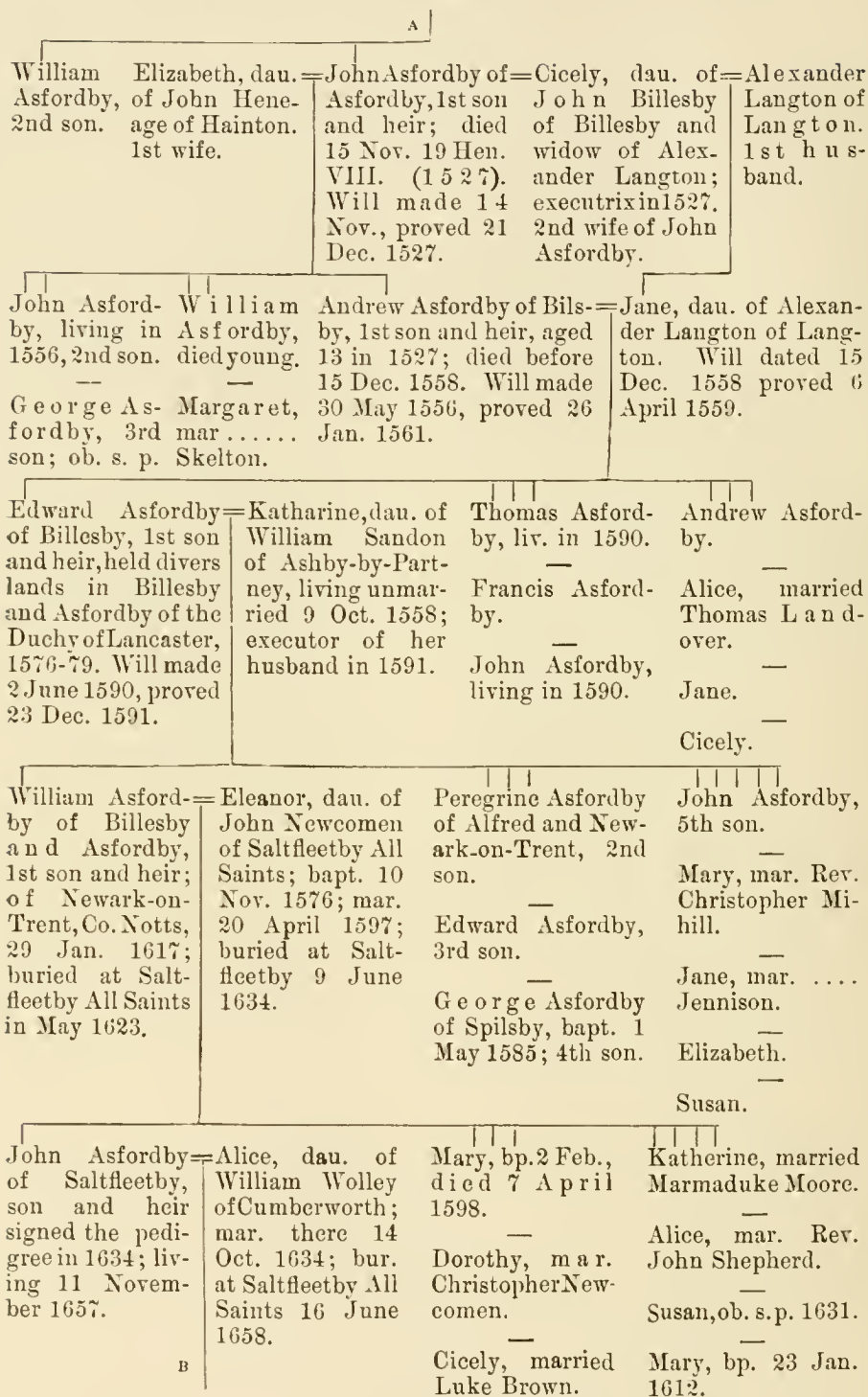
William Asfordby of Asfordby, son and heir =, dau of

John Asfordby of Asfordby, son and heir =, dau. of

William Asfordby of Asfordby, son and heir = Johana, dau. and heiress of one Hinden.

William Asfordby of Asfordby, son and heir =, dau. and heiress of Kyme of Langton.

A



B

Hon. William Asfordby of Stayne-in-the-Marsh, County Lincoln, England, and Kingston and Marbletown, Ulster Co., New York, 1st son and heir; bap. at Saltfleetby 29 March 1638; a member of the first New York Assembly and Sheriff of Ulster Co. Will made 6 Nov. 1697, proved 24 Feb. 1698.

Martha, dau. of William Burton of Burgh-in-the-Marsh; living in England 18 March 1668; sole heir and executrix of her husband in Ulster Co., New York, 1698; died before 20 April 1711.

John Asfordby, 2nd son; bp. 13 Sept. 1639.

Charles Asfordby, 3rd son; bp. 14 Jan. 1641.

Thomas Asfordby, 4th son; bp. 28 June 1642.

Edward Asfordby, 5th son; bp. 4 April 1644.

Simeon and Benjamin Asfordby, twins, 6th and 7th sons; bp. 10 July 1649.

Marmaduke Asfordby, 8th son; bp. 16 April 1655.

Elizabeth, bp. 21 Jan. 1636; bur. 28 March 1646.

Mary, bp. 20 April 1646; mar. Thomas Cooper.

Anne, bp. 12 Dec. 1647; bur. 4 Aug. 1649.

Eleanor, bp. 8 Feb. 1652; a legatee in 1677 of her uncle, William Wolley.

Martha, legatee of her grandmother 18 Mar. 1668; died prior to 20 April 1711.

Charles Asfordby, bp. at Mablethorpe, England, 29 Oct. 1668; died young.

Susanna, bp. at Mablethorpe 3, bur. 4 Nov. 1669.

Susanna Asfordby, 1st surviving daughter; mar. lic. 7 Nov. 1691; co-heiress of her father and mother (deeds 20 April 1711); joint heir of her husband; died in Frederick Co., Maryland. Will made 20 June 1742, proved 30 Oct. 1745.

John Beatty of Kingston and Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y.; returned for Sheriff of Ulster County; Trustee of Marbletown; Deputy Surveyor of the Province of New York. Will made 26 April 1720, proved 9 March 1721.

Eleanor, bp. at Kingston, N. Y. 26 Feb. 1682.

Anne and Providence, twins, bp. at Kingston 2 Mar. 1684; died prior to 20 April 1711.

Catherine, bp. at Kingston 9 Nov. 1685.

Robert Beatty of Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y., where he was born about 1692-3, eldest child; member of the Marbletown Infantry, 1715-17, Fence-viewer. 1731; Freeholder, 1728; executor of his brother Charles, 11 March 1727. Died between 15 August 1726 and 20 June 1742.

Bata, dau. of Capt. Joris Middagh of Marbletown, N. Y.; bp. 26 Sept. 1697; marriage banns registered 17 May 1717.

William Beatty.

Charles Beatty.

John Beatty.

Judge Thomas Beatty.

Edward Beatty.

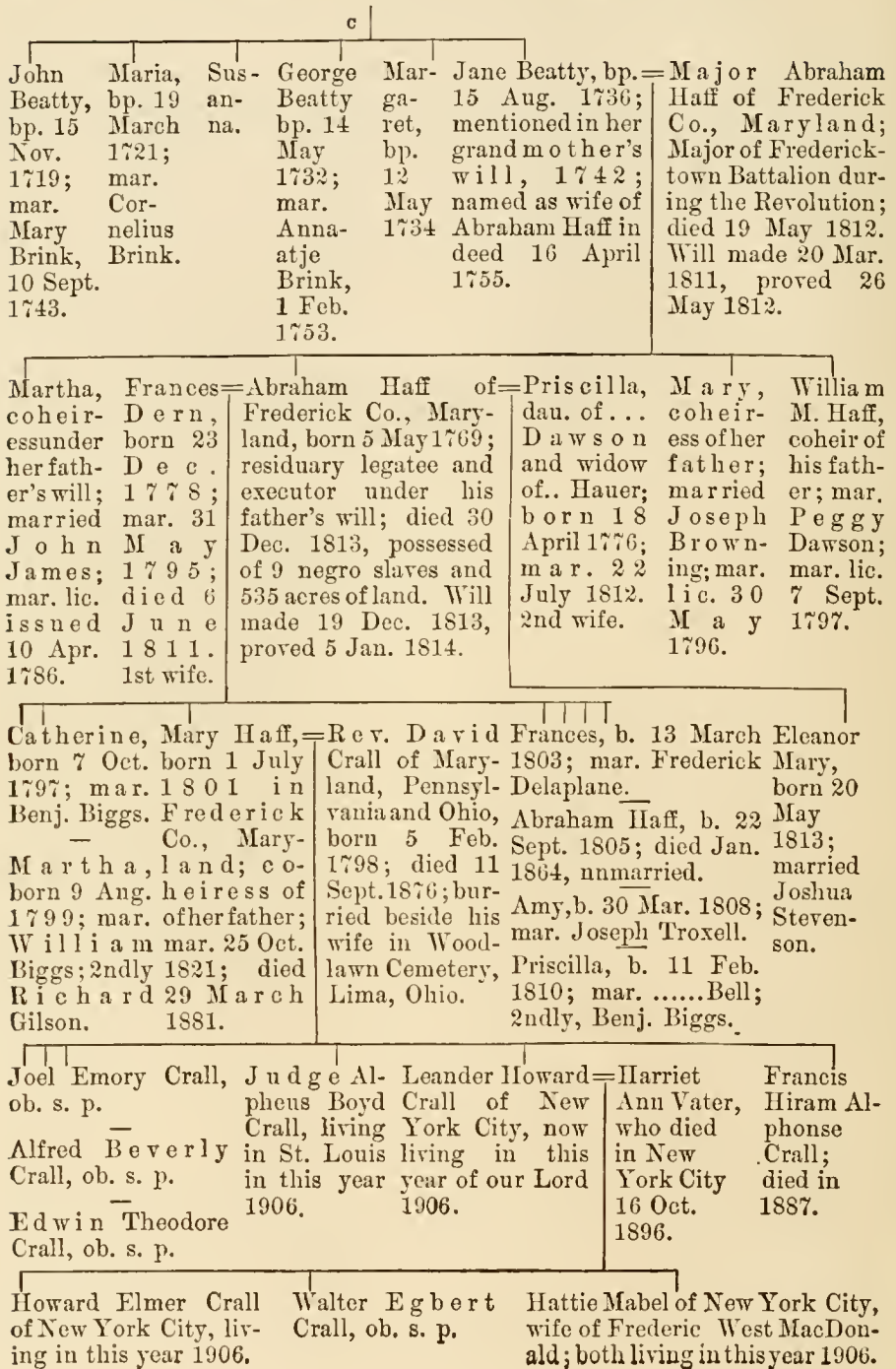
James Beatty.

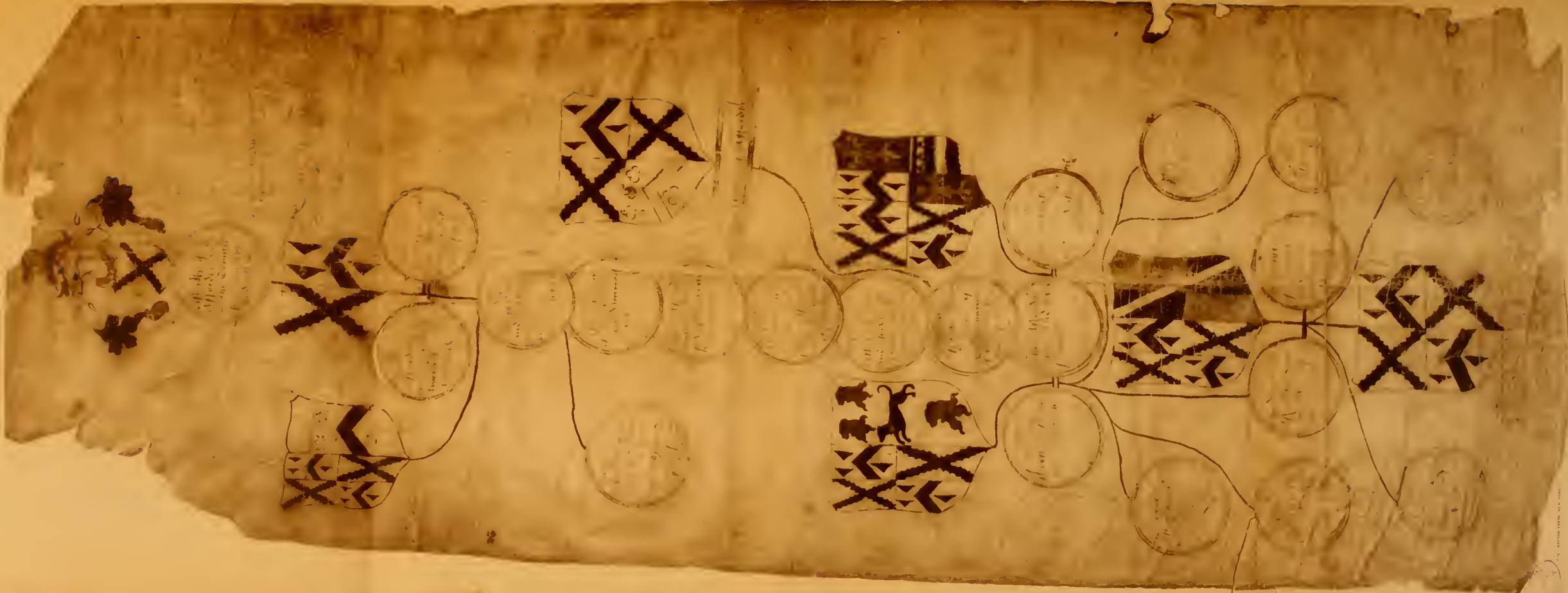
Henry Beatty.

Agnes.

Martha.

c





THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

THE ASFORDBY PEDICREE ISSUED IN 1562
 THE FAC-SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL PARCHMENT BELONGS TO AMERICA BY WILLIAM ASHMEAD
 AND NOW OWNED BY LEONARD HOWARD CRALL, OF NEW YORK

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

IV

THE ASFORDBYS

HONORABLE WILLIAM ASFORDBY, who settled at Kingston, Ulster County, New York, as early as 1674, brought to America with him an official parchment containing the pedigree of his family for twelve successive generations prior to A. D. 1562. The original parchment was preserved and handed down by his descendants in this country, and is still in the possession of one of them, Mr. Leander Howard Crall. This document, now almost illegible in some parts, is reproduced in the present work from a photograph of the original. It has also been carefully deciphered and redrawn; and this drawing, a faithful copy, more legible than the original, is also reproduced.

The Asfordby parchment is certified as follows: "Made in the Vyciacion of Lyncolneshyer in the yere of our Lord-god 1562 By me R CHESTER HARROLD OF ARMES." This pedigree, as stated, contains twelve generations, beginning with [JORDAN de] ASFORDBY, of Asfordby, County Lincoln, England, and ending with "EDWARD ASFORDBY Sune and heyre of ANNDREW" who "is one of the Lordes of Byllesby in the Countye of Lyncolne and now liveth in the yere of our Lord god 1562." EDWARD ASFORDBY was the great-grandfather of WILLIAM ASFORDBY, of Ulster County, New York, as proved by documents supplied by the College of Arms, of London, England.

The original parchment, brought to America by William Asfordby, passed into the possession of his wife at the time of his death, and by her was given to her oldest surviving child, SUSANNA, wife of JOHN BEATTY. Susanna Beatty, as shown elsewhere, removed from New York to Maryland, after the death of her husband. The parchment was taken with her. Her oldest son, Robert Beatty, of Ulster County, having pre-deceased his mother, the parchment descended from the latter to her second son, William Beatty, of Maryland. It next became the property of William Beatty's only son, William Beatty, Jr., of Maryland. One of the latter's daughters, Sophia, married Col. Nathaniel Rochester, the founder of the City of Rochester, N. Y.; and, with his bride, Col. Rochester also received the Asfordby parchment. From his grandson, Mr. Jonathan H. Rochester, of Rochester, N. Y., the original parchment was purchased, in 1898, by Mr. Leander Howard Crall, its present owner.

A copy of the parchment was submitted to the Heralds' College, London, for corroboration and fuller details. Two letters received from Mr. Watkin, of the Heralds' College, will be found in the Asfordby Appendix, together with a com-

plete pedigree, furnished by Mr. Watkin from the Larkin Collection in the Heralds' College, carrying the line of descent down to the WILLIAM ASFORDBY who came to America, accompanied by several corroborative documents. The authorities for the following brief summary of descent are, therefore, (1) the original parchment brought over by William Asfordby; (2) the corroborative and complementary records furnished by Mr. Watkin, of the Heralds' College, London; (3) volumes 50 and 51, Harleian Society Publications, containing "Lincolnshire Pedigrees," and, (4) wills, deeds, baptismal, marriage and other records found in this country.

1. JORDAN DE ASFORDBY, of Asfordby, County Lincoln, England, "held ye 4th part of a fee in Asfordby of Geoffry de Beningworth, of ye Honor of the Countess of Bolingbroke." This was about 1250 A. D. He was succeeded by his son and heir,

2. SIR WILLIAM ASFORDBY, Knight, Lord of Asfordby, County Lincoln. The latter married MURIEL, daughter and heiress of JOHN BILLESBY (second son of ROBERT BILLESBY), who "held a Manor in Asfordby and Billesby of ye Honor of Lancaster, 25 Edward I." (1296-7 A. D.) Sir William Asfordby was succeeded by his son and heir,

3. SIR JORDAN ASFORDBY, Knight, of Asfordby (alias, SIR JOHN ASFORDBY), who "held lands in Asfordby of the heir of Gerard de Chauncey which were taken into ye King's hands 1327. I Edw. 3." Sir Jordan married PETRONELLA, daughter and heiress of JOHN COVENTRY, and had a second son, Hugh Asfordby, and his first son and heir,

4. WILLIAM ASFORDBY, of Asfordby, who "did homage for his lands 2 Edw. 3. 1328." He married a lady whose Christian name was MURIEL, and was succeeded by his son and heir,

5. JOHN ASFORDBY, of Asfordby. The latter married a lady whose Christian name was MARGARET, and was succeeded by his son and heir,

6. WILLIAM ASFORDBY, of Asfordby. His wife's name is unknown, but he was succeeded by his son and heir,

7. JOHN ASFORDBY, of Asfordby, of whose wife we again know nothing. He was succeeded by his son and heir,

8. WILLIAM ASFORDBY, of Asfordby, who married JOHANNA, daughter and heiress of one HINDON. He was succeeded by his son and heir,

9. WILLIAM ASFORDBY, of Asfordby, who married one of the daughters and coheiresses of KIME of Langton. He, in turn, was succeeded by his son and heir,

10. JOHN ASFORDBY, of Asfordby, who died November 15, 1527. His second wife was CICELY, daughter of JOHN BILLESBY, sister of SIR ANDREW BILLESBY, and widow of Alexander Langton. By his first wife, Eliza-

beth, daughter of JOHN HENNEAGE, he had a daughter, Margaret, who married Skelton; a second son, John; a third son, George, who died without issue, and his eldest son and heir,

11. ANDREW ASFORDBY, of Billesby, who was thirteen years of age in the nineteenth year of Henry V. (1527 A. D.), and died in 1158-9. By his wife, JANE, daughter of ALEXANDER LANGTON, he had a second son, John; a daughter, Alice, who married Thomas Landover, and his elder son and heir,

12. EDWARD ASFORDBY, of Billesby and Asfordby, who succeeded his father in 1559, and in 1576-79, "held divers lands &c in Billesby and Asfordby of ye Duchy of Lancaster." He married KATHERINE, daughter of WILLIAM SANDON, of Ashby-by-Partney, by whom he had a daughter, Jane; a second son, Peregrine, who married Anne, daughter of Charles Newcomen, of Saltfleetby, and had children, Edward, Cecilia and Charles; a third son, Edward; a fourth son, George, and his eldest son and heir,

13. WILLIAM ASFORDBY, of Billesby and Asfordby. The latter was described as of Billesby and Asfordby on December 18, 1611, as "of Newark, co. Notts," on January 29, 1616-17, while he was buried at Saltfleetby (All Saints), in May, 1623. He married, April 30, 1597, ELEANOR, daughter of JOHN NEWCOMEN, of Saltfleetby. She was baptized November 10, 1576, and was buried June 9, 1634, at Saltfleetby, being then a widow. By her William Asfordby had seven daughters, Mary, Dorothy (who married Christopher Newcomen, of Saltfleetby), Cicely (who married Luke Brown, of Saltfleetby), Katharine (who married Marmaduke Moore, of London), Alice (who married John Shepherd, of Panton), Susan and Mary; and also one son and heir,

14. JOHN ASFORDBY, of Saltfleetby. The latter was described as "of Saltfleetby" in 1634, when he signed the pedigree. He was living November 11, 1657. He married, October 14, 1634, ALICE, daughter of WILLIAM WOLLEY, of Comberworth. She was buried at Saltfleetby, June 16, 1658. By her, John Asfordby had a second son, John, baptized in 1639; a third son, Charles, who was baptized in 1641, and died in 1649; a fourth son, Thomas, baptized in 1642, who was living in 1677; a fifth son, Edward, who was baptized in 1644 and died in 1675, and other children, including his eldest son and heir,

15. WILLIAM ASFORDBY, baptized at Saltfleetby, England, March 29, 1638, and subsequently described as "of Stayne," England. He had a daughter, Martha, and two children baptized at Mablethorpe, England. One, a son, Charles, was baptized October 29, 1668, and died during infancy. The other, a daughter, Susanna, was baptized November 3, 1669, and died the next day. Soon after the death of these children William Asfordby removed to America, and at once, or very soon, settled at Kingston, New York. As he had no surviving son, he was the last male scion, in the line of primogeniture, of the ancient armiger family,

Asfordby of Asfordby and Bilsby, Lincolnshire, England. On February 15, 1677, he appears as legatee in the will of his uncle, WILLIAM WOLLEY (son of his grandfather, WILLIAM WOLLEY, of Comberworth, England). At that date, William Asfordby had been a resident of New York, for at least three years.

On February 5, 1674, the name of William Asfordby is signed, with those of other witnesses, to a renewal of the treaty of peace made with Indian chiefs at Kingston.¹ This is the earliest American record, so far found, in which his name appears. He was also a witness in three subsequent renewals of treaties with the Indians, made in February, 1678-9, and in January and February, 1681.² He was one of the petitioners for a minister at Kingston, in 1676.³ In the latter year he took out a patent for one hundred and eight acres of land at Marbletown.⁴

He was one of the most prominent public men of Ulster County. Extracts from the old Dutch records, which are given in Section V. of the Asfordby Appendix, show that he was a Magistrate in the years 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1681 and 1682, and that he held court as Presiding Judge on various occasions. The same authorities also demonstrate that he was Sheriff of Esopus, the district of the Province of New York of which Kingston was the center, in the years 1676, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682 and 1683. An attack having been made upon him by political opponents, he was temporarily suspended from the office of Sheriff under charges of malfeasance in office. He completely vindicated himself, however, and enjoyed the distinction of an honor and vote of confidence at the hands of his fellow-citizens. Governor Dongan having issued the call for a General Assembly of the State of New York to meet in New York City, October 17, 1683, William Asfordby was nominated and elected one of the two Assemblymen from Esopus. The district surrounding Kingston was erected by this Legislature into Ulster County, and upon the organization of this County Asfordby again became Sheriff. He was thus the first Sheriff of Ulster County, as he had previously been of the district of Esopus. Mr. Sylvester, the historian of Ulster County, gives us the following account of him:

“William Ashfordby, when not engaged in the duties of the office of Sheriff, spent the most of his time upon his farm, at Marbletown. He was a successful farmer. Like other public men of two hundred years later, he was subject to many charges, and was once suspended, but was reinstated soon after. After he retired from office, he spent the rest of his life on his farm, in Marbletown, and died February, 1698. His property passed to his wife, Mary Barton, and to his daughters, Susan, Mary, Helen, Ann, Catherine and Elinor. He died perhaps suddenly, as his will was a verbal one, made in the presence of Capt. Thomas Garton, John Cock and John Beatty.

“When the Governor ordered the Assembly, September, 1683, he wrote the Sheriff of Esopus to command each town to choose four men who should select two delegates to attend it. Whom each selected I know not. Henry Beekman and



Affordby was in the Convent of Lyncolne had issue

Made in the Visitation of Lyncolne byer in the yere of our Lord god 1562 By me

R Chester barold of Arml



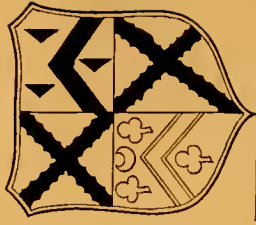
St Wyllm Affordby knyght he married MARIOTT MARIOTT

hannett Daughier and heyre of John Byllesby of Byllesby

St Jordan Affordby — knyght Sune and heyre of St Wyllm mariot — petronilla — Coventry a. h. 1200

Wyllm Affordby Sune of St Jordan married mariott

John Affordby Sune and heyre of Wyllm mariot MARIOTT



The hote Armes of Affordby

Hugh Affordby 2 Sune of St Jordan had issue of whom a daughter John — Ormerby h. 1200

Wyllm Affordby Sune of John had issue John Affordby and he had issue



Daughter of heyre of first wife to John Affordby



the Syster to Sr Andrew Byllesby first married to Langton and after to Affordby

Wyllm Affordby Sune and heyre of John married Johane the heyre of one Lynde

John Affordby Sune and heyre of Wyllm mariot one of the heyre of Lyne of Langton

John Affordby Sune and heyre of Wyllm



Margaret Affordby married to Skelton

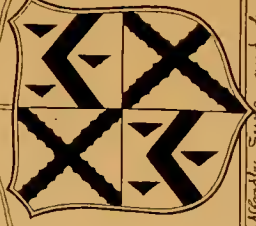
George Affordby dyed with out issue

Andrew Affordby Sune and heyre of John

Jane Daughter of Langton married to Andrew Affordby

Wyllm Affordby dyed younge

John Affordby Second Sune



Thomas Affordby 2 Sune John Affordby 3. Sune

Alicia Affordby married to Thomas de Landemarsh

Edward Affordby Sune and heyre of Andrew is one of the Lordes Byllesby in the Countie of Lyncolne and now liveth in the yere of our Lord god 1562

William Ashfordby were chosen Assemblymen. . . . One of the first acts of the General Assembly was the division of the colony of New York into counties. Esopus was named Ulster, the Irish title of the Duke of York, lord proprietor of the colony. Its limits included the towns of Kingston, Hurley, Marbletown, Foxhall and the New Platz, and all the villages, neighborhoods and Christian habitations on the west side of the Hudson's River, from the Murderer's Creek, near the Highlands, to the Sawyer's Creek.

"At a Court of Sessions, held January 25, 1684, Thomas Garton and Henry Beekman showed their commissions as justices of the peace for the County of Ulster, and William Ashfordby as Sheriff for the same. . . . Ashfordby had been Sheriff, and disgraced for malfeasance, but he proved his innocense and gained further honors."

On November 6, 1697, William Asfordby orally declared his last will and testament to several friends. On February 24, 1698, these gentleman testified as to this (see Asfordby Appendix), indicating that Asfordby died in February, 1698. Mrs. Asfordby appears to have survived until about 1711, and to have kept her husband's estate intact, since its partition among her children did not occur until that date.⁵ In a deed executed April 20, 1711, Thomas Cock and Eleanor, his wife, with Catherine Asfordby, conveyed to John Beatty and his wife, Susan, a tract of land in Marbletown adjoining one already owned by Beatty. The instrument states that this land was part of an inheritance from William and Martha "Asfordby," and declares that "Wm Asfordby and Martha his wife, late of Marbletown, Ulster County, left this estate to their 3 daughters viz. to Elinor wife of Thomas Cock, Catherine Asfordby, maiden of New York, and Susan, wife of John Beatty of Marbletown."⁶ In two similar deeds portions of the inheritance are conveyed to Thomas Cock and wife, and to Catherine Asfordby, respectively, by the other heirs.⁶ It is supposed that only the three daughters of William and Martha Asfordby here mentioned had survived until this time, so as to become heirs of Mrs. Asfordby.

The wife of William Asfordby was MARTHA, daughter of WILLIAM BURTON, of Burgh-in-the-Marsh, County Lincoln, England. They had the following children:

- i. *Martha*, born in England and named as legatee in her grandmother's will, March 18, 1667-8 (see pedigree "Asfordby of Bilsby" in Asfordby Appendix).
- ii. *Charles*, who was baptized at Mablethorpe, England, October 29, 1668, and died in infancy.
- iii. *Susanna*, who was baptized at Mablethorpe, England, in November, 1669, and died in infancy.
- iv. SUSANNA of whom subsequently.
- v. *Eleanor*, baptized in Ulster County, New York, in 1682. She subsequently married Thomas Cock, and was living in 1711.

vi. *Anne*, who was baptized in Ulster County, New York, in 1684, and died, unmarried, prior to 1711.

vii. *Providence*, twin sister of Anne, baptized in Ulster County, New York, in 1684. She died, unmarried, prior to 1711.

viii. *Catherine*, baptized in Ulster County, New York, in 1685. She was living in New York City, unmarried, in 1711.

16. SUSANNA ASFORDBY, oldest surviving child and co-heiress of William Asfordby and Martha Burton, and sixteenth in lineal descent from Jordan de Asfordby, of Asfordby, England, was married, in 1691, to JOHN BEATTY, of Ulster County, New York. A further account of this remarkable woman and of her descendants is given in the monograph on the Beatty family. We here briefly indicate the line of descent through her eldest child,

17. ROBERT BEATTY, of Marbletown, who married Bata, daughter of GEORGE MIDDAY, of the same county and province. By her Robert Beatty had several children,

18. JANE BEATTY, who was co-heir of her father and of her grandmother, Susanna Asfordby Beatty. Jane Beatty married MAJOR ABRAHAM HAFF, of Frederick County, Maryland, and had several children, including a son,

19. ABRAHAM HAFF, of Frederick, Md. The latter, by his first wife, FRANCES DERN, had several children, including his daughter,

20. MARY HAFF, who married REV. DAVID CRALL, the latter a native of Mechanicstown, Frederick County, Maryland. By him she had several children, including a son,

21. LEANDER HOWARD CRALL, of the twenty-first generation in the line here traced, who is living in New York City, in this year of our Lord, 1904. He married HARRIET ANN VATER, widow of James Moore, and by her had the following children:

22. i. HOWARD ELMER CRALL, now (1906) living in New York City.
- ii. *Walter Egbert Crall*, who died in infancy.
- iii. HATTIE MABEL CRALL, now (1906) living in New York City, the wife of Frederic West MacDonald.

AUTHORITIES

¹ Nathaniel Bartlett Sylvester's "History of Ulster County, New York" (Philadelphia: Everts and Peck, 1880), Part I., p. 59.

² *Ibid.*, p. 60.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 184.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Part II., pp. 185-6. Also "Calendar of New York Colonial Manuscripts, Indorsed Land Papers; in the Office of the Secretary of State of New York, 1643-1803" (Albany, 1864), pp. 12, 13.

⁵ Sylvester's "Ulster County," Part I., p. 29.

⁶ Records in County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y., Liber BB., pp. 109-11, 113-15, 116-18.

v

THE BILLESBYS



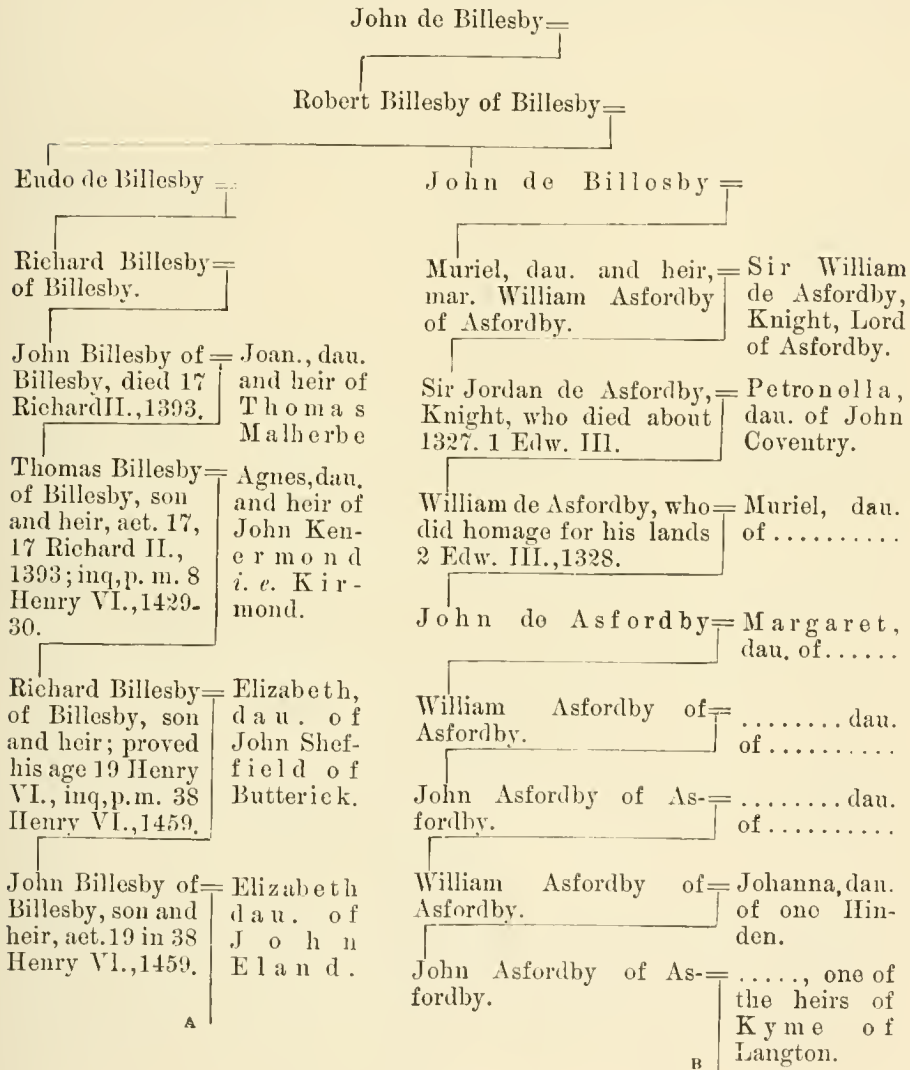
Gilleby

Billesby-Crall

[Harl. MS. 1550.]

ARMS: *Argent, a chevron between three steel gads or bill-heads sable.*

CREST: *1. A panther's head erased. 2. A panther's head erased affrontee.*

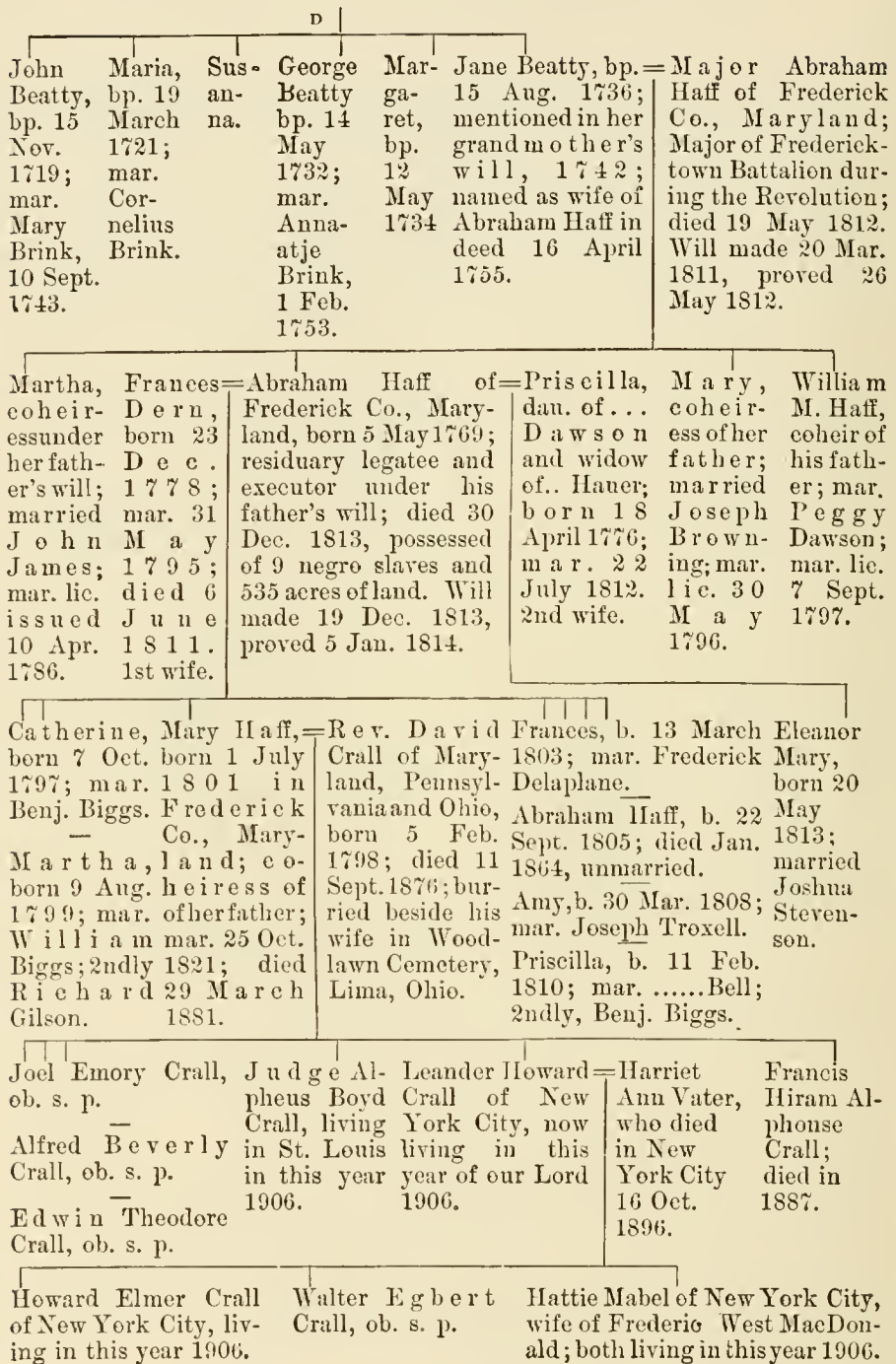


A		B	
Sir Andrew Billesby of Billesby, Knt., Sheriff of Lincoln 1523-30; died 13 July 31 Henry VIII., 1539. Will dated 8 Sept. 29 Henry VIII., 1537; proved 11 Nov. 1539.	= Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Langton, Thomas 2nd son of Sutton of John Langton of Will dated 15 Oct. mentioned in his father's will 23 May 1533.	= Cecily, mar. 1st to Alexander Langton of Langton, 2ndly to John Asfordby.	= John Asfordby of Bilsby. Will dated 14 Nov., proved 21 Dec. 1527.
Adlard Langton, Parson of Sausthorpe. Will dated 5 March, proved 26 April 1585.	= John Langton, 1562; died 1572. of Hagworthingham.	= Rose, dau. of John Langton; Will dated 15 Dec. 1558; proved 6 April 1559.	= Andrew Asfordby of Bilsby, aged 13 in Dec. 1558. Will dated 30 May 1556; proved 26 January 1561.
Edward Asfordby of Billesby, 1st son and heir, held divers lands in Billesby and Asfordby of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1576-79. Will made 2 June 1590, proved 23 Dec. 1591.	= Katharine, dau. of William Sandon of Ashby-by-Partney, living unmarried 9 Oct. 1558; executor of her husband in 1591.	Thomas Asfordby, liv. in 1590. Francis Asfordby. John Asfordby, living in 1590.	Andrew Asfordby. Alicie, married Thomas Landover. Jane. Cicely.
William Asfordby of Billesby and Asfordby, 1st son and heir; of Newark-on-Trent, Co. Notts, 29 Jan. 1617; buried at Saltfleetby All Saints in May 1623.	= Eleanor, dau. of John Newcomen of Saltfleetby All Saints; Bapt. 10 Nov. 1576; mar. 20 April 1597; buried at Saltfleetby 9 June 1634.	Peregrine Asfordby of Alfred and Newark-on-Trent, 2nd son. Edward Asfordby, 3rd son. George Asfordby of Spilsby, bapt. 1 May 1585; 4th son.	John Asfordby, 5th son. Mary. Jane. Elizabeth. Susan.
John Asfordby of Saltfleetby, son and heir; signed the pedigree in 1634; living 11 November 1657.	= Alice, dau. of William Wolley of Cumberworth; mar. there 14 Oct. 1634; bur. at Saltfleetby All Saints 16 June 1658.	Mary, bp. 2 Feb., died 7 April 1598. Dorothy, mar. Christopher Newcomen. Cicely, married Luke Brown.	Katherine, married Marmaduke Moore. Alicie, mar. Rev. John Shepherd. Susan, ob. s.p. 1631. Mary, bp. 23 Jan. 1612.

c			
<p>Hon. William Asfordby of Stayne-in-the-Marsh, County Lincoln, England, and Kingstown and Marbletown, Ulster Co., New York, 1st son and heir; bap. at Saltfleetby 29 March 1638; a member of the first New York Assembly and Sheriff of Ulster Co. Will made 6 Nov. 1697, proved 24 Feb. 1698.</p>	<p>Martha, dau. of William Burton of Burgh-in-the-Marsh; living in England 18 March 1668; sole heir and executrix of her husband in Ulster Co., New York, 1698; died before 20 April 1711.</p>	<p>John Asfordby, 2nd son; bp. 13 Sept. 1639.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Charles Asfordby, 3rd son; bp. 14 Jan. 1641.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Thomas Asfordby, 4th son; bp. 28 June 1642.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Edward Asfordby, 5th son; bp. 4 April 1644.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Simeon and Benjamin Asfordby, twins, 6th and 7th sons; bp. 10 July 1649.</p>	<p>Marmaduke Asfordby, 8th son; bp. 16 April 1655.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Elizabeth, bp. 21 Jan. 1636; bur. 28 March 1646.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Mary, bp. 20 April 1646; mar. Thomas Cooper.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Anne, bp. 12 Dec. 1647; bur. 4 Aug. 1649.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Eleanor, bp. 8 Feb. 1652; a legatee in 1677 of her uncle, William Wolley.</p>

<p>Martha, legatee of her grandmother 18 Mar. 1668; died prior to 20 April 1711.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Charles Asfordby, bp. at Mablethorpe, England, 29 Oct. 1668; died young.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Susanna, bp. at Mablethorpe 3, bur. 4 Nov. 1669.</p>	<p>Susanna Asfordby, 1st surviving daughter; mar. lic. 7 Nov. 1691; co-heiress of her father and mother (deeds 20 April 1711); joint heir of her husband; died in Frederick Co., Maryland. Will made 20 June 1742, proved 30 Oct. 1745.</p>	<p>John Beatty of Kingstown and Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y.; returned for Sheriff of Ulster County; Trustee of Marbletown; Deputy Surveyor of the Province of New York. Will made 26 April 1720, proved 9 March 1721.</p>	<p>Eleanor, bp. at Kingston, N. Y. 26 Feb. 1682.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Anne and Providence, twins, bp. at Kingston 2 Mar. 1684; died prior to 20 April 1711.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Catherine, bp. at Kingston 9 Nov. 1685.</p>
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<p>Robert Beatty of Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y., where he was born about 1692-3, eldest child; member of the Marbletown Infantry, 1715-17, Fence-viewer. 1731; Freeholder, 1728; executor of his brother Charles, 11 March 1727. Died between 15 August 1726 and 20 June 1742.</p>	<p>Bata, dau. of Capt. Joris Middagh of Marbletown, N. Y.; bp. 26 Sept. 1697; marriage banns registered 17 May 1717.</p>	<p>William Beatty.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Charles Beatty.</p> <p>—</p> <p>John Beatty.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Judge Thomas Beatty.</p>	<p>Edward Beatty.</p> <p>—</p> <p>James Beatty.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Henry Beatty.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Agnes.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Martha.</p>
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THE BILLESBYS

BILLESBY of Billesby (hodie Bilsby) is the caption under which the pedigree of this ancient Lincolnshire family appears in Canon A. R. Maddison's interesting work recently published by the Harleian Society.¹ In his Preface² he mentions "the Billesbys of Billesby (now spelt Bilsby)" as comprehended in a previous remark, that "it would take too long to recount the names of those families that have become extinct, or have left the county, or have dwindled down into insignificance."

The preceding pedigree, Billesby-Crall, follows the Billesby pedigree given by Canon Maddison for the nine generations from "John de Billesby," first of the name who can be certainly placed, to "Cecily, mar. 1st to Alexander Langton of Langton, 2ndly to John Asfordby of Asfordby." The parallel Asfordby line has been added as it appears on the Asfordby parchment brought to America, and in other authorities exhibited in this volume, while the line is continued down to descendants now living in America, the evidence for which appears in this volume.

It will be seen that William Asfordby, who emigrated to America, inherited a double strain from the Billesby stem. Muriel Billesby, great-granddaughter of the first on the Billesby pedigree, married William Asfordby of Asfordby and became ancestress of William Asfordby of America. Later on Cicely Billesby, of the ninth generation on the Billesby pedigree, by her first husband, Alexander Langton, had a daughter, Jane Langton, who married Andrew Billesby, and became the great-great-grandmother of William Asfordby the emigrant.

The pedigree of Billesby in the Visitation of Lincolnshire of 1562-4³ agrees in all essentials with that given in Canon Maddison's volume, except that it lacks many details which he has supplied.

Among the ancestors of Asfordby and Crall brought in through early Billesby marriages which are shown in the preceding pedigree are Thomas Malherbe, John Kenermond or Kirmond, John Sheffield of Butterick, and John Eland. The pedigrees of none of these appear in the "Lincolnshire Pedigrees." But in the pedigree of "Sheffield of Crorby" in that work,⁴ the first ancestor given is "Thomas Sheffield of Butterwick in Isle of Axholme," with the arms, *argent, a chevron between three garbs gules*. The same arms were borne by the Barons

Sheffield, some of whom became Dukes of Buckingham and Normanby, who were descendants of Sir Robert Sheffield of the time of Henry III.⁵ According to a pedigree of Welby in "The Genealogist,"⁶ Elizabeth, wife of Richard Billesby of Billesby, was the daughter of Robert Sheffield, and not of John Sheffield, as given in the preceding pedigree after Canon Maddison.

Arms of Malherbe and Eland also appear in Burke.

AUTHORITIES.

¹ Lincolnshire Pedigrees, Vol. I., London, 1902, p. 134 (Vol. 50 of Harleian Society Publications).

² *Ibid.*, p. xii.

³ See "The Genealogist," Vol. 3 (1879), p. 351, for the pedigree in the Visitation of 1562-4. The Billesby crest is here given as *a panther's head erased affrontée ermine*.

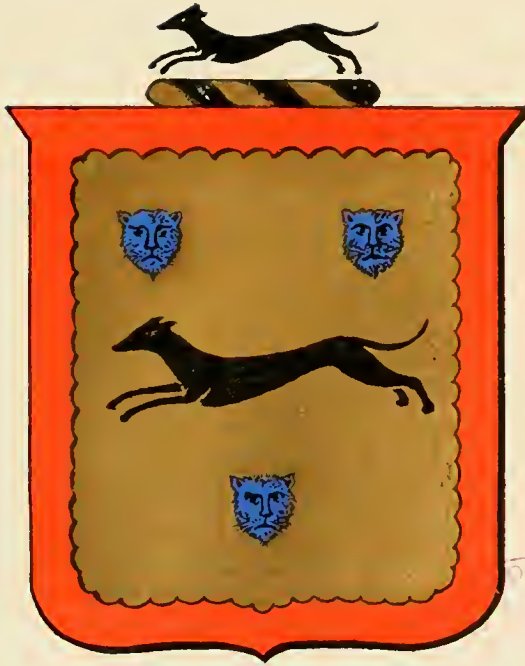
⁴ Vol. iii., London, 1904, pp. 869-71.

⁵ Burke, "General Armory," 1883, p. 918; "The Genealogist," Vol. 6, p. 281.

⁶ Vol. 5, p. 54.

VI

THE HENEAGES



BOSTON
MAY 18 1897

Heneage

Heneage-Crall

[Harl, MS. 1550. MSS. C. 23 and D. 23, Herald's College MS. History of Heneage Family.]

ARMS: Or, a greyhound courant sable between three leopards' faces azure, a bordure engrailed gules.

CREST: A greyhound courant sable.

Alice, dau. of Walter Goddard of Snettisham, Co. Norfolk. 1st wife.	=	John Heneage, 1398; of Hainton; legatee to John, Lord La Warr, 1398; died 22 Sept. 1439.	=	Joan, dau. of Sir Anthony Browne, Knt.; remar. Ralph Hawley of Langton-by-Wragley. 2nd wife.
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John Heneage of Hainton, 1st son; died in 1473. Will dated 4 Dec. 1469.	=	Eleanor, dau. and heir of John Preston of South Reston, Co. Lincoln; marriage settlement, 1451.	William Heneage, mercer in London, 2nd son.	Robert Heneage. — Elias Heneage.	James Heneage. — Richard Heneage.	Isabel, mar. Anthony Langdon. — Joan, mar. Ralph Goodhand.
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John Heneage of Hainton, died 31 May 1530, aet. 78.	=	Katherine, dau. of Thomas Wymbish of Nocton.	Thomas Heneage of Benniworth, 2nd son.	Anthony Heneage, 3rd son, Rector of South Willingham. — Nicholas Heneage, 4th son.	Alice, mar. John Barde of North Kelsey. — Elizabeth, mar. John Shipwith of Utterby.
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Sir Thomas Heneage of Hainton, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, Keeper of the Privy Purse and Groom of the Stole to Henry VIII; died 21 Aug. 1553, aet. 73. Will dated 28 Aug. 1552; proved 6 April 1557.	=	Katherine, dau. of Sir John Shipwith Knt., of South Ormsby. Will dated 10 Jan. 1571-2; proved 2 Sept. 1575.	=	John Heneage of Towes, 2nd son; ex'or to his brother in 1557. Will dated 2, proved 25 July 1557.	Anne, dau. and heir of Edward Cope of Denshanger and Helmdon, Co. Northampton; widow of William Lovett; died 5 Feb. 1587-8.
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Lucy, dau. and heiress of Ralph Buckton of Hemswell, Co. York. 1st wife.	=	Robert Heneage of Lincoln, Surveyor of Woods north of the Trent.	=	Margaret, dau. of George Manners, Lord Roos of Hamlake; sister of Thomas, 1st Earl of Rutland; widow of Sir Henry Strangways.
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		A	
Eleanor, Margaret, mar. Edward Skip-ward with of Ha-brough.	1st Elizabeth Sandon of Ashby-by-Partney, mar. 2ndly John Bohun of Drilby, 3rdly Thomas Kyme of Friskney.	John Asfordby of Billesby, died 15 Nov. 19 Henry VIII, 1527.	Cicely, dau. of John Heneage, Billesby Dean of Lincoln Oct. 1528; der Lang-Warden of Tattershall College.

John Asfordby, living in 1556, 2nd son.	William Asfordby, died young.	Andrew Asfordby of Billesby, 1st son and heir, aged 13 in 1527; died before 15 Dec. 1558. Will made 30 May 1556, proved 26 Jan. 1561.	Jane, dau. of Alexander Langton of Langton. Will dated 15 Dec. 1558 proved 6 April 1559.
George Asfordby, 3rd son; ob. s. p.	Margaret, mar. Skelton.		

Edward Asfordby of Billesby, 1st son and heir, held divers lands in Billesby and Asfordby of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1576-79. Will made 2 June 1590, proved 23 Dec. 1591.	Katharine, dau. of William Sandon of Ashby-by-Partney, living unmarried 9 Oct. 1558; executor of her husband in 1591.	Thomas Asfordby, liv. in 1590.	Andrew Asfordby.
		Francis Asfordby.	Alice, married Thomas Landover.
		John Asfordby, living in 1590.	Jane. — Cicely.

William Asfordby of Billesby and Asfordby, 1st son and heir; of Newark-on-Trent, Co. Notts, 29 Jan. 1617; buried at Saltfleetby All Saints in May 1623.	Eleanor, dau. of John Newcomen of Saltfleetby All Saints; bapt. 10 Nov. 1576; mar. 20 April 1597; buried at Saltfleetby 9 June 1634.	Peregrine Asfordby of Alfred and Newark-on-Trent, 2nd son. — Edward Asfordby, 3rd son. — George Asfordby of Spilsby, bapt. 1 May 1585; 4th son.	John Asfordby, 5th son. — Mary, mar. Rev. Christopher Mihil. — Jane, mar. Jennison. — Elizabeth. — Susan.
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John Asfordby of Saltfleetby, son and heir; signed the pedigree in 1634; living 11 November 1657.	Alice, dau. of William Wolley of Cumberworth; mar. there 14 Oct. 1634; bur. at Saltfleetby All Saints 16 June 1658.	Mary, bp. 2 Feb., died 7 April 1598. — Dorothy, mar. Christopher Newcomen. — Cicely, married Luke Brown.	Katherine, married Marmaduke Moore. — Alice, mar. Rev. John Shepherd. — Susan, ob. s. p. 1631. — Mary, bp. 23 Jan. 1612.
B			

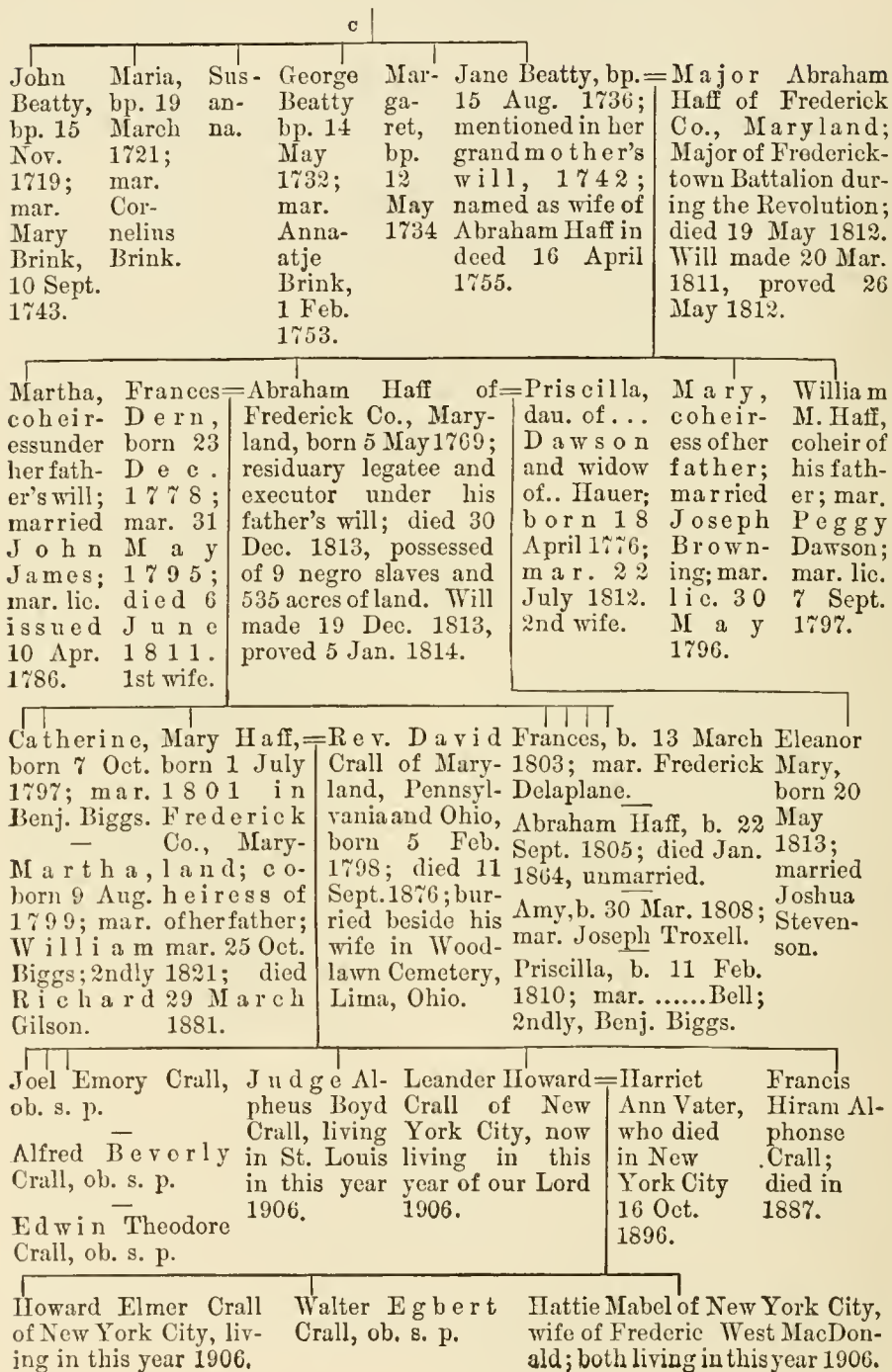
B

<p>Hon. William Asfordby of Stayne-in-the-Marsh, County Lincoln, England, and Marblatown, Ulster Co., New York, 1st son and heir; bap. at Saltfleetby 29 March 1638; a member of the first New York Assembly and Sheriff of Ulster Co. Will made 6 Nov. 1697, proved 24 Feb. 1698.</p>	<p>Martha, dau. of William Burton of Burgh-in-the-Marsh; living in England 18 March 1668; sole heir and executrix of her husband in Ulster Co., New York, 1698; died before 20 April 1711.</p>	<p>John Asfordby, 2nd son; bp. 13 Sept. 1639.</p> <p>Charles Asfordby, 3rd son; bp. 14 Jan. 1641.</p> <p>Thomas Asfordby, 4th son; bp. 28 June 1642.</p> <p>Edward Asfordby, 5th son; bp. 4 April 1644.</p> <p>Simeon and Benjamin Asfordby, twins, 6th and 7th sons; bp. 10 July 1649.</p>	<p>Marmaduke Asfordby, 8th son; bp. 16 April 1655.</p> <p>Elizabeth, bp. 21 Jan. 1636; bur. 28 March 1646.</p> <p>Mary, bp. 20 April 1646; mar. Thomas Cooper.</p> <p>Anne, bp. 12 Dec. 1647; bur. 4 Aug. 1649.</p> <p>Eleanor, bp. 8 Feb. 1652; a legatee in 1677 of her uncle, William Wolley.</p>
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<p>Martha, legatee of her grandmother 18 Mar. 1668; died prior to 20 April 1711.</p> <p>Charles Asfordby, bp. at Mablethorpe, England, 29 Oct. 1668; died young.</p> <p>Susanna, bp. at Mablethorpe 3, bur. 4 Nov. 1669.</p>	<p>Susanna Asfordby, 1st surviving daughter; mar. lic. 7 Nov. 1691; co-heiress of her father and mother (deeds 20 April 1711); joint heir of her husband; died in Frederick Co., Maryland. Will made 20 June 1742, proved 30 Oct. 1745.</p>	<p>John Beatty of Kingston and Marblatown, Ulster Co., N. Y.; returned for Sheriff of Ulster County; Trustee of Marblatown; Deputy Surveyor of the Province of New York. Will made 26 April 1720, proved 9 March 1721.</p>	<p>Eleanor, bp. at Kingston, N. Y. 26 Feb. 1682.</p> <p>Anne and Providence, twins, bp. at Kingston 2 Mar. 1684; died prior to 20 April 1711.</p> <p>Catherine, bp. at Kingston 9 Nov. 1685.</p>
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<p>Robert Beatty of Marblatown=Ulster Co., N. Y., where he was born about 1692-3, eldest child; member of the Marblatown Infantry, 1715-17, Fence-viewer. 1731; Freeholder, 1728; executor of his brother Charles, 11 March 1727. Died between 15 August 1726 and 20 June 1742.</p>	<p>Bata, dau. of Capt. Joris Middagh of Marblatown, N. Y.; bp. 26 Sept. 1697; marriage banns registered 17 May 1717.</p>	<p>William Beatty. Edward Beatty.</p> <p>Charles Beatty. James Beatty.</p> <p>John Beatty Henry Beatty.</p> <p>Judge Thomas Agnes Beatty. Martha.</p>
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VI

THE HENEAGES

HENEAGE of Hainton occupies five pages in Canon Maddison's "Lincolnshire Pedigrees,"¹ while in the preface to his first volume he ranks them among the "very few families" that "now exist who can shew their descent unbroken in the male line from possessors of their estates in the reign of Henry VII."² In fact, in his reference to these old families he names as second in the list "the Heneages, who were living at Hainton in the fourteenth [century]."²

The preceding pedigree, Heneage-Crall, is based upon the Heneage pedigree of Maddison, the first four generations being reproduced from his work. The authorities for the succeeding generations, down to the family of Leander Howard Crall of New York City, are given in the present volume. The seat of the Heneages and the church at Hainton are described as follows in a work on Lincolnshire:

"Hainton is situate about five miles eastward from Wragby, on the turnpike road between that place and South. This village contains the residences of the Heneages, and has been in the possession of that family ever since the reign of Henry III. The seat, which is handsome, contains several paintings and some fine family portraits, particularly one of Sir Thomas Heneage, who was a member of Parliament and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

"The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat building, consisting of a nave with aisles, a chancel, and a western tower surmounted by a spire. On the north side of the chancel is a chapel, covering the family vault of the Heneages, and containing many monumental memorials. In the floor is a stone containing two figures in brass, and under them an inscription in Latin to John Heneage, Esq., who died in 1435, and Alicia, his wife. In the north wall, over an old tomb, is a brass plate containing an inscription in Latin to John Heneage, Esquire, who died in 1530, and Katherine, his wife."³

Under the Tudors the Heneages became prominent at Court, and an article of some length on Sir Thomas Heneage (died 1595), Vice-Chamberlain of Queen Elizabeth's household, is given in the "Dictionary of National Biography,"⁴ including notices of his father, uncles, brother and cousins. The Vice-Chamberlain was the nephew of Elizabeth Heneage, wife of John Asfordby, as were Sir George Heneage and Sir William Heneage, knights and sheriffs of Lincoln-

shire. Michael Heneage, member of Parliament, keeper of the records in the Tower, antiquary and author, was another nephew. Sir Thomas Heneage, gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Henry VIII., and George Heneage, Archdeacon of Lincoln, were brothers of Elizabeth Heneage, ancestress of the Asfordbys and of the Cralls of New York.

It will be seen from the foregoing pedigree that Walter Goddard of Snettisham, John Preston of South Reston, and Thomas Wymbish were ancestors of Elizabeth Heneage, ancestress of Crall of New York. The pedigrees of the first two are unknown to the writer, although arms of Goddards of County Norfolk and of Prestons of County Lincoln appear in Burke's "General Armory." The pedigree of "Wymbish of Nocton," however, appears in Maddison's "Lincolnshire Pedigrees,"⁵ as does "Wymbish of Blankney,"⁶ a branch of the same family with the same arms, *perpure, a lion rampant argent*. But as Katherine, wife of John Heneage, does not appear, there is some doubt as to which Thomas Wymbish of the pedigrees was her father, and the Wymbish line of Crall of New York is not here given. The examination of a Wymbish will or two at Lincoln would no doubt disclose the connection.

AUTHORITIES.

¹ Vol. ii., London, 1903, pp. 480-5 (Harleian Society Publications, Vol. 51).

² Vol. i., London, 1902, p. xi. (Har. Soc. Pub., Vol. 50).

³ "The History of the County of Lincoln from the Earliest Period to the Present Time," by T. Allen, Vol. ii., London and Lincoln, 1834, pp. 67-8.

⁴ Vol. 25 (London, 1891), pp. 407-9.

⁵ Vol. iii., London, 1904, p. 1118.

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 1116-17.

VII

THE LANGTONS



Langton

Langton-Crall

[MS. C. 23, Herald's College.]

ARMS: *Quarterly, sable and or, a bend argent.*

CREST: *An eagle or, and mivern vert, their necks entwined regardant.*

John Langton of Langton-by-Spilsby = dan. of Sir John Greene.

William Langton of Langton = dan. of Robert de Tatershall.

William Langton of Langton =

John Langton of Langton = dan. of Sir Robert Aske, Knt.

John Langton of Langton = dan. of Hardinshed.

William Langton of Langton =

John Langton of Langton = dan. of William Bratoff.

John Langton of Langton = dan. of Sir John Fitzsimons.

John Langton of Langton = dan. and coheir of Mumby.

John Langton of Langton = Joan, dan. of Sir Nicholas Tamworth of Leake, Knt.

Sir Thomas Langton, Knt. = Anne, dan. of Sir Simon Rochford, Knt.

John Langton of Langton = Elizabeth, dan. of Portington.

Thomas Langton of Langton = Margaret, dan. of Harrington.

John Langton of Langton = Katherine, dan. and coheir of John Mewter of Saltflethaven.

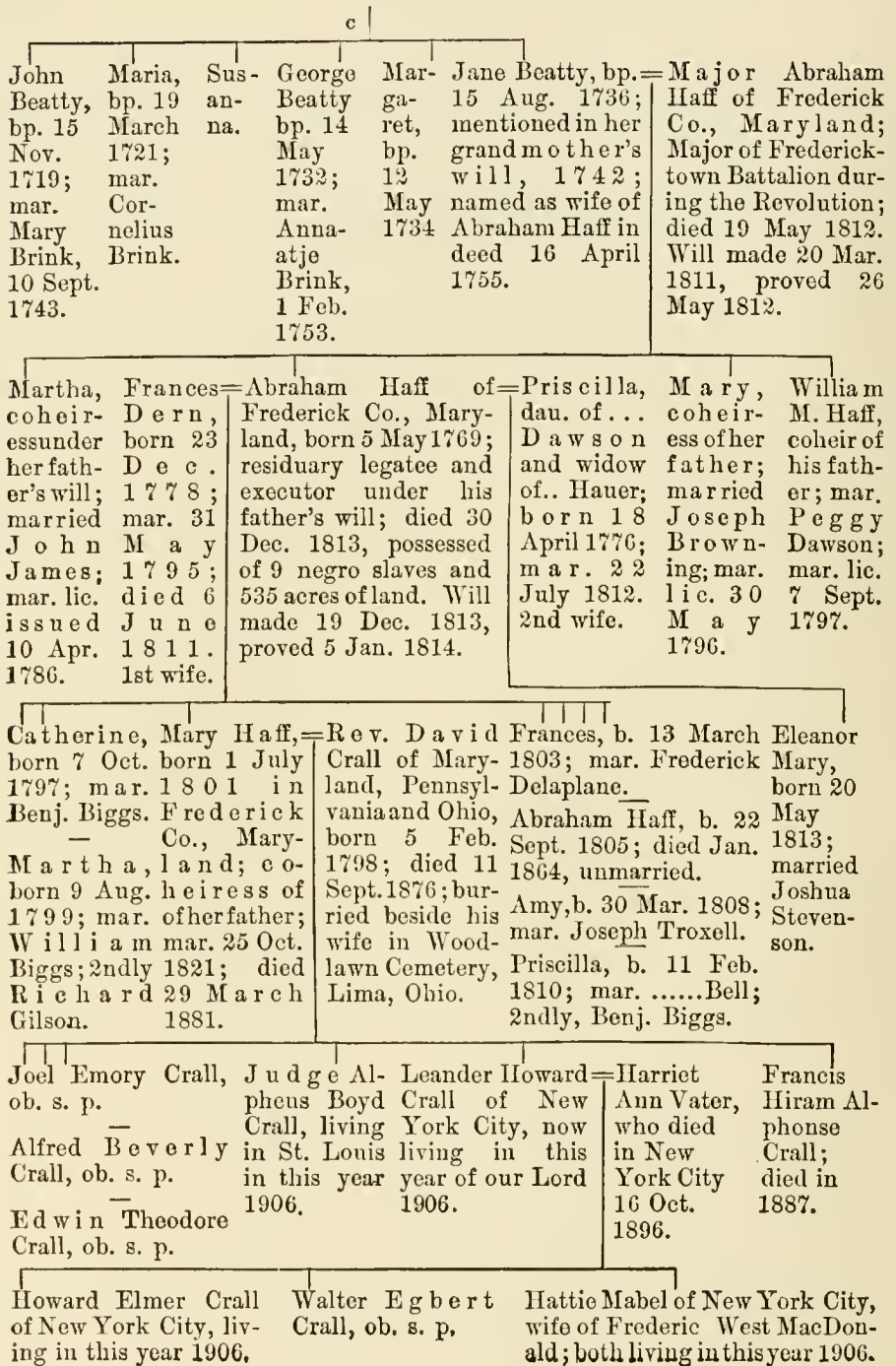
John Langton of Langton. Will dated = Elizabeth, dan. of William Quadring
 23 May 1533; proved at Lincoln 5 Feb. | of Irby; died before 23 May 1533.
 1533-4. A |

A			
William Langton of Cumberworth, 3rd son; ex'or of his father 23 May 1533. Will dated 10 Jan. 1557-8, then "of Mumby"; proved 7 Feb. 1561-2.	Dorothy, dau. of John Littebury; ex'trix to her husband's will.	Cassandra, 1st dau., mar. . . . Staynton; living 23 May 1533.	Alice, 3rd dau., mar. Thomas Darby of Bennington; living 23 May 1533.
John Langton of Langton, 1st son and heir 23 May 1533.	Alexander Langton, 2nd son, 23 May 1533; heir of his brother.	Cecily, dau. of John Billesby of Billesby; remar. by John Asfordby of Asfordby.	John Asfordby of Asfordby; died 15 Nov. 1527.
Elizabeth Heneage, 1st wife.			
Adlard Langton, Parson of Sausthorpe. Will dated 5 March, proved 26 April 1585.	John Langton of Langton 1562; died 1572.	Rose, dau. of John Littebury of Hogworthingham.	Jane Langton, mar. Andrew Asfordby of Billesby.
			Andrew Asfordby of Billesby, aet. 13, 19 Henry VIII., 1527; died 1558-9. Escheat Eliz.
Edward Asfordby of Billesby, 1st son and heir, held divers lands in Billesby and Asfordby of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1576-79. Will made 2 June 1590, proved 23 Dec. 1591.	Katharine, dau. of William Sandon of Ashby-by-Partney, living unmarried 9 Oct. 1558; executor of her husband in 1591.	Thomas Asfordby, liv. in 1590.	Andrew Asfordby.
		Francis Asfordby.	Alice, married Thomas Landover.
		John Asfordby, living in 1590.	Jane.
			Cicely.
William Asfordby of Billesby and Asfordby, 1st son and heir; of Newark-on-Trent, Co. Notts, 29 Jan. 1617; buried at Saltfleetby All Saints in May 1623.	Eleanor, dau. of John Newcomen of Saltfleetby All Saints; Bapt. 10 Nov. 1576; mar. 20 April 1597; buried at Saltfleetby 9 June 1634.	Peregrine Asfordby of Alfred and Newark-on-Trent, 2nd son.	John Asfordby, 5th son.
		Edward Asfordby, 3rd son.	Mary.
		George Asfordby of Spilsby, bapt. 1 May 1585; 4th son.	Jane.
			Elizabeth.
			Susan.
John Asfordby of Saltfleetby, son and heir; signed the pedigree in 1634; living 11 November 1657.	Alice, dau. of William Wolley of Cumberworth; mar. there 14 Oct. 1634; bur. at Saltfleetby All Saints 16 June 1658.	Mary, bp. 2 Feb., died 7 April 1598.	Katherine, married Marmaduke Moore.
		Dorothy, mar. Christopher Newcomen.	Alice, mar. Rev. John Shepherd.
		Cicely, married Luke Brown.	Susan, ob. s.p. 1631.
			Mary, bp. 23 Jan. 1612.
	B		

B			
Hon. William Asfordby of Stayne-in-the-Marsh, County Lincoln, England, and Kingston and Marblatown, Ulster Co., New York, 1st son and heir; bap. at Saltfleetby 29 March 1638; a member of the first New York Assembly and Sheriff of Ulster Co. Will made 6 Nov. 1697, proved 24 Feb. 1698.	Martha, dau. of William Burton of Burgh-in-the-Marsh; living in England 18 March 1668; sole heir and executrix of her husband in Ulster Co., New York, 1698; died before 20 April 1711.	John Asfordby, 2nd son; bp. 13 Sept. 1639. — Charles Asfordby, 3rd son; bp. 14 Jan. 1641. — Thomas Asfordby, 4th son; bp. 28 June 1642. — Edward Asfordby, 5th son; bp. 4 April 1644. — Simeon and Benjamin Asfordby, twins, 6th and 7th sons; bp. 10 July 1649.	Marmaduke Asfordby, 8th son; bp. 16 April 1655. — Elizabeth, bp. 21 Jan. 1636; bur. 28 March 1646. — Mary, bp. 20 April 1646; mar. Thomas Cooper. — Anne, bp. 12 Dec. 1647; bur. 4 Aug. 1649. — Eleanor, bp. 8 Feb. 1652; a legatee in 1677 of her uncle, William Wolley.

Martha, legatee of her grandmother 18 Mar. 1668; died prior to 20 April 1711. — Charles Asfordby, bp. at Mablethorpe, England, 29 Oct. 1668; died young. — Susanna, bp. at Mablethorpe 3, bur. 4 Nov. 1669.	Susanna Asfordby, 1st surviving daughter; mar. lic. 7 Nov. 1691; co-heiress of her father and mother (deeds 20 April 1711); joint heir of her husband; died in Frederick Co., Maryland. Will made 20 June 1742, proved 30 Oct. 1745.	John Beatty of Kingston and Marblatown, Ulster Co., N. Y.; returned for Sheriff of Ulster County; Trustee of Marblatown; Deputy Surveyor of the Province of New York. Will made 26 April 1720, proved 9 March 1721.	Eleanor, bp. at Kingston, N. Y. 26 Feb. 1682. — Anne and Providence, twins, bp. at Kingston 2 Mar. 1684; died prior to 20 April 1711. — Catherine, bp. at Kingston 9 Nov. 1685.
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Robert Beatty of Marblatown = Ulster Co., N. Y., where he was born about 1692-3, eldest child; member of the Marblatown Infantry, 1715-17, Fence-viewer. 1731; Frecholder, 1728; executor of his brother Charles, 11 March 1727. Died between 15 August 1726 and 20 June 1742.	Bata, dau. of Capt. Joris Middagh of Marblatown, N. Y.; bp. 26 Sept. 1697; marriage banns registered 17 May 1717.	William Beatty. — Charles Beatty. — John Beatty. — Judge Thomas Beatty.	Edward Beatty. — James Beatty. — Henry Beatty. — Agnes. — Martha.
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VII

THE LANGTONS

LANGTON of Langton occupies more than six pages in Maddison's "Lincolnshire Pedigrees."¹ The first seventeen generations given in that work are reproduced in the preceding pedigree, bringing the line down to Jane Langton, wife of Andrew Asfordby, ancestress of Asfordby of Kingston, N. Y., and of Crall of New York City. Mr. Oswald Barron, editor of "The Ancestor" and a confirmed skeptic concerning ancient pedigrees, treats "The Langtons" as Number viii. in his series, "Our Oldest Families." We cite that portion of his article which deals with the documentary evidence of the antiquity of this family.

"That Langton has been of Langton in unbroken descent carries the pedigree at once far into the middle ages. In Lincolnshire such a family stands alone. The Welbys are indeed owners of Welby, but, as we believe, not by inheritance, nor have they joined their sufficiently long pedigree to the old Welbys of Moulton. The Skipwiths, although their descent from Robert de Estoteville, a baron of the conquest, may be put aside as worthless, might be taken to a twelfth-century forefather, but they rose in Yorkshire and can no longer be regarded as a Lincolnshire family. Yet Langton lives at Langton, a Lincolnshire squire who owns by inheritance the parish from which his remote forefathers took their surname.

"Of the many Langtons in England which amaze genealogists who attempt a history of any family of the name, this Langton is Langton by Spilsby in the hundred of Hill and County of Lincoln, formerly called Langton by Partney. It is Langetune in Domesday Book, and was then held by Hugh the fat, Earl of Chester, belonging to the manor or honor of Greetham. The fact that no tenant at Langton is named in the survey has saved the pedigree makers the necessity of deriving the manorial family in the approved style from the man of Domesday.

"Some time during the nineteenth century Langton sheltered an unworthy owner under whom the ancient charters and muniments of the family, known to have been in existence a hundred years since, ceased to be. The pedigree therefore begins with documents which must be sought for far and wide.

"An early Langton deed is found in a certain register—*registrum antiquissimum*—in the muniment room of the dean and chapter of Lincoln. In it Osbert of Langton gives two oxgangs of land in Langton and one toft to

the dean and chapter. By the witnesses' names a date between 1196 and 1205 may be added.

"The Bardsey cartulary now in the British Museum supplies more than one Langton evidence. Matthew, son of Osbert of Langton, gives to God and St. Oswald and the monks of Bardsey the homage and service of Walter, son of Richard of Hagwedingham, and of Walter's heirs and one oxgang of land in the territory of Hagwedingham for the safety of his soul and the soul of Osbert his brother. Hagworingham is hard by Langton. By another charter Osbert Langton confirms to the monk that oxgang which Matthew his brother gave. By a third charter Gilbert, son of Osbert of Langton, confirms his uncle Matthew's gift.

"The Kirkstead cartulary gives us, as witnesses to a grant of land in Langton, Osbert of Langton and Gilbert, and Robert and Richard, his sons. This Gilbert, son of Osbert, was party to a fine of lands in Langton, 8 June, 1202. When we consider that we have the name of Gilbert's grandfather Osbert, this family of Langton is thereby established as one of which three known generations were living in the twelfth century. At the beginning of the thirteenth century Gilbert of Langton presents Eustace the clerk to the church of Langton, the advowson of which is still in the hands of the family. The manor of Langton also appears in the thirteenth century apparently as a reputed manor held of the Lord of Greetham. Under Edward III., John of Langton is Lord of Langton in an assize roll, and one court roll at least remains to show that the Langtons held a court of their manor of Langton.

"Gilbert Langton and Richard, his brother, are witnesses to a charter of 1220, and from this Richard it would appear that the line of Langton went on. In 45 Henry III. John of Langton claimed the fifth part of an inheritance of lands in Mumby and elsewhere as son and heir of Richard of Langton, whose mother was Sara, one of the five aunts and heirs of Alice of Mumby. These Mumby lands descended with the family of Langton, and in the fourteenth century we have our Langtons of Langton named amongst the heirs of Mumby in charter and inquest.

"From thence onwards the pedigree goes, supported by a sufficient body of evidences. The visiting heralds enrolled with more or less accuracy the names of its generations."⁴

AUTHORITIES.

¹ Vol. ii., London, 1903, pp. 580-6.

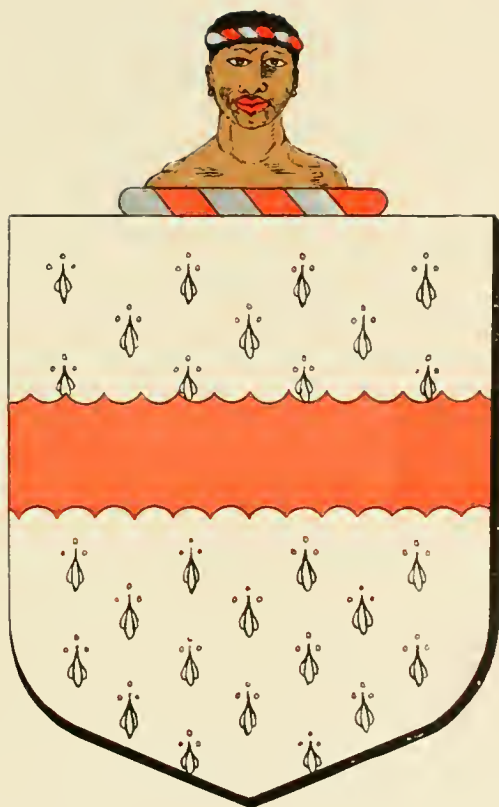
² "The Ancestor," No. 7, October, 1903, pp. 166-8.

VIII

THE QUADRINGS



Quadrang



Quadrang

Quadring-Crall

[MS. C. 23, Herald's College. Harl. MS. 1550].

ARMS: *Ermine, a fesse engrailed gules.*

CREST: *A Moor's head affrontee proper, couped below the shoulders and wreathed about the temples, argent and gules.*

Richard Quadring of Quadring, Co. Lincoln, Esquire. = Catherine, dau. and heiress of William Levericke of Irby, Co. Lincoln, Esquire.

Agnes, dau. of Thomas Kyme of Friskney 1st wife. = William Quadring of Irby. = Joan, dau. of . . . The-toft (or rather Totoft). 2nd wife.

William Quadring of Irby. = Isabel, dau. of Thomas (or William) Langholme of Conis-holme.

Thomas Quadring, supervisor to Alexander Quadring's will 1504. — Margaret, mar. Thomas Gibthorpe.	Richard Quadring of Friskney. Will dated 2 March 1503-4; proved at Lambeth 11 Feb. 1504-5; (to be) buried in Quire of Our Lady at Friskney.	= Maude, dau. of . . . ; surviving in 1504.
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Alie e, widow of Richard Wyoh; s. p. 1st wife. = Alexander Quadring of Folkingham; Will dated 25 Aug. 1504; proved 18 Feb. 1504-5.	= Joan, dau. and coheir of Thomas Billing; died s. p. 20 Oct. 1517. 2nd wife.	Elizabeth = John Langton of Lang-ton. Will dated 23 May 1533; proved at Lincoln 5 Feb. 1533-4.
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A			
William Langton of Cumberworth, 3rd son; ex'or of his father 23 May 1533. Will dated 10 Jan. 1557-8, then "of Mumby"; proved 7 Feb. 1561-2.	=	Dorothy, Cass- andra, 1st dau., dau. of mar. . . . John Lit- tlebury; ex'trix to her hus- band's will.	Alice, 3rd dan., mar. Thomas Darby of Bennington; living 23 May 1533. — Elizabeth, 4th dau., unmar. 23. May 1533.
John Lang- ton of Lang- ton, 1st son and heir 23 May 1533.	Alexander Langton, 2nd son, 23 May 1533; heir of his brother.	=	Cecily, dau. of John Billesby of Billesby; remar. John Asfordby of Asfordby.
Adlard Lang- ton, Parson of Sausthorpe. Will dated 5 March, proved 26 April 1585.	John Lang- ton of Langton 1572.	=	Rose, dan. of John Lit- tlebury of Hogworth- ingham.
		Jane Lang- ton, mar. Andrew As- fordby of Billesby.	Andrew Asfordby of Billesby, aet. 13, 19 Henry VIII., 1527; died 1558-9. Escheat Eliz.
Edward Asfordby of Billesby, 1st son and heir, held divers lands in Billesby and Asfordby of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1576-79. Will made 2 June 1590, proved 23 Dec. 1591.	=	Katharine, dau. of William Sandon of Ashby-by- Partney, living unmarried 9 Oct. 1558; executor of her husband in 1591.	Thomas Asford- by, liv. in 1590. — Francis Asford- by. — John Asfordby, living in 1590.
			Andrew Asford- by. — Alice, married Thomas Lan- d- over. — Jane. — Cicely.
William Asford- by of Billesby and Asfordby, 1st son and heir; of Newark-on- Trent, Co. Notts, 29 Jan. 1617; buried at Salt- fleetby All Saints in May 1623.	=	Eleanor, dau. of John Neweomen of Saltfleetby All Saints; Bapt. 10 Nov. 1576; mar. 20 April 1597; buried at Salt- fleetby 9 June 1634.	Peregrino Asfordby of Alfred and New- ark-on-Trent, 2nd son. — Edward Asfordby, 3rd son. — George Asfordby of Spilsby, bapt. 1 May 1585; 4th son.
John Asfordby of Saltfleetby, son and heir; signed the pedi- gree in 1634; liv- ing 11 Novem- ber 1657.	=	Alice, dau. of William Wolley of Cumberworth; mar. there 14 Oct. 1634; bur. at Saltfleetby All Saints 16 June 1658.	Mary, bp. 2 Feb., died 7 April 1598. — Dorothy, mar. Christopher New- comen. — Cicely, married Luke Brown.
			Katherine, married Marmaduke Moore. — Alice, mar. Rev. John Shepherd. — Susan, ob. s.p. 1631. — Mary, bp. 23 Jan. 1612.

B

Hon. William Asfordby of Stayne-in - the - Marsh, County Lincoln, England, and Kingston and Marbletown, Ulster Co., New York, 1st son and heir; bap. at Saltfleetby 29 March 1638; a member of the first New York Assembly and Sheriff of Ulster Co. Will made 6 Nov. 1697, proved 24 Feb. 1698.	Martha, dau. of William Burton of Burgh-in-the-Marsh; living in England 18 March 1668; sole heir and executrix of her husband in Ulster Co., New York, 1698; died before 20 April 1711.	John Asfordby, 2nd son; bp. 13 Sept. 1639.	Marmaduke Asfordby, 8th son; bp. 16 April 1655.
		Charles Asfordby, 3rd son; bp. 14 Jan. 1641.	Elizabeth, bp. 21 Jan. 1636; bur. 28 March 1646.
		Thomas Asfordby, 4th son; bp. 28 June 1642.	Mary, bp. 20 April 1646; mar. Thomas Cooper.
		Edward Asfordby, 5th son; bp. 4 April 1644.	Anne, bp. 12 Dec. 1647; bur. 4 Aug. 1649.
		Simeon and Benjamin Asfordby, twins, 6th and 7th sons; bp. 10 July 1649.	Eleanor, bp. 8 Feb. 1652; a legatee in 1677 of her uncle, William Wolley.

Martha, legatee of her grandmother 18 Mar. 1668; died prior to 20 April 1711.	Susanna Asfordby, 1st surviving daughter; mar. lic. 7 Nov. 1691; co-heiress of her father and mother (deeds 20 April 1711); joint heir of her husband; died in Frederick Co., Maryland. Will made 20 June 1742, proved 30 Oct. 1745.	John Beatty of Kingston and Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y.; returned for Sheriff of Ulster County; Trustee of Marbletown; Deputy Surveyor of the Province of New York. Will made 26 April 1720, proved 9 March 1721.	Eleanor, bp. at Kingston, N. Y. 26 Feb. 1682.
Charles Asfordby, bp. at Mablethorpe, England, 29 Oct. 1668; died young.			Anne and Providence, twins, bp. at Kingston 2 Mar. 1684; died prior to 20 April 1711.
Susanna, bp. at Mablethorpe 3, bur. 4 Nov. 1669.			Catherine, bp. at Kingston 9 Nov. 1685.

Robert Beatty of Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y., where he was born about 1692-3, eldest child; member of the Marbletown Infantry, 1715-17, Fence-viewer. 1731; Freeholder, 1728; executor of his brother Charles, 11 March 1727. Died between 15 August 1726 and 20 June 1742.	Bata, dau. of Capt. Joris Middagh of Marbletown, N. Y.; bp. 26 Sept. 1697; marriage banns registered 17 May 1717.	William Beatty.	Edward Beatty.
		Charles Beatty.	James Beatty.
		John Beatty	Henry Beatty.
		Judge Thomas Beatty.	Agnes.
			Martha.

c

c

John Beatty, bp. 15 Nov. 1719; mar. Mary Brink, 10 Sept. 1743.	Maria, bp. 19 March 1721; mar. Cornelius Brink.	Susan, na.	George Beatty, bp. 14 May 1732; mar. Anna-atje Brink, 1 Feb. 1753.	Mar-ga-ret, bp. 13 May 1734	Jane Beatty, bp. 15 Aug. 1736; mentioned in her grandmother's will, 1742; named as wife of Abraham Haff in deed 16 April 1755.	=	Major Abraham Haff of Frederick Co., Maryland; Major of Fredericktown Battalion during the Revolution; died 19 May 1812. Will made 20 Mar. 1811, proved 26 May 1812.
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Martha, coheir-ess under her father's will; married John James; mar. lic. issued 10 Apr. 1786.	Frances DERN, born 23 Dec. 1778; mar. 31 Mar. 1795; died 6 June 1811. 1st wife.	=	Abraham Haff of Frederick Co., Maryland, born 5 May 1769; residuary legatee and executor under his father's will; died 30 Dec. 1813, possessed of 9 negro slaves and 535 acres of land. Will made 19 Dec. 1813, proved 5 Jan. 1814.	of	Priscilla Dawson and widow of. Hauer; born 18 April 1776; mar. 22 July 1812. 2nd wife.	Mary, coheir-ess of her father; married Joseph Brown; mar. lic. 30 Mar. 1796.	William M. Haff, coheir of his father; mar. Peggy Dawson; mar. lic. 7 Sept. 1797.
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Catherine, born 7 Oct. 1797; mar. Benj. Biggs, 1801 in Frederick Co., Maryland; co-heiress of her father; William Biggs; 2ndly Richard Gilson, 1881.	Mary Haff, born 1 July 1801 in Frederick Co., Maryland; co-heiress of her father; William Biggs; 2ndly Richard Gilson, 1881.	=	Rev. David Crall of Maryland and Ohio, born 5 Feb. 1798; died 11 Sept. 1876; buried beside his wife in Woodlawn Cemetery, Lima, Ohio.	Frances, b. 13 March 1803; mar. Frederick Delaplaine, Abraham Haff, b. 22 Sept. 1805; died Jan. 1864, unmarried. Amy, b. 30 Mar. 1808; mar. Joseph Troxell. Priscilla, b. 11 Feb. 1810; mar. Bell; 2ndly, Benj. Biggs.	Eleanor Mary, born 20 May 1813; married Joshua Stevenson.
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Joel Emory Crall, ob. s. p.	—	Alfred Beverly Crall, ob. s. p.	Edwin Theodore Crall, ob. s. p.	Judge Alpheus Boyd Crall, living in St. Louis in this year 1906.	Leander Howard Crall of New York City, now living in this year of our Lord 1906.	=	Harriet Ann Vater, who died in New York City 16 Oct. 1896.	Francis Hiram Alphonse Crall; died in 1887.
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Howard Elmer Crall of New York City, living in this year 1906.	Walter Egbert Crall, ob. s. p.	Hattie Mabel of New York City, wife of Frederic West MacDon-ald; both living in this year 1906.
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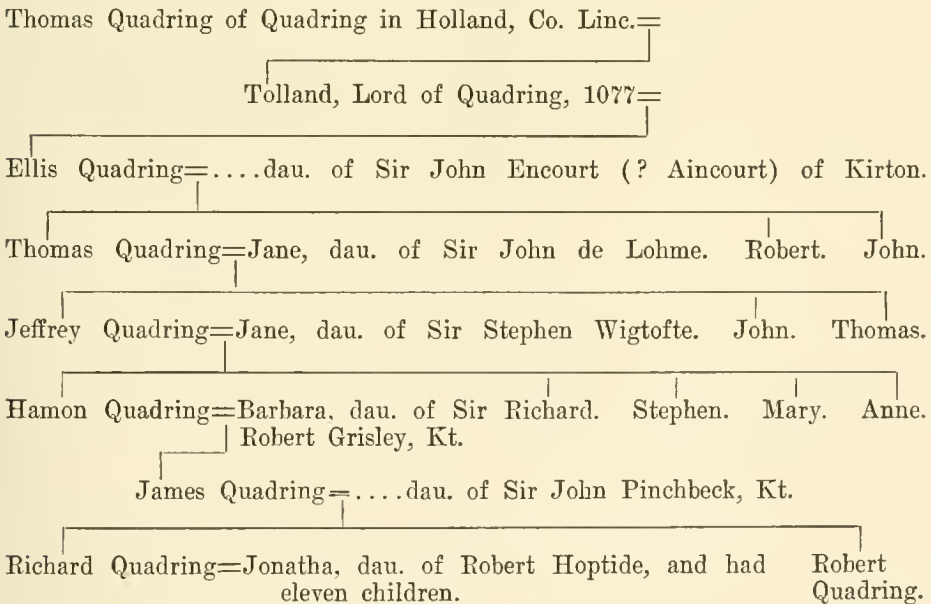
VIII

THE QUADRINGS

QUADRING of Irby and Burge-le-Marsh occupies four pages in "Lincolnshire Pedigrees."¹ The first three generations of this pedigree, as given by Canon Maddison, are reproduced in the preceding pedigree of Quadring-Crall, carrying the line down to Elizabeth Quadring, who married John Langton of Langton and was the grandmother of Jane Langton, wife of Andrew Asfordby. Elizabeth Quadring was thus the ancestress of Asfordby of Kingston, N. Y., and Crall of New York City.

While Canon Maddison does not specifically mention the Quadrings in his preface, he evidently includes them among those had in mind in his remark that "it would take too long to recount the names of those families that have become extinct, or have left the country, or have dwindled down into insignificance."²

The pedigree of Quadring in The Visitation of Lincolnshire of 1562-4³ is as follows:



The above carries the Quadring descent down to the point where the pre-

IX

THE SANDONS



Sandon

Sandon=Crall

[Lincoln Wills.]

ARMS: *Gules, a chevron wavy between three bulls' heads argen.*

William Sandon=Margaret, dau. of.....Rigmaden.

Margaret, daughter of John=Ivo Sandon of Ashby-by-=Joan, living in Shipwith of Louth; living | Partney; patron of ye 1545. 2nd wife. 1468. 1st wife. | Church 1468.

Sir William Sandon, Knight; con=Elizabeth, dau. of John Fulnetby cerned in the Lincolnshire Rebellion | of Fulnetby; coheir of her mother 1536; died 12 May 1545; ing. p. m. 36 | Elizabeth, dau. and heir of John Henry VIII. | Eland.

Arthur = Margaret, dau. of John Michael Sandon, Clerk; Rector of Sandon; Heneage of Hainton; widow of Ashby 1538. died 8 | of John Bohan of Drilby — Sept. 22 | (remar. Thomas Kyme of Ann, mar. Nicholas Saunderson of Henry Friskney; marriage settle- Reasby in Stainton by Langworth. VIII., ment 12 Jan. 1533-4). Willmar. Thomas Gildon of East v. p. dated 24 Jan. 1559-60; Kirkby; remar. Henry Smith of proved 25 July 1562. Saltfleetby.

William Sandon, =Fran- An =Margaret, dau. of GeorgeSandon, legatee of his act. 23 in 1545. e e s, drew Robert Skerne, a uncle, Sir Thomas Heneage, Will proved 12 | dau. San- legatee of Dame 28 Aug. 1552; legatee of his Mar. 1558-9. | of... don. Billesby 1539. motherMargaretKyme1556.

Ambrose=.... Anne, 2nd Katherine =Edward Asford by of Billesby, 1st Sandon, dau. dau. 1558. Sandon, 1st son and heir of Andrew Asford- of Bilsby, of... — daughter; by of Billesby; held divers lands bapt. at Frances, married in Billesby and Asfordby of the Boston 5 3rd dau. EdwardAs- Duchy of Lancaster, 1576-79. Feb.1557-8. 1558. fordby of Will made 2 June 1590; proved 23 Dec. 1591. Bilsby.

William Asfordby of Billesby and As=Eleanor, dau. of John Neweomen of fordby, 1st son and heir; of Newark- Saltfleetby All Saints; bapt. 10 Nov. on-Trent 29 Jan. 1617; bur. at Salt- 1576; mar. 20 April 1597; bur. at fleetby All Saints in May 1623. | Saltfleetby 9 June 1634.

John Asfordby of Saltfleetby, son=Alice, dan. of William Wolley of and heir; signed the Asfordby pedi- Cumberworth; mar. there 14 Oct. gree 1634; living 11 Nov. 1657. | 1634; bur. at Saltfleetby All Saints. A 19 June 1658.

A			
Hon. William Asfordby of Stayne-in-the-Marsh, County Lincoln, England, and Kingston and Marbletown, Ulster Co., New York, 1st son and heir; bap. at Saltfleetby 29 March 1638; a member of the first New York Assembly and Sheriff of Ulster Co. Will made 6 Nov. 1697, proved 24 Feb. 1698.	Martha, dau. of William Burton of Burgh-in-the-Marsh; living in England 18 March 1668; sole heir and executrix of her husband in Ulster Co., New York, 1698; died before 20 April 1711.	John Asfordby, 2nd son; bp. 13 Sept. 1639.	Marmaduke Asfordby, 8th son; bp. 16 April 1655.
		Charles Asfordby, 3rd son; bp. 14 Jan. 1641.	Elizabeth, bp. 21 Jan. 1636; bur. 28 March 1646.
		Thomas Asfordby, 4th son; bp. 28 June 1642.	Mary, bp. 20 April 1646; mar. Thomas Cooper.
		Edward Asfordby, 5th son; bp. 4 April 1644.	Anne, bp. 12 Dec. 1647; bur. 4 Aug. 1649.
		Simeon and Benjamin Asfordby, twins, 6th and 7th sons; bp. 10 July 1649.	Eleanor, bp. 8 Feb. 1652; a legatee in 1677 of her uncle, William Wolley.

Martha, legatee of her grandmother 18 Mar. 1668; died prior to 20 April 1711.	Susanna Asfordby, 1st surviving daughter; mar. lic. 7 Nov. 1691; co-heiress of her father and mother (deeds 20 April 1711); joint heir of her husband; died in Frederiek Co., Maryland. Will made 20 June 1742, proved 30 Oct. 1745.	John Beatty of Kingston and Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y.; returned for Sheriff of Ulster County; Trustee of Marbletown; Deputy Surveyor of the Province of New York. Will made 26 April 1720, proved 9 March 1721.	Eleanor, bp. at Kingston, N. Y. 26 Feb. 1682.
			Anne and Providence, twins, bp. at Kingston 2 Mar. 1684; died prior to 20 April 1711.
			Catherine, bp. at Kingston 9 Nov. 1685.
Charles Asfordby, bp. at Mablethorpe, England, 29 Oct. 1668; died young.			
Susanna, bp. at Mablethorpe 3, bur. 4 Nov. 1669.			

Robert Beatty of Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y., where he was born about 1692-3, eldest child; member of the Marbletown Infantry, 1715-17, Fence-viewer. 1731; Frecholder, 1728; executor of his brother Charles, 11 March 1727. Died between 15 August 1726 and 20 June 1742.	Bata, dau. of Capt. Joris Middagh of Marbletown, N. Y.; bp. 26 Sept. 1697; marriage banns registered 17 May 1717.	William Beatty.	Edward Beatty.
		Charles Beatty.	James Beatty.
		John Beatty	Henry Beatty.
		Judge Thomas Beatty.	Agnes Martha.

B

John Beatty, bp. 15 Nov. 1719; mar. Mary Brink, 10 Sept. 1743.	Maria, Susanna. Mar. 1721; Cor-nelius Brink.	George Beatty bp. 14 May 1732; mar. Anna-atje Brink, 1 Feb. 1753.	Mar-ga-ret, bp. 12 May 1734	Jane Beatty, bp. 15 Aug. 1736; mentioned in her grandmother's will, 1742; named as wife of Abraham Haff in deed 16 April 1755.	= Major Abraham Haff of Frederick Co., Maryland; Major of Fredericktown Battalion during the Revolution; died 19 May 1812. Will made 20 Mar. 1811, proved 26 May 1812.
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Martha, coheir-ess under her father's will; married John James; mar. lic. issued 10 Apr. 1786.	Frances Dern, born 23 Dec. 1778; mar. 31 Mar. 1795; died 6 June 1811. 1st wife.	= Abraham Haff of Frederick Co., Maryland, born 5 May 1769; residuary legatee and executor under his father's will; died 30 Dec. 1813, possessed of 9 negro slaves and 535 acres of land. Will made 19 Dec. 1813, proved 5 Jan. 1814.	of	= Priscilla, dau. of ... Dawson and widow of.. Hauer; born 18 April 1776; mar. 22 July 1812. 2nd wife.	Mary, coheir-ess of her father; married Joseph Brown-ing; mar. lic. 30 July 1797.	William M. Haff, coheir of his father; mar. Peggy Dawson; mar. lic. 7 Sept. 1797.
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Catherine, Mary Haff, born 7 Oct. 1797; mar. 1801 in Benj. Biggs. Frederick Co., Maryland; co-born 9 Aug. 1799; mar. of her father; William Biggs; 2ndly Richard Gilson. 1881.	= Rev. David Crall of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Ohio, born 5 Feb. 1798; died 11 Sept. 1876; buried beside his wife in Wood-lawn Cemetery, Lima, Ohio.	Frances, b. 13 March 1803; mar. Frederick Delaplaine. Abraham Haff, b. 22 Sept. 1805; died Jan. 1864, unmarried. Amy, b. 30 Mar. 1808; mar. Joseph Troxell. Priscilla, b. 11 Feb. 1810; mar. Bell; 2ndly, Benj. Biggs.	Eleanor Mary, born 20 May 1813; married Joshua Steven-son.
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Joel Emory Crall, ob. s. p.	Judge Al- pheus Boyd Crall, living in St. Louis in this year 1906.	Leander Howard Crall of New York City, now living in this year of our Lord 1906.	= Harriet Ann Vater, who died in New York City 16 Oct. 1896.	Francis Hiram Al-phonse Crall; died in 1887.
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Howard Elmer Crall of New York City, living in this year 1906.	Walter Egbert Crall, ob. s. p.	Hattie Mabel of New York City, wife of Frederic West MacDon-ald; both living in this year 1906.
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IX

THE SANDONS

SANDON of Ashby by Partney is the caption above the pedigree in "Lincolnshire Pedigrees,"¹ the first six generations of which are reproduced in the preceding pedigree, bringing the Sandon line down to Katherine Sandon, wife of Edward Asfordby. This Katherine Sandon was the great-grandmother of William Asfordby who emigrated to America, and thus the ancestress of Crall of New York.

Canon Maddison makes no allusion to this family in the preface to his first volume, but he carries the pedigree only one generation beyond the last shown above, noting the baptism of Thomas Sandon, son of Ambrose, 5 May, 1599. He also gives the burial at Coningsby of Ambrose Sandon, 16 July, 1623, and of Barbara Sandon, 19 April, 1627, and adds, "The disappearance of this family is a mystery. No trace can be found after the burial of probably the last male at Coningsby."²

In fact, very little upon the Sandons from any source seems available to supplement the above pedigree, the basis for which is the Sandon wills at Lincoln. It will be noticed that the grandmother of Katherine Sandon, wife of Edward Asfordby, was Margaret, daughter of John Heneage of Hainton. See the pedigree of Heneage-Crall, given elsewhere in this volume, where the above-mentioned Margaret Heneage is shown to have been a sister of Elizabeth Heneage, wife of John Asfordby. Thus Asfordby of Kingston, N. Y., and Crall of New York City inherited a double strain from the early generations of Heneage of Hainton. A comparison of some of the other pedigrees in this volume discloses similar inheritances of double or triple strains from other old Lincolnshire families.

For example, compare the Sandon-Crall pedigree, where Margaret, daughter of John Skipwith of Louth, appears as ancestress of Crall of New York, with the Skipwith-Crall pedigree in this volume, and with the Fulnetby-Crall pedigree, where Patrick Skipwith appears as an ancestor. This demonstrates a triple line from the very ancient family of Skipwith down to Crall of New York.

In the preceding Sandon-Crall pedigree the first ancestress is Margaret, daughter of Rigmaden. Burke assigns to Rigmaden of "Cos. Lancaster and Lincoln" the same arms as to Rigmaden of Wedacre, Co. Lancaster,³ which he gives, quoting The Visitation of Lancaster, 1567, as follows:

Arms: *Argent, three bucks' heads cabossed sable.*

Crest: *A buck's head erased sable.*

Thirteen generations of the old family of Rigmaiden of Wedacre prior to 1567 are given, with the arms and crest, in *The Visitation of Lancashire* by William Flower.⁴ A similar pedigree, "Rigmayden of Wedacre" or Woodacre Hall, beginning at the same early date and carried down for fifteen generations, is given in Fishwick's "History of Garstang," accompanied by several pages of text in which such documentary evidences as charters, registers and inquisitions post mortem are cited in proof.⁵

AUTHORITIES.

¹ Vol. iii., London, 1904, pp. 849-50.

² *Ibid.*, p. 850, note.

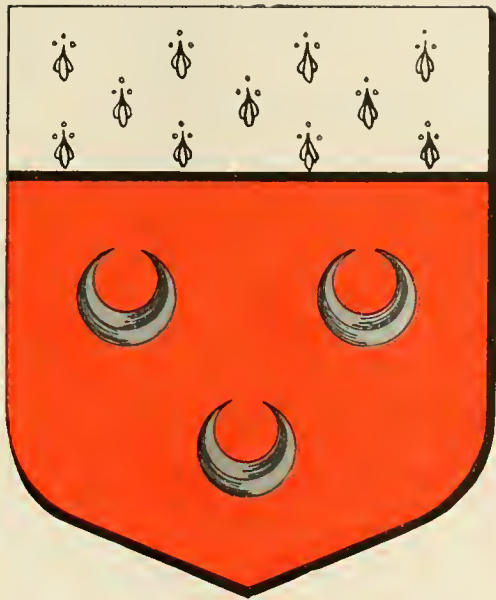
³ "General Armory," 1883, p. 857.

⁴ See this Visitation in the Publications of the Chetham Society, Vol. lxxxi., 1870, pp. 54-5.

⁵ "The History of the Parish of Garstang in the County of Lancaster," by Lt. Colonel Henry Fishwick, Part II. (Pub. of the Chetham Soc., Vol. cv., 1879), pp. 213-220, with folding chart.

X

THE FULNETBYS



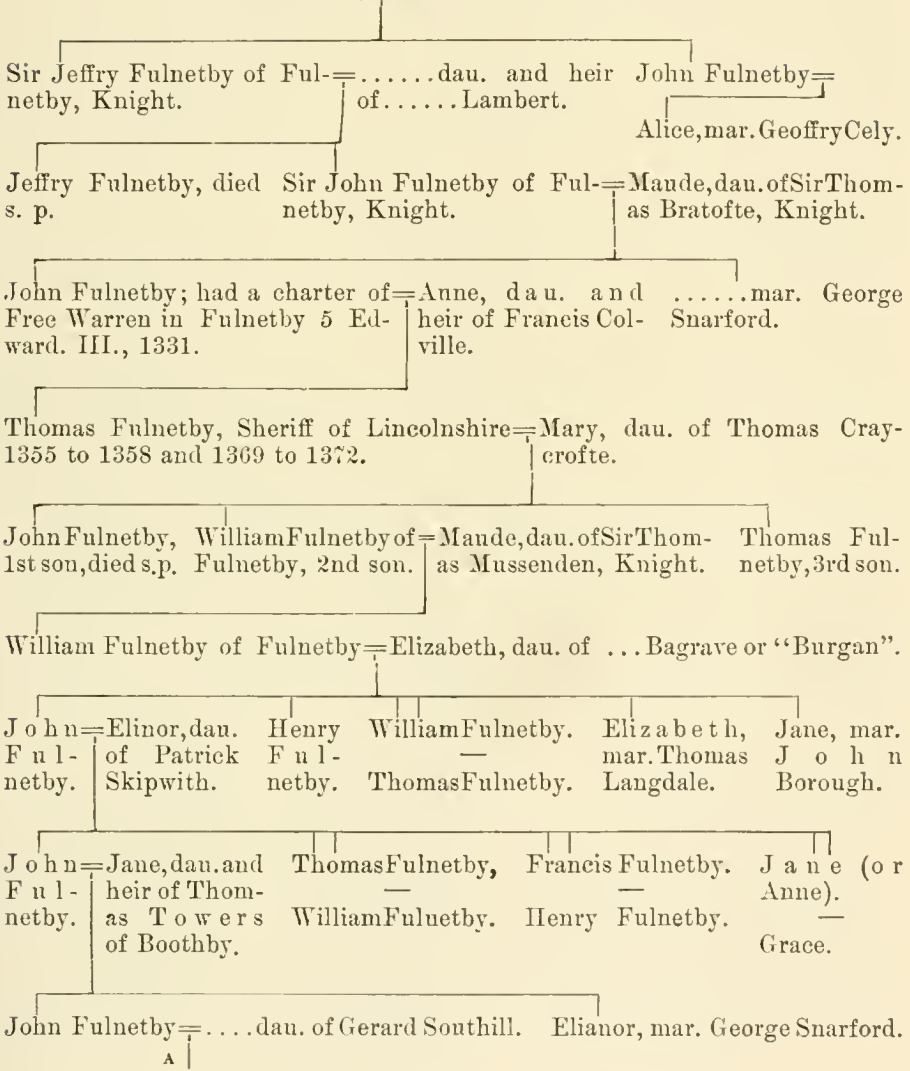
Fulnetby

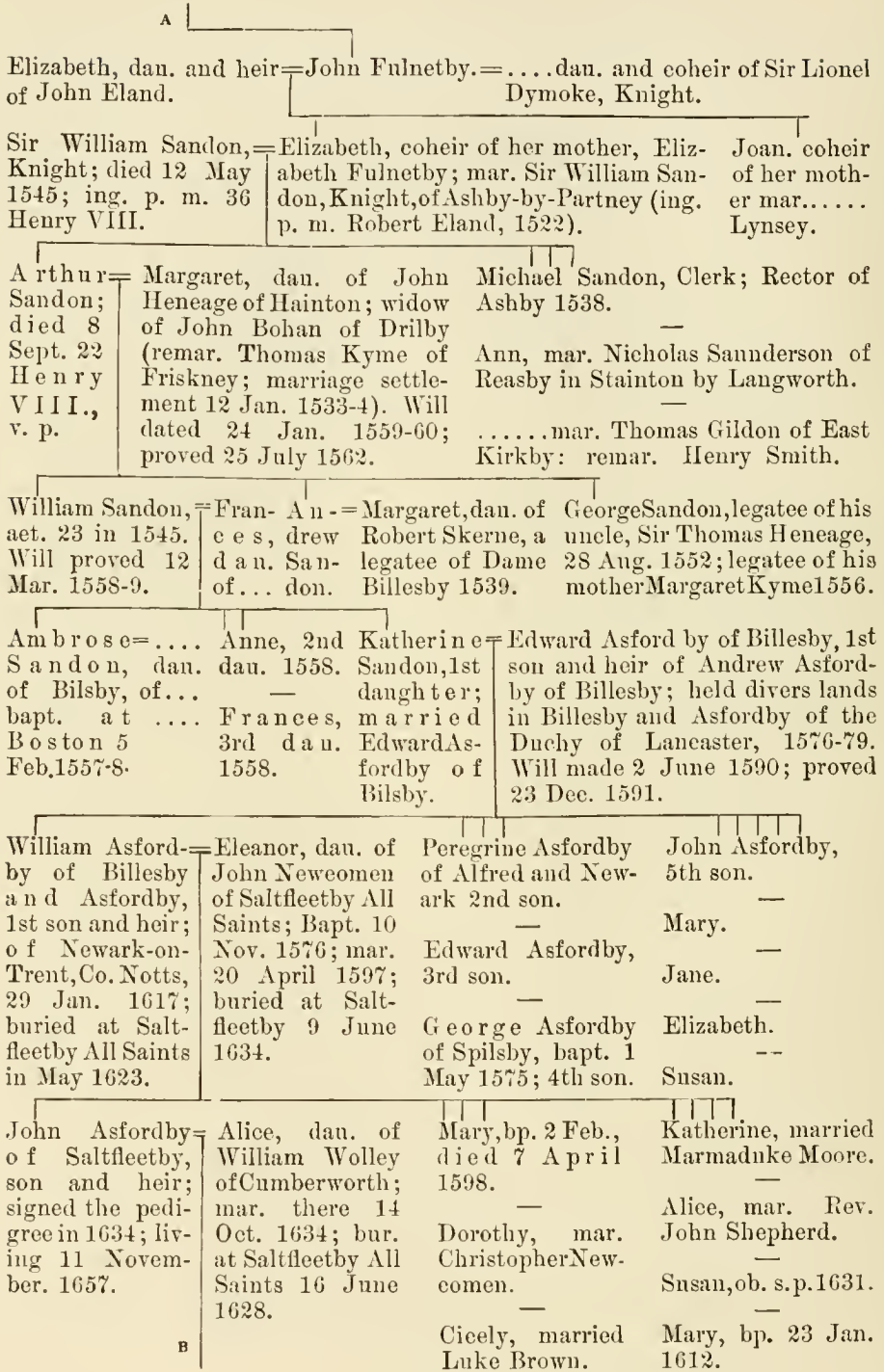
Fulnetby-Crall

[Harl. MSS. 1550, 1561.]

Arms: *Gules, three crescents argent, a chief ermine.*

Thomas Fulnetby=Mary, dau. of Thomas Grant.





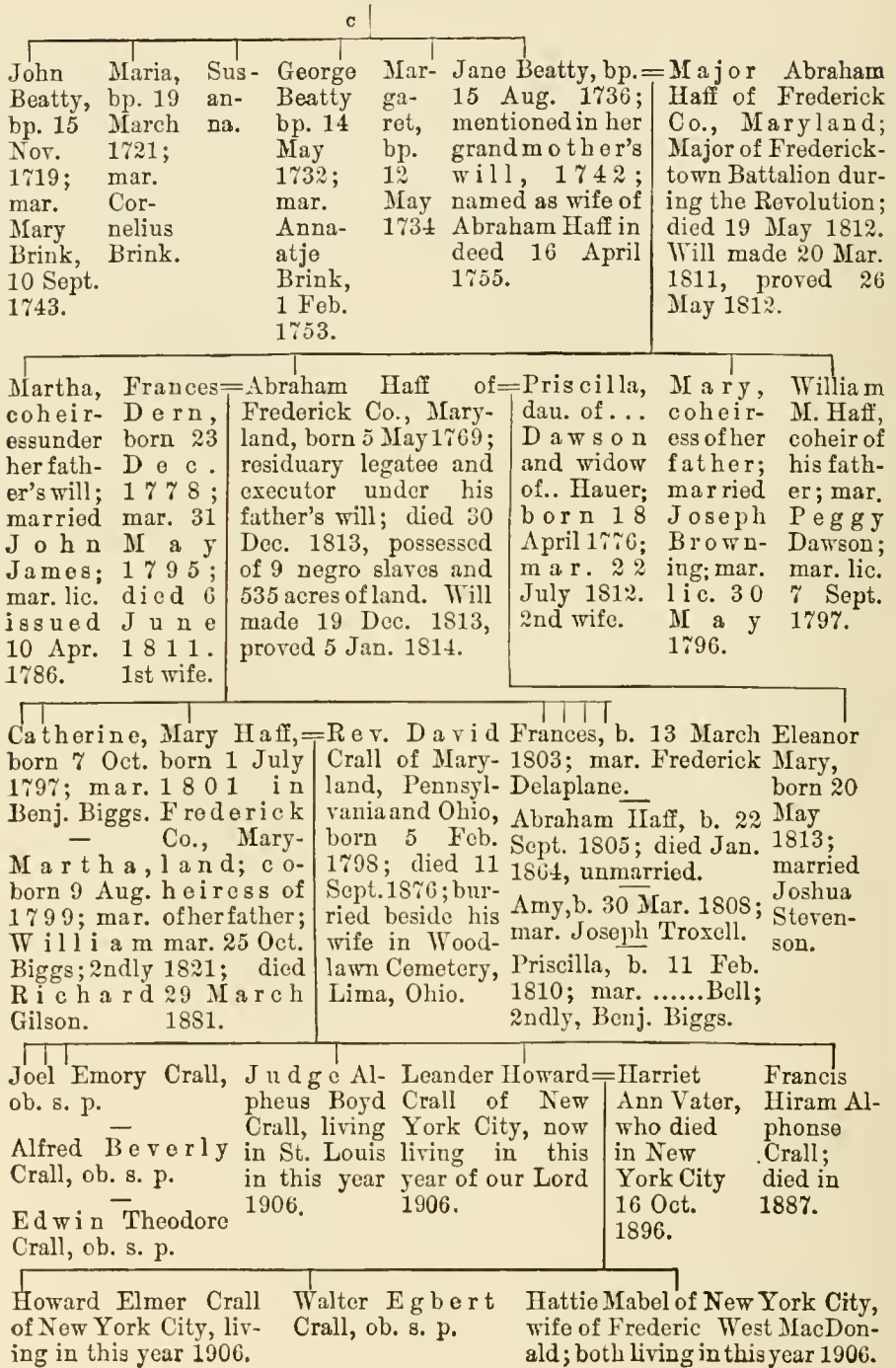
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<p>Hon. William Asfordby of Stayne-in-the-Marsh, County Lincoln, England, and Kingston and Marbletown, Ulster Co., New York, 1st son and heir; bap. at Saltfleetby 29 March 1638; a member of the first New York Assembly and Sheriff of Ulster Co. Will made 6 Nov. 1697, proved 24 Feb. 1698.</p>	<p>Martha, dau. of William Burton of Burgh-in-the-Marsh; living in England 18 March 1668; sole heir and executrix of her husband in Ulster Co., New York, 1698; died before 20 April 1711.</p>	<p>John Asfordby, 2nd son; bp. 13 Sept. 1639.</p> <p>Charles Asfordby, 3rd son; bp. 14 Jan. 1641.</p> <p>Thomas Asfordby, 4th son; bp. 28 June 1642.</p> <p>Edward Asfordby, 5th son; bp. 4 April 1644.</p> <p>Simeon and Benjamin Asfordby, twins, 6th and 7th sons; bp. 10 July 1649.</p>	<p>Marmaduke Asfordby, 8th son; bp. 16 April 1655.</p> <p>Elizabeth, bp. 21 Jan. 1636; bur. 28 March 1646.</p> <p>Mary, bp. 20 April 1646; mar. Thomas Cooper.</p> <p>Anne, bp. 12 Dec. 1647; bur. 4 Aug. 1649.</p> <p>Eleanor, bp. 8 Feb. 1652; a legatee in 1677 of her uncle, William Wolley.</p>
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<p>Martha, legatee of her grandmother 18 Mar. 1668; died prior to 20 April 1711.</p> <p>Charles Asfordby, bp. at Mablethorpe, England, 29 Oct. 1668; died young.</p> <p>Susanna, bp. at Mablethorpe 3, bur. 4 Nov. 1669.</p>	<p>Susanna Asfordby, 1st surviving daughter; mar. lic. 7 Nov. 1691; co-heiress of her father and mother (deeds 20 April 1711); joint heir of her husband; died in Frederick Co., Maryland. Will made 20 June 1742, proved 30 Oct. 1745.</p>	<p>John Beatty of Kingston and Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y.; returned for Sheriff of Ulster County; Trustee of Marbletown; Deputy Surveyor of the Province of New York. Will made 26 April 1720, proved 9 March 1721.</p>	<p>Eleanor, bp. at Kingston, N. Y. 26 Feb. 1682.</p> <p>Anne and Providence, twins, bp. at Kingston 2 Mar. 1684; died prior to 20 April 1711.</p> <p>Catherine, bp. at Kingston 9 Nov. 1685.</p>
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<p>Robert Beatty of Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y., where he was born about 1692-3, eldest child; member of the Marbletown Infantry, 1715-17, Fence-viewer, 1731; Freeholder, 1728; executor of his brother Charles, 11 March 1727. Died between 15 August 1726 and 20 June 1742.</p>	<p>Bata, dau. of Capt. Joris Middagh of Marbletown, N. Y.; bp. 26 Sept. 1697; marriage banns registered 17 May 1717.</p>	<p>William Beatty.</p> <p>Charles Beatty.</p> <p>John Beatty.</p> <p>Judge Thomas Beatty.</p>	<p>Edward Beatty.</p> <p>James Beatty.</p> <p>Henry Beatty.</p> <p>Agnes.</p> <p>Martha.</p>
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c



THE FULNETBYS

FULNETBY of Fulnetby occupies about two pages in Canon Maddison's "Lincolnshire Pedigrees."¹ The first twelve generations given by him are reproduced in the preceding pedigree, Fulnetby-Crall. Practically the same pedigree appears in "The Genealogist,"² reproduced from The Visitation of Lincolnshire, 1562-4, but with less details than Canon Maddison has given. The latter, however, does not bring the pedigree down beyond the children of Sir Vincent Fulnetby of Fulnetby, who was knighted at Whitehall 23 July, 1603, and buried at Rand 22 November, 1623.

Sir Vincent Fulnetby was the half-grandnephew of Elizabeth Fulnetby, wife of Sir William Sandon. That is to say, Godfrey Fulnetby, grandfather of Sir Vincent, was half-brother of Elizabeth, they having the same father, but different mothers.

Fulnetbye of Glemsford, arms and pedigree, appears in The Visitation of Suffolk, 1561,² from which we learn that the Suffolk Fulnetbys branched off from the Lincolnshire stem. Christopher Fulnetbye of Glemsford was the grandson of John Fulnetbye of Fulnetbye, County Lincoln, father of Elizabeth, the wife of Sir William Sandon. Christopher Fulnetbye's arms are given in the Suffolk Visitation impaled with those of his wife, a Bradbury of Littlebury, County Essex. His own arms, inherited from his father, are given quarterly, however, as follows: 1 and 4, *gules, three crescents argent, a chief ermine* (Fulnetbye); 2 and 3, *argent, three towers gules* (Towers).

These were also the arms of the father and grandfather of Elizabeth Fulnetby, wife of Sir William Sandon, as shown in the preceding pedigree, Fulnetby-Crall, the right to the Towers quartering having been acquired by the marriage of John Fulnetby to Jane, daughter and heiress of Thomas Towers of Boothby.

From the preceding pedigree it will be seen that Fulnetby of Fulnetby was also entitled to at least two other quarterings, one through the marriage of Sir Jeffrey Fulnetby to the daughter and heiress of Lambert, the other through the marriage of John Fulnetby to Anne, daughter and heiress of Francis Colville. The arms of Lambert in the Lincolnshire Visitation of 1592³ show a quartering, *Gules, three cinquefoils argent*, for Lambert of Oulton, County Lincoln. That Lambert quartering apparently was acquired in the same early

period as the Fulnetby marriage to the Lambert heiress. Among the Lambert quarterings there also appears one for Colville, *Or, a fess gules*.³ In Burke, however, there is a great choice of Colville and Lambert arms.

AUTHORITIES.

¹ Vol. i., London, 1902, pp. 377-9.

² Walter C. Metcalfe, "The Visitations of Suffolk." Made by Hervey, Clarenceux, 1561, Cooke, Clarenceux, 1577, and Raven, Richmond Herald, 1612, Exeter, 1882, pp. 30-1.

³ "The Genealogist," Vol. 6, p. 263.

XI

THE NEWCOMENS



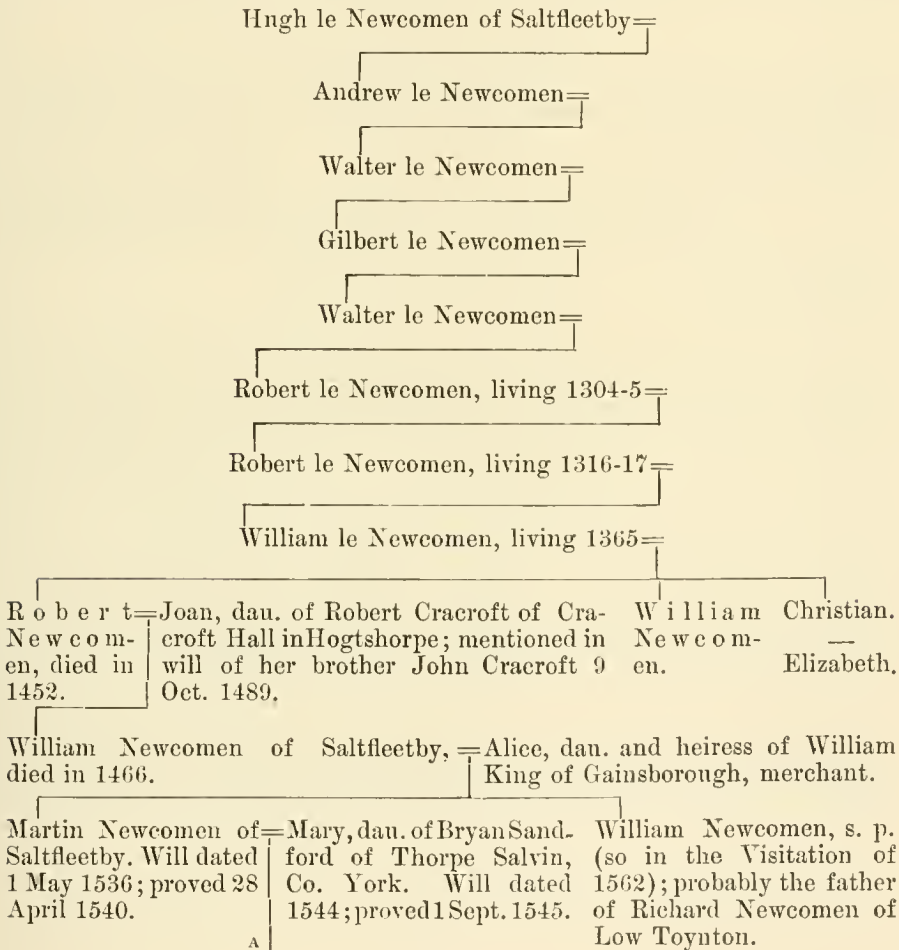
Newcomen

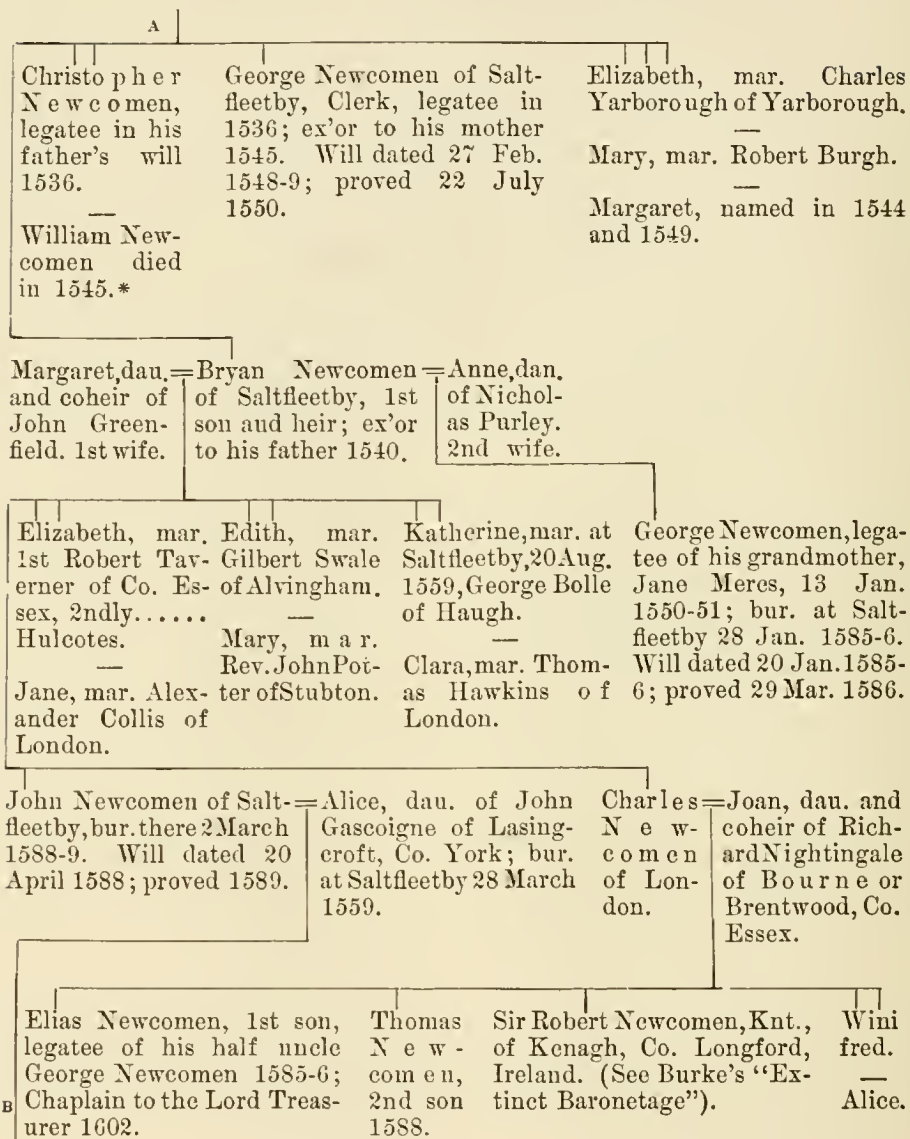
Newcomen-Crall

[Harl. MS. 1550. MS. C. 23, Herald's College. Rawlinson MSS.]

ARMS: *Argent, a lion's head erased sable between three crescents gules.*

CREST: *A lion's gamb erased and erect sable, armed gules.*





*William Newcomen, in the Visitation of 1592, is given as the second son of Martin Newcomen and Mary Sandford, and is said to have died in 1545. It seems much more probable that he was the William Newcomen of the previous generation, viz., second son of William Newcomen and Alice King, who in the Visitation of 1562 is said to have died s. p. . . . —A. R. M.

<p>John Newcomen of Saltfleetby 1592; bur. there 1 May 1621. Will dated 29 Jan. 1616-17; proved 15 May 1621.</p>	<p>Mary, dau. of John Skipwith of Walmsgate. Will dated 12 March 1626-7; prov. 20 Oct. 1627.</p>	<p>Thomas Newcomen, Parson, 2nd son, living 1616-17.</p>	<p>Mathew Newcomen, bur. at Saltfleetby 2 May 1559.</p>
		<p>Stephen Newcomen, 3rd son, Student at Cambridge; of Colchester, Co. Essex; proved his father's will 1589; living 1616-17.</p>	<p>Mary, bapt. at Saltfleetby 5 Mar. 1558-9; mar. there, 12 Oct. 1585, Robert Graylocke of Wakefield; Co. York; s. p.</p>
			<p>Jane.</p>

<p>John Newcomen, bapt. at Saltfleetby 8 Jan. 1579-80; mar. there, 8 June 1605, 1578; Thomas bur. there 11 Nov. 1579.</p>	<p>Alice, bapt. at Saltfleetby 11 Jan. 1581-2; mar. 1st at Saltfleetby 8 Jan. 1579-80; of Stayne-in-the-Marsh; 2ndly at Stallingborough Robert Manby; living a widow 1646.</p>	<p>John Newcomen, bapt. at Saltfleetby 30 Nov. 1585.</p>	<p>Elizabeth, bapt. at Saltfleetby 18 Nov. 1589; mar. George Rogers, brother of Catherine, wife of Richard Newcomen (marriage bond 18 Sept. 1621).</p>
	<p>Anne, mar. 1st at Saltfleetby, 4 Jan. 1609-10, Nicholas Newcomen of Saltfleetby, who died May 1616; 2ndly, 6 Oct. 1617, George Atkinson.</p>		<p>George Newcomen, bur. at Saltfleetby 28 Dec. 1591.</p>

<p>Eleanor, eldest child, bapt. at Saltfleetby 10 Nov. 1576; mar. there 20 April 1597, William Asfordby of Asfordby-in-Billesby and Newark; bur. at Saltfleetby 9 Nov. 1634.</p>	<p>William Asfordby of Saltfleetby, All Saints, and Newark-on-Trent, bur. at Saltfleetby May 1623.</p>	<p>Richard Newcomen of Saltfleetby, bapt. there 21 Mar. 1582-3; eldest son and heir-apparent 1592; died v. p.; bur. at Saltfleetby 25 May 1617.</p>	<p>Catherine, dau. of Robert Rogers of Theddlethorpe and Everton, Co. Notts; mar. 9 July 1610; remar., 25 June 1618, Robert Wolby of Bilsby.</p>
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<p>John Asfordby of Saltfleetby, son and heir; signed the pedigree in 1634; living 11 November 1657.</p>	<p>Alice, dau. of William Wolley of Cumberworth; mar. there 14 Oct. 1634; bur. at Saltfleetby All Saints 16 June 1658.</p>	<p>Mary, bp. 2 Feb., died 7 April 1598.</p>	<p>Katherine, married Marmaduke Moore.</p>
		<p>Dorothy, mar. Christopher Newcomen.</p>	<p>Alice, mar. Rev. John Shepherd.</p>
		<p>Cicely, married Luke Brown.</p>	<p>Susan, ob. s. p. 1631. Mary, bp. 23 Jan. 1612.</p>

c

c			
Hon. William Asfordby of Stayne-in-the-Marsh, County Lincoln, England, and Kingston and Marbletown, Ulster Co., New York, 1st son and heir; bap. at Saltfleetby 29 March 1638; a member of the first New York Assembly and Sheriff of Ulster Co. Will made 6 Nov. 1697, proved 24 Feb. 1698.	= Martha, dau. of William Burton of Burgh-in-the-Marsh; living in England 18 March 1668; sole heir and executrix of her husband in Ulster Co., New York, 1698; died before 20 April 1711.	John Asfordby, 2nd son; bp. 13 Sept. 1639.	Marmaduke Asfordby, 8th son; bp. 16 April 1655.
		Charles Asfordby, 3rd son; bp. 14 Jan. 1641.	Elizabeth, bp. 21 Jan. 1636; bur. 28 March 1646.
		Thomas Asfordby, 4th son; bp. 28 June 1642.	Mary, bp. 20 April 1646; mar. Thomas Cooper.
		Edward Asfordby, 5th son; bp. 4 April 1644.	Anne, bp. 12 Dec. 1647; bur. 4 Aug. 1649.
		Simeon and Benjamin Asfordby, twins, 6th and 7th sons; bp. 10 July 1649.	Eleanor, bp. 8 Feb. 1652; a legatee in 1677 of her uncle, William Wolley.

Martha, legatee of her grandmother 18 Mar. 1668; died prior to 20 April 1711.	= Susanna Asfordby, 1st surviving daughter; mar. lic. 7 Nov. 1691; co-heiress of her father and mother (deeds 20 April 1711); joint heir of her husband; died in Frederick Co., Maryland. Will made 20 June 1742, proved 30 Oct. 1745.	John Beatty of Kingston and Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y.; returned for Sheriff of Ulster County; Trustee of Marbletown; Deputy Surveyor of the Province of New York. Will made 26 April 1720, proved 9 March 1721.	Eleanor, bp. at Kingston, N. Y. 26 Feb. 1682.
			Anne and Providence, twins, bp. at Kingston 2 Mar. 1684; died prior to 20 April 1711.
			Catherine, bp. at Kingston 9 Nov. 1685.
Charles Asfordby, bp. at Mablethorpe, England, 29 Oct. 1668; died young.			
Susanna, bp. at Mablethorpe 3, bur. 4 Nov. 1669.			

Robert Beatty of Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y., where he was born about 1692-3, eldest child; member of the Marbletown Infantry, 1715-17, Fence-viewer. 1731; Freeholder, 1728; executor of his brother Charles, 11 March 1727. Died between 15 August 1726 and 20 June 1742.	= Bata, dau. of Capt. Joris Middagh of Marbletown, N. Y.; bp. 26 Sept. 1697; marriage banns registered 17 May 1717.	William Beatty.	Edward Beatty.
		Charles Beatty.	James Beatty.
		John Beatty	Henry Beatty.
		Judge Thomas Beatty.	Agnes.
			Martha.

D

John Beatty, bp. 19 Nov. 1719; mar. 1719; Mary Brink, 10 Sept. 1743.	Maria, Susan. bp. 14 May 1732; mar. Anna- atje Brink, 1 Feb. 1753.	George Beatty bp. 14 May 1732; mar. Anna- atje Brink, 1 Feb. 1753.	Mar- ga- ret, 12 May 1734	Jane Beatty, bp. 15 Aug. 1736; mentioned in her grandmother's will, 1742; named as wife of Abraham Hafl in deed 16 April 1755.	= Major Abraham Hafl of Frederick Co., Maryland; Major of Frederick-town Battalion during the Revolution; died 19 May 1812. Will made 20 Mar. 1811, proved 26 May 1812.
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Martha, coheir- essunder herfath- er's will; married J o h n J a m e s; mar. lic. issued 10 Apr. 1786.	Frances D e e . mar. 31 J u n e 1811. 1st wife.	= Abraham Hafl of Frederick Co., Maryland, born 5 May 1769; residuary legatee and executor under his father's will; died 30 Dec. 1813, possessed of 9 negro slaves and 535 acres of land. Will made 19 Dec. 1813, proved 5 Jan. 1814.	of=	Priscilla, dau. of... D a w s o n and widow of. Hauer; born 18 April 1776; mar. 22 July 1812. 2nd wife.	M a r y, coheir- ess of her father; married Joseph Brown- ing; mar. lic. 30 M a y 1796.	William M. Hafl, coheir of his fath- er; mar. Peggy Dawson; mar. lic. 7 Sept. 1797.
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Catherine, Mary born 7 Oct. 1797; mar. 1801 in Benj. Biggs. Frederick Co., Mary- land; co- born 9 Aug. 1799; mar. of her father; William mar. 25 Oct. Biggs; 2ndly 1821; died Richard 29 March Gilson. 1881.	M a r y H a f f, born 1 July 1801 in Frederick Co., Mary- land; co- born 9 Aug. 1799; mar. of her father; William mar. 25 Oct. Biggs; 2ndly 1821; died Richard 29 March Gilson. 1881.	= Rev. David Crall of Mary- land, Pennsyl- vania and Ohio, born 5 Feb. 1798; died 11 Sept. 1876; bur- ried beside his wife in Wood- lawn Cemetery, Lima, Ohio.	Francis, b. 13 March 1803; mar. Frederick Delaplane. Abraham Hafl, b. 22 Sept. 1805; died Jan. 1864, unmarried. Amy, b. 30 Mar. 1808; mar. Joseph Troxell. Priscilla, b. 11 Feb. 1810; mar. Bell; 2ndly, Benj. Biggs.	Eleanor Mary, born 20 May 1813; married Joshua Steven- son.
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Joel Emory Crall, ob. s. p.	J u d g e A l- pheus Boyd Crall, living in St. Louis in this year 1906.	Leander Howard Crall of New York City, now living in this year of our Lord 1906.	= Harriet Ann Vater, who died in New York City 16 Oct. 1896.	Francis Hiram Al- phonse Crall; died in 1887.
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Howard Elmer Crall of New York City, liv- ing in this year 1906.	Walter Egbert Crall, ob. s. p.	Hattie Mabel of New York City, wife of Frederic West MacDon- ald; both living in this year 1906.
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THE NEWCOMENS

NEWCOMEN of Saltfleetby and Low Toynton occupies nearly nine pages in the "Lincolnshire Pedigrees" of Canon A. R. Maddison,¹ the first fifteen generations of that pedigree being reproduced in the preceding pedigree of Newcomen-Crall, carrying the line down to Eleanor Newcomen, wife of William Asfordby. This Eleanor Newcomen was the grandmother of William Asfordby of Kingston, N. Y., and therefore ancestress of Crall of New York City.

In addition to the longer pedigree Canon Maddison also gives shorter pedigrees of Newcomen of Ingoldmells, and of Newcomen of Kirkby-on-Bain; but in spite of the one-time prolific character of this family, he refers to them in his Preface as "the Newcomens, as old a family as any in Lincolnshire, spreading into numerous branches, including a Baronetcy in Ireland, but now all gone to extinction, or at least oblivion."²

Some account of the Irish Baronetcy can be found in Burke's "Dormant Baronetcies,"³ under "Newcomen of Kenagh." Sir Robert Newcomen, knight, first Baronet, created December 30, 1625, was second cousin to Eleanor Newcomen, grandmother of William Asfordby who removed to America. The grandfathers of Eleanor Newcomen and of the first Baronet, John and Charles Newcomen, respectively, were brothers, sons of Bryan Newcomen of the preceding pedigree.

Among the Newcomens who achieved some distinction was Elias Newcomen (about 1550-1614), who was graduated from Magdalen College, Cambridge, and was Chaplain to the Lord Treasurer in 1602. About 1575 he published "A Defense and true Declaration of the Things lately done in the Lowe Countrey, whereby may easily be seen to whom all the Beginning and Cause of the late Troubles and Calamities is to be imputed," a translation from a work in Dutch and Latin. His father was the great-uncle of Eleanor Newcomen, wife of William Asfordby.⁴

Thomas Newcomen, inventor of the atmospheric steam-engine, was the great-grandson of Elias Newcomen. Of the Newcomen engine a competent authority writes: "Newcomen invented an entirely new type of engine, and though improvements were made in the details and workmanship, it continued to furnish the model for the pumping-engine for nearly three-quarters of a century. It

was very gradually superseded by Watt's engine with a separate condenser, patented in 1769."⁵

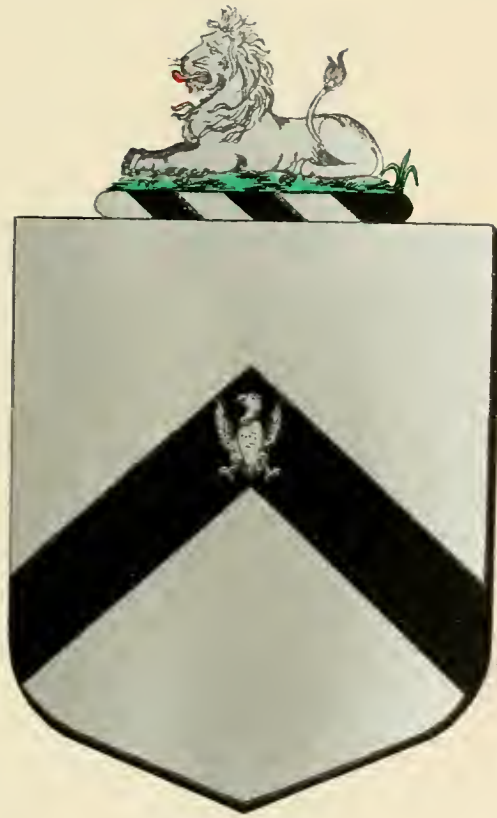
Rev. Thomas Newcomen and Rev. Matthew Newcomen were first cousins of Eleanor Newcomen, wife of William Asfordby. The first was a royalist, and upon his arrest at Colchester in 1642, when about to join the royal forces at Nottingham, "an infuriated mob tore the clothes off his back, beat him with cudgels and halberds, and carried him to the Moot Hall."⁶ Rev. Matthew Newcomen, on the other hand, was a staunch Puritan, an ejected minister, one of the five authors of the famous "Smectymnuus," a title formed from the initials of its joint authors, and became the leader of the Puritan party in Essex. At the Restoration he refused the office of Chaplain to Charles II., and eventually became pastor of the English Church at Leyden, Holland, fragrant with the memory of Rev. John Robinson and the "Pilgrim Fathers."⁷

AUTHORITIES.

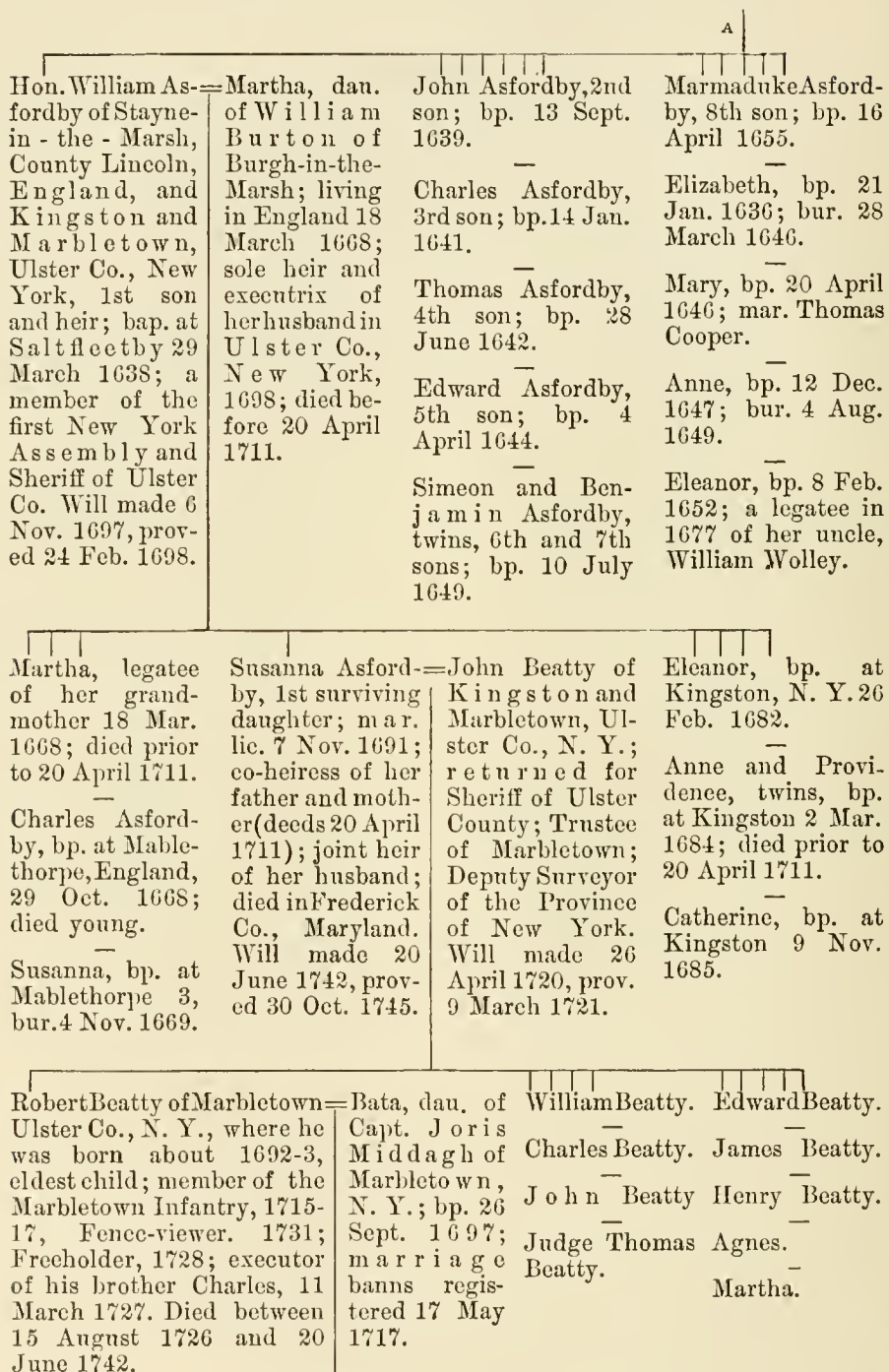
- ¹ Vol. ii., London, 1903, pp. 714-723.
² *Ibid.*, Vol. i., London, 1902, p. xii.
³ "Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies of England, Ireland and Scotland," by John Burke, 1844, p. 612.
⁴ "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. 40, pp. 323-4, article, "Elias Newcomen."
⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 328, article, "Thomas Newcomen."
⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 325.
⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 324-5, article, "Matthew Newcomen." Compare article, "Edmund Calaney," Vol. 8, pp. 226-30.

XII

THE WOLLEYS



Wolley



B

John Beatty, bp. 15 Nov. 1719; mar. Mary Brink, 10 Sept. 1743.	Maria, an-na. Cor-nelius Brink.	Sus-na. bp. 14 May 1732; mar. Anna-atje Brink, 1 Feb. 1753.	George Beatty ga-ret, bp. 12 May 1734	Mar-ga-ret, bp. 12 May 1734	Jane Beatty, bp. 15 Aug. 1736; mentioned in her grandmother's will, 1742; named as wife of Abraham Haff in deed 16 April 1755.	= Major Abraham Haff of Frederick Co., Maryland; Major of Fredericktown Battalion during the Revolution; died 19 May 1812. Will made 20 Mar. 1811, proved 26 May 1812.
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Martha, coheir-ess under her father's will; married John James; mar. lic. issued 10 Apr. 1786.	Frances D e c . mar. 31	= Abraham Frederick Co., Maryland, born 5 May 1769; residuary legatee and executor under his father's will; died 30 Dec. 1813, possessed of 9 negro slaves and 535 acres of land. Will made 19 Dec. 1813, proved 5 Jan. 1814.	Haff of	= Priscilla, dan. of... Dawson and widow of.. Hauer; born 18 April 1776; mar. 22 July 1812. 2nd wife.	Mary, coheir-ess of her father; married Joseph Brown; mar. lic. 30 7 Sept. 1797.	William M. Haff, coheir of his father; mar. Peggy Dawson; mar. lic. 7 Sept. 1797.
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Catherine, born 7 Oct. 1797; mar. 1801 in Benj. Biggs.	Mary Haff, Frederick Co., Maryland; co-born 9 Aug. 1799; mar. of her father; William mar. 25 Oct. 1821; died 29 March 1881.	= Rev. David Crall of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Ohio, born 5 Feb. 1798; died 11 Sept. 1876; buried beside his wife in Wood-lawn Cemetery, Lima, Ohio.	Frances, b. 13 March 1803; mar. Frederick Delaplane. Abraham Haff, b. 22 Sept. 1805; died Jan. 1864, unmarried. Amy, b. 30 Mar. 1808; mar. Joseph Troxell. Priscilla, b. 11 Feb. 1810; mar. Bell; 2ndly, Benj. Biggs.	Eleanor Mary, born 20 May 1813; married Joshua Steven-son.
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Joel Emory Crall, ob. s. p.	Judge Al- pheus Boyd Crall, living in St. Louis in this year 1906.	Leander Howard Crall of New York City, now living in this year of our Lord 1906.	= Harriet Ann Vater, who died in New York City 16 Oct. 1896.	Francis Hiram Al-phonse Crall; died in 1887.
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Howard Elmer Crall of New York City, living in this year 1906.	Walter Egbert Crall, ob. s. p.	Hattie Mabel of New York City, wife of Frederic West MacDon-ald; both living in this year 1906.
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XII

THE WOLLEYS

WOLLEY of Cumberworth and Well occupies something more than two pages in the "Lincolnshire Pedigrees," edited by Canon Maddison. The first five generations there given are reproduced in the preceding pedigree, Wolley-Crall, bringing down the line to Alice Wolley, wife of John Asfordby and mother of William Asfordby of Kingston, N. Y. Alice Wolley was thus ancestress of Crall of New York.¹

Little is known of this family of Wolley prior to the first generation shown in the pedigree, which is given as of "County Dorset."

The arms of the Wolleys do not appear in Canon Maddison's work. Burke, however, assigns to Wolley of Cumberworth, County of Lincoln, the arms and crest here shown, at the same time also giving another crest, *a lion couchant sable*.² Papworth, moreover, a much better authority, also gives the same arms as follows:

*"Argent, on a chevron sable an eagle displayed of the first. Woely. Wolin. Wooley, Comberworth, Co. Lincoln."*³

It will be noticed that the preceding pedigree, Wolley-Crall, shows that Anne, daughter of Roger Lemyng of Barnetby, and wife of William Wolley, was the grandmother of William Asfordby of Kingston, N. Y., and therefore ancestress of Crall of New York. The following brief pedigree, from Canon Maddison's work, shows three generations of the Lemyng ancestry of Crall of New York:

LEMYNG OF BARNETBY

[MS. C. 23, Herald's College.]

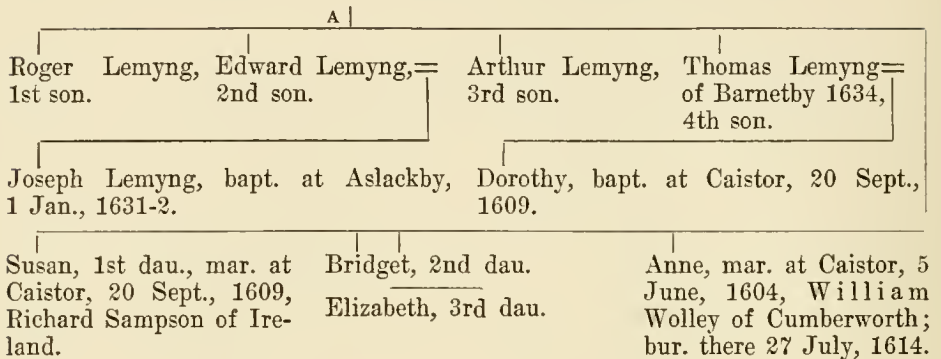
Simon Lemyng of Barnetby. Will proved 1552-56.

Thomas Lemyng of Barnetby. Will proved 1582.

Roger Lemyng of Barnetby=

Roger Lemyng of Barnetby,=Anne, sister of Robert Kelke of Barnetby; daughter and heir.

A | of Christopher Kelke; living 4 Sept., 1604.



AUTHORITIES.

¹ Vol. iii., London, 1904, pp. 1102-4.

² "General Armory," 1883, p. 1128.

³ Papworth and Morant, "An Alphabetical Dictionary of Coats of Arms Belonging to Families in Great Britain and Ireland, Forming an Extensive Ordinary of British Armorial," London, 1874, p. 480.

⁴ "Lincolnshire Pedigrees," Vol. ii., 1903, p. 595.

XIII

THE CRACROFTS



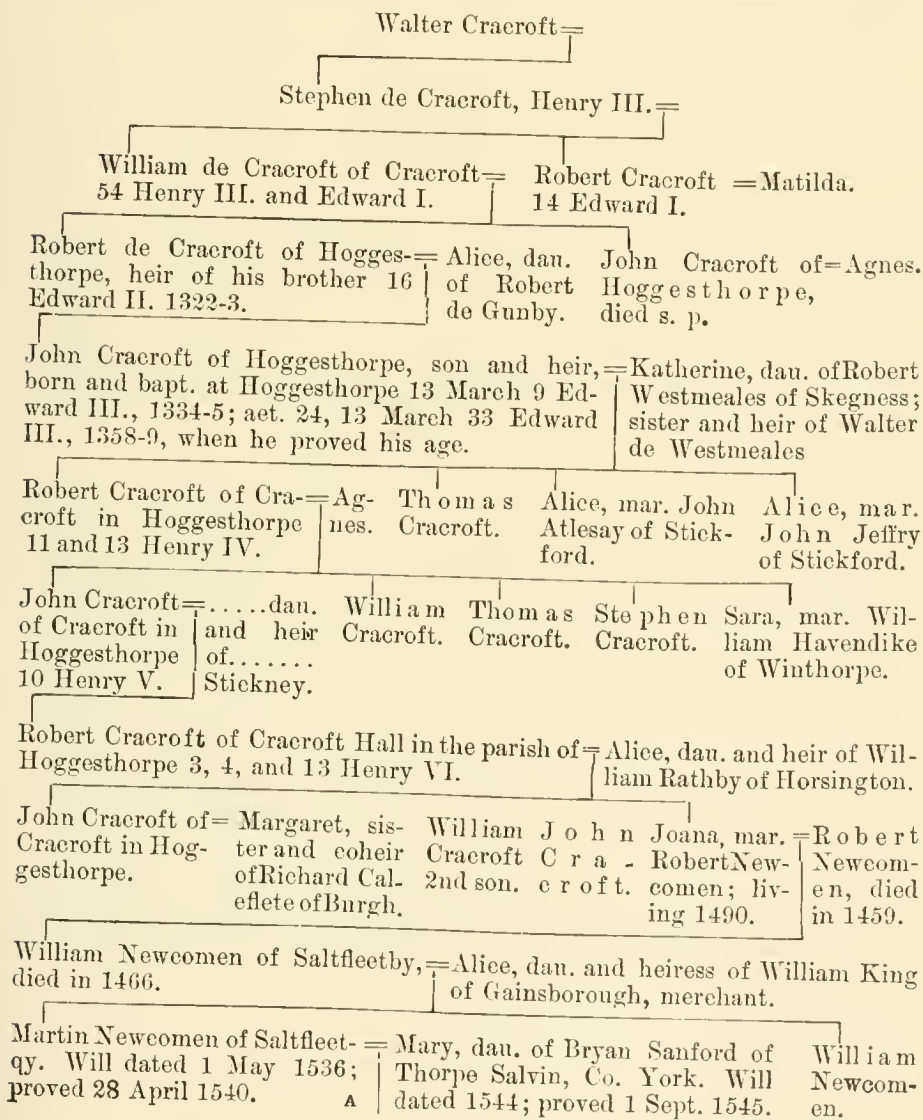
Cracroft

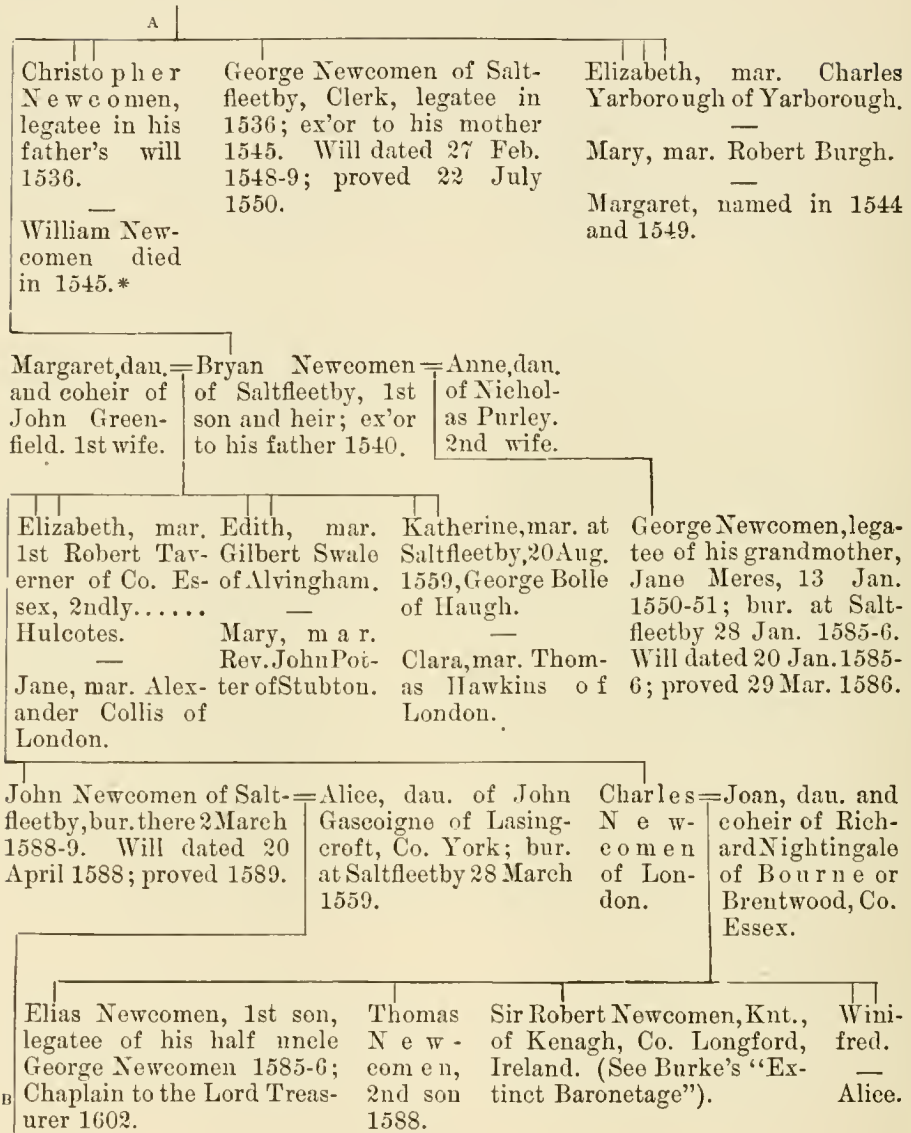
Cracroft-Crall

[MS. C. 23, Herald's College. Ingoldmells Court Rolls.]

ARMS: *Per pale, vert and gules, on a bend indented argent three martlets sable.*

CREST: *A stork proper supporting with his dexter foot a battle-axe, staff or, headed argent.*





*William Newcomen, in the Visitation of 1592, is given as the second son of Martin Newcomen and Mary Sandford, and is said to have died in 1545. It seems much more probable that he was the William Newcomen of the previous generation, viz., second son of William Newcomen and Alice King, who in the Visitation of 1562 is said to have died s. p. . . . —A. R. M.

B

John Newcomen of Saltfleetby 1592; bur. there 1 May 1621. Will dated 29 Jan. 1616-17; proved 15 May 1621.	= Mary, dau. of John Skipwith of Walmsgate. Will dated 12 March 1626-7; prov. 20 Oct. 1627.	Thomas Newcomen, Parson, 2nd son, living 1616-17.	Mathew Newcomen, bur. at Saltfleetby 2 May 1559.
		Stephen Newcomen, 3rd son, Student at Cambridge; of Colchester, Co. Essex; proved his father's will 1589; living 1616-17.	Mary, bapt. at Saltfleetby 5 Mar. 1558-9; mar. there, 12 Oct. 1585, Robert Graylocke of Wakefield; Co. York; s. p.
			Jane.

John Newcomen, bapt. at Saltfleetby 8 Jan. 1579-80; mar. there 8 June 1578; Thomas bur. there 11 Nov. 1579.	Mary, bapt. at Saltfleetby by Gawen Skipwith of Stayne-in-the-Marsh; 2ndly at Stallingborough 4 June 1605, Robert Manby; living a widow 1646.	Alice, bapt. at Saltfleetby 11 Jan. 1581-2; mar. 1st at Saltfleetby, 4 Jan. 1609-10, Nicholas Newcomen of Saltfleetby, who died May 1616; 2ndly, 6 Oct. 1617, George Atkinson.	John Newcomen, bapt. at Saltfleetby 30 Nov. 1585.
			Elizabeth, bapt. at Saltfleetby 18 Nov. 1589; mar. George Rogers, brother of Catherine, wife of Richard Newcomen (marriage bond 18 Sept. 1621).
			George Newcomen, bur. at Saltfleetby 28 Dec. 1591.

Eleanor, eldest child, bapt. at Saltfleetby 10 Nov. 1576; mar. there 20 April 1597, William Asfordby of Asfordby-in-Billesby and Newark; bur. at Saltfleetby 9 Nov. 1634.	= William Asfordby of Saltfleetby, All Saints, and Newark-on-Trent, bur. at Saltfleetby May 1623.	Richard Newcomen of Saltfleetby, bapt. there 21 Mar. 1582-3; eldest son and heir-apparent 1592; died v. p.; bur. at Saltfleetby 25 May 1617.	= Catherine, dau. of Robert Rogers of Theddlethorpe and Everton, Co. Notts; mar. 9 July 1610; remar., 25 June 1618, Robert Wolby of Bilsby.
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John Asfordby of Saltfleetby, son and heir; signed the pedigree in 1634; living 11 November 1657.	= Alice, dau. of William Wolley of Cumberworth; mar. there 14 Oct. 1634; bur. at Saltfleetby All Saints 16 June 1658.	Mary, bp. 2 Feb., died 7 April 1598.	Katherine, married Marmaduke Moore.
		Dorothy, mar. Christopher Newcomen.	Alice, mar. Rev. John Shepherd.
		Cicely, married Luke Brown.	Susan, ob. s. p. 1631.
			Mary, bp. 23 Jan. 1612.

c

c										
Hon. William Asfordby of Stayne-in-the-Marsh, County Lincoln, England, and Kingston and Marbletown, Ulster Co., New York, 1st son and heir; bap. at Saltfleetby 29 March 1638; a member of the first New York Assembly and Sheriff of Ulster Co. Will made 6 Nov. 1697, proved 24 Feb. 1698.	=	Martha, dau. of William Burton of Burgh-in-the-Marsh; living in England 18 March 1668; sole heir and executrix of her husband in Ulster Co., New York, 1698; died before 20 April 1711.	John Asfordby, 2nd son; bp. 13 Sept. 1639.	Marmaduke Asfordby, 8th son; bp. 16 April 1655.						
			Charles Asfordby, 3rd son; bp. 14 Jan. 1641.	Elizabeth, bp. 21 Jan. 1636; bur. 28 March 1646.						
			Thomas Asfordby, 4th son; bp. 28 June 1642.	Mary, bp. 20 April 1646; mar. Thomas Cooper.						
			Edward Asfordby, 5th son; bp. 4 April 1644.	Anne, bp. 12 Dec. 1647; bur. 4 Aug. 1649.						
			Simeon and Benjamin Asfordby, twins, 6th and 7th sons; bp. 10 July 1649.	Eleanor, bp. 8 Feb. 1652; a legatee in 1677 of her unele, William Wolley.						

Martha, legatee of her grandmother 18 Mar. 1668; died prior to 20 April 1711.	=	Susanna Asfordby, 1st surviving daughter; mar. lic. 7 Nov. 1691; co-heiress of her father and mother (deeds 20 April 1711); joint heir of her husband; died in Frederiek Co., Maryland. Will made 20 June 1742, proved 30 Oct. 1745.	John Beatty of Kingston and Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y.; returned for Sheriff of Ulster County; Trustee of Marbletown; Deputy Surveyor of the Province of New York. Will made 26 April 1720, proved 9 March 1721.	Eleanor, bp. at Kingston, N. Y. 26 Feb. 1682.
				Anne and Providence, twins, bp. at Kingston 2 Mar. 1684; died prior to 20 April 1711.
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Robert Beatty of Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y., where he was born about 1692-3, eldest child; member of the Marbletown Infantry, 1715-17, Fence-viewer. 1731; Freeholder, 1728; executor of his brother Charles, 11 March 1727. Died between 15 August 1726 and 20 June 1742.	=	Bata, dau. of Capt. Joris Middagh of Marbletown, N. Y.; bp. 26 Sept. 1697; marriage banns registered 17 May 1717.	William Beatty.	Edward Beatty.
			Charles Beatty.	James Beatty.
			John Beatty	Henry Beatty.
			Judge Thomas Beatty.	Agnes.
				Martha.

D

John Beatty, bp. 15 Nov. 1719; mar. Mary Brink, 10 Sept. 1743.	Maria, bp. 19 March 1721; mar. Cornelius Brink, 10 Sept. 1811.	Susan, bp. 14 May 1732; mar. Anna-atje Brink, 1 Feb. 1753.	George Beatty, bp. 14 May 1732; mar. Anna-atje Brink, 1 Feb. 1753.	Martha, bp. 15 Nov. 1719; mar. Mary Brink, 10 Sept. 1743.	Jane Beatty, bp. 15 Aug. 1736; mentioned in her grandmother's will, 1742; named as wife of Abraham Haff in deed 16 April 1755.	Major Abraham Haff of Frederick Co., Maryland; Major of Fredericktown Battalion during the Revolution; died 19 May 1812. Will made 20 Mar. 1811, proved 26 May 1812.
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Martha, coheir-ess under her father's will; married John James, mar. lic. issued 10 Apr. 1786.	Frances Dorn, born 23 Dec. 1778; mar. 31 May 1795; died 6 June 1811.	Abraham Haff of Frederick Co., Maryland, born 5 May 1769; residuary legatee and executor under his father's will; died 30 Dec. 1813, possessed of 9 negro slaves and 535 acres of land. Will made 19 Dec. 1813, proved 5 Jan. 1814.	Priscilla, dau. of... Dawson and widow of. Hauer; born 18 April 1776; mar. 22 July 1812. 2nd wife.	Mary, coheir-ess of her father; married Joseph Brown, mar. lic. 30 Sept. 1797.	William M. Haff, coheir of his father; mar. Peggy Dawson; mar. lic. 7 Sept. 1797.
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Catherine, born 7 July 1797; mar. 1801 in Benj. Biggs. — Martha, born 9 Aug. 1799; mar. 1821; died 29 March 1881.	Mary Haff, born 1 July 1801 in Frederick Co., Maryland; coheir-ess of her father; mar. 25 Oct. 1821; died 29 March 1881.	Rev. David Crall of Maryland and Ohio, born 5 Feb. 1798; died 11 Sept. 1876; buried beside his wife in Woodlawn Cemetery, Lima, Ohio.	Frances, b. 13 March 1803; mar. Frederick Delaplaine. Abraham Haff, b. 22 Sept. 1805; died Jan. 1864, unmarried. Amy, b. 30 Mar. 1808; mar. Joseph Troxell. Priscilla, b. 11 Feb. 1810; mar. Bell; 2ndly, Benj. Biggs.	Eleanor Mary, born 20 May 1813; married Joshua Stevenson.
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Joel Emory Crall, ob. s. p. — Alfred Beverly Crall, ob. s. p. — Edwin Theodore Crall, ob. s. p.	Judge Alpheus Boyd Crall, living in St. Louis in this year 1906.	Leander Howard Crall of New York City, now living in this year of our Lord 1906.	Harriet Ann Vater, who died in New York City 16 Oct. 1896.	Francis Hiram Alphonse Crall; died in 1887.
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Howard Elmer Crall of New York City, living in this year 1906.	Walter Egbert Crall, ob. s. p.	Hattie Mabel of New York City, wife of Frederic West MacDonald; both living in this year 1906.
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XIII

THE CRACROFTS

CRACROFT of Cracroft Hall in Hogsthorpe is given at considerable length in Canon Maddison's work,¹ the pedigree occupying no less than twelve pages and being brought down to members of the family still living at the date of compilation. The first nine generations are reproduced in the preceding pedigree, Cracroft-Crall. To this old family Canon Maddison refers in his Preface as follows:

"Of the families which still continue in the male line, although their early estates have passed away by sale or marriage, there are . . . the Cracrofts, who held the manor of Cracroft Hall in Hogsthorpe as early as the fourteenth century, though their present estates only came to them in the early part of the seventeenth. These families still survive in the unbroken male line in Lincolnshire, the sole remnants of the knightly and gentle proprietors of the fifteenth century."²

In addition to the line of descent shown in the preceding pedigree, a glance at the pedigree, Fulnetby-Crall, will show that Crall of New York inherits a double strain of the Cracroft blood. Mary, daughter of Thomas Craycrofte, who married Thomas Fulnetby (the fifth generation on the pedigree of Fulnetby-Crall), was the daughter of Thomas Cracroft who appears in the sixth generation in the preceding pedigree of Cracroft-Crall. This is shown in the pedigree in Canon Maddison's work, in which the aforesaid Thomas Cracroft is represented as father of "Mary" who "mar. Thomas Fulnetby."³

Thus two lines of descent go down to Crall of New York from the first five generations of Cracrofts which appear in the preceding pedigree, as well as from Robert de Gunby and Robert Westmeales of Skegness, whose daughters married Cracrofts of the fourth and fifth generations, respectively. The pedigree of Westmeales of Skegness, County Lincoln, is to be found, we understand, among the manuscripts in the Harleian Collection in the British Museum.⁴ The de Gunbys were of an old Anglo-Norman family, but the writer has no clue to the identity of Robert de Gunby or of his daughter, Alice, and hence none to the particular family or branch of the family to which they belonged. Their arms were, *Argent, a lion rampant azure.* and two churches, Gunby St. Nicholas and Gunby St. Peter, bear witness to the name and presence of the de Gunbys in Lincolnshire.

Nothing is known of the Stickney heiress mentioned in the preceding pedigree, nor yet of William Rathby of Horsington, whose daughter and heiress, Alice, married Robert Cracroft. Horsington is a parish in middle Lincolnshire.

Hoggesthorpe, now called Hogsthorpe, the seat of the Cracrofts in early times, is a parish and village in middle Lincolnshire, and has an old church with massive tower. What memorials of the Cracrofts, if any, are to be found there, we know not. Skegness, where the Westneales once were seated, is now one of the most wide-awake and flourishing of the seaside resorts on the Lincolnshire coast.

AUTHORITIES.

¹ "Lincolnshire Pedigrees," Vol. i., London, 1902, pp. 271-83.

² *Ibid.*, p. xi.

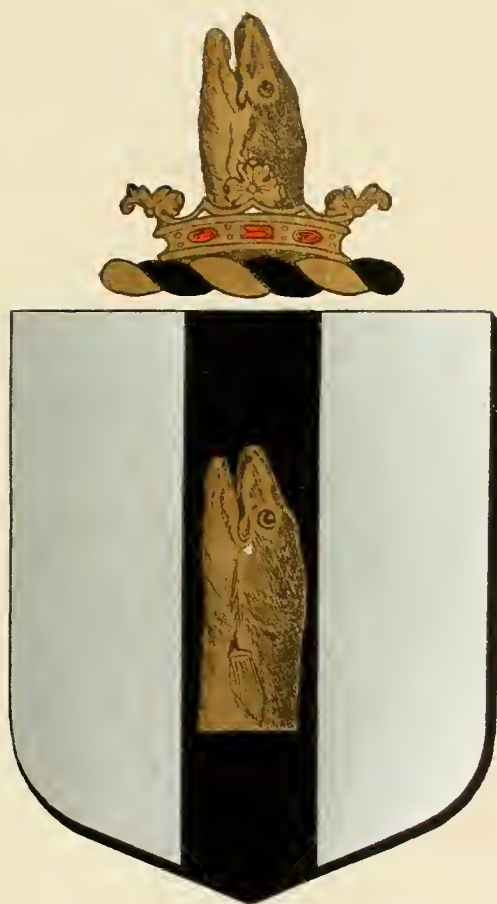
³ *Ibid.*, p. 271.

⁴ MS. 1190, folio 26 MS. 1401, folio 52; MS. 1550, folio 161b.

XIV

THE GASCOIGNES

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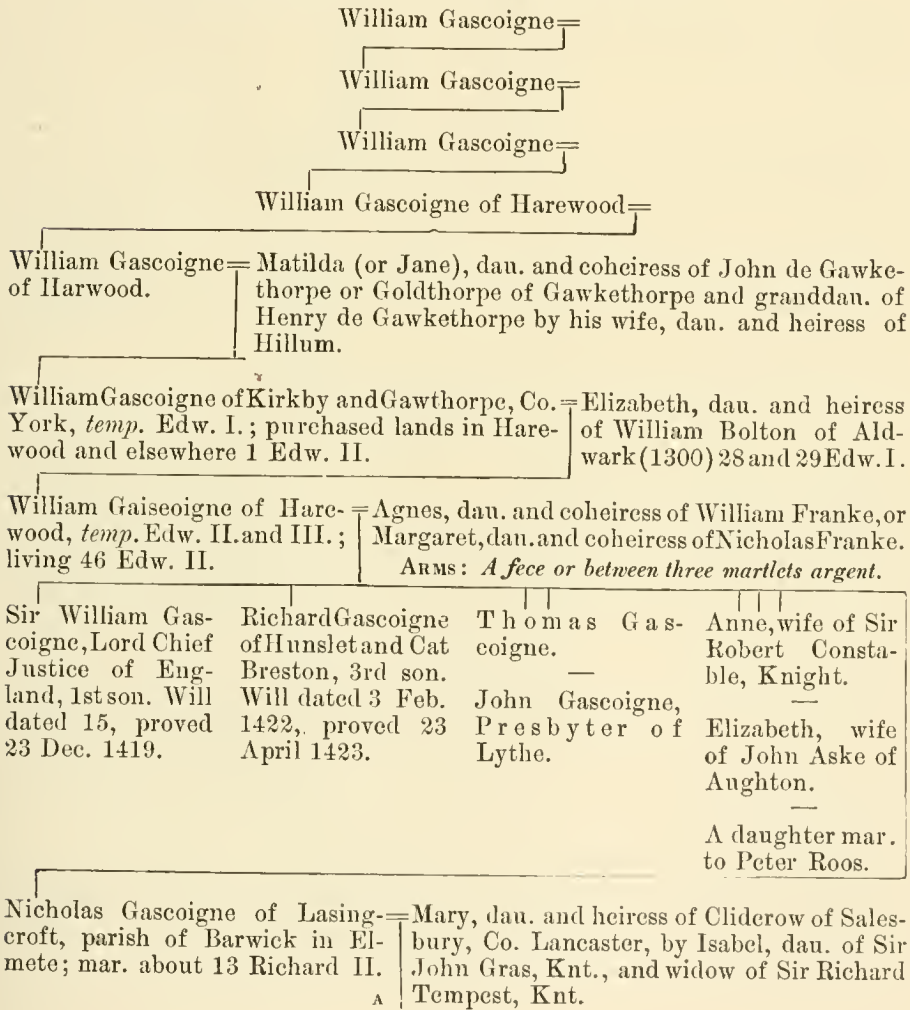
Gascoigne

Gascoigne-Crall

[Visitation of Yorkshire 1563-64; Nordcliffe MS. and D 2, Heralds' College; Foster's Pedigrees of the County Families of Yorkshire, vol. i.]

ARMS: *Argent, on a pale sable a demi luce erect, couped or.*

CREST: *Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi luce erect of the last.*



A

John Gascoigne of Lasincroft, 1st son and heir; admin. 8 July 1445.	= Isabel, dau. and heiress of William Heton of Mirfield; died 3 Aug. 1473.	Nicholas Gascoigne.	Elizabeth, mar. to Anthony St. Quintin of Harpham.
		Thomas Gascoigne.	Margaret, mar. to Thomas Arderne of Marton.

William Gascoigne of Lasincroft, 1st son; mar. 4 Edw. IV; died 16 Edw. IV. Will proved 8 Sept. 1476.	= Joanetta, dau. of Sir William Beckwith of Clint, by Elizabeth, dau. of Sir William Plumpton of Plumpton; living 15 April 17 Edw. IV.	Nicholas Gascoigne.	Richard Gascoigne.	Timothea, mar. to Thomas Clervaux of Croft.	Agnes, Elizabeth.
		John Gascoigne.	Robert Gascoigne.	—	—
		George Gascoigne.	Alveray Gascoigne.	Joan, mar. to John A. More.	Althea.
		Thomas Gascoigne.	James Gascoigne.	Margaret.	Mary.

John Gascoigne, died s. p. 11 Edw. IV.	= William Gascoigne of Lasincroft; died about 25 July 12 Hen. VIII.	Margaret, dau. of Richard Kighley of Newhall.	Mary, 30 Sept. 1 Hen. VIII.	Joan, Elizabeth, mar. to William Dyneley.
Thomas Gascoigne, ob. s. p. 30 Sept. 1 Hen. VIII.			Margaret, mar. to Mr. William Newby.	

John Gascoigne of Lasincroft and Aberford, only son and heir; 26 years of age 11 Edw. IV.; died 20 or 22 Nov. 1557.	= Ann, dau. and coheiress of John, 3rd son of Sir Henry Vavasour of Haselwood, Co. York, Knight.	William Gascoigne, ob. s. p.	Alice, mar. to Anthony Hippon of Featherston.
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Thomas Gascoigne of Lasincroft; ob. s. p.	Robert Gascoigne.	Grace, mar. Thomas, 4th son of Sir Thomas Wentworth of Wentworth Woodhouse.
Richard Gascoigne of Lasincroft; ob. s. p.	George Gascoigne of Kirby.	—
John Gascoigne of Parlington.	Francis Gascoigne.	Katharine, mar. Richard Beaumont of Lassels Hall.
William Gascoigne, Carthusian monk at Brussels.	Elizabeth, m. Thompson.	—
	Joan, m. Ambler.	Anne, mar. William Mallet of Normanton; 2ndly Sir Henry Ellis.

Alice Gascoigne, 6th daughter, mar. Mr. John Newcomen of Saltfleetby, Co. Lincoln; bur. there 28 March 1559.	= John Newcomen of Saltfleetby, Co. Lincoln; bur. there 2 March 1588-9. Will dated 20 April 1588, proved 1589.
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B

John Newcomen of Saltfleetby 1592; bur. there 1 May 1621. Will dated 29 Jan. 1616-17; proved 15 May 1621.	= Mary, dau. of John Skipwith of Walmsgate. Will dated 12 March 1626-7; prov. 20 Oct. 1627.	Thomas Newcomen, Parson, 2nd son, living 1616-17.	Mathew Newcomen, bur. at Saltfleetby 2 May 1559.
		Stephen Newcomen, 3rd son, Student at Cambridge; of Colchester, Co. Essex; proved his father's will 1589; living 1616-17.	Mary, bapt. at Saltfleetby 5 Mar. 1558-9; mar. there, 12 Oct. 1585, Robert Graylocke of Wakefield; Co. York; s. p.
		Jane.	

John Newcomen, bapt. at Saltfleetby 8 4 June 1578; Thomas bur. there 11 Nov. 1579.	Mary, bapt. at Saltfleetby by 8 Jan, mar. there, 2ndly at Stallingborough 4 June 1605, Thomas Hayward.	Alice, bapt. at Saltfleetby 11 Jan. 1581-2; mar. 1st at Saltfleetby Gawen Skipwith of Stayne-in-the-Marsh; 2ndly at Stallingborough Robert Manby; living a widow 1646.	John Newcomen, bapt. at Saltfleetby 30 Nov. 1585.
			Elizabeth, bapt. at Saltfleetby 18 Nov. 1589; mar. George Rogers, brother of Catherine, wife of Richard Newcomen (marriage bond 18 Sept. 1621).
		Anne, mar. 1st at Saltfleetby, 4 Jan. 1609-10, Nicholas Newcomen of Saltfleetby, who died May 1616; 2ndly, 6 Oct. 1617, George Atkinson.	George Newcomen, bur. at Saltfleetby 28 Dec. 1591.

Eleanor, eldest child, bapt. at Saltfleetby 10 Nov. 1576; mar. there 20 April 1597, William Asfordby of Asfordby-in-Billesby and Newark; bur. at Saltfleetby 9 Nov. 1634.	= William Asfordby of Saltfleetby, All Saints, and Newark-on-Trent, bur. at Saltfleetby May 1623.	Richard Newcomen of Saltfleetby, bapt. there 21 Mar. 1582-3; eldest son and heir-apparent 1592; died v. p.; bur. at Saltfleetby 25 May 1617.	= Catherine, dau. of Robert Rogers of Theddlethorpe and Everton, Co. Notts; mar. 9 July 1610; remar., 25 June 1618, Robert Wolby of Bilsby.

John Asfordby of Saltfleetby, son and heir; signed the pedigree in 1634; living 11 November 1657.	= Alice, dau. of William Wolley of Cumberworth; mar. there 14 Oct. 1634; bur. at Saltfleetby All Saints 16 June 1658.	Mary, bp. 2 Feb., died 7 April 1598.	Katherine, married Marmaduke Moore.
		Dorothy, mar. Christopher Newcomen.	Alice, mar. Rev. John Shepherd.
		Cicely, married Luke Brown.	Susan, ob. s. p. 1631.
			Mary, bp. 23 Jan. 1612.

c			
<p>Hon. William Asfordby of Stayne-in-the-Marsh, County Lincoln, England, and Kingston and Marbletown, Ulster Co., New York, 1st son and heir; bp. at Saltfleetby 29 March 1638; a member of the first New York Assembly and Sheriff of Ulster Co. Will made 6 Nov. 1697, proved 24 Feb. 1698.</p>	<p>Martha, dau. of William Burton of Burgh-in-the-Marsh; living in England 18 March 1668; sole heir and executrix of her husband in Ulster Co., New York, 1698; died before 20 April 1711.</p>	<p>John Asfordby, 2nd son; bp. 13 Sept. 1639.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Charles Asfordby, 3rd son; bp. 14 Jan. 1641.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Thomas Asfordby, 4th son; bp. 28 June 1642.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Edward Asfordby, 5th son; bp. 4 April 1644.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Simeon and Benjamin Asfordby, twins, 6th and 7th sons; bp. 10 July 1649.</p>	<p>Marmaduke Asfordby, 8th son; bp. 16 April 1655.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Elizabeth, bp. 21 Jan. 1636; bur. 28 March 1646.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Mary, bp. 20 April 1646; mar. Thomas Cooper.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Anne, bp. 12 Dec. 1647; bur. 4 Aug. 1649.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Eleanor, bp. 8 Feb. 1652; a legatee in 1677 of her uncle, William Wolley.</p>
<p>Martha, legatee of her grandmother 18 Mar. 1668; died prior to 20 April 1711.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Charles Asfordby, bp. at Mablethorpe, England, 29 Oct. 1668; died young.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Susanna, bp. at Mablethorpe 3, bur. 4 Nov. 1669.</p>	<p>Susanna Asfordby, 1st surviving daughter; mar. lic. 7 Nov. 1691; co-heiress of her father and mother (deeds 20 April 1711); joint heir of her husband; died in Frederick Co., Maryland. Will made 20 June 1742, proved 30 Oct. 1745.</p>	<p>John Beatty of Kingston and Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y.; returned for Sheriff of Ulster County; Trustee of Marbletown; Deputy Surveyor of the Province of New York. Will made 26 April 1720, proved 9 March 1721.</p>	<p>Eleanor, bp. at Kingston, N. Y. 26 Feb. 1682.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Anne and Providence, twins, bp. at Kingston 2 Mar. 1684; died prior to 20 April 1711.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Catherine, bp. at Kingston 9 Nov. 1685.</p>
<p>Robert Beatty of Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y., where he was born about 1692-3, eldest child; member of the Marbletown Infantry, 1715-17, Fence-viewer. 1731; Freeholder, 1728; executor of his brother Charles, 11 March 1727. Died between 15 August 1726 and 20 June 1742.</p>	<p>Bata, dau. of Capt. Joris Middagh of Marbletown, N. Y.; bp. 26 Sept. 1697; marriage banns registered 17 May 1717.</p>	<p>William Beatty.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Charles Beatty.</p> <p>—</p> <p>John Beatty</p> <p>—</p> <p>Judge Thomas Beatty.</p>	<p>Edward Beatty.</p> <p>—</p> <p>James Beatty.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Henry Beatty.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Agnes.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Martha.</p>

D

John Beatty, bp. 15 Nov. 1719; mar. Mary Brink, 10 Sept. 1743.	Maria, March 1721; Cor-nelius Brink.	Sus-na. bp. 14 May 1732; mar. Anna-atje Brink, 1 Feb. 1753.	George Beatty bp. 14 May 1732; mar. Anna-atje Brink, 1 Feb. 1753.	Mar-ga-ret, bp. May 1734	Jane Beatty, bp. 15 Aug. 1736; mentioned in her grandmother's will, 1742; named as wife of Abraham Haff in deed 16 April 1755.	= Major Abraham Haff of Frederick Co., Maryland; Major of Fredericktown Battalion during the Revolution; died 19 May 1812. Will made 20 Mar. 1811, proved 26 May 1812.
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Martha, coheir-ess under her father's will; married John James; mar. lic. issued 10 Apr. 1786.	Frances D e e . born 23 Dec. 1778; mar. 31 May 1795; died 6 June 1811. 1st wife.	= Abraham Haff Frederick Co., Maryland, born 5 May 1769; residuary legatee and executor under his father's will; died 30 Dec. 1813, possessed of 9 negro slaves and 535 acres of land. Will made 19 Dec. 1813, proved 5 Jan. 1814.	of = Priscilla Dawson and widow of. Hauer; born 18 April 1776; mar. 22 July 1812. 2nd wife.	Mary, coheir-ess of her father; married Joseph Brown-ing; mar. lic. 30 7 Sept. 1797.	William M. Haff, coheir of his father; mar. Peggy Dawson; mar. lic. 7 Sept. 1797.
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Catherine, born 7 Oct. 1797; mar. 1801 in Benj. Biggs.	Mary Haff, born 1 July 1801 in Frederick Co., Maryland; co-born 9 Aug. 1799; mar. William Biggs; 2ndly 1821; died 29 March 1881.	= Rev. David Crall of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Ohio, born 5 Feb. 1798; died 11 Sept. 1876; buried beside his wife in Wood-lawn Cemetery, Lima, Ohio.	Frances, b. 13 March 1803; mar. Frederick Delaplaine, Abraham Haff, b. 22 Sept. 1805; died Jan. 1864, unmarried.	Eleanor Mary, born 20 May 1813; married Joshua Steven-son.
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Joel Emory Crall, ob. s. p.	Judge Al- pheus Boyd Crall, living in St. Louis in this year of our Lord 1906.	Leander Howard Crall of New York City, now living in this year of our Lord 1906.	= Harriet Ann Vater, who died in New York City 16 Oct. 1896.	Francis Hiram Al-phonse Crall; died in 1887.
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Howard Elmer Crall of New York City, living in this year 1906.	Walter Egbert Crall, ob. s. p.	Hattie Mabel of New York City, wife of Frederic West MacDon-ald; both living in this year 1906.
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XIV

THE GASCOIGNES

GASCOIGNE of Harewood, Gawthorpe, and Lasingscroft, County York, England, in substantial agreement with the fourth to fourteenth generations of the preceding pedigree of Gascoigne-Crall, will be found in *The Visitation of Yorkshire, 1563-64*, printed by The Harleian Society¹. In the fifth generation shown in that work appears "Nycolas Gaskon 2 son." He was the founder of the house of Gascoigne of Lasingscroft, and his line is continued on page 138 of the above work and carried down to "Ales," wife "to Newcom of Lycolnshyre," and daughter to "John Gaskon" of Lasingscroft. This agrees with the statement in the pedigree of Newcomen of Saltfleetby and Low Toynton, given in Canon Maddison's "Lincolnshire Pedigrees"² and reproduced in the pedigree of Newcomen-Crall in the present volume, that John Newcomen of Saltfleetby, buried 2 March, 1588-9, married "Alice, dau. of John Gascoigne of Lasingscroft, Co. York; bur. at Saltfleetby, 28 March, 1559."

In his elaborate "Pedigree of Gascoigne of Gawthorpe and Parlington,"³ Joseph Foster likewise carries down the Lasingscroft branch of the family, and states that "John Gascoigne of Lasingscroft and Aberford," who died 20-22 November, 1557, had as his sixth daughter, "Alice Gascoigne, married to Mr. John Newcome of Saltfleetby, Co. Lincoln." Mr. Foster's pedigree, where it differs from the Yorkshire Visitation, has been followed in the present work. He adds three generations at the beginning of the pedigree, gives fuller details, and differs in the names of some of the wives.

Mr. Foster's work contains pedigrees of several of the old Yorkshire families which intermarried with Gascoignes in the direct line of interest in the present work. The Pedigree of Beckwith of Clint⁴, for example, shows the descent in a double line for fourteen generations from Hugh de Malebisse, who held lands in Yorkshire in the time of William the Conqueror, to Jennet or Joannetta, daughter of Sir William Beckwith and Elizabeth Plumpton, who married William Gascoigne. This Malebisse line, by its intermarriages, shows that the descendants of William Asfordby of Kingston, N. Y., also trace descent from such old English and Scotch families as Neville, Bruce, de Percy, Chaworth, Baskerville, and Plumpton.

The Pedigree of Plumpton of Plumpton in the same work⁵ gives thirteen generations down to the above-mentioned Joannetta, showing her descent from

the Mowbray, de Clare, de Warwick, de Westwick, de Roos, Scroope, and other ancient families. The Pedigree of Vavasour of Haselwood, in the same volume, gives thirteen generations from Sir Mauger le Vavasour down to Anne Vavasour, who married John Gascoigne of Lasingeroff, showing an Asfordby-Crall descent from Wallis, Mowbray, Lord Fitzhugh, Stapleton, Sir William Skipwith, Chief Justice of England, Sir John Langton, and Sir William Gascoigne of Gawthorpe. These descents are from the best blood of England, but the exhibition of them, with the intermarriages of each, would require another volume.

AUTHORITIES.

¹ Harleian Society Publications, vol. xvi., pp. 133-4, 138.

² Vol. ii., 1903, p. 715.

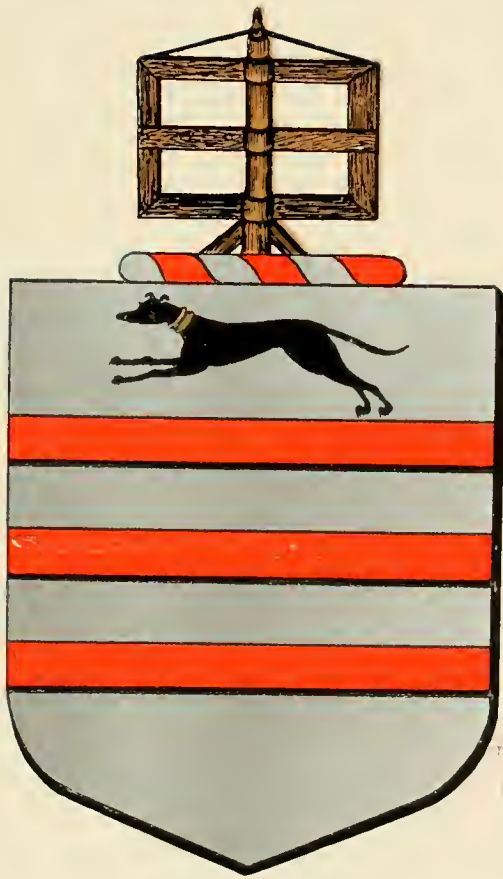
³ Pedigrees of the Country Families of Yorkshire, vol. i, 1874.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. iii.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. ii.

XV

THE SKIPWITHS



Skipwith

Skipwith-Crall

[Burke's "Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies;" Massingberd's "History of Ormsby."]

ARMS: *Argent, three bars gules, a greyhound in chief sable, collared or.*

CREST: *A reel or turnstile proper.*

MOTTO: *Sans Dieu je ne puis.*

Robert de Estoteville, Baron of Cottingham in the time of=
William the Conqueror.

Robert de Estoteville, Baron of Cottingham, who among other lands had the lordship of Schypwye or Skipwic.	= Eneburga, dan. and heir of Hugh, son of Baldrick, a great Saxon thane.
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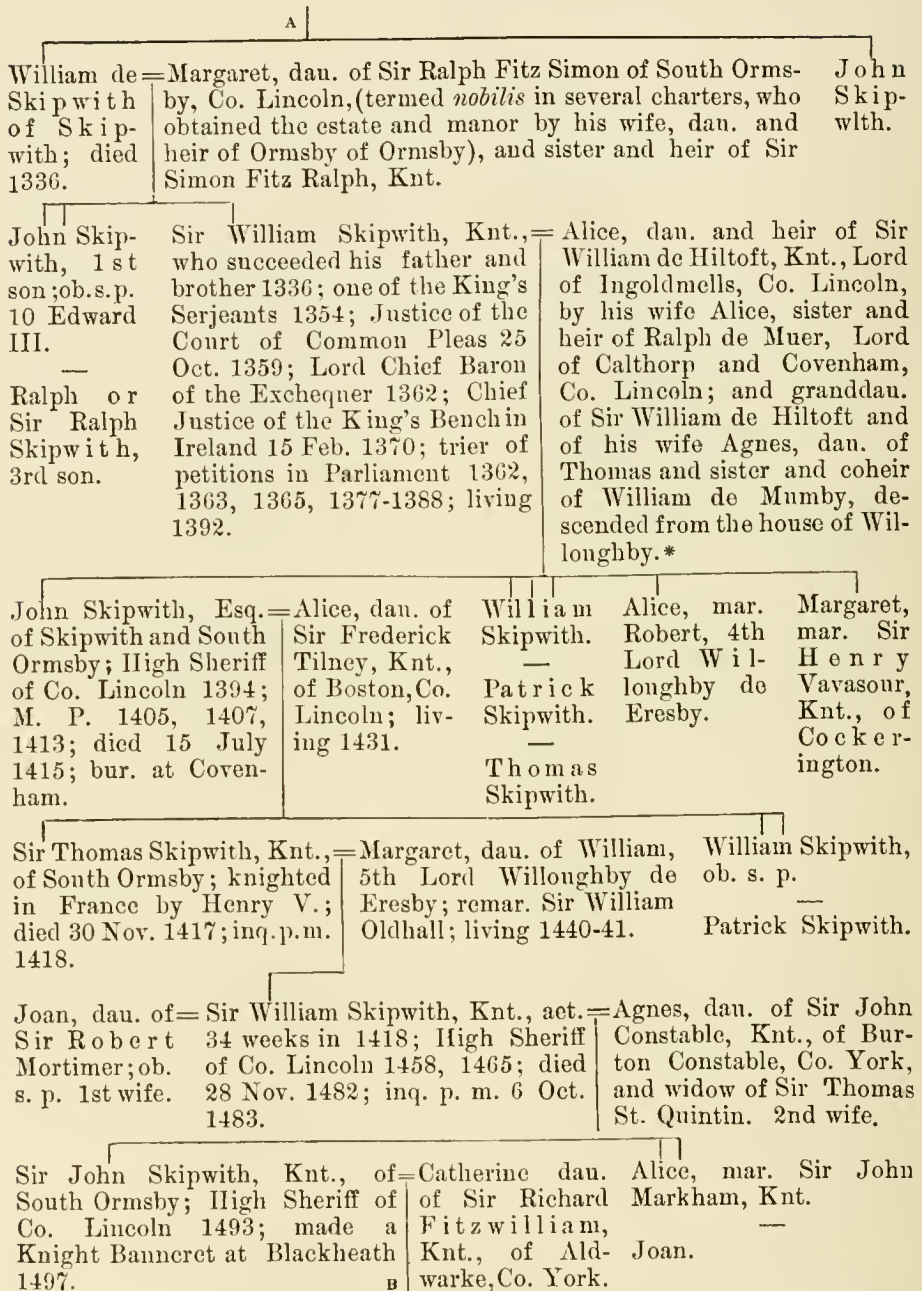
Robert de Estoteville, 1st son and heir, from whom were the lords of Cottingham; his male line terminated 17 Henry III.	O s m n n d e Estoteville, ancestor of the Estotevilles of Gressing Hall; died at Joppa, Palestine.	= Patrick de Estoteville, who had from his father Skipwith, a town and lordship in the East Riding of York, from which his descendants took their name.
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Jeffrey de Schypwith, Co. York	= Mariana, dau. and heir of William de Manithorp.
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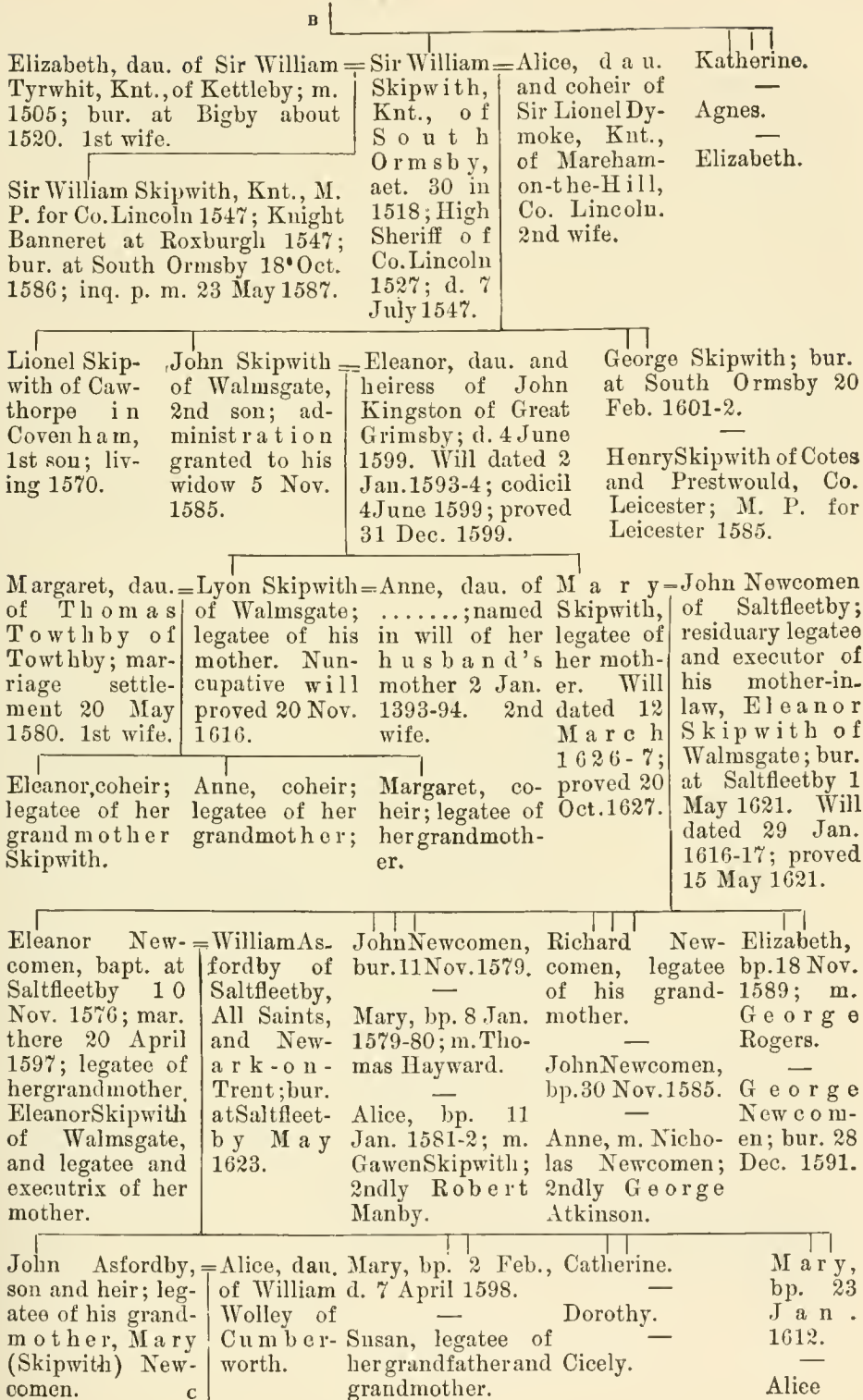
Sir William de Skipwith, Knight, Lord of Skipwith, 1258-9, who through his wife became possessed of a great estate in Lincolnshire and was the last of the family who resided at Skipwith.	= Alice, dau. of Sir John de Thorpe, and sister and heir of Sir William de Thorpe, Knt., Lord of Bigby and Thorpe, Co. Lincoln.
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Sir John de Skipwith, Knt., sometimes styled de Thorpe, of Skipwith and	= Isabel, dau. and heir of Sir Robert de Arches, Knt., Lord of Wrawby, Co. Lincoln.
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W i l l i a m Skipwith, s. p.	—	John de S k i p - with o f Bigby, Co. Lin- coln. A	= Margaret, dan. and coheir of Herbert de Flynton of Yorkshire by the dan. and coheir of Walter de la Lynde, Knt., Lord of Laseby in Co. Lincoln and of Bulbrook in Co. Suffolk, son of Sir John de la Lynde, Knt., Seneschal of the City of London, <i>temp.</i> Henry III.
Robert Skip- with, s. p.			



*Sir William de Willoughby had two sons by his wife, Alice Beke, heir of the feudal lords of Eresby. The younger, Thomas de Willoughby, married Margaret, sister and coheir of Alun de Munby, and took his name. His son dying without issue, his estates passed through his daughter Agnes to her husband, Sir William Hiltoft.—John Bernard Burke, Extinct Baronetcies.



c			
Hon. William Asfordby of Stayne-in - the - Marsh, County Lincoln, England, and Kingston and Marbletown, Ulster Co., New York, 1st son and heir; bap. at Saltfleetby 29 March 1638; a member of the first New York Assembly and Sheriff of Ulster Co. Will made 6 Nov. 1697, proved 24 Feb. 1698.	Martha, dau. of William Burton of Burgh-in-the-Marsh; living in England 18 March 1668; sole heir and executrix of her husband in Ulster Co., New York, 1698; died before 20 April 1711.	John Asfordby, 2nd son; bp. 13 Sept. 1639.	Marmaduke Asfordby, 8th son; bp. 16 April 1655.
		Charles Asfordby, 3rd son; bp. 14 Jan. 1641.	Elizabeth, bp. 21 Jan. 1636; bur. 28 March 1646.
		Thomas Asfordby, 4th son; bp. 28 June 1642.	Mary, bp. 20 April 1646; mar. Thomas Cooper.
		Edward Asfordby, 5th son; bp. 4 April 1644.	Anne, bp. 12 Dec. 1647; bur. 4 Aug. 1649.
		Simeon and Benjamin Asfordby, twins, 6th and 7th sons; bp. 10 July 1649.	Eleanor, bp. 8 Feb. 1652; a legatee in 1677 of her uncle, William Wolley.

Martha, legatee of her grandmother 18 Mar. 1668; died prior to 20 April 1711.	Susanna Asfordby, 1st surviving daughter; mar. lic. 7 Nov. 1691; co-heiress of her father and mother (deeds 20 April 1711); joint heir of her husband; died in Frederick Co., Maryland. Will made 20 June 1742, proved 30 Oct. 1745.	John Beatty of Kingston and Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y.; returned for Sheriff of Ulster County; Trustee of Marbletown; Deputy Surveyor of the Province of New York. Will made 26 April 1720, proved 9 March 1721.	Eleanor, bp. at Kingston, N. Y. 26 Feb. 1682.
			Anne and Providence, twins, bp. at Kingston 2 Mar. 1684; died prior to 20 April 1711.
Charles Asfordby, bp. at Mablethorpe, England, 29 Oct. 1668; died young.			Catherine, bp. at Kingston 9 Nov. 1685.
Susanna, bp. at Mablethorpe 3, bur. 4 Nov. 1669.			

Robert Beatty of Marbletown—Ulster Co., N. Y., where he was born about 1692-3, eldest child; member of the Marbletown Infantry, 1715-17, Fence-viewer. 1731; Freeholder, 1728; executor of his brother Charles, 11 March 1727. Died between 15 August 1726 and 20 June 1742.	Bata, dau. of Capt. Joris Middagh of Marbletown, N. Y.; bp. 26 Sept. 1697; marriage banns registered 17 May 1717.	William Beatty.	Edward Beatty.
		Charles Beatty.	James Beatty.
		John Beatty	Henry Beatty.
		Judge Thomas Beatty.	Agnes.
			Martha.

D

<p>John Beatty, bp. 19 Nov. 1719; mar. Mary Brink, 10 Sept. 1743.</p>	<p>Maria, Susanna. bp. 14 May 1732; mar. Cornelius Brink, 1 Feb. 1753.</p>	<p>George Beatty, bp. 14 May 1732; mar. Anna-atje Brink, 1 Feb. 1753.</p>	<p>Mar-ga-ret, bp. 12 May 1734</p>	<p>Jane Beatty, bp. 15 Aug. 1736; mentioned in her grandmother's will, 1742; named as wife of Abraham Haff in deed 16 April 1755.</p>	<p>= Major Abraham Haff of Frederick Co., Maryland; Major of Fredericktown Battalion during the Revolution; died 19 May 1812. Will made 20 Mar. 1811, proved 26 May 1812.</p>
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<p>Martha, coheir-ess under her father's will; married John James; mar. lic. issued 10 Apr. 1786.</p>	<p>Frances Dorn, born 23 Dec. 1778; mar. 31 May 1795; died 6 June 1811. 1st wife.</p>	<p>= Abraham Haff of Frederick Co., Maryland, born 5 May 1769; residuary legatee and executor under his father's will; died 30 Dec. 1813, possessed of 9 negro slaves and 535 acres of land. Will made 19 Dec. 1813, proved 5 Jan. 1814.</p>	<p>of=Priscilla Dawson and widow of. Hauer; born 18 April 1776; mar. 22 July 1812. 2nd wife.</p>	<p>Mary, coheir-ess of her father; married Joseph Brown; mar. lic. 30 Sept. 1797.</p>	<p>William M. Haff, coheir of his father; mar. Peggy Dawson; mar. lic. 7 Sept. 1797.</p>
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<p>Catherine, Mary Haff, born 7 Oct. 1797; mar. 1801 in Benj. Biggs. Frederick Co., Maryland; co-born 9 Aug. 1799; mar. of her father; William mar. 25 Oct. 1821; died Richard 29 March Gilson. 1881.</p>	<p>= Rev. David Crall of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Ohio, born 5 Feb. 1798; died 11 Sept. 1876; buried beside his wife in Wood-lawn Cemetery, Lima, Ohio.</p>	<p>Frances, b. 13 March 1803; mar. Frederick Delaplane. Abraham Haff, b. 23 Sept. 1805; died Jan. 1864, unmarried. Amy, b. 30 Mar. 1808; mar. Joseph Troxell. Priscilla, b. 11 Feb. 1810; mar. Bell; 2ndly, Benj. Biggs.</p>	<p>Eleanor Mary, born 20 May 1813; married Joshua Stevenson.</p>
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<p>Joel Emory Crall, ob. s. p.</p>	<p>Judge Alpheus Boyd Crall, living in St. Louis in this year 1906.</p>	<p>Leander Howard Crall of New York City, now living in this year of our Lord 1906.</p>	<p>= Harriet Ann Vater, who died in New York City 16 Oct. 1896.</p>	<p>Francis Hiram Alphonse Crall; died in 1887.</p>
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<p>Howard Elmer Crall of New York City, living in this year 1906.</p>	<p>Walter Egbert Crall, ob. s. p.</p>	<p>Hattie Mabel of New York City, wife of Frederic West MacDonald; both living in this year 1906.</p>
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THE SKIPWITHS

SKIPWITH of Skipwith, Co. York and South Ormsby, is the caption under which this family appears in Canon Maddison's "Lincolnshire Pedigrees."¹ The first four generations of the preceding pedigree, indeed, which deduce the Skipwith descent from the De Estotevilles, Barons of Cottingham, are taken from Burke's "Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies," and doubtless are in need of some documentary confirmation. But for the next twelve generations, from Sir William Skipwith who married Alice (Canon Maddison's pedigree says "Amy"), daughter of Sir John de Thorpe, to Sir William Skipwith, whose second wife was Alice, daughter and co-heir of Sir Lionel Dymoke, inclusive, the pedigree in Burke is supported in every essential by that of Canon Maddison, which in turn is based upon Massingberd's "History of Ormsby."

The twelfth generation in Maddison's pedigree, answering to the sixteenth in the pedigree of Skipwith-Crall, here given, is as follows:

Elizabeth, dau. of Sir	= Sir William Skipwith,	= Alice, dau. and co-heir
William Tyrwhit, Knt.	Knt., High Sheriff of	of Sir Lionel Dymoke,
of Kettleby; mar. 1505;	Co. Lincoln 1527; died	Knt. (see Skipwith of
bur. at Bigby circa 1520.	7 July, 1547.	Cawthorpe and Walms-
1st wife.		gate). 2nd wife.

The second wife, Alice, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Lionel Dymoke, was a lady of royal descent, inheriting a double strain from the Plantagenets and their royal forbears; while according to the above she was ancestress of "Skipwith of Cawthorpe and Walmsgate." Canon Maddison's pedigree of "Newcomen of Saltfleetby and Low Toynton,"² compared with his pedigree of "Asfordby of Bilsby"³ (see the Newcomen pedigree in this volume, and a reproduction of Maddison's pedigree of "Asfordby of Bilsby" in the Asfordby Appendix), makes clear that the Mary, daughter of John Skipwith of Walmsgate, will dated 12 March, 1626-7; proved 20 October, 1627,² who married John Newcomen,³ was the great-grandmother of William Asfordby who came to America. Hence, if John Skipwith of Walmsgate, great-grandfather of the American emigrant, was himself a descendant of Alice, daughter of Sir Lionel Dymoke, it would be evident that William Asfordby of Kingston, N. Y., and all his descendants could boast of a royal descent.

Turning to Canon Maddison's pedigree of "Skipwith of Cawthorpe and

Walmsgate⁷⁴ we find a descent of which the following is an abstract containing all of interest in this connection:

Elizabeth, dau. of Sir William Tyrwhit, Knt., of Kettleby. 1st wife.	= Sir William Skipwith, Knt., of South Ormsby; aet. 30 in 1518; died 7 July, 1547.	= Alice, dau. and co-heir of Sir Lionel Dymoke, Knt., of Mareham-on-the-Hill.
(See Skipwith of South Ormsby.)		

Lionel Skipwith of Cawthorpe in Covenham, 1st son; living 1570.

John Skipwith of Walmsgate Adm' on granted to his widow 5 Nov., 1585.	= Eleanor, dau. and heiress of John Kingston of Great Grimsby. Will dated 2 Jan., 1593-4; proved 31 Dec., 1599.
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Margaret, dau. of Thomas (?) Towthby of Towthby; marriage settlement 20 May, 1580. 1st wife.	= Lionel Skipwith of Walmsgate. living 1593-4. 2nd Nuncupative will wife. proved 20 Nov., 1616.	= Anne, dau. of of Walmsgate. living 1593-4. 2nd husband.
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Richard Gelson, mar. 9 Feb., 1609-1615; inq. p. m. 8 April, 1616. 1st husband.	= Eleanor, co-heir; aet. 31, 1616.	= Robert Manby, aet. 34, 1616; mar. lic. 19 Sept., 1616. 2nd husband.	= Anne, co-heir; mar. 20 Jan., 1610-11, Ed-ward or Edmund Fitz-william.	Margaret, co-heir; mar. 21 Jan. 1610-11, Hushwaite Wright.
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George Skipwith, bur. at South Ormsby, 20 Feb., 1601-2.

Henry Skipwith of Cotes and Prestwold, Co. Leicester; M. P. for Leicester, 1585.

Jane. Mary. Dorothy. Elizabeth. Margaret. Anne. Bridget.

"It is not certain whether these were the daus. of Sir William Skipwith by his 1st or his 2nd wife."

It thus appears that by his second wife, Alice, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Lionel Dymoke, Sir William Skipwith had four sons, Lionel, John, Henry and George, and that the second of these was "John Skipwith of Walmsgate." Was this the "John Skipwith of Walmsgate" whose daughter, Mary, married John Newcomen and became the great-grandmother of William Asfordby of Kingston, N. Y.? The dates would agree perfectly, but the above pedigree only shows that this John Skipwith of Walmsgate had a son, Lionel Skipwith of Walmsgate.

Application was made to the District Registry at Lincoln, England, for certified copies of the nuncupative will of this Lionel Skipwith, the will of his mother Eleanor Skipwith, widow of John Skipwith of Walmsgate, and that of

Mary Newcomen, the supposed sister of the one and daughter of the other. These three documents are now in the possession of Mr. Leander Howard Crall of New York.

The brief will of Lionel Skipwith does not mention a sister Mary, but names his three daughters, Eleanor, Anne and Margaret, as given in the above pedigree. The will of Mary Newcomen refers to none of her Skipwith connections but names numerous children and grandchildren and is confirmatory of three generations of the Newcomen and Asfordby pedigrees as given by Canon Maddison and in the present volume. But the will of Eleanor Skipwith demonstrates beyond question that she was the mother not alone of Lionel Skipwith of Walmsgate, but also of Mary Skipwith, wife of John Newcomen.

In this document she describes herself as "Elinearne Skipwth of Walmsgate in the county of Lincolne, the late wyfe of John Skipwth of the same towne & county, deceased widow." It will be noticed that the above pedigree refers to her as "dau. and heiress of John Kingston of Great Grimsby." She bequeaths small sums "unto Elizabeth Kingston my neece" and "unto my brother John Kingston and unto my Sister his wife."

The following agrees with the above pedigree: "Item I do give unto Lion Skipwth my sonne one Gould ring & xxx^l of good & lawfull englishe mony to the use of his three children that is to say Elinoure Ann & Margit." The second wife of Lionel Skipwith is mentioned in the following: "Item I do give unto Ann Skipwth my Daughter in law x^s."

"Item I do give unto Elinoure Newcomen one Gould ring wth a redd stone in yt," etc. This legatee was the granddaughter of the testator, the oldest child of John Newcomen and Mary Skipwith, and the grandmother of William Asfordby of Kingston, N. Y. See the Newcomen pedigree in Canon Maddison,² or that in the present volume. "Item I do give unto Marie Newcomen x^{li}," etc. This legatee appears as the second child of John Newcomen and Mary Skipwith in the pedigrees just named. "Item I do give unto Alice Newcomen x^{li}," etc. See the third child of these parents in the Newcomen pedigree. "Item I do give unto Richard Newcomen one silver goblit," etc. Richard is the first surviving child of John Newcomen and Mary Skipwith in the Newcomen pedigree. "Item I do give unto John Newcomen one silver spoone." This is the John Newcomen given in the Newcomen pedigree as having been baptized 30 November, 1585. An older son of the same name had been buried 11 November, 1579. See the Newcomen pedigree. "Item I do give unto Ann Newcomen one silver spoone." Ann will be found among the children of John Newcomen and Mary Skipwith given in the Newcomen pedigree, as will also Elizabeth, named in the following: "Item I do give unto Elizabeth Newcomen xiii^{li} vi^s viii^d in mony." Thus with the exception of the John Newcomen who died early, and a George Newcomen who also was buried prior to the date of this will (see Newcomen pedigree), the Newcomen children mentioned in this will agree per-

factly with the children of John Newcomen and Mary Skipwith in the Newcomen pedigree.

The will also contains the following: "Item I do give unto my Doughter Newcomen one gray nagge & one gould ring wth a diamond in it Also my will is if it please god to call unto his m^cie any one or more of ye sayd children of my sonn John Newcomen before they cum to be of y^e sayd age of eighteen yeares," etc. Finally we have: "Also I give the reste of my goods moveable and immouable my debts & Legaces payd my funeral expenses discharged I do give them wholly unto John Newcomen my sonn in lawe whome I do make my sole executor of this my laste will and testament."⁶

Thus William Asfordby of Kingston, N. Y., was the great-great-great-grandson of Alice, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Lionel Dymoke, a descendant of the Plantagenets.

AUTHORITIES.

¹ Vol. iii., 1904, pp. 894-6.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. ii., 1903, p. 716.

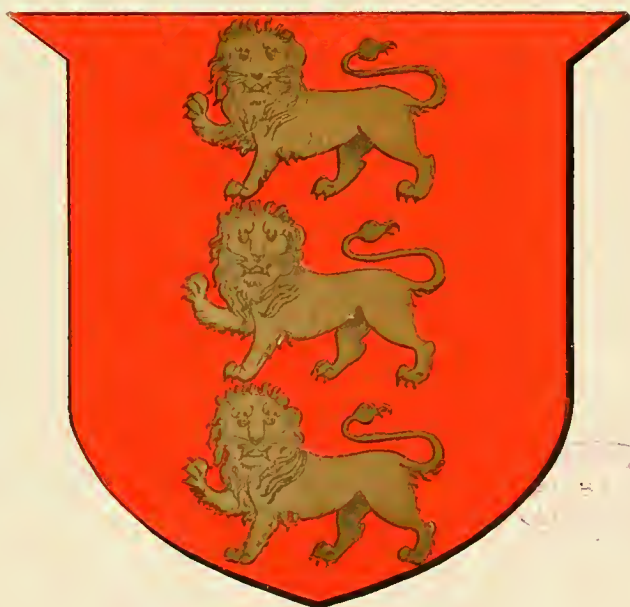
³ *Ibid.*, Vol. i., 1902, p. 46.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. iii., pp. 889-890.

⁵ This will is given entire in the Skipwith Appendix.

XVI

THE PLANTAGENETS



Plantagenet

Plantagenet-Crall

ARMS: *Gules three lions passant or.*

Pepin of Heristal, Major Domus of Austrasia 676 A. D.; Major Domus of the Franks by his victory at Testri 687; styled Dux et Princeps Francorum. = Elphide.

Charles Martel ("the Hammer"), Duke of Austrasia, born about 690; Mayor of the Palace 719; defeated the Saracens between Poitiers and Tours in one of the decisive battles of the world 732; died 741. = Roberde.

Pepin le Bref ("the Short"), Major Domus of Neustria 741; Major Domus of Austrasia 747; King of the Franks 751; died 768. = Bertha, dau. of Charibert, Count of Laon. Karlman, abdicat- ed in favor of his brother 747.

Charlemagne ("Charles the Great"), born 2 April 742; joint-king of the Franks 768; sole King of the Franks 771; Emperor of the West 800; died at Aachen, Germany, 28 Jan. 814. = Hild- Karlman garde joint-king of of the Franks Swabia 768-771.

Louis I. le Debonnaire, born 778; King of France and Emperor of the West 814-840; died on an island in the Rhine near Maniz 20 June 840. = Judith, dau. of Guelf I.

Egbert the Great, King of Wessex 800; conqueror of the Saxon Heptarchy and first King of England 827; died 836. = Red- Charles, "the Bald;" King Charles I. of France 848-877; Emperor of Italy 875-877. = Hermen- trude, dau. of Vodon, Earl of Orleans.

Osburgha, dau. of Oslac the Thane, Grand Butler of England. 1st wife. = Ethelwolf, King of England 837-857. = Judith, 2nd wife of Ethelwolf, King of England; married Baldwin I. of Flanders 862. = Baldwin I. (Bras de fer), Count of Flanders; died 880.

Ethelbald, King of England 857-860. Ethelbert, King of England 860-866. Ethelred, King of England 866-771. Alfred the Great, born 849; King of England 871-901. = Elswitha, dau. of Ethred the Great, Ealdorman of Mercia.

Edward the Elder, King of England 901-925. = Edgiva, dau. of Earl Sigeline. 2nd wife. Alfritha. = Baldwin II. (le Chauvre), Count of Flanders, Boulogne and St. Pol; died 918.

c

<p>William, IV. of Germany, ob. s. p.</p>	<p>Emperor Henry, 1st husband, by whom she had no issue.</p>	<p>Maud, sole heir, b. 1104; married 3 April 1127; died 10 Sept. 1167.</p>
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Geoffrey Plantagenet, son of Foulk V. Count of Anjou, by his wife Ermengard, dau. and heir of Helias, Count of Maine; d. Sept. 1150.

Henry II., born 1133, 1st son; King of England 1154-1189; died 6 July 1189.

Eleanor, dau. and heiress of William V. Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Poitou, and divorced Queen of Louis VII. of France; mar. 1151; d. 1202.

Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Nantes.
 William Plantagenet, Earl of Poitou.
 Emma, mar. David, Prince of North Wales.

William Plantagenet, 1st son; ob. s. p.
 Henry Plantagenet, 2nd son; ob. s. p.

Richard I. "Coeur de Lion," King of England 1189-1199. 3d son.
 Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Bretagne. 4th son.

Matilda, mar. Henry the Lion of Saxony.
 Eleanor, mar. Alphonso VIII., King of Castile.

Joan, m. William II., King of Sicily; 2ndly Raymond Count of Thoulouse.

Avisa, dau. and heir of William, Earl of Gloucester. 1st wife.

John, King of England 1199-1216, 5th son; born 24 Dec. 1160; mar. to his second wife 1200; died 1216.

Isabella, dau. and heir of Aymer Taillefer, Count of Angouleme, by Alice dau. of Peter Lord of Courtnay, 5th son of Louis Le Gros, King of France.

Hugh le Brun, Count of Marche. 2nd husband.

Henry III., King of England 1216-1272, 1st son; b. at Winchester 10 Oct. 1206; d. 16 Nov. 1272.

Eleanor, dau. and co-heir of Raymond Berenger, Count of Provence and grandson of Alfonso, King of Arragon; mar. 4 Jan. 1236; d. 24 June 1291.

Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Cornwall, Earl of Poitiers, and King of the Romans, 2nd son.
 Joan, m. Alexander II., King of Scotland.

Eleanor, m. William Earl of Pembroke; 2ndly Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester.
 Isabella, m. Frederick II., Emperor of Germany.

Margaret, m. Alexander III. King of Scotland.

Beatrice, m. John de Dreux Earl of Richmond and Duke of Brittany.

Eleanora, dau. of Ferdinand III., King of Castile. 1st wife.

Edward I., King of England 1274-1298, 1st son; b. 1239.

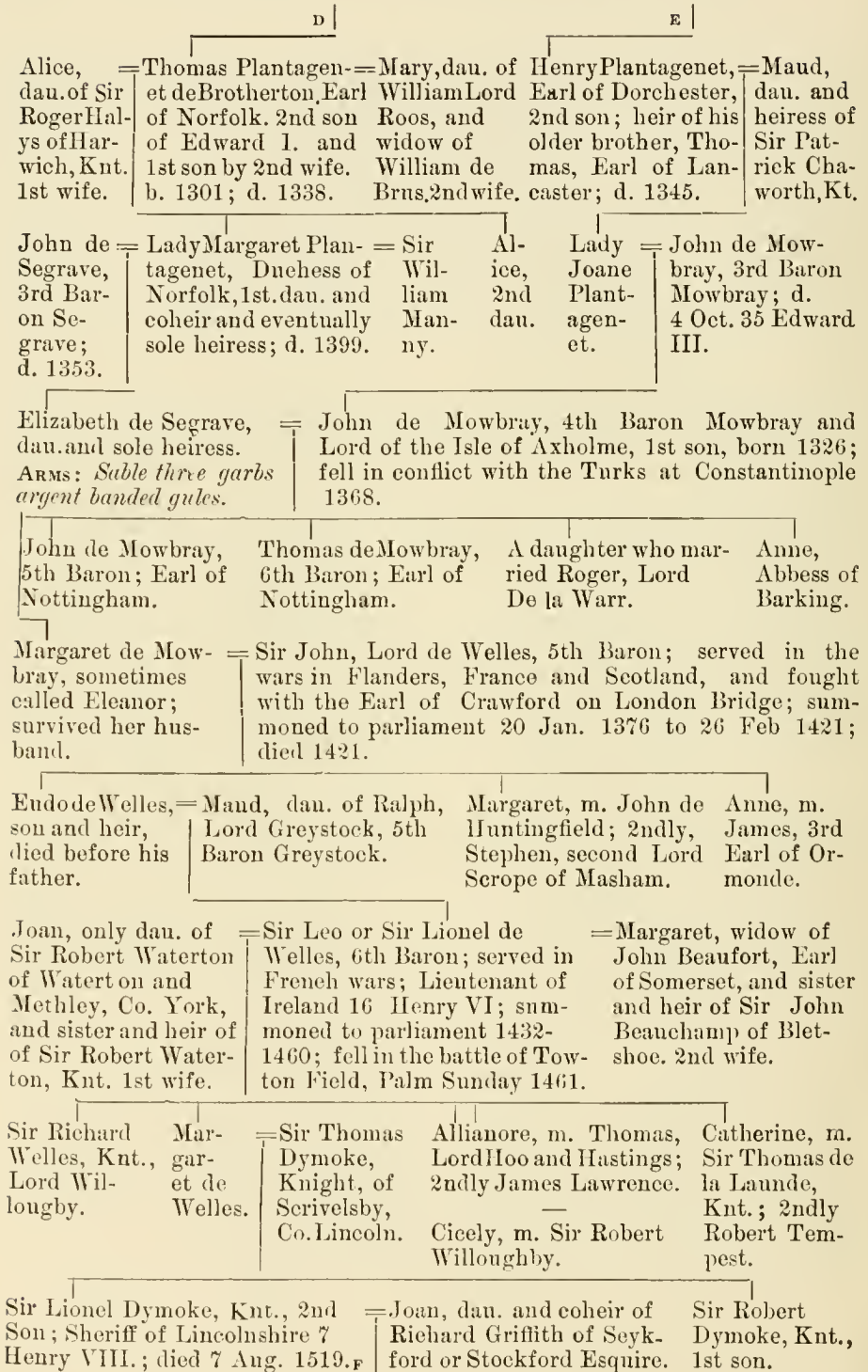
Margaret, dau. of Philip the Hardy, King of France, son of St. Louis; m. 8. Sept. 1299.

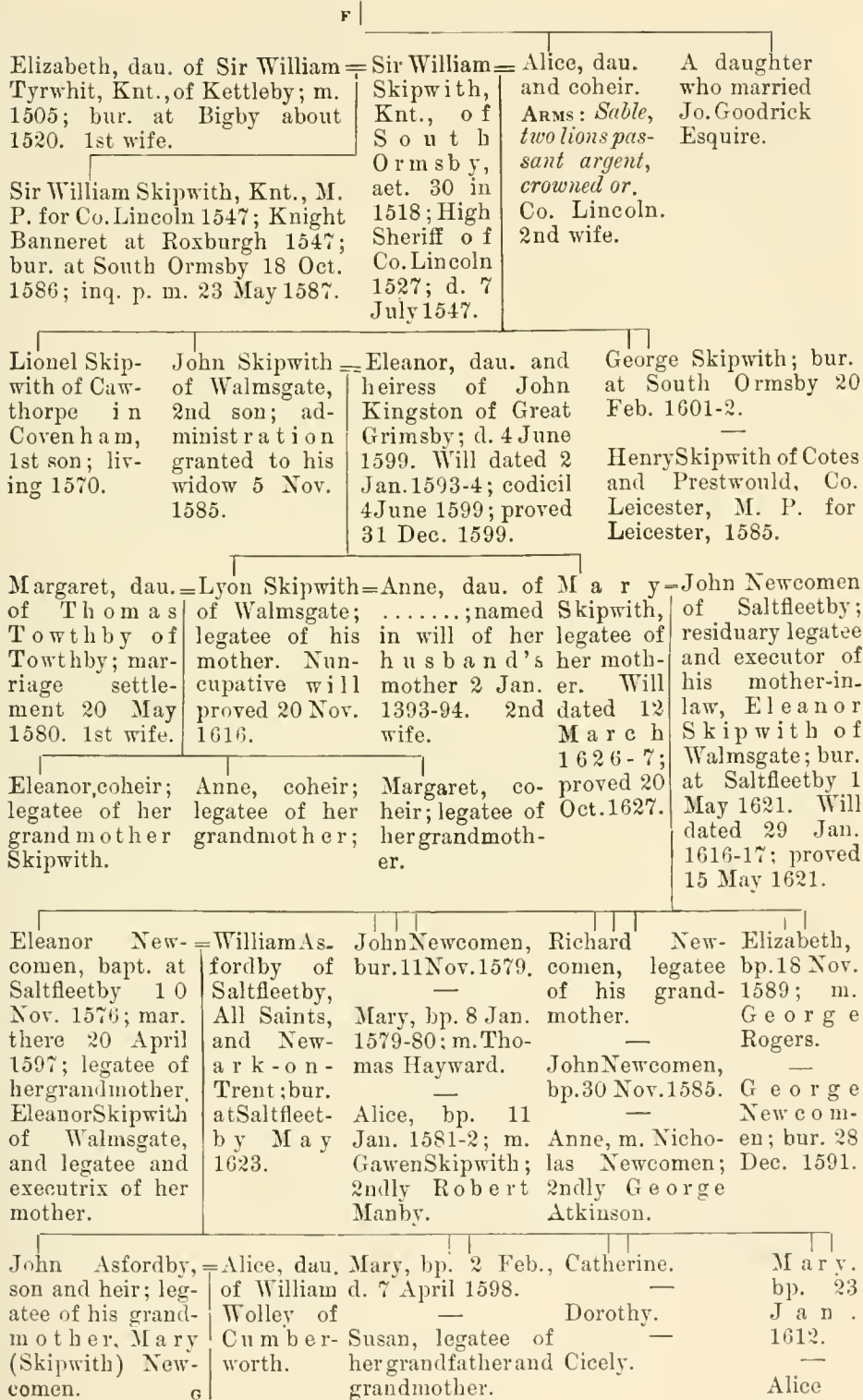
Aveline, dau. of William Earl of Albemarle; ob. s. p. 1st wife.
 Edmund Plantagenet "Crouchback," Earl of Lancaster, b. Feb. 1245, 2nd son; d. 1295.

Blanche, dau. of Robert Earl of Artois, son of Louis VIII. King of France. 2nd wife.

D

E





H

John Beatty, bp. 15 Nov. 1719; mar. Mary Brink, 10 Sept. 1743.	Maria, bp. 19 March 1721; mar. Cornelius Brink, 1731.	Susan, bp. 14 May 1732; mar. Anna-atje Brink, 1 Feb. 1753.	George Beatty ga- ret, bp. 12 May 1734	Mar- Jane Beatty, bp. 15 Aug. 1736; mentioned in her grandmother's will, 1742; May named as wife of Abraham Haff in deed 16 April 1755.	= Major Abraham Haff of Frederick Co., Maryland; Major of Fredericktown Battalion during the Revolution; died 19 May 1812. Will made 20 Mar. 1811, proved 26 May 1812.
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Martha, coheir-essunder her father's will; married John James; mar. lic. issued 10 Apr. 1786.	Frances D e e . mar. 31 May 1795; died 6 June 1811. 1st wife.	= Abraham Haff of Frederick Co., Maryland, born 5 May 1769; residuary legatee and executor under his father's will; died 30 Dec. 1813, possessed of 9 negro slaves and 535 acres of land. Will made 19 Dec. 1813, proved 5 Jan. 1814.	Priscilla, dau. of... Dawson and widow of.. Hauer; born 18 April 1776; mar. 22 July 1812. 2nd wife.	Mary, coheir-ess of her father; married Joseph Brown; mar. lic. 30 7 Sept. 1797.	William M. Haff, coheir of his father; mar. Peggy Dawson, mar. lic. 7 Sept. 1797.
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Catherine, Mary Haff, born 7 Oct. 1797; mar. 1801 in Benj. Biggs. Frederick Co., Maryland; co-born 9 Aug. 1799; mar. of her father; William mar. 25 Oct. Biggs; 2ndly Richard 29 March Gilson. 1881.	= Rev. David Frances, b. 13 March 1803; mar. Frederick Delaplane. Abraham Haff, b. 22 May 1805; died Jan. 1864, unmarried. Amy, b. 30 Mar. 1808; mar. Joseph Troxell. Priscilla, b. 11 Feb. 1810; mar. Bell; 2ndly, Benj. Biggs.	Eleanor Mary, born 20 May 1813; married Joshua Steven-son.
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Joel Emory Crall, ob. s. p.	Judge Alpheus Boyd Crall, living in St. Louis in this year 1906.	Leander Howard Crall of New York City, now living in this year of our Lord 1906.	= Harriet Ann Vater, who died in New York City 16 Oct. 1896.	Francis Hiram Alphonse Crall; died in 1887.
Alfred Beverly Crall, ob. s. p.	Edwin Theodore Crall, ob. s. p.			

Howard Elmer Crall of New York City, living in this year 1906.	Walter Egbert Crall, ob. s. p.	Hattie Mabel of New York City, wife of Frederic West MacDon-ald; both living in this year 1906.
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THE PLANTAGENETS

THE royal descent shown in the accompanying pedigree could be carried back much farther by following certain authorities. We have been content, however, to take our start where the historic records are clear and distinct, beginning with Pepin, father of Charles Martel and great-grandfather of Charlemagne.

The first three pages of the preceding pedigree deal with royalty, are based upon the best standard authorities, and can be readily confirmed. They will be found to be in agreement, in the main, with the royal tables given in Burke's "Royal Families of England, Scotland, and Wales,"²¹ although compiled independently, from better authorities. Burke's work is full of mistakes, which become especially serious after his pedigrees shade off from royalty into more common blood. He has not been followed in compiling any part of the preceding pedigree. Dugdale's "Baronage of England,"²² which gives authorities for its statements, has been followed wherever possible, and this work can, in fact, be cited for the descent as here given, from the Plantagenets nearly down to Sir William Skipwith, who died in 1547, from which point the proofs of descent are given elsewhere in the present volume.

The descent from Edward I. of England to Elizabeth de Segrave, daughter and sole heiress of John, 3rd Baron Segrave, and wife of John, 4th Baron Mowbray, appears in Dugdale's article on "Segrave."²³ The descent from Edmund Plantagenet, brother of Edward I., to Margaret or Eleanor de Mowbray, daughter of John de Mowbray, 4th Baron Mowbray, appears in the same work under the articles, "Earls of Lancaster" and "Albini."²⁴ The descent from Margaret de Mowbray, daughter of John, 4th Baron Mowbray, to Margaret de Welles, daughter of Sir Leo de Welles, 6th Baron Welles, and wife of Sir Thomas Dymoke, appears in Dugdale's article, "Welles."²⁵

For the descent from the preceding through her son, Sir Lionel Dymoke, and the latter's daughter and co-heir, Alice, wife of Sir William Skipwith, The Visitation of Lincolnshire for 1562-4 is the authority.²⁶ The proofs of the descent from this point down to Leander Howard Crall of New York will be found in the present volume in connection with the articles on the Skipwith, Newcomen, Ashfordby, Beatty, Haff and Crall families.

The most critical part of the preceding pedigree is the point whether Mary Skipwith, wife of John Newcomen of Saltfleetby, was the daughter of that John Skipwith of Walmsgate who married Eleanor, daughter of John Kingston, in which case the grandmother of Mary (Skipwith) Newcomen would have been the co-heiress, Alice Dymoke, of royal descent. A reference to the preceding chapter on the Skipwiths, however, will disclose complete and final proof of this in the will of Eleanor (Kingston) Skipwith. A copy of this will appears in the Skipwith Appendix.

AUTHORITIES.

¹ London, 1848.

² London, vol. i., 1675; vol. ii., 1676.

³ Vol. i., pp. 675-6.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 778-783, 127-8.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. ii., pp. 11-12. For the marriage of Margaret de Mowbray to the Fifth Baron Welles see also Burke's "Dormant and Extinct Peerages of the British Empire," 1866, p. 572.

⁶ Given in *The Genealogist*, vol. iv. (1880), p. 19.

XVII

THE MEETS

Meet-Crall

Jan Meet of Amersfoort, Province of Utrecht, Holland., dau. of

Pieter Jansen Meet of Amersfoort, Holland, New Amsterdam, Breuckelen, and Bushwick; embarked for New Amsterdam, March 1663, in the ship <i>Rosetree</i> , accompanied by four children; took the oath of allegiance in New York in October 1664; had a confirmation patent for two lots in Brooklyn, L. I., 8 July 1667; of Bushwick, L. I., 1680-83. dau. of
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Kniertje, born in Amersfoort, Holland; sailed for New Amsterdam with her father in March 1663; married 5 July 1676.	Lourens Jurians Haff of Brazil and Long Island; a catechumen of the Breuckelen Church 26 Nov. 1662; of New Utrecht, Flatbush, New Lotts, Gravesend, Flushing and Jamaica, L. I.; living in 1715.	Jan Meet, b. in Amersfoort, Holland; mar. Grietje Mandeville in New York 11 May 1687.	Two other children referred to as accompanying their father in the <i>Rosetree</i> in March 1663.
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Peter Haff of Flushing, bp. at Breuckelen 2 April 1677; mar. Wyntie Siboutsen.	Styntie, bp. 5 Aug. 1683 — Maria, bp. 15 June 1684. — Johannis Haff; mar. Eybeltie Marston. — Jacob Haff, of Jamaica, Success, and Oyster Bay, L. I., bp. at Breuckelen 19 Sept. 1689. —	Margaret — Santa. —	Lawrence Haff of Long Island and Kingwood, N. J., bp. 20 Ap. 1699; of Jamaica, L. I., until about 1726; of Kingwood Township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., 1744-1762. Will made 16 April, proved 4 Nov. 1762.	Marytie, dau. of . . . ; referred to in records of Dutch Reformed Church at Jamaica, L. I.
Teunis Haff, bp. 24 July 1681; mar. Jannetie Baas.	Theuntje, mar. Johannes Wiltse.			

		A	
Lawrence Haff, bp. 10 Sept. 1720 at Jamaica, L. I.; mentioned in his father's will, 1762.	Major Abraham Haff of Frederick County, Maryland; mentioned in his father's will 16 April 1762; a resident of Frederick County, Maryland, 1755-1812; Captain of a company of the Fredericktown Battalion, Frederick County Militia, during the Revolution; Quartermaster when commissioned; Major of the Fredericktown Battalion 12 May 1779; died 19 May 1812. Will made 20 March 1811, proved 26 May 1812.	=	Jane, dau. of Robert Beatty of Ulster Co., N. Y.; bp. 15 August 1736; co-heiress of her grandmother, Susanna Asfordby Beatty, 1745; mar. prior to 16 Apr. 1755; died prior to 20 Mar. 1811.
Johannes Haff, bp. 8 April 1722 at Jamaica, L. I.; mentioned in his father's will.			Richard Haff, mentioned in his father's will; subsequently of Frederick Co. Md. Peter Haff, mentioned in his father's will.
Cornelius Haff, bp. 4 Oct. 1724 at Jamaica, L. I.; an executor of his father's will.			Conechia, mentioned in her father's will.
Margaret, bp. 6 Nov. 1726 at Jamaica, L. I.; mar. . . . Palmer.			1811. Jones.

Martha, Frances coheir-essunder her father's will; married 31 John M a y James; 1795; mar. lic. died 6 issued June 10 Apr. 1786.	Abraham Haff of Frederick Co., Maryland, born 5 May 1769; residuary legatee and executor under his father's will; died 30 Dec. 1813, possessed of 9 negro slaves and 535 acres of land. Will made 19 Dec. 1813, proved 5 Jan. 1814.	=	Priscilla, Mary, dau. of . . . Dawson and widow of. Hauer; married 18 Joseph Brown- ing; mar. lic. 30 7 Sept. 1796.	William M. Haff, coheir of his father; mar. Peggy Dawson; mar. lic. 7 Sept. 1797.
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Catherine, Mary Haff, born 7 Oct. 1797; mar. 1801 in Benj. Biggs. Frederick Co., Maryland; co-heiress of her father; William mar. 25 Oct. Biggs; 2ndly 1821; Richard 29 March Gilson. 1881.	=	Rev. David Frances, b. 13 March 1803; mar. Frederick Delaplane. Abraham Haff, b. 22 Sept. 1805; died Jan. 1864, unmarried. Amy, b. 30 Mar. 1808; mar. Joseph Troxell. Priscilla, b. 11 Feb. 1810; mar. . . . Bell; 2ndly Benj. Biggs.	Eleanor Mary, born 20 May 1813; married Joshua Stevenson.
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B				
Joel Emory Crall, ob. s. p.	Judge Al- pheus Boyd Crall, living in St. Louis in this year 1906.	Leander Howard Crall of New York City, now living in this year of our Lord 1906.	Harriet Ann Vater, who died in New York City 16 Oct. 1896.	Francis Hiram Al- phonse Crall, who died in 1887.
Alfred Beverly Crall, ob. s. p.				
Edwin Theodore Crall, ob. s. p.				
Howard Elmer of New York City, living in this year 1906.	Walter Egbert Crall, ob. s. p.	Hattie Mabel of New York City, wife of Frederic West MacDon- ald; both living in this year 1906.		

XVII

THE MEETS

JAN DE LA MEET, a young unmarried man, one of the French or Walloon petitioners from Leyden, Holland, who in 1621 addressed to the King of England, a proposal to settle in Virginia, is believed to have been the father of PETER JANSEN MEET, who emigrated in 1663, from Amersfoort, Holland, to New Amsterdam, and was of the number who took the oath of allegiance to the British Crown in 1664, after the conquest of New Netherland by the English. The proposal to found a colony in Virginia having failed to gain from the Virginia Company all the concessions requested, the petitioners abandoned the enterprise. The evidence indicates that many of them never emigrated to America. So far as known, Jan de la Meet was of this number. He may have remained at Leyden, Holland, there married, and there reared his family, including a son, Pieter Jansen Meet, who subsequently settled in Amersfoort, Holland. Or Jan de la Meet himself may have removed to Amersfoort, either before or after marriage.

The presence of the French and Walloons at Leyden, in 1621, is perhaps best accounted for in the words of Dr. Baird, the well-known authority on this subject, as follows:

Immediately after the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day [August 24, 1572], large numbers of the inhabitants of Bretagne, Normandy, and Picardy fled to the English islands of Jersey and Guernsey, as well as to Great Britain itself; and larger numbers emigrated both to England and to Holland, from the Walloon country, on the northeastern border of France. The Walloons were the inhabitants of the region now comprised by the French department du Nord, and the southwestern provinces of Belgium. They were a people of French extraction and spoke the French language. Zealous missionaries had preached the doctrines of the Reformation among the Walloons, about the middle of the sixteenth century [1544]; and although the mass of the people remained attached to the Roman religion, multitudes embraced the new faith. In spite of the measures employed by the Spanish government for the repression of the movement, secret assemblies of Protestant worshippers were held. In all the principal towns of the region—at Lisle, at Arras, at Douay, Valenciennes, Tournay, Mons, Oudenarde, Ghent, Antwerp and Mechlin—congregations were organized; and in 1563 the Synod of the Walloon Churches in the provinces of Artois, Flanders, Brabant, and Hainaut was formed.

The introduction of the Spanish Inquisition into the Netherlands [1561] had already driven thousands of Walloon families into exile. Of these, many established themselves in England, taking with them the industries and the commercial enterprises that brought new prosperity to that country. The manufacture of woolen, linen and silk fabrics, introduced by Protestant workmen from the Belgian and Flemish provinces, spread from London and Sandwich, where the refugees first settled, to many other places, and was carried on with singular success. Exposed sometimes to annoyance and injury, as their skill and thrift excited the jealousy of native artisans, the strangers enjoyed for the most part the favor of the people among whom they had come to dwell, and found England a sanctuary both for their temporal interests and for their religion. Walloon churches were founded more than a cen-

tury before the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in London, Canterbury, Norwich, Southampton and other principal towns of the kingdom. The Walloons in Canterbury, as early as the year 1561, were granted the use of the undercroft or crypt of the cathedral, as a place of worship.

Another and a larger emigration took place a few years later, setting toward the Protestant state of Holland. The Walloon provinces of Artois, and Hainault, with a part of French Flanders, refused to join Holland and Zealand in forming the commonwealth of the United Netherlands, preferring a reconciliation with Spain. The Protestants who still remained in these provinces now removed by thousands into Holland. Here they were welcomed, as well by the government as by their co-religionists, and were admitted with characteristic liberality to the enjoyment of equal rights, social, political and religious. Walloon colonies were formed, and Walloon churches were organized, in all the principal cities of the Dutch republic. These communities, while they acquired the language of their adopted country, retained their own; and the Walloon families, though not unfrequently allied by intermarriage with those of their hosts, preserved for several generations a character distinctly French. From time to time they were recruited by accessions from the persecuted Huguenots of France. Eminent Frenchmen came to occupy the pulpits and to fill the chairs to which they were welcomed in the universities of the land. The Walloon churches, while retaining their own ritual and mode of government, became incorporated with the ecclesiastical establishment of the nation. The contribution thus made to the industrial, and the religious strength of the people was of incalculable worth. . . .

No City of Holland drew to itself greater numbers of the Walloons and French than Leyden; and no other is invested with so much interest for the student of American history. For it was here that the Puritan founders of Plymouth colony sojourned during almost the whole period of their stay in the Netherlands. Here they conceived and matured the plan of removing to the New World, and of laying the foundations of a state, in which, while free to worship God according to their own consciences, they might live under the protection of England, and enlarge her dominions. And it was here that a body of Protestant Walloons and Frenchmen, influenced no doubt by the example of their Puritan neighbors, entertained a similar project, and engaged in an enterprise that led to the colonization of New York.

"Fair and beautiful" Leyden had regained its eminence among the flourishing cities of Holland, since the memorable siege of 1574. It was now the principal manufacturing town in the Netherlands; and its great university, founded as a memorial of the heroism of its inhabitants during that siege, held the foremost place among the universities of Europe. Attracted doubtless both by the educational and by the industrial advantages of the place, many of the French Protestants had chosen this town as their home. A Walloon church was founded in Leyden as early as the year 1584. Some of its members were of noble rank; a few were scholars; but most of them were artisans, who met with encouragement in this busy and populous city to ply their several crafts. Almost every branch of industry was represented among them; but the principal employments were those of the wool-carder, the weaver, the clothier, and the dyer.

The Walloons and Frenchmen in Leyden composed a considerable colony, when in 1609 they saw a company of English refugees arrive in that city. The strangers were simple farmers from Nottinghamshire, who, learning that religious freedom would be enjoyed in the low countries, had come with John Robinson, their teacher, to seek an asylum there. The Brownists, as they were opprobriously called, had first designed to make Amsterdam their home; but after a few months' stay, they determined to remove to Leyden, a place recommended to them by its "sweet situation." They soon "fell to such trades and employments as they best could, and at length came to raise a competent and comfortable living, but with hard and continual labor." Their relations with the Dutch, and with their French and Walloon neighbors, are known to have been most friendly. Some of the English became weavers; Bradford, one of their number, "served a Frenchman at the working of silks." It is not unlikely that others were similarly associated. Religious interests drew them still more closely together. The magistrates of Leyden had granted the use of the same church to the French and the English strangers. St. Catherine Gasthuis was the building thus occupied from 1609 to 1622. In the course of time, some of the French of Leyden, as well as several members of the Dutch churches, embraced the distinctive religious views of the English Separatists, and were admitted into their communion. . . .

The Leyden Puritans at length determined to remove, under the favor of the Virginia Company, to America. . . . Various difficulties were raised in the way of the expedition. The king was reluctant to encourage a colony of Separatists. Severe terms were proposed by the London merchants, to whom the Puritans looked for pecuniary aid. The Virginia Company delayed to grant a patent.

Meantime the plans of their English guests had come to the knowledge of the Dutch. Robinson himself, discouraged by the ill-success of the efforts made in England, was inclined to seek aid from capitalists in Amsterdam, and to plant a colony near the Hudson river, under the protection of the States-General of Holland. The Dutch merchants entered heartily into the project. They made "large offers" of assistance, engaging to transport the English families to America, free of expense, and to furnish them abundantly with cattle. It was for the government, however, to sanction the expedition, to give the lands, and to pledge its protection. The States-General of Holland were not prepared to do this. At the very moment when the application of the Puritans was made, the scheme of a Dutch West India Company was engaging the attention of that body. But the plan was not yet mature: and when a memorial was addressed to the Prince of Orange, asking that the English families might be sent to New Netherland as colonists, it was, after much consideration, refused.*

At length, however, the original application of the Puritans to England proved successful: a patent came from the Virginia Company; the Brownists,—those at least of the number who were to go as pioneers for the rest,—sold their little property, and leaving "that good and pleasant city" of Leyden, "which had been their resting place near twelve years," the Pilgrim Fathers of New England sailed from Delft-Haven, fourteen miles from that city. Among the passengers on the *Speedwell* were several of the French, who had decided to cast in their lot with these English brethren. William Molines and his daughter Priscilla, afterwards the wife of John Alden; and Philip Delanoy, born in Leyden of French parents, were of the number. Others followed the next year [1621], in the *Fortune*.

Meanwhile, the Walloons of Leyden had planned to follow the example of their Puritan neighbors,—with whom they had doubtless consulted freely on the subject,—and were prepared to remove, in a considerable body, to America. Less than a year † after the sailing of the *Speedwell*, the British ambassador at the Hague, Sir Dudley Carleton, was approached by a delegate from this band. "Here hath been with me of late," wrote the minister, "a certaine Walon, an inhabitant of Leyden, in the name of divers families, men of all trades and occupations, who desire to goe into Virginia, and there to live in the same condition as others of his Maties subjects." The messenger brought a petition, signed by fifty-six heads of families, Walloon and French, all of the Reformed Religion. He informed the ambassador further, that if the proposition should find favor with his Majesty, the petitioners would send over one of their number to England to treat with the Virginia Company. Carleton himself strongly seconded their request, judging that the colonists "may surely be of singular use to our Company," if some equitable terms might be agreed upon for their transportation to America.

The spokesman, and undoubtedly the leader of the Leyden band of Walloons, was Jesse de Forest. The petition which he presented to the ambassador was signed by him, in the name of the rest. It read thus:

"His lordship, the ambassador of the most serene king of Great Britain is very humbly entreated to advise and answer us in regard to the articles which follow:

"I. Whether it would please his Majesty to permit fifty to sixty families, as well Walloons as French, all of the Reformed religion, to go and settle in Virginia, a country under his obedience, and whether it would please him to undertake their protection and defense from and against all, and maintain them in their religion.

"II. And whereas, in the said families there might be found nearly three hundred persons; and in as much as they would wish to carry with them a quantity of cattle, as well for purposes of husbandry as for their support, and for these reasons they would require that they should have more than one ship; whether his Majesty would not accommodate them with one, equipped and furnished with cannon and other arms, on board of which—together with the ship which they may be able to provide for themselves—they could accomplish their voyage, and which might return and obtain commodities to be conveyed to the places that may be granted by his Majesty, as well as carry back the products of that country.

"III. Whether he would permit them, upon their arrival in the said country, to choose a spot convenient for their abode, among the places not yet cultivated by those whom it has pleased his Majesty to send thither already.

* Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York, Vol. I., Holland Documents, pp. 22-24.

† Mr. Brodhead, "History of the State of New York," Vol. I., p. 146, has by mistake placed this interview a year later—in 1622. The letter of Sir Dudley Carleton to Secretary Sir George Calvert, which fixes the time, is dated July 19, 1621.—[State Papers, Holland Bundle 141 (folio 308), in Public Record Office, London.]

"IV. Whether, having reached the said spot, they might be allowed to build a town for their security, and furnish it with the requisite fortifications; where they might elect a governor and magistrates, for the administration of police as well as of justice, under those fundamental laws which it has pleased his said Majesty to establish in the said territories.

"V. Whether his said Majesty would give them cannon and munitions for the maintenance of the said place, and would grant them, in case of necessity, the privilege of manufacturing powder, making bullets and casting cannon, under the arms and escutcheon of his said Majesty.

"VI. Whether he would grant them a township or territory, in a radius of eight English miles, or, say, sixteen miles in diameter, which they might improve as fields, meadows, vineyards, and for other uses; which territory, whether conjointly or severally, they would hold from his Majesty upon fealty and homage; no others being allowed to dwell within the bounds of the said lands, unless they shall have taken letters of citizenship; in which territory they would reserve to themselves inferior manorial rights, and whether it might be permitted to those of their number who are entitled to maintain the rank of noblemen, to declare themselves such.

"VII. Whether they would be permitted in the said lands to hunt all game, whether furred or feathered, to fish in the sea and the rivers, to cut heavy timber, as well for ship-building as for commerce, at their own will; in a word, whether they could make use of all things, either above or beneath the ground, at their pleasure and will, the royal rights reserved; and whether they could dispose of all things in trade with such persons as may be permitted them.

"Which provisions would extend only to the said families and those belonging to them, without admitting those who might come afterwards to the said territory to avail themselves of the same, except so far as they might of their own power grant this to them, and not beyond, unless his said Majesty should make a new grant to them.

"And whereas, they have learned that his said Majesty has established in London a public warehouse at which all merchandises from those countries must be unloaded, and not elsewhere; and considering that it is more than reasonable that those who by their toil and industry have procured to the public the enjoyment of that country, should be the first to enjoy the fruits thereof: They will submit to the ordinances which have been established there to this effect, which will for their better observance be communicated to them.

"Under which conditions and privileges, they would promise fealty and obedience as would become faithful and obedient subjects to their king and sovereign lord, submitting themselves to the laws generally established in the said countries, to the utmost of their ability.

"Upon that which precedes, his lordship the ambassador, will, if he please, give his advice; as also, if such be his pleasure, to have the said privilege forwarded in due form as early as possible, in view of the shortness of the time that remains from this to the month of March (the season favorable for the embarkation), in order to give due attention to all that may be required. So doing he will lay his servants under obligation to pray God for the accomplishment of His holy purposes, and for his health and long life."

This petition was accompanied by a paper containing the signatures of all the petitioners, attached to a contract or covenant in the following terms:

"We promise his lordship, the ambassador of the most serene king of Great Britain, that we will go to settle in Virginia, a part of his Majesty's dominions, at the earliest time practicable, and this under the conditions set forth in the articles which we have communicated to his said lordship, the ambassador, and not otherwise."*

But this plan for a self-governing community did not meet with the favor of the King and the Virginia Company, and the latter corporation sent a reply to the petitioners consenting only so far as to give a general permission to emigrate

* British State Papers: Holland, 1622, January-March. Bundle No. 145. Indorsed: "Supplication of certaine Wallons and French who are desirous to goe into Verginia. 1622." The date should be 1621, since the petition was inclosed in Sir Dudley Carleton's letter of July 21, 1621 (see above). "I required of him his demands in writing, with the signatures of such as were to bear part therein, both which I send your Honor herewith."

The error is repeated in Documents relative to the "Colonial History of New York," Vol. III., p. 9, where a translation of this petition is given. For the original French, see the Appendix to the present volume.¹

to Virginia, provided the emigrants would distribute themselves among the settlements already established there, instead of founding a community of their own. Accordingly the project was abandoned by the petitioners, many of whom probably never went out to America, although others of the number eventually did so. One of the signers of the pledge to go to Virginia, provided the stipulations were conceded, was Jan de la Meet. His name appears as twelfth on the list of fifty-six signers, as given by Hotten, the reference being as follows: "JAN DE LA MET, labourer; young man [his mark]." ²

Baird, on the other hand, in an appendix to his first volume, gives the name as "Mot." According to him we should read: "Jeune fils Jan de la Mot labourer." ³ Under "Notes from the Walloon Records of Leyden," he also gives the following, as a probable reference to the same man: "DE LA MOT. Jean de la Mote and Marie Fache, his wife, presented their son Jean for baptism, November 10, 1622." ⁴

This baptismal record may or may not refer to the child of the signer of the petition of 1621. If it does, it indicates his marriage subsequent to the date of that document, when he was unmarried. But Mot was a name much more common than Meet, and the baptismal record may have no reference to the signer of the petition. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the letter "e" was commonly written at that period in a way which necessitates careful discrimination to avoid an erroneous identification with the letter "o." It is quite possible, therefore, that the baptismal record really refers to a child of "Jean de la Mete," instead of one of "Jean de la Mote." At any rate, the view that the Leyden petitioner was Meet, and not Mot, seems to be corroborated by the fac-simile of the pledge and signatures which appears in Baird's own work. The more probable reading certainly appears from this to be: "Jeune fils Jan De Le meet." Motte as a much more common name and one found subsequently in New York City, naturally suggested itself to Baird. But, according to Popliment, there is an old armigerous family of de Miette, of Loubry, Normandy. ⁵ Again, Victor de Met was a resident of Norwich, England, in 1573, and a member of its colony of French Huguenots and Walloons. ⁶ We also know that Bastien de la Met and his wife, Jenne du Riuage, both natives of Darmentiere, were among the Huguenot and Walloon refugees present in England in 1569 and 1570. ⁷ Again, a Jean Mets, who may, indeed, be the signer of the Leyden petition and the father of Pieter Jansen Meet, was in London in 1614. ⁸

PIETER JANSEN MEET (i. e., PETER MEET, son of JAN MEET) emigrated from Amersfoort, Holland, to New Netherland, with four children, in March, 1663, making the voyage to New Amsterdam in the ship *Rosetree*. ⁹ He was a resident of New Amsterdam at the time of its conquest by the English, his name appearing ("Pieter Meet") in the list of inhabitants of New York, who took the oath of allegiance to the English king in October, 1664. ¹⁰ A little later

he became a resident and landowner of Brooklyn. Some time prior to July 8, 1667, he had acquired by purchase two tracts of land in "Breuckelen," and on that date was granted a confirmatory patent. One of these tracts was "a lot on Long Island, at the Ferry on the east side of the East River, on the west side of the land of the aforesaid Jan Martyn, on the north side of Joris . . . The north side is 15 rods 7 feet; the east side, 18 rods 4 feet; the west side, 12 rods 3 feet; the south side, 18 rods 7 feet." This piece had been granted to Jan Martyn by a patent dated October 19, 1660; by him was subsequently sold to Jan Jacob de Vries; and from the latter was purchased by Pieter Jansen Meet. The other tract was a lot and house-garden "lying by the Ferry aforesaid, on the west side of the lot of Francis Poisgot, on the east side of Samuel Minge, being in breadth, on the north side, 6 rods, and on the south side the like." This property, granted to Adriaen Hubertsen by patent dated December 12, 1653, was subsequently sold by him to Jan Martyn, while by the latter it had been transferred, with the lot described above, to Jan Jacob de Vries. Both properties were sold by de Vries to Pieter Jansen Meet.¹¹ The Meet homestead was thus at the foot of the present Fulton Street, Brooklyn, from which point the original ferry-boat plying between Long Island and New Amsterdam made trips to the present site of Peck Slip.

It is not known how long Pieter Jansen Meet resided at "The Ferry," as the settlement was called in the old records. Bergen asserts that about 1680 he purchased land from Albert Hendricksen in the village of Bushwick, as shown by the town records of that place; and in harmony with this is the fact that we find the name of "Pieter Jansen Meet" in the "Rate List of Bushwyck" for 1683, he being assessed £18, including 1 poll.¹² His son, Jan Meet, was a resident of New York City in 1687, the year of his marriage; in February, 1692-3, he sold a house and lot in Flatbush, and subsequently removed to Hackensack, N. J. In 1694 "Pieter Meet" was received "with letter" into membership in the Hackensack Dutch Reformed Church. It is not certain whether this was Pieter Jansen Meet, or a son of the latter and a brother of Jan Meet, which would seem the more probable. For, the wife of "Peter Meet," of Hackensack, was Gertrude de Mandeville, a daughter of Gillis Jansen de Mandeville and the sister of Margaret Gillise de Mandeville, wife of Jan Meet. It seems reasonable to suppose that the husbands of these sisters were brothers, rather than father and son. Peter Meet, of Hackensack, died prior to July, 1699, when his widow, Gertrude de Mandeville, was married to Increase Power, of Boston.¹³ Bergen gives us the following notices of Jan Meet and of his father, Peter Jansen Meet:

MEET, JAN (s. of Pieter Janse), from Amersfoort in the province of Utrecht, m. May 11, 1687, in N. Y., *Grietje Mandevil* of Flds, [Flatlands], both residents of N. Y. at date of marriage. Feb. 25, 1692-3 he conveyed to Ruth Albertsen a house and lot in Flh [Flatbush] on the E. side of the highway, and N. side of land of Pieter Strycker, as per p. 171 of Lib. A. of Flh [Flatbush] records rec. A Jan Meet and Grietje Mandeville his w. were mem. of the R. D. ch. of Hackensack in 1700, who was probably this Jan, where they had children baptized. Signed his name "*Jan Meet*."

Peter Jansen, obtained a patent for 2 lots at Brn [Brooklyn] ferry July 8, 1667. His

name appears on the ass. roll of Buk [Bushwick] of 1683, where he bought land of Albert Hendricksen about 1680, as per town rec. There was a Peter Meet residing at Hackensack in 1700 [?], and a Pieter Meet who took the oath of allegiance to the English in N. Y. in 1664. Issue:—Jan; Kniertje, who m. July 5, 1676, in N. Y., Lawrence Jeuriansen [Haff] from Brazil; and probably others. Signed his name "PETER JANSEN MEET." 14

As we have seen, when Peter Jansen Meet removed from Amersfoort, Holland, to New Netherland, in 1663, he was accompanied by four children. The names of two of these children, born in Amersfoort, we know, as probably also that of a third, born either in Holland or in New Netherland. These children were:

1. KNIERTJE PIETERS MEET, of whom presently.

2. *Jan Meet*, noticed by Bergen as above. He was betrothed April 23, and married May 11, 1687, to Margaret Mandeville, the record of this event describing them as "Jan Meet, j. m., Van Oudt Ameersfoort, in't Sticht Van Uytrecht, en Grietje Mandeviel, j. d. Van N. Amersfoort op't lange Eylt, beyde woonende alhier." ("Marriage from 1639 to 1801 in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York": "Collections of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society," vol. i., New York, 1890, p. 61.) On the 12th of either July, August or September, 1697, Elsie, daughter of Jan Meet and "Gritie Mandeville," was baptized at Hackensack, "Geertje Mandevile" being one of the witnesses. ("The Records in Possession of the Church of Hackensack, N. J.": "Collections of the Holland Society of New York," vol. i., part i., 1891, p. 78.) On April 8, 1699, Jan Meet was accepted as a member of the Dutch Reformed Church of Hackensack, on confession of faith. (*Ibid.*, p. 3.) In addition to the daughter, Elsie, mentioned above, the following may have been children of Jan Meet and Margaret de Mandeville: (1) Mari Meet, who married, May 14, 1709, Pieter De Maree, "Both born and living at Askinsack" (*Id.*, p. 32), and had children, Jacquemina (bp. 1710), Maria (bp. 1712), Lea (bp. 1713), Petrus (bp. 1715), Rachel (bp. 1716), Tryntie (bp. 1718) and Sara (bp. 1720), dying some time between Aug. 28, 1720, when she was a sponsor or witness, and Oct. 15, 1722, when her widower married again (*Id.*, pp. 98, 101, 104, 109, 114, 118, 124, 125, 43); (2) Johannes Meet, who married Maritie Blansier, and had a son, Johannes, baptized at Hackensack, March 8, 1724, "Pieter and Elsie Meet" being witnesses (*Id.*, p. 140); (3) Pieter Meet, who was a witness in the case just mentioned, and also on February 5, 1727 (*Id.*, p. 151); and (4) Cornelia Meet, who with "Petrus Meet" was a baptismal witness, February 5, 1727, at Hackensack, (*Id.*).

3. *Pieter Meet*, of Hackensack, who was either a son of Pieter Jansen Meet or is to be identified with the latter, was received into the communion of the Dutch Reformed Church, of Hackensack, by letter, in 1694 (*Id.*, p. 2). That he died prior to July 24, 1699, is indicated by the marriage on that date, at Hackensack, of "Inkrees Pouwer, y. m. b. near Basten" and "Gerretie Mande-

vile, w. of Peter Meet" (*Id.*, p. 27). Some of those mentioned in the preceding paragraph may have been children of this Peter Meet and Gertrude Mandeville, instead of children of Jan Meet and Margaret Mandeville.

KNIERTJE PIETERS MEET, daughter of PIETER JANSEN MEET, was born in Amersfoort, Holland, accompanied her father to New Netherland in the ship *Rosetree*, in March, 1663, and on July 5, 1676, was married, in New York City, to Lawrence Jurianse Haff, the record of the latter event being as follows: "June 18, 1676. Laúrence Jeúriaenszen, j. m., Uyt Brazil, en Kniertje Pieters, Meet, j. d., Van Amersfoort. July 5, 1676." (Marriage Records of the Dutch Reformed Church, New York City.) She was the mother of a large family, an account of which will be found in the monograph on the Haff Family and the accompanying Haff Appendix.

AUTHORITIES.

¹ "History of the Huguenot Emigration to America," by Charles W. Baird, D.D., Vol I. [1885], pp. 149-151, 152-155, 156-163 (New York: Dodd, Mead & Company).

² Page 198 of "The Original Lists of . . . Emigrants . . . who Went from Great Britain to the American Plantations 1600-1700. . . . From MSS. Preserved in the State Paper Department of Her Majesty's Public Record Office, England," edited by John Camden Hotten: New York, J. W. Bouton, 1874. The translation of the document, as given by Hotten, differs somewhat from that given by Baird, the pledge being thus rendered by the former: "We promise my Lord Ambassador of the Most Serene King of Great Britain to go and inhabit in Virginia, a land under His Majesty's obedience, as soon as conveniently may be, and this under the conditions to be carried out in the articles we have communicated to the said Ambassador, and not otherwise, on the faith of which we have unanimously signed this present with our sign manual." This pledge, written in French, is encircled by the signatures of the petitioners: "The signatures and the calling of each are appended in the form of a round robin, and in an outer circle the person signing states whether he is married, and the number of his children." (Pp. 197-9.)

³ Page 352. This appendix gives the original French of the stipulations submitted by Jesse de Forest in behalf of the rest, pp. 348-9; the answer of the Virginia Company to the petitioners, pp. 350-1; the pledge and signatures of the petitioners, pp. 351-3; and items from the Leyden records which might refer to certain of the signers, pp. 353-4.

⁴ Page 353.

⁵ "MIETTE de LOUBRY. Normandie. De gueules á troismoutons d'argent posés 2 et 1. L'unique représentant du nom, Georges de Miette de Loubry, a un fils et une fille" ("La France Héraldique," par Ch. Poplimont; Tome VI., Paris, 1874, p. 133).

⁶ "Victor de Met," as he signed his name, was one of the Wardens of the Tailors' Guild, of Norwich, England, who, on February 30, 1573, presented to the authorities a complaint against several foreigners who were not members of either of the foreign churches of Norwich.—"The Walloons and Their Church at Norwich: Their History and Registers. 1565-1832." ("The Publications of The Huguenot Society of London," Vol. I., 1887-8, p. 36.)

⁷ "Ensuyt les noms de ceux qui ont fait professio de leur foy et Admis a la Cene." : . . . "1569, le 1er Janvier. Jenne du RIUAGE, f. d. bastien de la MET."

"Baptisme": . . . "1570. . . . 13 Oct. Elisee, fs. de Bastien de la MET, Natif darmentiere, et de Janne du RIUAGE, s. f., ausi darmentiere. P. Wallerant THEUELIN, ministre du lieu."—"Registre des Baptesmes, Mariages & Mortz, et Jeusnes. De Leglise Wallonne et des Isles de Jersey, Guernsey, Serq, Origny, &c., etablie A Southampton par Patente du Roy Edouard Sixe et de la Reine Elizabeth." ("The Publications of the Huguenot Society of London," Vol. IV., 1890, pp. 5 and 40.)

⁸ "Jean Mets" was a witness at the baptism of an infant in London, November 13, 1614, according to "The Registers of the French Church, Threadneedle Street, London." ("The Publications of the Huguenot Society of London," Vol. IX., 1896, p. 180.)

⁹ O'Callaghan's "Documentary History of the State of New York," Vol. III., p. 60. (See Section I. of Meet Appendix.)

¹⁰ "Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York," Vol. III., p. 76. (See Section II. of Meet Appendix.)

¹¹ Stiles' "History of the City of Brooklyn," Vol. I., p. 80, footnote. (See Section III. of Meet Appendix.)

¹² Doc. Hist. of N. Y., II., 287.

¹³ A discussion of these relationships, on the basis of the records of the Dutch Reformed Church of Hackensack, together with a notice of the Mandeville family, will be found in Section V. of the Meet Appendix.

¹⁴ "Register in Alphabetical Order of the Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island, N. Y., from its First Settlement by Europeans to 1700," by Teunis G. Bergen, New York, 1881, pp. 202-3.

XVIII

THE VAN YSSELSTEYNS



Van Osselsteyn

Van Ysselsteyn-Crall

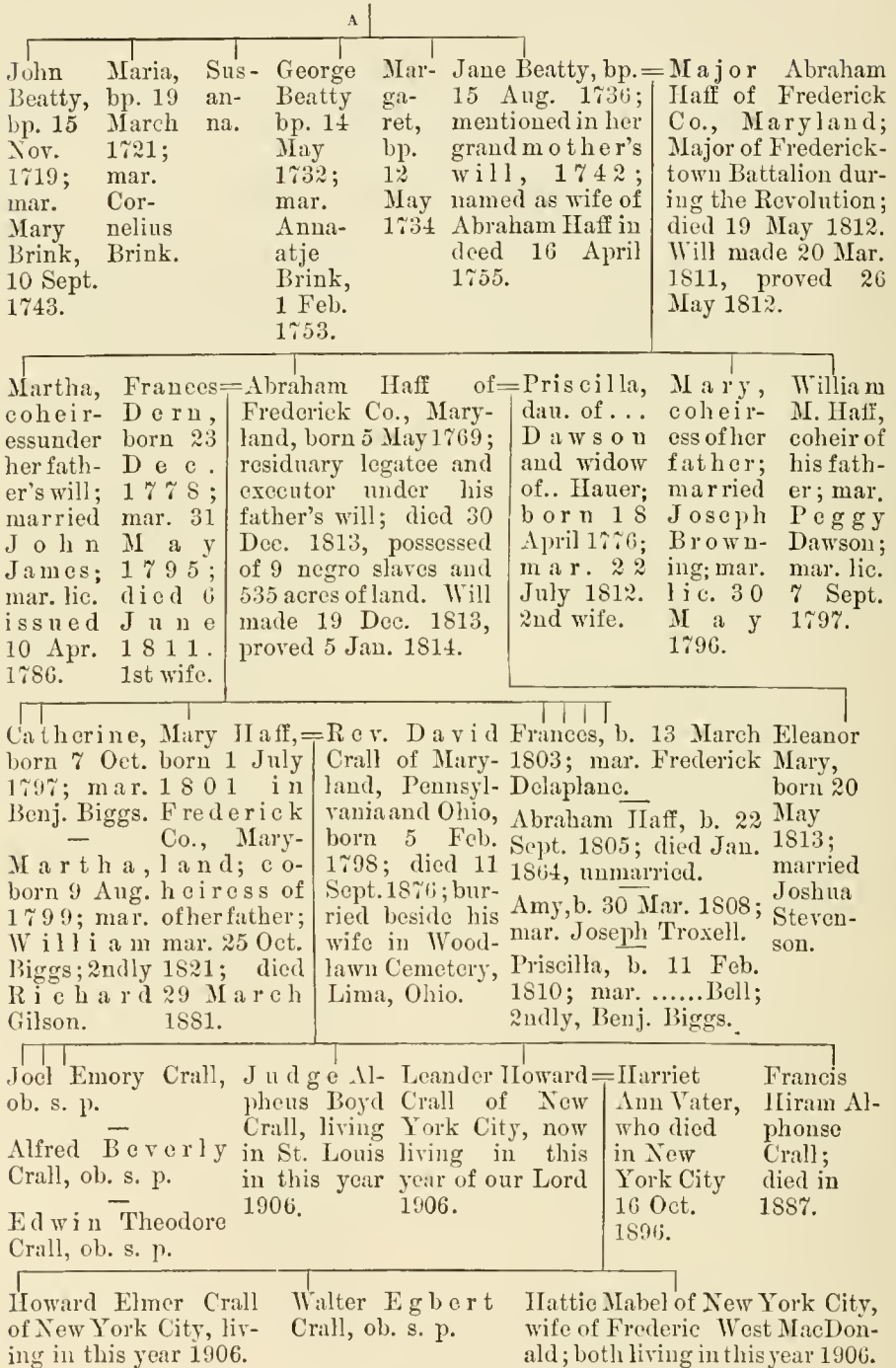
Veltin Van Ysselstein, who in the time of King=Chlotilda, a Frank of noble Clovis, A. D. 500, obtained Ysselstein, an birth taken prisoner by Velisland rock in a morass which he impregnable tin Van Ysslestein and fortified, buikding thereon his castle and numerous dwellings for his dependants. espoused as his wife.

Cornelius Van Ysselstein, of Ysselstein, = of =
 Province of Utrecht, Holland. Barneveld, Holland.

Captain Marten Cornelise Van Ysselsteyn, = Maeycke Cornelise, born in
 born in Ysselstein, Holland; of Fort Orange, "Zarreveld" (Barneveld),
 N. Y., in 1661; one of the original proprietors Holland; of Claverack, N. Y.,
 of Schenectady, N. Y.; of Claverack, N. Y., in in 1677, when she made a
 1677. Will made 12 Jan. 1676-7. joint will with her husband.

Geertie, mar. Jacob Bruyn prior to 26 Nov. 1678. — Jannetie, mar. Hendrick Cornelisse van den Bogaert in 1679. — Machtel, mar. Johannes Smedes as early as 1682.	Marritje Martense Van Ysselsteyn, born under the jurisdiction of Albany, N. Y.; married 22 April 1696.	Captain Joris Aertse Middagh of Marbletown, Ulster County, N. Y.; Justice; Trustee of Marbletown; Captain in the New York Provincial Militia.	Cornelis Van Ysselsteyn, mar. Cornelia Van Vredenberg in 1686. — Jacobus Van Ysselsteyn, mar. Cathalynje Van Deusen 5 Dec. 1699. — Cornelia, mar. Jan. Post 29 March 1702.
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Bata Middagh, born in Marbletown, N. Y. bapt. 26 Sept. 1697; marriage banns registered 17 May 1717. A	Robert Beatty of Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y. where he was born about 1692-3; member of the Marbletown Infantry 1715-17; Freeholder 1728; Fenceviewer 1731; executor of his brother Charles 11 March 1727.	Brechje, bp. 2 April 1699. — Aert Middagh, bapt. 25 Dec. 1700. — Marten Middagh, bapt. 7 June 1702.	Jacob Middagh, bapt. 30 Jan. 1704. — Johannes Middagh, bapt. 17 March 1706. — Sarah, bapt. 11 Sept. 1709. — Joris Middagh, bapt. 13 May 1711.
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XVIII

THE VAN YSSELSTEYNS

VELTIN VAN YSSELSTEIN was the founder of the VAN YSSELSTEYNS family of the Province and State of New York, if we may credit a curious manuscript handed down through several generations in America, the first American ancestor being a scion of a very ancient and honorable armiger family of the Netherlands, the progenitor of which became lord and proprietor of Ysselstein, Province of Utrecht, Holland, as early as A. D. 500. This document is written in old German, and purports to be an abstract from authentic sources on file in the Library of Vienna. It is the authority for the statements which immediately follow.

According to the "Vienna Table of Noble Families of Germany," quoted by this document, the European family of YSSELSTEIN is an old Dutch stock which, originating in the Netherlands, spread various branches into other countries. In the time of King Clovis, or about 500 A. D., the progenitor of the line desired and obtained the grant of a tract then styled Ysselstein (or Inselstein, which signifies "island rock"), a solitary and secluded rocky isle rising out of the midst of an extensive region of water and morass. He chose this unlikely spot on account of the natural protection which it afforded from the ravages of the Franks. Here he built for himself and his numerous dependents a castle and dwelling-houses, surrounding all with bastions and moats, and henceforth was known as VELTIN VAN YSSELSTEIN. Having taken as a prisoner CHLOTILDA, a noble Frank, in one of his numerous collisions with her people, he espoused her as his wife.

A white sea-gull constituted the crest and coat-armor of Veltin van Ysselstein, and the right to bear these arms was acknowledged and confirmed to his descendants by the German Emperor, Conrad I., and subsequently by Emperor Albrecht, of the House of Hapsburg. (For full particulars see records in the Vienna archives.)

CORNELIUS VAN YSSELSTEIN, of Ysselstein and the City of Gouda, Holland, had these arms confirmed to him A. D. 1312, and was recognized as the head of his family. The marsh-lands of Ysselstein had by his ancestors long before been redeemed with sluices, dams and dykes, which resulted in filling in and transforming the waste into a fertile and cultivated region, and over this inviting district Hon. Cornelius van Ysselstein presided as Judge

as well as proprietary lord of the soil. He died in 1352, possessed of extensive landed estates and great wealth. His wife was LUCIA van der DECKEN, by whom he had four sons who survived him: John, Balthazar, Isaac and Bartholomew. Of these, the second and third, Balthazar and Isaac, followed the sea, passing out of the knowledge of the chronicler. It is a mere matter of speculation whether they died without issue, or planted a posterity on foreign shores. The other brothers, Johannes and Bartholomew, became proprietors of large estates and wealthy merchants of the City of Gouda, Bartholomew dying without issue.

JOHANNES VAN YSSELSTEIN, of Ysselstein and Gouda, Holland, eldest son of Hon. Cornelius Van Ysselstein, maintained the honor of his ancient line with dignity until his death, A. D. 1401. Two sons survived him, Eulagius and Hugo, who became the respective heads of two branches of the family. Hugo Van Ysselstein, the younger son, was a merchant at Gouda until 1415, when the German Emperor Sigismund invited him to Prague, to manage the finances and develop the resources of the Kingdom of Bohemia. He married, at Prague, Silvia Vester, and resided there until his death, in 1444. His descendants spread through Bohemia, Silesia and Saxony.

EULAGIUS VAN YSSELSTEIN, of Ysselstein and Gouda, Holland, eldest son of Johannes Van Ysselstein, is the ancestor of various branches of this family in the Netherlands. He married Hannah Sleiders, of East Friesland. Among their descendants were Albrecht Van Ysselstein, Wilhelm Van Ysselstein, Daniel Van Ysselstein and Casper Van Ysselstein, all of whom were living in 1700, some in Gouda and others in Dordrecht.

MARTEN CORNELIS VAN YSSELSTEYN, son of CORNELIUS VAN YSSELSTEYN, was a native of the little city or village of Ysselstein, Province of Utrecht, Holland, as we learn from his will. He was one of the fourteen founders and original proprietors of Schenectady, N. Y., in 1661, most of whom had previously been residents of Rensselaerswyck. How long Van Ysselsteyn had resided in New York prior to his removal to Schenectady, and when he came to New Netherland, are questions which cannot as yet be answered.

On June 18, 1661, Arent Van Curler wrote from Rensselaerwyck to Governor Stuyvesant in the following words: "When last at Manhatans I informed your honor that there were some friends and well wishers, who were well inclined with your Honor's knowledge and approbation to take possession of and till the *Groote Vlachte* [Great Flat], well known to your worship; whereto six or eight families are already inclined, and for which your Honor promised me a warrant authorising us to purchase said lands, but by reason of your Honor's daily occupations nothing came of it."¹ The letter continues, with great adroitness and

diplomacy, to urge the Governor to fulfill his promise. It produced the desired effect, and on June 23, 1661, the Director-General and his Council authorized the purchase of the tract of land in question.² Accordingly, at "fortss Orangie," July 27, 1661, Van Curler obtained from its Indian owners a deed for "the *Groote Vlachte*" "lying behind Fort Orange."³

"On the sixth day of April, 1662," writes the local historian, "Arent Van Curler again addressed the Director General and Council stating that in accordance with their resolution of the 23d June last, he and his associates had purchased and taken possession of the Great Flat behind Fort Orange and were now 'engaged in constructing houses, mills and other buildings upon this plain,' and that inasmuch as it was necessary to sow and cultivate these lands this season, which cannot be well done before they have been surveyed and allotted, therefore he solicits the Director General 'to authorize the surveyor Jacques Cortelyou, to measure and divide the same,' and for this purpose that he return with the petitioner."⁴ But the authorities had begun to repent their haste in sanctioning the project for a new settlement, or were perhaps swayed by the opposition of some such adversary as the Patroon Van Rensselaer, and upon the appeal of Van Curler, just mentioned, was written an endorsement to the effect that, before proceeding further, the settlers ought at least to number twenty families, and should communicate their names at the office of the Secretary of the Director General and Council. The Surveyor was sent to Albany the following spring, however, but was to lay out the new settlement only in case the proprietors should agree to certain restrictions. Thus, in a letter to the Vice-Director at Beverwyck, or Albany, which is dated May 9, 1663, Stuyvesant states that he has sent Cortelyou to survey the Great Flat, as requested, but that he hereby enjoins him not to do so unless the settlers first sign an agreement not to trade with the Indians. He declares that he "was informed that some of the new settlers there had dared against his express orders dated April 6, 1662, to sell strong liquors to the savages."⁵

But instead of submitting to this condition, the "settlers of Schanestede" united in a strong protest addressed to Stuyvesant, in which they asserted their readiness "to obey the Noble West India Company and the supreme magistrates in New Netherland," to pay their taxes, and to submit to all public decrees, but begged that their "Honors will Seriously consider, that in consequence of" their Honors' "resolution of date 23d June 1661 these lands were purchased out of our own pockets for the Noble Company, settled at great expence, buildings erected and the land stocked with cattle and horses; and that if these settlers be treated otherwise and worse than other subjects, then all their labor would be in vain and they actually ruined, which God avert." They also recalled the fact that the Director-General and Council had already issued letters patent to two of their number "without any restrictions," and concluded their remonstrance with what might seem to be a thinly-veiled threat: "Finally as the

surveyor is in this vicinity and has no orders to survey the land save the aforesaid agreement is subscribed, we renew our request to prevent future differences and disputes that he may be authorized to survey and allot the land among us, otherwise we shall be compelled to help ourselves as best we can.”⁶

One of the fourteen signers of this protest, “settlers of Schanechstede,” was “Marten Cornelisse [Van Isselsteyn].” The document was considered by the Director-General and Council on June 18, 1663, but they found further pretext for delay. Nearly a year later they were bombarded by another petition from “the settlement named Schaneghstede,” dated April 17, 1664, in which it was skillfully urged that “to prevent further dispute the surveyor might be sent up to lay out and parcel the land and house lots for every person interested.”⁷ The fear of serious complications in connection with the holdings at Schenectady, thus aroused, appears to have at length wrung the reluctant consent of the authorities to an official survey, which is borne witness to by the following order: “20 May, 1664. Resumed the apostill upon the petition of those interested in the lands of Schanechstede made the 17th April;—the surveyor Jacques Cortelyou is commanded to proceed from here on the first Sailing Vessel to Fort Orange to lay out the aforesaid lands in the best manner possible and for the best accommodation of those interested therein, viz: to each man his Share . . . Done in Fort Amsterdam.”⁸

In the division of the property among the original fourteen proprietors, which was now soon arranged, a plan was adopted which is thus described: “Four different allotments were made to each of the first settlers; *first*, a house lot in the village; *second*, a farm on the Great Flat or islands; *third*, a pasture ground east of the village, and *fourth*, a garden lot in the lowland (*laeghte*) west of Mill creek and near Binné hill.”⁹ The Great Flat was divided into twenty farms of different sizes, the allotments of some of the proprietors embracing two of these. The allotment of Van Ysselsteyn was of this nature, consisting of the two described on the old plan as “Farms No. 8. Marten Cornelise Van Isselsteyn received a patent for these farms June 16, 1664,—confirmed by Governor Nicolls, April 13, 1668 (*Patents*, 527). Oct. 23, 1668, he sold both farms to Claas Frederickse Van Petten and Cornelius Vielè, comprising 22 acres (*Deeds*, ii., 741).”¹⁰ In another place he says: “Oct. 23, 1668, Van Petten and Cornelius Cornelise Vielè bought the two bouwerics numbered 8, of Marten Cornelise Van Esselsteyn and mortgaged the same the same day to Van Esselsteyn for 220 beavers.”¹¹ For this property Van Ysselsteyn received a cash payment of 110 beavers, in addition to the mortgage here mentioned.¹² In a list of “Adult Freeholders who settled in Schenectady before 1700, Together with a description of their House Lots and Other Possession,” the same work gives the following biographical notice:¹³

MARTEN CORNELISE VAN ESSELSTEYN (YSSELSTEYN).

He was born in the city of Ysselteyn in Holland; his wife, Mayke Cornelise was a native of Barneveldt; on the 12th Jan., 1676(7), they made a joint will, both then living in Claverac. [Not. Papers, ii.] He died before 1705, leaving one son, Cornelis Martense.

Cornelis was one of the first settlers of Schenectady; after residing here about six years he sold his farms and removed to Claverac. His residence was upon his *hindmost* farm near the site of Mr. John D. Campbell's house in Rotterdam.

His farms are thus described in the patent of date April 13, 1668:

"Two parcels of land at Schenectady both marked No. 8;—one lying on the *second* piece of land to the west of No. 7,—to the east of the creek [*Poenties kil**], a line cutting between No. 7 [and No. 8] from the creek or kil to the woods south-west somewhat more southerly;—in breadth 36 rods containing about 22 acres or 11 morgens;—the other being upon the *hindmost* piece of land on the woodside, to the west of No. 9, to the east of No. 7, a line being run as before from the creek [*Dove gat†*] to the woods south-west by west.—breadth 56 rods, containing about 24 acres or 12 morgens and 130 rods, as granted June 16, 1664, by Governor Stuyvesant to said Cornelise."‡

On the 23d of October following, Van Esselstyn sold the *hindmost* lot to Claas Frederickse Van Petten and Cornelise Viele, "together with the house, barn, 3 ricks, 4 horses, 5 cows, 8 hogs, wagon, plough and barrow."

On the 23 Jan., 1704(5), "Cornelis Martense, eldest son and heir of Marten Cornelise Van Isselstyn, deceased, of Claverac," confirmed the sale of farms No. 8, to Claas Van Petten.§

Marten Cornelise Van Ysselsteyn removed to Claverack, in what is now Columbia County, New York. He was a resident of that place in January, 1677 when he made his will, but it is not certain whether he removed thence immediately after the sale of his Schenectady property. Several of his children were born at Claverack. In 1687 "Martinus Cornelissen Van Elsensteyn" was a sponsor at the baptism of one of his grandchildren, as we learn from the register of the old Dutch Reformed Church at Kingston.¹⁴ The original homestead which he occupied at Claverack has been continuously held by male descendants, bearing his surname, to the present time, or for seven or eight generations, and is now owned by Mr. Everett J. Esselstyn, lawyer, of New York City. Upon this estate is the only family graveyard, where members of the family found sepulcher for several generations, and it is believed that in this private cemetery lie the bones of the founder of this family in America, together with those of his good "vrouw," MAYKE or MARIA CORNELISE. In their joint-will, executed "in the year after the birth of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christus, 1676[7], on the 12th day of the month of January," they are described as "the worshipful MARTEN CORNELISSEN born in the Town of Ysselsteyn, and

* The *Poenties kil* crosses the river road on the west side of the old Van Eps place and is usually dry now at that point, the water having been diverted into *Willem Teller's killeetje*, which also crosses the river road about a quarter of a mile east of the *Poenties kil*. All these streams have failed of water of late years, though this kil comes from the sand.—M'M.

† The Erie Canal in its passage across the bonwland was made over a series of *dove gats* or dead holes containing dead water, once doubtless the ancient bed of an arm of the river. One of these *dove gats* (called "*Maritje's Gat*") near the junction of the Prince town and river roads, of great breadth and depth, was enclosed by the two banks of the canal and called "Navarino Bay."—M'M.

‡ Patents, 527.

§ Deeds, iv.

his wife, MAEYCKE CORNELIS, born at Zarrevelt, *living both on the Claverrack.*"¹⁵ They had the following children:

1. *Jannetie Martens*, who was married in 1679 to Hendrick Cornelisse van den Bogaert, a young unmarried man from Hypick, in the District of Vianen (Province of Utrecht, Holland), then residing at Kingston, N. Y. The birth-place of the bride is not given in the marriage record, but she is described as a young unmarried woman then "residing at the Klaverrack." The first publication of their marriage banns occurred November 16, 1679, and they were given a certificate to be married at Albany. Three of their children were baptized at Kingston: Marten, October 3, 1686; Rebecca, April 4, 1697; and Rachel, May 4, 1701.

2. *Geertje* (Gertrude), who married Jacob Bruyn, by whom she had a son, Jan, baptized at Kingston, October 6, 1678. She and her first husband were sponsors, November 26, 1682, at the baptism of their niece, Gertrude, daughter of Johannes Smeddes and Machtel Van Ysselsteyn. She married 2ndly, at Kingston, September 23, 1688, Jacobus de la Mater, who was born at New Harlem, and was then residing at Kingston, as was his bride. He was the youngest son of Glande de la Mater, ancestor of the family of that name in America. Gertrude Van Ysselsteyn had, by her second husband, the following children, baptized at Kingston: Glandi, January 28, 1692; Isaac, June 3, 1694; Martha, November 8, 1696; Jacobus, May 18, 1699; Maarten, May 4, 1701; Bata, December 24, 1703; Hester, August 11, 1706; and Jannetje, April 1, 1711.

3. *Cornelis Martens Van Ysselsteyn*, was married in 1686 (present style), to Cornelia van Vredenburg, the first publication of the banns being on the 23d of February, 1685 (old style). He is described as a young unmarried man, "of Albanien"—which probably refers to his birth-place—"residing at the Claverrack" at the time of his marriage, while his bride is described as a young unmarried woman "of N. Jorek, residing in Kingston." In a deed referred to above, he is spoken of as "Cornelis Martense, eldest son and heir of Marten Cornelis Van Isselstyn, deceased, of Claverack." He resided at the latter place on the Van Ysselsteyn homestead, and was prominent in the organization of the Dutch Reformed Church of Claverack, in 1727, and in the erection of its edifice, being the member of the Building Committee who took active charge of the affair. The present church building stands on the original site. His death occurred about the close of the year 1748, as is indicated by the fact that his will, dated June 21, 1740, was proved January 16, 1748-9. (See extract from Pearson's First Settlers of Albany County, section vii., of Van Ysselsteyn Appendix.) He had the following children: William; Bataah, baptized at Kingston, August 7, 1687, her paternal grandfather, "Martinus Cornelissen Van Elsensteyn," being a sponsor, as was Appolonia Van Vredenburgh, her maternal grandmother, no doubt; Tobias, baptized at Albany, August 3, 1690;

Isaac, at Kingston, January 1, 1696; Johannes, at Kingston, November 6, 1698; Jacobus, at Kingston, May 26, 1701; Abraham, at Albany, January 8, 1704; and David, at Albany, October 28, 1705.

4. *Pons Van Ysselsteyn*, a sponsor at the baptism at Kingston, October 6, 1678, of Jan, son of Jacob Bruyn and Gertrude Ysselsteyn. This is the only reference to him known to the writer. Here his name appears as "Pons Ysselstein," while "Willemtie Willems"—perhaps his wife—was a witness at the same time.

5. *William Van Ysselsteyn*, who was sponsor at the baptism of his nephew, Willem, son of John Smeedes and Machtel Van Ysselsteyn, at Kingston, August 31, 1684. This is the only certain reference to him known to the writer. His name appears as "Willem Iselsteyn," the other witness being "Maria Iselsteyn."

6. *Machtel*, who was married to Johannes Smeddes as early as 1682, as is indicated by the baptism of two of their children at Kingston: Gertrude, November 26, 1682, the sponsors being "Gertruyd Essensteyns" and Jacob Bruyn; and Willem, August 31, 1684, sponsors, "Willem Iselsteyn" and "Maria Iselsteyn."

7. MARRITJE (or MARIA) MARTENS VAN YSSELSTEYN, of whom subsequently.

8. *Jacobus Van Ysselsteyn*, who married in Kingston, December 5, 1699, Cathalyntje van Deusen, described as a young unmarried woman, born in Claverack and residing there. Van Ysselsteyn is described as a young unmarried man, "born in Claveraack, and residing here"—i. e., in Kingston. He removed to New York City, and eventually to Amboy, N. J., and is the ancestor of the branch of the family which flourished in that colony prior to the Revolution. Among his children were the following: Marten, baptized at Kingston, August 11, 1700; Matheus, baptized at New York, October 16, 1715; Isaac; Helena, baptized at New York, March 28, 1703; and Bata, baptized at New York, December 26, 1705.

9. *Cornelia Van Ysselsteyn*, who married, March 29, 1702, Jan Post, a young unmarried man, born in Harlem, but residing at Kingston at the time of marriage. Her name appears as "Cornelia Martinsen Ysselsteen," and she is described as a young unmarried woman, born at Claverack and residing at Kingston. They had the following children, baptized at Kingston: Antje, March 7, 1703; Jan, March 17, 1706; Abraham, October 24, 1708; Marthen, December 9, 1711; Isaac, December 19, 1714; and Jannetje, February 9, 1718.

MARRITJE (MARIA) MARTENS VAN YSSELSTEYN, was born under the jurisdiction of Albany, according to the record of her marriage, which occurred April 22, 1696, while at the time of the latter event she was residing at Marbletown, as was also her husband, JORIS (GEORGE) MIDDAGH. She is described as a young unmarried woman, and Joris Middagh as a young un-

married man, "born at Hyeoop, in Holland." The antecedents of her husband are traced in the monographs on the families of Middagh, Bergen and de Rapalje, while an account of the children of Joris Middagh and Marritje Van Ysselsteyn will be found in connection with the Middagh Family, the line of descent of special interest to the present investigation being still further traced in connection with the families of Beatty, Haff and Crall.

AUTHORITIES.

¹ Albany Records, Vol. XIX., p. 179.

² *Ibid.*, p. 180.

³ Albany Deeds, Vol II., p. 542. The Indian name for this tract of land was corrupted into Schenectady.

⁴ "A History of The Schenectady Patent in the Dutch and English Times; being Contributions toward a History of the Lower Mohawk Valley," by Prof. Jonathan Pearson, A. M., and others. Edited by J. W. MacMurray, A. M., U. S. A., Albany, N. Y., 1883, p. 13. For Van Curler's letter see Albany Records, Vol. XXI., p. 137.

⁵ Albany Records, Vol. XX., p. 350.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 376.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Vol. XXII., p. 169.

⁸ Albany Records, Vol. XXII.

⁹ "History of the Schenectady Patent," p. 5S.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 66. The property here referred to, containing 22 acres, was but one of the farms, the smaller one. The other contained 24 acres, as will appear further on.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 186.

¹² See Section II. of Van Ysselsteyn Appendix. A beaver-skin was worth about \$3.60.

¹³ MacMurray's "History of the Schenectady Patent," pp. 180-1.

¹⁴ The marriage records of his children and the baptismal records of his grandchildren, so far as they appear in this register, will be found in Sections V. and VI. of the Van Ysselsteyn Appendix.

¹⁵ A copy of this will is given in Section IV. of the Van Ysselsteyn Appendix.

The Van Ysselsteyn coat of arms here shown is that given on plate 95, facing page 366 of A. A. Vorsterman Van Oyen's "Stam-En Wapenboek Van Aanzienijke Nederlandsche Familiën met Genealogische en Heraldische Aanteekeningen," Darde Deel, 1890. No connection has been proved, however, between the Van Ysselsteyn family whose genealogy appears on pages 367 and 368 of that work and the immigrant in New Netherland.

XIX

THE MIDDAGHS

Middagh-Crall

Teunis Middagh of Heicop, Holland

<p>Captain Aert Teunissen Middagh, born in Heicop, South Holland; emigrated to New Amsterdam prior to 24 Oct. 1654, when he received a patent for one hundred acres of land on Wallabout Bay, Long Island, now in the Borough of Brooklyn, New York City; visited Holland and returned to New Netherland in May 1661 in the ship <i>Beaver</i>; Captain of Breuckelen Troops 1663.</p>	<p>Breeckje, daughter and second child of Hans Hansen Bergen and Sara de Rapalje; baptized in New Amsterdam 27 July 1642; a communicant of the Dutch Reformed Church of Breuckelen 27 Sept. 1662.</p>
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<p>Teunis Middagh, bapt. in New Amsterdam 22 Feb. 1660; died an infant.</p>	<p>Garret Middagh of Brooklyn. — Helen, mar. William Davidsz.</p>	<p>Lysbeth, mar. Peter Staats. — Matthew Middagh of Brooklyn, bapt. 15 Oct. 1679. — Willem Middagh.</p>
<p>Teunis Middagh, bapt. in New York 25 March 1661.</p>	<p>— Direk Middagh, of Flushing, L. I. Will made 24 Feb. 1678; proved 21 Sept. 1710.</p>	<p>—</p>
<p>Jan Middagh, bapt. 24 Dec. 1662.</p>	<p>—</p>	<p>—</p>
<p>Ann, mar. Abraham Remsen.</p>	<p>Aert Middagh of the Raritan.</p>	<p>—</p>

<p>Captain Joris Aertse Middagh of Marbletown, Ulster County, N. Y., born at Heicop, Holland; of Marbletown 25 Dec. 1695 when he bought land; Justice 1713-18; Trustee of Marbletown 1715; Captain of Ulster County Troops 1711 and subsequently.</p>	<p>Marritje, dau. of Marten Cornelise Van Ysselsteyn, born under the jurisdiction of Albany, N. Y.; married 22 April 1696.</p>
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<p>Bata Middagh, born in Marbletown, N. Y.; bapt. 26 Sept. 1697; marriage banns registered 17 May 1717.</p>	<p>Robert Beatty of Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y., where he was born about 1692-3; member of the Marbletown Infantry 1715-17; Freeholder 1728; Fenceviewer 1731; executor of his brother Charles 11 March 1727.</p>	<p>Brechje, bp. 2 April 1699. — Aert Middagh, bapt. 25 Dec. 1700. — Marten Middagh, bapt. 7 June 1702.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">A</p>	<p>—</p>	<p>Jacob Middagh, bapt. 30 Jan. 1704. — Johannes Middagh, bapt. 17 March 1706. — Sarah, bapt. 11 Sept. 1709. — Joris Middagh, bapt. 13 May 1711.</p>

A					
John Beatty, bp. 15 Nov. 1719; mar. Mary Brink, 10 Sept. 1743.	Maria, Susan. bp. 14 May 1732; mar. Anna-atje Brink, 1 Feb. 1753.	George Beatty bp. 14 May 1732; mar. Anna-atje Brink, 1 Feb. 1753.	Mar-ga-ret, bp. May 1734	Jane Beatty, bp. 15 Aug. 1736; mentioned in her grandmother's will, 1742; named as wife of Abraham Haff in deed 16 April 1755.	=Major Abraham Haff of Frederick Co., Maryland; Major of Fredericktown Battalion during the Revolution; died 19 May 1812. Will made 20 Mar. 1811, proved 26 May 1812.

Martha, coheir-ess under her father's will; married John James; mar. lic. issued 10 Apr. 1786.	Frances D e e . born 23 Dec. 1778; mar. 31 Mar. 1795; died 6 June 1811. 1st wife.	=Abraham Haff of Frederick Co., Maryland, born 5 May 1769; residuary legatee and executor under his father's will; died 30 Dec. 1813, possessed of 9 negro slaves and 535 acres of land. Will made 19 Dec. 1813, proved 5 Jan. 1814.	of=Priscilla, Mary, dau. of... Dawson and widow of.. Hauer; born 18 April 1776; mar. 22 July 1812. 2nd wife.	Mary, coheir-ess of her father; married Joseph Brown-ing; mar. lic. 30 7 Sept. 1797. 1796.	William M. Haff, coheir of his father; mar. Peggy Dawson; mar. lic. 7 Sept. 1797.
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Catherine, born 7 Oct. 1797; mar. Benj. Biggs. Frederick Co., Maryland; born 9 Aug. 1799; mar. William Biggs; 2ndly Richard Gilson. 1881.	Mary Haff, born 1 July 1801 in Frederick Co., Maryland; co-heiress of her father; mar. 25 Oct. 1821; died 29 March 1881.	=Rev. David Crall of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Ohio, born 5 Feb. 1798; died 11 Sept. 1876; buried beside his wife in Wood-lawn Cemetery, Lima, Ohio.	Frances, b. 13 March 1803; mar. Abraham Haff, b. 22 Sept. 1805; died 1864, unmarried. Amy, b. 30 Mar. 1808; mar. Joseph Troxell. Priscilla, b. 11 Feb. 1810; mar. Bell; 2ndly, Benj. Biggs.	Eleanor Mary, born 20 May 1813; married Joshua Stevenson.
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Joel Emory Crall, ob. s. p.	Judge Alpheus Boyd Crall, living in St. Louis in this year 1906.	Leander Howard Crall of New York City, now living in this year of our Lord 1906.	=Harriet Ann Vater, who died in New York City 16 Oct. 1896.	Francis Hiram Alphonse Crall; died in 1887.
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Howard Elmer Crall of New York City, living in this year 1906.	Walter Egbert Crall, ob. s. p.	Hattie Mabel of New York City, wife of Frederic West MacDonald; both living in this year 1906.
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XIX

THE MIDDAGHS

TEUUNIS MIDDAGH, of Heicop, Holland, was probably born about the year 1600. Nothing is known of him, or of his antecedents, beyond this fact: His son, Aert, was also a native of Heicop, Holland, and bore the name of Aert Teunissen Middagh. We have no information respecting the father's wife, nor of other children than the son just named.

CAPTAIN AERT TEUNISSEN MIDDAGH was the founder in America of the New York family of this name. The date of his arrival in New Amsterdam is not known; but on October 24, 1654, according to Stiles, the Brooklyn historian, he received a patent for one hundred acres of land at the Wallabout, Long Island, now a part of the Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. At that time he was married to a native of New Netherland, Breckje Hansen Bergen. The following reference to him is from Dr. Stiles' work:

AERT ANTHONIZE (or TEUNISEN) MIDDAG, the ancestor of the Middag family of Brooklyn, married Breckje (or Rebecca), second daughter of Hans Hansen Bergen and Sarah Rapalje; and on the 24th of October, 1654, together with his wife's step-father, Teunis Gysbert (Bogaert), received a patent for "a piece of land lying on Long Island, named Cripplebush," adjoining the land of Joris Rapalje, and containing 100 acres. This is supposed to be the land since owned by Folkert Rapalje, in the Wallabout, and the patent is not recorded. Middagh was an early resident of the Waalboght, where his children were born. They were (1), *Jan*, baptized Dec. 24, 1662, who signed his name Jan Aersen, and married Adriaentje, daughter of Cornelis de Potter . . . and owned some 200 acres on the East River, west of Fulton street, since known as the Comfort and Joshua Sands property; (2), *Garret*, who married, in 1691, Cornelia Janse Cowenhoven, and had a farm of thirty acres, near the ferry, on the west side of the present Fulton, near Henry street; (3), *Dirck*, who married, and, as well as his brother, had children.

The farm of Garret Middagh, above-mentioned, may be described as bounded, on our present maps, by Fulton street, a line midway between and parallel to Henry and Hicks streets, and a line about midway between Pierrepont and Clarke streets. It descended to his son, Aert, and in 1827, when the property had become valuable, on account of the expansion of the village, a lawsuit occurred in the family as to the provisions of his will. The family name is now extinct, being only commemorated by a street on the Heights. A portion of the old Middagh mansion is, however, standing on Fulton street, just below Henry street.¹

In connection with this matter Dr. Stiles has made a mistake in identification. Speaking of the point formed by the junction of the Wallabout Bay with the East River, which became known as "Martyn's Hook," and embraced a part of the present United States Navy Yard, he says:

The property afterwards came into possession of Aert Aertsen (Middagh), the ancestor of the Middagh family, who, in 1710, erected a mill on this Hook, where a natural pond in the marsh, requiring a shortdam, afforded the necessary facilities. He sold, February 9, 1713, an undivided half of the premises to Hans Jorisse Bergen, who, on the 28th January, 1722-3,

conveyed to Cornelius Everts the same, described as "one-half of the meadow, sand, creek, grist-mill, dam, beach of the old dwelling-house, bolting-mill and bolting-house (the new dwelling-house only excepted), situated in Brooklyn, at a place called *Marty's Hook*, as in fence, and as bought by the said Hans Jorisse Bergen of Aert Aertsen (Middagh)." The above-mentioned mill, built by Middagh, is undoubtedly identical with that marked on Ratzler's plan as *Remsen's Mill*; and the same property in the Wallabout (now occupied by the United States Navy-yard), together with the land as far as the line of Gold street, was afterwards known as the Remsen estate.²

The Aert Aertsen Middagh of the above-mentioned transaction, however, was not "the ancestor of the Middagh family," but one of his children, as both his own name and the chronology testify. Aert Teunissen Middagh had a large family—many children besides the three mentioned by Stiles. Several of the children were born in New Netherlands, while one child probably was born at Heicop, Holland, where his parents were visiting. According to the records, Aert Teunissen Middagh returned to New Amsterdam, after such a visit, in May, 1661, as a passenger of the ship *Beaver*.³ His son, Joris, however, was probably born on the occasion of a subsequent visit to the fatherland. From Bergen's work we extract the following brief account:

MIDDAGH or MEDDACH. AERT. ANTHONIZE, or TEUNISSEN, emigrated previous to 1657 from Heicop in the province of Utrecht in the Netherlands, returned to the fatherland, and back to this country in the ship *Beaver* in May, 1661. He m. *Breckje Hansen Bergen*, and both joined the Reformed Dutch of Brooklyn in 1664, where he resided and owned considerable property. Issue:—Tbeunis, baptized February 22, 1660, in New Amsterdam, died young; Tbeunis, baptized March 25, 1661, in New Amsterdam; Jan Aertsen, baptized December 24, 1662, in Brooklyn; Ann Aertsen, married Abraham Remsen of Newtown; Garret Aertsen; Helena Aertsen, married William Davidsz; Dirck Aertsen; Aert Aertsen; Lysbeth Aertsen, married Pieter Staats; Matthew Aertsen; and (it is supposed) Willem Aertsen.⁴

In 1657 Aert Teunissen (Middagh) was among "the persons taxed at the *Walebocht*," as "in easy circumstances and well off." The levy made upon him, under date, February 7, 1657, was for 8 florins. The occasion of this tax was the failure of the inhabitants of the settlement of "Brenckelen" to promptly pay the salary of the good Domine Polhemus. The latter appealed from his parishioners to Governor Stuyvesant, and after some delay a special tax upon the wealthier inhabitants was levied to meet the emergency.⁵ The name of Aert Teunissen Middagh appears at the head of a petition, dated March 1, 1660, and signed by residents of the "Waal-boght," in which they seek permission from the Director-General and Council of New Netherlands to form a village "on the margin of the river, between the lands of the said Bogaert and Kip, so that we may be in sight of Manhatans, or Fort Amsterdam." The other signers were Teunis Gybertsen Bogart, Jean le Clerc, Gerrit Heyn drick Baeker, Philip Barchstoel, Christina Cappoens, Jacob Kip, and Joris Rapalje. The request was eventually granted, the village of Keike ("Lookout") being thus established.⁶ Aert Teunissen Middagh was Captain of one of the companies of Brooklyn militia (see Section IV. of Appendix.)

BREECKJE HANSEN BERGEN, wife of Aert Teunissen Middagh, was born in New Amsterdam, where she was baptized July 27, 1642. She was the

daughter of HANS HANSEN BERGEN and SARA DE RAPALJE. Her father, a native of Bergen, Norway, became a resident of New Amsterdam as early as 1633; while her mother was the famous Sara de Rapalje, born at Fort Orange (Albany), New Netherlands, June 9, 1625, the first female white child born in New Netherlands. The wife of Aert Middagh was thus the granddaughter of JORIS JANSEN de RAPALJE and his wife, CATALINA TRICO, who were of the company of French and Walloons who helped to found the first permanent settlement in New Netherlands. Accounts of the founders of the Bergen and de Rapalje families in America will be found elsewhere in this volume. Aert Teunissen Middagh and Breeckje Hansen Bergen had, it is supposed, the following children:

1. *Teunis Middagh*, probably born in the Wallabout region, in what is now a part of Brooklyn Borough, but baptized in New Amsterdam, February 22, 1660. (Baptismal Records of the Dutch Reformed Church of New York.) He died in infancy.

2. *Teunis Middagh*, probably born at the Wallabout, but baptized in New York, March 25, 1661. (Baptismal Records of the Dutch Reformed Church of New York.) Nothing further is known of him. Probably he also died young.

3. *Jan Aertsen Middagh*, born at the Wallabout, and baptized December 24, 1662. [The following facts, given by Bergen in his "Early Settlers of Kings County," are erroneously referred to this son of Aert Teunissen Middagh: He married, 1st, Ariaentje Blyek, daughter of Cornelis de Potter and widow of Johannes Nevius; and 2nd, on January 4, 1690, Elizabeth Smit, widow of Peter Smit, of Jamaica. He died previous to 1710. He owned 200 acres, fronting on the East River, lying east of Fulton Ferry and Fulton Street, a property which was subsequently owned by Joshua and Comfort Sands. He was Constable of Brooklyn in 1679, and in 1697 was ferryman between Brooklyn and New York, according to the records of the Court of Sessions. His name appears on the assessment rolls of Brooklyn for 1676 and 1683, and on the census record of 1698. He signed his name "Jan Middagh." His will, dated August 11, 1707, and proved June 6, 1709, is on record in the New York Surrogate's Office, Liber 7, p. 368. He had the following children: Helena, who married Christopher Hoogland; Aert, who settled on the Raritan River, New Jersey, with his wife, Elizabeth; David, who was baptized December 18, 1681; and by his second wife, Derick; Catherine; Pieter, who settled on the Raritan; Johannes; Cornelius, who settled on the Raritan; and Matthew.]

"Jan Middagh," to whom the above facts refer, may have been a brother of Aert Teunissen Middagh. But to identify him with the latter's son, Jan Aertsen Middagh, baptized December 24, 1662, is to suppose a very precocious boy, who appeared in the census of 1676 as head of a family, when 13 or 14 years of age, and as Constable of Brooklyn in 1679, at the age of 16 or 17.

According to the records of the Dutch Church at Kingston, N. Y., a *Jan*

Aartse Middagh was a resident of Ulster County, New York, between 1696 and 1721. He married Geertje Teunisse Claerwater, by whom he had the following children: Brechje, baptized June 14, 1696; Jacob, baptized February 12, 1699; Marritje, baptized August 31, 1701; Teunis, baptized November 3, 1706; Aart, baptized June 20, 1708; Johannes, baptized May 7, 1710; Anna, baptized June 29, 1712; and Issak, baptized November 5, 1721. Both his own name, and the Christian names of many of his children, indicate that this Jan Aartse Middagh was the son of Aert Teunissen Middagh, of Brooklyn. Another son of Aert Teunissen Middagh, Joris Aertsen Middagh, was living in Ulster County at the same time, and in 1696 was a sponsor at the baptism of Brechje, eldest child of Jan Aertse Middagh: The two men, both sons of Aert Middagh, were undoubtedly brothers.

4. *Ann Aertsen*, who married Abraham Remsen, of Newtown, Long Island.

5. *Gerret Aertsen Middagh*, who was born in Brooklyn, a fact stated of him in 1687, when he took the oath of allegiance to the British Crown. According to Bergen, he was married, September 25, 1691, to Cornelia Janse Cowenhoven. His name appears on the Brooklyn assessment roll of 1693, and the census list of 1698. In 1688, with others, he was given a patent by Governor Dongan for an extensive tract of land in Dutchess County, New York. His will was made September 5, 1709, and proved September 21, 1710. He had the following children: Breackje, who was baptized in Brooklyn August 27, 1692, and married a man named Gleaves; Jan, who was baptized August 13, 1693; Dina, or Diana, who was baptized in 1698, and married George Rapalje; and Aert, of Brooklyn, baptized March 29, 1707, who married Magdalena Stryker.

6. *Helena Aertsen*, who married William Davidsz.

7. *Dirck Aertsen Middagh*, of Brooklyn, and subsequently of Flushing, Long Island. He was twice married. His will was made February 24, 1678, and proved September 4, 1710. He had the following children: Judith, baptized May 26, 1696; Cornelius, baptized June 13, 1698; Benjamin (thought to be his son), who married Annitie Stryker; Samuel, who died when an infant; Deborah; and Samuel.

8. *Aert Aertsen Middagh*, who, with his wife, Elizabeth, about 1685 removed from Brooklyn to the vicinity of New Brunswick, N. J., settling on the Raritan River. He was an elder of the Reformed Dutch Church of New Brunswick. He had the following children: Ariaentje, baptized September 17, 1699; Annetje, baptized August 24, 1701; Lysbeth, baptized April 18, 1704; and Helen, baptized March 12, 1710.

9. JORIS AERTSEN MIDDAGH, of whom subsequently.

10. *Lysbeth Aertsen*, who married Pieter Staats.

11. *Matthew Aertsen Middagh*, who was baptized October 15, 1679, and resided in Brooklyn. He married Maria, the daughter, as is supposed, of Johannes Nevius, and had the following children: Jan (thought to be his son),

baptized August 6, 1699; Lysbeth, baptized September 21, 1701; Ariaentje, baptized April 18, 1704; Cornelius, baptized June 22, 1707; and Matthew, baptized March 15, 1710.

12. *Willem Aertsen Middagh*, of whom little is known.

CAPT. JORIS AERTSEN MIDDAGH, one of the sons of Aert Teunissen Middagh and Breckje Hansen Bergen, settled in Marbletown, where he was married, April 22, 1696. According to the old record, the parties to this marriage were Joris, or George Middag, young unmarried man, born at Hycoop, in Holland, and Marritje Martissen [Van Ysselsteyn], young unmarried woman, born under the jurisdiction of Albany, and both at the time of the marriage residing in Marbletown.⁷ As before remarked, the statement that he was born in Heicop, Holland, indicates that his birth occurred during a visit of his parents to Heicop, which was also his father's native place. As we have seen, the record of the return of Aert Teunissen Middagh to New Netherlands, in the ship *Beaver*, in May, 1661, proves the fact of one such visit to Holland, subsequent to his marriage to Breckje Hansen Bergen.

While the name generally appears in the Ulster County records as "Joris Middag" or "Middagh," it sometimes is written as "Joris Aartse Middag," which proves that he was the son of Aert Middagh. It so appears under date June 14, 1696, when he was sponsor at the baptism of Brechje, daughter of "Jan Aartse Middag," the latter no doubt being his brother.⁸ Joris Middagh was himself the namesake of his great-grandfather, Joris de Rapalje, the first permanent settler in the State of New York, whose name is known to history. The grandmother of Joris Middagh was the famous Sara Rapalje, the first female white child born within the limits of the present State of New York. Joris Middagh named his second daughter, Brechje, after his mother, Brechje Hansen Bergen, wife of Aert Teunissen Middage, and named his eldest son, Aart, after his father. Two other children were named after Sara and Joris de Rapalje, respectively. Marritje Hansen and her husband, Jacob Rutgers, were sponsors at the baptism of two of Joris Middagh's children. Marritje Hansen (Bergen) was the sister of Brechje Hansen, and the aunt of Joris Middagh (see Bergen family following).

Prior to his marriage, on December 25, 1695, Joris Middagh purchased land of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Kettle in Marbletown, Middagh being described in this deed as George Middagh of Marbletowne, Ulster County.⁹ Various other transactions, to which he was a party, will be found noticed in Sections x. and xi. of the Middagh Appendix. On the 30th of November, 1711, he gave a mortgage of 196 acres of land, at Marbletown, to secure a loan of £380, Captain Jan Janse Bleeker, of Albany, being the mortgagee. The mortgage was satisfied April 30, 1715. In this document Middagh is styled "Captain Joris Middagh of Marbletown." On April 19, 1715, in consideration of £680, "Capt. Joris

Middagh, of the Town of marbletown in the County of Ulster and province of New York in America Esqr," sold to Jacobus De la Metter, of Claverack, in the Colony of Renselaerswyck in the County of Albany, 296 acres of land in Marbletown. On May 4, 1816, Joris Middagh purchased a certain piece of land at a place called Ashokan, on the northwest side of Esopus Creek. On May 5, 1716, Cornelis Bogart sold to "Capt. Joris Middagh of the Township of marbletown in the County of Ulster and province of New York in America Esqr" some land, "several Lotts Tracts and pcells of Land Scituate Lying and being within the bounds and Limitts of The Township of marbletown aforesaid on both sides of the Esopus Creek and on an Island in said Creek att and neare a place Called and Known by the name of Ashhokan which Hendrick Bogart did by his Last Will and Testament Give and bequeath unto me the said Cornelis Bogart." An exchange of about four acres of land was also effected between "Capt Joris Middagh of Marbletown" and Capt. Richard Brodhead, the land thus acquired by Capt. Middagh being Lot No. 2, an island in Esopus Creek, at or near a place "known by Indian name of Ashokan and now as Mount Hope."¹⁰

As indicated by these transactions, Joris Middagh became one of the most prominent men of his day of Ulster County. He is mentioned as a "Justice" in documents dated in 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717 and 1718. A deed executed April 25, 1715, refers to "Capt Richard Brodhead and Capt Joris Middagh Esqrs the p. Gent Trustees of the Town of Marbletown in the County of Ulster and province of New York In America." Captain Middagh was one of the "Gentlemen Trustees" of Marbletown for other years also. Like his father, Captain Aert Teunissen Middagh, of Brooklyn, he was likewise a Captain in the Provincial Militia. He is referred to in many deeds, from 1711 onward, as "Captain Joris Middagh."

MARRITJE MARTISSEN VAN YSSELSTEYN, wife of Joris Aertsen Middagh, was born, according to the record of her marriage, within the jurisdiction of Albany, N. Y. She was the daughter of MARTEN CORNELIUS VAN YSSELSTEYN, one of the original proprietors of Schenectady, and of his wife, MAYKE CORNELISE. An account of the Van Ysselsteyn family will be found elsewhere in this volume. Joris Aertsen Middagh and Marritje Martensen Van Ysselsteyn had the following children:

1. BATHA MIDDAGH, of whom subsequently.
2. *Brechje*, baptized April 2, 1699.
3. *Aart Middagh*, baptized December 25, 1700.
4. *Marten Middagh*, baptized June 7, 1702. In 1724 he married Margaret Kok. In the Register of the old Dutch Church at Kingston (p. 546 of published Register), the facts are given as follows: "1724. Marthen Middag, j. m., and Margriet Kok, j. d., both parties born and resid. under the jurisdiction of Mormetown [Marbletown]. Banns registered, 11 Oct."

5. *Jacob Middagh*, baptized January 30, 1704. He was in 1731 married to Magdalena Kok. The records of the old Dutch Church at Kingston (p. 561 of printed Register) refer to his marriage thus: "1731. Jacob Middag, j. m., born in Mormelton [Marbletown], and Magdalena Kok, j. d., born at the Raare-tans, in the Co. of Zommersset [Somerset County, New Jersey]. Banns registered, 8 Aug."

6. *Johannes Middagh*, baptized March 17, 1706. In 1728 he married Martha Beatty, a sister of Robert Beatty. (The latter, in 1719, had married Johannes Middagh's sister, Bata Middagh.) The Register of the old Dutch Church of Kingston (p. 556 of printed Register) gives the marriage of Johannes Middagh as follows: "1723, 24 Nov. Johannes Middag, j. m., and Martha Bettis, j. d., both parties born and resid. in Mormel [Marbletown.] Banns registered, 3 Nov."

7. *Sarah*, baptized September 11, 1709.

8. *Joris Middagh*, baptized May 13, 1711. In 1734 he married Jannetje dela Meeter, as we learn from the records of the church at Kingston (p. 567 of the printed Register) as follows: "1734, 11 Oct. Jooris Middag, junior, j. m., born in Mormel [Marbletown], and Jannetjen de Lameeter, j. d., born in Klaverak [Claverack], and both resid. in Mormel. Banns registered, 15 Sept."

BATA MIDDAGH, the oldest child of CAPTAIN JORIS AARTSE MIDDAGH and his wife, MARRITJE MARTENSE VAN YSSELSTEYN, was born in Marbletown; was baptized September 26, 1697, and in 1719 was married to ROBERT BEATTY, eldest son of John Beatty and Susanna Asfordby, of Ulster County. JANE BEATTY, a daughter of ROBERT BEATTY and BATA MIDDAGH, was married to MAJOR ABRAHAM HAFF, of Frederick, and from her the line of descent is traced in the Beatty, Haff and Crall monographs down to Mr. Leander Howard Crall.

AUTHORITIES.

¹ "A History of the City of Brooklyn, including the Old Town and Village of Brooklyn, the Town of Bushwick, and the Village and City of Williamsburgh," by Henry R. Stiles; Albany, N. Y., 1867, Vol. I., p. 81, foot-note.

² *Ibid.*

³ O'Callaghan's "Documentary History of the State of New York," Vol. III., p. 58.

⁴ Bergen's "Early Settlers of Kings County," 1881, p. 205.

⁵ "Documentary History of the State of New York"; and Stiles' "History of Brooklyn," Vol. I., pp. 133-5.

⁶ New York Colonial MSS. Vol. IX., p. 522; "Calendar of Historical MSS. in the office of the Secretary of State, Albany, N. Y.," edited by E. B. O'Callaghan, Part I., Dutch MSS., 1630-1664, Albany, 1865, p. 221; Stiles' "History of Brooklyn," Vol. I., p. 113.

⁷ Records of the Old Dutch Church at Kingston, printed volume, p. 512. See Section VIII. of the Middagh Appendix.

⁸ See Section VIII. of the Middagh Appendix. Also, under "Jan Aartse Middagh," above, see brief discussion of this relationship.

⁹ See Section X. of the Middagh Appendix.

¹⁰ See Section XI. of the Middagh Appendix for proofs of the facts stated in this paragraph.

XX

THE BERGENS

Bergen-Crall

Hans Bergen of Bergen, Norway=

<p>Hans Hansen Bergen of New Amsterdam and Breckelen in New Netherland, born in Bergen, Norway; emigrated in 1633 to New Amsterdam when he became part owner of two plantations and owner of a house and house-lot on Pearl Street adjoining the Fort; obtained a patent 20 March 1647 for 400 acres of Land at the Wallabout, L. I. and became one of the early residents on Long Island; died before 30 May 1654.</p>	<p>=Sarah, eldest child of Joris Jansen de Rapalje and his wife, Catalina Trico, the first permanent white settlers in New Netherland whose names are certainly known; born at Fort Orange, New Netherland (Now Albany, N. Y.) 9 June 1625, the first female child of European parents born in New Netherland: married to Bergen in 1539; died about 1685.</p>	<p>=Teunis Gysbertsen Bogaert of Breuckelen, married to widow Sarah (de Rapalje) Bergen in 1654 or 1655. 2nd husband.</p>
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<p>Aertje, bapt. 19 Dec. 1655; mar. Theodorus Polehemus 24 Oct. 1677.</p>	<p>Neeltje, bapt. 22 Feb. 1660; died young.</p>	<p>Annetje, a twin, bapt. 23 Aug. 1665; mar. Joris Abrahamse Brinckerhoff.</p>	<p>Gysbert Bogaert, baptized 5 December 1668.</p>
<p>— Cathalyn, bapt. 16 Dec. 1657; mar. Jan Teunisen Denyse 16 Nov. 1679.</p>	<p>— Aeltje, bapt. 13 Nov. 1661; mar. Charles Claasz 11 Dec. 1681.</p>	<p>— Neeltje, a twin, bapt. 23 Aug. 1665; mar. Cornelius Teunisen Denyse 22 Aug- 1685.</p>	<p>—</p>
<p>Anneken, bapt. 22 July mar. 1st Jan le Clercq, 2d Dirck Janse Hooglandt.</p>	<p>—</p>	<p>Joris Bergen, bapt. July 1649.</p>	<p>Catalyn, bapt. 30 Nov. 1653.</p>
<p>Jan Bergen, bapt. 17 April 1644.</p>	<p>—</p>	<p>Marritje, bapt. 8 Oct. 1651; mar. Jacob Rutzen or Ruthsen.</p>	<p>—</p>
<p>— Michael Bergen, bp. 4 Nov. 1646.</p>	<p>—</p>	<p>— Jacob Bergen, bapt. 21 Sept. 1653.</p>	<p>—</p>

A

A

Captain Aert Tennissen Middagh, born in Heicop, South Holland; emigrated to New Amsterdam prior to 24 Oct. 1654, when he received a patent for one hundred acres of land on Wallabout Bay, Long Island, now in the Borough of Brooklyn, New York City; visited Holland and returned to New Netherland in May 1661 in the ship *Beaver*; Captain of Breuckelen Troops 1663.

Breeckje, daughter and second child of Hans Hansen Bergen and Sara de Rapalje; baptized in New Amsterdam 27 July 1642; a communicant of the Dutch Reformed Church of Breuckelen 27 Sept. 1662.

Teunis Middagh, bapt. in New Amsterdam 22 Feb. 1660; died an infant.

Garret Middagh of Brooklyn.

Lysbeth, mar. Peter Staats.

Teunis Middagh, bapt. in New York 25 March 1661.

Helen, mar. William Davidsz.

Matthew Middagh of Brooklyn, bapt. 15 Oct. 1679.

Jan Middagh, bapt. 24 Dec. 1662.

Dirck Middagh, of Flushing, L. I. Will made 24 Feb. 1678; proved 21 Sept. 1710.

Willem Middagh.

Ann, mar. Abraham Remsen.

Aert Middagh of the Raritan.

Captain Joris Aertse Middagh of Marbletown, Ulster County, N. Y., born at Heicop, Holland; of Marbletown 25 Dec. 1695 when he bought land; Justice 1713-18; Trustee of Marbletown 1715; Captain of Ulster County Troops 1711 and subsequently.

Marritje, dau. of Marten Cornelise Van Ysselsteyn, born under the jurisdiction of Albany, N. Y.; married 22 April 1696.

Bata Middagh, born in Marbletown, N. Y.; bapt. 26 Sept. 1697; marriage banns registered 17 May 1717.

Robert Beatty of Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y., where he was born about 1692-3; member of the Marbletown Infantry 1715-17; Freeholder 1728; Fence-viewer 1731; executor of his brother Charles 11 March 1727.

Brechje, bp. 2 April 1699.

Jacob Middagh, bapt. 30 Jan. 1704.

Aert Middagh, bapt. 25 Dec. 1700.

Johannes Middagh, bapt. 17 March 1706.

Marten Middagh, bapt. 7 June 1702.

Sarah, bapt. 11 Sept. 1709.

Joris Middagh, bapt. 13 May 1711.

B

John Beatty, bp. 15 Nov. 1719; mar. Mary Brink, 10 Sept. 1743.	Maria, an-na. Cor-nelius Brink.	Sus-na.	George Beatty, bp. 14 May 1732; mar. Anna-atje Brink, 1 Feb. 1753.	Mar-ga-ret, bp. 12 May 1734	Jane Beatty, bp. 15 Aug. 1736; mentioned in her grand mother's will, 1742; named as wife of Abraham Haff in deed 16 April 1755.	= Major Abraham Haff of Frederick Co., Maryland; Major of Fredericktown Battalion during the Revolution; died 19 May 1812. Will made 20 Mar. 1811, proved 26 May 1812.
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Martha, coheir-ess under her father's will; married John M a y James; mar. lic. issued 10 Apr. 1786.	Frances D e e r n , born 23 Dec. 31 Mar. 1795; died 6 June 1811. 1st wife.	= Abraham Haff of Frederick Co., Maryland, born 5 May 1769; residuary legatee and executor under his father's will; died 30 Dec. 1813, possessed of 9 negro slaves and 535 acres of land. Will made 19 Dec. 1813, proved 5 Jan. 1814.	of = Priscilla D a w s o n and widow of.. Hauer; born 18 April 1776; mar. 22 July 1812. 2nd wife.	M a r y , coheir-ess of her father; married Joseph Brown; mar. lic. 30 7 Sept. 1797.	William M. Haff, coheir of his father; mar. Peggy Dawson; mar. lic. 7 Sept. 1797.
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Catherine, born 7 Oct. 1797; mar. Benj. Biggs, 1801 in Frederick Co., Maryland; co-born 9 Aug. 1799; mar. William Biggs; 2ndly Richard Gilson, 1881.	Mary Haff, born 1 July 1801 in Frederick Co., Maryland; co-heiress of her father; mar. 25 Oct. 1821; died 29 March 1881.	= Rev. David Crall of Maryland and Ohio, born 5 Feb. 1798; died 11 Sept. 1876; buried beside his wife in Wood-lawn Cemetery, Lima, Ohio.	Frances, b. 13 March 1803; mar. Frederick Delaplane, Abraham Haff, b. 22 Sept. 1805; died Jan. 1864, unmarried. Amy, b. 30 Mar. 1808; mar. Joseph Troxell. Priscilla, b. 11 Feb. 1810; mar. Bell; 2ndly, Benj. Biggs.	Eleanor Mary, born 20 May 1813; married Joshua Steven-son.
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Joel Emory Crall, ob. s. p.	Judge Al- pheus Boyd Crall, living in St. Louis in this year 1906.	Leander Howard Crall of New York City, now living in this year of our Lord 1906.	= Harriet Ann Vater, who died in New York City 16 Oct. 1896.	Francis Hiram Al-phonse Crall; died in 1887.
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Howard Elmer Crall of New York City, living in this year 1906.	Walter Egbert Crall, ob. s. p.	Hattie Mabel of New York City, wife of Frederic West MacDon-ald; both living in this year 1906.
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THE BERGENS

HANS HANSEN BERGEN, the common ancestor of the Bergen family of Long Island and New Jersey, was a native of Bergen, in Norway, a ship-carpenter by trade, and removed from there to Holland. The following account is practically quoted from the well-known historian of the Bergen family, but each fact here stated has been corroborated by an independent examination of the records. From Holland Hans Hansen Bergen emigrated, in 1633, to New Amsterdam, probably arriving at Fort Amsterdam in April of that year with Wouter Van Twiller, the second Director-General, in one of the vessels of the fleet, consisting of the West India Company's ships, the *Salt Mountain* (de Zoutberg), of twenty guns, commanded by Juriaen Blanck, the *Carvel St. Martyn* and the *Hope*, which vessels accompanied the *Salt Mountain* in her voyage from the fatherland.

In the early colonial and other records, his name appears in various forms, his surname or patronymic, Bergen, derived from the place of his nativity, being generally omitted, as was the custom among the Hollanders and other Northern European nations in those days, and is the custom among some of them at the present time, and that of his father, Hans, in the form of "Hansen," or "Hansz," representing the son of Hans, the same being generally added with other appendages referring to the land of his birth.

Among these forms may be found that of "Hans Hansen Van Bergen in Noorwegan," "Hans Hansen Noorman," "Hans Noorman," "Hans Hansen de Noorman," "Hans Hansz," "Hans Hansen," etc. The term "Noorman," meaning the Northman, evidently refers to Norway, and was applied to natives of that place. Of his European ancestry nothing is known, which is the case with most of the early emigrants to New Netherlands; intercourse with their relatives in the fatherland having long before ceased, and having, no doubt, been obstructed in consequence of the conquest of the colony by the English in 1664, during a time of peace.

In 1639, Hans Hansen Bergen married, SARAH, daughter of *Jores* (George) *Jansen Rapalie*, (since spelled Rapalje and Rapalye), born, according to the family record, on the 9th day of June, 1625, and who, as already stated, was the first white female child of European parentage born in the colony of New Netherlands, which then covered the present States of New York, New Jersey, and a portion of Connecticut.

Hans Hansen Bergen resided for some years in New Amsterdam, where he owned and probably occupied a lot on the present Pearl Street, butting against the fort, and lying between the lots of Jan Snedeker and that of Joris (Jansen) Rapalie, of one rod and two feet in breadth in front, one rod and nine feet in the rear, with an average length of nine rods and five feet, Dutch measure, for which he received a patent dated March 13, 1647.² In 1638 Hans Hansen was engaged in the cultivation of a tobacco plantation on land owned by Andries Hudden. The plantation was located on the northeast side of Manhattan Island, behind, or in the rear of Curler's land; it consisted of 100 morgens, and the patent for the same was dated July 20, 1638. Jacobus Van Curler's land or plantation lay on the East River, and included in its boundaries the point or hook called by the Indians Nechtane, now known as Curler's, or Corlear's Hook. From a deed dated February 19, 1639, of Claes Claessen Swits to Maryn Adriaensen, for 400 *gl.* of the house and plantation "heretofore in the occupation of Master Fiscox and Hans Hansen (Bergen), situated on the North river of New Netherland, near the plantation heretofore occupied by Tonis (Teunis) Nyssen," it is evident that he was interested in this plantation, he and Fiscox having probably taken possession of and cultivated the same prior to the granting of patents, and before he was engaged in the cultivation of Hudden's land.³ They probably sold out to Swits.

From an agreement with Mr. Moyr, in 1642, in relation to a yawl, and from a law suit in 1643, in relation to a shallop (sloop), it may be inferred that *Hansen* was engaged at his trade of shipwright, in addition to the cultivation of tobacco and farming. There were also court proceedings, Hans Hansen *vs.* Lambert Clomp, November 3, 1645, and February 8, 1646, in which Hansen successfully prosecuted his claim for payment of a half-interest in the sloop *Pernambuco*, sold to Clomp.⁴

In the beginning of 1643, the River Indians, who had been attacked by their dreaded enemies, the Mohawks, fled to the vicinity of the Dutch settlements for protection. While reposing in fancied security, Director Kieft, on the application of some rash individuals, and contrary to the advice of some of the best men in the colony, allowed an expedition to be fitted out, which in the night attacked the unsuspecting natives at Pavonia and Curler's Hook, and foully murdered some 120 of them. After this, some of the settlers on Long Island, to show their prowess, and probably fearing that the Long Island Indians would make common cause with the much-abused River Indians, petitioned the Director for leave to attack the Mareckawiek or Brooklyn Indians, a branch of the Canarsie tribe. This petition was signed by Gerret Wolferson (Conwenhoven), Jacob Wolferson (Couwenhoven), Dirck Wolfman, Hans Hansen (Bergen), and Lambert Huybertsen Mol. The Director, in consequence of these Indians having been peaceable, wisely refused the request, but added that "in case they evince a hostile disposition, every man must do his best to defend himself." Under

this permission, but contrary to its spirit, a secret expedition was organized against the Indians, who were plundered of two wagon loads of corn, three of their number being killed while they were endeavoring to save their property.

In consequence of this attack, the Brooklyn Indians made common cause with the River Indians and the tomahawk was raised against all the Dutch settlements, whose residents fled to New Amsterdam for protection, leaving their buildings to the torch, and their cattle and plantations to be destroyed by the savages. From the above petition it appears that Hans Hansen at this date (1643) resided on his Long Island tract.⁵

As a result of the almost universal devastation made by the aroused and enraged savages (caused by Kieft's mismanagement), and the complaints and clamor of the people, Kieft was induced to call together the commonalty of the Manhattans, who met in October, 1643, in the fort, to take into consideration the propositions which should be submitted to them for the general good. Among the names of those who signed the resolutions adopted at this meeting appears that of Hans Hansen, with the mark "H" affixed; from which it is evident that he had fled to the city for safety from his plantation, and of the city again was considered a resident.

By a receipt entered on the register of the provincial secretary, it appears that on the 23d of April, 1644, Hans Hansen and George Rapalie, his father-in-law, hired out cattle to William Smith, of Stamford.⁶ On the 29th of November of the same year Hans Hansen gave a note to Cornelis Moersen, of Rensselaerwyck, for 250 guilders for wheat bought of him.⁷

On the 30th of March, 1647, he obtained from Governor Kieft a patent for "A piece of land situated on Long Island, in the kil of Jorse Rapalie. It extends from his house north by east till to Lambert Huybertsen's (Mol) plantation; further, on the kil of Jan the Swede, according to the old marks, till to the kil of Mespaches; to and along the criblebush (swamp); further to the division line of Derick Volkertsen's land, which he purchased from Wilcock, and the division of Henry Satley, containing 200 morgens" (400 acres).⁸

This patent, as near as can be ascertained, covered the farms of Abraham Boerum, Jeremiah A. and Abraham A. Remsen on the Wallabout Bay, marked Schols, Remsen, and Boerum, on Butt's map of Brooklyn. It extended back beyond these farms to the old Bushwick cross-roads, and to the meadows adjoining Newtown; the land of Lambert Huybertsen Mol, on its north side, being the patent in the town of Bushwick (since Williamsburg), which adjoined the then Brooklyn boundary. "The kil of Jorse Rapalje," known as Rinnegackonck, mentioned in the patent, extended for several hundred feet along the westerly side of the patent. "The kil of Jan the Swede" is known as Bushwick Creek, and that of "Mespaches" as Newtown Creek. These streams bounded the rear or northeasterly portion of Bergen's land.

On his 200 morgens at the Wallabout, Hans Hansen Bergen resided as early

as 1648, and may have lived there at an earlier period. There he continued to reside until his death, which took place in the latter part of 1653, or the beginning of 1654. Either by extinguishing the Indian title or otherwise, he must, however, have been in possession of this plantation prior to the date of the patent, for in the patent of Abraham Rycken, of August 8, 1640,⁹ the latter's land is located on Long Island, opposite Rinnegakonck, bounded by Gysbert Ryken, Hans Hansen, etc. Again, in a deed of the 29th of July, 1641, of Cornelis Jacobsen Stille to Lambert Huybertsen Mol, he describes his plantation as next to Hans Hansen, on Long Island;¹⁰ and on the 28th of March, 1642, in the patent to Doughty and his associates of Mespatt, embracing nearly the whole of Newtown, their lands are described as bounded by the meadows of "Hans Hansen." (Riker's Newtown, p. 18.)

Riker, in his History of Newtown, states that from a careful survey of the patent he arrives at the conclusion that Hans's patent "must have covered a part, and perhaps the whole of the present settlement at the Bushwick crossroads."

There is a tradition in the family, which probably may have some foundation, that while engaged in the cultivation of his plantation, Hans Bergen was chased by the Indians, and for safety took refuge in a tree, where they soon discovered him. Supposing his end to be near, he commenced singing in a melodious voice, with which he was blessed, the hymn which commences with "In mijn grootste nood o' Heere." (In my greatest need, O Lord.) His singing so charmed his pursuers, that, after listening for some time in delight, they left him unmolested and free to go on his way rejoicing; thus proving the truth of the words of Congreve, in the play of "The Mourning Bride," "Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast."

His widow, Sarah, shortly after his death, married Tenis or Teunis Gisbertsen Bogaert, the ancestor of the Bogerts in this locality, who emigrated from Heykoop, in Holland, in 1652, and who, in 1676, 1677 and 1678 was one of the trustees and overseers of Brooklyn. By him she had several children.

The lot of Hans Hansen in New Amsterdam was sold by Sarah in 1654, shortly after his decease. The records at Albany show "a patent granted upon a transport made by Sarah Jooresay, the widow of Hans Hans, bearing date the 30th day of May, 1654, unto Caes Bording, for a certain lot of ground with the Housing thereupon within this City, lying on the south side of the fort, between Jan Snedeker's and Jores Rapalje's."

According to the entries on the records of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church in the city of New York, the following are the children of Hans Hansen Bergen and Sarah Rapalie:

I. *Anneken*, dau. of "Hans Noorman," bapt. July 22d, 1640; witnesses, d'Hr Willem Kieft and Teuntje Jeurgien.

II. *Brecktje*, dau. of "Hans Hanszen Noorman," bapt. July 27th, 1642; witnesses, Jan Montfoort and Sarah Planck.

III. *Jan*, son of "Hans Hanszen de Noorman," bapt. April 17, 1644; witnesses, Jan Montfoort, Jan Snyderkin and Annekin Bogardus.

IV. *Michiel*, son of "Hans Hanzen Noorman," bapt. Nov. 4th, 1646; witnesses, Michiel Pauluszen, Pieter Janszen Noorman, and Janneken Rapalje.

V. *Joris*, son of "Hans Hanszen," bapt. July 18th, 1649; witnesses, Paulus Leendertszen, and Marritie Lievens or Lives.

VI. *Marritje*, dau. of "Hans Hanszen," bap. Oct. 8th, 1651; witnesses, Pieter Corneliszen, Judith Joris, and Annetje Laurens.

VII. *Jacob*, son of "Hans Hanszen," bapt. Sept. 21st, 1653; witnesses, Adriaen Blomart, and Catalyn Joreszy.

VIII. *Catalyn*, dau. of "Hans Hanszen" (a twin with Jacob), bapt. Nov. 30th, 1653; witnesses, Aert Willemszen and his wife.¹¹

For a further account of the mother of these children, see the monograph on the Rapalje family in this volume. Further facts respecting the children are here given:

1. *Anneken* married, January 17, 1661, Jan Clereq, from Brazil, whose death occurred within a year, on November 15, 1661. She married, second, October 8, 1662, Derck Janze Hooglandt.

2. BRECKJE, of whom presently.

3. *Jan Hansen Bergen* resided at New Bedford, L. I., and subsequently at Jamaica, where he was living in 1715. By his wife, Jannetje Teunis, daughter of Teunis Denyse, he probably had seven children, as follows: (1) Hans, (2) Teunis, (3) Adriaantje, (4) Marretje, (5) Sarah, (6) Peter, and (7) Catalyn.

4. *Michael Hansen Bergen*, a resident of New Bedford and Brooklyn, was living January 22, 1731. By his wife, Femmetje Theunis, daughter of Theunis Denyse, he had five children: (1) Sara, (2) Teunis, (3) Hans, (4) Femmetje, and (5) Mary.

5. *Joris Hansen Bergen*, was living in 1736. He married, August 11, 1678, Sara, daughter of Jan Strycker, by whom he had ten children: (1) Lammertje, (2) Sara, (3) Aaltje, (4) Hans, (5) Jannetje, (6) Annetje, (7) Jan, (8) Brechtje, (9) Joris, and (10) Catharine. Joris Hansen Bergen was a resident of Flatbush and Brooklyn.

6. *Marritje*, married Jacob Rutzen or Ruthzen.

7. *Jacob Hansen Bergen*, a resident of Brooklyn, was living in 1738. He married, July 8, 1677, Elsje Lubbertsen, a daughter of Frederick Lubbertsen, by whom he had nine children: (1) Hans, (2) Frederick, (3) Jacob, (4) Sara, (5) Catryna, (6) Marretje, (7) Breckje, (8) Elsje, and (9) Cornelia.

BRECKJE (REBECCA) HANSEN BERGEN, second child of HANS HANSEN BERGEN and SARA DE RAPALJE, was baptized in New Amsterdam, as stated above, July 27, 1642. She married CAPTAIN AERT TEUNIS-

SEN MIDDAGH, a native of Heicop, Holland, who was a resident of Breuckelen, as early as 1654. The exact date of their marriage is not known. Breckje Hansen Bergen became a communicant of the Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn on September 27, 1662, being then the wife of Middagh. An account of her children will be found in the monograph on the Middagh family in this volume. One of her sons, CAPTAIN JORIS AERTSE MIDDAGH, of Ulster County, New York, married MARIA VAN YSSELSTEYN, and had a daughter, BATHA, who became the wife of ROBERT BEATTY. Their daughter, JANE BEATTY, was the wife of MAJOR ABRAHAM HAFF, and the mother of ABRAHAM HAFF, JR. MARY, daughter of ABRAHAM HAFF, JR., was married to REV. DAVID CRALL, and was the mother of LEANDER HOWARD CRALL.

AUTHORITIES.

¹ "July 18. 1638. Power of attorney. Hans Hansen from Bergen, Norway, to Wouter van Twiller."—Council Minutes, Vol. I., p. 23. (See Calendar of Hist. MSS. in office of Secretary of State, Albany, Part I., p. 2.)

² Calendar of Historical MSS. in the office of the Secretary of State, Albany, Part I., p. 373. A certified copy of this patent is given in the Bergen Appendix.

³ Hans Hansen was one of the "proprietors" of this plantation, as we learn from a patent of the same to Thomas Hall, November 20, 1642, in which it is described as "land on Manhattan island on the North River, previously occupied by Edward Fiscock, Hans Hansen and Maryn Adriaensen, late proprietors, adjoining the plantation of the late director, Wouter van Twiller."—*Ibid.*, pp. 2 and 21.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 98 and 99.

⁵ Hansen was in possession of his Long Island plantation at least as early as July 29, 1641, as we learn from a deed, Cornelis Jacobsen Stille to Lambert Huybertsen Mol, of a house and plantation "next to Hans Hansen, on Long Island."—*Ibid.*, p. 16.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 27. The cattle were hired from Smith.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 31.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 374. This plantation was in Bergen's possession some years before the date of the patent from the Governor, as shown by other deeds, and no doubt was held under a deed from the Indians.

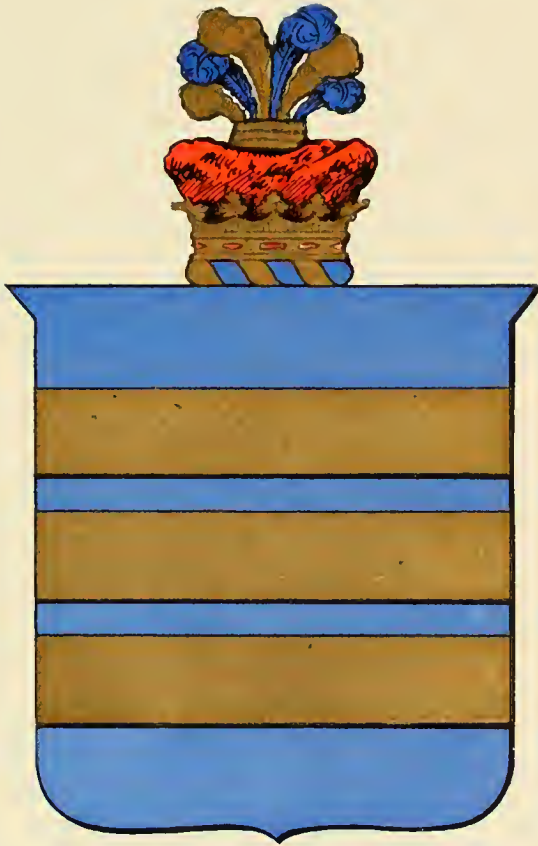
⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 365.

¹⁰ See a previous foot-note.

¹¹ Teunis G. Bergen's "History of the Bergen Family," ed. of 1876, pp. 15-22, 38-73.

XXI

THE DE RAPALJES



De Rapalje

de Rapalje-Crall

Jean de Rapalie

Joris Jansen de Rapalje, emigrated to New Netherland in the ship *Unity* in 1623; the only male whose name is known among the founders of Fort Orange in 1623, the first permanent settlement in New Netherland; removed to New Amsterdam in 1626, and had house and lot on Pearl Street, confirmed to him by deed 13 March 1647, where he kept tavern; had 335 acres at Wallabout, L. I., purchased from the Indians 16 June 1637 and confirmed by deed from Governor Kieft 17 June 1643; one of the famous Board of Twelve Men 29 Aug. 1641-18 Feb. 1642; Schepen or Magistrate of Breuckelen 1656, 1557, 1660.

Catalina, dau. of Joris Trico of Paris, France; emigrated to New Netherland in the ship *Unity* 1263; the only female whose name is known among the founders at Fort Orange, 1623, of the first permanent settlement in New Netherland; died at Wallabout, L. I., 11 Sept. 1689, aet. 84.

Marretje, born 11 March 1627 at New Amsterdam; mar. Michael Van de Voert.

Catalenyntie, born, 20 March 1641; mar. Jeremiah Westerhout.

Jannetje, born 10 Aug 1629 at New Amsterdam; mar. Rem Remsen Van De Beeck.

Jeronemus de Rapalje, born 27 June 1643; mar. Annetie, dau. of Teunis Denys.

Judith, born 5 July 1635 at New Amsterdam; mar. Pieter Van Nest.

Annitie, born 8 Feb. 1646; mar. Marte Reyerse.

Jan de Rapalje; born 30 Aug. 1637; mar. Marretie, dau. of Frederiek Maer.

Elizabeth, born 20 March 1648; mar. Dirrick Hogelant.

Jacob de Rapalje, born 2nd May 1639; killed by Indians.

Daniel de Rapalje, born 29 Dec. 1650; mar. Sara Clock.

Hans Hansen Bergen, born in Bergen, Norway; emigrated to New Amsterdam in 1633, where he was part owner of two plantations and owner of a house-lot on Pearl Street, adjoining the Fort; 30 March 1647 obtained a patent for 400 acres at the Wallabout, Long Island.

Sara, daughter and eldest child of Joris Jansen de Rapalje and Catalina Trico; born at Fort Orange, N. Y., 9 June 1625, the first female child born of European parents in New Netherland; mar. in 1639. Teunis Gisbertsen Bogaert of Breuckelen, 2nd husband.

Anneken, bapt. 22 July 1640.

Joris, bapt. 18 July 1649.

Catalyn, bapt. 30 Nov. 1653.

Jan, bapt. 17 April 1644.

Marritje, bapt. 8 Oct. 1651.

Michael, bapt. 4 Nov. 1646.

Jacob, bapt. 21 Sept. 1653.

A

A

Captain Aert Teunissen Middagh, born in Heicop, South Holland; emigrated to New Amsterdam prior to 24 Oct. 1654, when he received a patent for one hundred acres of land on Wallabout Bay, Long Island, now in the Borough of Brooklyn, New York City; visited Holland and returned to New Netherland in May 1661 in the ship *Beaver*; Captain of Breuckelen Troops 1663.

Breeckje, daughter and second child of Hans Hansen Bergen and Sara de Rapalje; baptized in New Amsterdam 27 July 1642; a communicant of the Dutch Reformed Church of Breuckelen 27 Sept. 1662.

Tennis Middagh, bapt. in New Amsterdam 22 Feb. 1660; died an infant.

Garret Middagh of Brooklyn.

Lysbeth, mar. Peter Staats.

Helen, mar. William Davidsz.

Matthew Middagh of Brooklyn, bapt. 15 Oct. 1679.

Tennis Middagh, bapt. in New York 25 March 1661.

Dirck Middagh, of Flushing, L. I. Will made 24 Feb. 1678; proved 21 Sept. 1710.

Willem Middagh.

Jan Middagh, bapt. 24 Dec. 1662.

Ann, mar. Abraham Remsen.

Aert Middagh of the Raritan.

Captain Joris Aertse Middagh of Marbletown, Ulster County, N. Y., born at Heicop, Holland; of Marbletown 25 Dec. 1695 when he bought land; Justice 1713-18; Trustee of Marbletown 1715; Captain of Ulster County Troops 1711 and subsequently.

Marritje, dau. of Marten Cornelise Van Ysselsteyn, born under the jurisdiction of Albany, N. Y.; married 22 April 1696.

Bata Middagh, born in Marbletown, N. Y.; bapt. 26 Sept. 1697; marriage banns registered 17 May 1717.

Robert Beatty of Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y., where he was born about 1692-3; member of the Marbletown Infantry 1715-17; Freeholder 1728; Fenceviewer 1731; executor of his brother Charles 11 March 1727.

Brechje, bp. 2 April 1699.

Jacob Middagh, bapt. 30 Jan. 1704.

Aert Middagh, bapt. 25 Dec. 1700.

Johannes Middagh, bapt. 17 March 1706.

Marten Middagh, bapt. 7 June 1702.

Sarah, bapt. 11 Sept. 1709.

Joris Middagh, bapt. 13 May 1711.

B

John Beatty, bp. 15 Nov. 1719; mar. Mary Brink, 10 Sept. 1743.	Maria, Sus- an- na. bp. 14 May 1732; mar. Anna- atje Brink, 1 Feb. 1753.	George Beatty bp. 14 May 1732; mar. Anna- atje Brink, 1 Feb. 1753.	Mar- ga- ret, 12 May 1734	Jane Beatty, bp. 15 Aug. 1736; mentioned in her grandmother's will, 1742; named as wife of Abraham Haff in deed 16 April 1755.	= Major Abraham Haff of Frederick Co., Maryland; Major of Fredericktown Battalion during the Revolution; died 19 May 1812. Will made 20 Mar. 1811, proved 26 May 1812.
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Martha, coheir- essunder herfather's will; married John James; mar. lic. issued 10 Apr. 1786.	Frances D ern, born 23 Dec. 1778; mar. 31 Mar. 1795; died 6 June 1811. 1st wife.	= Abraham Frederick Co., Maryland, born 5 May 1769; residuary legatee and executor under his father's will; died 30 Dec. 1813, possessed of 9 negro slaves and 535 acres of land. Will made 19 Dec. 1813, proved 5 Jan. 1814.	Haff of	= Priscilla, dau. of... Dawson and widow of.. Hauer; born 18 April 1776; mar. 22 July 1812. 2nd wife.	Mary, coheir- ess of her father; married Joseph Brown- ing, mar. lic. 30 7 Sept. 1797. . 1796.	William M. Haff, coheir of his father; mar. Peggy Dawson; mar. lic. 7 Sept. 1797. . 1796.
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Catherine, born 7 Oct. 1797; mar. 1801 in Benj. Biggs.	Mary Haff, born 1 July 1801 in Frederick Co., Mary- land; co- born 9 Aug. 1799; mar. of her father; William Biggs; 2ndly 1821; died Richard Gilson. 1881.	= Rev. David Crall of Mary- land, Pennsylv- ania and Ohio, born 5 Feb. 1798; died 11 Sept. 1876; bur- ried beside his wife in Wood- lawn Cemetery, Lima, Ohio.	Frances, b. 13 March 1803; mar. Frederick Delaplane. Abraham Haff, b. 22 Sept. 1805; died Jan. 1864, unmarried. Amy, b. 30 Mar. 1808; mar. Joseph Troxell. Priscilla, b. 11 Feb. 1810; mar. Bell; 2ndly, Benj. Biggs.	Eleanor Mary, born 20 May 1813; married Joshua Steven- son.
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Joel Emory ob. s. p.	Crall, Judge Al- pheus Boyd Crall, living in St. Louis in this year 1906.	Leander Howard Crall of New York City, now living in this year of our Lord 1906.	= Harriet Ann Vater, who died in New York City 16 Oct. 1896.	Francis Hiram Al- phonse Crall; died in 1887.
Alfred Beverly Crall, ob. s. p.	Edwin Theodore Crall, ob. s. p.			

Howard Elmer Crall of New York City, living in this year 1906.	Walter Egbert Crall, ob. s. p.	Hattie Mabel of New York City, wife of Frederic West MacDon- ald; both living in this year 1906.
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THE DE RAPALJES

JEAN DE RAPALIE is the first ancestor of the family of de Rapalje of New York of whose name we are certain. In fact, we approach mooted questions of the greatest historic interest when we seek to investigate this line. The founders of the family in America are conceded by historians to have been members of the first company of permanent residents who settled in the old Dutch colony of New Netherlands, now the State of New York. Indeed, the most authoritative historical documents concerning the details of the settlements effected by these first colonists from Holland are two depositions made by one of their number, Catalina Trico, the ancestress of the de Rapalje family. Moreover, her daughter was long thought to have been the first child born of European parents within the bounds of New Netherland, and, as already stated, was certainly the first female child born of European parents within those limits.

It becomes a matter of the deepest interest, therefore, to carefully sift the evidence in the disputed question of priority of birth, and to ascertain everything that may be known in the personal lives and antecedents of the original de Rapalje immigrants. But before proceeding to this it will be not uninteresting to glance at the current accounts of the family history, as they appear in local historical and biographical works. We begin with the version found in Holgate's well-known "American Genealogy," which limits itself to the treatment of a very select number of the oldest and most aristocratic families of New York, which boast a gentle descent and armorial bearings. Under the chapter on the "Rapalje Pedigree" we find the following account of antecedents:

GASPARD COLET de RAPALJE was born in France, at Châtillon, Sur Loir, in 1505. He signalized himself during the reigns of Francis I. and Henry II., and was made a colonel of infantry December 22, 1545. He became a Protestant, and when the king, in 1548, began to enforce the edicts issued against the Protestants with great severity, he was deprived of his commission and compelled to flee to Holland. Here he married the daughter of VICTOR ANTOINE JANSSEN, a sign and house painter of Antwerp, by whom he had three children, GASPARD COLIGUE de RAPALJE, ABRAM COLET de RAPALJE, and a daughter named BRECKJE. BRECKJE married her cousin, VICTOR HONORIUS JANSSEN, in 1569, by whom she had one son, ABRAM JANSSEN, who is said to have been an historical painter of considerable eminence.* [*Abraham Janssens, an excellent artist, was born at Antwerp in 1569, with a wonderful genius for painting, and in his youth executed some pieces which set him above all the young painters of his time, but becoming enamoured of a young woman at Antwerp, whom he obtained in marriage, he gave himself up to a dissipated course of life, which soon impoverished him, and affected his temper. He grew jealous of Rubens, and sent a challenge to that painter, with a list of names of such persons as were to decide the matter, as soon as their prospective works should be finished; but Rubens, instead of accepting the challenge, answered that he willingly yielded him the

preference, leaving the public to do them justice. There are some of Janssens' works in the churches at Antwerp. He painted a descent from the cross for the great church at Boisleduc, which has been taken for a piece of Rubens; and is thought no way inferior to any of the works of that great painter; but his chief work is his resurrection of Lazarus in the Dusseldorf gallery.¹ ABRAM JANSSEN married, June 13, 1594, a daughter of HANS LODEWYCK, of Amsterdam, by whom he had three sons, WILLIAM JANSSEN de RAPALJE, JORIS JANSSEN de RAPALJE, and ANTONIE van SALERS, so-called from the circumstance of inheriting a property left him by one of his grandfather's relations, who resided at Salers, a town of France, in Upper Auvergne.

The elder brother, William Jansen de Rapalje (sometimes called the Chevalier), in consequence of a disappointment which affected him deeply, determined to emigrate to America; and having persuaded his brother George to accompany him, he set sail in 1623 with the commercial agent of the West India Company, Peter Minuet, in the ship of Captain Korneliss Jacobse May.

William never married. After having been a merchant for several years in New Amsterdam, he died at Gravesend, L. I., in the house of his younger brother, Antonie van Salers, who had followed his brothers in 1631.* [*Judge Benson's Notes, in MSS.]

Nearly opposite New Amsterdam, a little east of lands at present occupied by the city of Brooklyn, and near the Navy Yard, is a small bay or cove known as the Waale-Bought.* [*Het Waale-Boght signifies the Walloon Bay, as is supposed, from the circumstance that Rapalje or others who followed him were Walloon or Walschmen, from Guelderland, in Holland. Walloons, the inhabitants of the district situated between the Scheldt and the Lys, to which belongs a part of the former French Flanders, and the present French departments of the North and of the Channel (*pas de Calais*). In a more general sense, *Walloons* are the inhabitants of the former Henault, Namur, Luxemburg, Limburg, and of the former bishopric of Liege, who speak Walloon or old French, considered by some as a relic of the ancient Gallic language, mixed, however, with Spanish, German, etc., words. In the old geographical works we find a *Walloon Flanders* and a *Walloon Brabant*.] On the point of land formed by this cove, and which lies on the west of it, was built the first house on Long Island, inhabited by Joris Jansen de Rapalje, one of the first white settlers on the island, and in which the first child of European parentage in the State was born. Her name was Sarah Rapalje.* [*Judge Mersereau, in some MSS. deposited in the New York Hist. Soc., says Rapalje first landed on Staten Island. This is not improbable. His curiosity being naturally arrested by the pleasant woodland and eminences of that delightful island while entering the harbor, before the location which he subsequently occupied at the Walbought would become known to him.] It is a tradition in the family that he brought from Holland £1,500 in money, a no trifling sum in those days.

This house was made of logs in the usual primitive style, a story and a half high, with one room on the ground floor, appropriated as parlor, kitchen and bedroom. The bed was screened by a curtain during the day. The room had an old-fashioned fireplace, without jambs, familiarly called a *Dutch-back*. On one side was a small shelf where articles of food were deposited and kept warm.

PEDIGREE.

JORIS JANSEN de RAPALJE had children as follows:

Sarah, born June 9, 1625, married, 1st, Han Hanse Bergen, and, 2d, Tennis Gisbert Bogaert.

Jannetie, born August 16, 1629, married Machiel Van de Voert.

Judick, born July 5, 1635, married Pieter Van Nist.

Jan, born August 28, 1637, married Marya Maer. No children.

Jacob, born May 28, 1639, killed by Indians.

Catalyentie, born March 28, 1641, married Jivimias Westenhout. Died without issue.

Jeronimus, born January 17, 1643, married Annetie, the daughter of Van Tennis Denis.

Annetie, born February 8, 1646, married Marte Reyerse.

Elizabeth, born March 28, 1648, married Cornelius Dirrick Hogelant.

Daniel, born December 29, 1650, married Sara Clock.

See Judge Benson's MS., in N. Y. Hist. Soc. Also Ch. Rec. of N. Y. for births, from the year 1639.²

The above account contains a number of errors which are refuted by documentary evidence. One of these is the statement that Joris Jansen de Rapalje

accompanied Governor Peter Minuet to New Amsterdam, whereas in fact de Rapalje reached the New Netherlands in the spring of 1623, three years before Governor Minuet appeared in New Amsterdam. It is probably a mistake also to affirm that Joris de Rapalje built the first house on Long Island inhabited by white men, as it is certainly an error to assume that his daughter, Sarah, was born there.

Mr. Charles Kingsbury Miller, in his "Historic Families of America," gives us practically the same account of the antecedents of the Rapalje family as we find in Holgate. The main points are as follows:

Gaspard Colet de Rapalyé was born early in the sixteenth century at Châtillon, Sur Loire, France, just ten years before the accession of Francis I. to the throne. [In the year 1505.]

In 1545, worn with long military service and covered with glory and honor, we find him, two years before the death of Francis I., a colonel of infantry. [Appointed colonel December 22, 1545.]

In 1548, about a year after the death of the monarch he served so well [Francis I., who died March 31, 1547], Col. de Rapalyé was deprived of his military commission by Henry II., and he fled to Holland with others of his family.

The insurrection at Bordeaux, against the gabel, or salt tax, was at its height; La Rochelle, a stronghold of the Rapalyé family, was in sympathy with the revolting provinces, and that, added to the fact that Col. de Rapalyé had embraced Protestantism, may suffice to explain the action of Henry II.

In Antwerp, Col. de Rapalyé married a daughter of Abram Janssen, a celebrated dramatic painter of that city.

Breckje, a daughter of this marriage, married her cousin, V. H. Janssen, in 1569, and their son, Abram Janssen, was a celebrated Dutch painter.

Among the passengers on the *Unity* was Josés Janssen, or Joris Janssen de Rapalje, one of the proscribed Huguenot race, formerly of La Rochelle, France, and his wife, Catalyntie, daughter of Joris Frisco. Madame de Rapalje was born in Paris in 1605, and died in New Netherlands, September 11, 1689.

Joris Janssen de Rapalje was a grandson of Col. Gaspard Colet de Rapalyé, and was born August 24, 1572.⁵

In an "Appendix," where we apparently have the authorities for his statements, Mr. Miller gives the extracts from Holgate's "American Genealogy," which we have given more fully above. The statements of Holgate, many of which are perhaps derived from mere tradition or pure conjecture, and in any case stand in need of corroboration, as we shall see, are thus the only apparent foundation for the interesting story which Mr. Miller repeats, at the same time adding some variations which make his account contradict that of Holgate. Thus Mr. Miller states that Joris Janssen de Rapalje was the grandson of Colonel Gaspard Colet de Rapalyé, whereas he was his great-grandson according to the statements of ancestry by both Holgate and Miller himself. For if Colonel de Rapalyé married a daughter of Abram Janssen and had a daughter, Breckje; if this daughter married her cousin, V. H. Janssen, and had a son, Abram Janssen; and if this son was the father of Joris Janssen de Rapalje, as Holgate asserts, then the latter was certainly great-grandson of Colonel Gaspard Colet de Rapalyé. Again, Mr. Miller states that Joris Janssen de Rapalje was born August 24, 1572, whereas the latter's father, Abram Janssen, was not married until June 13, 1594, according to Holgate.

Neither of these authors appears to be familiar with the significance of old Dutch names. The name of Rapalyé, French as it undoubtedly is, appears in the old records under a distinctly Hollandish guise; and "Janssen" is scarcely to be interpreted as the surname of Joris Janssen de Rapaljí's father, but as the indication of the latter's Christian name. Joris Janssen, according to Dutch usage of that day, signifies Joris, Jan's son, or son of Jan; and were Joris de Rapaljí the son of Abram Janssen, it is more than probable that he would appear in the records as Joris Abramse Rapaljí, and not as Joris Janssen Rapaljí.

Indeed, according to Holgate and Mr. Miller, Joris Janssen de Rapaljí was not really entitled to the surname of Rapaljí, since his father's surname was Janssen, and not de Rapalyé. It would be going too far, however, to assert that it is impossible that the surname of de Rapalyé might have been assumed to perpetuate a distinguished family connection on the maternal side; nor would this appear as improbable in itself, could it be shown that Colonel Gaspard Colet de Rapalyé had no male descendants bearing his name. But such speculations require some evidence to support their pretensions. As we shall see, the entire scheme of deriving the descent of the de Rapaljes from the Janssens of Holland is probably a mistake of the late General Jeremiah Johnson, of Brooklyn.

From these rather loose and credulous statements of ancestry, we turn to the other extreme, in Bergen's "Early Settlers of Kings County," where the account is exceedingly conservative, not to say severe. Here, under the surname "Rapa-lie" or "Rapa-lje," we find the following:

Joris Jansen, the common ancestor of the family, emigrated in 1623; married Catalyntje, daughter of Joris Trico, of Paris; died about 1665. Resided at first in Albany, where his daughter Sarah was born, and not in Brooklyn as asserted by some writers, then in New Amsterdam, and finally on his plantation at the Wallabout in Brooklyn of 167 morgens, for which he obtained a patent June 16, 1637. Was one of the twelve men representing the New Netherlands in 1641, and magistrate of Brooklyn in 1655, '56, '57, '60, and '62. Some writers prefix a De to his surname so as to make it *De Rapalie*, but the compiler has seen no conclusive evidence to justify it, nor has he found among the public and private records of this vicinity or elsewhere an instance where either Joris Jansen or any of his descendants have made use of said prefix. Made his mark, "R," to documents. Issue:—Sarah Jorise, born June 9, 1625, married, first, Hans Hansen Bergen; married, second, Tunis Gysbertse Bogaert; Marritje Jorise, born March 16, 1627, married Michael Paulus Vandervoort; Jannetje Jorise, born August 18, 1629, married Rem Jansen Vanderbeeck; Judith Jorise, born July 5, 1635, married Pieter Pietersen Van Nest; Jan Jorise, born August 28, 1637; Jacob Jorise, born May 28, 1639; Catalyntje, Jorise, born March 28, 1641, married Jeremias Jansen Van Westerhout; Jeronemus Jorise, born June 27, 1643; Annetje Jorise, born February 8, 1646, married, first, Marten Reyerse; married, second, Joost France; Elizabeth Jorise, born March 26, 1646, married Dirck Cornelise Hoogland; and Daniel Jorise, born December 29, 1652.⁴

The contention of Mr. Bergen that Joris Jansen de Rapaljí did not himself make use of the prefix "De" before his name seems to have little force in the presence of the fact that, as Bergen says, Rapaljí only made his mark by way of signature, and was dependent upon others to write his name. While the prefix is omitted in a majority of occurrences of the name in the old records, it appears in others, and is recorded by those who must have known the Rapaljes well, as

in the records of baptisms in the Reformed Dutch Church of Brooklyn, of which the Rapaljes were members. Indeed, Mr. Bergen is himself the translator of these records for publication, where we not infrequently find such designations as "Joris de Rappalie," "Sara de Rapalie," "Jan Jorizen de Rappalie," "Jeronimus de Rapalie," "Daniel de Rappalie," and "Catharina Joris de Rappalie."⁵ On the other hand, as Bergen correctly states from a study of the records, the wife of the first emigrant was the daughter of Joris Trico, of Paris, and not of Joris "Frisco," as Mr. Miller declares.

Furman, in his "Notes" on Brooklyn, repeats the traditional errors, as follows:

June 7, 1625. Sarah De Rapalje, born in this town [Brooklyn]. Tradition says she was the first white child born in the colony. Her parents were Walloons; from whence is derived the name of Wallaboght, or Walloons Bay, where they lived. She was twice married. Her first husband was Hans Hanse Bergen, by whom she had six children, viz.: Michael Hanse, Joris Hanse, Jan Hanse, Jacob Hanse, Brechje Hanse, and Marytje Hanse. Her second husband was Teunis Guysbertse Bogart, by whom she also had six children, viz.: Aurtie Bogart, Antje Bogart, Neeltje Bogart, Aultje Bogart, Catelyntje Bogart and Guysbert Bogart. The account of Sarah De Rapalje in the archives of the New York Historical Society contains the names of the persons to whom eleven of her children were married, and tells the places where they settled. The twelfth, Brechje Hanse, went to Holland.* [*The first settlement in this town was made by George Jansen De Rapalje, the father of Sarah, in 1625, on the farm which is now owned by the family of the Schenks at the Wallaboght.]⁶

The errors into which Furman has fallen are corrected with some asperity in notes added by another hand, in the back of the volume from which the above is taken. The claim that Sarah Rapalje was "the first white child born in the colony" is thus dealt with by the caustic commentator:

The expression in the Council Records, "*the first-born Christian daughter in New-Netherland,*" has given rise to the statement that this Sarah Rapalje was the first child born in the town of New Amsterdam (New York); and this, in spite of Mr. Riker's admirable exposé of the error, in a paper read before the New York Historical Society, in May, 1857, still continues to be reiterated by all the careless "finger-end historians," who have occasion to write about the first settlement of New York and Brooklyn. It *ought* to be sufficient to call attention to the deposition of her own mother, Catalytie Trico Rapalje (New York Documentary History, III., 50, and other records), which shows that she was *born at Albany*, during the residence of her parents at that place, and that they *did not settle at the Wallabout till more than twenty-five years after!* Sarah herself joined the Church at Brooklyn, in 1661, *by letter from the Church in New Amsterdam!*

The statement that Joris Jansen de Rapalje was the first white settler of Brooklyn this emphatic writer describes as

Another error to which the old Dutch families of Long Island seem disposed to hold on, even though disproved over and over again. For Rapalje's purchase at the Wallabout in 1637, *is antedated by that of Bentyn and Bennet, at Gowanus, in 1636*; and, moreover, the presumptive evidence is that *Bennet entered almost immediately upon the occupation and improvement of his land, whereas it is well ascertained that Rapalje did not remove his residence from New Amsterdam to the Wallabout until after 1650.*

Historical criticism is very alluring, and when we have discovered a discrepancy, or unearthed a doubt, there is the greatest temptation to make extreme statements on the other side of the case. It is undoubtedly true that Sarah de Rapalje was born in Albany; but we are unaware of any documentary proof

justifying the *positive assertion* that her parents "did not settle at the Wallabout till more than twenty-five years after" her birth. After an examination of authorities and records, which we have sought to make as exhaustive as possible, we fail to learn that it is "well ascertained" that "Rapalje did not remove his residence from New Amsterdam to the Wallabout until after 1650." A presumption in favor of this view may, indeed, be gathered from some of the records; but there are other records, as we shall subsequently see, from which we might naturally infer that some time between the purchase of his Wallabout property, in 1637, and the Indian war of 1643-44, Joris Jansen de Rapalje resided on this property. It is possible that, as one of the board of Twelve Men to consider Indian affairs, in 1641-2, he represented Brooklyn.

Certainly the fact that Sarah de Rapalje did not join the Brooklyn Church until 1661 is not very significant in this discussion, when we consider that the Brooklyn Church was not organized until 1660, while it was in 1661 that the Brooklyn magistrates petitioned for a "messenger," to "conduct the service of the Church, and to sing on Sundays."⁷ The caution which becomes us in arriving at positive conclusions on such a question is well emphasized by the case of Prime, compiler of a respectable "History of Long Island," who having evidently made conscientious efforts to ascertain the truth about the de Rapalje genealogy, became a stern critic of others; whereas "time, with its revenges," has so completely demolished Prime's carefully elaborated theory as to make the accounts of those he criticised appear, by comparison, to be models of accuracy. The beginnings of "Brooklyn" Prime thus recounts:

Within the present limits of this town, the first European family that settled on Long Island took up their residence in the spring of 1625, and here the first child of European parentage was born on the 9th of June, the same year. They fixed their abode at the place which was early named *Waal-boght*—now the WALLABOUT, near the site occupied by the United States Navy Yard. The name is said to be descriptive of the place, meaning "a bend in the shore," or what we call a Cove.

The name of this first settler above mentioned was *George Jansen de Rapalje*, and his first-born child on the island was *Sarah Rapalje*.

As this family, in its various connexions, has borne a conspicuous part in the annals of the western parts of Long Island, and as various and contradictory accounts have been published in regard to several individuals belonging to it, and especially of Sarah Rapalje, who, from the circumstances of her birth, has been regarded as a sort of heroine in the early history of this town, the writer has made it a special object to possess himself of the most correct information which could be obtained.

In the first place, then, let the fact which has been previously stated be borne in mind, that this family was not of Dutch, but French descent. They were either natives of France, or the children of French Huguenots, who, at the close of the preceding century had been obliged to fly for their lives from the bloody persecutions in that country. It is a pleasant reflection that the first settlement of this isle of the sea was consecrated by the prayers of some of that pious race.

There were three brothers by the name of JANSEN, who came over to this country at an early period; their names are all identified with the history of the western parts of the island, and their ashes repose in its bosom.

George Jansen de Rapalje was the first immigrant, as above stated. He had his ecclesiastical connexion for some years with the Dutch Church in New Amsterdam till after the organization of a church in Brooklyn, when, according to the records of that church, his relation was transferred in 1662, by a certificate under the hand of the Rev. Johannes Magapolensis.

But it is in relation to his daughter Sarah that we find the greatest discrepancies. According to Judge Benson's account, which has been followed by others, "Sarah was born June 9th, 1625, and was twice married—first to *Hans Hanse Bergen*, by whom she had six children, viz.: Michael, Joris, Jan, Jacob, Breckje, and Marytje. Her second husband was *Teunis Guisbertsc Bogart*, by whom she had six children, viz.: Aurtie, Antje, Neeltje, Aultje, Catalyntie, and Guysbert." And it is stated, in addition, that "the archives of the New York Historical Society contain the names of the persons whom *elcven* of her children married, and the places also where they settled. The twelfth went to Holland." And still further, that in the journal of the Dutch Council, in 1656, it is recorded that "the widow of *Hans Hanson*, the first-born Christian daughter in New Netherlands, burdened with *seven* children, petitions for a grant of a piece of meadow, in addition to 20 morgens granted to her at the Waale-Bought."

The Appendix to Smith's History of New York contains a letter from Peter Vroom, of Raratan, N. J., in which it is stated that Sarah Rapalje was born on the 7th (instead of the 9th) of June, and that the Dutch records at Albany (Letter P, Vol. II.) state that Sarah was a widow by the name of *Forey*, with seven children, and that she received a grant of land adjoining her former possessions, "in consideration of her situation and number of births."

As all accounts agree in the fact that she was born in 1623, she must, according to both these statements, have been a widow with 7 children at the age of 31 years. This, indeed, is not incredible—nor that she might have had 5 or 6 more after that period. But great doubt is thrown on several of these particulars from the account given the writer by Gen. Jeremiah Johnson, which is derived from the family record formerly in his possession. His statement is in substance as follows:—

George Jansen de Rapalje had 8 children—four sons and four daughters. The sons' names were George, Jeromus, Daniel and Jacob. Jacob was slain by the Indians. The daughters were *Sarah*, the eldest (the individual in question), who was married to Teunis Gysbert Bogart—the very person who, according to a former account, is said to have been her second husband; Jane, to Jeremiah Remsen Vanderheeck (they had 16 children, who were all married and attended their father's funeral); Judith was married to Martin Ryerse, and Catherine to *Hanse Bergen*, who appears to have been the same man who, according to the former account, was the first husband of Sarah. From the Register of Baptisms in the Dutch Church of Brooklyn, it appears that on the 30th of September, 1663, George Rapalje and Sarah, his wife, stood as sponsors at the baptism of Gysbert, a son of John Lawrence Bogart and Cornelia Everts, his wife. Gen. Johnson adds, "it is not known in the family that *Sarah ever was a widow*."

It has also been stated as tradition that "the Indians, induced by the circumstances of her being the first white child born here, gave to her father and brethren the lands adjacent to the bay." The following tradition, given by General Johnson, is equally romantic, and may possibly have been the foundation of the former:—

When Rapalje first settled at the Wallabout, Minuet was the Commander at Fort Amsterdam. Having one day crossed over to the island with three associates, on a gunning excursion, and becoming extremely hungry, they entered Rapalje's house to seek refreshment. Finding no one within, they helped themselves to an *Indian dumpling*, the only eatable they could find. Just as they were concluding their frugal repast, the housewife, with her child in her arms, returned from the field, where she had been assisting her husband. Finding her only provision consumed by a company of lawless intruders, she gave them a severe reprimand, calling them thieves and robbers—but particularly complaining that she had come home on purpose to feed her hungry child, and they had consumed the only article of food she had to give it. When she had finished her complaint, the good-natured captain made himself known, and promised, when the ship came from Europe, to give her a *milch-cow* in compensation for the dumpling. Unlike most rulers he was *better* than his word; for, with the cow, he gave her an additional tract of land, for the support of her cow.

This account seems to accord with the fact that Sarah Rapalje had previously received "20 morgens of land at the Waale-Bought," which may have been this very gift from Minuet.

George Jansen was followed to this country by his brothers, *Antonie* and *William*. The latter took up his residence in New Amsterdam, where he entered into trade. He lived unmarried, and died without issue. *Antonie* was the earliest patentee of "100 morgen," nearly 200 acres of land, at Gravesend. The original patent bears date August 1, 1639, and is in the office of the State at Albany. . . .

Gen. Jeremiah Johnson, from whom these facts were obtained, is still living, and is a descendant of the 5th generation from *Antonie Jansen de Salee* of Gravesend.

It is important to add here that the descendants of George, who settled at the Wallabout, dropped the name of *Jansen*, and retained that of *Rapalje*, which is now written *Rapalyea*; and to this origin the numerous families of that name may be traced. The descendants of *Antonie* as generally rejected the adjunct *Salee*, and retained the name of *Jansen*.⁴

This account is quite remarkable for its errors and misconceptions, reproducing the mistakes in common circulation, and adding new ones, which were evidently devised by the late General Jeremiah Johnson, under a false impression as to his own ancestry. We have no evidence of the settlement of *any* European family on Long Island as early as 1625, and "the first child of European parentage," whether Sarah de Rapalje or Jean Vigné, was certainly not born there in that year. Historical scholars do not generally interpret *Waale-boght* as "a bend in the shore," but as "Walloon Bay." Again, the account of the "three brothers by the name of Jansen" is simply a myth—an application to the "Jansens" of that ancient tale of "three brothers" which meets us again and again in the genealogical narratives of several generation ago, built upon the sands of tradition instead of a solid foundation of documentary evidence. Holgate has fallen into the same error in the accounts of the de Rapalje and Johnson families in his "American Genealogy," no doubt misled by the same authority, as he also acknowledges his indebtedness to General Jeremiah Johnson. It is natural to infer that General Johnson was also the inventor of the scheme to derive the descent of his "three brothers" from the family of the Dutch painters, Victor Antoine Janssen and Abram Janssen, based upon a misconception that "Jansen" in the names of Joris Rapalje, Antonie Van Salee and William Jansen is a common surname, instead of the baptismal names of their respective fathers.

But if the worthy Prime was credulous where he should have been suspicious, he was, on the other hand, skeptical where a little faith in his authorities (Judge Benson, and probably Benjamin F. Thompson) would not have been misplaced. For Sarah de Rapalje was "the widow of Hans Hanson" Bergen, despite the ignorance of General Johnson's family that "Sarah ever was a widow," a fact demonstrated by overwhelming documentary proofs. Indeed, in the very records of the Dutch Church of Brooklyn, to which General Johnson refers, Teunis Gysbertse Bogaert is expressly stated to be the "stepfather" of one of the children of Hans Hansen Bergen and Sara de Rapalje, and is styled the "father" of another.⁹ The belief that the Dutch records at Albany state that Sarah de Rapalje was "a widow by the name of Forey," is easily explained. According to the Council Minutes, she made her petition under her *alias* of "Sarah Joresey," under which she frequently is mentioned in the records, and "Forey" is probably a misreading of this by the author of the note in Smith's History.

While Prime admits that it is not "incredible" that Sarah de Rapalje was a widow with seven children at the age of thirty-one, or even that she had five or six additional children, the very tone of his admission seems, in fact, to imply doubt, while he positively states that "great doubt is thrown" on this view by

the account of General Johnson. But in all this Prime unwittingly does the greatest injustice to the maternal capacity of the "first born Christian daughter in New Netherland." Born June 9, 1625, Sarah de Rapalje was married to Hans Hansen Bergen soon after she had reached the age of fourteen, at the latest, for their child, Anneken, was baptized July 12, 1640. And while she may have had but seven living children at the date of her petition, April 4, 1656, yet, according to the baptismal records, she had really borne eight children to the deceased Hans Hansen Bergen. Moreover, although described in her petition as "widow of the late Hans Hansen," she was at that time already married again to Teunis Gysbertse Bogaert, to whom she already had borne her ninth child, baptized December 19, 1655; while she was subsequently the mother of six other children, including twins, making a total of fifteen.¹⁰ Thus are we again reminded that "truth is stranger than fiction."

It seems inconsiderate likewise to call in question General Johnson's tradition concerning Governor Minuet and the Indian Dumpling; but there must be a change of the *dramatis personae* in that little comedy to avoid the grossest anachronisms. Since it is established by the records that Minuet became Director-General of New Netherland in December, 1625, when Sarah de Rapalje was about six months old, and was relieved of that trust and returned to Holland early in 1632, before she was seven, it is somewhat difficult to imagine the hungry "Commander at Fort Amsterdam" placating the outraged Sarah in her character of "housewife, with her child in her arms." It must be confessed, however, that another of the Governors, William Kieft, appears from the records to have been on friendly terms with Hans Hansen Bergen, Sarah de Rapalje's first husband; for at the baptism of their firstborn "d'Hr Willem Kieft" discharged the friendly office of witness or sponsor. But the tradition of the "milch-cow" we must probably refer to the parents of Sarah de Rapalje, and another Director-General, Wouter Van Twiller, the successor of Peter Minuet. The records actually tell us of a contract, June 4, 1638, of "Wouter van Twiller to provide George de Rapaelje with two milch cows on halves." If this is rather prosaic, lacking the romantic features of a hunting excursion and an Indian dumpling, and without even an indication that the Rapaljes were then resident on Long Island, we may at least console ourselves with the reflection that there were two milch-cows instead of one.

In the following account we find a different tradition of the antecedents of the de Rapalje family:

Among the first settlers in the New Netherlands was Joris Janes de Rapalie, a noble Huguenot of La Rochelle, France, better known under the Dutch form of his name, Jan Joris Rapalje.¹¹ His family had been distinguished in the history of Brittany from the middle of the eleventh century. In this romantic province they owned large estates, and were famous for their valor and patriotism. Many of them took part in the Crusades, while others achieved distinction in the French wars at home and abroad. They were among the first converts to the Reformed faith, and paid the usual penalty for their non-conformity. Some were killed, while the majority were forced to flee to Switzerland, Belgium and Holland.

Joris was among those who escaped to Holland. Here he remained a short time, and then, with a company of venturesome men and women, he took passage in the ship *Unity* of the Dutch West India Company, and arrived in New Amsterdam in 1623, being one of the earliest settlers. He stayed a short while at New Amsterdam, and then went to Fort Orange, now Albany. Here he remained three years, and returned to New Amsterdam, where he lived until 1637. In June of this year he bought a large tract of land from the Indians on the Long Island side of the East River, and there made his permanent home. The tract was of 335 acres, and included a large part of what was called Wallabout. He was a man of high integrity, and a few years after his arrival in Brooklyn he was made a magistrate. He married Catalina Trico, daughter of Joris Trico, of Paris, by whom he had ten children: Sarah (1625), Marrities (1627), Jannetje (1629), Judith (1635), Jan (1637), Jacob (1639), Catalyntie (1641), Jeronimus (1643), Annetje (1646), Elizabeth (1648), and Daniel (1650).

Of these, Sarah, the eldest, was the first female child born in the New Netherlands. In honor of this fact, the authorities presented her with a tract of land on the Wallabout, adjacent to her father's farm. Sarah was a woman of great talent and physical vigor, and during her long life was the acknowledged social leader of Brooklyn. She was twice married, her husbands being Hans Hansen Bergen and Tunis Gysbert Bogaert. By these unions she had fourteen children, becoming thereby the maternal ancestress of the Bergen and Bogart families of Long Island. . . .

More than thirty of the family have been prominent merchants in the metropolis, and during the Civil War over eighty espoused the cause of the Union. The Rapaljes are notable for the vigor of their families, and the preponderance of male over female issue. In this respect they tower over the other old families of the State with but one exception, the Schencks. The strength and health of the race is accompanied or manifested by light-heartedness and geniality. This is modified by a strong religious nature, which expresses itself in enthusiastic church work. More than one hundred and fifty Rapaljes have been deacons, vestry men and trustees in the churches of the Greater New York. In the beginning they were stalward pioneers, and assisted in the settlement of at least fifty towns in New York and New Jersey. In their next stage they were thrifty farmers, graziers and carriers. In the third they were able merchants, owners of real estate, clergymen and professional men. In peace they have always striven for local improvements and municipal reform, and in war they have been active supporters of the nation. They have cared little for office or title, finding their chief joy in the performance of their duty, domestic, social and civil.¹²

The writer of the above has evidently followed Riker, whose own account, probably as accurate as any in print, is as follows:

This numerous and reputable family is descended from that of de Rapalié, which as early as the eleventh century possessed large estates in Bretagne, and ranked among the *arriere-ban* of the French nobility. Some of its members were distinguished as military leaders in the crusades, others were celebrated for political eminence and professional talent. But in the religious wars of the sixteenth century, being known as Protestants, they became the victims of Papal animosity and were scattered and expelled from France. The family subsequently gained prominence in Switzerland and Belgium, where they acquired large possessions and continue to the present time. Their ancient coat-of-arms, above given, are [*sic*], intended to represent the noble birth and origin of the family, and their reputation for firmness and fidelity.

I. Joris Jansen de Rapalie, one of this proscribed Huguenot race, "from Rochelle in France," was the common ancestor of all the American families of this name. He came to this country with other colonists in 1623, in the *Unity*, a ship of the West India Company, and settled at Fort Orange, now Albany, where he continued three years. In 1626 he removed to New Amsterdam, and resided there till after the birth of his youngest child. On June 16, 1637, he bought from the Indians a tract of land computed at 335 acres, called *Rennegaconck*, now included within the town of Brooklyn, and comprehending the lands occupied by the U. S. Marine Hospital. Here Mr. Rapalie finally located, and spent the remainder of his life. He was a leading citizen, acted a prominent part in the public affairs of the colony, and served in the magistracy of Brooklyn. He died soon after the close of the Dutch administration, his widow, Catalyntie, daughter of Joris Trico, surviving him many years. She was born in Paris, and died September 11, 1689, aged 84. Their children, as taken from the original family record preserved in the library of the New York Historical Society, were as follows, to wit, Sara, born June 9, 1625, married successively

to Hans Hansse Bergen and Teunis Gysberts Bogart; Marritie, born March 11, 1627, married Michael Vandervoort; Jannetie, born August 18, 1629, married Rem Vanderbeeck; Judith, born July 5, 1635, married Pieter Van Nest, Jan, born August 28, 1637, married, but died in 1662 without surviving issue; Jacob, born May 28, 1639, who was killed by the Indians; Catalyntie, born March 28, 1641, married Jeremias Westerhout; Jeronimus, born June 27, 1643; Annetie, born February 8, 1646, married Marten Keyerse and Joost Fransz; Elizabeth, born March 28, 1648, married Dirck Hooglandt; and Daniel, born December 29, 1650.¹³

Of Sarah de Rapalje he writes:

This lady, say our early records, was "the first-born Christian daughter in New Netherland." In honor of this, the Dutch authorities presented her a tract of land at the Wallabout. This circumstance has probably given rise to the belief that she was born at the latter place, but the statement in the text (based upon the N. Y. Documentary History, III., 50, and other records), shows that her parents were living at Albany at the time of her birth; nor did they settle at the Wallabout till more than twenty-five years after. Sara early became a church member in New York, but united with the church at Brooklyn by certificate in 1661. She died aged about 60. Her lineal descendants are numerous, and include the Polhemus family of Newtown, the Bergens of King's County, and a part of the Bogart family.¹⁴

Upon the orthography of the family name, and the original immigrant's supposed relationship to Anthony Jansen Van Salee, Riker remarks:

The practice which afterwards obtained, of writing the final syllable of this name with a j, was a Dutch perversion of the original orthography. Some assert that Joris Jansen de Rapalie and Anthony Jansen Van Salee, of Gravesend, were brothers, and their family name *Jansen*. Our early records do not corroborate this statement, but go very far to disprove it. The whole seems to be a mere assumption from the occurrence of Jansen in their names; which, however, proves not a family identity, but simply indicates that the father of each had borne the common name of Jan or John. It has been set down as veritable history that said Antony Jansen Van Salee was the progenitor of a large family of Johnsons upon Long Island and elsewhere, of which is Hon. Jeremiah Johnson, of Brooklyn. This is an error. General Johnson, as clearly appears from existing records, is a descendant, in the fourth generation, of Jan Barentsen van Driest, who came in 1657 from Zutphen in Guelderland, and settled at Gravesend. See an article on Antony Jansen Van Salee in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* of February 20, 1851. The valuable work on American Genealogy, by Holgate, contains very serious mistakes respecting the Johnson and Rapelye families, which only those acquainted with the difficulties of genealogical investigation will know how to excuse.¹⁵

We need take exception to but a single inference in this account. It is true that the baptisms of Joris Jansen de Rapalje's five younger children, the youngest as late as January 1, 1651, occurred in New Amsterdam, and are recorded in the baptismal register of the old Dutch Reformed Church of New York; yet this fact will not of itself bear the weight of the inference which Riker evidently draws from it, that Joris Jansen de Rapalje "resided there till after the birth of his youngest child." For example, six children of Teunis Gysbertse Bogaert and Sara de Rapalje were baptized in New Amsterdam during a period when their parents were, demonstrably, residents of Brooklyn; and three of these baptisms occurred some years after the church at Brooklyn had been organized, of which both parents were members, and the father an elder.

Unfortunately, Riker fails to give his authority for the statements respecting the ancient family of de Rapalié, of Bretagne, France, and of Joris Jansen de Rapalje's connection with it, as well as the evidence leading him to describe the latter as "from Rochelle in France." Probably we shall not go astray in assum-

ing that this part of his account is speculative, and that if he could have cited proofs for it he would have done so, as he has done in respect to other features of his account. Nor does he state the source of the de Rapalié arms which he exhibits, nor give any hint of their use by Joris Jansen de Rapalje and his descendants.

Bolton's reference to the de Rapalie arms is evidently dependent entirely upon Riker. In a footnote in his "Westchester County," speaking of an Indian burying-ground at Pelham Neck, situated on the estate of "the late George Rapelye, Esq.," he says:

"Annals of Newtown, James Riker, Junr." The Rapelye family is descended from that of de Rapelie, which as early as the eleventh century possessed large estates in Bretagne and ranked among the *arriere*—born of the French nobility. Joris Jansen de Rapelie, from Rochelle, in France, who came to this country in 1623, was the father of Pronimus, whose son Tennis was farther of the above George Rapelye. Arms, azure, three bars, or; crest—out of a ducal coronet a chapena azure, with three bars, or, surmounted with six ostrich feathers of blue and gold."¹⁶

The arms here described are those which appear displayed in the wood-cut in Riker's volume. These same arms, referred to "Rapalje" and described as "Azure, three bars, or," are given in "America Heraldica,"¹⁷ whose author states that he has carefully investigated the title of the various families to the arms assigned to them in his work, and has recognized none whose right to the use of arms is unsubstantiated. The de Rapalje shield appears in its proper colors on Plate VII. of that work, which gives the following account of the first emigrant, with the authorities on which the account rests:

RAPALJIE.

This family—of French origin—descends from the noble homme *Gaspard Colet de RAPALYE*, from the neighborhood of *Châtillon sur Loire*, France, who fled religious persecution in 1548, and took refuge in Holland.

His descendants, *George and William Jansen de RAPALJIE*, emigrated, in 1623, to the New Netherlands.

The name is spelt also, here, RAPALYE, RAPELYE.

Crest: Issuing from a ducal coronet, or, on a high hat of dignity, azure, three bars of the first. The hat surmounted with six ostrich feathers, or and azure.

Rev. C. W. Baird, D. D.: *The Huguenot Emigration in America*, I., 172, 1885.

Riker's *Annals of Newtown*, N. Y., 267-80.

Bolton: *History of Westchester Co.*, N. Y., II., 71.

J. B. Holgate's *American Genealogy*, 1851.

Prime's *History of Long Island*, N. Y., 358.

T. G. Bergen's *Kings County, N. Y., Settlers*, 231.¹⁸

Dr. Baird does not refer to the Rapalje arms, nor attempt any theory of the de Rapalje antecedents, beyond the general recognition of a French origin. The accounts in all the other authorities cited in "America Heraldica" we have already had before us. They do not go very far toward *demonstrating* the antecedents which Mr. Vermont has assumed for this family.

JORIN JANSEN de RAPALJE, son of JAN or JEAN de RAPALJE, RAPALIE, or RAPALYE, and his wife, CATALINA, daughter of JORIS TRICO, of Paris, France, emigrated to America from Holland in 1623, in the

first company of permanent colonists sent out by the West India Company to the New Netherlands.

Here we may again note one of those strange dispositions of history, which, though we assign them to "chance," disclose the Providential hand which shapes the destiny of nations. As shown in the monograph on the Meet family, for some years the hospitable city of Leyden, Holland, entertained two historic companies of Christian refugees, the destined founders of two great commonwealths in the New World, New York and Massachusetts. The one company, the "Pilgrim Fathers," had been established in Leyden under their famous pastor, John Robinson, since 1609, and worshipped in a building set apart for their use by the liberal-minded Dutch. The other company, French Huguenots from the French-speaking Belgian provinces and adjacent provinces in France, had also been settled for some years at Leyden, where, indeed, they used the same building as the Pilgrim Fathers. The two companies fraternized, having much in common.

"Man proposes, but God disposes." The Pilgrim Fathers thought to colonize the New Netherlands, and applied to the Dutch Government for permission, through the medium of a Dutch company organized for trade in the New Netherlands.¹⁹ At the same time the French thought to settle in Virginia, and sought to gain the permission of the English Government through the intervention of the English ambassador in Holland, Sir Dudley Carleton.²⁰ But the States-General of the United Provinces did not grant the petition addressed to them in behalf of the Pilgrim Fathers, who, six months later, on July 20, 1620, set sail from the Holland coast for New England, the English Crown having granted them the permission to settle there, which Holland had refused in respect to the New Netherlands. At least one French family cast in its lot with the Pilgrims, accompanying them in the *Mayflower* to Plymouth Rock, and to this family belonged the famous Priscilla Mullins, whose courtship by Miles Standish and John Alden has been the theme of song and story.

On the other hand, the French Huguenots at Leyden, finding the English Government slow in granting their request to settle in Virginia, made application in 1622 to the States-General of Holland to be transported as colonists to New Netherland. This petition, referred by the Government to the newly-organized West India Company, under whose jurisdiction the New Netherlands had passed, was favorably acted upon, and in the spring of the following year, March, 1623, the first colonists of the present State of New York set sail from Amsterdam, Holland. As we have seen, they were French and Walloon Protestants, who had for some time been residents of Leyden.

The accounts of this expedition differ somewhat, although all the statements can be reconciled. According to a Dutch contemporaneous historical account, thirty of the Walloon families were placed on board the ship *New Netherland*, under Captain Cornelius Jacobsen May. He was to settle some of the families at Fort Nassau, now Albany, under Adriaen Joris Thienpont as their Captain and

Governor, and some of them on the Delaware River, under his own immediate command. But according to the affidavits of Catalina Trico,²¹ wife of Joris Jansen de Rapalje, the ship which brought her over in 1623 was not the *New Netherland*, but the *Unity*, of which Arien Jorise [Thienpont] was the commander. This legal document, explicit as to the details it sets forth, is not to be set aside, or neglected, as by some historians it has been, in their perplexity between the two seemingly contradictory accounts. For the first account, though based upon contemporaneous report, if not the official papers of the West India Company, is nevertheless the statement of a Dutch historian,²² who may have been misled by an outline of preliminary arrangements, which may not have been carried out in all particulars as planned; whereas the account of Catalina Trico is the testimony of an eye-witness, and participant in the history as it actually occurred. Hence we must accept her statement of the facts, and reconcile with it what we can learn of the preliminary arrangements.

Either of two suppositions will explain the seeming contradictions. According to the Dutch account, the *New Netherland* was newly christened at the time of this expedition. The original name of this ship may have been the *Unity*. Again, Catalina Trico does not mention Captain Cornelius Jacobsen May, but states that Arien Jorise was the commander of the *Unity*. The Dutch historian also states that Adriaen Joris Thienpont was to accompany the expedition and take command at Fort Nassau. Catalina Trico states that he did so. As he was the commander she was immediately under, he was the one she would remember; and it is possible that Captain May came over in the same ship (the *Unity* and *New Netherland*, under this supposition, being identical), and accompanied the party which, according to Catalina Trico and the Dutch historian alike, settled in Delaware. This explanation agrees well with Wageenaar, who represents Captain May as accompanying the settlers to Fort Nassau, where he left Adriaen Joris Thienpont in command and himself set sail, with the ship, for the Delaware River.

But, on the other hand, according to the Dutch annalist, from *fifty to sixty* French families petitioned to be transported, which was agreed to by the West India Company, while he states that only *thirty* families were placed aboard the *New Netherland*. What became of the other half of the colonists whom the West India Company had agreed to settle in the New Netherlands? Thus we reach what may be the true explanation, namely, that the fifty or sixty French families came over in *two* ships, the *New Netherland*, commanded by Captain Cornelius Jacobsen May, which eventually conveyed most of its passengers to the present State of Delaware, and the *Unity* commanded by Captain Adriaen Joris Thienpont, which carried the majority of its passengers up the Hudson River.

Thus we may assume that from Catalina Trico we have an exact account of the disposition of the families aboard the *Unity*. After they reached "Manna-

tans" or Manhattan Island, two families and six men were sent to Connecticut, to settle on the "harford River" (Hartford, now Connecticut River), and take possession of that territory in the name of the Dutch West India Company. Two or four families, with eight men, also sailed from Manhattan Island to the Delaware River. How were they conveyed thither, unless there was another ship? Eight men remained on Manhattan Island, to take formal possession and hold it in the name of the Dutch West India Company; while the *Unity*, with Commander Jorise or Thienpont and its crew, and about eighteen families, or the bulk of the passengers, proceeded up the Hudson River to the present site of the State Capital, where a settlement was made and a fort erected, which were known until the English conquest of the New Netherlands as Beverwyck and Fort Orange, respectively.

According to the deposition of Mrs. de Rapalje, Commander Thienpont remained with the Albany settlers during the winter following their arrival, and sent the ship *Unity* back to Holland in the command of his son. As we know from Wagenaar that a considerable company settled on the Delaware River, under Commander May at the same time, there seems to be every reason for believing that the *New Netherland* set sail from Holland in company with the *Unity*, or very soon after the latter sailed (Mrs. de Rapalje speaks of the *Unity* as being "ye first ship yt came here ye sd Company," that is, the West India Company); and that most of the families who were passengers on the *New Netherland*, with a few from the *Unity*, set sail from Manhattan Island for the Delaware River under Captain May, while most of the passengers of the *Unity* sailed up the Hudson River to the present site of Albany, where they planted the first permanent settlement, made by colonists, within the bounds of the present State of New York. Mere trading posts had previously been established, both at Fort Nassau, and probably on Manhattan Island; and Catalina Trico states that eight single men from the *Unity* were left on Manhattan Island when the regular colonists proceeded to Albany. But these were not permanent settlements, but temporary camps of traders, or temporary posts garrisoned by a few soldiers. Hence, as just stated, the first permanent settlement in New York by colonists was made on the present site of Albany, in 1623, a permanent settlement on Manhattan Island being effected very soon afterward.

Of these original French founders of the Commonwealth of New York it is a remarkable fact that the names of only two are positively known—Joris Jansen de Rapalje and his wife, Catalina, daughter of Joris Trico, of Paris. Nor can we be sure of the names of any of those who immediately followed in the same year, in the three ships, *Orange Tree*, *Eagle* and *Love*, which sailed from Holland in June, 1623, or four months after the *New Netherland* and *Unity*. Certain names appear on the petition of the French at Leyden to the English Government, and likewise in the earliest extant records of New Amsterdam. But we do not know exactly when they arrived. Therefore the de Rapaljes, whose names

do not appear upon the petition of the French at Leyden, are the only persons whom we can now identify among the eighteen families who made the first permanent settlement in the State of New York.

Joris Jansen de Rapalje and his wife thus bear names which are wreathed in a peculiar way with the glory of the greatest State of the Union. Nor is this their only distinction of the kind. They were residents at Fort Orange, or Albany, according to the affidavits of Mrs. de Rapalje, from 1623 to 1626, and during this period, on June 9, 1625,²³ was born their daughter and eldest child, Sara de Rapalje, who, as already stated, was the first daughter, if not the first child, of European parents born within the bounds of New Netherland.

In 1626, as his wife relates, Joris de Rapalje removed from Fort Orange to New Amsterdam, on Manhattan Island, which henceforth became for some years their place of residence. He obtained from the West India Company a house and lot on the north side of Pearl Street, adjoining the old Fort on the South Side, and here for many years he resided. During at least a part of the time he kept a tavern, as we learn from various references in the old records, and particularly the records of the Burgomaster's Court. He is also referred to as a boatswain, although the significance of this, or whether it is a reference to his occupation before coming to the New Netherlands, or to a position he held in the employ of the West India Company at New Amsterdam, is not known. Perhaps it was in connection with his services as boatswain that an order was issued by Governor Stuyvesant and his Council, May 23, 1654, "on an application of Philip Geraer and George Rapalje, for distribution of prize money."²⁴

As in the cases of all the original patents of land on Manhattan Island granted to the first settlers of New York, we do not know when Joris de Rapalje received the original grant of his lot on Pearl Street; but this grant was *confirmed* to him by a deed dated March 13, 1647, an official copy of which, witnessed in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, will be found elsewhere.²⁵ On June 22, 1654, he sold his lot on Pearl Street, together with the house he had built upon it, to Hendrick Hendricksen,²⁶ and this fact and date are taken by some historians as indications of the time of his removal from New Amsterdam to his bowery, or farm, on Wallabout Bay, Long Island, embracing grounds of the present United States Marine Hospital, Brooklyn, together with that part of Brooklyn between Nostrand and Grand Avenues. But a careful investigation has failed to give any certainty as to the date of this removal, which may have occurred long before the date of the sale of the Rapalje residence in New Amsterdam. The most satisfactory indication that he maintained his residence in New Amsterdam until 1654 is not the fact of his sales of house and lot in that year, but the fact that references to him as an innkeeper appear in the Minutes of the Burgomaster's Court up to about 1654.

The famous de Rapalje farm in Brooklyn, containing 167 morgens, 406 rods, or 335 acres, was purchased of the Indians by Joris Jansen de Rapalje on June

16, 1637. It was called "Rinnegakonck," after a "kil" or stream of that name, and described as lying "in the bend of Mereth Kawick"—two Indian names.

A translation of the original Indian deed will be found in the Appendix, together with a translation of a deed of confirmation of the same property made out to de Rapalje by Governor Willem Kieft, June 17, 1643.²⁷ It was long maintained by a strong tradition, as well as by the historians of Brooklyn, that this farm was the first purchase of land by Europeans on Long Island, or at least within the city limits of Brooklyn, as well as the site of the first house erected and occupied by white men on Long Island. But it is certain that we have Indian deeds for tracts on Long Island dated June 16, 1636, one to Jacobus van Corler, another to Andries Hudde and Wolphert Gerritsen jointly, and the third to Governor Wouter van Twiller.²⁸ In 1636, a patent for land at Gowanus, within the subsequent bounds of the city of Brooklyn, was issued to Bentyne and Bennet jointly, while it is maintained that one of these men soon occupied his land.

Nevertheless, to the de Rapalje plantation a romantic historical interest and tradition attach to which none of these other properties can lay any claim. This farm became the origin and nucleus of the famous settlement of French, Walloons and Dutch on the Wallabout, or Walloon's Bay.²⁹ The farm was handsomely located, included a considerable water-front on the Bay, and lay along the stream known by its Indian name of Rinnegakonck, and afterward as Rapalje's Kil. The estate itself was also referred to in the old records variously as Rinnegakonck and Rapalje's Plantation, or Joresy's Plantation.

Though he may not then have personally occupied his estate on Wallabout Bay, it seems probable that it was as a representative of the land-owners and interests of Brooklyn, or Breuckelen as it was then called, that Joris de Rapalje was, in 1641, elected by the people as one of the famous Board of Twelve Men, nominated to advise with Director-General Kieft and his Council as to the Indian policy which it was desirable for the colony to pursue. This Board was elected August 29, 1641, and was abolished February 18, 1642. Its members represented Manhattan Island, Brooklyn, and Pavonia (Hudson County, New Jersey), and consisted of David Pietersen de Vries, President, and eleven others, of whom "George Rapalje" was one.³⁰ "This," says the historian, O'Callaghan, "is the first glimmer of a representative form of Government within the limits of the present States of New York and New Jersey."³¹

The occasion of this Board was as follows. In 1626, during the administration of Governor Minuit, three farm laborers in his employ, by some said to have been negroes, murdered in cold blood an Indian of the tribe of the Weckquaesgecks, in order to rob him of the valuable peltries he was carrying for barter to the Fort at New Amsterdam. The murderers were never punished by the authorities. But the nephew of the murdered Indian, who effected his escape after witnessing the crime, vowed to avenge his uncle, and, sixteen years later, in 1641,

he murdered a wheelwright, Claes Smits. In vain were the Weckquaesgecks, who occupied a portion of Westchester County, appealed to to deliver up the murderer; for the act of avenging one's self under such circumstances was not looked upon by them as a crime, but as the just right of any relative of the murdered man. Governor Kieft and his Council, however, determined to teach the Indians that their laws and customs must give way to those of the whites; yet realizing that serious consequences might arise from an attempt to castigate the tribe, on August 23, 1641, the Governor sent out the following notice: "The Director-General of New Netherland informs, herewith, all heads or masters of families, living in this vicinity, that he wishes them to come to Fort Amsterdam, on Thursday, the 29th of August, for the consideration of some important and necessary matters." At the assemblage of all the citizens thus convened, they elected as their representatives the Board of Twelve Men already referred to.

The view of these representatives of the people was conservative. They knew that the Amsterdam Chamber in Holland was opposed to hostilities with the Indians, and recognized that the community was in no condition to engage in general warfare with the various strong tribes of Indians surrounding the colonists. Against the impetuosity of the Governor and his Council they urged delay, and maintained that even if an expedition against the Indians was meditated it should by all means be delayed until the season when many of the native warriors would be away on their annual hunting expeditions. They also strongly maintained, probably as a shrewd suggestion to give the Governor pause, that all the freemen and soldiers should be provided with coats of mail, and that if an expedition were undertaken, it should by all means be led by the Governor in person.

This Board also took it upon itself to speak to the Governor on other matters which he had never contemplated as within its scope. In the language of the late James W. Gerard, "These twelve men, all persons of some consequence in the community, and having had some experience of the arbitrary manner in which the Director was inclined to rule, there being, in fact, no practical limit to his authority, now thought it an appropriate time to make a formal representation to him, to the effect that the people of the colony should have a permanent representation in the administration, at least, of municipal affairs, based upon the burgher rights of the Fatherland. They claimed an increase in the Permanent Council, so that the number should be at least five; and that four out of the twelve men to be elected by the citizens should be assigned places in the Council, who were to take part in judicial as well as civil proceedings. Other important demands were also made. Under the popular pressure, the Director conceded the right that the commonalty might select the four men desired to be associated in the Council, to act in judicial matters, and that, at certain specified times, they should be called upon to advise upon public affairs. It was conceded, also, that the inhabitants might, in future, trade with friendly colonies, upon

paying certain imposts to the company; and, for the purpose of protecting the cattle trade, the New England colonies were to be prohibited from selling cows and goats in the colony. These concessions were carried into execution to a limited extent only, for the Director soon resumed his arbitrary powers, dismissing the twelve men, whose presence he found embarrassing to his absolute rule, and forbidding the calling of any assembly of the people, without his express order, as leading "to dangerous consequences and to the great injury both of the country and of our authority."³²

On February 25, 1643, Kieft authorized two murderous night attacks on harmless communities of Indians, one on the Tapaens, encamped on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River, the other upon a band encamped at Corlear's Hook, on the East River. As a result of these bloody massacres, which were undertaken without allowing time to give the outlying Dutch settlers notice of their danger, a general clash with the Indians was precipitated, with the most fearful consequences to the Dutch, who found themselves engaged in a war of extermination with a coalition of eleven hostile tribes. Not until 1645 was peace restored, after a wave of destruction had swept over the colony, and every male colonist had become a soldier in the pay of the West India Company in New Netherland. It was for a time a question with the home authorities at Amsterdam whether the entire colony ought to be broken up by recalling all the settlers to Holland; but the more sensible policy of replacing Kieft with a competent Governor soon prevailed. Kieft made a desperate attempt to shift the responsibility for his Indian policy upon the Board of Twelve Men, and showed a paper authorizing the massacres of February, 1643, which was, indeed, signed by Adriaensen, Damen and Planck, three of the men who had constituted the Board of Twelve. But his contention that these three had signed as representatives of the rest was indignantly denied, and was, in fact, utterly without foundation, as he had dismissed the twelve representatives of the people something more than a year before the massacres occurred.

It was probably during this period of Indian war that Jacob, son of Joris Jansen de Rapalje, was killed by the Indians, as we learn from the ancient family record of the de Rapaljes. If his death occurred during this war, when he was a little child, we would naturally infer from it the residence of some part of the family on the plantation on Long Island, which was exposed to Indian attack, as their house in New Amsterdam certainly was not. But, on the other hand, the Council issued an order, June 11, 1643, "on a petition of George Rapalje, for repossession of the land now cultivated by Symen Jansen, that he designate his land, when justice shall be done him."³³ The land in question could scarcely be the lot on Manhattan Island; and if it was the plantation at Wallabout, the natural inference would be that it had been rented out to another, and that de Rapalje subsequently wished to occupy it himself. It is not inherently improbable that he took possession of his Long Island bouwery, in person, in the

summer of 1643, which is the year in which his son-in-law, Hans Hansen Bergen, is said to have occupied his large farm, adjoining that of his father-in-law.³⁴ The breaking out of the Indian war the following February (for February 1643, old style, the date of the massacres of the Indians, would fall, in our present reckoning, in the winter of 1644), with the death of his son at the hands of the natives, may have brought this attempt to reside at the Wallabout to an untimely end and led him to defer the permanent occupation of his plantation until about 1654.

There is a record of a contract between de Rapalje and Director-General Wouter van Twiller, dated June 4, 1638, whereby the care of two milch cows and two calves, belonging to the Governor, is undertaken by de Rapalje.³⁵ But so moderate a transaction in livestock can scarcely be cited as an evidence that they were to be cared for upon the Brooklyn estate, rather than upon "the common" and in the stable of de Rapalje on Manhattan Island. The same remark applies to the reference, April 23, 1644, to "certain cattle hired by" "Hans Hansen and George Rapaelje."³⁶

But in 1655, at the latest, Joris de Rapalje had become a permanent resident of Long Island, and in that year, as again subsequently, in 1656, 1657 and 1660, he was appointed by the Council of New Amsterdam one of the Schepens, or Magistrates, of Breukelen.³⁷ Some of the documents which he signed as Magistrate, and which have come down to us, are of interest to the antiquary in connection with the Old Dutch Church and early history of Brooklyn,³⁸ but will not be noticed here.

We may notice, however, the strenuous efforts made by him and others, relatives and friends, to obtain the consent of Director-General Stuyvesant and the Council to erect a blockhouse and village at the Wallabout, on de Rapalje's land. The dangers to isolated settlers attending the second Indian war led the Council, February 9, 1660, to pass an ordinance requiring the scattered settlers to form themselves into villages and build a blockhouse for the common defence. They were to remove their buildings from their farms to the site chosen for the village. Rapalje evidently failed of his project through having hastily signed his name to a petition in the interest of the influential Jacob Kip, asking authority to plant a village near Kip's land. The history is found in the following documents, grouped together in the records:

COUNCIL MINUTES. THE FORMATION OF A NEW VILLAGE ON LONG ISLAND (BROOKLYN).

We, the undersigned, respectfully request the Director-General and Council of *New Netherland* that they consent and allow us to form a village between the land of *Tonis Gijsbertsen Bogaert* and the land of *Jacob Kip* on the bank of the river, where we can see the *Manhatans* or *Fort New Amsterdam*.

This first of March A^o 1660.

By me *Acrt Anthonissen Middach*

By me *Tonis Gijsbertsen Bogaert*

The mark of *Gerrit Hendricksen Backer*

Jacob Xip.

The mark § of *Joresy Rapalje*

Jean Le Clcr

Philipp Berchstal

Cristyna Cappocns

March 1st, 1660.

10th of February, 1661.⁹³

Whereas *George Rapalje, Teunis Gysbertsen Bogaert, Aert Anthonissen Middach, Jan de Clercq* and *Philipp Berchstal* with several other persons have asked and received the permission of the Director-General and Council of New Netherland to form a hamlet between the lands of the said *Teunis Gysbertsen Bogaert* and *Jacob Kip* and whereas upon the consent having been given some persons began to build houses at the aforesaid place, while the above named and other parties fail to do it, although they themselves asked for it, as proved by the foregoing petition, which is not only to the great disadvantage of those who have already built, but also will cause the decay of the hamlet,

Therefore Courtmessenger *Claes van Elslandt* is directed to warn said persons for the last time and inform them, that pursuant to former orders and placats they must remove from their separate bouweries before the 15th of March next, on the penalty as proscribed by law. Date as above.

Thursday, February 24th 1660.

Received and read the petition of *Joris Rapalje, Teunis Gysbertsen Bogaert, Rem Jansen Smit, Everet Dircksen van Nas, Jan Jorisse Rapalje, Jan Le Clercq* and *Wynant Pietersen*, who request that they might be excused from the order, sent to them on the 10th inst and be allowed to erect for their defense a blockhouse on the hook of *Joris Rapalje's* land.

It was answered:

The petitioners shall appear with *Jacob Kip* and *Christina Cappaens* at the next meeting of the Director-General and Council in Fort Amsterdam, when the parties on both sides will be heard.

March 3d

To the Noble, Very Worshipful Director-General and Council of New Netherland.

Show with due respect and reverence the undersigned farmers, all living or having land in and near the *Waelebocht*, that as faithful inhabitants and obedient subjects they have at all times been and are still willing and ready, to obey and observe your Honors' good and praise worthy ordinances, firmly believing that they were intended only for the general welfare of this province and general welfare and the advantage, prosperity and wellbeing of each individual inhabitant. However your Honors have been pleased a short time ago to direct upon the request of *Jacob Kip* and his followers, that a village should be formed and a blockhouse erected at the end of said *Kip's* land on the hill, and to order your petitioners to remove there with their dwellings, while expediency and fact have disclosed, that this place is altogether inconvenient, because the woodland there about is too full of stones to be turned into fields and apparently there is no or at least very little chance of harvesting any crops from it, working with a plough being impossible on account of the many rocks and crevices and your petitioners could therefore not earn a bare living there by their hardest labor. It is furthermore impossible on account of the uncommon height, to make convenient and sufficient wells, as proved by *Jan de Xaeper's* well near his house on the low ground, into which he has to climb on a ladder dipping the water with a small vessel, but not obtaining enough for the two families, who live there now. When they want to water their cattle, they are obliged to haul water in casks from the well of *Teunis Gysbertsen*, the most troublesome and disadvantageous labor for a husbandman keeping cattle, the sinews of farming. God Almighty, whose name be praised, has blessed your petitioners with a considerable number of animals, but it has been observed, that the creeks in the woods frequently are dry during the summer and if then we had not a sufficient supply of water near our houses, the animals would perish for want of it; likewise in the winter, when they are kept in the stables, they must be watered every day, while the roads are often so extremely hard and sharp, at other times so deep and muddy through heavy rainfalls or impracticable through snowdrifts, that it is almost impossible to go to *Teunis Gysbertsen's* for water; which your petitioners sorrowfully see their neighbors attempting every day. As good subjects your petitioners therefore respectfully request your Honors, that in consideration of the preceding statement you will allow them to erect a blockhouse on the hook of *Joris Rapalje*, where they may retreat in time of need. They consider that place much more convenient, because by nature it is easier defending and stronger, while water from the very noblest spring in the country would be near the work and their bouweries and plantations, so that your petitioners shall be able to live there better, more convenient and more prosperous; they would build a bridge of the width of two or three planks over the kill, so that high water could not separate them, and give to every one, who desired to settle among them,

a suitable lot for a house and garden and convey it to him in fee absolute. Thus with God's help it might grow up into a handsome village, able to defend itself, a pleasure to your Honors and a consolation to your petitioners, who, in the hope of a favorable answer, remain

Your Honors' very humble petitioners and faithful subjects
 JEAN LE CLERCQ
 JAN JORIS RAPALJE
 The mark of WYNANT PIETERSEN
 The mark of JORIS RAPALJE
 TONIS GYSBERTSEN BOGAERT
 REM JANSEN SMITH
 EVERT DIRCK VAN AS

The petitioners mentioned in the preceding request appeared with *Jacob Kip* and *Christina Cappaens*, before the Director-General and Council pursuant to the summons of the 24th of February. The petition was read and the arguments of both sides heard, whereupon it was ordered:

The Director-General and Council reaffirm their order of the 10th of February, as communicated to the petitioners.

Date as above.⁴⁰

The vigorous petition of de Rapalje and his friends, if it failed to achieve the object desired, has yet come down to us to reveal the charms and wondrous natural advantages which Nature, according to these witnesses, had lavished upon their beautiful estates on Wallabout Bay. A very natural prejudice may have led them to approach a mild form of hyperbole in speaking of the advantages of Joris de Rapalje's Hook as the site for a village. On the other hand, as Jacob Kip evidently had a very strong "political pull" with the powers that were in that day, as other records also indicate, and as none of the arguments which he was able to bring in rebuttal against the petitioners were deemed sufficiently weighty to be recorded in justification of the decision of the Director-General and Council in his favor, it is reasonable to suppose that Rapalje and his friends had the best of the argument, but the worst of the decision. This result they had, no doubt, largely brought upon themselves by having been induced by Kip at the outset to sign his petition in favor of a village near his land.

Joris de Rapalje also made an individual effort to delay the order to remove his house from his plantation to the proposed village site, as we learn from the following record:

Order of Council on Petitions to be Relieved from the operations of the Ordinance for the Establishment of Villages, passed Febr. 9, 1660. (See Laws and Ordinances of *New Netherland*, p. 368.)

Received and read the petition of *Joris Rapalje*, who requests, that for the present he may let his house remain standing upon his land, and not be compelled to move it, as ordered by the placat against separate farms published on the 12th of February.

It is answered: Petitioner must obey the published orders, without troubling the Director-General and Council about it. Date as above [April 26th, 1660].⁴¹

The date of the death of Joris Jansen de Rapalje is not known. About the latest date under which his name appears in the old records is April 30, 1662, on the occasion of the baptism of Frederick, son of Jan Joriszen de Rappalie and Maria Frederick, "of the Wallaboecht, parents," when "Joris Janse de Rappalie," grandfather of the child, was one of the two witnesses.⁴² His death probably followed not a great while after, as we naturally judge from the very frequent mention of his name in old records up to this time, followed by its sudden and total disappearance.

CATALINA, daughter of JORIS TRICO, and wife of JORIS JANSEN de RAPALJE, was a most vigorous and energetic woman, as we learn from numerous references to her in the old records. She died at her home at the Wallabout, September 11, 1689, at eighty-four years of age.⁴³ According to her own deposition, she was born in Paris. The two Labadist travelers who visited her in 1679, reference to whom will be made a little further along, refer to her as "an old Walloon from Valenciennes." There is no necessary discrepancy between these statements. Catalina Trico could read and write, and kept her husband's books, as we learn from a successful suit at law, in which they recovered a considerable debt due them, the evidence for which depended upon the books of de Rapalje kept by his wife, which she was required to bring and exhibit to the court.⁴⁴ There is good evidence that she stood upon her rights, and was well able to maintain them. Thus, under date, August 31, 1642, we have the declaration of herself and her famous daughter, Sarah de Rapalje, respecting the conduct of Tryn Jonas, midwife, when sent for to attend said Trico.⁴⁵ And, again, we have the following: "1645. Jan. 12. Court proceedings. Catalyn Trico vs. Pauwels vander Beeck, slander; defendant declares he cannot prove his assertions, and that he knows nothing of the plaintiff but what is virtuous and good, and, as he struck her, will pay her 2½ guilders."⁴⁶ But the most interesting reference to her is that made in the journal of the two Labadist travelers who visited New York in 1679, on which occasion they were by her nephew, Mr. De la Grange, taken to see old Mrs. de Rapalje, at her home on the Wallabout. The travelers give the following account of their visit:

Mr. De la Grange with his wife came to ask us to accompany them in their boat to the *Wale-bocht*, a place situated on Long Island, almost an hour's distance below the city, directly opposite Corlaer's Hook. He had an old aunt and other friends living there. . . . We reached the bay in about two hours. This is a bay tolerably wide, where the water rises and falls much; and is at low water very shallow, and much of it dry. The aunt of De la Grange is an old Walloon from Valenciennes, seventy-four years old. She is worldly-minded, living with her whole heart, as well as body, among her progeny, which now number 145 and will soon reach 150. Nevertheless she lived alone by herself, a little apart from the others, having her little garden and other conveniences, with which she helped herself.⁴⁷

If thus living with 145 descendants about her in 1679, it would be interesting to know to what extent this number had been increased before her death, ten years later. She was herself the mother of eleven children, born to Joris Jansen de Rapalje, as follows:

1. SARA de RAPALJE, of whom subsequently.
2. *Marretje*, born March 11, 1627, at New Amsterdam, who married Michael Van de Voert.
3. *Jannetje*, born August 10, 1629, at New Amsterdam, who married Rem Remsen Van De Beeck.
4. *Judith*, born July 5, 1635, at New Amsterdam, who married Pieter Van Nest.

5. *Jan de Rapalje*, born August 20, 1637, at New Amsterdam, who married Marretie, daughter of Frederick Maer.
6. *Jacob de Rapalje*, born May 20, 1639, who was killed by the Indians.
7. *Catalenyntie*, born March 20, 1641, who married Jeremiah Westerhout.
8. *Jeronemus de Rapalje*, born June 27, 1643, who married Annetie, daughter of Teunis Denys.
9. *Annetie*, born February 8, 1646, who married Marte Reyerse.
10. *Elizabeth*, born March 20, 1648, who married Dirrick Hogelant.
11. *Daniel de Rapalje*, born December 29, 1650, who married Sara Clock.⁴⁸

SARA DE RAPALJE, the eldest of these children, was born at Fort Orange, and was the famous "first born Christian daughter in New Netherland." Some account of her, in connection with her first husband, Hans Hansen Bergen, will be found under the Bergen Family. She was born June 9, 1625, according to the old family record in Dutch, preserved in the archives of the New York Historical Society.⁴⁸ According to Stiles, she died about 1685, aged sixty years.⁴⁹ In 1639, when but fourteen or fifteen years old, she married Hans Hansen Bergen, as we learn from the fact that they had a child baptized as early as July 22, 1640. She lived at first in the house owned by her husband on Pearl Street, New Amsterdam, in a lot adjoining the Fort on its rear and lying beside the lot of Sara's father, Joris Jansen de Rapalje. Subsequently Bergen acquired a plantation of 200 morgens, or 400 acres, bordering on the Wallabout Bay, Long Island, and adjoining the tract of his father-in-law, Joris de Rapalje. A confirmatory patent of this tract is dated March 30, 1647; but the land was originally acquired much earlier,—at least as early as 1640, as we learn from a patent to Abraham Ryeken, executed August 8, 1640, in which his land, located on Long Island, opposite Rinnegakonck, is described as bounded by the land of "Hans Hansen."

From a petition signed by Hans Hansen in 1643, in connection with the Mareckawick, or Brooklyn Indians, it appears that he and his wife had taken up their residence on their plantation at the Wallabout as early as 1643, which agrees with the strong tradition concerning the very early residence of Sara de Rapalje on Long Island. Their children, however, continued to be baptized in the old Dutch Church in New Amsterdam, as Brooklyn did not boast of a church until 1660. According to the records of the old Dutch Church of New York, Sara de Rapalje was the mother of eight children by her first husband, Hans Hansen Bergen, as follows:

1. *Anneken*, baptized July 22, 1640. She married, 1st, Jan le Clercq, January 17, 1661, who died soon afterward, and 2d, Derck Janse Hooglandt, October 8, 1662.
2. BRECKTJE BERGEN, baptized July 27, 1642. She married AERT

TEUNISSE [or ANTHONISSE] MIDDAGH, who resided on Wallabout Bay, Long Island.

3. *Jan Bergen*, baptized April 17, 1644.
4. *Michael Bergen*, baptized November 4, 1646.
5. *Joris Bergen*, baptized July 18, 1649.
6. *Marritje*, baptized October 8, 1651.
7. *Jacob Bergen*, baptized September 21, 1653.
8. *Catalyn*, baptized November 30, 1653.

Of these eight children, Catalyn probably died some time between the date of her birth and April 4, 1656; for on the latter date Sara, widow of Hans Hansen, speaks of herself as burdened with seven children, while of the above eight Catalyn is the only one whose name never appears in subsequent records. The death of Hans Hansen Bergen occurred before the spring of 1656, when his wife speaks of herself as a widow. The document just referred to, the petition by Sara de Rapalje, and its answer by the Council of New Netherland, is the famous document which establishes her claim to have been the first female child born of European parentage in New Netherland, and is as follows:

To the Very Worshipful, Honorable
Director-General and High Council
of New Netherland.

Humbly and reverently shows *Sarah Joresy*, first born Christian daughter in *New Netherland*, widow of the late *Hans Hansen* and burdened with seven children, that your Honble Worships have granted her a piece of land of about 200⁰⁰ morgens in the *Waale boecht* upon *Long Island* and that a small meadow is adjoining this tract, but not included in the patent, which the petitioner's neighbors use for making hay, although they have meadows within their own boundaries; she therefore humbly requests, that she may have sole control and use of this small meadow for herself and her heirs and that her patent receive this addition, considering that she is the first Christian daughter born here and is burdened as above stated and for other reasons, which may induce your Honble Worships to benefit her and her heirs by exempting her from the payment of tithes and other taxes already imposed. Awaiting your Honble Worships' favorable decision, etc etc.

The mark of SARAH JORESEY.

The following decision was given to this request.

The petitioner shall have her share of meadow as well as others; the further request is denied for good reasons. Date as above (April 4th, 1656).⁵¹

The above document was long thought to have established the claim that Sarah Jorise de Rapalje was the first child born of Christian parents in New Netherland. But when United States Minister to the Hague, Hon. H. C. Murphy, of Brooklyn, found and translated the journal of the visit to New York, in 1679, of the two Labadist travelers already referred to, another claimant for the honor was brought forward. In their journal the travelers speak of having conversed with one Jean Vigné, who was the first male child born of Europeans in the colony, and add, "His parents were from Valenciennes, and he was now about sixty-five years of age."⁵² If Vigné was sixty-five years of age in 1679 he was born in 1614.

There was no permanent settlement in New Netherland at that date, but vessels occasionally anchored in New York Bay, in order to trade with the

Indians. The records of the Burgomaster's and Orphans Master's Court show that Adriane Cuvilie was the mother of Jean Vigné, and provided that she accompanied her husband in a trading vessel, her son might have been born in New York harbor. Again, there is a very old tradition of a temporary settlement on Manhattan Island as early as 1614. Nor is it inherently improbable that Indian traders, wintering in the harbor of New York, may have built huts for themselves on Manhattan Island and made them their winter quarters. In that case, provided that Adriane Cuvilie had accompanied her husband on such an expedition, Jean Vigné might have been born on Manhattan Island in 1614.

Early in the year 1613, Captain Henry Christiaensen, of the ship *Fortune*, of Amsterdam, and Captain Adriaen Block, of the ship *Tiger*, made their second voyage to New York Harbor and the Hudson River. There seems to be little reason for questioning the accounts which affirm that Christiaensen established a trading-post on Manhattan Island in the summer of 1613. English historians add their testimony to that of the Dutch authorities, affirming that in November, 1613, when Captain Samuel Argall entered New York harbor with his armed vessel, he found this Dutch trading-post, but claimed sovereignty over it in the name of England, and spared it from destruction only in virtue of the promise of the traders to pay tribute to the British throne. Meantime Captain Christiaensen had proceeded up the Hudson, and near the junction of the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, he passed the winter of 1613-14. Here he erected Fort Nassau, a stockade and breastworks mounting two cannon and eleven swivel-guns, in the spring of 1614, and, leaving a garrison of about a dozen men and officers, he proceeded down the river with the *Fortune*.

During the same winter, 1613-14, the *Tiger*, Captain Block's ship, lay at anchor in New York harbor, until totally destroyed by fire. At once Block and his crew set about the construction of another ship, the *Restless*, which was completed in the spring of 1614—the first craft constructed by Europeans in New York harbor.⁵³ This fact, well established as it is, certainly seems most conclusive proof that Manhattan Island was the temporary residence of Europeans during the winter of 1613-14; and, could it be shown that Adriane Cuvilie accompanied either Block or Christiaensen in their voyages of 1613, or even that her husband was in their service, the claim made for Jean Vigné would gain some support. It must be confessed that the statement in the journal of the Labadist travelers, unsupported by any other evidence, or even by a tradition concerning Jean Vigné, is rather slim authority for the assertion that a child was born of European parents in New York as early as 1614.

Strangely enough, it is the rival document, in which Sara de Ropalje puts forth her own claim to distinction, which affords the nearest approach to any known documentary corroboration of the claim made for Jean Vigné. In her petition, which we have had before us, Sarah de Ropalje twice mentions her own

title to recognition, and neither time asserts that she was the first born Christian "child" in New Netherland, but that she was the "first born Christian *daughter* in New Netherland," "the first Christian *daughter* born here." This language would be perfectly explained by the assumption that the Labadist travelers stated a fact, and that Sara de Rapalje was herself aware that a *male* child had been born of Christian parents in New Netherland prior to her own birth. Her petition, like the depositions of her mother, thus becomes an important documentary witness to the early history of New York. It not only establishes her own distinction, as the first born Christian daughter, but lends support to the statement of the Labadists concerning Jean Vigné.

Nevertheless, a shadow will continue to rest upon the accuracy of this statement until some further corroboration is forthcoming. For it is certain, on the one hand, that no strong tradition has come down to us in Vigné's case, like that maintained in the case of Sarah de Rapalje; while, on the other hand, it is a fact that certain witnesses in a law suit, who were contemporaries of Sara de Rapalje, undoubtedly understood that she was not merely "the first Christian daughter" born in New Netherland, but also the first child. The late Peter A. Jay presented to the New York Historical Society a legal document containing affidavits of witnesses in the case of "Israel Horsefield *ads.* On D. of Hans Bergen," tried in 1741. One of these witnesses, "Maritie Bevois, aged 84, near 85," testified that she "Heard Jeromus Remsen's mother say that there was only a small creek between Nutton Island and the shoar, and that a squach carried her sister over it in a tub; that her sister was the first born in this country." The Jerome Remsen mentioned by this witness was the son of Jannetie, daughter of Joris Jansen de Rapalje and wife of Rem Jansen Vanderbeeck, so that his mother's sister, referred to as carried in a tub by an Indian squaw and as "the first born in this country," was the famous Sara de Rapalje. Jerome Remsen "aged 77 years," the nephew of Sara de Rapalje, himself also testified that "his mother's sister was first born in this country," adding that "its now [1741] 116 or 117 years since she was born; his mother was four years younger."⁵⁴ This agrees exactly with the birth of Sara de Rapalje in 1625. At the time of her death, in 1685, or thereabouts, Jerome Remsen, her nephew, who was seventy-seven years of age when he gave testimony in 1741, would have been about twenty-one years old. It seems remarkable that neither he nor Maritie Bevois, who was seven years his senior, had ever heard of the claim put forth in behalf of Jean Vigné, but considered Sara de Rapalje the "first born" in the country.

Hans Hansen Bergen, as has been stated, died some time between November 30, 1653, when his daughter, Catalyn, was baptized, and April 4, 1656, when Sara de Rapalje petitioned the Director-General and Council of New Netherland as his "widow." We may still further fix the date of his death as having occurred prior to the spring of 1655, for about that time his widow was already married to Teunie Gysbertsen Bogaert, by whom she had a child, baptized December 19,

1655. At the date of her petition, in which she speaks of herself as "widow of the late Hans Hansen," she was thus, in fact, the wife of Bogaert and mother of a child by him. Sara de Rapalje's children by Hans Hansen Bergen have been given. These were eight in number. By her second marriage, to Teunis Gysbertsen Bogaert, she had seven children, including twins, as follows:

1. *Aertje*, baptized December 19, 1655. She married Theodorus Polhemus, October 24, 1677.

2. *Cathalyn*, baptized December 16, 1657. She married Jan Teunisen Denyse, November 16, 1679.

3. *Neeltje*, baptized February 22, 1660, died young.

4. *Aeltje*, baptized November 13, 1661. On December 11, 1681, she married Charles Claasz, of Harsimus, N. J.

5. *Annetje*, a twin, baptized August 23, 1665. She married Joris Abrahamse Brinckerhoff.

6. *Neeltje*, a twin, baptized August 23, 1665. She married Cornelis Teunisen Denyse, August 22, 1665.

7. *Gysbert Bogaert*, baptized December 5, 1668.⁵⁵

BRECKJE, or REBECCA BERGEN, SARA DE RAPALJE'S second child by her first husband, HANS HANSEN BERGEN, married CAPTAIN AERT ANTHONISSE MIDDAGH, of Brooklyn, as we have seen, and had a son, CAPTAIN JORIS AERTSEN MIDDAGH, of Ulster County, New York. The latter by his wife, MARRITIE VAN YSSELSTEYN, had a daughter, BATHA MIDDAGH, who became the wife of ROBERT BEATTY, of Ulster County, New York, and was the mother of JANE BEATTY, wife of MAJOR ABRAHAM HAFF, of Frederick County, Maryland. ABRAHAM HAFF, JR., son of Major Abraham Haff and Jane Beatty, by his wife, FRANCES DERN, had a daughter, MARY HAFF, the wife of REV. DAVID CRALL. She was the mother of MR. LEANDER HOWARD CRALL.

AUTHORITIES.

¹ The portions of the above narrative marked with asterisks and enclosed in brackets appear as foot-notes in Holgate's account.

² "American Genealogy, being a History of some of the Early Settlers of North America and their Descendants, from their First Emigration to the Present Time, with Their Inter Marriages and Collateral Branches, Including Notices of Prominent Families and Distinguished Individuals, with Anecdotes, Reminiscences, Traditions, Sketches of the Founding of Cities, Villages, Manors, and Progressive Improvements of the Country from its Wilderness State to the Present Era. Illustrated by Genealogical Tables," by Jerome B. Holgate, A. M., New York, George P. Putnam, 1851, pp. 15-19.

³ "Historic Families of America. William Almy, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, 1630. Joris Janssen De Rapalje, of Fort Orange (Albany), New Amsterdam and Brooklyn, 1623," published by Charles Kingsbury Miller, Chicago, 1897, pp. 92, 93, 97 and 100.

⁴ "Register in Alphabetical Order of the Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island, N. Y., from its First Settlement by Europeans to 1700," etc., by Teunis G. Bergen, New York, 1881, p. 234.

⁵ See Section X. of the de Rapalje Appendix for a copy of these records. In his "Bergen Family" Bergen recognizes these instances, and refers them to the various pastors of the church.

⁶ "Notes, Geographical and Historical, relating to the Town of Brooklyn, on Long Island," by Gabriel Furman, with Notes, and a Memoir of the Author. Brooklyn: Reprinted for the Faust Club, 1865, p. 99.

⁷ Dr. Henry R. Stiles, in "The Memorial History of the City of New York," Vol. IV. (1893), p. 4.

⁸ "A History of Long Island, from its First Settlement by Europeans to the Year 1845, with Special Reference to its Ecclesiastical Concerns. In Two Parts. I. Its Physical Features and Civil Affairs. II. Annals of the Several Towns, Relating Chiefly to Ecclesiastical Matters," by Nathaniel S. Prime. New York: Robert Carter, 58 Canal Street; and Pittsburg, 56 Market Street; 1845, pp. 357-62.

⁹ See Section X. of the de Rapalje Appendix.

¹⁰ The proofs of these statements appear in the de Rapalje Appendix.

¹¹ This is a mistake. Jan Joris de Rapalje was the eldest son of Joris Jansen de Rapalje.

¹² "Famous New York Families. XXIII. The Rapaljes," the *New York Evening Post*, July 20, 1901.

¹³ "The Annals of Newtown, in Queens County, New York; containing Its History from its first Settlement, together with many Interesting Facts Concerning the Adjacent Towns; also a Particular Account of Numerous Long Island Families Now Spread Over this and Various Other States of the Union," by James Riker, Jr., New York, 1852, pp. 267-80: "The Rapalje Family," with cut of coat-of-arms.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ "The History of the Several Towns, Manors and Patents of the County of Westchester, from the First Settlement to the Present Time. Carefully Revised by the Author." By the late Rev. Robert Bolton. Edited by the Rev. C. W. Bolton. Vol. II., New York, 1881, p. 71, note.

¹⁷ "America Heraldica A Compilation of Coats-of-Arms, Crests & Mottoes of Prominent American Families Settled in this Country Before 1800." Edited by E. de V. Vermont. Illustrated by Henry Rykers, New York: Brentano Brothers [1886], 176.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 46-7.

¹⁹ Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New York, Vol. I., pp. 23, 24.

²⁰ Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New York, Vol. III., p. 9; and especially Dr. C. W. Baird's *The Huguenot Emigration in America*, Vol. I., which gives a facsimile of the petition to the English Government, with the signatures of the signers, as well as an English translation of the same.

²¹ See Sections II. and III. of the de Rapalje Appendix.

²² Wagenaar, in his "Vaderlandsche Historie," who was a contemporary of these events.

²³ See de Rapalje Appendix, Sections II. and III.

²⁴ Council Minutes, Vol. V., p. 253, of Dutch MSS. at Albany (Calendar of Historical Manuscripts in the Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, Part I., p. 128).

²⁵ Section IV. of Appendix.

²⁶ Register of the Provincial Secretary, 1654, June 22. Deed. George Rapalje to Hendrick Hendricksen, of a house and lot in Pearl street, New Amsterdam. Dutch MSS., III., 115 (Calendar of Hist. MSS., Part I., p. 57).

²⁷ See Sections V. and VI. of the de Rapalje Appendix.

²⁸ Book G. G., of Patents, Dutch MSS., Albany, Vol. G. G., pp. 12, 14 and 15 (Calendar of Historical MSS., Part I.).

²⁹ For the location of the de Rapalje estate and house see the "Plan of the Town of Brooklyn and part of Long Island," opposite p. 62 of Vol. I. of Henry R. Stiles' "History of the City of Brooklyn."

³⁰ See Section VIII. of the de Rapalje Appendix.

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² "The Administration of William Kieft, 1638-1647," by James W. Gerard: Memorial History of the City of New York, Vol. I., p. 202.

³³ Council Minutes, Dutch MSS., Albany, IV., p. 168 (Calendar of Hist. MSS., p. 85).

³⁴ Bergen, "Early Settlers of Kings County," p. 32.

³⁵ See Section VII., of de Rapalje Appendix.

³⁶ Register of Provincial Secretary, Dutch MSS., II., p. 108 (Calendar of Hist. MSS.).

³⁷ E. B. O'Callaghan's "The Register of New Netherland, 1626 to 1674," pp. 73-4.

³⁸ Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New York, Vol. XIV., pp. 314 and note, 338, 344, 382-3, 479. On p. 369 of this volume we find a reference to twelve savages sent by their chiefs to the Fort, Manhattan, to restore "coat of gray cloth or *innocent*, and two old shirts, which they said had been stolen by members of the *Sicketawach* tribe, one shirt from a negro on *Long Island* at *Joresy's* plantation."

³⁹ This should be 1660, not 1661, as the date which follows, February 24, 1660, shows. The translator evidently corrected to 1661, thinking it a mistake, but forgetting that the year then began in the spring.

⁴⁰ Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New York, Vol. XIV., pp. 494-5.

⁴¹ Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New York, Vol. XIV., p. 472.

⁴² Baptisms in the Reformed Dutch Church of Brooklyn. As translated by the late Hon. T. G. Bergen. Reprinted from the Brooklyn Corporation Manual of 1869. Kings County Genealogical Club Collections, Vol. I., No. IV., 1888, p. 54.

⁴³ Stiles's "History of Brooklyn," Vol. I.

⁴⁴ Minutes of the Burgomasters' Court.

⁴⁵ Dutch MSS., Albany, Vol. II., p. 29 (Calendar of Historical MSS., Part I., p. 20).

⁴⁶ Dutch MSS., Vol. IV., p. 215 (Calendar Hist. MSS., Part I., p. 93). See also Dutch MSS., Albany, Vol. II., pp. 136 and 139, for preliminary references to this case.

⁴⁷ Long Island Historical Society Collections, Vol. I., pp. 341, 342.

⁴⁸ See Section IX. of de Rapalje Appendix.

⁴⁹ "History of Brooklyn, Vol. I., p. 90, note.

⁵⁰ In the printed translation of the Dutch original this number appears as 20, instead of 200 morgens; but this was an error of the translator, as 200 is the reading of the original document.

⁵¹ Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New York, Vol. XIV., pp. 346-7.

⁵² Long Island Historical Society Collections, Vol. I., pp. 114, 115.

⁵³ Wassenaer's "Documentary History," III., and especially De Laet's "Nieuwe Wereldt," Book 3. See also "Memorial History of the City of New York," Vol. I., pp. 118-130.

⁵⁴ MS. in New York Historical Society Library. See also Stiles's "History of Brooklyn," Vol. I., pp. 422-3.

⁵⁵ See baptismal records of the children of Sara de Rapalje, in Section X. of the de Rapalje Appendix.

APPENDICES

THE CRALL APPENDIX

I

A certified copy of the deed of sale of Isaac Krall's farm, near Kulpsville, in the present County of Montgomery, Pennsylvania, is here given :

DEED
ISAAC KRALL
To
JACOB KOLB.

THIS INDENTURE MADE the Eight day of April
in the year of our Lord One thousand seven
hundred and seventy one

BETWEEN

Isaac Krall of the Township of Towamencin in the County of Philadelphia in the Province of Pennsylvania Cordwainer and Elizabeth his wife of the one part and Jacob Kolb late of Whitpain Township in the County and Province aforesaid Weaver of the other part

WITNESSETH that the said Isaac Krall and Elizabeth his wife for and in consideration of the sum of *SIX HUNDRED POUNDS Current Lawful* money of Pennsylvania unto them well and truly paid by the said Jacob Kolb at and before the Sealing and delivery hereof the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge and thereof do acquit and forever discharge the *sd Jacob* Kolb his Heirs and assigns by these presents, have granted bargained sold released and confirmed and by these presents Do grant bargain sell release and confirm unto the said Jacob Kolb and To his Heirs and assigns

A *CERTAIN* message Plantation or Two tracts of Land adjoining each other

The one whereof *BEGINNING* at a post in the middle of the great Road leading to Philadelphia in a line of Abraham Lukens land thence extending along the Same and by John Lukens land South East One hundred and four perches to a stone a corner of John Lukens land thence by Ye Same South West One Hundred Seventy four Perches to a post, thence by land now belonging to Christopher Reinwald north west sixty four Perches to a post thence North East fifty three Perches to a post and North West forty perches to a post thence by Harman Gotshelicks land North East one hundred and twenty one perches to the place of Beginning.

CONTAINING One hundred acres of land

IT BEING one and the same One hundred acres of Land which Herman Gotshelicks and Agnes his wife by their Indenture dated Ye Second day of October A. D. 1744 granted unto the said Isaac Krall in fee.

The other tract whereof *BEGINNING* at a stone in the said Great Road in a line of the aforesaid Tract and by the same South West Eleven Perches to a stone in a line of Herman Gotshelicks land thence by the same North West One hundred & Six perches and one quarter of a perch to a stone in the line of Land late belonging to Eve Gotshelick thence by the same North East Eleven Perches to a stone in a line of Abraham Lukens land, thence by the same South East along the Great Road One hundred & Six perches and one quarter of a Perch to the Place of Beginning.

CONTAINING Six acres and one hundred & forty two perches and one half of a perch of Land

IT BEING part of thirteen acres and One hundred twenty five perches of Land which was granted by a Proprietary Patent dated the twenty sixth day of May 1755 unto the said Herman Gotshelick in fee as in & by the said Patent entered on record at Philadelphia in Patent Book A Vol 19 page 125 &c relation being thereto had more fully doth appear and the said Herman Gotshelick and Barbara his wife by their Indenture dated the ninth day of June A. D. 1756 granted the same unto the above said Isaac Krall in fee as in and by the said recited Indenture relation being thereunto had, doth more at large appear,

TOGETHER also with all and singular the Buildings Improvements Ways Waters Water Courses Woods Under Woods Rights Liberties Privileges Hereditaments and Appurtenances whatsoever unto the two described Tracts of Land belonging or in any wise appertaining and the Reversions and Remainders Rents Issues and Profits thereof and all the

Estate right title interest use possession property claim and demand whatsoever of him the said Isaac Krall and Elizabeth his wife or to the said and described Two tracts of land and Premises and to every part thereof.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above two described tracts of land Hereditaments & premises hereby granted or mentioned to be granted with the appurtenances unto the said Jacob Kolb his heirs and assigns. To the only proper use and behoof of him the said Jacob Kolb his heirs and assigns forever.

EACH Tract under the proportionable part of the yearly quit Reuts hereafter accruing for the same to the Chief Lord or Lords of the fee thereof.

AND the said Isaac Krall and Elizabeth his wife and their Heirs the said Two described tracts of land Hereditaments and Premises hereby granted or mentioned so to be with the appurtenances unto the said Jacob Kolb his Heirs and assigns against him the said Isaac Krall and Elizabeth his wife and their Heirs and against all and Every other Person and Persons whomsoever lawfully Claiming or to claim any Estate Right Title Property Interest or demand therein by from or under him them or any of them shall and will Warrant & forever Defend by these presents

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said parties to these presents have interchangably set their hands and Seals hereunto, Dated the day and year first above written

Sealed and Delivered in the presence of us Chas. Jolly Melchior Wagener	}	Isaac Krall her Elizabeth X Krall Mark
--	---	---

On the 18th day of April Ao Do 1771 before me Charles Jolly Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace &c came the above grantors, Isaac Krall and Elizabeth his wife and acknowledged the above written Indenture to be their act and deed and desired the same might be recorded as such, the said Elizabeth being of full age secretly and apart Examined and the contents thereof first made known unto her she voluntarily consenting thereunto as

WITNESS my hand and Seal the day & year above.
Chas. Jolly.

RECEIVED the day of the date of the within written Indenture of the within named Jacob Kolb the just and full sum of *Six Hundred Pounds Currant Lawful Money* Money of Pennsylvania, it being the full consideration money for the within granted land and Premises.
We say received by us

Witness Present at Signing Chas Jolly Melchior Wagener	}	Isaac Krall her Elizabeth X Krall Mark
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NOTE, William Penn of Worminghurst in the County of Sussex Gentlm. by his Deed of Lease & Release dated ye 11 & 12 of Oct 1685 granted 5000 of Land in the Province of Pennsylv. in ye County of Philada. unto William Barron in fee under a yearly Quit rent of One English Silver shilling for every 100 acres of ye same William Barron by other deed of Lease & Release dated ye 19th & 20th days of Feby. 1718 granted the same unto Humphrey Murry and John Budd in fee, Humphrey Murry & John Budd by their Deed of Lease & Release dated ye 25th & 26th days of March 1719 granted unto James Steel 1500 acres (part of the sd 5000) which was laid out to him in pursuance of 2 warrants granted unto ye Sd Humphrey Murry and John Budd dated the 5th day of the third month & ye 28th of the Sixth month by the Comsors. of Property for the said Sd Province to hold to him ye Sd James Steel his heirs & assigns forever.

James Steel & Martha his wife by their Deed of Release dated ye 20th of December 1720 granted 150 acres (part of ye sd 1500) unto Herman Gotshelick in fee where the within granted & described 100 acres is a part of.

RECORDED FEBY. 9th 1802.
MONTGOMERY CO.SS.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full true and correct copy as the same appears of record and recorded in Deed Book No. 15 page 204 &c.

GEO. W. KEYS,
Dep. Recorder.

Feb'y. 26, 1903.

II

The following document is a certified copy of a patent to a narrow strip of land adjoining the farm of Isaac Krall, of Philadelphia (now Mountgomery) County, Pennsylvania, a part of which was subsequently acquired by Isaac Krall, as shown by the preceding document :

THOMAS PENN and RICHD. PENN, ESQUIRES, TRUE AND ABSOLUTE PROPRIETARIES and GOVERNORS in CHIEF of the PROVINCE of PENNSYLVANIA and COUNTIES of NEW CASTLE, KENT and SUSSEX, UPON DELAWARE :

Patent to Herman Gotchlick for 13 As. & 125 ps.

TO ALL UNTO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS by virtue of a warrant under the seal of the Land Office bearing date the seventh day of May one thousand seven hundred and fifty five our Surveyor General was required to accept and receive into his Office a survey made by our Consent and Direction of a certain Tract of Land situate in the Township of Towamensing in the County of Philadelphia unto and for Herman Gotchlick of the county of Philadelphia aforesaid Yeoman and to make return thereof into the Secretaries office for the Use and behoof of the said Herman Gotchlick which survey being accordingly accepted by our Surveyor General and by him duly returned into the Secretary's office, the metes and bounds of the same are set forty and described as follows vizt. Beginning at a Stone and from thence extending by land of Isaac Corall South West eleven perches to a Stone, Thence by Abraham Gotchlick's Land North West two hundred and twelve perches and an half to a Stone Thence by land of Jacob Gotchlick North East eleven perches to a Stone, thence by land of Frederick Wampool and land of Abraham Lukin South East two hundred and twelve perches and an half to the place of beginning containing thirteen acres and one hundred and twenty five perches and the usual allowance of six Acres Pr Cent. for Roads and High Ways, as in and by the Survey thereof, remaining in our Surveyor General's office and from thence certified into the Secretaries Office may appear.

Now at the Instance and request of the said Herman Gotchlick that we would be pleased to grant him a Confirmation of the said Tract of Land containing thirteen acres and one Hundred and Seventy-five perches and the usual allowance as aforesaid, KNOW YE, That in consideration of the sum of Thirteen Pounds fifteen shillings and seven pence, lawful money of Pennsylvania, to our use, paid by the said Herman Gotchlick (the receipt whereof we hereby acknowledge and thereof do acquit and forever discharge the said Herman Gotchlick his Heirs and Assigns, by these Presents) and of the yearly-Quit-rent hereinafter mentioned and reserved, WE HAVE given, granted, released and confirmed, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, Do give, grant, release and confirm unto the said Herman Gotchlick his Heirs and Assigns, the said thirteen acres and one hundred and twenty five perches of Land, as the same are now set forth, bounded and limited as aforesaid : with all Mines, Minerals, Quarries, Meadows, Marshes, Savannahs, Swamps, Cripples, Woods, Underwoods, Timber and Trees, Ways, Waters, Water Courses, Liberties, Profits, Commodities, Advantages, Hereditaments, and Appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining and lying within the Bounds and Limits aforesaid, (Three full and clear Fifth Parts of all Royal Mines, free from all Deductions and Reprisals for digging and refining the same ; and also One-Fifth Part of the Ore of all other Mines, delivered at the Pit's Mouth, only excepted and hereby reserved,) and also free Leave, Right and Liberty to and for the said Herman Gotchlick his Heirs and Assigns, to hawk, hunt, fish and fowl, in and upon the hereby granted land and premises or upon any part thereof : *To Have and to Hold* the said thirteen acres and one hundred and twenty five perches of Land and Premises hereby granted (except as before excepted) with their appurtenances, unto the said *Herman Gotchlick*, his Heirs and Assigns, to the only Use and Behoof of the said Herman Gotchlick his Heirs and Assigns forever : TO BE HOLDEN OF US, our Heirs and Successors, Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, as of our Manor of Springetsbury in the county of Philadelphia aforesaid, in free and common Socage by Fealty only, in Lien of all other Services : YIELDING AND PAYING therefor yearly unto us, our Heirs and Successors, at the City of Philadelphia at or upon the First Day of March in every year, from the First Day of March, last past, one half penny Sterling for every Acre of the same, or Value thereof in Coin-Current, according as the Exchange shall then be between our said Province

and the City of London, to such Person or Persons as shall, from time to time, be appointed to receive the same. AND in case of Non-payment thereof within Ninety Days next after the same shall become due, that then it shall and may be lawful for us, our Heirs and Successors, our and their Receiver or Receivers, into and upon the hereby granted Land and Premises to re-enter, and the same to hold and possess until the said Quit-rent, and all Arrears thereof, together with the charges accruing by Means of such Non-payment and Re-entry, be fully paid and discharged.

WITNESS Robert Hunter Morris, Esquire Lieutenant Governor of the said province, who, in pursuance and by Virtue of certain Powers and Authorities to him for this Purpose inter alia, granted by the said Proprietaries, hath hereunto set his Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed at Philadelphia this twenty sixth day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and fifty five the twenty eighth Year of the Reign of King George the Second over Great Britain, &c and the thirty seventh year of the said Proprietaries Government. *Robt. H. Morris* (L. S.) RECORDED the ninth day of Sepr. 1755.

IN TESTIMONY, that the within is a copy of a Patent as recorded in Patent Book A Volume 19 page 125 remaining in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Seal of said Department to be affixed, at Harrisburg, this tenth day of March A. D. 1903.

Isaac B. Brown,
Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Compared by
S. H. Lemon.
T. Perry.

III

William Tennis, of Towamencin Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, probably died either in December, 1747, or January, 1748, as administration papers on his estate were issued to his son, Abraham Teunis, on January 18, 1748. Isaac Krall was probably appointed guardian of the intestate's minor daughter, Rachel, not long after her father's death, although we only learn the fact from a petition presented to the Orphans' Court, at Philadelphia, in 1754.

This petition, as recorded in Orphans' Court, Docket No. 4, pages 98 and 99, is as follows:

(At an Orphans Court held at Philada on the Eleventh day of February in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand seven hundred & fifty four)

The Petition of Rowland Evans the Guardian of Sarah Tennis one of the Daughters of William Tennis late of ye County of Philada. deced, Isaac Crawle Guardian of Rachel Tennis another of the Daughters of the sd. William Tennis, Henry Fry and Christian his Wife (late Christian Tennis) Guardians of William Tennis one of the Sons of William Tennis deced, Ann Griffith Guardian of William, Samuele, Mary, Sarah and Abraham Tennis Children of Abraham Tennis Eldest Son and Heir of the sd, William Tennis deced. and Edward Edwards Guardian of Christian Tennis daughter of Anthony Tennis one of the Sons of the sd. William Tennis deceased was read Setting forth that Whereas by an Order of this Court the Estate of the said William Tennis deced. being a Tract of Land Containing three hundred and fourteen Acres and one hundred an twenty Seven perches, Situate in Towamensing and Hatfield Townships in the sd. County of Philada. was Valued and appraised by John Davis Thomas Evans Amos Griffith and Benjamin Morgan at Seven hundred and seven pounds five Shillings which said appraisement had been by the Court approved and confirmed, And whereas it had appeared that it would be a great Detriment to the sd. Estate to have the same divided among the several Heirs of the sd. William Tennis deced. and Samuel Tennis the oldest surviving son of the sd. William Tennis consenting to take the same at the Appraisement he paying the several Heirs or their Representatives their respective Shares. And that whereas the sd. Samuel Tennis had paid the Shares of the sd. Estate to the several Children who were of Age, as by the Releases from them might more fully and at large appear, the Pets. therefore being Guardians of all the Children of the sd. William Tennis who are under Age and also Guardians to all the Children of of Abraham Tennis deced

Eldest Son and Heir of the said William Tennis deced and of Anthony Tennis another of the Sons of sd. William Tennis deced humbly prayed the Court would please to order and direct what Security should be given for the payment of the Shares of sd. Children who are under Age or approve of the Security by them taken and also to limit the Time of Payment of the said Shares and ratify and confirm their proceedings thereupon. The Court after mature deliberation had on the said petition ratify and approve as well of the proceedings of the several Guardians to the said Children as also the Security and time of payment which is to be on Wednesday the Twenty seventh day of November next.

The will of "Anthony Tennis of the Township of Towamensing in the County of Philadelphia," and Province of Pennsylvania, made November 4, 1749, and proved January 24, 1750, is recorded at Philadelphia, in the office of the Register of Wills (Will Book I, page 343). He bequeathed to his daughter, "Christian Tennis," the proceeds of the sale of all his personal estate, the money to remain in custody of his executors till she reached the age of eighteen. To her he also bequeathed his interest in his "deceas'd Fathers Estate." Should his daughter die before she was of age, he bequeathed his estate, in equal parts, to his "Step mother Christian Tennis," his "Sister Elizabeth Morris," his "Sister Bathsheba Yocum," and "for the use of the Poor of this Township." He adds, "I do hereby Nominate and appoint my Trusty Friends Jacob Gotshalick and Isaac Crawl Executors of this my last will and Testament."

From the "History of Towamencin Township, Written for the Montgomery Transcript by Edward Mathews; A. E. Dambly's Estate, Printers and Publishers, Skippack, Pa., 1897," page 47, the following is extracted:

The west corner at Kulpsville is now occupied by a hotel kept and owned by Sylvanus Bean. Here also is Kulpsville hall, built in 1856, the lower story of which is occupied as a dwelling. Along both roads are the dwellings and shops of the village.

A narrow strip of land at this juncture of the two roads seems to have been overlooked by the early settlers, for some forty years. On May 26, 1755, the Proprietary Government gave a patent to Herman Godshalk for 13 acres and 125 perches. This was a piece only 248 feet wide along the present turnpike, but extending up the same for a third of a mile and covering the site of the Mennonite meetinghouse.

In 1756 Godshalk conveyed the narrow strip to Isaac Croll, who lived at the later Stover place, to the southward. Croll owned it for fifteen years, during which time the Mennonites built their house of worship. In 1771 he sold off six acres of the upper part to Jacob Kolb—a piece 180 feet wide, but 1,750 feet long. In 1795 Kolb sold this to Mordecai Davis for £70.

This is not altogether accurate. Isaac Krall acquired only one-half of the 13-acre strip, and the half which he purchased, and afterward sold to Jacob Kolb, was the lower or southeastern half and not the "upper" or northwestern half. The land of the Mennonite Church was a part of the upper half of the strip, and was acquired by the Church from the Gotshalk family, and not from Krall, as the old deeds in the possession of the Church demonstrate.

Much of the Krall farm is now divided into village lots, owned by various residents of Kulpsville. But one large section of it, 77 acres, long remained intact as a farm, owned by several generations of the Stover family, and 63 acres of this 77 are still owned as a farm by Mr. Joseph Becker, on one corner of which,

extending into the village, he has erected a prosperous clothing factory. Of this portion of the Krall farm the work just quoted, pages 63 and 64, gives the following account:

THE STOVER HOMESTEAD.

This farm lies at the south corner of the cross roads at Kulpville. The house stands on the meadow bank, a conspicuous object from the highway. In front a large meadow slopes to the southward. This is one of the oldest homesteads in the township. Here has been a habitation since 1720. From the family which owned it during the closing quarter of the last century the village of Kulpville took its name.

An old brief of title says that in 1681 [1685—see Section I. of this Appendix], William Penn granted 5,000 acres to an Englishman named William Barron. Whether Barron ever saw his land is doubted. He held it for the long term of 37 [33] years. In 1718 he sold to the Budd family, comprising Humphrey, Mary and John Budd. [Rather to Humphrey Murray and John Budd—see Section I. of this Appendix.] In 1718 [1719] the Budds [Budd and Murray] sold 1,500 acres to James Steel, a land jobber, of Philadelphia. Finally, an actual settler wanted land for a house, and in 1720 Herman Godshalk, a Hollander, bought 150 acres of Steel.

Doubtless it was Godshalk who first made improvements here, and he held possession for 24 years. In 1744 he had 100 acres to sell to Isaac Krall, or Kroll—presumably a German. He came to stay a long time, though we know little about him. Godshalk held other land above the upper hotel, a narrow strip of 13 acres, upon which stands the Mennonite meetinghouse, conveyed to these people by Godshalk.

In 1771 Isaac Kroll, who was a shoemaker, as well as a farmer [rather a cordwainer and farmer—see Section I. of this Appendix], sold to Jacob Kolb, or Kulp, then of Whip-pain, 100 acres. [106 acres and a fraction—see deed in Section I.] Kulp was the son of Peter Kulp, who came from Germany. He was a Mennonite, as was Godshalk and Kroll. Peter Kulp had two other sons, Dillman and Henry. The same year [rather the same day] Kroll sold a narrow strip of six acres above the cross roads, and whereon the tavern and public hall now stands. This had been obtained in 1755 by patent to Herman Godshalk—seemingly a piece overlooked by the earlier surveyors. In 1776 Jacob Kolb was assessed for 160 acres, two horses and four cows. He died in 1818, having been born in 1741. He left a son, David C. Kulp, who started a store in Kulpville in 1812. He was a justice of peace for 40 years, and died in 1843. He lived on the site of the present residence of John C. Boorse. His son, Charles C. Kulp, became the first postmaster here, in 1829.

A portion of the village of Kulpville is now built on the old Kulp plantation, or various houses on the lots along the southwest side of the turnpike.

In 1803 Jacob Kolb sold 777 acres to Christian Stover. The name has been anglicised from the German Staufer. The family were Dnunkers. In 1771 the boundaries given were: Beginning in middle of great road in line of Abraham Lukens, by same and John Lukens southeast 104 perches to corner of John Lukens; by same southwest 174 perches; by Christopher Reinwalt northwest 64 perches; by same northeast 53 perches and northwest 40 perches; northeast 121 perches by line of Herman Godshalk to beginning. The farm extended from the upper to the lower cross road, and to the southwest over half a mile. [These boundaries are taken from the deed of 1771, given in Section I. of this Appendix, and are those of the entire 100 acres purchased by Isaac Krall in 1744 and sold by him to Jacob Kolb in 1771, and not merely of the 77 acres, part of the 100, sold afterward by Jacob Kolb to Christian Stover. The names show who the neighbors of Isaac Krall were in 1771. Northeast of him, and just across the turnpike, were Abraham and John Lukens, the latter's land also extending around and bounding the Krall farm on the southeast; Christopher Reinwalt's land lay southwest, northwest, and southwest of that of Krall, which only needed a corner of Reinwalt's land, 53 by 40 perches, in order to form a perfect parallelogram; Herman Godshalk's land also bounded Krall's on the northwest, between Reinwalt's land and the turnpike, where the Krall boundary returned to the place of beginning, opposite Abraham Luken's farm.]

The Stover ownership lasted the greater part of the present century. In 1840 Christian Stover by his will bequeathed his homestead to his son Jacob. The name of his wife was Susannah, and he had two children, Jacob and Hannah, wife of Eli Stover. He left the latter \$4,000. In 1869 Jacob Stover conveyed to Elijah Stover, who married Mary K. Moyer. After the death of the latter, in 1882, there were various conveyances, but in 1892 the old farm, now reduced to 63 acres, was sold for \$7,000 to Joseph Becker.

IV

A certified copy of the deed from Peter Pinkley and wife to Isaac Krall, Sr., is here given:

At the request of Isaac Crawle the following deed was recorded August 24, 1771. To-wit:

This Indenture made this twenty first day of Aug. in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & seventy one, between Peter Pinkley of Frederick County in the Province of Maryland, Farmer of the one part & Isaac Crawle of the same County & Province aforesaid Farmer of the other part, Witnesseth: that the said Peter Pinkley for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred & sixty pounds current money to him in hand paid, by him the said Isaac Crawle the receipt whereof he doth hereby acknowledge and thereof & therefrom & of every part and parcell thereof doth acquitt exonerate & discharge the said Isaac Crawle his Heirs and assigns forever Hath granted bargained, sold, aliened, Enfoeffed, & Confirmed & by these presents doth grant Bargain sell alien enfoeff & Confirm unto him the said Isaac Crawle his heirs and assigns forever all that tract or parcel of land called the addition to Sandy Elizabeth contained and circumscribed with-in the lines, limits courses and distances hereinafter mentioned (vizt) beginning at a Bounded White Oak Tree standing on the East Side of Hunding Creek at the South East corner of a tract of land called the Sander Elizabeth & running thence North forty four degrees East one hundred and sixty-two, perches, then South twenty-six degrees East eighty three perches then South Thirty three Degrees West one hundred and twenty two perches then South sixty four degrees West Ninety two perches then by a strait line to the beginning Tree, containing and laid out for one hundred acres of land more or less to have and to hold the hereby Bargained & Sold land & premises together with all & Singular the Houses, Edifices, Buildings, Orchards, Gardens, Woods, Underwoods, Water, Water Courses, Proffitts, Commodities, Advantages & Appurtenances whatsoever to the same parcel or tract of land belonging on the same being or thereto or thereon appertaining, and the reversion — reversions, remainder — remainders, rents, issues, and Proffitts, of the Said Tract or parcel of land aforesaid and all the Estate, right, title, interest, use, Trust, property, claim and demand whatsoever of him the said Peter Pinkley of in or to or out of the same tract or parcell of land unto him the said Isaac Crawle his Heirs and assigns and to the only proper use and Behoof of him the said Isaac Crawle his heirs and assigns forever & to and for no other use interest or purpose whatsoever & the said Peter Pinkley doth for himself his Heirs and assigns covenant promises grant and agree to and with the said Isaac Crawl His Heirs and assigns that he the said Peter Pinkley His Heirs and Assigns shall and will warrant and forever hereafter defend the said bargained & sold land & premises unto the said Isaac Crawl his Heirs and assigns against all and every person or persons what-soever shall or will claim any title Benefit profit advantage use trust claim or demand of in to the hereby bargained land and premises or any part or parcell thereof & further the said Peter Pinkley doth for himself and his Heirs covenant promise grant and agree to and with the said Isaac Crawle his Heirs and assigns that the said Peter Pinkley his Heirs and assigns shall & will from time to time and at all times where hereafter he or they shall be requested by the said Isaac Crawle his Heirs and Assigns & at the proper Cost and Charges of him the said Isaac Crawle his Heirs and Assigns make do suffer and execute any further deed or instrument of writing for the further and more better & assuring unto the said Isaac Crawl his Heirs and assigns the hereby bargained & sold aliened land and premises with the appurtenances.

In witness whereof the said Peter Pinkley hath hereunto set his hand & affixed his seal the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed & delivered in the presence of us Thos Price Ens. Campbell

his
Peter X Pinkley [Seal]
mark

On the Back of which deed was the following indorsements, to-wit:

August the twenty-first seventeen hundred & seventy one received of Isaac Crawle the consideration money within mentioned being the sum of two hundred & sixty pounds current money I say received by me.

Test. Thos. Price — Ens. Campbell
Maryland, Fredk. County Sct.

his
Peter X Pinkley
mark

August 21 seventeen hundred and seventy one then came the within Granter Peter Pink-

ley before us the subscribers two of his Lordships Justices for said County and acknowledged the within instrument of writing to be his act and deed & the land & premises therein mentioned to be the right & estate of the within named Isaac Crawl his Heirs and Assigns forever, at the same time came Margaret Pinkley the wife of said Peter Pinkley & being privately examined by us acknowledged that she gave up all her right of dower in said land freely and willingly without being induced thereto by by fears or threats of or ill usage of her said Hus'd, or fear of his displeasure Acknowledged before Thos. Price — Ens Campbell Received Aug. 21. 1771 of Isaac Crawl four shillings sterling for an Alienation fine on the within mentioned land by order of Mr. Morton Jordon Esq his Lordships Agent

Wm. M. Beall.

State of Maryland, Frederick County, to wit:—

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original deed as the same is recorded in liber O., folio 527, one of the land records of Frederick County, Md.

In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of the Circuit Court for Frederick County this 7th day of March, A. D., 1903.

Douglass H. Hargett,

Clerk of the Circuit Court for Frederick County, Md.

V

The following is a certified copy of a deed from Isaac Krall, Sr., to Isaac Krall, Jr.:

At the request of Isaac Crawl, Junr., the following Deed was recorded July 9th, 1781, "To-wit:

"This Indenture made this eleventh day of June, seventeen hundred and eighty one, between Isaac Crawl, Senr., of Frederick County and State of Maryland, of the one part, and Isaac Crawl, Junr., of the same place, of the other part. Witnesseth: that the said Isaac Crawl, Senr., for and in consideration of the natural love and affection which I bear to the said Isaac Crawl, Junr., as also for and in consideration of the covenants and agreements hereinafter mentioned to be performed by the said Isaac Crawl, Junr., doth give and grant unto the said Isaac Crawl, Junr., his heirs, and assigns forever, All that tract or parcels of land laying and being in the County and State aforesaid, called the Addition to Sandy Elizabeth, beginning at a bounded White Oak Tree, standing on the East Side of Hunting Creek at the South East corner of a tract of land called the Sander Elizabeth, and running thence North forty-four perches, thence East one hundred and sixty-two perches, thence South twenty-six degrees, East eighty-three perches, thence South thirty-three degrees, West one hundred and twenty-two perches, thence South sixty-four degrees, West ninety-two perches, thence by a straight line to the beginning, containing and laid out for one hundred acres of land more or less, as also one Waggon and the Harnessing thereunto belonging one plough with the irons and other articles therenuto belonging one iron Tooth Harrow one Windmill one Cutting Box and Knife one Black Gelding as also all my Sheep after this ensuing year to have and to hold the aforesaid land and premises with the appurtenances thereon or thereunto belonging or in any ways appertaining in fee simple unto the said Isaac Crawl Junr., his Heirs and Assigns forever, as also the Waggon, Harnessing, Plow Harrow Windmill Cutting Box Gelding and Sheep unto the said Isaac Crawl his Heirs and Assigns forever provided the said Isaac Crawl, Junr., shall deliver or cause to be delivered to the said Isaac Crawl Senr., yearly and every year during the natural life of him the said Isaac Crawl Senr. at the Barn on said land twenty bushels good clean wheat, ten Bushels good clean Rye and ten Bushels good sound Indian corn as also yearly and every year after this present year deliver said Isaac Crawl Senr. four pounds good Wool as also deliver or cause to be delivered said Isaac Crawl Senr. or order one hundred pounds good pork, and forty pounds good Beef in the year seventeen hundred and eighty four and so every year during his life as aforesaid as also find and procure fire wood for one fire place and a stove, to be hawled to the House called the shop which House the said Isaac Crawl, Junr. is to let the said Isaac Crawl, Senr. have hold use occupy and enjoy peaceably during his the said Isaac Crawl's natural life as also deliver unto the said Isaac Crawl, Senr. yearly as aforesaid the one third part of the Broke Flax that shall be raised of an acre of land on said land as also allow the said Isaac Crawl Senr. a quarter of an acre of meadow back the barn on said land for Grass for a Cow as also winter and keep for said Isaac Crawl Senr. two Cows and one Mare as long as the said Isaac Crawl Senr. shall and may choose to have them kept, and the said Isaac Crawl, Junr. further agrees that in case the said Isaac Crawl, Senr.

should die before his wife Elizabeth Crawl, that then and in such case the said Isaac Crawl, Junr. is to deliver or cause to be delivered in the manner heretofore mentioned unto the said Elizabeth Crawl during her natural life the one half of the Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Meat and keep one Cow one Half the Wool and one fourth part of the Broke Flax that may be raised off an acre of ground, and further the said Isaac Crawl Junr. promises and agrees to pay to his seven Brothers and Sisters two hundred pounds in specie or the value thereof in the currency then passing after the said Isaac Crawls death and in the following manner to-wit: one seventh part of the said two hundred pounds or the value to be paid Margaret Crawl within one year after the said Isaac Crawl Senr.'s death and so one seventh part thereof every year until the whole shall be paid observing to pay the next youngest child still yearly tho in case the said Isaac Crawl Senr. should have occasion for any Money hereafter the said Isaac Crawl Junr. is to pay the said Isaac Crawl Senr. any sum he may stand in need of not exceeding five pounds in any one year for which or any sums so paid the said Isaac Crawl Senr. to give said Isaac Crawl Junr. a receipt for so much paid out of the aforesaid two hundred pounds and the remaining sum to be paid equally divided in the manner heretofore mentioned amongst the seven children or their Heirs.

Lastly it is the true intent and meaning of the said Isaac Crawl Senr. that in case the said Isaac Crawl Junr. do and shall well and truly comply with and fulfill all and every the covenants herein mentioned that he the said Isaac Crawl Junr. have hold use occupy as in Fee Simple the within mentioned land without any further conveyance or assnrance being made for the further conveying and better assuring the same unto him the said Isaac Crawl Junr. his Heirs and Assigns but on failure thereon in any particular this present instrument of writing to be void and of no effect and the said Isaac Crawl Senr. at full liberty to sell and convey said land to any person he may choose or will the same to any person he the said Isaac Crawl may judge proper at any time after any breach may be committed by the said Isaac Crawl Junr. in any particular but not otherwise.

In testimony whereof the said Isaac Crawl Senr. have herunto set his Hand and Seal the Day and Year first within written.

Signed, sealed and delivered	Jacob Lochman	Isaac Crawl	: Seal. :
	Herman Buch		: : : :
in the presence of	His		
	Paul X Sibe		
	Mark		

Memd. It is further agreed by the parties to these presents before signed and delivered that the said Isaac Crawl Senr. have the one third part of the little garden behind the shop and a small piece of the one before the Door during his the said Isaac Crawl Senr.'s life and the said Elizabeth Crawl in case she should survive her Husband is to have the little garden and the third the fruits as aforesaid.

His
Jacob Lochman, Herman Buch, Paul X Sibe
Mark

State of Maryland

Frederick County, to-wit:—I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the Original deed as the same is recorded in Liber W. R. No. 2 folio 975 &c., one of the Land Records of Frederick Co., Md.

In testimony whereof I hereto set my hand and affix the seal of the Circuit Court for Frederick County, Md., this 7th day of March A. D., 1903.

Test. Douglas H. Hargett, Clerk.

VI

The following deed is recorded at Frederick, Md., in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Land Records, Liber S, folio 413; but the copy given below has not been made from this record, but from the original deed, in the possession of Mr. John Landers, of Thurmont, Md., one of the executors of the estate of the late George W. Foreman:

This Indenture made this Twelfth day of June seventeen hundred and seventy three Between Enoch Fry of Frederick County and province of Maryland of the one part and

Nicholas Crawl of same place of the other part Witnesseth that the said Enoch Fry for and in consideration of the sum of One hundred and fifty pounds common money to him in hand paid by the said Nicholas Crawl the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, Hath given, granted, bargained, sold Alliened confirmed, and made Over unto the said Nicholas Crawl his heirs and assigns forever Fifty five Acres of Land part of a Tract of Land called Longatepaugh and part of the resurvey on Longatepaugh Beginning at the Original beginning Tree and running thence East forty six perches, North thirty five Degrees East Eighteen perches, South eighty seven degrees East ten perches, North fifty four Degrees East eleven perches, North one and a half degrees West forty four perches, South seventy seven degrees West ninety four perches, South forty Six perches thence by a straight line to the beginning Containing five Acres More or less, To Have and to hold the afsd Fifty five Acres of Land and Premises with the appurtenances thereon or thereunto belonging or in any ways Appurtenant unto the said Nicholas Crawl his heirs and assigns forever, To the only proper Use and behoof of the said Nicholas Crawl his heirs and assigns forever and to no other use Intent or purpose whatsoever, And the said Enoch Fry doth for himself and his heirs Covenant and agree to & with the said Nicholas Crawl his heirs and assigns that he the said Enoch Fry and his heirs the afsd Fifty five Acres of Land and Premises with the Appurtenances thereon or thereunto belonging or in any way appurtenant unto the said Nicholas Crawl his heirs and assigns from and against all maner of persons claiming any right or title thereunto from by or under him or them will well and sufficiently warrant and forever defend, and further the said Enoch Fry doth for himself his heirs Executors and administrators Covenant and agree to and with the said Nicholas Crawl his heirs and assigns that he the said Enoch Fry his heirs Executors and Administrators shall and will from time to time and at all times hereafter at the reasonable request and at the proper Cost and Charge of the said Nicholas Crawl his heirs or assigns make or suffer and execute or cause and procure to be done suffering and Executed all and every such other or further Act or Acts Deed or Deeds Conveyance or Conveyances Assurance or Assurances whatsoever for the further and better Conveying and Assuring the hereby bargained land and Privileges unto the said Nicholas Crawl his heirs and assigns forever be it by acknowledgment or by Enrolment or by any other ways or means as by his or their Counsel learned in the law shall be reasonably advised devised or required Provided such other Deed or Instrument of writing Contain no other warrantee than is hereby already Express In Testimony whereof the said Enoch Fry have hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year above Written.

Signed Sealed and deliv. in presence of

Enoch frey [SEAL.]

Jos. Wood

James Ogle

1773 June the 12th Received of Nicholas Crawl One hundred and Fifty Pounds Common money being the Consideration Money within Mentioned.

Witness

pr. Enoch frey

Jos. Wood.

James Ogle

Frederick County Jstr June the 12th 1773 Came the within named Enoch Fry before us the subscribers two of his Lordships Justices of the peace for the County afsd and acknowledged the within Instrument of writing to be his Act and Deed and the land and Premises therein mentioned to be the right and Estate of the within named Nicholas Crawl his heirs and assigns forever According to Act of assembly in such Cases late made and Provided.

At the same time Came Ann Fry wife of the afsd Enoch Fry who being by us Privately Examined out of the hearing of her said husband relinquished her right of Dower to the within mentioned land and Premises and acknowledged the same to be the right and Estate of the within named Nicholas Crawl his heirs and assigns forever and Declared she did the same freely and willingly and was not Compelled thereto by fear or threats from her said husband or for fear of his Displeasure.

Acknowledged Before

Jos Wood

Tho Price

Recd June 12th 1773 of Nicholas Crawl Two Shillings & two Pence half Penny Sterling for an Alienation fine on the within mentioned Land by order of his Lordships Agent Wm. M. Beall

Enoch Fry
to
Nicholas Crawl } Deed

Resd the 28th June 1773 into the Clerks Office to be recorded, and same day recorded in Liber S folio 413 among the land records of Frederick Countye Examd pr B Dulany Clk.

VII

The following record of resurvey is extracted from Liber T. H. O., No 1, folio 126, in the office of the County Surveyor at Frederick, Md.:

The State of Maryland to wit: By virtue of a Special Warrant of Resurvey granted out of the Western Shore Land Office to Nicholas Crall of Frederick County bearing date on the 27th day of October 1796 to Resurvey 76 acres part of a tract of Land Called Longate Paugh originally on the 17th July 1749 granted Lawrence Creager for 240 acres and a tract Called The Resurvey on Shoemakers Knife Originally on the 1st July 1756; granted Philip Knavell for 54 acres, to resurvey amende errors add vacancy &c I therefore Certify that I have Carefully Resurveyed for and in the name of him the said Nicholas Crall the above mentioned two parcels of Land lying in the County aforesaid and find them to contain 134 Acres and that they lay foul in each other $\frac{1}{2}$ acre and Remain Clear $133\frac{1}{2}$, to which I have added one piece of adjoining vacancy Containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres and reduced the whole into one entire tract as will appear by the platt below. Beginning at a stone standing in the ground at the Original Place of Beginning of the aforesaid land Called Longatepaugh and running thence East 46 ps to a stone N 35 E 18 ps to a stone S 87 E 10 ps to a stone N 54° E 11 ps to a stone N 2° W $20\frac{1}{2}$ ps to a stone S $80\frac{1}{2}$ ° W 52 ps to a stone N 30° W $42\frac{1}{2}$ ps to a Stone S 77° W 95 ps to a stone North 13 ps to a Stone planted at the End of 165 ps on the 1sth line of Longate paugh and with said line reversed N 77° E 165 ps to a stone at the end of the 12th line of the aforesaid Longate pough then S 6 E 13 ps to a stone planted at the end of the 4th line of a tract of Land Called The Resurvey on Shoemaker's Knife one of the present Originals and with it the following Courses N 17 E 38 ps to a stone N 39° W 40 ps to a Stone S 63° W 56 ps to a Stone N 60° W 20 ps to a Stone planted at the beginning of the said resurvey on Shoemaker's knife and with the given Line thereof reversed S 61° W 69 ps to a stone planted at the end of the ninth and Last line of the Resurvey on Shoemakers knife one of the present Originals, still with said Original Reversed the 3 following Courses, N 85 W 52 ps to a stone S 20° W 52 ps to a stone S 80° E 9 ps to a stone planted at the end of 213 ps on the 13th line of Longatepaugh it being also the end of 48 ps on the 10th Line of the part thereof now Resurveyed as an Original and with said Original the 2 following Courses, S 77° W 11 ps to a stone South 38 ps to a stone S 31° W 3 ps to a stone S 84° E 30 ps to a stone planted at the end of the first Line of a tract of Land Called the Resurvey on Chestnut Hill and with the said first Line reversed to the first Beginning Containing 138 Acres of Land, and Called Altogether. April 21st 1797.

pr Saml. Davall, S. F. Co.

VIII

A certified copy of the will of Nicholas Crall is here given:

In the name of GOD, AMEN.

I, NICHOLAS CRALL of Frederick County in the State of Maryland, being in perfect health of body ond of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding, considering the certainty of death and the uncertainty of the time thereof, and being desirous to settle my worldly affairs, and thereby be the better prepared to leave this world when it shall please GOD to call me hence, do therefore make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following, that is to say:—

FIRST and principally I commit my soul into the ALMIGHTY GOD, and my body to the earth, to be decently buried at the discretion of my executors hereinafter named and after my debts and funeral charges are paid, I devise and bequeath as follows:—

I give and bequeath unto my son ISAAC, the plantation whereon he dwells, LONGATE-BOUGH, lying and being in Frederick County, Maryland. Beginning for the same at the Original beginning tree and running thence east 46 perches, north 35 degrees east 18 perches, South 87 degrees, east 10 perches, North 54 degrees, east 11 perches, North 100 yr degrees, east 26 perches South 82 degrees, west 52 perches, North 30 degrees, west 44 perches, South 77 degrees, west 94 perches, South 46 perches then by a straight line to the beginning, con-

taining Fifty five acres of land more or less, to have and to hold the aforesaid land and premises with all the appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging to him, the aforesaid ISAAC, his heirs and assigns in fee simple:—

ITEM,—I give and devise unto my daughter ELIZABETH, the wife of GOR BUSH, The plantation whereon they now dwell, called SHOEMAKERS KNIFE, lying and being in Frederick County, Maryland, Beginning for the same at the Original bounded tree and running thence south 60 degrees, east 20 perches, North 63 degrees, East 56 perches, South 39 degrees, east 40 perches, South 17 degrees, West 38 perches, North 57 degrees, West 26 perches to the end of the line, a tract of land called Longatepough, South 72 degrees, West 56 perches to the end of the second line of the Original, South 81 degrees, West 126 perches, to the end of the sixth of the Original, North 20 degrees, East 52 perches, then by a straight line to the beginning tree, containing FIFTY-FIVE acres of land more or less, also part of a tract of land called LONGATEPOUGH, adjoining the former tract, Beginning for the same at the end of seventy perches on the given line of said tract and running thence South 62 perches, North 84 degrees, West 70 perches, North 38 degrees, then with a straight line to the beginning containing twenty acres and three quarters of an acre, more or less (altogether 75, 3-4 acres) to ELIZABETH, WIFE of aforesaid GOR BUSH, during their natural lives only, with some exceptions for my dear beloved wife, MAGDALENE, as follows to-wit:—The house wherein I now dwell, the Garden at the lower spring, the Spring house. That part of the stable wherein I have now occupy at present for a Cow stable; as of the Apple Fruit my dear wife to be at liberty at any time when there be any, to make choice of as many apples as she will want for her own use etc., as also she is to be at liberty of one hog at her pleasure to keep or not all these privileges aforesaid my dear wife MAGDALENE shall be entitled to, without being hindered, disturbed or molested in any manner by any person or persons, during her natural life, from year to year, until to her death.—

NOW I come to what I have allotted for the support of my dear wife MAGDALENE, during her natural life after my decease yearly and every year in due season, to be brought to her place of abode where I now dwell agreeable to her direction or request, in due time, season etc., on the part of my son ISAAC, what he is to in the support of my DEAR WIFE aforesaid, and on his part yearly and every year during her natural life in due season as aforesaid. The one half of all the fire wood that my dear wife may want in cord wood in like manner. To seven bus good merchantable wheat, To three do rye, To three do. Potatoes, To fifty pounds wt. good merchantable pork, To twenty-five do. Beef, To four do. Flax hackled, To three do. Tow fine, and as also one Ton good merchantable hay, & if any second crop, my dear wife is to be at liberty to choose the one half in that, as she may think fit, To three pecks good fine salt, all the above mentioned are to be prepared and brought by my wives' request and in due season as the case may be &c. &c., by my son ISAAC, and further my son is to take of any of afd grain at any time when requested so to do to carry to mill, get ground agreeable to direction and brought home into the house of my dear wives direction and request.

Now I come to what I have reserved of ELIZABETH, the WIFE of GOR BUSH and GOR BUSH also, to keep and do in support of my dear wife MAGDALENE from year to year, and every year after my decease during her natural life, they are bound to prepare the full quantity of the one half of the whole of the fire wood that my DEAR WIFE will want at all times and at her request also further they are to be at the expense of having the whole of as much of the fire wood cut and split fine, to carry into her room at all times and in addition to kindle and make the fire if requested by my dear wife, and in case of sickness or the like they are to attend at all times in particular and further the said ELIZABETH and GOR BUSH are to give yearly and every in due season during my wives natural life: to Seven bus. of good merchantable wheat, To three do. rye, To three Do. corn, To three do. buckwheat, To three do. Oates, To two do. Potatoes, to fifty pounds wt. merchantable pork, To twenty-five do. Beef, To three peck of good fine salt, To four pounds of good hackled flax, to three do. Tow, One ton of good hay to be approved of by my WIFE MAGDALENE, out of or in the meadow at the house, ready made and carried in the stable pointed out heretofore by me for MY WIFE, and all the other mentions they the said ELIZABETH and GOR BUSH are to bring and place agreeable to the request of MY WIFE, and further

they the said ELIZABETH and GOR BUSH are to take to mill and get ground and brought home and placed at my wifes direction at any time of any kind of the grain aforesaid they the said ELIZABETH and GOR BUSH (or their assigns) are to suffer my DEAR WIFE at all times of pasture, to keep in any of the pasturage on said farm during her natural life one cow; they the said ELIZABETH and GOR BUSH are not allowed to cut waste, destroy or carry away any green timber of any kind soever from off said farm bequeathed to them during their natural lives, or even to suffer cause or admit any timber green or dead, to cut waste destroy as aforesaid on said farm except for fire wood and for to put the farm aforesaid in good and lawful repair in every respect during their occupation in addition they are to keep under good roof the whole of the buildings on said farm during their occupation aforesaid—and as to our acts and charges that are unsettled between me and ELIZABETH and GOR BUSH are to be annulled, settled and are to be so counted on both sides as discharged Forever. And after the decease or deaths of the aforesaid ELIZABETH and GORBUSH my will and desire is that the lands bequeathed the aforesaid ELIZABETH and GOR BUSH, that my executors sell and convey the same, by public sale to the highest bidder in a reasonable time after their decease, and apply the same in equal share and sbare alike among my grand-children viz:—DAVID, POLLY, BENJAMIN and REBEGGA the CHILDREN of my DAUGHTER ELIZABETH, the wife of the aforesaid GOR BUSH, if not a sufficiency of old dead timber for the fencing part for repairing them that such as old chestnut timber, green may be taken for that purpose.

After the decease of my dear WIFE, my will and desire is that all the personal property my dear son ISAAC shall be entitled to, and not before then.

And lastly I hereby constitute and appoint my son ISAAC and my friend JACOB WELLER (BLK.) to be my sole executors of this my last will and testament, revoking and annulling all former wills by me heretofore made ratifying and confirming this and none other to be my last will and testament.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have herenuto set my hand and affixed my seal this 1st day of March eighteen hundred and twenty—1820.

NICHOLAS CRAWL. SEAL.

Signed, sealed, published and declared by Nicholas Crall the above named testator as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us who at his request in his and in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.

John Leatherman,
Henry Fundenburg,
Adam Reidenour. (Signed in German.)

FREDERICK COUNTY, to-wit:—

On the 25th day of September 1820 there came Isaac Crawl and Jacob Weller (Blk) and made oath on the holy Evangely of Almighty God, that the foregoing instrument of writing is the true whole will and testament of Nicholas Crawl late of Frederick County deceased that hath come to their hands and possession and that they do not know of any other.

Attest:—

Henry Steiner, Register.

FREDERICK COUNTY to-wit:—

On the 25th day of September 1820 there came John Leatherman and Adam Reidenour two of the subscribing witnesses to the foregoing last will and testament of Nicholas Crawl late of Frederick County deceased and made oath on the holy Evangely of Almighty God and Henry Fundenburg also one of the subscribing witnesses and solemnly and sincerely affirm and declared that they did see the testator therein named sign and seal this will that they heard him publish pronounce and declare the same to be his last will and testament that at the time of his doing so he was to the best of their apprehensions of a sound and disposing mind memory and understanding that they respectively subscribed their names as witnesses to this will in the presence and at the request of the Testator and all in the presence of each other.

Test:—

Henry Steiner, Register.

State of Maryland,

Frederick County, to-wit:—

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the last will and testament of Nicholas Crall, late of Frederick County, deceased and recorded in Liber H.S. No. 2 Folio 384 one of the will records of Frederick County.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of the Orphans Court of said County this 8th day of March A. D. 1892.

Test:—

JAMES K. WATERS,
Register of Wills.

IX

In the office of the Register of Wills, Frederick, Md., in Liber H. S., No. 6, of Inventories, folio 227, appears the "Inventory of the Personal estate of Nicholas Crall late of Frederick County deceased," made in October, 1820, Jacob Weller, B. S., surviving executor. Among the items appear the following:

- "a Lott of Books."
- "One Watch."
- "I Shoe Makers bench with tacklings."
- "I Spinning Wheal & Real."

In the same office, in Liber G. M. E., No. 4, of Administrator Accounts, folio 410, occurs the following:

The 1st Account of Jacob Weller (B. S.) surviving Executor of Nicholas Crall, late of Frederick County, deceased. June 4, 1828.

Received from various notes, principal or interest, the sums, \$33, \$1.50, \$15, \$1.80, \$50, and \$9. Also \$14, recd. by Isaac Crall the decd. Executor from Jacob Wolf; not heretofore returned.

Total.....\$124.30

Disbursements.

Recording will of deceased.....	\$6.67
Paid witness (John Leatherman) to prove same.....	2.12½
Paid Jacob Reidenour for making deceaseds coffin.....	10.00
paid George Harman for articles used at funeral of dec'd.....	2.80
paid Margaret Rouzer for making shroud for dec'd.....	1.00
paid George Colliflower for digging deceased's grave.....	3.00
paid Joseph Schell for George Baltzell Collr. taxes for 1820, 1821, & 1822.....	6.75
paid ditto for ditto taxes for 1823 & 1824.....	6.14
paid William Creager for making coffin for deceased's Widow.....	9.00
paid Leonard Moser for digging the grave of deceaseds widow.....	2.50
paid the Revd. Saml. Reinke for services at funeral of deceaseds widow.....	2.00
Balance due estate.....	\$40.52

In Liber G. M. E., No. 5, folio 138, the following appears:

The 2nd & final Account of Jacob Weller, B. S., surviving Exor. of Nicholas Crall, late of Frederick County, deceased. Feb. 2, 1829.

Total assets.....\$106.12½

Disbursements:

paid Doctor John C. Roesler for medicine and attendance on the decd's widow..	8.00
Balance due Estate.....	62.86¾
Distribntion agreeably to the deceased's Will as follows, viz	
To Isaac Crall, now deceased, the whole of the above balance.....	62.86¾

X

The record of the marriage license granted to Isaac Crall and Mary Matthews was, in 1892, still preserved at Frederick, Md., in the office of the County Clerk, in the original book, a thin, worn and faded volume, in delapidated paste-

board covers. This volume was apparently kept with little care, and was rapidly crumbling into dust. Its title was penned on the outside cover as follows:

M. LICENCES GRANTED
COMMENCING 3 TUESDAY OF MARCH
1778
TO 26 APRIL 1798
W. PRITCHIE.

On the inside page of this first sheet of the cover was written the entry: "The Law directing Marriage Licenses to issue passed 1777." The following page bore above the records of licenses which it containing the heading: "A List of Marriage Licenses Granted under this late act of assembly from March —, 1778." On page 48 of this volume appeared the following:

1795

March 30 Isaac Crawl—Mary Matthews.

A second original record volume of marriage licenses, on file in the same office, contained memoranda of marriage permits granted unto two of the sons and two of the daughters of Isaac Crall and Mary Matthews, as follows:

Page 62: 1821

Apl. 19 Henry Crall—Malinda Butler.

Page 65: 1821

Oct. 20 David Crall—Mary Haff.

Page 66: 1821

Dec. 13 David Domer—Elizabeth Crall.

Page 109: 1827

Sept. 29 Henry Stouffer to Belinda Crall.

In 1903 it was found that these old records had been copied into two volumes, one classifying the items by the names of the males, the other by the names of the females.

XI

The following deed is from Liber W. R., No. 38, foli, 393, of Deeds, Frederick, Md.:

This Indenture made the first day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and ten Between Isaac Crawl of Frederick County State of Maryland of one part and Conrad Wilheit of the County and State aforesaid of the other part Witnesseth that the said Isaac Crawl for and in consideration of the sum of three hundred dollars current Money of the United States to him in hand paid by the said Conrad Wilheit the receipt whereof he doth hereby acknowledge Hath granted bargained sold aliened and confirmed and by these presents doth grant bargain sell alien and confirm unto the said Conrad Wilheit his heirs and assigns forever part of a tract of Land called the Mountain Tract being part of Lot No. 7 Beginning for said part at a Locust stake standing at the end of seventy nine and a half perches on the seventy eighth line of the said Land called the Mountain Tract and with said line South thirty degrees West forty five perches to a Locust stake and a heap of stones then South Eighty two degrees East two hundred and seventy three perches to a marked hickory sapling at the end of five and a half perches on the fifth line of a tract of Land called Longatepangh and with said Land revers'd North five and a half perches North seventy seven degrees East eightperches to intersect the sixth line of the Original Tract called Shoemakers Knife then with it North eight degrees West seven perches to the end thereof then North twenty one degrees East twenty six and a half perches to

a Locust stake and a stone planted then with a straight line to the Beginning Containing seventy acres of Land more or less together with all and singular the priviledges advantages and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining and all the estate right title interest claim and demand whatsoever of the said Isaac Crawl of in or to the same or any part or parcel thereof To have and to hold the same Land and premises with the appurtenances to the said Conrad Wilheit his heirs and assigns to his and their only proper use and behoof and for no other use interest or purpose whatsoever And the said Isaac Crawl for himself and his heirs the aforesaid Land and premises with the appurtenances to the said Conrad Wilheit his heirs and assigns against him the said Isaac Crawl his heirs and assigns and all and every person or persons claiming by from or under them or any of them shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents In Witness whereof the said Isaac Crawl hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Isaac Crall [SEAL.]

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of

John Creager

Michael Myers

which is thus endorsed, to wit,

Frederick County to wit on the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and ten came before us the subscribers two Justices of the peace for the County aforesaid the within named Isaac Crawl and acknowledged the within Instrument of writing to be his act and deed and the Land and premises therein mentioned with the appurtenances to be the right and estate of the within named Conrad Wilheit his heirs and assigns forever. At the same time Came Mary Wife of the said Isaac and being by us privately examined apart from and out of the hearing of her said husband did release and relinquish all her right and Title of Dower of in and to the within mentioned land and premises and she declared she did the same and made this her acknowledgment freely and voluntarily without being induced thereto by fear or threats of or ill usage from her said husband or thro' fear of his displeasure according to the true intent and meaning of the same and the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

Acknowledged before John Creager
Michael Myers.

XII

The following is an authenticated copy of the will of Isaac Crall:—

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN.

I, ISAAC CRALL of Frederick County, in the State of Maryland, being sick and weak in body but of sound and disposing mind memory and understanding considering the certainty of death and the uncertainty of the time thereof, and being desirous to settle my worldly affairs and thereby be the better prepared to leave this world when it shall please God to call me hence, do therefore make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following that is to say:—

FIRST AND PRINCIPALLY I commit my soul into the hands of Almighty God, and my body to the earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my executors hereinafter named and after my debts and funeral charges are paid and satisfied I devise and bequeath as follows:—

I GIVE AND DEVISE unto my second son HENRY two horses of mine, viz:—the Gray mare and the small sorrel horse with their plough Gears with one of my ploughs with swingtrees &c at the choice of my son HENRY, it being for the time he laboured with me over his age, as a recompense,—also the said HENRY my son is to have in lieu of his Legacy as mentioned hereafter The two cows, one heifer and the small sow with the four pigs or shotes, that I have promised and given him at the rate of Thirty five dollars (to be deducted out of his the said HENRY'S LEGACY.—

ITEM,—I give and devise unto my oldest daughter ELIZABETH now intermarried with DAVID DOOMER in Lieu of her Legacy, as hereafter mentioned and set forth, viz:—one cow and one heifer out of my flock of her own choice, one bed of mine sufficiently and well trimmed of, one table, one bureau, one dough tray, half dozen chairs winr, two ceader tubs, one to hold 15 gallons and the other 10 gallons—one 15 gallon kittle, one three gallon pot, one one and a half gallon do. one dutch oven, and one skillet, these fine iron ware, one frying pan, one set of lades, skimmers &c., Two tin buckets, half doz plates half doz table spoons, half doz tea spoons half doz cups and saucers, half doz knives and forks, one set of dishes,

one coffee pot, one tea pot and sugar bowl, one pair flat irons and two table cloths with perhaps several other articles more than I can just now think of, which I leave in the power of my executors hereafter named to give her, as they may judge most proper and fit,—all or any part of the above mentions, that may answer my daughter ELIZABETH, she is to take them at the appraisement after my decease, and the balance of the above sundys aforesaid that cannot be furnished of my own house hold and kitchen furniture my executors hereafter named, shall have it in their power to procure them as soon as possible, they can to the best advantage out of the proceeds of my estate and to what amount my hereafter named executors shall or will get and procure for my daughter ELIZABETH, with what she takes at the appraisement is to be deducted out of her Legacy—the spinning wheel and the bible I had bot and give to my daughter ELIZABETH she is to have free gratis.—

ITEM,—It is my will and desire that my third son JOHN, should be taught in the English Language in all branches necessary for a teacher or School master out of the proceeds of my estate—and also my four young daughters MARY MAGDALENE, POLLY, SARAH and CATHERINE are to be raised and taken care of also to be taught in such a manner as may be judged most necessary and proper by my executors hereafter named out of the proceeds as aforesaid and as for my youngest son SAMUEL my hereafter named executors, shall provide for him to teach or any way as they think most proper and when he the said SAMUEL shall arrive at the age of sensibility, to choose a trade he may, and my executors hereafter named, are to provide for him out of my proceeds as aforesaid, as also to see him justice done when he is choosing a trade to be bound etc.

ITEM,—It is my will and desire that my executors hereafter named shall sell all the remaining part of my personal property after due notice given at public sale, as soon as may be convenient after my decease—and also at any time after the sale of the personal property I give full power and authority to my hereafter named executors for to sell all or any part of my real estate, willed by my father NICHOLAS CRALL to me, at public sale for the best price that can be got—after due and Lawful notice given of said sale—on such terms as may be thought most proper of my hereafter named executors also I give them full power not only to sell but also to convey any part or the whole and to transact all my affairs and business to a complete settlement and to settle and collect all my debts and accounts whatever as were I personally present.—And after my hereafter named executors have fulfilled the whole of my bequeaths heretofore, and all the trusts imposed on them in behalf of my poor small children and after the trusts are fully completed as aforesaid and ended and whatever is left of both real and personal property in money etc., is to be divided amongst my nine children in equal share and share alike—viz:—ELIZABETH, now intermarried with DAVID DOOMER, my son DAVID, my son HENRY, my son JOHN, My daughter MARY MAGDALENE, my daughter POLLY, my daughter SARAH, my son SAMUEL, and my daughter CATHERINE in share as aforesaid except my daughter ELIZABETH'S and my son HENRY'S bequeaths are to be deducted out of their share or charged to them so as to throw them all in equal share and share alike, in the whole of my estate etc.

AND LASTLY I DO constitute and appoint my dear son DAVID and my old friend JOHN LEATHERMAN to be my sole executors of this my last will and testament, revoking and annulling all former wills by me heretofore made, ratifying and confirming this and none other, to be my last will and testament.—

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this ninth day of January eighteen hundred and twenty-two—1822.

his
ISAAC X CRALL [SEAL]
mark

Signed, sealed, published and declared by Isaac Crall, the above named testator as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us, who at his request, in his presence and in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.—

Jacob Weller, B.S. (Signed in German.)
Adam Reitenauer, (Signed in German.)
Christian Weller.

FREDERICK COUNTY to-wit:—

On the 4th day of March 1822 then came John Leatherman and made oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God, that, the foregoing instrument of writing is the true whole will and testament of Isaac Crall late of Frederick County deceased, and that the same was put into his hands by the testator for safe keeping,—

Test:—

Henry Steiner, Register.

FREDERICK COUNTY, to-wit:—

On the 5th day of March 1822, then came Jacob Weller B. S. Adam Reitenauer and Christian Weller, subscribing witnesses to the foregoing annexed last will and testament of Isaac Crall late of Frederick County deceased, and made oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God that they did see the testator therein named sign and seal this will, that they heard him publish pronounce and declare the same to be his last will and testament that at the time of his so doing he was to the best of their apprehensions of a sound and disposing mind memory and understanding, that they respectively subscribed their names as witnesses to said will in the presence and at the request of the testator and all in the presence of each other.

Test:—

Henry Steiner, Register.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

FREDERICK COUNTY, to-wit:—

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the last will and testament of Isaac Crall late of Frederick County deceased and recorded in Liber H. S. No. 2 Folio 566, one of the will records of Frederick County.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of the Orphans Court of said County aforesaid this 9th day of March A. D. 1892.

Test:—

[SEAL]

JAMES K. WATERS
Register of Wills.

XIII

In the office of the Register of Wills, Frederick, Md., in Liber H. S., No. 5, of Inventories, folio 519, we find the "Inventory of the Personal Estate of Isaac Crawl late of Frederick County deceased . . . this sixth day of March, 1822," David Crall and John Leatherman, exeeutors. Total, \$613.45. Among the separate items appear the following:

"one Sorrel Horse."
 "A Grey Mare."
 "Two Cows and a Heiffer."
 "1 Sow and 4 Shotes."
 "One Cow and Heiffer."
 "One yearling Colt."
 "Sorrel Horse."
 "Black Do."
 "One Cow."
 "One Do."
 "4 Heiffers."
 "a Lot of Books."
 "Shoemakers Bench with the tolls."
 "piece S. Leather."
 "1 Black Mare."

In the same office, in the Index to Sales, Liber G. M. E., No. 2, folio 335, we find:

A list of sale of the real Estate of Isaac Crall, late of Frederick County, deceased.
 Conrad Willhide—55 acres of land @ \$20..... \$1100.00
 on the following terms viz.
 one third cash..... \$366.66 2-3
 2nd payment due 25th Augt 1824..... 244.44½
 3d do 25th Augt 1825..... 244.44½
 4th do 25th Augt 1826..... 244.44½

 \$1100.00

Frederick County to wit:

On the 19th day of March 1827 came David Crall & John Leatherman Exors of Isaac Crall, deceased the former of whom solemnly & truly affirmed & declared & the latter of whom made Oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God that the foregoing is a true & perfect list of the sale of the real estate of said deceased.

Test. G. M. Eichelberger, Regr.

As stated elsewhere, it was subsequently discovered that Isaac Crall died seized of other real estate not mentioned in his will, variously estimated as amounting to between 10½ and 11½ acres. The purchase of this property by Isaac Crall in two tracts, one acquired in 1801 and the other in 1815, is recorded at Frederick. (Deeds, Liber W. R., No. 21, folio 547, and Liber J. S., No. 5, folio 284.) The sale of both tracts to Conrad Wilhide, by the children and heirs of Isaac Crall is recorded in the same office, Liber J. S., No. 20, folio 78.

In the office of the Register of Wills, Frederick, in Administrator Accounts, Liber H. S., No. 9, folio 161, we find:

The 1st. Account of John Leatherman and David Crall Executors of Isaac Crall late of Frederick County deceased.

Am't of Inventory of personal Estate.....	\$613.45
Increase on sale of Said property.....	23.69½
List of debts.....	588.45
Part payment of debt in List of desperate debts.....	15.31
From Jacob Weller.....	2.12½
	<hr/>
	\$1243.03

Among Disbursements:

paid Conrad Wilhide for Carrying Corpse.....	\$2.00
paid WM. Garnand one of the Trustees of the Graceham Church the deceased's subscription toward said Church.....	10.00
Balance dne Estate.....	\$677.83
March 8, 1825.	

In the same office, in Administrator Accounts, Liber G. M. E., No. 3, folio 174, appears:

The 2nd Account of John Leatherman and David Crall, Ex'ers of Isaac Crall, late of Frederick County, deceased. March 20, 1827.

Bal. due from 1st acct.....	\$677.83
Proceeds of Sale of real Estate to Conrad Willhide.....	1100.00
For sundry articles sold.....	87.18
Interest from Conrad Willhide on his purchase of real estate.....	32.46
Interest on sundry vendue Notes.....	14.81¼
A sum settled with Henry Fundenburg.....	12.62½
	<hr/>
	\$1924.50¼

Among Disbursements:

- \$8.00 paid Magdalena Crall.
- \$2.00 paid John Crall for 2 days attendance as a witness in F. C. C.
- \$3.00 paid ditto for 3 days ditto as do do.
- \$3.00 allowed these accountants for hauling wood for Magdalena Crall.
- \$211.56 paid for boarding, clothing & schooling deed's children, John, Magdalena, Mary, Sarah, Samuel and Catherine up to April 1st 1823.
- ,\$68.18¼ paid for boarding and tuition of Samuel & Catherine up to April 1st 1826.
- \$4.28 paid for clothing for Samnel up to April 1st 1826.
- 75c for medical attendance on Catherine.
- \$47.35¼ paid for boarding, clothing & schooling to Samuel up to Oct. 18, 1826.
- \$25.25 paid Doctor Biggs for medical attendance on Samuel.

\$65.41 this amount being the amount of sundry articles bequeathed to Elizabeth Domer by deceased.

\$157.19½ paid for sundry articles furnished M. Crall widow of dec'd's father for which this estate was liable viz 1822, 30\$98¾; 1823, 28\$29½; 1824, 33\$63¾; 1825, 30\$04; & 1826, 33\$63¾, per account appears (and for hauling hay for do 75c).

\$10.00 Allowed David Crall, one of the accountants, the Amt of a Note passed to him by decd per Note proved appears.

In Administrator Accounts, Liber G. M. E., No. 5, folio 99, is found the following:

The 3rd Account of John Leatherman and David Crall Executors of Isaac Crall, late of Frederick County, deceased, settled by David Crall, Jan. 12, 1829.

Total assets, \$449.62¼, including \$62.75, received in part payment of three claims vs George Bush returned Desperate, settled by an a/c in bar.

Among Disbursements:

paid Magdalena Crall.....	25.18¾
Balance due Estate.....	\$336.52¾

In Administrator Accounts, Liber G. M. E., No. 5, folio 229, occurs the following:

The 4th and final Account of John Leatherman & David Crall Executors of Isaac Crall, late of Frederick County, deceased, settled by David Crall, March 31, 1829.

Received from Jacob Weller B. S. Surviving Ex'or of Nicholas Crawl, decd the same being the decd's distributive share of said Nicholas Crawl's estate as per 2nd & final a/c settled by said Weller on the 2nd day of Feb 1829 afsd.....

Total assets.....	\$62.86¾
To which add 35\$ the value fixed on articles devised by deceased his son Henry, and directed to be added to his estate.....	410.33¾

Total Amount.....	35.00
	\$445.33¾

Distribution agreeably to the deceased's Will as follows, viz,

Elizabeth Doomer, having recd her proportion of the decd's estate, in property taken by her at the appraisement, & property purchased for her by the Exors. is not entitled to any part of the above sum.

Henry Crall, advanced as above.....	\$35.00
Ditto to receive.....	20.66⅞
John Crall to receive.....	55.66⅞
Mary Magdalene, wife of Henry Stouffer.....	55.66⅞
Polly Crall.....	55.66⅞
Sarah Crall.....	55.66⅞
Samuel Crall.....	55.66⅞
Catharine Crall.....	55.66⅞
David Crall.....	55.66⅞

\$445.33¾

XIV

In 1892 an original register of the Apple's Church, near Thurmont, Md., kept in German, was examined, and the following baptismal records of the children of Isaac Crall and Mary Matthews found and translated:

Isaac Krall, wife Maria. Elizabeth, born 4th February, 1795; baptized 24th November, 1796; witnesses, Henry Firohn and wife Anna Maria.

Parents, Isaac Krall, wife Maria. Infant, David, born 5th February, baptized 29th March, 1798. Sponsor, Jacob Weller.

Parents, Isaac Grall, wife Maria; Infant, Henry, born 26th May, baptized 16th November, 1800; Sponsors, Henry Rigsegger, and wife Catherine.

Parents, Isaac Crall, wife Maria; Infant, John, born 1st October, baptized 25th November, 1802; Witnesses, John Schmitt, wife Maria Schmitt.

Parents, Isaiacc Krall and wife Maria; child, Maria, born 29th November, 1807, and baptized 27th March, 1808. Godparent, Barbara Vinvosen.

Parents, Isaac Cral and Maria; Infant Magdalena, born 9th September, 1809; baptized 25th November; Witness, Barbara Hoff.

Parents, Isaiacc and Maria Krall; child, Sarah, born 31st March, baptized, 23rd September, 1810; Sponsor, Sara Leinback.

Isaac and Maria Crall; Infant, Samuel, born 29th June, 1813; baptized, 29th May, 1814; Witnesses, Henry and Catherine Yantz.

The same volume contains the record of the baptism of one of the children of Elizabeth Crall, daughter of Nicholas Crall and wife of George Bush, as follows:

George and Elizabeth Bush; Rebecca, born 11th November, 1814, baptized 26th June, 1815; Witnesses, Daniel and Elizabeth Miller.

In 1903 a book in possession of Rev. Whitmore, of Thurmont, was examined, containing "Baptisms. Including German Reformed and Lutheran baptisms transcribed from the old church records of Apple's Church by Rev. E. E. Higgers, D.D. 1858."

In this book, the date of birth of David Crall is given as January 27, 1797, instead of February 5, 1798, as above. The above is correct, agreeing with the statement in Rev. David Crall's Family Bible, written by himself.

This book also contains an item not found in the above list, as follows:

"Magdalena, daughter of Isaac Cral and Maria, baptized Nov. 29, 1805, born Oct. 9, 1805."

This book omits the baptism of Maria, born November 29, 1807, and baptized March 27, 1808, according to the above list.

It also gives "Salome," instead of "Sarah," as the name of the child born March 31, 1810, and baptized September 23, 1810.

In this book the birth of Samuel is given as August 29, 1813, instead of June 29, 1813, as above.

In all other points the two records agree.

XV

The family Bible of the late Rev. David Crall is in the possession of his son, Mr. Leander Howard Crall. The Bible was printed in 1819, and on the title-page contains the following, written in Rev. David Crall's hand: "David Crall's Book January 6th 1822." The earlier family records which the Bible contains are also in his hand. These records are as follows:

MARRIAGES.

David Crall entered into matrimony with Mary Haff October 25, 1821.

BIRTHS.

David Crall was born February 5th, 1798, in Frederick County, Maryland.

Joel Emery Crall was born on Tuesday at two O'clock P. M. the 6th of January, 1824. In Frederick County, Maryland.

Alfred Beverly Crall was born on Friday at 8 o'clock A. M. the 25th of November, 1825. In Frederick County, Maryland.

Edwin Theodore Crall was born on Monday the 15th November at 4 o'clock A. M., 1830, in Franklin County (Concord) Pennsylvania.

Alpheus Boyd Crall was born on the 9th day of November, at one O'clock A. M., 1832, in Cumberland County, Pa.

Leander Howard Crall was born on the 14th day of April at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 O'clock A. M., 1835, in Harrisburg, Dauphine County, Pa.

Francis Hiram Alphonse Crall was born on the 21st September at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 O'clock P. M., 1837, in Lancaster, Pa.

DEATHS.

Rev. David Crall departed this life at his residence in Lima, Ohio, on the 11th day of September at 8 o'clock P. M., 1876. Lies interred in Woodlawn Cemetery, Lima, Allen Co., Ohio.

Mary Crall, wife of Revd David Crall, departed this life on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1881. Lies interred in Woodlawn Cemetery, Lima, Allen Co., Ohio.

Francis Hiram Crall departed this life on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1887, near Rinard, Wayne Co., Illinois. Lies interred in Woodlawn Cemetery, Lima, Allen Co., Ohio.

Joel Emory Crall departed this life the 13th day of July, 1831, at 5 o'clock, 45 min., in the morning, in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Aged 7 years, 6 months and 7 days. Lies interred in the Presbyterian graveyard in Newville, in the county and State above named.

Alfred Beverly Crall departed this life on the 28th of July at 10 O'clock, 30 min., A. D. 1832. Aged 6 years, 8 mo., 3 days. Lies interred in the Presbyterian graveyard in Newville, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.

Edwin Theodore Crall departed this life on the 15th of August, 1832, at 5 o'clock A. M. Aged 1 year and 9 mo. Lies interred in the Presbyterian graveyard in Newville, in Cumberland Co., Pa.

XVI

From the family Bible of Mr. and Mrs. Leander Howard Crall ("Mrs. L. H. Crall" is stamped in gilt letters upon its outside front cover) the following records have been taken:

MARRIAGES.

On the evening of the 23d of May, 1864, by Rev. A. D. Mayo, at the residence of W. H. Venable, Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. L. H. Crall and Mrs. Hattie A. Moore.

BIRTHS.

Leander Howard Crall at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 o'clock A. M. on the 14th day of April, 1835, in Harrisburg, Dauphin County, Penna.

Harriet Ann Vater on the 9th day of June, 1835, near Peoria, in Farwell County, Illinois.

Howard Elmer Crall at 7 o'clock P. M. on the 18th day of July, 1867, in Washington, D. C.

Walter Egbert Crall, at 4 o'clock A. M. on the 29th day of March, 1872, at "Willow Wild," Mt. Visculum, Hamilton Co., Ohio.

Hattie Mabel Crall at 4 o'clock A. M. on the 14th day of October, 1874, in New York City, N. Y.

DEATHS.

Walter Egbert Crall, at eight o'clock A. M. Wednesday, the 26th day of June, 1872. Aged two months and twenty-seven days. Interred in Spring Grove Cemetery, near Cincinnati, Ohio.

Harriet M. Crall, at half-past ten o'clock P. M., Friday the 16th day of October, 1896, aged sixty-one years, four months and seven days. Interred in Kensico Cemetery, New York City.

REMARKS.

Harriet M. Crall was baptized March 31st, 1880, in St. James Church, Long Branch.

Leander H. Crall baptized 24th June, 1880, in St. James Church, Long Branch.

Howard Elmer Crall was baptized 24th June, 1880.

Hattie Mabel Crall was baptized 24th June, 1880.

THE HAFF APPENDIX

I

For convenient reference the marriage record of Laurens Jurianse Haff and Kinertje Pieters Meet, referred to elsewhere, is repeated here, as given on page 42 of the printed volume containing the register of the old Dutch Church of New York City:

June 18, 1676, Laurens Jeuriaeuszen, j. m., Uijt Brazil, en Kniertje Pieters Meet, j. d., Vau Amersfoort, July 5, 1676.

II

The records of baptisms which follow are taken from the Onderdonk Manuscript, in the possession of the Long Island Historical Society, under the title, "The Records of Baptisms and Marriages in the Reformed Dutch Churches of Kings County. Presented to the Long Island Historical Society by Henry Onderdonk Jr. who copied the same in 1862." The source of the records is indicated in a note by Mr. Onderdonk, as follows:

Many of the old Church Records of Kings County have been lost. The Rev. Peter Low, who was a book-binder by trade, gathered all the loose Records he could find and had them bound in one volume. To him then we owe the preservation of these precious memorials of the past.

The items of present interest, culled from this source, are the following:

- [Brooklyn Baptisms]
1677 Ap. 2, Peter. Laurens Jurianse.
[Baptisms at Flatbush by Do. V. Turen]
1679 May 18, Jurian. Laurens Juriauz, Kunisa Peters.
1681 Jul 24, Tunis. Laurens Jurianz Hof, Cunisa Peters.
1683 Aug 5, Stintie. Laurens Jurianz, Cunira Peters.
1684 June 15, Maria. Lourens Haff, Cuniertie Peters.
[Brooklyn Baptisms]
1689 S. 19, Jakap. Lourens & Kaniertje Haf.

III

According to Tennis G. Bergen's "Early Settlers of King's County, New York," the family of Lourens Jurianse Haff and Cunira Pieterse included the following children:

- Jurian, baptized May 18, 1679 }
Tennis, baptized July 24, 1681 } —all at Flatlands.
Styntje, baptized Aug. 5, 1683 }
Maria, baptized June 15, 1685, at Flatbush.
Jacob, baptized Sept. 18, 1689, at Brooklyn.
Laurens or Lawrence of New Jersey, baptized April 20, 1699.

IV

In Volume II. of O'Callaghan's "Documentary History of the State of New York" are given the tax returns for towns on Long Island for the year 1683, including "An Accot from Gravesend of Ye Persons Lands and Cattles Rateable According to ye Law." Under this appears the following entry:

Lawrence Haft		£	s	d
2	cows	0	0	10
22	acors of land	0	1	10
1	heade*	0	1	6
		—	—	—
		0	4	2

* A poll-tax.

V

In O'Callaghan's "Documentary History of the State of New York," Volume II., is given a copy of the census returns for 1698, including "An Exact List of all ye inhabitants names within ye towne of fflushing and p'cints of old and Young ffreemen & Servants white & Black &c 1698." In this list, and under the sub-title of "Dutch inhabitants," appear the following:

Lorus Haft		
Canuerte his wife		
Jewrin	Peter	} sones
Johannis & Jacob		
Stinchee Maria		} Dau
Tunttee Margaretta		
Sauta		

A comparison of these names with those in the two preceding lists makes it plain that we have here all those whose baptisms have been recorded, with the single exception of Lawrence, of New Jersey, whose birth occurred subsequent to this census. He was baptized April 20, 1699.

VI

Bergen, in his "Early Settlers of King's County, New York," records two transactions in which Laurens Jurianse Haft was concerned, and which have been referred to in the preceding monograph.

According to this authority, "Jan Wouters, master shoemaker, July 2, 1678, hired out his son, Ruth Janse, aged eight years, to his brother-in-law, Lourens Jurianse for eight years." Lourens Jurianse was to board and clothe the boy, send him to evening school, and at the end of the term equip him with a Sunday suit, provide every-day linen and woollen, and give him a milch-cow. Since Lawrence Haft's wife, Kinertje Pieters Meet, was not a sister of Jan Wouters, or Jan, son of Wouter, it follows that a sister of Laurens Jurianse Haft was the wife of Jan Wouters.

Again, according to Bergen, we have the following item: "June 14, 1680.

Hans Hermanse (Van Barkeler) and Lourens Haff, guardians of the children of Jan Laurentszen, bound his son Louris or Laurens, aged 9 years, to Jan Janse Van Dyck for six years to do all kinds of labor, and at the end of the term to be furnished with a Sunday suit of clothes and three good shirts." Bergen states that the first wife of Jan Laurentszen (Duyts or Duits) was Jannetje Jeuriaens, who died prior to September 27, 1673, leaving two children, Annetje Janse and Laurens Janse. On September 27, 1673, Jan Laurentzen married again, while his own death occurred about 1679, at which time Laurens Haff and Hans Hermanse were appointed guardians of his children. It is not improbable that Jannetje Jeuriaens, first wife of Jan Laurentzen, was the sister, or half-sister, of Laurens Jeuriaens, *alias* Laurens Haff. If this supposition be correct, we have a clue to the probable residence of Jurian Haff in the Netherlands, before he went out to Brazil as a soldier, obtained from the record of the marriage of Jannetje Jeuriaens in the registry of the old Dutch Church of New York (page 32 of printed volume), as follows:

Oct. 2, 1667, Jan Laúrenszen Dúijesch, j. m., Van N. Yorke, en Jannetje Jeúriaens, Van den Bosch in Brabant.

If Jannetje Jeuriaens was, in truth, a daughter of Jurian Haff, she was probably a child of a first wife. Subsequently, in Brazil, Jurian Haff married Teuntie Straetsman, by whom he had his son, Laurens Jurianse Haff.

VII

Among the deeds recorded at Jamaica, Long Island, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Queens County, New York, is one dated May 20, 1698, bearing witness to the sale by "Thomas Willet of fflushing in Queens County" to "Lorus Haff of same" of "that Ten acre lott as it was laid out to be more or less scituate lying and being at or near ye Beaver Dam in ye bounds of fflushing aforesaid being bounded East West and north by ye said Lorus his own land and southerly upon ye highway." (Liber A, p. 194.)

VIII

In his "History of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Jamaica, L. I.," Henry Onderdonk, Jr., has arranged in alphabetical order the names of those who contributed, April 20, 1715, to erect a church building at Jamaica, with the sums subscribed opposite their names. Among the number are the following:

	£	s.
Hof, Juriaen.....	1	10
Hof, Laurens.....	3	
Hof, Peter.....	3	

This item appears on page 12 of Onderdonk's volume. We have here the subscription of the father, Laurens Jurianse Haff, and of his two older sons,

Peter and Jurian Haff. On page 10 of his little volume, Onderdonk gives the following item:

Jamaica, Queens Co. Jan. 10, 1715 [1716].	
We the underwritten of the Nether Dutch Reformed Church in Queens County on the Island of Nassau, promise to pay yearly [etc.].....
Jurian Haff	6 s.
Peter Huf	9 "
Lourens Hof	8 "

IX

Lawrence Haff, youngest son of Laurens Jurianse Haff and Kinertje Pieter Meet, baptized April 20, 1699, according to Bergen, who refers to him as "Laurens or Lawrence of New Jersey," was married about 1719. His wife's maiden surname is not known. Their four elder children, according to the Onderdonk manuscript, were baptized at Jamaica. (See reference to this manuscript in Section II. above.) The records of these baptisms, copied from the register of the Dutch Reformed Church, of Jamaica, L. I. and preserved in the Onderdonk manuscript, are as follows:

Children.	Parents.
1720, Sept. 10, Lourens.....	Lourens and Marytie Haff.
1722, Apl. 8, Johannes.....	Lourens and Marytie Haff.
1724, Oct. 4, Cornelis.....	Lourens and Marytie Haff.
1726, Nov. 6, Margrietie.....	Lourens and Marytie Haff.

X

Lawrence Haff, father of the children mentioned just above, appears to have removed from Jamaica some time between the date of the baptism of his daughter, Margaret, which occurred in the fall of 1726, and that of the baptism of the next child mentioned in his will, Abraham. Whether he removed directly to Kingwood Township, Hunterdon County, West New Jersey, is not known, but that he resided there as early as 1744 is indicated by two letters, extracts from which appear below:

Frenchtown, N. J., Mar. 31, 1893.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of Nov. 19th, 1892, received.... I sent a copy of your letter to Dr. Henry Race, of Pittstown, who is better acquainted with the Hoff family than I am. I have often met with the name of Lawrence Haff in old deeds. On April 28, 1744, he purchased a tract of land near me of Jonathan Biles....

As to the condition of old records in Hunterdon County: the records of Hunterdon County only go back to 1785.... I do not know that there are any old church records that give marriages. There is a record of Rev. William Frazer's marriages from 1768 to 1793. I only find Jacob Hoff's to Mary Reamer. Probably the Friends' Meeting at Quakertown have a record of marriages.

Yours truly,

John W. Lequear,
Frenchtown, N. J.

Pittstown, N. J., March 15, '94...

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 10th inst, relative to the Hoff family is duly received.... It seems assumable from Bergen's History and the tax-lists and census assessments that the Long Island Hoff's were all descendants of Lourens Haf. Some of them removed to Shrewsbury Township, Monmouth Co., N. J., and others migrated to Hopewell and Maiden-

head Townships, then in Hunterdon Co., N. J. Later, about 1750, Cornelius, Thomas and Jacob, sons of Thomas, Sen., and Charles and Gabriel, sons of Charles, Sen., came from Hopewell or Maidenhead to Kingwood Township, Hunterdon Co.

Lawrence Haff purchased in Kingwood of Robert Murfin in 1745. Where he came from I have not ascertained. Murfin's deed to him if on record would show the residence. I have never seen his name in the lists of Hopewell or Maidenhead Hoffs. His farm was four miles from Pittstown, southwesterly, contiguous to the Kingwood Presbyterian Church. The Church lot was purchased of him in 1754. . . . The land he bought of Jonathan Biles in 1744, of which Mr. Lequear informed you, was another tract. . . .

Cornelius, Jr., lived and died on the same property that Lawrence Haff occupied. The house built by Lawrence was a large frame building with a gambrel roof. It was still standing when I was a young man. I never heard it said there was any relationship between Lawrence and our relatives. . . .

Very respectfully yours,

Henry Race.

XI

The death of Lawrence Haff, of Jamaica and Kingwood, son of Laurens Jurianse Haff and Kniertje Pieters Meet, of Flushing, occurred between April 16, 1762, when he made his will, and November 4 of the same year, when the will was proved. Following is a copy of his will, authenticated by the proper authorities:

I LAWRENCE HAFF of the Township of Kingwood in the County of Hunterdon & province of West New Jersey, being Sick and Weak in body, but of a Perfect sound Memory, Prais'd be the Name Name of Almighty God, Caulling to mind the uncertainty of this Life do make this my present Last will and Testament in Manner Following, that is to say first and principally I Commend my Soul to god and secondly my body to be Committed to the Earth to be Decently Buried at the Discretion of my Executors hereafter Nam'd. And as Touching all such Temporal Estate as it hath Pleas'd God to bestow on me, I dispose of it in Manner Following Viz:t IMPRIMIS it is my Will that my Exec:trs do pay and Discharge all my Just and Lawful Debts out of my said Estate, IMPRIMIS I give and bequeath unto my Son Lawrence Haff Jun.r the Sum of Five Shillings Pro.c Money to Cut him off as Heir to my said Estate IMPRIMIS and all the Remainder of my Estate in Whomsoever hands the same may be, I give and bequeath unto my Belov'd Wife Martha Haff during her Life, and after her Decease it is my will that all the Remainder of my Estate be Divid'd and Proportion'd in the following Manuer to John Haff, Cornelius Haff, Abraham Haff, Richard Haff and Coneactia Jones and my Son Lawrence Haff Children and my Daughter Margaret Palmers Children, that is to say that my son & Daughters Children last meutioned shall have an Equil Share with any of my above Mentioned Children of my Estate and I do hereby make Ordain, Constitute and Appoint my Belov'd Wife Martha Haff, Cornelius Haff and Benjamin Jones Exec.rs of this my Present Last will and Testament hereby Revoking and Making Null and Void all other Wills by me at any Time heretofore made or Express'd to be made. In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal this Sixteenth day of April Anno Domi 1762.

SEAL'D SIGN'D PUBLISH'D and DELIVER'D by the Testator to be his Last Will & Testament in the presents of us

Reh. Stevenson	John Imley	Lawrence Haff	(L. S.)
Jane Stevenson			

And he it remembered that it is my will that my Son Peter Haffs Child shall have an Equil Share of my Estate with any of my Children or Gran Children if she Lives and if she should happen to dye Without Lawful Assue then its my will that her Share or portion be Equally Divid'd Between and amongst the Rest of my Children. Note this Latter Claws was Whrote and Consent'd to by the Testator Before this Will was Executed.

Rebeckah Stevenson and John Imley of the people Called Quakers on their solemn Affirmations do affirm that they Saw Lawrence Hoff the Testator therein Named Sign and Seal the Within Will and hear'd him publish and pronounce and Declare the Within Instrument to be his last Will & Testament and that at the doing thereof the said Testator was

of Sound, & disposing mind & memory as farr as these affirm.ts know and as they Berilly Believe and that Jane Stevenson Signed her name as a Witness at the same time &c.

Affirmation taken the 4th day

Reb. Stevenson

of Nov.r 1762 Theo. Severn So.

John Imley

Martha Hoff & Benjamin Jones Executors in the Within Testament Named being Sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God did Depose that the Within Instrument Contains the True last Will and Testament of Lawrence Hoff Decd. the Testator therein named So farr as they know and as they Verily Believe and that they Will well & Truely performe the same by paying first the debts of the said Deceased & then the Legacies in the said Testament Specefied So farr as the Goods Chattels & Credits of the said Deceased Can thereunto Extend and that they Will make a True & perfect Inventory of all & singular the sd. goods and Chattels & Credts have or shall hereafter Come to their knowledge or possession or to the possession of any other person or persons for their use & render a just & True Acc. when required.

Sworn this 4th day of Novr
1762.

Theo. Severns Surro

her
Martha M Hoff
mark
Benjamin Jones

Recorded in Book II of Wills page 359.

NEW JERSEY PREROGATIVE COURT.

I, GEORGE WURTS, Register of the Prerogative Court of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Last Will and Testament of Lawrence Hoff, deceased, as the same is taken from and compared with the original Record, recorded in Libre II of Wills p. 359 now remaining on file and of record in my office.

WITNESS my hand and the Seal of the Prerogative Court, at Trenton, this Thirty-first day of October, A. D. 1899.

[SEAL]

[Signature] GEORGE WURTS
Register

Comparing the names of the children of Lawrence Haff, mentioned in his will, with the baptismal records taken from the Church register at Jamaica, as given in Section IX. above, we readily identify the three elder sons of Lourens and Marytie Haff, Lourens, Johannes and Cornelius, baptized in 1720, 1722 and 1724, respectively, with the three sons first mentioned in the will, Lawrence Haff, Jr., John Haff and Cornelius Haff. Margrietie, daughter of Lourens and Marytie Haff, who was baptized in 1726, we similarly identify with the daughter, Margaret Palmer, mentioned in the will. This document also mentions the following younger children, Abraham Haff, Richard Haff, Peter Haff, and Coneactia Jones, probably the wife of the Benjamin Jones named as an executor. Coneactia Haff appears to have been named for her grandmother, Cuniertie Pieters Meet. The baptismal records of none of these younger children have been found as yet, the place or places of their birth not being certainly known. The oldest among them, Abraham Haff, settled in Frederick County, Maryland, attained to the rank of Major in the patriot service during the Revolution, and continued the line of descent of special interest in this work.

XII

Abraham Haff, mentioned in the above will as the fourth son of Lawrence Haff, of Kingwood Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, was a resident of Frederick County, Maryland, at the time of the execution of his father's will,

he having married Jane Beatty, of Ulster County, Province of New York, as early as 1755. In that year he and his wife acquired as their homestead an estate in Frederick County, of which Jane Beatty Haff had become part owner as joint heiress of her grandmother, Susanna Asfordby Beatty, the title of the other joint heirs being acquired by purchase by Abraham Haff. These facts are established by two deeds recorded in the office of the County Clerk of Frederick County. The first of these documents, copied from pages 834-36 of Liber E, of the Frederick County Land Records, is as follows:

At the Request of Cornelius Brink Margaret Beatty and Abraham Haff the following Deed was Recorded September the Twenty Second Day in the year of our Lord Seventeen hundred & fifty five To wit To All to Whom these Presents shall Come John Beatty of Marbletown in the County of Ulster and Province of New York Yeoman Grandson and heir at Law to Susanna Beatty Late of Monocasey in King Georges County in the province of Maryland Deceased whereas the same Susanna Beatty by her last will and Testament in Writing bearing Date the twentieth Day of June In the Year of Our Lord One thousand Seven hundred forty and Two among Other things therein Contained did give and Bequeath unto her Son Robert deceased Children Namely John Beatty (who is the present Grantor Morraica Beatty Susannah Beatty George Beatty Margaret Beatty and Jane Beatty a Parcel of land being part of a Tract of Land called Rocky Creek lying on the west side of Monocosey Beginning at the End of One hundred and Nine by five perches in fourth Line of a tract called Rocky Creek beginning and Runing from thence North and by East One hundred and thirteen perches then South Sixty Six degrees East Two hundred and Seventy Seven perches then North twenty Seven Degrees East One hundred perches then South twenty Seven degrees west Until it intersect a Line drawn from the beginning South Sixty Six degrees base line from thence to the begining And likewise all Tract of Land Called Providence Granted to Edward Beatty lying upon Linganore which tracts of Land to be Equally divided Between the above named Children and whereas there is some Doubt concerning the said Wills being Authentick in Strickness by the Laws of Maryland and the said John Beatty being Willing and Desirous that the said will should take Effect Notwithstanding any Imperfection therein In Consideration thereof and also in Consideration of the Brotherly Love and Affection which he hath and beareth To his said three sisters Morraica (now the wife of Cornelius Brinck) the said Margaret Beatty and the said Jane now the wife of Abraham Haff Now know Ye that the said John Beatty for the Considerations Aforesaid hath Granted remised released and Confirmed and by these Presents doth grant remise release and confirm unto them the said Morraica Brink Margaret Beatty and Jane Haff and to their Heirs and Assigns forever One Equal Moiety or half part of the said relited tracts and Parcels of Land with the Appurtenances and all the Estate right title Interest use trust and Equity of him the said John Beatty of in and to the same To have and To hold One Equal third part of the said hereby granted and released premises with the Appurtenances unto her the said Morraica Brinck her heirs and Assigns to the only proper use and behoof of her the said Marraica Brink her heirs and Assigns forever One Other third part thereof George Beatty & Margret Beatty Doth hereby by Acknowledge And thereof and their from of her the said Margaret Beatty her heirs and Assigns forever and the other third part thereof to her the said Margaret Beatty her heirs and assigns to the ously proper use and Behoof unto her the said Jane Haff her heirs and Assigns to the only proper use and Behoof of her the said Jane Haff her heirs and Assigns forever In Witness Whereof the said John Beatty hath hereunto Set his hand and Seal the Sixteenth Day of april in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and fifty five. John Beatty !SEAL!

Sealed and Delivered in the presence of us the ! Memorandum that there is also a Blank word (effect) being Interlined & the words (to ! razure in the Seventh line between the his said) and to their) and (Brinck) wrote on ! Words (Land) and (being) before the razed place & the word (Beatty) in the second ! Sealing and Delivery hereof line being interlined before Execution

John Crooke

Margaret Crooke

On the Back of which Deed was thus Indorsed To wit Ulster County pt. Be it remembered that on the Day of the Date of the within Deed personally Appeared before me Colll. Abraham Gaasbeek Chambers Esquire Judge of the Court of Common pleas for the said County of Unster the within Named John Beatty and Acknowledged the within Deed to be

his Voluntary Act and Deed and that he executed the same for the use therein Mentioned and I having inspected and Examined the same do find no razures or Interlineations therein Other than those taken Notice of before Execution Wherefore I do Allow the Same to be entered on Record there was likewise Mention made of the razure in the Seventh line between the words (Land) and (being) A : Gaasbeek Chambers.

Immediately following the preceding (page 836 of Liber E, Land Records of Frederick County), appears another deed, a copy of which is appended :

At the Request of Abraham Haff the following Deed was Recorded September the Twenty Second Day In the year of Our Lord Seventeen hundred and fifty Five To wit To all Christian People to whome this present Writing shall Come Cornelius Brink & his wife Mary Susanna Beatty George Beatty & Margret Beatty all of the Township of Marblatown in the County of Ulster and Province of New York in America Sends Greeting. Now Know Yee that they the said Cornelius Brink & his wife Mary Susanna Beatty George Beatty & Margret Beatty for Divers Good Causes them thereunto Moving but Moore And Especially for and in Consideration of A Certain Sum of thirty two pounds Current Lawfull money of the province of Maryland to them in hand paid before the Ensealing and Delivery of these present By Abraham Haff of Kingswoods township Hunterdon County province of Wes Jersey the Receipt whereof they the said Cornelius Brink & Mary his wife Snsanna Beatty George Beatty & Margret Beatty Doth hereby by Acknowledge And thereof and their from And of and from Every part and Parcel thereof Doth Acquit Exonerate Release And forever Discharge the said Abraham Haff his heirs Executors Administrators or Assigns forever by these Presents, Have Given granted Bargained and Sold Released Rattified and Confirmed And by these presents Doth for themselves and their heirs freely Clearly and Absolutely Give Grant Bargain and Sell Release Rattifie and Confirm all their Right and Title unto the Said Abraham Haff his heirs and assigns forever of all that tract of Land called Providence Granted to Edward Beatty Lying Upon Linganore Which Hath Been Devised Unto the Granttors By Susanna Beatty Late of Monocosey in prince Georges County in the province of Maryland As by her Last Will and Testament Bearing Date the twentieth Day of June One Thousand Seven hundred and forty-two may appear which said Tract of Land Lays in Frederick County and province of Maryland Aforesaid Together will all Houses Edifices Buildings Water Water Courses Easements profits Commodities advantages Hereditements and Appurtenances whatsoever.....!

Signed Sealed and Delivered in the ! George Beatty !SEAL! Cornelis Brinck !SEAL!
Presence of us ! Margret Beatty !SEAL! Maryrye Brynk !SEAL!
James Eltinge Severyn Bruyn ! Susanna Beatty !SEAL!

Received the 22d. Day of April 1755 of Abraham the full Satisfaction of this within Writ- ten I say Received by me George Beatty.

XIII

The Revolutionary data given below were taken from the Scharf Collection of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, the examination of the Collection being undertaken by Mr. Lyman P. Powell, Librarian, Department of History and Politics. The following is an extract from his letter which accompanied the first report :

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTIMORE.

April 15, 1892. and pay rolls

Dear Sir:—.....I have carefully searched the muster rolls of the Maryland troops in the Revolution with a success which neither meets my hopes nor fulfils your desires, I fear....I send you on the enclosed list the only names that bear even a family resemblance You are the first man for whom such a work has been done, and it will probably be undertaken for no one else until the papers have been copied and indexed one or two years hence....

Yours very truly,

Lyman P. Powell

Librarian: Dept. of History and Politics.

The letter accompanying the second report was as follows:

Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, Md.,
April 21, 1892.

My dear Sir:—I hope the enclosed data will prove more valuable to you than the first lot sent. Every paper that throws light upon Md. in the Revolution as well as the miscellaneous Revolutionary matter has now been examined, and you may rest assured that you now have all the facts in our possession concerning Haff. I have collaborated all the material that may possibly serve you and send it herewith. Where I was in doubt as to the meaning of a word I have copied it exactly from the MS. so that you may decide it for yourself.

Yours very truly,
Lyman P. Powell.

The data from the Scharf Collection of the Johns Hopkins University, sent by Mr. Powell, included the following:

ABRAM HAFF, Captain of Fredericktown Battalion. Quar. when commissioned. Frederick County Militia. Major of Fredericktown Battalion, May 12, 1779. (Taken from List of Militia Officers of State of Maryland, page 12.)

EDW. SALMON, 1st Lieutenant, is referred to as belonging to Captain Haff's Company, Fredericktown Battalion, Frederick County. (Taken from List of Militia Officers of State of Md., page 25.)

HENRY HYNES is named as ensign of A. Haff's Company, Fredericktown Battalion. (Taken from List of Militia Officers of State of Md., p. 35.)

MAJOR ABRAM HAFF:

"The Plow surveyed for Major Abram Haff 14th March 1782." Certificate of confiscated British land surveyed by Peter Montz and valued by Wm. and Thos. Beatty for Abram Haff. Oct. 12, 1782.

XIV

The following items are on record in the office of the County Commissioners, at Frederick, Md., in a volume entitled, "Levy, 1784-1804:"

1785. "To Majr. Abraham Haff as a juror of Inqt. on the body of Negro Jacob	£-5-
1785. "To Majr. Abraham Haff as a Juror of Inqt on the Body of Michael Fitzgerald.....	£-5-
1787. "To Majr. Abraham Haff as Juror of Inqt. on the Body of Saml Léhay	5s.
Robert Haff do.....	5s.

In the same office, in a volume entitled "Real Property. Lands. 1798," under "An Account of Lands in District No 2 Israels Creek and Manor Hundreds taken by Middleton Smith Appointed by the Commissioners of the Tax in 1798," the following items appear:

Haff, Abraham. pt. of Dulany's Lott	No. of acres.
Ditto pt. of Plough	135½
5 acres more	} 160½
Value of lands 300. Total amount 300.	

Under "An Account of Lots and Houses in Woodsberry Town Dist. No 2 taken by Middleton Smith, 1798," we find the following:

Haff, Abraham. 1 lott. Ground rent, -7-6 due to Adam Creger. Valuation £5. Total amt £5.

Under the account of "Dist. No. 5, Lower Manococy Hundred, 1798," appears the following:

William Haff. Perfection Disputed. from Abraham Hoff. Poor land, 136½ acres. Value of Lands £137. Total amt £137.

XV

In the "Index to Land Warrants from 1782 to 1856," in the office of the County Surveyor, at Frederick appears one for a resurvey, issued to Major Abraham Haff, in 1787. It is as follows:

The State of Maryland: Whereas Abraham Haff of Frederick County did set forth that he was siezed in Fee of and in the following Parcels of Land lying and being in the County aforesaid and contiguous to each other, vizt. 85 acres of The Resurvey on Johnsons Folly, . . . 15 acres part of Johnsons Neglect, . . . Tenseys Chance, originally . . . granted for 11¼ acres, and Samuels Mistake, originally granted for 14¾ acres, contiguous to which parcels he had discovered some Vacant Land and being desirous to add the same and to reduce the whole into one entire Tract acquired a Special Warrant to resurvey the aforesaid Lands. . . . Lay out therefore and carefully Resurvey for and in the name of him the said Abraham Haff the aforesaid Lands, . . . adding any vacant Land thereto contiguous, . . . and for your so doing this shall be your sufficient Warrant and Authority. Given under the Seal of Office this twelfth day of May 1787.

To the Surveyor of Frederick County.

[Signed] Jno Callahan.

Endorsed: No. 29. 1787. Mr. Abram Haff. S. W. R. Executed Dec. 3d. 1787.

[Signed] Saml. Dewals.

XVI

The following is an authenticated copy of the will of Major Abraham Haff:

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN, I ABRAHAM HAFF Senior of Frederick County and the State of Maryland being of sound and disposing mind and memory and understanding and calling to mind the mortality of my Body and that it is appointed for all men to die do make and order this my last will and testament in manner and form following viz:—

IMPRIMIS, I Humbly recommend my soul to the Mercy of Almighty God and my Body to be Buried in a decent manner at the discretion of my executor hereinafter to be mentioned.

ITEM,—I give and bequeath unto my daughter MARTHA JAMES wife of John James four hundred pounds current money to be paid to her by my executor hereinafter to be named in such manner and at such time or times as my said executor shall in his discretion think most for her advantage and in case the whole or any part of the said four hundred shall remain unpaid at the death of my said daughter or any part thereof then the same whole or part as the case may be shall be paid by my executor as afore said to the whole of my said daughters children then living to be divided among them share and share alike and no interest is to accrue or to be charged on the above said Devise, but as forty five dollars has already been paid to my said daughter therefore that sum is to be deducted from the above said Devise. . . .

ITEM,—I give and bequeath unto my daughter MARY BROWINGS two children namely JANE BROWNING and PEGGY BROWNING three hundred and fifty pounds current money to be equally divided between them share and share alike, but no interest is to accrue thereon to be paid by my executor hereafter named when they come of age or marry but if either should die before she becomes of age or marry then the whole bequest as aforesaid to be paid to the survivor and if both should die before they become of age or marry then the said whole bequest shall be paid to the whole of Grand-Children in equal division share and share alike.—

ITEM,—I give and bequeath unto my two GRAND-CHILDREN namely MARY HAFF and GEORGE HAFF being the children of my son WILLIAM the sum of one hundred pounds current money to be equally divided between them share and share alike but no interest is to accrue or to be charged thereon to be paid to them by my executor hereinafter named when they arrive of age or marry but if either should die before the above bequest

becomes payable then their part is to go to their heirs and if no heir or heirs then the whole to be paid to the survivor also I give and bequeath to the above named GEORGE HAFF my negro boy slave named Andrew and as for my son WILLIAM M HAFF I have already furnished him with what I deem his proportion of my estate and therefore no further provision is made for him herein except my wearing apparel which I devise may be equally divided between him and my son ABRAHAM HAFF.

ITEM,—Whereas my son ABRAHAM HAFF stands indebted to me in the sum of One thousand and thirty three pounds current money the payment whereof is secured by mortgage on the two parts of Tracts or parcels of Land situated in Frederick County distinguished by Lott number thirteen and the Plow wherefore after deducting a sufficiency for the payment of the aforesaid several bequests and devises my funeral expenses just debts and other reasonable expenses I will and bequeath unto my aforesaid son ABRAHAM HAFF all the rest and residue and remainder of my estate Real personal and mixt and my will and desire is that he and his heirs and assigns shall thence forever stand released and acquitted from all or any further lien upon the said land or any part thereof by reason of the aforesaid mortgage or otherwise.

ITEM and LASTLY,—I do hereby nominate and appoint my beloved son ABRAHAM HAFF sole executor of this my last will and testament which alone I do ratify and confirm as such hereby revoking and Dis annulling all other former wills and legacys and bequests by me heretofore in any wise made left or Bequeathed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eleven.

ABRAHAM HAFF, SENR !SEAL!

Signed sealed published and declared by ABRAHAM HAFF SENIOR the above named testator as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us who at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.

MICHAEL KOLB
JAMES RICE
his
JOHN X SNIDER
mark

FREDERICK COUNTY, TO-WIT:—

On the 26th day of May 1812 then came ABRAHAM HAFF and made Oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God that the foregoing Instrument of writing is the true whole will and testament of ABRAHAM HAFF Senr. late of Frederick County deceased that hath come to his hands and possession and that he doth not know of any other.

RICHD. BUTLER, REGR.

FREDERICK COUNTY, TO-WIT:—

On the 26th day of May then came MICHAEL KOLB and JAMES RICE two of the subscribing witnesses to the foregoing last will and testament of ABRAHAM HAFF Senr. late of Frederick County deceased and made oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God that they did see the testator therein named sign and seal this will that they heard him publish pronounce and declare the same to be his last will and testament that at the time of his so doing he was to the best of their apprehensions of a sound and disposing mind memory and understanding that they respectively subscribed their names as witnesses to this will in the presence and at the request of the testator and they did also see John Snider the other subscribing witness sign his name as witness to said will in the presence and at the request of the testator and all in the presence of each other.

RICHD. BUTLER, REGR.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

FREDERICK COUNTY, TO-WIT:—

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the last will and testament of ABRAHAM HAFF, SENIOR, late of Frederick County deceased and recorded in Liber R. B., No. 1., Folio 293, one of the Will records of Frederick County.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of the Orphans Court of said County this 16th day of March, A. D. 1892.

Test:—

[Signature] JAMES K WATERS
Register of Wills.

XVII

An authenticated copy of the will of Abraham Haff, Jr., immediately follows:

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN, I ABRAHAM HAFF of Frederick County in the State of Maryland being sick and weak in body but of sound and disposing mind memory and understanding considering the certainty of death and the uncertainty of the time thereof and being desirous to settle my worldly affairs and thereby be the better prepared to leave this world when it shall please God to call me hence do therefore make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following, that is to say:—

FIRST AND PRINCIPALLY I commit my soul into the hands of Almighty God and my body to the earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my executors hereinafter named and after my debts and funeral charges are paid I devise and bequeath as follows:—

ITEM,—I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife PRISCILLA HAFF my negro woman DINAH and her daughter Cereña also her choice of two feather beds and the furniture thereof and of two milch cows and a horse saddle and bridle.

ITEM,—I give and bequeath unto my son ABRAHAM HAFF eight hundred dollars current money to be paid to him by my executors hereinafter named when he shall arrive at lawful age.

ITEM,—I give and bequeath unto my said beloved wife PRISCILLA HAFF and to my eight children viz:—CATHERINE HAFF MARTHA HAFF MARY HAFF FRANCES HAFF ABRAHAM HAFF MEY HAFF PRISCILLA HAFF and ELEANOR MARY HAFF and also to my Posthumous child if any such there should be—All the rest residue and remainder of my estate to be equally divided between them share and share alike to be paid to them by my executor hereinafter named at the times and in the manner and form following that is to say to my wife PRISCILLA HAFF and my eldest daughter CATHERINE HAFF one thousand dollars current money each within twelve months from my decease and unto all the rest of my children aforesaid one thousand dollars current money each as they respectively arrive at lawful age or marry and the residue and remainder of my said estate to be divided and paid over by my executors as aforesaid whenever my youngest child ELEANOR MARY HAFF shall arrive at lawful age or at such earlier period to those that shall be of lawful age to receive the same at any time when my executors hereinafter named shall have made such a disposition of my estate pursuant to the directions hereinafter given as shall enable them to ascertain what amount my said wife and each child of aforesaid are finally to receive:—

AND I DO HEREBY constitute and appoint my respected friends JOHN RITCHIE and BENJAMIN BIGGS to be my executors of this my last will and testament and it is my will and desire that these my executors shall sell and dispose of my personal estate not bequeathed to my wife as hereinbefore mentioned as soon after my decease as convenient and also that my said executors should sell so much of my lands as they may deem expedient at any time within four years from my decease for cash or upon such a credit as in their judgment shall be most advantageous to the estate also that my said executors shall sell and dispose of all the residue of my lands at any time within ten years from my decease either for cash or on such credit as they shall consider most advantageous to the estate and I hereby empower and authorize the said JOHN RITCHIE and BENJAMIN BIGGS my executors aforesaid to sell and convey any and all of my lands tenements hereditaments and to give good sufficient and valid deeds of conveyances for the same in fee simple in as full free and ample a manner as I myself could have done had I personally executed the same and it is also my will and desire that until my said executors shall sell my lands as aforesaid that they should rent them out to the best advantage they can and that my beloved wife should be permitted to reside on any part of the land they shall designate upon such terms as they my said executors shall approve of that she should keep the family together give them schooling and bring them up in an orderly and christian like manner for which services my said executors are to allow her a reasonable compensation out of my estate and if my said wife shall not consent thereto then it is my will and desire that my executors aforesaid shall adopt such measures for the disposition and maintenance of my said children until they shall respectively arrive at legal age as in their judgments will be prudent and requisite to the object aforesaid and the expenses and disbursements thereof to be deducted by them from my estate before a final division is made thereof.

AND LASTLY I do hereby confirm this as my last will and testament revoking and annulling all former wills by me heretofore made ratifying and confirming this and none other to be my last will and testament.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this nineteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

ABRAHAM HAFF !SEAL!

Signed sealed published and declared by ABRAHAM HAFF the above named testator as for his last will and testament in the presence of us who at his request in his presence and in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.

SAMUEL COCK,
JACOB CRAMER,
GEORGE CREAGER, JUNR.

FREDERICK COUNTY, TO-WIT :—

On the 5th day of January 1814 then came JOHN RITCHIE and on the 6th day of January 1814 came BENJAMIN BIGGS and made oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God that the foregoing instrument of writing is the true whole will and testament of ABRAHAM HAFF late of Frederick County deceased that hath come to their hands and possession and that they do not know of any other.

RICHARD BUTLER, REGR.

FREDERICK COUNTY, TO-WIT :—

On the 5th day of January 1814 then came SAMUEL COCK JACOB CRAMER and GEORGE CREAGER Junr. the three subscribing witnesses to the foregoing last will and testament of ABRAHAM HAFF late of Frederick County deceased and made oath on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God that they did see the testator therein named sign and seal this will that they heard him publish pronounce and declare the same to be his last will and testament that at the time of his so doing he was to the best of their apprehensions of a sound and disposing mind and memory and understanding that they respectively subscribed their names as witnesses to this will in the presence and at the request of the testator and all in the presence of each other.

RICHARD BUTLER, REGR.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

FREDERICK COUNTY TO-WIT :—

I hreby certify that the foreging instrument is a true copy of the last will and testament of ABRAHAM HAFF late of Frederick County deceased and recorded in Liber R. B., No. 1., Folio 467, one of the will records for Frederick County.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of the Orphans Court of said County this 16th day of March A. D. 1892.

Test :— JAMES K. WATERS
Register of Wills.

XVIII

The following records of marriage licenses issued at Frederick Town, are extracted from two old volumes of Marriage License Record Books, in the office of the County Clerk, at Frederick :

<i>Date of Licenses.</i>	<i>To Whom Issued.</i>
April 10th 1786	John James—Martha Haff
Aug. 26 1786	John Lyne—Mary Haff [or Huff]
Aug 15 1789	Francis Beamor—Martha Haff
May 27 1795	Abraham Haff, Jr.—Francis Deru.
May 30 1796	Joseph Browning—Mary Haff
April 24 1790	Peter Hoff—Mary Boyer
Sept. 7 1797	William M. Haff—Peggy Dawson
April 24 1811	Solomon Haff—Barbara Main
July 20 1812	Abraham Haff—Priscilla Hauer
March 30 1815	Benjamin Biggs—Catherine Haff
May 11 1816	William Biggs of Benj.—Martha Haff
Nov. 6 1819	Yachel Hammond—Precilla Haff
May 10 1820	Frederick Delaplanc—Frances Jane Haff
May 31 1820	John Myers—Mary Jane Haff
Oct. 20 1821	David Crall—Mary Haff
Jan. 3 1827	Joseph Troxell—Amy Haff
Jan. 3 1827	Richard Gilson—Martha Biggs
Jan. 25 1827	John Lambright—Catherine Biggs
June 29 1829	Joshua Stevenson—Hellen Mary Haff

XIX

Major Abraham Haff and sons, Abraham and William M. Haff, were members of the Presbyterian Church, of Frederick, where most of their children were undoubtedly baptized. No record of baptisms was kept by this organization. But in the case of a temporary vacancy in its pastorate, its members often had their children baptized by the pastor of the Evangelical Reformed Church, of Frederick, a German Presbyterian organization, the pastors of which kept a record of baptisms and marriages. From this old record book, after a careful examination of its contents, the following items were found—the records of the baptisms of one child of William M. Haff and of three children of Abraham Haff, Jr.:

<i>Parents.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Dates of Births.</i>	<i>Dates of Baptisms.</i>
Haff, William and Mary.	Abraham.	July 10, 1798.	Sept. 17, 1798.
Haff, Abraham and Fanny.	Mary Jane.	Sept. 22, 1804.	Jan. 10, 1806.
Haff, Abraham and Fanny.	Martha.	[Not given]	[Not given]
Haff, Abraham and Fanny.	Amy.	Mar. 31, 1807.	Aug. 4, 1808.

XX

The following records, nearly all of them in the handwriting of Abraham Haff, Jr., son of Major Abraham Haff, were entered in the family Bible of Abraham Haff, Jr. The original records, upon two sheets torn from this Bible, are now in the possession of Mr. Leander Howard Crall, from which they have been directly copied for this work. The pronoun "my," which frequently occurs, refers, of course, to Abraham Haff, Jr. He mentions several of his daughters by their "pet" or "nicknames." One of these, "Polly," born July 1, 1801, is his daughter, Mary, who became the wife of Rev David Crall and the mother of Mr. Leander Howard Crall.

BIRTHS

Abraham Haff jr, Was Born May ye 5th in the year of our Lord 1769
 My Wife Frances Haff Was Born December ye 23rd in the year of our Lord 1778
 My Daughter kitty Was Born October ye 7th in the year of our Lord 1797
 My Daughter Patty Was Born August ye 9th in the year of our Lord 1799
 My Daughter Polly Was Born July ye 1st in the year of our Lord 1801
 My Daughter Frances Jane Was Born March ye 13th in the year of our Lord 1803
 My Son Abraham Was Born September 22nd in the year of our Lord 1805
 My Daughter Amy was Born march 30th in the year of our lord 1808
 My Daughter Priscilla Haff was Born February 11th in the year of our Lord 1810
 My Step Daughter Susan Rebeccha Hauer was Born June 22nd in the year of our lord 1807
 Priscilla Dawson was Born april 18th in the year of our Lord 1776 and By marriage Changed her name to Hauer as stfied By her only daughter above and after that Married Abraham Haff
 My Daughter Elenor Mary was Born May 20th in the year of our lord 1813
 [In another hand]
 Benjamin Biggs Was Born October the 8th in the Year of our Lord 1785

MARRIAGES

Abraham Haff Jnr. Was Married May ye 31st to Frances Dorn in the year of our Lord 1795

Abraham Haff was Married to Priscilla Hauer July 22d in the year of our Lord 1812
[In another hand]

Benjamin Biggs Was Married April 2 to Catherine Haff in the year of our Lord 1815

DEATHS

[In another hand]

Abraham Haff (as markd, on other page Jur.) Departed this life December the 30th in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight Hundred & thirteen about 12 O Clock A. M.

[In the hand of Abraham Haff, Jr.]

My Dear wife Frances Haff Departed this Life June 6th in the year of our Lord 1811
[In another hand]

Catherine Biggs Departed this Life in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred fifty Two February the twenty first 2 O Clock P. M.

As might be inferred from the later items, after the death of Abraham Haff, Jr., his Bible passed into the possession of his oldest daughter, Catherine ("kitty" in her father's record), who became the wife of Benjamin Biggs. After her death, her husband married her sister, Mrs. Priscilla Haff Bell, then a widow. The following notice of this marriage, clipped from a newspaper, appears on one of the two sheets above mentioned, pasted underneath the marriage records entered with pen and ink:

At Tiffin, Ohio, on Tuesday the 18th of January, [1853—the date of year being entered on the margin with a pen] by the Rev. L. B. Gurley, Mr. Benjamin Biggs, to Mrs. Priscilla Bell.

XXI

Major Abraham Haff died in the spring of 1812, having in his will appointed his son, Abraham Haff, Jr., his sole executor, as well as his residuary legatee. Within less than two years the latter also died, leaving his father's estate still unsettled. His executors, therefore, John Ritchie and Benjamin Biggs, were left to settle the estate of Major Abraham Haff, as well as that of his son, Abraham Haff, Jr. The administration accounts at Frederick, Md., on file in the office of the Register of Wills, contain many references to the settlement of these estates.

From Liber R. B., No. 1, "Receipts and Releases," pages 130-1, we learn that Jane Browning, sister of Peggy Browning and daughter of Joseph Browning, gave a receipt and release to John Ritchie and Benjamin Biggs, executors of Abraham Haff, Jr., on account of receipt from them of the legacy left her by her grandfather, Abraham Haff, Sr.

From the same volume, pages 147-8, we learn that Mary Jane Haff, daughter of William M. Haff and sister of George Haff, having received the legacy left her by her grandfather, Abraham Haff, Sr., gave a receipt and release therefor to executors Ritchie and Biggs.

In Liber H. S., No. 2, Receipts and Releases, page 245, under date of March 12, 1821, we find the release of George Haff to John Ritchie, surviving executor

of Abraham Haff, Jr., for the legacy left the said George Haff, by his grandfather, Abraham Haff, Sr.

Both Major Abraham Haff, and his son, Abraham Haff, Jr., were owners of a number of slaves. This was characteristic of the Maryland proprietors of plantations who were sufficiently wealthy. In Liber H. S., No. 4, "Inventories," pages 23-26, appears the inventory of the personal estate of Abraham Haff, late of Frederick County, dated January 20, 1814, placed on file by John Ritchie and Benjamin Biggs, executors. The total value of the personal estate, including, of course, no realty, was \$4,623.25. Among the items which go to make up this total, the following are given:

To 1 Negro man Dave aged about 22 years.....	\$450.00
To 1 Ditto Rosse do 21	450.00
To 1 Ditto Boy Tom do 13	300.00
To 1 Ditto do Jim do 11	300.00
To 1 Ditto do John do 16 lame.....	200.00
To 1 Negro woman Rachel do 40	150.00
To 1 ditto do Lucy do 18	300.00
To 1 ditto do Daney & Girl Serena	150.00

On page 116 of the same volume we find additional items of the personal estate of Abraham Haff, amounting to a total of \$250. On page 155 of the same there is an "inventory of money left by Abraham Haff," amounting to \$131.50.

At the time of his death Abraham Haff, Jr., was the owner of real property to the amount of 535 acres, located in Frederick County, Maryland, reference to which is made in a volume entitled "Ledger—10," in the office of the County Commissioners at Frederick, the volume containing accounts of taxables. On page 71 appear the following items:

Credits.

1814. Feb. Abraham Haff, Dist. 8. All his Personal property, part whereof is in the Possession of his Widow, Priscilla Haff, part transferred to Gilbert Kemp, Mathew Galt and Samuel Cock, severally; and the remainder in the Hands of the Heirs.....	\$673.00
All his Real Property transfer'd to the Account of his Heirs (Amounting to 308 acres. pa 72)....	\$2893.00

On page 72 we find the following:—

Charges.

1814. Feb. Abraham Haff's Heirs, Dist. 8.	
One Boy Slave transferred from Abraham Haff's Accot..	\$40.00
One Woman ditto ditto ditto	80.00
One Girl " " "	35.00
Plate 2½ Ounces.....	2.00
Other Personal Property.....	55.00
Real Property Assessed to Abraham Haff (308 Acres)...	2893.00
60 Acres of Timber Land, omitted by the Assessor.....	240.00

Credits.

1815. May. Abraham Haff's Heirs Dist. 8. Part of "Dulaney's Lot," "Leave none," and part of "Discovery" 107 acres transferred to Joseph Stouffer	} 274 acres	\$1016.00
1818. March. Personal property transfer'd. to Samuel Cock and others. The last too numerous to be charg:d pa. 73		
Real ditto viz 261 acres transfer'd to Jno. Walker and Nathan Rait. pa. 173. 291		2117.00

In Liber R. B., No. 3, of "Administration Accounts," in the office of the Register of Wills, Frederick, Md., page 428, we find "The first Account of John Ritchie and Benjamin Biggs, Executors of Abraham Haff late of Frederick County Deceased." It is dated January 9, 1815, the total amount of the cash estate then in the hands of the executors being £2,638 3s. 5d. Among payments recorded, one is of £183 15s., to "Jane Browning one of the Grand Daughters of Abraham Haff Senr. Deceased bequeathed to her the said Jane by the last will & Testament of said Deceased." The payments of small amounts to William M. Haff and Priscilla Haff, son of Major Haff and widow of Abraham Haff, Jr., respectively, are mentioned. There is also a reference to the payment of £50 5s. to "Mary Jane Haff one of the Grand Daughters of Abraham Haff sen. Deceased bequeathed to her the said Mary Jane Haff by the last will & Testament of said Deceased."

On page 455 of the same volume the "Second Account" of the executors of this estate is given, dated February, 1815. The "3rd Account" appears on page 4 of Liber H. S., No. 3. The "4th Account," dated April 23, 1816, is recorded on page 219 of Liber H. S., No. 1, "Administration Accounts."

On February 4, 1817, "The 5th Account of John Ritchie & Benjamin Biggs, Executors of Abraham Haff late of Frederick County deceased," was rendered ("Administration Accounts," Liber H. S., No. 2, page 230). The existence of "Grist and Saw Mills" on one of the properties of the estate is proven by an item recording the increase of the assets by \$151.75, "received of Anthony Shriner for rent of Grist and Saw Mills and part of Land from the 1st day of April, 1814, to the 31st day of May, 1815, after deducting the Accounts for repairs." \$309.55 was "received of John Patterson for rent of Farm." \$2,023 was "received of Joseph Stouffer on Sale of Land." \$100 was "received of Nimrod Owings, Exor of Edward Owings. Dec., for Negro Woman Rachel sold him."

This account records the payment of several legacies. \$1,000 was "paid to Benjn. Biggs (of Jno.) & Catherine his wife heretofore Catherine Haff—Being the amount of a Legacy left her by the deceased in his Last Will and Testament." \$466.66 2-3 was "paid Margaret Browning—Being the amount of a Legacy left her by the Last Will & Testament of Abraham Haff Senr. Decd., & due her by the deceased as his Executor." \$1,021.66 2-3 was "paid John James & Martha his wife—Being the amount of a Legacy left her by the Last Will & Testament of Abraham Haff, Senr., Decd., and due her by the deceased as his Executor." \$1,000 was "paid Priscilla Haff Widow of the Deceased being the amount of a Legacy left her by the deceased's Will." \$1,000 was "paid William Biggs (of Benjn.) & Martha his Wife heretofore Martha Haff—Being the amt. of a Legacy left her by the deceased's Will."

A sum was also "paid Priscilla Haff Widow of the Deceased towards subsistence of the Family sd. decd.," from which it is evident that the widow was

keeping the younger children together. There are items of expense "for making a suit of mourning for Wm. M. Haff," and for "Cotton, Cloth & 1 pair Shoes for Fanny Haff." There is the further item of \$10.34½, "current money paid for Cloth for a Coat & the making thereof for Mary Haff," subsequently the wife of Rev. David Crall.

The "6th Account" of the executors, dated April 28, 1817, is recorded on page 325 of the volume last referred to. This account mentions \$150, "received in part of John Walker for a Wood Lot sold him;" \$1,354.75, "received of Nathan Raitt in part on Sale of Land;" and \$1,589.41½, "received in part of Joseph Stouffer on sale of Land." Among the disbursements is one to "Cesar Chadwill for the keeping and subsistence of a negro child belonging to deceased's Estate, for about 2 months."

The "7th Account of John Ritchie surviving executor of Abraham Haff Jr late of Frederick county decd.," dated April 3, 1822, is recorded in Liber H. S., No. 5, of "Administration Accounts," page 405. It reports the payment of \$1,000 "to Polly Haff the amt. of a legacy left her by the deceased in his last will and testament." "Polly" is, of course, "Mary," the reference being to "Mary Haff," third child and daughter of Abraham Haff, Jr., and his wife, Frances Dern, who subsequently became the wife of Rev. David Crall. There is a further item, "for linnel Delivd. to Polly Huff a daughter of Decd."

The payment of two other legacies is noted. One of these was of \$1,000, on March 22, 1819, "paid Frances Jane Haff . . . a Daughter of said Decd. being the amt. of a legacy left her by the Decd. in his last will and testament." On March 12, 1821, \$133.33 1-3 was "paid to George Haff son of William Haff, being the amt. of a legacy left by his grandfather Abraham Haff Snr. in his last will and testament and due him from the decd. as the Executor of said Abraham." Disbursements were made to Priscilla Haff, widow of the deceased, for "maintenance of family," and for the board, clothing and support of "Eleanor Mary Haff, a daughter of the decd." We have a further item, paid "to Vachel Hammond who Intermarried with Deceased's widow for boarding & clothing Eleanor Mary Haff, Daughter of the said Decd." Several payments were also made to William Biggs, administrator of Benjamin Biggs, deceased, for board, clothing, School books, etc., for Abraham Haff, Amy Haff, Priscilla Haff and Frances J. Haff, children of "Abm. Haff decd."

In Liber H. S., No. 1., pp. 102-3 ("Receipts and Releases"), we find the record of the release to John Ritchie and Benjamin Biggs, executors, given on July 11, 1817, "by Polly Haff, of age, for \$1,000, the legacy left by her father, Abraham Haff, Jr." This is the legacy referred to in the above account as paid to Mary ("Polly") Haff, subsequently the wife of Rev. David Crall. In Liber H. S., No. 2, Receipts and Releases, page 247, a similar release is given to John Ritchie, surviving executor, on account of his payment of \$1,000 to Frances J. Haff, the legacy from her father referred to in the above administrator's account.

The "8th Account of John Ritchie, surviving executor of Abraham Haff," is found on page 189 of Liber H. S., No. 9, "Administrators Accounts." From its items we learn that Amy Haff and Priscilla Haff lived with Frederick Delaplane, that Eleanor M. Haff resided with her step-mother, Mrs. Priscilla Hammond, and that Abraham Haff, 3rd, only son of Abraham Haff, Jr., lived with Benjamin Biggs. This account notes the payment of \$1,000 to "Amy Haff a daughter of said deed [Abraham Haff, Jr.] being the amt. of a legacy left her by deceased in his last Will and Testament recorded in Liber R B No 1 folios 467, 468 and 469 one of the record books of wills in this office."

This account also mentions \$5.66 2-3, "paid E. H. Rockwell for tuition of Mary M. Haff daughter of deed. ending 24th Decr. 1823," together with a further item of \$2.38, "for Books and Stationary furnished ditto."

Liber G. M. E., No. 3, "Administration Accounts," page 115, concludes the history of the administration of these estates with "the 1st and final Account of Richard M. Marshall, Administrator with a copy of the Will annexed of John Ritchie, deceased, Executor of Abraham Haff, late of Frederick County deceased," dated February 26, 1827. We learn from it that Eleanor M. Haff continued to board with Mrs. Priscilla Hammond, and that Priscilla Haff boarded, in turn, with Benjamin Biggs, her sister, Martha Biggs, and Isaac Baugher. Abraham Haff, 3rd, boarded with John Ritchie, prior to the latter's decease. After making all disbursements, including the payment of a legacy of \$1,000 to Priscilla Haff, the account states that \$9,851.80 is the balance due the estate of Abraham Haff, deceased, from the estate of John Ritchie, deceased.

THE BEATTY APPENDIX

I

John Beatty was a resident of Esopus, now Kingston, at least as early as September 29, 1691, when his name appears among six recommended for the appointment to the office of Sheriff of Ulster County. On or after November 7, 1691, he married Susanna Asfordby, eldest child of Hon. William Asfordby and Martha Burton, who were at that time residents of Kingston. John Beatty subsequently located in Marbletown Township, in the same county. The following sketch of his career was compiled by Mr. Elmer Wilklow, Secretary of the Methodist Church, Kripple Bush, Marbletown, Ulster County, New York:

Kripple Bush, N. Y., Feb'y 27, 1895

In regard to the Beatty family, I find that John Beatty was the great ancestor of that family in this County. He came from Scotland [?] to America, it is believed, sometime between 1675 and 1680, and settled in the Town of Marbletown. After a long and careful examination of the records of this Town, I find that John Beatty was chosen one of the Trustees of Marbletown, under the Royal Letters Patent granted by Her Majesty Queen Anne under the Great Seal of the Province of New York on the 25th day of June, 1703, at the Annual Town Elections held on the following dates: June 10, 1707, June 8, 1708, June 14, 1709 and June 9, 1719. The office of a Trustee of a township at that time was considered a very important one, as the Trustees had under their management and control all the lands in the town; and this clearly indicates the high esteem in which John Beatty was held by the Provincial and other authorities. He was Deputy Surveyor of the Colony of New York, and surveyed the immense tracts of land granted by the Colonial Governors of New York to Robert Livingston; while he also surveyed the land bought by the early settlers of this Town of the Trustees. His name first appears in the ancient records of Marbletown on October 16, 1704, when he, together with Captain William Nottingham (the first Town Clerk) and Isaac Davis, applied for a grant of one hundred acres of land in and near Kripple Bush, which was duly granted by the Trustees. At special meetings held June 8, 1708, February 8, 1709, June 14, 1709, April 12, 1709, November 17, 1716, he also made applications for grants of land, which were promptly granted by the Trustees.

At the Annual Election held June 9, 1713 John Beatty was elected Overseer of the Poor. He was present at meetings of the Trustees held February 10, 1708, May 11, 1708, June 8, 1708, December 14, 1708, February 8, 1709, April 12, 1709, February 14, 1710, December 12, 1710. At a meeting of the Trustees held March 15, 1714, he applied for a grant of fifty acres. There being another applicant for the same land, the matter was referred to Joris Middagh, Cornelius Eltinge and Thomas Jansen. The referees, after due deliberation, decided that the grant be made to John Beatty. He was elected to the office of Trustee for the last time on June 9, 1719, and died some time between 1719 and 1723, as appears from reference to a record of a meeting of the Trustees held March 16, 1723, when his two sons, William and Charles Beatty, "desired a conveyance for the small parcels of land adjoining the land lately conveyed to their father, John Beatty, deceased."

The several grants made by the Trustees at former meetings held by them, were confirmed by their deed to John Beatty dated June 9, 1719, a copy of which I have made from the Town Records. The family since the death of John Beatty have been prominently identified with the interests of this Town, and were active in the affairs of the several Churches. Among those of the Beatty family who were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, are mentioned the names of John Beatty and Robert Beatty. I hope that the history of this noted and God-fearing and God-loving family may be perpetuated.

[Signed] Elmer Wilklow, Secretary of the Methodist Church,
Kripple Bush, N. Y.

II

The deed of the Trustees of Marbletown, confirming grants of land to John Beatty, as alluded to above, is reproduced here from the copy made by Mr. Wilklow from the Town Records of Marbletown:

To all Christian People to whom this present writing shall or may come:

Capt. Charles Brodhead, Thomas Jansen and Henry Pawling the present Trustees of the town of Marbletown, in the county of Ulster, and Province of New York in America.

Send Greeting: Whereas her late majesties Royal Letters Patent under the Broad Seal of the said Province of New York, bearing date the 25th day of June 1703, is granted for the said town of Marbletown aforesaid, whereby the Trustees for the time being, are empowered and have liberty granted them to manage, use, order, let, sell and dispose of the lands and premises with their appurtenances of Marbletown aforesaid for the good, benefit and advantage of the freeholders and inhabitants of said town of Marbletown, from time to time, in such manner and sort and in such parts and proportions as by them the said Trustees by and with the advice of two of the principal freeholders and inhabitants aforesaid shall be thought fit and convenient as in and by the said Letters Patent remaining on record in the Secretary's Office of New York amongst other things doth and may appear, KNOW YE that the said Charles Brodhead, Thomas Jansen, and Henry Pawling by and with the advice of Thomas Cock and Albert Pawling, principal freeholders and inhabitants as above said, testified by their signing of these presents for sundry good causes them thereunto moving but more and especially for and in consideration of a certain sum of Seventeen Pounds Ten Shillings current money of New York to them or one of them in hand paid before the execution of these presents by JOHN BEATTY, one of the freeholders and inhabitants of the said town of Marbletown, have given, granted and bargained and sold, released, ratified and confirmed, and by these presents do give, grant, bargain and sell, release, ratify and confirm unto the said John Beatty his heirs, and assigns forever, all that certain tract or parcel of land being situate and lying on the Northwest side of Rochester Highway, in a certain swamp commonly called the Jagh Cripple-bush, and in another swamp commonly called the Stonie Ridge, Cripplebush or Poplar Swamp within the bounds of Marbletown aforesaid. Beginning at two white oak trees growing from one stump, on the Southwest end of the Stonie Ridge Swamp or Cripplebush aforesaid about 5½ chains to the Southwestward of the Southwest bounds of the woodland, lately conveyed to Thomas Cock from thence running Southwest 5 degrees, Southerly 14 chains then West 18 degrees, Northerly 18 chains and 50 links to the South angle of the land lately conveyed to Lieut. Daniel Brodhead; then West along his bounds 14 chains; then Southwest along said bounds 10 chains; then west 18 degrees North 34 chains; then Southwest 2 degrees Westerly 23 chains 25 links to the marked tree on the East angle of the land taken up by the deceased Isaac Davis; then said course along his Southeast bounds 29 chains to the Jagh Cripplebush Kill (or run of water), then said course along said bounds 26 chains; then Southeast 2 degrees Southerly 23 chains; then Northeast 2 degrees, easterly 19 chains; then Southeast 2 degrees Southerly 13 chains and 50 links; then North 60 degrees East 30 chains; then North 28 degrees 29 chains; then Southeast 5 degrees Southerly 24 chains then North 63 degrees East along the Stonie Ridge and the bounds of Lambert Dolderbrinck 60 chains, then Southeast 3 chains and 50 links to Rochester Highway; then North 37 degrees East along said Highway 13 chains to the bounds of Thomas Cock; then West 21 degrees North along said bounds and further 20 chains, and from thence with a straight line to the first station. Being bounded to the North and West by the land of Thomas Cock, Daniel Brodhead and the "Commons of Marbletown"; to the Northwest and Southwest by the land of Lambert Dolderbrinck and that part of Rochester Highway commonly called the Stonie Ridge and the lands of the deceased William Ennirt and the "Commons of Marbletown." Containing in all five hundred and ten acres. Likewise another piece of land lying and being situate under the Southeast side of the Great Mountains commonly called the blew hills within the bounds of Marbletown aforesaid. Beginning near the East side of a fall of water that falleth from said blue hills at the foot of the hill from thence running North 65 degrees East 14 chains along the foot of the blue hills; then South 24 degrees, East 18 chains; then South 53 degrees West 43 chains; then North 54 degrees West 23 chains and 50 links to the first station. Bounded to the Northwest by the blue hills, and on all other sides by the "Commons of Marbletown." Containing in all one hundred acres. Likewise another piece of land lying, being and situate to the Westward of the farm of said John

Beatty by his dwelling house now in his possession, occupation, adjoining to said farm. Beginning at the parting bounds between him and Hendrick Klase Schoonhoven or his children under the hill, from thence running under said hill North 18 degrees West 12 chains then West 23 degrees South 23 chains; then South 1 degree East 47 chains to the bounds of said John Beatty; then along his bounds as it runs to the first station. Being bounded to the East and Northeast by the land of Hendrick Klase Schoonhoven aforesaid, and the low land of said John Beatty to the Southeast by the land of said John Beatty, and on the other sides by the Commons of Marbletown. Containing in all ninety acres. Containing in the whole of all three pieces or tracts of land 700 acres. To have and to hold the said pieces or tracts of land withall and every their advantages and privileges, commodities, profits, benefits, hereditaments and appurtenances unto him the said John Beatty his heirs and assigns and to the only proper use and behoof of him the said John Beatty his heirs and assigns forever, paying for the same yearly and every year forever as a quit rent to the Trustees of Marbletown for the time being the sum of Seven Shillings current money of the Colony of New York, and allow sufficient outways over said lands and any of the freeholders and inhabitants are forever to have free liberty and privilege to cut, break and carry away wood and stone from any part of said lands that shall not be fenced in.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said Trustees and assistants have hereunto put their hands, and caused the Common Seal of Marbletown to be hereunto affixed in Marbletown, this Ninth day of June, Anno Domini, 1719.

Tho. Cock,
Albert Pawling.

Charles Brodhead,
Thomas Jansen,
Henry Pawling.

(TOWN SEAL)

III

The records which follow, of the baptisms of children of John Beatty and Susanna Asfordby, are taken from the "Baptismal and Marriage Registers of the Old Dutch Church of Kingston, Ulster County, New York. . . . Transcribed and edited by Roswell Randall Hoes," New York, 1891:

	<i>Parents.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Dates of Baptisms.</i>
Page 45:	John Bettys, Susanna Ashfordby.	William,	9 June, 1695.
Page 52:	John Betty, Susanna Asfurby.	Charles,	9 Jan., 1698
Page 57:	Jan Betti, Susanna Asforby.	Agnus,	29 Oct., 1699.
Page 61:	Jan Betti, Susanna Asforbey.	Jan,	2 March, 1701.
Page 68:	Jan Betti, Susanna Asforby.	Thomas,	14 March, 1703.
Page 80:	John Beaty, Susanna Ashfordby.	Marto,	20 April, 1707.
Page 86:	Jan Beetjes, Susanna Esvorbie.	Jacob,	11 Sept., 1709.
Page 97:	Jan Bekje, Zusanna Asschorby.	Hendri,	30 Dec., 1711.

Robert Beatty, the eldest child, is not included in this list. Another son, Edward, is also mentioned in the wills of his father and mother. His birth occurred between that of Thomas and Martha. In the above list, "Jacob" is undoubtedly intended for "Jacobus," the Latin for "James," and answers to the son, James Beatty, mentioned in the wills of both his parents. There is no evidence that they had a son, Jacob.

IV

Reference has been made to the fact that John Beatty held the office of Deputy Surveyor of the Province of New York. In this capacity he laid out the original Manor of Livingston. At the time of the notable "Anti-rent" agitation in the State of New York, in the middle of the last century, the title to this Manor became a mooted question in the Courts. One of the briefs drawn up and printed was a pamphlet with the title: "Deduction of the Title to the Manor of Livingstone, with Sundry Illustrations of the Title and Extent of the Manor, with a Reference to the Law and Various Acts of the Colony and of the State Confirming the Title, By J. Sutherland, Counsellor at Law. Hudson: P. Dean Carrigue's Print—Gazette Office. 1850." On page 8 of the pamphlet appears the following:

MAPS, FIELD BOOKS AND SURVEYS.

- 1710, March 27, 1st—Survey and Field Book.
 2d—Survey of north and south lines of the Manor, by Jno. Beattie.
 (Sundry surveys of part of the Manor.)
 1714, Oct'r 20th, 3rd—Survey of the Manor of Livingston by Jno. Beattie, containing the lines, courses and distances, as they are described in the patent granted 1st October, 1715, and which survey was probably the foundation of the descriptions in that patent. A copy of the survey is hereto annexed marked L.

The copy of the survey, as printed on pages 36 and 37 of the pamphlet, is as follows:

At the request of ROBERT LIVINGSTON, Esq., of ye County of Albanie, Lord of the Manor of Livingston, I have measured and laid out for him said Manor lying and being situate on the East side of Hudson's river, on both sides of Roeloff Johnson's Kill, in the County of Albany and Dutchess County.

Beginning on the East side of Hudson's River, Southward from Vastrix Island, at a place where a certain run of water, watereth out into Hudson's River, called in ye Indian tongue Wachankassik, from thence running East by South three degrees forty-five minutes, Southerly nine miles and a half to a certain place called in ye Indian tongue Mawanagwassik, where Indians have laid several heaps of stones together, by an ancient custom amongst them; then East by South seven degrees forty-five minutes, Southerly nine miles and a half and thirty rod, to a heap of stones laid together on a certain hill called by the Indians Ashahwahkik, by the North end of Taghkanick hills or mountains; then South two degrees West along said hills thirteen miles and a quarter to a place called Wichgnapakkatt; then East two degrees fifty minutes Northerly, three miles and one hundred and fifty-six rod to a run of water, on ye east end of a certain flat or piece of land called in ye Indian tongue Sakahka; then South by east eight degrees thirty minutes, Easterly one hundred and forty rod, to five Linds or Lime trees marked with St. Andrew's Cross, standing together, where two runs of water meet together on ye south side of said flatt; then West Southwest six degrees thirty minutes Southerly, one mile and one half and twelve rod, to a rock or great stone on ye South corner of another flatt or piece of low land, called by the Indians Acawaisik; then West Northwest thirteen miles and three quarters of a mile to ye Southermost bought or bounds of Roeloff Johnson's Kill; then Northwest eleven degrees Northerly eleven miles and three quarters to a dry gully at Hudson's river called in ye Indian tongue Saxkahampa, opposite to ye Sawyers creek, and from thence up Hudson's river, including all ye turnings and windings thereof, to ye first station. The whole being bounded to ye South by ye land of Coll. Peter Schuyler, and ye land of Lieut. Coll. Augustin Graham & Companie; to ye North and East by the land of Capt. Hendrik Van Rensselaer and ye Patentees of Westenook,

to the West by Hudson's river,—containing in all one hundred and sixty thousand two hundred and forty acres.

Performed this 20th day of October, 1714. Pr. me

JOHN BEATTY, *Dep. Surv'r.*

Surveyed by a Meridian Compass, varying from the Artik Pole 8° 45' Westerly. The Card is laid down by a scale of 240 rod to an inch. [A true copy.]

V

John Beatty left a will, as follows:

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN the Twenty Sixth day of Aprill Annoque Domini on Thousand Seven hundred & Twenty according to the Computation of the Church of England, I JOHN BEATTY of Marbletown in the County of Ulster In America being very Sick & weak in body but of perfect memory & Remembrance praised be God Do make and Ordain this my last will & Testament in manner and forme following vizt. First I bequeath my soul into the hands of almighty God my maker hoping that through the Meritorious death and passion of Jesus Christ my only Saviour and Redeemer to Receive free pardon and forgiveness for all my sins and as for my body to be buried in Christian burial at the discretion of my Executrix hereafter nominated Nothing doubting but at the Glorious Resurrection to Receive ye same again through the mighty power of God and as touching such worldly goods wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this life I give demise & dispose of the same in manner and forme following ITEM I give unto Susanna my trusty and well beloved wife all my Lowland on the fifth stick or piece between the Land of Thomas Cock & Hendrik Clews and the wood land Middowes & Shomps there to adjoining along the bounds of Thomas Cock together with my house barne orchards pastures goods Debts & Moveable effects for the Term of her Naturall Life & after her decease to be parted in Equall shares amongst all my Children upon Condition that my said wife shall pay all my Lawfull Debts, 3dly I give unto my Eldest son ROBERT upon Consideration of my first born son one milch Cow Likewise that Certain piece of land he now Lives on or so much as shall fall to his Share when all the wood land is divided. Beginning at a pine tree neare to the East End of a small swamp in the pine woods then along my bounds to Rochester highway as my bounds Runs To the bounds of Thomas Cock and farther so as to my bounds Runs To the bounds Daniel Brodhead then along his bounds to an old marked pine tree & from thence with a strait line to the first station and if said Robert has too much for his part or share with the Rest of my Children he shall Loose it at the south west End or if he have too little he shall have it in the pine woods at the northwest End between the bounds of the said Daniell Brodhead and the swamp where the first began at the same breadth to make it a Complement with the Rest 4thly I give unto my son John all my third part in the mill Likewise twenty acres of Land near by which was promised to be Conveyed to me by Matthias Blanehan before the Trustees of Marbletown but afterwards said Matthias Blanehan told me that all there was above one hundred acres I might take for he would take no more as to pay one Shilling Quitt and when I surveyed it I found it to be twenty three acres above his hundred but his mother is to have said part of the Mill as long as the Debts Is paid She Chance to Marry in the mean while then it is to be delivered up to my said Son John and he is to have it and no more for his part or share of my Estate Except his part of the moveables. 5thly I give to my Daughter Agness ten pounds for her dutifull Care of my family when My Children were small and Tender 6thly I give unto my poor afflicted & distressed brother Thomas Beatty In Ireland who hath through great sickness another visitation ffrom Almighty God is become blind & is now maintained by the Charity of his half sister fifteen pounds Current silver money of New York with all possible speed it should be taken up at Interest Hoping it will be taken from my hands and all the Rest of my family as an acceptable offering from Allmighty God 7thly All the Rest of my woodland lying within the Limmitts of Marbletown & Rochester I give unto the Rest of my children vizt: William Charles Thomas Edward James and Henry and to my two Daughters agness & Martha to be divided amongst them in Equall parts or Else In quantity according to quallity as they shall thinck fitt & to take two honest neighbours upon Oath and to view said lotts to the best of their knowledge and to Lay so much Money upon the best as they shall think fitt to be paid unto them that Receive the worst lotts & then said Eight Children to draw lotts for said Land 8thly & lastly I Revoke all other wills and Testaments preceding this date hereof & make this and no other to be my last will & Testament In Witness whereof I have here with put my hand & Seall the day and year First above written.

JOHN BEATTY [SEAL]

The preceding instrument was copied from page 132 of Liber CC., one of the volumes of records on file in the office of the County Clerk of Ulster County, New York, at Kingston. The will was proved March 9, 1720 (old style), indicating the death of the testator between the date of the instrument, April 26, 1720, and March 9, 1721 (modern style),—probably in February or March, 1721. The will was indorsed upon the back with an agreement, or bond, executed by “Robert Beatty,” in which he promised to pay £3,000 to his mother, Susanna Beatty, and the other heirs of his father, with the proviso that this agreement should be null and void if he permitted the will to stand, not seeking to enforce his right as eldest son.

VI

Some time subsequent to the death of her husband, Susanna (Asfordby) Beatty removed, with her younger children, to Prince George County, Maryland. She was a resident of that County at the time her will was executed, but subsequent to her death, in 1748, Frederick County, Maryland, was erected out of that portion of Prince George County in which she had resided. Her will, as copied from pages 209-11 of Liber B. T., No. 1, office of the Register of Wills, Annapolis, Md., is as follows:

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN This Twentieth day of June one thousand Seven hundred forty and Two I Susanna Beatty of Monocosey in Prince George County in the province of Maryland Being Sick and Weak in Body But of perfect mind and Memory Blessed be God for the Same and Calling into Minde the mortality of my Body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to Die I do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament.

And first of all I Give an Recommend my Soul into the hands of God that Gave it, and for my Body I Recommend it to the Earth to be Buried in a Christian like manner at the Discretion of my Executors and as touching such worldly Estate where with it hath been pleased God to Bless me in this Life I Give Devise and Dispose of the same in the following Manner and form.

IMPrs.: I give and Bequeath to my Grandson John Beatty son of My Son Robert Beatty Deceased the Sum of ten shillings as his Birth Right and I Give and Bequeath to my Son Robert Deceased Childring Namely John Beatty Moraia Beatty Susanna Beatty george Beatty Margrott and Jane Beatty a parcel of land Containing three hundred acres Being part of a Tract of land Called Rocky Crik Liug on the west Side of Monocosey Beginning at the End of one hundred and Ninety five perches in fourth line of a tract Called Rocky Crick Beginning and running from thence North and by East one hundred and Thirteen perches then South Sixty Six Degrees East Two hundred and Seventy Seven perches then North Twenty Seven Degrees East one hundred pr. then South Twenty Seven Degr. west untill it Intersect a line drawn from the Beginning South Sixty Six Degrees East line thence to the Beginning; and likewise all that Tract of land Called provedence granted to Edward Beatty Lying upon Lingnore which Said tracks of land to be Equally Divided Between afs above named Childring of as they arrive at age or Marry and if any of them should die Before they heir their parts that then his her or their part or parts shall be Equally Divided Between them Livin and I Do appoint my Exets. to order and Divide afs above Lands for the above said Childring and in Case yt. any of the said Childring Should be willing to purchase of the rest their parts that then my Exets. att their Discretion May Sell to them and afs money Safe Deliver to afs Childring when they arrive at age or marry.

ITEM I give and Bequeath to my Daughter agness one feather Bed and Curtains one Rug one Blankett and my Side saddle and Bridle and all the Rest of my household Goods Linins and wearing apparrells to be Equally Devided Between My Daughters agness Beatty and Martha Middy.

Furthermore my Desire is that all the rest of my Moveables be Equally Devided Between all my Childring namely William, agness, John, Thomas, Edward, Martha, James, and an even Eight part Devided Equally Between my Son Roberts Children.

AND Lastly I Constitute and ordain My Two sons William Beaty and Thomas Beaty my only and sole Execus. of this my last will and Testament and I do utterly Disallow and Revoke and Disannull all and Every other former Testaments, wills, Legacies and Executors by me in any ways Before this time Named will'd Bequeathd Ratifying and Confirming this and no other to be my last will and Testament IN WITNESS whereof I have here unto Sett my hand and seal the day and year above written. [SEAL]

Signed Seal'd Published prononced and Declared by the said Susanna Beatty as her last Will and Testament in the presence of us the snbscribers Vizt.

his
John B Biggs
mark
Elias Brock
Jos: M Wood

her
SUSANNA O BEATTY
mark

on the Back of the foregoing will was this written, vizt.

October the 30th 1745 John Biggs Elias Brock and Joseph Wood three of the Subscribing Witnesses to the within Will being Duely Sworn Depose and Say that they Severally Saw afs Testatrix Susanna Beatty sign and seal and heard her Publish and Declare the within to be her last will and Testament that at the time of her So doing She was to the Best of their Judgment and apprehension of Sound and Disposing mind and memory and that said John Biggs made his mark and the Said Brock and Wood Subscribed their names as witnesses in the presence of the Testatrix to the Said Testament

Sworn to Before me
D. Dulany Comry.

VII

The records of the baptisms of children of Robert Beatty and Bata Middagh, of Marbletown, as given in the printed volume of the "Baptismal and Marriage Registers of the Old Dutch Church of Kingston," are as follows:

<i>Parents</i>	<i>Children—Dates of Baptisms</i>	<i>Sponsors</i>
Page 128: Robbert Bettis Bata Maddag	John Nov. 15, 1719	Cheerles Bettis.
Page 135: Robbert Bettis Bata Maddag	Marretjen 19 March 1721	Tham Kok Ellenar Esverby.
Page 189: Robbert Betty Bata Maddag	Joris 14 May 1732	Joris Middag Zara Middag
Page 202: Robbert Betty Bata Maddag	Margriet 12 May 1734	Marthen Middag Margriet Kok
Page 219: Robbert Betty Bata Maddag	Jane 15 Aug. 1736	[No sponsors]

VIII

The following records of the marriages of three of the children of Robert Beatty and Bata Middagh are also taken from the printed volume of the Registers of the old Dutch Church, at Kingston:

Page 585: 1743

10 Sept. John Beatty, j. m., born and residing in Mormelton [Marbletown] and Mary Brink, j. d., born in Horly [Hurley], and residing in Mormelton. Banns registered 14 August.

Page 586: 1743

10 Sept. Cornelius Brink, j. m., born in Gorly [Hurley], and residing in Mormelton [Marbletown], and Marretjen Beatty, j. d., born and residing in Mormelton. Banns registered 14 August.

Page 604: 1752

1 Feb. Joris Betti, j. m., and Annaatje Brink, j. d., both residing in Mormelton. Banns published [date not given].

We have not the record of the marriage of the youngest of the family, Jane Beatty, to Abraham Haff, but find her referred to as his wife in deeds dated April 16, 1755, copies of which are given in the Haff Appendix in this volume.

THE ASFORDBY APPENDIX

I

To the Herald's College, London, was sent a copy of the Asfordby arms and pedigree, transcribed from the parchment brought to America by William Asfordby, of Ulster County, New York. The following notes were received in reply:

COLLEGE OF HERALDS

June 6th, '96.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 27th ult., enclosing copy of the pedigree of the Asfordby family, Co. Lincoln. . . . The arms are correct, argent a saltire engrailed sable. . . .

Yours very truly,

T. M. I. Watkin,
Portcullis.

H. M. COLLEGE OF ARMS,

London, E. C.

Aug. 28th, '96. . .

Dear Sir:

I enclose herewith copies of all the pedigrees we have of the family of Ashfordby of Lincolnshire, together with what extracts appear in Coln. Chester's MSS. The long pedigree in the Larkin Collection is unrecorded, but from the marginal references it would appear to be quite capable of proof.

Very truly yours,

T. M. I. Watkin,
Portcullis.

The extracts from Colonel Chester's manuscript, forwarded by Mr. Watkin and referred to in his note, are as follows:

Ashfordbie.

		Chester's Collection of Register Extracts.	
Lincolnshire Vol. 2, p.	39.	1616. Dec: 21	George Affordbie gent buried at Witheru Co. Lincoln.
"	Vol. 3, p. 386.	1611-12. Jan. 23	Mary daughter of William Ashfordbie, Gent. baptized.
"	Vol. 4, p. 316.	1608 Sept. 18	Edward son of Peregrine Affordby, Gent. baptized.
"	" " "	1611-12.	Cicilia daughter of Peregrine Affordby, baptized.

The long pedigree, from the Larkin Collection, sent by Mr. Watkin, is given on the pages following. Two shorter pedigrees and two small fragments, also furnished by Mr. Watkin, follow in order. The pedigree of "Asfordsby of Bilsby" which follows these has been extracted *verbatim* from the first volume of the "Lincolnshire Pedigrees" recently published by the Harleian Society.

Pedigree Furnished by College of Arms

(F) Jordan de Asfordby held ye 4th part of a fee in Asfordby of Geoffry de Beningworth, of ye Honor of the Countess of Bolingbroke.

Sir William Asfordby = Muriel, dau. and heir of John Billesby 2nd son of by, Kt. Lord of Asfordby Co. Lincoln. Robert Billesby. (G) held a manor in Asfordby and Billesby of ye Honor of Lancaster 25 Edw. I 1296-7. Called then Muriel de Asfordby.

Sir Jordan Asfordby of Asfordby (H) rather John held lands in Asfordby of the heir of Gerard de Chauncey which were taken into ye King's lands 1327, 1 Edw. 3. = Petronell daur. and heir of John Coventry.

William Asfordby 1st son and heir (H) did homage for his lands 2 Edw. 3 1328. = Muriel. Hugh Asfordby 2d son. = Ellen daur. and heir of Haghham, son of Benedict Haghham.

John Asfordby = Margaret. Roger Asfordby = Anne dau. of Hugh Comberworth.

William Asfordby of Asfordby = Amicia dau. and heir (D. 8. 48). = Roger Kirkby.

John Asfordby of Asfordby =

William Asfordby of Asfordby. = . . . daur. and heir of . . . Lincolne.

William Asfordby of Asfordby = . . . daur. and heir of Kyme of Langton.

Cicily daur. of John Billesby of Billesby and widow of Alexander Langton. = John Asfordby of Asfordby (C) died 15 Nov. 19 Hen. 8, 1527. = daur. of William Asfordby. = Henneage.

Andrew Asfordby of Billesby (C.) aet. 13 19 Hen. 8, 1527, died 1558-9 (E.) Escheat 1 Eliz. = Jane daur. of Alexander Langton. Margaret married . . . Skelton (C.) only daughter. John Asfordby (C.) 2 s o n 1527. George Asfordby died S. P. (C.) 3 son 1527.

Edward Asfordby of Billesby son (I) (E) and heir 1 Eliz. 1558-9, held divers lands etc. in Billesby and Asfordby of ye Duchy of Lancaster 1576-79. = Katharine, daur. of (R) William (?Thomas) (A) (Sanders or) Sandon of Ashby-by-Partney, living 9 Oct. 1558, then unmarried. John Asfordby -- Alice, married Thomas Landover.

(D) Jane.	(D) Edward Asfordby 3rd son.	(D) George Asfordby 4th son buried at Withorn 21 Sept. 1616.	(D) Perigrine Asfordby 2nd son.	(W) Anne, daur. of Charles Newcomen of Saltfleetb, remarried . . . Porrell (K) living 17 March 1636-7.
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<p>A</p> <p>(O)Edward Asfordby bp. at Alford 18 Sept. 1608, (W)a legatee of his grandfather 17 Sept. 1630.</p>	<p>B</p> <p>(O)Cecilia bapt. at Alford 20 March 1611-12, (W)a legatee of her grandfather 17 Sept. 1630 and of (X) her grandmother 17 March 1636-7.</p>
<p>(P)Charles Asfordby son, bapt. at Newark upon Trent, Co. Notts, 5 April 1616. (W)a legatee of his grandfather 17 Sept. 1630 and of (X)his grandmother 17 March 1636-37.</p>	

(D)William Asfordby of Billesby and Asfordby (L) living 18 Dec. 1611 (T) described of Newark, Co. Notts 29 Jan. 1616-17, buried at Saltfletby (V) All Saints May 1623. = Eleanor daur. of John Newcomen (D) of Saltfletby, bapt. 10 Nov. 1576, (K) married 30 April 1597, buried (V, K) 9 June 1634 at Saltfletby, then a widow.

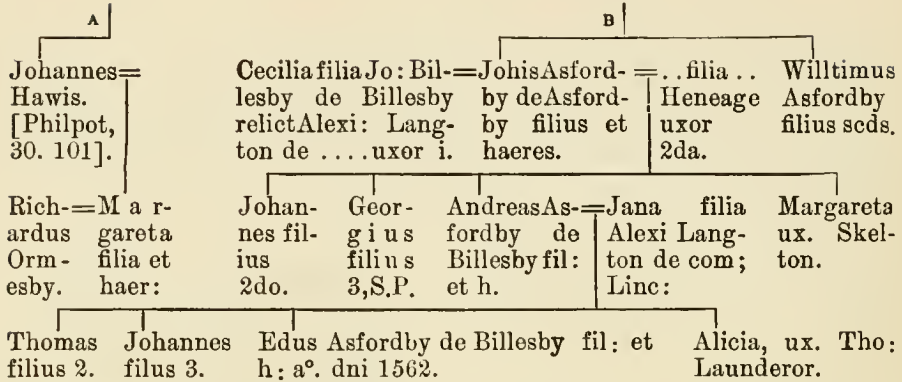
<p>(V)Mary, bapt. at Saltfletby All Saints 2 Feb. 1597-8 buried there 7 April 1598.</p>	<p>(D)Dorothy, married Cicely, married Christopher Newcomen of Saltfletby March 1631.</p>	<p>(D) Katharine, married Luke Marmaduke Moore of London (M) of St. Martins in ye Fields, died 1667, buried at Greenwich, Co. Kent.</p>
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<p>(D) John Asfordby of Saltfletby 1634 son and heir, living 11 Nov. 1657 signs ye pedigree 1634.</p>	<p>(V) Alice, daur. of William Wolley of Comberworth, married there 14 Oct. 1634, All Saints 1658.</p>	<p>(D) Alice, married John Shepar of Panton, (V) under age 16 June 1616-17.</p>	<p>(D) Susan (N) Mary bapt. at Billesby 23 Jan. 1611-12. (T) unmarried 29 1616-17.</p>
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<p>(V) John Asfordby, 2 son, bapt. at Saltfletby All Saints 13 Sept. 1639.</p>	<p>(V) Charles Asfordby, 3 son, bapt. 14 Jan. 1640-1; bur. 28 June 1649 at Saltfletby.</p>	<p>(V) Thomas Asfordby 4 son; bapt. at Saltfletby All Saints 28 June 1642; a (Y) legatee of his uncle William Wolley 15 Feb. 1676-7.</p>	<p>.... Edward Asfordby 5 son, bapt. at Saltfletby All Saints 4 Apr. 1644, buried 2 Dec. (?) 1675 at Saltfletby.</p>
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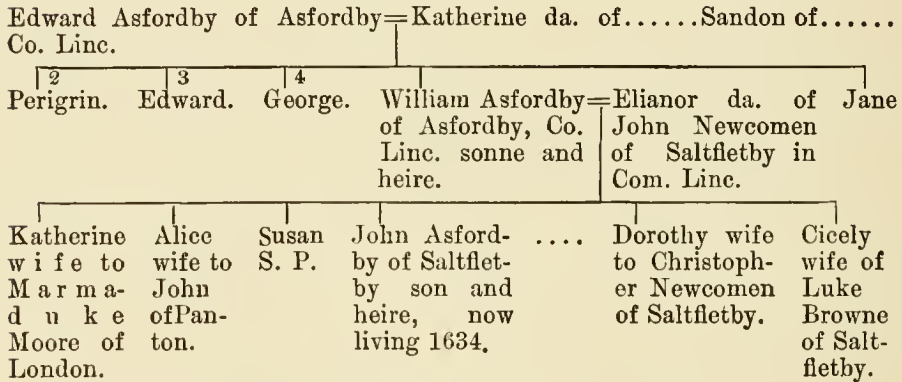
(Y) Thomas Asfordby, son living 15 Feby 1676-7.

<p>(V) Simeon Asfordby 6 son, a twin, bapt. 10 July 1649 at Saltfletby.</p>	<p>(V) Benjamin Asfordby 7 son, a twin, bapt. 10 July 1649 at Saltfletby.</p>	<p>(V) Marmaduke Asfordby 8 son; bapt. 16 April 1655 at Saltfletby All Saints.</p>	<p>(v) Elizabeth, bapt. at Saltfletby All Saints 21 Jan. 1635-6; bur. there 28 Mar. 1646.</p>
<p>(V) Mary, bapt. at Saltfletby All Saints 20 Apr. 1646; married at Mablethorpe 19 Nov. 1673 Thomas Cooper.</p>			



Third Pedigree from College of Arms

[C. 23. 49b.]



*"A pedegree made in the Visitation of
Lincolnsh. in the yere of O^r Lord god
1562 by me"
"Rob Chester Harauld of Armes."

"John Asfordbie."

*Reference to an earlier pedigree made by Robert Cooke Chester Herald 1561-2.

Furnished by College of Arms

[Philpot. 31. 80b.]

Robert=Katherin dau. to . . . Rylle of Hull dau. and heire of Fountanes
Roche. | who mar ye daur. and heir of Asfordby.

[Philpot. 30. 62.]

Johannes de Billesby=

William de Asforby=Muriella filia et h. ux. Wmi de Asforby.

Asfordby of Bilsby.

[Harl. MSS. 1436, 1550, 1289; MS. C. 23, Herald's College, Lincoln Wills.]

ARMS: *Or, a saltire engrailed sable.*

CREST: *A horse's head erased at the neck sable, bridled or.*

Elizabeth, dau. of=John Asfordby of Bilsby.=Cicely, dau. of John Billesby
 John Heneage of Will dated 14 Nov., of Billesby; executrix in
 Hainton. 1st wife. proved 21 Dec. 1527. 1527. 2nd wife.

Andrew Asfordby of Bilsby, aet. 13 in 1527; died before Dec. 1558. Will dated 30 May, 1556; proved 26 Jan. 1561.	=Jane, dau. of Alex- ander Langton of living in 1556. Langton. Will dat- ed 15 Dec. 1558; George Asfordby. proved 6 April 1559.	John Asfordby, living in 1556.	Margaret, mar. . . . Skelton.
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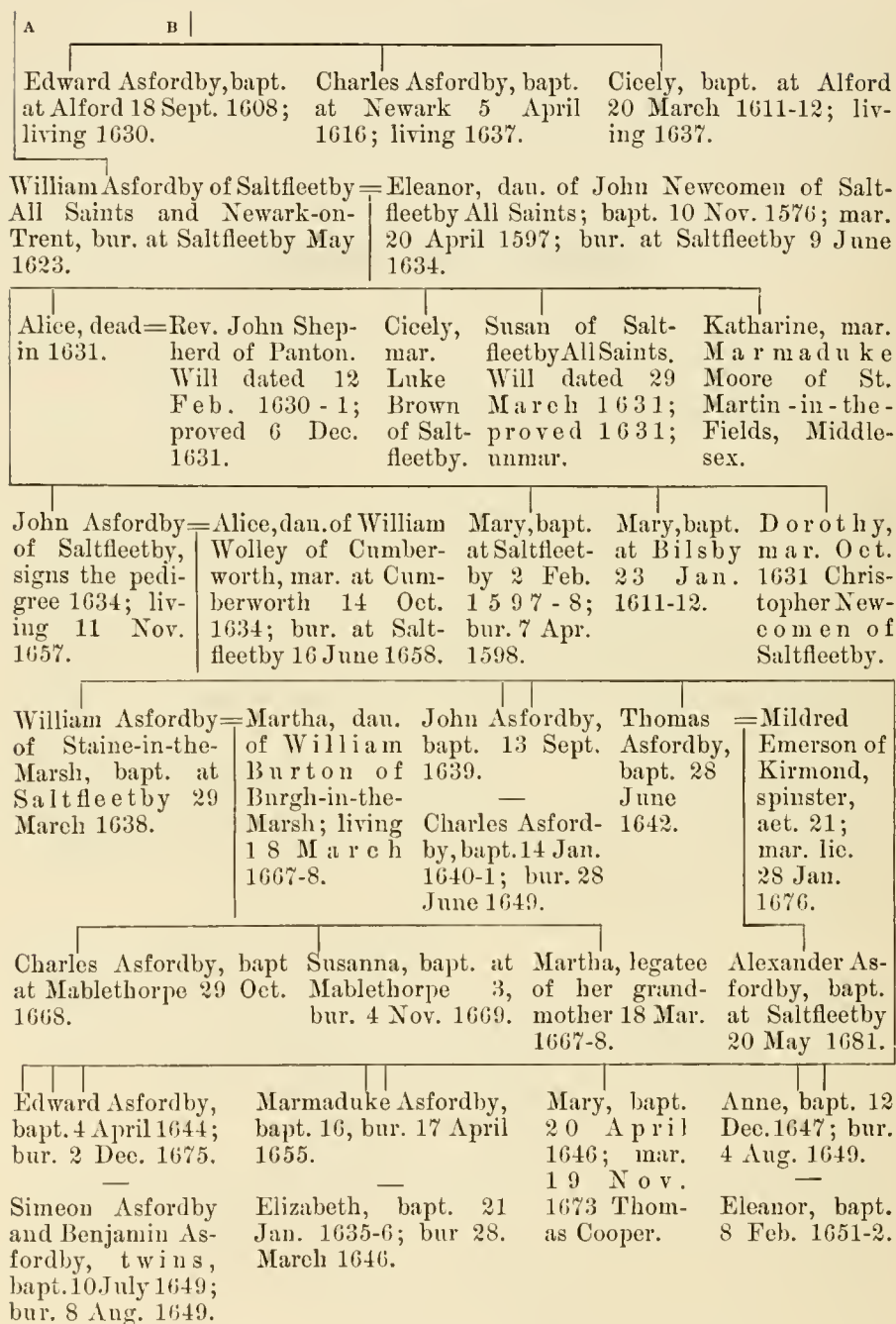
Edward Asfordby= of Bilsby. Will dated 2 June, 1590; proved 23 Dec. 1591.	Katharine, dau. of William San- don of Ashby-by- Partney; execu- trix in 1591.	Thomas Asfordby, living in 1590.	Andrew Asfordby. Thomas Landover.	Alice, mar. Thomas Landover.
		Francis Asfordby.	Jane.	
		John Asfordby, living in 1590.	Cicely.	

John Asfordby.	Mary, mar. lic.= 15 Aug. 1614; of executrix in 1627.	=Rev. Christopher Mihill of Conisholm and Tot- hill. Will dated 16 July, proved 11 Oct. 1627.	Jane, mar. . . . Jen- nison.	Elizabeth. Susan.
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Peregrine As- fordby, of Al- ford and New- ark-on-Trent, dead in 1617.	=Anne, dan. of Charles Newcomen of Salt- fleetby; mar. 2ndly Christopher Porrell of Halton Holgate; mar. lic. 8 July 1617.	Edward Asfordby.	George Asfordby, wool- len-draper at Spilsby, bapt. 1 May 1585. Will dated 18 Dec. 1616; proved 11 Jan. 1616-17.
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A

B



[NOTE.—This pedigree is entirely re-written, correcting the mistakes in the spelling of the name. The long "s" was taken for an "f," and the name appears as "Affordby," instead of "Asfordby."—A. R. M.]

The preceding pedigrees, together with the old parchment brought to America by William Asfordby, give the authoritative basis for the English antecedents of William Asfordby, as set forth in the pedigree of "Asfordby-Crall" and the monograph on "The Asfordbys" which appear elsewhere in this volume. The pedigrees obtained from the College of Arms furnish many interesting details. We are also indebted to the fragment of the Asfordby line given in the "Lincolnshire Pedigrees" for the name of the wife of William Asfordby, the emigrant, as well as for the fact that he had a daughter, Martha, legatee of her grandmother on the 18th of March, 1668. The records of the old Dutch church at Kingston, N. Y., give the name of Asfordby's wife as Martha "Barthon" and "Borton," and not until the appearance of Volume I of the "Lincolnshire Pedigrees" (1902) did we learn that she was the daughter of William Burton of Burgh-in-the-Marsh, Lincolnshire.

But on one point the compilers of the latter pedigree have fallen into error. The pedigree of "Asfordby of Bilsby" begins with John Asfordby, who married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of John Heneage of Hainton, and secondly, Cicely, daughter of John Billesby. But his children are erroneously given as by his second wife. In the pedigrees furnished from the College of Arms the mistake is corrected.

If Andrew Asfordby was the son of John Asfordby by the latter's second wife, Cicely Billesby, as this pedigree states, then he married his half-sister, Jane Langton, for she certainly was the daughter of Ciceley Billesby by the latter's first husband, Alexander Langton. See the pedigrees of "Billesby of Billesby" and "Langton of Langton" in "Lincolnshire Pedigrees," also reproduced in this volume. The original parchment brought to America by William Asfordby is, however, an ancient authority, and is undoubtedly correct in representing that the children of the above mentioned John Asfordby were by his first wife, Elizabeth Heneage. Edward Asfordby, son of Andrew and grandson of John, was the head of the family when this parchment pedigree was compiled by R. Chester, Herald, and he would assuredly know whether his grandmother was Elizabeth Heneage or Cicely Billesby.

II

The following document, embracing the last will and testament of William Asfordby, has been copied from the Ulster County Records, at Kingston. (Book AA of Deeds, page 189) :

The 24th of february 1697/8 Then appeared Captn Thomas Garton and Mr John Cock before Coll Henricus Beekman Judge of ye Court of Common pleas for ye County of ulster and Duchesse County, and Major Jacob Rutse and Captn abram Haasbroeck Esqrs Justices of ye peace for said Countys and Declared uppon ye Holy Evangilist that upon ye 6th of November last, being at ye House of Mr William Ashforby who was then Indisposed in body butt of perfect Memory as outward appeared to them, the said William Ashfordby then Declared his Last Will & testamt wch was vitz That ye sd William Ashfordby hath Declared that all his Reall and personal Estate after his Decease when his Just debts whare

Satisfied, did Leave to his wife Martha Ashfordby and her heirs Soe yt his Said wife might Sell & Dispose thereof if Shee thought fitt According to her owne will and pleasure —

John Beatys Declares as above that hee was the 6th of Novembr at ye House of Mr William Ashfordby when ye sd Ashfordby was Indisposed &c and at that time did declare to Leave all his Reall and personall Estate to his wife Martha Ashfordby and her heirs, and if there occasion for ye paying and satisfying of Said Ashfordbys Debts that the sd Martha Ashfordby hath full power to sell & Dispose of sd Estate.

Henr: Beekman

W. D. Meyer Clarq

A true Copy

W D Meyer Clarq

III

The two children of William Asfordby and Martha Burton, who were born in England, and died there as infants, are referred to in the documents furnished by the Heralds' College, London.

Susanna Asfordby, who, in 1691, became the wife of John Beatty, of Ulster County, New York, was the oldest child of William Asfordby and Martha Burton, who reached maturity. No record of her birth or baptism has been found as yet, and it is not certain whether she was born in England or in the Province of New York.

The records of the baptisms of the younger children of William Asfordby and Martha Burton, as given below, are extracted from the printed volume entitle "Baptismal and Marriage Registers of the Old Dutch Church of Kingston, Ulster County, New York (formerly named Wiltwyck, and often familiarly called Esopus or 'Sopus), for One Hundred and Fifty Years, from their Commencement in 1660. Transcribed and edited by Roswell Randall Hoes" (New York: Printed for the Transcriber and Editor by the De Vinne Press, 1891). The items are:

Page	Parents	Name of Child and Date of Baptism
Page 16:	William Ashfordbye Martha Barthon	Eleanor 26 Feb. 1682
Page 21:	William Ashforby Martha Borton	An and Providens 2 March 1684
Page 24:	William Axforbie Martha Borton	Catryn 9 Nov. 1685

IV

From the printed "Calendar of New York Colonial Manuscripts Indorsed Land Papers, in the Office of the Secretary of State of New York: 1643-1803" (Albany, 1864), the following descriptions of papers on file are extracted:

- Page 12: "1676, Aug. 4. Description of a survey of a tract of land belonging to Marbletown in Esopus, called ye froid stuck and containing, by estimation, about 100 acres, to be patented to Wm. Asfordby (Land Papers, Vol. i., p. 80)."
- Page 13: "1676, Sept. 25. Minute of a grant from the Court at Kingston to William Ashfordby, of 104 acres of land, in Marbletown, situated behind the Kaelebergh and called the fifth stick, and 4 acres at the same place near a tract called the sixth stuck (Land Papers, Vol. i., p. 86)."

Page 13: "1676, Oct. 2. Deed from Gov. Andros to William Ashfordby, for a certain piece of land belonging to Marbletown in Esopus, lying behind the Kaelbergh, called by the name of the fifth piece containing about one hundred and four acres, and also about 4 acres on the sixth piece to the east of the Kaelbergh (Land Papers, Vol. i. p. 92)."

After the death of William Asfordby and his wife, Martha Burton, real estate owned by them in Marbletown was confirmed to their heirs in the following deed, executed by the Trustees of Marbletown:

To all Christian People to whom this present writing shall or may come: John Cock Sen'r, John Beatty and Peter Van Leuven the present Trustees of the town of Marbletown, county of Ulster, and province of New York in America, Send Greeting:

Whereas her majesties Royal Letters Patent under the Board Seal of the said Province of New York, bearing date the 25th day of June, 1703, is granted for the said town of Marbletown, whereby the Trustees for the time being are empowered and have liberty granted them, to manage use order let sell and dispose of the lands and premises with their appurtenances of Marbletown aforesaid in part or in the whole for the good benefit and advantage of the freeholders and inhabitants of Marbletown aforesaid from time to time in such manner and sort and in such parts and proportions as by them the said Trustees by and with the advice of two of the principal freeholders and inhabitants aforesaid shall be thought fit and convenient as in and by the said Letters Patent remaining on record in the Secretary's Office of New York amongst other things doth and may appear. Now Know Ye that the said John Beatty and Peter Van Leuven by and with the advice and consent of Lieut. Gysbert Krom and Capt. Joris Middagh principal freeholders and inhabitants as above said testified by their signing of These Presents for sundry good causes them thereunto moving but more and especially for and in consideration of a certain sum of Six Pounds current money of New York to them or one of them in hand paid before the execution of These Presents by the heirs of Wm. Ashfordby and Martha his wife late of Marbletown aforesaid deceased, have given, granted bargained and sold released ratified and confirmed, and by These Presents do give grant, bargain and sell release ratify and confirm, unto the said heirs their heirs and assigns forever, all that certain tract of low land lying and being situate on the South west side of the Esopus Kill or River within the limits of Marbletown aforesaid, commonly called the "Fifth Piece" with wood land and marshes thereto adjoining, Beginning at a stone set in the ground on the South west end of the boundary line between the land now in the possession of Hendrick Clase Schoonhoven and the land now in the possession of John Beatty at the foot of a certain hill or mountain from thence running North 63 degrees East to near the Northeast side of the Esopus Kill or River where it now runs 16 chains; then along said Northeast Side of said Kill or River South 13 degrees East 6 chains and 40 links; then along the Kill South 30 degrees East 5 chains and 44 links; then South 34 degrees East 9 chains and 3 rods; then South 50 degrees East 9 chains and 11 links to the bounds of the land of Mattys Blanchon, then South southwest 6 degrees Westerly along his bounds and further in the woods 77 chains and 40 links; then West Northwest under the hill 6 chains; then North Northwest 28 chains; then North and by East 18 chains; then East Northeast 11 chains; then North northeast 9 chains; then Northeast and by North 20 chains, and from thence under the foot of the hill, to the first station; the whole being bounded to the Northeast by the land of Huybert Lambertse; to the East and Southeast by the lands of Mattys Blanchon; to the North and Northwest by the land of Hendrick Close Schoonhoven; to the west Southwest and Northwest by certain hills which encompasseth the said West Southwest and Northwest sides of said land. Containing in all of low land, rivers swamp and wood land 230 acres. To have and to hold the said tract of land, with all and every its advantages privileges commodities, profits benefits hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or anywise appertaining unto them the said heirs of William Ashfordby and Martha his wife their heirs and assigns, and to the only proper use benefit and behoof of them the said heirs their heirs and assigns forever, Paying for the same yearly and every year forever to the Trustees of Marbletown aforesaid for the time being as a quit rent Two Shillings and Six Pence current money of New York, and allow sufficient outways over said land; and any of the freeholders and inhabitants are forever to have free liberty and privilege to cut break and carry away wood and stone from any part of said land that shall not be fenced in.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said Trustees and Assistants have hereunto put their hands and caused the Common Seal of Marbletown to be hereunto affixed in Marbletown, this 27th day of April, Anno Domini, 1711.

.....
: TOWN SEAL :
.....
GYSBERT KROM
JARVIS MIDDAGH

JOHN COCK
JOHN BEATTY,
PETER VAN LEUVEN

V

The following references to William Asfordby are extracted from a volume entitled, "Translation Dutch Records, Ulster County, No. 2," on file in the office of the Register of Deeds, Kingston:

P. 252:

"Too thee Scherrif at Kingston. Mr. William Asforbie you are ordered in his Majst. naem to apprehend thee body of" ———, etc. Dated, "Kingston 4 day of June, 1679."

Pp. 263, 264, 265:

"Wm Asfordbie" signed his name to various documents.

P. 269:

The signature, "Wm Asfordbie, Sheriffe," appears under date, Jan. 3, 1676.

P. 271:

"Wm Asfordbie, Sheriffe"—Feb. 27, 1679/80.

P. 280:

"Wm Asfordbie, Sheriffe"—April 20, 1680.

P. 284:

"Wm. Asfordbie, Sheriffe"—June 24, 1680.

Pp. 385-G:

"Appeared before me Wm Montagne, Secretary Mr William Asfohie and Jan Rennels who declare having agreed: Jan Rennels declares having exchanged with Mr William Asforbie for lots of land. Jan Rennels shall receive of Mr. Asfordt for his lot situated on the first piece across the Great Kill, twenty acres in extent, which the aforesaid Mr. Asfordt conveys in full ownership to him and his heirs for a lot of land on this side of the Kill ten acres in extent which Mr. Rennels conveys in full right and ownership to Mr. William Asforby and his heirs, by virtue of deed existing of the same. I have subscribed to this present with our own hand this November 15, 1676, at Kingston.

[Signed] Louys Du Bois

[Signed] William Asfordbie

[Literal translation]

The mark R of Jan Reynolds."

P. 422:

Deed of sale by William Asfordby of the land mentioned in the item preceding this, together with "two lots on the Great piece named the third piece of the same extent and limits as Mr. Asfordbic has bought the same of Jan Broersen." Signed, "William Asfordbie."

P. 441:

A record, dated Dec. 12, 1678, to the effect that "William Asfordbie" "heirs ouwt his land at Marbletown" for the four years, 1678 to 1682.

P. 442:

"Appeared before me Wm. D. La Mantagne, Secretary at Kingston, in the presence of Mr Wm Asfordbie and Joost Adriaensen two [magistrates] from the hon. court at Kingston, Kentkamin Kapatagin and Sema, Esopus savages," etc.

P. 442:

Jan 1, 1678/79, "Wm Asfordbie" sells to Thomas Garton "his house haren au stake as also his hous, lott att Marbleton."

P. 443:

"Appeared before me Wm Montagne Secretary at Kingston Rachel Fry who acknowledges having sold to Mr William Asforbie her house and lot . . . and further her right and title here at Kingston," etc.—Document dated at Kingston, Feb. 8, 1678.

P. 452:

"Wm Asforbie appointed Magistrate for Marbletown, Nov. 10, 1676.

P. 462:

"Wm Asfordbie Sheriff" appears in records of a session of court held at Kingston, April 30, 1679.

- P. 464:
William Asfordby appears as Sheriff in records of session of court at Kingston, September 3, 1679.
- P. 500:
"Wm Asforbie" appears in the records as a Justice, Feb. 8, 1676/7.
- P. 504:
Wm Asfordby mentioned as a Justice, March 20, 1677.
- P. 509:
William Asfordby appears in record as Presiding Justice of the Court at Hurley, Feb. 19, 1679.
- P. 531:
William Asfordby appears in record as Presiding Justice of the Court at Marbletown, July 19, 1679.
- P. 541:
William Asfordby holds court alone at Marbletown, Aug. 9, 1681.
- P. 545:
"Mr Asfordbie, Sheriff," presides at court held at Marbletown, Dec. 15, 1681.
- P. 551:
William Asfordby appears in record as sheriff, April 1, 1680.
- P. 559:
Record of the purchase by William Asfordby from Frans Goedens, Aug. 18, 1680, of a house and lot in Kingston.
- Pp. 586-7:
William Asfordby mentioned as sheriff, Dec. 30, 1681.
- P. 594:
William Asfordby appears in record as Presiding Justice of the Court at Hurley, Feb. 16, 1682.
- P. 600:
"Wm Asfordbie, Sheriff" mentioned in record of the session of court at Kingston, Jan. 8, 1680/1.
- P. 607:
William Asfordby mentioned as Sheriff in record of session of court at Kingston, Dec. 8, 1680.
- P. 613:
March 2, 1687, Frans Godens acknowledges full satisfaction for the house and lot purchased from him by William Asfordby.
- P. 620:
A reference to William Asfordby as sheriff, March 31, 1682.
- Pp. 622-3:
March 31, 1682, William Asfordby sold to Arendt Gaan a house and lot which Asfordby had previously purchased from William Fisher, and which at an earlier period had been the property of Elizabeth Crafford.
- The following references are taken from a volume entitled, "Translation Dutch Records, Ulster County, No. 3," on file in the office of the Register of Deeds, Kingston, New York:
- P. 389:
William Asfordby mentioned as sheriff, Nov. 22, 1681.
- P. 241:
William Asfordby referred to as sheriff, Sept. 5, 1683.

THE SKIPWITH APPENDIX

I

Extracted from the District Registry at Lincoln attached to the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN The second Day of January in the thirtie fiftie yeare of the raigne of our Soueraigne Lady Elizabeth by the grace of god of England ffraunce & Ireland Queene Defender of the fayth &c I Elinearne Skipwth of Walmsgate in the county of Lincoln^e the late wyfe of John Skipwth of the same towne & county deceased widow sick in bodie but whole in minde and of good & pfect remembrance thanckes be unto god. all form wills revoked do ordeyne & make this my last will & testament in man^r & forme as followeth ffirst I do give & bequeath & comit my soule unto the mercifull handes of almightie god my only maker trusting that by the merits of Christ Jesus my Conforter & redeem my sinnes clearely to be remitted & forgiuen my bodie I do leave unto the earth to be buried in the Church of Walmsgate aforesaid & to remaine untill the general resurrection Item I do give & bequeath unto the poore of Walmsgate V^s Item I give unto the poore of Burwell V^s Item I give unto the poore of Sevaby V^s Item I give unto the poore of Ormsbie V^s Viiij^d Item I give unto the poore of Ketesbie iijs iiij^d Item I do give unto Agnes Aere of Grimsbye X^s Item I do give unto my brother John Kingeston and unto my Sister his wife to eyther of them X^s Item I do give unto Elizabeth Kingeston my neece XX^s Item I do give unto Elinour Tishwoorthe my goddaughter XX^s Item I do give unto Lion Skipwth my sonn^e one gould ring & XXXX^l of good & lawfull englishe mony to the use of his three children that is to say Elinoure Ann & Margit Skipwth equallie to be deuided amongst them Also my very will is that yf it shall please god to call unto his mercie any one or moe of the foresayd three children before they doe come unto the full age of eightene yeares that then the part or portion of hirr or them so dyinge shall remaine unto the suruiour or suruiours equallie to be deuided betwixt them Also yf it please god to call to his mercie all the said three children that is to say Elinour Ann & Margeret Skipwth before they cum to be of the full age of eightene yeares that then the sayd sum of forty pounds to them bequeathed shall remaine unto my said sonn Lion Skipwth or to the longer liuer of any of them Also my will is th^t sayd sum of forty pounds shall

be payd unto my sonn Lion Skipwth to the use of the aforesayd Elinour Ann and Margeret Skipwth at & uppon the feast of St. Phillip & James thapostels next ensuyng after the date hereof or wthin tenn after to the use aboue by the hands of John Newcomen my sonn in law or his assignes Item I do give unto the sayd Elinoure Skipwith my goddaughter one siluer pott wth a couer gilt—one payre of lynyen sheetes one payre of pillowbeares & one siluer spoone Itm I do give unto Ann Skipwth my Daughter in law X^s Item I do give unto Elinoure Newcomen one gould ring wth a redd stone in yt X^l in mony my feild bedd wth the furniture the matt & the matteris the best fetherbed the best boulster two fustion pillowes one payre of blanketts one white courlid and one greene couering one great standers chist one little chist by^{ve} bedside iiij pare of linyen sheetes ij pare of brushing sheetes one pare of harden sheets ij pare of pillowbeares one siluer spoone of the best one diaper table clothe one midlin table clothe ij linyen cubbord cloathes one diap towell one midlin towell Viij plaine napkinse one brushing cubbord cloathe & iiij Diap napkinse one chayre wth a back one table cubbord one buffit stoole one pewter charger V platters Vj pewter dishes iiij sawsers V pottingers one flagon one candlestick wth a joyn one great brasse pott wth a limbeck one owld pott one great broad pan one kettell one little pann one great spitt one broylinge iron one little spitt one standing brandereth one cushinge & one juggle Item I do give unto Marie Newcomen X^{li} in mony one gould ringe my best trusse bedd in the chamber wth the tester & curtines one matt wth a matterice the second fetherbed one bowlster ij fustion pillowes one pare of blanketts one redd coueringe one white coueringe one darnine coueringe one silver spoone of the best iiij payre of linyen sheetes ij paire of brushing sheetes one pare of harden sheets ij pare of pillowbeares one elne broad linyen table cloathe one midlin table cloathe ij linyen cubbord clothes one midlin cubbord clothe one plaine towell one midlin towell Viij plaine napkinse iiij Diap napkinse one close chaire wth a back one framed table in the plor wth a buffit furme one little buffit stoole one standers chiste one hutche V platters Vj pewter dishes iiij sawsers one pewter ladle V pottingers one candlestick one cushion one bullane brasse pott one little owld pott one broad pan one litle kettle one great spitt one lesser spitt one standing branderethe & one chamberpott Item I do give unto Alice Newcomen X^{li} in mony one gould ring one trunbled wth the matt one matterice one fetherbed one bowlster ij pillowes one fustion & ij linyen wolsey one pare of blanketts one couering of white & black one siluer spoone three pare of linyen sheets ij pare of brushing shets ij pare of harden sheets ij pare of pillowbeares one linyen table cloathe one brushing table cloathe ij linyen cubbord clothes one midlin cubbord clothe one linyen towell one midlin towell Xij plaine napkins ij Diap napkinse one close chaire one buffit stoole one redd chest in the Vtter chamber one litle chest in the parler wth a locker iiij platters Vj pewter dishes iiij sawsers V pottingers one candlestick one brasse pott one

little pann one spitt one pare of cobyrons one hanging branderethe one pare of tonges one fire pann & one still Item I do give unto Richard Newcomen one silver goblit pcell gilt wth a eiuer one silver spoone & Vli^{li} Xiii^s iiiij^d in mony Item I do give unto John Newcomen one siluer spoone one siluer salt dubble gilt & Xli^{li} in mony Item I do give unto Ann Newcomen one siluer spoone one gold ringe w^t twoe stons in it & XX^l in money Item I do give unto Elizabethe Newcomen Xiii^{li} Vjs Viiij^d in mony Item I do give unto my Doughter Newcomen one gray nagge & one Gould ringe wth a diamond in it Also my will is if it please god to call unto his m^{rcie} any one or more of ye sayd children of my sonn John Newcomen before they cum to be of ye sayd age of eighteene yeares than then his hirr or theyr part or parts so dyinge shall remayne unto the sisters equallie to be deuided amongst them Also I give unto my sonn Lyon Skipwth all the glass paynted clothes & doares about the houses plers & chambers one comunion table & one comunion cup Also unto John Gedney my godsonn X^s Also I give the reste of my goods moveable and immouable my debts & Legaces payd my funeral expenses discharged I do give them wholly unto John Newcomen my sonn in lawe whome I do make my sole executor of this my laste will & testament In Witnes whereof I haue set my hand the day & yeare above writen Witnesses herof Lyon Skipwithe Barthilmew Ellis John Proctor Thomas Smyth & Ralf Leaner

These thinges weare added more to the will by the within named testatrix the fourthe of June 1599 beinge the day of hirr deathe in the p^{rsns} of the witnesses under writne

Item I do give unto Ellen Steuenson Ellen Burton & Ellen Simson my god daughters to eche of them Vs a piece Item my will is that the legacie of XX^s wch I have alredie giuen unto my neece Elizabeth Kineston in this my will shalbe made iij^l Vjs & Viiij^d Item I do give unto Ann Day the calfe that was bredd this yeare 1599 and is at Walmsgate to be kept to hirr use untill it be twoe yeares owld Item I do give towards the buyldinge of Naneby churche X^s Item my will is that the X^s wch I haue giuen to my cosinge Agnes Acret shalbe payd at twoe seuerall times by Vs at a time as my exer shall thinke shee shall stand neede Item I give unto my sonn Lyon Skipwth the litle bullane pott wch he hath already Item I do by this my last will & testament clearly & absolutely acquite & discharge my said sonn Lyon Skipwth of all & every such sum & summes of mony as at any time heretofore he hath had & receaved at my hands or by my assignment the sum of lvij^l Vjs & jd ^{wch} he dothe owe to me as appearethe by twoe billes indented under the hands of my said sonn Lyon Skipwth & of my Sonn Newcomen in their severall kepings dothe appear excepted Item I do giue unto Catterne Vicars my late servant XXXX^s in recompence of the scruis wch shee did me Witnesses of this Coddacell Edward Smythe John Garbray Simon Hill & Robert Vicars

Probatum fuit pus test^m unam codicillo infra script coram nobis Thoma

Rands artium niro comissario et official archinat Lincoln apud Lincoln ultimo die Decembris anno domini 1599 & comissumque est onus execuconis dei testam & executori infra noiat in psona Thome Yorke trati procuris in hac pte ltime constitute in forma Juvis jurat et

I hereby certify this to be a correct copy,

Lincoln, 30 August, 1905.

JOHN SWAN,
District Registrar,
By Charles Panton, Deputy.

THE MEET APPENDIX

I

“The Documentary History of the State of New York,” by E. B. O’Calaghan, M.D. (Volume III., Albany, 1850), contains a list of “Early Immigrants to New Netherland; 1657-1664.” Under this list, on page 60 of the volume, we find the record of the immigration of Peter Jansen Meet, from Amersfoort, Holland, as follows:

1663.

MARCH; *In the Rosetree.*

Peter Jansen, from Amersfoort, and four children.

II

“Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York,” Volume III., pp. 74-7 (Albany, 1853), gives “A CATALOGUE ALPHABETICAL of ye Names of such Inhabitants of New Yorke &ca as tooke the Oath to bee true subjects, to His Majestie, October the 21st, 22nd, 24th, 26th, dayes 1664.” Among the names appears the following (p. 76):

Meet Pieter.

III

In his “Early Settlers of Kings County,” quoted in the monograph on the Meet Family, Bergen states that Pieter Jansen Meet “obtained a patent for 2 lots at Brooklyn ferry July 8, 1667.” In Dr. Henry R. Stiles’s well-known “History of the City of Brooklyn, including the Old Town and Village of Brooklyn, the Town of Bushwick, and the Village and City of Williamsburgh,” Volume I. (Albany, N. Y., 1867), pp. 80-1, footnote, we find the following more detailed account:

Oct. 19, 1660, a patent was granted to Jan Martyn, for “a lot on Long Island, at the Ferry on the East side of the East River, on the west side of the land of the aforesaid Jan Martyn, on the north side of Joris ———. The north side is 15 rods 7 feet; the east side, 18 rods 4 feet; the west side, 12 rods 3 feet; the south side, 18 rods 7 feet.”

July 8, 1667, Peter Meet received a confirmation patent for two parcels, one being the above-mentioned, and the other a parcel granted, Dec. 12th, 1653, to Adriaen Hubertsen, being a lot and house-garden “lying by the Ferry aforesaid, on the west side of the lot of Francis Poisgot, on the east side of Samuel Minge, being in breadth, on the north side, 6 rod, and on the south side the like,” which piece, transferred by the said Adriaen to the said *Jan Martin*, was, together with the former, transferred by the latter to Jan Jacob de Vries, who afterwards conveyed the same parcels to Peter Meet.

IV

Bergen ("Early Settlers of Kings County") states that Pieter Jansen Meet bought land of Albert Hendricksen in Bushwick, about 1680, as recorded in the Bushwick town records, and notes that Meet appears on the assessment roll of Bushwick for 1683. O'Callaghan's "Documentary History of the State of New York," Volume II. (Albany, 1850), gives the "Rate List of Bushwyck, 8 Sepr Ao 1683," under which (p. 287) we find the record:

Pieter Jansen Meet; 1 poll..... £18

V

If Pieter Jansen Meet, who came to New Netherland, with four children, in 1663, is the Peter Meet who, in 1694, joined the Dutch Reformed Church, of Hackensack, N. J., and whose widow, Gertrude Mandeville, was married to Increase Power in 1699, then his marriage to this lady occurred late in life, while his wife was young enough to be his daughter. This, of course, is not impossible. But it would seem more probable that Peter Meet and wife, Gertrude de Mandeville, were son and daughter-in-law, respectively, of Pieter Jansen Meet. If this be the case, then two of the sons of Pieter Jansen Meet, Jan and Peter Meet, married, respectively, Margaret de Mandeville and Gertrude de Mandeville, two sisters, daughters of Gillis Jansen de Mandeville. The only difficulty with this theory is that we have no corroborative evidence that Pieter Jansen Meet had a son Peter. As this question has not been cleared up, we give a concise notice of the Mandeville stem.

The families of Meet and Mandeville were both undoubtedly French Huguenot, or Walloon stock, and there is a possibility that both of the emigrants, Pieter Jansen Meet and Gillis Jansen de Mandeville, may have been sons of signers of the petition of the French and Walloons for authority to found a community in Virginia, drawn up at Leyden, in 1621.

If GILLES JANSEN DE MANDEVILLE and his ancestors were of the family of that name from Manneville, in the Cotentin, Normandy, they were of a stock which claimed to derive its lineage from Manno, a Norse viking, who gave his name to the fief of Manneville about 930 A. D. Gillis Jansen, as his name declares, was the son of Jan —— de Mandeville. His father may have been the "JAN GILLE, labourer; wife and three children," whose name appears as forty-fourth on Hotten's list of the French and Walloon petitioners of 1621. In his "Harlem (City of New York): Its Origin and Early Annals" (New York, 1881), James Riker refers, p. 111, to "the ship *Faith*, 'a private trader going to the Manhattans,' which sailed February 13th, 1659, with nearly an hundred passengers," and in a footnote, pp. 111-12, gives the following:

GILLIS JANSEN de MANDEVILLE, from Garderen, in the Veluwe, Gelderland, and anc. of the American family of Mandeville, came out in this vessel.

Gillis (often written Yellis) or Giles de Mandeville was accompanied by his w. Elsie Hendricks, and four chn., having two born afterward, one being David. Yellis bought a farm at Flatbush, which he finally gave to his eldest son Hendric, and got the grant of another, of 30 acres, at Greenwich, on Manhattan Island, laid out to him Dec. 5, 1679, and patented Dec. 30, 1680. Here he d. between 1696 and 1701. All of his chn. m. He had but the two sons, both of whom left desc. David remained on the farm at Greenwich. Hendrick removed from L. I. to Pequannock, N. J. These have given several pastors to the Reformed Church, including Rev. Giles Henry Mandeville, D.D.

Among "Early Immigrants to New Netherland," we find the two references which follow (Doc. Hist. of S. of N. Y., iii., p. 53 and 55, respectively):

1659.

FEBRUARY; *In the Faith*.

Gillis Jansen van Garder, & Wife and four children.

1659.

APRIL; *In the Moesman*.

Gillis Mandeville.

If we reflect that, according to the old style of chronology, the year began on March 25, instead of on January 1, we shall be able to understand these items. It is apparent that in April, 1659, Gillis Mandeville took passage on the *Moesman* for New Amsterdam, probably on a prospecting tour; subsequently returned to Holland; and about ten months later, in February, 1660, according to modern chronology, set sail in the *Faith* for New Amsterdam, accompanied by his wife and four children. Bergen notices him under the surnames of "Jansen" and "De Mandeville" ("Early Settlers of Kings County," pp. 159 and 91, respectively), as follows:

JANSEN, *Gillis* or *Jillis*, on ass. roll of N. U. [New Utrecht] in 1675, and of Flh [Flatbush] in 1675 and '76.

DE MANDEVILLE, GILLIS or JILLIS, m. Altie or Elsie Pieters. Suppose he resided in Kings Co. Issue:—Hendrick Gillis, b. in Gelderland, m. July 18, 1680, Annetje Pieters School of Heemstede; Gerretje Gillis, m. Sept. 4, 1681, Wyert Eppens, of Ester Burum; Aeltje Gillis, m. Laurence Janse: Jan Gillis: and Tryntje Gillis, m. Cornelis Jansz Van derveer of Flh. [Flatbush.]

On an "Assessment Roll of the Real and Personal Property of the Inhabitants of Amsfortt [Flatlands], Made up 24th August, 1675 (Doc. Hist. S. of N. Y., iv., p. 101), appears the following:

Gillis Jansen: 2 polls, 2 horses, 2 oxen, 3 cows 1 ditto of 1 year.....	£88.10
10 morgens of land & valley.....	20
	<hr/>
	108.10

The "Valuation of Amsfortt [Flatlands] made up Septembr 1676" (Doc. Hist. of N. Y., vol. ii., p. 283), contains the following item:

Gilles Jansen	
3 polls 3 horses 2 oxen cows.....	£105
10 morgens land & valley.....	20
	<hr/>
	125

In 1679 Gillis Jansen Mandeville purchased a property on the western side of Manhattan Island, between Bethune and Twentieth Streets, Eighth Avenue and the Hudson River, in a settlement—the Indian name for the district was Sappokaniken—which the Dutch christened as New Nordwyck, though they

often referred to it as "Bassen Bouwery" ("Bas syn bouwery"), and which was subsequently known as Greenwich Village. (Riker's "Harlem," p. 482.) With his wife and several of his children he probably removed to this new plantation soon after its purchase. In 1686, when Domine Selyns, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of New York City, prepared his directory of his parishioners, Gillis Mandeville, with wife, Elsie Hendricks, and daughter, Margaret Mandeville, resided on the Manhattan property. Selyns's list is published in "The Memorial History of the City of New York," vol. i. (1892), pp. 446-52, where we find the following (page 452):

Over het Verseh Water [over the fresh water—I. E., north of Canal St.]
 Jillis Mandevil, en zyn h. v.
 Elsje Hendricks
 Grietje Mandevil

Both parents were still living, February 14, 1701 (present style), on which date they jointly sold their Greenwich plantation to their son, David. The deed is recorded in the Register's Office, New York City, Liber 26, pp. 474-6, having been "Recorded for David Mandeville the 17th Day of May Anno Dom 1711." It begins:

"THIS INDENTURE made the fourteenth day of february in the fourteenth year [1700, old style; 1701, modern style] of the Reigne of our Sovereign Lord William the third of England, Scotland France and Ireland King Defender of the faith &c: and in the year of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ one thousand seven hundred BETWEEN Jullius Janson Mandavill of Greenwich in the County of New York Yeoman and Elsie his wife of the one part and David Mandivill of the same place Yeoman of the Other parte." For £400 the said Jullius Jansen Mandevill and Elsie his wife convey to the said David Mandevil "All that a Certain Bowery now in his Tenure possession and Occupation lying and being at Greenwich aforesaid Containing by estimation fifty three Morgen besides the Meadows on the West side of Hudson River (be the same more or less) all the Right Title Interest and property which the said Jullius Jansen Mandivill bought of Jacob Vandergrift by deed bearing date the one and thirtieth year of his then Majestys Reign [Charles II. dated his reign from the day of his father's execution] Annoque Dom one thousand Six hundred and Seventy Nine Relation being there unto had more fully and at large will appear TOGETHER with all and singular the houses Barnes Stables Orchards Gardens upland and Meadow Ground which doth there unto belong or properly Appertain the particulars thereof in a Patent from Coll Nicholls as also in the Bill of Sale from the said Johannes Vanbroughen and Jacob Vervanger to the said Jacob Vandergrift bearing date the twenty fourth day of August Anno Dom one thousand six hundred and seventy one."

[Signed] "Yulius Mandeville [SEAL]
 "Elsie Mandevil P her Mark [SEAL]

1. *Hendrick Mandeville*, son of Gillis Jansen, was born in Holland, and was one of the four children who accompanied his parents to New Netherland, in February, 1660, as we learn from the record of his marriage: "[Betrothed] 1680, 6 June. Hendr. Jilliszen de Mandeville, j. m., Uijt Gelderlt. [Gelderland] en Annetje Pieters School, j. d. woonende d'Eerste op Noortwyck, en tweede op Heemstede. [Married] 18 Júl op. N. Amersfoort." (Mar. Rec. D. Ref. Church, N. Y. City.) At the time of the betrothal the bridegroom was thus evidently residing with his parents at Greenwich Village, Manhattan Island ("New Nortwyck"), while the bride resided at Hempstead, L. I. The marriage ceremony took place at New Amersfoort, L. I. February 19,

1685, letters of administration were issued to Hendrick Gillus, on the estate of Jacob Uyten Bogard, of New York City. (O'Callaghan's Calendar of Historical Manuscripts, Part II., English Manuscripts, p. 134.) For antecedents of the first wife of Hendrick Mandeville see the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, vol. vi., pp. 3-4. She died prior to April, 1699, as is shown by the record of the marriage of her widower: "[Betrothed] 1699. Apr. 7, Hendrick Mandeviel, Wedr en Elizabeth Jans, j. d. Van N. Albanien, beide woodnende alhier. [Married] Apr. 21." (Mar. Records, D. Ref. Ch., N. Y. City.) At the time of this second marriage he again appears to have been living in New York. That he had previously resided at Hempstead, L. I., is indicated by the following record of the marriage of his daughter by his first wife: "1708, April 10, Johannes Pieterse Brouwer, y. m. b. N. Haerlem, 1. in juris. Newark; Antie Hendrickse Mandeville, y. d. b. Hemstee, 1. Acquiggenonck." (Records of Hackensack Dutch Reformed Church.) The death of Hendrick Mandeville occurred prior to October, 1714, when his widow married again: "1714, Oct. 30, Brandt Jacobusse, y. m. b. Albany; Elizabeth Errese, w. of Hendrick Mande vijle; Both living at Acquiggenonck." (Marriage Records, Hackensack Dutch Reformed Church.) Since his daughter was living there in 1708, and his widow in 1714, it is probable that Hendrick Mandeville resided at Acquiggenonck, now Passaic, N. J., for some time prior to his death.

2. *Tryntje Gillis de Mandeville*, daughter of Gillis Jansen, was undoubtedly born in Holland, and married Cornelis Janse Vanderveer, probably subsequent to 1670. They had children: Cornelis, Jr.; Neeltje, who married Daniel Polhemus; Dominicus, baptized November 16, 1679; Jan; Michael; Maria, baptized July 30, 1682; Cornelis, baptized May 17, 1684; Jakoba, baptized April 19, 1686; and Pieter. Her husband, ancestor of the Vanderveer family, came to New Netherland in 1659, from Alkmaar, North Holland. March 21, 1661, he obtained from Governor Stuyvesant a patent for 26 morgens of land in Flatbush. February 24, 1678-9, he purchased another farm at Flatbush, for 2,600 guilders (Flatbush Records, Liber AA, p. 57.) He was a magistrate of Flatbush in 1678 and 1680, and was a patentee of that town in 1685. (See Bergen's "Early Settlers of Kings County," p. 323.)

3. *Gerretje Gillese Mandeville*, daughter of Gillis Jansen, was betrothed in 1681, if not married, according to the following record: "[Betrothed] 1681. 15 Sept. Wiert Eppens, j. m. Van Ester Búzúm, en Gerritje Gillis Mandeville, j. d. Van Noortwijck, op Bergen." (Records Dutch Reformed Church, New York.) Undoubtedly "of Noortwyck" in this record refers to New Noortwyck, Manhattan Island, where her father had purchased a bouwery two years before. It is possible that her marriage with Wiert Eppens [Banta?] was not completed. Otherwise, the supposition would be that Wiert Eppens did not long survive, for she afterward resided at Hackensack with her hus-

band, Peter Meet. A Wiert Epke Banta resided there at the same time with his wife, Marie De Maree. July 29, 1686, "Gerretie Gillese Mandeville" was accepted as a member of the Hackensack Dutch Reformed Church. (Printed Records, p. 1.) In 1694, Peter Meet became a member of this church. Five years later occurred the marriage of his widow: "1699, July 24, Inkrees Pouwer, y. m. b. near Basten; Gerretie Mandeville, w. of Peter Meet." In 1707 she was a witness at the baptism of one of the children of Wiert Epke Banta. (Printed Records, Hackensack Church, p. 91.) By her second (or third) husband, Increase Power, she had the following children: Trintie and Sara, baptized March 18, 1700; David, baptized April 1, 1704; and Isaac, baptized February 1, 1708.

4. *Grietje Mandeville*, or *Grietje Jillissen*, daughter of Gillis Jansen, married Jan Meet, according to the record: "[Betrothed] 1687. April 23. Jan Meet, j. m. Van Oudt Ameersfoort, in't Sticht Van Uijtrecht, en Grietje Mandeviel, j. d. Van Amersfoort op't lange Eijlt, [Married] 11 May, beyde woonende alhier." (Mar. Rec. D. Ref. Ch., N. Y. City, printed vol., p. 61.) New Amersfoort, Long Island, is undoubtedly here intended as the birthplace of Margaret Mandeville, since at the time of marriage both bride and groom were living in New York City. A year prior to her marriage, in 1686, she was living with her parents on the northern outskirts of New Amsterdam, according to Domine Selyns's list. In 1697 Jan Meet and Gritie Mandevile had baptized at Hackensack, N. J., their daughter, Elsie, Geertje Mandevile being a witness. About twenty-nine months after her marriage to Jan Meet, Grietje Mandeville was a witness at the baptism of one of the children of her sister-in-law, Kniertje Pieters Meet, wife of Laurens Jurianse Haff, as witness the following record: "Sept. 18, 1689. Jakap. Lourens Haf and Kaniertje Haf, parents. Grietje Jillissen, witness." ("Baptisms in the Reformed Dutch Church of Brooklyn": Kings County Genealogical Club Coll., vol. i., p. 69.)

5. *David Mandeville*, son of Gillis Jansen, was married in 1700: "[Betrothed] 1700. Jun. 22. David Mandiviel, j. m. Van N. Amersfort, en Marritie Van Hoesem, j. d. Van N. Albanien, d'Eerste tot N. Yorck, en tweede tot N. Albanien. [Married] Jul 19." (Rec. D. Ref. Church, N. Y.) Thus he was undoubtedly born at New Amersfoort, L. I. New Albion was the name given to an extensive tract, including the present State of New Jersey. The purchase by David Mandeville of his father's bouwery at Greenwich Village, Manhattan Island, has been referred to above.

6. *Aaltje*, or *Elsie Gillis de Mandeville*, daughter of Gillis Jansen, was probably born in Holland, and in 1677 was the wife of Laurens Jansen, their names appearing in that year on the membership roll of the Dutch Reformed Church of New Utrecht, L. I. Her husband was one of the patentees of New Utrecht in 1686, and his name is found on its assessment rolls for 1675, 1676, 1683 and 1693. (Bergen's "Early Settlers of Kings County," p. 162.)

THE VAN YSSELSTEYN APPENDIX

I

Isaac Esselstyn, son of Cornelis Martense Van Ysselsteyn, and grandson of Marten Cornelis Van Ysselsteyn, the first of the family in America, was baptized in Kingston, N. Y., January 1, 1696. On November 26, 1720, he married Rachel Bogard, or Boemper, of Marbletown, and resided for many years at Claverack. In 1738, they removed to Bethlehem, Pa. In 1740, they harbored the Moravian emigrants from Georgia, and later in the same year received as a guest Count Zinzendorf, who became very intimate with the family.

Isaac Esselsteyn died in 1742, and among his papers was found the old German document, a translation of which follows. His descendant, Miss Victoria C. Huebner, who owns the manuscript, supposes that it was sent to Isaac Esselsteyn or his family by Count Zinzendorf, after the Count's return to Europe. The manuscript runs thus:

The family of Ysselstein is an old family that originated in the Netherlands, but later spread into other countries.

It is represented in the "Vienna Table of Noble Families of Germany" as a Low Dutch family of nobility, whose forefather lived in the time of King Clovis, that is, about the year 500 A. D., in a solitary and swampy region, on a rocky place, surrounded far and wide with water and marsh, that for a long time had been called Ysselstein, that is, Ingelsstein ("Island Rock"). He chose this spot as a protection against the Franks, and was called Veltin von Ysselstein.

Here he built for himself and his numerous dependants homes and dwellings, surrounded with strong bastions and moats, and united himself in marriage with Chlotilda, a Frank of noble birth whom he had taken prisoner in an engagement with her nation.

He bore on his coat of arms and crest a white sea-gull—the idea of eager desire for combat. This coat of arms was authorized by the German Emperor, Conrad the First, and afterward by Emperor Albrecht, of the Hapsburg line. The documents concerning this are yet in the archives of Vienna.

It was in the year A. D. 1312 that the family arms were conferred upon Cornelius von Ysselstein. He is to be considered the second forefather of this family, for he was represented as the only one of his line. He lived at Ysselstein, Gouda, Holland, the family estate which he and his ancestors had already converted from a rocky and marshy waste into a fruitful, well-cultivated region, by means of dykes and sluices. Cornelius was judge of this region, which through diligence and skill was becoming very rich.

His wife was Lucia van der Decken. He himself died A. D. 1352, at an old age and possessing great wealth. He left four sons, Johannes, Bartholomaeus, Isak, & Balthaser von Ysselstein. Balthaser and Isak followed the sea, and either settled in foreign lands or perished on a voyage, for nothing more is heard of them.

Johannes and Bartholomaeus, on the contrary, were rich landed proprietors and merchants at Gouda; but only the eldest left sons. At his death in the year 1401, he left two sons, Eulagius and Hugo von Ysselstein.

Eulagius married Hannah Sleiders of East Friesland, and some of his descendants at about the year 1700 were yet in Holland, namely Albrecht, Wilhelm, Daniel, & Caspar von Ysselstein. They lived, some at Gouda and some at Dortrecht. One meets with their descendants now in various parts of the Netherlands.

Hugo was also a merchant at Gouda. The German Emperor, Sigismund, summoned him to Prague in the year 1415, to bring the kingdom of Bohemia, rich in industries, into a flourishing condition. He married there Silvia Vester, and died A. D. 1444.

His descendants spread themselves through Bohemia, Silesia, and Saxony. But there is no further information about them, for our records and genealogical documents of this line have been lost in the stormy war times.—(See European Coats of Arms and Families—Information—in Library at Vienna. VII.-115.)

II

The documents recording the history of the sale of Marten Cornelise Van Ysselsteyn's property at Schenectady are given here as found on pages 449-451 of Jonathan Pearson's "Early Records of the City and County of Albany and Colony of Rensselaerswyck, 1656-1675," Albany, 1869:

Appeared before us, undersigned, commissaries of Albany, etc., Claes Frederickse Van Petten and Cornelis Cornelise Viele, husbandmen dwelling at Schaenectade, who acknowledge that they are well and truly indebted to Marten Cornelise [Van Ysselstein] in the quantity of two hundred and twenty beavers reckoned at eight guilders apiece, growing out of a matter of two remaining installments for the purchase and payment for a certain *bouwery*, dwelling house, barn and three ricks, with four horses, five milch cows, eight hogs, cart, plough and harrow purchased by the subscribers from him according to contract thereof, of date the 4-14 July, 1667, which aforesaid sum of two hundred and twenty beavers, the subscribers, according to the tenor and contents thereof, promise to pay, to wit, one hundred and ten beavers in the month of February, 1669, and the remaining one hundred and ten beavers in the month of February, 1670, punctually; pledging specially the aforesaid *bouwery* and effects, and further, generally, their persons and estates, personal and real, having and to come, nothing excepted, subject to all laws.

Done in Albany, the 23d October, 1668.

CLAES FREDERICKSE.

Abram Stacs.

This mortgage is satisfied as it respects the payment of Cornelis Cornelise Viele, but of Claes Van Petten not yet, Albany, 17 Sept., 1670.

Appeared before us, undersigned, commissaries of Albany, etc., Marten Cornelise [Van Ysselstein] husbandman, who declares that in true rights, free ownership, he grants, conveys and makes over by these presents to and for the behoof of Claes Frederickse Van Petten and Cornelis Cornelise Vielen, husbandmen at Schaenectade, their heirs or successors or assigns, in the grantor's certain *bouwery*, with dwelling house, barn, three ricks, four horses, five milch cows, eight hogs, cart, plough and harrow, standing and lying at Schaenectade, at present in possession of said Claes Frederickse and Cornelis Cornelise, and according to patent of the right honorable Heer general, of date the 13 April, 1668, to grantor given, and to the contract for the aforesaid *bouwery* and effects passed, of date 4-14 July, 1667, all of which are by these presents delivered to the aforesaid named Claes Frederickse and Cornelis Cornelise, and regarding the boundaries, length and breadth of the aforesaid *bouwery* the grantor refers to the aforesaid four documents, acknowledging that he is fully paid and satisfied for the aforesaid *bouwery* and effects by the hands of said Claes Frederickse and Cornelis Cornelise, namely with the sum of one hundred and ten beavers by him to his content received and with a mortgage for two hundred and twenty beavers according to the tenor of the aforesaid contract, without the grantor's hereafter making the least claim any more thereto, and therefor giving *plenam actionem cessam*, and full power to said Claes Frederickse and Cornelis Cornelise, and their heirs, to dispose thereof as they might do with their patrimonial effects; promising to protect and free the aforesaid *bouwery* and effects from all trouble, actions and claims of every person as is right, and further, never more to do nor suffer anything to be done against the same, either with or without law, in any manner, or pledge according to law.

R. V. Rennsselaer.

Abram Stacs.

In my presence.

R. V. Rennsluer.

The mark of X MARTEN CORNELISE,
with his own hand set.

LUDOVICUS COBES, Secretary.
CORNELIS CORNELISE VIELE.

To the preceding Professor Pearson appends the following explanatory footnote:

Marten Cornelisse Van Ysselstein or Esselstyn, was one of the fourteen first proprietors of Schenectady. After the sale of his *bouwery* there he removed to Claverack, where his descendants are still found. He was born in the city of Ysselstein, his wife Mayke Cornelise in Berrevelt; they made a joint will in 1677. He was not living in 1705, when his eldest son and heir, Cornelis Martense [Van Ysselstein] confirmed the conveyance to Van Petten of the Schenectady property.

In a footnote on page 469 of the same work Professor Pearson speaks of the ownership of the above named property in his own day:

This lot No. 8 lies on the Groote Vlachte and was originally patented to Marten Cornelise Van Ysselsteyn by whom it was conveyed to C. V. Petten and C. C. Viele. From Theunisse [who purchased it from Viele] it passed to Dirk Hesselingsh who sold it to Herman Vedder in 1672, in which family it remained many years. This lot is now included in the homestead of Col. Daniel D. Campbell of Rotterdam.

III

The following is an English translation of the joint-will of Marten Cornelis Van Ysselsteyn, the original of which, written in Dutch, is recorded in "Notarial Papers," vol. i. (18), p. 606, in the County Clerk's Office at Albany, N. Y.:

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

Be It Known to every body, by the contents of this present open record, that in the year after the birth of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christus, 1676/7, on the 12th day of the month of January, before me, Adrian Van Ipendam, Notary Public residing at New Albany, (Admitted by the Noble, Honorable Edmond Andras, General of parts of America, and being nominated for Albany Colony of Rensselaerwyck and Territory depending thereon,) and before the witnesses named below, appeared the worshipful *Marten Cornelissen* born in the Town of Ysselsteyn, and his wife, *Macycke Cornelis*, born at Zarrevelt, *living both on the Claverack*, well known to me, the Notary, both in good bodily health, masters of their health, senses, reason, memory and understanding to all outward appearances, which deponents considering the shortness and frailty of human life, the certainty of death, and its uncertain hour, and therefore desiring to dispose of their worldly goods which they'll leave behind, while with God's Grace they are still capable of doing so, they now do it of their own free impulse and will without being instigated thereto or misled by any body. And they direct and conclude this, their testament last and undeniable Will, in form and manner as follows:—

First, and above all, they commend their immortal souls, whenever they shall leave their bodies, to the Gracious and Merciful Hands of God, their Creator and Savior, at the same time revoking, annulling, and making void hereby, each and all such testamentary dispositions and alienations as they or each of them may have separately made and signed before now, declaring them null and of no value, and now making new dispositions. They, the deponents and testators, say that they have made each the sole and universal heirs as they do hereby. The survivor of both of them to have all moveable and immovable property, obligations, moneys due, gold, silver, coined and uncoined, jewels, clothing, linen, woolen, furniture, and everything else, nothing excepted, which the first decedent may by reason of death evacuate here in this country or elsewhere—to do therewith as with his or her own, for patrimonial inheritants without interference or contradiction by anybody—which they do because with God's help the property has been acquired by them during their married state, with hard labor and diligence of each of them; Also, nobody whoever he may be, Magistrates, Orphan Masters, friends, or other people, shall be allowed to demand any account or inventory of the estate (boedel) as long as he or she remain unmarried, much less bail or bond—and if it should happen that the survivor remarried again he or she shall be held to settle upon the surviving children, one just half of the estate (as it shall then be found to be) so that they all, head for head, may enjoy their legitimate portion of their father's or mother's property—provided however, that the survivor shall receive therefrom the rents or products until the children have reached their majority or entered into matrimony; upon which time the sur-

vivor shall be obliged to bring them up in the fear of God (if that is within their power) to have them taught reading, writing, and some handicraft whereby they may earn a living religiously and honorably—And if it should happen that they, the testators, shall hereafter enter either in writing and over their signatures, or orally before two or more credible witnesses make other dispositions or give legacies or make any changes in the aforesaid dispositions, increasing or decreasing the same, then they will and declare that all such dispositions shall be of such force and effect and be considered so by everybody as if it was written and related to their testament.

ALL of which the deponents declare to be their joint testament and last Will.

They wish and demand that after the death of the first decedent of them, it shall have full effect and power, either as testament, codicil, donation gift Causa Mortis, or in any other way as it may be thought best, even though some formalities of law and form may not have been strictly observed, and that hereof may be made one or more copies in due form.

This done and signed at New Albany, in the house of Peter Loockermans and in the presence of Sieur Jan, Verbeeck and Peter Loockermans, credible witnesses called and requested to act as such, who with the testators signed this with their own hands and in my, the Notary's presence, in the year, month, and on the day as above written.

As Witnesses :

Jan Verbeeck.

Peter Loockermans.

This is * the mark of Maerten Cornelissen made by himself.

This is D the mark of Maeycke Cornelis made by herself.

Which I certify.

Adrien Van Ilpendam,

Not. Publ.

IV

The marriage records given below are taken from the published records of the old Dutch Church of Kingston, N. Y., edited by Roswell Randall Hoes (New York, 1891), to which reference has been frequently made:

P. 505 :

1679.

Hendrick Cornelisse van den Bogaert, j. m., of Hypick, in the District of Vianen, and resid. in Kingston, and Jannetie Martens, j. d., resid. at the Klaverrack [Claverack]. "They were given a Certificate [Attestatie] to Albany."* First publication of Banns, 16 Nov.

* i. e., to be married there.

P. 508 :

1685.

Cornelis Martenz, j. m., of Albanien [Albany], resid. at the ClaverRack [Claverack], and Cornelia van Vredenburg, j. d., of N. Jorck [New York], resid. in Kingstouwe. First publication of Banns, 23 Feb.

P. 512 :

1696.

22 April.

Joris Middag, j. m., born at Hycoop, in Holland, and Marritje Martissen, j. d., born under the jurisdiction of Albanie [Albany], and both resid. at Mormel [Marbletown].

Note: The present Heicop, in Province of South Holland, a few miles south of Vianen.

P. 515 :

1699.

5 Dec.

Jacohus Yselstyn, j. m., born in Claveraack [Claverack], and resid. here [in Kingston], and Cathalyntje van Deusen, j. d., born in Claverack, and resid. there. Banns published, but dates not given.

P. 518:

1702.
29 March

Jan Post, j. m., born in Haerlem [Harlem, N. Y.], and Cornelia Martinsen Ysselsteen, j. d., born in Claverack, and both resid. here [in Kingston]. Banns published, but dates not given.

P. 549:

1725.
26 Nov.

Ysaak Yselsteyn, j. m., born under the jurisdiction of Kingstown, and resid. in Klaverak [Claverack], and Rachel Bogaard, j. d., resid. in Mormel [Marbletown]. Banns registered 7 Nov.

V

The late Mr. H. V. Esselsteyn, of Hudson, N. Y., devoted much time to research preparatory to a compilation of a genealogy of the Van Esselsteyn family in America, and within a year or two of his death furnished the following account of the first three generations of that family, which is given without comment or correction. The facts, as presented in the Van Esselsteyn monograph and appendix above, were ascertained by independent research, and are all based upon the authority of historic documents. The following account may have a value for some readers, from the fact that it gives the baptismal records of nearly all branches in the third generation. These records for the line which is traced down in this work to its living representatives (i. e., the children of Joris Middagh and Marritje Martens Van Ysselsteyn), while given here, will also be found in the Middagh Appendix:

The ESSELSTYN FAMILY in America is of pure Hollandic origin. Its history is interwoven with the early settlement of New Netherlands by the Dutch. On the 4th day of April, 1609, Hendrick Hudson with his hardy crew of mariners, sailed from the port of Amsterdam in his shappol *The Half Moon* on a voyage of discovery to the New World, and in September following, entered upon the exploration of the Great North River of New Netherland, the majestic Hudson of to-day, proceeding as far up as the present site of Albany. As a result of this voyage and Hudson's glowing account thereof, the Dutch Nation at once took steps to colonize the lands, and soon established the provisional government of the New Netherlands. For nearly fifty years the orange flag of Holland asserted its sovereignty over this region until in 1664 the province of New Netherlands was ceded to the English Government.

* * * * *

The early Dutch who came to this country and settled the New Netherlands, were not driven across the seas to find a religious asylum, as they enjoyed civil and religious liberty at home. They were at that time the principal maritime nation of the world. Their ships spread their wings of commerce on every sea. They came to this country mainly from a love of adventure, a desire to barter and trade, to extend their commerce, and generally to better their condition of life. They brought with them their families, friends, language, customs, religions, and systems of jurisprudence. They transplanted Holland in America, and their fifty years of sovereignty in the New Netherlands has left a lasting imprint upon the civilization of to-day as it exists in the Valley of the Hudson and the Mohawk, which were mainly peopled by the Dutch.

It was about the close of this Colonial period that the first Esselstyn landed on the shores of the New World, and it is fair to assume that the same motives that influenced his Dutch brethren, controlled his emigration to America.

* * * * *

MARTEN CORNELISE VAN YSSELSTEYN,

was the first settler of the name, and the Common Ancestor of all the Esselstyn family in America.

It is not known precisely in what year he emigrated, from what part or in what ship he

sailed, as the records of those early emigrations do not show, but it is known to have been as early as 1659, and probably several years earlier. In the records of immigration to New Netherlands, before its cession to the British, appears the name of Jannetje Teunis Van Ysselsteyn who with others came over in the ship *Faith* from Holland in 1669. N. Y. Genel. & Biog. Records, Vol. 15, P. 75.—Doct. Hist. N. Y., Vol. 3, P. 33.) From this point her name disappears from the family history. Probably she was a near relative, perhaps sister, of Marten Cornelisen, attracted to the New World by the fact of his being here and his glowing accounts thereof.

* * * * *

The system of nomenclature in common use among the early Dutch settlers consisted in prefixing the child's to the father's Christian name, terminating in *se* or *sen*. The use of surnames gradually increased, from the time the province was occupied by the English in 1664, and soon after the opening of the following century became general. From this custom we know that the first settler, Martin Cornelisen, was the son of Cornelis, which fact stretches the ancestral line across the ocean and connects us with the mother country, the United Netherlands.

MARTEN CORNELISE VAN YSSELSTEYN,

as his name appears in his will hereafter referred to, was born in the little city of Yesselstein in the Province of Utrecht, Holland, and was the son of Cornelis, who is supposed to have died in that city. The population of Yesselstein and its suburbs at the present time is about 3500, and that of the city itself, about 1850. In former times it was a more considerable place, and many circumstances exist now, unfavorable to its prosperity. It lies on a river of the same name. Its nearest railway station is Utrecht, from which point one reaches it in 1¼ hours by means of a little steamer which makes several trips daily.

* * * * *

Marten is first heard of in this country at, or near Fort Orange, now Albany, then a small settlement of about 200. It was the frontier town on the Northern and Western borders of the Province of New Netherlands. Beyond that, all was the "far West," little known and less explored, wholly abandoned to the wild savage or wilder beast of prey.

At that time, (1661), Arent Van Curler applied on behalf of himself and others to the Director General, to purchase the "Groote Vlachte," (Great Flat) lying between Fort Orange and the Mohawk country. A deed was obtained from the Indian owners, July 27, 1661. A grant under the Provincial Seal issued April 6, 1662, but the land was not surveyed or divided until 1664.

Marten's patent bears date June 16, 1664, afterwards confirmed by Gov. Nichols. "Groote Vlacht" was called in Indian, "Schonowc" and in Dutch, "Schaenechtede," now corrupted to Schenectady. It extended from the now city of Schenectady westerly along the Mohawk River nearly three miles. It has been cultivated over 200 years and is still noted for its fertility. This was the beginning of Schenectady.

Moved by a spirit of adventure, young Marten became one of the hardy band of Pioneers that took up the cry of "Westward Ho" and plunged into the unbroken wilderness with undaunted spirit. He thus became one of the first settlers and one of the fourteen original proprietors of Schenectady to whom the tract was allotted and patented. His lot or portion was known as No. 8 and lay West of the Ryer Schermerhorn farm.

* * * * *

An attempt was made by the Council of the Province to prevent any traffic by this hardy band of settlers with the Indians, against which the proprietors protested vigorously in writing, asserting that they had purchased their lands with their own monies, erected buildings, stocked their farms, and now should all this be in vain they would be ruined. They therefore requested that the Surveyor might be allowed to proceed "*Otherwise they should be necessitated to help themselves, as best they could.*" This protest is signed by Marten Cornelise Van Ysselsteyn and twelve other proprietors, and bears date May 18, 1663.

Is not this protest against Governmental oppression, one of the seeds sown by our ancestors that ripened into the Revolution a century later?

* * * * *

After residing in Schenectady about six years, Martin sold his bouwery or farm Oct. 23, 1668, to Claes Fredereck-se Van Vetten and Cornelis Cornelise Veilne for three hundred and thirty beaver skins, then the currency of that region, and reckoned worth eight Guilders. A portion of this lot is now included in the Homestead farm of Col. Daniel D. Campbell, of Rotterdam, Schenectady County.

Authorities referred to above:

Pearson's Early Settl. Schenec. Co., p. 231-301.

O'Callaghan's Hist. of New Neth. V. 2, p. 440.

Pearson's Early Rec. of Albany Co., 469-478.

McMurray's Hist. of Schen. Patent, p. 66-180.

Histories of N. Y., etc.

Where Marten went to, from Schenectady is not certain, but probably to Claverack, Columbia, County, N. Y., for the following reasons:—

1. Prof. Pearson of Union College, one of the most careful students and compilers of Dutch annals in Schenectady, so states it in his Genealogy of the First Settlers of Albany County, p. 47.

2. Judge Sanders, author of the "Early History of Schenectady," p. 78.

3. On Jan. 12, 1676, Marten and wife made their joint will and therein describe themselves as living in Claverack.

4. In an early record of the marriage of Glander De La Mater to Gertrude, daughter of Martin, in 1688, she is described as the daughter of Marten Cornelise Ysselsteyn of Claverack.

For these and other reasons, I assume that when Marten and his family left Schenectady in 1668 or shortly afterwards, they went to Claverack. The lands which they settled upon at that early day are still in the possession of the Esselstyns of to-day, having been held in the family through unbroken descent, by seven or eight generations of the name.

* * * * *

MARTEN married MAYKE (Maria) Cornelise, who was born in Zarrevelt. It is not known whether they were married in Holland or America, but probably in the former country.

On the 12th day of January, 1676-7, Marten and Mayke, both then living in Claverack, made their joint will, which is recorded in the office of the Clerk of Albany County Notarial Papers, Co. Clk's Off. Albany Co., Vol. 1 (18), page 606). The original is in Dutch.

Marten died prior to 1705. This is known from the fact that in that year his eldest son, Cornelis Martense Van Ysselstein, confirmed by deed the conveyance to one Van Vatten of the Schenectady bouwery previously conveyed to him by Marten.

It is not known when Mayke died. I am quite sure, however, that both Marten and his good vrouw Mayke died at Claverack and were buried in the family plot on the homestead farm they first settled, and where many generations of the name are sleeping their last sleep, surrounded by the broad acres they once cultivated.

GENEALOGY.

First Generation.

1. *Marten Cornelis Van Ysselsteyn* and
Maayke, his wife, had five children, to-wit:
 1. Cornelis
 2. Jacob
 3. Geertje (Gertrude)
 4. Cornelia
 5. Marritje (Maria).

Second Generation.

(Children of Marten and Mayke.)

2. **CORNELIS MARTENSE** (1) was the first born of his parents. He was born in Albany about the year 1660, and before his father settled in Schenectady in 1663. In a deed executed by him (see Schenect. at p. 181, Deed iv.) he describes himself as "Cornelis Martense, *eldest* son and heir of Marten Cornelis Van Isselstyn, decd. of Claverack."

He married Cornelia Van Vreddebu (now called Vredenburgh), who was born in New York, and at the time of her marriage resided at Kingston. They were married Feby. 23, 1685. Cornelis then lived in Claverack. He died at Claverack about 1748. Cornelis had seven sons and one daughter, to-wit:

1. William, eldest son.
2. Tobias, baptized at Albany, Aug. 3, 1690.
3. Isaac, baptized at Kingston, Jan. 1, 1696.
4. Johannes, baptized at Kingston, Nov. 6, 1698.
5. Jacobus, baptized at Kingston, May 26, 1701.
6. Abraham, baptized at Albany, Jan. 8, 1704.
7. David, baptized at Albany, Oct. 28, 1705.
8. Bartaah (Beatrice), baptized at Kingston, Aug. 7, 1687.

Cornelis was a godly man. In the building of the Reformed Dutch Church at Claverack, which was organized in 1727, he was a member of the building committee and had the entire charge of the matter. The present church, rebuilt, stands on the same site as the first.

Three of his sons, William, Jacob and Isaac, were compact parties to its erection, and Cornelis was elected one of the Elders of its first consistory, June 18, 1727, and served for many years.

3. *JACOB ESSELSTYN* (1) was born in Claverack about the year 1675, shortly after his parents removed there from Schenectady. He was the first Esselstyn born in Claverack and was living there in 1699. He married Cathalyatje Van Deusen (now Cataline) of Claverack Dec. 5, 1699, at Kingston. They had three sons and two daughters:

Marten, baptized Kingston, Aug. 11, 1700.

1. Marten, baptized Kingston, Aug. 11, 1700.
2. Matheus, baptized New York, Oct. 16, 1715.
3. Isaac.
4. Helena, baptized New York, March 28, 1703.
5. Bata, baptized New York, Dec. 26, 1705.

Sponsors.

Hendrick Bogaard.
Jannetje Bogaard.
Matheus Benson.
Catherine Brevoost.
Sampson Benson.
Altje Van Deurse.
Evert Pels.
Jacob Van Deurse.
Elizth. Benson.

The family tradition is that Jacob and his family removed to Amboy, in the State of New Jersey, in the early part of the eighteenth century, but the name does not appear in any of the books or manuscripts of the New Jersey Historical Society, excepting:

A. Mathias Iselstein, who resided in Perth Amboy in 1759, who was a Mason, and in that year deeded a piece of land to Governor Bernard.

B. In 1765 Isaac Iseltine kept an inn at Perth Amboy and in 1751 Matthew Iseltine commanded a passage boat between New York and Amboy. The boat is described as having "a fine commodious cabin, fitted up with a tea table and sundry other conveniences"—(see "Early History of Perth Amboy," by Wm. A. Whitehead, pp. 261 and 281.)

C. Jacob *Isleton* was one of the four assistant aldermen who first held office as such, under the first charter granted to Perth Amboy in 1768.

At present I cannot find any of our name resident in New Jersey, and incline to think this branch of the family tree is dead.

4. *GEERTJE MARTENSE* (1) (Gertrude Esselstyn), was born at Schenectady in 1666. Married at Kingston, Sept. 23, 1688, to Jacobus De La Mater, who was born at New Harlem and then living at Kingston. In the marriage record her name appears as "Geertje Martense *Elvteent*" and her residence is stated as then Kingston. Jacobus was the youngest son of Glante, who was the ancestor of the DeLaMater family in this country.

They resided in Kingston and had a large family. The early records of the Dutch Church at Kingston show the baptisms of their children as follows:

1. Glandi, baptized 28 Jany., 1692.
2. Isaac, baptized 3 June, 1694.
3. Martha, baptized 8 Nov., 1696.
4. Jacobus, baptized 18 May, 1699.
5. Marten, baptized 4 May, 1701.
6. Bata, baptized 24 Dec., 1703.
7. Hester, baptized 11 Aug., 1706.
8. Jannetje, baptized 1 April, 1711.

Sponsors.

Abram LaMater.
Marritje Martens.
Cornelis Martens.
Hester LaMater.
Jarris Maddag.
Cornelia Martens.
Jacob Martense.
Jennetje Bogard.
Jorris Middag.
Cornelia Martense.
Hendrick Bogard.
Rntse Bogaard.
Johannes Wynkoop.
Cornelia Ten Broeck.
Jan Post.
Marjaret LaMater.

5. *CORNELIA MARTENSE YSSELSTEYN* (1) was born in Claverack about the year 1680 and was living there at the time of her marriage. She was married at Kingston, March 29, 1702, to Jan Post, who was born at Harlem. They resided in Ulster County and had six children, viz.:

	<i>Sponsors.</i>
1. Antje, baptized 7 March, 1703.	Cornelis Bogard. Antje Post.
2. Jan, baptized 17 March, 1706.	John LeFeyer. Jannetje Francois.
3. Abraham, baptized 24 Oct., 1708.	Abraham Post. Elizabeth VanDeusen.
4. Martha, baptized 9 Dec., 1711.	Jorris Middag. Aaltje Bogart.
5. Isaac, baptized 19 Dec., 1714.	Aarian Newkirk. Cathalyntia Ten Broek.
6. Jannetje, baptized 9 Feb., 1718.	Thomas Jansen. Mayke Bogaard.

6. *MARRITJE MARTENS YSSELSTEYN* (1) was born in Albany. Married Jorris Middag (being the same name now known in Ulster Co. as Murdock). He was born in Aycoop, Holland, and at the time of their marriage, 22nd April, 1696, was living at Marmel. They were married at Kingston and had nine children, viz.:

	<i>Sponsors.</i>
1. Aart, baptized 19 July, 1696.	Jacob Rutse. Marritje Hause.
2. Batsa, baptized 25 Sept., 1697.	Hendrick Bogart. Cornelis Martens.
3. Brechje, baptized 2 April, 1699.	Joannes Wynkoop. Cornelia Wynkoop.
4. Aart, baptized 25 Dec., 1700.	Jacob Rutse. Marritje Rutse.
5. Marten, baptized 7 June, 1702.	Jacobus LaMater. Jannetje Bogardus.
6. Jacob, baptized 30 Jany., 1704.	Cornelia Bogard. Aalteje Bogard.
7. Johannes, baptized 17 March, 1706.	Wm. Nottingham. Grietje Rutse.
8. Sara, baptized 11 Feby., 1709.	Abm. DeLaMater, Jr. Sara Bogard.
9. Joris, baptized 13 May, 1711.	Marten Bogard. Jenneke LaMetra.

VI

The following account of the Van Ysselsteyn family is taken from "Contributions for the Genealogies of the First Settlers of the Ancient County of Albany, from 1630 to 1800," by Professor Jonathan Pearson, Albany, N. Y., J. Munsell, 1872, pp. 46-7:

ESSELSTEYN, VAN ESSELSTEYN, YSSELSTEYN.

ESSELSTEYN, Marten Cornelise, one of the first settlers of Schenectady. On Oct. 23, 1668, he sold his bouwery to Claas Frederickse Van Patten and Cornelis Viele, and removed to Claverack. On Jan. 12, 1676-7, Marten Cornelise, b. in the city of Ysselsteyn, and Mayke Cornelise "b. in Barrevelt," both living in Claverack, made their joint will. He was not living in 1705. They had one son, Cornelise Martense.

ESSELSTEYN, Cornelise Martense of Claverack, and wife Cornelia Vandenberg (Verdenbergh). He made his will June 21, 1740, and proved Jan. 16, 1748-9, then spoke of wife Cornelia and ch: Willem, eldest son; David; Jacob; Johannes; Isaac; Baata, w. of Van Deusen. The following were baptized in Albany: Tobias, Aug. 3, 1690; Abraham, Jan. 8, 1704; David, Oct. 28, 1705, who made his will Jan. 15, 1747-8, . . . proved Jan. 17, 1748-9, in which he speaks of his mother; left his property to his brothers Johannes, Willem, Jacob and sister Baata.

ESSELSTEYN (Iselsteyn), Williem and Feytie. . . . Ch: Jannetic, bp. Jan. 18, 1721.

VII

Application having been made to Mr. A. H. Kiehl, of The Hague, Holland, for information respecting the antecedents of Marten Cornelise Van Ysselsteyn and his wife, Mayke Cornelise, he turned the matter over to Mr. Vorsterman van Oyen, of Rijswijk.

The clue furnished was that given by the joint-will of Van Ysselsteyn and his wife, in which the testators are described as "Marten Cornelissen born in the Town of Ysselsteyn, and his wife, Maeycke Cornelis, born at Zarreveld." This demonstrates that the one was the son of Cornelius ———, of Ysselsteyn, Holland, and the other the daughter of Cornelius ———, of Barneveld, Holland. The report of the attempt made by Mr. Vorsterman van Oyen to follow up these clues, as transmitted in a letter written in English by Mr. Kiehl, is as follows:

The Hague, Octob. 13th, 1899.

The following is the result of the inquiries, made by Mr. Vorsterman van Oyen of Rijswijk, near the Hague, into the ancestry of

Martin Corneliszoon Ysselstein, who came to America in 1669 [?].

At Ysselstein, province of Utrecht, the records contain several blanks, of 10 to 12 years, but on the 26th of April 1656 Franco van Bolshuysen jong genel van Ysselstein was betrothed to Maria van Ysselstein, widow of Dirck Wisboom.

At Barneveld the records are in better order, but all in old Dutch, which had to be transcribed and translated. There he found:

On April 3d 1643 was christened Marritjen, daughter of Cornelis Meeussen (meaning Bartolomeuszoon) op de Glynth, and on June 23 1650 was christened Marritje, daughter of Cornelis Gijsbertzoon.

This is all as to the ancestry. But he found two important documents. The one is a Declaration on Parchment or Vellum, adorned with the Escutcheon or Arms of Ysselstein, of the Herald of Arms Beydaal, Escutcheonbearer, Lord of Zittard, stating that the children of Simon Joseph Isselstein or Ysselstein and of Ysabell Velghe are real descendants of the noble, ancient and chivalric family of Ysselstein. Dated Brussels February 11th 1778, and written by Notary public Y. B. Raye.

And also a Description in old Dutch with a transcription and translation in new Dutch, about Aert van Ysselsteyn dated 1586. This is a very old and real genuine document. I have seen them both.....

I remain, yours faithfully,

[Signed] A. H. Kiehl.

275 Beruidenbout, the Hague, Holland.

N. B. Zoon means Son. Johanszn or Johanszoon, means son of John.

THE MIDDAGH APPENDIX

I

According to Stiles, as cited in the Middagh monograph, Aert Teunissen Middagh received a patent for 100 acres of land at the Wallabout, Brooklyn, Long Island, October 24, 1654. It is not known how long he had been in New Netherlands prior to the date of this transaction.

He may be identical with the "Aert Thomassen" who, according to Bergen (citing from the Colonial Manuscripts edited by O'Callaghan), owned land in Flushing, Long Island, in 1655. (Bergen's "Early Settlers of Kings County," p. 301.)

As noticed in the Middagh monograph, he was one of "The persons taxed at the Walezocht," February 7, 1657, this levy being only upon such inhabitants as were "in easy circumstances and well off." The item is as follows:

Aert Thennissen (Middag).....	fl. 8
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II

The following abstract appears on page 221 of the "Calendar of Historical Manuscripts in the office of the Secretary of State, Albany, New York," edited by E. B. O'Callaghan, Part I., Dutch Manuscripts, 1630-1664 (Albany, 1865):

1660.

March 1. Petition. Aert Anth. Middagh, Tonis Gysberts Bogaert, Joresy Rapalje, Jean Le Cler, Jacob Kip, and others, for permission to plant village on the river side opposite the Manhatans, in sight of fort Amsterdam, between the lands of said Bogaert and Kip.

The petition will be found in full on page 522 of Manuscript Volume IX., in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, and also appears in the present work, pages 88-90.

III

In Volume III. (Albany, 1850). of O'Callaghan's "Documentary History of the State of New York," appears a list of "Early Immigrants to New Netherland; 1657-1664." In this list, on page 58 of the volume, occurs the item:

1661.

May; *In the Beaver*
Aert Teunissen Middagh.

This item records his return to New Netherlands, after a visit to Holland. One of his children, Joris Aertsen Middagh, was born in Heicop, Holland, during such a visit.

IV

In "Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York," vol. ii., Albany, 1857, pp. 463-4, appears "Extracts from the Book of Equipments and Munitions of War of the year 1663, No. II, folio 24." Among these extracts is the following:

1663	Powder	Pounds	Florins	s.	d.
June 20.	By Arent Teunisse and Company [Brooklyn]...	6	6.	00.	00.

This is evidence that Middagh was at that time Captain of a Brooklyn company of militia.

V

The baptisms of two of the children of Aert Teunissen Middagh and Breckje Hansen Bergen are recorded in the Register of the Reformed Dutch Church of New York [then New Amsterdam] as follows:

February 22, 1660, "Theunis," child of "Aart Theunissen Middag," is baptized, the sponsors being "Theunis Gijsbertzen" [Bogaert], "Pieter Pieterszen Mennist" and "Annetje Hans" [Bergen].

March 25, 1661, "Theunis," child of "Aart Theunissen middag" and "Brechtje Hans" is baptized, the sponsors being "Theunis Gijsbertzen Bogaert," "Joris Rapalje" and "Sara Joris" [Rapalje].

The baptismal record, which immediately follows, is taken from the "Baptisms in the Reformed Dutch Church of Brooklyn. As Translated by the late Hon. T. G. Bergen. Reprinted from the Brooklyn Corporation Manual of 1869" (Kings County Genealogical Club Collections, vol. i., No. iv., 1888, p. 55):

Dec. 24, 1662. Jan. Aert Anthonize middag, Brechtie Hans, of the Wallaboct, parents. Jan Hansen, Catrina de Rappalie, witnesses.

VI

According to Bergen ("The Bergen Family," 1876, p. 81), Breackje, or Rebecca, Hansen Bergen, wife of Aert Anthonize, or Teunissen, Middagh, became a communicant of the Reformed Dutch Church September 27, 1662; while Middagh became a communicant of the same on April 9, 1664.

VII

Among the marriage records in the Register of the Reformed Dutch Church at Kingston, N. Y., appears the following (printed volume, p. 512):

1696

22 April

JORIS MIDDAG, j. m., born at Hycoop,* in Holland, and MARRITJE MARTISSEN, j. d., born under the jurisdiction of Albanie [Albany], and both resid. at Mormel [Marbletown].

* The present Heicop, in Province of South Holland, a few miles south of Vienna.

VIII

The following baptismal records are taken from the Register of the Dutch Church at Kingston, as given in the printed volume. Joris Middagh appears as a sponsor in the first item, and as a parent in the others:

Page of printed volume	Names of the parents	Date of baptism and name of child	Names of Sponsors
P. 47	Jan Aartse Middag Geertje Teunisse	1696 Brechtje 14 June	Joris Aartse Middag Catherine Rutser
P. 47	Joris Middag Marritje Martens	1697. Batha 26 Sept.	Jacob Rutser Marritje Hansse
P. 55	Joris Middag Marritje Martens	1699 Brechtje 2 April	Joannes Wyncoop Cornelia Wyncoop
P. 60	Joris Middag Marritje Martens	1700 Aart 25 Dec.	Jacob Rutse Marritje Rutse
P. 66	Joris Middag Marritje Martens	1702 Marten 7 June	Jacobus la Maeter Jannetje Bogard
P. 71	Joris Middag Marritje Martens	1704 Jacob 30 Jan.	Cornelis Bogard Aaltje Bogard
P. 76	Joris Middag Mareytie Maartens	1706 Johannes 17 March	Willem Nottingham Grietie Rutse
P. 85	Jorris Middag Maritje Hysteltyn	1709 Sarah 11 Sept.	Abraham de Lameetere, junior Sarah Bogart
P. 94	Joris Middag Marretjen Martens	1711 Joris 13 May	Marthen Bogaard Tanneke Lametere

IX

Batha Middagh, oldest child of Joris Aartse Middagh and Marritje Martense Van Ysselsteyn, who, according to the above, was baptized September 26, 1697, was married in 1719 to Robert Beatty, eldest child of John Beatty and Susanna Asfordby. The record of this marriage, taken from the Register of the Dutch Church at Kingston, as given in the printed volume, page 536, is as follows:

1719.

ROBERT BATTY, j. m. and BATA MIDDAG, j. d., both parties born in Mormel [Marbletown], and both also resid. there. Banns registered, 17 May.

The baptismal records of their children will be found in the Beatty Appendix.

X

The following deed, showing the purchase of land in Ulster County, New York, by George, or Joris, Middagh, in 1695, is copied from the volume, "Deeds AA, 1685 to 1710," pp. 256-7, in the County Clerk's Office, Kingston N. Y.:

THIS INDENTURE made the 25th day of december in the year of our Lord and saviour Jesus Christ one thousand Six hundred ninety and five Between Jirmiah Kettle and Elizabeth his wife of Marbletowne in the County of Ulster on the one part and george middagh of the same towne and County of the other part Wittnesseth that the sd. Jirmiah Kettle and Elizabeth his wife for and in Consideration of a Certaine Sum of good and Lawfull English money to them in hand att or before the Ensealing and delivery hereof well and truly paid the Receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge and themselves to be therewith Contented and paid and thereof and therefrom do Acquitt & discharge the sd. george middagh his heirs Execus and assignes Have given granted bargained & sold, Conveyed assured Released and Confirmed and by these Presents doe give grant bargain and sell Convey Assure Release and Confirm to the sd. george middagh his heirs and assignes for ever all that peice or parcell of Land Lying and being att marbletowne above sd. scittuate on the west side of the great Kreeke on the north side of Land of Huybert Lamberts on the East of the mountaines or Hills and on the south Side of the Land that belonged formerly to Jacob van Etten deceased as the same is in the actual Alltually possession of them the sd. Jermiah Kettle and Elizabeth his wife together with all and singular houses, outhouses barnes buildings edifices orchards gardens fences Enclosures pastures feedings ways paths Easements Appurtenances and hereditaments to the sd. Land premises belonging or appertaining or to or with the same now or att time heretofore held occupied or Enjoyed and the Reversion and Reversions Remainder or Remainders Rents Issues and proffitts thereof and of Every part thereof and all the Estate Right title interest property Claim and demand whatso Ever of them the sd. Jermiah Kettle and Elizabeth his wife of in unto or out of the Land and premises above mentioned or any part of the same withall deeds Receipes writings Evidences and minuts touching or Covering the primises. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the Sd. parcell of Land and premises with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances to the sd. george Middagh his heirs and assignes to the only proper use benefit and behoofe of him the sd. george Middagh, his heirs and assignes for Ever and the sd. Jirmiah Kettle and Elizabeth his wife for themselves their heirs Executors and administ. doe hereby Covenant and promise and grant to and with the sd. george middagh his heirs and assignes that he the sd. george middagh his heirs and assignes shall and may Lawfully and peaceably and quietly for Ever here after have hold use possess and enjoy the above mentioned to be granted and Released Land and premises with its hereditant and appurtenances without any Leet trouble hindrance Suit Execution or interruption of them the sd. Jermiah Kettle and Elizabeth his wife their heirs and assignes or any other person or persons whatsoever IN TESTIMONY whereof the parties to these presents have sett their hands and seales ye day and year first above Written.

Sealed & delivered in the

Presence of us

the

of henry I-K bogardt

mark

John Ward

the

of Cornelius I [F]ack

mark

Jeremy Keettell (S)

the mark

Elizabeth X Keettell (S)

of

In the presence of

me Jacob Rutsen Justese pes

true Copia Examined

pr. me

R Bleecker Clarg

XI

The following references of Joris Middagh, taken from the records of deeds on file in the office of the County Clerk of Ulster County, at Kingston, N. Y., reveal Middagh in the various characters of Justice of the Peace, Captain of

the Ulster County Militia and of one of the "Gent Trustees of the Town of Marbletown in the County of Ulster and province of New York In America."

The following references are to the volume entitled "Deeds 1710":

Pp. 142-4:

Nov. 30, 1711, "Capt Joris Middagh of Marbletown in the County of Ulster and province of New York in america," in consideration of £380 10s. received by him from Capt Jan Janse Bleecker of Albany merchant gives a mortgage on 196 acres, 1 rood and 35 perches of land in Marbletown. Endorsed: "Receid. Satisfaction for this mortgage this thirtieth day of April 1715. Pr mee J. Janse Bleecker. A True Copy P. Wm Nottinham Clerke."

P. 237:

Referred to as "Capt Joris Middagh," Dec. 6, 1712.

P. 275:

"Marbletown November 28th 1713 There appeared before me, Joris Middagh Esqr Justice of the peace," etc. Signed, "Joris Middagh."

P. 297:

Joris Middagh, "Justice," mentioned, Nov. 28, 1713.

P. 313:

Joris Middagh, "Justice," mentioned, Nov. 28, 1713.

P. 361:

Joris Middagh, "Justice," mentioned, Nov. 23, 1713.

P. 371

Joris Middagh, "Justice," mentioned, March 20, 1713/4.

P. 381:

Joris Middagh, "Justice," mentioned, March 5, 1714/5.

P. 386:

"Joris Middagh" one of those who on Sept. 8 and 9, 1715, took the oath of naturalization under an act of the Assembly "for naturalizing all protestants of Forreigne birth now Inhabiting within this Collony."

P. 393-5:

A deed executed April 25, 1715, by "Capt. Richard Brodhead and Capt. Joris Middagh Esqrs the p. Gent Trustees of the Town of Marbletown in the County of Ulster and province of New York In America." Signed, "Joris Middagh."

Pp. 396-8:

Deed executed June 7, 1715, by "Capt. Joris Middagh Capt. Richard Brodhead and Mr. Peter van Leven the present Trustees of the Town of Marbletown," etc.

Pp. 401, 403, 405, 410:

Dec. 11, 1714, May 19, 1714, March 22, 1715/6, and March 8, 1714/5, respectively, Joris Middagh, "Justice," is mentioned.

Pp. 424-6:

Deed Executed April 19, 1715, "Between Capt Joris Middagh of the Town of marbletown in the County of Ulster and province of New York in America Esqr of the one part and Jacobus De La Metter of Claverack in the Colony of Renselaerswyck in the County of Albany and province of New York aforesaid yeoman of the other part," whereby inconsideration of £680 paid to him Captain Middagh sells 296 acres of land situated in Marbletown.

[Signed] "Joris (S) Middagh

mark of

Maritie (S) M

Middagh."

P. 431:

Joris Middagh, "Justice," mentioned Aug. 18, 1715.

Pp. 433-5:

"In Presence of me Joris Middagh Justice of peace." "Cathrine Ashfordbey of the Town of marbletown in the County of Ulster Maiden" sells, April 9, 1716, to Thomas Cock of Marbletown certain lands, "being in the bounds of Marbletown aforesaid and being the said Cathrine Ashfordbey's part of the Land of her deceased father & mother."

P. 446:

On May 4, 1716, Joris Middagh purchases a certain piece of land at a place called Ashokan on the northwest side of the Esopus Creek.

Pp. 447-8:

May 5, 1716, Cornelis Bogart sells to "Capt. Joris Middagh of the Township of marbletown in the County of Ulster and province of New York in America Esqr." "several Lotts Tracts and pcells of Land Scituate Lying and being within the bounds and Limitts of The

Township of marbletown aforesaid on both sides of the Esopus Creek and on an Island in said Creek att and neare a place Called and Known by the name of Ashokan which Hendrick Bogart did by his Last Will and Testament Give and bequeath unto me the said Cornelis Bogart."

Pp. 450, 453, 467, 470, 522, 562, 563 and 566:

May 3, 1716, May 3, 1716, Feb. 21, 1716/7, May 3, 1716, June 28, 1718, March 29, 1718, March 29, 1718 and March 29, 1718, respectively, Joris Middagh, "Justice" mentioned. Pp. 576 and 577-8:

In two transactions an exchange of about 4 acres of land is effected between "Cap Joris Middagh of Marbletown" and Capt Richard Brodhead, the land thus acquired by Middagh being Lot No 2 on an island in Esopus Creek at or near a place "known by Indian name of Ashokan and now as Mount Hope."

THE BERGEN APPENDIX

I

The authorities and original documents which are the basis of Mr. Bergen's account of Hans Hansen Bergen, as it appears on pages 15-22, 38-73, of his well-known work on the "Bergen Family" (2nd ed., 1876), have been consulted afresh, together with all other known sources which might afford further information. The facts stand practically as Mr. Bergen presented them. A few documentary allusions to Hans Hansen Bergen, which are not noted by Mr. Bergen, have been found, but these contribute little of importance or interest to the story. Footnote references have been added to Mr. Bergen's account, but it seems quite superfluous to cite authorities formally or give extracts from them here, as has been done in connection with the other monographs. The reader who wishes to investigate the proofs for himself is referred, instead, to Mr. Bergen's easily-accessible family history.

We add here the brief account of Hans Hansen Bergen, which appears in another work, the "Register in Alphabetical Order of the Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island, N. Y., from its First Settlement by Europeans to 1700," by Tennis G. Bergen, New York, 1881, p. 32:

BERGEN.

Hans Hansen, the ancestor of the Bergen family, was a native of Bergen in Norway, a ship-carpenter by trade, who removed from thence to Holland. From Holland he emigrated in 1633 to New Amsterdam, where he took up his residence, working at his trade and at one period cultivating a tobacco plantation; and in 1639 married *Sarah*, daughter of Joris Jansen Rapalie, born June 9, 1625, at Albany, and reputed to be the first white female child of European parentage born in the colony. About 1643 [Hans Hansen Bergen] removed to his plantation of 400 acres at the Wallabout, for which he obtained a patent on the 30th of March, 1647, and died about 1654. Issue:—*Anneken*, baptized July 12, 1640, married, first, January 17, 1661, Jan Clercq of Brazil, married, second, October 8, 1662, Derck Janse Hooglandt of Flushing; *Breckje*, baptized July 27, 1642, married Aert Anthonize Middagh; *Jan*, baptized April 17, 1644; *Michael*, baptized November 4, 1646; *Joris*, baptized July 18, 1649; *Marretje*, baptized October 8, 1651, married Jacob Ruthzen; *Jacob* baptized September 21, 1653; and *Catalyn*, baptized November 30, 1653:—all baptized in New Amsterdam.

The line of special interest in the present work—through *Breckje Hanse Bergen* and her husband, *Aert Anthonize Middagh*—will be found continued in the *Middagh Monograph* and the *Middagh Appendix*.

II

A certified copy of the patent for Hans Hansen Bergen's "house and garden" on Manhattan Island is here given:

WE, WILLEM KIEFT the Director General and the Council in the behalf of the high and mighty Lords the States General his Highness (the Prince) of Orange and the Noble

Lords the Managers of the Incorporated West India Company in New Netherland residing; by these presents do publish and declare that We on this day the date underwritten, have given and granted unto Hans Hansen a certain lot for a house and garden lying South of the Fort Amsterdam betwixt Jan Snedikers and Joorsy Rapalijes; its length next the said Joorse's or on the east side is nine rods, two feet, two inches: its breadth on the rear or on the north side one rod, nine feet six inches: its length next Jan Snediker's or on the west side is nine rods, eight feet, three inches; its breadth in front or on the south Side is two rods, three feet; Amounting in all to Twenty rods, two feet, eight inches and five grains. With the express condition and terms that the said Hans Hansen or they who to his action may hereafter succeed, the Noble Lords the Managers aforesaid shall acknowledge as their Lords and Patroons under the Sovereignty of the High and Mighty Lords the States General, and unto their Director and council here, shall in all things be conformed, as all good inhabitants are in duly bound, Provided also that he shall be further Subject to all such burdens and imposts, as by the Noble Lords have already been enacted, or such as may yet hereafter be enacted, under such, Constituting the aforesaid Hans Hansen in our stead, in the real and actual possession of the aforesaid Lot, giving to him by these presents, the full might, authority and special license, the aforesaid parcel of land to enter, Cultivate, inhabit and Occupy in like manner as he may lawfully do with other his patrimonial lands & effects, without our the Grantor's in the quality as aforesaid thereunto any longer, having, reserving or saving any part or controul whatever; but to the behoof as aforesaid, from all disisting from this time forth and forevermore, Promising moreover this Transport, firmly, inviolably, and irrevocably, to maintain, fulfil and execute, and finally to do all that in equity we are bound to do, WITNESS these presents by us undersigned and Confirmed, with the stamp of our seal, Done in the Fort Amsterdam in new Netherland this 13th day of March A. D. 1647.

Was undersigned

WILLEM KIEFT

lower down Stood

By the order of the Noble Lords the Director General and the Council of New Netherland
Cornelis VanTienhoven Secyr

State of New York, }
Office of the Secretary of State, } ss:

I have compared the preceding copy of Translation of Dutch Patent with the record as found in this office in Book G. G. of Dutch Translations at Page 417 and do HEREBY CERTIFY the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary
of State, at the City of Albany, this twentieth day
of February, one thousand nine hundred and three.

[Seal.]

John F. O'Brien,

Secretary of State.

THE DE RAPALJE APPENDIX

I

Nothing certain as to the antecedents in Europe of Joris Jansen de Rapalje has been ascertained, except that his name indicates that he was the son of Jan Rapalje, or, to give the French form of the name, of Jean Rapalye. A person of this name, who may have been his father, appears in the baptismal records of the French Church, at Norwich, England. Thus on page 98, of "The Walloons and their Church at Norwich: Their History and Registers, 1565-1832. In Two Parts, by William John Charles Moens, F. S. A., Vice-President of the Huguenot Society of London. Lymington, 1887-1888," which constitutes Volume I. of "The Publications of The Huguenot Society of London, 1887-1888," we find the following baptismal records:

Pierre, fils de Jean Rapaylle. *Tém.* Samuel Vaseur et Jacques Farnaque; Pironne le Catren, et Marie Roullon. 4 Déc. 1595.

Jan, fils de Jaen Rapaylee. *Tém.* Jaques Cousart et Jan Broucq; Pieronne des Bonnet, feme de Louis des Bonnet, et Madeline, fe'me de Jaques Faruaque. 4 Déc. 1595.

...., enfant de Jan Rapaille. *Tém.* Josse Bachelet et Pierre Mahieu; Verronne Cas... et Marie Roullon. 29 Avl. 1598.

Thamar, fille de Jan Rapaille. *Tém.* David Denatin et Daniel Vermon; Marie Rouillon et la femme Jan Brou. 20 Juil. 1600.

Elizahet, fille de Jan (?) Rapaille. *Tém.* Pasquier de Herboimme [et] David Hauet; Marie du Pont et Adrienne Tour, flamenque. 15 Août 1602.

Unfortunately, in the case of the third child in the above list, not merely is the name wanting, but the reference is merely to an "infant," so that we do not know whether it was a boy or a girl. So far as the date and the name of the father are concerned, the name might very well have been Joris, or the French equivalent for this name. An examination of the original register might settle this point.

On the same page appears the record of the baptism of Janne, daughter of Jacque Rapaille, August 7, 1603, "Jan Rapaille" being a witness; of Piere, son of Jacque Rapaille, January 25, 1604-5, and of Felipe, son of Jacque Rapal, April 5, 1607. It is natural to assume that the parents in the two lists, Jean and Jacques Rapaille, were brothers. We know nothing further of either, with the exception of an allusion, possibly to this Jean Rapaille, found elsewhere in the same volume, page 192, in a "certificate of the names and professions of all strangers borne, and of all such as are borne of parents strangers, inhabitinge in the county of the city of Norwich, made the — day of June, 1622," in which appears "John Rapeoyle, jorniman weaver," given as a resi-

dent of "Colgate Ward," and as "Borne Beyond the Seas." But this may have been the son, Jan, who was baptized in 1595, as we learn from the list given above. In that case, we should infer that his father had come to Norwich not long before December, 1595, with two sons, born abroad but never baptized, both of whom he had baptized on the 4th of that month.

II

The following deposition of Catelina Trico, wife of Joris Jansen de Rapalje, which is of great interest to the historian of New York, as well as to her descendants, is given as it appears on page 49 of "The Documentary History of the State of New York, by E. B. O'Callaghan, M. D., Vol. III., Albany, 1850":

EARLY DUTCH SETTLEMENT ON THE DELAWARE.

[Deed Book, VII.]

N. York, february 14: 1684-5.

The Deposition of Catelina Trico aged fouer score yeares or thereabouts taken before the right honorable Collo. Thomas Dongau Leut. and Governour under his Royel. highss. James Duke of Yorke and Albany etc. of N. York and its Dependencies in America who saith and Declares in the prsens of God as followeth

That she Came to this Province either in the yeare one thousand six hundred and twenty three or twenty fouer to the best of her remembrance, and that fouer Women Came along with her in the same shipp, in which ship the Governor Arian Jorissen Came also over, which fouer Women were married at Sea an that they and their husbands stayed about three Weekes at this place and then they with eight seamen more went in a vessell by ordr. of the Dutch Governor to Delaware River and there settled. This I Certifie under my hand and ye seale of this province.

THO. DONGAN.

III

The second deposition of Catelina Trico, as it appears on pages 50-1 of the third volume of O'Callaghan's History, is as follows:

THE FIRST WHITE WOMAN IN ALBANY.

[N. Y. Col: MSS. XXXV.]

Catelyn Trico aged about 83 years born in Paris doth Testify and Declare that in ye year 1623 she came into this Country with a Ship called ye Unity whereof was Commander Arien Jorise belonging to ye West India Company being ye first Ship yt came here for ye sd Company; as soon as they came to Mannatans now called N: York they sent Two families & six men to harford River & Two families & 8 men to Delaware River and 8 men they left att N: Yorke to take Possession and ye Rest of ye Passengers went wth ye Ship up as farr as Albany which they then Called fort Orangie. When as ye Ship came as farr as Sopus [now Kingston] which is ½ way to Albanie; they lightned ye Ship with some boats yt were left there by ye Dutch that had been there ye year before a tradeing wth ye Indians upon there onne accompts & gone back again to Holland & so brought ye vessel up; there were about 18 families aboard who settled themselves att Albany & made a small fort; and as soon as they had built themselves some hutts of Bark: ye Mahikanders or River Indians. ye Maquase: Oneydes: Onnodages Cayougas & Sinnekes, wth ye Mahewaya or Ottawawaes Indians came & made Covenants of friendship wth ye sd Arien Jorise there Commander Bringing him great Presents of Bever or oyr Peltry & desyred that they might come & have a Constant free Trade with them wch was concluded upon & ye sd nations came dayly with great multitudes of Bever & traded them wth ye Christians, there sd Commanr Arien Jorise staid wth them all winter and sent his sonne home with ye ship; ye sd Deponent lived in Albany three years all which time ye sd Indians were all as quiet as Lambs & came & Traded with all ye freedom Imaginable, in ye year 1626 ye Deponent

came from Albany & settled at N: Yorke where she lived afterwards for many years and then came to Long Island where she now lives.

The sd Catelyn Trico made oath of ye sd Deposition before me at her
house on Long Island in ye Wale Bought
this 17th day of October 1688,

WILLIAM MORRIS

Justice of ye pece.

The importance of this deposition, as a contribution toward the early history of New York, has been discussed elsewhere. We may call attention here to its bearing upon the tradition of the great Indian Council and treaty of Tawassgunshee. A short distance below the present site of Albany, a small stream in the vale of Tawasentha of the Iroquois Indians (see Longfellow's "Hiawatha"), now prosaically called Norman's Kill, empties into the Hudson. The northern bank of the stream forms a hill, called by the Iroquois Tawassgunshee, from which the Hudson River and surrounding country presents a pleasing prospect. On this hill was negotiated a great treaty with the "Five Nations," which proved to be vital in the history of New York, and of the United States, as it helped to turn the scale in the conflict between the French and English for the domination of the continent of North America.

The great Iroquois Confederacy, or "Five Nations" (the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas), had gained a decided ascendancy over the many tribes of the great Algonquin family, along the Atlantic seaboard. But an alliance between the French and the Algonquin tribes of Canada, bringing European firearms into the scale of battle, had caused the "Five Nations" unaccustomed humiliation in several defeats, and threatened their supremacy. Upon the arrival of the Dutch, therefore, they were ready to make an alliance with them similar to that between the French and their hereditary foes, the Algonquins. In exchange for Europeans firearms, and instruction in their use, they promised to give beaver skins and other peltries, at the same time entering into a solemn compact of friendship and alliance. Thus was laid the foundation for the fur trade which became so important to New Netherland, while these war-like Indians, the most formidable of all the tribes, became valuable allies, acting as a buffer between the English colonists and the French and Indians of Canada.

Tradition states that one of the ceremonies in this treaty was the holding of a long belt of wampum, by the Dutch at one end and the Iroquois at the other, while the middle of the belt rested upon the shoulders of representatives of some of the tributary Algonquin tribes, the Mohicans, Lenni-Lenapes and others. Tradition has assigned the treaty to the year 1618. If so, the Dutch who participated were those under Jacob Elkins, at Fort Nassau or Albany, who had been left in charge of the fort after its erection by Captain Christiaensen in 1614. But when we search for documentary evidence of such a date for the great Indian council, we search in vain. The later historians refer to one

another, or back to Moulton's "History of New York," but the latter work gives no authority.

General James Grant Wilson repeats the traditional account, and gives his authorities, with a statement as to their real value, in the following footnote ("Memorial History of New York," Vol. I., p. 133): "O'Callaghan's New Netherland, 1:78-80; Brodhead's New York, 1:81-88. These authors refer principally to Moulton's New York (p. 346) as their source, who, in turn, refers his readers to a 'note (157),' which unfortunately is not to be found in any edition of his book."

The reputation of Jacob Elkins, commander of the little garrison at Fort Nassau, is very unsavory. The negotiation of such a treaty by such a man, and the early date given, 1618, are alike improbable. A tradition which cannot appeal to a shred of documentary evidence in its favor, in respect to these details is of questionable authenticity. There can, of course, be no question as to the general fact that such a council was held and such a treaty ratified. Its occurrence was handed down by tradition among the Iroquois, as well as among the Dutch and English, and in subsequent councils was referred to as the ancient basis of friendship.

Such is the situation. Now let the reader glance again over the latter part of Catalina Trico's deposition. Can there be any doubt that we have before us documentary evidence concerning the famous treaty of Tawassgunshee? Tradition has assigned the council to the year 1618. Mrs. de Rapalje states that it occurred in 1623. Tradition supposes Elkins to have been the Dutch commander at the time. One who was a resident of Fort Nassau, and no doubt an eye-witness of the picturesque scene about the council fires, deposes that Adrian Joris Thieupont was in command. Tradition asserts that the treaty was made with the "Five Nations." Catalina Trico names four of the tribes, the "Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayougas & Sinnekes." Tradition further asserts that representatives of the Mohicans and Lenni-Lenapes, divisions of the Algonquins tributary to the Iroquois, took part in the treaty. Mrs. de Rapalje's affidavit mentions two tribes, "ye Mahikander or River Indians" and "ye Maquase." The Mohicans, or "River Indians," whom Cooper has immortalized, occupied the entire eastern bank of the Hudson River, to which they gave their name. From one of their sub-tribes Manhattan Island was purchased by the Dutch.

According to De Laet, the Dutch historian, the fort built by Christiaensen in 1614 "fell into decay" in 1617, after having been continuously occupied for three years. Subsequently a fort was built four miles below, near the site of the great Indian council. The Dutch authorities are not precise as to dates in the case of the second fort, as it was obviously the policy in contemporaneous accounts, in view of the English claim to New Netherland, to let it appear, as far as possi-

ble, that the Dutch had held the country by uninterrupted occupation. From this vagueness tradition assumed that Elkins built the second fort as soon as the first was abandoned, the Indian council speedily following. But Mrs. de Rapalje declares that in 1623 Adrian Jorise (Thieupont) and his company, which settled at Albany, "made a small fort," soon after which the treaty with the Indians occurred. The fort built in 1623 was on the site of the traditional second fort of 1618, and yet we neither hear of the destruction of the latter, nor yet of a *third* fort as early as 1623! Obviously, Mrs. de Rapalje gives us the true history. The *second* fort, called Fort Orange, was built in 1623, by Thieupont and his fellow-voyagers in the *Unity*, soon after which the famous treaty of Tawass-gunshee took place. It is not complimentary to New York historians that they should so long have followed fables, with the true history all the time before their eyes in the legal deposition of an eye-witness!

IV

The following is a certified copy of a patent issued to Joris Jansen de Rapalje for a lot on Manhattan Island:

WE, WILLEM, KIEFT, the Director General and the Council in the behalf of the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United Netherlands his Highness (the Prince) of Orange and the Noble Lords the Managers of the Incorporated West India Company in New Netherland residing, by these presents do publish and declare, that *we* on this day, the date underwritten, have given and granted unto Jorse (George) Rapalye a certain lot, lying on the Island of Manhatans; it extends in front on the south side or on the Street, two rods; on the West side Eight Rods, five feet; on the North side two Rods, nine and one half foot, and on the East side Eight rods, five Feet: With the express condition and terms that he the said Jorse Rapalye or they who by virtue of these presents to his action may hereafter succeed, shall acknowledge the Noble Lords the Managers aforesaid as his Lords and Patroons, under the Sovereignty of the High and Mighty Lords, the States General, and unto their Director & council here shall in all things be conformed, as all good inhabitants are in duty bound, provided also that he shall be further subject to all such burdens and imposts as already by the Noble Lords have been enacted, or such as may yet hereafter be enacted, under such, constituting the said Jorse Rapalye in our stead in the real and actual possession of the aforesaid lot, giving unto him by these presents the full might authority and special license, the aforesaid lot to enter, Cultivate, inhabit and Occupy, in like manner as he may lawfully do with other his partrimonial lands and effects, without our the Grantor's in the quality as aforesaid—thereunto any longer, having, reserving, or saving any part, action, or controul whatever; but to the behoof as aforesaid from all desisting, from this time forth and forevermore, Promising moreover this Transport firmly, inviolably, and irrevocably, to maintain fulfil, and execute, and finally to do all that in equity we are bound to do, WITNESS these presents by us undersigned and with our seal confirmed Done at the Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland this 18th day of March A. D. 1647.

Was undersigned

Willem Kieft

lower down stood

By the order of the Noble Lords the Director General and the Council of New Netherland.

Cornelis VanTienhoven

Secyr.

Office of the Secretary of State, }
State of New York, } ss.

I have compared the preceding copy of Translation of Dutch Patent with the record as found in this office in Book G. G. of Dutch Translations at Page 437, and do HEREBY CERTIFY the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twentieth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and three.

[SEAL.]

JOHN F. O'BRIEN,
Secretary of State.

V

The following translation from the Old Dutch records of Joris Jansen de Rapalje's deed from the Indians of his plantation on Wallabout Bay, Brooklyn, L. I., appears in Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New York, vol. xiv., old series, vol. iii., new series (Albany, 1883), p. 4:

Indian Deed for a Tract of Land on Long Island (Wallabout, Brooklyn, U. S. Marine Hospital).

We, Director General and Council of New Netherland, etc., etc., testify and declare, that on the date underwritten personally appeared before us *Kakapetteyno, Pewichoas*, as owners of this district, and declared that voluntarily and advisedly, by special order of the rulers and with consent of the community there, for and in consideration of a lot of merchandise, which they acknowledge to have received into their hands and power to their full satisfaction and contentment before the passing hereof, they have transferred, ceded, surrendered and conveyed as lawful, true and free possession, as they herewith transfer, cede, surrender and convey to and for the behoof of *George Rapalje* a certain piece of land, called *Rinnegakonck*, situate upon the *Long Island*, south of the Island, the *Manahatas*, containing morgens and reaching from a kil to the woods, south and east to a certain copse, where the water runs over the stones, with all the action, rights and privileges, etc., etc.

Done on the *Island Manhatas*, this 16th of June, 1637.

W. y. Twiller.

J. van Corlaer, A. Hudde, Jacus Benteyl, Claes van Elslant.
(Patent issued June 17, 1643, for 167 morgens 406 rods.)

VI

The following is a patent from the Dutch authorities confirming to Joris Jansen de Rapalje the Brooklyn plantation acquired by him from the Indians:

WE, WILLEM KIEFT, Director General and Council in behalf of the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United Netherlands His Highness of Orange and the Noble Lords the Managers of the General Incorporated West India Company in New Netherland residing by these presents do publish and declare that we on this day the date underwritten unto *George Rapaelje* have given and granted a piece of land called *Rummegeaconck* formerly purchased by them from the Indians as will appear by reference to the Transport lying on Long Island in the bend of *Merech Kawick* East of the land of *Jan Monfoort* extending along the said land in a Southerly direction towards & into the woods Two hundred and forty two rods by the Kil and marsh easterly up three hundred and ninety rods at the sweet marsh (*Soete Valeij*) Two hundred and two rods: in a southerly direction into the woods and behind into the woods Three hundred and eighty four rods in a westerly direction and certain outpoints next to the marsh amounting in all to the contents of one hundred and sixty seven morgens and four hundred and six rods with express conditions and terms that the said *George Rapalje* or they who by virtue of these presents shall succeed to his action shall acknowledge the Noble Lords the Managers aforesaid as their Lords and Patroons under the Sovereignty of the High and Mighty Lords the States General and to their Director and Council here shall in all things be conformed as all good citizens are in duty bound: Provided also that the said *George Rapalje* shall furthermore be subject to all such burdens and imposts as by these Noble Lords already have been directed or hereafter may be directed. Constituting over the same the said *George Rapalje* or those who may hereafter succeed to his action in our stead in the real and actual possession of the aforesaid piece of land: giving him full and irrevocable might, authority and special permission the aforesaid piece of land to enter, cultivate, inhabit and occupy in like manner as he may lawfully do with other his patrimonial lands and effects without our the Grantor's in our quality as aforesaid thereto any longer having, reserving or saving any part, action or controul whatever; but to the behoof as aforesaid from all desisting from this time forth, and forever renouncing by these presents the ownership of the aforesaid piece of land; promising moreover this Transport firmly and irrevocably to maintain, fulfil and execute and to do all that in equity we are bound to do: without fraud or deceit these presents are by us undersigned and confirmed

with our seal in red wax suspended underneath Done at Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland this 17th day of June A. D. 1643.

Was signed WILLEM KIEFT.

lower down.

By order of the Noble Lords the Director General and Council of New Netherland.
Cornelis Van Tienhoven, Secy.

Office of the Secretary of State, }
State of New York, } ss.

I have compared the preceding copy of Translation of Dutch Patent with the record as found in this office in Book G. G. of Dutch Translations at Page 134 and do HEREBY CERTIFY the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twentieth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and three.

[SEAL.]

JOHN F. O'BRIEN,
Secretary of State.

VII

A certified copy of a contract between Joris Jansen de Rapalje and one of the Dutch Governors is here given :

This day, date underwritten, before me Cornelis Van Tienhoven, appeared the honorable, wise and prudent Mr Wouter Van Twiller, late Director of New Netherland, on the one part, and George Rapaelje on the other part, and have mutually agreed and contracted in the manner herein set forth :

The honorable Mr Twiller shall deliver to the above named George Rapaelje two milch cows, of all the increase of which cows George shall receive the just half for four consecutive years, and at the expiration of the prescribed four years, the honorable Mr. Twiller may previously select, out of the increase of these two cows, two cows *from the cattle which shall be found in George's stable*, and the increase of the aforesaid cattle shall be further divided half and half; it being well understood that George Rapaeljee shall properly keep this summer and next winter the two calves which are at present with the cows, and shall be bound at the expiration thereof, to restore them to the honorable Mr Twiller or his order, provided that the first heifer calf which shall be produced from the entire stock, shall be for George Rapaelje's daughter, Judith; for all which aforesaid, the parties pledge their respective persons and goods, real and personal, none excepted; submitting under bond according to law.

Thus done at Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland, this 4th of June A.D. 1638,
(signed) W. Van Twiller.

George acknowledges to have received on the 4th of May last the above-mentioned two cows and calves from the hands of Mr Twiller.

This is the mark X of
George Raepaelje

I hereby certify that this is a true and correct translation of the contract recorded on page 11 of "New York Colonial Manuscripts, vol. 1," in the New York State Library. Albany, February 16, 1903.

ARNOLD J. FRAN LAER,
Archivist.

VIII

The following is from E. B. O'Callaghan's "Register of New Netherland; 1626 to 1674," Albany, 1865, pp. 52-3 :

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMONALTY.

The Twelve Men.

This Board represented Manhattan, Breuckelen and Povia, and were elected to suggest means to punish the Indians for a murder they had committed. This is the first

glimmer of a Representative form of Government within the limits of the present States of New York and New Jersey.

1641, Aug. 29. David Pietersen de Vries, <i>President</i> ,	
Jacques Bentyne,	Jochim Pietersen Kuyter,
Jan Jansen Dam	Gerrit Dircksen,
died 1651.	George Rapalje,
Hendrick Jansen,*	Abram Planck,
Maryn Andriaensen,	Jacob Steffelsen.
Abram Pietersen, the <i>miller</i> ,	In a subsequent record are the names of
Fredrick Lubbertsen.	John Evertsen Bout,
	Jacob Walingang.

1642, Feb. 18. Board abolished.

IX

The old family register of the de Rapalje family, transcribed from the original Dutch, as it appears in the venerable document, MS. No. 81, preserved in the archives of the New York Historical Society, is here given. The following title, in English, appears on the outside page of the first sheet:

FAMILY REGISTER OF JORIS HANS [sic] RAPELJE

whose daughter Sarah is Supposed to be the first white female born in
— New York —

Inside, on the page following the above title, a record bearing the marks of age, appears in old Dutch, written in ink:

De namen & Geslagt Register Van der Kinderen Van Joris Janse Rappelje.
 1625 Den 9th. Juny is Gebooren De Eerste Dochter Van Joris Janse Rappelje Genaamt Sara.
 1627 Den 11th Maert is Geboren De tweede Dochter Genaamt Marretie.
 1629 Den 10th Augustus is Gebooren De Derde Dochter Genaamt Jannetie.
 1635 Den 5th. July is Geboren De 4 Dochter Genaamt Judick.
 1637 Den 20th August is Gebooren Den Eersten Soon Genaemt Jan.
 [1639†] Den 20th. May is Gebooren Den Twede Seon Genaamt Jacob.
 [1641†] Den 20th Maert is Gebooren De Fifde Dochter Genaamt Cataleyntie.
 1643 Den 27 Juny is Geborren De Derde Soon Genaamt Jeronemus.
 1646 Den 8 February is Gebooren De Sesde Dochter Genaamt Annetie.
 1648 Den 20 Maert is Gebooren De Sevende Dochter Genaamt Elisabett.
 1650 Den 29 December is Geboeren De Vierde Soon Genaemt Daniel De Rappelje.

Next follows a sheet of four pages, with a record in Dutch on the first page, and a title in English on the fourth page. We give the latter, as it appears on page 4 of this second sheet, as follows:

9th. June Register of the Births & Marriages of Joris Janse Rapelje's Family—His daughter Sarah Said to be the First born of the Dutch—who settled the Colony of New Netherlands—being presented to the New York Historical Society by their president Egbert Benson, Esquire.

On page 1 of this sheet, in old Dutch, written with ink, but in different hand from the first record in Dutch, given above, appears the following:

Sara troude met hans hanse Bergen en her twed man Teunis Gisbert Bogaert
 Marretie met Machiel Van de Voert

* Banished in November, 1642, for having spoken disrespectfully of Governor Kieft.

† A lacuna in the margin of the manuscript, which is patched, with the dates written in by a pencil.

Jannetie met Rem Remse Van De Beeck
 Judick met pieter Van Nist
 Jan met Marya Maer gis gestoven Sonden Evfganam.
 Jacob Rapelje omgebragt by hidens
 Catalyna met Jerimias westerhout Sonden Evfganamegestoven
 Jeronimus met Annetie dochten van teunis Denis
 Annetie met Marte Reyerse
 Daniel De Rappelje met Sara Clock
 De namen & Gaslagt Register Van Kinderen Van Jeronimus Rappelje & annete Denis
 syn vrou

1668-Den 5 November is geboren de Eerste Soon van Jeronemus Rappelje Genaemt Joris
 1671-Den 5 May is Geboren de tweede Soon Genaemt teunis
 1673-Den 4 desember is Geboren de derde Soon Genaemt Jan
 1676-Den 5 october is Geboren den Eerste dogter Genaemt femmetie.
 1679-Den 25 Juine is Geboran den Vierde Soon Genaemt Jacob
 1682-Den 31 maert is Geboren den 5 Soon Genaemt Jeronimus
 1685-Den 25 maert is Geboren den 2 dochter Genaemt Catalina
 1687-Dein 4 November is Geboren den 3 dochter Genaemt Sara
 1690-Den 21 october is Geboren de 6 Soon Genaemt Cornelis
 Joris troude met Neelyte Couenoven
 Teunis met Sara Van Vechten
 Jan met antie Voorhees
 femmetie met Jan Bennet
 Jacob met Sara Brinkerhof
 Jeronimus met Hilletye Vechte
 Catalina met pieter Dumond
 Sara met hans Berge
 Cornelis met Johanna Antonidus.

X

The first group of items given below, with a single exception, are from the baptismal register of the old Dutch Reformed Church of New Amsterdam, the exception being a baptism from the records of the Dutch Reformed Church of Breuckelen. Only the younger children of Joris Jansen de Rapalje and Catalina Trico appear in these records. The New Amsterdam church register was begun in 1639, and the older children of de Rapalje were born prior to that date. But it will be noticed that the baptismal records of his five younger children, as here given, are in perfect agreement with the family record preserved by the New York Historical Society and quoted in the preceding section of this Appendix.

The eight children of Sara de Rapalje and Hans Hansen Bergen, as found in the baptismal record of the Dutch Reformed Church of New Amsterdam, are here given, together with Sara de Rapalje's seven children, including twins, by her second husband, Teunis Gysbertsen Bogaert. All of these were baptized in New Amsterdam or New York, with the single exception of one, as above mentioned, who was baptized in Brooklyn, as recorded in the register of the first Dutch Reformed Church of that place.

Date	Parents	Children	Witnesses
1641 29 March	Joris Rappalje	Catharyn	Michiel Pauluszen, Sara Rappalje.
1643 28 June	Joris Rappalje	Jeronymus	Hans Hanszen, Rem Janszen, Jannetje Rappalje.
1646 11 Feb	Joris Rappalje	Annetje	Sara Planck
1648 29 March	Joris Rapalje	Lysbeth	Paulus Leendertszen Van der grist, Pieter Corneliszen, Marritje Joris
1651 1 Jan	Joris Rapalje	Daniel	Lodowyck Corneliszen, Susanna Lievens
1640 22 July	Hans Noorman	Annaken	d' Hr Willem Kieft, Teuntje Jeurgien
1642 27 July	Hans Hanszen, Noorman	Brecktje	Jan Montfoort, Sara Planck
1644 17 April	Hans Hanszen de Noorman	Jan	Jan Montfoort, Jan Snyderken, Anneken Bogardus
1646 4 Nov.	Hans Hanszen, Noorman	Michiel	Michiel Pauluszen, Pieter Janszen Noorman, Janneken Rappalje
1649 18 July	Hans Hanszen	Joris	Paulus Leendertszen, Marritie Lievens
1651 8 October	Hans Hanszen	Marritje	Pieter Corneliszen, Judith Joris, Annetje Laurens
1653 21 Sept.	Hans Hanszen	Jacob	Adriaen Blommart, Cathalyn Jorazy
1653 30 Nov.	Hans Hanszen	Catalyn	Aert Willemszen, en zyn huis rouw
1655 19 Dec.	Theunis Gysbertszen Bogaert, Sara Joris Rapalje	Aertje	Magdaleentie Van Swanevelt
1657 16 Dec.	Teunis Gysbertszen Saertie Joris	Cathalyn	Joris Rappalje, Cathalyn Hieronymus
1660 22 Feb.	Theunis Gysbertszen Bogaerts, Sara Joris	Neeltje	Aart Theuniszen Middag, Catharyn Joris
1661 13 Nov.	Teunis Gysbertse, Sara Joris, "of the Walebocht"	Aeltie	Rem Jansen, Maria Fredericks
[The preceding item is from the "First Book of Records of the Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn, New York," cited in Year-Book of the Holland Society of New York, 1897, p. 146.]			
1665 23 Aug.	Theunis Gysbertszen Bogaerts, Sara Rappalje	Annetje Neeltje	Jeronymus Rappalje, Pieter Pieterszen, mennist, "Tweelingen" Judith Bayard, Tryntie Roelofs ("twins")
1668 5 Dec.	Theunis Gysbertszen, Sarah Rappalje	Gysbert	Jan Louwen, Catharyn Loot

[See Baptismal Register of the Dutch Reformed Church of New Amsterdam, in New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, vol. v., pp. 28, 30, 32, 33, 84, 87, 88, 91, 93, 95, 97, 150, 151, 155, 181; vi., pp. 43, 47; vii., pp. 26, 129, 132.]

The following items are from the records of the Dutch Church of Brooklyn:

RECEIVED AS MEMBERS.

- 1661, April 10. With letters from Manhattan: Sara Joris Rapalie, of New Netherland.
 1661, May 29. Teunis Gysbertse, from Heykoop. Witnesses: Sara Joris, Jan Martyn.
 1662, April 2. Received upon confession: Brechtie Hans, of New Netherland. Witnesses: Teunis Gysbertsen, Jan Jorissen.
 1662, Sept. 27. Anneken Hans, of New Netherland. Witnesses: Jan Jorissen, Brechtie Hans.
 1662, Nov. 26. Catechumens. Daniel Jorisse, Laurens Haf, Jacob Jorisse, Joris Hansen, Marie Hansse.
 1662, Dec. 25. Joris Janssen Rappalje, Catharina Jeronymus, Catharina Joris Rappelje, of New Netherland, with letters from the Manhatans.
 1664, April 9. Aert Teunisse Middag, from Heykoop. Witnesses: Teunis Gysbertse Boagaert, Jannaken Joris.

MARRIAGES.

- 1661, July 17. Jan Clercq (died Nov. 15, 1661), of Brazil, to Annetie Hans, of N. Netherland. Witnesses: Teunis: Teunis Gysbertsen, bride's stepfather, and Jan Jorissen, bride's uncle.
 1677, July 8. Jakop Hansen, young man from the Walebocht, to Elsjen Fredericks Vander Kreeft, maiden of the Manatas. Witnesses: Teunis Ghysbertsen Boogaert, bridegroom's father, [sic] and Frederick Lubbertse, bride's father.
 1696, June 6. "Femmitje De Rappalje, born at the ferry, and living at the Walebocht." "Jeronimus De Rappalje, bride's father."

The last item is given merely in illustration of the use of the prefix "de" in the Rapalje surname. Other examples from the Baptismal Record are as follows:

- 1662, March 19. Witnesses: "Jan Jorissen de Rappalie, Teunis Gysbertsen Bogart, Catharina Joris de Rappalie."
 1662, April 30. "Jan Jorissen de Rappalie," parent, "Joris de Rappalie," witness.
 1662, Dec. 24. Baptism of "Jan." Aert Anthonisz Middag, Brechtie Hans, of the Walebocht, parents. Witnesses, Jan Hansen, "Catrina de Rappalie."
 1663, Sept. 30. "Sara de Repalie," witness.
 1670, Sept. 22. "Lysbeth Jorisse de Rapalie," parent.
 1673, June 1, "Jeronimus de Rapalie," witness.
 1685, March 29. "Jeronimus De Rappalec," parent.
 1689, Oct. 11. "Jeronimus de Rapalle," witness.
 1691, April 11. "Daniel de Rappalje," parent.
 1694, March 4. "Jeronimus de Rappaljee," witness.

For the items from the Dutch Church of Brooklyn see the Year-Book of the Holland Society of New York, 1897, pp. 134, 135, 136, 139, 142, 144, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 158, 161, 163 and 166,

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